

Gar-ža brook. As an offering of the chief Khra-rig [were given] three houses with fields, together with the lower monastery of Sa-ni. And as an offering of the powerful king of 'Upper Mar-yul' (Ladakh) were given to Byañ-sems the Śes-roñ valley of Ru-śod (Rubshu); the region around the Ra-bo *mchod-rten*; Nag-tshur, Tshva-ka, the gorge of the Rkyañ-chu brook, these three; and the region up to Śel-ma-ni-can-hgo. As an offering of the king of Nñuñ-ti (Kuñū) were given the region up to the Chos-sku-tse monastery; Žo-gliñ on the narrow road; Gye-mur; Hgre-gri-mos (?); and the upper and lower part of the Ži-bde valley.

When Druñ-pa-Sañs-rgyas-blo-gros was in charge of the Dkar-śa monasteries, he committed some fault and was turned out by the people of Dkar-śa. Then Druñ-ya(pa ?)-Tshañ-stan-pa, king Tshe-riñ-dpal-lde, and the minister Rgyal-mtshan showed some kindness to him and brought him to Pi-pi-tiñ. After he had remained [there] for eleven years, the Druñ-pa died. Then, according to the late Druñ-pa-Tshañ-bstan-pa's desire, seven fields, large and small, were given to Druñ-pa-Tshañ-rab-bstan for his sustenance. And, as an offering of king Be-to of Gyi-char, [the following estates] were given:—of Gyi-char Mkhar-snañ-pa, of Bcañ-ba the estate of Srod-ma and the estate of Blo-bzañ-tshe-riñ, these three.

This is a compilation (or extract) from the *Bo-yig* of Phug-thal.

NOTES

The chronicle was probably compiled a short time before the old line of vassal kings of Zañs-dkar came to an end. In c. 1620–40 A.D. a younger brother of the king of Leh, Bde-mchog-rnam-rgyal, was made vassal king of Zañs-dkar. As, however, the use of rifles is mentioned during the reign of king Tshañ-rgyal-po, who is the most prominent figure of the chronicle, this king cannot have lived many years before 1600 A.D.

The pedigree which can be constructed on the basis of the chronicle consists of four generations only. The first king is purely legendary. Two more royal names which occur at the end, viz. Tshe-riñ-dpal-lde and Śag-lde, cannot be located with certainty, as the degree of relationship to the other members of the pedigree is not stated. But Tshañ-rgyal-pa, as a contemporary of Mīrzā Haidar, must have lived c. 1532 A.D.

The first part of the chronicle is of great interest, as it contains the popular traditions of the Zañs-dkar people with regard to the origin and early times of their country and nation, as they were current in c. 1550 A.D. Ge-sar (or Ke-sar) is the supposed creator of Zañs-dkar. The brief notes of the chronicle with regard to that event remind us of the story of the creation of the world, as we find it in the Kesar-saga (see my publication 'A Lower Ladakhi Version of the Kesar Saga', *Bibliotheca Indica*, No. 1134, pp. 17, 18). In the Kesar-saga we read that Doñ-gsum-mi-la-sñon-mo, Kesar's prototype, killed an ogre and formed the land of Gliñ (the earth) out of its various parts; the castle of Gliñ out of its head, the Gro-ma plain out of its stomach, the rock Rgyab-rten out of its kidneys, etc. In a similar way here Ge-sar breaks the earth to pieces, and the female ogre, the personification of the earth, falls on her back. Then he erects the most ancient monasteries of the country on the head, the stomach, and the feet of the ogre.

It is very interesting that the Ka-ni-ka and Sa-ni monasteries are mentioned first of all, as the oldest monasteries of Zañs-dkar. Kanika is the Tibetan form of the name Kanishka, the great Kushaṇa king of Kashmir and Northern India. This monastery was possibly erected during the reign of that king. This supposition is strengthened by another note in the chronicle, where it is stated that Zañs-dkar was under Kashmir before it was seized by the Kham-pas (Tibetans).

In the following paragraph we hear of the conquest of Zañs-dkar by a tribe of Kham-pas. The word Kham-pa originally stands for 'inhabitants of Khams', an eastern province of Tibet. But in Ladakh it is used for any Tibetan who comes from a district east of the Manasarowar lake. I believe, therefore, that the conquest of