

site of a ruined Dard castle at Khalatse. They were photographed and a plan was made of the whole ancient site.

As regards the antiquities of Khalatse, they have been described by me elsewhere<sup>1</sup>. I do not wish to repeat here all I have said in my previous articles, and, therefore, I will simply give a list of the more important of those antiquities:—(1) certain places of the cult of the pre-Buddhist religion in the neighbourhood, (2) Indian inscriptions extending over a period of more than one thousand years, several of which have already been mentioned. (3) A number of royal Tibetan inscriptions near the bridge. (4) Besides the ancient custom house (*sBalu-mkhar*) which is only three miles from Khalatse, there are three more ruined castles at this place, one being of Tibetan, and the others of Dard origin.

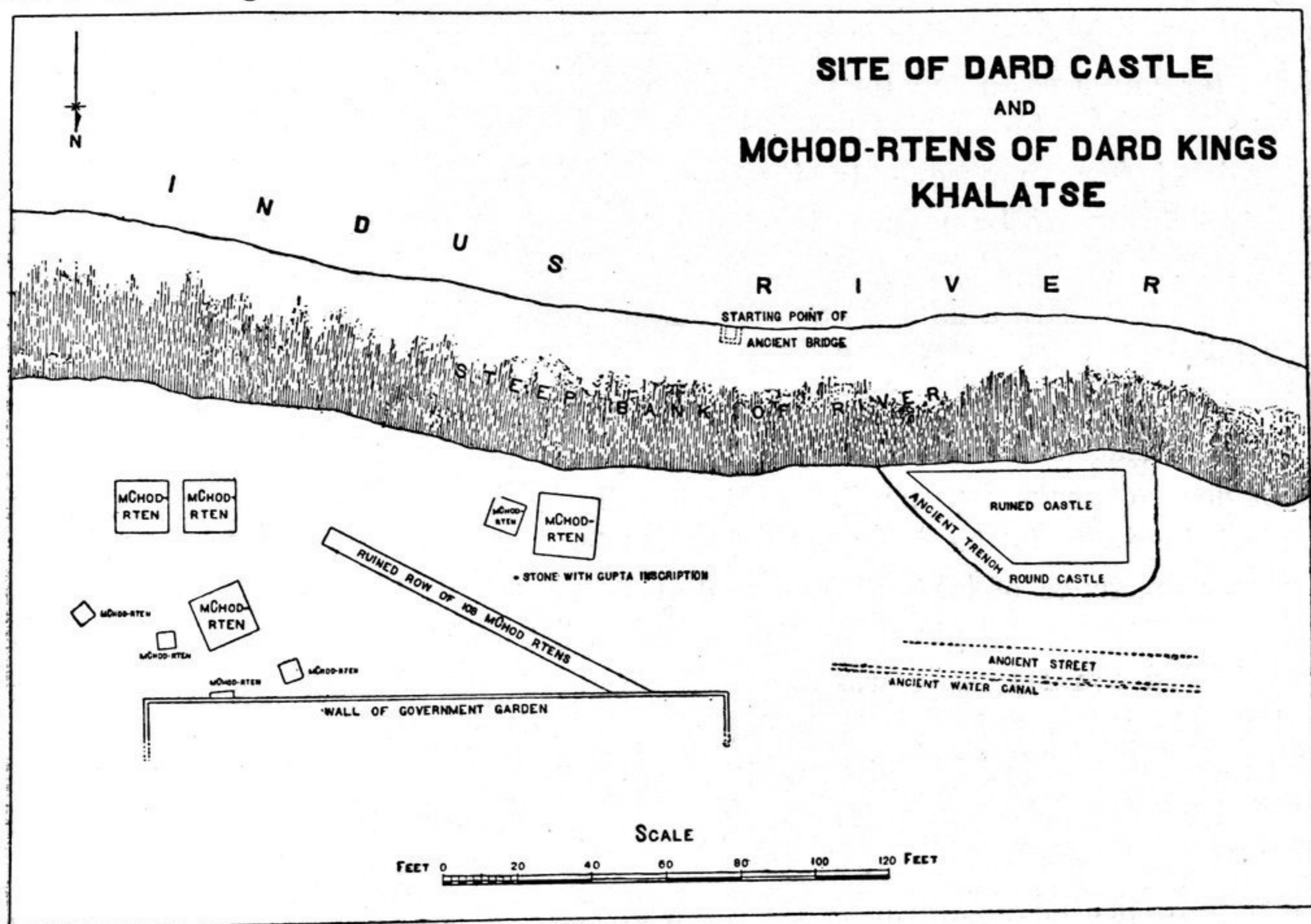


Fig. 4.

Whilst we were at Khalatse, the people of the village sold me a good many antiquities which they had found either in their houses or at ancient sites in the neighbourhood, *viz.*, *sBa-lu-mkhar*, *Brag-nag-mkhar*, or *Brog-pai-mkhar*. Among them was a stone knife, a stone axe, to be used without a handle, several stone lamps, beads of bone, stone charms, ancient female head-dresses, a bone knife, a stone inkpot, a pair of goggles made of turnips, etc.

Our Christian evangelist at Khalatse had become a father a few weeks before, and the people of the village had made presents of "flour-ibex" to him and his wife. He

<sup>1</sup> "Historische Dokumente von Khalatse," in *Z. D. M. G.*, Vol. LXI, pp. 583 ff, and "The Dards at Khalatse," *M. A. S. B.*, Vol. I, No. 19.