LADAKHI SONGS.

EDITED IN CO-OPERATION WITH



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BY

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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 dactyls. Specimens of the Court song we have in I, II, V and IX. The first line of I is pronounced thus:

tr'ashis~ph'unsum ths'ogs pas.

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 námgnl 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, yádo 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. 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' originally '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.

- 1. THE KING'S GARDEN, LEH.
- 1. বশু নিম ধ্রুম ধ্রুম র্ক্তবার মধ।
- 2. नरे स्नागर नर्जे दे होर क्या
- अपनिद्यासुन्द्रित्त्रम्यायानुद्र।
- 4. ঠমে ব্রম^{*} গুমন্ র্মির্ম
- 5. माट मारायायमा स्मानि केंद्रायस।
- 6. १ वित्रम्त्रम्थन्त्रम्
- 7. दें सर्वर नुमाय नवे सूर सें।
- 8. मानरामिटागारा नुटास्त्रा
- 9. बट ब शेट मोदे मिदे होट।
- 10. मान्नद्राष्ट्रियद्रवर्धेदिःमानुद्रायमुन्।
- 11. केंश मुलकें द्रयमधुम स्व
- 12. विषयाय प्रमाय प्रमाय विष्य
- 13. ह्विं विरम्बरम्वि मेरा
- 15. देना ब धूना वर दिहें अ रोश।
- 16. বশু-পৃষ-ষ্ট্র-রেই-স্লু-ব্রু-রে।

वर्षेत्-क्षेम् अप्यति नाम वर्षेत्-माम्याम्य स्थितः स्यतः स्थितः स्यतः स्थितः स्

• Theangs sras, holy sons, name of the gods (lhas).

b Ltongs, a high point (here zenith).

10 Gnyakhri, Ladakhi for famous.

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

¹⁸ B. ijonshing, 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 Thredpal 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.

¹¹ The King's name means 'religious king, glory of the time.'

¹⁸ Kalpa, a fabulous period of time, at least 100,000 years. Skr.
15 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.

- ८२ कुर्मे निस्ति निश्चा की ।
- 2. देवुःख्वःसः नदेः ह्यः भा
- वशाग्वाद्यवाद्याहः द्युराक्षेत्।
- 4. अर्द्धेदशः ग्रेन्द्रियाः स्वारत्वारा ।
- र्मीट. क्रुंब. श्राम्य. ब्रास्तर. चैट।
- 7. क्षे'न्वदःक्वें'न्यवःक्वाःकुवः**।**
- 8. ८६मच्चीट सुन सेया ह्वेन से।
- १. क्रेंश श्रीन त्रिंम त्रिंग मुसुर स्रामका
- 10. द्वार्थश्रेष्ट्रेन्नर रचानम्
- 11. वसमादयेभ न्वरमी मुक्सी
- 12. क्रुं र्ग्दे रे न नक्ष पुर
- 13. मार्यूर महीयाम्बेर दर्शे मही
- 14. १ मुरु ने ने अपनि स्
- 15. द्वासुसार्यायाः सर्देशार्वारा से [
- 16. क्यासमिते'गु'सुन्दन्न-'नुद्।
- 17. श्रिमाशमानेशमान्त्रीर खेरे प्रिमशक्रीर ।

¹ Gitsug rgyan, amulet, worn on the head.

Namgun = namsang, always.

Abrugpa, name of one of the principal red sects.

 $^{8 \} Adzamgling = adzambugling.$

¹⁶ Kumud = Kumuda, Lotus.

11. THE ARISTOCRACY OF STOCK.

- The great protector (amulet) in this and in future life, 1.
- 2. The lama, who is kind from the root,
- 3. He is of everlasting unchangeable mercy.
- 4. 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.
- 7. So 'Mi dBang theedpal rnamratual' (the king)
- 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.
- The king of thoughful power. 11.
- 12. [In him] the hope of nine re-births is fulfilled.
- 13. Issuing cool beams like camphor
- 14. Is the bright full moon, so is the abbot.
- The godly queen "dPal mdzes dbangmo"
- 16. Flourishes like a heavenly lotus.
- 17. She is the upholder of the 80 kinds of the two-fold custom.
- dPalldan means having glory.
- 6 The Indian Haritas. 7 The king's name means 'Lord of men, glorious time, king of all.'
- 8 Adzambugling one of the Buddhist continents, about Asia.
- 9 Turning the wheel of religion, Buddhist term for studying religion.
- 10 The name means 'power of time, excellent firmness.'
 12 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.'

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17 Refers to the etiquette.

- श्रात त्वारश यव पार्ते क्षेट श्राप्तश ।
- ニ੶<u>ਜ਼</u>ੑਖ਼੶**ਜ਼**ਁੑੑੑੑੑੑਖ਼ੑੑੑਸ਼੶ਖ਼ੑਖ਼੶ਸ਼ੵਖ਼। 19.
- A. 2 山からにお、山、からにお、山る 20.
- मिट स मन्म सेवे नगाव सुद 21.
- 22.
- भ्रमानसम्बद्धान्तर्भः विद्वारम्
- वटः सं र्यटः चानासः र्यायः कुरा
- ब्रून्समायहँमार्यस्यविद्रसायदे । 25.
- तके सेर् सेरे से सा 26.
- द्वास्त्रापर या वेशम्या क्षा 27.
- ट्रिंसर्बराङ्ग्यानुद्र 28.
- भ्रन्तरयायायुग्यस्य 29.
- वस्त्रयः वस्तरः ववसः यदः यद्दः विवा 30.
- क्यार्श्वरायायर्गम्या 31.
- सुन क्रम्बार नियः सुना मी क्रिन भागा।

¹⁹ Dgungblon, respectful for bkablon, minister.

²¹ Bkalung, respectful for lungbstan, prophecy. 34 Nangso, he who takes care of the inside (of a house) the steward.

²⁵ Adzompos = adzompas, having gathered.
27 Tog, ancient name of the village of Stock, means 'the top,' chags is originally a verb 'to produce,' here it must be taken as a substantive 'the producer,' the source.

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

- 18. The wise protector of the welfare of all subjects
- 19. Is the prime minister "Thredbang 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
- Is the castleward "dBang grags dpal rayas. 24.
- 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.

¹⁹ The name means 'power of time, fulfiller of the aim.'
24 The name means 'strong power, spreading glory.'

²⁹ Only the first part of the name is given, for full name see 7.

³⁸ The poet's name means, 'the perfect one, rich of power.'

III. THE GAME OF POLO.

- श्र.पंचीय.धट.वश्र.पंचीय.क्रु.शुर.जू। 1.
- हॅं यानार वनास सेर से। joing gar shapezed 2.
- ভূমেন্ট্রমাম ক্রমান্তর্ম।
- हिंदादिवित्य विवास सेद्वी क्रिक प्रतिक क्रिक्क
- chigtan ger a de s'aman रुमा ५४ में द्राद्रास्त्रमा रक्ष।
- मिन्दार्याचायाम्बाह्याची। सिक्तिक क्रिकेट क्रियुरारी
- मोदमोद दे मोद रे भा
- हें यसम्मुखें मार्चना स्थापे देशे । हिंदी के कि के कि कि के कि
- वरावरारे वरायाया
- हें सम्बन्धान सम्बद्धार होत थे।
- द्याद अपन के रेना हे स्थाद श्रद रूमा यो अदिहार है र ले।
- क्षे-दमाद आवर के हिमा दा है रोश के र कमा मीक दावें
- **अर रे केंग्रस केंग्रीं रेंग्राय** 18.
- हिं भारदा अकारावे के के देना।
- **८०० व्याप्त केन देश व्याप्त है एत्या र रे विवास**

Shagssed, present tense of gshegspa.

Shagaran, Purig for polo ground.
 Khanpa, the Persian Trabic Khan.

8 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.

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

18 Yarri, contraction of yarrangngi, Purig for nyerangngi, your.

16 Olla = olba, black.

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

III. THE GAME OF POLO.

- 1. 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

¹⁸ Horses are of different value according to their colour, those described in 15 are about the most valuable.

- 16. अर रदायहर्भायदी कवा है।
- 17. असुन्दायमें प्रिमामी।
- 18. अर रहार क्रिंग यदि य वि वि रही।
- 19. दर्नेक्दर्भस्त्र्वन्तः उद्याया
- 20. शेर्भिमंश्रिमहर्यो
- 21. यग्रदः र्ह्निवः रदिस्रायक्त्यः व्येतः वेदः के क्षेत्रः दीयाः वे ।।
- 17 Asta, a certain part of the village (Purig).
- 18 Skompa in Purig has the meaning of protect.
- 19 Adinadi = adiadi = thus.
- % Khamo = fame.
- \$1 Lob stong = 1000 years, in Purig stong seems to have a silent prefixed b.

IV. THE GOLDSMITH.

A DANCE SONG.

- lst party. 1. मार्थर अन्य आम्बर यदे तुन्य वर्षेर यदे वृत्र
 - 2. मार्शर वट र मात्र कंट रेमा पेर थे।
 - महोर में मुल में दिन किंग हैंर रेना फेर ले।
- 2nd party. 5. प्रायाससुर ध्रेन रे के ले |
 - 6. ब्रस्टा वर्म वर्षे स्प्रमित्र ता वहेश।
 - 7. विनिर्विद्यानितिः सुरिविद्यानिस्

² Nang, within the gold there is brass, they are mixed.

⁸ Rig = cig, indefinite article.
b 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.

⁶ 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. ५८० अगर अगर अगर दि सुग्र वेर प्रे
 - १. ५५० वर रें १ कंटर हैमार्थे र से।
 - 10. रदुयः यं मुल येंदि विमार्चेर रेमाध्ये हो।
 - 11. रे.अ. द्यारा घटाया श्रुर।
- 2nd party. 12. স্বাম্যান কুন দ্বীনা নি কিনী
 - 13. व.कट्टानमी. यह ल्लाम्बर्धान हिराम यह ब्रा
 - 14. व्रिन्। व्रॅट् नर्मु नदे स्रुन् विंद्र त्य नहेश।
 - 15. गुन्यानहेंबायदे गुन्हेंबादी मुन्दि
 - 16. अट'श'यहेश'यदे'अट'हेश'विग'र्धेत्।

V. THE ALCHI MONASTERY.

- 1. वर्नेश्चिर् सुन सुम र्हेन्स प्रम
- 2. नवर रिंदे हेन पर्नेय प्रमीय सिंह।
- ৪. স্থান্ত, মনাধানী শ্লুব, প্রমা
- 4. नमार्सिरे हेने त्रेयात मीमार्सिर।
- 5. भूमानिटायाँ पर्वश्वम् संस्
- ह. ब्रियाश गुण्तुः सुरु त्येयाश चुद्।
 - र. न्रसून प्रमश्मा वर सिंदे द्रोंद रा
 - वार्याश्रास्त्राण्डिशकेंशङ्गेर।
- ग्रामिटिट श्रीट मी मीच्ट न में विश्वा

exemplants.

- 1st party. 8. In the melting pot of the clever silversmith
 - 9. There is silver and lead together.
 - 10. Silver 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 it 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,
 - 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.

- रे के बेर पहेंब याता
- लय कर नहन रेंदि केंब श्र
- 12.

- लिए ट्रब लट्रब गु.चात्रव । 15.

- 18. 뭐.건봤니서.어디서.및
- 19.
- 20.
- 21.
- निगायन नम्बर्धिय निर्देशमा
- 23.
- 3.4.42.44.414.51 25.

- इट रमश के पद्व इसरा पाउँ रा

Boddhisattvas.

21 Skyilbkrung, a religious posture.

¹⁰ Pātra, originally 'begging bowl' Skr. is used for any religious receptacle, here book cases. At is I fall rai!

11 Rdorje chemno, seems to be phyagrdor, one of the Ladakhi popular

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.

¹⁹ The man who chiefly built the monastery.

²⁰ His wife.

- 29. दशशःम्केशः शकरः द्वेशः नर्से पशः वैट।
- 80. क्रास्स्ब्रैट.चोशुर.ज.चस्रैचश.चेट।
- 81. केंब्र केट्र ५८ यदे ८८ दब्ध
- 32. नगान न्यू र नक्ष्य न्यू र खेव **का नु**र ।
- 83. _|त्रु'**रग्रद्भ** क्रेन्युंभ्रसः **हॅ**न्य।
- 84. यगाप प्रमुद्र रेश महिमायभ्रमग्रीयमा गुद्र ।
- 85. ष्यक्षेप्तप्त्यम् स्वत् स्वत् स्वत् ।
- 86. र्ह्मिश्रेससर्देशयाञ्चितशस्ट्रिट्स

VI. PLEASURE OF YOUTH.

- 1. अर्थे अदे वदा अर्थेव दे गाव।
- 2. म्रुक्सः हेर्नः ग्रुक्सर्वे विवृद्धी
- a. नुःकुषःसेद्देष्ट्रस्यःसःम्नास्रदःद्नुन्।
- **४. र्**पुर-ङ्गमाशुस्र-माशुस्र-रु-प्यस्यस्य दिन्माद-प्यस्य ।
- ५५ ५५ में अन्ति । इस्ति । इस् इस्ति । इस्ति
- क्षे के निरुष्ण रिया से या से दे के कि कि का साम कि निर्णे ।
- 7. की ळें महिमा हेमा चें हि क्षेत्र बदार मार क्षेत्र ते।
- 8. कें कें महिना हमार्च हे नायद्श क्रम दिना

7 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.

⁸ Menne, lower Ladakhi for mannas, besides; ldingspa means originally to soar, 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.
- 88 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. েই সেই মমর্ম্রিম মানু| সেই কৈ মের্ম্রিম মার্ম্রম মার্ম্রম মার্ম্

First girl. 2. 도국·ਘ·국·최·최숙도최·최임 백·국·출·국도·월국·최·최숙도최·최 Second girl. 월·국·ਘ·국·도최·최최 백·국·출·국도·월국·도최·최최

र्याश्वर्यः वृत्यः श्वर्यः श्वर्या। स्राक्षः नाष्ट्रा स्वरं स्वरं स्वरं स्वरं

First girl. 3. ८:२:५५२ सम्बद्धार सम्बद्धाः सम

Second girl. वि'रे'ऑर्नेंट्स सै'वेस। ऑर्न्सेंट्रेंट्स्सुनेंट्ससी-वेस। ব্যামান্ত্রিক্রিন্দ্রন सेम। ব্যামান্ত্রিকর্মিহ্মানীর।।

¹ Ngari and khyeri are Lower Ladakhi abbreviations of ngarangngi and khyedrangngi; sgobongs=sgobo, body; meg=maig=mashig; solonyssed=songs sed=songste yod, has gone, lo 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 Thseringskyid?

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,

Thseringskyid 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.

⁸ On the fifteenth of the Tibetan month there ought to be full moon.

First girl. 4. 도혹·ખૅૅૅઃઋૹૅદશઋଫୁ। ୴ૅઽૼૼૐ૽૽ઽ૾૽૽૾ૢૢ૿ૺઽૢૠૠૼૹૻ૽ૼઽ૾ૹ૾ૢ

First girl. 5. 도국·씨국·최정도자자입| 씨국군·국도·월구·리·저정도자자|

Migsma=sminma, eye-brow.
 Har is either pearls of a rosary or as in Lower Ladakhi=white as if

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

Have you not seen my companion Theoringskyid?

Second girl. Your companion I do not know,

Theoringskyid 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,

Theoringskyid 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 Theoringskyid?

Second girl. Your companion I do not know,

Theeringskyid I do not know.

A girl with a waist like a monastery bell

Was passing by here just now.

First girl. 7. ८:२ ५ २ अर्ज्ञ अर्ज्ञ

Second girl. वि.री. भेर्ने स्थाने स्

Another 8. ট্রিল্কেন্সেন্স্নিরী person. ১. ট্রিল্কেন্সেন্স্নিরী নেলুই মান্সেন্সেন্স

7 Sikims = silk from Sikim. rkyangzhud = rkyangskud.
8 Shipi the shoe-maker caste of Purig.

VIII. SECRET LOVE.

- 1. 월다'의 월다'학(: 81월다
- 2. में (अस्तर स्ट्रास्ट्
- 3. प्र**य**र्देश
- 4. নাপ্তমাধ্য ক্রমধার্ম সম্প্রমাধ্য সূত্র ।
- 5. सिने निमास्सा निमाय निया
- म् त्रुम् शः उदा सुर्वा भीना हः व्यन् श्वमा ।
- ७. यमाबरासुब से के र्नेनासुर या के बा
- 9. श्रेश्रश्वरम्थ्रान्से श्रेष्ट्रम् भेष्ट्रम् भेष्ट्रम्
- 6 Jamedseg is said to mean 'together,' gather together, see X, note.

7 Ldudpa, Lower Ladakhi for ruffled, faded.

First girl. 7. 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, who is spinning a silk thread,

Was passing by here just now.

Another

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

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!
- Gather it with your soul and keep it in your mind!

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!

IX. THE A B C SONG.

- ग 1. नगद र्ना सेसस गुःनारस समार
- F 2. मिन्दर दें से द कें स
- म ३. मान्यस्थाणुद्धार्मुद्रा
- ८ ४. ८ स्थाप्तराश्रीस्थाप्त्रीया
- रु 5. उर्डे केंग्राम<u>ञ</u>्जूर गुद्र।
- क ६. कःसुनासः धेर्-र्टः सद्यस्य ।
- E 7. E'ऊट'मर्केर्'यामर्केर्'मीत्।
- १ ४. १ र सेसस्याय वर्षे र र ।
- 5 १. ५ त्यदे स्वाका गुःदेर् मानेर।
- व 10. सवदःसरःसेसस्यादर्धेनात्।
- ५ 11. ५ देशस्त्र गुरु देशके
- व 12. वनायकेयसेयम्ब
- य 18. र्यदः र्यम्गु केंद्र ये
- य 14. य रें भे कें केंद्रिश गम विव
- म १६. मन्नारम्बिन्स्याकृता
- स 16. सम्प्रेटसन्द्रन्यः क्वेंट्रिल्म्।
- र १७. इ.स्४.च.सूर्यः युग
- र्क १८. सर्वन स्वन स्वन स्वास दे निर्मा विस्
- **ई** 19. মহন ने रहा शेसका दि गा।
- स २०. सः येते प्रायम्बिन प्रा

¹⁴ 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!
- 9 This verse proves, that the name of Dalai Lama is not perfectly unknown to Ladakhis.

व 21. वृष्ट्रराहेन्यवे क्ष्रमा

त्र 22. त्रमासेर सर्हेर यात्र तुयात्।

८ १३. ५ या हैंर नदे ५५ की

୴ 24. ୴ଅର୍ଦ୍ଧଶ୍ୟୟମ୍ଭି-ୱ୍ୟ-ର୍ଧି ।

र २५. र दुः सुत्र स्रेसस न्तुर

य 26. यपुरः म्यानदे द्वर में

न २७. नन् क्रिंग र्स क्रेंसस सहिर्दर।

ষ 28. **ষামমান্ত্রুমানুষ্**রা শ্রী

५ २१. ५ ता रेमा परे र द त्र्र्मि ।

ष ३०. ष्यम्भ हें हे यग में

31. धुमकें के मुद्देर दिस्य के श

32. त्रुत्रवारमेर्यर विषा हेम।।

X. THE BRIDE'S FAREWELL.

- 1. न्यु बुद वि वन्न शे सू वे सूद या वेट व।
- 2. सि्नान्गर र्ये नन्ना रोस् में से सिराय मेटा न
- श्रीश्रायदीयः अप्यासम्बद्धाः स्त्रीत्। स्त्रीत् स्त्रीत्। स्ति। स्त्रीत्। स्ति। स्त्रीत्। स्ति। स्त्रीत्। स्त्रीत्।
- 4. अ% अन्यति हास्र नामुक्तस्य स्था से ही सेना त्रेना से प्रकृश मेव ।।

³³ Ala is an exclamation.

²⁹ Hala rig is a name of sPyanras gzigs.

¹ Se = ste, gerundial termination in Purig; maane, a stone wall covered with stones bearing the inscription Om mani padme hum.

² Khrug is perhaps a contraction of Khragyu.

⁴ Jamad friends = jamaad, Hindustani for company.

- 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!
- 39 The Boddhisattvas name means 'Sees with a clear eye.'
- 30 The mother's name means 'sow thunderbolt.'

X. THE BRIDE'S FAREWELL.

- 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.
- 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.

- ा कमाशक्षेत्रप्राकमाशक्षेत्रमाशेत्र**सर्गिरिमा**कमाशक्षेत्रसे ।
- वृद्ध्यत्रम्ब्यम्ब्यम्ब्यस्यान्यस्यद्यान्यस्यस्याः
- कवाशक्षरभूतक्ष्मश्राह्मपुः अर्देग्राह्मण्डम् अर्थेर्ये।
- 4. र्वर हैर्वर हुमाधुक्ष वे मधुः कर्मः रेमाळम्का
- कमाशकीत्त्र कमाशकीत्त् प्राप्त कमाशकीत्र केत्
- र. नुदासर्वि। कमाश्रान ख्राया क्षारा सारा सेती प्रशेति परी

Notes

1. Chagsse 1, present tense of Chagsees.

XII. The Brahman Beggar.

- न्दःदेशमञ्ज्यःमानुदः क्षः क्षं व्यद्भे वि ।
 क्षेत्रं के दः द्वसः त्रे के ।
- 2. ଶ'ୟ'য়ेब'テଵ୕ୄ୲୴୯'दहेंब'ॸॖ'য়'ज़ॗऒ॔ॸ'য়े। म्दास्याभेत्'स्रम'झेसे।

Notes.

- 1. 3. sharri = shahr, town, Hindust. Tamasha, 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, oh there grows, there grows a turquoise shade.
- 4. During summer, during the three months of summer there grows a turquoise shade.
- 5. There grows, oh there grows, there grows a pearlwhite shade.
- 55 During winter, during the three months of winter, there grows a pearl-white shade.
- 7. If it grows pearlwhite, it is for the welfare of the little village of Pacari.

Notes

3. If the green colour of vegetation in summer is compared with that of a Turquoise, it looks rather, as if the Ladakhis could not see a difference be—tween 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 milkwhite 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.

- 1. अर्वदेश्चित्रसम्बद्धाः १।
- 2. क्षेत्रकेत्वमुद्गः क्षेट्रः वस्यस्ति।
- ³. द्वातानुबन्धन्यन्त्रम्
- 4 मिल्मिनागुरुम्पद्मिन् सुप्रम् न्या
- 5. द्वामुर:रे.ब्रेटमप्रम्।
- 6. श्रामिष्टेर रेम्बिर मप्तरमा
- क स्मान्यदे द्वासायदे वदःव।
- × द्वर्भि:वर्कुद्राव्यक्षरभेद्र।
- ^{9.} क्षुत्रुवेश्वर्थर्थर्
- 10. मिल्यनमा सेन ने सुप्रम् परमा
- 11. इयक्तिररेकेंद्रयद्भा
- 12. श्रुमिनिर रेमिशेर यप्ति म।

Notes.

1. ata, father, in Lower Ladakh, Purig and Baltistan. 4. gehibdag—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 Sheh.

- 1. मुनःरेः नेवः रगरः मर्वेरः देव।
- 2. सद्द्रदम्भारम् सर्वे श्रेंद्रस्
- ३. 'ब्रह्ब्'क्'के'र्नेम्'व्यर'गुट्य
- 🗜 यध्ययः हुदःस्कृत्रः कष्रा

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. lha, 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.

- মধ্বেৰ দাইন ক্রিবর্মন দ্রুল।
- विषास्त्रामरात्रास्त्रास्त्रात्रीयानुदाः।
- तः अन्धेरासेन्यन्त्राया
- 8. **स्टेन्ट्रेस**क्ष्यो
- महेशःमुयःशुःन्रः श्रुॅर्'द्।
- 10. क्ष्मिश्र झुरुप्टसहें नि
- श्राद्यदार्श्चे श्रुट इस मुलल।
- 12. व्येते न्देशमुक्त क्रियान्य
- 14. 智田に発送を入り
- 15. नवट सेंश सेंश यह तु स
- 16. 第**月**年第五代7月
- 17. **दसकें**माम्नुदरस्रदेष्टर्दा
- 18. द्रोनिरसर्केनायमर्केन्दान्त्रुयः।
- 19. दशकेंगाम्बर्धास्त्रे प्रदान्
- 20. दनःश्चेदायाञ्चेन यानेदा।

This song was composed after the fashion of the courtsong, but the metre is not always strictly observed. 14. *Ihabris* 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!

1. mchodrten, a Ladakhi stupa. 2. there used to be a lake in front of the castle 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 altars 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.

- क्ष्मक्ष्यक्षरम्भः अप्तर्हेत्रः क्षेट्येन्।
 अवन्त्र्याक्षरम्भः वि।
- ² अरः समुत्रा हेर्ने प्राप्त । स्रेन हेर्ना स्रुक्त से ।
- अ अर देवे के त्यामाद नदे लगा। के करे के त्या स्वर्धे के ।
- 1st party. 4- क्रेक् र्नेम् न्क्ष्क क्रेन्स्य प्याश | क्रेक् र्नेम् न्क्ष्क क्रेन्स्
- 2nd party. 5. क्षेत्र हेना खूत्र क्षें प्रश्तक प्रमाश । क्षेत्र हेना खूत्र के क्षे
 - ६. प्र-रिम्म्तककेष्ठ्राप्त्रुम्।
 इ.स्टर्म्यक्रिकेर्ये।
 - गः न मुश्येन नित्र हेन् महिन्य वित्ता । वेद हेन् क्षा हेन् वित्ता वित्ता
 - अ अवन्ति। अवस्थि माट वसस्य दशः । अवन्ति। अवस्थि ।
 - भ अंदर्निष्ट्रम् से क्लिंद्रस्पेट्स। अर्देनिक्समें भे

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

 The flowershow, hurra!
- First party 4. 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!
 - 1. 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!

- 1. 10. हेर्त्वे **अ**तः कंतरः तत् ना। सेतर्नेना स्वरंके त्वे।
- 11. 11. ब्रेन्द्रपुष्ट्रप्रदेशकेंद्रिन्। etc.
- I. 12. होत् हेर्ना स्वतः हो माट वशः स्ट्रिश etc.
- 11. 13. बेद नेनिष्ट्रद के मुद्र दक्ष स्टिस्
- I. 14. 5 ር ሕሃር ው ያላ ር ዓር ማነ otc.
- II. 15. ব্রুম্বের র্ক্তারমার ইমির মান্ত্র etc.
 - 16. ठोद नेनान्द्रदार्खी माटादशार्धी दक्षः
- 11. 17. बेद देवी खेदकों बुद दक्ष र्रेट्स। etc.
- I. 18. ব্রুণ্টু শ্লুণ কর্তির প্রত্রা। etc.
- 11. 19. बुनानर्केशङ्कादहिंसके तिर्मा etc.
- All. 20. अनुदास्त्रे अन्दित्सत्त्रे समुद्राहीत्। etc.
 - 21. **ष्याल्टायदे साल्टाक्टाद्महारसासेत्।** कार
 - 22. निर्मु निरम्मिट से से दिन्य निरमिट etc.
 - 23. अन्देन्त्रायाः अर्गुन्। अर्थाः अर्थे स्थाः अर्गुन्। etc.
 - 24. **५:सन्**यासर्गुन्यसान्दर्भनायसर्गुन्यस्
 - 25. मार अधेर अधेर ये ते छेट व। etc.
 - 26. मारसः सः स्रोटामी माधुः रतः उत्। यत् मास्रा
 - 27. श्रीटायुमा भ्रेमाश से भे दि दुमाय प्रायामा होमाश । etc.
 - 28. ज्या क्रिंग्सर्वे प्रेंदि वे क्रिंग्स् 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. Book at the joy of the lion's good child! etc.
 - 28. On the top of the high rock etc.

ي معدلا

- 29. क्रीक्टेंक् याम् राज्ञना खेटा नु प्राचलना शा etc.
- 30. प्रमुद्धार्थ हैं हैं दि द्वाद वास माज्ञेनाहा | etc.
- 31. सामर स्ट्रिंग सर्वे स्टिन् etc.
- 32. शेकिशमें (संविदेशमाय विमास) etz.
- 33. मुम्बराव्य विराधित स्ति स्वाद प्राधान होता है।
- 34. **अभिराम् प्रतिदेश्वरादेश** etc.
- 35. क्विन्मिट मान्य विदे वट देव। etc.
- 36. **भवःभुक्षः**माक्रैक्षागाः यदेः क्षेः ब्रदः युद्दमाः etc.
- 37. मिक्रेन्'र्टाप्ट्रिंस'स्रिके स्पिट्राचार माने मार्था स्ट
- 38. ८.७.४८.७५८.५५.५५.५५.५५ etc.
- 39. सुन्तुःस्क्रदःगिदेःसेष्ट्रेन्यःमि भा स्रेष्ट्रेन्यःस्क्रस्योते॥

4. originally: from where does the flowershow come? 6. cimba ought to be spelled according to the views of Ladakhis cimba, a parallel is minda nyis, mi mda nyis, about two men; thus a word mda [or perhaps 'ada] 'about' seems to exist. 15 adzommo adzompo, gathered, abundantly. 20. pa used as emphatic 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. Look at the joy of all the young deer!etc.
- 31. There high up on the castle etc.
- 32. All the kings family is sitting on thrones.etc.
- 33. Look 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 I 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. Shoright to be

XVI A Dance.

- ा. क्वें निर्देश कें कें दे निर्धर ता मल्दश सामन स्पेर हो।
- अ. ज्. ब्र. ग्रंच, माल. नयं, मील. जैंदा, ल्यं, प्रांता
- अ. माथसा यात्रविरादाराष्ट्रास्तरी वेर् सेर्।
- म. मार्ग्ये 'ल.प्रिंस'त्राच स्थान वार र्रा
- 5. <u>ज</u>्ञनदेश्यळेंगदरधे।
- मुनद्भावत्रद्धाः व्याप्ताः क्ष्याः क
- र. सर्वरेश्यामसुसादाराये।
- ४. सर्वत्यमञ्ज्यादेशमान्यमान्यायाः स्थाप्तमान्यम्

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 flutch lij. 4. rolma — sgrolma, see ladakhi Grammr, laws of sound 3; the name means good kalpa, deliverer. 5. chog, imperative of geogpa, a sudden move backwards in a dance. 8. khodas—khuda God, Hindustani.

sesdar— sijda, prayer, Hindustani.

XVII. Tobacco from Kashmir.

- ा. |मःदुवायोद्दासमायोँ इः**३र**ःदे**र्यमा**।
- 2. ह्युम्प्रिसायाः स्नूदः देवासायदः स्रेत्।
- ा र्स्नेस्यायाञ्चेस्य दुःरेषाध्येत्।
- 5. জেম সুক্র ব্রুষ শ্রহ মেকর।

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 quited 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,

- a. दयः वः रे देयः दर्के रेमा धोत्।
- र मिख्याकान्स्रमाचा क्रियाने से से हें मा
- × श्रुप्रेम्य साम्यास्य स्त्रीत्र स्तर स्त्रीत्।
- 9. तुर्काट म्हान्दुकामार्वाद्याकात्।
- 10. सुदादासुदार्भेमाशाधीसवी।

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 part instead of mkhanni;
the verb sunces is used in Ladakhi mostly for being homesick.

XVIII. Good Wishes to the Bridegroom.

- । विग्वायबद्धार्थियायस्त्रे
- अस्ति तुल्दारी यना कृत यन्दारेन से।
- ः सर्यात्रा त्रायम्
- 4. निर्देश सुवाय मृत्य दिन विवासिन यन मिन
- 5. ष्ट्रास्य स्तुः ही गृङ्खेल।
- 6. ८ रे हेंब के के के मारा भी मा क्षेत्र भी मा।
- 7. सूरश उन रेमा क्षेत्र हो
- श निर्देश मुजायक्ष निर्देश हैं विश्व विना श्री श विना श

Notes.

- 2. for buzhung == buchung see ad. 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 ngaranagi, 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 round. 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 bstan 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.

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

XIX. Good Wishes to the Bride.

- ा. नुसद्भक्षरार्थे के निर्मायस्थार व
- इट क्ष्ण्याया उट लिया वहुदस के दाते ।
- उन्नवःसर्वरः शिं के उत्तर्यस्यस्य द्वा
- + मर्थिना त्रुप्ध्ययः नु**द्राहेना नदः सुरा**
- ः दसदासळ्टाके के जी सारायान्य या के इता सुका स्वाम से का से ।
- ा रमम्मळ्या हेर्ने केर्ने केर
 - र. वॅर्'रे'रेम्'र्ह्राट'क्ट्राट'रेश्
 - × मोशेर-दे-ब्रद-ने सुक्ष-स्थाप्त-से।
 - a. अर्थेर्प्यरेम्ब्रॉट्य्व्रि
 - 10. सर्हें से बट उप्पेंब गुब सम्प्रदासे।

Notes.

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

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

phodres — phodces, 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.
- 8. 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 dPalle!
- 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 1)zo!

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.
- ा. मिर्भ्रिन्। स्रान्ति, ब्रास्ट्रिट्गानु रहेस । स्राम्बराय ।
- 2. 3 x m zack z c 4 & c & c & c m |
- 3. क्कें बेंट्र यदे सेंदि देवें गुरु देवा मेंद्र ।
- 4. प्रभ्रेमायरे में दे मिना में नाश्वास्त्रा
- 5. दर्वनाद्धर वे ने इन्ने क्र के ता थेटा
- विवासिनाशुंकानभ्रुशक्षाक्षक्रिक्तिनामान्दाः।

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 shoqlol]
- 5. Having on the shawl, come to the dance!
- 6. Having smeared your faces, come to the dance!

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मिया उँदे न्योट मुत्रु इसस धेरा

XXI. Heavenly Voices.

- 1. শে. পর্ বি. বি. বি. বি. বর্ষ পর বে. হ বিশ্ব প
- ^{2.} श्रे.सेय.च्.प्रे.ट्र.ट्रेश.पट.मिटश
- 8. क्ष. त्र. यो अर गुन पङ्**सरा उ**न्।
- 5. मीलक्षरक्षरमीख्राक्षरक्ष
- 6. क्षे.स्यानाश्वराक्ष्रीरापरीयाण्।
- 7. क्षान्नर् उवा रे रे रे ।
- 8. मुलक्ष्मकेरकेर्मे<u>ग</u>्रक्केर्रिं
- 9. क्षान्नर् हेनार् रेरे
- 10. क्ष्म्प्रीनुगोसरग्त्रक्के्रिंर्जन्।
- 11. झुन्नुर्डमार्रेरेरे।
- 12. मुलसुरसुरमी सुर हेर्न ।
- 13. क्षः कॅरणुक क्केंद्र देद वी।
- 14. झुन्नू र हमार रे रे ।
- 15. हे हे द्वुम् अर्भु र रंब।
- 16. झुन्नूर्डेन्र्रेर्रे
- 17. विश्वस्य वृत्ताना सङ्ग्री र उन्
- 18. झुन्नु रेमार रेरेरे।

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

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 'aDzambugling 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 'aBruguma is walking,
- 16. There is a hum of heavenly voices.
- 17. When 'aBruguma, the crystal wife, is walking,
- 18. There is a hum of heavenly voices.
- * gLing glu are those songs, which are sung at the time of the spring—or Kesar-festival, when everybody exercises 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. श्रदःगाः यदे अँदि । यस्तर्भः वीदः येग्रासः अँदि गार्थेद् ।
- 2. इट-दे-वर्ने संदे मामसद्य-विद्यायम् संस्थित्।
- ^{4.} रे.बिनामी.शरपःश्रेटार्गा स्थानी.मु.शरपःश्रेटार्गा
- ^{5.} दे.बिचाची.भरतःचेट.च् ल.ची.टेट.च.चकु.लचा.मे.सेल.जुं।
- 6. अर्थः श्रेटः श्रूटः श्रूटः
- ^{7.} दे:ड्वनामी:यट:जैट:वॅ। জ:दे:ऒ:यमादे:य:सुय।
- हः दे:ब्रुनामी:यद:पीद:र्य। हर:वे:वगुर:दशवर्शेदी:यन:दे:या:युया:ये।।

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.

- 3. वुःक्षः रः रः दः द्वादः विद्यादः देवादिः विद्यादः विद
- 4. मुःकं तः रतः ते नुष्यः यो विश्वः विश्वः यो विश्वः यो विश्वः विश्वः यो वि

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 longhand.' This is perhaps another name of Agu Za in Kesarsage No. III.

XXIV. Kesar and the Mules.

- 1. वुक्टदे दें अप केंद्र दा दे विषया
- 2. वु:कं देवे वदमायः माशवः दरः देव विश्वः यो

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.

- 1. 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.
- 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. श्रुपात्रदःमारःमञ्चरःस्राज्ञक्रमायःपर्नम।
- 4. इ.सम्भन्मम्मम् मिन्सम् मुन्सम्
- 5. श्रिमामार प्रवर में त्युर केंग केंश तर्मा
- 6. ट्रे.ब.ममन्यम्मर्म्याम्राम्यस्य केत्रान्यस्य नि
- ^{7.} अः त्वान्यने अंदेशम त्रुवा केंवा केंश स्प्र।
- 8. देलामअयाम्बरम्बर विजेश वर्षेत्र स्थे। Notes.

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. श्ररःमी त्यत् क्षेटः व घटः नगरः अर्मे नगरः गुवा करः ने श्रुक्षः ने यनुमा। ध्याने स्वाप्तः नुक्षदः व घटः नगरः अर्मे नगरः गुवा करः ने श्रुक्षः ने यनुमा।
- ²· শ্ব-শ্রীদের ফুনর শ্রুম র্ম্মান নাম্প্রনা ক্রন্ত ন্মান্ত নামান্ত নামান্ত
- 3. श्रमः मुः त्यति स्ट्रेट व माध्यः सः स्ट्रेन गुवः कर दे त्या सः दिना सहर। हर वे नगुरः दसवः मुक्षः संस्थाः द्यारेन सः दिना सहर।
- ४२. सॅर.मी.लपु.सेट.य.चट.गी.सहमा.प्रिंग्या.प्रेमा.सहर.नु.लंश.हे.पर्या.
 १४. संर.मी.लपु.सेट.य.चट.गी.सहमा.प्रेमांश.प्रेमांशहर।
- २. श्रम्भी त्राप्ते क्षेट वर्श्वमा सा क्ष्य मुंगाबर क्षा के स्त्रा के स्त्र के स्त्

- 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 Srar-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 stone-partridges 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.

- 2. म्युः अर्थे रेक् श्राह्य हे । न्युट हेर्न अर्थे के ये ले के । स्रञ्जान ये लाई हे । म्युः अर्थे रेक् लाद ने न या के को ।
- 3. १ में मार्शर सेमाया हुं है। सर्के हुंदा सहें हो या त्मीर राक्षा कु सुरागा साया हुं हो। १ में मार्शर सेमामी झु सुराया के हाथे।
- 4 १ कें निक्षेत्र क्षेत्र व्याप्त हिं है। कर्के निक्ष क्षेत्र क्षेत्र व्याप्त क्षेत्र है। कर्के मुक्ष क्षेत्र क्षेत्र व्याप्त क्षेत्र है। १ कें निक्ष क्षेत्र क्षेत्र व्याप्त क्षेत्र विशेष

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 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.
- 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.
- 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 mean the same as brang dkar, whitebreasted. 4. rgyan = rgya, wide. Lad. Grammar, laws of sound 5.

XXVII. 'aBruguma's Farewell to Kesar.

भ्र.भ्र.मिकामु.भ्रन्।

- भ्रः स्थाः भिराने के मुक्ता संक्रित्त स्था । भ्रेट निराम्स स्था स्था स्था स्था स्था स्था । भ्रेट निराम्स स्था स्था स्था स्था स्था स्था ।
- 2. इट्स-११ हे हे हे रूटा इट्रेट इट्स धुयाया हुई र ज्ञाता इट्रेस इट्स इट्स स्थाया हुई र ज्ञाता के खार्या के स्थाय स्थाय
- 3. इट्स-१४ वे कुम में के न्द्र। ऑग्निक्ट मुख्य भारती के न्द्र। मुख्य भे मुख्य मुक्त में कि ने में से स्थान के मुख्य में कि ने में कि में कि में

Kesar, after having taken the food and drink of forgetfulness, had forgotten 'aBruguma. 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 Sitarrāms among the fairies,

Then do not reject 'aBruguma 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; mthongse = mthongste, seeing. 2. sitarrām, perhaps derived from Hindustani sitár, guitar; the sitarrāms may be heavenly musicians.

XXVIII. Young Kesar.

- 1. याम्यस्यस्य याची समासास्य निर्मेश्वर में स्वाप्त स्थान
- 2. अः ब्रॅन् क्रांस्ट्रास्त्र क्रिंग्णुक् व्या माञ्जमक्षः अत्र क्रिंग्रेक्न्यक्ष्म क्रिंग् व्याप्त स्थित् वि
- 8. र.१८८.लश.सट् स्रट.७च.स्रेर.ली इ.स्.ल्यासट् स्रेर.स्याम्
- 4. र्ड्स्थ्यश्यदेश्चर्विष्ण्यर्वे। गायिःसुरुवेशसेर्ड्म्य्वेषिक्षि

Notes.

3 and 4. may be translated just as well 'Oh Lord of the flower of the morning; oh Lord of the Kalimān flower.' The Kalimān flower is not of a beautiful appearance, but has a very fine smell.

XXIX. Kesar, the God of Lightning.

- 1. श.री उत्व देशासमिति। दमार्थिते श्वेद रेमा ऑट टेन यो।
- ^{2.} শ-ই-ন্তব-ন্ব-মেন্সর্ল-ব। ন্ম-ন্ম-শ্লুব-ন্তল-মৌন-নিন-মৌ

Notes.

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. বলার্যাস্থ্রীবার্যনি বুলী আন্তর্গ । ইন্মিলামান্ত্রীবার্থ বিশ্বাসামান্ত্রীলাবেন মান্ত্রী
- 4. वना र्यः श्रेव र्येते र्ने क्षेत्राचि व । कुत्र स्वार्मे स्वरं से श्रम्भारयाया स्वीना प्रवरं से राये।

Notes.

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

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

A. Nangmas:-

- 1. नमः ब्रेन्स्य स्थानितः स्यानितः स्थानितः स्थानितः स्थानितः स्थानितः स्थानितः स्थानितः स्य
- 2. मारशार्श्वेर्यसर्वेदार्थिते। शुन्दानारामी सूद्र।
- ^{3.} त्रमार्च्ड्र अर्चेद्र देर् है। सुर्द्र माटनीस्वर।
- 4. अर्टे अर्हेन् अर्हेन् अर्हेन् से नि। सुन्दानामा स्वा
- ^{5.} শ্বান্ম স্থিত প্রার্থিক বি বি । শ্বান্ত নালি নালি প্রকৃতি ।
- 6. शःदेनाः व्यक्तिके दे। शुः नदः मादः मीः स्वा

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,

Whose and what carpet is it?

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- 7. ब्रिंग:बेराम:ब्रेंबरो शुन्दःनादःनीःसुन्।
- ^{8.} अञ्चरशेर्चिश शुन्दामादमीञ्चर।
- ^{9.} सु-विद्यान्यार्क्याने। सुन्द्रम्मारमान्ध्रत्।
- 10. श्रूमः युःधुना देदः दे। श्रु: ५८: माटः मी सुन्।।

B. Nyopas:--

- 1. ব্যান্ত্র্ন মন্ত্র্ন নিনি। গুল্লানাগ্রিকাশানি ধুবা।
- 2. मादशः ब्रेंट्र अर्थेद् यादि । शेटा मीमाध्यः त्रयः योः बृद्
- 3. ज्ञमाञ्चेर् अर्थेन यो रे। क्षेत्रकेन य मान ने स्ना
- 4. मर्जेम ब्रेंन मर्बेन ते नि असे मार्थेन भीनामी स्वा
- 5. सामर क्षेत् सर्वेद ये दे। क्षे केद में दिस्स स्वा
- 6. शर्नेन्थ्य के है। कुनन कुश्चित के है।

- 7. The blue-bordered saddle-cloth,

 Whose 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.'
- The high castle
 Is the carpet of great men.
- The wide earth
 Is the carpet of the King of China.

- 7. ब्रिंग:बेरामक्विररी ष्यामान्ययाः विदेशका
- ^{8.} এক্ষুৰ্ক্তিন্থ। জেনুদ্ৰুনদুন্দ্ৰি
- 9. द्व-विद्यान्य कंट्यन्ते। जन्दः जिल्लाके स्वर
- 10. इस्रानुः धुना रेटः रे। ऍत्रसञ्जूर पतुः वर्षे स्वा।

Notes.

- 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.

The blue-bordered saddle-cloth
 Is the carpet of Agu dPalle.

8. The grey deer-skin

Is the carpet of Agu Khru blung.

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. वना र्येष्ट्रभूर सम्बद्धिंस सदि विमा
- 2. अरः अदे कुं कुँर भरः यदे लगा।
- 8. यम..यम.य.२।
- 4. 573 के सद्दर बेक की
- 5. 4"&C. AUN W. C. 34.41
- 6. कट्रारमामीकेवावे।
- 7. म्बन्ध्यरेवेन ने।
- 8. <u>५५ ज्या</u>से देव व
- 9. रेन्स् व्याधारिकको।
- 10. वे युर्खर्भित्वे
- 11. सर-सुर-खरेदेव-दे। याहायासा
- 12. PTA 5 PTE NAUS RA 4 4
- 18. द्याःश्चामनः देश
- 14. 5.5.21
- 15. वार्कि देद"व्यम् युक्रें खारे देव हो।
- 16. वामियेये भें पार्श्वाहियेशा
- 17. क्वार्ट्स्याश्चिमारिवावी।
- 18. विहिन्म हर्नु इर्ने ।
- 19. ष्यानुदी मिंदा येदम्बार परिवानी

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

- 1. विमार्थे दिरः स्नरः सार्वे सार्वः विमा
- 2. अर अप्रेमु खूर्निर पर वर्ष लगा
- 3. 35.27A1
- 4. भूरायपह्स्स्यभीना
- ^{5.} बुद्धः यदे स्वर्धस्य भीवा।
- ^{6.} कदःरेम्बराउँद।
- 7. ब्रिंमुर्द्र-विमा
- 8. दें अर्धिट मेगा
- 9. देखार्च.सद्भाविदः विना
- 10. क्षेत्रभूतिः भूग।
- 11. अरःसुरःमिंदःभैना रःहःगुरा
- 12. वित्यमान्दराधे सराहिंदा विमा
- 13. शेष्ट्रेच्। यहमाश्रासीमा।
- 14. मिनुद्रसेद्रञ्जा
- 15. ब्राई सेनर्ने हिंद।
- 16. श्वर-मुक्त्रोक्त्रेन निर्दा र हेण्या
- 17. क्यार्ट्रेर सेश हेंगा हिंद।
- ^{18.} ব্রিক্সমশ্রমা
- 19. मुरगुअसेन्द्रमाहिंदःविमा

- 20. के बें दमा समाम्याम्य देवन के।
- ^{21.} धरासन्मा समासन्दर्भे देवन्ते।
- 22. म् ये क्या रामक हैये व वे।
- ^{23.} म् येश्स्य पर प्रवृत्देव वे।
- ^{24.} मुःशिषा-नमामग्रेतिकाके।
- 25. देर् हे अस नरमान है देव की
- ^{26.} रूट म् केस्यामक रेवे का वे।
- ^{27.} शुःन्यस्य स्थिमः श्रद्धावे देवन्ते।
- ^{28.} सुम्पाययायार्थान्यस्युविदेवादे।
- ^{29.} रीह्य के सिंग्से के मिंटू ।
- ^{30.} वर् सेर् मेर् मेर
- ^{31.} क्ष्रनःत्रःमीःवे।
- $^{32.}$ প্ল'বম''ক|
- 33. A TATA

XXXII. Origin of the World. Dard Text.

- 1. क्षाप्युत्यन्दरः दरः से स्थि ले कन्मश्
- 2. अर'गें के 'धुव सर्वे' वे कन्स।
- 8. नदःबेभेःकम्बा
- ^{4.} ব্ৰন্-জ্ব-শূন-জ্বাশ।

- ^{20.} केन के निम् समा निमा
- 21. नुनासाद्यरःसम्बर्नन्तुः सनायन्नसः दीना।
- ^{22.} मायोजमार्टाम्मन्यस्य
- 23. मार्थः मार्थ्युयः सेवः देना यदमासः विमा
- 24. माण्युःमुदः समाय निष्याः भीना।
- ^{25.} ष्प्रसायमारी स्रोदार्नेन् यन्त्रम्सा विना
- 26. येंब्रेस्ब्रिंगाः भेर्युव्यः सेव्रेड्मा यहमासाः विमा।
- ^{27.} शुमानी नता वि नेति हेश में दि विमा
- 28. श्रमामान्यस्थितं इन्सम्बिन्धिम्।
- 29. के रूट निर्मेश अर्केषायाल ।
- ^{30.} हुना भेर रे मेर र सईर्।
- 31. ବ୍ଲ'ଦ'ରିଦ'ନ୍ଧିକା।
- ^{32.} শ্লুষ্ম উষ শ্লুমা
- ^{83.} क्षेग्राक्ट्सिक्सिक्नि

XXXII. Origin of the World. Tibetan Translation.

- 1. श्रेष्प्रयाद्वारी हित्रावायकवास ।
- ^{2.} ব্ৰংহা মংখ্ৰুমমে ইবি । দক্ষন্থ।
- ^{3.} প্রশোদ রু রু ২ মে ক্রদার।
- 4. প্রশোদ শ্বদ বিদাকদার।

- ^{5.} या गुर रे लेखे कम्रा
- 6. বুদ"দূর্"কল্**ষ**া
- 7. 5c-5-5-3-4-4-4-1
- 8. ख्रेम्ड्र दे क्रिक्ट के क्रिक के क्रिक के क्रिक के क्रिक के क्रिक के क्रिक के क्रिक
- ^{9.} ध्येग्इटाटेब्रुट्य स्थाराबिका
- 10. छोग्डिट दे झुन्दे हिंग्से हैं।
- 11. ध्येगाइ८ टेड्डू रखेर वी
- 12. ध्येण्ड्रान्टे ज्ञुन्द केंद्र के के विषय के विषय
- ^{13.} इटण्टेन्टेरन्द्रियहेखेळव्हा
- 14. गेर् हे हे द कम्ब।
- 15. नेत्र मिन्स् बुराये राज्ञेशको।
- 16. ध्येमार्गिः हैं हैं राउव दव देव में
- 17. ध्येमार्ने हें हु र ईन ५५ है थें।
- 18. ध्येणलॅ हिं झु र उन्दु वि हिंर जै की ।
- 19. रेट्र में र्रे गुष्पेकम्बा
- ^{20.} नेर्ने मेरिन के निर्माण क
- 21. मुख्याचित् इन्डप्यार इस्ते है।

- 5. श्रद्धियार्डकम्रा
- ^{6.} श्वट:र्ये दे कि.इ.चीशिशःक्ष्मश्रा
- ^{7.} रे.माशुक्षारीं दे.क्षेटाया के लेगा रटा बेरा
- 8. महिमार्चेदिकीटावार्केटारीप्राप्टार्चे
- 9. रे.चोर्श्चार्से हे.श्रीराथारु.ब्रेचीरराजुर।
- 10. रे.मोर्डमार्थे दे.श्रीटाक्टेंट्रारेन्सरायां बेर।
- 11. रे.चोड्याये दे.श्रेटाय रे.बेया रटाडेर।
- 12. रे. महिमार्थ दे सिट त्या केंट्र रे सेंब से जिस्
- ^{18.} रे.मशुश्चर्ये दे मिया हे.ब्रेना रूट कमाश्च
- ^{14.} विदःमाशुक्राळमाश।
- 15. विरम्बास्य विरसेरक्षेत्रवर्षः
- ^{16.} मीटामीडेमार्चे दिसिटायार्डबर्न्डन्त्रम्यरस्ये बेरा
- ^{17.} विदम्बिक्षांस् वे सिद्धार्यं क्रान्त्र स्वास्त्र से सि
- ^{18.} क्षीटाम्बिम्बिं दिःस्रीटाव्य र्वत्र दत्र दत्र दत्र स्टारी हिन्।
- 19. विटमाशुश्राचे दे मिलमु हे बिना कनाश ।
- 21. नुमिर्स्यायं विश्वीदायार्शित्रान्दराक्रेर।

- 22. नुष्णिण यदि क्रूप्त नुष्णि मित्र ये र के के दे।
- 28. मुख्या में दे के रखेर के शेवी
- 24. वु अमा ये दे बू र गुर गुर हैं य हैं र के के दे
- 25. नुष्येण ये दे ज्ञार यो र जे के दे।
- 26. मु:क्षेत्र-संदिक्क र खेता क्षेत्रीहें व संदर्भ के है।

XXXIII. Hunting the Ibex. Dard Text.

- 1. र्वः हें बु न्यमा येर दु उर्वे ।
- 2. 5.3.वे.चे.वाम्पा
- 3. ब्राम्बर्गास्य केंग्रासु से केंग्रा
- 4. वुःहरः भे विष्
- ^{5.} मी शेर्रर्य स्वर
- 6. मीयाशेटमी मुंबारी हैं शे देश समें ड व मिंदा
- ^{7.} दें ने कुटा स्थाय में मेनियी
- 8. 5.2.कु.स.ल.चेब्रैश-शूचीहो।
- 9. भारत के कि किया मह्मा हूं मा
- 10. ष्ट्रभानिक स्पूर्ण हिन्द्रमा स्थित हो स्थ्रमा स्थ्री
- 11. १७५ मेर्नि ५ सूय वे स्वय वे ।

- ^{22.} वुःमिर्हमार्चे दे स्नेटायः वुःमुयः मेर् रे नेट ।
- ^{23.} मुमिरुमार्चे दे सेटायर निमास्टा बेस्।
- ^{24.} नुःम्हिम् र्ये दिः सदः तः निस नुः बेर ।
- 25. तुम्बरिवार्ये दिसीटायारे विवार 🖹 📗

XXXIII. Hunting the Ibex. Tibetan Translation.

- 1. देन्द्रसम्बद्धान्यमीयेरयाने।
- 2. विनार्वेट यमु वेट श्रेट।
- ^{3.} रनाऽवस्यक्तायःहै।
- 4. ब्रुट्यमु वैद सेंद्र।
- 5. मी भेर भारी अदारी वर्षे अस्ति।
- 6. मीय शेट मो मुयर्गे हे आयर मी अर्गे य मेट सेंट।
- ^{7.} देवसक्छार्द्धाः स्टास्यायान् कारायमायार्वेद।
- 8. ब्रियाब्र्ट्रग्रीयनीशालानियाङ्गा।
- ^{9.} प्यन् ने ने ने ने । दंशसद्धादम्।
- ^{10.} ই'মেম'বীৰ'মে'হ'ৰদ'উদা'ৰীৰ'ইছি'মু'মে'ৰুদ।
- 11. मनु दरस्य दर दरस्य भी देवु।

- 12. ब्रैंने येदमा निरम्भ से ।
- 18. न्यार में दे शे सुर बूँन येदन प्रसुस में।
- 14. न्ग्ररादे दे अरासुर हेंन् विद्याप्त सुरार्के ।
- 15. प्रि.जना.प्रिंट..श्रन्र. ईंची..जुर्मी.चेश्रश्चन.श्रु.।
- 16. हे य हैं हैं है लेदमा न्युस्स्य में।
- 17. हेर्निक्षा या हैं हैं हेर्निका येदमा प्रमुख की।
- ^{18.} रियः रियः रें रें रियायेत्वाः त्रसुसार्से ।
- 20. वर्षे भागे के समार्थ।
- 21. रॉ.न्.मॅन मुॅं बें सुक्ष कें।
- 22. 5 gararara
- ^{28.} इनाइना हैं हैं इना भेदना भेदस्य सार्वे ।
- ^{24.} रें रें विष्वुष्ट रें रें युष्ट भेतना नुरा
- 25. यथायया हैं हैं यथा येदमा प्रा
- ^{26.} ब्रुटः ब्रुटः र्हेः र्हेः ब्रुटः येदमाः न्या
- ^{27.} ঐ'ধ্বন্'মন'ধ্বন''র্ন''র''র''ড়াধ্বন্''।
- 28. या दें ने बे क्षेत्र के दें दें दें के कि के कि के कि कि दू
- 29. देख्या दे देश स्वयम्
- 80. দে<u>শু</u> নিশু কর্যুল মি

- ^{12.} भेन'মাদ্র-দ্রীজে'ন্।
- 13. न्यार से दे सेसुर भेन स्नाम्य मी एम ब्रा
- 14. न्गर से दे अर सुर भेन सम्बन्धि छ ल्द।
- 12· <u>দ্রিপেনাদ্রি</u>শেস্থ্র প্রেমিথ-দ্রী কোওি।
- 16. ইক্টুঅকট্ডম্মসাম্ব্যমন্ত্রিমান্ত্র
- 17. थानेराने सूर्मिश्वराखाल्य।
- 18. नैयनियर्शेट्यु अर्थेट देन ये छा वट ।
- 19. दे वहा क्षेत्र गुन रेनि रेनि अर्थेट देन्।
- 20. देवसम्बुद्धर्म् देखेराकेष
- 21. देवसम्बद्धस्यम् देवस्य
- ^{22.} মৃথ-মাঞ্-মনাঞ্
- 23. इमाइमाचेर हेश ईर ५ ५ ५ म।
- 24. र्युर्युरसर्वेरिटेर्सेख्यल्य
- ^{25.} यसयस्यस्य सन्दुमासे ।
- ^{26.} स्त्रिंदर बेर हे अद्दाय कि सम्बन्धी खाल्य।
- 27. येखन्यरखन्त्रे खन्छःखन्।
- ^{28.} रे.क्स.झ.व्यचसत्यन्तः हेन्ये खावत्।
- 29. यी उमा हेर्ने यो न्दा प्रदेशना निष्मा नेदा।
- 30. पः श्रुः मर्छेर् धरः सुताध्येदाये ।

- ^{31.} म्बद्यरम्बर्वेरेग
- 32. 5.3.4.मेंदेशने खुने देन ने खेस में।
- ^{33.} विमिरञ्चत्रेशसुन्धानम्ब्रिनुद्रवेसस्ति।
- ^{34.} वे रिजा भे वे कुतारे सुक्षे कुता के सुका के ।
- 35. ब रूटा में देव दे भी अपनी वृत्र के शिका में।
- 36. मार्से सेनासे हें न्यून मारेटस के सुसासे।

XXXIV. Dance of the Hunter. Dard Text.

- 1. य हैं न रे श्वीट अ सुका कें।
- ²• ॲबर्वे सद्दर मानुष्यमा कमुकार्वे सुकार्वे ।
- ^{3.} मार्रेशम्य उमुरावें सुमार्गे।
- 4. है से हेम समें उस्मिश कें।
- 5. क्षेक्षक्रेर-दे.वेबार्गेर-ट्र-पर-क्रियाकाश्वर-वेर्यक्रियाका

XXXV. Dance in Honor of the Yandring. Dard Text.

- 1. के अन्ति अव देश अव देश अव देश विकास
- ^{2.} বার্মিরসমামিজুবা
- 3. देशचेलचडटचेंचेर केंसुझ सें।

- ^{31.} मिस्र द्वाम्बर हेगा हें ।
- ^{32.} हिंमा बेंद्र यमु त्यायत्य य ५६ के के देंद्र तो स्मान्द्र ।
- 33. यूज्यत्मरः श्रेयः कश्यवरामः श्रुः प्रियः कृते जासाबरा
- ^{34.} रे.वशकासन्दरकासस्यास्यक्षेत्।
- $^{35.}$ વર્જિટ.ગ્રથી.ખાસીશાર્પાતિમ.જૂવ.જુવાલા
- ^{36.} भ्रेन् र्रो बट मुनास य ता श्रेनस सेट तो खा बट ।

XXXIV. Dance of the Hunter. Tibetan Translation.

- 1. दे.वशःश्चेवन्तुः दृःहः मिन्तराद्याला।
- 2. म्यॉबर्योयः अन्तरम् न्दाम्बर्गाहरः दराष्टरा
- 3. श्रुपमी समाय स्मिर पर खालर।
- 4. कुं अपे अमें यात्रेर्वेत्रात्राख्यावर।

XXXV. Dance in Honor of the Yandring. Tibetan Translation.

- 1. शिषानी मिंबि यर्मामा बद्याया ।
- ^{2.} নাধুম-শ্র-শূরীম-ধুম-ননম।
- 8 रेबरचेंच्याचार में क्षेत्र केंचा के खान्।

- 4. मेंशानिश्वराययसुनुशार्थेस्स्रा
- ^{5.} মন্সমদেধু ইব্বিম্ম শুক্রিয়ম র্মা
- 6. ५८ से में में बेरिंग्टर से खुम से ।
- 7. र्वे देन कि हुन वे सुक्र के ॥

XXXVI. Migrations of the Dards. Dard Text.

- া ঐ দিন্দ্রী বিশ্ব তি ক্রমানী ।
- ²· रॅट"देखरमुत् सम्मेर्येषा न्या देता
- 4. নার্নিন্ধেরমারী।
- 5. में अर में गु अर स भे में अप मण्य दिए।
- 6. 55-8-7-7-2-1-8-8-4-4-2-1
- 7. अरार्ने मेरि रेखुटा राधे के आपाय प्राप्ति।
- ^{8.} ५८ के 'हें हें 'बें इट के के बाद प्यद दें ।
- 9. विष्पर रे क्रम में बिर साथ में प्या देर।
- 11. गुे"रेशकुम"म्पाराधायम्"र्रे८।
- 12. म् र्शरास्त्रवर्श्वीयरः युना न्यायासासी के प्यानुष्य नुद्रा

- 4. में सं विश्वसः त्र्यं में सं प्रियं से स्थालर।
- 5. सम्स्रियानी मेर्ने परेट प्रेन यो खाल्ट।
- 6. ५२: त्रं म्याप्टस्य य प्रत्रः स्राम्य प्राप्ता व्याप्ता वि
- ^{7.} दे.बस.चंट.बचा.जा.घा.बट ॥

XXXVI. Migrations of the Dards. Tibetan Translation.

- 1. दे.वश्रार्भेट्रकेट्ट्रकेट्ट्रकेट्ट्रकेट्ट्रकेट्ट्रकेट्ट्रकेट्ट
- 2. र्रेट.क्र्र.क्रुंन्यानश्चेन। महिन्यनमाथायान॥
- 3. ५५ में अरम्भद्रस्य मान्द्रस्य सेन्त्र
- 4. मुःशुर्वितः वित्वेदश्
- 5. ग्रेंदर हें ग्रेंसर अट य जेंद केंद्र हा मिल यर माया अप
- 6. ५१.म्.ल.चास्तरशयायन्यस्थास्य ग्रीम्बियन्या
- ^{7.} क्षर हैं केंद्र देखर र।
- 8. ५६ में अटम्पट्सय वर्ट्स से ब्रुवा गुःम्बियम्म।
- 9. भी मार मी अपहर गी और भारू मार्चे विराडेर सम्बा
- 10. दर्भेर्म्भटम्भट्सस्य वर्ग्यस्य सेवत् गुम्बिवर्मा
- 11. শু-ইমস্কুমান্ধ্রনান্দ।
- 12. म् श्रीट श्रुव श्रूर आमर निमास उद्यमी श्राप्त्र हमा प्रुमी।

^{13.} यर गुर्-र क्य गुव्यस्य से के स्थान पर देर।

- 14. मानेसः तृमा नृमासः भे के सामाप्राप्तः देः।
- ^{15.} मार्देमा के उद्दानी साक्षेत्रे के साम प्राप्त हैं।
- ^{16.} गुः त्रञ्ज दर्जेन्य ये के अप्यापन देव
- 17. न्युन्बर्दाः सेरसा सेर्ने साम्यक्रीता
- ^{18.} শ'ৰ্বিস"ম'ৰ্কুলা''নিস্|
- ^{19.} र्क्टॅन्डनेबॅन्खा
- ^{20.} केंन्स्पेंब सर्बेब सम्बन्धेन सम्बन्धेन सम्बन्धेन
- ^{21.} ই ব্ৰুম্ম মন
- ^{22.} यद दे"दे यद दे" पीद ।
- ^{23.} र्हे 🛊 "गे ऍद स्वा स्वा ।
- 24. अवर् रे रे अवर् रे भीवा।
- 25. कें गिर्भव समासमा

XXXVII. The Azhang, a Benefactor. Dard Text.

- 1. शु. देशका देशसम्बर्ग
- 2. বৃদ্ৰদান্তি দিবদানী প্ৰধানী !
- 3. गार "रेंद्रा सेंद्रा सेंद्र मा निवास है।
- 4. क्षाध्यभुनुनिरसाक्षाभिग्।

- मिले:यर्गार्यःयाष्ट्रस्यात्रीयःमी। माले:यर्गार्यःयाष्ट्रमा।
- 14. नामेशके भूनायसम्य दे दे ४८ ५५ म।
- 15. महिन्दिः अञ्चरम् स्राप्ति स्राप्ति महिन्दिना स्राप्ति ।
- 16. क्षु-पुरावाञ्चाकी महिन्यन्मावायान।
- 17. ५५ दूर भेर ५ वृदे दर्जेम्। मिले मर्मायम्भ म्।
- 18. (स्राक्ष्यानसार्येदान्त्रे) सानायासम्बद्धानम् स्रीत्।
- 19. वर्झिनानीकेशकार्मिनाचेंद्रः वर्श्वर वर्षेत्र वर्येत्र वर्येत्र वर्येत्र वर्येत्र वर्येत्र वर्येत्र वर्येत्य
- 21. ५५ में हैं श्रायदे मुत्राय भेता
- 22. गुःधुत्राङ्गाम्बिः यदमा
- ^{28.} मामाप्रे क्षार्यामी साहि**र** प्रेत्।
- 24. धुत्र भ्रम्बिन्द्रम्।
- ^{25.} ८२ म् मु गु मु मु म् रहेश सप्पेन्।।

XXXVII. The Azhang, a Benefactor.

Tibetan Translation.

- 1. क्षु'र्ट से कंट संवर्धें संविष्
- 3. गाया रेर स्या ५८ से १ मा ५० स
- 4. ষ্ট্রপ্রমামট্রির:পুলা

- 5. ५ व्यव के से से विकास की वार्
- 6. क्रमानु गॅरि गॅरि त्यानुर द्वायं प्रदि क्र ते
- ^{7.} सु क्षें हुर गुँक्यर मानूट वे सुक्ष कें।
- 8. वुर-र्मायम् इटर्नेगायियमा वनस्रमार्थे ।
- 9. धरम्मश्रीयासगुप्राचेदम्मान्दस्युसः स् ।
- 10. ख"रमार्ने रैमा दौर भेरमा अरु सुका के ।
- 11. म्बर्ग लुभायामीयायित्रमा प्रवेशिसुसार्स ।
- 12. क्रांनिक्नारूटशानुन्तायेत्ना न्वस्यसार्वे।
- 18. 5"५ ने न ७८ होर में दमा भन सुरूप हैं।
- 14. विकान्द्र केन के मूक्ष के मूक्ष के न
- 15. स्विन्दिन् रें रें स्विन् बुख्यां में।

XXXVIII. The Beautiful Girls of Da. Dard Text.

- 1. उदारुवा दे दे छु, देव में शुक्र कें।
- ^{2.} ष्ट्राक्षेक्क विष्टुमान विश्वमार्के ।
- ^{3.} ष्ट्राक्षेत्राक्षेत्राक्षेत्राक्षेत्राक्षेत्
- ^{4.} लगागॅर न्याग् तुस तुस वे सुस से ।
- 5. ष्ट्राक्षेक् विक्रुप्तर विक्रुक्ष के ।

- 6. द्वरादेवे वट बनाकेर भूर रे सेक्ट्रेंग् स्प्राया
- ^{7.} हरमुन सेन दिनायर सार्धेर यो **पाल्**।
- 8. मार्शर पूर्ण रे प्राप्त स्वास्त्र स्वास्त्र स्वास्त्र स्वास्त्र स्वास्त्र स्वास्त्र स्वास्त्र स्वास्त्र स्वास
- 9. ष्यरमाश्रीटाश्रहीयाने वेरास्त्रमी षाब्द।
- 10. ष्यरमाश्चरमाउमायप्रदूरसाम्यमीख्यक्रा
- 11. ब्रिम्बारा हुरास्त्राम्य मुख्य ब्रा
- 12. कु: वेर्ब हिन एक मानवानी प्रावद ।
- 13. विमाब्रेट बक्दाचरे स्थितं स्थानम् मी प्यावदा
- 14. विस्त्रक्षेत्रयायायाय देशस्य विस्त्रमी हा बदा
- 15. क्रिकेट्रेन्सक्स्य विमानिष्मल्य॥

XXXVIII. The Beautiful Girls of Da. Tibetan Translation.

- 1. र्नुर-जुर-व्यादे व्यावेदिशाखाल्द।
- ^{2.} ८'ने महिम्हारी ये ये से स्थित स्थान
- 3. टर्नेश्चर्येकुशुट्द्राय्ट्रायेखाल्ट्र।
- 4. वन्तु ने देर् जन्द से देर् देर देर विद्यापालुद।
- 5. दर्ने द्रयाय के सर्दर सर्के मुस्य शेष्ट्र ब्रह्म

- 6. ध्याश्रीखाद्वीत्रेर समार्थे सुरा से ।
- ^{7.} आश्रीभेना श्रामें केटश में सुरा से ।
- 8. ধোর্মারমার রীমার দুর্মার মার্
- 9. ष्टाशेद्दादेखुदाद्वीयुद्धारी
- 10 . ત્યારી હુવારી વેંદ્ર તેંકા તેં સુધાર્થે (
- 12. शुःन्यत्रसुवः स्वान् सुक्षित्रः के विस्त्रीतः के वि
- 13. ७ वर्षेर् व्रियायार्थिक्त कार्यास्त्रमार्थे ।
- ^{14.} ব"ব্দার্প্রমানি রূবী কার্নি স্তামানি ।
 - 15. दुः शुँ श्रूरा विर्श्वित क वेर् सुसा से ।
 - 16. र्हे हे ब्रिया ब्रेया ब्रेया ब्रिया ब्रिया ॥

XXXIX. General Love.

Dard Text.

- 1. মি কি মি কি মা প্ৰমা
- 2. वटामेंट्र खु ५ ५ ३ अ थेमा है।
- ^{3.} नेट यमार्गेर मन्दरने नुष्ठे द्वेस द्वेस द्वेस द्वेस ।
- 5. 4K"ĀK"&"\$"5"5"C

- 6. ८.५.भूमार्याम्बिभमार्थेर्यः विष्णः विष्
- 7. टानेसेमाङ्गायटाङ्गेस्परायोखाब्दा
- 8. ८५ इ.स. व्याप्त व्याप्त विष्य
- 9. ८५ अर्चे सुनेना ५५ व्याप्त स्थावर।
- ^{10.} ८५ मुम्बरु स्मिन्यम् स्मिन्यम्
- 11. ट्रिक्नेशयदे याध्ययदे सम्बेर्धेन के स्वर
- 12. शुना नता वी में इंडरा ह्वेंडर विना वी खा ब्रह्म
- 13. ইই-ক্রিমমের্ম্বর্মান্সজেৰে।
- 14. र् ५२ मुययक्षिययेषा
- 15. भेर नेना मुलया ध्रेंश **८**८ से खाल्ट।
- 16. देन्स्राम्बसम्बसम्बस्।

XXXIX. General Love.

Tibetan Translation.

- 1. देवसहिंद्र-रटमीसटस्यस्य व देश।
- 2. वर-जल्लायाक्षा
- 3. र्जूर् तुर् सिर. अधायत्मी वी विधायिका सिका
- 4. मिन्गीशरायभानवर्रेन्वीश।
- 5. প্রমামগুমামাম্বরী র র ।

- ^{6.} कॅम"मर्कूम"कूम।
- 7. वटार्मिट हें के भेर्य खुका। से हिसे हिना करा
- 8. ग्रेन्स्ट्रॉड्स्ट्रेड्स्ट्रेड्स्ट्रा
- 9. श्वेराश्रेरी र्याध्यस्ता
- 10. बॅर्न्सॅन्न्यूल्स।
- 11. बर्मिंद्रजुष्मराम्यूनुम्हर।
- 18. WAT \$ \$ WE \$ 7 P. E. & E. |
- 14. गुः पुरु के कि गुः गुन्या सम् दूरा
- 15. ŊŢŢĨĨĀĽĀĽĀĽĀŢŢ
- 16. हेइ दर्जिके हिंदू
- 17. वे सन्युष्य भेगाने ।
- 18. था भने जिने निमित्री

XL. Dawn of Morning.

Dard Text.

- 1. वेदासेसप्सिन्दुन्।
- ^{2.} તુષ હુદ દુ તુષ **હુદ** દુ ા
- 8. सुमार्के रें रे प्राणी सुद्

- ^{6.} ঠেকাইটিমাঠন।
- 7. रहा 5 द शुक्र युक्त स्थित।
- 8. गुः पुर पर्तेनाय स्ट्रीया
- 9. शुर्येपिर्माममर्कटास्टरमियपुत्र
- 10. देवशटायम्डिशदार्डेश
- 11. धुरायापारम वर्डेश शेर्।
- ^{12.} यर'यम्बर'र्से क्रीवर्ते ।
- 18. WE'दें अट'दग्र क्षेत्र के !
- 14. ग्रेन्रायाञ्चनमञ्जूनदेर।
- 15. श्चिर्चे ८ ५८ व्यापिस वेद्या।
- 16. कुः रदः वालु द्रग्नि सर्केन।
- 17. भर्दे दाया र विमारिया सुर्थ।
- 18. अन्त्रेरहेशनायमिर्।

XL. Dawn of Morning. Tibetan Translation.

- 1. ८.२८.८४.५.२.समान्त्रमान्त्रमान्त्रमान्त्रमा
- 2. मानुसायम्बाकोत्। मानुसायम्बादीत्।
- 8. धाल्माभारे वशामाम सिर्देश वित्ता

- 4. ब्रम्बेर्निकेषुर्भेर्भूर्णिकेष्यः ब्रम्बेर्केरिनुष्
- ^{5.} ૡૢૹ[૽]૾ઌૢઽ૽ઽ૽ૼૹૢૹ૽૽ૹૼ૽ૼૼ૾ૼૼૼ૾ૼૼૼૼૹ૾૽૿૽ઌૢઽ૽૽
- 6. सुस्राभेषा हैं "हैं यय विम् हिद्दू दा।
- 7. सुमार्भेशकोर्ने नूनायेमा मूटा।
- ^{8.} ଖୁଷ-ଜ୍ୟୁ-ନୁଧିଷ-ଧୁ-ନୁଧିଷ-ଜ୍ୟୁ-।
- 9. सुमार्सेश से रेंग्य हैमा हेतुदा।
- 10. ଖुझाभुटा दें सुमार्गे सुम्मेर्दे सुटा।
- 11. विभाद्गार्टे सुमार्भे सुमा।
- 13. उँद्यान्द्रवस्यादाः शेन्द्रस्यान्द्रिद्या

XLI. Pastoral Song. Dard Text.

- 1. উর্বাই শ্রুমার্মী ধর্ম ই শুদা।
- 2. ज्ञास में से प्रेम में में सुसारें।
- ^{3.} सुमार्भे सुनाहेरायक्के।
- 4. वाक्षेत्रस्मान्याविवेषास्यास्
- 6. **୴୷ୖୣ**ଽଽଵୄ୕୴ୄୢୢୠଽୄୖ୴ୄୠ୴ୖ୶
- 7. रे-भेर्द्धिन्यस्तरन्दः संस्थास्त्रा
- ^{৪.} দ্মানু ই শ্বদ উদ্দ নী শ্রুমারী।

- 4. मूटमूटरेम्बर्डेन्स्य विम्बर्सरे के महामुनामे।
- 5· महरायटकुष्मव्यसङ्ग्रह्माकुर्यदर्भ
- 6. জেন্দেইমানীমুন-উদানউন্দির।
- ^{7.} জলে ইমানুন উদান উদ্দির।
- 8. महस्रायदाकुष्माल्दाकुम्सारीत्।
- 9. ष्माल्टादेशायोः नृता रेगा यर्रे प्रेतृ।
- 10. महराया हे ए विटाय
- 11. द्ये. स्वेचा प्य लिट मार्केट व्यामीत्।
- 12. महिन्या ह्वेत्र मह्म प्रशासिता
- 13. श्रृः श्राम्मका यदः श्रृष्टम ल्दः त्यदः श्रेत्।

XLI. Pastoral Song. Tibetan Translation.

- 1. क्रिसंखिटरहें व्यक्ता
- ^{2.} त्रारेश क्रिय दें किया रें के प्राप्त क्रिय के विकास क्रिय क्रिय के विकास क्रिय क्रिय क्रिय क्रिय क्रिय क्रिय
- अविद्यास्य प्रमानिक्ष।
- 4. ह्र-१९ म्यो १९ मान्य १५ म्या १५ मान्य १५ मान
- क्ष.बट.ह्रश.र.जिमान्ने.मॅ्र.स.च.मट.हे.मुँट्।
- 6. भयार्द्रम्म्ब्रायश्रीद्
- 7. कंशर्सेशसीवर्नेन **विन्य क्षात्र** ।
- 8. म्बर्रियं श्रूपंति श्रूपंति

- 9. अयः ब्रह्मा क्रियन्द्र ते सुसार्से ।
- 10. EAT & TO NOTE A SAT A |
- 11. विभान्दाबुवायनार्भे सुमार्गे ।
- 12. यदे भूर ये रेर में सुसार्से।
- ^{13.} रेह"द"र्से से सुरासे ।
- 14. बुद्धानमहूर् रे लें सुस्र से ।।

XLII. The Blessed Herdsman. Dard Text.

- 1. ऍग ऍ न् न् चेन के सुका के।
- ^{2.} विॅंर्"रे:लु"रोर्'यें शुक्रा कें।
- 8. सुक्षे सुदर्हे सुक्ष सुदर्हे कू के रूटा
- 4. यु सुद से सुक्ष के ।
- 5. 5্ব" শ্বৰ ইমেম শ্ৰেষ স্থা

XLIII. Preparation of Curdled Milk. Dard Text.

- 1. उद्भार सुरा सुरा के स्थार के श
- 2. वु उ क्षे पुर हें कु के तूं के वेद के खुदा हैं।
- 8. कू भेजमाये दुव से सुमारे ।

- 9. इ नजर स्प्रिंग स्थालर।
- 10. वर्के मन्द्रसाय दूर सेन्स से स्पर्
- 11. क्षेत्रेमिलिंद्रारोद्रायाल्य।
- 12. र शुनानी मूर्रि यात्ना दशहेंना थे ।
- 14. यहदःराध्ययग्रम्बराहेदाधाः अवदा

XLII. The Blessed Herdsman. Tibetan Translation.

- 1. ব'ম্বার্ট্র'ম'বর্চটের'মি'জে'লুচ্।
- 2. न्ग्निस्ट्रेमायाल्दिन्दन्यायाखाल्दा
- 3. नाक्सायटाक्रेट्रामा क्रेका।
- 4. पर्टरम्पटरश्रेट्योख्यल्ट।
- 5. ट्रॅ.**श**.भूट.येनायाखाब्ट॥

XLIII. Preparation of Curdled Milk. Tibetan Translation.

- 1. र्म्यूनायम्बर्भत्न्नायाखाल्म।
- 2. वर्ट्यायाक्ष्यक्ष्यक्ष्यम् न्याप्तायात्रम् ।
- 8. इ.मा.स्रुट.भूमाक्रास्त्र(वर)

- 4 क्रु'भैयमार्गेर सुरा भें सुरा हैं।
- ^{5.} द्वाधिशेक रम्**अ** २ देव वे में सुका से [
- 6 क्रायेन पुरुष केन कुर के स्वाप के ।
- 7. ये हें तुन **मुख्य**के स्था के ।
- 8. क्षान्यधुन वे सुमार्से।
- 9. क्षार्च्या विरोध सम्बद्धा है।
- 10. विक्तिम्बर्यार्थमा हुन्ये सुसासे ।
- 11. म्वन्यायुः श्रीसाधायुना वे सुका में।
- ^{12.} रॅन्स् क्षेत्र के ब्रिक्स के के ब्रिक्स के के ब्रिक्स के क्
- 18. दुव हृद किय किया वे सुका वे ।
- 14. इन्हिन्दुः देश्यसुद्धार्थे सुद्धार्थे ।

XLIV. Profits of Pasture-life. Dard Text.

- 1. इन्हिंस समा के में कि सुमार्थ।
- ² वर्ष्मिक्स्यर्भेख्यारी।
- ^{3.} विन्तर्भवाष्ट्रसम्बद्धसम्बद्धाः
- 4 र दे से पना गेर पुर में सुरा हैं।
- 5. त्यून ने मिन मिन ने न में सुका के ।

- 4. रे.मु.५८:श्रूटम्बरक्रेक्रेंन्योक्पल्ट।
- 5. रे.मुगुक्नुकाळटारमायहरादेराकेष्माब्दा
- ^{6.} रे.मु.भ.दे.सचउर्-देराखाल्टा
- 7. देवसदे सर्देरप्रप्राचे
- 8. विंचर्ये हे हें त्या प्राप्त विष्
- 9. ब्रें मुयायार्सेट नेमायाखाब्द।
- 10. देवसर्वेतार्थेमिट्टियेषाव्हा
- 11. बिन्धारे श्रुप्ति देव देव देव प्राप्ति
- 12. देवसाययपुरम्महिम्द्रियस्य ब्रा
- 13. दम्दिन्द्रम्दर्भियः क्रिम्दिन्
- 14. कट मुभयि वट त्य हुन्य हेंद्र ते छा ब्रह्म

XLIV. Profits of Pasture-life, Tibetan Translation.

- 1. देवसद्यस्य स्थ्रीम्यदुम्येष्यव्द।
- 2. देवसारशसर यख्नात् नुनायोखाब्दा
- 3. न्त्रिंशक्रिंग्यालुपः लेमास्ययप्रमुम्ये **स्मल्हा**
- 4. अन्मन् न्दः स्ट न्द्र से स्ट न्ये स्ट
- 5. ययाचेंद्राचेंद्रायस्य स्त्रायम्बार्थाः स्त्रा

- 6. श्रीटणटे के मिना से से के स्थान के ।
- 7. ACCT THE THE BOAT A |

This hymnal (Nos. XXXI-XLIV) is sung at Da, Garkunu, and the other villages of the Eastern Dards (Shina) at the time of the Bono-na 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 occuring 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.' in songs Ncs. 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. युः स्टिशियामेन पर्मायो प्राव्य
- ⁷· र्वे समारायस्य देश सम्बद्धाः विद्या
- ^{৪.} শ্লম ঐ এদাধানখ**্**ন নি সম্প্রান্ত (শ

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.

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 Sathil, 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.

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 for their currants; thence to Skardogod, famous for willows; thence

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

ou is expressed by o. + u.

XLV. Song of the Bunan Pilgrim.

- 1. द्रगेंद्र'सर्केम् सिन्
- ^{2.} ने'न्स-विनेषाणुः स्टेन्युन्।
- ^{3.} ব্যা:প্ৰাথম:নীম:ধ্ৰীপ।
- 4. न्र्गेन्सर्केमासिन्।

XLVI. Song of the Bunan Pilgrim.

1. दसनासन्धानास

to Shiggar or Chambrozhing; thence to Kyeris chumghag, and Ghasing 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 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.

- 1. 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.

1. O exalted one,

- कें कें निमाणु सुनेत्।
- 3. जुनमुन्न मुनार ले भेद। 4. जुन देना मुनार हेर् हेना गुन्स प्रेमा।
- ^{5.} द्यम्बरायम्बि

XLVII. Song of the Bunan Pilgrim.

- नग्रिं मळेंगा मिन
- 3. मुकार्नेनायेकगारुकार्हेन। 4. रक्ष-विनागुः र-रे-र्डगुरा
- 5. दर्गोद्गः अर्द्धेमा अष्टिव।।

XLVIII. Song of the Bunan Pilgrim.

- 1. प्यम्शायासमित्।
- 2. 45'5'\$\frac{2}{3}
- 3. देशहें मुस्रम्भ त्रमारी
- 4. ॲना रमुन।
- ^{5,} ८:रॅंग्से रॅंग्ड्य हेव विद्यापेत्।
- 6. मिंस्मार्खमार्द्धमार्द्धमार्
- 🫂 দিই জে র্নিমাপ্তমর্ন।
- 8. গ্রন্থীরিদ্দাণী-মম্নুদ।
- 9. ব্রদাধান্মান্ট্রা

- 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.

- P. 1. हिन्दे सुनार्यदे सुनासुना।
 नगर स्प्रायह स्वायह ना स्वायह स
- R. 2. दुः लिमात् श्वार प्येत स्वर श्वार ।
 द्वार प्राप्त स्वर स्वर स्वर स्वर ।
 द्वार स्वर स्वर स्वर स्वर ।
 द्वार स्वर स्वर स्वर स्वर ।
 द्वार स्वर स्वर स्वर स्वर ।
 दिस्त स्वर स्वर स्वर स्वर ।

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Notes.

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. Ob, 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.

- B. 4. শ্বীদ্যান্তর্বা

'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. न्यूस्रङ्ग्वर्क्षः न्यूपः प्रेसः न्यूरः मुक्यः । भयः क्रेन्स्रेषः न्यूपः प्रेसः न्यूरः मुक्यः । 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.

 Do not think that my fiddle, called bkrashis dbang rgyal,
 Does not possess a great father! लयःकुरं सुरं क्षाः कुल्याः । चुटार् कुल्लाः सुरः सुनायाः है।

- 2. न्यूमःश्रुद्धः न्यूगः विश्वः न्यूनः मुव्यवः। धुमः द्वाः स्युन्यः स्युनः चे । धुमः द्वाः स्युन्यः के भेदा। धुमः द्वाः स्युन्यः के भेदा।
- म्यास्त्रद्धं त्या प्रेशन्यत्या ।
 म्यास्त्रद्धं त्या प्रेशन्यत्या ।
 म्यास्त्रद्धं त्या प्रेशन्यत्या ।
- 4. मुन्नः क्रुंदिः स्वत्वर्यः के स्वता । मिन्नेदः दुदः स्वत्वर्यः के स्वता । मिन्नेदः दुदः स्वत्वर्यः के स्वता ।

Refrain: প্র-প্রকার্ত্বশাধ্য-স্থানা ই:শ্বমের্ল্বশাধ্য-স্থা।

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; dranmo, finger; la zhal, mouth.

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

- Do not think that my fiddle, called bkrashis dbang royal,
 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 haud
 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 Thse 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.