

Cunningham's 'Other Information'.	Tshe-brtan.	<i>Rgyal-rabs.</i>
3. He establishes his headquarters at Tirthapur on the Sutlej.	3. The Dogras dam up the water of a river in Grog-po-rab-gsum and the Tibetans retire.	3. Zorawar goes to Bu-rañ, and comes back to Sgar, where he establishes his headquarters.
4. Basti-Rām is stationed at Stag-la-mkhar, on the Karnali river.		4. Basti-Rām is stationed at Do-yo.
5. Rahīm-Khān and Ghulām-Khān of Chu-sod plunder Spi-ti.		
6. On the 7th November No-no-Bsod-nams' force is annihilated at Kar-dam. On the 19th November he and Ghulām-Khān are taken prisoners.		6. The garrison at Stag-la-mkhar is annihilated by the Tibetans.
7. Zorawar advances from Tirthapur. On the 12th December he is beaten and killed.	7. The Dogras follow the Tibetans to Upper Grog-po-rab-sum; Zorawar is beaten and killed.	7. Zorawar is encamped at Do-yo. The Tibetans from Stag-la-mkhar beat and kill him.
8. Among the prisoners are Ahmad-Shāh of Baltistan, General Rai-siñ, Ghulām-Khān, No-no-Bsod-nams, the minister of Bab-sgo.	8. Peace is concluded and an agreement written.	8. Among the prisoners are Mgon-po No-no-Bsod-nams, the ministers of Bab-sgo and Saspō, and Golām-Khān.

As certain place-names, in particular Do-yo and Grog-po-rab-gsum, have not yet been traced on any map, we do not yet know how far the agreement between the three accounts extends. A song on Zorawar's death is found in my *History of Western Tibet* (p. 169).

Between Mgon-po, the steward [of He-mi], and the Tibetans an agreement was made, and Mgon-po sent a secret letter to La-dvags: "The Wazir is dead, and the Tibetan army is reported in pursuit. Therefore, Upper and Lower [Ladakh], on all sides, should be made ready for war." The astrologer Tshe-dbañ-rab-brtan was sent in advance [with this letter]. Mgon-po himself intended to watch events, saying, p. 52. "The Tibetans will gather an army!"; and so he arrived later. Lha-bdag-Tshe-rin-stobs-rgyas, the Wazir's quartermaster, had to supply the garrison of the castle of La-dvags and the Si-pas with food, grass, and wood. When the Wazir was dead, and no grass or wood arrived from Upper and Lower Ladakh, he said to the Kumidan and Magna, the Thanadār: "I am not sure whether grass and wood will arrive! It looks like a rebellion. I do not know what will happen!" Then these two became reflective also. They sent a petition to the Ser-kar [Jammu], and asked for an army. In accordance with what had been said [before] Mgon-po, the steward, and the noblemen of Gsam (Lower Ladakh) held a consultation. During winter, they equipped an army; and in the spring they sent the hosts from Upper and Lower Ladakh, Sbal-ti, Kha-pul, and Ldum-ra [to Leh]. A Tibetan captain of the archers, 100 cavalry, and 500 infantry were posted at Lce-ḥbre. Then the Ladakhi army surrounded both the Ki-la and the Cha-ḥon, and threw up entrenchments. Then they fought for twelve days without intermission. (Ca MS.) In the Ki-la there were 50 Siñ-pas under Magna, the Thanadār; in the Cha-ḥon there were 300 Pal-ṭan Si-pas under a Kumidan. (Cc MS.)