

The following notes on the conquest of Si-dkar are found on p. 46 of the Treaty of Wam-le:—

TEXT

p. 46. ལྷལ་ལོ་ལྷལ་ལོས། རེད་ནས་དེ་དོན་ལ་བྱ་བར་འགལ་བ་མ་བྱས་ཀྱང་། ལ་དྲགས་ནས་དེ་རྗེས་སྤེལ་ཉིའི་ལྷལ་བུ་མི་
 རིམ་ཅན་རྩལ་བ་དང་། དཀར་རྩོམ་ལོའི་དབྱང་གོགས་ས་གྲང་བ་ལྷལ་མཚོ་དམག་ཚོགས་བཅས་གནང་ནས། ཤི་དཀར་གྱི་མཁར་ལབ།
 ལྷན་ཉི་ནང་ཁོངས་ཅིག་ཏུ་བྲིལ་ནས། ལྷ་རིག་འཛོམས་རྒྱ་ཡིན། . . .

TRANSLATION

p. 46. The king of Mul-be (Pu-rig) says: 'Although we (the Pu-rig people) did not transgress (?) in that respect (on that purpose?), many strong and experienced men [went] after that from La-dvags to Sbal-tihi-yul; and, as the chief of Skar-rdo sent an auxiliary force, filling the earth [and like] the ocean, the castle of Si-dkar was reduced, and Bhan-ti and Nan-khoñs were united. The aim [of all this] was the conquest of Purig. . . .'

NOTES

This conquest of Si-dkar by the united forces of Skar-rdo and La-dvags must have taken place between the years 1730 and 1750 A.D. The purpose of this war seemed to be the conquest of Pu-rig, as surmised by Bkra-sis-rnam-rgyal of Pu-rig. This is probably not true. Bhan-ti is not known to me. It may be a name of Si-dkar. Nan-khoñs is the same as Nan-goñ (Baltistan).

(e) THE RGYAL-POS OF BALTI (SBAL-TI) ¹

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| 1. Ali Sher, c. 1570-1600 A.D. | 6. Zafar Khan, c. 1730-1760 A.D. |
| 2. Ahmed, c. 1600-1630 A.D. | 7. Ali Sher Khan, c. 1760-1790 A.D. |
| 3. Shah Murad, c. 1630-1670 A.D. | 8. Ahmed Shah, c. 1790-1841 A.D. |
| 4. Rafi Khān, c. 1670-1700 A.D. | 9. Mahomed Shah, c. after 1841 A.D. |
| 5. Sultān Murād Khān, c. 1700-1730 A.D. | |

NOTES BY CUNNINGHAM (p. 35)

Balti or Balti-yul is called Palolo, or Balor (Bolor), by the Dards, and Nang-kod (Nan-goñ) by the Tibetans. Balti (Sbal-ti) is the most common name, and perhaps the oldest, as it is presented by Ptolemy in Byltae. (Let me add that, according to Sir A. Stein, it is the 'Great Poliu' of the Chinese historians of the eighth century, 'Little Poliu' being their name for Gilgit.—F.) The country is also frequently called Skardo (Skar-rdo), from the name of its well-known fort and capital. (Let me add that the name Skar-[chuñ]-rdo-[dbyiñs] is mentioned in c. 804 A.D. as that of a Buddhist temple in the province of Rgya (Ladakh). A place called Gomba-Skardo is actually marked on the Indian Survey map, about 5 miles west of the present town of Skar-rdo. Gomba is the vulgar pronunciation of the Tibetan *Dgon-pa*, 'monastery.' Baltistan is the 'Little Tibet' of the Kashmir chroniclers.—F.)

Balti proper is a small district bounded by Shigar (Si-dkar) on the north, by Keris (Kye-ris) and Parguta (Parkuda) on the east, by Gures on the south, and by Astor and Rongdo (Roñ-mdo) on the west. Including the tableland of Deotsu, it is about 60 miles long and 36 broad. Its area is about 2 160 square miles, and the mean height of its villages above the sea is about 7,000 feet.

¹ The spelling is Cunningham's, but not the dates.