

As a special kind of forced labour, all the peasants had to bring from Phyi-gliñ (Ci-liñ) 800 *srañ* of wood, and from Tar of Nañ-siñ (?), Sñon-dar (Hundar) of Ldum-ra, two outlying places, as much wood as was needed. Beyond this no taxes or tribute were taken, it is said, from the zamīndārs.

During the six years of Rājā Dños-grub-bstan-ḥdzin the taxes were 9,000 Rs.

From Rājā Dños-grub-bstan-ḥdzin till Bastī-Rām, during twenty-six years (?), the annual taxes were 18,000 Rs.

After the new list of peasants was drawn up, the new taxes together with the *Spañ-bcag* [tax on meadows] were 24,000 Rs.

The taxes paid till Jon-sen[’s wazirat] were 32,887 Rs., 2 As., 1 P.

The sum total was finally fixed at 41,108 Rs., 14 As., 1 P.

In the year 1957 (1900 A.D.) an arrangement [survey] was made: the taxes were fixed at . . . [Has not yet been ascertained; will be reported as soon as known.]

In the year 1966 (1909 A.D.) an arrangement [survey] was made: the taxes were fixed at . . . [Has not yet been ascertained; will be reported as soon as known.]

This register, [based] upon inquiries addressed to Mun-si Dpal-rgyas, was written down by me, Yoseph Tshe-brtan.

(Later addition.) Table of taxes for Ladakh, from [the country] above Gyun-druñ (Lamayuru).

In the year 1966 (1909 A.D.) the taxes were fixed as follows:—

In cash annually	43,256 Rs., 12 As.
Wheat annually to the value of	2,977 Rs., 8 As.
Barley annually to the value of	7,022 Rs., 8 As.
Wood annually to the value of	3,000 Rs., 0 As.
Mill-tax annually amounting to	3,119 Rs., 12 As.
Tax on goats and sheep annually amounting to	1,833 Rs., 0 As.

Sum total	61,209 Rs., 8 As.
---------------------	-------------------

NOTES

With the above account of the state of taxation during the times of the Ladakhi kings Tshe-brtan’s account, referring to King Tshe-dpal-rnam-rgyal’s reign, should be compared. There can be no doubt that the Ladakhis had a better time under their own rulers. It is difficult to see how the twenty-six years between Dños-grub-bstan-ḥdzin and Bastī-Rām come in. From what is said under *Later Addition* it seems to follow that all the numbers given above refer only to a small part of the country, viz. Ladakh from Lamayuru to the Pañ-koñ lake.