

is taken out, the enemy was thoroughly rooted out. Thus, in accordance with the purpose [of the war], the sons of 'A-sad (or, Ha-sad)-mkhan were rooted out. At Tol-rti 'A-še-rab was appointed chief. The places Spa-ri, Gyiñ-ḥgud, etc., which had been taken from Skar-stag-śa, together with the necessary utensils and riches, were handed over for distribution to Bha-bha, for so long a time as he should live. At Skye-ris and Ku-res, both, Sul-bstan was elected and appointed chief.

Finally, for past, present, and future the nobility of Sbal-ti, for so long as it should exist, was brought under our sway (lit. feet). A contract to remain [in that condition] was written; the inner state of Tho-rtse castle was set straight; and it was agreed that for ever, for the present and the future, they [the Sbal-tis] should be an example of service to the welfare of this (our) government, etc. . . .

NOTES

The dates found in the above account appear to be more accurate than is usual in Ladakhi chronicles. They seem to refer to the reigns of Ñi-ma-rnam-rgyal and Bde-skyoñ-rnam-rgyal.

The Balti rulers named in the document correspond to the following chiefs of Cunningham's list (p. 30) :—

- Ha-tham-khan of Kha-pu-lu is Hatim Khan, No. 63 of C.
- Ḥdab-lad-khan of Kha-pu-lu is Daolut Khan, No. 64 of C.
- 'A-zam-khan of Śi-dkar is Azem Khan, No. 22 of C (p. 33).
- 'A-li-khan of Śi-dkar is Ali Khan, No. 23 of C (p. 33).
- Ma-ma Za-phar-khan of Skar-rdo is Zafar Khan, No. 6 of C (p. 35).

The expedition against the Mons of Blo-bo in c. 1723 A.D. led apparently to Bde-skyoñ-rnam-rgyal's marriage to Ñi-zla-dbañ-mo of Glo-mon-brañ; see the Chronicles.

The document contains a number of place-names which at present I cannot identify. The sites of the principal places mentioned in the text are, however, well known, and on the map will be found all those which have been identified. The chief Sbag-ram-bhig of this document is apparently identical with Mag-ram-beg of the Sod genealogy; see *ante*, p. 177.