

was concluded. The conquered La-dvags, according to the frontiers it had during the times of the [Ladakhi] kings, was annexed by the high government. On the Tibetan side of the frontier everything remained under Tibet. From Tibet the Tibetan government-merchants and from Ladakh the bi-annual merchants (*lo-phyag*) were to travel according to the former custom. The Ladakhi merchants were allowed to travel to Sgar, Ru-thog, and wherever they pleased; and the Tibetan merchants of Byañ [than] were allowed to travel to La-dvags. Everything was arranged exactly as it had been during the times of the former [Ladakhi] kings, and a contract was written. Then the captain of the archers was set free. Zur-khañ was taken to Jam-bu, where he was presented to Serkar Mahārāja Gu-lab-Siñ. He was shown grace, and, having been presented with a brocade suit [*kinkhāb*], a golden ring, a girdle, and several other suits, he returned [to Tibet]. (*Ca MS.*) Ever since that time the Tibetans and Dogras have lived in peace (good order) without war; the bi-annual trade (*lo-phyag* and *gzuñ-tshoñ*) going on as before, according to the contract made. The Dewan Haricand promised to reinstal all the Tibetan ministers, and the Ladakhi king and queen with their whole court. From Gañs-ri in Tibet used to be sent via the king of La-dvags several men as servants, whom the king passed into the hands of the Dewan Haricand and the Wazir, and they then went to the castle of Slel. Henceforward in La-dvags not a single one of the old nobles retained the power which he had possessed during the old king's reign. However, the Dewan Haricand and the Wazir said, 'Only the minister Rig-ḥdzin, formerly a servant of the late Wazir Zorawar, who died in Pu-rañ (Bu-rañ), shall remain for ever, without change, a servant of the government!'; and so they committed to him the entire government of La-dvags and made him minister. Then the Dewan and the Wazir both took the Ladakhi noblemen, among them the Leh minister Dños-grub-bstan-ḥdzin, 'A-jo-Mgon-po, and Bslab-dag-tshe-riñ-stobs-rgyas along with them, and returned to Hjammu. In La-dvags they left the minister Rig-ḥdzin, and Magna the Thanadar, together with the soldiers in the Ki-lā.

## NOTES

The Dogras had two forts at Leh, the Ki-la and the Cha-ḥon. The Cha-ḥon forms part of the present town of Leh; the Ki-la is situated about a mile below the commissioner's compound in Dgar-ba. Lig-tse village is on the Indus, above Leh (Map: Likhey). Rdo-khug (Hdor-khug), village west of the Pañ-koñ lake, on the river of the same name (Map: Durgo). The river is a tributary of the Shayok. Klui-gyog-ma, the valley of the same river. Hjam-mu (Jam-bu, Dzam-bu), the capital of the Dogra State. The Wāzīr's name seems to be Ratunu, not Tunu. Lhags-tshe-riñ-stobs-rgyas, Lha-bdag-tshe-riñ-stobs-rgyas, or Bslab-dag-tshe-riñ-stobs-rgyas seem to be one and the same person.

## COMPARATIVE TABLE OF THIS CAMPAIGN ACCORDING TO THE THREE AUTHORITIES

Cunningham's 'Other Information' (pp. 354-5).

Tshe-brtan.

*Rgyal-rabs.*

1. In spring 1842 the Chinese and Tibetans, numbering about 3,000, lay siege to the fort of Leh.

1. The Tibetans as well as the Ladakhis lay siege to the two forts of Leh.

2. The Baltis rise. They are soon reduced by Wāzīr Lakpat.