

## NOTES BY DR. K. MARX

Wan-la is situated one march off the Kashmir road, near Khalatse and Lamayuru. Khalatse is situated on the Kashmir road, at the bridge crossing the Indus, 52 miles below Leh. It is the Khalchi of the maps.

## NOTES BY THE TRANSLATOR

The castles of Wan-la and Kha-la-rtse are the now deserted sites of the old towns of those names. The ruined castle of old Kha-la-rtse is now known by the name of Brag-nag. The last vassal kings of Kha-la-rtse were apparently Rgya-zin (Brgya-byin, Indra) and Śi-ri-ma (Śrīmān). For notes on this king's connexion with Kha-la-rtse see my *History of Western Tibet*, pp. 65-6.

His sons were Lha-chen-Dge-bhe (*S MS.*: Bla-chen-Dge-bhe) (c. 1140-70 A.D.) and Dge-hbum (*L MS.*: Dge-ba-hbum).

## NOTES

Nothing known beyond the names. Dge-bhe was perhaps a lama.

His son was Lha-chen-Jo-ldor (c. 1170-1200 A.D.).

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Nothing known beyond the name.

His son was Bkra-sis-mgon (c. 1200-30 A.D.).

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Nothing known beyond the name. But if Lha-rgyal, whose name is found only in *S MS.*, has to be omitted, all that is mentioned under Lha-rgyal would refer to his reign. In 1203 A.D. Tibet was conquered by the Mongol Emperor Jenghis Khān, and for a few decades the western districts probably came under his sway. At any rate the west was included in the great census carried out under Kublai Khan. For *Mñah-ris-skor-gsum* (i.e. Gu-ge, Pu-rans and Mañ-yul) the return gave altogether 2,635 families residing in the crown lands of the kings of Mñah-ris (*JASB.* 1904, extra number, p. 99). I found in a house at Sñe-mo, near Leh, a lamp bearing the inscription *Jangis khān kā dīpa*, 'lamp of Jenghis Khān.'

(*S MS.*) His son was Lha-rgyal (c. 1230-60 A.D.). (*A MS.*) This king caused to be written a copy of the *Rgyud-Rdo-rje-rtse-mo*, of the *Nan-son-sbyon-bahi-rgyud*, and of the whole *Rgyud-hbum*, all in gold.

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This king is mentioned in Schlagintweit's MS. only. Doubtful. The *Rgyud-Rdo-rje-rtse-mo* is a treatise on the vajra-point (*Vajra-kīla-tantra?*—F.). The *Nan-son-sbyon-bahi-rgyud* is a 'treatise on the removal of going to perdition'. The *Rgyud-hbum* consists of twelve volumes (in the ordinary printed edition); but I have seen also very fine written volumes, one e.g. on indigo-tinted paper, with letters in gold.

## NOTES BY THE TRANSLATOR

In an article entitled 'Archæology in Western Tibet' (*Ind. Ant.*, vols. xxxv-vi, p. 237) I identified Lha-rgyal with Lha-chen-Kun-dgañ-rnam-rgyal of the Daru inscription. I have now given up this identification.

His son was Lha-chen-Jo-dpal (c. 1260-90 A.D.). This king performed royal, as well as clerical, duties to perfection.

## NOTES

Dr. K. Marx notes that the expression *mthar-phyin-pa* corresponded to *Pha-rol-tu-phyin-pa* (*Pāramitā*). A song in honour of king Jo-dpal is found in *Ind. Ant.*, 1909, pp. 57-68, 'Ten Ancient Historical Songs.'