

and standing by the Ganges river, is a great Dēva temple, where very many miracles of divers sorts are wrought. In the midst of it is a tank, of which the borders are made of stone joined skilfully together. Through it the Ganges river is led by an artificial canal. The men of the five Indies call it "the gate of the Gaṅgā river."⁹⁹ This is where religious merit is found and sin effaced. There are always hundreds and thousands of people gathered together here from distant quarters to bathe and wash in its waters. Benevolent kings have founded here "a house of merit" (*Punyaśāla*). This foundation is endowed with funds for providing choice food and medicines to bestow in charity on widows and bereaved persons, on orphans and the destitute.

Going north from this 300 li or so, we come to P'o-lo-hih-mo-pu-lo country (Brahmapura).

P'O-LO-HIH-MO-PU-LO (BRAHMAPURA).

This kingdom¹⁰⁰ is about 4000 li in circuit, and surrounded on all sides by mountains. The chief town is about 20 li round. It is thickly populated, and the householders are rich. The soil is rich and fertile; the lands are sown and reaped in their seasons. The country produces *teou-shih* (*native copper*) and rock crystal. The climate is rather cold; the people are hardy and uncultivated. Few of the people attend to literature—most of them are engaged in commerce.

The disposition of the men is of a savage kind. There are heretics mixed with believers in Buddha. There are five *saṅghārāmas*, which contain a few priests. There are ten Dēva temples, in which persons of different opinions dwell together.

This country is bounded on the north by the great

⁹⁹ Gaṅgādhwāra. The canal still exists; the present name, Hari-dhwāra, means the gate of Hari or Vishṇu: this is a comparatively modern name (Cunningham, p. 353).

¹⁰⁰ Cunningham identifies Brahmapura with British Garhwāl and Kumāun (*Anc. Geog. of India*, p. 356).