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# LADAKHI SONGS.

EDITED IN CO-OPERATION WITH

Rev. S. RIBBACH and Dr. E. SHAWE,

BY

A. H. FRANCKE, LEH.

(20)

18**9**9.

First Series.

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### INTRODUCTION.

When I wrote a paper on Ladakhi popular poetry about a year ago (published in Globus LXXV Nr. 15), my collection consisted of only 25 songs. Those songs had been collected in Leh, Stock and Sheh, that is, in the residences of the ancient Ladakhi kings and were all of the same type. As I had then been unable to discover any specimens of a more natural type of Ladakhi poetry, I concluded that really popular poetry was entirely absent in Ladakh. Meanwhile travels in Lower Ladakh and Purig, which extended my collection to about 150 pieces, have enabled me to discover other branches of Ladakhi poetry, which bear a less artificial character. I intend to publish them in little booklets of about ten songs each. Before issuing the first, I will in short describe the different types of Ladakhi poetry, as far as I have got to know them.

1. The Court song. It has been fully described in the Globus. Its principal characteristics are the following: The language is as near as possible to the book-language, a certain knowledge of Buddhism is displayed, it flatters persons in high position. It has no rhyme, but a certain rule of metre is strictly observed. The predominant metre is, that each line consists of three destyls. Specimens of the Court song we have in I, II, V and IX. The first line of I is pronounced thus:

tráshis phúnsumthsógspas.

In II it is pronounced

díchi gúngyi tsúgrgyan.

In consequence of the strict observance of this metric rule many of the sentences are incomplete, and the meaning can

only be guessed from the context. It would be wrong to speak of compounds in all cases, when suffixes are missing. An analysis of a few sentences proves this.

- 2. The Dance song. Its language is the dialect of the country, where it is sung, religious ideas hardly ever come in; it tells in naive language the thoughts of people's hearts. It makes use of the rhyme of sentence, generally called parallelism, when occurring in European poetry. Two or more sentences are constructed accordingly, and in the corresponding places different words are inserted. Examples for illustrating this rhyme can be found in III, IV, VI, VII, VIII and X. These are two examples taken from IV.
  - 6. náchung gyávai yógkhorla rdzés,
  - 7. Khyógthong gyávai skyédkhorla rdés,
  - 15. gúnla rdzéspai gúndzes shig ín,
  - 16. yángla rdzéspai yángdzes shig ín.

In many cases the Ladakhi Dance song reminds us of Hebrew poetry; but as the principles of poetry in both countries are not the same, occasional conformities are more a matter of chance. Whilst the Ladakhi rhyme is, as many examples prove, a rhyme of sentence, the Hebrew form of poetry might be called a rhyme of thought.

The Dance song generally also has a metre, which is not of so strict a uniformity as that of the Court song. In it only the accentuated syllables are counted. The number of the unaccentuated syllables between them varies from one to three. As regards the accentuated syllables, the number 4 is predominant, but not of exclusive occurrence. Though IV is a Dance song in particular, all the other songs, mentioned above, (with the exception of III) may be sung at a dance. To show the exactness of the metric rule, examples may be given from the other songs also.

- III. 1. sámgul nang námgni cóin léi,
  - 2. jópa gár shégssed léi.

Not observed in all verses, for instance not in 11, 12, 21.

- VI. 1. 2. thósai nang thónpo gun, námstod gun thólonpoi.
- VII. Khyérri yádo ngás mi shés, vádo Thséringskyid ngás mi shés, mígsma gákhai náro még, dágsa ína sólongséd.
  - X. yúzhung dágse, máne sgángla bíngba.

Because the number of the unaccentuated syllables is not limited, suffixes are hardly ever left out, and the sentences are complete.

Of the same form as the Dance song is the song of the fairy tale. In fairy tales direct speech is generally given in the form of a song.

- 3. The Wedding song. It is a kind of a catechism of the pre-buddhist religion of Ladakh. One verse contains many mythological questions, the next answers all of them. Its language is a more ancient form of the dialect, not the classical language. As it would not be good to separate single songs from the context, the Wedding songs will be published in a special booklet.
- 4. The Drinking song (chang glu). It is of the same type as the Wedding song and of a very different character from what we should call a Drinking song. It may also be called a catechism of the pre-buddhist religion. At weddings it is the continuation of the Wedding song, but may be sung at many other feasts too.

Looking again at the first booklet of Ladakhi songs, we notice, that in IX the first letters of every line are arranged according to the order of the alphabet. In another song the first letters of the verses show the alphabet in inverted order. This form of poetry might have led to arranging the initials of the lines so as to represent a name, but I have not yet discovered such a song.

As regards the age of the popular poetry of Ladakh, I should not have entered into the question, but for Hanlon's

having raised it in his paper (Transactions of the 9th International Congress of Orientalists, II., London, 1893). According to Hanlon the whole of the Ladakhi poetry is of modern origin, the oldest of the songs being about 100-200 years old. He comes to this conclusion, because several persons, mentioned in the songs, have actually lived 100-200 years ago. First of all, I think it necessary to state, that this method of fixing the age of a Ladakhi song, is not at all reliable. as the words of the national anthem 'God save the Queen' God save the King, the names, which Hanlon found in the Ladakhi songs, need not be those, which the poet had put in first. In some of them the names of the kings and ministers have been altered continually, until at present we find in them the present ex-king and ex-minister of Ladakh. If at the present time the power of the ex-king is praised in a song, it sounds like irony. As the Ladakhis are still very loyal to their old royal family, they would never think of composing ironical songs regarding it. Such songs can only be explained as having been handed down from ancient times and having been adapted to the present members of the once famous family.

But there are certain ideas occurring in some of the songs, which suggest a very high antiquity. That the wedding and drinking songs treat of the probably pre-buddhist religion of Ladakh, has already been mentioned. Another pre-buddhist idea we find in VI. The poet, who wrote VI, cannot have had an idea of the buddhist doctrine of re-birth. In fact the man, who taught me the poem, told me plainly, that now-a-days thoughts like those would not be spoken out. In another song, which treats of the seasons, only three seasons (autumn, summer and winter) are mentioned. Probably ancient Tibet, as many other countries, only knew of three seasons. I hope that later on in other booklets more proof of a very great antiquity of Ladakhi popular songs can be shown.

The orthography of the Ladakhi and Purig dialects has always kept as near to that of the book-language as possible.

As to the verb, the idea of the Ladakhis is, that its stem agrees fully with the perfect stem of the classical language, though in reality there are many exceptions. For this reason all the silent prefixed letters, which the classical perfect stem shows, are written with the Ladakhi verb, even when used for the present and future tenses. I thought I had better succumb to this general custom, and thus the orthography of these booklets is in accordance with the orthography of modern Ladakhi letterwriting.

#### I. THE 'KING'S GARDEN, LEH.

- 1. ব্যা.পুরাধ্বরাধ্বরাধ্যমন্ত্র্নাধানধা।
- 3. यानिवर्षाक्षुत्रनुत्वानानुत्।
- 4. ক্রের রুষ ঈ সমূ স্থান্
- মান্দ্রাধান ব্রশ্বানি ই ইর্মিবর।
- 6. १ व्रीते मार्मारमारा राष्ट्राय शुद्रा
- 7. दे सकर नमाय यदे सुर से
- 8. 피크고 [따드'끼'고'골드'환호]
- 9. वद व रोद मोदे मिदे होता
- 10. নাগুন শ্রিমর্থ মিন্ নান্দ নক্ত্রা
- 11. ক্র্রান্ত্রশক্ত্রেরাম্বর
- 12. প্রমান্দ্রমান্র্রান্র্রান্র
- 13. ब्रेंब्र-विद्युष्ट्र-मादे श्रेद वा
- 14. ८८मः कमाशास्त्रीस्त्रीमाशुप्तशास्त्रम्।
- 15. देना ब धुना वर दिसार्थेश।
- 16. বাম্ বিষ্ণন্ত্রীর্মনি স্থার্ম্বর্ম।

বর্ষর-পূর্ব-শুনাধানে নুনা । বর্ষর-পূর্ব-শুনাধানে নুনা ।

4 Thsangs sras, holy sons, name of the gods (lhas).

<sup>2</sup> Karbzo means "risen by itself" see dictionary karlangba, skyedthsal = principal garden, see also skyedsgo.

<sup>5</sup> Ltongs, a high point (here zenith).

<sup>10</sup> Gnyakhri, Ladakhi for famous.
18 B. ljonshing, the tree of paradise, any beautiful tree.

#### I. THE KING'S GARDEN, LEH.

- 1. Through perfect good fortune
- 2. The happiness containing garden karbzo
- 3. Not being built, was completed by itself.
- 4. It is the house of the gods and the sun.
- 5. Having in the zenith of the clear sky
- 6. Sun and moon like umbrellas, so it arose.
- 7. It is a wonderfully pleasing sight.
- 8. It is like a fine room with pairs of pillars.
- 9. Within on the lion's throne
- 10. Sits a famous and strong family.
- 11. That is Chosrgyal Thsedpal with mother and son.
- 12. May their lotus-like feet stand 100 kalpas!
- 13. On this magnificent high nut tree
- 14. Boys and girls sing melodious songs like birds.
- 15. Underneath the youths gather
- 16. And sing a song of happiness and welfare.

This song of praise was written by the Leh minister dNgosgrub bstanadzin in the fine castle within the karbzo garden.

<sup>11</sup> The King's name means 'religious king, glory of the time.'
12 Kalpa, a fabulous period of time, at least 100,000 years. Skr.

Is The royal family is compared with this high walnut tree, under whose shelter happiness dwells, walnut trees do not grow in Leh. 9 the lion's throne points to the King's castle, which was built in the middle of the garden.

#### II. THE ARISTOCRACY OF STOCK.

- 1. ८२ शुंगुन्मुं मार्द्धमानुन्।
- 2. ব্রী-ডব্-স্ক'-নন্-না-ম।
- 3. दशण्युद्यम्बर्धः इ.प्रमुर्धः शेर्।
- 4. মর্কুদ্রা মীর্ র্বামা শ্রুবা ব্রুবা বা
- 5. ব্নান্ড্রিক্সামর ক্ষাক্র গুলা
- 6. 美名斯夫拉克斯斯·拉丁
- 7. शे.र्यट हें.र्यय इंग मुल
- ৪. এইমন্ত্রী শস্ত্র বার্মনার্ন্ত্রীর মা
- 10. ষ্ট্রাম্র ক্রিন্ন মন ন্র্বা
- 11. নথমান্থ্রমান্নান্দ্রমার্
- 12. ক্ট্রি'ব্লুই'ই'ম'নশ্ল'ডু**ে**।
- 13. শাধ্য নহামশাইমরেই নির্
- 14. পৃ:ক্রুষ:ইম:ব্রুষাম্ব:ই[
- 15. ষ্ট্রপ্রমান্বামাসর্হিমান্বামার্
- 16. वसासमिदेःग्।सुराद्यरानुहा
- 17. ৠয়য়য়ৡয়য়য়ৢৢঀ৻য়ৢয়য়য়ৢৢঢ়৻

Namgun = namsang, always.

<sup>1</sup> Gatsug rgyan, amulet, worn on the head.

<sup>4</sup> Abrugpa, name of one of the principal red sects.

<sup>8</sup> Adzamgling = adzambugling.

<sup>16</sup> Kumud = Kumuda, Lotus.

#### 11. THE ARISTOCRACY OF STOCK.

- The great protector (amulet) in this and in future life,
- 2. The lama, who is kind from the root,
- He is of everlasting unchangeable mercy. 3.
- There is no equal to dPaldan, the red monk.
- 5. [Just as] out of the blue sky\*there rises
- 6. The warm and mild king (sun) with his seven horses,
- So 'Mi dBang threadpal rnamrgayal' (the king)
- 8. Is the lamp, which illuminates "adzambugling."
- 9. Reigning religiously and turning the wheel wisely
- Is the god's son 'Theedbang rabbrtan' (the king's brother), 10.
- 11. The king of thoughful power.
- [In him] the hope of nine re-births is fulfilled. **12**.
- 13. Issuing cool beams like camphor
- 14. Is the bright full moon, so is the abbot.
- 15. The godly queen "dPal mdzes dbangmo"
- Flourishes like a heavenly lotus. **16**.
- She is the upholder of the 80 kinds of the two-fold custom.

The Indian Haritas.

The king's name means 'Lord of men, glorious time, king of all.'

8 Adzambugling one of the Buddhist continents, about Asia.

Purning the wheel of religion, Buddhist term for studying religion. 10 The name means 'power of time, excellent firmness.'

19 So people seem to understand this line; according to Jaeschke's dictionary the proper translation would be: the hope of many creatures is fulfilled. 15 The name means 'beautiful glory.'

17 Refers to the etiquette.

dPalldan means having glory.

- 18. মানে নের্নম্য ধরু নর্নী স্ট্রীন মান্য।
- 19. न्याद ह्रिक के न्याद हैं के याया
- 20. মার্নাঝার্মিরোগ্রীমের্রিরান্ত্রা
- 21. में दिसायर्मा सेंद्रीयगदासुदा
- 22. ชิ'ମଧ୍ୟୟ' ଦିବ' ସମ୍ପିବ' ଦ୍ୟୁସ' ପ୍ରୁଦ୍ୟ
- 23. क्षेमा प्रशंस लिय हुते रे ते र राम ।
- 24. ব্দ'র্থী'ব্মদ'র্মানার'ব্মমার্ক্রর |
- 25. हु रुमग्दिसर्स्य स्विद्यस्य ।
- 26. ৭৯<sup>-</sup>মীন্ট্রেম্
- 27. ইনা সামহ ন্মা ক্রামানত ক্রামা
- 28. E NÁT 345 TUT 155
- 29. মীব্দেদ্রেম্প্রম্ম্র্র্র্র্র্র্র্র্
- 30. নশ্লমানক্রমান্ত্রমান্ত্রমান্ত্রা -
- 31. ক্রায়্রিন্মিন্ব্রাক্র্যানীশা
- 32. युन्रर्जेम्बर्द्यस्युमामार्भेन्यस्य।

21 Bkalung, respectful for lungbstan, prophecy.
24 Nangso, he who takes care of the inside (of a house) the steward.

26 Adzompos = adzompas, having gathered.

28 Lhundu, by itself.
31 Chabsrid, respectful for srid, government; lo adab, comp. cop. of loma and adab, means 'all leaves.'

<sup>19</sup> Dgungblon, respectful for bkablon, minister.

originally a verb 'to produce,' here it must be taken as a substantive 'the producer,' the source.'

- 18. The wise protector of the welfare of all subjects
- 19. Is the prime minister "Threedbang dongrub."
- 20. He is the joy of all Ladakh.
- 21. The prophecies of this high master,
- 22. Whatever he thinks, is fulfilled according to its meaning.
- 23. The white light of advice of superior thought
- 24. Is the castleward "dBang grags dpal rgyas.
- 25. The multitude of the god's having gathered built
- 26. The castle of the never dying gods,
- 27. The castle of Stock, the source of blessing and welfare.
- 28. It was completed in a wonderful way without man's work.
- 29. King Mi dbang and father, mother and child,
- 30. May your lotus-like feet stand 100 Kalpas!
- 31. May your reign grow like leaves (in spring).
- 32. That is 'Phunthsog dbang phyug's' prayer.

<sup>19</sup> The name means 'power of time, fulfiller of the aim.'

<sup>24</sup> The name means 'strong power, spreading glory.'

<sup>29</sup> Only the first part of the name is given, for full name see 7.
32 The poet's name means, 'the perfect one, rich of power.'

#### III. THE GAME OF POLO.

- 1. रात्मायादात्रमातमायार्टेयदाये।
- 2. ইবিশাস-এলাম-মির্মী
- শ্রমানুদ্রীমান্দরাদরকা।
- 4. हिंदार्दिक्तियावनासस्तिर्धो
- 5. डिमान्द्रसूट्टिप्यमारद्या
- 6. मिन्दार्योभेन्यान्यम्बर्धाराद्यो।
- 7. मोनमोननेमोनर्भा
- 8. हैं यशना स्मार्थमा रुमा रामा भेर से ।
- 9. ধুম্প্রম্ম্প।
- 10. हैं यशक्यण रैमाश्रद देन थे।
- 11. न्यात सामक के हिया है रासा त्यन कुमा मीका तर्हित होना से।
- 12. क्षे:नमान:आमन:क्रें:डेमार्चिह्मंचकाःक्रें:डमामीन:निर्मिह्मंदिन्।
- 13. ৬২.২.ছবর্ম হুর্ম্ম ইর্ম্ম হুর্মী না
- 15. अर'रे कैनल केन दें अभार्दे प्राप्त रे वेंगाया

6 Khanpa, the Persian Arabie Khan.

10 Hal, halka, goal, srangnged, pregent tense of srongba, pass straight through.

<sup>1</sup> Nang, governs the accusative in Purig, and is used as a suffix of the Locative and instrumental.

<sup>2</sup> Shagssed, present tense of gshegspa.

<sup>3</sup> Shagaran, Purig for polo ground.

<sup>8</sup> Graphog, at the beginning of a new game one of the players throws the ball in the air in full gallop and hits it with the stick.

<sup>18</sup> Yarri, contraction of yarrangngi, Purig for nyerangngi, your.

<sup>15</sup> Olla = olba, black.

#### III. THE GAME OF POLO.

- I. With an earthquake we shall shake the sky!
- 2. Where goes our Master?
- 3. To the Polo ground in the middle of the village.
- 4. There goes our Master for playing Polo.
- 5. To the Polo ground of the village Cigtan
- 6. There goes our Khan for playing Polo.
- 7. In the uppermost part (of the Polo ground)
- 8. Our Master hits the ball in the air.
- 9. In the downmost part (of the Polo ground)
- 10. Our Master hits it straight through the goal.
- 11. There our Master brings [the ball] to please his friends.
- 12. There the Master brings [the ball] to grieve the enemies.
- 13. There on your high horse
- 14. You are like a flower in bloom.
- 15. There on your high black horse with white hind feet

Horses are of different value according to their colour, those 'described in 15 are about the most valuable.

- 16. খেম মেনেইকামাই কলা বু।
- 17. अक्षुद्रायामें प्रिंगामी।
- 18. **씨지:지도:젊죠**'지다다'전다'과
- 19. पर्नेनपर्नेस्न्नरम्बर्ख्याया
- 20. ইবি'মইন্মর্
- 21. नगव ह्विन मदेशान्त्र या सेंग हेंद्र कें ह्विन विना से ।।

20 Khamo = fame.

#### IV. THE GOLDSMITH.

#### A DANCE SONG.

- 1st party. 1. দাইনিসেনাম-সাম্যান্ত্রিনার্যার্থির, মার্থির বেরে।
  - 2. मार्शर वदार मानु कंद रेमा भेर भे।
  - 3. मार्शर में मुल र्स्स मिना र्देर रेमा प्रवर्ते।
- 2nd party. 5. স্বদ্দেস্যস্কুদ্ইোদাই ক্রিমী
  - 6. व्रकृत्यम् प्रदेश्याम्य भागहेश।
  - 7. विंगार्वर निंग्ने पर् श्रीर मिर भागहरा

<sup>17</sup> Asta, a certain part of the village (Purig).

<sup>18</sup> Skompa in Purig has the meaning of protect.

<sup>19</sup> Adinadi = adiadi = thus.

<sup>21</sup> Lob stong = 1000 years, in Purig stong seems to have a silent prefixed b.

<sup>2</sup> Nang, within the gold there is brass, they are mixed.

<sup>8</sup> Rig = cig, indefinite article.

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>5</sup> Re, assumes here as sometimes in Purig the meaning of the indefinite article.

- 16. You are like a bunch of flowers.
- 17. Of the upper and lower part of the village
- 18. You are the protecting shield.
- 19. Thus before your excellent presence
- 20. There is a good rumour.
- 21. A lifetime of 1000 years may ripen for Raim Khan the minister.

#### IV. THE GOLDSMITH.

#### A DANCE SONG.

- 1st party. 1. In the melting pot of the clever goldsmith
  - 2. There is gold and brass together.
  - 3. The gold is the life-wealth of the king.
  - 4. The bad brass throw on the plain!
- 2nd party. 5. Do not throw it on the plain, it would be a great sin.
  - 6. Fasten it to the yogkhor of hundred girls.
  - 7. Fasten it to the girdle of hundred [poor] youths.

<sup>\*</sup> Yogkhor = lower wrappings, name of the sheep skin, which is worn over the shoulders, formerly it may have been wrapped round the waist.

- 1st party. 8. 55, यसमार समस्यापे सुमार विराधि ।
  - 9. ব্রুমের্ম র্মিন্ট্রমার্থির মী।
  - 10. रह्यार्य कुयार्यदे विमार्जेर रेमाध्वेद से।
  - 11. デットタイプタトルデスト
- 2nd party. 12. স্থান্স মান্ত্র মূল্ম ইলি।
  - 13. व.कट. वसी. पट्टेल्या प्रिंट का यह है ।
  - 14. मिन्।र्घर नकु नदे श्वेर विर त्यानहेश।
  - 15. गुन्भनद्देशयदेगुन्देशयेनाथेन।
  - 16. WL'いれまれては、WLEがらずるす

### V. THE ALCHI MONASTERY.

- নই শ্বীর ধ্রবাধ্যমার্কী দাবা নাবা।
- 2. यब्रार्ग्ये देव पर्येत पर्येत हिंदा
- 3. স্থান্থ, রিনাধা, ট্রীক্রাধা।
- 4. नव्यार्ग्ये हेन्द्रियद्रीयदिम्य
- 5. শ্লম্প্রেম্পর্বেম্প্রেম্পর্বেম্প্রেম্প্রেম্পর্বরেম্পর্বেম্বর্বেম্পর্বেম্পর্বেম্পর্বেম্পর্বেম্পর্বেম্পর্বেম্পর্বেম্পর্বেম্পর্বেম্পর্বেম্পর্বেম্পর্বেম্স
- 6. রুনাধাট্রীক্রীক্র্রেনাধার্টী।
- 7. বস্থ্রবাসবধাদা≡বার্সিন্'ব্রদীর্বা
- ৪. মানুশাঝার্মার্মের শূর্মার্মিন।
- गामाऽद्रार्शदानो मार्वेद्र मह्युवसा

- 1st party. 8. In the melting pot of the elever silversmith
  - 9. There is silver and lead together.
  - 10. Shver is the life-wealth of the king.
  - 11. The bad lead throw on the plain.
- 2nd party. 12. Do not throw it on the plain! It would be a great sin!
  - 13. Fasten if to the yogkhor of 100 [poor] girls!
  - 14. Fasten it to the girdle of 100 [poor] youths!
  - 15. It is a general ornament to be used by many,
  - 16. It is a most general ornament to be used by many more.

#### V. THE ALCHI MONASTERY.

- 1. Through the most perfectly happy circumstances
- 2. The good auspices were fulfilled.
- 3. Through the prayers of the souls of the Lamas
- 4. The good auspices were fulfilled.
- 5. Green leaves came out of the dry wood.
- 6. Something good has happened on the ocean of souls.
- 7. The carefully built monastery is completed.
- 8. All Ladakhis may make the meritorious circumambulation.
- 9. With the chisel lion-like pillars were formed.

- 10. देश्विद्धिद्धारात्रा
- 11. लगकर नहन र्यदे केंग सूर।
- 12. ঌ৾৾⊏'শূশ্ঝ'美'ৼৢ৾ॱऄढ़ऒ॔
- 13. শ্বিন্মানাশ ই ই ক্রিক্র্রিশ।
- 14. दक्ष्व,रा.लीप.श्रीट.शहूर.शुमा
- 15. শুম হিঁম ঐিহ্ন শূ না⊒ব রিন্।
- 16. বন্ধুর্ বাঝাপ্রামাস্ক্রমাস্ট্রির উদা।
- 18. য়ৢ৾য়য়ৢয়য়ড়৻য়৻ঢ়ৢয়ৢয়
- 19. माथस्य व्यासमासेर मी ब्रेंब दी।
- 20. मार्भेन'म्बुमाश'धुश'ने'झ'सहेंश।
- 21. क्विभानगुंदारा ५८ निक्रुस्य प्रविग्।
- 22. পশাপ্রনানম্বরামারীস্টাম।
- 23. খ্রমার্ট্রমার্সমেশ্রীদার্লরমিন।
- 24. र्हे हे मार्य मी माय्य म्बाया
- 25. *ক্টি*মা-এম-বৃষ্ণান্ত্রনার্থান্ত্র
- 26. মু'ন্'র্ম্বাম'র্মমানাইমা
- 27. ব্যুষ্ণ দার্থনে দানুন ব্যাধ্যমা
- 28. রুম'ম্মর'র্ক্র'মর'ম্<sup>ম</sup>র'মর'ম্

<sup>10</sup> Pātra, originally 'begging bowl' Skr. is used for any religious receptacle, here book cases.

<sup>11</sup> Rdorje chenmo, seems to be phyagrdor, one of the Ladakhi popular Boddhisattvas.

<sup>21</sup> Skyilbkrung, a religious posture.

Shagthub, the powerful shagkya, comp. determ.

- 10. [Also] pictures and rich bookshelves.
- 11. The promise-keeping protector of religion
- 12. Is the famous great thunderbolt.
- 13. Oh, famous great thunderbolt,
- 14. Protect the teaching (religion) in the country!
- 15. Through a careful teaching in all directions
- 16. Protect the country!
- 17. From the wood of the holy fig tree ornaments were made.
- 18. The book cases more carefully than any other.
- 19. There on the right side sits the golden (rich) minister.
- 20. On the left sits mother lHa mdzes
- 21. On the plain ground with pious finger attitude.
- 22. The sun of the teaching of Buddha
- 23. Dwells better than in any other country,
- 24. On the place of the thunderbolt's throne.
- 25. From the east came
- 26. The disciple of the Lamas, the two-fold way
- 27. Arrived from the middle of dBusgtsang,
- 28. The doctor Theebrtan [with the] two-fold way.

<sup>90</sup> His wife.

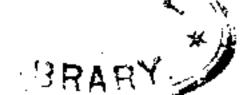
<sup>19</sup> The man who chiefly built the monastery.

- 29. রমথ। महिसा अधर धिद । तसुपर्या गुप्त।
- 30. अश्रास्त्रास्त्राम्बर्गरायास्त्रीयस्यास्
- 31. केंबाकिर्दिद्दावस
- 32. यगाय त्यीर प्रस्य प्रमुद्ध विष्
- 38. शिर्वेरशःमेश्रिशः हिमास।
- 84. नगद्भार रेशमार्श्याम्बर्धार
- 35. অস্থ্রীন্দ্রন্ত্রন্থিন।
- 86. ब्रिक्सिसर्ह्सायासुवसामहित्।

#### VI. PLEASURE OF YOUTH.

- 1. মার্থ মান বিশেমার্থ শৈশাবা
- 2. मानगः ध्रेर् गानगर्भे भिन् भी
- 3. युक्तायायेदादेश्यायार्यम्याय्येदाद्वा।
- <u>ৢ৽৽
  ৴ঀৢ৴৻য়ৢ৽য়য়ৢয়৽য়য়ৢয়৾৽৳৽৸য়৽৸য়৽৻৽য়ৼ৽৸য়</u>ৢ
- 5. र्वरःङ्गमशुक्रासेक्केरकेर्नेनाः भ्रासेर्
- 6. क्षेक्टमारुमारुमारोक् के में के दिखा का का के दिले
- 7. की कें महिमा हिमा में हि की मुन्दा माद की ने हो।

I Skyid must here be taken for a verb as corresponding to yangs.



After kun a silent nang, corresponding to the first line must be supposed.

<sup>8</sup> Menne, lower Ladakhi for mannas, besides; ldingspa means originally to moar, min adug: the silent a of adug is sounded as a nasal, as is often the case.

- 29. [Through] the two-fold way the salvation was fulfilled.
- 30. It was fulfilled to the golden Dhyani Buddha.
- 31. Out of (through) the great faith into religion itself
- 32. The holy scriptures and the commentaries have arrived.
- 33. With songs
- 34. The two unending ways of the scriptures are fulfilled.
- 35. Oh, thou believing Alci, unceasingly
- 36. Fulfill with heart and soul the religious teachings.
- 83 Because singing of religious songs is also considered to be meritorious.

#### VI. PLEASURE OF YOUTH.

- 1. The high ones (live) in high places.
- 2. Into all the heights of the sky
- 3. Besides the king of birds none flies.
- 4. During the three summer months, whatever can bloom, blooms.
- 5. Besides the three summer months, oh, there are no flowers.]
- 6. Besides this one life-time I shall not belong to my mother.
- 7. In this one life-time, whatever can be happy, is happy.
- 8. Enjoy this one life-time as ever you can enjoy it.

The song is remarkable for expressing the non-buddhistic idea of a single life-time.

#### VII. THE BEAUTIFUL THSERINGSKYID.

First girl. 1. 도'축'\(\mathbb{C}\) '\(\text{A}'\) '

First girl. 2. 도구·씨·국·제·최

씨·국·최·치도·월국·제·제

Second girl.

의 기구·씨·국·도착·최·시작 |

씨·국·최·구도착·최·시작 |

씨·국·최·구도착·최·시작 |

취·지·미생·지수·편·용도·하피 |

국제·작·수구·작·최·진도착·최·기

<sup>1</sup> Ngari and khyeri are Lower Ladakhi abbreviations of ngarangngi and khyedrangngi; sgobongs = sgobo, body; meg = maig = mazhig; solonyssed = songs sed = songste upd, has gone, to is inserted only for creating one more syllable.

### VII. THE BEAUTIFUL THSERINGSKYID.

First girl. 1. Have you not seen my companion?

Have you not seen my companion Theeringskyid?

Second girl. Your companion I do not know,

Your companion Theeringskyid I do not know.

A girl, whose body was built as of gold

Was passing by here just now.

First girl. 2. Have you not seen my companion?

Have you not seen my companion Theeringskyid?

Second girl. Your companion I do not know,

Thseringskyid I do not know.

or hair Like a willow.

A girl with a mass of matted hair (full of) turquoises

Was passing by here just now.

First girl. 3. Have you not seen my companion?

Have you not seen my companion Theeringskyid?

Second girl. Your companion I do not know,

Theeringskyid I do not know.

A girl, glorious like the moon on the 15th

Was passing by here just now.

The whole is not to be taken seriously, the girls are teasing each other.

5 On the fifteenth of the Tibetan month there ought to be full moon.

First girl. 5. 도국·씨국·최·최

씨국 중·국도 중·국도 중국 최

Second girl.

(한국 씨국 도착회 수치 |

씨국 중·국도 중국 지원 수지 |

제국 중·국도 중국 지원 수지 |

지역 중국 지도 중국 중대 중국 기원 기 |

지역 중국 지도 중국 중대 중국 기원 기 |

지역 중국 기업 지원 기 |

지역 지원 기 및 기업 지원 기 |

지역 지원 기 및 기업 지원 기 |

지역 지원 기 및 기업 기

Migsma = sminma, eye-brow.

Har is either pearls of a rosary or as in Lower Ladakhi = white as if never used.

<sup>6</sup> Rdorje drillu, a bell dedicated to the Boddhisativa physgriler.

First girl. 4. Have you not seen my companion?

Have you not seen my companion Theeringskyid?

Second girl. Your companion I do not know,

Theringskyid I do not know.

A girl with eyebrows like the O of the (Tibetan) alphabet

Was passing by here just now.

First girl. 5. Have you not seen my companion?

Have you not seen my companion Theeringskyid?

Second girl. Your companion I do not know,

Theringskyid I do not know.

A girl with teeth like curdled milk and pearls

Was passing by here just now.

First girl. 6. Have you not seen my companion?

Have you not seen my companion Theeringskyid?

Second girl. Your companion I do not know,

Thseringskyid I do not know.

A girl with a waist like a monastery bell

Was passing by here just now.

Another हुँ (वृद्धः गाःविःदीः रे। person. हा (विद्यामारायाः से सार्थे रामा स्थाने स्

7 Sikims = silk from Sikim. rkyangzhud = rkyangskud.

8 Shipi the shoe-maker caste of Purig.

#### VIII. SECRET LOVE

- 1. 정도'의 정도'크(도'와'정도
- 2. 可下来到下小部分子可以到到到
- 3. প্র**অ**র্নিখা
- 4. নাৰুদাহান্তব্যপহাহীর মুখের্নিয়া
- 5. श्रेक्ट्रेंगाःश्रूषाः विमाध्यः देया
- 6. महिमाश उर्व हुंश विमाह अर् शमा।
- 7. यमान्दर्भुत्रेन्ते केने निम्भूद्राय केने
- 8. शेसराव्यक्षां ने सेव देना भेरा भेरा भेरा भेरा
- 9. शेशश्वराष्ट्रश्रानेशेवर्नेमाणिरायार्चेर।।

7 Ldudpa, Lower Ladakhi for ruffled, faded.

<sup>6</sup> Jamadsag is said to mean 'together,' gather together, see X, note.

First girl. 7. Have you not seen my companion?

Have you not seen my companion Theringskyid?

Second girl.

Your companion I do not know,

Theeringskyid I do not know.

A girl, who is spinning a silk thread,

Was passing by here just now.

Another

person. 8. You all belong to the shoe-maker caste,
Why did you come to my house?

8 This verse is either part of a different song, or it might be taken to express: Now we have had enough of this nonsense, go away!

#### VIII. SECRET LOVE. ~

The girl says: 1. On the meadow, on the upper meadow,

- 2. On the upper meadow there is a flower in bloom.
- 3. Hollah, my boy!
- 4. A flower of very fine shape is in bloom there, my fellow!
- 5. Gather the flower, my boy.
- 6. Gather the well-shaped flower!
- 7. If you gather it with your hand, it will fade.
- 8. Gather it with your soul and keep it (fasten it) in your mind!
- 9. Gather it with your soul and keep it in your mind!

### IX. THE A B C SONG.

- ण ।. নশন্ দ্বা ইমহাণ্ট্র দার্থ শ্রেদাহা
- F 2. मिन्दुर दें से दें से सू
- म। ३. मान्यक्षणुटसहँशपुट।
- ८ ४. ৮% ২৮ ইসম্পর্বিশা।
- ত ১. উউইেশ্মমন্ত্রুমণাুদ।
- ক 6. কশ্রেশ্বরাত্তীর্শবর্মী
- ह 7. हाकदासर्वेद्दासर्वेद्दामीका
- % ৪. % শংশীম্বামান নির্দিশ্ব
- 5 9. 5'মই'্র্মাঝ'ট্র'ই'মাইম।
- য 10. মহাব্যম্য মীম্মামান্ ইনিব।
- ব ।।। বস্তুত্বিস্টুম্ব্ৰাম্বৰ।
- ৰ 12. বন্দানকীনকীন্দ্ৰী।
- य 13. र्यय र्च-वृषाणु के द्र्यो
- य 14. यर्भि देव स्थाना वेव।
- म 15. मन्नू प्रमिन्य विवर्ष
- म 16. समाधेत्यः ५४ मा हिंदि लिमा
- র্ব 17. স্তম্প্রসম্ভূতিয়েশা
- कं 18. सर्वन्य्वन्त्रसदेन्तियद्दिन्।
- र्म 19. सर्द**्रीर र र शेशश**्री गा
- स 20. स्योदे माराया लेवा ना

<sup>14</sup> Kagnon in Lower Ladakhi means hinderer.

#### IX. THE A B C SONG.

- 1. The disposition of the teacher's soul
- 2. Is clean like snow, his transient body
- 3. Is beautiful, wherever you look at it.
- 4. This my own soul,
- 5. Though it agrees with religion as regards speech,
- 6. May my behaviour also agree with my mind!
- 7. When bringing the offerings of tea and beer,
- 8. Give that I may take care of my soul!
- 9. When the clear light of the Dalai Lama's spirit
- 10. Finally touches the soul,
- 11. All that at present I perceive in my soul,
- 12. Illness, old age, death, become nothing.
- 13. The great and powerful Shakya
- 14. Is the hinderer of misery in the other world.
- 15. Do not sleep like an ox,
- 16. Unchangingly, watch your soul!
- 17. [Fine] like a little artery or like a pore of perspiration
- 18. Is the doctrine of the famous Lama.
- 19. Friend! Also your own soul
- 20. Keep in clearness!

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>9</sup> This verse proves, that the name of Dalai Lama is not perfectly unknown to Ladakhis.

ल 21. लुन्धर हेर्न्यते <u>स</u>्या

३ 22. ३मा भेर्'सर्ह्र्र'य'त्तुय'र्|

प 23. प्रायक्तियते प्रमुख्या

W 24. Wসঠব ইমম্বাণ্ট্ৰ দুব ইনি

ন 25. ন'র'ৠ'র্বি'য়য়য়'নয়ৢব।

ম 26. মন্ত্র-প্রমাননী ব্যাস্ট্রী

न २७. मन्द्रभूतानुषाक्षेत्रसम्हेद्दरा

ষ 28. ষামমাস্ত্রুমানুদা।

न २१. न सम्मायदे रदाद्येय।

ष ३०. ष्ट्रास्ट्रिस्नास्त्री

31. शुक्राकेन हित्तर रामानेन।

32. त्रुत्रज्ञाभेर्यरः वृगिरुम्॥

#### X. THE BRIDE'S FAREWELL.

- 1. मार्थु (बुद र्ने न्न्रन्ग् श्रे सू वे स्नद य ने द न
- 2. सिमानगरर्ग्यान्यान्यान्यान्यान्यान्यान्या
- 3. क्क्रीरायदेग्यसायसम्बन्धः स्माप्तिन्त्र्यम्भिन्यम् स्माये
- 4. अ१अर्यदे इस्मर्णुद्यसम्बद्धः से द्वीक्षणे स्वाक्ष्यः यह

<sup>23</sup> Ala is an exclamation.

<sup>29</sup> Hala rig is a name of sPyanras gzigs.

<sup>1</sup> Se = ste, gerundial termination in Purig; maane, a stone wall covered with

- 21. When the Lama to whom I stick, as to my cap,
- 22. Brings a spotless offering,
- 23. Oh to have this sight (perception)
- 24. Is a wonderful spectacle for the soul,
- 25. Oh mankind, with hearts like the wind!
- 26. Oh, thou hero, who subduest even a pass-storm
- 27. Teach and at the same time explain (thy teaching)!
- 28. Fulfil quickly the path of perfection,
- 29. The Self-salvation of sPyanras gzigs!
- 30. Oh, mother rDorje Phagmo
- 31. Oh, great mother, thou and I,
- 32. May we without any separation always remain united!
- The Boddhisattvas name means 'Sees with a clear eye.'

30 The mother's name means 'sow thunderbolt.'

## X. THE BRIDE'S FAREWELL.

- 1. The turquoises being fastened, we arrived (came out) on the hill with the Manë.
- 2. The bright turquoises being fastened, we arrived on the hill with the Manë.
- 3. Father and mother, to whom I was born, thought I would come back, and I looked back.
- 4. The friends, with whom I was together, thought so, and I looked back.

The bride generally receives many of the turquoises, which her mother had worn, on the wedding day.



#### XI. The three Seasons.

- 2. ब्रेंब वे ब्रेंब ज्ञामश्चर्या मार्थ र सदेंग रेगा कवारा।
- ३ क्रमारा सेर मासा सेर माधा सर्मा र सेर सेर
- 4. **२२२.१.२२२.५.**मश्यार्ग.मश्रीयर्ग.४माश्रमाश
- 5, कमाश्राहोत् स कमाश्राहोत्त् दासर्वेगि हमाकमाश्राहोत् थे।
- ६. रमान् ने रमान् ज्ञमाश्रुष्ठारी रूप सनेना रमाकमाश।
- 7. नुद्रासर्मि। कमाश्रान ध्राय ख्राय कर्मिय केरिय होन् पर्

Notes,

1. Chagsse I, present tense of Chagsces.

XII. The Brahman Beggar.

- ा तर रोमख्याम्ब्राच्या रोस्यारेर्यस्थे।
- माट श्रें भारत से साम के से प्राप्त के साम के से प्राप्त के से साम के से प्राप्त के से साम के से साम के से साम के साम का का का का का काम के साम का का क
  - ३. नर-द्रापाद्धयाम्बद्धरान्। इ.स्यायद्ययाम्बद्धरान्।

#### Notes.

- 1. 3. sharri shahr, town, Hindust. Tamàsha, Hindustani for show, festival
- 2. Yangadzin, a certain flower of Kashmir, which, people cannot tell.
- 3. 'ollo. milkwhite, compare 'olgong in "The Golden Boy".

#### XI. The three Seasons.

- 1. There grows, oh there grows, there grows a golden shade.
- 2. In autumn in the three months of autumn, there grows a golden shade.
- 3. There grows, on there grows, there grows a turquoise shade.
- 4. During summer, during the three months of summer there grows a turquoise shade.
- 3. There grows, oh there grows, there grows a pearlwhite shade.
- During winter, during the three months of winter, there grows a pearlwhite shade.
- If it grows pearlwhite, it is for the welfare of the little village of Pacari.

#### Notes

Turquoise, it looks rather, as if the Ladakhis could not see a difference between green and blue. The idea is, that if in Winter much snow has fallen, the water for irrigating the fields will not run short.

## XII. The Brahmin Beggar.

- In the middle of the town of Kashmir there is a festival.

  What do you say [to that], oh Brahmin?
- 2. On the ground there is the festival of the Yangadzin flower!

  What do you say [to that], oh Brahmin?
- 3. In the town of Kashmir there is milk white rice!

  What do you say [to that], oh Brahmin!

### Notes.

Brahmins, on their pilgrimage to the source of the Indus, often pass through Ladakh and ask alms from the people. The Ladakhis, who cannot understand the Brahmin's aims, ask, if they had not better stay in Kashmir, where there is so much better food and pleasure.

## XIII. The Ibex.

- ा अन्यदेश्चित्सायदेवद्
- 2. श्रीत केत्र यमी ने हें दे यहा सारी
- 3. अगुग्गुन्सः तम् त्रान्यः श्वादम् त्रा
- 4 मिलि'यरमागादास्य प्रश्नाद्य र सु त्र वर् मा।
- 5. इ.मिर-१.क्ट्रायादन्या।
- 6. श्<u>रामितिर</u>रमाहोरामान्त्रमा
- ः खन्नित्रेन्द्रस्यदेन्द्रन्
- », न्द्रश्र.चर्चे.रट.क्रंट.चर्चश्रश्ररी
- 9. क्षामुक्तिन ने खुन्द्रमा।
- 10 मिलियनमाअवन्द्रीश्वापश्चरत्रमा।
- 11. रुप्तिर्रेर्रेट्रियाद्र्मा
- 12. श्रुमिट्टिर-रेमक्षेर-अद्भुम।

#### Notes.

I. ata, father, in Lower Ladakh, Purig and Baltistan. 4. yzhibdag—owner of the ground, local deities. 5. chong, beads, made of carnelian stone. khyerri—khyed—rangngi, thine. 9. 10. menne — mannas, besides.

#### XIV. the Girl of Sheb.

- 1. क्रुयःरे:वेवःरगरःसर्वेरःहेद।
- 2. अनुबुब्ध्यास्य सर्वे श्वेब्रिक्
- 3. अद्यत् व शे नेना प्रतर ग्रहा
- 4· বা.পিসা.মূই.প্রথম.ত্রনারা

#### XIII. The Ibex.

- 1. In my father's place of (hunting) the ibex
- 2. There gather hundreds and thousands of large ibex?
- 3. If the lhas and klus do not enjoy (this spectacle) who would enjoy it?
- 4. If the deities do not enjoy it, who would enjoy it?
- 5. The horns are thy Carnelian ornament.
- 6. The colour of the hair is thy gold.
- 7. In my father's place of [hunting] the female ibex,
- 8. There gather hundreds and thousands of female ibex?
- 9. Besides the lhas and klus, who enjoys [this spectacle]?
- 10. Besides the deities, who enjoys [this spectacle]?
  - 11. The horns are thy carnelian ornament.,
  - 12. The colour of the hair is thy gold.

#### Notes.

3. that, a god, klu, a waterspirit, prebuddhist deities. The meaning is that man hardly ever visits those regions and therefore cannot enjoy the spectacle.
5. 6. 11, 12 are addressed to the ibex. 11. Also the female ibex has small horns.

#### XIV. The Girl of Sheh. \*

- 1. On the hill in the back there is the Chodrten of white crystal.
- 2. In the front there is the lake, blue like a turquoise.
- 3. On the shore flowers are in bloom.
- 4. They grow in my fatherland together with its fortune.

- 5. মধন,ৰ শৃহাম-ক্রমন্মম-ব্রুমণ
- 6. विषान्नायर ते सात्रियानुदाः
- 7. अर्देट्स् वर्धियादा
- 8. है.यप्रे.इ.झ.श्रेव.त्र्
- पर्दशःमीतातीः मोरःश्चिर्द्धाः
- 10. BWN ANTESTAL
- II श्रेर्वहर्भेश्चिद्धानुवाया
- 12. केंद्रे'न्देशमुनक्ट्रियान्दा
- 18. वे अश्रिश्यर्श्यायर स्था
- 14. 第.由己.第.岁如.421
- 16. 第1年 第. 岁如421
- 17. नुसर्केनामार्डट्र**स**देग्ट्र
- 18. न्ग्रेन्सर्ट्यायम्बर्धाः
- 19. ५८१ क्रेंगामार्डट स्वेट प्राद्धे प्रदर्भ
- 20. दबःश्चेदःयःश्चेदःयःहेदः।।

This song was composed after the fashion of the courtsong, but the metre is not always strict—ly observed. 14. *lhabris* the written god, a picture of a god. 11. the name of the prince means 'power of men, protector of the nation, king of all.'

- 5. On the shore large yellow flowers are in bloom.
- 6. In the castle of Sheh the milk flows.
- 7. On the high summit there lives
- 8. The well speaking that of the summit.
- 9. Wherever our gracious prince goes,
- 10. Oh lha, protect his life!
- 11. To Midbang sdeskyong rnamrgyal
- 12. Give blessing during his lifetime!
- 13. The Lama, who is loved by the girl
- 14. Is like a picture of the gods in the temple.
- 15, The Lama, who is loved by bZangmo
- 16. Is like a picture of the gods in the temple.
- 17. With pure and holy words
- 18. Bring offerings to God!
- 19. With pure and holy words
- 20. Give alms to the poor!

stle of Sheh. 6. milk a sign of abundance. 7. 8. Originally the *lhas* were supposed to live above the clouds and to descend only occasionally on certain hills, where little white alters were erected. Later on hilltops were believed to be the dwelling places of certain *lhas*. 13. 15. The girl who loves the Lama, is the poet of the song.

XV. Harvest festival at Skyurbuchan.

- ा अमान्यः स्मरः स्मर्थः स्मरः सेन्द्रमान्द्रनः संग्रहेशः सेग्ये
- 2. अर अर्जा अर अर्जि । अर हेर्ना क्षेत्र अर ये
- अवरहेम् स्वर्धाः यो। अवरहेम् स्वर्धः यो।
- 1st party. 4- होत् देना स्व हों नाट वहा नाहा | होत् देना स्व हों हो |
- 2nd party. 3. क्षेत्र हेना सुत्र क्षे. प्राप्त प्राप्त । क्षेत्र हेना सुत्र क्षे ये
  - ा वरारीक्षरकार्यका । सेवर्डमाञ्चरकारी
  - ा क्रियासेन्द्रिक्सियास्ट्रिक्सियाः सेवर्डियाः स्वर्धियाः
    - श्रेन देवा क्षेत्र श्रें माद तथा भेदा ।
       श्रेन देवा क्षेत्र श्रें भेदा ।
  - ा. श्रेन्द्रमाञ्चन्य स्था स्थापादमा स्थानिक स्थापादमा

## XV. Harvest festival at Skyurbuchan. \*

This is the day of the constellation of the stars.

The flowershow, hurra!

- 2. It is the day of the finest of the lunar manaions.

  the flowershow, hurra!
- 3. It is the 15 th, when the first half of the month is full.

  The flowershow, hurra!
- First party 1. From where do you bring these showy flowers?

  The flowershow, hurra!
- Sec. party 5. These showy flowers we bring from the East!

  The flowershow, hurra!
  - I. 6. What news do you bring from the East?
    The flowershow, hurra!
  - II. 7. There the kings helmet is very high!
    The flowershow, hurra!
  - I. 8. From where do you bring these showy flowers?

    The flowershow, hurra!
  - II. 9. These showy flowers we bring from the South!
    The flowershow, hurra!

# ा. १३ हिन्दे स्ना करके र त्या। के के के के के कि के के के के

- II. 11. क्षेत्रत्युक्षत्र्रिंगक्षेत्र्या etc.
- 1. 12. होत् हेमाञ्चत हो माद्र तहा स्टा etc.
- 11. 13. होव हेंगा कुड़ हों द्वा व्हा ऑह हा। etc.
- I. 14. 月下下滑下西である。「八月啊」。etc.
- - L. 16. होत् देना द्वार हो माद्रावहा भेट्रा etc.
  - 11. 17. शेक्ट्रेंग स्वरों व्यावहा रूट्हा etc.
  - 1. 18. ব্রুণ্ট্রা শ্লুব করের বিরুদ্ধ etc.
  - 11. 19. व्यवर्ट्यश्चायहर्मा etc.
- ் All. 20. ष्ठाल्टायदे अल्टायदे अस्ति। ल्ल
  - 21. ष्य.बट.राष्ट्र.थ.ब्रेट.क्ट.प्रमिटश.श्रेट्री etc.
  - 22. यजुः यदानादा के केंद्रा यदानादा। etc.
  - 23. रोष देना यासमीमारा राष्ट्रक रोग्या अमेनिया etc.
  - 24. **5'মব'ন'মন্ট্রি**ন্থ'ম'র'ইব'ন'মন্ট্রিন্থ'। etc.
  - 25. मार्था क्रेंन्स वें नें पे पे केंद्र का etc.
  - 26. माम्बार्क्षाम्यास्य म्यास्य विकास । etc.
  - 27. श्रीटाञ्चमा'श्रेमाश'श्रे ते'न्माञ्चाय'य'शाञ्चमाश । etc
    - 28. ज्ञणाङ्गेरासर्वेदार्थि देखें हो etc.

- 1. 10. What news do you bring from the South?

  The flowershow, hurra!
- 11. 11. In the South there is abundance of all kinds of grain.
- 1. 12. From where do you bring these showy flowers! etc
- 11. 13. These showy flowers we bring from the North? etc.
- 1. 14. What news do you bring from the North? etc
- 11. 15. In the north there is abundance of salt and wool!
- 1. 16. From where do you bring these showy flowers?
- 11. 17. These showy flowers we bring from the West!
- 1. 18. What news do you bring from the West?
- 11. 19. In the West they dye with all kind of colours!
- All. 20. From our uncle's motherfields there will be a good harvest!
  - 21. In our uncles' motherfields the first green appears, etc.
  - 22. The barns for 100 and 1000 bushels will be filled etc.
  - 23. Hasten, you flowerboys, hasten, you dancers etc.
  - 24. Hasten, you drummers, hasten you clarinet players etc.
    - 25. On the top of the high icehill etc.
    - 26. There sits the icelion with the turquoise mane etc.
    - 27. Look at the joy of the lion's good child! etc.
    - 28. On the top of the high rock etc.

- 29. ক্ট্রীব্রেকর্মনানার প্রনাষ্ট্রিনের 'বঞ্জারা etc.
- 30. निःस्वातहर्भाभे ते प्रमाद प्रायमा जेमास । etc-
- 31. समर हेर् सर्वे रेंदि हेद व। etc.
- 32. মাক্তর্শ্নিমান্ত্রশার | etc.
- 33. मामाशाल्य पहेँगा रेजिनमाय पायामा जेमारा। etc.
- 34. **साम**रम् निवेदे दर दे व etc.
- 35. क्विनामार मा मिन्निये विदेखा etc.
- 36. অন'ড্রম'নাইম'শা'নই'র্ম্ল'র্ম'র্ম' etc.
- 37. मार्केन,र्नेट.उड्डूश.स्र्राप्त,रमाप.याजा माञ्चमाश। कर
- 39. सुमाध्यर्द्धणादेखेग्द्रभादेखे। सेनर्गाक्षरस्थि।

4. originally: from where does the flowershow come? 6. cimbe ought to be spelled according to the views of Ladakhis cimdu, a parallel is minda nyis, mi mda nyis, about two men; thus a word mda [or perhaps 'ada] 'about' seems to exist. 15 adzommo = adzom = po, gathered, abundantly. 20. pa used as em = phatic article; lo lags sed, it is a good year, the adjective is used as a verb. 23. mgyogspa, quick is also used as a verb. 26. ralcan, having locks of hair 34. makhang, motherroom, is a certain part of the house near the fireside.

39. phrugupa, the children as a body of dancers.

- 29. There sits the big ibex, the old ox. etc.
- 30. Pook at the joy of all the young deerletc.
- 31. There high up on the castle etc.
- 32. All the kings family is sitting on thrones.etc.
- 33. Pook at the joy of all the other famous men! etc.
- 34. Inside the fourcornered motherroom, etc.
- 35. Inside the fourcornered room of happiness etc.
- 36. Father and mother live in comfort, etc.
- 37. Pook at the joy of all the assemble! friends! etc.
- 38. Look at all our flowers! etc.
- 39. Look at the flowers of all the children!

The flowershow, hurra!

#### Notes.

The scene is the following: The village boys, who all summer long lived a shepherd life in distant secluded valleys, have to come down for the festival and dance whilst singing the above song; in their hands they carry long sticks covered all over with alpine flowers. In v. 4 — 19 we have a little play of answer. ing questions, which almost exactly corres\_ ponds to wedding songs IV. The variations are the following: in the weddingsongs the abundance of colours is attributed to the North, and the West is considered famous for medicines. 20. motherfields are very fertile fields. 26. 27. The icelion and his child are original. ly the glacier and the brook, later on they developed into fabulons beings living there. Shought so be

A Danec.

- । झुन्ट्राय्याय मार्थर मार्थ मार्थर मार्थर मार्थ मार्थ मार्थर मार्थ मार्थ
- 2. अ. ज्रा. क्रा. क्रा.
- 3. म्यायायम्बर्गिरायदास्यास्यो में से ।
- ा मार्ग्य तात्रिंद्रात्रात्र त्रात्र मार्ग्य ।
- 5. मुन्देश्यक्रम्। व्याप्ता
- ा मुयरे'य≅८'र्ये त्राक्षेत्रे'मुयरे'ताक्र्य।
- ा. सर्वरेश्यामश्रुश्याद्याते।
- 8. **अ**र्वभागशुक्षाने भरामि द्वाभाशेकार्य रेंब

#### Notes.

1. sgobongs == sgopo, body, It is remarkable, that the genitive nomoi, is placed after the word it is related to. lei to be pronounced like Butch lij. 4. rolma == sgrolma, see Ladakhi Grammi, laws of sound 3; the name means good kalpa, deliverer.' 5. chog, imperative of geogpa, a sudden move backwards in a dance. 8. khodus= khuda, God, Hindustani.

\*\*sedar\*== sijda, prayer, Hindustani.

## XVII. Tobacco from Kashmir.

- ा मार्ख्यायो ५ समार्थे ५ <del>वर रे ५ समा</del>
- ही प्रिया भार ने निया यह से निया था निया के निया था निया थ
- ः युःर्कः ८:४८ विक्यायाः स्वाव
- া প্রমিন্মের প্রমান্ত ইনা এবা
- ় জামীনুঠানুৱাৰাগ্ৰহামকাৰ।

## XVI. A Dance.

- 1. The body of the girl is as if it was built of gold,
- 2. The hair of the girl is like a turquoise willow.
- 3. Now turn to the right, mother's daughter!
- 4. Now turn to the left, Skalzang Rolma!
- 5. Then break off backwards!
- 6. In the direction of the good hill in the back break off backwards!
- 7. Now again advance, meeting [your companion]!
- 8. Advancing again give honour to God on high!

#### Notes.

In this song we have a queer mixture of Buddhism and Mohamedanism. Whilst the word khodas, God, is only used by Mohamedan Tibetans, the name of the girl is quite Buddhist one, also the idea of paying homage to god by an ordinary dance is perfectly Buddhist.

## XVII. Tobacco from Kashmir.

- 1. Tobacco from Kashmir is the tobacco of lords.
- 2. There is no fear of its being filled into a general [pipe].
- 3. When I, the boy, shall go to Kashmere,
  - 4. Then it will be water for the thirst.
  - 5. When Ali, the boy, will go to Central Tibet,

- 6. दयायारी दयादके रेगाधेव।
- र मिख्यायान्समार्चे स्थायदे से इ नेमा
- श्रुपिश्यायास्तरार्माशास्तरासेत्।
  - 9. बुर्क्स रूट रेड्ड्स मार्ड**र याक्य**।
- 10. खुद्रद्युद् रेम्ब्स्प्रिंद्रिः।

1. damag = thamakha, tobacco, hazar = huzur,
Hindust. 2. spyilim = spyim, compare
First Series VII. solongssed = songssed. 6. ngalbari,
in some villages, for instance Phyang, the genitive
of the participle ends in pari instead of mkhanni;
the verb sunces is used in ladakhi mostly for being homesick.

XVIII. Good Wishes to the Bridegroom.

- ा विचाराज्ञरार्गे त्राराक्षेत्रहे।
- असदेःशुल्दादीःममार्श्वेषःमनदादेन्ते।
- ः अर.पचट.<u>त्र</u>.जचके.हे।
- म. निर्देश सुन्न मध्य प्रहित के मना क्षेत्र नन्दि हो।
- ् उ. ष्ट्रायानु विगञ्जेन।
  - ह. दर्भ होत्र केत्र केमाश्री विमा श्रीश विमा।
  - 7. शुद्धाःस्कारिमाञ्चेकाचे
  - × न्द्रामायम्बर्द्धार्द्धार्यक्षात्राम्बर्द्धार्यक्षात्राम्बर्धाः

#### Nôtes.

- 2. for buzhung = buckung see and. Grammar, from laws of sound 6; the boy is not a very little one, the diminutive is only a sign of affection.
- 6. ngari, contraction of ngaranggi, our-

- 6. It will be like rest to the weary.
- 7. Tobacco from Kashmir is like apricot blossom.
- 8. There is no fear of its being filled into a general [pipe].
- 9. When I, the boy, will go to Central Tibet,
- 10). It will be my comforter, when I am homesick.

this general pipe is the hukka, which is given rould. 5. Ali, the boy, is the poet. The name is a Mohamedan one, the inhabitants of Purig being Mohamedans.

## XVIII. Good Wishes to the Bridegroom.

- 1. Looking out for a good day,
- 2. We shall celebrate the wedding of mother's little son.
- 3. Looking out for a good star,
- 4. We shall celebrate the wedding of dNgosgrub hstan' adzin
- 5. If a boy should be born to the mother,
- 6. A boy like our great minister be born!
- 7. If a clever boy should be born,
- 8. A boy like dNgosgrub bstan'adzin be born!

#### Notes.

1. and 3. refer to a good constellation of the stars. 6. the minister is the bridegroom himself.

XIX. Good Wishes to the Bride.

- ा नुस्रक्षरार्थे हो भूराया मुस्रस्य र व
- ः श्रूराञ्चार्णयायाः अदाविषाः यहद्रस्यारोत्। त्रे
- ः ব্যক্তমর্থন সূত্র প্রত্যান্ত ব
- ा नाज्यनायास्यायान्यान्यास्य
- ्रश्यःशक्षरःश्रः १८ मि.सट.जार्यातात्रात्रात्रात्र्याः विवास्थियः जे। रश्यःशक्षरः श्रः १८ मि.सट.जार्यातात्रात्रात्रात्रात्रात्रीयः विवास्थियः जे।
  - ः व्यूर्-र-रेमा-इर्ट-व्यूद-त्रो।
  - मारोप-प्रेन्द-भू त्या श्वास्त्र स्थाप्त स्था।
  - ः अ.सूर्यार्ग्यार्श्राम्थ्राम्य
  - 10. सह् स् वर दि स् वर नि स् नि स् स् राज्य

#### Notes.

2. sed = ste yod. 4. kluyul, the realm, not only of the watersnakes, but of the whole lower world.

nang is said to stand for dang, which in certain cases may be translated by like. 7. phodre—

phodres = phodees, parallel to rig = cig. 10. here the

nang seems to have been added only for the sake of the metre.

## XIX. Good Wishes to the Bride.

- 1. When you beautiful girl were born,
- 2. How many [drums] did they not beat then in heaven.
- 3. When you beautiful girl were born.
- 4. They blew on a shell in the underworld.
- 5. Oh beautiful woman, from your womb may be born a son like d Palle!
- 6. Oh, beautiful woman, from your womb may be born a son like d Palle!
- 7. If you should be able to do so,
- 8. Kindly give me a golden coat!
- 9. If you should not be able to do so.
- 10. Give me the crooked horns of a female Dzol

#### Notes.

5. 6. d palle is one of the most famous heros of the Kesarmyths. 10. although horns are often offered to the *lhas*, it is difficult to see, what the musician and singer wishes to do with them; people take this line for a joke.

#### XX. Preparations for a Dance.

- ा. मार्भिनास्य नदे क्रुट्णाक् सेस्य सम्बद्धाः ।
- 2. **まないこれのになって、するこれにす**し
- 3. क्लें बेट्रायदेश्चेते प्रेचार्क्ट लिया मेंहि।
- 4. यासर्मा यरे सं दे विमाले माशुक्र सुरा।
- 5. वर्षि कुट में में के देशके स्थापेटा
- ा विचार्त्य माधुस्रायक्षस्य शे अवस्य स्थापने विचासाय । अस्य स्थापने स

#### Notes.

4. shoglo, a herb, the yellow juice of which is smeared over the face.

#### ERRATA.

### in the first series.

- P. 12. note on 6, read Mongol, not Persian Arabic
- P. 18. note on 10, read Patra, not Patra; but probably the Tibetan word was derived from Skr. pattra, leaf, book.

## XX. Preparations for a Dance.

- 1. The girls of the lower village are clever in dancing.
- 2. Get up then for a dance, all you girls!
- 3. To improve your figure, put on a shawl!
- 4. To improve your complexion, smear your face three times with shoplo!
- 5. Having on the shawl, come to the dance!
- 6. Having smeared your faces, come to the dance!

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## নেমের্ইইন্নান্ধ্রম্থান্থ XXI. Heavenly Voices.

- 1. শের্মির্র্বিরেন্থ্রমধ্যমের্হ্র্র্রামা
- 2. श्रे. श्
- 3. इ.स.च.म.सर.मेश्यश्र.१
- 4. বর্ষান্তর্মুনরির্ন্রের্মান্ত্রমা
- 5. चीताअट.सट.मी.सट.हेर्.य्।
- 6. क्षुःसुमामाशुक्षःक्षेत्रःत्माःशे।
- 7. झुन्नर्डेगर्रेरेरे।
- 9. क्षान्नर्डियार्रेरेरे।
- 10. क्षाप्रीयुगोस्यरण्युक्किर्स्स्य
- 11. ह्यान्नर् हेमार्ने रेरे
- 12. ক্রমেণ্ড্রমেণ্ড্রমেন্ট্রমেণ্ট্রমেণ্ট্রমেণ্ট্রমেণ্ট্রমেন্ট্রমেণ্ট্রমেণ্ট্রমেণ্ট্রমেণ্ট্রমেণ্ট্রমেণ্ট্রমেণ্ট্রমেণ্ট্রমেন্ট্রমেণ্ট
- 13. क्ष'क्रॅग्नुव'क्केंद्र'देद'शे।
- 14. हान्तर उमारे रे
- 15. हे हे ५ जुमा अर्भु र उन्
- <sup>16.</sup> স্থান্ধ্বান্তিলান্দিন্
- 17. नेपाञ्चराप्रामायाञ्चिराउना
- 18. ह्राञ्चर हेना रे रे रे ।

These, songs, i.e., Nos. XXI-XXIX are the gling glu\* of Khalatse.

## XXI. Heavenly Voices.

- 1. When mother's little boy was born,
- 2. All the land of men was filled with light.
- 3. When Kesar and the [other] sons of the gods were born
- 4. All 'a Dzambugling was filled with light.
- 5. On the top of the willow of the world
- 6. There are walking three sons of the gods.
- 7. There is a hum of heavenly voices.
- 8. When all the great godly kings are walking
- 9. There is a hum of heavenly voices.
- 10. When Kesar and the [other] sons of the gods are walking,
- 11. There is a hum of heavenly voices.
- 12. On the top of the willow of the world
- 13. There are walking three goddesses.
- 14. There is a hum of heavenly voices.
- 15. When the noble 'a Bruguma is walking,
- 16. There is a hum of heavenly voices.
- 17. When 'aBrugums, the crystal wife, is walking,
- 18. There is a hum of heavenly voices.

<sup>\*</sup> gLing glu are those songs, which are sung at the time of the spring—or Kesar feetivel, when everyhody evergises himself at arrow-shooting

1. bltamspari, for participles ending in pari compare Song No. XVII Note on 6.—.2. 4. khyangs; just as khyabpa was derived from 'agebspa, khyangpa was derived from 'agengspa. 3 kun, for kun, in the sense of 'and so on' compare Kesarsage p. 33, note 19. 5. rgyal lcang, originally probably rgya lcang, the willow with far spreading [branches]. The prefixed l of the second syllable was sounded with the first. It is the tree of the world, mentioned in Ladakhi Wedding Ritual, songs Nos. V, VI, VII and VIII. 8. rgyallham, for the addition of final m see Kesarsage, p. 31, note V. 2. 13. skyodded = skyoddad, see Ladakhi Grammar, present tenses.

## XXII. Dedication of Arrows.

- 1. श्रदःगान्तरे अदि। मास्तर्भः भेदः भेषास्य अस्ति।
- 2. वट.रे.यरे.श्रंदीय.शरेत.वट.ज्याश.श्रंदीय.शरे
- 4. ই:রুনানা, ধর্ব, পুরুরা প্রেনা, মুরুনানা, ধর্ব, পুরুরা
- <sup>2.</sup> टे.बियास्माःसर्थःत्रचाःम्ऽःस्याःस्रो
- <sup>7</sup> दे.ब्रिमामी.सट.पेट.स्। स्थाने,क्षामी.सट.पेट.स्।
- 8. रे.ब्रमामी.सर.पेट.स्. का.वे.सग्नर.रेशक्रिके.लमा.रे.ला.सका.सी.।

If I am not altogether mistaken, this hymn contains an explanation of the phenomenon of the thunder. It is thought to be caused by the walking of the gods. The word *lhaskad*, which I translated by 'heavenly voices,' may be taken for any sound, caused by the mouths, hands or feet of the gods. The idea of the thunder is not so very far fetched, if we consider, that according to song No. XXIX, lightning is called 'Kesar's sword,' and that the word *diriri* may have been originally *ldiriri*, which is used to express the rolling of thunder.

#### XXII? Dedication of Arrows.

- 1. On the beautiful plain there is a fine arrow tree,
- 2. On that beautiful plain there is a fine arrow tree.
- 3. The long arrowstick

is an arrowstick of the Agus.

- 4. Such arrowsticks
  offer to the hands of the Agus!
- 5. Such arrowsticks
  offer to the hands of those who are before the Agus!
- 6. The short arrowstick is a spindlestick of the ladies.
- 7. Such spindlesticks

  offer to the hands of the wife [of the heavenly king]!
- 8 Such spindlesticks
  offer to the hands of Ane b Kurdmanmo!

5, 6, 7. the syllable ba in agubai, drungbabai, jojobai was inserted only for the sake of singing. 7. jojo, the reiterated form, is always used with the feminine, jo with the masculine.

## XXIII. Kesar's Four Victories.

- वःष्ट्राचे त्रेष्ट्राच्याद्वीट त्यीट स्वीट स्वी
- 2. युःष्ट्रान्यः देन्यः देन्य
- श्वः द्रः त्राप्तः द्वाप्तः त्राप्तः त्राप्तः त्राप्तः व्याप्तः व्याप्तः व्याप्तः व्याप्तः व्याप्तः व्याप्तः व व्याप्तः त्राप्तः व्याप्तः व्यापतः वयापतः व
- 4. शुक्तः राष्ट्राप्तान्त्रा प्राप्ति । क्रिंग् प्राप्ता प्राप्ति । शुक्तः राष्ट्राप्ति प्राप्ति । शुक्तः राष्ट्राप्ति । स्वर्णे प्राप्ति । शुक्तः राष्ट्राप्ति । स्वर्णे प्राप्ति ।

#### Notes.

1. For the Andebandhe's of the East compare Kesarsage No. V, 1-8. There we have seven of them. 2. Kun, compare Note No. I, 3. 3. Khyabpa lagring means 'coverer longband.' This is perhaps another name of Agu Za in Kesarsage No. III.

## XXIV. Kesar and the Mules.

- 1. शुक्रम्द्रेर्भभार्भ्यद्भात्मद्भावा
- 2. शुर्छः दिते यदमात्यः मारुषः दः दे विपासः य।

All the arrows, used at the Kesar festival are to be considered as being dedicated, the longer ones to the Agus, the shorter ones to the heavenly queen Ane bKurdmanmo.

#### XXIII. Kesar's Four Victories.

- When I, a boy, had reached my eighth year.
   I subdued the three Andebandhe's of the East.
   The boy has been triumphing over all of them.
- When I, a boy, had reached my twelfth year
   I subdued all the great ministers of the hills.
   The boy has been triumphing over all of them.
- 3. When I, a boy, had reached my sixteenth year,
  I subdued the devil Khyabpa lagring and his men.
  The boy has been triumphing over all of them.
- 4. When I, a boy, had reached my eighteenth year,
  I subdued all the bad Yarkandis.

  The boy has been triumphing over all of them.

#### Notes.

In this song we have probably the four victories, which were prophesied in Kesarsage No. V. 11-16. Instead of the word 'Yarkandis' in 4 'Mongolians' may be said, compare Jäschke's dictionary.

#### XXIV., Kesar and the Mules.

- 1. Oh, you brown mules, listen to me, to a boy!
- 2. Oh, you brown mules, please, listen to me, to a boy!

- 3. श्रीमद्रमार २३८ चे विक्रियाय पर्मा
- 4. ट्रे'ब्रामभारामिरामिरार्चे हैं भार्यहें द्राभी
- <sup>5.</sup> ॐ.शुमा.मार.त≅८.सू.परीटियट.कूमा.क्रा.परीया।
- 6. ই'লামমানামিম্মিম্মুম্মুম্মুম্মু
- " शङ्गपन्देश्ये।मत्नाक्रमाक्रमाक्राध्रा
- 8. ट्रे.बे.प्याया.पिट.पिट.च्यू.कु.जायकुर्रे,जी

4, 6, 8. Khung Khung imitates the voice of the mules, bo is the emphatic article. 7. saljab, means the same as sacha, pasture ground.

## XXV. On the Srar-Pass.

- 1. श्रन्तुः त्यत् श्रेटः व श्रदः द्यारः सर्वा प्यारः योवा सहित्। धरः वे त्यत् रहेटः व श्रदः द्यारः सर्वा प्यारः योवा सहत्।
- <sup>2</sup> श्रम्भीत्रते केट बर्स्स्याया क्राप्ता क्रा क्राप्ता क्राप्ता क्राप्ता क्राप्ता क्राप्ता क्राप्ता क्राप्ता
- त्रात्रेन्यम् इत्त्र्यक्ष्यः स्वार्थः स्वर्थः स्वार्थः स्वार्थः स्वर्थः स्वर्थः स्वर्यः स्वर्थः स्वर्थः स्वर्थः स्वर्थः स्वर्यः स्वर्थः स्वर्थः स्वर्थः स्वर्यः स्वर्थः स्वर्थः स्वर्थः स्वर्यः स्वर्यः स्वर्थः स्वर्यः स्
- रू. श्रम्भी यदे होत्तवस्थाना स्वतः प्राण्य कराते स्वार्थित स्वतः ।। अत्रेत्त्रण रहेत्वस्थाना स्वतः प्राण्य स्वतः स्वतः स्वतः स्वतः ।।

- 3. There is quite enough of good pasture;
- 4. Oh, you brown mules, why are you making Khung Khung?
- 5. There is quite enough of good wells;
- 6. Oh you brown mules, why are you making Khung Khung?
- 7. You have been [long] enough on good pasture;
- 8. Oh, you brown mules, why are you making Khung Khung?

This song is to be placed after Kesar's return from Hor. Then he found that the mules had taken the King of Hor's part. It is almost evident, that the word 'adre, a certain spirit, was mixed up with the word dre, mule, and thus the original spirits became animals.

#### XXV. On the Srar-Pass.

- 1. On the Srar-pass the strength of the white-headed falcon is broken, and he remains back!
  - Oh, queen Ane bKurdmanmo, come to my help!
- 2. On the Star-pass the strength of all the little black crows is broken, and they remain back.
  - Oh, queen Ane bKurdmanmo, come to my help!
- 3. On the Srar-pass the strength of all the turquoise pigeons is broken, and they remain back.
  - Oh, queen Ane bKurdmanmo, come to my help!
- 4. On the Star-pass the strength of all the bushy-tailed wolves is broken, and they remain back.
  - Oh, queen Ane bKurdmanmo, come to my help!
- 5. On the Srar-pass the strength of all the earless stonepartridges is broken, and they remain back.
  - Oh, queen Ane bKurdmanmo, come to my help!

chadde, in all the verses, means originally 'is cut off.' rogs = grogs, Lad. Gr. laws of sound 3. 3. phoron = phugron, pigeon. 4. shangku = scangku = spyangku, Lad. Gr. l. of, s. 1; 5, cundru, earless, derivation not known.

XXVI. Kesar, Returning to 'aBruguma.

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- चाली.भाज्ञ.सू.सूच्याः है है। चात्रभाक्षेत्र.भाज्ञ.सू.सूच्याः है है। चाली.भाज्ञ.सू.सूच्याः है है। चाली.भाज्ञ.सू.सूच्याः है है।
- 2. मधुः सर्भिः रेन् भः हैं है। नगुपः हेर् सर्भिः संभः भः भिरः न। सः क्षुः रगारः संभः हैं है। मधुः सर्भिः र्भे र्भे स्थः से रेने स्थः है न
- ३. अ.श्.चाश्रम् श्रमाताह् हे। शक्ष्मिं सम्बद्धारी तात्मी मानकात्। शक्ष्मिं सम्बद्धारी तात्मी मानकात्।
  - अस्तिमारोर समानी झसीयाय देवाये।
- 4 १ अ.श्.माश्रेम्यात्राह् हो। स्राष्ट्रीयात्राम्यात्राह् हो। स्राष्ट्रीयात्राम्यात्राह हो। १ स्राप्ट्रीयात्राम्यात्राह हो। १ स्राप्ट्रीयात्राम्यात्र हो।

This song is a prayer rendered by Kesar, which he addressed to the queen of the gods, when crossing the difficult *Srar*-pass. This pass he had to cross on his journey to the North.

XXVI. Kesar, Returning to 'aBruguma.

If she taking the shape of a targueise dove

- If she, taking the shape of a turquoise dove,

  Should go to soar in the highest skies,

  I, taking the shape of a white falcon,

  Will go to take her home again.
- 2. If she, taking the shape of a turquoise dove, Should go to flee into the highest zenith, I, taking the shape of a white falcon, Will go to follow after her.
- 3. If she, taking the shape of the fish 'goldeye,'
  Should go to float in the deepest ocean,
  I, taking the shape of a whitebreasted otter,
  Will go to take her home again.
- 4. If she, taking the shape of the fish 'goldeye,'Should go to flee into the widest ocean,I, taking the shape of a whitebreasted otter,Will go to follow after her.

1. phoron = phugron, dove; sna skyil literally 'hinder the nose,' i.e., 'meet from the front.' 3. Kama, said to meen the same as brang dkar, whitebreasted. 4. rgyan = rgya, wide. Lad. Grammar, laws of sound 5.

XXVII. 'aBruguma's Farewell to Kesar.

র'ম'নুম'মিশী'শ্বনা

- 1. श्रेटशः प्रशिक्षात्रात्रीत्र स्त्रीत्र स्त्र स्त्रीत्र स्त्र स्त्रीत्र स्त्र स्त्रीत्र स्त्र स्त्रीत्र स्त्रीत्र स्त्रीत्र स्त्रीत्र स्त्रीत्र स्त्रीत्र स्त्र स्त्रीत्र स्त्र स्त्रीत्र स्त्रीत्र स्त्रीत्र स्त्रीत्र स्त्रीत्र स्त्रीत्र स्त्र स्त्र स्त्रीत्र स्त्रीत्र स्त्रीत्र स्त्रीत्र स्त्रीत्र स्त्र

- 4. श्रुट्याः विश्वेष्ट्राः के त्रहाः । श्रुष्याः विश्वेष्ट्राः के त्रहाः श्रेष्टः । श्रुष्याः विश्वेष्ट्राः के त्रहाः श्रेष्टः । श्रेष्याः विश्वेष्ट्राः के त्रहाः ।

Kesar, after having taken the food and drink of forgetfulness, had forgotten 'a Bruguma. Now, that the birds, coming from the South, brought him a message from her, decides to win her again by all means; actually there was no need to use the transformations, mentioned in the above song.

XXVII. 'aBruguma's Farewell to Kesar.

Oh Kesar, who never lettest the fire fall!

1. Oh, my clever King!

When thou wilt go to the upper land of the gods,

And seest all the fairies of heaven,

Then do not forget thy wife from the land of men

2. Oh, my clever Lord!

When thou wilt go to the upper land of the gods,

And seest all the Sitarrams among the fairies,

Then do not reject 'a Bruguma from the land of men.

3. Oh, my clever King!

When thou wilt go to the lower land of the snakes,

And seest all the Nagis of it,

Then do not forget thy wife from the land of men!

4. Oh, my clever Lord!

When thou wilt go to the lower land of the snakes,

And seest all the Nagis of it,

Then do not forget thy helpmate from the land of men

1. stangs shan means 'clever in strategies; zana = tsana, when; <math>mthongse = mthongste, seeing. 2.  $sitarr\bar{a}m$ , perhaps derived from Hindustani sitar, guitar; the  $sitarr\bar{a}ms$  may be heavenly musicians.

## XXVIII. Young Kesar.

- <sup>1.</sup> মাদ্রমান্ত্র্যা
- 2. अःश्वेर्'यद्द्रः अद्युष्ट्रेत्रं हुन्। अना क्ष्या क्या क्ष्या क्ष्या क्ष्या क्ष्या क्ष्या क्ष्या क्ष्या क्ष्या क्ष्या
- 3· 5: ইং ত্রমান্ট্র স্থান্ট্র নি। ক্রি মান্ট্র স্থান্ট্র স্থান্ট
- 4. ५:३२:พशःयदे:श्वरःबेगःभे५:यो। गाःसेश्वरःबेश्येषःकेंगःमें।

#### Notes.

3 and 4. may be translated just as well 'Oh Lord of the flower of the morning; oh Lord of the  $Kalim\bar{a}n$  flower.' The  $Kalim\bar{a}n$  flower is not of a beautiful appearance, but has a very fine smell.

XXIX. Kesar, the God of Lightning.

- 1. अ.इ.छत्रक्षेत्रसम्बित्। वमार्टादेःश्चेत्रक्षेत्रसम्बित्।
- 2. श.री.खब.बे.जा.ख्या.ब। रुश.रुआ.ड्रीब.खमा.ख्रा.दी.

As the Kesarmyth tells us, Kesar forgot 'a Bruguma all the same, after having taken the food and drink of forgetfulness.

## XXVIII. Young Kesar.

1. A flower, blooming on the pass,

Oh, a pure flower is in bloom!

2. On all the high passes

A flower of fine shape is in bloom!

3. Thou art but half opened,

Oh Lord [who art] like a flower of the morning!

4. Thou art but half opened,

Oh Lord [who art] like a Kalimān flower!

#### Notes.

This song refers to the supposed spring hero, who has carried spring up to the high passes. All the same he has not yet displayed his full glory, (the flower is only half opened).

## XXIX. Kesar, the God of Lightning.

1. On the height of the Sarican-pass

Black clouds are gathering.

2. On the height of the Sarican-pass

Torn clouds are gathering.

3, 4. snamral, respectful for ralgri, sword.

XXX. The Nyopa's Carpet.

A Wedding Song.

## A. Nangmas:-

- । ব্যাস্থ্র মর্থ নির্দি শুন্দান শীশ্বর।
- 2. मारकार्बेर्-कार्बेर्-विन्ते। शुन्दानानामी खुर्व।
- 3. श्रमाङ्ग्यादामी हुन। श्रम्भदामी समित्र
- 4. सर्देश भेर संवेद रो रे। सर्देश भेर संवेद रो रे।
- 5. अप्तराष्ट्रित अधिकारी है। शुन्दामारामी कृत।
- 6. शार्स्मान्स्यक्ते। शार्स्मान्स्यक्ते

3. In the middle of the black clouds

Lightning flashes from our good Lord's sword.

4. In the middle of the black clouds

Lightning flashes from the godly King Kesar's sword.

#### Notes.

This song furnishes us with one of the strongest arguments to prove Kesar's nature-origin.

# XXX. The Nyopa's Carpet. A Wedding Song.

- A. People of the house ask:—
  - 1. The high sky,

Whose and what carpet is it?

2. The high glacier,

Whose and what carpet is it?

3. The high rock,

Whose and what carpet is it?

4. The high ocean,

Whose and what carpet is it?

5. The high castle,

Whose and what carpet is it?

6. The wide earth,

- <sup>7.</sup> सिँगः बेर्नामः स्विन्देन सुन्दः मादः मीः सुन्।
- 8. यम्बर्ग्सर्गेम् अप्रमासमीम्बर्
- <sup>9.</sup> স্তু'-বিন্দ্রনাথ র্কম'ন। শু'-বিন্দ্রনাথ র্কম'ন।
  - 10. 출자·경·앵미·우다

### B. Nyopas :-

- 1. वसाक्षेत्रसम्बद्धः स्ट्री केसाक्षेत्रसम्बद्धः स्ट्री
- 2. नाम्याञ्चित्रः सर्वेषः स्वा रोम्पानाप्यः म्याभावतः स्वा
- 3. श्रमाञ्चेर सर्घर ये है। श्रीय केव या माय वे स्वा
- 4. अर्डे अञ्चेत्र अञ्चेत्र यो है। अर्डे अञ्चेत्र अभाग्नी सुन।
- र्थः क्ष्रेन्स्य क्ष्रेन्स्य हो। क्ष्रेन्स्य क्ष्रेन्स्य क्ष्रेन्स्य
- 6. श.प्नाःक्ष्यःकःरी मान्याःक्ष्यःकःरी

7. The blue-bordered saddle-cloth,

Whese and what carpet is it?

8. The grey deer-skin,

Whose and what carpet is it?

9. Those meadows and woods,

Whose and what carpet are they?

10. That long piece of woollen cloth,

Whose and what carpet is it?

B. The Nyopas say:--

1. The high sky

Is the carpet of sun and moon.

2. The high glacier

Is the carpet of the lion with the turquoise mane.

3. The high rock

Is the carpet of the mountain goat, the old ox.

4. The high ocean

Is the carpet of the fish 'golden eye.'

5. The high castle

Is the carpet of great men.

6. The wide earth

- <sup>7</sup> ট্রিম:রইবাম:রূব:ই। জে.মা.২বাম:জুব:ই।
- <sup>8.</sup> পশ্বেশ্বর্ জানামুন্রমুন্নী
- 9. शुःतिदःवनाशःक्यःदे। जुःददःवेन्।वनाशःकयःदे।
- 10. ङ्गमानुष्यमान्द्रितः है। ऍतमाञ्चरानुन ने सुन।।

- A. 4. mthsom = mthso, lake. 6. phonche or pholche, much, in this connection 'much land.' 7. khrom zed = khromme zed, 'glittering brush,' used for velvet. 10. yug means 'not sewn,' I am told; thus 'a long woven piece of cloth.'
- B. 3. ba rgan, old ox; compare song No. XV. 29. 8. Agu Khru btung (the spelling of the name is doubtful) has not a human, but a falcon's head.

7. The blue-bordered saddle-cloth

Is the carpet of Agu dPalle.

8. The grey deer-skin

Is the carpet of Agu Khru btung.

9. Those meadows and woods

Are the carpet of the great and little birds.

10. That long piece of woollen cloth

Is the carpet of the Nyopas, the seven brethren.

#### Notes.

This song shows the general character of the wedding song very well. It is not in direct connection with the rest of the wedding songs, but forms a scene by itself. After the Nyopas (lit. "buyers" of the bride) have entered the house, they are not allowed to sit down on a carpet, until they have answered the questions, which form the first half of this song.

Meanwhile Dr. Laufer's criticism of my German paper on the Kesar-saga has reached me. In my English edition of the Kesar-saga which, I hope, will soon be published in the Indian Antiquary, I entered in full into his criticism. As regards the above songs, I can take up the responsibility as to the correctness of the Tibetan texts. The English translation is as literal as I could possibly render it without becoming unintelligible.

A. H. FRANCKE.



## XXXI. Preparations for the Bono-na festival. Dard Text.

- 1. বিশান্ত্রমান্ত্রমান্ত্রমান্ত্রমান্ত্র
- 2. अर..शर्.में..हेर्.नर..सर्.लमा.।
- 3. মানামানার
- 4. 53338553
- 5. वाकुराञ्चलाले सर राज्ञेवावे।
- 6. कः रिमामी केवावे।
- 7. ज्वाराष्ट्रियाने।
- 8. 55 छा रेवेबाबे।
- 9. र्रेंग्रेंग्रेंग्स्यूर्खारेवेब्द्री
- 10. ये सुर्ष्य रेतेव वे।
- 11. सर सुर खरेदेव के। य हासे सा
- 12. मिया द्रिमिट स्थाय स्विन के।
- 13. शुःश्चामनः रीयेन ने।
- 14. 5..र.भे।
- 15. अर्कि देट. यमा सुर्भेष्य देवेब वे।
- 16. यामियायार्भ्यार्भ्याहायारा
- 17. कर् र्रेर्स्स स्वार्थे अर्देवेदादे।
- 18. 4554951959
- 19. ष्यः इते सिंदः योद्याद्यः ष्यः देदेव वे।

## XXXI. Preparations for the Bono-na festival. Tibetan (Ladakhi) Translation.

- 1. विमार्ये वटाक्षर सादहिसायदे विमा
- 2. अर अर्के हेर्नर यह लगा
- <sup>3.</sup> ডেমেম)
- 4. न्रायहँगश्यम्।
- 5. व्रुट्स्य निमा
- 6. कर:रूमाश:रूट्रा
- <sup>7.</sup> वें मिंद भीगा
- 8. दें अर्हिट भेगा
- 9. रे'क्शर्ने:धुरार्हिः विमा
- 10. ঐধ্বন্ট্রিন্পেশ।
- 11. अर.स्र्रास्ट्रिंट.चेना र.हे.प्रा
- <sup>12.</sup> মি'মদাব্দ ঐ'মহাট্রিদ ঐদা
- 13. क्षेत्र-हेन्। यदमारा-विमा।
- 14. শিক্সব ন্থব দ্বা।
- 15. श्रा है से व देंगे हिंद।
- 16. श्रद्धमुद्दश्चेत्रभेदार्भेना स्ट्रिग्व
- 17. कन्द्रेर सेन्द्र्मा हिंद्र।
- 18. ব্ৰিক্সমামা
- 19. मीर गीस सुब हुना हिंद नीमा

- 20. वे वे न्यासम्बद्धान
- 21. अदास्मासम्बद्धमान्यम्बद्धियाचे।
- <sup>22.</sup> ক্র্"মি'ব্দা'ম্মাদ্র'ইবির'র।
- 23. मु"भेश्वरायराम्बर्दिवावे।
- 24. मु शिष्ण भूमामग्रीयेव वे ।
- 25. देर्"रे"ख्यम"यर प्यक्रियेव"वे।
- <sup>26.</sup> रूप:रूप:केंस्यामक्रिकेनके।
- 27. शुःम्यायाधिका श्रस्तितिवावे।
- <sup>28</sup>· ঝু'দ্য'বম'মির'র'≭'ধ্রিবিশ্ব'র
- 29. र् इत् व के के के के का
- <sup>30.</sup> ব্ব"ম্বীম্মী ক্রী
- 31. প্লুন্স্ শীৰী।
- <sup>32.</sup> স্থু-বুষ''ক।
- <sup>33.</sup> মি'বুম''দ্রইখ।

## XXXII. Origin of the World. Dard Text.

- 1. श्रे सुभद्द द्र दे से भे ले क्यारा
- 2. অমার্শারী শুনামর্ক্ত लेकमारा।
- 3. বব लेखे. ऋमास।
- 4. यद लेयाग्राम्यम्

- 20. केन्स्रान्मा समा यन्मारा येमा।
- 21. र्यास्यत्यःसम्बर्ग्याःस्यान्त्रम्यःविया
  - 22. मी.जू.यमारूटाम्यम्य यूमा।
- 23. मा.ज.मा.जून:सेन्ज्यायहमासः विमा।
- 24. मार्भाःमुद्दाः समानं नमाशः विमा।
- <sup>25.</sup> অম'নম'ম মীর'র্নি বর্দামা বিদা।
- 26. र्वेन्य्नणके सुन सेन्द्रमायनमारा विमा।
- 27. शुमामी यया ये में इस में इस में इस में इस में
- 28. श्रमामा नयायी संदर्भे मेना
- <sup>29.</sup> ৡৼৼ৾৾ৼ৾৸ৄ৾য়ৼড়ৄ৾য়৸৻ঀ৾৾৾য়
- <sup>31.</sup> স্ক্রমে:ইমে:ইমা
- <sup>32.</sup> শ্লুম্বর্মার্শ্না
- 33. श्रेगाँच एड्ड्स-विग।

## XXXII. Origin of the World. Tibetan Translation.

- 1. श्रे.लेज.२८.ग्र. १५५.१४.१४.१४
- <sup>2.</sup> ১৮:য়৾য়ৠয়য়য়ৢ৾য়৸য়৸৸
- <sup>8.</sup> প্রুপৌমস্টেস্টস্মারা
- 4. প্রশোদ শ্বদে প্রিনা কনাধা।

- 5. याण्य रे. ब्रे.ले. क्यारा
- <sup>6.</sup> उ्⊏"र्रे"्ठमारा।
- 7. 55"5'3"5"XW"X#1
- 9. 欧州名に広事で、水水、土、海水、水
- 10. 欧州石口高兴在江南省
- 11. 欧州るに下雲でいめである。
- 12. 欧州るに正道"不流に"系。多"江下"副、豹、引
- 13. るにようてあずまで、
- 14. गें ने ने ने निका
- 15. 方式でデュースペースで記れる」
- 16. छोगार्गार्ने हैं इंग्रूप्त्र व्याप्त
- 17. छोगागाँ हें हु र उत्र द्वा है वि
- 18. छोणार्ने इ र उन्दूर्वे के र के र
- 19. हेर् ने ने ने ने ने ने ने ने
- 20. नेत्र मेर् नु नु नु ज्यारा
- 21. गुःखेगाः येदि त्रुः उष्णः रः ज्ञेक्षेत्रे।

- 5. श्रद्धियार्डकग्रा
- 6. স্থান্<u>র ব্রাম-</u>ই-নারিস-ছমারা
- 7. र्.मश्रम्र्रोत्रेर्भारायः श्रीमार्टा चेरा
- 8. चारुमा:र्रो दे श्रदायाः क्रेंद्र री न्यार र्रो बेर ।
- 9. रे.चारुमार्ग प्रे.श्राटायार्डिलियात्रटाचेर।
- 10. रे.मोरुमार्से प्रे.श्रीराथकेंद्रारी प्रमरासे बेर
- 11. रे.मोरुमार्ग्रे प्रेश्रामाश्चर।
- 12. रे.मारुमार्ग पे.श्रीर.ज.स्.रे.रे.रे.स्.स.स.
- 13. रे.माशुभारो दे।माथा रे.बिमा रट कमाश।
- <sup>14.</sup> প্রীমান্সাধা
- <sup>15.</sup> नेट.मशिश.रा.पू.धू.धूट.पा.कृ.धूचारट.ड्रर ।
- 16. निःमार्डमार्थे दे स्रात्यार्जन्त्रर्गर्थो कर
- 17. विद्रमाउमार्चे दे स्रीद्राय उद्गत्त स्वा
- 18. विदामारीमारी विक्षाद्मार्थक्त्रप्रक्षरायी बेर
- 19. विद्रमाशुभार्ये दे मित्य यु के बिमा कमारा।
- 20. विद्याश्वराद्य है मिया से वाश्वराक्षा
- 21. वुमिर्यार्थि देश्रीमार्या हेन्।

- 22. नुष्येगाः संदे नुष्यमुष्यम् पर्मे र में र में श्रेषे।
- 23. गुर्थेगा ये दे जु र प्येर जेशे दे।
- 24. वु छोगा से दे बु र गुर गुर गुर हिंदा से र बि से दे ।
- 25. गुर्खेगा में में जुम्म म्योप माले के की
- 26. गुःखेणायं दे बुःरायेयायेणीहें यार्थरावेशेदे।

### XXXIII. Hunting the Ibex.

Dard Text.

- 1. र्रा. र्रा. व्याप्ता भी भी प्राप्त के विष्
- 2. 5 उने ने निमा
- 3. वट..स्ट्रा.स..क्रुप्त.स..
- <sup>4</sup>· বু'ভুম্'
  ।
- 5. শ্রী''শ্রেন্'স্ম্'স্থ্রন''য়ৢ**ন্**
- 6. मीभारोपमी मुभारो हैं से हिंसासमें जिन्हा
- <sup>7</sup>. र्गेर्न् व क्टार्श्य भाव में देना हो।
- 8. 5.24.श.ल.वेर्धश.श्चीत्री
- 9. আপ্রিক্টিটি বিশামর্মার্মার্মা
- 10. ष्यम्भानिः रे प्यान्दिः र मार्ग्यम् वेर् सिंखुमार्से ।
- 11. ११ जैंव रे सूय ये स्वास्त्र

- <sup>22.</sup> नुमिर्धम्यं ते श्रेट्यानुम्यक्तिम्द्रं हो चेर
- 23. गुमिरीमार्गिर्मेर्गे देश्यारा से विमारहा चेरा
- 24. यु:माउमा:र्क्त्रेश्रेर:श्रेर:श्रेष्ठ्य यु:ब्रेर।
- 25. गुमिरेगार्से दे श्रीटायारी विगायत वेस ।
- <sup>26.</sup> नुःमोर्डमार्ये दे होत्यादमार्यः स्ट्रांस्यः स्ट

### XXXIII. Hunting the Ibex.

Tibetan Translation.

- 1. देवसम्यक्षमाभ्यरायान्।
- 2. मुनार्चर नकु वैर र्रा
- <sup>3.</sup> ম্প'র্বস্থার্ট্রমামার
- 4. 4.कट. प्रमी.ग्रट. र्राट ।
- 5. मी'মিব'মে'মী'মান'র্ম' মের্ছমা র্মান।
- 6. मीयश्रद्योश्चर्या श्रेशम्य मीय्या यार्गद्रा श्रेद्र।
- 7. रेज्यानकुटक्टाक्टास्याभाभान्या<u>म्</u>रा
- 8. मि्चार्स्ट.गीय.मीश.ल.न्य.मिंचा.कुना।
- 9. অপ্রিইটির র্মমমর্থর্ম।
- 10. रे.श्राराज्यरायार्थरायार्थात्रमाञ्चराञ्चराञ्चराञ्चर।
- 11. मानुप्रास्त्रप्राप्तार्थार्

- 12. ब्रेमि" भेदमा प्रशुक्ष के ।
  - 13. र्यार: र्रो दे:श्रे सुर् हूर्मा येदमा प्रश्रम से ।
- <sup>14.</sup> रणर से ते अर सुर हेंमा भेरमा प्रक्छा से ।
- 15. मि.लमा.मूर्..शर.ईमा.लपमा.चयश्चेत्र.श्रू
- 16. हे रार्ने हें हो येदमा विश्वसार्थी
- 17. हेम्ब्रा'या है है देन्द्रा'येदमा' पृद्ध्या हो।
- 18. देश देश दें दें देश स्था से विश्वास में
- 19. 5.5.4.5.832.1 4.5.541.541.5.832.1
- 20. ই ই প শ্র ম র্ম।
- 21. ये हें में व मुं ते खुश से।
- 22. ই শ্রুমার্মার্মার
- 23. र्यार्याः रें रें र्याः येदमाः वदश्याः स्
- 25. दयाययार्ने ने दयाययार्थे ना प्रमा
- 26. ब्रद्धाः ब्रद्धाः हे. हे. ब्रद्धाः प्रत्याः प्रवा
- 28. या दें या श्री द्वा स्वा है है है कि साम स्वा सिंह ।
- 29. ইডেশ ই ইম্প্রেম দ্রী।
- 30. । বা শূর্ম না শ্রী কুশ ক্রম । মা

- 12. ৠয়য়য়য়ৢয়ৢয়ৢয়ৢৢৢৢৢয়ৢয়ৢ
- 13. नगर से दे सेसुर भेन साम्य मी खाल्य।
- 14. नगर से दे क्षर सुर भेश सम्बन्धी खाल्य।
- 15. मि. जन्म मिट्र अर. लुट श्राम्य मी. का. खट ।
- 16. ইক্টামেক্টকামেধামধামান্ডামান্ডা
- 17. W.अर.रे.श्रॅच्याश्वर क्र.बिट।
- 18. नियनियार्शेट्युं सर्वेट्टर्ये ।
- 19. ने वहा श्रीवणाव सेमा समारा हिन्।
- 20. देवसमानुप्राहर देखेर से अपन्त
- 21. देवसासद्वाद्यम्यादे स्ट्रां
- <sup>22</sup>· ম্ব্রমাঞ্জান্দাক।
- 23. র্দার্দা∄ম'ঔয়৻য়ৄম'৻র্দা।
- <sup>24.</sup> र गुर गुर अर्थेट देर ये ।
- 25. यथस्यभाष्ट्रमाभाष्ट्रा
- 26. सिँउ ८ जेर १ अर्य यह सम्मिन मी खाल्य।
- 27. बेख्नस्य स्वन्ति स्वन्ति स्वन्
- 28. रे.वशक्षायायश्यायश्याय
- 30. เมารักมีรัฐเมาะเสดาเมืองด้างกลา เ

- 31. দেশবুম্দেশ কিই"।
- 33. ব্রাদ্র প্রথা প্রথা প্রাদ্র প্রাদ্র প্রাদ্র প্রাদ্র প্র
- 34. ইটিজে শেসির্বাদী প্রামারী।
- 35. व कुर र विवेद विवाद क्षेत्र मुक्तें हाम से ।
- 36. मार्भे श्रेषाओं स्वाप्तानामार्थे सुराओं सुराओं

XXXIV. Dance of the Hunter.

Dard Text.

- 1. र्गे में प्राप्त में मूद्य में सुरा से ।
- 2· ॲवर् वे अद्भागाना वाष्ट्रामा का मुका में श्रिक्ष की ।
- 3. यः रूश्वादः गुक् से खुशः से ।
- 4. हे"शे हेशसमें दुः शु शे से सुरासे।
- <sup>5</sup>. য়য়ড়ৄ৻ৣ৻৻৻য়য়য়ৣ৾৾৻ৣ৻৻৸৴য়ৣ৾য়য়য়য়ঀ

XXXV. Dance in Honor of the Yandring.

Dard Text.

- 1. कें भना भन रेटा भन रेटा यन राहिणु कें नगरा
- <sup>2.</sup> বু'ঝ্'ব্'ব্'ম্'ম্'ম্'ম্'
- <sup>3.</sup> วิฆาฎิณา⊐≡าบัาวิราณัาผูฆาวังไ

- 31. বিশ্ব বিশেষ উদার্ট্
- 32. টুনাইন্বৰূ'মানমান্ত্ৰত্তমাৰ্ত্ৰ'
- 33. র্খনাম-শ্বর-কথা-বিনাম-শ্রু-প্রিম-শ্রু-প্রেমে-র
- 34. বিশ্বাজান্মন্মনাম্বা
- <sup>35.</sup> বৃঞ্জেন্মক্রীরারেদির প্রক্রাজার্ভিন।
- 36. शुर्पाद्याम्बर्धायायाश्चेत्रवास्त्राचा

XXXIV. Dance of the Hunter.

Tibetan Translation.

- ¹· रे.चेश.भीय.ये.दे. क्रिय.पटाका.बटा
- 2. मार्भेर्यः सं.पास्त्राचाः मानुः हिरः तरः खाः लरा
- 3. भ्रीयमाश्यास्याप्याप्या
- 4. शुःश्ये अम्। त्रात्रावर।
- 5. য়য়য়৾ঀয়য়৸য়ৣ৾৾য়য়৸৸য়ৣ৾৾য়য়৸ঀয়

XXXV. Dance in Honor of the Yandring.

Tibetan Translation.

- 1. त्रीज्ञानी कि.यन्याना वद्यायन ।
- 2. মাধ্য-মূ-মূ-মূ-ম্বর্ম-মনম্য
- <sup>8</sup> र्व.पर्यात्रचा च्या. त्र्या. क्ष्यं व्या. क्षा. व्या.

- 4. मेंशानेवाचराययस्वत्रात्रेयास्यास्य
- 5. মনা মদান্ত্র রূপ্র মান্ত্র মূল রূপ্
- 7. ये देन मिल्ला से सुकार्से॥

## XXXVI. Migrations of the Dards. Dard Text.

- ¹· र्यान्त्रित्रेर्द्राकुराकुरानुरुकुत्रुत्र्येख्यार्थे।
- 3. 5E'R'F'F'R'5E'R'RATATUSTE
- 4. ব''ব্র'না'শ্বিম্প্রম্প্রা
- 5. में अर.हेंगा अर.श.ग्रेहें अपपाय दिन।
- <sup>7</sup> क्षर प्रेमिर् हेस्य श्राये हें अपप्रकारी
- 8. इस्क्षेण्ट्रें हें के इस्का के का का का का का
- 9. नी मार रे क्या में बिट या ये में अप रेटा
- 10. 5도·정··중·중··현··5도·정··정국··작·정국··
- 11. गुै"ইয়য়ৢয়"য়ৢয়ৢয়য়য়ৢয়ৢয়ৢঢ়ৢঢ়৾।
- 12. म् श्रीट..शब.ह्यू.प्रय..चवा..वाजा.श..शु.ट्र..ल.च.लब..ट्रीट ।

- 4. में राप्तेश बर ज्ञा में रापेश प्रापेश प्राप्त
- 5. ধন্মিমস্ট্রীর্হ্বর্মের্ম্মর্মাঞ্জান্ত্র
- 6. पर्ने मिल्तास्यान्तरास्यान्तरास्यान्तरा
- 7. रे.वश्राच्या.ब्रेचा.ज्ञाया.ब्या।

# XXXVI. Migrations of the Dards. Tibetan Translation.

- 1. रे.बश.र्राट.के.ट्रट.के.चैंट.ज.चेंचेतश.र्राट.ज.लट।
- 2. रूट्-इर-कुर्-यानश्चेन। मोक्नेनर्मायायान्।।
- 3. पर्ने में अराम्यायर्थायाय्याय्यायाय्याय
- 4. माशुर्वियान्तिव्य
- 5. मेंदर हें में सर अट या मेंदिर हो मेंदिर माया था।
- で、新たぎ、新ちらいまにてり
- 8. ५२ में अर्गम्यरम्य यहरास्त्रेयम्। गुमिलियहम्।
- 9. वित्यम्भी श्राधिराग्री श्रीमाया क्या मूं वित्र चेर अस्ति।
- 10. तर्ने वे अरम्भावता या यह स्था से व में मिनियह मा
- 11. শু-ইমান্তমান্ধ্রমান্ত্র
- 12. শ্রুম্র্রিশাম-প্রাম্ত্রেশীরান্ত্রিয়া

- 13. ন্মশূন্বশূলীমাধানীর্শিপান্পার্শির্ম
- 14. मानेश पुना नृमाश भेजें प्राप्त पुरा
- 15. मार्देमा रोउट मी साथे के आद्यापन र्रेट।
- 16. শূমস্ক্রম্বর্শ্বার্থার্থার্ক্রম্বর্শ্বর্
- 17. नुनुनुनुद्दाक्षेर्याभेन्न्याभानिष्यानुद्दा
- 18. য়৸ৢৢ৾ঽ৺য়৻৵ৣয়ৢয়৺য়ঽৢঀ
- 19. रुविरिंग्ग इनिर्शेगरिखा
- 20. हैं इंभ्यें अर्थें अर्थें अर्थे रे अर्थे अर्थें अर्थें
- <sup>21.</sup> ই ব্ৰাম্যাম্য
- <sup>22.</sup> सन्-ने"ने"सन्-ने"।
- 23. हें 🛊 "गे ॲव"स्राय"स्राय।
- 21. अवरि रेअवरि भेवा
- 25. के निः भेज अवा अवा ॥

XXXVII. The Azhang, a Benefactor.

Dard Text.

- 1. য়ৢৢৢৢয়য়য়য়
- 2. স্মান্ম দি স্থান সূমান্ত্র !
- 3. गार "रेंग्रे थेंमा 'येतमा नगरा हो।
- 4. क्षाध्यभूरक्रिम्यशुर्भिग्

- 13. শহনাব্যার্থ না বিশ্বনাথ প্রা
- 14. मार्चश्रिक्षक्ष्मारास्तर्यत् स्राद्मा।
- 15. मार्चेनाकेक्षणेक्षरक्षेत्रेस्य स्ट्रमा मिव्यद्यायण्य प्रा
- 16. श्रु-पुरायञ्चाभाषात्र्या। म्वियन्मायापाया
- 17. न्यूर्यःश्ररःवृत्येत्रेत्र्या। मृत्यूर्यायायाया
- 19. এর্নান্ট্রার্ট্নার্ট্রেন্র্ন্ন্র্না
- 20. दें न झ से सुया झ मिन मा।
- 21. ৭ই ই স্থামন্দ্রশেষাখন।
- <sup>22.</sup> শূ'ধ্যম'শ্লু'নান্ত্ৰ'ন্দ্ৰা
- 23. गुमादिर्ङ्गसमामीसाहर्षा
- <sup>24.</sup> ধ্রমান্ত্রামান্ত্রী
- 25. ८२ मा मा गुन मा मा अवा

XXXVII. The Azhang, a Benefactor.

Tibetan Translation.

- 1. अप्तार्थिक्षात्रेष्ट्र
- 2. देनिनिनिन्द्रभिष्याव्या
- 3. गाया उर्रा विमा प्रा थेवमा प्रमा
- 4. য়৸৸৸ঢ়ৢয়৸ঀয়

- 5. দুর্মান্সনাম্ব্রা
- 6. ক্ষান্ত্রালুমানুমান্ত্রমান্তরমান্ত্রমান্ত
- 7. शुःश्रें बुरः गुंबर्यर् सन्दः से सुक्रा हैं।
- 8. वुर नुस्यक इट देना येदमा वक्षुसार्से ।
- 9. ष्यारमार्थायायाण्यायेदमा प्रवस्थयार्थे ।
- 11. म्ब्रुविख्यायामीवाययमा ववर्षे सुरुपर्से ।
- 12. कु.प्रांपनाक्रम्थानीर्जान्त्रान्त्राक्ष्याक्ष्रा
- 13. 5 उ वे व छूट होर योदमा वव सुरा से ।
- 14. मिर्मा वट केव में माया येदमा वव सुरा से ।
- 15. দ্বি"দ্বি"ই"ই"দ্বি"পুপ্তাম"ই।

## XXXVIII. The Beautiful Girls of Da. Dard Text.

- 1. उपाउपार्ने दें जुपन्ने प्रेसिसार्से।
- 3. আগ্রাম্রাম্রার্ক্রামার্ক্রা
- 4. लमा गॅर ज्या गारुक रुक से सुका से ।
- 5. জার্মার্ক নির্দ্ত বিশ্বরামার্ম

- 5. ८.७८.१५८.१५८.१५१
- 6. दंश देते वद व मार्शर भू रे सेव देमा भेर थे।
- <sup>7</sup>. तुर सुव सेव रेमा यह स र्थेर त्ये खाल्द।
- 8. मार्शर पूर्र द्रायं द्रायं द्रायं विमायदे संस्थित यो खाद्रा
- 9. अरगार्शरामार्श्वरामार्श्वराम्
- 10. अरमाश्चिमायप्रमायप्रीखावर।
- 11. ब्रेशिनाश.विशास्त्राम्य.ग्री.ल.ब्रा
- 12. कु नेंब् हिर पक्र निर्मायक मी खाबर।
- 13. हिमार्शेर गुरुरायदेश सुरास्त्राम्य मीष्याबर।
- 14. सिंगक्रिक्तर्यायायायदेश्चित्रं याम्यमायायदेश
- 15. क्रिकेंद्रियशक्रियाक्रियाक्रिया

## XXXVIII. The Beautiful Girls of Da. Tibetan Translation.

- 2. ८.टे.माडमाशरीं यदे सं स्वर्धा
- 3. ८५ से में से के किर्य प्राप्त के कि
- 4. यम् श्व में तेर् उन दूर रोन रोन दार प्राय वर
  - 5. ८५८४५५३४४८८४४५५४४५८१

- 6. থে শ্বি প্রেম শ্রী দ্রীন শ্রী মার্ম শ্রী ।
- 7. প্রাম্মান্স র্ন্ন শ্রী হোমান্স শ্রামার্
- 8. তা শ্বিষাক্ত শ্বিম স্তর্ন স্থান দ্বি
- 9. জার্মার্ক বিশ্ববাহামার্কা
- 10. ष्रा शे दुरा में में में में शे शे शे देश में शुक्रा से ।
- $^{12}$ . ଖ"ନ୍ୟାଖିସ"ଧ୍ୟାନ୍ୟାଶ୍ୟାହିନ୍ଦ୍ର ହେନ୍ଦ୍ର ।
- 13. ष्यु"र्रेन् र्र्यूय"र्स्य क्रिया के व
- 14. র্তাব্দার্থ্রমান্ত্র্যান্ব
- 15. यु"र्शे र्श्वेय"यि र्श्वेय"क से ।
- 16. ই ই ব্লম ব্লম ব্লম ব্লম ব্লম

### XXXIX. General Love.

### Dard Text.

- 1. মার্ন্সাল্মা
- 2. व्याम्यारशु उउ राशे भिना है।
- 3. र्रायमार्ग्राम्यार्ग्राम्यार्ग्राम्यार्ग्राम्यार्थः व्रीयार्थ्यस्थार्थस्या
- 4. 5८"য়৾ৼৢ৾ৼ৾য়৾ৼয়৾ৼয়৾ঀ
- 5. व्याम्यारश्चित्रश्चात्री

- 6. ८.५ भूमार्ग्यम् अभार्ष्य प्राथा बदा
- 7. ८.टे.क्षेमाञ्चायाः हे.लूट्यायावा
- 8. ८५३ इ.इ.व्या व्याय्य व्याय
- 9. ८५ र्श्यार्थ स्थाप्त स्थाप्त स्थाप्त ।
- 10. ८ है। मश्राकुर्यमार्थमा २५ ।
- 11. ८.१ श्रेशायते संस्थाय दूषा श्रेलर ता ला वर
- 12. এনানমান্দ্র ক্রমান্ত্রমান্দ্রমান্দ্রমান্দ্রমান্দ্রমান্দ্র
- 13. ইই.ক্রিমমেইইমমেজেৰে।
- 14. ঠ'ব্ম'র্কুম'ম'র্ম'র্ম'র্ম'র্ম'র্ম'র
- 15. येव नेना मुत्राया श्रें या प्राया था व्या
- 16. ব্ৰুষান্নীমান্নীমান্নিমা

### XXXIX. General Love.

Tibetan Translation.

- 1. देवशहिंद्रप्रत्मीश्राद्यप्यप्य व उद्या
- 2. ধুম শেশুম শে স্ট্রা
- 3. र्रेष्ट्र्र्यूर् स्टाज्यामय मी व मियामियामिय।
- 4. ট্রিন্ট্রমেশেশন্তর্নীয়া
- 5. প্রমামগ্রমানগ্রী ব্রার্ম।

- 6. ক্রমামার্কুমার্কুম।
- 7. वदामिद्दिर्देश स्वाध्या व्याद्वा व्याद्वा
- 8. गुःपुर:र्नेड्स्रि:खुन**पन**ा
- 9. क्वेर् शर्रे रें याधुयायेर् ।
- 10. শি দুর্মানু শুলা
- 11. व्याम्प्रिक्षाः अस्यास्य क्ष्या
- <sup>12.</sup> ন্ম'র্ক্মাগ্রান্ত গ্রাম্
- 13. WATTT SWETTINE
- 14. गु पुराउ रि गु गुन्यरायाय कर।
- 15. 월두"친"라다"라다"
- 16. रे≡"क अंभे में रू"।
- 17. ঐ শ্ব গুরুষ শ্বনার ।
- 18. था-पर्ने रेगिनेगानेगा

# XL. Dawn of Morning. Dard Text.

- 1. वेदाक्षेयाधिकार्रेषुक्या
- $^{2}$ . शुक्रासुदार्ते शुक्रासुदार्ते ।
- 3. শুমার্মার্ন র্ রিপ্রাশীর্মার

- <sup>6.</sup> ক্রমমর্কমর্কম
- 7. रशःद्वाश्वयासः स्त्राश्वया
- 8. गुः वर दर्मारी सेते सुत्रा
- 9. शुरिरोर्भिर्माम्बद्धरमार्म्स
- 10. देवशारायामुद्रेशयाद्वेश
- 11. শ্রুমামাখানের র্মারার।
- 12. यर यम्बर्गर से क्रिन्दि।
- 14. गुः पुरायाश्वन सङ्ग्रीव वेर्।
- 15. ষ্ট্রি**ন্**র্মান্ডের র্না
- <sup>16.</sup> ৡৼৼয়৻ড়ৼ৾ঢ়ৢয়য়ৢঢ়
- 17. ৺র্ট্রেম্র্র্রেম্র্র্রান্ত্রনান্ত্রম।

### XL. Dawn of Morning.

Tibetan Translation.

- 1. ১.১১.১৯.১.৪৯৯.১৯৯৯.১৯৯৯
- <sup>2.</sup> নাব্যামেন্থা থাবা নাব্যামেন্থার।

- 4. श्रराशेर्रेशेष्ट्रार्श्याण्याम्यान्यान्यान्यान्या
- 5. থুঝ'খুন'র্নুঝ'র্ম'র্নি'র্নুগাীখুন'।
- 6. শুমার্মিমার্নির দার্গার্বির দা
- 7. প্রমার্মার্মার্ দুর্বার্মার্মার্
- <sup>8.</sup> এশ'খুদ্দুর্মার্মার্মার্মার্মার্মা
- 9. প্রমার্মিরার্মার্নির নার্নির বি
- 10. લુજાહ્યુદ મેં હુંત્રાર્સે વૃપ્સેલે હુદા
- 11. বিশাব্দাই শ্রুহা ই শ্রুদা।
- 12. 황"조경지지<mark>따주</mark>"쥐"
- 13. उद्यान्त्रम्यायमार्थेन्छाः शिकुम्॥

### XLI. Pastoral Song.

Dard Text.

- 1. ইর্মাই শ্রুমার্মাই মুর্মাই বুর্মা
- 2. ज्ञासर्वेस र्मा शेर्से सुसार्से।
- <sup>3.</sup> શુર્ચાર્સે લુવાદેરાયસું ા
- 4. वे भे ने से में में में में में में से से साम से ।
- <sup>6.</sup> ୴୷ୖୣୣଽ୵୕ୢଵୄ୕୕ୄୢୄୠଽୄୠ୕ୢ୷ଊ୕ୢ୶୷ୖ୶ୢ
- 7. है'भेर्दुहैभासरहरायें सुसार्शे।

- 4. मीट.मीट.कुमा.चकु.येचा.पत्र्यूचा.तथा.कु.जुट.परीमाजा
- 5. माक्सप्राटकेखालरायाक्षेत्राकेल्राराट्रा
- 6. শেপ্রেম্মের্ম্মম্র্রার্ম্বর্
- 7. শেপ্ত হৈ হৈ ত্বা উদা বই থিব।
- 8. मध्यायर के खालर केंग्राय शेर्।
- 9. অপ্রেটেশ্বার্থার বিশাবর্তী
- 10. मानुसायदाष्ट्रेष्ट्राक्षदादायायेत्।
- 11. र्षे र्श्नेमा ष्याल्यामानेन ।
- 12. নাঠিই মেন্ত্রীর মন্ত্রমহার্মার্মের।
- 13. 新美型电台公司上游客(自己公司的)

### XLI. Pastoral Song. Tibetan Translation.

- 1. वृश्याष्ट्रवा
- 2. अरुपालिया स्थालिया रेखा खाल्या थे।
- <sup>৪</sup>· অ.এে.ে৺মামেপ্রেমানা.জুরা
- 4. इ.र. कुत्रार्ग कुमार्थिय हे. श्रूर जात्राक्ष कर।
- 5. अ.७८.९४.४.जीमोच्याची.मूर्य.तायमट.के.मूर्
- 6. अथार्ड्र मिल्टायार्श्रा
- 7. क्रश्नेंश अव नेंना व्हर ।
- 8. BISIT TIO NIT POLICE

- 9. NO. BELLY. QUAL. N. SAL. N.
- 10. EN ঠিন গ্ৰহ মিন্ত্ৰম মি
- 11. नेयाद्दायुवायदार्थे सुसार्से ।
- 12. ধই শুর মী ই মী ক্রম মি ব
- 13. हेइ क से में सुमार्से।
- 14. ব্র"হ্রামবৃদ্ধ"ই'মের্মামের। 📌

## XLII. The Blessed Herdsman. Dard Text.

- 1. छ्या: प्याः चुनः वेनः वेयः ख्रुषः व्याः
- $^{2}$ . र्हे नू पर त्ये प्रस्ता त्ये ।
- <sup>3.</sup> এম শুদর্শ এম শুদর্শ কু মী দুবা।
- 4. नु"सुन"भे सुन्न"में।
- 5. रूर्"सुक्"हेंग्गेंसुक्र"कें।

### XLIII. Preparation of Curdled Milk. Dard Text.

- 1. रॅंद्रया'र्ने सुरा'र्स्य सुद्द ने से सुरा'र्से ।
- 2. यु उ क्षे यु ५ में कू ये पूर्व के ये प्रेस के स्था हो
- 3. कू''भेषमाभे'दुब''भें सुस्र'सें।

- 9. राज्यार्ल्य क्राल्या
- 10. तर्के ये पहरा से प्राप्त माना से से प्राप्त
- 11. दु मेंना ऑप्ट्रा शेर भेर भेरा बा
- 12. र श्वामी में र य त्या र र रेंग थे खर वर
- 13. ঈমেপ্রেজেপ্রেম্
- 14. באבידימיביודיאיאֿידֿבימיפרון

## XLII. The Blessed Herdsman. Tibetan Translation.

- 1. T'NN' A' N' N T T T T T N' W' (9 T )
- <sup>2.</sup> न्ग्रेवि.सक्त्री.ल.खे.प्रव.परीया.जा.खा.वेट ।
- 3. नाक्सायटाक्ट्रीटी मुक्सा
- 4. यहरारामारार्शेरायोखना
- 5. त्राञ्चा विचा वेषा विष्णा

## XLIII. Preparation of Curdled Milk. Tibetan Translation.

- 1. क्रिक्नालम्थातर्माकालम्॥
- 2. यर्ट्याराष्ट्रियारी मार्ट्याप्टा के स्त्री होता का बटा
- 3. Francisco Campinanae

- 4. क्रुक्षेयमार्गेर सुकार्के सुकार्के ।
- 5. कू भेशें क्र माजरे देव वे भें खुका हों।
- 6. क्रायेन रूर्त्य केन कुन वेर्ग सुमार्से।
- 7. र्गें र् र् प्यु खन्में सुकार्मे ।
- 8. শ্বন্দ্রমার্থ্র মার্থ্র
- 9. শ্রপার্থি মেন্দ্রি শ্রুমার্মা
- 10. र्यार्ने मानवसार्थमा दुन्ये सुसार्थे।
- 11. শ্বৰ্থা ও শ্বী শ্বামি এব শ্রেষ্ঠান স্থা
- 12. रॉन्ड्र खु जेने से सुमार्भ।
- 13. र्षु इत्क्रिंग् किया वे स्

## XLIV. Profits of Pasture-life. Dard Text.

- 1. ইন্ট্রশ্বস্থান্ত্রসার্ম।
- 2. यानिमी के रियर में श्रुका में।
- 3. क्रिन् रेषु । श्रिमाचेर क्रिस से
- 4. रक्षेरामार्गेरसुकार्वेस्स्र
- 5. শ্রন্ দ্রাম্বাম্বাম্বাম্বাম্বা

- 4. रेम्प्राप्तामारकेल्या
- 5. रे.मांगानमीश्रद्धरमायर्ट्टरेशाखान्।
- 6. रे.मा.भ.के.भ.चस्र-रेर्काला
- 7. देवसर्वेमर्वर्द्धरायाः भाषा
- 8. ब्रिन्स्क्रिक्रेयायराजाखरा
- 9. ब्रें गुप्पाय श्रॅम्ज्र्मायाखाव्य।
- 10. देवशब्जियसँगदिन्यस्य
- 11. बेंब्यादें श्वेपवेर्द्रायाखावर।
- 12. देशमान्यन्यमिष्ट्रमार्ग्ना
- 13. त्रमार्यम्यार्थः र्युमायाञ्चाये ।
- 14. करमुभयदे वर भन्निम्बर्देर भेष्यवर।

## XLIV. Profits of Pasture-life. Tibetan Translation.

- 1. देवशास्त्रस्य स्थ्याद्यायस्य विद्
- 2. देवसम्सस्य सर्वस्य त्या वर्षा वर्ष
- 3. र्गोर्थ.शक्र्मायालीयालीयालीयायरीयाजात्राक्रालिय।
- 4. अमामान्द्रश्रद्धामाद्रश्रेभ्द्रभेष्ट्र
- 5. यथार्येट.यूट.पद्मात्राका (बार

- 6. শ্রীদেদেন্ট্রিশীদান্ত্রান্ত্রমান্ত্রী।
- 7. शेटाटरा रे सरा रे किंग थे सुसार्थ ।
- 8. गुरासंसरारीमिंगसंस्थार्म्।

This hymnal (Nos. XXXI-XLIV) is sung at Da, Garkunu, and the other villages of the Eastern Dards (Shina) at the time of the Böno-nā festival, which is celebrated every third year. It was celebrated in 1903, and will be celebrated again in 1906. above songs were dictated by 'a Brug bkrashis, who is a lha bab and one of the principal recitors at the festival. Being a lha bab, i.e., a person, on whom the gods descend, or who becomes possessed by their spirits, he officiates as a priest at sheep offerings and other rites of their Pre-Buddhist religion. The songs were written down and furnished with a West-Tibetan translation by Thar rnyed chos 'aphel, who is now a Christian Catechist, but who used to be a Buddhist lama at Da and Garkunu, about seven years ago. Although he understands the language of the Eastern Dards perfectly well, the Tibetan alphabet presented great difficulties, when applied to the foreign sounds of an Aryan language. But on the whole the orthography is tolerably accurate. Accentuated syllables are marked by two dots (thseg). I hope to edit the same songs once more with Roman transscription and a full vocabulary of all the words and forms occurring in the hymnal. The songs are called the 18 songs (glu athrungsh); but at present there appear to be only 14 of them. I suppose that in several cases (see for instance No XXXVII) several originally separate songs grew together and afterwards were taken for one single song. The word mummo, which signifies uncle at the present day (the ordinary term of address to male persons), is said to stand for 'uncle of the past' in the songs. Therefore it has to be translated by 'fore-father.' But in songs Nos. XLII-XLIV, the mummo seems to be the male Dard of the present day.

The hymnal is interesting for two reasons: (1) it contains the last remnants of Dard mythology, particularly their account of the origin of the world. The system of colours as contained in it reminds us of the Tibetan g Ling chos. (2) it contains the historical recollections of the Eastern Dards (compare No. XXXVI). They have not yet forgotten that at one time their forefathers emigrated from Gilgit, and the list of place-names shows the route of their spreading towards south-east, up the Indus-valley very well. All the villages, mentioned in the songs, are well-known places. If

- 6. इ.इ.प्रीचित्राप्त्रेश्वर्गात्राख्याबर्ग
- 7. ইনিনামানম্ব্রাস্থ্রমান্ত্র
- 8. শ্বমার্থানমার্বানমার্বান্ত্রালাজান্ত্রা

Abstract of contents. No. XXXI. Preparations for the festival. All the provisions and flowers, required for the festival, are ordered to be brought.

No. XXXII. Account of the origin of the world. Out of the water a meadow rose, and three mountains grew on that meadow. The names of the mountains are: The white, the red and the blue jewel-hill. On these three hills three trees grew. Their names are: The white, the blue and the red sandal-tree. Three birds grew on the three trees. Their names are: The wild eagle (on the white tree), the fowl (on the red tree), and the black Biru jolmo on the blue tree. [The three mountains and trees are probably thought to exist one on the top of the other, and thus to constitute the three worlds. Compare the mythology of the g Ling chos].

No. XXXIII. Description of a festival at Gilgit, the home of the fore-fathers of the Eastern Dards. The boys of Gilgit and Brushal, and the girls of Rashtran and Sathsil, were assembled for a dance, with the lion-king of Gilgit at the head of the dancers. Suddenly a noise was heard on the Ambiri-hill, and a herd of ibex discovered. It is described in full, how these ibex were hunted

with bow and arrow, and how the meat was distributed.

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No. XXXIV. The happy hunter is placed at the head of the dancers, carrying the horn, the skin etc. of the ibex. When he

has finished dancing, he is ordered to walk towards east.

No. XXXV. The question is asked, from whence the gods (yandring) come. It is answered that they come out of the middle of the sky. Therefore everybody puts on his best suit. [The gods are supposed to be present at the dance].

No. XXXVI. The emigration from Gilgit. The Dards went to Rong churgyud, thence to Gusur and Koarto kumar, both famous

they cannot be found on maps, it is due to the terrible orthography of Indian maps.

As regards the language of the songs, it is a very mixed language. Not only are about half of the words either pure Tibetan or derived from Tibetan stems, but also the grammatical system has been adapted to a far degree to that of the Tibetan language. I think I shall not be blamed for having included the Dard hymnal in my collection of Ladakhi songs. It has been the Ladakhi dialect which has influenced the language of the Minaro-Dards (as they call themselves), and the Dard villages have been part of the Ladakhi kingdom for several centuries.

Pronunciation of the Dard texts: All letters are to be pronounced in full; for instance by un not to be pronounced jun, but by un; gra not dra, but gra. The gutturals kh and gh are denoted by Tibetan rkh and rg. German  $\ddot{o}$  is expressed by o+e; slavonic

on is expressed by o. + u.

XLV. Song of the Bunan Pilgrim.

- 1. বুশুৰ্মইনা মাট্ৰব।
- <sup>2.</sup> বিশ-পিনিশাণ্ডীম-মিন্ডুৰ।
- 3. ব্রা-পুরান্র-নীর-ট্রিব।
- 4. न्गॅब्सर्टेगासहिव।

XLVI. Song of the Bunan Pilgrim.

1. ব্ৰনাশ্বন্ধনি

to Shiggar or Chambrozhing; thence to Kyeris chumghag, and Chasing mantrokhar, famous for gravel; thence to Parkudda, exactly under the middle of the sky; thence to Gabis, famous for pencil-cedars, thence to Ganog, famous on account of its holy willow-tree; thence to Kyishur, the field of the gods (lha); thence to Handrangmir and Hanu. When coming from Sa theil (near Gilgit), Sanid was founded first of all.

No. XXXVII. An offering is ordered to be brought to the country of the gods (lha yul). We shall all go there! Then the fore-father (mummo) is praised as the benefactor of the people.

No. XXXVIII. The girls rise, praising their own beauty and attractions, and admonish the boys (or ancestors?) to decorate their own persons afresh and join the dance.

No. XXXIX. The good harvest in the different villages is praised. In between the cry, to show love (probably sensual love) occurs.

No. XL. The first light of the morning appears (the festival lasts during the whole of the night). The fore-father feels cold, hungry, thirsty and tired. He is cared for.

No. XLI. The fore-father, provided with some food, takes the goats and sheep to the pasture-ground; in the evening he brings the hards have with the interest of the hards have with the state of the pasture of the hards have with the state of the state of the hards have with the state of the

the herds home with their stomachs filled.

No. XLII. The goats are milked; [next] morning a kid is born. No. XLIII. A shepherd-scene. Curdled milk is made and eaten.

No. XLIV. Butter is made; the sheep are thriving; the fattest rams and geldings will be killed and eaten.

### XLV. Song of the Bunan Pilgrim.

- O God,
- 2. Something pure, oh may it appear!
- 3. Some happines, oh may it come to pass!
- 4. O God.

### XLVI. Song of the Bunan Pilgrim.

O exalted one,

- <sup>2.</sup> र्डें रें देना गुः शुःरे दा
- <sup>3</sup>· বৃশ্বীঝ্রদাঝ্রণৌন্
- 4. বুর রিনা ক্রুমার্ক্রর রিনা গ্রী ধ্রুমান্তনা।
- 5. ব্রদার বামন্ত্রির।।

### XLVII. Song of the Bunan Pilgrim.

- 1. বুশুৰ্সক্ৰিশ্যান্ত্ৰীৰ।
- <sup>2</sup>· ইুনাইনামমিগ
- 3. नुष्ठार्नेमायेयागारुष्ठार्ष्ट्रेम।
- 4. ব্যা-পি-দ্বান্ট্র-ম-ম-ম-ম-ম-ম-ম্ব্রা
- 5. বুলুব্বস্কুল্মন্ত্র

#### XLVIII. Song of the Bunan Pilgrim.

- 1. ব্রদার্থান্যমান্ত্রির।
- 2. व्यः प्रः भेषः भाषा
- 3. देशह्याश्चित्राभ्याश्चा
- 4. ইম্মান্ত মূব।
- 5. ८ र से से रे ज्वादेव ले या धेव।
- 6. सिंदेमार्खमार्केर्समा
- 7- দেই জেই দিনা তথা ই নে।
- ৪. হাজার্মার্ম্ন্র্নাশূমার্মা

- 2. Something kind, oh may it be granted!
- 3. Mayest thou show us mercy!
- 4. We shall give thee a great offering,
- 5. O exalted one!

### XLVII. Song of the Bunan Pilgrim.

- 1. O God,
- 2. Do not let my life be endangered,
- 3. Until [I] arrive home again!
- 4. Something pure, oh may it be granted,
- 5. O God!

### XLVIII. Song of the Bunan Pilgrim.

- 1. O exalted one!
- 2. Let no illness come!
- 3. Render us salvation!
- 4. Mayest thou think of it!
- 5. Morning and evening we trust in thee!
- 6. Later on in life,
- 7. Whatever [sort of] way I may find,
- 8. Oh, mayest thou grant [there] something good!
- 9. O exalted one!

I think, I shall not be blamed for having incorporated a few Bunan songs in my collection of Ladakhi songs. Several centuries ago, Lahoul was a province of the Ladakhi kingdom, and up to the present, the dialect of Eastern Ladakh has influenced the Bunan language. Many Tibetan words have entered the Bunan language at a time when their pronunciation was fuller than at the present day (compare Jäschke, JASB, Vol. XXXIV). Such a word we have in XLVII, 2; strog represents a very ancient type of pronunciation of the word srog. Compare Lad. Grammar, laws of sound, No. 2.

XLIX. The poor Girl and the rich Girl.

- R. 2. शुन्तात्वर प्रेर मश्य हो।
  शुर्ते प्रमाय प्रमाय स्था हो।
  स्था प्रमाय स्था हो।

The Bunan pilgrim songs which constitute the bulk of Bunan native literature, are sung on pilgrimages of the Bunan people to Triloknath. Although all those songs which Rev. A. W. Heyde has collected (the above four were taken from his collection) are very short, they last the pilgrims a long way, on account of endless repetitions.

### XLIX. The poor Girl and the rich Girl.

P. 1. Oh, you rich child of a rich man,
You have milk [poured] in china.
I, the poor child of one who possesses nothing,
I have [only] buttermilk [poured] in a cup.
Oh, you rich child of a rich man,
Your silk dress touches the ground
I am the poor child of one who possesses nothing,
And my rags touch the ground.

R. 2. Thinking, I will drink some water,
I arrived at the bank of the river.
The water, however, was frozen,
And I did not get drinking water.
The fish was frozen in the ice,
And the hope of the duck was not fulfilled.

- P. 3. ख.के.सुमार्यदेशक्ता द्वारायासुमार्यदेशक्ता द्वारायासुमार्यदेशक्ता
- R. 4. श्चिर्णेश्चम्याधेश्वर्यसम्ब्रे। श्चिम्मास्ट्रिय्यसम्ब्रे। श्चिम्मास्ट्रिय्यसम्ब्रे। श्चेसस्ययिक्षेत्रसम्बर्ध।

'rnyilces, when used of clothes, denotes 'touching the ground with the margin'; blothag, means 'hope'; byangpa, a man from Byang thang, North-East Ladakh.

- L. The Tibetan Fiddle.
- 1. নাম শ্বির কু নাম বিধার বাহা শ্রীদ্রাদা। মহা শ্বির শ্রু নাম বিধার বাহা শ্রীদ্রাদা।

P. 3. Oh, you daughter-in-law of a rich man,
You carried a child on your lap.
Oh, you daughter-in law of a rich Northerner,
You carried a child on your lap.
I, the poor child of one who possesses nothing,
I carried a young cat on my lap.
Oh, you daughter-in-law of a rich man,
You stirred tea in the churn.
I, the poor child of one who possesses nothing
Had to stir water in the churn.

R 4. Thinking, it will become happy and fat, They sent the lamb to the meadow.

The thought, that the wolf would come, That thought did not enter their minds.

#### Notes.

The general idea is, that apparent happiness is not always real happiness. The parents, seeking their daughter's happiness, had married her to a rich man, without ever thinking of the wolf (the mother-in-law?).

### L. The Tibetan Fiddle.

1. Do not think that my fiddle, called bkrashis dbang rgyal,
Does not possess a great father!

स्तर्देशक्ष्यक्षा उपवा

- 2. নাম প্রধান্ত বিশ্ব বিশ্ব
- ३. म्यान्यत्रक्तिम्यद्यान्ति। व्यक्तिक्तिन्द्रम्यद्यान्ति। व्यक्तिक्तिन्द्रम्यद्यान्ति।
- 4. चोश्चर्यस्य क्रास्त्रम्। मान्त्रेवर्येट्याम्। चोश्चर्यस्य निर्मात्रम्। मान्त्रेवर्येट्यम् चिश्चर्यस्य निर्मात्रम्।

Refrain: এম-এম-শ্রম-শ্রম-এম-শ্রমা। ই-শ্রম-শ্রম-শ্রম-শ্রম।

#### Notes.

gram snyan, is probably the same as sgra snyan, guitar or violin; thso I cannot explain; bkrashis dbang rgyal means 'Happiness,... powerful king'; tse tse, a name of goats; la Ican not explain; ytsir skud, strings of a violin; pho no, = phubo nubo, elder and younger brothers; dranno, finger; la zhal, mouth.

If the divine wood of the pencil-cedar Is not its great father, what else?

- 2. Do not think that my fiddle, called bkrashis dbang rayal,
  Does not possess a little mother!
  If the strings from the goat
  Are not its little mother, what else?
- 3. Do not think that my fiddle, called bkrashis dbang rgyal,
  Does not possess any brothers!
  If the ten fingers of my hand
  Are not its brothers, what else?
- 4. Do not think that my fiddle called bkrashis dbang rgyal!
  Does not possess any friends!
  If the sweet sounds of its own mouth
  Are not its friends, what else?

Refrain: Shab sháb ma zhíg shab sháb ma zhíg The sáng ma zhíg sang mól.

#### Notes.

This song is one of the few Tibetan songs, the metre of which is composed of jambs.

In editing the fourth and fifth series of Ladakhi songs my edition of these songs comes to an end. I find it impossible to spend any more of my private means in an enterprise which does not pay in the least.

A. H. Francke, Khalatse, 2. IX. 03.