

ཁོ་རེ་གལ་དགས་མང་ཅགས་ཉེལ་ཚུམ་ཚུག་ཁ་ནག་མའི་གྲ་བ་རིང་ནང་། གར་ནང་སིང་པ་ལེབ་ཅིས་ཉོག་ཅི། ཐ་བྱ་མའི་གྲ་ཇི་ཞེལ་བ།  
 སིང་པ་ཚོ་ལྟང་ལིག་ཅ་ཞས་ཉོག་རེ། ལྷོ་འི་དོག་བར་དོ་ནོ་འི་ཀན་ཅིས་ཉང་། ཅག་ན་རོ་ཞང་མང་ཤེད་གྲ་ནང་ཇོད་མེན། ཐུ་བྱ་ཞས་ཉོག་  
 ཀོ་ལོང་ཇོ་ཉ་ར་ཅན་དང་། ལུང་རང་ཇོ་མོ་ཉི་རླུ་མ་གོ་ཞན་ཚོ། ཐྲིམས་ལིག་ཅི་པ་མེ་རློག་ལུ་རང་པ་བ་ལི་རླུ་མ་རློ་ཉི་ཀི་ནིན་བ།  
 ཐྲིམས་ལིག་ཇི་མི་ཇོག་ཚད་པ་ཁ་ཀལ་ཚུམ་རིང་ནང་། ཉང་ཀའི་ཚད་པ་མ་ཀལ་ག། ལུ་ཉེ་ག་ཚུན་ཇི་གྲ་རེའི་ཉིབ་ཚུམ། ཞེགས་ཉང་སྲ་བ་  
 ཇི་ཞེག་ལེབ་ཅིས་ཉང་། རུ་རེག་ཚུག་ཞས་ཉེ་ཁ་ཁ་མོ་ལྷོ་འི་ལུ་ཉེ་ག་ཇི་ཉེལ་ཚུམ་གྱི་ཚབས་ཉོག། ཁ་ཉེལ་ནང་རེ་ལོག་ཀ་ཉེལ་ཇི།  
 མི་ཇོག་གྲར་ཀལ་ནང་། བ་ཞེ་པོ་རུ། ལྷོ་འི་དོག་ཁ་རེ་གྲར་མའི་གྲིད་པོ་གྲ་བ། །

གྲིད་པ་ཐོང་པ་ཚུན་ཚུབ་ཅི་ཤད་ཇི། གྲེ་ལང་པ་བརྗོད་པ་བདེ་ཚེན་བྲི་བྲི་ཤི་ཡེན། །

## TRANSLATION

## ACCOUNT OF THE TRADE BETWEEN THE KINGS OF LA-DAGS AND KU-ZU

At first the Bod-pa (Tibetans) reigned in Gar-za; later on a certain king of Ku-zu conquered Gar-za from the Bod-pa, and he reigned. At that time the kings, both of La-dags and Ku-zu, made an agreement as follows:—The king of Ku-zu [promised] to send much iron to La-dags annually, and the king of La-dags [promised] to send sulphur in this direction. Then they did accordingly, and the king of Ku-zu gave orders that the people of Gar-za, instead of a field-tax, were to give to the king of La-dags one *ba-ti* of iron each annually. The people of Gar-za and Me-rlog each had to buy a *ba-ti* of iron in Ku-zu and to bring it. If you ask how all this iron was sent to La-dags, [we answer] that a man called 'the king's messenger' came from La-dags to Gar-za to receive the iron. Then all the people of Gar-za and Me-rlog from Thi-röt up to here had to bring each house one *ba-ti* of iron before that messenger, and an old bag to hold the iron. Then that messenger, having loaded the iron on the people of Gar-za and Me-rlog, transported the iron as far as Liñ-ti. At that time there was no road through (from) Kye-lañ, but through (from) Kar-dañ (Mkhar-dañ on the left bank of the Bhāgā). As soon as the loads arrived, the call to work was issued, and all the people had to assemble at Kar-dañ. More than a 100 loads (coolie-loads) had to be sent to La-dags annually. The La-dags people did not give any wages or bakhshish to the carriers; instead of that they wielded the stick, and the transport was carried on under continual beating. The iron had to be taken as far as Liñ-ti. From there we had to come back, carrying sulphur which had been brought there by the Ladakhis, and the Ladakhis went away, carrying the iron. When the sulphur had been brought to Kye-lañ, it was passed on from Kye-lañ according to the inter-village service, and sent to Ku-zu. At that time a man called Drun-drub of the house Myoñ-pa of Kyor was 13 years old (or Drun-drub saw the trade carried on till he was 13 years old). He told me that he himself did service in the transport of the iron to Liñ-ti. All that is written here was written as it was heard from his mouth. Now he is 77 years old. If we ask how the transport of iron to La-dags came to an end later on, [we answer] that it came to an end when the Siñ-pas arrived in Gar-za. When the Siñ-pas reigned, they gave much trouble to everybody; every day people fled into the narrow valleys