

p. 34. measures, etc., to coincide with those of India, and appointed seven households of his subjects to wait always on each lama. The king [used to] sit in the middle, and had silk streamers tied to the ends of his locks on the right and left. Then he made the clericals sit there, and had the excellent ones on his right and left and [himself] in the middle, all sitting together. During the time of this king were conquered the mountains of Po-lon(L MS.: Po-lo)-śan in the east, which look like a curtain of white silk, and which touch the frontiers of China. There a stone pillar was set up with an inscription, on which was carved: 'Downwards from here did I reign!' In the south as far as Blo-[bo] and Mon, India, Li, Za-hor, and the lake of the Gañ-gā (Gaṅgāsagara) with its surface like a bowl of iron were subdued; in the west Hbru-śal [Gilgit] on the Persian frontier and others were conquered; and in the north all the provinces of Hor (Turkestan) were subdued. In the south he reigned over three or two princes of Hdzam-bu-gliñ, and everywhere, on the frontiers as well as in the central district (*Dbus*), he erected 100 temples. Here ends the 'first spreading of the teaching'.

NOTES

This king is called Khri-lde-sroñ-btsan-ral-pa-can in the *Dpag-bsam-ljon-bzan* (p. 151), Thi-btsong-lte-bdzan in the *Bodhimör* (op. cit., p. 358: Waddell's identifications are quite uncertain). According to the *Thangshu* (op. cit., p. 341) this king was always ill, and the government was in the hands of his ministers. He is, however, mentioned again in the *Rgyal-rabs* under Tshe-dbañ-rnam-rgyal I, as a model king.

Geography.—The temple of Rgya-phibs-gyu-sñon-can, the mountains of Po-lon-śan, and the lake of the Gañgā cannot yet be identified. [*San* usually represents in names of mountains the Chinese for 'mountain', and Gaṅgāsagara is ordinarily the mouth of the Ganges.—F. W. T.] As regards Li, there were two countries of that name. The one which belongs to Turkestan is identified with Khotan by S. Ch. Das (see his Dictionary, p. 1140). The other is stated to have been situated close to Nepal. I suppose that it is Upper Kunawar, where an important village of that name still exists. Zahor (see above). The Tibetan province of Blo-bo has already been identified (p. 84). Mon may refer to settlements of ancient Indian immigrants in Tibet. Hbru-śal is Gilgit. The Ladakhis still call the town by its ancient name of Hbru-śal-gi-lid; it is identical with Hbru-tsha, Hbru-za of Tibetan literature. One of the Indian states which were dependent on Tibet was probably Brāhma-pura, the ancient Chamba State, where an inscription by a Tibetan prince has been discovered by Dr. Vogel.

Literature.—Dhanaśila (Dānaśila), the translator, is mentioned in the *Bstan-hgyur* as the translator of very many works. All the other translators are frequently mentioned in the *Bstan-hgyur*, for instance Jina-mitra, Śilendra(Śilendra)-bodhi, and Ye-śes-sde are mentioned in *Bstan-hgyur*, vol. K, 1, 7 as joint translators of the *Dharmakāyāśrayāsāmānyaguṇa-stotra*. This fact is the most certain proof of their being contemporaries. Ral-pa-can's own *śāstra* I have not yet succeeded in tracing. According to S. Ch. Das, JASB., 1881, p. 230, under Ral-pa-can a first history of Tibet was written.

V. Glañ-dar-ma's Persecution of Buddhism

(S MS.) Then, during the lifetime of the ruler Dar-ma-dbyig-dur-btsan (816-42 A.D.) four heretic Brahmans, in order to abolish the religious teaching—being unable to tolerate either the many Pañdits who had been invited to Tibet by the ruler Ral-pa-can, or the offerings of golden writings, or the spread of Buddha's teaching over Tibet—prayed to be reborn in the bodies of four demons, bringing ruin upon Tibet. Then, having slain themselves, they achieved their end. The