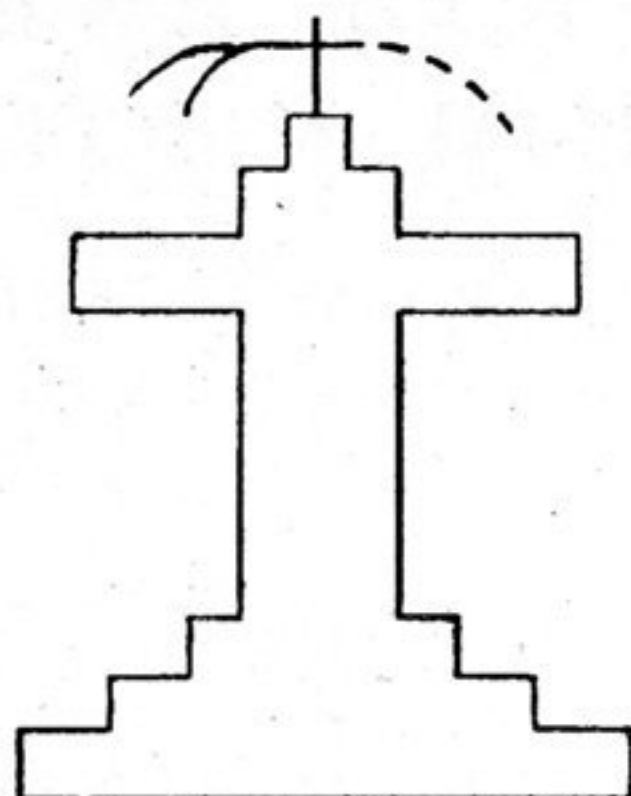


inscriptions which show the name in the genitive case (as for instance the present inscription). In that respect they follow the example of Indian inscriptions of a similar type, such as have been discovered near Khalatse, Ladakh. They are written in ancient Brāhmī, Kharoṣṭhī, and Śāradā. At first the Tibetans followed the Indians as regards the use of the cases.

The records are generally accompanied by representations of the particular Stūpas. The present design belongs to a group which remind us of Christian crosses. The most striking example of the cross-type was published by me in my article 'Notes on Rock-carvings', *Indian Antiquary*, vol. xxxi, 1902, p. 398, Plate VIII, as shown below :



The above inscription is of great importance, as it testifies to the conquest of Gilgit by Tibetans in the 8th century. This event is mentioned in the *La-dvags-rgyal-rabs*, as having taken place under Khri-sroñ-lde-btsan in the 8th century, Gilgit being called by its Tibetan name 'aBru-shal; cf. *Ancient Khotan*, i. pp. 8 sqq.; *Serindia*, i. pp. 52 sqq.