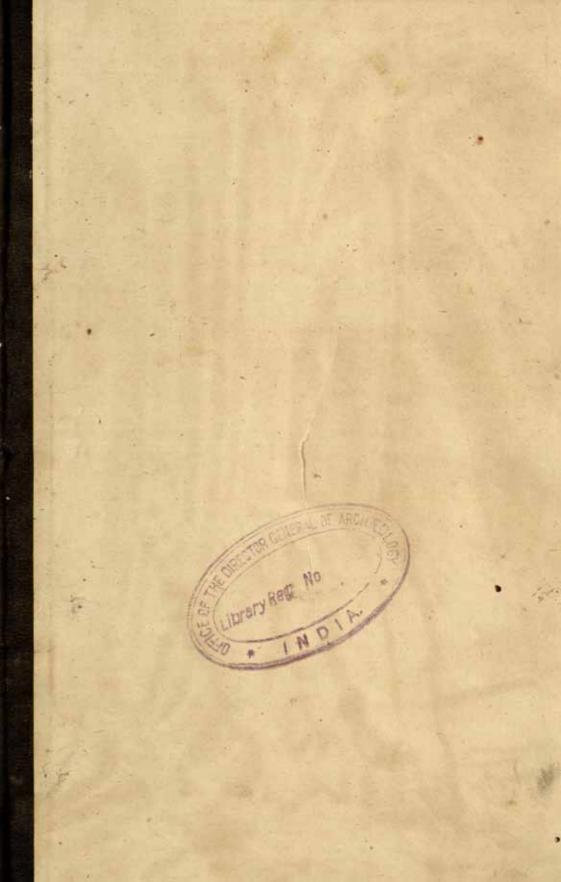
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## न्यतः व राम्नुन्णुः सुद्धाः मलुग्धाः स् ।

# THE STORY OF THE EIGHTEEN HEROES (PREFACE TO THE KESAR-SAGA). 37244 37244

New Dellai

PEDITED BY

A. H. FRANCKE,

Moravian Missionary.

Published for the Bibliotheca Indica by the Asiatic Society of Bog al.



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#### PREFACE

My sincerest thanks are due to the Council of the Asiatic Society for allowing me to edit for the Bibliotheca Indica a Lower Ladakhi Version of the Kesar-saga. The plan of the work is the following:

Prologue to the Kesar-saga. Birth of Kesar. Wooing and marriage to a'Bruguma. Kesar's journey to China and marriage to a Chinese Princess. Kesar's journey to the North. Capture of a'Bruguma by the king of Hor. Kesar's defeat of the king of Hor.

Accompanying the Tibetan text will be given a vocabulary of the

new words and an abstract of contents.

In criticising one of my former papers on the Kesar-saga, one of my critics makes the following remark with reference to the line Sangs rgyasla btangbai gri zhig dgos, 'you must have a knife to stab Buddha': "if this line occurs at all!" This means no less than suspecting me of introducing new lines into the saga, simply to suit a certain purpose of my own. I must say that it would be very unwise of me to do so. I could easily be exposed. There is not only a British rount Commissioner at Leh, who could find out a great deal with the help of Urdu, as well as any of the visitors to Ladakh, numbering about 50 in a year, but there is also a whole staff of missionaries at Leh, some of whom have just as critical a mind as any German professor.

What I have to do with regard to the Tibetan text is to correct orthographical mistakes, if they are due to carelessness of the writer. In all doubtful cases I shall give, as I have always done, the word in the doubtful spelling as well; this refers especially to the names this edition I shall not even attempt to reconstruct incomplete verses, but leave them as I find them.

gards the value of the oral versions of the Kesar-saga, it is mighty A obable that they will be of a similar usefulness for a thorough understanding of the Kesar-epic, as are the Norse versions of the Nibelungen-saga for the understanding of the Nibelungen-epic. With regard to my former publication of the irth-story of Kesar, I was told that it was an abridged repetition of the Kesar-epic. This cannot possibly be said of the present version of the saga, because it is entirely different from the former. A whole chapter like the "Prologue to the Kesarsaga" does not appear to occur in the epic at all.

<sup>\*</sup> Also the Mongolian version of the Kesar-saga (Schmidt's translation) does not contain it, but starts with the birth-story of Kesar.

But also of the latter there may exist several recensions. The oral versions of the Kesar-saga are interesting also from another point of view. They show what the Ladakhis hold of the Kesar-religion at the present day. For that this mythology has not yet ceased to exercise the power of a religion, is shown most plainly in the marriage ritual and in the g Ling glu.

The following version of the Kesar-saga was dictated slowly by an inhabitant of *Khalatse*, who was brought up in *Lerdo* near *Tagmacig*. This version is probably the one which is current at *Lerdo*. The name of the dictator is *dKon mchog bKrashis rgya mthsopa*. The name of the writer is *Yeshes rig 'adzin*, munshi of *Khalatse*.

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A. H. FRANCEE.

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### ञ्र हुंगा

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No. 1.

स्मान्य विद्या स्मान्य समान्य स

श्रांट के के विना क्षिण ने लिटका ने विना नीका के निर्मानी के के निर्माण के नि लक्टास्ट्राहिन्द्राह्माय। देक्टित्यम्बिम्हम्हम्स्रिक्रिस्स् मीतार्वेचा अस्त्राहा देवशा श्रास्टा समाविदाहार देवा स्मार्गा समार्गा सम प्रियः वशः श्राद्यः हो। दे द्वारा ची स्थान श्राद्या हो पर्वे पर्वे प्राप्त हो पर्वे पर्वे प्राप्त हो स्थान हो स चर्नेत्राताश्रत। रेपु.सि.सूच्।वश्राम्,वश्राम.श्रमातविर.देल्रासा रे.वश्र. क्ष.च्.४१८.मीम.धुनामट.च.जाजूचा.कु.लूट.कु.का.मु.ज.मुरश्राचा संत्याची ट.रेट.ची.कैट.सर्ट.चे.टे.ट्र.ज.टश. चर्डेटश.च। चि.मुच्.वश.वश.चश्चाच दुचाजवर. रे.ल्ट्राता स्ट्रेड्ड्रेट्ट्रियं वेर्थाता देवशाला वेर्ट्याला स्ट्रियं गार्शरको। बिरासर् स्टिन्स् सालामारा क्षेत्रस्त्री हामारा ल प्रेट्ट है न दिवहा । इंच्या किया निकान मार्थिया मार्थि इसार देट. मीर विचा बिट. राष्ट्रेश स्ताम देवा देवशाम स्वा विचा विश्व स्ताम स्वा इ. इ. चर. इ. थे. लूट च. पूर्वाश जनवर्ग । सूट चीडेश प्राथा मट दे. ज. में है. र्दः श्रमाक्टः सामादः सूट्। सिटः हितु वटः दे सानुदः यथा हिटः दे सि वटः नःकेन संलिमानके है। देवे निर्मान मा

No. 2.

 टे.ज.लूट.बे.ब.च्.ज.इंटश.च। सि.ब्य.च। ट.टेटची.चट.चपु.वंश.क्ट.स. प्रविक्षिमायाम् दे प्रविक्षिमान्द्र यद्यामाद्र श्रेट हे प्रत्मा केरहा देवहाया म्रिट कार्य मिक्रिश माना हुर मान्त्र हो हर राय। विट हुवे वट र ज्यूर समिन्नी नशरी असर प्रमा। ५.६.पर्य स्थित वर ११ विमाय रेमाना विमा नर्वः श्राद्यान्ता विदः नर्वे अस्त्रेशाचराक्षाच्यायान्यान्यान्त्रे। नदः यद्रीमन्त्रेशन्तवस्य। वयुःहैनान्त्रिनान्दः हेनान्त्रेशः वर्षः दे। वयुः हिमार्छक्रम्मिवनायानुरादेख्दात्वा। अस्त्रामिद्दिरामायक्रेयमाक्रिअ द्राया डेर.च.पामटा च.लूट्या साक्षाची चटा चर् बटा ची व च हे ना छट. श्राम्ब्री द्रोत्ता चे प्रश्राम्ब्रीय हे साहे नव्हरा दाराता द्रव हैना र्मे सु मु नरे में लेगाय मुर हे प्येर हंगा है साय नहर द ले हेशा में न प्रिमाशायास्य त्याप्रित्या द्या मार्थर र. क्या क्या स्टाप्त स्ता प्रिया वि रें दे भीत् विस् वा वित् अपन् अपन् विना विद् विना विद विवास राम्यानयानः हे हुर स्वा हे सिट है स्या है जिस है जा है सा साला है। है नट नर्ने दर व सुन्तु के तर्द देश नर्ने हो किनाय दुना बेरश या । अपने प्रश्न दे। सि.का.च्रा ट.२ट.चाकेश.यो.ज.च.के.शोचरे.कुची.रचा। म्रीजाजाङ्ग्रा ट.२ट. लस्मा सर्भा मिर्मानिक्षामा समिति मिर्मानिक्षामा स्थित हो सम्बन्धामा सर्भेत य: व्या देवा देवा स्वामाना देवा माना देवा माने वे निर्मा देवा निर्मा देवा निर्मा देवा निर्मा देवा निर्मा देवा निर्मा देवा निर्मा स्वामा हे.रेज्य.भक्त्रची.ज.शर.त्.चक्त्रच्या विरम्धेश्व.वा.शर.त्.चिर्येचीया 5 [ त्रुग्ध।

स्त्राध्यक्षर स्वावक्ष अस्य । स्वाध्यक्ष स्वाध्यक्ष विमा स्वेच व

त्मुश्रायन्त्रुमुन्दिःस्य।।

श्चीरः मी श्वायंश्वादिः द्देशायः कृते द्दः।

श्चीरः मी श्वायंश्वादेशः द्वेशः द्वेशः

#### No. 4.

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प्रान्यस्त्रप्तर्भः केत्रिः स्वर्धित्। प्रान्त्रप्तिः विस्तर्भः तेत्रप्ति। प्रान्त्रपतिः विस्तरः स्वरः ते प्रान्ता च्युः प्रेत्। प्रान्त्रपतिः विस्तरः स्वरः ते प्रान्ता च्युः प्रेत्। प्रान्त्रस्तिः केत्रः विस्तरः स्वरः विद्यान्य च्युः प्रेत्। प्राप्तस्त्रपतिः केत्रः विस्तरः स्वर्णम् । च्युः प्रेत्। प्राप्तस्तरः केत्रः विस्तरः स्वर्णम् । च्युः प्रेत्। प्राप्तस्त्रपत्तः केत्रः विस्तरः स्वर्णम् । च्युः प्रेत्। प्राप्तस्त्रपत्तः केत्रः विस्तरः स्वरः विद्यासः विद्यासः प्रेत्।

No. 5.

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श्वीत्रायिते अमेर्गि चलि मस्त्रा देशाया म्रीट सायर है नियुदे मु निवि इस केरा श्रीवर्धिवै अमी नाउना नवर ने प्रयम् व। म्रीट सम्बद्ध देनु वि स स्मट स्वतं केता श्वीवर्धित्मरायायवर् दे त्याराव। म्बीटामानर हे र्ना दे मान्दर हे ते। श्वेन्यदे समायायक्तर् दे दसदान्। ब्रीटमी सुमार्ट इंग्डेंग स्वार्थिय वर्षा वर्षा म्रीट सिमर मी माय कर स्वर केरी श्विन्येते हैन साम्यम् भाने प्रयम् म्रीट अमर नी वेना ग्राय स्वा केवा श्वेत्र्वे वट क सेट हे तस्त व। म्रीट शामर मी ये अर दे मेंना श स्वत हेता। श्चित्र दे स्थान मार्थर संदी मार्थर दे ख्व केवा श्रीटार्या यठन्ते त्यदान्। न्गर र्यदे न्द्रय रे ख्र केरा मूर्यायवरारी तसराव। म्रास्यामी घट द्रमें ख्रा हेन।

मुन्दर्भित्र्यः भ्रम्भः देव।

स्वित्रः स्वत्रः स्वतः स्वतः

No. 6.

श्रीय-१र्वर-१-ती-पार्वे-याम्भूट्। भ्राम्भूत्-भूत्म् भूत्-१ स्थान्-यान्न्यः । वनान्-राम्भ्यः वनान्-राम्भयः वनान्यः वन्यः वन

र्ट्टमधियाश्चारा हुँब स्यानना यापटी रच। म्रिल-शह्रात्तर् अवर अक्षियाचा व उर्गेचा चाड्रचीशा थटा र्ट्र-पश्चिम्भायः हिन्द्रायः यनायानान् तर्नुनान् विषयः यह। श्र-दश-धिट के संविग देव ले । डुशर्च-वर्टा के डुश्य विवास्त्र हो। न्तर्वातरीमामावैयःवातरीमामाञ्चमकातर। वट्रत्र्त्र्नामा ह्रा बय्रुमामा हेरायटा रे.बिचार्वसाराश्रद। स्राप्ताश्रसामारेशालसात्साक्षाःबचार्षाःचरेटस। म्रीटमी जार्चेश्वर दिने निर्देश वा कुन नहा ष्य.मू.चम्.चैश.वट.एव.वट्ट्रा.वा.ब्रेश.वट। मिन्गी कं में या सन्दर्भ निमाय देव। र्नेट्रमाधुस्रसीयार्थेनस्यायम्सलिनायदीत्। तीय मी र्याट होचाश पुना वेश सिना मू स न कू न मिट हा ।

स्तित्ते, कृत्यु कुर्या कुर्या स्त्रा स्त्र स्त्रा स्त्र स्त्रा स्त्र स्त्रा स्त्रा स्त्रा स्त्रा स्त्रा स्त्रा स्त्रा स्त्रा स्त्र स्त्रा स्त्रा स्त्रा स्त्रा स्त्रा स्त्रा स्त्र स्त्र

No. 7.

म्रीत्र्राक्षर्भन्त्राच्या।

स्राम्भूत्रान्त्राक्षर्भन्त्राच्याः स्राम्भूत्राक्ष्याः स्राम्भूत्राक्ष्याः स्राम्भूत्राच्याः स्राम्भूत्यः स्राम्भूत्राच्याः स्राम्भूत्राच्याः स्राम्भूत्यः स्राम्भूत्यः स्राम्भूत्यः स्राम्भूत्राच्याः स्राम्भूत्राच्याः स्राम्भूत्राच्याः स्राम्भूत्यः स्राम्भूत्यः स्राम्भूत्राचः स्राम्भूत्राच्याः स्राम्भूत्राच्याः स्राम्भूत्यः स्राम्भूत्राचः स्राम्भूत्यः स्राम्य

रे'दशको से' श्रेंप'द्रेंप'दें हैं देवाशामात्रमाय के देवा की । श्रीट मी'द्राप वेंसापट दिने द्रेंसाय के देवा की । द्रान्त्रभ्रात्त्रभ्रात्त्र्यं स्त्रात्त्रभ्रात्त्रभ्रात्त्रम् स्त्रात्त्रभ्रात्त्त्रभ्रात्त्रभ्रात्त्रभ्रात्त्रभ्रात्त्रभ्रात्त्रभ्रात्त्रभ्रात्त्रभ्रात्त्रभ्रात्त्रभ्रात्त्रभ्रात्त्रभ्रात्त्रभ्रात्त्रभ्रात्त्त्रभ्रात्त्रभ्रात्त्रभ्रात्त्रभ्रात्त्रभ्रात्त्रभ्रात्त्रभ्रात्त्रभ्रात्त्रभ्रात्त्रभ्रात्त्रभ्रात्त्रभ्रात्त्रभ्रात्त्रभ्रात्त्त्रभ्रात्त्रभ्रात्त्रभ्रात्त्रभ्रात्त्रभ्रात्त्रभ्रात्त्रभ्रात्त्रभ्रात्त्रभ्रात्त्रभ्रात्त्रभ्रात्त्रभ्रात्त्रभ्रात्त्रभ्रात्त्त्रभ्रात्त्रभ्रात्त्रभ्रात्त्रभ्रात्त्रभ्रात्त्रभ्रात्त्रभ्रात्त्रभ्रात्त्रभ्रात्त्रभ्रात्त्रभ्रात्त्रभ्रात्त्रभ्रात्त्रभ्रात्त्त्रभ्रात्त्रभ्रभ्रात्त्रभ्रात्त्रभ्रात्त्रभ्रात्त्रभ्रात्त्रभ्रात्त्रभ्रात्त्रभ्यत्त्रभ्रात्त्रभ्रात्त्रभ्रात्त्रभ्रात्त्रभ्रात्त्रभ्यत्त्रभ्रम्

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र्अ: ५८: श्रद: २.२.५ग.२.चॅ.**च्यॅ-२**.थोमन लेगा क्षे.केन। रे.जामनार-रनार-रे.चरनार्ग्रहा सिंद्र अम्रातिम्र शाम्य ब्रिमा श्री कृत। रे अवि अमें विर्यः वर्गार्मेश न्टा सिट् अम् रिट आयर हिमा सि छेर। रे.ज.स.च्यूर.च्यूरचरच्यूश च नर्ने सर्गे तिर समिर विना से छेन। रे.ज.च.च.चडर.त्.चरच.रचूश। सर्वे सर्वे विषयः सम्बन्धे हेन। देः अन्तर्भः द्वेषः मोदः सः नद्गादमिस। त्यात्रात्रीत्रम् विम्यान्यात्रम् हिनाक्षे केत्। रे.ज.त्र.ज.व्र.म्जूज.नर्मार्म्स। परीत् अम् प्रियः शामन विनास्री छेन। रे.ज.परी.रेथर.जश.चर्रेश.चरेबी.रेब्रीशा 'प्रेम सु. सर्गे. र्यान्य अन्य हुना ही. कुरा रे.ज.चेन.ज.च.चे.चे.च.चे.चा.चे.चा म्रेथ.दुश.शु.म्र्ट.च.र्जिंच्य.श्रीत्व.बुचाश्चे.कुव। दे वादमान के मिंद्र मानमादमादमा सा

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No. 8.

रत्यत्मी वित्तयर श्रात्। ये से मी क्षत्यश्चर रत्यत्मी श्राक्ष ये प्राप्त के वित्त क

रूट् अधिर अ. बुर . लूर . चुर . पर्येचा र . वेश. ट. वेट . श्रूट श्राशीयर . परवर्गा है . ब्रेंड्र-प्रिट्र-पर-क्रेब-ब्रेट-ब्रेट्र। देवे व्यत्व-द्यायायो सेंद्र-ब्राब्ड-साय्य-व्य मिर्देष्यः सः ने समारः सं दिना अवस्य । मीरः सेना के द्रमा सर्वरः सर। न्दः है । शुरः यदे । शुः य : ये : यो यो वित्रः है : द्नुवे : है : द्नुवे : है : द्नुवे : व्या वित्रः ल्येर् भेरा विमार्थियाम् अरायाकी र्याया देरे साम्राया देरे विहास कर केर नसमः है। इंतिना अंतिरें देशा स्था के के देश विनानी सर्वा भारतीय। रे.व.स.क्.ध्याक्ष.यश्चर.य.लूर.क्या र.स.क्या साकाक्र्याता देश सूर्या न्येट्रेची रक्ष त्ये सूचीका चुची न कुली र ब्रेट्सी विट. जीका ट.ज.तथ.बुंच्याश.चुचा.चड्रू.व.लूट.बुर.हे। देश.बुट्श.ज.चर्ट.कु.चिरशा रेज्यामुर्वेयायम्यवृत्रेन्त्रमिराने। याक्रीन्ययार्देदाम्यायायाया म्रेर्य्य विकास मान्य सामित सा डेस.मुर.क्ष्मा रे.क्रूमंश.स्.चकर.रेव.शूटहे.। विमार.र.ज.समास.मार. रे अव रायमाम वेट पर । दे बिमामीस पर्मेर सेंट । द्ययाये में द्राया से र्ट्स्त्रक्रमः स्ट्रान्देश्चरम् । रे.ले.ज.मी.महमाजाक्रम्सः मर्स्स् लूर-क्ष्मा मिर्डेश्चर-सत्यत्पर्मसा

No. 9.

 वि.क्। टक्रकूर मानर क्ट मानि रहाता करीर तुर हे बुरका ही लिजाला अवधा सुर् सार्टा लिशा हुर सु हुर श्रीमर मोर्ड्श जा हु हु उपी मी श डेर-समिद-लिमा-महस्र-हेर-डेर-५५म। देन्स-ब्रीट-समिर-मी हेर्-था-छ-स विनार्भेर हैं। रे अर्चे सम्र मं विना भर हैं र मा। मिल मुझे महिस ही केन् बेर पर्मा वुःसमिक्यामी स्रीत परमार द्येग से परमा केन्ये। वुःस महिमात्रान्त्रमाद्यमारा यहमारहेन्या । यु स्मादिमात्र सामीमा यबदाक्ष स्मान्त्रमा क्रेन्स्। देन्स्सून्द्राध्यायास्त्रेत्रिन्द्राःस्तुन्यत्वेत्यानुःकंनाधुसःस्तुः क्रेन्स्। सक्ताहर्निक्षरायादेन्स्वानुष्येन्स् सम्बान्स्यायादेन्त्र्ये स्रिक्स्। कुर-हक्स्याभार्किन्तुमार-सालु-केक्स्रा ने कुर-धूनाकासी द्वीर यम् सर्भा सर्भो सामग्री सामग्री सामग्री है है में मा हिमा सामग्री सामग्री सामग्री सामग्री चीय-रेप्य-म्,रेर-झ,लिज-र्था-पु-सूथ-परेट-पुर्य-चुर-परेच्या पु-सूथ-राजा टे.सचीर. र.चर्चे. चुंश.ग्री. चे.झू.स.चूंची. चडार. ही.झू.ज. चडेंश. कुरे.डुर.उर्टेची। 5. हे. अ.विंट. १८ ही. कुर. हर तरीया १. हे. अविंट. १८ मी. पडिया आहे. नुः श्चर्मा स्त्रां निर्मा निर चर्वा देश श्रीत हेर पर्वा गोश्यर ही ही हिंगारा वस समिते ही च र्र है सर्वे बरायासक्सरायवर्तयान्य हे तर्नाकेराया विर्ने हे ने हा होना रसर बर सामन लिया ही केन वा मिन्समा सर्वे मिन्समा का सर ही से ने मिन्सर १९ देश अपेर केर लें। दे हमा हेर कर दे। जम्मु दर्श केश अप प्रदेश या। देश्यान्य में क्षेत्राचा कार्याचा वर्षाया है साम देश साम वर्षा के साम

रैमार्था है है प्रेन् बेर है पर्देश यह । प्राधिश यह या। क यमा मी देरे सुदेगा प्तर्थर रेट बरश यीम लूर्। केर् म्यार्गर ग्राल्शा वर्ग तामि नेग्रास र्याची में में निम्ने मेरे में होटे निम्ने की मेरे पर्मे के मेरे मार मार्थित। न विद्मातम् वर्षाह् स्र ३ लेव लेव। र सद मने वर्षा र स्माप्ति। सम मीयमी वासमा देशीयो विदासिय विद मिस्रिन्गरस्थित। वैत्यित्रत्मेत्रिक्षात्मार्स्यास्यास्य लेका स्त्रान्द्रिमानुः संस्थिका मार्थनः रे स्त्रेन् सुर्या क्रिक्त सुर्या लेका र्रःहिसम्प्रिका बह्यामी मिना लेका हर्दि समाय स्वा सन्नामी मुर्मा भेषा मध्ये केमा सुर्भेषा दे कर सर्वे स्मार्थे से ला.चुश.चश्चेचश । डु.चश.रताज.जु.चूर्.तु.ड्रायर.ज.शूट.कु.ला.तुश.चश्चेच. प्रश्रह्म स्थित स्थान स् सहर्नित्रहें मेर्स्य। देव्यायक हिन्दाय देट सामर द्यान्य यो होट हो विमानन्त्रहार न नि हिन्या होता समित्ती न्या केंद्र सान्या नि समित तानश्चेत । बुर् वितृ र्याश्चरः सन्ययः त्रंशः वितृ र देः सेन् यस । मिर्टः संट येश. चेशुर. इ. रेट. रेटिय. इ.लट. चटश. बुर. इ. चिर. हे. मिट. हे. मिट. लेग. ज. शूट. है। रट.रट.मीवट.रा.२.झूट.। रा.थू.रेराज.ट्रंट्.शवर.बुट्.श्रद.श.पंडिरश.रा. शर। चर्षनाःश्रुरःवंश। वृ.लरःभःश्रुरः।।

#### PROLOGUE TO THE KESAR-SAGA.

#### Abstract of Contents.

1. In the land Kalakol there lived the fore-father bKrashis shis and his wife.\*) They made a little field, borrowed some seed from another man and sowed it. There only grew a single plant, which they watered well, until it became a tree. From this tree (perhaps the later tree of the world) they received a rich harvest of wheat and barley, each grain being of the size of a pigeon. Then they built a barn and stored it up.

2. One day in spring, when the fore-father went to look after the grain, he found that all the grain had turned into worms. Then these worms ate up one another; until only one huge worm was left, who alone filled the barn. After seven days, when the fore-father went to see the worm, it had become a very beautiful child, so tender, that if placed in the sun, it would melt; if placed in the shade, it would freeze. It had golden locks falling from the fore-head down to the breast, and a silver pig-tail falling down to the waist.

3. The fore-father went to the teacher r Tse dgu, who lived in a hermitage in "the cold valley," to ask what name ought to be given to the child; and the teacher told him to call the child Dong ysum mila

sugonmo.

4. The boy Dong γsum mila suganmo loved to go a-hunting with two dogs. Once these dogs seized (arrested) an ogre with nine heads on the rock above the hermitage. The ogre implored the boy not to kill him and promised to be his helper in war and sport. The boy, who did not know what to do, went to ask the teacher about it.

5. The teacher told him that it was necessary to kill the ogre, and that out of his body the land g Ling would come into existence: Out of four of his heads the four walls of the g Ling-castle, out of four other ones the four corners (towers) of the g Ling-castle, out of one of the heads the floor of the castle, out of his legs the large beams, out of his arms the smaller beams; the fingers would become the sticks of the roof, the ribs the twigs of the roof, and the interior parts the earth of the roof. The lungs would become the golden gold-hill, and the heart

This bkrashis is probably identical with the fore-father smith bkrashis, mentioned in No. 9.

the white silver-hill. The stomach would become the *Groma*-plain, the principal of all plains, and the bowels the *rGyuma*-gorge, the principal of all gorges. The little stomach would be turned into the hunting ground *Spotho nangma*, and the eyes into the spring *Thsangya*; out of his nose would arise the [place] *Skad snyan glingbu*, and out of the kidneys the rock *r Gyab rten*.\*

- 6. Before all this was finished seven days elapsed, and on the seventh day Dong rsum mila sngonmo and his dogs came back hungry to the fore-father and his wife. The latter had been fearing that the boy had stayed away for such a long time, because he was angry with them for not yet having given him a bride. For this reason the fore-father went to the teacher and asked him to cast lots and find out from which of the four directions the bride would come. The teacher advised him to call together eighteen girls from the street, and to see that all of them had been born in the sheep-year. On the occasion of the Bangrifestival, when many guests had assembled, all those girls of the sheep-year were placed in a separate room, and the boy was sent into the same room too.
- 7. As soon as the girls had seen the boy, they all were with child, and after nine months and ten days the first child was born. All were startled, because it had a goat's head instead of a human head, and Dang rsum mila sngonmo went to the teacher to ask what should be the name of the child. When he said that a child of very bad caste with a goat's head had been born, the teacher advised him

<sup>.</sup> This account of the creation of gLing out of the body of the ogre is what I have called "the creation of the world (earth)." After the opening of Tibet it will probably be possible to find all the places mentioned in the account, and thus to determine the geographical situation of the land gLing (perhaps the Lik of the Mongols). Although the land gLing would then appear to cover only a small portion of the surface of the globe, we must not forget, that in the minds of those early men of gLing it may have constituted the whole world known to them. Even at the present time the conceptions of the Tibetans with regard to the size of the earth are extremely 'narrow. The name gLing mkhar castle of gLing may have been originally the name of a high mountain with many peaks. Thus for instance the name of a hill not far from the Saspola bridge is Kesarri mkhar, eastle of Kesar. If in future times it should be possible to fix the situation of gLing, the question will arise: Do we now actually know the home of the Kesarsaga? I do not believe that the question will be settled so soon. In other countries another version of the saga may mention quite different localities. Besides that not all of the names of the Kesar-saga appear to be of Tibetan origin, some of them have a distinctly non-Tibetan character, and others look like translations from another language. Finally, the question of the zodiac of the mythology of aLing, as represented in the Agus, will have to be considered before it will be possible to decide the question of the home of the saga.

not to speak of bad caste and to call the child Pasang Idan ruskyes. When he came back, another child was born which had a lizard's head. This also was considered to be of bad caste, but the teacher was of different opinion and said that this child's name was to be Angar Itsangspa. Then the teacher told the boy not to come again, and gave him a letter containing the names of sixteen more Agus, who were to be born.\*

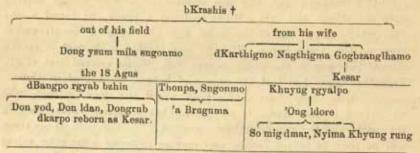
8. When all of the eighteen Agus were born they marched out in the order of their birth, built houses and took wives. Because they had no riches, they started in search of the castle Pachi dpal dong, to get them from there. The Agu dPalle rgodpo, whose mother was a smith's daughter and who was believed to be very stupid, started after the others had left. When crossing a brook, he found a fox who could not get out of the water and who asked to be allowed to jump on the Agu's horse. This he was invited to do and in return showed the way to the castle, where Agu dPalle arrived first of all. The other Agus had lost the way and become entangled in thorns.

9. After some time Agu dPalle asked the grand-mother, who was living in the castle, to tell him what treasures there were in the castle, and the grand-mother answered: "In the land gLing there will be born to father Thonpa and mother sNgonmo a daughter called a' Briguma (a'Bruguma). In the gLing castle to the fore-father, the smith bKrashis, there will be born three daughters, dKar thigmo, Nag thigma and Gog beang thamo. To the lord of heaven there will be born three sons, Don ldan, Don yod and Don grub dkarpo. will die in heaven and be born to Gog brang lhamo, to become the head of the land gLing. To the bird Khu yug rgyalpo will be born the bird 'Ong ldore, and to this one the bird Nyima khyung rung. The latter will subdue Kesar, and will mark the frontier of sun and moon on the sky (the horizon), until Kesar will be reborn. His younger brother, the bird (bat) So mig dmar will then be born and remain on the high rock to hear the news, whether Kesar will be reborn or not." Then dPalle said: "But the treasures, what kinds of them are there here?" and the grand-mother answered: "There is a pot with a red mouth and a kettle with a crooked mouth; the white moon is the axe; there is the rope of several colours rGya stag and the white bag, "Hold-thousand"; the first of horses, the mare Thsa langs; the first of cattle, mDzomo ru you; the first of goats, Ra dkarmo; the first of

The names of these Agus will be found in the "Vocabulary and Comments." A list of the 18 Agus with their characteristic marks was also published in the "Indian Antiquary," December, Part II, 1901.

sheep, Dromo; the first of asses, Nagpo kha dkar; the first of dogs, the bitch dKarmo; the first of cats, Nagmo; there is the gelding with fire in his mouth; a bow; golden and silver hearth-stones; a pearl-white lamb and a copper [coloured] dog; pearls and a grinding-stone of turquoise." All these treasures Agu dPalle brought to the gLing castle and put them into a store-room. Seven days after he had left, the other Agus arrived and carried off some gold, silver and copper each. When nothing was left, the castle Pachi dpal dong went to pieces and nothing of it remained.\*

#### GENEOLOGICAL TABLE.



• In facing the danger of being ridiculed by experts on mythology, I cannot help proposing to interpret passages in No. 9 with the help of the course of the sun. This is suggested in the first place by the occurrence of the word nyima "sun" in the name of the supposed sun-bird. I hope that visitors to Ladakh will take the trouble of ascertaining that this is actually the case. The statement that the sun-hero will be killed by the sun-bird, fire by fire, reminds us of the story of the bird Phoenix, who is burnt and arises again alive and young out of the ashes. This story has, I think, always been explained with the fact that the setting sun disappears in the golden-coloured clouds of the evening sky. Then the prophecy, that the sun-bird will mark the frontier of sun and moon on the sky (the horizon) during the death of Kesar, seems to lend itself easily to the interpretation, that during winter the sun is near the horizon (especially in our mountains). The next prohecy, that the bird (bat) So mig dmar will remain on the high rock and wait for the news of Kesar's rebirth, may refer to a day-myth.

The bat So mig dmar may be the morning star which announces the rising of the sun. All the treasures of the castle down to the cat Nagmo, carried away by Agu dPalle, seem to be objects of nature; the rest seem to be ordinary treasures.

As regards the animals, there will be no difficulty. The first treasures I am inclined to interpret in this way: The pot with the red mouth is the sun, the kettle with the crooked mouth the moon, who mostly does not show her full circular shape; the moon axe may be the new-moon of sickle shape, the rope rypu stag of several colours the rain-bow, and the white bag "Hold thousand" the cloud.

<sup>†</sup> bKrashis in No. 1 and No. 9 are accepted to be identical.

VOCABULARY AND COMMENTS.

No 1.

नायान्य। Kalakol, name of the first country.

NI Apo, great-grand-father, fore-father.

いう|=いら| grand-mother.

TETAI thongros, ploughed field.

表 Trmotho, time for ploughing.

링크'중 | Idar chu, first irrigation of a field.

মার্ মা | menpa, = ma yinpa, besides.

লব|= উব | at the time of.

∃N | zam = tsam, so much.

57 | drim, trunk of any tree.

55 | budra, tree.

स्दित् | phoron = phugron, dove.

Is | zod = thsod, measure, alike.

ध्राय प्रा | yul thag, threshing-floor.

트리지 | jalla = zhalba, clay.

취형 skyaste, transporting; related to skyelba.

No. 2.

९५ हैन। 'abu rtsig, caterpillar.

AECN'उँ। 'akhyangsces, to freeze.

chun chun = chunpo, locks or fringes on the fore-head.

351 coti = cuti, pig-tail.

No. 3.

5 57 dridon, a cake used for offerings.

ইবি বুঁৰ | burnt-offering of the pencil-cedar.

সামার |  $\gamma$ san, not  $\gamma$ son, listen, imperative tense. The respectful verbs do not change  $\alpha$  to o in the imperative tense.

355 rtse dgu, nine summits; was also explained as meaning rtsi dgu, counting up to nine in sorcery.

হিন্মুজানী থ | Dongysum mila, name of the boy of bkra shis; is said to mean "three pits to a man." I am, however, more inclined to spell it ydong ysum mila "three faces to [one] man," which explanation would perhaps point to some figure similar to Brahma. The latter part of the name we find perhaps again in the name Milaraspa.

No. 4.

हैराद्री rjespo = rjessu, after.

মুন্ত | skarcas, to keep an animal in its place by surrounding it (when hunting).

সুস। kyema, careful, carefully.

रहरशाँ | bzangspo = bzangpo, good.

No. 5.

বৃশ্বিশ্বনা | dgossug = dgos 'adug, must, pres. tense.

সুম্বী gra bzhi, four corners; is said to refer to the towers of the castle.

지지다 | sa skang, said to mean "floor."

ATTIST | ma γdung, "mother-beam," the thick beams in the roof of a house.

5'7|55 | bu γdung, "daughter beam," the thinner beams in the roof.

খুবুই | phranmo, "the little ones,' expression for "fingers."

ম্নাম্ব | thog krab, the branches which are placed on the sticks of the roof, before the earth is stamped on it.

हैं ये । thei phoba, is said to be "the little stomach."

মুর্মার্মির spo mtho nangma, name of a hunting ground.

あない thangya, name of springs of water; compare this word in Jäschke's dictionary.

Z'AL | pholong = phabong, rock.

ম্ব্রি ইনি হা skad snyan glingbu, "well-sounding flute," name of a place where probably the whistling of the wind can be heard.

ন্ত্ৰী rgyab rten, "lean backwards;" name of a rock; against this rock Agu Khromo was thrown.

No. 6.

हाँ 5रीं | mo dpe, the book for casting lots.

ALT | bang ri, the feast given to celebrate the birth of a child; it may, however, be given many years later, if the parents are poor.

নিম'উম | bingces, to come out.

ম্বামা | btags, from 'adegspa, to raise [a meal], = give a meal.

वुर्से | ltanmo, a spectacle.

B'AL | khye rang = khyed rang, you.

ব্লুব্লুব্লেশ্বর্থি ব্লুব্লাম I nine months, and then exactly on the tenth day.

PARAL | sngonla rang, the first (first-born).

विभादन | ltas ngan, here the same as rigs ngan, low caste.

wright on | yangdu sgyurcas, to change back. The meaning is here you must take back your word that the child was of low caste.

মুহেম্বা | ltsangspa = rtsangspa, lizard.

기지도 결국 기 의 Pasang Idan ru skyes, name of the first Agu; it means "possessing the Friday (Venus), horns growing."

The second part means "lizard;" the first part does not appear to be Tibetan.

지진지 memesis, by the grand-father ; Lower Ladakhi form of the instrumental in si.

भुँ उँ । skyecescan, is almost a participle of the future tense, "they who will be born."

SNW5 | bris yod, is written; a form of the perf. tense, which is hardly ever used in Ladakh proper.

মিন্ত্ৰি বিষয়ে Kha rgan dga ni, name of the third Agu; the latter part of the name is perhaps dga nyi; then it would mean "Old month, day of joy," or Gani alone would mean 'coat of mail.'

চুবি'বাইবি'বুম | Khrai mgo khrai thung, name of the fourth Agu; it means "falcon's head, short falcon."

সুস্নুস্থা Skyaba rgodpo, name of the fifth Agu; it means "wild soup-spoon."

রূপ্রের্মের্মির্মির bzangpo, name of the sixth Agu; it means "good moon, or month."

ম্বর ব্রাক্তির I mDa dpon gongma, name of the seventh Agu; it means "the high headman of bow-men."

জে মেন্ট্রন্থ | Ala conggol, name of the eighth Agu; does not appear to be Tibetan; is said to mean "a boot's sole, the stupid one."

ব্ৰুব্সহ'মহ'মহ'বু | 'aBu dmar lam bstan, name of the ninth Agu; it means "red worm, way-leader."

নুমান্ত্র | Shelli buzhung = buchung, name of the tenth Agu; it means "little boy of glass (or crystal)."

্রার বিশ্ব বি d Ga ni gongba, name of the eleventh Agu; it means "day (?) of joy, the collar," or "coat of mail, the collar."

মন্মন্ইমে | Lag lag rings, name of the twelfth Agu; it means "long hand."

न्य देवा। rKang rkang, rings, name of the thirteenth Agu; it means "long foot."

ন্ত্ৰিন্ত্ৰ Bong nag ldumbu, name of the fourteenth Agu; the first part means "black ass"; ldumbu is said to be a plant.

স্পর প্রত্থা bKa blon ldanpa, name of the fifteenth Agu; it means "the state-minister, the possessor."

KEN | rangs, an ornament.

ব্যাম নির্মী dPalle rgodpo, name of the sixteenth Agu; it means "wild splendour, glory."

THE TO I That jyu rna rtsal, name of the seventeenth Agu; it means " ear-turquoise, skilful ear;" there was a misprint in my previous list of the Agus with regard to this name.

র স্বাহ্মী Zlaba dkarpo, name of the eighteenth Agu; it means "white moon, or month."

#### No. 8.

बेदें हैं skyei their, the order of their birth.

মন্ম না mgarmo, wife or daughter of a smith.

ন্স্বাস্ট্ৰ sqrib phogste, got a black spot; used also in the sense of "being stupid."

55557751 Pachi dpal dong, name of the castle of treasures; the first part I cannot explain; the second means "well or pit of splendour."

58 258 | rtam phongs = rta 'aphongs, sit (behind you) on a horse.

#### No. 9.

[N] aphi = aphyi, grand-mother; in Central Ladakh the pronunciation of this word is abi.

দিউ5 বৃত্ত উমা Kha theod beaders, spy out, examine.

33 cire, what each = what kinds?

অবমা yabs = yab, father.

অব্যাহ্বিমা yabs thonpa, name of 'aBruguma's father, "the beautiful (fair) father."

ত্ত্ব সূত্র yum sugonmo, name of 'aBruguma's mother, "the blue mother;" in the Sheh-version we find the name chorol.

'aBriguma instead of 'aBruguma; it means "the young female Yak."

Just as in India, in Tibet also beautiful women are compared to cows;

see Wintermythus der Kesarsage, No. V, 25.

भेज्का। yin theod, yodthsod, it is, are forms of the dubitative.

াত aco, lower Ladakhi for ajo, elder brother.

중 현재 의 기 하는 the phos branges, to die; compare 'aboba for phos.

j no, younger brother.

মন্ত্ৰস্থা mGarba bkrashis, name of the smith of gLing; it means "the smith good-fortune."

ব্যান ইনা ম। dKar thigmo, name of the first daughter of the smith of gLing; it means probably "the white-spotted one."

বৃদ্ধাত্ত্ব nag thigms, name of the second daughter of the smith of gLing; it means probably "the black-spotted one."

ter of the smith of gLing; here we find even bazang for za; the form tsa, which I am told, occurs in the epic, has not yet been discovered in the oral tales; the name means "mother good-ashes, the goddess."

555 555 35 dBangpo rgyab bzhin, name of the Lord of the gods; I am still keeping to this form of the name, because I find it spelled thus in the MS.; but because also the Mongolian version has Indra, it is quite possible that, as Prof. Grünwedel and Dr. Laufer suggest, the name ought to be spelled brgya sbyin = satakratu. But it must be remembered that the latter mode of spelling the word can account only for the pronunciation rgya shin, not for rgyab zhin.

55 25 Don Idan, name of the first son of the gods; it means "having an aim."

59 W5 | Don yod, name of the second son of the gods; it means "having an aim."

The epithet "white" in the form of garbo can also be found in the Mongolian version. It is not at all necessary to speak of Buddhist influences, because the name Dongrub corresponds to Siddhârta. As has been shown, the name of Siddhârta was in common use as a personal name in Pre-Buddhist times, just as the name of Dongrub is often met with in Ladakh

at the present time. Both may go back to similar mythological conceptions.

5 দুজ্বানুমর। bya Khuyug rgyalpo, name of the grand-father of the sun-bird; it means "the king-bird Khuyug."

53523 | bya 'ong ldore, name of the father of the sun-bird; does not appear to be Tibetan.

5.3 N. [5.5] by nyima khyung rung, name of the sun-bird; it means "the sun-bird khyung rung." Here we see the application of laws of sound No. 3 (Ladakhi Grammar) with regard to the name of the sun-bird, which is in full khyung dkrung. (Compare the Ladakhi Prebuddhist Marriage Ritual in the "Indian Antiquary," 1901, Introduction). A similar case we find in the name Lamayuru with regard to the svastika. The latter part of this name is spelt even now-a-days \( \gamma \) Yung dkrung. The modern pronunciation of this name being yuru, has not only lost the tenuis before \( r \), (besides the prefixes), but also the final \( ng \).

সুমান্সম। by so mig dmar, name of the younger brother of the sun-bird; it means "bat red-eye."

kesar, name of the hero of the saga; the passage in No. 9 speaks very much in favour of the view, that the name of Kesar is to be derived from skye year, the reborn one (newly born).

रेना। deg, pot; an Urdu word.

মিঅব | kha yon, a crooked mouth.

মুন্ত্ৰা sgemo = sgyemo, bag.

\$5.75 | stongshong, holding one thousand (bushels).

5्रे 'दिन्दि। rtai 'agona, in the origin of the horse, i.e., the first horse.

表写版制 the langs, name of the first mare; the name means "rising of envy;" for this idiom compare 'A Ladakhi Bonpo Hymnal,' song No. IV, Note on No. 9. "Indian Antiquary," Vol. XXX, p. 361. In

my paper 'the spring-myth of the Kesar-saga' we find the name 525 | thsa ldang, which probably means the same and can be translated in two ways.

5"W5 | ru yon, "crooked horns," name of the mother of all cattle.

ম্বাম্নী ra dkarmo, "white goat," name of the mother of all goats.

531 dromo, "heat," name of the mother of all sheep.

त्मादामित्रा | nagpo Kha dkar, "black, and white mouth," name of the mother of all donkeys.

· B'N'5773 khyimo dkarmo, the white bitch, name of the mother of all dogs; in my 'springmyth of the Kesar-saga' she is called drumbu brang dkar.

ইম্ব্ৰ্ম্ bila nagmo, black cat; name of the mother of all cats.

মুস্মুস্ম | Khala me bar, "fire burns in the mouth;" name of a famous gelding.

মিন্ত্ৰ sgidbu = sgyidbu, hearth-stone.

35 curu, = byiru, coral; a branch of corals is called a "hand of corals."

ইশ্র্ theighu = theigh, grinding stone.

# ~७०। म्रीट.मिताझयाम् स्वरामी स्वेरता स्वरा

No. 1.

के मिट ता दे लिट था।

के मिट ता के मिट ता मिट ता मिट के मिट ता मिट के मिट क

इ.र्यार त्रुप्त वेश मालमा रेयार त्रुप्त विमा सद्य । र निमा सदे निम्न माणना निमा सं विमा से ए हो। मालमान्यार स्ताय देव श्रीट पर के ब्रेमालय वर्षा मालमार्यात्राचा स्ताना मालमानमार्गे दे दश्यम् स्त्र र श्रीट र मारमार्गे । श्रे सेदे नुस्य या मार्थिया सामान देना प्येन वि ष्यानदे नुस्यास्त्रस्यामन नेना ये ने मुं कं रः रे रुक्षायाम् र आमन् रे माधीन हो। र लिया चूट सर्वेया वि किया यशिया लूरे जू। हें च के के बशके ह मूर्य बशकर प्रविद्या र्दे व यर साम्र वे नाभना ने दे मा वेना वर्ट भेरा कृट:कृट:बसके र जूर बसके विना नर्ट प्रविन से रे.शर.कर.कर.वे.पहचारातहचार्रर.वेचाचरर.लुवा्चर मालमा वमा स्तु द उ मालका सपु वट र परट लेव रे. व्यामाना तारा है सारा यह यमि र हार प्रिय लिया देशसामिश्मिरे हिंदे रियर से में बिराय प्रस्था करें ब्रिमामानिवनिवीत्रायरायर्वनिकामान्त्रास्त्रमान्त्रायाम् बुंसामानिनादीत्ना युवि यु कुंसार्हेनास र्मेन्य प्रस्था प्रदेश ब्रमायानाडेनावे याद्यास्त्रेराहेटास्वरायायायस्या हिंशासान्त्रियात्रीत्राक्षात्राचित्रात्र्यात्रात्रात्रात्रात्रात्रात्र्यात्र्या

त्रेयः ता चारुचा तु त्रीयः क्षेत्रः क्षेत्रः क्षेत्रः क्षेत्रः चारुचा तु त्रीयः क्षेत्रः क्षेत्रः चारुचा तु त्रीयः क्षेत्रः क्षेत्रः चारुचा तु त्रियः चारुचा तु त्रीयः क्षेत्रः चारुचा त्रायः व्यवः क्षेत्रः क्षेत्रः क्षेत्रः चारुचा तु त्रीयः क्षेत्रः चारुचा तु त्रीयः क्षेत्रः चारुचा त्रीयः कष्त्रः चारुचा त्रीयः क्षेत्रः चारुचा त्रीयः कष्त्रः चारुचा त्रीयः कष्त्रः चारुचा विद्या कष्त्रः चारुचा त्रीयः कष्त्रः चारुचा त्रीयः कष्त्रः चारुचा विद्या कष्त्रः चारुचा कष्त्रः चारुचा विद्या चारुचा विद्या चारुचा विद्या चारुचा विद्या चारुचा विद्या चित्रः चारुचा चित्रः चार्य चारुचा चित्रः चित्रः चित्रः चारुचा चित्रः चारुचा चित्रः चित्रः चित्रः चारुचा चित्रः चित

No. 2.

देश्यः अपित्र वित्र वित

लाय। अवस्थान्य में सामाय में स्थान स्थान

यद्भार्यक्रम् । क्षेत्रमाभार्यक्ष्म । स्थान्नक्ष्म । स्थान्यक्ष्म । स्थान्नक्ष्म । स्थान्नक्ष्म । स्थान्नक्ष्म । स्थान्यक्ष्म । स्थान्यक्षम । स्थान्यक्ष्म । स्थान्यक्ष्म

## देवसाम्यान्यवर्गदेशः देशा

No. 3.

देश्यःदेग्याः स्वायः स्वयः स्वय

ट-१८-मार्डुश-मा-इ-लाट-अ-मुभ-धा-शादा श्रीट-अम्प्रिन-प्रसम् त्राम् शूर। बु.कर.देब.मैज.रा.शर। पर्टर.से.लेज.जापरीचे.दुश.शूर.इरशा रे.क्श.लट.क.चश.बुरशा ब्रिटे.टेट.चे.क्.क्ट.पी.इ.ज.लुटश.ज.ब्रूट.ची। श्रायाश्चित्रपटायद्वित्यटायप्रित्रप्तर। ब्रीटालीयायाश्चायरेट। श्रायायाश्चरत। ब्रीट लियायायर्टर क्षेत्र बेर है। ब्रिट क्षेट्र या यह दश है दश ब्रिट सारे र्यु वटायार्श्वटा हो। व्याह्य पटायर यामिकेश मात्रास्ताया महिनापटा सन्तर। र्वे ब्रह्म हर्ने से त्या क्षेत्र प्रहार विद्या करा है । सहस्या के वा मी वह पुर्णे पर्वे ना ष्यार्द्धमिन्नेशामात्राद्धात्राद्धात्रेशक्षात्रेशाचे म्याद्धात्राद्धात्रेशामा भुरत्रप्रवृद्धायर यारायाक्षरहेण्या विल्यक्ष्याम्य वे यह यापत्या पर्राणेट विमानेरसा देवसाय्ट मार्ड्समालट दे दे स्ट के पहें सा भुर-रटायच्च्यारायायश्र-रे.लिटाताक्टाशायभटाके.लूर-क्या रे.यशाच्टा याचेताक्षेत्रकाटराक्षेषु के बेरकाच। निमानामा हिमाने। पर्नानीयाचाया यन्ताकुर्न्राधिके द्राप्तिके के मानिया के मानि रट.चार्डुश.योशाम्त्र.ज.३४.शोमरे.बु.सुर.र.र्.मिर.ट्रे। विट.च.र.लूटशा लय. मितात्रात्रात्रात्रात्रुं मी.कट.१४.मार.जूरे.स.पर्ट्रशा

ने क्रिस्स्या वित्त क्षेत्र क

च्रीट.च्रीज.मृ.ट्रीम.ज.च.१८४.सपु.सं.च्रीश.चरेच.१५८। च्रीट.च्रीज.मृ.द्राम.जूर्य.सपु.श्रुश.ट्राह्म.ज.क्रेय.२८। हिन्दिन्द्वास्य स्थायन्य स्थायन्य स्थायन् स्थित् स्थायन्य स्यायम्य स्थायन्य स्थायन्य स्थायन्य स्थायन्य स्थायन्य स्थायन्य स्थायम्य स्थायन्य स्थायन्य स्थायन्य स्थायन्य स्थायन्य स्थायम्य स्थायम्य स्थायम्य स्थायम्य स्थायम्य स्थायम्य स्थायम्य स्थायम्य स्थायम्य स्यायम्य स्यायम्य स्थायम्य स्यायम्य स्थायम्य स्यायम्य स्थायम्

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No. 4.

मिल्नायरे हे स्ट्रास्त्र । देश्या प्रमान हे स्ट्रास्त स्ट्रास्त स्ट्रास्त स्ट्रास्त स्ट्रास स

भूते प्रवर्धे कुर विश्वना क्रिया बुनास में । भूति गुर गुर गुर सुना नासुस रेना सुन भूते। गुःसञ्च कृत्यः द्वाप्यः स्वाप्यः स्वाप्यः स्वाप्यः ।

प्राप्तः कृत्वाः कृतः क्षेत्रः स्वाप्यः स्वाप्यः स्वापः स्व

प्रीचील.कूर्यश्चालसूट.कुंधी.पट्ट.केर.श्चाटश। माशुर.के.टु.मिर.क्श.रसजाजुद्द.कुंधी.लूट्.कुं। पूचाप्री.लीजाजा.शूट्। टु.श्. टु.बचाजुर.टुं। माशुर.के.बुचाजश.चश्च्याशाज.चरेटश। टु.क्श.

प्रतः विना नर्डट देश से ५ ५ मु कु या के नियं ने विना नर्डट देश से ५ ५ मु कु या के य

नार्त्रेष्ट्रमान्त्रेर्ट्रक्षाट्याः स्ट्रिन्यः स्ट्रान्तः । कृतिनान्त्रेट्रक्षाट्याः सेत्रः स्ट्रिन्यः स्ट्र द्रात्मां वित्र । वितर्भ क्षेत्र । द्रात्मां वित्र वितर्भ क्षेत्र । द्रात्मां विद्र वितर्भ विद्र । द्रात्मां विद्र विद्र । द्रात्मां विद्र विद्र विद्र । द्रात्मां विद्र विद्र विद्र विद्र । द्रात्मां विद्र विद्

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मिसन् । स्यान्त्रस्य । स्यान्त्रस्य

द्धर:श्रेट्स।। द्धर:श्रेट्स।।

ल्.चिश्वम.ध्रीट.चर्च.सिच.ह.रूच.चर्ट्स.च्ये। लमाम्बिमार्थायेयने समाम्बिमार्थार मार्ज्या मीश सेन ने ब्रेंट पर रेमा प्रेंट में । रेणुनर्दे रेर्ड्डिय सुयाधिन्य। र्श्याम्बर्गीन्द्रश्यास्याम्बर ल्.मशिक्रम्बिट.तपु.स्.इ.स्मानकुरात्वे। इनिविषायायेयाने इन्वि देवार्येट में माठिमामीश सेव वे ब्रेंट्राम रेमा प्रेंट्र में। रेणुक्दिक्रिक्रिक्षास्य भेव। र्शे र्मायव यव मी द देव या स्वापित यो। ज्यान्यस्य मित्रान्य नामना हे रेना वर्ष्य देन। मालमानिश्मायान्यः ने मालमानि देना श्रांट से । मारुमामीश सेव वे केंद्र मिर्म मार्शियों रेणुक् देवे दे देवाया सुवाधिक वी। र्शे र्मार्थन्यन सन् मीन रेन या स्थापिता ज्ञानश्चित्रःमिटः यदे । यः है । देना वर्ष्या येव। यम्बिनायायेयाने याम्बु देना स्टार्स । माठिमानीश अव वे खेटाम रेमा अर में। ने गुक्ति ने देव व्यास्त्र र्शे रेनार्ये स्वर्ति ने रेरेकाम स्वयाधिका दे.क्ट.भ.सट.इच.भ.प्रीच्ट.बेट.वी २९५७ ज्यादश.क्ष.बेट.वेटट.सेज.कुर्य.वी १.क्ट.भ.सट.इच.भ.प्रीच्ट.बेट.वी

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सालामदे सुर्मे देदस विमाय केर्दरा सि.इ.ह्र.सिर्-रेश रहे नरेचा जनाशक रेटा इ.स.चेश.व.क्ट.र्वा.त्व.त्व.ल्व.ज् श्रीसानेशन द्यायायो में द्या देना धेन ये। मी स विशव हैं हैंद सरम मी देन प्रवेश में। रे'मी'ने केंन कन लिमा सेन थे। ल्.चाश्वभाना-शागुःल्चा ता सूर श्रीयर विचा लुरे लू। मारशामी मारशास्य स्वा सामन विमा प्रेन ते । ल्याम्बर्धिमा क्षेत्र महिला सार्च्य स्थापन विना त्राच रा कृते कि दर स्त्रा सामन विमार दिया र ज्ञानश्चराश्चर सर्वेयाय चेर् सामन विमा प्येन ज्ञा शर्वे शर्र स्य स्वामान्त्रिक्त र प्रिकृत हिर्ने के संस्था र्याट राजे से बाद प्रमुक्त के साथे । माभाने हिंद् मीश्राशी मध्य रेमा बेर व। मिना केंद्र नवद् दे देश या सद भीदाये। मिना अर परर दे अप अधियाय पर प्रिकृती न्यायायात्त्रित्यसन् त्रमा नेरसायासा स्मान् स्मान्यस् मि.सून्। दशायन के बटामा सूटाय। इति द्वार सं मेय हिंद मीश से सूरा म मीचन्नान् साम्यान्त्र स्थान्त्र स्थान्य स्थान्त्र स्थान्य स्थान्त्र स्यान्त्र स्थान्त्र स्यान्त्र स्थान्त्र स्थान्त्र स्थान्त्र स्थान्त्र स्थान्त्र स्थान्य

No. 5.

त्रेया सिर्श्वेरक्षित्या सिर्श्वेरक्षित्या स्ट्रिक्ष्या सिर्श्वेरक्ष्या सिर्यक्ष्या सिर्श्वेरक्ष्या सिर्श्वेरक्ष्या सिर्श्वेरक्ष्या सिर्श्वेर

रे.इ.स. इ.स. मीम ब्रेंगाय सुरेगाय उत्तिमाय नुमायो। रे.स.स. इ.स. मीम ब्रेंगाय सुरेगाय स्वास्था

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No. 6.

मुश्याक्षान्यत्र विश्वास्त्र । स्वास्त्र ने स्वास्त्र ने

टाजाला कुर्बुचाल्चेर दाश्चालीयाचा चीचा चीका काल्ये। टाजाबाचर स्थान्येर दाश्चालीयाचा चीचा चीका काल्ये। रे.ड्रमा, इर्स, त.श्राट.। त्य.चश्चात्र, टे.धी.तर्, केट.श्राटश।

ट.ज. मूं.ची.श्रुट. त.श्र.जी.जा.चा.ड्रमा, मीश.क.जूर।

ट.ज. मूं.ची.ट. सुरे. त.श्र.जी.जा.जा.चा.ड्रमा, मीश.क.जूर।

ट.ज. मूं.ची.ट. सुरे. त.श्र.जी.जा.जा.चा.ड्रमा, मीश.क.जूर।

ट.ज. मूं.ची.ट. सुरे. त.श्र.जी.जा.जा.चा.ड्रमा, मीश.क.जूर।

ट.ज. मूं.ची.श.सं.ची.ची.श.र. त.श्र.जी.जा.जा.ड्रमा, मीश.क.जूर।

ट.ज. मूं.ची.श.सं.ची.ची.श.सं.ची.ची.श.क.जूर।

ट.ज. मूं.ची.श.सं.ची.ची.श.क.जूर।

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ट.ज. मूं.ची.श.सं.ची.ली.या.ची.ची.या.ची.ची.या.ची.ची.या.ची.ची.या.ची.ची.या.ची.ची.या.ची.य

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No. 7.

मून्तान सामान्त्र स्थान स्यान स्थान स्यान स्थान स्यान स्थान स्थान

हर्वे मेरिने वह त्या शेर ने उन्हें वे विनाय विन ने प्याहरू । ने प्यहरू विनाय विन प्रे इन्यता तालट ईवर अधिया ग्रीया मेरिय निर्धे अधिय होता मान्य मीर्शित्राचार्त्राचार्त्राचार्त्राचार्त्राच्यात्राचीर् हुट। इस्था देवशामुश्राक्ष्येश्राल्ये साश्रदा श्रवेश्रास्टायवनामीय धुना बुका राजा भागुना यब एक हो हो जानी बनाया द्वारा यह या पह नाया है जया चित्रमिष्टेश्रमिष्टिश्र श्राट य दि। श्राष्ट्र सश्मीमा पत्र है श्राप्त मिया या गी शरः क्षेष्ठे के विकास होता हित्यु विमान होते विकास विमान र्टार्याह्यासम्बद्धानासम्बद्धानास्त्रम् विमास्त्रम् दे के दे त्रायास्य हेरावा ष्यादेत्यमुत्यार्योगोत्सरःश्चेरहेद्वार्यो डेरहार्याद्वरिया देवहार्यार वैमास र्टाक्चार्यचाराच्छेराचा राज्याचाराङ्गास्त्रे स्वास्त्रे देशामाल्या चक्रिशा भी जाशुभशास्य स्थिशा रा. शर. चीयशा चब्रु हो स्वचा भी सिचाशा ही रे.चे.जा. स्त्री त्यत् तु विमा महमा हे सेर सा मन ग्रीम वे सार्शे न व्यामाय हे सेर हिमा के सन्देशका अर्थः के रामा हिन्दे निया में प्राप्त सन्दर्भाय। सर्वेतानश्चितातासर। वृ. सूरा त्याष्ट्रा रासाल्ट्रा तृ.स.सूर्वाल्य. चेरशय। ष्यक्रेसर्चेशयायदशर्देरासः मृतययश्रेत। क्षेत्रशः हुरायः चरेचोशासीयरे तर्वर चरेटरा ता प्रायः श्रायः स्वाचित्रे वर्ते देशा भामूचीय बराई, भूजा चीय भरात् वराशूर । से बी मी में १४ मी विचा वर्षेत्र. यस। सुन्तुशास्त्रस्य नूर्तित्वर् वदःवस्य देशः र यत्रः भे बेरस। ह्या दिन्य ।

म्बार्य स्थान स्यान स्थान स्य

द्विन्दे माधुक्ष मुक्ति स्व क्षेत्र स्व निष्ठ स्व माधुक्ष मानुद्व माधुक्ष माधुक्य माधुक्ष माधुक्ष माधुक्य माधुक्य माधुक्ष माधुक्य माधुक्य माधुक्य माधुक्य माधुक्य माधुक्य माधुक्य माधुक्य माधुक्य माध

देन्स्राप्त्रान् डिम्डेर हेस्ट्रिम्स्रो प्राप्त होत्ते माश्राप्त होत्य होत्तर्भा स्थाप्त होत्य होत्य

दः स्वाशुक्राची हे 'या क्षेत्रे हे 'दा पाशुक्राची क्षित्र हे मिला हो हो 'दा पाशुक्राची क्षेत्र हो मिला हो हो हो 'दा पाशुक्राची का हो माला हो हो हो 'दा पाशुक्राची का हो माला हो हो हो 'दा पाशुक्राची का हो माला हो हो 'दा पाशुक्राची का ह

दे.डम.ड्रम्या अ.म.लट.लटस.ट्रेलट.मशिय.च्री.सट्रे.ल्रट.हे. हे.च.मशिय.च्रि.स्.हे.स्.ट्रम्याशिय.च्री.सट्रे.स्.म्. ट.लिट.मशिय.च्री.सट्रे.स्.स्.स्.प्.मशिय.च्री.सट्रे.स्.म्. हे.स.ट्रे.स्.मशिय.च्रे.स्.स्.स्.म.स्.स्.म.स्.स्.स्.म.स्. हे.स.ट्रे.स.मशिय.च्री.स.ट्रे.स्.म.हे.स.स्.म.स्.स.हे.म.ल्रा हे.स.ट्रे.स.मशिय.च्री.स.हे.स्.म.हे.स्.म्. शुन्नामीर्थेनायायः रेमानेटः स्था देश्यरः रेसेनायः रेमानेटः स्था नेत्यरः सम्बद्धाः स्थानेटः स्था नेत्यरः सम्बद्धाः स्थानेटः स्था सुन्नायायः रेमानेटः स्था

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रे.बिया बेरशताश्राम । स्थायायाय हमा रासटारा स्थापता हैट देश र्ते.चीश्राचर्यत्ताचश्चेचशा र.के.चट्ट.द्र्यंत्र्चार्य्य.ट्रा ट.रट.शक्य.ट्राब्ट. विश्वरात्में केता देश्वरायाक रायक र्योक्षा बेरका देशक या दा स्वा मिन्निया मिन्निक्त वमा कूर प्राप्ता मिन्निक्त प्राप्ता मिन्निक्त समा कूर प्राप्ता श्रीत मो.मिली.राम.कर मु. हे. चारश हुरू.ज.शूट । उत्तर कुरीचरा रा.गीर मु. हे.सिट. ह्रेर.ज.शूट। वि.चीज.चूर.मु.सु.हो.इ.इ.र.कूर.ज.शूट। के.शू.चाश्चर.शुचाश्चे.हो. अपूराक्री.ज.सूर। वे.संर.जूनाक्र्माक्रिके.चैट.क्र्मा.म.सूर। टे.स.प.सूर। झेर् रेनट रा में य. ७४ मीश नश्चिम सामान मी नूर रेट सै मोश श्ट सा अ मोमा मबर के मूर्य लचा चाड्ना ची बर टे क्षेत्र शूर | टे.क्र अप टे हेर बन् । सम् ष्ट्रवे.स.धुनाक्षे.स.स.चेन.दुनासपूर्याश.चेनाक्षेश.तशा त्य.शशांचर,वट.टे.स. दे. बुचा चरेट. है। कूचा ची लूचा चा बेर हे. चूर था। हे. बेस का है चा ची र वेस क श्राच्या के महिमा के देश हैं है रहा से मिनिय बहा हो से हिंद ता सु वृशः वर्तः हिना सः भेता। श्रेमशः वर्तः सटः हाः भेतः हो नियः वरा स्वटः होः श्रेटः।

र्ट. त्या मिट में क्षिया में क्षेत्र के क्षेत्र के मा स्था के क्षेत्र के क्षेत्र में क्षेत्र के के क्षेत्र के के क्षेत्र के क्षेत्

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मी.इ.इ.मुंशत्था।

देश.म्नियाया । माम्मित्या । मी.शर.भी.यत्री.वेमा.या.देश्यश्चा व्यव्याया सी. द्राया । साम्मित्या । माश्चर भी.यत्री.वेश.मित्रा मित्रा । साम्मित्या । साम्भित्या । सामभित्या । सामभित्य । सामभित्या । सामभि

दे. मूर्या अपार भाषा स्री सा. सुर्था अपार भाषा समा सामा स्री मार सुर्था अपार मार स्री मार सुर्था अपार मुद्रा स्री मार सुर्था अपार मुद्रा स्री मार सुर्था सुर्था । स्रा स्री मार सुर्था सुर्था । स्रा स्री मार सुर्था सुर्था । स्री सुर्था मार सुर्था । णुटक्ति-दुन्दरक्षिय।
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स्थ-त्रियम् स्थ-त्रियम् स्थिय।

No. 9.

दशक्षांत्रात्राचे दे. मोश्रायात्राहरू . कृषा मदेदश । मीत्र दे . मीश्रायात्रा । प्रमासी भाग्या । प्रमासी माण्या मोनः त्रथ मीश्रामा श्रमः गोनः पिनः प्रायः प्रायः विष्णा स्त्रमा माण्या । साचे माण्या सम्भागे श्रमः गोनः पिनः प्रायः प्रायः विष्णा स्त्रमा माण्या । स्रायः स्थानः भाग्यः प्रमायः स्थानः स्थान

त्रवाह्यस्यात्रात्रात्रात्रात्रहर्त्त्रम् विष्ट्रास्यस्य स्टित् म्बियात्वी न्दायहर् दे दे मान्यदार विस्थायहर् दे । दशाम्ब्रियायते नुशासुके उदाय देव दारे मान्याका सुमा। वर्तेम् सर्वे नुस्तास्य स्यास्य स्यास्त्रा र्गनास रेते रुसाय में सर या रेनास रेनास हर। वे व न्यास्य व न्यास्य म्बियायान्य स्वर्ति देने माध्यस्य सुवस्य वर्षे वर्षा सर्वे देने दशम्ब्रियायदे दुश्यके उद्यादद्व व देवाद्वीश श्रुवा। पर्देश सर्व देश मानी मानी मान्ति हो। र्गानाश्चार्ये,रेशाश्चिम्शरायार्म्याश्चर्याशहरात्रा वे न महिला वि न महिन है न विमात्रा सुन न सहिन है। म्बर्भियायान्यास्त्रहर्ने नियुत्तियार्थेनायायस्त्रहर्ने दश्यम्ब्रियायदे नुसाय हे उसाय देवाय मेना निवास समा। वर्देशयव नुस्य मुख्य द्वार मेन् सहत्यो र्गानास विवे रुक्षायागे सर यारेनास रेना सहर वि।

दें हमा हेर हे मोर्शेय सर्हेर यह र हो वा सुमा दे प्यासदे यमाय तरेट.है। त्यात्राज्ञेन्था सि.मूर्याच्चट.झे.ध्रा पर्ट.हट.पेश.सन.पा. बुन्नु-दे-खुदे-यमानु-स-यन्द। से-सु-हेन्-चेर-हेन्। सुदे-यमा-पालाटासाचरटा इराहे। त्यानु चणुरात्मानु स्ता देवसानी सर शुः धे छेर् र देश दे नाम से स्वर्ध साम हैं र दे। नाम से स्वर्ध सादे महिता स हर्ति ते. क्षेत्र तथा सिन् हेर्र हे. चर्र की. हमाशास्त्र तथा श्रेर हे सी. यत् भे अर्डेन्था मिंशान्य मुन्यान्य देते केटामाना पश्चित्रा। स.मूर्माराज्ञटाक्षे.मू.ज.मुट.म्.अर.मीज.मू.क्षे.क्र.मू हि.ब.क्ट. म् चित्रः भ्रात्यः श्री व्यवसः वर्ष्ट्रसः वसः सुः मुः दे वित्रसः दे स्थानः से मार्थः वस्त र्वोश हैट वट इट इट सामामार्केट या सुभा हो व हेर हे यहाय हो व कि रट हुं. ब्रेच्थाला श्रूट वशा चर ब्रिच्था की चर रचे हैं चर रचे हैं चर रचे हैं हुर श्रीय ही वर्टर मश्चिम् मार्चिम् सम्माना सम्मा वर्षुत्रत्वरहा। मूर्चात्वचा झे श्रूका से वर्षेत्राचा सर्वोद्धा। सर यन्दर्भय। सन्तेषा नेन्द्रमञ्जालास्तरम् द्याय द्या स्था स्थापुर देश डेर्या ये से द्वीया सर से न्त्रिश दूर के WE शेर्निश मिं रूट मी सु मा 'या ट क्या के का महाया थेवा लना नर्वे ता हुरा महीन महना है जूना है हिंद त्र्या है निंदी रेट्ट नेर्या न म्यान्य । म्यान्य । द्रान्य म्यान्य । म्यान्य केवा र्श्व मु निर्मा मेरित मे हर हे ब्रीट श्वय में या पहिर हे ब्राय गुर में या ब्राय दे हर ।

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र् विवाहिर हे देश संसद। सै चीश स्थान हरे हर ।

स.र्यार. होना सका यी क्. ट्यू. यरेना जा नोक्षेत्र। स.र्यार. होना सका यी क्. ट्यू. यरेना जा नोक्षेत्र।

> समार्श्वेर अर्थेर संज्ञानस्थान्। स्यार्श्वेर अर्थेर संज्ञानस्थान्। स्रार्श्वेर अर्थेर संज्ञानस्थान्। स्रार्श्वेर अर्थेर संज्ञानस्थान्। स्रार्श्वेर अर्थेर संज्ञानस्थान्। स्रार्श्वेर अर्थेर संज्ञानस्थान। स्रार्श्वेर अर्थेर संज्ञानस्थान। स्रार्श्वेर अर्थेर संज्ञानस्थान। स्रार्शेर अर्थेर संज्ञानस्थान। स्रार्शेर अर्थेर संज्ञानस्थान। स्रार्थेर अर्थेर संज्ञानस्थान।

भ्रीत्रकेष्णम् देद्दत्वत्ता।

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शर्मेश्याम्पद्देशःस्वत्त्त्ता।

शर्मेश्याम्पद्देशःस्वत्त्त्ता।

म्नीट्नी, विकट्ट स्ट्रास्त्र स्त्र स्त्र

स्र-रन्द्रेय:रन्द्रेयास्त्रस्यास्त्रस्यः स्र-रन्द्रेय:रन्द्रेयास्त्रस्यास्त्रस्यः

#### No. 10

यानाकमा द्वमानी मात्रा दुष्टीना सूर हेता। लाट र जार सूर हुत जार सूर स्थान स्य

मिर-देल्ला: अ.थ.ट.विट-सं.सं.श.श.व्य.च वित्रात्रकुतात्तर् स.लूट. क्ष्म। स्मार्थरानुसानुसानुसामान्यायद्वीताच्चात्राच्चात्राच्चा हेक्यम् हेप्पट्सेर्-ह्मा सुमुक्षास्य सेन्सा स्यास्य द्राम र्जुन्याचेरसा लामानटामेर्ने संस्टासामा। गुनिसालेटसा टार्नेनिस शन्ता अवस्य विनार्नेट बेरसाया स्यामसा अवस्य वे विनार्ट स्थिता वटानु के प्यास्था वर्षा । याना कमा केमा मीमा अप्ते किमा वर्षा बेर्या । वि. क्यारे स. कु.च. चील्या चीचा चह्या हे हेट जर्या व्याप्तया चार्या रा.शर। लर.चूर.वश.शु.डूर्ट.शरे.व्या री.चीश.रपू.लचा.राष्ट्राम.टूर. इरशता कामशा विरूट्संनीयुर्मारान्स्राल्ट्रहेरा हर्न्स् त्रमास्त्रके देश्वर त्रे त्रे त्रे प्रमास्त्रीय देश हर स्रा मि. चर्टर. है. श. क्र्य. रट. चालूश. क्य. ग्रा.श. शर्य. जना. राय. यट. ज. चर्त्रशश.हे. न्त्रा क्षात्रात्रक्षेत्रेण्टाक्षेणुर्देनद्दश्या सुन्या द्वेण्या मर रेरिन केरे। दायाका न सेन्या। सी केट समाय क्षे के न्या था चेर पर्ना। श्रेन्द्रस्यायाष्यान्त्रतृत्व। दाष्यान्त्रतेत्रतेशकेषेत्रचेत्य। ष्यास्य डेरबा मिर्टरनी कर य दे शुर्भिद एय कुंबर मेर्रा मेरे यहाँ य देशित है र्मात्रायट्टी मार्थात्। भ्रास्त्रायां म्रास्त्रायां स्त्रायां स्त्रायां स्त्रायां स्त्रायां त्तत्वर् यर्टश्या वर्णायाक्षराम् क्षेत्र वर्षेत्र क्षेत्र क्षेत्र वर्षा र्ते.चीश.से.से.चे.चुर.से.पच.त.से.चे.चा र्जूच.अपु.अपूचीश.शूट। श्रुह्.बेर. स्चीश्रीयवे वे चित्रयास्य लट सवे शूट ॥

### THE STORY OF KESAR'S BIRTH.

#### ABSTRACT OF CONTENTS.

1.

One day, when Agu dPalle rgodpo was tending goats, there came a white bird out of a white hill, and a black bird out of a black hill, who fought with one another. In the morning the black bird was winning, at noon both were equal, and in the evening the white bird was winning.

The next day a white yak came out of a white hill, and a black yak out of a black hill. In the morning the white yak was winning, at noon both were equal, and in the evening the black yak was winning. Agu dPalle who believed the black yak to be a devil, decided to kill him with his sling and to break 18 pieces out of his right horn. Those will be dedicated: to dBangpo rgyabzhin, mother sKyabs bdun, nâga-king lJogpo, sKyer rdong snyanpo, bKur dman rgyalmo, the 18 Agus, the top of the gLing-castle, the golden hill, the turquoise hill, the spring Thsangya, the Groma-plain, to dPalmai astag, the ford sBi chu, the hunting-ground sProtho nangma, to father Thonpas and mother sNgonmo, to 'aBruguma, to the store-house of his treasures, and the last piece to himself.

The white yak had been a transformation of dBangpo rgyabzhin, and the black yak of the devil Curulugu. Then out of the white hill there came a child, about a yard high (another transformation of dBangpo rgyabzhin), and offered all his treasures and half of his land and castle to the Agu in recognition of the services rendered to him. The Agu refused to accept anything, but demanded that one of the three sons of the king of heaven should be sent to the headless

<sup>2</sup> Here 'aBraguma's father is called Thompa; later on the name br Tampa turns up again; he has two names apparently.

<sup>1</sup> dPalmai astag, the glorious little village, and the ford sBi chu, are parts of the gLing-land, which were probably omitted in the history of the creation. Prologue to the Kesar-saga, No. 5. dPalmai astag is also the name of a female agu.

gLing-land as its head. The king of heaven promises to send word after seven days1.

2.

dBangpo rgyabzhin returned to the upper land of the gods, and went to sleep with his head wrapped up. His eldest son Don Idan brought him his meal and tea and asked him about the reason of his sorrow. The father told him of his promise to send one of his sons to the gLing-land; if he would not like to go? Don Idan said: "How could a son of the gods go to the land of men? Eat the food, if you like; and leave it, if you do not like!"

The second son Donyod was asked the same questions, but he

also refused to go.

When the third son Don grab was asked if he would go to the land of men, he said: "I shall go wherever my father may send me, even to a place where I shall have to die or get lost!" Then the father took the tea and the meal.

3.

The next day the King [of heaven] said to his three sons: "Take a quiver each and a sieve full of arrow-blades each. When riding downwards, scatter the arrow-blades about; when riding upward, gather the arrow-heads and put them on to the arrow-shafts. Who wins in the contest, will remain here; who loses, will have to go to the land of men!" The little son Don grub won and did not miss a single arrow-head.

The following day the king gave them a bushel filled with mustard-seeds each and told them to scatter them about, when riding downward, and to gather them, when riding upward. Again Don grub won, because he did not miss a single mustard-seed.

Then the elder brothers were full of wrath and said: "Well, we shall have to go as its head to the gLing-land, and Don grub is to

I This version of the birth-story of Kesar will be usefully compared with the one published in the Indian Antiquary, and which I shall call the Sheh-version. (Spring Myth of the Kesar Saga, No. I-V). In the Sheh-version only a fight of two birds is mentioned. It is not at all necessary to believe, that the report of a double fight in the shape of birds and yaks is the original tale. Here the Lower Ladakhi version simply shows one of the characteristics of the oral versions of the Kesar Saga, i.e., the tendency to take hold of other versions which are current in other villages, and to embody them into the original version of the village by telling one after the other, leaving the versions almost entirely untouched. Other instances we shall notice later on. This characteristic has been mentioned in the I. A.

remain here!" Again their father sent them a-hunting, saying: "Who of you will bring me many wild goats and wild yaks, will not be sent to the gLing-land!" It was Don grub who alone was successful. Therefore his wrathful elder brothers tied him to a high tree, and went home with his booty. Father did not even ask where Don grub remained.

Out of a hill came a man whose upper part was white, the middling part red, and the lower part black, and said to Don grub: "Did you perhaps not obey father and mother, did you kill a man or a dog, or are you a thief, that you are tied to this tree?" Don grub replied: "Yes, I did all you say, but now look at me!" Saying this, he pulled out the tree and carried it home, where he planted it before the door of the house, to give shade to his father and mother.

Again the three brothers were sent a-hunting, and again the little one alone was successful. This time he was thrown into a pit by his elder brothers, and relieved by a lizard, whose tail he seized. Because the hole through which he was dragged, was very narrow, all his flesh and skin came off. He simply said 'thu thu' and his flesh and skin was restored to him and turned into steel. The two stones [with which the hole had been covered], he carried home, and made two thrones out of

1 This figure represents in his person the three different colours of the world Whilst according to the Sheh-version sTang Iha is white, Bar bisan red, and Yog klu blue; according to this Lower Ladakhi version sTang that is white, Bar bisan red, and Yog klu black. This fact confirms my supposition that there is a certain connection between the black and blue colours in the Kesar Saga, and that the realm of the black devil, which often appears to be separated from the three realms of the world, originated out of that of the water-demons (Yog klu). In the Mongolian version of the Kesar Saga (I. J. Schmidt's translation) we find as respective colours white, yellow and black. This is another step further in the development of the colours. With regard to this I may add that, when conversing on mchod rien of white, red and blue colour with the Kardar of Lower Ladakh, this gentleman told me that the red colour was wrong, and that the mehod rien in the middle ought to show the yellow colour, as is actually the case in a group of three mehod ries at Saspola. This transition of the red colour into the yellow colour I am inclined to connect with the movement started by Tsongkhapa. Although this reformer only tried to replace the red colour of the lama's robes by the yellow one, the idea seems to have developed, that the red colour is not a holy colour at all, and ought to be exchanged for the yellow one. It is not only the system of colours, but a great many other instances, which speak in favor of a greater antiquity of the Tibetan version of the Saga. At the present time a number of Russian folklorists show a tendency to derive European folklore from that of the Mongolians. Perhaps they are right; but many Mongolian tales seem to have their prototypes in Tibetantales. That even in Tibet we are probably not yet at the fountain-head, I have mentioned already.

them for his parents. According to his prayer the well of nectar appeared underneath the thrones, surrounded by fruit-trees of all kinds.

4.

Agu dPalle had tied a stone to the ear of one of his goats to be reminded of dBangpa rgyabzhin's promise. He forgot all the same; but when his wife was milking the goat, and the stone hit against the goat's cheek, so that the goat shied and spilt the milk, he knew again and started for the upper kingdom of the gods. The king of the gods was lying in the sunshine. After dPalle had saluted him with due respect and offered a white riband, he asked if not a horse could be sold to him. This was not the case, but he received a golden fish as a bakhshish.

Then he went to the lower kingdom of the Någas and found King lJogpo lying in the sunshine. To him also a white riband was offered, and lJogpo was asked if he could not sell a horse. This was not the case, but Agu dPalle received a turquoise fish as a bakhshish.

Now dPalle went to the firm place in the middle, offered a white riband to mother sKyabs bdun, and asked her if she could not sell him a horse. She said, yes, if he would pay 4 Rs. 8 Annas for each little hair of the horse dPalle said that he had been a shepherd of goats, sheep, horses, yaks and oxen in gLing. Every one of those animals had become 100 through his care. All of these animals and as much silver as the mother would ask, he was ready to pay for the horse sNgorog pon pon. Then he received the horse.<sup>3</sup>

Then Agu dPalle mounted the horse, girded a broken sword on his

I Here again, in the two hunting-tales, we have two parallel tales, probably belonging to two different versions, both of which are intended to show the meanness of Don grub's elder brothers. I wish to draw attention to the fact that the Kesar myths (and other folklore also) are very fond of showing the parallelism of three members not only in verses of three lines, but also in tales of three occurrences. Because both of my Sheh-versions of the Kesar Saga speak of a threefold contest of the sons of the King of heaven, it is highly probable that this Lower Ladakhi version also had the story of a threefold instead of a fourfold contest originally. The fourth tale of the contest is, however, the most important, as it belongs to that group of tales which tell of the turning of the hero's skin into steel and similar substances. Compare I. A., list of additions, No. V.

2 Does this version of the Agu's purchasing a horse go back to the same source as the report of Don grub's obtaining his horse from his red uncle? (because mother sKyabs bdsm also represents the red colour); both these stories stand in nearly corresponding places in the saga. Compare I. A. Springmyth, tale No. III, 22-25.—Here also dPalle's relationship to silver and the white colour (his white ribands) can be noticed. Compare I. A. Springmyth, tale No. VIII, 17-20.

loins and rode back to the country of the gods. There he met with Don yod, Don Idan and Don grub's sister who was on the top of the roof. He asked her, where the house of the king was. She answered: "What do you want to do with him? Go wherever you like!" The Agu said: "Do you know, who I am? The horse is sNgorog pon pon, the man is dPalle rgodpo, the sword is the sword 'stone-cutter.' This sword was hardened by placing it for three years in ice, water and in the ground. If you will not show me the house, I shall throw your upper half into the sky, and your lower half into the centre of the earth!" Then the girl ran away and told her father, who knew at once that the stranger was Agu dPalle. He went out and shook hands with the Agu. dPalle blamed him for having told lies, but again they agreed on sending Don grub after seven days.

5.

Don grub wished to have a look at the gLing-land, before going there as King Kesar. He took the shape of a beautiful bird and descended to Agu Khrai mgo khru thung's house. This Agu told his wife to bring out his bow and to make hot water ready for the soup, they were going to cook from the bird. But the bird flew away, leaving some dung. The other Agus were kinder, and Agu dPalle brought an offering of food and pencil-cedars. When Don grub arrived back in heaven, his father asked his opinion on the gLing-land, and Don grub answered that everything was alright, only Agu Khrai mgo khru thung was a bad man.

## 6 and 7.

Then Don grub asked his father how he could go to the land of gLing without a mother, castle, horse, brother, bow and arrow, kettle, goat, plough-ox, protecting god and goddess, and without a wife. The father said: "Your mother will be Gog bzang lhamo, your eastle the gLing-castle, your horse rKyang byung dbyerpa, your brothers \gammaSer sbal and \gammaYu sbal, your arrow lTong dKar, your bow Gyad \gammazhu of steel, your tool the 'Stone-cutter,' your spear dPaljan, your kettle Zangsbu Kha yon, your pot Kha dmar, your goat Ra skyes skye dmar, your ploughox \tauKang dkar, your protecting goddess bKur dman rgyalmo, and your wife will be '\delta Brugmo.

The lives of the children of the king of heaven were bound to a cup of milk each. The king ordered his daughter to pour the milk out of Don grub's cup, and at that very moment Don grub died.

<sup>1</sup> Here the tale of Don grab's death in heaven is entirely different from that of the Sheh-version. The belief that the lives of the ogres are bound to certain things

Then a great storm went over the earth. At that time Agu Pasang Idan ra skyes! was weaving, and Gog bzang Ihamo was turning her spindle; each of them had a cup of tea before them. Into the lady's cup fell a hail-stone, which the Agu advised her to eat, because it was a gift from the gods apparently. After that she was with child. When people began to say that King Kesar would be born to Gog bzang Ihamo, her two younger sisters became envious. They secrety tied one of her pigtails to one of the iron hearth-stones and sent a goat into the room. Then they shouted: "Sister, turn the goat out of the room!" Gog bzang Ihamo rose to do so, tore the pigtail off her head, and upset the milk. After that she got many ulcers.

On the day of birth the child cried from inside the mother: "I shall be born on the top of three hills. Go there and put up three stones and three beams, take coral sticks and pearl-white twigs and cover [the house] with roof-earth of butter and flour!" This the mother did, and it said: "I am not the deer of the hills! Go to three valleys, and build a similar house!" Then she was told to build another house on the shore of the lake, another one in the middle of the field; after that she was sent behind the door of her house, then to the elevated place in her house. Then the child threatened her to come out of her head, carrying away some part of the head. Again the child threatened the mother to come out between the ribs, or out of the sole of the foot. Finally the child told the truth, saying: "Bring an offering of food and pencil-cedar, together with me many creatures will be born!"

At first sun and moon were born and went up to the sky, then the wild goat, who went to the rock; the lioness with the turquoise mane, who went to the glacier; the wild yak, who went to the

outside their bodies, was applied here to the lives of the gods. Because it will be interesting to compare the report of Don grab's outfit for the gLing-land with that of the Sheh-version, I shall give the latter according to my fullest copy of the Sheh-version in the appendix.

1 Agu Pasang Idan ra skyes in his relation to Kesar's mother is the germ of that extremely comic figure, into which he developed in the Mongolian version, where he is called Sanglun. I have made special enquires about him; but according to the views of Ladakhis he has never been Gog beang Ihamo's husband, although he was often teased to have had something to do with her.

<sup>2</sup> For comparison I give specimen verses from the Sheh-version, which refer to the same scene, in the appendix. That the Sheh-versions also have slightly different creatures, is shown in the I. A. list of additions, No. 3. In the I. A. I made a mistake, saying, that all the creatures were born at the place where the little house was built. They were born in *Gog basag Ihamo's* house, and went through the window to the places prepared by the mother.

meadows; the eagle, who went to the top of the hill; the fish golden-eye, who went to the lake; the little bird, who went upon a tree; and all the treasures and the cattle, which dBangpo rgyabzhin had prophecied. After all this also a large head with a small neck, like a lizard, was born. The mother put some buckwheat-flour in its mouth, and a large stone on it. Then bKur dmanmo came. When she heard a voice without seeing a body, she asked the mother: "What sort of a child was born to you?" Gog bzang lhamo said: "Many creatures were born to me, but went out through the window. After all of them a lizard was born to me, who is now underneath the stone!" bKur dmanmo scolded the mother and lifted the stone. Underneath it she saw the child which had taken the shape of the godly King Kesar.

8.

When the hail was falling, some hail-stones fell on the treasures and creatures, which Agu dPalle had brought from the castle Paci dpal dong. They all became pregnant together with mother Gog bzang thamo. On the day of Kesar's birth also to these creatures children were born: To the pot with the red mouth—a pot with a long neck; to the kettle with the crooked mouth—a kettle with a broken mouth; to the white moon-axe—a steel-axe; to the many-coloured rope—a rope of a yard in length; to the white bag 'Hold thousand'—a bag of many colours; to the mare Thsa langs—rKyang rgod dbyerpa; to the Dzo with crooked horns—the Dzo 'White foot'; to the white goat—the goat 'Red neck;' to the sheep Dromo—the sheep Porze; to the ass 'Black with a white mouth'—a brown ass; to the white bitch—the yellow hound; to the black cat—a cat of many colours.

9.

Then an offering was erected from the flour which had been given to the lizard, and Ane bKur dmanmo sang a lullaby and a hymn to the

In the appendix two specimen verses, referring to the same scene in the Sheh-version, are given. That the list of creatures is not quite the same in both versions is proved by list of additions No. 2. (Indian Antiquary).

As we have seen, also the Lower Ladakhi version of the Kesar saga is in possession of two different tales regarding the population of the earth with animals, etc. Compare No. 7 and No. 8 above. According to No. 7 it is Gop beang tham who produces everything; according to No. 8 it is the castle Paci dpal dong, which contained everything. Here we may either have two entirely different versions of the same tale; or one of them (perhaps No. 8) may belong to the ancient account of the first creation of the world, and the other (perhaps No. 7) may be the account of the re-creation and re-population of the world in spring every year.

land of the gods, the earth, and the land of the Nagas. Then she returned the child to the mother and advised her not to give the child

into anybody's hands.

Agu bKa blon ldanpa, the son of the devil lHa cin, whose upper half was like a devil and whose lower half was like that of a man of gLing, said to all the Sharrandre barandre of the East that King Kesar of gLing was born to Gog bzang lhamo, and that they must bring him at once and throw him into the fire, because later on Kesar would do them great harm. Then the bad Agu went to the South.

Those Sharrandre barandre took the shape of lamas and went to Gog brang thamo's house. They accepted neither flour nor butter, but, asked for the child to teach it religion. They promised to return it after seven days. When they had gone, they called together all the boys, girls and smiths of gLing and told them to bring thorns, butter (for burning) and nails. After everything had arrived, the nails were fastened in four directions [to hold the ropes with which the child was bound], the thorns were thrown on a heap, and the child was placed in the middle of it. Then Ane bKur dmanmo, taking the shape of dKar thigma, went to see what was being done with the child. When she saw the child in the middle of the fire, she cried and said: "It is the custom of all men to give flour to beggars; Gog bzang lhamo gave the child instead. How shall I get the child back?" The child answered, that, although the stars were well protected by sun and moon, the young lions by the ice-lion, the young deer by the old wild goat, the little fishes by their parents, he had lost father and mother. "But the four chains are a sign, that the four gLing will be subdued by me. The fire only warms my hands, the butter serves to anoint them Now look, my mother, and all you boys and girls of gLing! I shall throw the three Sharandre barrandre into the fire. I shall jump like a lion!" This he did, and all people ran away from fear. Then he and dKar thigmo went home again.

Although it is quite in accordance with the general ideas of nature-mythology, that the sun, the moon, the rainbow and the cloud have children (because the sun of the second day may be called the child of the sun of the first day), the names of the children as given in No. S: a pot with a long neck, a steel-axe, etc., look more like the names of practical instruments. This development from the parable to the practical implement which had been used for comparison, is not quite inconceivable, if we keep in mind that also Kesar probably was the personification of a power of nature, before he became humanized in the course of time.

1 This very same hymn is sung at every wedding feast at Khalatse, when three pieces of the wedding cake are thrown towards the sky, over the earth and down-

wards.

Before the child was born to Gog bzang thamo, she was smitten with leprosy. One day the child said to her: "If you wish to get your hair washed, you must not go to the house of another woman, but tell another woman to come here. Otherwise a thief might come, whilst I shall go for some wood. But the mother went to some other woman: and the child ran home at once, hid everything and put some grain mixed with sand on a broken clay-pot. Then he went to the hills for wood. When he came home with a load, he called his mother and blamed her for having gone away, because a thief had plainly come. "But now let me have some food!" As there was nothing else left, he asked his mother to parch the grain mixed with sand on his hand. for there was no other vessel. The mother proposed to use her own hand instead of the child's, and when hers was filled with the red-hot grain, he seized it and did not allow her to open it until she would tell him who was his father. The mother said that she really did not know, and that he had better go to the teacher rTse dgu, to ask him about it. Then he let her hand go. It had become one great burning wound; but when the child said huha and caressed it, it healed at once. and her body became entirely free from leprosy.1

It strikes me that Gog brang thamo is suffering from leprosy before and after the birth of those many creatures, and that she is healed by means of heat. This looks like a parable for snow being removed by the sun. But the story, as we have it now, is a little too full to be original in all its parts. That it is winter before the birth of Kesar, is indicated also by the fact that dBangpo rgya bahin and tJogpo are lying in the sunshine. Ladakhis do that only during winter.

## APPENDIX TO ABSTRACT OF CONTENTS.

Specimen verses from the Sheh-version, which have not yet been quoted in full.

According to the fullest copy of the Sheh-version, Don grub's outfit for the gLing-land is the following:—

pha lha skyer rdzong snyanpo snams

ma lha bkur dman rgyalmo snams

thurru rkyang byung dbyerpa snams

log ngo shespai rta zhig yin

ʻaphurla mkhaspai rta zhig yin sdigpai grigu sor γsum snams

sdigpala btangbai gri zhig yin sangs rgyas dunggi picag snams

sangs rgyasla btangbai gri zhig yin γzhu ni srin γzhu sngonmo snams

srinpo thamscad btulzana srinmo thamscad grogsla 'agug bya Khyung krung nyima btulzana

byamo dkarmo grogsla 'agug

mdā ni rang log thubpa yin

hor gur dkar rgyalpo btulzana

mgar rtsa chos sgrol grogsla 'agug

'adre lha bisan bog biulzana

Accept sKyer rdzong snyanpo as your paternal deity.

Accept bKur dman rgyalmo as your maternal deity.

Accept the foal rKyang byung dbyerpa,

It is a horse that always knows the way back.

It is a horse that knows to fly.

Accept the knife 'three fingers long' for the sinful,

It is a knife to stab the sinful.

Accept the shell-knife for Buddha,

It is a knife to stab Buddha. \*

Accept the blue bow Srin yzhu, The bow, whose arrow flies back again.

When subduing all the ogres, Call the female ogres to thy help. When subduing the bird Khyung krung, the sun,

Call the white bird (the moon) to thy help.

When subduing king Gur dkar of Hor,

Call the smith's lady Chos sgrol to thy help.

When subduing 'aDre lha btsan

For men, who do not wish to meet with a statement of adversity to Buddhism in the Ladakhi Kesar myths, it is most easy to say that such lines were simply invented by Mr. Francke. Here you have Buddha again. The above song was dictated by Zarra, daughter of Natshab Ali, of Sheh. She is still alive and young, and may be examined by everyone who takes an interest in the Kesarsaga.

dzemc 'abamza 'abum skyid grogsla 'agug

Ron bisan khromo biulzana shel lcam 'aBrugmo grogsla 'agug. Call Dzemo 'abamza 'abum skyid to thy help. When subduing Ron btsan khromo, Call the crystal wife 'aBrugmo to

Specimen verses from the birth story according to the Sheh version, list of additions No. 3:—

thy help.

The child says from inside the mother; according to MS. I:-

Amala skyé skye ní nám stod mthóla skyé yin námstodla skyéces ní

Being born to the mother,

I shall be born on the high zenith
[Although] being born on the high
zenith,

nyí zla ynyísko ní nga mán

Yet I am not sun and moon.

And so on through all the different creatures. Or according to MS. II:-

Ngá 'adirú mi skyé ríi mgóru skyé yin ríi mgóla skyéste I shall not be born here,
I shall be born on the top of the hill.
[Although] being born on the hilltop.
Yet I am not a deer.

sháva rídvags ní nga mán

And so on through all the different creatures.

Specimen verses from the birth story according to the Sheh version, list of additions No. 2. When the hail came, Agu dPalle said:—

mi thsangmas kha shor rgyabs gogza lhamo shulla lus dPalle nga mi 'adug ltala chen

rta thsangmas kha shor rgyabs rgodma thsalangs shulla lus

dPalle nga mi 'adug Itala chen.

All men ran away,

Gog za thamo remained back,

I, dPalle, am not [at home], I
shall go to look [after her].

All horses ran away,

The mare Thsa langs remained

I, dPalle, am not [at home], I shall go to look [after her].

And so on through all the different creatures.

VOCABULARY AND COMMENTS.

元司 | rnol, = snol gyag, a fight. 元] | phed, = phyed, half. ইম্মা | phithog, = phyithog, evening.

মাত্ৰী স্থাত প্ৰত to cover; here in the sense 'to spin,' cove the spindle stick.

「美」ngari, = ngaranggi, my.

ম্পা | rayug = ra dbyug, sling to throw stones at goats.

ইন্মের্মা bong mthil, sling to throw stones at donkeys.

[발발기 | khyi ljag, sling to throw stones at dogs.

유투피자 | 'ajugma, or 'ajugring, oblong.

결제되 | ltumpa, piece, fragment.

ম্মত্র | bar bisan, 'the firm place in the middle,' the earth.

মেনি সুবাম ব্রুকা ama skyabs bdunma, mother 'seven helps'; name of the goddess of the earth, instead of bdunma, wdunma also occurs.

ETNII lJogspo, is probably lCogpo, the 'lower one'; name of he king of the nagas. An exactly parallel case is ljam instead of lcam for 'spouse.'

ন্ত্ৰী হৈছে ক্ৰিটা skyer rdzong snyanpo, the 'well-sounding (speaking) companion of men'; a name of the father of the gods.

মান্ত্রস্থানা bkur dman rgyalmo, the 'respectable godly wife.' Name of the mother of the gods.

ব্যমান্ত্র জেপ্রা dpalmai astag, 'the glorious village'; astag is probably the same as asta, a part of the village.

환경지자 shi chu rabs, the ford sBi; name of the principal of fords; shi is probably spi or spyi, principal. This ford and the village were probably forgotten in the account of the creation of gLing, see fasc. No. 1.

spro tho; here the name shows an r in addition, it seems to mean 'high joy.'

shel ljam 'abruguma, (ljam = lcam), the crystal wife 'aBruguma. It is interesting, that here the name appears again in the form of 'aBruguma, instead of 'aBriguma. My translation of this name as 'little grain' or 'seed' is not so very improbable, if we consider, that Dong γsum mila also originated from the grains of the tree.

[NINT] Idem mkhar, is said to be the store-room of the castle, (where all the treasures brought from dPal dong castle were stored up).

35337 | curulugu, name of the giant (devil) in the north.

2,

নামতে | ysangma, meal.

9.45 | nyerang, = nyidrang, you, respectful address.

ব্যুস্সা 'athammo, = 'athabmo, fight.

হীব্ৰ menna, = ma yinna, if this be not [the case].

되어도자 | bzhangs, = bzhengs, rise.

ऑर्-बेर्ज्ञ। yodpinba, was; the termination ba is used here in similar sense as the emphatic article.

755 55 | btang chad, a promise to give.

57 drag, Lower Ladakhi for rag, to feel, perceive.

3,

ন্মান্দা rgyallog, win; another case of the present tense in og.

55.31 tongtse, = dong, quiver.

531 din, arrow-blade.

মুন তেওঁ। skarcas, to put on; (the arrow-blade on the arrow-stick).

디워디'링티 | bsag stag, = bsag sdag, quiver.

মহাত্রম। bsducas, = sdudpa, collect.

WESTS | yongspa, came; the participle alone is used here to express the past, as has been the case in other sentences also.

35.575 | nyung, dkar, = yungs dkar, mustard.

মুনামা sragpa, = sregpa, partridge.

B'G | khyezha, = khyed cag, you.

The rmay be due to the b of the forms btsol and btsal.

51 351 de, 'adi, that, this; these pronouns are always placed before the word to which they belong, contrary to the usage of Central Ladakh. They are often furnished with the termination of the genitive. The latter I have taken off again, because the spoken language does not confirm this usage of the genitive.

| khrasug, = khrabo, many-coloured.

55.57] don tag, = don, meaning, business.

মুন্তবা | sribcig, suddenly, a short time; srib means 'darkness,'

originally. The above meaning of sribcig is to be explained in this way When the eye is covered by the eye-lid, it is dark for a moment. Thus it means literally, 'within the twinkling of the eye.'

7.54 | batrag,=bathag, root.

및 지미지 | snasogs, = sna thsogs, different.

TNT NT | bsadces pasang, 'better than killing'; this comparative in pasang seems to throw some light on the development of the comparative in sang. Here 'ang, also, may have been added to the comparative in pas. Then the first part of the ending pasang was lost and sang only remained.

크리크리 | zag zag, rough, uneven, (like a rasp).

됩니다 spagspa, = pagspa, skin.

होत्रे | menne, = ma yinnas, besides.

[시기하] upen, a high monarch.

ZENS | ldangsbu, throne; perhaps related to yden, throne.

ভুৰ্তথা suncas, surround.

অসমনী ambiti, all sorts of fruit.

[일] phrulu, fruit.

작치작조디 sna mi sna thsang, very different.

78 | huyu, exclamation to express tiredness.

4

ত্ত্বা | carag, a stone which is fastened to the ear of a goat or sheep, to remind you of a certain thing; like the knot in the handkerchief.

의도자[투주] Itsangmkhan, beggar.

रैअयन्दिन्तु। rimpa behindu, slowly.

닭'경치 | squces, to bow.

디지크리지 | lam bougs, bakhshish; literally 'to put [you] on the way.'

35 | nyag, each single one.

61 sho, means  $6 \times 12$  annas, i.e.,  $4\frac{1}{2}$  rupee, so I am told.

Paritique | sngo rog pon pon, 'blue black with a curled mane,' name of dPalle's horse.

ठम हैं। chagpo, broken ; adjective formed from 'achagpa.

దేశ్రే chon chan, in vain.

TENER | gangs ngar,

& EN EN | chu ngar,

NEN | sa ngar,

| sa ngar,

[무항경치] kha skyeces, = kha kyeces, to scold.

어디어의 lag 'aphrad, shake hands; this is not a Tibetan custom; but is observed in Purig and Baltistan.

ম্চুর্ btangstena, giving; in Lower Ladakh we often meet with an additional na after a gerund.

5.

रुन्। lta skor, go about to see something.

[35] a short yard; occurs in the name of the falcon; it seems to indicate that the bird is not quite of the size of a yard.

As will have been noticed, the dialect of this version is not always pure. Lower Ladakhi forms which are at the base of the whole, are mixed with Central Ladakhi and classical forms. This was apparently done with a view to let its language appear a little more cultured.

इंचिन। rdo ltog, a pot made of serpentine stone.

TA | kol, imperative tense of bkalces, to load.

দ্বিত্তার | yzhidmad, = yzhismad, wife, family.

Tall kalcor, the little pieces of butter which are smeared round the rim of a beer-pot, to honour a guest.

35 | imperative tense of rances, to smear, to direct; perhaps related to 'adrenpa.

55101'E5 | dpaljan, = dpalcan, having glory.

The state of the gods, who often officiates as a paternal deity only.

Do the different names of the same god develop into different gods?

Fig. | Kha zub, or kha sbub, = kha bub, with the mouth turned downwards.

विवस्त्राच। denna mala, in that very same moment.

7.

\$15.5 | seraru, = serba, hail.

Tight | ra skyes, instead of ru skyes; rva has become divided into two words, ra and ru, both meaning the same.

यु रे त्राया उरा | puri 'athulcas, to work with the shuttle.

For khrucas, = 'akhrudpa, wash.

Ma | skyen, = skye yin, will be born.

53 towa, or to, exclamation.

পুম'ক্ | gral chad, roof-laths.

됩시기 | sbilab, perhaps spyilab, twigs of the Tibetan roof.

중국 경제 | skyorcas, put up in a circle.

র্নানাব | thog grab, twigs of the roof.

ন্দ্ৰী'জেল | zhinggi ama, 'mother of the field,' name of the lark.

5775751 rtagtagpa, the elevated place in a room.

ইপাস | rtsigma, rtsibma, rib; but in the next line there is rtsib sha, flesh near the ribs.

মঠন | mthsom, = mthso, lake.

মুপ্টেপ্ মান্ত্ৰ skyin chen ba rgan, the ' big ' wild goat, the old ox, name of the wild goat, born to Gog brang lhamo.

રોદ મેમા મા દ્વારુક | sengge yyu ral can, the 'lion with the turquoise locks'; name of the lion, born to Gog brang lhamo.

지원도 출작되었다 'abrong chen khamba, the 'large and brown wild yak'; name of the yak, born to Gog brang lhamo.

মুস্ক্রি bya rgyal rgodpo, the 'wild bird king'; name of the engle, born to Gog brang thamo,

3 स्मिश्र सेम्। nyamo yser mig, the 'fish golden eye'; name of the fish, born to Gog bzang lhamo.

8.

ম'বর্তি । ma 'athsad, the measure not being full; in classical language ma sadde.

ठेंग। thig, air-brick.

∰ ₹ KN | skye rings, 'long neck'; name of the pot, born to Degbu kha dmar.

P35 | kha chod, 'broken mouth'; name of the kettle, born to Zangsbu kha yon.

बुदान्द्राहें । stepo rang chod, the 'axe cutting by itself'; name of the axe born to stari zlaba dkarpo.

মার বিশ্ব thagbu khru gang, the 'rope one full yard [in length]'; name of the rope, born to thagpa rgya stag.

45 3 phad khrabo, the 'many-coloured bag'; name of the bag, born to sGyemo dkarmoi stong shong.

নুম্বির্বির্বা rkyang rgod dbyerpa, ' the genuine wild kiang, ' name of Kesar's horse, born to Thea langs.

हाइ दिन्दिन्दि | mdzo pho rkang dkar, the 'white-footed Dzo'; name of the Dzo, born to m Dzomo ru yon.

지원 기계 기계 ra skyes skye dmar, the 'kid red-neck; 'name of the kid, born to Rama dkarmo.

임디디지 및 lug porze, the 'sheep golden mouth;' name of the sheep, born to Lug dromo.

donkey, born to Nagpo kha dkar.

ট্র শ্রাম এইম। khyi pho yser lings, the 'golden hound'; name of the dog, born to Khyimo dkarmo.

ইম্ম্ম্ bila khra sug, the 'many-coloured cat'; name of the cat, born to Bila nagpo.

9.

and the plant of the gods; although only one child is born, the plant sign kun is used. Should this be a sign of respect?

五百 thso jo, aristocratic offspring.

বৃদ্ধ হৈব। 'akhurrena = 'akhurcesna, in carrying [the child].

নামানানা নাম্বিলি স্কৃতি ysollo, mchoddo, the addition of o in both words is due to the tune of the song.

নুম্ব। 'adompa, dangerous.

In the MS, the gerund in bai is often used, which I have not yet observed in ordinary language. In some places I have changed it to bas, in others I have crossed it out.

| 55 3 | bdud lha cin (perhaps γcin); the 'devil, urine of the gods;' name of a devil, bka blon ldanpa's father.

মুদ্দরিম। snyad btsol, temptation, attempt.

[3] ngaca, we; Lower Ladakhi for ngacag, ngazha.

মুসাইম। skyilces, to detain, hinder.

নাইনামান্তি yzigsmo, spectacle.

chen, will go; termination of the future tense; the MS. often has cen instead of chen. I am inclined to believe that these two terminations have to be differentiated, chen = cha yin, will go, is the termination of neuter verbs. Cen is probably contracted from bco yin, will do, and is the termination of active verbs.

মুব্'বিমা sunces, to long after.

지역 기계 lag skud, smearing the hand [with oil.]

As regards the number of the Andhe bandhe, we find three as well as seven in the same version.

10.

ति हैं व | 'akhrustena, when you will get your hair washed.

광경자 | lhacas, to plait ; from sleba.

মৃত্যু logpa, the goat-skin, worn by men and women.

প্ৰাক্তিৰ | Kag chag, potsherd.

531 hasa, tender.

र्वा । nallu, = nalbu, = bastard.

TA' HE | chol sgang, a wound caused by fire.

ব্ৰী | 'agro, = dro of the dubitative voice.

> ट्स्सिस्य देनाक नाम स्नामनु स्क्रीस्य । ट्रिट सिट्टिट देने नाम श्रीय स्नामनु स्क्रीय स्था ट्रिट सिट्टिट देने नाम श्रीय स्नामनु स्क्रीय स्था ट्रिट सिट्टिट देने नाम स्नामनु स्क्रीय स्था

त्त्र-मान्तः श्रीटः शः मिट्टः शः स्त्रः श्रुच्चामना न्यापान्त्रः श्री । त्त्रः साश्चरः श्रीटः शः मिट्टः शः मिटः सः स्त्रः स्तः स्त्रः स्त्रः स्त्रः स्त्रः स्त्रः स्त्रः स्त्रः स्त्रः स्त्रः

रे बिया बेर हे से दे सेंट स प्रसम्बे पहेंद्र से यह साथ से केंद्र शक्षाच्चेरका ब्रि.रट.ज.ट.वेश.च.दुश.सट.तू.चर्टश.स.लुवा ट्रे.क्ट.स. लूची.है.ट्रेट.ड्रेरश.च। स्थि.सि.सि.सि.स.सु.चट.वंश.च.दुश.हाट.है। क्ट.स. ल.रट.रट.चुर्श.यर्ट्रश.थोयरे.चु.मिश.चे.रट.रट.ज.प्राचीकु.यर्टरश रे.वेश. श्र.क्ट.भ्र.पाचेरावयश्रक्टाभार्त्यादाश्रदा सुन्तादेत्माक्टामश्रहाचेरादे। टालायात्रीत्रीत्रीत्राकटा ज्ञासालिमान्दरान् विदालिमानिहरान्द्रेत्। ने हिं निदाया नर्टा भीत बेर हो माळ र नर्डेस । हे तुरा छ नेना में ने हो से से से स कट. ज.स. मीड्या. रेट. र. होट. मीड्या हिट्श. रा.शट । रे.सं. मी. य. होय । श.क्ट. राजा अनुसान है। इ.स.संचातिमासूर। देवसासी मीमास लक्षत्र। मिंद्रायात्राक्षाक्षीया मिंद्रार्ह्मनायायक्षत्राकृत ह्रित्रायक्ष चरेचश। श्रीमिंगानु मि.ष्टा भार हे. प्रै. प्रि. मा.सी. चरिवा है. भारतीम होत्या पा ५ देव देव देव होता है विश्वासी केंद्र सामासक्त सेंद्र है। सराया त्वर् सूर् । से.चीश.कट.रे.प्रवेटशा र.व्रूट.रे.मुर.रे.भ्र.भ्र.भ्र.भ्र.भ्रामट. मी.रे.पर.पर.पर.भरेव.ज. शूट.हो। स.भ्र.ज.सहूट.चक्दती.हो। र.स.चश्रर.त. म्रीसिद्धाराया स्रामासब्दाकु देरसा सामुगा विस्ताना विस्ताना नशर्व। दर्भमुक्तायानशर्। यम् उमायानिर देश्रे भेरशाया

के.परेचाशःस। से.ची.परंचाश्चरात्राः पट्टिशःसः चित्रः सार्यकेशः स्त्राः के.परंचाशःस। से.ची.परंचाशःसः चित्रः सार्यकेशः सार्यकेशः

मिंशादे हिमा हेर्सा रासा । हेर्सेर मी त्रात्रामात्रमायन पुष्टी परि हेरा

हिर्यः सर्त्रेन्युं मुद्दानी श्वरः सद्भावः स्त्रेन्द्राः । हिर्यः सर्वेन्यो सर्वे स्त्रे स्त्रे स्त्रे स्त्राम्यक्त्रेन् । हिर्यः सर्वे स्त्रुम् सर्वे स्त्रे स्त्रे स्त्राम्यक्त्रेन् । म्रिन्द्रसम्बन्धः स्त्रम् स्त्रम्

वशास्त्रभाता। साभाजात्व स्त्राची स्त्रभाव। साभाजात्व स्त्राची साभाजात्व स्त्रभाव। साभाजात्व स्त्रभाव स्त्रभाव साभाजात्व स्त्रभाव स्त्रभाव

No. 2.

स.चुर.चुरश्या ह्रिश्ची स्थामी सरास्त्राचेरसा ई.यश्चा मुख्याम्य.चु.चट्ची स्थामी स्थामी सरास्त्राचेरसा ह्रियाम्य स्थामी स्यामी स्थामी स्

यन्त्र। लामुक्षा वित्रायान्त्रात्त्र वित्रायान्त्र वित्र वि

## No. 3.

सैन्।या.चू.सप्.२.कु.७१न्। चूटाजूट । मूक्ताइ इ.जायक्रे २.५ कूचर्यकाता सका चू.सप्तें सार्थित कु. क्टानाजून जू. यो शायके २.५ कूच ता कु.ट १.५ जूटा इ.पचें मार्थित कु. क्टानाजून जू. यो शायके १.५ कूच ता कु.ट १.५ जूटा सका चू.सप्ते मार्थित कु. क्टानाजून जू. यो शायके १.५ जूटा ता कु.ट १.५ जूटा सका चू.सप्ते मार्थित कु. क्टानाजून विकास कु.ट १.५ जूटा ता कु.ट १.५ जूटा सका चू.सप्ते मार्थित कु. कु.ट १.५ जूटा ता कु.ट १.५ जूटा त पत्तर्ता भूतिवाशुर्णात्त्वर्ता । सुर्थे सून् । भूतिवाशुर्णात्वर्ता । सुर्थे सून् । सुर्थे सून् । सुर्थे सून् । सुर्थे सुर्वे सुर्वे सुर्वे सून् । सुर्थे सुर्वे सुर्वे

इस्यान्य विक्रिक्षे स्टिन् के स्टिन के स्टिन् के स्टिन के स्टिन् के स्टिन के स्टिन् के स्टिन् के स्टिन् के स्टिन् के स्टिन् के स्टिन् के स्टिन के स्टिन् के स्टिन के

देवसाम्हत्माप्रस्याचरहे देव विमाय्नामा कं वेमायमें रहे हु हु अम्, ज.चर्ने मा.के. क्ट. अ.क्ट्र-ज.मा.केट ज्यां श.टा श्रुर से मा. मुक्तान्तर केल्रामा विभामप्रमान्त्रीयामान्तर विभाल्य क्षी रेत्र द्यायागुरुमाञ्चे देशाप्रदार्ह्म। दे मेंद्राद्या में मार्केट हिमा महत्त्रहे। गुरुमा प्यान्यक्षमाके मूट गी सम्। मम्। नवर रे मिट की। मू हे हे लर नप पट त.शूट है.श्रट.भर्त श्रट. शर्दियो.त.लूर्टे. शीत्रवे वे. चे.शू. हेयो.मी.भरा.कू.वेट.चूर. नेयम् यार्येट है। बट मी निय निय निय निय केर सामी सेविट हैं पर् है.च्याचा है.चूरश । इ. इ. रट.चे.मू.ष्ट्राशश.र.चटा वेशश.पटश.पथश. केप्रेचिश रे.बिमानीशकेशात्ररश्रूर। रे.वश्रूर्यरे वे.ब्रेट्सेमानीश. झु.रेयोर.विट.चु.चोट.क्ट.भार्येश.चोठुचो.ज.स्रेश.चरेट.हो। प्रियेट.ज.श्रूट.हो. इरकारा। संस्थाराश्चरशाम्बर्दाहाहायराया रेटराम्हराया है ल्रिन्। केशसेन् अस्ति। केल्यायसासेन् समिन् रे स्वित्। दास्त श्रीमध्नभूष्येथेट। मूँट.क्ट.श.ज.शूट.है। मुर्मिट.है. अ.दुश.अ.क्र. अर्थाता प्रिं मिंग मिंग र्मा शूट है। शहना वंश तर जाराश त। शहना में से संदेशिया देवा वर्षा वर्या वर्षा वर्षा वर्षा वर्षा वर वर्षा व वुः से दे सवा दे दर पु नद्दश दे वु से सामा दे ना मी वु से दे दर पु नद्दश। रे बिमायह प्रविधा हे हे हिमाय यश्चेय यथा व शे हिमानीय हे हे है. निर्मा नुर मी बट मा नुर श्रुट । नुर क्ट मा भारका क्र क्र क्षिमारा श्रुटव देश्चित्युमानकृष्टे प्रतुमान हिं हिं प्रतुमानकार्यं । मार्थेमानिकः देश्चित्युमानकार्यं । देश्चित्युमानकार्यं । स्वित्युमानकार्यं । देश्वित्युमानकार्यं । देश्वित्यं मार्थेमानिकारमुक्ति । देश्वित्यं हिं प्रतुमानकार्यं । देश्वित्यं मार्थेमानिकारमुक्ति । देश्वित्यं मार्येमानिकारमुक्ति । देश्वित्यं मार्थेमानिकारमुक्ति । देश्वित्यं मार्थेमानिकारमुक्ति । देश्वित्यं मार्येमानिकारमुक्ति । देश्वित्यं ।

त्राच्या स्थानिक स्था

पर्-रूट:मी:सर-तबटश.ज.ह.ह.परीक्षांत्र पु.मूंक्षशक्ट.वेश।

क्ष्मान्त्रिक्तः कुत्रान्यस्य प्रमान्त्रिक्तः देवः व्याप्ति । स्वाप्ति स्वाप्ति स्वरः कुत्र विद्याप्ता स्वरः कुत्र । स्वाप्ति स्वरः कुत्र विद्याप्त स्वरः स्वरः

निमानी निमासिन होट बराब कट हॉट से गुन दिना से। वर गारे वर मि हेट र से दिन ने से दिना गान वर्गा से यन रासे अना व्य प्राय विद्यासहर से। मिन्दे कमार प्रस्य सुमाय समुद्र सि क्षे.शना.नोर्र.रेट.श.शिट.च.शर्वेट.जू । ल्ला ब्रिंट केट के ब्रह्म का की ना सबट लें। नुमारीयसाने निरायेन सामार्थेन सा कर.चीर.अर्थर.कु.इ.चीर.अर्थ.ज.सूच.जू । रे हिमा हेर रे स्थित सम्राज्य हर मुन्स्टर के स्ट्रिया मी यमाय नर्टश। सूर्वनुसूर्त्समाम्बर्मश्रामसूर्यः श्रमान्द्रिः भरः। स्वेशास्त्रीसाम्बेशास्त्रीयास्त्रीता वर् देट टाया श्रुट देवाश सहित्। अक्रासं स्त्रीका यदे ग्रान्मा वा अर्हेर्। वर् दि दाया श्रुद देवाशास्त्री ब्रेट ब्रेने नियम में मुन बिन या मर्जे । वर् दि दा वाश्वादित्वा यर मी का अस्य मिया में देश का महिता वर् दि द्वारा वा मुद्दे । वेनानी यु कुया श्रृत्वाकार्ये या कर्के र ।

पर्ने देट टाय बुट देन शास्त्र।

तर्भः मेर ब्रेट श्रुर ये त्या श्राहर् । स्रमः क्षः मणुर द्रम् श्रुट रेन् श्राहर् । स्रमः क्षः मणुर द्रम् श्रुट रेन् श्राहर् । स्रमः क्षः मणुर द्रम् श्रुट रेन् श्राहर् ।

## No. 4.

प्रचानित्रम् स्वानित्रम् स्वानित्रम् स्वानित्रम् । देवस्यस्य प्रमानित्रम् स्वानित्रम् स्वानित्यम् स्वानित्यम् स्वानित्यम् स्वानित्यम् स्वानित्यम् स्वानित्यम् स्वानित्यम् स्वानित्यम् स्व

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भ्र. व्याप्त स्टास्ट स्टास स्

रेविश्वस्त्रेविष्टाच्दराष्ट्रास्त्रात्त्रेत्रात्रेत्रा मिनुस्

स्तिन्तुं स्तिन्तुं अट यदे तटानु अट नु अट के का सादे स्व स्तिन्तुं स्ति । स्तिन्तुं स्तिन्तुं स्तिन्तुं स्तिन् स्तिन्तुं स्तिन्तुं स्तिन्ति स्ति स्तिन्ति स्तिनि स्तिन्ति स्तिन्ति स्तिन्ति स्तिन्ति स्तिन्ति स्तिन्ति स्तिन्ति स्तिनि स्तिन्ति स्तिन्ति स्तिनि स्तिनि स्तिनि स्तिनि स्तिनि स्तिनि स्ति स्तिनि स्ति स्तिनि स्ति स्तिनि स्तिनि स्तिनि स्ति स्तिनि स्तिनि स्तिनि स्ति स्तिनि स्त

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मार्थर-इ-र-चना-मार-स् दे-स्यामुक्ति-स्या

प्राप्तान्त्रस्य । अम्मानमार्थन्त्रस्य । व्याप्तान्त्रस्य ।

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के जुन्सा सिर्स्य सम्बद्ध तृ सि.स् । मृत्य क्ष्मिण्य क्ष्मा स्थान क्ष्मिय क्ष्मिय क्ष्मिय स्थान क्ष्मिय स्थान क्ष्मिय क्ष

# हिं श्वनाहि त्यः यद प्रेय। हिं श्वनाहि त्यः यद प्रेय। इंदर्ग हिं त्या स्वद प्रेय।

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रे.वश.म्.टव.वृ.सूट.सैची.चीशड्रम्श हे.हू.मट.च। क्रूब.ण. न्यायाक्षायाक्षायाक्षात्राक्षायाक्षात्राकष्णात्राक इ. इ.रट.चेलुचासूच्रेशचार्ह्यात्यचीलाचक्व्याश । इ. इ.रा.इ.जस.चीश. थ.थ.। मि.चे.भर् जायाचीयाश्रूट है। वीट लीजाजाम् हूर्य जायहीय शूट। रे.जट.श्राम्बे.क्ट.श.श्रट.र्बे.शर्-थ्या। लट.व्रीट.च्रा-दार.च्र.क्ट.श.ज.क्र. बना-नुनिविना-वन्दर्भ। वेदः केन्द्र-दे-दर्भ-दे। वेदः श्वनामाने विदः श्वेत्रीयः स्राप्तरायान्त्री। स्राप्तरास्त्रयार्क्षरायाः वित्रते वित्रात्ना वित्रात्वा शिष्येताह् ह पर्वे.मी.श.यची.श.ज.चरेट.लुय.बुर.टे.सेट.चरेटश। ट्रे.यश. र्यत्रम् इट्यार्ड्यायः श्रट्यः । स्ट्यार्थः स्ट्यायः स्त्रायः स्त्रायः स्त्रायः स्त्रायः लट वृद्द नशर तर क. र नुस् । की नशार निर दुरा ता हुर दुरा हुर हर हर र । मुश्रामा सेश शुटु मित ल लेचा चरेटश । डे.मा सेश शुटु मित ल ल बट टे.स. वर्तेत्रस्तित्विमाञ्चयाचेरसाय। देवदावसानुदाह्वत्विमायद्रदसायामादार्सेद। लाटासर्मिरः हुर्-दुव्याः विदः बुर्शाता र्वरः योतः विस्तान् विवानितरः शूट्। रुष् वर्त्य स्थाने स्थान सामाना स्थाने सामान हे हे ते त्र्वे से विमास्याधासाया से से स्था भारते के प्राप्त है से विमास के स्था भारते हैं से स्था भारते हैं से विमास के स्था भारते हैं से स्था स्था से स्था

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केट्ट मेश्रायट्य स्वास्त्र स्वस्त्र स्वास्त्र स्वास्त्र

ने सर या दे जिया बेश रा सर । यो सर मी स या दे दे तर सि स हो। यो सर या दे जिया बेश रा सर । यो सर मी स या दे दे या सा से हो।

हिनः झुं भेनं कट गाय दिने ने दिसाय के ने । हिन सु क्षेत्र कट सम्यादन माथ माय के ने । वर्षेट के त्रायम याय माय प्रति ने माथ ने के । वर्षेट के त्रायम याय माय प्रति ने माथ ने के भेत । वर्षेट के त्रायम याय माय प्रति ने माथ ने के भेत । वर्षेट के त्रायम याय माय क्षत्र निष्ठित या श्रुट के सं की माय ने के भेत । वर्षेट के त्रायम याय स्थत ना हित या श्रुट के सं की माय ने के भेट । वर्षेट के त्रायम याय स्थत ना हित या श्रुट के सं की माय ने के भेट । निष्ठमानीत्वर्यन्तर्याः स्टा श्चित्रं क्ष्याः स्टा स्ट्रिंद्रे स्ट्रे स्ट्रिंद्रे स्ट्रिंद्रे स्ट्रे स्ट्रे स्ट्रिंद्रे स्ट्रे स्ट

म्याप्तः स्थान्त्रः स्थान्त्यः स्थान्त्रः स्थान्त्रः स्थान्त्रः स्थान्त्रः स्थान्त्रः स्थान्यः स्थान्त्रः स्थान्त्रः स्थान्त्रः स्थान्त्रः स्थान्त्रः स्थान्यः स्थान्त्रः स्थान्त्रः स्थान्त्रः स्थान्तः स्थान्तः स्थान्तः स्थान्तः स्थान्तः स्थान्त्रः स्थान्त्रः स्थान्तः स्थान्तः स्थान्तः

म्राप्तिके म्राप्तिकारी है से मानकारा विकित्तिका है म्राप्तिकारी

पर्वट्रिकेन्द्रेन्द्रेन्द्रेन्त्रिक्षा अर्द्ध्या अर्द्ध्या द्विमान्त्रेन्त्रे विमान्त्रेन्त्रे विमान्त्रेन्त्र मान्नेद्रायमान्त्रेन्त्रेन्त्रेन्त्रिक्षा अर्द्ध्या अर्द्ध्या द्विमान्त्रेन्त्रे विमान्त्रेन्त्रे विमान्त्रेन्त्र

ष्याच्यत्त्रें दिन्दे के कि निर्मा कि निर्म कि निर्मा कि निर्मा कि निर्मा कि निर्म कि निर्म कि निर्मा कि निर्म कि

लट्स्याप्तर्भः स्ट्राच्यान्त्राच्याः स्ट्राच्याः स्ट्राचः स्ट्राचः स्ट्राच्याः स्ट्राचः स्ट्

रे.डिया.चुरश्राता वसूट.देश.श्रम्य.र्ते.वह्माश.टे.चुरश ।

ष्णयः प्रस्ति । प्रस्ति ।

त्रित्त्वर्भास्त्र-देश्यास्त्र । यद्भार्यः वित्रे त्रित्त्रे स्त्रे त्रित्त्र स्त्रे त्रित्ते स्त्रे स्त्रे स् भारते वित्र स्त्रा स्त्र । यद्भारते वित्र स्त्रे स्त्रे स्त्रे स्त्रे स्त्रे स्त्रे स्त्रे स्त्रे स्त्रे स्त्र

यः क्षः प्रत्ये विकास में निष्ठे वे स्त्रे स्त्रे

देन्द्रभे अत्या स्विभागे क्षिण्या क्षिण्या स्विध्य स्वर्थ स्वर्य स्वर्थ स्वर्थ स्वर्थ स्वर्थ स्वर्य स्वर्थ स्वर्य स्वर्थ स्वर्थ स्वर्य स्वर्य स्वर्थ स्वर्य स्वर्य स्वर्य स्वर्य स्वर्य स्वर्य

दः रोमा देट । दश श्रदः भेर बेरशाय । श्रेरित दे श्रेर सुमा मीशाम र दे प गुर-विमानन्दरा दर्वेद-मीक्ष-दे-वे बेराने माविकारी विमार्कर-दे। सः सः द्यत्ते श्रीट सुना दि श्रेमा से अदा से पुट के ते दे के स्था से दिव के श्रीट र्वेच.च्रेश वर्षेट्.रेष्.शुचाचालश्चराक्षटाक्रे.सट.हो। क्ष्यश्वाताय.र.हेचा. इ.ज.चरेटशा वर्चेट.ज.म.ब्रेश.स.ब्रू.हे.लट.इरशा स.ब्रू.टे.हे.हे.हे.हेंचा। पर्ने में मुन्ने में विमारमा। अदारीमाम्प्रिमासद्या में में में में में माम स्टिन्द्रे सेंद्र सुनानीस सेना नाज सम्पद्र सेट्स । देवस प्रस्टिन्द्रे स्था से अव्दारिक्षाः श्रीदायाः श्राद्याः । स्रीदिक् की श्रीदास्यामी श्रावमा निद्याः विमानुमा हु निद्याः नुमार्कः रे. यत्रम्मीर विमार्चेर श्राय। वर्चेम् केर्र रे विमारमाविमा श्रामा देवशश्राम्बद्धेश्राम्बन्धान्यम् । ज्यान्वर्षम् केन्द्री विमास्त्रेन्यविमाकःरमा बेरशय। देवशया से द्वाया में द्वाया में स्वाया रदासामीयाद्या श्रीदास्यामनाधीन देशा दशास्त्रा भीमा यत्रा सेना यत्रा सेना यत्रा सेना यत्रा सेना यत्रा सेना यत्र नुट.रैंश.वे.चमी, इश.पब्रुकी। पर्हेट.रे.जट.पब्ची.की.मूर्ट.राष्ट्र.गूच.ज.मूर. दे.भु.धुमामर्गमा.कु.प्रसा.मी.कु.परेट.कु.डुरशा शट्टा हुट.की.लीजा पर. चद्रसीता त्र्वायास्ता शराहा ड्रेस्ट्री पर्ह्रासाश्चराया यर्ने बार्के अव व अरे आयर पहुंछ। ई विश् सू त्ये हुं हुं से बार्च से स्ट्रिंग के सार्थ हुं हुं हुं मु. धूमी पश्ची | रे.ज. स्या स्या मृ. धूमी पश्ची स्वर म्या विमा पश्ची प्रमा मि पर हो।

> ष्यान्त्र त्रेत्र हेन्द्र हेन्द्र देश प्राप्त हेन्द्र । प्राप्त त्रेत्र हेन्द्र हेन्द्र हेन्द्र प्राप्त स्वरूप स्वरूप स्वरूप स्वरूप स्वरूप स्वरूप स्वरूप स्वरूप स्वरूप

रे.बिचा.बुरशारा। ट्यूट.रे.जा.शु.लूट.र्बे.बुरशा प्रिट.शु.लीज. भिक्षेत्र । सिभाग्नेद्रामान्यत्तुना बेरादे। गुर्हेद्रमार्द्वा क्रिना यत्र मिना देर-वर्टशाचा मेंश्राचामाश्रुशावर्टाश्चेता वर्त्रेटाकेन रे.रे.रे.शार्देटावटा नुनुन्नेश्रा नेवसर्वेद्वन्नेश्राद्यम्यम्यम्यस्यारम् सर्ट.मिय.हे.जबूट.कुर.ट्.रे.रट.टे.चश्चर.घट्या सेवाश्चर.ट्.जे.कुश्च.ज. भग्रे हिमारा लट नीशता लट मोश्य है। भाक्षेत्र हिन देशका भामतः व.स. रूपा स.म. प्राचित्रा स्थानिक स्थान स् यरेटथा ध्र. न्यार्था स्त्राच्या र्यापा चेरथा साच्या र्या। रे.ध. लियाचा श्रीता केंश्राचर । पस्टिर दे नश्चर मा जेश । जी छशा दे शा जेश मा लुर्युचा। इ.स.र्चाच्युश्चरशा रे.येश.चाडिचालानी.कुरासेड्रासा श्राक्षार्मानीश। देखिमायानुत्। मियात्स्यानीवेमायानुश्रीकर। द्यमा-भ्रतिक्विमान्द्रमार्थन्त्रीयुर्क्तः विमान्त्रमाव् ने देशसर्ग्यमार्थन् इर.ल्य.इरशा रे.बिच.ध्र.त्य.ब्रे.स्ट.सैचाज.वे.सर.म्यू.के.चार्यर.ट्र.वर.क. बुचानरुक्ता नी.मु.षूरार्टानिर.ष्ट्रमीनश्चा रे.येश.श्चामुच्यामानेयः श्राम भार्यम् तर्रास्त्र लियाताब्रिट्यता रे.२.वश्चेयक्षेत्रधीयराताब्रिर.रे.यर्ट्याराजारा श्वीट. बे.सूट.स्याप्त.इ.इ.पर्ये.मी.स.स्य.इंच.इंच.र्ये.संप्तायत्वा इ.स्थालट.सूट्य.

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ते. प्रशासि स्वर्ते हो। द्वास्ति स्वर्ते स्वर

विराण भ्रासे मित्र क्षेत्र प्रतास वितास क्षेत्र प्रतास वितास क्षेत्र प्रतास वितास क्षेत्र प्रतास वितास क्षेत्र प्रतास कष्टिया प्रतास क्षेत्र प्रतास क्र प्रतास क्षेत्र प्रतास क्षेत्र प्रतास क्षेत्र प्रतास क्षेत्र प्र

दाबानुः के सानुदाद्धाः नी वेना दार्घेन व। क्षेत्राकु के मेरियाम नित्र असान्दि।

नान्त्राक्र रे.चे.लट.क्रेटश.श.रूना.सर्.स्]

त्नाः वृत्तः स्त्राः स्तरः स्तरः स्तरः स्त्राः स्त्रा

च्रिश्चमाश्चरश्चरात्रवहात्रीयः क्षेत्राद्धः स्वाचित्राच्चरात्रद्वात्रा। स्वरः हे। देवः मादः वदः वशः क्षेत्राः कुं स्वरः देः वश्चेतः शूद्धः देवशः प्रदेशः हेः स्वरः स्वरः स्वरः स्वरः स

त्राक्ष्मान्त्रम् नीक्षास्य विद्यास्य विद्यान्त्रम् निर्मान्त्रम् निरम्निरम् निर्मान्त्रम् निरम्निरम् निरम्पान्त्रम् निरम्निरम् निरम्पान्त्रम् निरम्निरम् निरम्पान्त्रम् निरम्पान्त्रम् निरम्पान्त्रम् निरम्निरम् निरम्पान्त्रम् निरम्पान्त्रम् निरम्पान्त्रम् निरम्

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यतीर-रेशव, मील, शुक्ष, भू. सेव, वृं शूंट सीमी, जानीहेर, यव्रक्ष, सक्षा है, वृं श्वेम, व्याप्त स्वीप, शुक्ष, याचीर, वृंद्रभाता श्वेद, वृंद्रभाता है। विश्वेष, श्वेद, श्वेष, वृंद्रभाता है। विश्वेष, श्वेद, श्वेष, वृंद्रभाव है। विश्वेष, श्वेद, श्वेष, वृंद्रभाव है। विश्वेष, श्वेद, श्वेद,

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त्रास्त्र म्हान्त्र म्हान्त्र म्हान्त्र म्हान्त्र म्हान्त्र महान्त्र महान्

ट्रे.च्.चेल.डेस.छ्रे.सू.ट्रे.च.झ.सेट.ट्रच.लूर्या चेल.डेट.डेट.च्रे.डेट.क्रे.स्.सेट.ट्रच.लूर्या मीताक्षराक्षराम् अराक्षराम् वित्रास्तरा रे.च्.मिट.मूर.सेन्.सेन्.सेन्.सुन.सून.सून.सून.सून.सून.सून मुभाक्ष्माकेष्ट्रभावत् मुग्नाम् वर्षम् मार् मानमा खेर महेर संहर दे ता के दिए संस्था राजर। म्रीट.म्.सर.मित.त्र्रा.च्या.च.चर्त्रसथा.च.व। श्री-लिय-बूर्-देश-वित्श-स-रट-५५। म् द्वारा कृष्यं स्राम् स्री स्री स्ताया प्रदेशया अव। इ.ह्रेर.ज.हे.झ.स्मान्य.रट.पर् मी.र्जिश.पी.शर.पीश.वेश.व्रर.पर्जेशश.च.वे। चना.ब्रेंट्.ज.क.कर.सन्।त.रट.पर्। र्केर.ज.ट.बटश.मी.इ.यट.वेच.सूट। र्मा.श.ट.चोश्रर.मी.इ.वट.यम। कृत्यायाराज्याकृति देविताकृता न्नाश्चरम्ड्यमी रे वरम्

दे.बिनाचेर-इन्द्रिनाह् ह्यामाञ्चर-विनाध्य है.सेना ने.इ.स्ना श्रीय-क्रीय

होर में हिंग हेंद्र क्षाय देश य तुश येग। होर हिंग हेंद्र क्षाय प्रतिय हो प्रतिय स्था

ब्रीट मी व कट क्ट कर मान देन खेट की मा हिन्द्र क्रांक्ष माध्य विष्य के स्वा म्रीट मी मिर्दे केंद्र अपदिर भेट कीमा हिर न्र से द्रायान् प्राचीत्र न्र न्य म्रीटमी प्रायासंदर्भ पर्देर पेट विमा म्रीटमी सुरार्कट्र साम्देर स्प्रेट किम्। हिरम्बासार्वरायामुरामुसामुरामुरानुरायन्तराधित। म्रीटामी स्रेन क्टास पर्ने र स्प्टा की । हिन सेंब इंट सामान्य निमानि विक्रा निमानि ब्रीट मी मार्शर समार क्षंट सन्देर दर्श दीमा। हिन्नार्भर सामर संदर्भायामार्थर मी विनेत्र महत्या भी म्रीट मी समार य इंट स पर्देर पर्देश किया। हिर्यम्य मार्थः स्टास्य स्मार्थः गुरिन् नेर्यन् स्थित

प्रत्यक्ष । देश्यः भ्रीत्यक्षेत्रे विमानत्त्रः सायत्त्रः सायत्त्रः सायत्त्रः सायत्त्रः सायत्त्रः सायत्त्रः सायत् सायत्

मुञ्जू के मार्च निष्य हो स्था के स्था

# ABSTRACT OF CONTENTS.

THE STORY OF 'ABRUGUMA'S MARRIAGE TO KESAR.

## No. 1.

The child (Kesar) went to the teacher r Tse dgn, to ask him, who was his father. The teacher, knowing that he would come, had ordered his servants who were cutting grass, to send the child to him. The servants gave the child some food, which he pretended to eat, whilst hiding it in his sleeve. Then the child fastened a golden fly to a string and played with it. One of the servants asked to play with the fly. Because he lost it, Kesar asked for a compensation. The servants said, that he had received a compensation already, having got so much food. Now Kesar opened his sleeve and returned to every one what had been given to him. Then the servants acknowledged themselves to be in Kesar's debt and brought some beer and a goat to please him. After that he did them a special favor and cut the grass for them in a miraculous way.

Kesar took the goat before the window of the hermitage and made preparations to kill it. The teacher asked him not to do so, and Kesar promised not to kill it, if the teacher would tell him, who was his father. r Tse dgu advised the boy to go to the plain, 'with the three stone-pyramids of black, white and red colour' because there he would be told. The teacher had arrived there secretly before the boy, and was now hidden in one of the pyramids. When the child asked his question, the hermit answered from inside the pyramid, that Agu Pasang ldan ru skyes was Kesar's father. Because this was a lie, all the grass and the trees of the 'cold valley' faded at once and became black. Kesar restored the trees and the grass to life again and went to the innermost part of the valley, where he found Pasang ldan ru skyes. This Agu was astonished to be called 'father' by Kesar. He was loaded with wood and, being furnished with a nose-ring, was led to Gog bzang lhamo, where he was introduced as Kesar's father.

## No. 2.

The boy (Kesar) heard, that the Agus had decided to distribute the land gLing among them. He went to the place of meeting, dressed like a monk. On the way there he met with Agu dPalle, who invited him to take a seat on the horse behind him. He did so and caused a host of lice to attack the Agu, so that the Agu almost lost his temper.

The boy asked the Agus to let him have a part of the land of gLing, but the Agus gave him only the privilege of being present at every wedding and at every burial and besides that the ford s Byichu and the Groma-plain. The boy made use of his privilege, but sang comic songs at burials and solemn songs at weddings. To keep him silent, the parties had to give him much money (nor).\*

Compare Spring-myth of the Kesar Saga, (Sheh-version) No. V. 37.

Agu Khrai thung was made chief of the gLing land, and to him aBruguma was to be given as his wife. The boy went to the ford sByichu, and when he saw Khrai thung crossing it, he tore him down from his horse and almost drowned him. Then he excused his rough behaviour, saying that he had not known, that the rider was Agu Khrai thung.\*

No. 3.

Then Kesar went to the Groma-plain to gather Groma-roots. Maiden 'aBruguma went there for the same purpose together with her servant. She was not successful, and her hand-maid asked the street-child (Kesar) to give some Groma-bread to the lady. He gave his bread under the condition that every bit which was eaten, would grow again, as was the case when he ate. Because, however, nothing was brought back again, he teased the maiden, saying: 'When I meet a dog, the dog shall hear of it; when I meet a man, the man shall hear of it.' †

To please the street-child, 'aBruguma invited him to a festival next morning. The boy went to her house earlier than anybody else and hid himself behind the upper door beam. When all the girls were assembled, 'a Bruguma told them to shut the door and to keep the street-child away, because he would make everything dirty (rtsogpo).

Then the boy made his appearance on the upper door-beam.

He touched the heads of the girls, and all of them fell asleep. A neighbour had a she-ass that was with child. He kicked her, and a foal was born. He cut off the foal's head and placed it on the bed of the girl who was nearest to the door. Then he opend the windows and called up the girls. She who was nearest to the door, put the foal's head on her neighbour's bed, and so on, until the last of the girls placed it in 'aBruguma's goat-skin. When she rose, it fell to the ground. Then the street-child, making much noise, cried: 'A donkey's head was born to maiden 'a Bruguma! When I meet a dog, the dog shall hear of it; when I meet a man, the man shall hear of it.' §

The girl invited the street-child to an engagement-feast (grogs chang), and the boy went there, carrying one ear, cut from the donkey's head. Agu Khrai thung was seated on a golden throne, and all the other agus were seated on turquoise thrones. The street-child sat on a wooden chair at the head of all beggars. Maiden 'aBruguma went before Agu Khrai thung with a pot of beer and said: 'Not touching the pot with your ten fingers, not touching your lotus-mouth, not

\* Compare Spring-myth of the Kesar-Saga No. V, 26-36. It is interesting to see, that Agu Khromo of the Sheh-version is represented by two different Agus in this Lower Ladakhi version, here by Agu Khrai mgo khra thung, and in fasc. No.

II, by Agu bKa blon ldanpa.

Compare Spring-myth, No. VI, 10-16.
Compare Spring-myth (Sheh-version), additions No. 10.

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<sup>†</sup> As regards this tale and the following, they may be compared to Springmyth of the Kesar Saga, No. VI-IX. This tale in particular to No. VI, 1-9. The quotation 'when I meet a dog, etc.' seems to have its origin in the belief of the Ladakhis that the dog is the most perfect creature next to man; it is believed to be a higher creature than woman. The Ladakhi lamas will say, that the spirit of the gods may dwell in a dog, but never in a woman.

tasting with the silken knot of your tongue, not swallowing it with the golden vessel of your throat; take the beer and tea with your soul, and place it again on the ground!' The agu took the pot with his hands, but when he saw the street-child, he became quite confused, and the pot fell to the ground. Then Agu d Palle and all the other agus were

asked to drink, but none of them could do as required.

When the maiden came before the street-child, he said. 'Look here, lady!' and showed her the donkey's ear. Then she addressed the boy as a 'beggar on a wooden chair, with dirty hands, with a mouth like a privy, with a tongue like a rasp, and a long throat.' Before drinking, the street-child rendered a prayer to the nine lha and klu who were born with him, to dBangpo rgyabzhin, mother sKyabs ldun, l Jogpo, and to his paternal and maternal deity. Then with his stick studded with dog's teeth he threw the pot towards the sky, drank all the beer and placed the tea-pot filled on the ground. Now all the beggars made a noise, saying: 'Our street-child has received maiden 'a Bruquma ' [as his bride]."

No. 4.

'aBruguma's parents had prepared a golden throne and a curtain of white silk for the bridegroom. But because a street-child had become the bridegroom, they exchanged the silken curtain for one of black goat's hair, and the golden throne for a ragged carpet, which was spread on the floor the wrong way. When the boy arrived on a litter carried by beggars, he sat down wrong way about on the carpet (with his face towards the wall). For his food he received some flour with chaff. Father Thonpa was looking away, mother sNgonmo was looking at the floor, and 'aBruguma was poking the fire. Then the streetchild taught the little dog to jump three times in each of the four directions. This he did and left so much dung, that everybody had to leave the room on account of the bad smell.+

At night the boy received an old hide and was taken to the strawbarn. 'a Bruguma's parents had tigers, leopards and other beasts to watch the door. The boy cut the hide into many pieces, and left it before the door, together with some bones. Then he ran away to the

valley Drimo dgu chod.1

Next morning the beggars came to see the boy, and as he could not be found, 'aBruguma was afraid of the vengeance of the beggars. She went to Agu d Gāni, and asked him to cast the lot and to tell her what had happened to the street-boy. He said: 'Oh thou girl with a red mouth, with a red tongue, who art fat in consequence of cating good food, who art walking about in the streets with a beautiful dress! The vengeance of the beggars will overtake you! I do not know the science of casting lots.' The girl went home crying, but was sent to Agu d Gāni once more with a golden plate, filled with pearls. Now the agu told her, that she would have to go first to the copper-hill and to the gold-hill, then to the lead-hill and to the silver-hill, and that

Compare Spring-myth, No. VI, 17-69.
 Compare Spring-myth, No. VIII, 1-3.
 Compare Spring-myth, No. VIII, 4-6.

she would have to eat buck-wheat and leek-water, later on cakes and sweet water. 'In the valley Drimo dgu chod there is a little elevation. On that you must build a wall of dung; then you will see him.'

'aBruguma went home and came back with her servant. In the valley Drimo dgu chod she found the street-child who had taken the beautiful shape (Kesar's body) and was doing some exercise. (This kind of exercise was described in 'Birth-story of Kesar, fasc. No. II, 3). It was as if on his right shoulder the sun was rising and on his left shoulder the moon. The girls laughed when they saw him. Suddenly a storm came with snow and hail, and Kesar disappeared entirely. When the rain was gone, he was again the street-child which he had been before. After he had teased the girls, 'aBruguma entreated him to go home with her; otherwise the beggars would avenge him on her.\*

Having arrived at 'aBruguma's house, the boy took an earthen pot and cooked some game in it; but in the eyes of the girls the meat appeared to be that of mice (according to Kesar's sorcery). Then he killed a real mouse and put it secretly into the goat-skin of 'aBruguma. When the meat was cooked, he said: 'One piece is missing! Who is the thief?' All present assured him that no one had stolen anything, but when 'aBruguma rose, the mouse came falling out of her goat-skin. Again the street-child made a noise and teased her.

#### No. 5.

They went to the land of gLing. Although the ladies had started before the street-child, the latter arrived before them. The agus were told, 'Lady 'a Bruguma will be given to him who will bring the hide of the wild yak Riri, and who can spread it over the whole land and castle of gLing in such a way, that a remnant of nine 'adom will remain.' 'aBruguma's mother provided the boy with food, and his bag of the skin of a mouse as well as his nut-shell held an immense amount of food, whilst 'a Bruguma's bag was filled at once.

Kesar started with his servants Drangge and Drongge, and in the evening had his halting-place a short distance from that of the agus. The agus who did not know the country through which they were travelling, wished to find out whether there would be wood or water in the next station. Therefore they sent Agu dPalle to find out, what kind of preparations the street-child was making for the next day. Kesar, knowing that dPalle was listening in a hidden place, told his servants to gather much wood and to take it along to the next station. Meanwhile Kesar ordered his servants to fill the hides with water, and to carry them to the next station. When the agus arrived there laden with wood, on the second day, they discovered that there was much wood in that place, but no water. All the wood had been carried in

<sup>\*</sup> Compare Spring-myth, No. VIII, F. 26. It is evident that this Lower Ladakhi version contains a great deal more of nature-mythology than the Sheh-version. This passage shows plainly, that Kesar's beautiful shape is connected with sunshine, and his ugly shape with rain and storm. † Compare Spring-smyth, No. VIII, 33-41.

vain, and they were obliged to ask the street-child to let them have

some water. Each of them received a few drops.

This time they sent Agu Anggar I Tsangspo to the boy's camp to Again they were deceived, because when they had carried much water to the next station (according to what the agu bad found out), they discovered that there was plenty of water, but no wood.

Now they sent Agu dGani to the camp of the street-child, and he heard Kesar ordering his servants to open the boxes with the finest clothes, because to-morrow they would arrive in a town. All the agus put on their finest dress, whilst Kesar was using his ordinary dress. There were many thorns on the way, and all the agus arrived in rags in the town and were despised. Only Kesar was honoured with pencil-

cedars and beer-pots, adorned with pieces of butter.\*

Whilst the agus were killing much game, Kesar was sleeping. His servants said they were hungry. Kesar killed a wild goat for them but forbade them to spill any of its blood. What they could not help spilling, they licked up at once. On the next day there appeared seven wild goats, with horns of gold, of silver, of shell, of copper, pearl, of turquoise and of coral. They entreated Kesar to protect them, otherwise the agus would annihilate their kind. Kesar promised to help them, if they would show him the place of the yak Riri. The wild goats said, that they were under a vow not to show that place. All the same they advised him to go in the direction of the hill to the right. Kesar was pleased to hear that, and in recognition of their services he prayed to the gods and nagas, who were born with him: 'Up to the present day the weapon for hunting was noiseless (the bow); now the weapon may produce a loud noise (the rifle)!' All animals can hear it, when one of them is killed and will run away. This will be their advantage. Formerly they were not warned in such a way.+

Kesar soon found the yak Riri and flattered him much. He called him his father and said that he, his son, was frightened by his large horns. The yak readily threw off both his horns, and Kesar went near

him.

One day Kesar ate some sugar-bread, and when the yak Riri asked him what he was eating, he said: 'I took out my right eye, and I am eating it. It is very sweet.' The yak wished to taste it, and Kesar gave him some sugar-bread instead. The yak now desired to eat his own right eye, which Kesar took out and quickly gave him some sugarbread instead. In the same manner the yak also lost his left eye. When he was blind, Kesar gave him only poisonous grass and water, until the yak became quite dizzy. To be cured, the yak wished to bring an offering of the pencil-cedar, which Kesar lit under his belly, so that all the yak's skin came off.

There is a similar tale to that in the Mongolian version of the saga. (Compare I. J. Schmidt's translation, pp. 74-76). But it looks as if the Mongolian tale was a somewhat misunderstood version of the Tibetan tale.

<sup>†</sup> It is remarkable that Kesar is said to be the introducer of fire-arms. This is quite in accordance with the belief that he wields the sword of lightning. Compare Ind. Ant. Lad. Songs. No. XXIX.

Then Kesar dug a pit which was covered with a thin roof, and told the yak to try to catch him. The yak made only' three steps and fell into the pit. There he was killed with arrows and a spear. When Kesar tried to take off the skin, he did not succeed, because it went back again to the yak's body. Then he heard two crows speaking with one another. They said: 'If that man goes on skinning like that he will not come to an end within a month. He ought to fasten to the ground with pegs of Lonicera, whatever little piece is taken off!' Kesar did according to the advice and succeeded. He carried the skin to the gLing land, and when he spread it over the land and castle, a remnant of nine 'adom remained. Again the beggars made a noise and said: 'The street-child has received lady' a Bruguma."

## No. 6.

'aBruguma's parents did not wish to give her daughter to the street-child, and said: 'Our daughter will be given to him, who will bring a wing of the bird Nyima Khyung rung. The agus went to different valleys, but the street-child went to the land of the birds. Midway there was the rock Dug sha (poison-flesh). All ordinary people had to spend a full month in going round it. But the boy went to its top and said: 'If I shall be victorious over the devil Curulugu, and if I shall gain the gLing-castle, 'aBruguma and a wing of the bird Nyima Khyung rung, will you, please, make seven steps towards east, west, north and south.' Then he fastened a nose-ring to the rock, and the rock jumped about as required. Kesar admonished the rock not to do harm to any creature and went to the land of the birds.

There he saw a house which did not touch the earth nor the sky by an arrow's length. It had neither doors nor windows, but a small hole. In that house there lived the family of the bird Nyima Khyung

rung.+

Kesar asked to be taken in, and Byamo dkarmo (probably the moon) answered: 'He may come in, if he is able to fly, but he must take care not to destroy neither nest nor egg'! Therefore Kesar took the shape of a dove and entered the house. About a month he stayed there, enjoying the company of Byamo dkarmo. Then he enquired about Nyima khyung rung's abode, and Byamo dkarmo said: 'Now he is living in a hermitage between sun and moon, and the bird So mig dmar is watching the road to it. When his days of confinement are finished, he will come to destroy the land of men.'‡

In his stomach there are many treasures: gold, silver, copper, iron, shell, etc. His body will become steel, and then nobody will be able to

Does not this house of the birds look almost like the empty space between

the earth and the stars?

<sup>\*</sup> Although it would not be advisable to explain every incident of this tale on the ground of nature-mythology, it does not look unlikely, that the yak Riri was the personification of a cloud in the original version.—Here again two versions are apparently told one after the other. According to the first version the skin is taken off by fire, and according to the second by regular skinning.

<sup>‡</sup> That the supposed sun-bird will come to destroy the land of men, is an idea which was probably introduced from India.

conquer him. He will sit in the hermitage for twenty-two more days. Until then you must kill the bird So mig dmar; after him you will be able to kill the bird Nyima khyung rung.

After seven days' walking Kesar arrived before So mig dmar's cave. He heard the bird sing, that he had dreamed, how he died himself, and how the bird Nyima khyung rung was killed. Then, when he

left his hole, Kesar killed him at once with an arrow.

Kesar saw something like a tent in the height of the sky. This was Nyima khyung rung's dwelling-place. Because he did not know how to get there, he went to sleep in sorrow. Ane bkur dmanmo said with a voice without breath to Kesar's arrows of white, black and red colour: 'Go and kill the bird.' Therefore the arrows flew off with a great noise, killed the bird, and just when the street-child woke up, the bird fell to the ground. Kesar was still a little drowsy, but opened the bird's stomach with his axe of white steel. All the treasures he put into his egg-pocket, took one of the wings and started for the gLing-land.\*

No. 7.

When the agus and the men of gLing heard that Kesar was coming, they held a council and sent Agn dPalle to meet him. Agu dPalle said: 'From this time henceforth thou art the highest hill of gLing. the godly King Kesar, and 'aBruguma is thy bride! Please show thy true self to that lady!' Kesar said 'Alright!' and went. At a place called 'top of the king-willow' (the tree of the world) he met with 'aBruguma and many other people who came to greet him. 'aBruguma sang: 'There was a noise like that of many feet, it was caused by rKyang byung dbyerpa's feet. When thou [O king], didst put on thy helmet, it was as if the light of the sun was touching the high sky; when thou didst put on thy garment, it was as if the land of men was filled with light; 'when thou didst put on thy girdle, it was as if the morning sun was touching the summits; when thou didst put on thy shawl, it was as if the rain was wetting the rocks. First I went to the copper-hill; now I am near the gold-hill. First I went to the leadhill; now I am near the silver hill!' Kesar again took the shape of the street-child and went to the hill Ti bangbang. Here he distributed his treasures (which he had found in khyung rung's stomach). The young men received the silver—the young ladies the turquoises—the old men the shells-the mothers the pearls-the lamas orange flowers-the mons some reeds-the gold-smiths some gold-the black-smiths some

<sup>\*</sup> This tale of the conquest of the sun by Kesar is possibly to be understood in this way: although the men of gLing could see the sun on the sky during winter, they noticed that he did not do anything profitable to the earth. They did not know that the power of the sun depends on the angle of his rays. But they saw that several months later the earth was blessed by the sun. Therefore they concluded that there must exist a power superior to that of the sun (Kesar in his nature of a spring-god or god of the seasons), which compelled the sun to yield his treasures. The killing of the sun-bird as well as that of the giants is not to be taken seriously. They all come to life again, their death seems to express the idea that the conquest is a complete one.

Then again he took the shape of Kesar, and the whole land of men was filled with light. They went with music to the gLing castle, where he received 'aBruguma as his wife, and they remained together

for seven days.

Then the little dwarfs came and arranged the feast in this way: Father Thonpa was placed on a golden throne, and mother sNgonmo on a turquoise throne, 45 phaspun (male relatives) sat on the right side, and 45 maspun (female relatives) on the left side, the old men, beautiful like white eagles, sat in the middle, the girls, beautiful like fresh parched grain, formed a circle; the young men, with their beautiful teeth, rose for a dance, and the little dwarfs sat on thrones of shell.

When the feast was over, all went to their homes, but Kesar and

'aBruguma went to the gLing-castle and lived there in peace.

## VOCABULARY AND NOTES.

No. 1.

ANG | khambu, a bite (of bread).

বু'মুম্ম। phuthungs,=phu dung, sleeve.

মেল্টিন্'মের্ । 1 shall carry [it] a little; yeig = a little.

35 381 'adracas, compensate

351 'adra, compensation.

∃≒≒ | zerre, = zerte, saying.

N'351 si suyan, said to be the same as ysung snyan, well-sounding.

মূল বিনা | srog khag, responsibility for [somebody's] life.

ĂĹ rgong,=gongba, collar.

₹ ११२३ | zer thabs, argument.

₹N | zama,=rdzama, pot.

TWA | theyor, a stone-pyramid, erected on hill tops in honour of the gods.

নিম্বা khas dman, shame, contempt.

ইন্ম | rogs, = sgrogs, help.

ম'ন্ন্'উম | me btugces, to light a fire, the same as tdugces.

Al | khol, bud; eye of a tree.

र्दे र्निहें। drimo dgu chod, said to mean 'smell of dung;' name of a valley.

No. 2.

닭 경치 | sgoces, = bgodpa, distribute.

ই'ষু বিশ্বা ro sna bag sna, a man who is present at burials and weddings, and who receives some food in recognition of his presence.

म्ना | grig, good ; enough.

ন্ত্ৰীৰ gonces, clothes.

[Rain | khrai thung, the abridged name of Agu Khrai mgo khrai thung.

ম্ম | thama, shore; the 'end' of the water.

No. 3.

57 tagi, bread; the original spelling is probably takyir; it became tagir and tagi in Central Ladakh, when the y was lost. Compare kyirmo = girmo, Rupee.

뭐다고 한번째 | mangnga mi lus, it will remain the less.

W| ya, exclamation, meaning about 'yes'; it does not express much respect for the addressed person.

[N'5' 5 | ohoho, exclamation, expressing contempt.

BATSN | khrelcas, to feel shame.

ম্ন্ম | thoras,=there, to-morrow.

[3] isun, a feast with beer; compare i in Jäschke's dictionary.

N o, exclamation, expressing astonishment.

35.35.51 zerradpa, said; abridged for zerradpin.

ALTI shangpo, clever.

TWEN'I | yyangspa, pleasure, games.

र्ना कर। rdog chong, a kick with the foot.

म्पाउँ। maltse, bed.

স্থান্ত্ৰ you gar, = yyog khar, or yyog skor, the sheep-skin worn by ladies.

প্ৰামী বি shaggi khri, a throne made of willow-branches.

মহাত্রাসা | mtho dguma, 'ninefold on the top,' i.e., there were nine pieces of butter (kalcor) on the top of the beer-pot.

UNI bzangs, = bzang, good.

5755 | dkar nas, white barley; the best kind of barley.

নামুন'কেন। y sum chang, 'the third beer;' when a girl is to be

given to a husband, there are at least three feasts given to the suitors; each about one month after the preceding one. Here two feasts have been given already; this is the third.

뒷다시 bungpa, = pungpa, vessel.

\$5.51 rmidpa, = midpa, to swallow.

되어 중도 | pan chung, a little lama of no rank; compare panpon.

NETI srongpo, or srungpo, beggar.

মুদ্ৰাশাৰ srong phrug kun, 'you street-child and you other low-caste people!'

ই'অন্'ড্ৰা seyagean, rough.

表키'지 | chagra, the privy.

ইমেব্য ringmanas, with the long [throat]. The ablative is used here instead of the instrumental.

মুদ্দেশ্বীধা spung rogs (sgroys), assistance.

ING | DATE | phas lha mas lha; in these words the spelling is incorrect; the actual pronunciation, according to Mr. Ribbach's researches in Sheh and Leh, and my own researches in Khalatse, is pha zla and ma zla. The forms pha zla and ma zla are used alternatively with pha hla and ma hla. (This is the actual pronunciation of lha). It is quite possible that in the compounds pha zla and ma zla the original form of the name of the gods (lha) was preserved; zla was pronounced hla, when all consonants before l became h; hla was wrongly written lha, perhaps for graphic reasons.

مرا nang, = dang, with.

No. 4.

₩₽₹ | yabs, = yab, father.

Waral yolla, = yolba, curtain.

ইং মিল্মা phirlogla, = phyilogla, perverse in the wrong way.

্বন্ন্ | shaggi kha, on broken branches.

ম্মাণ্ট্ৰী palkyi, dandy, palanquin ; Urdu ; palkyila, like a palki.

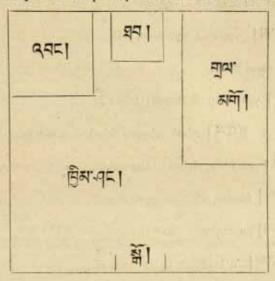
মুকুর। brtanpa, this is the other name of 'aBruguma's father.

BN 95 | khyim shang, the principal part of the room in a house.

RRE | 'abang, place of the women (in a house).

নাম মন্ | gral mgo, place for men (in a house).

This is the plan of the principal room of a Lower Ladakhi house:



35 | lcin, = lci, dung, urine.

ধুনা বিশ্ব | phug rags, barn for broken straw (phub.)

됩니다 snyalba, put down; causative of nyalba.

্বেল্লা shang kog, a skin, used for clothing.

55.59 | dong tog, really.

지하는다 | pan jung, = pan chung, little lama.

화지기 or 취직도 | sgo khag, sgo 'adra, responsibility for somebody's life.

মন্ম'ম lagsmo, = legsmo, good, beautiful.

মুদ্দিন ম | srang khormo, idler in the streets, is also used for public woman.'

ন্র্নাত্ত া 'adzagcas, = adzegpa, climb.

ज़िया | shi lang, = lei lang, dung.

স্মৃত্যা yyomma, = yyonma, left.

55 | raru, wind.

TWA | yyā, heap of stones; (slate?)

E¬ | or E¬¬ | rdzab, rdzabra, kind of a mouse.

55 55 | nang nor, riches in the house, (nang).

মইবা btsocas, = 'athsodpa, to cook.

মৃদ্যা pogcas, take away (from the stove).

নুর্ভার 'athsangeas, to be complete.

ਭੇਨ ਨੇ ਘੋਰ | zerte yin,=zerpa yin, said.

TIT | kag and 37 | cab, suddenly.

No. 5.

E E C | jojopa, or jojorangpa, the ladies as a body (of walkers).

변역되 | rdza lam a stony (not a clayey) road.

Riri, name of a wild yak.

৪ট্রিবিজা 'akhyedcas, overshadow, (not only 'distribute').

피경희회 | kraphusse, rat.

बिर्ने विश्व 'adon phrona, portion of food.

5차기 호차기 Drangge, Drongge, names of Kesar's servants; till now-a-days very simple people are called by those names.

कर्मा chang rkyal, hides for beer.

ল্লান্ত বিশ্ব বিষয়ে বিষয় বিষয়

555331 denna zana, at the very same time.

মিন ই। sog ldi, elastic piece of wood to throw stones with.

ন্ম'ডম। goscas, to spill.

35) sunte, entering, traversing.

5'지키 | tubag, = tupag, gun, rifle.

51 \$\frac{3}{2}\$ | te or ste; as regards my system of differentiating between the te and ste of the gerundive; besides those cases where only te is possible, te is also used, if the present tense of the verb shows an \*already.

Thus I write विष्याहा but यहर है। I write विद्याही but

अन् उन्। mgo cog rog, nod with the head; instead of saying 'yes.'

렇지형 | stagste,=btagste, lifting.

ন্ত্ৰমন্ | γzhum mgo,=γzhu mgo, bow-head.

지하기 3 경쟁 | pha skal bcocas, honour [a man] like a father.

う 5차 | turum, imitates the sound of chewing.

মামে | sangs, offering of pencil-cedar.

[NS] tumbu, probably the original form of dumbu, a certain quantity; see Lad. Grammar, introduction, tenuis.

NCT | sangngo, = sangs lo, hallo, an offering!

हेर्जी। rtsenmo, a spectacle.

हेर्ने । rtsen lo,=rtse yin lo, [we] will play.

ΨΓΝΊΙ yangspa, = γyangspa, spectacle; perhaps related to
dbyangs.

স্মান্ত্ৰদাত্ত | mgo zugcas, = mgo 'adzugpa, begin.

55.5 burcha, = bur, bolt, peg.

No. 6.

53 NBCSC bya nyima khyung rung, the bird, the sun khyung rung, name of the sun-bird; compare khyung dkrung.

57 dug, poison, is invariably written tug in my MS. Also the Ladakhi pronunciation of this word is tug. I suppose that tug is the original form, and that the tenuis without a protection became a media. Lad. Grammar, introduction.

일다자시 | Idingssa, = Idingspa, a flying one.

表に刻す thsangs, = thsang, nest.

75 | baho, cave.

মুন্তা | snyilam, = rmilam, dream. Dr. Stein's Endere-relics have the form rmyilam.

JJ T TE | kyi kyi, kung kung, imitates the voice of Bya so mig dmar.

মাই মিনা myid the ral, sleepy, drowsy; compare Jaschke, the rel.

55 | nurbu, = norbu, jewel.—I have been collecting words, showing the change from long or short o to u, or u to o. This is a list of them:—

norbu becomes nurbu srungpo becomes grongpo ombu becomes umbu dondrub becomes dundrub bumo hecomes bomo numo becomes nomo nubo becomes no (= nobo). In all these cases the vowel of the first syllable is influenced by the vowel of the second syllable; it becomes the same which we find in the second syllable. There seems to exist in Tibetan a law of sound which is closely related to Professor J. Schmidt's law of assimilation, as proved for Greek. If this Tibetan law of sound should turn out to be correct, it would follow that the name of 'aBrugmo could easily become 'aBrogmo; but 'aBrogmo could not become 'aBrugmo; i.e., the word 'aBrogmo cannot be accepted as the original form for 'aBrugmo.

মিন্সা | kho mags, = kho ma, knapsack, bag.

j C'3N | rkyangcas, fill; probably a causative form of khyangcas; both are secondary forms of gangba, skangba.

# No. 7.

মুখ্য ন sus mi, a man who is sent to meet a person.

JAGE | rgyal leang leang, or rgya leang leang, the 'chief willow,' or the 'broad willow;' the willow of the world, compare Lad. Songs, No. XXI.

(97.9 | zhabshi, = zhabs phyi, servant, service.

「天子子子子」 dar lha go chodma, name of 'aBruguma's servantgirl, compare Spring-myth.

বৃষ্ণ ৰ nam za, = na bzā, clothing.

3.3 | nyi rtse, literally 'sun-hill-top'; i.e., the first rays of the sun on high snow-hills.

551.35 | nam tsar, the shawl which is placed over the shoulders when dancing.

57575 Ti bang bang, name of a mountain in gling; seems to mean 'drenched with water' (bangeas, sbongba).

5시경 | drambu,='adambu, reed.

5'3 | draman, = daman, drum.

5 27 | harib, clarionet.

সুম'রা | grolmo, or rolmo, musical instrument.

된미지 | sdags, causative of 'adegspa, prepare.

지원 | balu, dwarf.

55'55 | tung tung, white.

General Note on the Vocabulary:—When writing fascicle No. I and II, I entered only those words in my vocabulary which could not be found in Jäschke's dictionary. Meanwhile Sarat Chandra Das' dictionary was published, and as I believed that all the material contained in Jäschke's dictionary, besides new matter, could be found in Sarat Chandra Das' dictionary, I decided to enter only those words which were not contained in Sarat Chandra Das' dictionary. However, accidentally I discovered that many West-Tibetan words of Jäschke's dictionary cannot be found in S. Ch. Das' dictionary. Probably they were considered superfluous. Therefore I resumed my old practice and noted only those words which are not given by Jäschke. It is evident that Jäschke's dictionary cannot yet be treated as a matter of the past.

मिता क्षेत्राची शर ता मित्रा प्रचीता प्रचीता पर्वे प्रचीता है। दे दे प्रचीता है वि र्यर.मू.च्रिंश.च्रि.इ.२.अक्ष्यकाल परिचाश.तथ। जू.चाश्य.च्री.चर.र. त्र्वा हेश यहेशय। दे है या भेद बेर दा मुद्रमा मी यश शहें या शर। ग्रे.शर.मुश्र.पश्य। ट.जू.चीश्रेश अक्शश.ज.पर्येचा.लूब। ट्रे.वंश.मी.वंचा. मिल मुज्य भर्त प्रदेश भी मिल निर्माति विभाग देश जाय हुन लुदे प्रश्य है। अक्शका लूची जार साची वी जीहर न बीची सुर वेश अक्शका जातरीचेश। रे वश्यास्त्रीत्तरमार्थेशस्त्रारमात्रा मुलाझ्यामे सर वश्यमु वना मुलासाय शर्व-परेटश । अर्वे.रेश-चे.रेचा-चे.ज.तु.प्राप्तर-चे.हेच्यश-चेट्या-तुना वशा मिलात् जातूची तथा मि.वचा मिलात् जा श्रीट चिनाश कु.च.लूटश. वेश। अरे. श्रामा अस्त्र में स्त्र में स् रेजिस स्तानमि विद्या द्वियानमि विद्या रेज्यान सिंद्र सिंद्र म् यर्वायक्ष्माराया मृत्याप्रायक्षात्राच्याक्षात्राच्या ब्रीट कुल इस ने सर कु कुर य रून। में सर कुल रोसि र ट पर्र र कुर रे श्रेष्य। बर्जिन्स्य देशसी प्रमुन् वेरस्य ।।।

 सालाद्धा प्राप्त विमान्त्र विमान्त्

लिस हुँ स् मिर्रेश मि

र्शःतुः स्टार्शुमार्थेः श्वमार्थेयः रेमार्थेन । ष्यः तुः स्टार्शुमार्थेः श्वमार्थेयः रेमार्थेन । नु वर छन् यदे मुख सु देना छन्। जुद्दशर्थे किर्मदे सुद्दार रेमा स्रिन्। ल्य.च.रट.सैचा.च्र.लुब.लवश.बुब.च.सैचा.च्र.लुब। नैनानी क्राय हुन हैना स्रेन्त्र। लाय-रातिवाहालुबलयशहुब्सानिवाहालुब। हुर-य-द्वर-यं वे विद्याम्या रेगा व्यद्वा ल्यान्य स्टार्स्य मार्गे स्थान स्थान स्थान स्थान चोश्रेर मी चोश्रेर से मिया हेना स्र्रेर वी ष्यान्य र द्विना सं स्थित स्पन स्वता स्वा सं स्थित। श्वेव से दे वे सदि प्रमुस सर्वय स्पर् ष्मच्रारम्धुनार्याभेषाभयार्वेष्यासुनार्याभेष। श्वारं रना विश्वनाय स्रित्। ष्यान र स्युनार्य भेषाभव वेषाया युनार्य भेषा कें अर्वे के मोडेर अना समार अर्वे व ष्य-च-रम्युवार्या अन्यन वृत्यस्य वृत्तार्य अन्। म् नर्दे मिन्र त्या या मार ल्रेन्या ष्यान्य स्टार्श्वनार्या भेदालय वृद्धारा सुनार्या भेद। र्र.मी.धरायाची.चाट.लूर्या ष्यान्यः सम्युनार्या अन्यसम्बन्धन् सम्युनार्या अन्।

क्र.चर्टश्। क्र.चर्टश्।

> मिट्नी मिय सेम मिश्र ट्ये रेट्स य छूर। मिल झेश भी अर मीश टर्ड यर्चा ज चीश्री रे'स्ट कुन्यदे'सुन् ढेंबाने प्राया बेर् नु वर द्वर सद मुयानु रे र या छेर । जेटशारा किरान्त्र स्थाने स्थाने हाता लूटी ्रीमामी कुंशाय खर डेमारे पार्थेर । शुर-ध-नमर-धे के विद् । विद् । विद् । नाशेर सीम्य माठमारे प्राय भेरू। के सदि के माडेर यमा रामार राया पर म् नदे मार्थेर यना रामार रायो । सर सर सेर क्रूचिश जना रा.चीट ट.ज.लूर् । श्वेव में के वे में वे प्रमामान दाया मेरा श्वर्यारमान्त्रियमायारात्राक्षर्। रे.चोर्रेश.ची.त्रा.चीट.ची.पिट.चतु.सी.पा.सूट। दे-इ-दि-जान्द-म्डिम् सर्वस्य अप्ति। देशिक्षात्राश्चित्रये देश्यमाय विवाधित। में में मर्कमारा या भेतामें दे दिन्त नामा यो दीन भेता।

द्वानेश्वान्यात्र्वेद्वान्यात्रः देवाः विद्वान्यात्रः विद्वान्यः विद्वान्यात्रः विद्वान्यः विद्वान्यः विद्वान्यात्रः विद्वान्यः व

देश्चमाञ्चरते। अस्यास्त्रस्य ब्रह्माणे हितु मार्क्समा। याणो सर दहासे से मार्क्समाना मार्क्समा मार्क्समा हित्या स्वाप्त स्वाप्त स्वाप्त स्वाप्त स्वाप्त स्वाप्त स्वापत स्वाप्त स्वाप्त स्वापत स्वाप्त स्वापत पद्मिन् सामान्यात्र स्त्रा स्त्र न्यान्य मिन्त्र मिन्त्र स्त्र स्

No. 2.

> हिर्द्धन्यविषामीः सैन्यविषाहिर्द्धाः वर्षेत्। ध्यासेर्द्धाः वर्षेत्रमान् स्टब्धाः हिर्द्धाः वर्षेत्रमान् पुर्विर्द्धाः वर्षेत्र। हिर्द्धाः वर्षेत्रमान् पुर्विष्ट्याः

देन्द्रश्याम् मुन्ति सुद्द्रम् क्षान् स्थान् स्यान् स्थान् स्थान्य स्थान् स्थान्य स्थान् स्थान् स्थान् स्थान् स्थान् स्थान् स्थान् स्थान् स्थान्य स्थान् स्थान् स्थान् स्थान् स्थान् स्थान् स्थान् स्थान् स्थान्य स्थान् स्थान् स्थान् स्थान् स्थान् स्थान्य स्थान् स्थान्य स्थान्य स्थान्य स्थान्य स्थान्य स्थान्य स्थान्य स्थान्य स्थान्य स्थान

म्यान्त्रभागोत्तर्भः भागविष्यः भागव

त्रानी सिंदु श्रीट नीश हे डिना डेरशत। ग्रेशर सिंग राष्ट्रा त्रार है सिं

हिरम्बिरमीर्ययः वर्र्निर्यं वर्षेत्रयः वर्षेत्रयः वर्षेत्। हिरम्बिरमी सिंग्रुट्यायः वर्षेत्। हिरमीर्ये व्यस्ति मीत्रमाय्यम् वर्षेत्। हिरमीर्ये वर्षेत्रयः वर्षेत्। हिरमीर्ये वर्षेत्रयः वर्षेत्। हिरमीर्ये वर्षेत्रयः वर्षेत्।

रे.डम.डर.रे। मे.सर.यंशाच सर.स्.सेंसेंस.रे। र.स्रिंर.रर.जून. केंस्र्राट.डर.यंशा सिंत्र.बेंट.सींट.लेंगल.जून.कें.यंरेटशा मे.सर.केंग.स्.

श्रृः प्रदेश्यात्र्रं सर्वे स्वाहिदे द्वारा प्रश्नियः यो असः सः जैशः सव । विचानिः निशानिक्र विदालमामार्थेन। देवमार् सिराक्ष्य समार्थेमार्थेमार्थे मी.सबू.क्री.तपु.वीर.ता.चार्रुशायो.वसरश.चरेरश.तश । इ.रेर.सबू.क्र.श. श्रदःश्राम्यः श्राद्धाः देःवसः गोः सरः प्रवदः ग्रीवः विमाः श्रादः य। स्याः विमाः माश्रुसः श्रादान्दा विःसासदार्याच्यन्तिः सानिन् क्रिनातादश्चिताया ने उन्हर्सः मार्कुशामात्र मीतात्रार्वेच । येमाश्रद्धार महा देताला है साक्ष्टर महि मैज.अ.पदादश.स। वै.श.धरे.शोमचे.शूट। वे.वशालट.खेची.ची हैस. पर्वायात्वा विमासदात्त्रेयात्रहोतायश्चेतासा देवीमार्कटासाया<u>र्व</u>ीसा राजुरे.क्यो। नुपाक्रात्मकाग्री.सर.मी.च.क्रा.मूज्ये,च्यापाकान्त्र.चद्रुश. यश रे.चुना.क्ट.श.ज.मेंश.च.वर्ष्ट्वा.हे.चरेटश.च। ग्रे.शर.टे.वंश.लट. वर:श्रूर। लट.र्वेची.चिश्चमःप्रचीय.देव। श्रुर.त.रेश्चर.त्र्यूश्चर.त्र्यूत्रे सर्वेत्रायान्त्रीयायशा दे.सैरायाक्ष्यासामान्त्रार्थ्या ग्रासरामीसार् क्ट.भ.ज.सिनी.नरेटश.न। नीर्टे.न.भ.सिज.न.वर। लट.खेनी.नीश्रेभ. पर्नीत. दे. शूट. यथा दे. बेची. लाशक्ये. शूट. येथा नीयेश आजाटशासरा बेची. यदः श्वरं राष्ट्र स्प्राचीर विचार रेचाशाता शामा अस्य अस्य। देन्य साम्या दे.बिचार्यनाः सट्.सुर्यटः हो। ग्रीस्सरः दशः हे.देव विचारमः वे.सगुरः दसदः स्र वाश्चायरीयर॥

> द्ये 'खादेश'यट' ५देश' श्रीना'य' कृद्र-५८। यगुर-५सद'मुय' स्रेस'यट' दिये 'यद्गा'या नासद। इ'र्क' स'रूट'य' के सास' सर्वेट या लगा'यह' स्रेट।

दे.श्र.मार्डश्यात्रात्रहेत्र्याः सर्वेदः प्राविषाः प्रविषाः प्रावेदः स्त्रात्रहेत् ।

क्षात्रेद्रसः स्त्रात् । क्षावेदः स्त्रात् स्त्रात् स्त्रात् ।

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क्षात्रात् स्त्रात् स्त्रात

ल्याने स्वर्धे स्वर्ये स्वर्धे स्वर्ये स्वर्ये स्वर्थे स्वर्ये स्वर्ये स्वर्ये स्वर्ये स्वर्ये स्वर्ये स्वर्ये स्वर्य

न्दर्व। मिन्द्रम्भाविष्यास्य प्रस्ति स्थान्त्र स्थान्य स्थान्

स् दु.यचेस.च.चकुचीस.सस्। मु.सर.सिट्.चरेटस्।। ट्यु.यचेस.च.चकुच्। हिटे.सिटे.चरेट.लुबे.डुरस्स। मु.सर.मीस.सीबे.

क्षत्राम् अरुप्त विकास विकास

No. 3.

प्रतिमाश्चा है, हा, मशिश्वाह्मा, है, मूर्यश्चा है, जा, जूच, कुष, मशिश, यदे माशिश, या, है, मूर्य, माशिश, या, हो, मुर्थ, स्वाप्त, प्रति, मिर्च, हु, हु, ज्वा, मार्थ, प्रति, मार्य, प्रति, मार्थ, मार्थ, प्रति, मार्थ, प्रति, मार्य, प्रति, मार्थ, मार्थ,

हि.ज.स्ति।रसर महिसायरेवासा धु.क्ट.स.ज.वे.वीस.रेचा.स.चरेट.चीर. धुनातरीनाशा सीलाक्षेत्राम् सरासी वेचासीलास हु स्थानरामा वेचा है जी स्था तिश । में त्या मित राज्य से यानि है र मेरि अपूर्य अपूर्य हुन आयर हुना लूर. क्वा रे.व.श्रूशताम् अरार्टा अभ्यास् कृषे हर रे.र्यटा यहूशास्या विमा कुचात्याम् शरम्बीश्राराष्ट्रियाचेराहे। मुन्त्वास्म्यास्यायान्याद्यायानुस्यायानुस्या केन बेरकाया सुक्षें माध्ये दुर्गेन सकेमा के आया गो सर दर सक्ष्म ये केन इर-देश्रा देन्द्रभभ्यास्त्रेत्रस्य वर्ष्यस्य वर्षः श्राद्याः रुमार्थाक्षरः सार्टाः स्वीयाः सार्वेदाः सार्वेद्धाः नियाः चतुक्षाः चयाः । यो सराद्दाः सक्ष्याचा हे. हू. रेट. रेंट. चे. प्टाय. शुट्रा ग्री. श्रट. प्ट. श्राच हिमाना पे चे. श्रट र्ने.चर्ट.के.चु.चढ्चा.लुरे.हर.हे। हुर्वे.च्.डे.मु.सर.ल.रंश.डे.श्रंट.के.चरश्चा संभितात् में सर हे रह मीट लियाय में रेने नी हिल्या पर में रेने अर्हेट-च-क-भूब-व। मूह-लीय-मु-भू-क्ट-अश-वर्-व। वर्ग्नाचट-अर्ह्ट-ट-अ त्रवृद्धः चेरः भूषः वेशः य। यो अरः वेशः यश्य। विश्वापः सून् यो हियाः सूनाः परिया हुर प्रथम है हिर ल्या हार रियम में रिया में रिया हर समापरी पट्ना से से हो में सर पा है पडियासा में सर वंशासमें सेर जा परेट कुं केश्वाराश्वर। शुःष्ट्राश्वशामी श्वरायदश्वराचित्रशा दे.वयी वटावराचित्रये वि र्यार हैसारी । ४२.४मा हैसारी । ४२.मागुर हैसारी माशिषालूर हैमा समा ग्रेसर देवे दः र पश्चित्य। वतु दगर सुमानु वस्तर दे स्वराय वहीय। मुशामान्त्रिशा रे.वशामाश्चर वशासार्ट्र वट वशामा परे हेर श्चर शा

 ध्र-श्राम्यक्तं स्त्राम्यक्तं स्त्राम्यक्तं स्त्राम्यक्तं स्त्राम्यक्तं स्त्राम्यक्तं स्त्राम्यक्तं स्त्राम्यक स्त्राम्यक्तं स्त्राम्यक्तं स्त्राम्यक्तं स्त्राम्यक्तं स्त्राम्यक्तं स्त्राम्यक्तं स्त्राम्यक्तं स्त्राम्यक्त

# No. 4.

रे.वश.मे.वचा.तश.लट.स्.त.चमे.वर्डी.कुं.स्.मेवश । द्वश्रता.वमे. मिट्य.दे. द्वरा सेंट्या चील. ग्रा. में स्थर मी सेंद्र परीया मिल. प्या में स वर्षे के से वा हर से प्रवादिक से पर्वा हर सामा है के दारा समाम है । श्राट हे. मे. शर हू. च. श्रेच जा चरेट हे. चे. हुश रार्ट हेर श्राचा अंदा हुश या क्ट.भभागी.भर.चीट.ची.लट.राष्ट्र.सी.२.५२वा.बुटभा ट्रे.४स.चीप.नू.२ट. भेर्याक्रास्यकेलाश्रा ग्रेशर्टे श्रिष्यस्यस्याल्येरिक्येरास प्रिट मीशामी शराया बुशाया गी सराया है रहाया दुरा सु है देवों हा सामदा हरा स.चर्ट.कुरा चील.मू.चिलेट्र.ट्राूर.मञ्जूर.व्र.च्र.च्र.च्र.च.त.त.त.ल्य.कुर.च रे.वशःसितः त्यामा अर.लट.अक्शशःवट.वशःसृट.हो। सी.वचालिताताः हीरे व। शहः वर क्टाश सव शूर्। जना २ छ : चमा २ है । में शर मीश हे व इर-देवर वि.इ.रट वील-म्बालिय र्योव सक्ता महिर दे हीट खलाय हिर। म्रीट लिया या विया महिया महिया सहीय या। सिया विया से महिया की स्वा र्गे. चैना नर्बरे हो। विभान चुना न छुने भाषा भाषा ने भाष्ट्रभान हुने हैं। मार्खाने निर्मान महिना मेर्रिट वुर सु हे स्पेर् मानन संदर मा वन दिन विद्युत्त है श्रीट भू ता वर्ष्ट है श्रूट। डे.वंश में अर लिय में अहिया मा वश्चीय या। इ.स्. नमारो विनामी नट र हे हे व युनास व्य र र्हमा मे सर सामर वा वा वा श्राद्या काम्यु सिन् सुरानीशन्य त्राने व केन महीया वनमा है प्रेन हिंगा। 
> देश्याचेवादेणस्य कृत्याद्येष्य स्वित्त्र कृत्याद्येष्ठ । चाठेवादे श्रीट स्रायम् ट्रम्स स्वित्त्र स्वायम् स्वायम् स्वायम् स्वित्त्र स्वायम् स्वयम् स्वयम्यम् स्वयम् स्वयम्यम्यम् स्वयम् स्वयम्यम् स्वयम्यम्यम्यम् स्वयम् स्वयम्यम्यम्यम् स

देन्द्रभावितान। जीयात्त्रभाव्यक्षात्रभाव्यक्ष्यम् विद्यम्भाव्यक्ष्यम् विद्यम् विद्यम्यम् विद्

# KESAR'S JOURNEY TO CHINA AND MARRIAGE TO GYUI DKON MCHOGMO.

### ABSTRACT OF CONTENTS.

1.

After seven kingdoms had been subdued by Kesar, he went to the hermitage near the white, black and red hill. He went there, because he could not find the road to China, and because he thought he would be able to show his [magic] power to the King of China, after having been in the hermitage for three years. Underneath the hermitage he had placed the goat Kabulu, and when 2½ years had elapsed, he showed his magic power to the King of China. In consequence of this, the King of China's castle went to pieces on one side, and the King himself began to suffer from heart-ache. The lot-casters and astrologers who were consulted, knew at once that the misfortune had been caused by Kesar. "Kesar must come here himself, there is no other means of curing the King!" thus they said.

The Chinese were afraid to send a man to Kesar, because he might be killed. Therefore they sent the bird lDorre with a letter. Although the Chinese promised to present Kesar with everything he should like to possess, he refused to go, until they would ask him through a human messenger.

Then the King of China cut his hand and mixed its blood with some earth. He formed a man and made him alive by putting in breath and sent him to Kesar. There this new creature threw the letter before Kesar and disappeared.

Because Kesar's time of sitting in the hermitage had not yet elapsed, he sent Agu Khrai mgo Khrai thung meanwhile. The Agu did not know the way, and when a dark fog came, he lingered somewhere on the road.

After the three years were fulfilled, Kesar killed the goat Kabulu and gave her flesh to the birds of prey. Then he went to father bsTanpa and mother sNgonmo and asked them to give him the following things: A basket which will hold the valleys and hills; a leather bag which will hold the deserts; a pot which holds the waters of the rivers; a bundle of sinews from lice; the blood of red beetles; one bushel

of gold-dust; the red cheek of the ogress Ronemo; the hand of the ogre Ragsha; a handful of sunbeams, a handful of moonbeams, and one bushel of ashes of [burnt] silk.

Father Thoupa answered that he could give him all the articles required, with the exception of the cheek of the ogress and the hand of the ogre. To get these, it would be necessary to go to the cold valley and ask the hermit about them. The hermit could not give them either, but lent his copper (coloured) dogs. Whilst these dogs were away searching for the ogres, Kesar and the hermit made a pit with a window. Just when they had finished, the dogs came back, driving the ogres before them. Kesar shot his arrows out of the window and cut off the cheek and the hand of the two ogres who fled away. Then Kesar started for China.

2

After three days Kesar arrived at a high hill, and there he found Agu Khrai thung. He took the shape of a traveller and asked the Agu how he had got there. The Agu answered that he was a messenger of King Kesar on his way to China, and that he had lost the way and was near starving. Kesar blamed him for having undertaken what he was unable to perform, and for having been conceited. Then he sent him back to the land of gLing.

After having travelled for seven more days, he arrived before a high hill and a rock, with a lake between. Although he went about for several days, he could not find the way. Then he threw off the basket which held the valleys and hills, and the pot which held the sea and the hills, and the waters disappeared.

After another three days they (Kesar and his horse) came to a sandy desert, where neither man nor horse could go, and both experienced much misery. This obstacle was removed by the bag which held the deserts.

Again after three days they came to a country with a host of lice which had no sinews. After they had eaten all the flesh of Kesar, he gave them some sinews, and then he escaped.

After three more days they came to many beetles which were without blood. When Kesar gave them some blood, he could pass without experiencing any harm.

Then, after three days, it became perfectly dark for ten days; there was a dark fog, the man was without food, and the horse without grass. Kesar cried and complained to Ane bkur dmarmo, that for ten days he had not seen the sun. Ane bkur dmanmo reminded him of his handfuls

of sunbeams and moonbeams. He took them out, and the sun as well as the moon rose. When he saw the tracks of the road where he had strayed about during night, he felt astonished.

Having travelled for another three days, they discovered that the road was barred by ogres. Kesar saw the ogre whose hand he had robbed. He promised to restore the hand, if the ogre would let him pass. The ogre was pleased to receive his hand back, and showed Kesar the way. In a similar way Kesar had a free passage through the land of the ogresses, three days later, when he restored the cheek to the ogress who had none.

After three days they arrived on a glacier-pass, where icy dust was scattered over them. They had great difficulties, and were obliged to go back. Then they met three poor men. Kesar gave them some gold,

and they showed him the way.

When the King of China, who lived in a castle in the middle of a lake, heard that Kesar was approaching, he sent many of his men to meet him. As Kesar was gradually drawing near, the King of China's pain became less.

Agu Khrai thung, when coming back to the land of gLing sent 'a Bruguma out of the castle and gave her a black tent. He himself became king and tyrannized over the country. He wore three hats, piled one on the other, his horse had three stirrups, and his dog three red collars.

The King of China had a daughter called \( \gamma Yui \) dkon mchogmo. This girl wished by all means to run away with Kesar and asked leave of her father. When both weut, all the riches followed after them.

The nobility did not like this, and to bring Kesar back, they pursued him and asked him how he could go away without having seen the pit of the dragons. Kesar went back, and when he was looking into the pit, the Chinese noblemen pushed him in. There were three dragons of white, black and yellow colour. Kesar killed them. The white one he used as a carpet, the black one as a pillow, and the yellow one as a dress. He ate their flesh, sang a song and was happy.

Then the Chinese tried to kill Kesar with stones, but Ane bkur dmanmo advised him to take the shape of a golden fly and escape. He did that and escaped, although the Chinese filled the pit with stones. Kesar went to the cold valley and practised sorcery, in consequence of

which all China was smitten with leprosy.

<sup>1</sup> The Tibetan word for silk and ice is the same (dar.) According to the Tibetan text it looks almost as if Kesar himself was scattering the dust about.

4.

The Chinese found out, with the help of their magicians, that Kesar was the source of the illness and that he was sitting in the cold valley. They sent an embassy to him and offered him all their treasures and the queen  $\gamma Yui\ dkon\ mchogmo$ . Therefore Kesar left the hermitage and went to China. This stopped the leprosy; but he did not stay for longer than ten days and returned to the gLing land together with many treasures and  $\gamma Yui\ dkon\ mchogmo$ .

One day before arriving at gLing he made a black sheep, put on a black carpet, took the disguise of a vagabond and put the queen and all his treasures in his pocket. He found 'a Bruguma in a black tent and Agu Khrai thung on the throne with his three hats, etc. He asked him what was the meaning of his three hats, three stirrups and three collars for the dog. Khrai thung said that always the first of the three articles was a sign that Kesar had died; the second a sign that the castle of gLing had come into the Agu's possession; and the third was for ordinary use.

Kesar went back to a'Bruguma in his disguise; and a'Bruguma who took him for a travelling monk from China, asked him if he could not give her some news of Kesar. He answered that Kesar had died in China, and that the King of China on the occasion of his death had given presents to the lamas: 1000 (Rs.?) to the great monks, 100 (Rs.?) to the little monks, and a black sheep and a carpet to him. a'Bruguma cried and fainted. Now Kesar showed his true self to the lady. Then he pursued Agu Khrai thung and killed him with a spear. Kesar went with his two wives to the gLing castle and lived there in happiness. Also the Agus were greatly pleased.

#### NOTES.

In my first brief sketch of Kesar's journey to China (rGya Nag), in Mémoires de la Société Finno-Ougrienne, No. XV, 2, p. II, III, I made the remark that this episode of the Kesar Saga was probably a winter myth. Looking at the version as contained in the preceding pages, I cannot help believing that there are a great number of passages in the Saga which allow themselves of being explained as parables of the winter. If a number of passages cannot be explained with the help of the seasons, all the same, we must not forget that the Kesar Saga, as we have it now, is not the original Kesar Saga, as it was shaped by the ancient men of gLing; but that we possess it in the form into which it has grown in the course of many centuries, nay, thousands of years. I wish to draw attention to the following passages, which according to my view speak in favor of a winter myth, forming the basis of the Saga:—

- (a) The baskets and bags which hold the waters and hills (probably heaps of snow and ice and the melting snow). People might have explained in this way the disappearance of ice and snow at the approach of the springgod.
- (b) The bloodless beetles and the lice without sinews might be the snowflakes and hail-stones. They are changed into ordinary beetles and lice by Kesar in spring (he gives them blood and sinews). The unpleasant perception of the extreme cold in winter reminded the men of gLing of the sting of lice during summer.
- (c) The red cheek of the ogress which is stolen may be explained in this way: The ogress is the personification of a mountain, the top of which glows like red fire in the rays of the sun during summer. During winter the morning and evening sun may never touch it, and thus the red cheek is stolen. But as the giants are chased about, it would perhaps be easier still to take them for personifications of clouds.
- (d) Kesar's crooked way to China (rGya nag = the black extent) may have been suggested by the spiral-like

downward course of the sun during winter. That the ornament measures is probably an illustration of Kesar's route, is suggested by the Ladakhi name of the ornament, rgya srang, which is understood to mean 'Chinese street,' not 'broad street 'or 'Indian street,' which are other possible translations.

(e) The fact that Kesar has not seen the sun for ten days occurs here in many places during winter. There are many valleys, to the bottom of which the rays of the sun do not attain at all for even a longer period.

(f) It is also remarkable that the whole of China is smitten with leprosy, which illness is removed by Kesar's advance towards China. This may point to snow.

The story of Kesar's marriage to  $\gamma Yui$  dkon mchogmo, shows in particular the close relationship between Kesar and Srong bisan sgampo. That Kesar's two wives are representatives of the two colours, white and blue (or green), as is also the case with Srong bisan sgampo's wives, is shown in the first case by the name  $\gamma Yui$  dkon mchogmo, which means the turquoise goddess.' She stands for the blue and green colours.' aBruguma stands for the white colour as is shown by gLing glu of Phyang, No. IV. It may be added that the Mongolian version of Kesar's journey to China has not much in common with the Lower Ladakhi version.

## VOCABULARY AND COMMENTS.

1.

可受到 kabulu, perhaps more correctly khabulu [animals] with a black and white mouth.

ষ্ট্ৰ নি সূত্ৰ physical physi

মৃত্ব minba, = ma yinpar, besides; unless.

5 X 2X 1 byamo ldorre, name of a bird.

ह्य। mul=dngul, silver.

ব্ৰহম'ডম। 'adangscas, recover.

5'38| rucas, knead.

STRAT | mun 'akhor, mist; dark fog.

일도자 | lungs, = lung, valley; cultivated district.

প্রাত্তম। phug tsel, basked.

ALNT Itsangspo, = γtsangpo, river.

স্থান স্থা প্ৰা phe, gold dust (literally gold flour).

ater.' ronemo, name of an ogress; is said to mean 'corpse-

ম্পুৰা ragsha, name of an ogre; this is probably the Indian

## रचम।

চিপুর shin, offering, gift to birds; the original form is bya sbyin. It means that Kesar gave the flesh of the goat to birds of prey.

In Mémoires de la Société Finno-Ougrienne, No. XV, 2, p. 66, I said that Laws of Sound No. 1. (see Sketch of Ladakhi Grammar, J.A.S.B., Vol. LXX, Part I, Extra No. 2, p. 5) ought to have been given in full, in this form: s+c=sh, s+j=zh, s+ts=s, s+dz=z. It must be added that the s may always be replaced by r or l, even by the prefixes b,  $\gamma$ , d, if they are pronounced as r or s. Starting with by a shin=by a shin, which illustrates the formula s+j=zh, I shall now give those examples, illustrative of the rule, which have occurred to me during the edition of the Kesar Saga:—

s (or 
$$l$$
,  $r$ , etc.,)  $+j=zh$ .

*ljogs* becomes zhogs or  $\gamma zhogs$ ; 'ajogpa has bzhag as its perfect stem, and 'ajugpa—zhugs; in both cases the b prefix of the perfect stem seems to have caused the change of j to zh (although it is no more written in zhugs). Here also sbyin = sjin = zhin, sbyar = sjar = zhar and similar cases must be mentioned.

s (or 
$$l, r, \text{ etc.,}) + ts = s.$$

rtsogpo becomes sogpo; rtsab bzang becomes sab bzang; the classical words γnyid sad and nyams sad have their ancient prototypes in the Lower Ladakhi forms γnyid (b) tsad and nyams (b) tsad. Thus the s of sad is the result of the work of a prefix on ts.

s (or 
$$l$$
,  $r$ , etc.,) +  $dz=z$ .

rdsing becomes zing; skyer rdzong becomes ker zong; rdzama becomes zama; in mgo zugcas instead of mgo 'adzugcas we may suspect the influence of a prefix on the original dz, which in this case did not become ts, as a secondary form has it. There are several parallel cases to this.

বিশ্বসাধন্য | 'agram mthsal, red cheek.

অব্যাস্থিত | yabs thonpa, is often spelled yabs stonpa; probably the concluding s of the first syllable was pronounced with the second, and instead of the impossible sthonpa, stonpa was written.

2

ATA | khabar, news; it is the Urdu khabar.

[REVI] khampa=khamspa, man of Khams; is used for every traveller, even a vagabond.

বাব ভার | bkā skyon = bkā bkyon, rebuke.

[35] khru thung instead of Khra thung; this may be a case of assimilation to the last syllable.

ব্লা । nag, misery, great strain; nag mthongba, to suffer much.

워크기 skyalba=skyelba, cause [harm].

ENTI rjespo, track.

FRI khrola=khrodla, among, in the crowd.

মেহার। lampa, guard (of a road); sentinel.

ইন্স্স্বিন্ত্ৰ rimpa bzhindu, here in the sense of 'by and by.'

This kind of tent shows that this version of the Saga may belong to a tribe in the east of Ladakh, because the Ladakhis do not make use of such tents.

haps because the tent has to be turned about in many directions before the work is finished.

53| tibi, bat.

র্মারম। rtsagcas, to pile up; probably causative of 'adzegpa, to climb.

ลีริลีๆ 'obchen = yob chen, stirrup.

জন্ম khrog dmar, red collar; khrog seems to mean 'throat' originally.

সূসামা hukum, order, commandment; it is the Urdu hukm.

THENTIG 381 dyongspa zhucas, ask for leave.

স্থান বিশ্বন্ত্ৰী yyui dkon mchogmo, turquoise goddess; name of the King of China's daughter.

531 rdaste, prosecuting; probably the same as bdaste, chasing.

위5미! sku drag, nobility.

as well as in that of an Agu; what it means in this connection I have not yet found out.

SN | snyas, sngas, = pillow.

\$5'35| brodean, savoury.

4.

3551 candra, pocket.

551 nangdu, in, inside; this form is used here in many places, where the collequial has nangna; simply to imitate the classical, or, more correctly, the Central Tibetan language.

সুস্ম | grubpa, fulfiller [of the law]; title of monks.

होत्ते | menne=mannas, besides.

honour of a dead person.

## thear = theer, once, one turn; stong thear re means: he gave 1000 [Rs.] each turn to each (of the lamas).

ভাৰ ভাৰ | muncas, to faint.

57551 rtab ded, prosecution on horseback. This compound makes it probable that the perfect tense of 'adedpa, prosecute, had a b prefix originally.

म्बीताः श्रास्त्रक्षत्राचाः मृत्से त्याः श्राद्धः स्त्रे । स्त्रिः त्याः स्त्रे स्त्रे त्याः स्त्रे स्त्रे

वे वाका के वर्ष के वेंबा का केरी दिशाम केर दर। ग्रीट में शर मुक्ष येश का नेते पर मा का माशव रहा न्यवियाकं यामसम्मायान्त्रम्यास्य पर्वे से सामा अर सर्वस्थाय प्रमाय से अर से न्यंन्तुन्णुः विविध्यक्षयः विविध्यन्ति । वियायायमा देदशा कु विरामस्यास्य वा व्यर् क्. मु. के. इ. जू. विश्वश्च. के. विश्वश्च. हमी. लूचे जू । क्षेत्र सुलो अर मुक्ति विवस्त हु मिसस र मा प्रमा मुज्य के बिचा चिचा व चु दुश चिचा लेव जू । भु.से.प्र.लुश.चश्च.त.भ्य.दुश.चुचा.लूय.जू.। न्ट सं नर्र जी ले प्रमास कर के प्राप्त में हैदःसः विविध्यन्त्र्तृत्तीः विविध्यस्य स्वायः विविधि इ.च.के.इ.ज्.मभश्याम् भारत्ये इत्.यु मे अर मु वि वि विश्व से विश्व व विश्व

र्रे.ब्रम्, ब्रम्भ, स्ट्रम् स्ट्रम् स्ट्रम् ।। द्रियात्म, त्रे.चर्म, स्ट्रम् स्ट्रम्

ुचाश्चरकार्त्रा इ.जि.ची.स.ज.टे.क्ट. शर्ष , चोर्था .क्ट्रिकांच्याका चर्चेट , ट्रे.ची.शर .चीशाधी . चश्चरक्षे । अक्ष्मश्चांचर वेश,चुर क्षे.चीर शोचर .टी.क्रेट्रा ट्रेट्स् त्यावृत्रा देवा इंट.ची.क्षेश्चर श्राचिर श्राचिर .चीशाखी . व्यावृत्रा देवा इंट.ची.चीशाया श्राचित्र .चिरा चीशाखी .चिरा चीशाख

> दर्भ हें. हे श.रेट्श.चीचीज.चीश्वर.रेट । हे. हे.जयें.ची.शश.चरेची.कुचीज.चीश्वर.चूरी

न्विर्प्तत्तुन्धुवावाकःन्वीशनुदावि। चर्राष्ट्रियः यम् देदशः चर्यायः विमा केर्ये । न्यान्तुन्तीः व्यामस्य सीमस्य रिमाधिन्या। नु कं द रे विविध्यक्ष दे हिष्यस्य व विदेशी श्र.ज.क. होना श्रिना सहिना के वर्जे । श्रात्मक्षात्र्वाचन्द्रम् वित्रार्थम् अव। बर से नर्तु ग्री में विस्तर हा विस्तर की वि दर्न विनिध्यक्ष से निध्यक्ष देना क्षेत्र वि वट सॅ नर्रु ग्णैस से या हा विमा ह्यु मा येव वर्षे । र् वे नर्र साम्यर् व वट के मर्र जीकार मकर किया सन्दर्भ रहासिन् द्वार्थ श्च.ज.तृट.कु.जन्मश्चर.रूम.सैम.जू.। शक्रीं वे सम्भाग व क श्रुमारेमा दें दें वे द्व.रव.रथर.सुच,यशरश.र्वेच.रूच.चरचे.सू । बन्धारम् विश्वेरित्रे स्थिति स्था श्च.ज.दाट.के.जय.चाशिय.हचा.श्चिच.जू.। मक् मूर्य महियान क सुना रेना र्ट्र वि । व्यत्यक्षरः सुव्यवस्थानुनार्मान्यनुनार्थे ।

श्.रेमा.च बट. तुर्, शमी. वर झू. ल. वट जू । मु.ज.घट.के.जय.चाशिय.इ.चा.शैचा.जू। सकू सू र सहरा व क र मार्च मार्चेट स् व्यत्रवर्धाः स्त्रिः तश्राद्धाः वृत्ताः यनुताः स् मार्थर-रट-महुद्रशाणी-विवाकिवाक्षी-वाविदावि। मु.ज.चूट.के.जब.चशिम.इच.कैंच.जू। सर्वे सद्भारति सहियात् छ सुना देना देट स्था व्यत्रवर्धाः सुर्वः यश्राद्धः वृत्तायनुनाः स् म्राज्य हें सुरा से दे अपता म्.र.जन्दरके जरमीशियर चार्मिया हो। सर्वे. सर्वे. सर्वेता व कि सुना देना देर स्वा व्यत्रयम् स्त्रिः चर्यात्रा श्रुमा यत् मार्थे। वर्गे.रेट.वर्गेर.वर्थ.वरेटश.वर्ज.जेर.जुर.जु.र.झ्.ज.हाट.जू। भू ज.मूट. हे. जय चिश्व र चा श्रीचा ज्री सक् सद् सद्भान न क सुना देन देन व्य-र्य-र्यात्र स्त्रिः चश्रास्थाः जीवाः चरीवाः स्र रेटिजारटाचर्ट्यात्तर्रीयः सैचशः स्थ्राजास्तरः स्रो श्चे या सिर हो या मासु स श्वीमा स्वा

अर्के. श्रुवे. अर्वतः व.क. श्रुवा रुवा रूटः लू। व्यत्ये रेथर. तृषु वशरशः चैबावरेवा जु । शनाश्यान्त्र न्युः वृङ्गे त्यः विदः व्य । सु.ज.हाट.हे.जब चारीय ही बाजू। सर्वे सदी सर्वभाव छ श्रुमा रेमा दि स्था व्यत्यत्यरः स्तृ प्रशास्यः येचा सरेचा स् म्श. १९४ र र लिया है। ज हार जू। मु.ज.त्र हे जय पश्चिम हैं पाज् । सर्वे सदी सरीय व क सुना देना देंट में। व्यत्रव्यत्मरः स्वीः सम्प्रस्थः भुना सरुना स्वी तर्यार् श्रेरनाश झुल हाट छ। मु.ज.हाट.हे.जर.चश्चित्रः इ.च.मैंच.ज् शक्तुः श्रम् अर्थान्य क्ष्युमार्यमा द्रिया व्यत्यत्यर. त्रुपं मश्रद्धाः वीचा मरीचा जू । वयन्तुयः उर्दरः स्थान्येदाया म्.ज.शट.के.जच.मशिय.इ.च.शिबाज्रा। सकू सुन सहमान कि सैना रूपा हेट मूर् व्यत्रार्थः राष्ट्राच्यास्या युना महुना व्या

र्टिल्य्नियः श्रीक्षां श्रीतः स्टिल् म् त.मूट हे. पर चिश्वम. रूचा श्रीचा जू। मक् मद्राम्यान क सुना द्राप्ता व्यत्रवार्थः सुर्वे तथार विमानर्गार्थे। श्रामयः मञ्जासामा से दे त्यासिट स्रा म्.ज.तट.के.जर.चशिष.इच.मी.प्रा सर्वे स्त्रे सहीय व कि ही ना र ना हेट लें। व्याप्ति समार्थाः विमायप्ता वि इं न केर्न सन्यामी झेरे या चेट ये। मु.ज.चूट.कु.जब.चिश्वम.इच.सैच.जू.। सर्वे सदी सम्मान कु मुनारेन दि ले। र्वन देव देव देव देव देव स्थान स्थान स्थान स्थान निक्स वित्रित्य स्त्री ही तार्य ट ते । सु.ज.द्यट.कु.जव.चाश्वेश.शैंचाजू। शक्ष्र सुनु सहीय र के सुना रेना रेट से । व्यत्राच्याः स्त्रीत्राच्याः तीनाः वर्षाः म रे ने ये उसमा में रे या बेट ये। मु.ट.ज.चटके जय विशेष र्वा श्रीवा जू ।

शर्द्धः श्रवे अधियान क श्रुमा देना देट से । व्यत्रयम् स्त्राची सम्बद्धाः स्वास्त्राची स्त्रा गूर-चर-इ.श्रेच.१४.श्रु-ई.ज.हाट.ज्रा में दे याचीट है यद महिस देगा है मार्से मक्रु. मुचे महीय द कि सी में में हिंदा में । द्व.रे.रे.रेशर.सूचु.चश्रत्थाः जैमीयरेबी.सू। र्राट्यायायीनु नना झे ने त्याचीटाया । मु.र.ज.तूर.के.जरचित्रम.रचारीय.जूर शक्ष्.श्रुप्त,श्रम्यत्राय.व.व.म्रीतार्मार्ट्राज्या व्यत्रवर्षाः स्त्रीत्रः स्त्रात्रः युनाः सर्माः स् भु.पिर.पष्ट्र.पचिर.ग्री.शचार्राची सु.ज.तुर.जू। झु.ज.घट.कु.जच.चाशित्र.हचा.श्चेचा.जू । सर्वे. शुर्व, सर्वत, र.क. श्रीत, रूची, चीरेट, जू। व्यत्रवर्थः रेशरः सूचुः यशस्थाः जीवा वरेवा जू।

रे.ब्रम् बेरशाय। ह.ह्श.क्षर.जा.ब्रट्स.च्छे.म्.सर.जा.व्याचिरश्या वे.त्रा.स्ट.स.च्या.क्षर.च्या.स्ट.स.च्या.स.च.च्या.स.च.च्या.स.च.च.च्या.स.च.च्य

झेट.मील.झंस.कुब.सूस.ट्रूस.चीचाल.चासब.टेट। इंट्रु.से.मील.झंस.कुब.सूस.ट्रूस.चीचाल.चासब.टेट। मानगरक्त्रमार्वेन्द्रार्थान्यान्य मानगरक्त्रमार्थान्य सिन्ता कें ज्ञ नाके सणी ज्ञें ना ५ र शु विना या धेव ये। नादशः ब्रेन् अवन् सं अः मलुनासः चटः ने सः क्रेन् । श्रीट मी मार्थ रत्य मी हैं मानन शु दिमा वा स्पेन वि । चनाक्रें सर्वे में सम्बन्धिया माना के निर्मा क्रिया में श्चिन केन न न न न ने हिंगा न न सु लिना या धीन से । श्चर क्रिन स्वेन संगुन्स ननुमारा नर ने या क्रिन न। वर्दे: केराममायरे हिंगाइन सु लेगाय भेर थे। शक्ष्मा हुर अहर हा जीर सामवीचारा सेट हे जा ही रे.रा ३ म्मानी मिना मिना मिना मिना भारति । वर हुर अक्र माने अपने नामा नर है । अहिर न निम्यु महमार् मानी हिंगा ५ र है निम्य भेर से । लिट राष्ट्रेन में सामलम्बारा मेट रे या में देव। स्क्रिव्युविष्किक्षित्व मान्त्र सुविषा वा प्रविष् इ. चूट बेचेश क्रा श चर्चेचेश वट रे अ. हिंदे वे। ड ५८ डेड **भे हें** मा५५ सु हिना व येद वें। चीता झेसा गो. सर सामितास चिर है . या सुर हो। इ. इ. पंची भव हैं चोरेचा शिक्षा जाता है।

ब्रीट स्मानर हे द्वा सन्तिन्य निर्देश से हिंदे वा र्वेश्वर्वेशनी वेशश्रीमर मी हैं मान्त्र शुन्ताय प्रेन में कुर केर राजेर संगुक्त साम्बुम्बर जरा दे उ क्विर व। म्रेट्सक्ताना मार्गिः म्रेन्स्य मित्राम्य स्था सहित्रान्तरान्त्रान्त्रानुस्यान्तुनाशानुसाने उत्ते वि महास्त्राचार्यक्षात्री स्त्रामानन् सु विमायाध्यक्षेत्रा मु विद्यामन्त्रार गुरु सम्बद्धार मुद्द ने स वृद्धः मामभास्य मुद्धः मानन् श्रुः विनायाध्येन वि । **३९.व.मु.८४२.गीय.घाचबेनाय.चटाचे.ब.मु.८५**। रः सः नगरः सदि 'ब्रॅंगिन्न' शुः विमाया ध्येन्ये। स्यानस्यम्यानस्य स्यानविनश्चित्रः भ. भू. विभारत तु. मुं. चीन्य. श्री. धुची जा कुर्वे वि संमार्थर श्रीट सम्मान्यम् निर्म निर्मे नि ष्ट्री से ब्रेस ५ मार के ब्रिंग मार से ब्रिंग सामित से ।

वित्राहरण्या के स्मान्त्र मात्र सम्बद्धान स्मान्त्र स्मान्त्र सम्बद्धान समित्र सम्बद्धान समित्र सम्बद्धान समित्र सम्बद्धान समित्र समित

हे हे त्र्यु मु सम् दि स्ट्रा मे मा स्ट्रा स्ट्रा

मान्याकृत् सर्वेत संगुन्य सम्बुनाय निर्देश केति । श्चित दिनाकृत सम्बुनाय किता सम्बन्ध । किता सम्बन्ध ।

माटशास्त्रेत्रसङ्ग्रेत्रस्यानी स्थानित्रस्य निवास निव्यास स्थानी स्थानित्रस्य स्थानी स्थानित्रस्य स्थानी स्थानित्रस्य स्थानी स्थानित्रस्य स्थानी स्थानित्रस्य स्थानी स्थानित्रस्य स्थानी स्यानी स्थानी स्थान

स्त्री स

श्रम् केर्राम्य यदे हो मार्ट्राम्य प्रति । श्रम् द्राम्य स्थाने मार्ट्राम्य केर्राम्य स्थाने । श्रम् केर्राम्य स्थाने स्

अक्रमास्त्र सेनानी हिंगान्त्र मिंगुन भागित से प्रित्र में अक्रमास्त्र सेनानी हिंगान्त्र मिंगुन भागित से प्रित्र में

वटः ब्रेन् अव्याना गुन्या नवुनाया नटः ने या क्रेन्य धर.से.मेर.मुर.चम.बेचा बेचा मुरेट.ज.चबेचा । न्द्रगासहमार्स्यानी हिंगार्र मिंगुरायाधेराये। थटःयः क्रेबः सॅंग्युवः सम्बुनाशः सटः ने उः क्रेंनि व I क्षट.स.झ.पिट.≅श.बुचा.बैचोश.३ेट.ज.चबैचोश.मू. I कुं निय्वनाश्रास्त्रायानवुनाश्चान्त्रान्त्राकुर्ति। कूर.भ.तर.तर.चम.धेच.खेचा.३२.ज.चर्चेचाश.ज्र ! गुःनिमार्थेनानी हिंगा निमानु वित्याप्येन वि चुत्र क्षेत्र में सर स चबुनाश नुद दे ता क्वेर व। परी.रेशर.पंषा.चहेच.ग्र.सूट.जंश.परीवीश.मू । हें हें त्रु मु अदे हैं मार्ट मिया भेर वे । र्यु उ कु द मेरि स न विनास न द रे भ से दि । र्ये. ये. मु. मु. मु. क्षित्र किया किया कि र जा प्रविधाया। र्नेर्स्सर्कं अद्यानु हों नात्र मिया भेराये। शह् स्य भटारणर सम्बन्धिस निटारे या सुर न। शहू स्तार स.चरा धुना विचारा हेरे जारा बैचारा । ्रॅबनी में निर्माय भेव थे।

मुद्दाम्भः सद्दे ह्या मात्रा मित्रा भावता । मुद्दाम्भः सद्दे ह्या मात्रा मित्रा भावता । मुद्दाम नेपान गाव स नवना सः स्टार हे हः स्ट्रा स्

म्यास्त्रीयाः मित्राः मित्राः

ड्रेस होत में हेर में हैं मान्त्र ने प्रामा नियम के प्रवास

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 पर्यास्त्र म्याप्त स्ट्रा में स्ट्रा में स्ट्रा में क्षेत्र में क्षेत्र ।। पर्याम स्ट्रा में स्ट्रा में स्ट्रा में स्ट्रा में क्षेत्र स्ट्रा स्ट्रा

दे हे हे स्थान्त्रा ने नाया के निष्ण में का निष्ण में का

हु. हु. पर्वे.ची.शश.चरेची.कुची.ज.चोशबे.जू ।

(इ.इश.सन्.रे.धी.धुन्ततरशास्त्र ।

ष्याची दे त्या दे दे त्या होत्य क्षेत्र ची श्रुष्ट दे क्षेत्र । ष्याची दे त्या दे दे त्या होत्य क्षेत्र चित्र क्षेत्र ची श्रुष्ट दे क्षेत्र । ष्याची दे त्या दे दे त्या होत्य होत्य क्षेत्र चित्र क्षेत्र । ष्याची दे त्या दे दे त्या होत्य होत्य क्षेत्र चित्र क्षेत्र । ष्याची दे त्या दे दे त्या होत्य होत्य क्षेत्र चित्र क्षेत्र । ष्याची दे त्या दे ते त्या होत्य होत्य क्षेत्र चित्र चित्र क्षेत्र चित्र चित्र क्षेत्र चित्र चि ते चणुर्द्धा में अर्थ केना मुद्धा के प्रत्ना के प्रत्न

नेज्यामः व नेजम्मास्य केन्द्रिका

नाकृत्यी अत्रात्त्र है स्वार्थित । में अत्रात्त्र है से अव्याप्त है से अव्यापत है से अवयापत है

क्रियात्र्यं स्त्रा वर्ष्यस्य स्त्रा स्त्र स्त्

वर्रेन्द्रः नाश्चरः नशुः दुन्नः नश्चरः सित्रे । सः विद्रः नाश्चरः नशुः दुन्नः नश्चरः सित्रे ।

दः प्रेन्द्रिंद्रः माशुक्षः यकुः दुनाः यदः अभिनः दे । वत्र मार्थिः साशुक्षः यकुः दुनाः यदः अभिनः दे ।

सक्तार्था ही सामने हिंद्र दिन्त सहित।
सक्तार्था हो सम्माने सम्माने सम्माने सक्तार्था हो सम्माने सम्मान

तर्भी स्थान स्थान

रे डिच इर दूब बुचा। सर्चार संबुचा चर्टर श्राचा मिलांट र मिला य लेगा महिंद हो तमा मानाम मार्ची महिंद रहें । दे दश मेद हो लेगा महिंद हर गुरा ही र मेरे हो साम हे हिर साम हे सिर साम हे सिर साम हो हैं। ल्र्निक्ता विद्यानी सर्वायान मालेना पहें के क्रिया प्राप्त है में होतान गुराजेरसाय। समीय मस्ट्रियरीट्र हमाल्ट्सा पर्टर पर्टेर निम श्चित्रसमा ड्रम्बरमा मिर्ने देशमा मिर्मित्रमा हे। तर्रे. मी. र.स. मीतारा व्हार सामान्ति राष्ट्रिय व्हार सामीर हुन अहरे हुना वर्षामा रेज्यर हे गुन ग्रीम डेरम मा जि.रट गुन सदे संस्थाना र लुथ बुरश्रन। चीरान्त्राट्धाट मिटलिमार्थ्याल्या टर्डलीमाट मालीट भ्रःचेशः बेरश्या रः हैं ग्रेन्मेश्य देशया बीट ग्रेयः बेशमे शरः व यर्थाया हिन्दीया । व्यालेट हेशायर्था गुरायाहिराय वर हो र र जेरका मुन र का जेरका में कर प्राप्त की वर की वर की वर की वर की वर की वर की वर्ष का व्या की वर्य की वर्ष की वर्य की वर्ष की वर्ष की वर्ष की वर्ष की वर्ष की वर्ष की व तर्या हेरमा हेरमा हेरमा हार महेरमा राष्ट्रिया आट ल्यूर्स हेर्स हेरमा होरा हेरमा होरा हैर होरा होरा हैर हैर हैर गेर्द्शतक्ष्रहेचेराम। प्रमित्तिमाञ्चरामिश्रराधित। प्रमुद्राहिस

मिन्द्रस्ति । स्वरम्भेस्ति स्वरम्भेस्ति । स्वरमेस्ति । स्वरमेसिक्ति । स्वरमेसिक्

त्र विश्वासम् द्वास्त्रम् स्वास्त्रम् स्वास्त्रम्यस्त्रम् स्वास्त्रम्यस्त्रम् स्वास्त्रम् स्वास्त्रम्यस्यस्त्रम्यस्त्रम्यस्त्रम्यस्त्रम्य

भ्राष्ट्रितः श्रीष्ठायाः श्रीतः स्वावितः स्वावितः स्वावितः श्रीतः स्वावितः स्वावितः

हिन्यस्य देवान्य विवाद्येशकायात्रः सी में क्यां देवा क्यां विवाद्येशकायात्रः सी सी क्यां विवादित्य विवाद्येशकायात्र

रे डिमाडेरकाय। मे सर मीकायकरु।

. पर रे क्षे व्यक्त प्राप्त व्यक्ति स्वी क्षा नाम व्यक्ता । रे वे व्यक्ति स्वी क्षा व्यक्ति स्वी क्षा नाम व्यक्ता ।

हें ते हैं भर हो का भारती के स्व हैना वर्ग। दे में भर मा हमा भारती के स्व हैना वर्ग।

नुप्तः मुः क्षेत्रः स्वितः देश्योतः स्वातः स्वतः स्वत

ुवियावेरशासाया। इ.मानशावाविमान्नेराक्रीयानरारे।।

देविनाचेरकाय। ने सरामायर मिस्से सर्वायन हो से स्वर्

हिन्दुन्तु हे हे इस्त्रे स्थाप के निष्

न्गरः विमान्यः देशे से देशे से दि से दि से दि से देशे से दि से देशे से दि से देशे से

न्त्रम् क्षेत्रान्दः न्त्रान्य व्यवस्थान्य विश्वेष्टः स्थितः स्यातः स्थितः स्थिति। स्थिति स्याति स्थिति स्

रे.श्रट हो। मूट चोधुशामा हीर तूर्य र र र नियम् श्राहा । र हामा हे श्राह्म सार्था विश्वास स्थाप स्थाप

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बट्टी पर्टी साझ दुश्त पट्टाई प्रस्था।

वास्त्री हिस्स हो दे स्मान्य हुन स्मान्य हुन सा हे स्मान्य हिस्स हो हिस्स हो हुन स्मान्य हुन सा हे स्मान्य हुन सा हे स्मान्य हुन सा हिस्स हो हुन साम हुन सुन साम हुन स

पासानिक्या जनात्मित्रात्मान्त्रात्मान्त्रात्मा ह्रास्त्रात्मान्त्रात्मा व्याप्तात्मान्त्रात्मा व्याप्तात्मान्त्रात्मान्त्रात्मान्त्रात्मान्त्रात्मान्त्रात्मान्त्रात्मान्त्रात्मान्त्मान्त्रात्मान्त्रात्मान्त्रात्मान्त्रात्मान्त्रात्मान्त्रात्मान्त्मान्त्रात्मान्त्रात्मान्त्रात्मान्त्रात्मान्त्रात्मान्त्रात्मान्त्मान्त्रात्मान्त्मान्त्रात्मान्त्मान्त्रात्मान्त्मान्त्रात्मान्त्मान्त्रात्मान्त्रात्मान्त्रात्मान्त्रात्मान्त्रात्मान्त्रात्मान्त्रात्मान्त्रात्मान्त्रात्मान्त्रात्मान्त्रात्मान्त्रात्मान्त्रात्मान्त्रात्मान्त्रात्मान्त्रत्मान्त्रत्मान्त्यात्मान्त्यात्मान्यान्त्रत्मान्त्यात्मान्त्रत्मान्त्रत्मान्त्यात्मान्त्रत्मान्त्रत्

अपिर हे हिंद है यर्टशाया है देश यर्टे है कि सामा ये पर पर दशत्री विमानेता अर्देतमी अवस्य मीतमी अर्मे विमान है। इट मी जेमाराज्य । देव मिश्राश्री है जिन अर से के लेर । देव मिं क्षेत्र सिंके स्पर् । देवि मिंबद्धार सिंके द्यापार । बाउँ सास्त्रीय की र ल्येरे मेरेश ने प्रेटा देवश मेरे रे लिया ख्रेट हो हो हो ला मेरेश मा हिस्रायो दर्व सार्वे वट वसावर हिमा देमा वट साटा रे परेश पासे वर्गे बेर.हे। क्ट.श.म.ज.चरेटश.च। हु.स्स.मुच्.वट.वंश.हुट. इर्यन्द्रमीर्विम्। अर्थः सर्वयाया वेयायन्द्रशे। अः दुर्विमा सेर्याया भारक्ष्मा लट्टर्जुशहे भूजाड्डरशाची हु.भूजुटर्जुलाम्बेरीमभ तालूचाचा। चे.चाकेट.२स.रेस.जूचा.उड्डस.समा ह.स्स.इरमा चेला राजा रेनाशन्य मी निया राजिन देना। श्रीय माने रीमशन योगाजा नुमार्भित्रत्मातृमात्रेन्द्रमायार्थिमार्क्षम्। यतुत्राणीसायतेन्द्रवित्र केराही स्थि नाकेरीतश्राताल्यानात्त्रवाच्चराहेत्त्राचारा हे.वसकेर्याहेत्राक्षेत्रात्रह्मा रेविनासा वटानु विशेषात्रवा सार्दे वाडियान् व्याप्त स्टार्स स्थापिट वटायाति हरायन हिंगा निजनाशास्त्रस्थात्रस्य द्वा भराक्ष्यास्त्रस्थात्रे हिरादन हुन।।

म् अर्थः के तहमास हे तर्रः र क्या । क्षेत्र के मिन के स्था के स्था मिन के स्था के स्था मिन के स्था के

गेरुचार्चेर.ज.चट.चेरुची.चटेटश.च। ट्रे.बेरा.चे.शर.ज.चर.च.से.हे.हे। जे.शर. भटावेर.१.मेट.सूर.४३४.राजालुर.५.चट.माठुमानरेटश.त। चर्र.मीशाला इ.९। चुनान्त्रशः अस्याः अस्यत्याया देःदशः मेः सरः नीस यर्दरः गीः नूट.श.वंश.वंश.वं. वंटशाता स.चर्टेंट. ट्वा टे.सि.चट. टश.चशट.लुब.वंट.ट्रा द्वासास्त्रमीमायायायायायायायायायाया वर्त्माया वर्त्मीकाचेरवाया स.स्ट्रि.श.जूरा ट्रेंथर.म्.सर.मेश.इन्सा ट.झेट्र.रेवट.म्.मेयनबुर. ल्ये के देशा में में देशाये माया देशाये में माया में माया के माया ट.चर.चढ्रेची,त्रा.स.सैचरा.चरेरे.लुरे.डुरशा चरेरे.ग्रेश प्रांचर जना.ज. लट.ट.श्र.चे.च्रेरश । लट.मे.शर.मेशा ट.प्री.मेटार्जूचश्राद्रांत्राथ वृद्धा प्रमित्रियायायायायात्रीयाचेरहा देवहायाचर मीहा टामीट मिया झहा ग्रासर त्रित केरसा पर्रे ग्रीश हे ग्रीशर त्रुश्रे हिर्ट ह तमाल ह थे. इनार्डेर् रेपेर्व। दर्व विद्यासम्बद्धाः संस्थेर्व। हिर्ने विद्यास्य द्वारास्य राम् छ हिना हुना द के न प्याप्त माने में सर सिहेद। द हे न द नी मालूमा मानु प्रमुखा श्रीट लिया रे विर स्याय हु या सहर । यर् र लिया रे मीया सा डेंश्रायो। दाने न्द्रामी निष्टे मार्डे से प्रतामित में सर सिन केर सा म् अर म श्रीद है कूर हे सु कुश्च श्रीशत। हे वंशका दे नमें र रेश श्रीहेंदे. रे.च्रिया सिन्ययात्रास्रेर्याम्ये,दे.ग्रीस्यः मैकः स्। चर्रायस्यर्था कृर्यामान्त्रं यास्यस्य स्वास्य स्वास्य स्थाप्ता नुनाय स्वामी नुन्य सम्वामा त.श्रीट.चेचा.ट्रेज्याचे राजा ट्रेथ्यामे सर.मीश.चट्रेथ.चश्रम.हे। इचा.च. कर्मी मा सिट है नर्रि भी हैट मि नम्बा रे क्या नर्र की रे लाविन हेर लासी भू तुन्ना भी भारत्या भी मान्य स्था मान्य स्था मान्य स्था भी भारत्या भी मान्य स्था भी मान्य स्था मान्य स्

## ESAR'S VICTORY OVER THE GIANT OF THE NORTH.

ABSTRACT OF CONTENTS.

1.

After two or three years Kesar went to the cold valley to live there He had been there for one year only, when the queen in a hermitage. Ane blur dmanmo arrived there and told him not to sit in the hermitage any longer, but to go and fight the devil of the north. "This year," she said, "is a favourable year for Kesar, because Kesar's portion will be the element of water, and the devil's portion the element of fire; and water, will be able to quench the fire.1" After seven days, Ane blur dmanmo came again to the door of the hermitage, and advised Kesar to go soon. "If you do not go, you will not remain in possession of the high hills of gLing; if you go, with what success will you be able to subdue (press) the four continents with their eight corners!" Now Kesar arose, went to 'aBruguma and said: "Take the following articles out of the house, brush them three times, wash them three times in the depth of the sea, and bring an offering of sandalwood for each of them 2: The saddle; the crupper studded with corals; the halter studded with pearls; the stirrups of pure gold; the saddlecloth with a lotus-pattern; the cloth to cover the hind part of the horse, for which 180 (cows, rapees?) were paid; the bridle-bit of pure silver; the velvet cap; the silk suit; the red girdle-cloth; the beautiful shawl; the knife with a shell handle; the talisman shaped like kidneys; the sword 'stone-cutter'; the shield 'sky-coverer'; the steel tin derbox; the powder-bag of Russian leather; the rifle from Rong; the quiver of such weight that eighteen men have to carry in .- 'aBruguma Chard for eight days before she had carried excepthing out and when and finished, there was an earthquake,

I It is remark beable that according the Sheh-ve in (Mémoirs de la Société Finno-ougrienne, No. XV-2, p. 3.) A Comming comes to warn Kesar not to go; and that he goes in spite of her sings, trusting in the efficacy of his religious merits.

In Ladhakh, the wo od of pencil-cedar is often called sandal-wood.

Then 'aBruguma sings a song of sorrow, in which she mental the articles and creatures, who either themselves or the glory of will go to the north. She asks who will act the part of comforter those who have to stay behind.

List of the creatures and other articles who either themselves or whose glory will go.

- (1) ynam stod mthonpo, the high sky.
- (2) gangs stod mthonpo, the high glacier.
- (3) brag stod mthonpo, the high rock.
- (4) spang stod mthonpo, the high meadows.
- (5) mthsom stod mthonpo, the high lake.
- (6) thang stod mthonpo, the high plain.
- (7) lungpa chenmo, the great valley.
- (8) rtsva shing nags theal, the grass and forests.
- (9) rgyal lham Kesar, the godly King Kesar.
- (10) gling mkhar rtse dgu, the gLing castle with nine turrets.
- (11) rkyang rgod dbyerpa, the gennine wild kiang.
- (12) mizo pho rkang dkar, the white-footed male Dzo.
- (13) rgya bong kha dkar, the white-mouthed chief ass. (14) rtsidbu skye dmar, the red-necked he-goat.
- (15) pho lags mgo γser, the yellow-headed ram,
- (16) khyi pho yser ling, the yellow hound.
- (17) bila nag chung, the little black cat.

List of the creatures and other articles, who will wait on account of the other's departure.

- (1) nyi zla ynyis, sun and moon.
- (2) sengge yyu ralcan, the lioness with the turquoise mane.
- (3) skyin chen ba rgan, the big ibex, the old ox.
- (4) 'abrong chen khampa, the big brown wild yak.
- (5) nyamo yser mig, the female fish 'golden eye.' (6) shangku mjug rdum, the bushy-tailed wolf.
- (7) wamo 'ajolli, the vixen clever in hiding.
- (8) bya dang byin, fowls and little bir.
- (9) jojo 'aDruguma, lady 'aBrugu-
- (11) rgodma thealang, the my seveted mare.
- (12) mdzomo ruyon, the female Dwith croo ked horns.
- (13) bongmo khampa, the brown she-
- (14) rama dkarmo, the white she-goat

namo khampa, the brown ewe. chyimo ltom dkar, the bitch with a white belly. oimo khrasug, the many-coloured she-cat.1 aid in reply to 'aBruguma's song, that there would be little, comfort to the wailing animals. This is a list of them :prin togom zam zhig, a cloud of the size of a saddle-cloth. angs melong zam zhig, ice of the size of a mirror. pang togom zam zhig, a meadow of the size of a saddlerag parpur, some little rock.

hu mig kyal kyil, some wells here and there.

hangbu kyar kyir, a little plain. ungpa sna khung zam zhig, a valley of the size of nostrils. serma par pur, a few thorns.

dmar lam bstan thepong, Agu 'Redworm, way-leader

palle, Agu dPalle, the 'glorious one.' a kerze zam zhig, a little foal of the size of a lentil. phrug rama zam zhig, a Dzo-calf of the size of a goat. s bila zam zhig, a little donkey of the size of a cat. ha sngon, the blue-mouthed kid.

dromo, the lamb called 'heat.' (16) sung, the little particulonged dog.

(17) a parts: the first part comprises Nos. 1-8 of the her

9.17. The principle to an end, and and sheep. ate their meat and grease. The shep herds said, they had heard King Kesar would come soon to fight the devil; could be not give some news? He said that Kesar would certainly come soon, and d his real self to the captives from gLing. They were pleased their King and told him, that at present Bamzabumskyid was n the castle, and that the tigers and leopards, placed before the ving before the castle, Kesar askedi, "Who lives in this castle,

als refer to the ice of the north, which often shows the figures of all sinuls ?

'aBruguma cried, and Kesar told her that he would have to away for 108 years: his beard would grow, his hair would turn wi and his back would become crooked! Being admonished once more Ane bkur dmanmo, Kesar rode off towards the north and met again wi 'aBruguma, who had travelled by a different road! He allowed her go with him, on the condition that she should guess this riddle: Who watchbills are: the white hill, the red hill, the black hill, the gre bill, and the blue hill? 'aBruguma answered at once, that white hill was dBangpo rgyabzhin's; the red hill, Ama «Kyabs bdu the black hill, Klu rgyall Jogpo's, the green hill, rGyallham Kesar's; the blue hill, her own watchhill. Thus she was allowed to go w Kesar; but again Ane bkur dman rayalmo appeared to him ir a and ordered him to send a'Bruguma back; otherwise bo able to subdue the devil of the north. Therefore Kesar of a fish and swam to the middle of a lake, where t He then took the shape of a monk, ascended the tree at his face wrapped up. 'aBruguma, who could not i anywhere, decided to go back. She was taken home bkur dmanmo and a host of other goddesses.

Kesar came to a place where three vallegs me he had to go through tunnel. As he was afraid on a ritual drum and prayed to the 360 gods; the 360 we nine gods and water-spirits who were born together Aban and

ceived a bright light and came could carquoise of the december of the song is that all male creatures (winter is not a suitable time for breeding on the whole), and the creatures (winter is not a suitable time for breeding on the whole). this reason the female creatures will be wailing. In the Sheh-version the first part only of this song occurs. According to it the creatures complain, not because the places will lose their glory, but ( which is practically the same) because Kesar will leave the places. In the next fascicle it will be interesting to meet with a song, according to which, together with "Kyung rgod dbyerpa's return to gLing, the animal

It is not impossible that there existed answers only for the second part of the song (9-17) originally; 9-17 may have been quite a caparate song, and its life altogether wakes up again. principal idea may have been this: when the male animals leave the female ones, the latter have the comfort of new offspring in different stages of development. Later on, when the first part of the song was united with the second part, it, was considered necessary to invent little ones for the different places.

by an arrow's length touches neither earth nor sky?" 1 Then said that he was a wanderer who for nine months had not ved any food, and no new clothes for nine years. Bamzabumskyid him to come to the gate, where he would receive some flour. replied that he was afraid of the watchmen before the four gates hite (east), blue (south), black (west), and yellow (north) colour." azabumskyid said, she would speak to the watchmen, who were her other, uncle, father and son. However, when Kesar went near, the Ates were still locked up. He then sang a song saying, "If there is nything in the world which deserves to be called white, it is Bruguma's teeth and nails; and if there is anything which deserves o be called black, it is 'aBruguma's hair and eyebrows. Such a beautiful lady I left in order to make the acquaintance of lady Bamzabumskyid. I am King Kesar himself." When the Dzemo heard his, she was greatly pleased, opened the door, and both lived in the astle in happiness:

3.

After some time they heard a terrible noise, which was ever increasing. It was caused by the devil, who was approaching the castle. The Dzemo proposed to hide Kesar in a pit, but did not know how to dig it. Kesar produced ten hand hand have to the formed ten men out of them, and they all digged a deep hole in the formed ten men out of them, and they all digged a deep hole in the ground. When it was completed, Kesar descended into it and ground. When it was completed, Kesar descended into it and ground. Then a roof was built, and a pot placed on it, in which some food was cooked for the devil.

The devil arrived and smelt at once that a man had come. The Dzemo said that is the mag was impossible, and that he was smelling the corpses of 100 men and horses, which he was carrying on his shoulders. He wished to hear what the magic book would tell him, and ordered the Dzemo to bring it, not treading on it, carrying it in her right hand. She did exactly the opposite. Out of the book a voice was heard, saying that Kesar had arrived and was sitting in a pit with a roof of feathers, manure and earth above him, and a kettle

Solour is given nere; instead of the Sheh-version it is the Dsemo, who produces the workmen to be According to the Sheh-version it is the Dsemo, who produces the workmen to be a According to the Sheh-version it is the Dsemo, who produces the workmen to

25

I This description of the castle is probably borrowed from the description of the castle of sun, moon and stars (bys rigs). Compare fasc. No III.

<sup>2</sup> This system of colours was apparently suggested by that of the Lokapalas.

Compare Grünwedel, Mythologic des Buddhismus, S. 181. For the west, a wrong colour is given here; instead of 'black' there ought to be 'red.'

with boiling food on the top. The devil thought that all this not be possible, and threw the book into the fire. The Dzemo, feign to take it out again, pushed it in even further. Then the devil a whether he had better sleep lightly or soundly, and the Dz advised him to sleep fast, because he was in his own house. He w to sleep at once. When taking in the breath, all the stones and ear round about came flying into his nostrils; when blowing out his breathey were turned out again.

When the devil was fast asleep, Kesar left the pit. Seeing the devil he trembled from fear, but the Dzemo, to encourage him, rode about on the devil's body. Then Kesar, mounting rKyang rgod dbyerpa, rode about on him also, and the devil complained of the many lice, which were bothering him, as he believed. Now Kesar advanced to kill the devil with the poisoned knife. He pretended to be dBangpo rgyabzhin, mother sKyabs bdun and Wogpo.\textsuperscript{The devil did not mind them all, and awoke only when he was told that King Kesar has arrived to kill him. He implored Kesar to spare his life. "I shall be your servant and will give you my warm land wherein you may live in winter." Kesar felt inclined to spare his life, but was admonished to kill the devil by Ane bkur dmanmo. He was then killed with the poisoned knife, and cut into halves. The upper half was placed in an ordinary grave, the lower half in a Musulman grave.

Bamsabumskyid gave Kesar the food, and drink of forgetfulness, and both remained in the castle, playing at dice; Kesar's horse was treated badly, and had to do hard work. To Kesar and the Deemo a little girl was born. Kesar forgot the gLing land entirely.

According to the Sheh-version, Kesar pretend version to ral of the Agus.

2 According to the Sheh-version, the nine lives be not by il have to be killed

1.

प्रिंचित्रा 'adi ciggi lo, or dale, this year.

A HANN lo khams, the omens of a year.

of the devil Curulugu. In the original MS. khyaba is written, but explained to mean khyabpa.

बद्दा nangmo, next year.

নার্কন্য প্রত্বাদ্ধ in a hermitage.

975 | zneodas, = zhibeu, accurate, minutely.

5-1 ngari, = ngarangngi, my.

মামে বুদা sangs shug, offering of pencil-cedar, instead of sandal-wood.

स्मिन् mgo thur, halter, respectful term; the ordinary word for 'halter' is thur mgo.

5 1 to sgom, or togom, a felt which is placed between the wooden saddle and the back of the horse, a saddlecloth.

gral shurle, a cloth to cover a horse from the shoulders to

PANN | kha srabs, srab, bridle (head-harness) of a horse.

अमाअव। magmal, velvet; Urdu makhmal.

5天吸河 | dar yug, in Ladakh the name of a silk dress, worn for instance by the nyopa.

दार्जा। padka, red linen.

৭বৰ্বম। 'abandum, probably bandum; said to mean 'beautiful,

3'53 | tsadar, a shawl, worn over the shoulders when dancing.

yoba, handle [of a knife].

ম'বল। picag, knife.

קים | kagu, amulet; perhaps bkāgu, a 'little word.'

৭ট্রবা 'akhyedma, comprising.

हैं के। tishili, a good kind of steel.

তম্মা camág, fire-steel.

न्य मार | borgar, or bolgar, or bulhar, Russian leather.

মূব কা sman reas, = sman chas, powder-bag.

TEWA! rong yul, Upper Ladakh; the rifles of this district used to be famous.

ন্ত্ৰ বুঁহ | mthsom stod, = mthso stod, the high lake, the centre of the lake.

김국국 중마리 | wamo 'abyolli, the vixen who is clever in 'hiding'; 'abyolli is probably related to 'abyolla.

ब्रिश्चेश मुद्देश हाहर | ldem ldemayi ldem mkhar, seems to mean 'the shaky castle.' The stores of gLing are kept in it.

ই'মিন্মা pholags, a ram.

हेंद्राद्रग्द । ltom dkar, = ltoba dkarpo, white stomach, white belly.

5 নাম। togom, see to sgom.

ব্যুম্পূর্ব মা shugs nyidla, its very place, instead of.

5 ज्ना श्रेन। by a shog thog, birds 'with wings on the top'; name of all birds.

BET | the phong, = the pho, thumb.

而天道 | kerze, lentil.

A'55.7 | latirra, weasel, the same as sremo.

2

SICT | smang ra, = smang skra, Lexicon sma ra, beard.

[ khar khor, a little [beard].

श्राचित्र | thar ther, a little; in this connection: there will be a little white in my hair.

취직함기 sgara sgure, bent down by age.

skor, the cycle of the twelve years;  $dgu skor = 9 \times 12 = 108$  years.

108 years.

35555 | 'adontang, perhaps 'adon blang, meal.

551 budra, tree.

বুর্ত্তা 'athoncas, here in the sense of 'being ready'; when the food leaves the kettle, it is ready cooked.

ENTASTISM | rjes boadcas, search by looking after the tracks.

মৃত্যা mantal, = সম্ভন্ন circle of offerings.

ENGGAI rdzum 'aphrul, = rdzu 'aphrul, magical illusion.

됩니다 snangnga, = myangan (?); snangnga skyocas, be sad.

5.5 | dâru, a small drum, used for expelling demons.

মানুষা | sa snam, frontier.

JUNION | rgyangscas, to fill; probably a causative form of khyangcas, be full.

মুন্মেরতিই তথা srogla phangspa theoreas, be sorry for losing his own life.

ALT : 'akhurre, = 'akhurte, carrying.

य विनादा देना सिंह। bshigpa rig yong, come as a destroyer.

हैन हैन। chig chig, a little; (shaking a little).

মিন্সমা kha gyurcas, turn the mouth, i.e., return.

ই'ব্ micu, the bones of the hands, fingers, toes and feet.

মুন্মা। sna sogs, = sna thsogs, different.

일다'당시 | spubcas, causative of 'abubspa, put on a roof.

মানীর samoche, much earth; ludmo che, much dung, etc.

অন্ত্রিত্ত yog biangeas, put underneath.

ΣΥΠβς ΠΑΥΙ | srol γnyid khampa, healthy sleep in ordinary fashion. Instead of srol, the Sheh-version has sro; srol is probably the original form. Lad. Grammar, Laws of Sound, No. 4.

55 551 tam tum, a little [sleep]; Sheh-version has tum tum.

ইহাম। besla, = byesla, on the journey.

Ta | thoba, skirt [of a garment].

피어지 [ a coat ].

ইনিব্ৰা | pogcas, take off (a pot from the fire).

57551 rdugpacan, poisonous. That the word, dug, poison, presupposes a prefix in Lower Ladakh, is made probable not only by this form, but also by the other form tug; the change of the d to t presupposes the work of a prefix.

नियापेद। shiba yin, here in the sense of shicas yin, I am to die.

TENN! the theoms,=the theom, doubt.

্বনা'ডা। shageas, = bcageas, cut, break.

মেন্দ্ৰ | langgar, tomb (of Mohamedan Tibetans).

মন্দাত্তম। btugcas = bdugcas, see ante.

हैंनिकेंद्र। rdog chong, kick with the foot.

हार हुन। mul khrug, beat with the fist, box; the Sheb-version has mul thug.

दे. दश्च. हें. लीया जा हुं. रा. त्या हो मी जा जा प्राचे प

दवे स्थावेश दूर्श क्षेत्र व्या क्ष.चु.धूर्य, विवे.धूर्या चर्चा जानाशव जू । पर्-रेट लगादन्में के 'यम से दिन स रेगा सर्वेट से । पर्-रेट:अर्डन्ट्रन्चि:श्रु:पाश्चा हिंगाचारेना अर्घेट वि । म्रीट मीम्रीट केंद्र व छ छे व विमा सुमाय र ट अवेंट वि । क्षेत्रक्ष्यायाहाहाटा स्टानुर सरीमा अवेटाया। कृत्रे. व. नीयाता मीया झेरा मी सरा नहीं न या शहर में। म्रीटमी म्रीट केंद्र या से केंद्र विमाय पर पर सर्वेट ये। शुन्रे.शु.कै.जा.हु. हु.ट.४ट.पर्नेधाकाता.शहुट.जू। श्रेत से निष्यायात् यु न्यर यस न्यून सर्वेद सर्वेद साम रेना सर्वेद स्वा शुरु शुरीयाया ग्रीशर मिया ग्रामश्रीय पाश्रीट ग्रा म्रीट स्रोकर है देती नेपास जान ग्रीट वास्त्रीट जू। ह. ह.र.४८. चूर.मीश. छिर.य धूनी अधूर.जू । परी.रेशर.ताथ.यहेब.हुर.मुश.यशर.त.सम्हि.मू। ग्रीट मी. भारती होट होने सी शास मार्गेट जा। म्रीट मी सर श्रीट दट स केर मीश जाया सर्वेट से । ष्य मे के रदानीश के लिना देन वि । ष्य ने से वामन संस्था संभिगा देन से । गुन्देश्रेष्ट्रवाययम् उप्पटक्षेत्र्य।

द्वै : श्रॅं श्र्वे व्यं में ज्वे द्व स्थ्रमा व्यद्र स्थ्रे । गुत्र वै श्रॅं दे व्यं दे द्वार दे दे मा स्थ्रे दे श्रॅं दे व्यं हे व्यद्र स्थ्रे दे व्यं हे व्यद्र स्थ्ये व्यद्र स्थ्रे दे व्यं स्थ्रे व्यद्र स्थ्रे स्थ्ये स्थ्रे स्थ्ये स्थ्रे स्थ्रे स्थ्रे स्थ्रे स्थ्रे स्थ्रे स्थ्रे स्थ्ये स्थ्रे स्थ्ये स्थ्रे स्थ्ये स्थ्रे स्थ्रे स्थ्ये स्थ्रे स्थ्ये स्थ्ये स्थ्ये स्थ्ये स्ये स्थ्ये स्थ्य

देश्याक्षान्त्रभा कान्नाम् स्टामीमद्दाना स्टामी वित्रभावित्यम् । वद्दान्त्रभावत्रद्दाक्षान्त्रभा कान्न्यभाद्दाक्षा स्टामी स्वितः वद्दान्त्रभावत्रद्दाक्षान्त्रभा कान्न्यभाद्दाक्षा स्टामी स्वितः वद्दान्त्रभावत्रम् कान्न्यभावत् । स्टाम्प्रभावत् स्वाप्ति स्वितः स्वितः स्वितः स्वितः स्वितः स्वितः स्वितः स्व

## No. 2.

धी. खेता। यश्चेयः कु. लूर. क्या। दे. यश्चरत्यः सा. श्वरः सा. श्वर

> कृतिःसरामानुःस्पर्नायाः के विना होर हेन वि । श्री स्प्राप्त वि के सिराया के विना होर हेन वि । श्री स्प्राप्त वि के सिराया के विना होर हेन वि । श्री स्प्राप्त वि के सिराया के विना होर हेन वि । श्री स्प्राप्त वि के सिराया के विना होर हेन वि । हैन सम्प्राप्त के सिराया के विना होर हेन वि ।

मि. १९८५ देवे. श्रीट. त्य. १८ जि. जे. १९६५ व्या ।

ह. ह. शहर श्री प्राप्त त्य. श्री ट. त्य. १९६५ व्या ।

स्था क्षेत्र श्री ट. त्य. १९ जिना जे. १९६५ व्या ।

सथा क्षेत्र श्री ट. त्य. १९ जिना जे. १९६५ व्या ।

सथा क्षेत्र श्री ट. त्य. १९ जिना जे. १९६५ व्या ।

सथा क्षेत्र श्री ट. त्य. १९ जिना जे. १९६५ व्या ।

सथा क्षेत्र श्री ट. त्य. १९ जे. व्या ।

सथा क्षेत्र श्री ट. त्य. १९ जे. व्या ।

सथा क्षेत्र श्री ट. त्य. १९ जे. व्या ।

सथा क्षेत्र श्री ट. त्य. १९ जे. व्या ।

सथा क्षेत्र श्री ट. त्य. १९ जे. व्या ।

द्रास्ट्रास्ता साम् स्टार्स्यस्य स्टार्स्यस्य स्टार्स्य स्टार्य स्टार्य स्टार्स्य स्टार्स्य स्टार्य स्टार्य स्टार्य स्टार्स्य स्टार्स्य

म्रीट अधिर मी.क. प्रीयः अधः नाम १, ८८। स.क्ष्युः समयः अपू.कः प्रीयः समः १३५,८८। 변수한 제대자 대통하면 하는 대통하는 경이 변수한 기계 대통하는 기계 대통하는

दे ख्या क्षेत्र स्वाप्त स्वापत स्वाप्त स्वाप्त स्वाप्त स्वाप्त स्वापत स्वापत

रथानी देव में के देव हिंदा भारत है लिमा देवीं था। सर्वःसर्गुनासःसर्वः र्वाष्ट्रिरः व्यः के लिमा र्नोस । सर्द्रिस्स विदेशने हिराय है लिया निर्माश रे द्यसम्बिर्यान्यस्मितान्यस्यान्यन्तम् ह्र्य सामान्य पद्भव राष्ट्र श्रीट या ह्योट साम्य हे प्रा हेर रेवा रेचा शास्त्राचर चर्च चर्च से सिट या क्रिया क्रेस से से सामार हेर छेन। र्धेर स.स.र्नर त. त्र त. श्रीर मासु स.स्माणे सर हेर छेर। र्या.श्रु.श्र.रेतर.त्रु.श्रुट.ज.पय.रेथ.रेश्र.ज्या ह्र्यायात् अस्तिम् स्ति हित्या मुद्रा क्रिया हर स्त्री न्मासार सर्ग्रेमाश यदे सिटाय हैं रेना यें रेवे हेर हेन। र्ह्न स.मि. ११ ४ देतु : श्रीट जा मि. स्त्रामाश्चर : मीट जेर : १९४ । निमाश्ये मिक्षिक्षित्रे हो स्थानि र्श्वासाहि हिसहदश्यात् श्रीदायहि हित्तु मुासाडेर छन्। निमास्त्रे हें हे सहरशास्त्रे सिटायान्ययास्त्रे एए सूना हेर छन्। र्ह्नियायश्चाद्वितिया वालीर विराहित्वि छेन। र्या.शर्य.तरा.झेर्.श्राटमायरा.झे.रचझे.खे.छ्य। र्हेन्सस्य स्वीते सेटायानगुराद्यव मुकार्से लु छेन। न्नासदे समास्त्रे सेट य द्वा स्वास्त्र मुक्त से लुखे। र्श्वासन्यामी देव राष्ट्रिया है या हेर् या हेर छेव। न्नासर्भानी देव में वे केट भारीना से रे र्य मी बेर हेव।

रे बना बेर हे न हिं हो सामर प्यायेना के ऑटश। हेर नी निर्मा

ने वश ब्रीट मी न्याय में कट गाय में र मीश न्यमाय विंट हेश के र ने। चीचरा.चीचा.चर्ड्स.तरा | रेतंठ.च्..क्ट.शरा.ट.चीरा.झ.ट.सी.ही.हे.देवीरा. वर्ष्ट ब्रेजेन्छ। ८.२८.१८.म.ब्रेट्सी.रेशची.म.के.सूट माष्ट्रेश ८.२८.श्. निवा पर्वे से अट मियेवा शुमार्येव हे स्थावा पर्वे से अट स मे य.जिश्वालुब. डेर.हे। प्रिट. व्हट. श्राह्म. । डे.च्याप्रिट. हेर. मी. च्याप्रट. चट. के. भू. ज. पश्चीय के. पर्वेश ता। कुर मी. दे. प्राया मिलाय अधूट है। अप्यासूट. इ.मी.च.जा.सूट.ही हेर.बी.द.क्ट.स.मीस.ट्रेबिट्सा वरी.ट्रसर.जाराचहेर. स्मिल्रास्त्रे सेला न्यर में इंट्रस य सर्दे न। हेट व हेर मी स्टर्स इ.चश्चेच। इ.क्ट.श.चिंद्र.क्ट्र.केच्छेच। इ.इ.स्.च्चश्चिशाचाड्या ल्र-कृता विश्वसमा पर्-वित्विरः वा लंब-लिनापन्ना प्रमासिन बुनातरीनोश्या रे.क्नायानोवशायतश्यूता रे.वशाम्ब्रान्यानेटाबुना सम्रोतिम् वित्रम् वर्षाया नावस्य यास्य प्राप्त । वृद्र स्ट्राय प्रमु से प्राप्त । हे.जूट.शूट। टे.बेश.चूरा.चर्ड.कु.चर्चेबश.त। कूर.ज.चीर.चीर.चीज.तू.ज. शर्वेश्याचीर पर्वेचा के दुका पा ह्यू रूची पविद्या चुका चिक्राची है ? पश्चिय है। नुर-दग्र-मुं मुर-मुं अर्गे व देट हे मुं हैन वर्ट दें।।

ह्य रूपी.ट.बुट.ह्येचेश.झे.लेज.ज.चश्चेच.जू । क्षेत्र र्यट संस्थित हित्र भारत संस्था श्रीस पर्वे माण्या शुःभेरम्डिम् १५५५५८ विमायतुम् वे । युः संनिष्ठमा वै । १८ र र र तुमा स्री नुःसँमाउमानिमुन् उमायनुमार्थे। इत्यात्र नदी हु भर भे पत्ना थे। भ्राताज्ञसदे अस्यार भ्रात्नुनार्थे। त्रयात्र्रात्रुन्त्रम् स्तात्र्यात्रा च. मूर्याकी विश्वता मूर्य द्र्य द्रायाला मार्थेय । कर.पंरीरश.मी.सिर.श.स्. रूची.र.ज.लर.श.सूर.ज्र.। स्र्या-राज्यास्त्राक्षायाम्या मिनियार्ने मार्ग्य प्रस्ति स्थानियार रिवाल् । शुःस्मिरम्देग्दिम्द्रम्द्रम्द्रम्य युः संनिष्ठमा दे त्यमा ल रेमा वर्मा स्रा वुःस्निवन्त्रेन्त्र्रायः देवस्य विनायनुनाःस्। इत्यात्रवि इत्या से वर्गाये। श्रेत्राज्ञनदे अर्थाः श्रेत्रुन्ये । त्रमात्र्याः कृताशुक्षः स्त्रान्ये ने नित्ना नि.मुश्राग्री.देशता.मु. रूची.ट.पा.लट.अ.सूर। कर.पर्वेदश.ग्री.सेंद.भार्त्य रूचे.र.जालर.भार्वेच।

र्स. रूपो.ए. चर. च द्वे. लीज.ज. चर्रीच. शूट । ष्य.स.सैन.चर्रेश.स.स.चे.सू.चेश्वस.चस.परेचा.सू। युक्तम् जेना वे श्राम्प्रव विमायनुमार्थे। चु सॅ मार्डमार्च सु से र रेमा पर्माया मुक्तंमिक्नाक्तिक्टाक्टाक्त्रिम्ब यम्पर्या है नाशुम दे हिना ये लिना पर्ना में। इत्यः ज्ञानवि हायदा से वितृता वि श्चायत् अत्यारश्चित्त्वार्ये । च.च्रा.मी.वशत्त्र्त्त्त्त्त्त्त्त्त्तामात्त्रम् कर.पंरीरश.गी.सर.अ.स्. रूचार.जालर.अ.स्च। स्.र्च.ट.ब्रीट.श्रीयर.ब्रेट.ज.लट.चर्ड्येच.ज्रा इ. इ. परी मीश्र मिन्नीम परी मात्री मिना केर मार्थर या लिट सामाय किया पर्वा मि मिना क्षर माधाया बदसा सामर बिना पर्ना वि र्यः समारीर याच्ये समाय विमाय नुमाया केर जासहसायने हें हैं ने नर्माले। मुर-दगर-त्र-अहंश-यदे-सर्दर स्विमायर्मात्रा मीमासिसामी सर परिस्तिमामा हेर हे सा पश्चिमाले। त्र न्यर यस वहन दे सुना वा वर्गो रययाये केर यो क्या ने लिया पर्वा वि

र्तत् में क्राम्यार मी अर मदे क्रियार मार्थे। स्याय प्रेम्य क्रिया में क्रिया में क्रिया म्याये क्रिया में क्रिया में

रे.बिच.बुरसता परी.रेशर.पश.चर्नेश.प.श्रॅ.लूट.है। शूचा.हा बुनानन्दरम्म। स्रान्नानिक्राणास्त्रीमःसन्तिन्ते, वीस्ता नेत्रसःब्रेन्यः न्याकृ मित्रारा त्रास्त्रास्त्र हिना श्रार के बेरसा सिन्स श्राप्तर केंट्र या नेश हिन् रे.लूटश । इ. र्चा.चक्रिश.म.ज. १.सूचे.चर. रूचे.खुना। जुरे.टे.चर्डे.चर्ड. रूचे. न्यकेश.या.चु.हो.सुन्या इ.चश.सू. ह्या.चक्रिश.या.ल.श.खुना.चे.हो। हेरू. रेट.रे.च्याच.हे.रूश्रामट.हेचा.च.हु.हे.चूरशा वच.रेशर.लश.चहेर.चीश.रे. सर्वे सर्वे व सामा हिस्सर्वे सामा में स्थित सामा है रहा सा इ.मट.चाश्चराल.च्. हुना.ह्य.हु.पर्चा। इ.ट्रे.श्व.पर्चाश.ल्या ट.खर्च.ह्य. देनु सुरा सेना भ्राप्ता निर्मा हो मिला ही पहेंसा सामा । वर्षा निर्मा प्रमा पर्ने स यार्गु लूट है। ट.ज.लट शु.र्जुश डेर है। हे.हे.पसेट वरेटश तथा हे.यट मध्यादे त्या के केर मी द्यमा दवर या केर । दे दश केर मी दिवर के मर नश्चायालें रहे। हेर सी प्राप्ता श्वार हेर हैर है से सेर या जिंद्या हिंदा है हैरा

नवर-दे-ल्र्ट्स-म। म्रीट-मदे-द्वाद-व्य-पूर्व-ल्र्य-सा-क्ष्य-सा-क्ष्य-प्य-मु-

मुरःविद्याविनामवस्यः स्वाद्यः विद्याः विद्याः स्वाद्याः विनाद्यः स्वाद्यः स्वादः स्

वृद्दन्त्रीक्षान् विना विना विद्यान विना विद्यान विद्यान विना विना विना विद्यान विद्य

हुन्। द्वान्य स्त्रा स्त्र स्

मुरःश्रेटः विनामक्ष्यः सञ्चाद्यः विनाधिकः वि। देवे क्ष्यः स्वाक्षः स्वाक्

रे बिना बेरशाय। त्यारमर तमायक्षाय में विद्या से विद्या मा

मिन्द्रम् निर्णिशरद्दश्याकृत्रद्दा मिन्द्रम् निर्मानीक्षानिन्द्रश्याकृत्द्दा मिन्द्रम् निर्मानीक्षानिन्द्रश्याकृत्दा मिन्द्रम् निर्मानीक्षानिन्द्रश्याकृत्दा मिन्द्रम् निर्मानीक्षानिन्द्रश्याकृत्दा हिर्मिक्षित्वायत्र दश्चेम्य रेम्प्र्तृम्ये । दम्मेह्रसम्बद्धम्य रेम्प्र्तृम्ये । मानुरम्भिक्षायत्र स्थिम्य रेम्प्र्रृत्म्ये ।

र् अन्य निर्मा के स्थान के स्

ल्यान्त्रित्त्रान्त्र्यान्यत्त्रात्त्र्याः स्त्रान्त्रात्त्रात्त्र्याः स्त्रान्त्रात्त्र्याः स्त्रान्त्रयाः स्त्रयाः स्त्रान्त्रयाः स्त्रयाः स्त्रान्त्रयाः स्त्रयाः स्त्रयः स्त्रयः स्त्रयाः स्त्रयः स्त्रयः स्त्रयः स्

वितः इत्याद्याणे श्रीः सारशः द्रिशः भः कृतः दर्। वितः देतः चीः दशमादेशः यदमाभः माश्रदः भेराः वितः गुदः सद्दः द्वेशः भः दमाभः वः यद्देरः भेराः भेराः वितः गुदः सद्दः द्वेशः भः दमाभः वः यद्देरः भेराः भेराः सद्दः द्वेशः यद्दः वः दः दर्गाशः यद्दः भेराः भेराः भेराः सर्दः हेश मन्द्रः व द्वाद्याप्तरः व हो द्वाद्यापत्रः व हो द्वाद्यापत्यः व हो द्वाद्यापत्रः व हो द्वाद्यापत्यापत्यः व हा हो द्वाद्यापत्यः व हो द्वाद्यापत्यः व हो द्वाद्यापत्यः व हो द्व

मृत्यत्र । त्रेक्ट्रिट्ट्यर क्रेट्ट्र । ह्राह्य प्रत्यत्र प्रित्य । हेर्ट्य प्रत्यत् । हेर्ट्य प्रत्यत् । हेर्

No. 3.

रे.४श.इ.इ.ए<sup>से</sup>.मो.श.ल.क्रू.मो.श.१। भटें र.ट.रज.चू. १.४श.इ.इ.ए<sup>से</sup>.मो.घ.स्.स्.मो.मू.१। भटें र.ट.रज.चू.

> सॐसः सं क्षेत्रः सदे द्वार्यक्षितं वे । सक्षः स्व गोरः बेंद्रः क्षृत्रः सिक्षेत्रं सिक्षेत्रं वे । सक्षः स्व गोरः बेंद्रः क्षृत्रः सिक्षेत्रं सिक्षेत्रं वे । सक्षः स्व गोरः वेद्रः क्षृत्रः सिक्षेत्रं सिक्षेत्रं वे । सक्षः स्व गोरः वेद्रः क्षृत्रः सिक्षेत्रं सिक्षेत्रं वे ।

 श्रीट अक्षर देश्वे वेश श्री के अंतर हे स्था भार श्रीट अप के स्था निक्ष स्था

द्रेन्यस्य। जूर्नेस्र्य। ट्रेन्चस्येष्टस्य। ग्रेस्र-सन्धेपःस्य। द्रेन्यस्य व्यक्तस्य। द्रेन्चीर्यम्यस्य स्यस्य स्यस्य स्यस्य स्थितः ह्रेस। वर्षस्य स्याप्त स्रिन्य स्थित् स्यस्य स्थित् स्यस्य स्थित् स्यस्य स्थितः स्थितः स्थितः स्थितः स्थितः स्थितः स्य

 लानी सिन् श्रीर मीश्राच के के लूट श्रीया। हा ह्या मिथ्या प्राची महिन्या स्थान स्थान

म्याः स्त्रं स्त्

दे. ह्र श.रे. डिना डेर श.स । असी सित्र सी सम्मित्स स्थान स्

प्रदेशकाष्ट्रिया। प्राचित्रवित्रवा। प्राचित्रवित्रवा। प्राचित्रवित्रवा। प्राचित्रवायः वित्रवायः वित्रवा। प्राचित्रवायः वित्रवायः वित्रवयः वित्रवयः वित्रवयः वित्रवयः वित्रवयः वित्रवयः वित्रवयः वित्रवयः वित्रवयः वित्

No. 4.

म्बर्भः अः ब्रह्मः माठ्याः व्याप्तः स्वाप्तः स्वापतः स

त्रिन्गुक्षामानुमार्थन्यद्देश्यः । ज्यमुक्षायद्दुम्भुन्ना।
ज्यमुद्देश्यः द्देश्यः द्वायः अनुक्षायद्द्वः स्वायः विद्यः विद्यायः विद्यः द्वायः विद्यः विद्यायः व

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छित् ग्रीशः सत्तान् स्वरः साहितः सत्तः न्वरः त्वाहितः वर्षः ।
छितः ग्रीशः सत्तः नाश्वरः साहितः सत्तः नाश्वरः वर्षः ।
छितः ग्रीशः म्वरः नाश्वरः साहितः स्वरः नाश्वरः वर्षः ।
छितः ग्रीशः म्वरः नाश्वरः साहितः म्वरः नाष्टितः वर्षः ।
छितः ग्रीशः म्वरः नाश्वरः साहितः म्वरः नाष्टितः वर्षः ।
छितः ग्रीशः म्वरः नाश्वरः साहितः म्वरः स्वरः ।
छितः ग्रीशः म्वरः नाश्वरः साहितः भ्रेनाः स्वरः नाष्टितः वर्षः ।
छतः ग्रीशः स्वरः नाश्वरः साहितः भ्रेनाः स्वरः साहितः वर्षः ।
छतः ग्रीशः स्वरः नाश्वरः साहितः भ्रेनाः स्वरः साहितः वर्षः ।
छतः ग्रीशः स्वरः नाश्वरः नाश्वरः स्वरः साहितः साहित

स्ट्रिस्तिम्बर्स्स्य विद्यान्त्रस्य विद्यान्त्रस्य स्ट्रिस्ति स्ट

के विद्यान। परी देशर त्यान प्रकेश दता है। देश मार्थेर लूट मीय किमा लूटश्रता बूर्जी.चेर.ये शु. २.हेट. रट.वेश.लूट.हे। पेव.रेशर.प्रश्न. वर्षेयात पूर सावश्चितात है. है. माजेरशा है. है. माजेर सीर स्पार सीया त्या इन्सान। ह. ह्या-र-वर्ष्ट्रवेचरा.मु.जूट.लुब। विवेच्यर.जस.चर्डेच.मु. चित्रमाश्रास्त्र केट. स.स्त्रायन् त्यार्थन्। कट. मोर्थमा मी वट. स.प. व. स.स्ट. वस विनासक्षर्भरोत्। उटायर्डे से ११४ जेर जेरसाय। यक्षणासंदर्भ। हे हे रहार मीश.कुर्यपश.पकु.थरंट.कुरा.चुरश.ता हे.वश.हु. हुश.पंत्र.मी.श.वे.ता.सीय. कुं चेरथा ब्रि.रट.क्रिय.ज.शूट.के। व्य.२.रच.तरामा.क्रमा.लूरे.। रे.रच. वर्षमामी मार्भमामट वट रे शूट है वर्मा टश वर्ष रे प्रमान सम्मानह रहे ने मार बैर्न्स्माशासुर्वेत्राचे रदावश्मामी साम्मानि कालेमावसुर यहमाधित। मि रत्मीस सिर्व वर वसास्त्र दे कर मार्लमा या वर्षे है हुर । देवश मि व लय. बुरशाय। वयामाश्चर हुँच तार्शाट हुँग द्वादशमानी वट र् विमार्थे पर्वारा रे.वसह.ह.रट.परी.रथर.तथ.चर्चेच वाकेश.वा.रच.पर्वा.ची. शर्वे तार्वध्रेत श्रूट। हू. हुश इरशत। बू. पंचि रेशर तश्र पर्वे ता वू.रट. वार्याश्चाकेरास्ट्रातर्या वर्रात्रः वेनावर्यास्त्रा नार्वे र्यास विम्या ररात्रमाना सम्मूर छ वेनारवेता दूर की मिसीर र प्रिंट रे.मिट्यातायाता यटात्राययर परिया हरयाता परी र्यारायया पर्वे र श्रीया मीताहर हाजा जेराहे। देवी मानुसानवा के नावा वे रेना सामा पार में वि

रे.स्थ.रे.२.रतम.ज.मूर.त्.पश्चितत्ता ४व.रथर.लथ.पहेर. जारार्व स्वा के लूर हमामहूट की लमा क्षे शूट के बरमा कूर जारम म्रान्तिम् महिम् महिन् स्ट्रिन् ब्रेस्थ। दःविश्वेद्वयम्ब्रिद्ध्येद्ध्यानुःये। द्ययायेशःब्रेस्थ। यदःदःयदः क्षत्रच। ह्रींदर्भार क्रेर भाषा वर्षा हे छेव। प्रच त्यार मीक्षा डेरका द्यार ट.तथ.चक्रमात्म.मी.जा हेट.य.ट.शूट.हो.हेर.मी.हमाश्राश्चाम.चक्रमा हे.डिमा इस्किटा क्षानी राजा राजा राजा स्थान स्थान स्थान स्थान स्थान स्थान श्र.२.५.५८.५लूर.क्षा क्ष्र.सर.प्रत.क.दुश.शहर.के. इरशा संसूर.रे ब्रि.स्ट.मेश.ट.धर्य.सॅ.मी.धुमा.रट.सीर.पर्येथ.चरेटश.शुमी.स । रेचाश.ट.रट. चीर दुवा श्राप्त में बर अंदरा विष्यों भ्राप्त भी में विष्य अर्थ. देनिट राज्य क्रिया मन्द्र भी क्ष्या मन्द्र मा क्ष्या मन्द्र मा देश्यान्ययायेशक्राक्रायाद्वीष्ट्री मिन्द्रमास्यायाया डेरकारा देर मुकार्या हुरका त्रे अरेट रे. शुनाय में यादा ही त्रा र्यम् उसप्पद् बेरस्य । द्याय येस ।

स्मरः सर्वेद्रसः वर्षेरः सर्वेद्रसः सः नत्रः नित्रः हो देन्। इरः कर् दुरः कर् सः नत्रः नित्रः हो हो दे हो देना नी हो वर्षे हो से स्वर्णे । रुषः मुन्दरः हो सः स्वर्णा संस्थानितः हो हो हो हो हो से स्वर्णे ।

स्ट्राणीयात्राश्यः।।

स्ट्राणीयात्राश्यः।।

स्ट्राणीयात्राश्यः।।

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स्ट्राणीयात्राण्यात्राणीयात्राण्यात्राणीयात्राण्यात्राणीयात्राणीयात्राणीयात्राण्यात्राणीयात्राणीयात्राणीयात्राण्यात

राम् भूतः के मिट्ट के निट्ट के निराम सम्बर्धन अता निर्देशन सम्बर्ध स्था स्थान के स्थान सम्बर्ध स्थान स्थान

वैना-त्र्या। क्रे-प्रिक्श-जामिन्देगा-सूट-क्रे। ४-वि-२सर-मीश-क्र-मी-दिनजा-सू-जाम-क्रमस

> द्वे अ मुक्र द्र द्राय हेर्ने ये। रत्तात्ते.मूर्त्यात्र न्त्रात्तानाश्वरत्ते। देश्यानुक्षाः विदेशार्ममारमार्थे। परी.रेशर.जभारकेथ.चे.कुश.ज.वेबी.जू । 'चेर.ज.चर्डेश.तपु.जिट.तपु.चेट.चे । इःसरः वे विष्कुः विमानदः स्पेन् वि । रे.ल.चिना.स्.चिश्वस.चस.द्रुश.स्.। मिना निवन में मिन स्थान स्थान स्थान स्थान प्रमानिक्ना सुर्क राज्यानी देव विना देश। प्रिया मार्थिया मीट हो र जो अर प्राप्ते र झु. २. चर्नेश. तर्ने. जिर. तर्ने. वर. वे। र समार में वे मु लेना भेंद लें। रे.ज्यांचर्या.चारीय.चर.कुरा.जू । प्रमानिक्ता मिर अपर अ विचा श्रूच हुश । प्रमान्त्रिया सुरक्ष प्र प्र प्र प्र मी देव विमा द्रशा यमानिक्नान्त्रीय हैन ने सर याचेर वे वैयामायकेशायत् अटायत् वटाव्। अनावर्षे अटसे वे मु विना स्रेन से ।

रे.ज.चन.त्.नशिषः चथः दुशः ज्रा पिना नाडुना मिट शिवर त हिना सूच दूस। मिना निर्देश सु क्ष दः रद्द मी देव रहेश से । प्रमानाड्याचीर हेर् गो सर य सूर् विट.र्ने.चक्रंश.तम्.लिट.तम्.वट.व। लनान्द्रलमानुदैः हुः लेना व्यदः व्या रे.ज.चर्चा र्.चाश्चर अस.क्रा.ज्रा प्रिया मिर्द्या मिट स्थायर स्था होना हाय हुई। मिमामिकेमासुर्छ दः रदः मीर्देव रहेशाये। |स्माम्बर्भाःब्रीदःहेर्गाःबरःवःवर्र। चरायानीचेनासायते रचासवास् वे वटाव। मार्थर मी र व प्रमा र द प्राप्त र र र ह्ये.ज.मोज्जमाश.सर्व.रच.शजासर्व.वट.वे। श्रुनिमीगु-मुर्थेर वि। वैयातामाञ्चनाशासदी रयाशास दी वराव। ≡रश्र गुै. हि. चु श्वना नेश लूरे जू । विट.ज.मोज्ञमाश्चरतु.रच.शज.स् वु.वट.व। र्ट.म्.अनामी प्यंचा कुशक्ट लूरे जू। रेक्ट्रस्यायामनाम्बिश्वसःद्वरात्रा रिया नाड्या मिट श्रीयर में लिया ख्रेंच छूरा।

प्रमाशिभात्राचारान्त्री, भ्रास्त्राच्याः सुरा ।

प्रामाशिभात्राचारान्त्री, भ्रास्त्राच्याः सुरा ।

प्रामाशिभात्राचारान्त्री, मित्राच्याः सुरा हुरा ।

प्रामाशिभात्राचारान्त्री, मित्राच्याः सुरा हुरा ।

प्रामाशिभात्राचारान्त्री, मित्राच्याः हुरा हुरा ।

प्रामाशिभात्राचारान्त्री, मित्राच्याः हुरा हुरा ।

प्रामाशिभात्राचारान्त्री, भर्त्राच्याः हुरा ।

प्रामाशिभात्राचारान्त्री, भर्त्राच्याः हुरा ।

प्रामाशिभात्राचारान्त्री, भर्त्राच्याः हुरा ।

प्रामाशिभात्राचारान्त्री, भर्त्राच्याः हुरा ।

प्रामाशिभात्राचारान्त्री, भर्त्राच्याच्याः हुरा ।

प्रामाशिभात्राचारान्त्री, भर्त्राचारान्त्री, हुरा ।

प्रामाशिभात्री, स्रामाशिभाव्याचारान्त्री, स्राचारान्त्री, हुरा ।

प्रामाशिभाव्याचारान्त्री, स्राचारान्त्री, हुरा ।

प्रामाशिभाव्याचारान्त्री, स्राचारान्त्री, हुरा ।

प्रामाशिभाव्याचारान्त्री, स्राचारान्त्री, हुरा ।

प्रामाशिभाव्याचारान्त्री, स्राचारान्त्री, स्राचारान्त्री, स्राचारान्त्री, हुरा ।

प्रामाशिभाव्याचारान्त्री, स्राचारान्त्री, स्राचारान्त्र

र् त्यात्रस्य त्यात्रस्य विष्य स्थात्र त्यात्र त्यात्र त्यात्र स्थात्र स्थात्य स्थात्र स्थात्र स्थात्र स्थात्र स्थात्र स्थात्र स्थात्र स्थात्

त्रश्चरः भूषा पडें के त्रीयशा। श्चीरः श्वापः हे रिगी त्राप्त श्वीरः । प्रीयः श्वापः हे रिगी त्राप्त श्वीरः ।

रे.वश्रावना.कृतातातीयासहना.ची.व्याच्यात्राच्ये सर्वेशताल्या है. इरका सर्यायाम् म्रिर्यानिर्हेशमायह्रकेश्वर्यनी ग्रेशराचित्रस्टर र्बेर.क्याम्न.लूट। विविधित्येतर.मूर्जीय.के.ज.चरेट.य.ब्रुच.लुव.बुर्याता र्याभार्थ्या वर्षे के उद्या के स्था दे व्यालमा देना भारता वे प्याट प्रेट के इरसय। रयमाम्प्रेर हेसारे तात्रात्राया तात्रावामा इत्रायन्य शमित्रः सेन्यः सामा वित्रः सेन्यः स्थानित् स्थानित स्थानित् स्थानि विमान्द्रतिष्ठेव विमा इन्द्रशक्तियाय यहत देव विमान्द्रशा हे वशावमा कुचा.कूरे.चर्नेश.रा। म्रीट.शियर.ज.जर.कुचा.वीट.राध्नर.श.रीच.शूर। लट. खनानर्त्रेत्रेन्द्रः दे.चर्डशाच। श्रीटः श्रीमरामान्यत् द्वेनाम्प्रा लटः लना नर्नेत शूट के जब चोशिया कूर । डे.डिचा ची जब रे ची त्रिक्ट त्रीकूर विव्य मारा ची शूश. यर्टामीन्विमार्चेरस्य। वमारुमायन्त्रमार्मरःस्ट। देवसन्ययायेसः म् अर प्राप्त में विना नेश सि नशस सुर में शर । स मिट हरे में शर नर ल्री पर्रम्बीटलायायार्न्स्मीर्यमाल्राम्बेरवर्ष्यवसायर्थाता भिक्षेट्रज्ञ भार्य नेगुप्तु । सरक्षेट्रज्ञ भार्य नेगुप्तु नेगुप्तु । अरक्षेट्रज्ञ भार्ये ल्र्नितियेरी इज्यास्त्रीं भीषर वहैनाराज्य रेगीतियेरी हे क्याराजी शर नश्चित्रानश्चित्। मिटायोकराक्षेत्रचीतियात्रामानीर । हाहारचीतीयानुरा मुकातिहरू। विर्थरात्रायकेव कुर मुकायक्षरका मिट मीमर मुन्दर युक्तसार्च्याचीशावित्रमा । स्त्रात्माराजेत्सातार्च्याचीशावर्द्धातायहरायः . अष्टिरका रेट.मु.श्चर.व.रट.माश्चर.३। रेट.३। क्र.जर.मीवी संस्थान

याः अः द्वाराः अंदाराः विद्याः । विद्याः अद्याः अद्याः याः अद्याः विद्याः अद्याः विद्याः अद्याः विद्याः अद्याः विद्याः विद्याः अद्याः विद्याः विद्याः

चिन्निक्राम्याक्राम्यान्ते ने निक्राम्या शूट यश। पूर्य पूर मुक्त हिना नी मिर नेपूर शक्य अस विद मुक्त ने दे ने मुक्त न तारीय सामाना महिना सारा प्रदेश सामाने राज्या है। ये नामाने राज्या है। ये नामाना मा मर्थियायात्राचार्याता ह्रिक्सू द्रीसुंशाखायाता हर्या साखाया ध्रीट.मी.शर.मील.दा.रेमी.श.मोर.लूरे.क्यी.बुरश.दा। स्थ.शश.बुरश। सि.वे.श्र । श्रीट.प्रे.श्रर.श्रेरे.ता ट.वेट.ज.ब.कुश्र.ज.वे.ट्र. ब.वेवटा श्रु.इ.ब. हीट.सर्व. भ्र.७४.५ ल्याट.क्षेत.क्ष्य.क्ष्य.दे.स.च. इ.४४.स.म. इ.४४.स.म. र्व. २. यर्जेश. ता शि. लट. सुरे. थ्यो। ये. सूरा इरका भू. शे. लट. सुरे परेची। इर.४८.२.१.१.इरश.च। त्य.स्था ग्र.४४.चर्टेर.तीम.ज.शूट.है। ह.सू. नम अ अ शुरु र दर मारेश गाश के वि यह मीर लेगा वि मार मार र दर अर बुर्- १.ळ्ट-भ्रात्य-१८-भ्र. भ्र. म्.ज्.प.प. पर्वचा है. प्रभः च.चेशः हुँदे-पा. हुन्- १ नमासामिदः नदः मार्डेशामाने हैं ने नेदाना व्यवना हे के ले हे न नेदिर लट.चरा अ.वी.स.वी.ट.च.च्या अर.लट.च्यालेब ट.च्या अरशा व.चारेश. गायाने हिमार्के रहे। गुरागुराहेर है। वसुर हे सेरा देवसा सामा र्श्वेर्षर्ष्ट्रेतुः स्थार्ट्य केष्ट्रेर्य हिमानुष्य है। तुः स्ट्रिय महिमाय विस्ता इ. प. ट्रे. तर स्वा. प. लूट. है। ला माम् र ट. प. स्वा. है. ट्रेट. व. ला मालट ही सूटा।

दे.बना.चेशहो गो.श्वर.श्वरहे.श.त्य.व.चीय.श्रूट.व। च.मीय.चीश्रम्थ.श्वरहे.

म्रोश्चर-मुश्चलर-भित्र-दि-क्रिया। मुश्चर-मुग्न-प्राप्त-प्रम्प्त-प्रम्पः म्रोश-प्रम्पः स्त्र-प्रम्पः स्त्र-प्रम्यः स्त्र-प्रम्पः स्त्र-प्रम्यः स्त्र-प्रम्पः स्त्र-प्रम्यः स्त्र-प्रम्यः स्त्र-प्रम्यः स्त्र-प्रम्यः स्त्र-प्रम्यः स्त्र-प्रम्य

श्रुट । देश्यः लटा में श्रूर मी श्रुव्या मार्थ्य हुना श्रुव्या स्वयः हुन्य स्वयः स्

द्धुः हे त्युं नु का यदे के व्याप्त के के दि । इ हिंद है त्युं नु का यदे के व्याप्त के विकास के विता के विकास सिट द्वाय से खें मार्से द व दे जें। सेट दिन दे से ता से द जे र द व व सेट दवा कर से से से द जे र द व

हिनान्तरस्य।। प्राप्ताः नार्यर्त्नोस्त्रः अस्ति। स्तिन्तर्भास्यः विनान्तरस्यः स्तिन्तरः मुस्ति। से.सरः लाटः सेर्यः स्टान्य। स्तिन्त्रेशः नार्यः स्तिन्यः विनान्तरसः मास्यः लाटः सेर्यः स्टान्य। स्तिन्त्रेशः नार्यः स्तिन्यः विनान्तरसः से.सरः लाटः सेर्यः स्टान्यः। स्तिन्यः स्तिन्

> द्वः नुःमार्कृशःगाः दृद्धः त्यः कुरुः त्वः । ततः द्वः द्वाः द्वाः द्वाः द्वाः त्वः द्वः त्वः द्वाः । वतः द्वाः द्वाः द्वाः द्वाः त्वः द्वः त्वः द्वः त्वः । वतः द्वाः द्वाः त्वः द्वः व्यतः त्वः द्वः त्वः व्याः । वतः द्वाः द्वाः त्वः द्वः व्यतः त्वः व्याः व्याः । वतः द्वाः त्वाः द्वाः त्वः द्वः व्यतः व्याः व्याः । वतः द्वाः त्वाः द्वाः त्वः द्वः व्याः व्याः । वतः द्वाः त्वाः त्वः द्वः वतः व्याः व्याः । वतः द्वाः त्वाः त्वः द्वः वतः व्याः व्याः । वतः द्वाः त्वाः त्वः वतः व्याः व्याः ।

त्रणुक्तीक्षर्भानीदेविद्दं के लोक्षर्भान्य विद्यानीक्षर की का नी देश की का नी देश की का नी देश की का नी देश की का नी का

माशियाते। इटाआन् में हो हो आया बेरआया। हो झे दिने हो मारा प्यान करा । हो स्थान के ले। हि रूटा टे हे हो मार्थे पतुमा टायाझ महिट्या। से पहिन्या। हे देश रे या कुराया नहास में दे बेरआ।

No. 6.

प्रध-दे-मिं, कुच-तर्दश्या।

प्राच-द्रम्भि, कुच-तर्दश्या।

प्राच-द्रम्भि, कुच-तर्दश्या।

प्राच-द्रम्भि, कुच-तर्दश्याः स्ट-निक्षि, स्ट-द्रम्भि, स्ट-स्वा।

प्राच-द्रम्भि, स्ट-स्वाः स्वाः स्ट-स्वाः स्ट-स्वाः स्ट-स्वाः स्ट-स्वाः स्ट-स्वाः स्वाः स्ट-स्वाः स्वाः स्ट-स्वाः स्वाः स्वः स्वाः स्वः स्वाः स्वः स्वः स्वः स्वः स्वाः स्वः स्वः स्वः स्वः स्वः स्वः स्व

द्वि.शु-इक्षद्वि.द्देशयःॐदःदः। कृटःकृटःदेवेदःयशःयद्वायःग्वतः। स्वैटःकृटःयशःयद्वायःग्वतः स्वैटःकृटःयशःयद्वायःग्वरः स्वैटःकृटःयशःवद्वायःग्वरः स्वैटःकृटःयशःवद्वायः स्वैटःकृटःयशःवद्वायः स्वैटःकृटःयः स्वैटःकृटः स्वैटःकृटः स्वैटःकृटः स्वैटःकृटः स्वैटःकृटः स्वैटःकृटः स्वैटःकृटः स्वैटःकृटः स्वैटःकृटः स्विटःकृटः स्विटःकृटः स्विटःकृटः स्विटःकृटः स्विटःकृटः स्विटःकृटः स्विटःकृटः स्विटःकृटः स्विटःकृटः स्विटः  इ.इ.पर्चे.चे.सर्ट्र.चेशतिर.च.छ्रेर.ज.र.जुशतर्चे.चा र्शित्याने त्वर विराव र विराय विराय त्वामा परी.रंगर.तम्म.यहेव.यशर.दुश.र.पुश.परीया.चा लाट.चीर.जेंटश.रा.चड्च.जायिहर.कुश.र.जेश.परीचा.चा। शुक्त प्रदेश प्रदेश प्रदेश प्रदेश मा। मिट मेर दर्गम वर र मिर्ग या लिट वर्गामा हिरे. गुरू अंशार वरामा कर्ति स्वित स्वित स्वापना ट.जु.के.ज.जुट.व.र्यज्ञाचिर.चर्ची.चयोजश । ट.बेट.टे.क.ब.शका.चिना वर्चे.डम.चटेटशा ट.इ.के.ज.लूट.अ.ब.ड्ट.कुट.चम्.अथ.चटरश क्रिनाश्चनारे यास्त्रयाश्चनारे यतुन् श्रॉट। रदःश्र्मायम्परःहेदःवहरःविरःहेळ्दशःवैव। ट्यीटलिय यत्रें यदे अन्देश सेर् से। त्त्रीमहित्रदालित्यः ११ विकासित्या हिर्मिट लियायाक वेरट श्रूट में हिन दूर सामाया क वन द र श्रीट से ।

त्रहस्रात्राम् ने स्ट्राच्या चे स्थराम् स्थरा

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इरक्ष | मीजाताजा | टान्टाह्राश्चर्य, क्षेत्रश्चेत्रात्ताता | ह्राश्चराट्य, द्वात्तात्ता | स्वात्तात्ता | स्वात्तात्ता | स्वात्तात्ता | स्वात्तात्ता | स्वात्तात्ता | स्वात्ता स्वात्ता | स्वात्ता स्वात्ता । स्वात्ता स्वात्ता । स्वात्ता स्वात्ता । स्वात्ता स्वात्ता स्वात्ता । स्वात्ता स्वात्ता स्वात्ता स्वात्ता । स्वात्ता स्

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## No. 7.

में सर-मुक्त मुद्द अस्ति विना नर्द्र ।।

मन्द्रम् भूद्रभावद्गायस्य ज्ञान्त्रम् । मुद्रम् भूद्रभावद्गायस्य म्यान्य म्याय म्यान्य म्यान्य म्यान्य म्यान्य म्यान्य म्यान्य म्यान्य म्यान्य म्याय्य म्याय

> मुद्दस्ति द्वाराये स्ट्रिंश या कृत्ये । द्वाराये से द्वाराये स्ट्रिंश या कृत्ये । स्ट्रिंट मी द्वाराये स्ट्रिंश या कृत्ये । साम्राह्म द्वाराये स्ट्रिंश या कृत्ये ।

श्र-दे-श्र-वश्चेत-इ-दे-वश्चेत-श्र्ट। ग्रेश्चरस्य पश्चितः शुरुष्टितः स्ट्रियः स्ट्रा नर्-रेटके सःह्युन नर्वा भराधेव। निटशः हुँ रे अर्वेषे द्वार्थ शटा मे प्रमुक्ष प्र चना.हुर्.व.हीव.कुव.पनीजन्त्रव.जू। शरकेर्निक्षितित्यात्रक्राम् । लिट.चर्च.अर्.च.स.स्.ट.च.ज.क्रूर.ज् मक्रमार्चेर विश्व मान्य विमानविष्य मान्य अटस्य व.क.स्य प्रचीतातः ध्वासब्दः ज्रा ग्रस्त्रग्रीः भूतः ग्रेन लिमा र्क्रनः स्रा रे दु बोद् भ दु बिना क्षेत्र भ सर्वेद में । कृट कुंचा संभारा जापूजा मुँ या हुवा सर्वेट जू। मुभा स्माने सर मी समा देश नहीं न मा सर्हे । र्ययायोके रद्धियायायाय र्या देवा विद्धे प्रिट हैं।

रे.बेमाचेरश्रम। रियमाग्रेनियं मुन्नियं मिलिनो मिल्यं मिलिनो मिलि

मुश्चरानुशासुग्यायार्थेट स्ट्रेग्नुशायश्चर । ज्यानु द्वायायाया स्त्राम् । व्यानु द्वायाया स्त्राम् ।

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रे.डम.ड्रम्सा युक्तायभ्यः स्टेश्यः । क्रीयहे.हे.सन्.री.

म्यान्त्रित्तः व्यक्षात् द्रात्त्रः त्रात्त्रः त्रात्तः त्रत्तः त्रात्तः त्रत्तः त्रात्तः त्रत्यः त्रत्तः त्रात्तः त्रत्तः त्रत्तः त्रत्तः त्रत्तः त्रत्तः त्रत्तः त

हिंद्र-मार्ट्र-सार्थेन्स्याये सूचाये सेदाव। हिंद्र-कटासायबुद्धाः यदे राज्यासी सेवासी

रे.चन्नेच्रश्रस्य प्राप्तः विमानिक्षः विमानिक्यः विमानिक्षः विमानिक्षः विमानिक्षः विमानिक्षः विमानिक्षः विमानिक्षः विमानिक्षः विमानिक्षः विमानिक्यः विमानिक्यः विमानिक्यः विमान

धुर् झ्राधुत्रानी दशना सम्बोत्या सुनुत्र स्थित स्थित स्था । स्रात्मानी दशना सम्बोत्या द्रमा दे दशना या सुन्ते स्थित स्था । यद द दशना नी दशना सम्बोत्या स्था सा सुन्ते समा या सुन्ते स्था । यद दश्य समा नी दशना सम्बोत्या स्था सा सुन्ते समा या सुन्ते स्था । स्था सुन्ते सुनु दशना दे दशना या सुन्ते स्था । सुनु समा नी दशना सम्बोत्या सुनु समा या सुन्ते स्था ।

म्बीट-र्वत के दे निमना सन्। या निवान में निक्त में में म्रीट मी.यु से दे रसमा सम्रोत्य द्राया सदे ।स्य स्वा सुद स्वा ब्रीर मी ब्रास्त्री दसमा समी या क्षेत्र द्वार हे दमा क्षेत्र व्या म्रीट.मी.मूर्य-रिश्मा.मी.रिश्मयी.शर्मी.ल.तु.थमा.मूर्ट.जू । म्रीट मी समार नदी दिसमा सम् ता मार्ने मालट दिहें सुँद से । म्रीटमी ने दे देशना सम् वा ने दे कि है है है है है शुक्र निवाद्य स्ट्रिंग स्ट्रिंग स्ट्रा माना संस्ट्रिंग स्ट्रा वि.श्राप्तरातिराविरायमातासुराया। रट.सिमाश.लूर.भावर.सीश.रट.सिमाश.रिंट.टे.लूट। रट.सीचारा.सर.व.मीट.सायर.वरा.पिटर.हे.मिटा रटक्ष्यरमान्त्रीसरटक्षालेकके रटक्षेत्रमान्युकामान्युक्तामान्युक्ता हिर्क्टमर्देरस्यम्पर्मा ट. हेर लिज ज. हेर ज. कुर जू ।

त्वाचर्यस्यवित्तः ते । स्त्रम् त्यार्ट्यस्य स्त्रम् वित्तः स्त्रम् स्त्रम् वित्तः स्त्रम् वित्तः स्त्रम् वित्तः स्त्रम् वित्तः स्त्रम् स्त्रम् वित्तः स्त्रम् वित्तः स्त्रम् वित्तः स्त्रम् वित्तः स्त्रम् स्त्रम्यस्तम् स्त्रम् स्त्रम् स्त्रम् स्त्रम्यस्त्रम् स्त्रम्यस्त्रम् स्त्रम्यस्त्रम्यस्त्रम् स्त

स. वश्या अरे. में. शर. पर् ज्ञा रामा शर. त्र. पष्टिर. रे. हेर. वशरे. त.श. वरी रियमी. क्ट. थ. शुमी. हे. हेट। हिरे. रट. मीड्मी. ग्रंथ. वेटश. पड़े. हुंट. हे. हुंट. श्र्यः चेरश्राच । ग्रेश्यरः मीश्राप्यमाद्धरः सार्थमार्श्वे प्यत्म । स्यानास्त्रे रीट.ज.सेमाशारियर.य.रचीरा इरश । का.ची.सिट्र.सीट.सुशासीट.सायर.ज.सीज. लासानक्षात्रमा वित्रदेशरालमानक्षेत्रामानुरानीस्त्रिमानाव। वयश्यायद्भयान्त्रित्तित्त्रित्त्रायद्भायत् स्था वयुत्वरायश्यक्ष्रित् पदिनाश । मूर्यामीश.रे.मु.मीश्रिश.मूर्यशा हि.ज.सूनार्यश्रयः नर्नाम रे.ज.रूच.चुन.माश्रम.नर्माम रे.क्ट.म.कुर्य.च.न्यन्यमा इंट.वं। चेट्टचे.वं.टट.ची.व्य.लवं। चेट्टचे.वं.कंश.र्जश.र्जश.र्जश.योपट.व्य. तपु.चर्या.कुश.ज.लूब। चाडुचा.बु.म्).शर.चर्रेर.लीज.ज.हुर.चपु.चर्या.चुश. ल्ये.बुरश्र.च। ग्रे.शर.ल.झु.लूट.है। रेट्र.तु.ज.चीचाश्वाचल.चट्रू.चचीर. यमान दे मिन्य। दे विश्व में अर मिन्य में मिन्य देश श्रे से या में अर या में वसायनीयानविषया विमानरीयानीयानेवा सिन्धिरियानुस्कीतानव्हि इरथा ग्रेशर.णा एवं.सूरे.रा.ण.बर.श्रु.ला.ट.रचा इरश.चा ग्रेशर. मुक्षाम् क्रियाम् द्विमायार्श्वर प्रदेश । सिद्ध स्टामीका दे.मू.पार्श्वर प्रदेश हे. क्षेत्रके भेत्रके में बेरसा गोसर मुसा अमुरद्मी मूर्या वा बर से प्रिट बर्कर मि.चरेट कुरे इंडरश.च । सिटु सिट का.ची.कुरे सूर्य सहूट है. तहून थ.डे । दर्व डिर श्रुत्तव क्र. क्. ग्रु. जुरुषा हे त्वा अद्भूत मा वा सर्वे ये हिना मी.सर्रेर.ज.पश्चेत.श्र्ट.चश। लटासिन्र.बेट.मीश.श्चेर.पट्ट्हे.च्रसा टर्न. भर्मे (ज.बेर.श्र.लूट.ट.रची.श्र.तु. ब्रेरश.त। ग्रे.शर.ग्रेश.रेतठ.खेरा.बुरे.कुची.

इ.स.चीशा सिन्धित्या सिन्धित्य सिन्य सिन्धित्य सिन्य सिन्धित्य सिन्य सिन्धित्य स

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## CAPTURE OF 'ABRUGUMA BY THE KING OF HOR.

ABSTRACT OF CONTENTS.

1.

The King of Her had no wife, and therefore sent two wise ravens to all countries to find him a wife. He heard that king Kesar had left the land of gLing and decided to steal 'aBruguma. All the Agus had gone to the 'cold valley' for sport. Only Agu Khrai mgo khrai thung was in the castle lBem ldemmi ldem. He was wearing two hats, and his dog had two red collars. The reason for this was that, according to his belief, Kesar had got lest, and he himself had become the lord of gLing. Lady 'aBruguma had a terrifying dream, in which she saw herself carried away by water and fire, and Agu 'aBu dmar lam bstan killed by the king of Hor. When she asked the lot-casting witch about the meaning of this dream, the witch said that the dream was neither very good nor very bad, and went to her own house.

2.

"aBruguma's maid-servant went to fetch water, and, on the other shore of the lake, she saw Shankramiru, who was at the head of the army of Hor. Shankramiru asked the servant to tell him the names of the strong castle, the hero, the quick horse, the fierce dog, the wise lady, the paternal deity, the maternal deity, the sword, the arrow, and the spear.

The servant was frightened and ran away without making any reply. 'aBruguma scolded her for being late, and said she would not allow her to walk three steps further, nor to say three words (of excuse). However, she allowed her to say three words, and the servant reported what she had seen. Now 'aBruguma took the servant's dress and went away to find out herself. Shankramira asked her the same questions, and 'aBruguma said: Formerly the strong castle was gLing mkhar,

<sup>1</sup> In Kesar's journey to China this Agu is wearing three hats, and the dog has three collars. I am informed that Kesar's journey to China ought to be told after the defeat of the king of Hor.

now it is lDem ldemmi ldem mkhar; formerly the hero's name was Kesar, now it is 'aBu dmar lam bstan; formerly the quick horse's name was rkyang rgod dbyerpa, now it is sNgorog pon pon; formerly the name of the fierce dog was γSer ling, now it is the bitch lTom dkar; formerly the name of the wise lady was 'aBruguma, now it is dPalmai astag; formerly the paternal deity's name was Kerzong snyanpo, now it is Rab lha; formerly the maternal deity's name was bkur dman rgyalmo, now it is Drag lha rgyalmo; formerly the name of the sharp sword was rDoba chodma, now it is Mig siri ral gri; formerly the name of the swift arrow was γser mdā mjug rings, now it is mdā dkarpoi lam bstan. Then the lady went back to the castle, and Shankramiru to the army of Hor.

The Agus who had come back from the 'cold valley,' decided in a counsel that they should go in turns to spy. They lighted fires for each of them, and said that the fire of him who was to be killed would expire. At night they all went to the encampment of Hor and stole all the horses of the enemy.\(^1\) 'a Bu dmar lam bstan, being a child, was not able to follow the other Agus, and nothing was left for him but a three-legged horse. When the light of the next morning appeared, he covered his head with the ribshing (the invisible cap, Nebelkappe, of German mythology) and became invisible.

Meanwhile the two ravens, which had been sent by the king of Hor to find him a wife, came back and reported: They had gone to Lhayul; dBangpo rgyabzhin had three daughters; one of them was dumb, the other blind, and the third deaf. There was neither food for man nor horse, and the road bad. Then they had gone to Klu yul; also lYogspo had three daughters, one limping, the other had stiff hands, and the third a big belly. Then they had gone to Bar btsan; mother Skyabs bdun had three daughters, the first had a crooked nose, the second a bald head, and the third a long neck. Finally they had gone to gLing. 'a Bruguma was beautiful, her upper half golden, the lower half turquoise, and her hair golden.3 Because also supplies for men and horses could be obtained in the gLing land, and the road was good, 'aBruguma would be a suitable wife for the king of Hor. Kesar was lost in the devil's land, Agu dPalle had grown old, and the other Agus had gone to the 'cold valley.' The ravens had even found a bone and some beer-yeast for their food in the land of gLing.

When 'aBu dmar heard the speech of the ravens, he killed them,

<sup>1</sup> This is the only incident of horse-stealing in the Tibetan version. The Mongo-lian version has numerous stories of this kind; they may be national history of the Mongolians.

<sup>2</sup> According to tale No. V, 'a Bruguma's hair is black.

using his stick as a sling. The king of Hor, who could not see the Agu, was astonished to see his ravens fall down from the empty sky. He buried them, and Agu 'aBu dmar lam bstan lead his three-legged steed before the Agus. Here he was ridiculed so much that he allowed his three-legged horse, which in reality was the magic horse of the king of Hor, to run back to the encampment of Hor.

Shankramiru mounted the magic horse and rode before the tents of Agu dPalle and Agu 'aBu dmar lam bstan. Both Agus frightened him through their ability in shooting. The first shot the middle one of three flying pigeons so that it fell on Shankramiru's crupper; the other destroyed Shankramiru's crupper with an arrow; because on a day, which happened to be a Musulman as well as a Tibetan holy day, he was not willing to fight. Therefore Shankramiru uttered a certain sound, which made all the stolen horses run after the magic horse, and in this way the horses of Hor were recovered.

Because all the Agus were [again] in the 'cold valley,' the army of Hor went first to the gLing castle, and then to the castle lDem ldemmi ldem. Only lady 'aBruguma and Agu Khrai thung were left. The latter invited the army to a tournament and to enjoy the stores of meat and batter and lady 'aBruguma. Then the army of Hor went again to gLing. (The castle lDem ldemmi ldem is apparently outside the land of gLing.)

3.

'aBruguma took up arms and tried to fight the army of Hor; but she was frightened by the war-cry of the enemies who suspected her of being a woman. She had to submit and become the wife of the king of Hor, but refused to leave her home until the stores of meat and the stores of butter were exhausted, and a castle, which by an arrow's length neither touched the sky nor the earth, was built of sheep-dung. In this way she gained twenty-seven years.

When all the conditions were fulfilled, 'aBruguma gave her dress to her servant, and the king of Hor went off with the servant, believing her to be 'aBruguma. 'aBruguma remained in the house-stable of gLing, hidden beneath horse-dung and a copper-kettle. The king of Hor was advised by an old woman to go back once more to the land of gLing and have a horse-race in the stable. At this occasion 'aBruguma's hair became entangled with the feet of a horse, and she was discovered and carried away. Now Agu Khrai thung made a feeble attempt to fight the army

<sup>1</sup> According to the Sheh-version, the king of Hor has to procure a kinng, a wild yak, and a wolf, and in this way three years are gained.

of Hor. He killed one hundred men, but was frightened away by the war-cry, raised by the army. Agu Anggar ltsangspa was carried away and put into prison.

4.

'aBn dmar lam bstan, before setting out to fight the army of Hor, asked Agu dPalle's advice, in particular, whether it would be better to use old arms or new ones. Agu dPalle advised him to use old arms, and to imitate the lion, the fox, and the crow in fighting; never to go to the left of a sword-man, nor to the right of a rifle-man. One important advice he had forgotten to give: never to drink water direct with his mouth, and never to take off his coat of mail; for although the body of 'aBu dmar was of steel, there was a spot of the size of a mirror under his shoulder which was of flesh. 'aBu dmar killed half the army of Hor and re-took 'a Bruguma. When taking her back on his horse, he was overpowered with sleep, and Shankramiru, who followed them, could secretly speak to 'aBruguma, and ask about 'aBu dmar's vulnerable spot. 'a Bruguma's heart was inclined in love to the king of Hor, and she advised Shankramiru to ride on in front of them, and hide himself in the lower room of a water-mill. When 'aBruguma arrived there with 'aBu dmar, she persuaded the boy to have a rest, take off his coat of mail and drink some water. The boy who did not suspect evil, did according to her advice, and, when drinking, was shot in the fleshy spot by Shankramiru. Now 'aBruguma and Shankramiru overpowered him and left him there.1

Soon after Agu dPalle arrived at the mill and resolved to avenge 'a Bu dmar lam bstan. Although the boy implored him to heal him first, Agu dPalle went off and killed Shankramiru. He filled Shankramiru's skin with sand, placed the skin on Shankramiru's horse and sent it off in the direction of the army of Hor. There this spectacle caused a great consternation, but the king of Hor and 'aBruguma arrived safely in the Hor land.

Meanwhile Agu Khrai' thung had arrived before 'aBu dmar and torn out the arrow. Because the point of the arrow was barbed, the heart was torn out too. When Agu dPalle came back, there was no hope left of saving 'a Bu dmar's life; but before dying, 'aBu dmar said the following: In the valleys towards east, south, west and north, there are

<sup>1</sup> The story of 'a Bu dmar lam bstan is extremely similar to that of Siegfried in German mythology. The corresponding points are the following: Both use a cap to make themselves invisible; both have a vulnerable spot underneath the shoulder; both are killed when drinking water and when tired out; in both cases it is a woman who reveals the vulnerable spot to the enemy, although from different motives.

herds of horses, goats, yak-cows, and sheep respectively. In the balconies towards east, south, west, and north, there are a golden mill, a
bundle of pearls, a copper-dog, and a pearl-white lamb, respectively.
Make three portions of all these articles: one for the restoration of the
gLing castle, one for me ('aBu dmar's burial?), and one for king
Kesar. Kesar will come back and re-take 'aBruguma. This shall be
her punishment: For three years lucerne is to be sown on her head 1; for
three years she is to tend goats; for three years sheep; for three years
cattle; for three years she is to be everybody's servant; and for three
years water-carrier.

Then 'aBu dmar lam bstan died, and Agu dPalle burnt him on a high hill. During the time of mourning dPalle would not eat more than a spoonful of flour a day.

5.

Agu dpalle was called up by the grand-mother of the end of the village, who told him to send two storks with a message to Kesar. After the storks had been fed and washed well, and practised until they could fly nine times round the castle of gLing, they were sent off with a letter each. The night they spent on the top of a high tree, at the bottom of which two ogresses, mother and daughter, had their night-quarters. Towards morning the daughter was sent about to see if anybody was near. As nobody could be seen, the mother told the daughter some secrets about Kesar. Kesar was playing at dice with Bamza bumskyid. He had lost everything and would soon lose his life in the game; then nobody would be left to hinder the ogres from eating horse-flesh and human-flesh. Suddenly the storks said Kung kung. The mother who knew that the birds had listened, was so angry with the daughter, that she hurled a huge stone at her head. But the stone rebounded back and hit also the mother. Thus both died.

When Kesar, who was playing at dice, heard the voice of the storks, he ran away from the game and said to the birds: If you are the bringers of good news from the gLing castle, the stores of gLing, lady 'aBruguma and 'aBu dmar lam bstan, roll about on the white carpet and eat fresh meat! If not, roll about on the black carpet and eat the flesh of carcases! In answer to all questions, the birds went to the black carpet and ate the flesh of carcases. Kesar fainted each time, but the birds went on his mouth and dropped their excrements

I This is probably one of the few recollections from the time when 'a Bruguma was still a personification of the earth.

in it. Kesar woke up at once and vomited. The advantage of this treatment was, that all the poison which Bamza bumskyid had given him, came out, and full memory was restored to him. The poison caused a plot of ground of the size of a saddle-cloth to fly up to the sky, and a similar plot of sky to fall to the earth. Kesar asked where his horse was, and the Dzemo said that it had been sent to the hills on account of his bad behaviour.

6.

Kesar went to seek his horse and found him near the ice and slate. He expressed his wish to start at once, but the horse refused on account of his sore back which was due to the cruel treatment by Bamza bumskyid. The horse advised Kesar to make use of the medicines and lancet put in his ears by mother 'aBruguma. When they were applied, the horse became stronger than ever before.

Because the horse knew before-hand that Bamza bumskyid would offer him butter with poison, he knocked the basin out of her hand, and Kesar hindered the lady when she wished to beat the horse with

a huge beam.

Now they rode off; but Bamza bumskyid with her daughter, whom she had born to Kesar, ran behind. When riding through a deep water, Bamza bumskyid seized the horse's tail and followed. The horse suddenly kicked and threw her and the daughter back to the shore-Bamza bumskyid was so angry that she killed her daughter, and offered the upper half to Kesar for food. The lower part she devoured herself. Kesar built a stupa for the upper half.

Bamza bumskyid ran to Khyaba lagrings (the devil's) grave, and howled into it. In consequence of this there was an earthquake. Kesar, making himself invisible, hurried to the grave, and recited strong magic spells, until it was impossible for the devil to leave his grave.

7.

When Kesar and the horse arrived at the frontier between gLing and Hor, Kesar sent the horse to gLing, urging it to hasten on, and not to travel by the sky, nor by the glaciers, nor by high rocks, nor by the high plain, nor by the lake, to escape from harm which might be caused by the creatures living there. When the horse was discovered in gLing, neighing before his shell-manger, the grand-mother and her grand-daughter cried for Agu dPalle, saying: To-day Kesar's horse arrived, to-day the sun will rise, on the glacier the lion will walk about, on the rock the big ibex and on the meadow the big yak; the wolves were heard howling on the plain, and the foxes in the valley; in the lake the fishes were seen

moving, in the side-valleys water was seen flowing, the voice of the little birds was heard; on the bare hill grass was seen growing, buds were seen on the dry fruit-trees; a letter from king Kesar has arrived. Oh dPalle, do not remain in sadness!

dPalle came and cleaned the manger for the horse; all people gathered some hair of the horse and adorned their heads with it, as a means of acquiring a blessing.

A letter was found on the fore-part of the saddle, but only the Någi Dargyi gochodma was able to read it. When d Palle told her the joyful news, she would not believe it. dPalle had to throw poison into the lake and with difficulties persuaded her to come out and read the letter publicly. The Någi went to the top of the hill Tissuru, from whence lHa yul, Bar bisan yul and Klu yul could be seen. This letter contained the general call to arms. The following were called:—

The armies of lHa yul, Bar btsan yul and Klu yul with their respective kings; the Agus of gLing with dPalle at their head; the lamas of gLing with rTse dgu at their head; the Mons (caste of carpenters) of gLing with Penag at their head; the smiths of gLing with Karog yang 'adsin at their head; the Bhedas (caste of musicians) of gLing with rKang rings (long-leg) at their head; the boys skilled in using the sling; and the girls skilful in the use of the spindle. Whoever had provisions and a horse, was to use them; who had none, was to receive them at the gLing castle.

This army had marched after Kesar for seven days, when suddenly Ane bkur dmanmo arrived, and told him to dismiss the host, and to fight the king of Hor alone. All went back; only Agu Khrai thung was loaded with 18 bushels of provisions as a punishment for his misdeeds, and had to carry them for Kesar. When he was tired, Kesar would sharpen a knife or light a fire, to cure him in a rude way. But Ane bkur dmanmo did not like the sport and ordered Kesar to send the Agu home too. Kesar seized him by his ears and threw him back, so that he arrived in the gLing-land in a moment.

I If this song does not refer to the arrival of spring, I do not know to what else. Perhaps I shall be charged with having forged this song, or certain lines in it. But I hope that somebody will take the trouble and ascertain that this song is actually known to the people of Lower Ladakh.

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>2</sup> This song is of a special interest, as it appears to contain the actual ancient Tibetan call to arms.

## VOCABULARY AND COMMENTS.

1

प्रत्याचे | pahallde, name of the king of Hor.

ব্রু:ব্রা 'abyangshes, possessing pure wisdom.

মুন্তা | snyi lam,=rmi lam, dream.

মাব্ দিব্লা mon khanmo, = mo mkhanmo, a woman who casts lots.

중됩니하합니 chu sna, me sna, 'the nose of water and fire'; i.e., the foremost part of them.

25.3 | phad tse or phad tsa, coarse sackcloth.

57.Wall dar yug; not 'narrow strips,' but a large piece of silk without seam.

हा है। mo rdi, dice for casting lots.

৪ই বিশ্বা 'abyi dgos,='abyin dgos, what is proper to be offered.

 $^{2}$ 

ह १२९५ छ। chu'athunmo, or—'athummo ; or—'athumma, the maidservant who fetches water.

ন্মতে | beang chu, respectful for 'water.'

S'ME | chu kar, pail.

ব্যামার ডে স্থা। dpalmai astag, name of a wise woman of gLing; she is the female Agu.

ব্দু | rab lha, name of the intermediate paternal deity.

হৃদ্ধান্ত drag tha rgyalmo, name of the intermediate

ह्या हो दे। migsiri, name of a famous sword.

স্ব্ স্থানার স্থান স্থান প্রাণ্ড প্রাণ প্রাণ প্রাণ প্রাণ প্রাণ্ড প্রাণ প্রাণ

মৃত্যুত্র মান্ত্র mdā dkarpoi lam bstan, 'white wayleader,' name of an arrow.

प्राणिशे । shankramiru, name of the captain of the army of Hor.

্রান্ত্ৰ dmag rang, = dmag brang, encampment; compare Lad. Grammar, Laws of Sound, No. 3.

মান্ত্ৰ ma nonba, not being able to follow (lit. press on the people before him).

The prib shing, in full grib shing (Laws of Sound, No. 3), the invisible cap (Nebelkappe) of Tibet. Who puts it on his head becomes invisible.

FAC | hiling, astonished, surprised.

5555 | handrang, = han ldang, dumb.

জুম্ব। zharba, blind, in West Tibet.

151 rgud, deaf.

NEW | sbangma, grains of barley that remain in beer.

মৃদ্য | sog ldi, stick to throw stones with.

অেম বৈষা urces, to fly.

ম্ব্ৰু | mdun gru, fore-part of the saddle.

नुगार विद्या shukur shing sher, name of a Mussulman festival.

सद्भा | mangs, = mang, much, many.

ম্প্র | palo, all the hair tied into a single knot.

দাপি নির্বা γ zhid mad, or yzhis mad, wife.

F-98 | kha shas, several.

지5미월 | btag skye, neck-bracelet.

[자금지지] kha zubla, or kha sbubla, turned upside down.

ECN | zungs, = zung, a pair.

5'되기! tubag,=tupag, rifle.

4.

57.575 bub chu 'athungcas, drink water out of a brook, by bending down to it.

নাম্ব্রমান্ত্র | ganni rogsbu, a thick coat of mail, made of iron, chains.

भूत है। spubste, putting on the hind-part of the horse.

कर माञ्चा | chang γyog, below the shoulder.

ম্ব্রেলা। ran 'athag, = rang 'athag, mill.

বার তথা phancas, to heal, become well.

र्हे देन हो देन हैं। sngoroggi pon pon, 'black-blue with tassels,' name of dPalle's horse.

55.85.55.85 | drar chad drur chad, cutting quite through.

(ATA) zhibmo, sandy, of fine sand.

ঘুমারা thal sub, or that thsub, dust.

ইব্যান্তম। leebscas, jump (especially on a horse).

ৰিনামান | zhig sob, healing from destruction, restoration.

지지의 rab sal, balcony.

קדון krugu, ball of yarn.

মুন্দ্ৰ mug shes, knowing how to bark (of a dog).

ASHT AN | 'abrag shes, knowing how to shear (a sheep).

हाइद्देश । mthong kol, slave of the whole community; i.e., whose-ever sees her may take her for his work.

মুম্না thur mangs, = thurma, spoon.

5.

rent that also in the Sheh-version, the birds coming from the south are not birds of prey but storks. They will fit much better in a myth of the seasons.

37'35'31 cub cadde, silent.

37551 rtsibiting, risk of neck or life.

ΠΕ'ΠΕ | kung kung, voice of the storks.

W.T.T.W.5.5 | arara ururu, rattling of dice.

3.331 recas, roll about.

35 NC 3N | mun sangeas, awake from fainting.

39 ci she, = ci shes, who (what) knows?

월'교통다'장시 phra btangeas, to kick.

6.

A AL | shi lang, horse-dung.

र्हेन होन। the depressions between the elevations of the spine.

मार्थ। kale, revenge.

মুন্দু bkolte, speaking [soft language].

माँभे अ। Yyocas, cook.

মৃত্যু বৃদ্ধ | lag mtho btangeas, to rear up (of horses).

251 lduru, perhaps the same as rdullu, little stone-pot.

द्रभा 'aphocas pour out; causative of 'aboba.

[독기출도] khrag rlung, anger (lit. blood-wind).

Karac | rom khang, or ro khang, grave.

7.

सर्व पुत्र । mthsan thun, perhaps the same as thun mthsams, at daybreak.

3 A 34754 nyima spun bdun, 'the sun, the seven brothers,' the seven Haritas.

বিম্পুলা | shing thog, here in the sense of 'fruit-tree.'

Any khol, bud of leaves.

Trans | Kyesar; it is remarkable that here the form of Kyesar actually occurs, instead of Kesar. Many people in Lower Ladakh pronounce the hero's name in this way.

5্ন প্র ক্রিল dargyi go chodma, name of a klumo; in the Shehversion the name of 'aBruguma's handmaid is Dar lha go chodma.

মুম্মা slab lo, speaking as if in a dream.

নামত্বা | rgyangeas, to fill.

5N'N'5 | tissuru, name of a hill.

বিব্যা penag, name of the captain of the Mon-army.

শ্বিশু Karog yang 'adzin, name of the captain of the army of smiths.

ন্ত ইছেম। rkang rings, 'long-leg'; name of the captain of the Bheda-army.

된지 '지기도' 경제 | sdar btangcas, sharpen [a knife].

링크 [F'디크드'중시 | starkha btangeas, to open [a vein].

5513 | dpā, tinder.

Gal shul, a ball of food (to be thrown into the mouth).

## म्रास्त्रजीशाह्र्यायान्याकृत्वतुवात्वेशाणुः सुद्राति।

No. 1.

का । रे.चेंबा.मे.बार.सांकुता.स. व्.स्ट्र.सीकाला.सूटा मी.बार.कुर. शर.ची.क्ष्मीश्रायर.स.जूरे.सर्च.श्राचिर.क्ष्मी.ज.यश्रीय.स । जश्राय.स्या.स र्जूर्थर्टा.लट.शचर.च.श्टा.श.शूज.चयु.ह्य.ज.चुचा.ह्यरश्चा शचीर. य. १८ भारता है है में या हुना जा हूजा या यशन है सिन्धा तथा तथा हुन है हूर । रे.वेश.लट.चाश्चर.ग्री.कूचाश.कुव.म्.वेचा.वट.वेचा । दे.व.लट.श्चेव.लम.वुचा. यरेय.ही.चेरशा ह. ह.र ये.ची.भग्र.प्राप्ट. ल्या.क्ट.भग्र. तट.चूट.ज.चीर. कुवी चुरश्रत । शूच कुवीजा ये भू श्रम त्यालू है तर विराज प्रिन हे श्रन श्रीवर चर्छ्य । डे.बेश.लट.शूट.रा.शट । स.जैट.चे.कूचाश.कुब.शू.बुचा.ची.सर्वेय.ल. रश्चितःशूर। लटःश्चॅर्जात्राखेनाःचरेतःहेः चरशा पर्नःशःकेटः क्टायाम्रीटः मी.रेतत.म्.क्ट.सर्.सर्ट.सर्ट.सर्ट.स्ट.स.मीर.दुमा.इरश.स । ट्रे.सक्ट्र्मश.क्ट.स. लट्र अन्य म्याम्य स्त्रा देशालट स्ट्रा विश्व विदे स्याम क्रिय क्रिय स्त्रा विमा म् भरेरे जाराष्ट्रिय शूट तथा लट हुँ र जमायरेय है. इरशा पर दिस स. क्टम्नर्यक्षेत्रं दे स्मार्चना मी सर्टिन मी सिन द्वा इर श्वा इर श्वा हिन द्वा ल.श्रेर.भावर.श्रूट। रे.डिचा.चीश.लस.सूच.श्रूट।।

रे.वश्चर-भी.जर्भाकी भी.शर-४८.से.वीटश.चाडुचा.वट.शर्मा. लूर.क्चा वे.स.ट्रे.च्या.चरचा.की भी.शर.४८.से.वीटश.चाडुचा.वट.शर्मा. सहर-भाष्य कुचाल्य प्रमासा साम्राज्य विचालप्रमा स्थान स्थान

यग्न-र-प्रश्चे वि. र्श्यावर प्रदेश देश हेना र ना व्या ।

स्था प्राचित्र के स्था प्राच के स्था प्राचित्र के स्था प्राच के स्था प

 देवसम्बद्धाः हैनार्ल्यः । मास्यः मीस्यः स्वीस्यः स्वीस्य

चणुर-दश्य-कुम्बर्स्य-दिस्य-भेनाभ्य-क्ष्य-दिन्त्य-।

चणुर-दश्य-कुम्बर्स्य-दिस्य-भेनाभ्य-क्ष्य-दिन्त्य-।

दश्य-कुम्बर्स्य-द्रस्य-कुम्बर्स्य-द्रस्य-कुम्बर्स्य-द्रस्य-कुम्बर्स्य-द्रस्य-कुम्बर्स्य-द्रस्य-कुम्बर्स्य-द्रस्य-कुम्बर्स्य-द्रस्य-कुम्बर्स्य-द्रस्य-कुम्बर्स्य-द्रस्य-कुम्बर्स्य-द्रस्य-कुम्बर्स्य-द्रस्य-कुम्बर्स्य-द्रस्य-कुम्बर्स्य-द्रस्य-कुम्बर्स्य-द्रस्य-कुम्बर्स्य-द्रम्य-द्रस्य-कुम्बर्स्य-द्रम्य-द्रस्य-कुम्बर्स्य-द्रम्य-द्य-द्रम्य-द्

मे.शर.लट.ड्रेट.रट.बेचेश.डे.शूट.य.ल.टे.श्चीचेश.य.पिष्ट्रिज.शूट। मे.शर.मेश.स.ब्रू.ल.पट्टे.ट्रे.मिरश.स.शट। स.ब्रू.पोस्ट.इबे.लूच.शूट.य। ट्रे.डिचे.ड्रेरश.स। मे.शर.मी.शर्टे.शूचेश.स.पि.मि.ब्रू.लूचे.शूट.य।

रे.च्यात्रात्वियाचर्येत्रचीयाक्षेत्रक्षेत्रक्षेत्रक्षेत्रक्षेत्रक्षेत्रक्षेत्रक्षेत्रक्षेत्रक्षेत्रक्षेत्रक्ष

मानिह्मास्तरे, मुन्सरामा शुभसा मी स्वर्था के मी श्वीसान स्था। समानि स्थान स्यान स्थान स्य

> सुयानुं सेन्यते सेमसर्देन्त्रमारम् स्वाप्ति । सुयानुं क्षिमासेन्याम्त्राम्यस्य स्वाप्ति । सुयानुं क्षिमासेन्याम्यस्य स्वाप्ति । सुयानुं क्षिमासेन्याम्यस्य स्वाप्ति । सुयानुं क्षिमासेन्याम्याम्यस्य ।

तिशालट ६ विचानव्याक्रे न्येटशान । मैट सूर् रेनेटर नालट स्रिमान स्वा स्वाना स्वान स् रे.हेट.य.म्.सर.मीश्राह्राह्र्यची.स.पश्चिमश स्थाप्तिशस्यास्याप्त्राप्तिग.स. मू रिष्ट्रेमेश हे हू लट मिय शि.य. हुर । ट्रेडियो.यो.शर मी बूर ११ ट श बूर. में रुविशःष्ट्रां मास्रितः स्त्रां स्त्रां हेत्राहितः सार्थिता स्त्रां । रूटः मी. क्ष. मा. में मा. के क्षे . क्षेत्र . में महेश । ने वशाका ने मार्ग मार्थ . मार्थ . मार्थ . मार्थ . मार्थ . मोशुर्सिटामीकृमात्माहित्री। ग्रीस्रम्भी,द्रासकृमान्मा,वटार्ने,शुर्स् हे,बुरश्राम। सिक्टमारुव वृद्धारा में भर मिला । मूं भार वर् वृत्सारा ने सि वि.मी.शर । मूर.चत्रीयव.सू.पसे.ट्रे.रर.ची.क्र.ज्र.च.चु.श्रमार्ने.वेश । स्रें. तर्रे.क्र.ज्यंत्ररेडेकेरमामी विराद्धता देशका व्यवस्था मेर्सर मीसर मीसरमी विरा क्रुण-रे.सुट.हो। गुट.च.वश्चायच सुट.हे.क्रु.जू र्य. शुनारे.चेश्वराश्वरा। स्रिण. श्रासिता-वह्नान्न कु.स.चे.श्रमा-वटा-वेश.सटा हो। ह्या-हे हे। टश-चेश-लव-वरश् चुश्राक्ष्ट्र-चर्डशासालाये इर रूपे लिमी मुद्द हो लूटशा ट्रेस झे मुद्देर महिमी कु. मे. शर. मी. रेंट. कुल. रे. चड़ेश. तथा। इ. मु. रेट. रे. मी. शर. ज. मूच. श्रूट. । रे. यश. मिलाला गोयात्रा स्ट्रामा क्रिया स्ट्रामा स्ट्राम शर ताश्चर्त्र हिना नर्ट प्रिय बेर है। दे र्क्स निट र्हे या ब्रु हिना नर्ट श।

म् अन्यास्थान्त्रः स्त्रान्त्रः स्त्रान्तः स्त्रान्त्रः स्त्रान्त्रः स्त्रान्त्रः स्त्रान्तः स

र्द्धर-मैदाम्चिद्द-पुत्र-मार्वद मानुद्द-व्य-स्रोद-व्य । रिवेश.चीव्ट.चीवेट.वश.ह.जचाश.श्रा.बेची.ब्रिट.ज्रा क्ष्यानिम् हिन्यम् अर हिन्यानुमाय क्षिरा व लर विव मविद वहा हुई है जूट जूट विम विद ले । क्ष्यानीटामिः स्टायानुनाशामानुदाया श्रादाया। ल.रेबोश.बोर्वेट.यंश.बुट.वे.शं.कूचोश.मिट.जू। क्र्याचेटान्ने स्टास्य ने स्वया स्टास् मियाने श्रीयान्सान्यासन्याने दानि स्या क्ष्यभूट हि रट सि रेना श्रमा श्रमा से राजे । मु देना सुभावश में दगर सेव ने विमा मिंद से । क्ष्यं नीट मि रटाम ख्या मानुट या शेंट से । मि.शियानविटार्यश्च पर्वश्चरीयः श्चिम स्त्री दे.क्ट.म.मिट.के.मैल.म्.ल.ममेर्च पट्टलेक्स । रे.क्ट.स.र्सं स.टे.जो.सर.म.सर्जेर हिना चरटालेरी

न् त्रमा चेराया क्षा क्षेत्र क्षेत्र

सक्तारा श्रीका पाने 'झाइसका मामकेर्'रे । सक्तारा श्रीका पाने 'झाइसका मामकेर्'रे । यः झुणुरः हृदः इत्र्वायः सहेत्ते । सः झः यणुरः द्वर मुक्तः से त्यः सहेत्ते । से दः इति : द्वदः यो मुक्तः विदः यः सहेत्ते । यरः यर्ददः मुख्यः सुवः सतुदः सः यः सहेत्ते । वित्ता सुवे : सुवः सुवः सतुदः सः यः सहेत्ते ।

रे.बेच.चांस्य.सपूर्य.सप्त.मी.खेचांचरत्या। इ.क्स.स्य.स्य.स्य.स्य.स्य.मी.खेचांचरत्या।

रे.बनाबरास्याः। गोसरानीसाम्बरान्त्रात्। मिटासम्बराक्षेत्रमुदेशस्त्रात्मेशस्त्यात्मेशस्त्रात्मेशस्त्रात्मेशस्त्रात्मेशस्त्रात्मेशस्त्रात्मेशस्त द्राच्यास्त्रम्भः द्रोत्रम्भः द्रोत्रम्भः द्रोत्रम्भः द्रोत्रमः द्रोत्यमः द्रोत्रमः द

रे.बिचाबरश्रा स्थातिश्राट.स्.एहचेश स्थातिश्रात्तात्त्री.

स्यायश्रद्भेत्रः कुर्वे विषयः विक्षेत्रः वि

प्राथित स्थात । स्थान स्थान

No. 2.

देन्द्रसान्द्रमा।

ब्रान्त्रमान्द्रमा

ब्रान्त्रमान्द्रमा

तृ.चर्मेर.रथर.श्र्याम् असर.ल.इरश.च। सि.चश्रभातः भूर.शीचर.रु.म्,श्रम. माक्ष्रभावत् वृ.चर्मेर.व्याप्तः वृ.चर्मेर.व्याप्तः वृ.चर्मेर.व्याप्तः वृ.चर्मेर.व्याप्तः वृ.चर्मेर.व्याप्तः वृ.चर्मेर.व्याप्तः वृ.चर्मेर.व्याप्तः वृ.चर्मेर.व्याप्तः वृ.चर्मेर.व्याप्तः वृ.चर्मेर.व्यापः वृ.चर्मेर.वृ.च्याच्येर.वृ.च्याच्येर.वृ.चर्मेर.वृ.च्याच्येर.वृ.च्याच्येर.वृ.च्याच्येर.वृ.च्याच्य

मी.श्रर.मीश.मी.रंगर, थर.थश.मी.धुना.नरेरशा। थश.मुर.हे.लूट.। पंच्रम्मी.हीट.रंग्यवर.रंग्यामिर.टे.लूट.। इ.ब्रम्आमा। रागर.ग्रा.षु.हेन.क्ट.रंट.हीन। रेचा.स.क्य.मी.मी.रंट.कूरे। इ.म.लूचा.हीमश. स्थान्तर.हे.लूट.। पंच्रम्मी.हीट.रंग्यवर.रंग्येनी.सं.टंलूट.। इ.म.लूचा.हो.सं. मी.सं. हे.लूट.। पंच्रम्मी.हीट.सं.यं.थर.रंग्येन.हे.लूट.। इ.म.लूचा.हो.सं. मी.सं. हे.लूट.। पंच्रम्मी.हीट.सं.यं.थर.रंग्येन.हे.लूट.। इ.म.लूचा.हो.सं.यं.

म् अर.रट.रट.व.२.मक्षेश.म.शूट.है। अस.स.रची.वैर.प.पश्चेत.स रे.२. तथा शेरश हुर मी शुनार्ची राष्ट्री तु है.चे.क्.रीटारश्ची श्रानची अश लूरे.क्षा। रे.वश.मे.शर.मीश.यमीयश.म.मव.९८ ही. त्र.मु. मे. ही. ही. क्ये.चुर.या. रियर. हे. इ.ज. श्राट. मी. पडींट. च. हीची. प्रियर हे. विश्व हार्या. हमा. चहु. है. श्रीट.चरा हे.रेशचा.क्ट.शश.ड्रेस्था सि.श्रीट.त्.मि.स्ट.मा.वंश.ल्राटश. इर.तश तथ.६८.म्रोश ८.जॅट.भ्रोमरे.धुमो.लुरे.इरश रे.खेचो.सू.ज.म् शर.मीश.वंश.कर.त.शर.त्र. हुमात्रत.हो। ट्रे.रंशमी.क्ट.श.ज.पंटीयाश. श्रेन्यर-न्यामाश्रास्त्रीट-मश्रा सन्हिट-मीश-मान-ने लिमा-मेन्निन ने नुमाश्रास करता द्रात्मा लट अत्या । दे दशमा कट आति वे अर्देश लालट हे परिमेशा प्रिंश डेरश्राय । के. ७ वर्ष सामा पर्ने अभावती वर्षा वर्षा वितास वितास दिना से दाना बियालातरिया.कृथ। के.ध.सट.याका.इ.य.विट.। एका.कृषान्त्रवाज्ञरका देवका. प्रतःश्रदः यस्ति स्यात्। स्याहरानी श्रामहैनाश देवश्रसमुम्बराया नीयःश्र्टः। मर्टिःश्रप्रे अम् क्ष्टःश्रम् मिथ्ये क्ष्यां भीतायर्टः के त्र्रशा रे र्शामदारान्तेम्युयाकेषा अदाकरायायदारी विमार्येदायक्षम् । देप्यमा क्ट.भ्रामट.रार् वट.ब्रूट.ब्रे.ड्रन्थारा। सि.सर्व.हट.प्रि.पट.लट.बेट.पालूट. इरकारा। सर्विट्टासीका टालाब्टालियान्टासावकार्येचालीका पर्नेह्टा हे.ब.रट.चीशवटायाच्ट्र.लुव.च। ब्रु.रश्रायाटायटाचीयाचीवशाब्च्य.लुव। ट.सु.से.परेचा.य.पट.सुना.इरश.रा मि.सु.से.परेचाशा ट्रे.यश.शक्य.सुर. ≅श. शूट. हो। णे. शर. मीश. यो. ट्रे. या. श. मीश. वस्यो. स. हेया. यदेया. हो. ८ होरे. वर्टशाच । ह्यान् स्टास होव ह्या या हैव के ल्या है देशमा हट साची

लियाता.श्र्टः । मिटात्तवे.चार्येटाश.क्टाश.श्रामा.येचात्रश । हुस.श्रये.तीम.श्रये चर्डाकीय । हुर. श्रूटः । येत्रश.चार्यशाचारकीय । ये.स्.क्टाश.चश्रातवे.वित्रश । क्रूयः

ब्रीट्रांट्रांट्रिक्णुट्रायुः नुष्यावे विद्रायं ते त्रुवा विद्रायं त्रिक्ष्यं त्रुवा विद्रायं विद्रायं त्रुवा विद्रायं व

लान्त्रे,श्रीट, दुश, शुरे, ता.श्री, मी. कुमीट श्राप्त प्री, ता. श्री, मी. कुमी. स्था, प्री, स्था, स्

द्रत्यास्ट्रत्याः चेद्रस्याः विद्यात् । स्थ्राः । स्थ्राः स्थ्राः । स्थ्राः स्थाः स्थ्राः स्थ्राः स्थ्राः स्थ्राः स्थ्राः स्थ्राः स्थाः स्थ्राः स्थ्राः स्थ्राः स्थ्राः स्थ्राः स्थाः स्थ्राः स्थाः स्थ्राः स्थाः स्थ्राः स्थाः स्थाः स्थाः स्थाः स्थाः स्थाः स्थाः स्थाः स्थ्राः स्थ्राः स्थाः स्याः स्थाः स्य

## No. 3.

त्रीत्र देशूर इरशत। कृष्यम् श्रेष्यूर । तर इरशत। श्रूर युग्य मिल्य प्रमाने स्थित स्थान स

रे.वेश.लट.ह. ह.पु.थ.थ.देल्लटश.च। लट.चडेश.च.क्टु.वट. र्गे.मेर.कु.संट.कु.लूर.क्याचा क.समाड्रसा स.सूट.स्.स्रिं.चार्यालूटमा ८.७५.१.१.१८.१.१.१.१.१.१.१.१.११। छ. ट्रामार्थेर.४८. इरा हूट. त्रुशच्चरथा छा.बू.सू.जा के.रट.रूटश.बे.सूस.के.सूट.। स.रूटश.बे. र्टीत्र्रे. टे.शूट. । ट.र्घनी. रूटश.वेश.लूट. श्रीमरे.बुची.लुवे। टल.टे.रची.बुरश.रा। क्षासाम्पर्याद्वार हे.क्षात्रामर दे कः अव। ब्रॉट स्यूस मार्थर मिर्टिय स्थित बट-रे.त्राटश.चरेटश । क.संश.क.लीवर-रे.योधर-ज.शूट । रे.क्यो.च.योधर. लह ह ल ह ने मेर के मेर मिर्टिक्त वर्गेर प्राया हर्गेव से से दिन से सामा हर समाहित या वृक्षामा इ. इ.जा ८.२८.ची.क.र्ट्र. तु.सर्वे.ज.स्ट्रा. हुनी.लूट.ही कर्न.वट.री गर्गुरे सम्बे। ग्रेरे सम्बे। प्रिम्य वास्त्रास्त्रामनीय ने मार्थे प्राची के नर्ना दशक्रेर्ट्यन्वसम्मर्गर्मरम्भिर्देशस्यम् ब्रिट्स.स.। मूर्लस.ध्र.स.वेस.स.वेस.स.वेस.वेस.बेस्स.स.। चित्राष्टिः रट. इटश.च.च्याके श्रुटः। श.इटश.च.च.च्य. हे श्रुटः। ट.वची इटश. देशस्त्राह्म ह्म ने भ्राम भ्रीट लिम भ्रीम पर तर्र में भ्राम भ्रीम भ्रीम भ्राम भ्रीम भ्रीम भ्राम भ्रीम भ्रीम

दे.बिना बेरशाया ब्रॉट से देशायन दुर्मी तर् कर परेटशा

देर-मुह्र-ह्राश्चित्रात्र्यः द्रायः कृत्र-द्राः । ह्राह्मात्र त्रुम् असः वद्मायः मासदः विमार्साः वि ह्राह्मात्र स्थायः द्रायः व्यायः स्थायः विमार्साः वि ह्याद्राम् सरः मुक्षः व्यायः वद्गायः स्थायः विमार्साः वि

मिति देव भी मुन्नि निक्ता महत्त वर्ष भी मिति देव भी मिति हैव भी म

स्तृदः देव मी मु माठमा तृदः यः मर्ग् द्वमा। मातृदः देव मी श्वादः यः देश्व देमा यः मर्छे द्वमा। स्तृतः देव मी श्वादः यः देश्व देमा यः मर्छे द्वमा। स्वतः देव में मु माठमा देश दिमा यो मात्र देश देश ।

क्:ह्य-इंट-अ-अ-च्यूप-रे-द्-वे-क्य-य-द्वा। इ.स.इ.इ.अ-स्य-प्-व्यूप-रे-द्व-वे-क्य-य-द्वा। इ.स.इ.इ.अ-अ-स्थ्य-प्-व्यूप-रे-द्व-वे-क्य-य-द्वा। अन्। देरायायस्या झाउसारीना असार्था। अन्। देरायायस्या झाउसारीना असार्था।

परीया। प्रथम। ग्री-श्र-लूब-बूचा-इन्द्र-वि। शुब-ब-इन्द्र-वि। लूब-बे-प्रश्न-श्रुव-बुचा-इब्-दे-द्र्युक्रे-वे। लूचा-क्रे-श्रीय-त्र-त्रा-लूटश। दे-बेश-ह्र-ह्रश-हे-इच्य-इन्द्रश-वा। ह्र-ह्र-ल-ष्ट्र-यो-लूटश। दे-बेश-ह्र-ह्रश-श्रन-हे-इच्य-इन्द्रश-वा। ह्र-ह्र-ल-ष्ट्र-यो-लूटश। दे-बेश-ह्र-ह्रश-श्रन-

रे.कुर्च-मु.कुर्ण-पश्चा स्ट्रिट-का.ह्या जाश्चर-मुन्या संट.मुश्च-क्या क.जूर-क्चा क.सक.चुरमा जा.सूट-मू.सिय-मू। ट.केन्ट-क्ट. ज.जूर-क्चा क.सक.चुरमा जी.सूट-मू.सिय-मू। ट.केन्ट-क्ट. प.मी.सूचा-पश्चा क्रि.जूर-क्चानमा जी.सूच-मू.स्या रे.क्स-सचर-र-क्ष-भूका-भूका-प्रत्या क्रि.स्य-प्रत्या मू.स्ट.क्ट-

ट.र्चची.र्रुटश.वेश.लूटश.प्रोचवे.वु.सूट.र्गु. बुची.लुवे.बुरश.राश । कि.प्राश. इरशात। मि.रट.लट.शुद्र.जिशाल.भुष्याशीयक्षेत्राचा ट्यांश है.शु.क.इर.ट्री मित्रिंदर देश्रात्म। लटार्शेट स्ट्रिंदर देश्या रे दिर श्रादे के । के सारे कि ते ह वश्चेत्रः भावक्षवाथ। देवसासः भ्रात्मा श्रीः श्राद्धः हे नेदशा हिंदः दा होताः से वि भव। ब्रीट. हरा निमालव बुना। हिंद सब हट भवः। सब हरा निमालव बुना। ष्याश्रयाश्रयमी नेदाणान्यार्थेट र न । इत्यावन हेन्या इत्यावमी हेटान। मिर्टिन्दर निर्माय प्रमुक्त अप्रिट्शका । हिर्मिट विद्यानी वट केंद्र वहा प्रेट रहेता इ.स.चढ्रच.इंद.ल। इ.स.चढ्रच.दुट.व। म्रि.रट.दे लज्ज अ.ल्ट्स.श। त्य.जूट.सट.मी.सट.सहमाय.मुरे.मुकासिमा.रा.जर्माशियात्राह्यात्रा । माशुर. त्रुच्.माश्रमःभाष्यः पाश्रिसः प्रमायः स्टिम्सः स । इस्सः स । ब्रूटः सैमाः मीश बुरशता प्रें मुं भू भी बुर भू रट जेश शिवर हिमान रेंगी त्याशया श्रा मु).मुट.पा.वंश.लूट.व.व.। नुमा.रेपार.चची.क्रुंव.जा.लूट.च.लूव। नुमा.वंमा. चक्रीद्वरायान्त्र्रा देवसालायाः विचात्र्वात्रसम् द्वे हिनायाय्या स्था श्रीमाश्रासात्राचे । दे.सू.का.कु.के.स्ट.मानाश्रामासूरमार्स्याचे स्त्री स्त्री स्त्री स्त्री स्त्री स्त्री स्त्री र देशुकालूरे र । ए.क. चर् . इ.लूटक इव । देवका समीर सु किं मीशाक पिट. दे. विटशाना मिट. ता. पा. के. दे गूरे हु। हुए तथा का चाना ही जूट है। ब्रॉनकिन्भेर्दाक्षमानकिन्भेरिष्ट्रो सुर्भेर्याकुरान्भेर सुर्भे सुर्भेरदा बियात। वि.श्रुशाच्चरका का.यामा टारेटामा.क.ट्रटामु पु.थटारी.यामा नक्नान्ते। ग्रॅट्स् हुनान्त्रभाग्नर्भरान्दरम् देश्वरान्ते तर्ना मिर्द्रासम क्षेत्रामन्त्रीयः ने प्रतृत्वाशः । विश्वास्य । विश्वस्य । विश्य

## No. 4.

ने क्या श्रॅट सुमाने। समार र ने से सारी श्रव सारी विद विमाणिन क्या देवटार् शूट है.क्टाश द हो तट है. इंश सैंग है। से स हुने त यह है लूर हैं या वि. शु. है र अ है र या है र या है र या महिर है जिर दुशं शर्वेट है। शूट त्राला मिश्रेश डे. इंदशा मिरे. दिशा मा ट. खरी. खटा क्ट. भन्दर्श्वसाक्षरासाहुचात्राकुताचेह्हाज्ञेरहाता ह्रीट्रम्हा टर्ट्सी. लायदे बिट लुबा हि रटाय हु हुंग्रश दुग्रेश बेरश या। ये श्रू भर्मे्ग्रश या प्रतासास्त्राम् के सूरा । स्याचासमार र के श्रश्चानामर श्रामी सूर सूर्यं श ट.रेट.ची.धुट.क्ट.स.ट.हे.हू.च.त्.चर्.हे.पर्चे.चर्चे.चरचा त्याच.ज.हे.लूट. है सेशत रेट हु.च.ट्रे.विष्ट ट्रे.के.ज.ह्राट पश | ह्रीट ह्रा.ज.व.ज.च.लूट हुश. नुंशाने। बुटाक्टाशर्जून्यत्रे सटाकुराच नहें हो। बुटानी सहरासाया पर्नाकेल्प्रे.व्या समार.र.वे.श्रश्चरन्यश्चेत.के.च्चरशा सिंशूट.स्.ये.क्. मि रत्मीशत्तिकानोत्रे पानहे दिनाना। ह्रिया हर् देत हेना रामहरा। र्याश्वीट वृद्धारा हे च हुसा चेत्र हेर्सा । ब्रिट चेंस हुमा चे हारा च हु लुका राखाचाररामी साक्षालेका विचाररारश विराशिराररे। खासररा मुशाहुरावटा हेर्य। कायश्यके अवधिट स्टामाहुर सर्वे अस्ति सर्वे नार्ये नार्ये नार्ये न हुंन। ब्रॅट्स्स्रा भूच-२८-इट्सा कूच-२८-इट्सा

प्रतिक्षाक्षान्यश्चिद्धान्याः क्षान्यश्चित्द्द्वाः क्षेत्रान्यत्वः स्थान्यः स्यान्यः स्थान्यः स्थान्यः स्थान्यः स्थान्यः स्थान्यः स्थान्यः स्थानः स्थान्यः स्यान्यः स्थान्यः स्थानः स्यानः स्थानः स्थान

ल्मा केमा स्वास्त्र वृद्धित तुम्मा समार स्वी के सन्त तुस स्वी के सम्त स्वी के सन्त तुस विद्या समार स्वी के स्

यस। सुःकंशःटः विदे स्त्रीटः सुन्नान्यः हेना नहें दः सम्ने रक्षः सेनः हेनः हेनः हेन विमाःसम् के.लूटका इ.वका.मूट.चीका. इरका ह. ह. छ। पर्-इट.श्रुजायः मन्दर्भः के अभिन्ति । अन्दर्भागितः के न १८.। ज्ञीराज्ञात्त्रिमानाज्ञेमानाज्ञात्रात्रात्रमा साममा चर्षयः है. बुरशः त। चीलश राषु . किट. राषु . कुचीश . क्ट. श. चीर . देगीर . मीतः सं है. अयः व्यसः स्त्रे । दे.स.भ्.स.चर्चा । चार्त्र्यस्त्रे वटः रे.श्रूटः हो । श्रूसः चार्यश्र रे.ब्रिट.ब्रेन्थ.तथ। प्रिट.चेक्रेश.यो.वेट.वे.ठिवे.ट्रे.ब्रुट.चथ। भर्यार.वीयो. वट हैर मुश्चरमा छा छे रटमा यो यो प्रहा हर हेवा मिर्ट हिंद या सेट. है.चलश.चन्.अट.चन्.यट.वें शूट.हो। मिश.ब्रेटशा झे.चशिश.चची.वेंची. पढ.इ.लेज.ज.सूट.। प्रीचिश्च नमें र्वेचा चढ.प्री.लेज.ज.सूट.चुच। म्रीट. स्य ये झ स्पर्न व ब्रीट स्याय सुनि। वेर स्याय झ स्पर्व। सर्वा याया ब्रु. म्यू. हे. में मानश्राता विशा है. श्रूट इंट हे हैं. इ. चर्मे पश्रा हे. श्रूची राशचीर. श्राञ्चर पर्येत है डेरश। सामु करे हैं जैना या मुन्ति मार मी स्वाप करा धीन। श्चरुर् डेर्श्या स्नाशान्तर वह हो। श्रीयायायन वह डार्स विमानसर नर्ट्या देवसान्द्रतान्त्राचामान्ते हिंद्या देवसाक्तः केव स्तिनाद्रत्युना श्राता | देशम्त्रार्यासासासासार्थः वित्तस्यामानासासार्यस्य डेर.रो र्र.य.बेमार्टर.स.मी.क्ट.स.सी.रायर्टरशा रे.वेश.समीर.स्.जैस. गुराबेरमा अप्तिराक्षेत्रयालिमासेत्ता मुरानगरामी स्वयादंशाने प्यासे

लायरेचाना रेचामाविदावितु र मूं क्षामाविर परेटना टालाचाला हर. य के ब बेर दे स्व व व्यव्या दे द्वारण यदे सर्व वा यहीय है बेर या क्शालट.मु.ज.चर्चाशा कि.कुर्म्झ.बुचामी.सर्वेर.ज.रहीचता वट.वे.क्ट. क्षाच्यार्श्वे क्ष्रां होच होन निमान्त्रम् मानिमानिमाने मिता है त्या होता । नेव्यानुः कंन्दर्युनाय। वियानुदानुः कंदर्यायार्थेयानः नाम्याने विदादनः र्ह्ना। लानशा डेरशा सिविक् मिर्टारामुशानीरारीयार चीतात्त्र पुराक्षेताक्शारे तार्था चर्नाश्चा वराविक्राश्चामार्त्रचर्रात्रा लुबे चुरशातशा रे.बेश वे.क्श चुरशाया का.च.मा का.च.पटाला वे.क्. हिमायव्रेरःसासः। स्मःक्षःसन्तायःस्वित्वेम्। स्मःसःसःसः लभामाश्रमः। दे.बिया.बुर.टे.लुब.बुर्या। चीर.र्यार.बी.क्षेत्र.क्श.ल.भु.चर्येता. बालाचारमान्त्राक्षाक्षावरः। स्टास्वेरारान्। लाचारमान्याक्षा ब्रेन्समा कायस्यक्रमा चीरार्गरामु क्षेत्रस्य रेन्द्रेस्क्रिं हिंगा वी: वितु र में अदा नदे से अदि रहेगा दे देश का में देश हर से मेर सामका भा मर्बे के के के जिस्साय। मिट सा है - ही मा के सा में मह है - से सा मार्ने हा से स् वृत्यास्त्रत्वेशा क्रियन्द्रसा

देश्यादेटः स्वाप्तायाः प्राप्ता हे हे माशे र तिमर हे ज्या मा वि क्या मा माशे र की क्या प्राप्ता है कि मा कि स्व

द्वात्त्रम्यारः र देशेश्वर्थः भ्रम्यः देशेश्वर्यः भ्रम्यः द्वात्वर्यः वित्तः भ्रम्यः र देशेश्वर्यः भ्रम्यः देशेश्वर्यः भ्रम्यः देशेश्वर्यः भ्रम्यः देशेश्वर्यः भ्रम्यः देशेश्वर्यः भ्रम्यः देशेश्वर्यः भ्रम्यः द्वात्वर्यः भ्रम्यः द्वात्वर्यः भ्रम्यः द्वात्वर्यः भ्रम्यः द्वात्वर्यः भ्रम्यः द्वात्वर्यः भ्रम्यः द्वात्वर्यः द्वात्वर्वर्यः द्वात्वर्यः द्वात्वयः द्वात्वयः द्वात्वयः द्वात्वयः द्वात्वयः द्वात

माशेर-मुँ। देश प्रतिश्वात्ते क्षेत्र क्षेत्र

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मियः भूरे बुर थ। र्टूट था जेवा जारेशवा सेरे . दुवा वरेट हो बुर था। पर्ट रहे . स्त्र-१ मिर्मेशिकात्रेशिकात्री भाष्ट्र रे.मिर्मेशिका रे.तु.ज.भ्र.क्ट.श.लूट.चीचा.इट्या रे.व्या.भ्र.क्ट.म.रट.शूचा.रची.रा.सूर्य. त्राज्या समार र.से.श्रश्राग्रीश.ये.क्.म.ड्रन्था स.ये.क्। स.र्थमा मिंत्यः कः विविद्ये देन । विति क्ष्मियायामारः हुन्यायः विराधितः केष्व। वितर राह्येरः यस। संक्रिंदेशत्रे दिस्ति हिन हिन ति मार्चि चर्त्रश्चा श्रीतालटार होबे.मार्चेचार्श्चरा हे.बेशार्श्चेचारेची.चार्थेचे.त्र्या वहुर्यस्य। र्यस्याटःभूर्यःसाप्त्यालटःभावयःशूटः। रीत्रसम्यारःस्याः यर. हेर. गुराकाचाता इरकारा। काचाला रे. विकासित सार्थात रीमात्ववेष् प्रतिया चेरक्षाय। देखिमा चेर देशामार द्यार मुला चेर्या अर्द्धर दे इरशाय। सिम्रिट्र मी.ये.क्श.यु. इर प्रीया इरशाय। समार र देशीश मुश्रापर्.वेश.वेथ.वेटानिटारा श्रीमाल्य इर परीमानुस्य। मीर. र्यार मियाराश हरता हि.रट.मी.सी.मी.ज.श्रीत क्या हरतायता सर्यार. त्नाश्रद्धं मानु दे सेर व्यापाय मिरसा से संदर्भ न्य में दिनदारा दे दस क्ष च झूट है, च हु है, च हेर सा । से चीश हुर सा पर दे दिए पिए सू. च हु ची हे.शु.श्.ज.स्च.थ। रच.शर.र.इरश.च। ची.मी.र.र.शु.शु.शु.सी.पार्टजायः र्गुःशेर्-रः बेरसा गुर-रगर-कुंश-रम् सेर्-बेरसाया देवसायसम्ब मिर.देश क्षेट.ची.व्रीय.वश.क्षेत्र.तथ.चर्च.ही क्रु.तर.चर.ची.वि.हिर.ब्रीट. लियातार्श्वाः। टारटाचीत्रचाराष्ट्रायटार्यात्राचीत्राविचार्श्वेचःविचा। चानुरो त्रमा के त्र ती दात में कट साथ विना के की विना। मानु की दे ने प्या

 सैमालटश. हे. मी. पट्टा विश्व कर क्षेत्र क्

इ.स्.मामाश्रात्यरामा स्रम्भावन्त्राचेत्राचेत्राचेत्राचेत्राचेत्राचेत्राचेत्राचेत्राचेत्राचेत्राचेत्राचेत्राचेत् भवार रीवा रुशांचर रा.क्र. शांचर रे.भुषु च्रि.ज.के.ज.लूटश । त्राचशांच. भुश्चरे बुरशाय। सिरीक्। यह राजारीहर यह जालू रश बुरशाय। से से सा डेरश। क्र.च.छ। घट.स.ट्र.ट.क्ट.श्र.म.भधूट.श.व.प्रिट.के.लूट. इस्थाय। क्रायायाक्टाइस्यावरायम्। नेवस्यायाकटासद्यामाल्यावरः क्ष्माय। श्रास्टे द्वाकेशमान्त्रिया श्रास्टे द्वाकेशमान्त्रिया। श्रास्टे द्वाकेशमान्त्रिया य.चर्षेत्र । श्र.माक्ष्मा.म्। प्र.चर्ष्य । समीर सैमा.म्।श्र.लट.ल.च.ज.इन्छ । क्षाचायो। देविराविद्वीमाराब्र्वालीयावेरसा देविमानीयायाक्ष्यः हेन्द्रेशय। संसम्र र देशिया हिर्द्यमी सुर्थ हे नेर द्वा नेर्या क्ष.च.र्श.बुरश.स। प्रिश.रे.सूट.वित्रीम.बुर्य.लुर्य.बुर.परीयी.जुरशी मेर.र्गेर.मेुश.श.मेिल,ज.१५.७ूर.१५म.३४श.त। मू.शूर.हे.मेर.१७ूर. वर्ष्याय। श्रेक्ट्स्सर्क्न्यार्चर्नर्भा देवसाम्स्मित्रास्ट्रस् इस क्रेंग या दश्य हे लेंद वद रहंग। दे वसाय या सेंट हे। हिंद स्वाद विवास द लेंद हेर हे वश्चवश्चा । देवशाम् श्चिव द्याया लेक्ट्री वश्चायत त्या श्वाद वशा मीदा तथा यात्रश्चेता है। देख्यायात्रात्यर देश्चीतायायार्यर है। सर देख्याया ब्रिन्देशसामय वसायुर्दे प्राप्ता देवसन्दे ने सूरा समार समार मु रेब रुव हार । विमाम देना हार हेव । मुर हुना हारा रे या सर्व या है यम लशक्रियट.सूत्रबंट.हो। चीर.रेचीर.चीत्रात्त्रात्री.हची.पर्ट.बेर.चरेटशा।

हिर्देरमी मुलर्यास सम्दर्भर देश व देव रहा। हिन्नुरन्गरम्अस्यान्यस्यान्यस्य दे-दिरामस्वादी क्षे व्यमादे प्रवादी मामस्य विग रे-इटनी क्षेत्रमाने खेशादन विनासब्द में। ब्रीटमी झे क्ट अशमाशेर वेंद्रमीय या लेमा अवेंट यें। हुर मु.स. १६ : प्रशासका सर सुर मुर हे दि य हुना शहर जू। म्रीट मी र्यमा क्ट सार्चेर स्थियाया यश्चिय या सम्हार या । हुर.लीयामीबेर.ज.भु.कुब.खुबी.यंचर.र.भुहूर.जू । मे के देन देन हुन हिना हुन पर सर्वेट से । इ. इ. पर्वे. वी. स. धीट. लीम जार प्रिंग या रूपी महिट जू। न्र-र्गर-कुषारी के.स्ट.चशर-रा.धुनाशर्वेट-जू। मेशुर्ररताद्वेर्रटामिश्ररताद्वेमोश्रामित्रम्मे सम् र्टातास्यानाम्ब्रात्या

म्बार्श्व क्रिंग्य सम्बद्ध । हिन्दा सम्बद्ध स्था स्था । हिन्दा सम्बद्ध स्था सम्बद्ध ।

त्र इ.२. तश्च के लूर क्षा । राजा जुर से मी क्षा मी क्षा मी क्षा मी स्था का स्था मी क्षा मी स्था निवास का स्था मी स्था

द्धः सद्दः स्वित्तः दुदः स्वयायाय में दिन् स्वयः स्वादः स्वादः स्वयः स्

दे.ब्रमाचर, जुमानट साने रे.सूट.। इ.स्ट्रमी प्रतिसामका लिजमी, जुट क्षामेर. स्मार में के । सर्थ. हे. इ.स्मान् लूटकामका लिजमी, जुट क्षामेर. स्मार में का मूच्य.

देल्यः स्वर्धः स्वर्यः स्वर्धः स्वर्यः स्वर्यः स्वर्धः स्वर्धः स्वर्यः स्वर्यः स्वर्यः स्वर्यः स्वर्य

श्राम्बिद्धसम्बद्धाः स्वाद्धमान्तः । न्याद्धः द्वा ६ देव क्षेत्राच्याः स्वाद्धमान्तः । स्वाद्धमान्तः स्वाद्धमान्यः स्वत्यः स्वाद्धमान्यः स्वाद्यमान्यः स्वाद्यमान्यः स्वाद्यमान्यः स्वाद्यमान्यः स्वाद्यमान्यः स्वाद्यमान्यः स्वाद्यमान्यः स्वत

त्राम्बन्धकं के व स्वतः दे त्रामा के त्याया के स्वयः विद्या स्वतः विद्या के स्वयः के स्वयः स्वयः के स्वयः स्ययः स्वयः स

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क्र-प्रचेट-दुशासामक्ष्यम् । इ.स्म.इ.स्मायक्ष्यम् । सम्पर-सैमामट-प्राज्ञास् । भ्र.धुमान्यर-संश्चित्र-प्रमान्त्र-स्मानक्ष्यः । सम्पर-सैमा-श्चर-म् इत् हुर-मीश्चर्योट-लोग-मी-रश्चा-ट्र-हुमा-प्रिट-दुश-लुश-तम् । संश्वान 
> स्र-मी-मुश्र-श्रासिक के दिशास के वा प्र-दि से द्वा स्थान स्थान स्थान स्थान द्वे से द्वा स्थान स्थान स्थान स्थान द्वे से द्वा से स्थान स्थान स्थान स्थान द्वे से द्वा से स्थान स्थान स्थान स्थान स्थान द्वे से द्वा से स्थान स्थान स्थान स्थान स्थान द्वे से द्वा से स्थान स्यान स्थान स

दे.बिना, बेर्या, प्रीर. थे.सूना, र्मी, ता.सूर, त्रा, त्रा,

म्.ज.र्बरश्चर्यः सर्वात्रायः मृत्यरः चर्वत्राय।

देश्वा देश्वा क्षेत्र क्षेत्र

देश्याध्यः मुः भवे । विद्याध्यः मुः भवे । विद्याधः भवे । व

रिष्ठना प्राप्त स्वार्थ स्वार

श्चान्। रयः तार्ने त्यात्र अम्ति असूर के म्री खेना पर्ने कर प्यरेष ।

त्रेस्त्रम्भद्रद्राध्यम् वे । द्रिस्त्रम्भद्रद्राध्यम् वे । द्रिस्त्रम्भद्रद्राध्यम् वे । द्रिस्त्रम्भद्राध्यम् वे । द्रिस्त्रम्भद्रम्भद्रम्भवे । द्रिस्त्रम्भद्रम्भद्रम्भवे । द्रिस्त्रम्भद्रम्भवे । द्रिस्त्रम्भद्रम्भवे । द्रिस्त्रम्भवे ।

रे.डमा.डरश.च। का.मी.रचला.खश.खेय.क.चर्डश.च। इ.लार.श.

हिन्द्धः यः समानानः यन् याः नृद्धः व्यक्तः वर्षः । स्वितः सिस्रसः व्यक्तः वर्षः स्वर्षः वर्षः वर्षः । हिन्द्यः सिस्रसः वर्षः यः सिन्द्वः सर्वेदः वर्षः । हिन्द्यः सिस्रसः वर्षः यः सिन्द्वः सर्वेदः वर्षः । हिन्द्यः सिस्रसः वर्षः यः सिन्द्वः सर्वेदः वर्षः । हिन्द्यः सिस्रसः सर्वेदः यः सिन्द्वः सर्वेदः वर्षः । श्राः । ए.स्ट.लट्टात्र । लट्टुचि श्री चर्ट्ट वेट्ट वेट्स । स्था प्राचा प्रत्या प्राचा प्राच प्राचा प्राच प्

र्यापः त्रिक्षः विकार्षः विकार्यः विका

प्रस्ति मिर्ने स्त्र स्

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श्राः । ब्रीट्रायन्द्रभ्यम् इत्यायन्द्रभूनः । स्थ्रम् रायन्त्रभ्याः व्याप्तः त्यः व्याप्तः त्यः व्याप्तः व्यापतः व्य

इ.इ.श्.श्रम्हर्श्याम्बर्धाः ।
इ.इ.ज्येन्याः स्थान्यः स्थान्यः स्थान्यः स्थान्यः ।
इ.इ.ज्येन्यः स्थान्यः स्यान्यः स्थान्यः स्थानः स्थान्यः स्थानः स्थानः स्थान्यः स्य

हिन्द्रभेन्द्रत्युक्षः यन्त्वात्रः म्यून्यः । हिन्द्रभेन्द्रत्युक्षः यन्त्वात्रः स्ट्रिक्षः स्ट्रिक्षः स्ट्रिक्षः स्ट्रिक्षः स्ट्रिक्षः स्ट्रिक्षः स्ट्रिक् हिन्द्र-वन्भेन्यते म्राट्ड-ज्रेनन्तः । नेद्र-भेर्डट-अम्रीट-वीन्द्राय-केट-वा-श्रेन्थे। म्रीट-वी-द्राय-केट्निय-केट-वा-श्रेन्थे। नेद्र-भेरडट-अम्रीट्र-य-भेर्येक्ये।

र्ट. बेर. परेटश । जैटशता पर्श्वीपट वेश सुट हो. पर्टेशता । लाट पोर. जैटशतशालय रेटे. मी. पेटशता पर्श्वीपट वेश सुट हो. पर्टेशता । लाट पोर. जैटशतशालय रेटे. मी.

चित्रप्रस्मानस्य स्वीत्य वित्र स्वार्ट्स व्यक्त स्वार्य स्वार स्वार्य स्वयं स

यर्थः श्रु । विद्यत् । विद्यत् ने स्वर् ने स्वर ने स्वर् ने स्वर ने स्वर् ने स्वर ने स

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के ले सुरा के प्लेंट के सुराय क्या सामन किया प्रदेश हैं। इ. ले सुराय के प्लेंट के सुराय क्या सामन किया प्लेंग

मारश्नी, मारश्नार , विमात सूमा श्रीम , विमाल श्री ।

सूमाशिश हो - मारश्नी, मारश्नी , या माशिश हो - मारश्नी, मा

ज्यानश्चर्यमान्त्रीयायान्त्रायान्त्रावितायान्त्राया इमामी इमारर देवेंग सम्बद्धिमाधे द्वा ल्यामार्थितः अर्थेत् । या सूर्यः अधिव विचाल्येव ल्या शर्वे शादर प्रस्ता शामन विना धन वे । ल्या श्रिशः द्वेदै : अधियाया चेदः स्थापनः विमाणिन वि । क्षेत्र.क्ष.दर.ठात्मा श्रामन विना भून मा विट.क्.मिन्धाक् बुना हिंदशाना लागा नियर् रेनास कुर में मिट्राय भेव। लमार्ने संदे र रे हिंद्र या भेदा विमिलीयाचीयात् द्रात्याता ह्या विदशा शक्ष्र् भूष् भर्धुनावशाक्ष्यमाटा भूष्वेगा मिट्रा बेची.ज्.स.चब्र्.चचिर.ज्रिश.घर.८२.२८श.स.लुर्। वर्नेनाम् सन्त्र् वर्गेट्जीश सेट्टा स्थ्ना सेश होरी रे बिनाकर पर देना से लिना यर प्राप्त है। दर्भेन्स्य सेद्राय द्राय स्थाप म् विद्रायान्स्ययः त्रायस्य वेस्य देशदे सेन् से व्यूमार्थे । स्चि हेर् हि.इ.वीट शक्र जन्म स्थि। मिना भूर हि. रे तु सुवावाया सर सेव। मिर्यामिर्रायरायर्वास्यायायायास्य मिर्ना भारता सेवाराष्ट्र मिर्सा मार्था मेर्

स्याकृत्रस्ति स्वाकृत्यस्य स्वाकृत्यस्य स्वाकृत्यस्य ।

हिर्दे स्वाकृत्यस्य स्वाकृत्यस्य स्वाकृतस्य स्वाकृतस्य ।

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हिर्दे स्वाकृतस्य स्व

> खाउँ हें हें सन्दर्भ भाग्ने स्था। इस्ट्रेस समायन्त्राभागम् स्था।

त्रीमः मध्येतः क्ष्माः स्वाक्ष्माः स्वाक्षाः स्वाक्ष्माः स्वाक्षाः स्वाकष्माः स्वाकष्माः स्वाकष्माः स्वाविद्यः स्वाविद्यः

र्भवाच्यक्षास्त्रम् चीत्रमानिव्याणिटः स्रोत्राम्यस्यवृक्षः। २.वि. २८०० प्रतिरः स्थान्यस्यः चीत्रमान्यस्यः चीत्रमान्यस्यः चीत्रमान्यस्यः चित्रमान्यस्यः चित्रम्यस्यः चित्रम्यस्यः चित्रम्यस्यः चित्रम्यस्यः चित्रम्यस्यः चित्रम्यस्यः चित्रस्यः चित्रस

श्रीम् भाष्ट्रस्य । ह्राह्म् मिल्ला स्वार्थित स्वार्य स्वार्थित स्वार्य स्वार्य स्वार्थित स्वार्थित स्वार्य स्वार्य स्वार्थित स्वार्य स्वार्य स्वार्य स्वार

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ड्रम्भा अनुत्र-१ क्ष.लीज-२८ क्ष.लीज-अग्रेट-४ नेता ड्रम्भा अन्यस् अस्या सि.य. १ स्थान्या स्याप स्थान्या स्याप स्थान्या स्थान्या स्थान्या स्थान्या स्थान्या स्थान्या स्थान्य स्थान्य स्थान्य स्थान्य स्थान्य स्थान्य स्थान्य स्थान्य स्थान्य दश। विश्वादी द्वाम द्वना विष्या वाया होना हिंदा है। मैर र्यार मिया है व शत्रा. वर्षे वर प्रदेश हैं सु. बु. पुर. पर वर्ष वाश । स. प्रत्ये देश पर विषय । सीर. देगार. त्रामार्थेर जूट श्राचक्रमाश । ह्रा रशाक्ष्माह्य ज्ञामन हर्षे में स्मिर हे सि रट. शूट है. बोह्यर राज क्ये रेट बोली राज क्ये मी. बोडियोश मू. जा बाहियों है. सक्ये ष्ट्र. मोर्चेर.लूट.श.चक्दमाश। मोर्थश.जट.के.व। रेपोर्गतिट.वट.वंश.वे.शुवे.वु.ह. लगु.मि.मोशुर.मोर्येचश.मू.सटश.चरेटश.स। हु.हु.चु.शर्ड्.मी.ज.पीमरे.शूट. तथा है. हुश्र-देनी शर वधीव क्र हुर हुरे रहे हिंदे जुरुश हर शता हुर है. त्रार के मूर्व हरा मूर्व स्ट्र र र र र । ग्रेशर मूर से प्रमित्र । रे.वंशासा वे. चर्णर-रथक् सूरा स.इ.इ.परी.वी.स। मी.शर-मी.मटः सूचीलाईकामृत्यांक हुर्। हुर् ती, यर लूचा लाजी वाश की स्था हुर हुर शाचा हुर हुर भी श्रर वै:सर्तः र्नारः से देः मूर्वासः धेव। मुरः र्नारः मुभः से से सुक्षः से मूर्वासः र्ण्य चेर हे मिक्रियामा श्रे श्रे मिल्लिमा या निरम्भ । व्याने यामुर दशन से मिल्लिमा ल. हेर्तु. अनाश.ग्री. रीच. थ. पर्मे. हे. हेर् . मी. मेट. लूची. ल. चरेवश । इंस. जु. चची. स्. रही. हो. मी. शर. मी. मीट. लूची. मा. चरेटश. च । हेर. मीश शि. च मूर्ये हे. लूरे. च शट. । क्षेत्राक्ष.मे.सर् प्रत्राचाराचेत्राक्ष्यात्राचीत्राक्ष्यः तथा मे.सर.हेर.मी.सर. ट्र.मि.चट.हो। चर्माराच्य.म्.चटश्राय। हेर.मीश्राम् चर्राया।

> ट.ज.श्र.थचश.स.इ.चे.श्रट.जू । सेत्र.चे.ज्य.श्रर.चेश.यटचे.ज्य.च चेज.झंश.जे.शर.चेश.यटचे.ज्य.च चेज.झंश.जे.शर.चेश.यट्ट.श्र.ज्य.

हर्मात्रसर्म्यात्रस्य स्वाद्यस्य स्वाद्यस्य स्वाद्यस्य । हर्माण्यात्रस्य स्वाद्यस्य स्वाद्यस्य स्वाद्यस्य । हर्माण्यात्रस्य स्वाद्यस्य स्वाद्यस्य स्वाद्यस्य । हर्माण्यात्रस्य स्वाद्यस्य स्वाद्यस्य स्वाद्यस्य स्वाद्यस्य ।

ब्रेट्स्पे नियास्त्रीत्वायित्वायित्वास्त्रीत्त्री स्ट्रियास्त्रीत्वास्त्रीत्वास्त्रीत्वास्त्रीत्त्री स्ट्रियास्त्रीत्वास्त्रीत्वास्त्रीत्वास्त्रीत्त्रीत् स्ट्रियास्त्रीत्वास्त्रीत्वास्त्रीत्वास्त्रीत्त्रीत् स्ट्रियास्त्रीत्वास्त्रीत्वास्त्रीत्वास्त्रीत्त्रीत्त्री स्ट्रियास्त्रीत्वास्त्रीत्वास्त्रीत्वास्त्रीत्त्रीत्

# सम्भः चगुर-द्यदः ग्री-पः क्रें यः सकेर्-रें। विर-इनमः ग्रीमः वेंद्र-ग्री-पः क्रें यः सरेर्दर-वेंद्रम्यों।

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म्ट्रिंस.पोश्त.पोश.ल.स.ट्रे.ल्.ल.प्रिंट.हे.झ्.ज.पश्चंच.च। प्रांश्रर.ग्रेश.चश्चा प्रिंसिट्टर्स्टर्ने कर्तात्मर्भित्र । द्रास्मर्थित्मा द्रास्मर्भित् । द्रीस्मर्भित् वसर्येदवसम्भे। द्वान्द्वित्वक्रिंगादे सर्वेत्वद्दर्दे प्रिंदश। रे.थशह. ह.चंचा.क्व.रेट.रेट.जचरीच.ब्रे.लूर.ब्या ग्रे.शर. ह. हु पु.सर्थे ज. व. युची स. यश्चीय. त. चुरश । कुंश हू. हू. टश सेची. क्री. रेट. र्टाजा के के में त्या कुमायरेट जूर्य हर या हा हुरा मजेशामी सीहर. रताद्रश्रद्रमाधुःरताद्रशमाक्षेशमाद्रीःसर्त्तीःमाद्रायः ना देवायद्रद्रश हे हे हायः रु:बिचा-चेश-रे:बिद्शूट.चश । लट्ह्राहुश.बुरश्रचा सेच्रीशर.सूरे.च.१४। स्र्विशन्दर्भे स्र्राः। देवशः स्र्वेनमञ्जूनम् स्रितः स्रिन्यदेशः स्रिनः स्राम् रे.वश.सर.ज.इ. इ.वेर्.स.स.स.चरेचा.हे.चर्चेर.चीव.बेचा.छेरसा श्रीट.लेस जन्ते स्त्रापर व स्त्र हो। हे हे ब्रिट लिय व सहें ज्या व ना निस यर्टश । ज्ञानशिभासन्ति । प्राप्ति । सह्रद्धा । ज्ञानशिभा रीचीशः मु. ज. प्र. चरेच. है. भीचर. मी. जशाजा चार्षित्र । ज्याचीश्वरा सेची राहे. र.इ.चढ्रा ज्ञानश्याशेव, देवाची, ज्ञान्य विषया दे. बचाचीश जू चढ्र जि.सेर. शूर. । भाषर ज.धुना मोशूर चढ्र घ ज.जू मोशून शूर. । रे.बस. मीशर मीशह हर में मी शर्तिर भर्त श्रह्माश शहर हर पड़ है, शक्र प्रमाश मा हेर. चशिभः वैचा चचा हुर्य. चरेटा हुर्य. खुचा चर्ड हुर हिर. चशिभः बूचा मा मानः र पर्वाशःश्री

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#### DEFEAT OF THE KING OF HOR.

ABSTRACT OF CONTENTS.

1.

Kesar was alone on the way to Hor. He found the road blocked by thorns, lonicera, mother-willows and tamarisks. All these obstacles were overcome with the assistance of helpers from gLing, who were called there through prayers. When Kesar lay down for his night-rest, at the Srar-pass, Ane bkur dmanmo showed him a terrifying spectacle of nature, to try his conrage. He heard wolves and foxes howl, and dry manure and little stones were blown about by the storm. He became quiet when he knew that Ane bkur dmanmo had caused the storm. Then he ate the magic food, received from her in a nut-shell, which could never be consumed. On the ascent, Kesar sang a song of all the animals which lose their strength on the pass, and asked Ane bkur dmanmo to assist him. She sent him a fox to lead him across.

After seven days Kesar met an outpost of dwarfs who were playing at dice. They had put up a hat on a post, and this hat used to whirl round whenever a person drew near. Although Kesar had put on his invisible cap, the hat began to whirl, and the dwarfs, who could not see anybody, became angry. They said: "The hat does not like us to play all day long, and therefore moves about." Then they took the hat down, and Kesar showed his true self. He played at dice with the dwarfs and lost everything, for a female dwarf had taken her seat inside one of the dice. When Kesar had to stake his life, Ane bkur dmanmo advised him to bore with his needle into one of the dice. When doing so, the dwarf-woman left the dice, and Kesar played on with his own dice. Now he won and said, he would take the life of the dwarfs which he had gained. To reconcile him, the dwarfs ordered their stick which had the power of providing everything, to bring the most precious goods from all the surrounding countries. When they had arrived, Kesar asked all the gods, etc., who were born with him, to devour the goods

<sup>1</sup> The same scene we find in the Sheh-version before Kesar's start to the north.
2 Compare Ladakhi Songs, No. XXV.

<sup>3</sup> This reminds us of Nala's story.

at once. Now Kesar threatened to take the lives of the dwarfs if they would not become his guides on the way. To this they agreed.

2.

The dwarf and Kesar arrived at the rock Thsau dung dung. This was a door of rocks which closed and opened at the request of the dwarfs. When the dwarf, who showed Kesar the way, asked the door to open for him, Kesar rode through it as quickly as he could. But the door, recognizing Kesar, closed at once and caught the tail of Kesar's horse. This was not given free, until Kesar had promised to bring the heads of the two children of the King of Hor on his way back. Then they arrived at a place where stones flew about between heaven and earth, and later on before the yak' brown sugar.' The dwarf told this yak that Kesar would play tricks on him, and the yak devoured Kesar at once. After Kesar had remained inside the yak for some time, he was advised by Ane bkur dmanmo to use his knife to make a way out. Thus the yak was killed.

Kesar was angry with the dwarf and threatened to use him as a riding-yak with a nose-ring. But the dwarf assured Kesar that the rest of the road was not dangerous, and therefore he was sent home.

Then Kesar arrived at a place where nine bridges were tied together, and where 100 soldiers of Hor had to keep watch. Kesar took the shape of a young lama, and caused much rain to fall. He made friends with the soldiers and built a house for them, the roof of which rested on a single post. One night when much rain fell, he tied a silk cord to the post, went outside, and tore the post down. All the soldiers were slain by the falling roof.

When Kesar arrived on the height of the Asalsal-pass, he had 100 riders in front of him and 100 riders behind him; when he came to the Along-plain, he had one rider in front of him, and one rider behind him. He turned up his sleeves three times, and the golden castle of Hor shook three times. Then he met the goat-herds of Hor, whom he told a

I I am very much inclined to explain the door of rocks which opens and closes of its own accord as a development from the opening and closing of the ice on rivers and lakes in winter. I am lead to this explanation by the fact that in connection with the gate also hall-stones (the stones flying about between heaven and earth), and perhaps a block of ice, the yak 'brown sugar,' are mentioned. The lakes and rivers are the gates to the underworld, the realm of the klu; and also in other mythologies we find a similar gate at the entrance to the underworld or realm of the dead.

and story about the ruin of Kesar and his family. When the herdsmen, who had been stolen from gLing, cried, he showed them his true self.

3

Kesar arrived in the land of Hor in the disguise of a beggar. There were four wells, one for the King of Hor, of gold; one for the Hor-lama, of copper; one for a'Bruguma, of turquoise; one for the smith of Hor, of iron. He soiled them all with old shoes, old cups, etc., and lay down in the road. At first the king's water-beaver arrived at the well. She had to jump over Kesar, because he would not make way. Next a'Bruguma's water-bearer came to fetch water, and the beggar dropped a ring in her water-vessel. This ring went on a'Bruguma's finger, when she was washing her hands. Then a'Bruguma, having put on her dress of gLing, went before the beggar to ask him about her friends in gLing. The beggar said that Kesar had died, and gave a full description of the stûpa erected in his memory, and of the rewards given to the lamas He also said, that her father's corpse was left on a plain, and that her mother was asking alms. 'aBruguma was sorry on account of this news but thought that the beggar was Kesar.

Finally, the water-bearer of the smith Himis came to the well. She recognized in the beggar the same man whom she had seen riding across the Asalsal-pass with a retinue, and who had caused the castle of Hor to shake by waving his sleeves. Kesar told the girl that there had been 100 lice in front of him, and 100 behind him, and that he had waved his sleeves only because he was so pleased to see a village after the desert. He also said that he was the son of smith Himis, but the latter, when arriving at the well, denied the fact.

4

One day, when the smith's daughter went to the pea-field, she saw the same beggar in it, eating peas and vomiting what he had eaten. She went to tell her father, who came carrying the huge hammer and a pair of tongs. However, the beggar had already restored everything, and the field was more beautiful than it had been before. The father, believing his daughter to be a liar, tore out her cheeks with the tongs, and beat her with the huge hammer.

The smith said to Kesar, the beggar: "If you are my son really, you will be able to recognize my tools among the tools of 100 other smiths." The boy was able to do so, because Ane bkur dmanmo helped him by sitting down in the shape of a golden fly on every tool which was Himis' property. According to her advice the boy said: "The big

hammer and the big tongs are missing!" This was actually the case, and Kesar was accepted as the smith's son.

One day lady 'aBruguma went to the smith to have a golden ornament made. The new boy of the smith went before her dandy, having taken his cap off. He was blamed for this by the smith, but replied, that whoever takes off his hat in gLing receives a piece of white cloth. There were, however, no coals ready, and Kesar and the smith's danghter were sent together to the wood, to make charcoal. They were ordered not to cut any wood from the holy forest of the king of Hor. Kesar destroyed the whole holy forest of the King of Hor, and on his way home, when crossing a brook, he said: "The shoes of the donkeys (who carried the charcoal) will become wet," and cut the hoofs off. Again the girl ran to her father to complain; but because everything was in good order on his arrival, the girl received a punishment once more.

On the next day lady 'aBruguma went again to the smithy, and Kesar caused the golden ornament to get lost. Then he caused it to be found underneath lady 'aBruguma. Now he made a great noise, calling her a thief. a'Bruguma's maid-servant gave him a box on the ear for his impudence, so that his cap fell down. There the mark on his head could be seen, and 'aBruguma recognized Kesar. He said that he would make the ornament, and did so, calling all the gods to his assistance.

5.

Then 'aBruguma and the king of Hor agreed to call together all the heroes of Hor and let them try the famous bow. If the boy of smith Himis would be able to bend it, there would be no doubt that he was really Kesar. To prevent the boy from going to the tournament, Himis gave him a great number of arrow-heads to sharpen. The boy, however, finished this work in no time, and went to the assembly, where the minister "Nine-lives" had just been able to bend the bow as much as a barley-corn's breadth. The boy prayed that the famous bow might go to gLing and another bow be given him. [This took place apparently.] Then Kesar bent the bow in such a way that it broke and its fragments killed the heroes of Hor, whilst the bow-string caught the king of Hor's neck so that he was almost choked. Only Kesar was able to release him from it.

I This is the custom at burials and at weddings. A white cloth is worn on the cap. At weddings it is perhaps due to the idea that at the wedding the virgin dies. White is apparently the colour of mourning.

<sup>2</sup> Does this mark on the crown of his head show the influence of Buddhist art?

On the next day there was a great wrestling match, and the strongest wrestler was the minister "Nine-lives." The smith, who wished to keep the boy at home, gave him a great number of needles to sharpen. The boy finished this work in no time, wrestled with the minister and killed him.

On the third day all the people assembled to see who would be able to ride on the horse Khala me'abar. It was so high, that nine stirrups lead up to its back. The smith told his boy to watch the house, to prevent him from coming. The boy brought the whole house on his shoulders to the sporting place and said, he would watch it there. He at once mounted the horse, rode on it head to tail, and up to the sky to the gLing land. There he exchanged it for an ordinary horse, rode up to the sky again, and let the horse drop so that it was smashed.

Now the lama of Hor had a dream, foreboding the death of the king and other sad events. Before the king and 'aBruguma had finished their council about the dream, the Agus of gLing arrived on the Srarpass, and Agu dPalle shot an arrow which hit the beam, that was the king of Hor's heart-artery. Nobody was able to extract the arrow, except the young smith (Kesar), and he did it only after 'aBruguma had prayed for the destruction of the king of Hor. This arrow, after having broken all the arrows of Hor, went back to dPalle's quiver.

6.

The king of Hor wished to send a spy to see if the army of gLing was approaching. As he liked the smith's boy ('Kesar) very much, he sent him. The daughter of the smith went to warn the king, but was sent home in disgrace. Therefore she told Kesar to destroy the altars of white, red, and black colour on the road, because they were the altars of Lhayul, Barbtsan, and Kluyul, and to honour a brown (smugpo) altar, because that was the altar of Hor! He did exactly the opposite. At a certain place the road was very narrow and the 40 men of Hor, who accompanied him, could hardly walk. There Kesar put on his invisible cap, and threw all the forty into the river.

The seven Agus had arrived on the Srarsrar-pass. Kesar sent them a letter with his horse. Then he remained hidden, so that only the tip of his hat, an end of his bow, and an arrow-notch could be seen. First of all he was discovered by Agu lTaba miggi rab, but Agu dPalle would not believe. When Agu dPalle finally saw him, Agu Gongma buthsa was sent against the spy of Hor. Kesar, taking the shape of a pigeon, fled, and Gongma buthsa pursued him, taking the

shape of a falcon. Suddenly Kesar took the shape of a mouse, and went into a hole of the ground, the Agu following him in the shape of a weasel. But Gongma buthsa, having become tired, went back to the encampment.

Then dPalmoi astag, the female Agu, went off to catch the spy of Hor. Kesar took the shape of a deer, and the Agu followed in the shape of a dog. Then Kesar fled in the shape of a fish, and the Agu followed in the shape of an otter. Again Kesar took the shape of a goat, and the Agu that of a wolf.\(^1\) After all, the horse of the Agu, being tired out, threw her off, when she was beating him. Then she mounted \(^1Kyang\) \(^1xyang\) \

Kesar went back to the king of Hor, and told him to prepare for war. The seven Agus, dPalle, Gani, Gongma buthsa, lTaba miggi rab, rNa yyu rna rtsal, mDā dpon gongma and dPalmoi astag, arrived seven days after Kesar, riding on horses, and leading horses behind them. The king of Hor wished to buy the horses and to take the men in his service. When aBruguma told him that the apparent horse-merchants were the heroes of gLing, he would not believe. Therefore he released Agu Angar Itsangspa from prison and asked him the same question. When the Agu gave the same answer, the king became angry and put the Agu in an iron cage, which was hanging down from the castle to half the height of the walls. Then mDā dpon gongma divided the rope with an arrow, and dPalmai astag received the cage with the Agu when it fell down.

Now aBruguma tried to poison the Agus with poisoned beer, but mDa dpon gongma knew at once that it was poisoned; therefore he threw the vessel with his arrow up to the sky. Then a piece of earth flew up to the sky, and a piece of sky fell down to the earth (as a sign that it was poison). Then dPalle rgodpo, after having praised his arms, advanced to kill 'aBruguma, but was hindered by three of the Agus. 'aBruguma went to the castle, and told the king all what had happened.

A similar scene we find in Ladakhi Songs, No. XXVI.

<sup>2</sup> This set of seven Agus is probably a more original set of them than the set of 18 Agus, as we have it in the preface. These seven Agus seem to be of a somewhat similar type of figures to the helpers in such folk-lore as "Sechse Kommen durch dil ganze Welt."

Then they resolved not to leave their castle again, and not to allow the son of the smith to enter it. Gongma buthsa (probably mDa dpon gongma originally) told 'aBruguma who was on the top of the castle, to pile up a heap of articles with a horse-hair on the top. He then sent an arrow into the middle of all of them and destroyed them all.

Then the men of gLing killed the whole army of Hor. When the young smith (Kesar) was sent against them, there was a sham-fight with wooden swords. Kesar once more sent the Agus home, saying, that he alone would be able to retake 'a Bruguma.

8

The boy went back to the smithy and made a box, into which he kept jumping in and out. Himis asked why he was doing so, and the boy said that from inside the box *lhayul* and *miyul* could be seen. The father wished to try, but as soon as he had got into the box, the boy locked it and lit a fire underneath. He did not open, until Himis had promised to assist him in making an iron rope, which could be thrown

to the top of the Hor castle.

Then Kesar carried the rope to the castle of Hor and threw it up. The iron hook caught hold, and Kesar climbed up. When he had reached about half the height of the castle, he saw a white and a black bird fight with each other. The white bird was defeated, and together with him Kesar fell down to the ground. Ane bkur dmanmo knew that several stains from the smithy, left on Kesar's body, were the reason of his misfortune. She washed him and sent him up again. He succeeded, and then he caught mice and a cat which he sent into the king of Hor's bed, to prevent him from sleeping. During the next night he pricked the children of the king with needles and kept the whole family awake. Next morning he let his ring drop, and it went by itself on a'Bruguma's finger. Then a'Bruguma called up the king, and he rose to wrestle with Kesar. And bkur dmanmo told a'Bruguma to throw hard peas under the king of Hor's feet, and pap under Kesar's feet, but 'aBruguma would not do so because, although Kesar was her legal spouse, she had borne children to the king of Hor. 'a Bruguma had mixed peas and pap, but bkur dmanmo in the shape of a fowl separated them again, and the king of Hor was defeated.

He asked Kesar to spare his life, and offered all his land instead. Kesar was willing to let him live, but Ane bkur dmanmo reminded him

<sup>1</sup> According to the Khalatae version (continuation of the Sheh-version) be threatens to throw the box in the water.

once more of all the sins of Hor, and therefore he was killed with a poisoned knife. When he was stabbed, a tremendous amount of fat came pouring out of him, and Kesar would have been drowned in it, had not Ane bkur dmanno offered it all to the gods, etc. The children of the king of Hor would not accompany Kesar, although the castle was destroyed and all the treasures carried away.

9.

When Kesar and 'aBruguma arrived at the door Tsau dung dung, Kesar remembered that the heads of the two children were required to induce the door to open of its own accord. He went back, cut off the heads of the children, and threw them towards the gate like a polo-ball. The door opened, and Kesar and a'Bruguma, though she had fainted, rode through it. 'aBruguma said that she would not bear any more children to Kesar. Now she was punished in the following way: From the land of the dwarfs to gLing she was tied to the tail of the horse and dragged along. Then she had to be everybody's servant for three years, for three years lucerne was sown on her head and ploughed with Dzos; for three years she had to serve in the castle with leather round her knees; for three years she had to tend stone-partridges; for three years she had to milk the Senting-bird. In this way fifteen years had elapsed. Then one year was required to repair the gLing castle. Now 'aBruguma was made a lady again. The wedding lasted three days and three nights, and they lived in perfect happiness.

<sup>1</sup> Is this perhaps a similar expression to the German "Dic Sonne ziecht" Wasser "?

माउँमा दा है। Yeigpotse, alone, solitary.

ইনি'ন'ব্যাহ'ত্যা solba bsadcas, 'kill the coal,' make charcoal.

য়ে বিল | phang shing, spindle-stick.

राञ्चर । ma lcang, mother-willow, large kind of willow.

[5] khumbu, originally khombu, shell [of a wall-nut]. Assimilation to second syllable.

表文 there, all the time; mthsan there, all through the night.

ত্রতা curum, imitates the sound of chewing-

মনুমত্ব। brgyalcas, said of the voice of foxes; 'howl.'

স্থা γyā, slate or flat stones.

জনি জা shog sgra, whistling sound; the Sheh-version has shugs sgra.

和文文 | rkang ra,=rkang sgra, a noise such as is caused by the feet, when walking or jumping. Lad. Grammar, Laws of Sound, No. 3. 文 | 'o, exclamation.

হাত্ৰ mi ngan, not bad.

₹ 1 zod, about so much, related to theod; compare theam and zam-

33'3'35 | denna sod, just as much.

ম্ভ্ৰাহ্ম। mjug rdum,=mjug leum, bushy-tailed.

35'F| cung kha, = skyung kha, raven.

ह्मात्। sballu, originally 'frog'; is here understood to mean 'dwarf.'

ম্মানু মেইডম। sems rku bcocas, isteal the soul, i.e., make other people to like me.

मु'राया व्यवस्था विम, rare occasion.

ਰੋਜਿਸ rtsibiting, explained as meaning 'artery.'

W55 ohoho, exclamation.

[문장기] khrasug,=khrabo, many-coloured.

বরুল্বর্থনা 'abrug 'abrisma, 'thunder-written,' name of Chinese silk with the pattern of clouds and dragons.

WT Ed | yar khyen, Yarkand.

न्दिन्द | grong grong, high-headed (of horses).

সমস্থা halman, good (of dried apricots).

ব্যাস্থ্য | bal kholma, wool-spinner, name of the maid-servant of Hor.

होत्र है। menze, clean, beautiful.

ऑयाया। ollo, clean, good.

সুবাস্থা skyab mdunma, instead of skyabs bdun; in this form the name would mean 'help in front of [you].'

55.55.1 dung dung, shell-coloured; also in Tale No. III the dwarfs are called white.

গুলাইও বিশ্বে | brag thean dung dung (probably rdung rdung),

name of the door of two rocks which continually open and shut again.

ই पार्श्य विश्व | rdoba sa phar nam phar, stones which con-

tinually fly about between earth and sky; parallel to the preceding.

可知可以 kara khamba, 'brown sugar,' name of a wild yak in the service of the king of Hor.

বৃদ্ধিবৃত্তম। nag [nags] bstancas, to behave basely-

है। rmidpa, = midpa, devour-

बुदा-हृदा steb chung, little axe.

মুম্বনা stubcas, mince [meat].

हैन बेन्। rtsiblog, side of the ribs.

ACTA | bolmo, soft.

\$51 thud, united [the nine bridges].

স্পূর্ব gandre, a coat of many layers of cloth, sewn one on another.

NMN | sikyim, silk [perhaps from Sikkim).

বিশাব। khragpa, the wide sleeves.

3.

리도·경치 | ltsangras, beg.

SCINI skyangeas, probably more correct than rgyangeas in previous tale; 'to fill.'

মুপ্রসা rmug blama, probably smug blama, the brown lama;

551 rgyun, ribbands to fasten shoes.

অন্ত্ৰানা lam gag, said to mean 'cross-way.'

ন্ম'ডম। gomeas, step over.

ব্ৰহাইবৃ | zhabs rdon, = zhabs rdo, sockle. Lad. Grammar, Laws of Sound, No. 5.

\$1755 | snyan dar, melodious silk; name of the prayer-flags on the top of a mehod rten.

ASAWI 'abul ya, respectful for wages.

[35] lcam, 'wife,' name of the smith's daughter; another name of the same girl is choron; in the Sheh-version her names are Bhag 'adzommo and chorol.

A phasists at all the as one at a

3.57.558 | cema 'abum, is also spelled byema 'abum; people are doubtful about this word. Some think it is a spoon, others a head-ornament.

হাঝানী | palkyi, palanquin.

558 | Himis, name of the smith of Hor, the pronunciation seems to vary, sometimes it is Hemis.

ইসেইম | lhab theas, garden dedicated to the gods (lha); the

মূম্বা bungbu, for bongbu, assimilation to the second syllable.

지형 papu, cloth-shoes.

AAE'A | 'abangba, become wet; intransitive of sbangba, make wet,

ম্পা rago, hoof.

ম্ম'ব্যা lamcas, be diligent, ready for work,

W5 | yad, excellence.

REN 3N | Idzongscas, examine.

noro, nobleman.

মৃত্যু mgo lead, box on the head-

\*\* Theba, here explained as meaning the 'crest on the head,' which is also an attribute of Buddha.

5.

মুবত্তম। khrubcas, Lower Ladakhi for thubcas, be able.

Wan yinam, recompense, Urdu.

ঠন্মতা thsagsma=thsagma, sieve.

55 [FC'] drang khung, said to mean 'bow.'

মৃত্ব minba, = menba, besides.

ব্ৰহাজতা 'athamscas, is here used for 'wrestle.'

न्तरहे। shubste, softly (of speech).

ন্নতম। sholcas, disperse, go away.

वित्रम्। 'abrui ka, the 'pillar which is the heart-artery' of the

king of Hor. The Khalatse version has 'abrussi ka; the s is probably due to the other formation of the genitive, see Lad. Grammar.

6.

Wal, =yar, a small piece of butter.

স্মতিউইন্স। garcha choronmo [or choronemo], a name of the smith's daughter; choron, = chos sgron, Lad. Grammar, Laws of Sound, No. 3.

555 9551 dpung ytad, helper.

REE | khar ji, provisions. (Urdu.)

বিশারী dmag rtsas, armour.

প্রসামা ljag res, turn to go to fight.

স্মের্র | gongma buthsa, the boy from the upper [place];
name of an agu.

द्वराध्याची द्वा ltaba miggi rab, name of the agu who is famous for his sharp eyes.

ম'ম'র sabitse, mouse.

নাম্ব-রাব। γyā seb, hole between loose stones.

5억円円 五元以 rta nag khra glorings, the horse 'black and piebald, having long (lasting) lungs.'

\*THE FOULT rna yyu rna rtsal (in the Preface he was spelled 'athal); name of the agu who is famous for his sharp ears.

স্বী gani, another spelling for dgāni; the agu may have received his name on account of his armour (gani).

7

विष्ठ देवि | zhib dpon, officer at the Ladakhi court, who has to provide flour.

AT | me ra, = me sgra, roaring of fire.

ある内 charla, explained as meaning 'till the middle' of a house-

হাস্থা slogpa, sheep-skin worn by women.

5 [37] bya khuyug, = khuyu, the 'hornless bird,' name of the sun-bird; perhaps because he is never of the shape of a horn, in opposition to the moon.

মুম্মের্মির thar ngad blangeas, do the work of a smith.

251 pen, probably dpen, sign; Lad. Grammar, Laws of Sound, No. 5.

हा विद । rgya long, a mirror brought from China.

কুলা myag, a single hair.

8.

55.5 purcha, peg.

स्पर्त। mal tsa, = mal sa, bed.

মুর্কা pon gro, bunch, bundle.

Told | numen, is also a name of a lapis lazuli.

নাব্নমা ydubs, = ydub, ring-

E'Al ala, plaster.

हैं प्रमासे। rnali bag phe, pap.

좌기 muza, Yarkandi boots; related to Urdu moza.

ইম্মত্র। rnamscas, accept.

9.

ন্ম | gyang skor, wall round the castle.

พ.ส.รุณิล | yamadulila, together.

নাইবি। gra phog, the first blow in a polo-game.

মুলু তথা bkrudeas, to drag along.

মুদার্মী pugsmo, knee.

মার হিনা sentig, a yellow bird; (here the name of the sun-bird ?).

ভূমনামুম্মেরন্ম। spun ysum mthsogs, 'like the three brothers' (sons of dBangpo rgyab zhin?). This is the Lower Ladakhi rendering of phun sum thsogs, perfect.





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