## LADAKHI SONGS.

## EDITED IN CO.OPERATION WITH <br> Vin'

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BY
H. FRANCKE, LEH.
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First Series.

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## INTRODUCTION.

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

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

> tráshis phúnsumthsógspas.

In II it is pronounced
díchi gúngyi tsúgrgyan.
In consequence of the strict observance of this metric rule many of the sentences are incomplete, and the meaning can
only be guessed from the context. It would be wrong to speak of compounds in all cases, when suffixes are missing. An analysis of a few sentences proves this.
2. The Dance song. Its language is the dialect of the country, where it is sung, religious ideas hardly ever come in ; it tells in naive language the thoughts of people's hearts. It makes use of the rhyme of sentence, generally called parallelism, when occurring in European poetry. Two or more sentences are constructed accordingly, and in the corresponding places different words are inserted. Examples for illustrating this rhyme can be found in III, IV, VI, VII, VIII and X . These are two examples taken from IV.
6. náchung gyávai yógkhorla rdzés,
7. Khyógthong gyávai skyédkhorla rdés,
15. gúnla rdzéspai gúndzes shig in,
16. yángla rdzéspai yángdzes shig ín.

In many cases the LadakhiDance 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 shẻs, mígsma gákhai náro még, dágsa ina solongséd.
X. yúzhung dágse, máne sgángla bíngba.

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

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

Looking again at the first booklet of Ladakhi songs, we notice, that in IX the first letters of every line are arranged according to the order of the alphabet. In another song the first letters of the verses show the alphabet in inverted order. This form of poetry might have led to arranging the initials of the lines so as to represent a name, but I have not yet discovered such a song.
As regards the age of the popular poetry of Ladakh, I should not have entered into the question, but for Hanlon's
having raised it in his paper (Transactions of the 9th International Congress of Orientalists, II., London, 1893). According to Hanlon the whole of the Ladakhi poetry is of modern origin, the oldest of the songs being about $100-200$ years old. He comes to this conclusion, because several persons, mentioned in the songs, have actually lived $100-200$ years ago. First of all, I think it necessary to state, that this method of fixing the age of a Ladakhi song, is not at all reliable. Just as the words of the national anthem 'God save the Queen' were 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.

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



3. มম













 মజ్కø

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## 7

## 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
a hya-khri-bitran-po's
10. Sits famsand strong family.
11. That is Chosrgyal Thsedpal with mother and son.
12. May their lotus-like feet stand 100 kalpas !
13. On this magnificent high nut tree
14. Boys and girls sing melodious songs like birds.
15. Underneath the youths gather
16. And sing a song of happiness and welfare.

This song of praise was written by the Leh minister $d N$ Nosgrub bstanadzin in the fine castle within the karbzo garden.

[^1]II. THE ARISTOCRACY OF STOCK.


















1 G\$tsug rgyan, amulet, worn on the head.
8 Namgun = namsang, always.
4 Abrugpa, name of one of the principal red sects.
8 Adzamgling = adzambugling.
16 Kumud $=$ Kumuda, Lotas.

## 9

## II. THE ARISTOCRACY OF STOCK.

1. The great protector (amulet) in this and in future life,
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 'Nif dBang thsedpal rnamrgyyal' (the king)
8. Is the lamp, which illuminates "ádzambugling."
9. Reigning religiously and turning the wheel wisely
10. Is the god's son 'Theedbang rabbrtan' (the king's brother),
11. The king of thoughful power.
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.
15. 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.

* dPaltdan means having glory.

6 The Ipdian Haritas.
7 The kiñg's rame means 'Lórd of men, glorions time, ling 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.'
18 So peopple seem to understand this line ; according to Jaeschke's dictionary the proper translation" woind 'be : the hope of many creatures is fulfilled.

16 The name means 'beautiftul glory.'
17 Refers tothe etiquette.
18. ม


21. 站










32. জ్বু

19 Dgungblon, respectful for bleablon, minister.
81 Bkalung, respectful for lungbstan, propheoy.
84 Nangso, he who takes care of the inside (of a house) the steward.
85 Adzompos =adzompas, having gathered.
87 Tog, ancient name of the village of Stook, means 'the top,' chags is originally a verb 'to produce,' here it must be taken as a substantive 'the producer,' ' the source.'

88 Lhundu, by itself.
81 Chabsrid, respectfal 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 "Thsedbang dongrub."

20. He is the joy of all Ladakh.
21. The prophecies of this high master,
22. Whatever he thinks, is fulfilled according to its meaning.
23. The white light of advice of superior thought
24. Is the castleward "dBang grags dpal rgyas.
25. The multitude of the god's having gathered built
26. The castle of the never dying gods,
27. The castle of Stock, the source of blessing and welfare.
28. It was completed in a wonderful way without man's work.
29. King Mi dbang and father, mother and child,
30. May your lotus-like feet stand 100 Kalpas !
31. May your reign grow like leaves (in spring).
32. That is 'Phunthsog dbang phyug's ' prayer.
[^2]
## III. THE GAME OF POLO.
















[^3]
## 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
[^4]
## 14







17 Asta, a certain part of the village (Purig).
18 Skompa in Purig has the meaning of protect.
19 Adinadi $=$ adiadi $=$ thus.
90 Khamo = fame.
81 Lob stong = 1000 years, in Purig stong seems to have a silent prefixed b.
IV. THE GOLDSMITH.
a Dance Song.





6. व内ु


[^5]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] the ahoulders, formerly it may have been wrapped round the waiat.


10. Г






v. THE ALCHI MONASTERY.










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,
16. It is a most general ornament to be used by many more.

## V. THE ALCHI MONASTERY.

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




10. इस్ఞ్ఫఫ




11. पা




12. 


26. - -
27. โAজ'


[^7]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 $l H a$ 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 Thsebrtan [with the] two-fold way.

[^8]

81. ลैस





VI. PLEASURE OF YOUTHH.




5. 5 5F




[^9]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.
[^10]
## VII. THE BEAUTIFUL THSERINGSKYID.









Second girl.




First girl.





[^11]
## VII. THE BEAUTIFUL THSERINGSKYID.

First girl. 1. Have you not seen my companion?
Have you not seen my companion Thseringskyid?
Second girl. Your companion I do not know,
Your companion Thseringskyid 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 willor.'
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 Thseringskyid?
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 otber.
${ }^{8}$ On the fifteenth of the Tibetan month there ought to be full moon.




First girl.













[^12]First girl. 4. 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.
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 Thseringskyid ?
Second girl. Your companion I do not know,
Thseringskyid 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 Thseringskyid?
Second girl. Your companion I do not know,
Thseringskyid I do not know.
A girl with a waist like a monastery bell
Was passing by here just now.

#   <br>     

Another person.



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

## VIII. SECRET LOVE.



3. กี่무ำ|






6 Jamndsng is said to mean 'together,' 'gather together,'see X, note.
7 Ldudpa, Lower Ladakhi for raffled, faded.

First girl. 7. 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.
A girl, who is spinning a silk thread,
Was passing by here just now.

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

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

The girl says: 1. On the meadow, on the upper meadow,
2. On the upper meadow there is a flower in bloom.
3. Hollah, my boy !
4. A flower of very fine shape is in bloom there, my fellow!
5. Gather the flower, my boy.
6. Gather the well-shaped flower!
7. If you gather it with your hand, it will fade.
8. Gather it with your soul and keep it (fasten it) in your mind!
9. Gather it with your soul and keep it in your mind!
IX. THE A B C ŞONG.




















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.












93 Ala is an exclamation.
${ }_{29}$ Hala rig is a name of sPyanras gzigs.

## X. THE BRIDE'S FAREWELL.






[^13]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!

89 The Boddhisattvas name means 'Sees with a clear eye.'
30 The mother's name means 'sow thanderbolt.'

## X. THE BRIDE'S FAREWELL.

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

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







Notes.

1. Chaysse l, present tense of Chayscos.

NII. The Brahman Beggar.







Notes.

1. 3.sharri=shahr, town, Hindnst. Tamàsha, Hindustani for show, festival
2. Yangảdzin, a certain flower of Kashmir: which, people cannot tell.
3. 'olln. milkwhite, compare 'olgong in "The Golden Boy".

## XI. The three Seasons.

1. There grows, oh there grows, there grows a golden shade.
$\because$. In antumn in the three months of autumn, there grows a golden shad.
2. There grows, oh there grows, there grows a turquoise shade.
3. 9) uring summer, during the three months of summer there grows a turquoise shade.
$\therefore$ There grows, oh there grows, there grows a pearlwhite shade.
i; Daring winter, during the three months of winter, there grows a pearlwhite shade.
1. If it grows pearlwhite, it is for the welfare of the little village of Pacari.

## Notes

:i, If the green colour of regetation in summer is compared with that of a I'urquoise, it looks rather, as if the Ladakhis could not see a difference be tiveen 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.

1. 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, 1 n 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 mnch better food and pleasure.

## XIII. The Ibex.












12. श्रुए

Notes.
T. uta, father, in Lower Ladakh, Purig and Baltistan. 4. gzhibdag =owner of the ground, local deities. 5. chong, beads, made of carnelian stone. khyerri=khyedrangngi, thine. 9. 10. menne $=$ mannas, besides.
XIV. the Girl of Sheh.

2. इโुすवपस



## 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 hu:dreds 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 t'le 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 crrstal.
2. In the front there is the lake, blue like a turquoise.
3. On the shore flowers are in bloom.
4. They grow in my fatherland together with its fortune.
5. 















19. โ.

Notes.
This song was composed after the fashion
of the courtsong, but the metre is not always strictly observed. 14. lhabris the written god, a picture of a god. 11. the name of the prince means 'power of men, protectur of the nation, king of all?
$\therefore$ 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 speakiug tha of the summit.
9. Wherever our gracious prince goes,
10. Oh lha, protect his life!
11. To Midbang sdeskiyong 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 offe:ings to God!
19. With pure and holy words
20. Give alms to the poor!

## Notes.

1.mehodrten, 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 clonds 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.
39.
XV. Harvest festival at Skyurbuchan.


















40.
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 lumar mansions. the flowershow, hurra!
3. It is the 15 th, when the first half of the month is fall. The flowershow, hurra!
Pirst party 4 . From where do you bring these showy flowers? The flowershow, hurra!
Ser. party i. 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. \&. From where do you bring these showy flowers?
The flowershow, hurra!
II. 9. These showy flowers we bring from the Soufh!
The flowershow, hurra!
1. 10. そॅरी


















1. 
2. 
3. (11. What news do you bring from the South? The flowershow, hurra!
4. 11. In the South there is abundance of all kinds of grain.
1. . 12. From where do you bring these showy flowers! etc
2. 13. These showy flowers we bring from the North? ete.
I. 14. What news do you bring from the North? etc
1. 15. In the north there is abundance of salt and wool!
1. 16. From where do you bring these showy flowers?
1. 17. These showy flowers we bring from the west!
1. 18. What news do you bring from the West?
1. 19. In the West they dye with all kind of colours!

AII. 20. Froun 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 etr.
23. Hasten, you flowerboys, hasten, you dancers etc.
24. Hasten, you drummers, hasten you clarinet players ete.
25. On the top of the high icehill etc.
26. There sits the icelion with the turquoise mane etc.
27. Sook at the joy of the lion's good child! etc.
28. On the top of the high rock ete.














## Notes.

4. originally: from where does the flowershow come.' (i. cinct" ought to be spelled according to the views of tadakinis ci mctrc, a parallel is minda nyis,mi mda nyis, about two men; thus a word mda [or perhaps 'ada] 'ubout' seems to exist. $15 \cdot$ adzommo $=a d z o \prime \prime \prime-$ po, gathered, abundantly. 20. pa used as em_ phatic article; lo lags sed, it is a good year, the adjective is used as a verb. 23. mgyogspa, quick is also used as a verb. 26. ralcan, having locks of hair 34. makhang, motherroom, is a certain part of the house near the fireside. 39. phrugupa, the children as a body of dancers.
5. There sits the big ibex, the old ox. etc.
6. Look at the joy of all the young deer!etc.
7. There high up on the castle etc.
8. All the kings family is sitting on thrones.etc.
:33. Look at the joy of all the other famous men! ctr.
:4. Inside the fourcornered motherroom, etc.
9. Inside the fourcornerein room of happiness etc.
:36. Father and mother live in comfort, etc.
10. Look at the joy of all the assemble I friends! etc.
11. Look at all our flowers: utc.
:39. Look at the flowers of all the children!

The flowershow, hurrah:

## Notes.

The scene is the following: The village boys, who all summer long lived a shepherd lite 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 answering 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 originally the glacier and the brook, later on they developed into fabulons beings; living there. thought to be

XVI

A Dance.






7. ম

Notes.

1. sgobongs $=$ sgopo, body. It is remarkable, that the genitive nomoi, is placed after the word it is related to. lei to be pronounced like Butch lij. 4. rolma $=$ sgrolma, see dadakhi Grammir, laws of sound 3; the name means 'good kalpa, deliverer.' 5. chog, imperative:of gcogpa, a sudden move backwards in, a dance. 8. khodas $=$ khuda, God, Hindustani. $s e 8 d a r=$ sijda, prayer, Hindustani.

XVII Tobacco from Kashmir.





46.
XVI. A Dance.

1. The body of the girl is as if it was built of gold,
$\because$. The hair of the girl is like a turquoise willow.
;) Now turn to the right, mother's daughter!
2. Now turn to the left, Skalzang Rolma!

ন. Then break off backwards!
6. In the direction of the good hill in the back break off baekwarts:
7. Now again advance, meeting [your companion]!
x. Advancing again give honour to grod 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 quitel 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. WhenI, ha boy, shall go to Kashmere,
4. Then it will be water for the thirst.
5. When Ali, the boy, will go to Central Tibet,





Not...:
6. damag = thamakika, tobace;; hazar = huzur,

Hindust. 2. spyilim $=$ spyim, compare
First Series VII. solongssel $=$ songssed. 6. ngallarir, in some villages, for instante Phyang, the genitive of the participle ends in pri instead of mkhanni; the verb sunces is used in 乌adakhi mostly for 'being homericls.'
XVIII. Good Wish $\cdot$ to the Bridegroom.








Note:
2. for buzhung = buchung sev Lad. Grammar, from laws of sound 6; the boy is not a very little one, the diminutive is only क sigin of affection.
6. ngari, contraction of ngarantgi, our.
48.
(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. WhenI, the boy, will go to Central Tibet,
10. It will be my comforter, whenI am homesick.

Notes.
2, this general pipe is the hukka, which is given round. 5. Ali, the boy, is the poet. The name is a Mohamedan one, the inhabi_ tants of Purig being. Mohamedans.
XVIII. Good Wishes to the Bridegroom.

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

## Notes.

1. and 3. refer to a good constellation of the stars. 6. the minister is the bridegroom himself.
2. 

## XIX. Good Wishes to the Bride.












Notes.
$\because . \quad$ seld $=$ ste yod.4. kluyul, the realm, not
only of the watersnakes, but of the whole lower world.
5. nang is said to stand for dang, which in cer-
tain cases may be translated by 'like'. 7. phodre $=$
$p^{\text {iododres }}=$ phodces, parallel to rig $=c ı g .10$. here the
nang seems to have been added only for the sake of the metre.
50.
XIX. Good Wishes to the Bride.

1. When yqu beautiful girl were born,
2. How many [drums] did they not beat then in heaven.
3. When you beautiful girl were born,
4. They blew on a skell in the underworld.
5. Oh beautiful woman, from your womb may be thorn a sou
like dPallt!
6. Oh, beautiful woman, from your womb may tre lorn a sun like d P'alle!
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 I\%!!

## Notes.

5. 6. $d$ palle is one of the most famous heros of the Kesarmyths. 10. although horus are often offered to the lhas, it is diffi cult to wee, what the musician and singer wishes to du with them, people take this line for a joke.

## XX. Preparations for a Dance.




4. ৭


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

ERRATA.
in the first series.
P. 12. note on 6, read Mongol, not Persian Arabic
I. 18. note on 10, read Patra, not Patra; but probably the Tibetan word was derived from Skr. pattra, leaf, book.
52.

## XX. Preparations for a Dance.

1. The girls of the lower village are olever 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 I with shoplol
5. Having:on the shawl, come to the dance!
6. Having smeared your faces, come to the dance!

Scandinavian Alliance Mission Prean, GHOOM.
1900.

III

$$
\begin{aligned}
& \text { XXI. Heavenly Voices. }
\end{aligned}
$$




4. RE゙















- 55

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

1. When mother's little boy was born,
2. All the land of men was filled with light.
3. When Kesar and the [other] sons of the gods were born
4. All '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.
[^14]Notes.

1. bltansspari, 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.
















Notes.
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!

Notes．
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，$j o$ with the masculine．

XXIII．Kesar＇s Fuur Victories．












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 $Z a$ in Kesarsage No．III．

XXIV．Kesar and the Mules．
1．জ্রুよ゙に


Notes.
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 bKuvdmanmo.
XXIII. Kesar's Four Victories.

1. When I, a boy, had reached my eighth year.

I subdued the three Andebandlie's of the East.

The boy has been triumphing over all of them.
2. When I, a boy, had reached my twelfth year

I subdued all the great ministers of the hills.
The boy has been triumphing over all of them.
3. When I, a boy, had reached my sixteenth year,

I subdued the devil Khyabpa lagring and his men.
The boy has been triumphing over all of them.
4. When I, a boy, had reached my eighteenth year,

I subdued all the bad Yarkandis.
The boy has been triumphing over all of them.

## Notes.

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

## XXIV. Kesar and the Mules.

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






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.


3. 




4.



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

## Notes.

This song is to be placed after Kesar's return from Hor. Then he found thint 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 remnin back.
Oh, queen Ane bKurdmanmo, come to my help!
4. On the $S$ rar-pass the strength of all the bushy-tailed wolves is broken, and they remain back.
Oh, queen Ane bKurdmanmo, come to my help!
5. On the Srar-pass the strength of all the earless stonepartridges is broken, and they remain back.
Oh, queen Ane bKurdmanmo, come to my help!

Notes.
chadde, in all the verses, means originally 'is cut off.' cogs = frogs,
Lad. Gr. laws of sound 3. 3. photon $=$ phugron, pigeon. 4. shangku $=$ scangku $=$ spyangku, Lad. Gr. 1. of. s. 1; 5, cundru, earless, derivation not known.
$\qquad$
XXVI. Kesar, Returning to 'aBruguma.










及
3 सॅ'
4 3 बे




Notes.
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.

1. If she, taking the shape of a turquoise dove,

Should go to soar in the highest skies,
I, taking the shape of a white falcon,

Will go to take her home again.
2. If she, taking the shape of a turquoise dove,

Should go to flee into the highest zenith,
I, taking the shape of a white falcon,

Will go to follow after her.
3. If she, taking the shape of the fish 'goldeye,'

Should go to float in the deepest ocean,
I, taking the shape of a whitebreasted otter,

Will go to take her home again.
4. If she, taking the shape of the fish 'goldeye,'

Should go to flee into the widest ocean,
I, taking the shape of a whitebreasted otter,

Will go to follow after her.

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

















## Notes.

Kesar, after having taken the food and drink of forgetfulness, had forgotten 'aBruguma. Now, that the birds, coming from the Sonth, brought him a message from her, decides to win her again by all means; actually there was no need to uso 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 thon 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 suakes,
And seest all the Nâgîs 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 Nâgis of it,
Then do not forget thy helpmate from the land of men

Notes.

1. stangs shan means 'clever in strategies ; zana $=$ tsana, when; mthongse $=$ mthongste, seeing. 2. sitarrām, perhaps derived from Hindustani sitár, gaitar ; the sitarrams may be heavenly musicians.
XXVIII. Young Kesar.








- 

Notes.
3 and 4. may be translated just as well 'Oh Lord of the flower of the morning ; oh Lord of the Kalimär flower.' The Kaliman flower is not of a beautiful appearance, but has a very fine smell.
XXIX. Kesar, the God of Lightning.





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,

Ob, 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 Kalimän flower!

## Notes.

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

1. On the height of the Sarican-pass

Black clouds are gathering.
2. On the height of the Sarican-pass

Torn clouds are gathering.




3, 4. snamral, respectful for ralgri, sword.
XXX. The Nyopa's Carpet.

A Wedding Song.
A. Nangmas :-

1. ஏ











2. In the middle of the black clouds

Lightning flashes from our good Đord'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 $P$
4. The high ocean,

Whose and what carpet is it ?
5. The high castle,

Whose and what carpet is it $P$
6. The wide earth,

Whose and what carpet-is it $P$








B．Nyopas：－

§ิ









牙すサ＂

## 71

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 tarquoise mane.
3. The high rock

Is the carpet of the mountain goat, the old ox.
4. The high ocean

Is the carpet of the fish 'golden eye.'
5. The high castle

Is the carpet of great men.
6. The wide earth

Is the carpet of the King of China.

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

Is the carpet of Agu dPalle.
8. The grey deer-skin

Is the carpet of Agu Khru btung.
9. Those meadows and woods

Are the carpet of the great and little birds.
10. That long piece of woollen cloth

Is the carpet of the Nyopas, the seven brethren.

## Notes.

This song shows the general character of the wediling 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 Kesarsaga which, I hope, will soon be pablished 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. Francie.

XXXI．Preparntions for the Bzno－nă festival．
Dard＿Text．



4． 5 ＂


7．




12．ศ゙ャ．

14．5．5ले।


17．கず言

19．ऊ゙
XXXI. Preparations for the Bōno-nā festival. Tibetan (Ladakhi) Translation.


3. उ5・エN|













17. 6



21. थに"







29. 今́


32.


XXXII. Origin of the World.

Dard Text.


















XXXII. Origin of the World.

Tibetan Translation.









10．রิ川＂ড

12．র্যリエラ







20． $5_{2}$





9. โ.

11. ₹
12. ₹


15. ๆิ



19. ศ৭โ







XXXIII. Hunting the Ibex. Band Text.




5. नิ"ब्रो5





11. 9 "
22. গ্তেম




XXXIII. Hunting the Ibex.

Tibetan Translation.












13． 5 リス＂기












26．或



30．स＂










22. इ5ス"










33. ন゙円



XXXIV. Dance of the Hunter. Bard Text.


3. ৭"र्నस


$\qquad$
XXXV. Dance in Honor of the Yandring. Lard Text.







35. ず

XXXIV. Dance of the Hunter. Tibetan Translation.

2. ब



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







XXXVI. Migrations of the Bards.

Bard Text.








9.







XXXVI. Migrations of the Dards. Tibetan Translation.









10. หิ์ぞพ






17．5すुちすず


20．亏゙দ


23．दो＂



XXXVII．The Azhang，a Benefactor． Dard Text．





13．অト＂介だ下＂









22．शิ＂，




> XXXVII. The Azhang, a Benefactor. Tibetan Translation.














15．邴＂

XXXVIII．Thè Beautiful Girlis of Dà． Dard Text．
1．उ
2．以＂太心第＂べ






8．वाजे








XXXVIII．The Beautiful Girls of Da．
Tibetan Translation．
1．5ブケra
















## XXXIX. General Love. <br> Dard Text.







7. Б










## XXXIX. General Love. <br> Tibetan Translation.







## 04



8. शे" 9 स



12. $\boxed{\text { " }}$







> XL. Dawn of Morning.
> Dard Text.

















> XL. Däwn of Morning. Tibetan franslation.


8. खেণূ











XLI. Pastoral Song.

Dard Text.



















> XLI. Pastoral Song.
> Tibetan Trainstation.





6. यबल




11. মेलएโГ
12. ઘ


XLII. The Blessed Herdsman.

Dard Text.





XLIII. Preparation of Cardled Milk. Dard Text.

1. ส゙ロ








XLII. The Blessed Herdsman.

Tibetan Translation.






> XLIII. Preparation of Curdled Milk. Tibetan Translation.









10．घ゙ラ





XLIV．Profits of Pestureo－life Dard Text．
1．ぞদ゙よ



5．

5. 乏









XLIV. Profits of Pasture-life,

Tibetan Translation.






#  <br>  <br> 8.  

## Notes.

This hymnal (Nos. XXXI-XLIV) is sung at Da, Garkana, and the other villages of the Easteru Dards (Shina) at the time of the Bōno-nā festival, which is celebrated every third year. It was celebrated in 1903, and will be celebrated again in 1906. The above songs were dictated by 'aBrug 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 I'har 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 'libetan 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.' But in songs Nos. XLII-XLIV, the mummo seems to be the male Dard of the present day.

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

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

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

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

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No. XXXIV. The happy hunter is placed at the head of the dancers, carrying the horn, the skin etc. of the ibex. When he has finished dancing, he is ordered to walk towards east.

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

No. XXXVI. The emigration from Gilgit. The Dards went to Rong churgyud, thence to Gusur and Koarto kumar, both famous 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 langnage. 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 hay been the Ladaishi 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 byun not to be pronounced jun, but byun; gra not dra, but gra. The gutturals $k h$ and $g h$ are denoted by Tibetan rkh and $r g$. German 0 is expressed by $o+\theta$; slavonic ou is expressed by $0 .+\mathbf{u}$.

## XLV. Song of the Bunan Pilgrim.




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XLVI. Song of the Bunan Pilgrim.

to Shiggar or Ohambrozhing; thence to Kyeris chumghag, and Ghasing mantrokhar, famous for gravel; thence to Parkudda, exactly under the middle of the sky; thence to Gabis, famons 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 thsil (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 beanty 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 sensaal 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, hangry, 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,



2. दूसमासवत्रहुका।
XLVII. Song of the Banan Pilgrim.

3. 




XLVIII. Song of the Bunan Pilgrim.






7. सरिखत゙


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

Notes.
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.



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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.






Notes.
'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.



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.

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

## L. The Tibetan Fiddle.

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

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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?
2. 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 hand
Are not its brothers, what else?
4. Do not think that my fiddle called bkrashis dbang rgyal!
Does not possess any friends !
If the sweet sounds of its own mouth Are not its friends, what else?

Refrain: Shab sháb ma zhíg shab sháb ma zhíg 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.


[^0]:    2 Karbzo means "risen by itself" see dictionary karlangba, skyedthsal
    = principal garden, see also skyedsgo.
    4 Thsangs sras, holy sons, name of the gods (lhas).
    b Ltongs, a high point (here zenith).
    10 Gnyakhri, Ladakhi for famous.
    13 B. ljonshing, the tree of paradise, any beantiful tree.

[^1]:    11 The King's name means ' religions king, glory of the time.'
    18 Kalpa, a fabulons period of time, at least 100.000 years. Skr.
    18 The royal family is compured 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.

[^2]:    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.'

[^3]:    1 Nang, governs the accusative in Prig, and is used as a suffix of the Locative and instrumental.

    2 Shagssed, present tense of gshegspa.
    8 Shagaran, Prig far polo ground.
    6 Khanpa, the Porosity indebia 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.

    13 Yuri, contraction of yarrangngi, Purig for nyerangngi, your.
    16 Olla =alba, black.

[^4]:    18 Horses are of different value according to their colour, those desoribed in 15 are about the most valuable.

[^5]:    8 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.

[^6]:    6 Yogkhor $=$ lower wrappings, name of the sheep skin, which is worn over

[^7]:    10 Pätra, originally 'begging bowl' Skr. is used for any religious receptacie, here book cases. Or is 1 pattra?
    11 Rdorje chenmo, seems to be phyagrdor, one of the Ladakhi popalar Boddhisattvas.

    81 Ekyilbkrung, a religions posture.
    $\varepsilon$ Shagthub, the powerfal shagkya, comp. determ.

[^8]:    19 The man who ohiefly built the monantery.
    80 His wife.

[^9]:    \& 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 cuse.

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

[^10]:    The song is remarkable for expressing the non-buddhistic idea of a single life-time.

[^11]:    1 Ngari and khyeri are Lower Ladakhi abbreviations of ngarangngi and khyedrangngi; sgobongs =sgobo, body; meg = maig=mashig; solonyssed $=80 n g s$ sed $=$ songste yod, has gone, 10 is inserted only for creating one more syllable.

[^12]:    4. Migsma $=8$ minma, eye-brow.

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

    - Rdorje drillu, a bell dedicated to the Boddhiaattva phyagrdor.

[^13]:    $1 S e=s t e$, gerundial termination in Parig; 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.

[^14]:    * gLing glu are those songs, which are sung at the time of the spring-or Kesar-festival, when everybody exercises himself at arrow-shooting.

