

NOTES

The above table is of the same type as that given by Csoma de Körös at the end of his Tibetan Grammar. Not all the dates are correct. With regard to the first date let me note that it does not refer to the erection of a mosque, but to the grant of a site for the same. As to the date of the erection of the Kashmir mosque at Leh, it is contained in an inscription above the door of the mosque. According thereto the erection took place in the year A.H. 1077 (1667 A.D.), probably during the reign of King Bde-legs-rnam-rgyal. But possibly the site for the building was granted seventy years earlier by Señ-ge-rnam-rgyal, whose mother was a Muhammadan lady. The willow called *Gtsug-gtor* is still in existence at Leh. A pen and ink drawing of this tree by Dr. K. Marx was published in *Periodical Accounts*, a Moravian Mission magazine (1890, p. 65). The date given for Moorcroft is certainly wrong. He visited Ladakh in 1820-2 A.D. King H̄jigs-med-kun-dgah, etc., was born in 1835, and according to the chronicles his father Tshe-dbañ-rab-brtan died in the same year; but according to Cunningham he died in 1839 A.D. The bazaar laid out by Bastī-Rām is the present principal bazaar of Leh, 1,030 feet long and 170 feet broad. At first the buildings of the meteorological station were erected on a hill south-east of Leh. At present the meteorological tower is found in close vicinity to the Moravian Mission buildings. The missionaries act as superintendents of the station. They entered Ladakh in 1886 A.D. The great Sarai built by Mr. Elias is probably that which is found directly south of the government hospital. From the *Missionsblatt* (1870, p. 84) the following dates may be gathered: the Rev. A. W. Heyde met Dr. Cayley at Leh in 1869; in 1878 he found Mr. Elias, as Assistant Commissioner, and Mr. Johnson, as Wazīr, in Leh (*ibid.*, 1879, pp. 45-6). Thus Munshi Dpal-rgyas' date, 1867, for the erection of the Sarai is probably wrong.

The taxes imposed by Rājā Dños-grub-bstan-ḥdzin, for six years, amounted to 9,000 Rs. annually	A.D. 1835-1841
Magnā, the Thānādār, was for six years wāzīr at Leh	A.D. 1841-1847
Bastī-Rām was wāzīr for fourteen years. During the time of these two the taxes amounted to 18,000	A.D. 1847-1861
Maṅgal-Siñ remained for five years; the annual taxes rose to 24,000 Rs.	A.D. 1861-1866
'A-li-'Ag-bar remained for four years	A.D. 1866-1870
Gaṅgā-Siñ remained for one year	A.D. 1870-1871
Jon-sen remained for twelve years	A.D. 1871-1883
Rādhā-Kriśna remained for three years	A.D. 1883-1886

During the time of these four the annual taxes amounted to 32,887 Rs., 2½ As.
 After Rādhā-Kriśna had surveyed the ground the additional taxes were 8,821 Rs., 14 As.,
 or the sum total of the taxes was then fixed at 41,108 Rs., 14 As.

NOTES.

The Ladakhis are not very clever at arithmetic, as we see. In the above example, for instance, the sum total should, of course, be 41,109 Rs., ½ Ana. The numbers relating to the taxes, as given in the above table, are in close agreement with those given at the end of the account of Partāb-Siñg's reign. But the high numbers given at the end of the account of Ranbir-Siñg's reign cannot be traced elsewhere. Possibly those high numbers were obtained by adding the value of the taxes in provisions to the taxes in cash. According to the *Missionsblatt*, 1883, p. 58, Johnson left Leh in 1882; Rādhā-Kriśṇa arrived there in October, 1882.

During the time of the [Ladakhi] kings the peasants had to pay as taxes 1 *jahu* (3¼ As.) each.

During the time of the kings each peasant had to give 1 *srañ* of straw.