

- Bastī-Rām
10. Zorawar remains at Leh for four months. Peace concluded. The Ladakhis have to pay an annual tribute of 20,000 Rs., and 50,000 Rs. for the expenses of the war.
11. Zorawar goes back to Suru, by way of Sod.

- Tshe-brtan
10. Peace negotiations in the Kar-bzo garden at Leh. Every peasant has to pay an annual tribute of 10 Rs. 6 As. 2 Paisa.

- Rgyal-rabs
10. Peace negotiations at Leh. The Ladakhis have to pay an annual tribute of 5,000 Rs.

11. Zorawar goes back.

On the whole, the agreement between the three versions is all that could be desired. The only difficulty is the conquest of Pas-kyum, followed by an attack of Bañ-kha-pa, which in Bastī-Rām's account (see his Nos. 3 and 5) is placed before the battle of Lañ-mkhar-rtse, and in the *Rgyal-rabs* after that battle (see No. 8). Possibly Pas-kyum was conquered twice.

Then Bañ-kha-pa and Bsod-nams-dbañ-phyug became chief councillors and gave the bad advice that an army should be sent after the Wazir [Zorawar]. A *si-pa* [called] Dam-bha and several others who did not wish the king well sent a secret letter to the Wazir. At Rañ-hdum this letter reached the Wazir's hands, and he, passing through Zañs-dkar, reached Sle [again]. He turned the king out of the castle and gave orders that [the village of] Tog only was to provide him with provisions, wheat, and butter for p. 50. food, and with grass, wood, etc. He also assigned [to the king] a *jagir* of 1,159 Rs. 11 $\frac{3}{4}$ as. and established him there. Prince Tshe-dbañ-rab-brtan fled to Spi-ti, passing through Ldum-ra and Drañ-tse. (*Ca* MS.) After having stayed there for one or two months, Mchog-sprul died. (*Cc* MS.) Rājā Dños-grub-bstan-hdzin was elected viceroy. At Kara (Dgar-ba) a Ki-la (Qila) was erected and handed over to Magna, the Tha-na-dār. It was agreed that an annual tribute of 9,000 Rs. was to be paid to the [Jammu] Government. The Wazir [Zorawar] then returned [to Jammu, travelling] through Ziñ-spyan. (*C* MS.) To Queen Zi-zi (Mchog-sprul's wife) a son was born, whose name was (*Cc* MS.) Hjigs-med-chos-kyi-señ-ge-mi-hgyur-kun-dgañ-rnam-rgyal. (*C* MS.) To another Zi-zi was born (*Cc* MS.) Bstan-sruñ-gyul-rgyal, who became king of Mañ-spro. They also received a *jagir* of 507 Rs. 12 $\frac{1}{4}$ as., together with wheat, butter, grass, wood, etc. Then Raja Dños-grub-bstan-hdzin reigned for five years.

NOTES

Rañ-hdum is a monastery on the road from the Suru valley to Zañs-dkar. Ka-ra (Dgar-ba, Skara) is a village one mile below Leh. Ziñ-spyan is said to be a village on the Zañs-dkar River near Phyi-gliñ. Mañ-spro is a village on the left bank of the Indus, immediately above He-mis. It is still the residence of Bstan-sruñ-gyul-rgyal's descendants.

The following is a comparative table of the above campaign, according to the three authorities:—

- Bastī-Rām (*Ladāk*, pp. 340 sqq.)
1. The Sikh governor of Kashmir excites the Ladakhis to revolt.
 2. Zorawar marches to Zañs-dkar. The chief promises to pay a tribute. News of insurrection at Leh.
 3. Zorawar marches to Leh.

Tshe-brtan

Rgyal-rabs

1. The Ladakhi king is calumniated.
2. Zorawar marches to Zañs-dkar.
3. Zorawar marches to Leh.