

NOTES

Local names:—Dpal-hdum is the capital of Zañs-dkar, the Dpañ-gtum of the Zañs-dkar chronicles, and the Spadum, Padum, Padam of the maps. 'A-tiñ is a town in Zañs-dkar, situated on a tributary from the left-hand side to the Zañs-dkar river. Waran is the Wardwan valley. The Wardwan river is a tributary of the Chenab in Kashmir State territory. Manḍe is probably a valley or town in the vicinity of Wardwan. Duñ-riñ is a village in Zañs-dkar, but I do not know its exact situation. The Dkar-zu (Dkar-bzo) garden at Leh once contained a royal palace and a *khatmband*. The latter kind of building is distinguished by its ceiling, as Joseph Tshe-brtan tells me. Most of the Tibetan houses have ceilings made of twigs only. A *khatmband* has a ceiling made of a number of little boards put together in such a way as to form geometrical patterns. The Lha-rgya-ri province of Tibet is not known to me; nor do I know where is the Theg-chen-goñ-ma hall at Leh.

During the reign of king Tshe-dpal-rnam-rgyal Ladakh was visited by Moorcroft and Trebeck, between 1820 and 1822. Moorcroft mentions a war between Ladakh and Baltistan, see vol. 1, p. 336. He was asked to interfere. A Tibetan document referring to this war was published by me in my article *Historische Dokumente von Khalatse*, ZDMG., vol. lxi, pp. 583-614. Another document, treating of wars between the Ladakhis and Baltis during that period, is entitled "The services of Bsod-nams-bstan-hḍzin, minister of Siñ-dar". A tender of allegiance from the Ladakhis to the British Government was communicated by Moorcroft, but not accepted by the East India Company. A letter from the Czar of Russia to the king of Ladakh was shown to Moorcroft. Trebeck witnessed a war between Kuḷū and Ladakh: see Moorcroft, vol. i, p. 456, vol. ii, pp. 63-4. Rab-brtan-rnam-rgyal and Mchog-sprul-rnam-rgyal are two different names of the same person. Rab-brtan probably received the name Mchog-sprul when he was discovered to be an incarnation of Bhil-ba-rdo-rje. As we know from Tshe-brtan's account of the Dogra war, Prince Mchog-sprul was made Regent of Ladakh a short time before Zorawar overran the country.

A seal of this king in Tibeto-Mongolian character is still in the hands of the present ex-king. The following votive inscriptions of my collection refer to the reign of this king:—No. 84, from the road between Mdo-mkhar and Skyur-bu-can; No. 85, from Hun-dar in Nub-ra; No. 86, from Dpe-thub; No. 87, from Da-ru, in honour of the minister Tshe-dbañ-don-grub; No. 118, from Mdo-mkhar; No. 119, from Skyur-bu-can. This king is mentioned in *Ladakhi Songs*, Nos. i and ii. The latter song contains also the names of his son Tshe-dbañ-rab-brtan, of his minister Tshe-dbañ-don-grub, and of his wife Dpal-mdzes-dbañ-mo. The name of Tshe-dbañ-rab-brtan's wife, Bskal-bzañ-sgrol-ma, is found in Song No. xvi.

IX. The Dogra War

(Cc MS.) History of the war waged by Mahārādza-Gulāb-Siñ's soldiers against Ladakh and Tibet.

After that, there arrived at Man-ldra-bahi (Mandre and Waran), together with a great host of soldiers, Zo-ra-war (Ca MS. : Zo-ra-war of Gu-lo-ri), the wazir of the reigning Maharaja Gu-lāb Siñ, and generals Ne-rdab Siñ, Mi-yan Siñ, Mi-ya-no-ta, Ba-sti Ram, 'Ab-dar-bi-zar, and Mir-za Ra-sul Beg. At that time Bkra-śis-dbañ-phyug of Sa-phud, father and son, were in command of the castle of Dkar-rtse in the Su-ru [valley]. When they heard [of the appearance of the enemy], they sent a report to the king at Slel (Leh). The king appointed the minister of Tog, Rdo-rje-rnam-rgyal, chief of the army, and sent him off with a great army. Bkra-śis-dbañ-phyug of Sa-phud, father and son, gathered together about 200 soldiers at Dkar-rtse in the Su-ru [valley]. Then the Wazir [Zorawar] also arrived there. They fought for about two days; but [the Ladakhis] p. 49. could not resist. Father and son both died in that battle. Then the minister of Tog