

fourteen generations of kings, Li-yul was sometimes invaded by enemies, and sometimes vice versa. The fourteen generations begin with Vijayadharma (son of Vijayasaṅgrāma?), and end with Vijayakīrti. In this period Li-yul was invaded by the *Drug-gu* king 'A-no-śos, who destroyed the Vihāras as far as *Hgehu-to-śan* (sic) (f. 437 a-b).

P. 240, ll. 1-2.—*Vijayakīrti* II was the fourteenth from *Vijayadharma*, who was probably the successor of *Vijayasaṅgrāma* I, and not the original *Vijayadharma*. It is related in the *Saṅghavardhana Vyākaraṇa* how *Vijayasaṅgrāma* (II, son of *Vijayakīrti* II), who became king when seven years old, hearing of the former invasions by the *Drug-gu* 'A-no-mo-śon (sic) and others, invaded their kingdoms, and caused great slaughter, to atone for which he built the Vihāra *Hgu-gzan*, which was then called *Hgu-gzan-ta* (ff. 437 b-438 b).

*Ibid.*—The successors of *Vijayakīrti* II are as follows:—

1. *Vijayasaṅgrāma*, a minor, who carried war into the land of the *Drug-gu*, and built the *Hgu-gzan* Vihāra (see above).
2. *Vijayasimha*, who built the *Bzah-ser-ma* Vihāra: a contemporary of an Arhat *Dharmapāla* (f. 438 b).
3. *Vijaya*, during whose reign, and in the five following reigns, no Vihāras were built (f. 438 b).
4. *Vijayapāla*, and his son *Vijayasaṅgrāma* succeeding him. The latter built the *Bzah-saṅgre-re-ma* Vihāra (ff. 438 b-439 b).
5. *Vijayaśātra*, during whose and the three following reigns no Vihāras were built (f. 439 b).
6. *Vijayakīrti*, in *Hgum-tir*, built the Vihāra *Bha-va-ña* (f. 439 b).
7. Then *Vijayasaṅgrāma*, and his son of the like name (perhaps, however, the son's name was *Vijayavikrama*): in the course of a visit to China the father was killed by *Drug-gus*, and while the son was a minor, the minister *Ama-la-khe-meg* governed for twelve years, and built the Vihāra and Stūpa of *Ma-na-hdi* (ff. 439 b-440 a).
8. *Vijayavikrama*, on becoming king, built the Vihāra *Byi-za-gra-ma* for the Arhat *Devendra*, his Kalyāṇamitra (f. 440 a).
9. Then the Chinese minister (?=Ambassador or Amban) *Ser-the-si* and king *Vijayadharma* built the Vihāra of *Maitra* (f. 440 a).
10. Then the Chinese minister *Ka-the-si* and king *Vijayasambhava* built the Vihāra *Khe-gan-tsa* for two Arhats, his Kalyāṇamitras 'U-dren-dra-rod-ci and *Dharmānanta* (°da?). They also built a Stūpa called *Su-stoñ-ña* (f. 440 a-b).
11. Then *Vijaya-bohan-chen-po* rebuilt the *Su-stoñ-ña* Stūpa (f. 440 b).
12. Then *Vijayasimha*, a youth, was oppressed by his ministers and the queen mother, whom on growing up he punished. He then built the Vihāra *Ro-bya*. Afterwards, his queen having been helped by certain Arhats (*Manya* (?), *Satrajñā*, *Sthyaśuta*, *Simhanāda*, and others) from India, he built the Vihāra *Nu-bo-ña* (ff. 440 b-441 a).
13. Then a bhikṣuṇī named *Śoḥi-dzaya*, the elder sister of *Śo-rgya*, queen of *Hdon-hdros*, being arrived from China to act as Kalyāṇamitra of her younger sister, the queen built in her honour the Vihāra *Yo-zo-hjo* (f. 441 a).
14. *Vijayaśata*, contemporary of an Arhat *Buddhānanta* (sic), built the *Zer-ro-hjo* Vihāra (f. 441 a-b).
15. Then *Vijayānanta* (sic) built for a female Arhat *Dharmapāla* (sic), who came from *Su-lig*, the *Po-len-to* Vihāra (f. 441 b).
16. Then *Vijayasaṅgrāma*, also named *señ-ge* (see p. 240 *supra*), with his mother *Dharmā*, for whom, as a female Arhat, he built the *Dro-mo-hdza* Vihāra (ff. 441 b-442 a).
17. Then *Vijayasaṅgrāma*'s younger brother *Bre-sa-ya-stu-lag* married the *Drug-gu* queen *A-žu-ka-su-ma*, and built the *Ta-ke-hjo* Vihāra (f. 442 a).
18. Then the wife of king *Vijayasaṅgrāma*, who built the *Hgu-gzan* Vihāra [? see above No. (1)], daughter of king *Phrom-ge-sar*, and another wife, the daughter of (?) *Hu-rod-ga*, being Arhats, by name *Śilamata* and *Go-hu-śa-ra* (sic), came from Kashmīr and became Kalyāṇamitras of the queen mother *Hu-rod*, who built for them the Vihāra *Ho-ron-hjo* (f. 442 a).