

marched across the Sod pass. He pursued those 100 Si-pas and caught them at Bhatara. He killed them all, not leaving a single one. Carrying away the treasure, as much as he found, he fled to Skar-rdo. Then, in course of time, the Wazir [Zorawar] arrived at Bab-sgo. The king of Slel (Leh) went there also, and both met. All went to Slel, the capital, and there they remained for several days. The kingdom was returned to the king, and not a single Si-pa or other man was placed in the fort as a guard. It was arranged that 5,000 Rs. should be paid uninterruptedly as tribute to the [Jammu] government. Then [Zorawar] returned to Su-ru.

NOTES

Place-names:—Man-ldra-baḥi stands for Mandre and Waran, as I am told. Sa-phud seems to be the name of the territory on the Manasarowar Lake, which remained in the hands of the Ladakhi kings after the peace of Gtiñ-sgañ. Lan-mkhar-rtse is a town in the Suru valley, below Dkar-rtse. La-luñ-bsil-mo seems to be the valley of a small tributary of the Indus from the left; it falls into the Indus opposite to Chulichan. (Map: Laloo-Simool.) Bya-luñ or Bya-ruñ is the name of a house at Leh. Srin-po-sna-hgugs (sna-khuñ) is the name of a rock in the Suru valley, as I am told. The Sod pass is probably identical with the Hamoting pass. Gu-lo-ri = Kahlur, Bilaspur, the home of Zorawar in the Panjab.

With the above account of the campaign the accounts of Basti-Rām and Tshe-brtan of Kha-la-rtse should be compared. Basti-Rām, a Dogra officer and governor of Leh, wrote his reminiscences of this war at the request of Cunningham, who published them in his *Ladak* (pp. 332 sqq.). All the numbers given by Basti-Rām are evidently wrong, either exaggerated or diminished. But the general course of events seems to be accurate. Both accounts are to be found in the Minor Chronicles (*infra*).

Basti-Rām	Tshe-brtan	<i>Rgyal-rabs</i>
1. On the 16th August, 1834 A.D., the first battle in the Suru valley. The Tibetan general was Maṅgal (?).	1. First battle at Sañ-khu.	1. First battle near Dkar-rtse. The Tibetan general was Bkra-śis-dbañ-phyug.
2. The Dogras advance to Suru, where they stay eight days.	2. Dogras advance to Lan-mkhar-rtse.	2. Three or four battles near Lan-mkhar-rtse.
3. Conquest of Pas-kyum and Sod; capture of 6,000 (?) Ladakhis.	3. Dogras advance to Pas-kyum, remain there for fifteen days.	
4. Negotiations at Mul-bhe.		4. Negotiations about 1,000 Rs.
5. Bañ-kha-pa attacks the Dogras in the rear.		
6. Dogras retreat to Lan-mkhar-rtse.	6. Dogras retreat to Lan-mkhar-rtse.	
7. Bañ-kha-pa advances to Lan-mkhar-rtse. Battle at Lan-mkhar-rtse. 1,200 Ladakhis are made prisoners, among them Dños-grub-bstan-hdzin and his son Hgyur-med.	7. 9,000 Ladakhis advance to Lan-mkhar-rtse. Battle at Skyid-mar-rtse; 300 Ladakhis are killed, among them the minister of Tog.	7. Ladakhis under the minister of Tog, Dños-grub-bstan-hdzin, and Bañ-kha-pa advance to Lan-mkhar-rtse. The minister of Tog is killed in the battle. Dños-grub-bstan-hdzin and Hgyur-med are made prisoners.
8. Dogras advance to Pas-kyum, Mul-bhe, Mkhar-bu, Lamayuru, Bab-sgo.	8. Dogras advance to Mkhar-bu, Lamayuru, Wanla, Sñe-mo, near Bab-sgo.	8. Conquest of Pas-kyum. Bañ-kha-pa recaptures the treasure of Pas-kyum.
9. At Bab-sgo the Ladakhi king meets Zorawar; both go to Leh (April, 1835).	9. At Sñe-mo the Ladakhi king meets Zorawar.	9. At Bab-sgo the Ladakhi king meets Zorawar.