

gerous and precipitous, where icy winds and flying snow (*assault the traveller*), we come to the country of Mo-lo-so (called also San-po-ho).<sup>33</sup>

Leaving the country of K'iu-lu-to and going south 700 li or so, passing a great mountain and crossing a wide river, we come to the country of She-to-t'u-lo (Śatadru).

#### SHE-TO-T'U-LU (ŚATADRU).

This country<sup>34</sup> is about 2000 li from east to west, and borders on a great river. The capital is 17 or 18 li in circuit. Cereals grow in abundance, and there is very much fruit. There is an abundance of gold and silver found here, and precious stones. For clothing the people wear a very bright silk stuff; their garments are elegant and rich. The climate is warm and moist. The manners of the people are soft and agreeable; the men are docile and virtuous. The high and low take their proper place. They all sincerely believe in the law of Buddha and show it great respect. Within and without the royal city there are ten *saṅghārāmas*, but the halls are now deserted and cold, and there are but few priests. To the south-east of the city 3 or 4 li is a *stūpa* about 200 feet high, which was built by Aśōka-rāja. Beside it are the traces where the four past Buddhas sat or walked.

Going again from this south-west about 800 li, we come to the kingdom of Po-li-ye-to-lo (Pāryātra).

<sup>33</sup> This country is also called San-po-ho (Sampaha?).—*Ch. Ed.* The suggestion of General Cunningham that Mo-lo-so should be read Marpo (Mo-lo-po, St. Martin, *Mém.*, p. 331) is quite admissible. *Mo-lo* is equal to *mar*, and the symbol *so* is often mistaken for *po*. The province of Ladāk is called Mar-po, or the "red district," from the colour of the soil. The distance given by Hiuen Tsiang viz., 4600 li from Jālaṅdhara, is no doubt much in excess of the straight route to Ladāk, but as he went no further than Kulūta himself, the other distances, viz., 1900+2000 li,

must have been gathered from hearsay. Doubtless the route would be intricate and winding.

<sup>34</sup> Śatadru—also spelt Śutudrī, Śatudrī, and Śitadrus, "flowing in a hundred branches"—the name of the Satlaj (Gerard's *Koonawur*, p. 28). It is the Hesidrus (or Hesudrus?) of Pliny (*H. N.*, lib. vi. c. 17, 21) and the *Zapādros* or *Zadādrōs* of Ptolemy (lib. vii. c. 1, 27, 42). See Lassen, *Ind. Alt.*, vol. i. p. 57. It also appears to have been the name of a kingdom of which Sarhind was probably the chief town, referred to in the text.