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A LOWER LADAKHI VERSION

OF THE

KESAR SAGA

TIBETAN TEXT; ENGLISH ABSTRACT OF CONTENTS; NOTES AND VOCABULARIES; AND APPENDICES

A. H. FRANCKE, Рн.D., Moravian Missionary

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TIBETAN TEXT; ENGLISH ABSTRACT OF CONTENTS; NOTES AND VOCABULARIES; AND APPENDICES

A. H. FRANCKE, Ph.D.,

Moravian Missionary

INTRODUCTION

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CONTENTS

				Page
	reword by B. S. Guha	•	• •	vii
Int	production by S. K. Chatterji .		• •	ix
Pre	eface by A. H. Francke	• • •	х	xv iii
1.	[ब्रीट'मी'न्यत'र्वे.्वर्डे.्वमुन्मी.भ्री:रवस.]			1
	Prologue to the Kesar Saga	• •	• •	17
	Vocabulary and Comments	••	• •	21
2.	[ਸ਼੍ਰੀਟ:ਸ਼ੁਰਮ:ਫ਼ੇਬ:ग੍ਰੀ:ਬਣ:ਸ਼੍ਰੀ:ਸ਼੍ਰੀ:ਤਰਬ:]			30
	The Story of Kesar's Birth	• •		64
	Appendix		• •	73
	Vocabulary and Comments	• •	• •	74
3.	[गो.शर.रेट.पंची.मो.शपु.चनो.ह्रेष्.मी.झूटश			84
	The Story of 'aBruguma's Marriage to	Kesar	• •	122
	Vocabulary and Notes	••		129
4 .	[ग्री.श्रर.मीश.मी.थयो.चर्येल.तप्र.सेंदश.]			139
	Kesar's Journey to China and Mark	riage with gY	ui dKon	
	mChogmo	• •	• •	154
	Notes		• •	158
	Vocabulary and Comments	• •	• •	160
5 .	[गे'सर'मेुस'यर्द्र'यर्व'यदे'सूटस']		••	164
	Kesar's Victory over the Giant of the	North	• •	189
	Vocabulary and Comments	• •	• •	195
6.	[न्रॅरमीअप्त्युम्माअप्टिरप्त्रेर्स्थर] ··	••	••	200
	Capture of 'aBruguma by the King of	Hor	• •	243
	Vocabulary and Comments			250

CONTENTS

					Page
7. [मो ं	ধ× :শ্রী ঝ:র্ র্ম:র্ম:শ্রম:শ্রুম:র্র্ম:র্	Ď <u>;</u> ¥< % .]	••		256
\mathbf{Def}	eat of the King of Hor				306
Voc	abulary	••	• •	• •	314
List of j	personal and local names and c	ther proper	nouns in	the	323
Kesar	Saga	••	• •	• •	
\mathbf{Append}	ces:				
I.	The Spring Myth of the Kesar	Saga			373
II.	The Winter Myth of the Kesar	Saga	• •		407
III.	A Ladakhi Bon-Pa Hymnal		• •		429
IV.	Ladakhi Songs				44 0
V.	The Ladakhi Pre-Buddhist Ma	rriage Ritua	l		453
VT	The Paladins of the Kesar Sag	ta.			482

FOREWORD

The legend of the Tibetan King Kesar (or Gesar) is the most widely known hero-myth of Central Asia and holds the same position as the story of Rama in this country. Numerous versions of this legend in songs, lyric poems and prose romances exist in Tibet, Mongolia and China, and a vast mass of literature has grown around this theme in these countries. As far as is known the earliest accounts of the Saga were published in Europe in 1836 in the form of German renderings of portions of the Kalmuck text written in Pekin in 1716 by the command of the Emperor Kang-hsi. Since then other versions have been published including the French and English translations of a Tibetan prose work by Madame David-Neel in 1933. These recensions seem, however, to be later and much coloured by the ideas of Lamaistic Buddhism. beginning of the present century Dr. A. H. Francke, a Moravian missionary in Ladakh, discovered two versions of the Kesar story current there which he succeeded in getting written down. The Leh version, collected by Dr. Francke together with text, translation, notes, etc., was published in the Memoirs of the Finno-Ugrian Society of Helsingfors in 1900. The second version, from Khalatse of Lower Ladakh, appears to be the oldest and the most important corpus of the Kesar legend so far found, and developed wholly in the horizon of the pre-Buddhistic Bon religion and free from all Lamaistic taints. The Royal Asiatic Society of Bengal undertook to publish the original text of this version with an English summary and notes, etc., in the Bibliotheca Indica Series, and during the period from 1905 to 1909 four fascicles were printed. The last fascicle containing the Title-pages, Preface, Contents and Index was sent by the author in 1925, but the period of quiescence that followed in the Society's activities must have been responsible for the non-publication of In the meantime, the author passed away in 1933. the re-organization of the work of the Society was undertaken in 1939, the last fascicle of the Kesar Saga, left partly in proof and partly in MSS. by Dr. Francke, was entrusted to Dr. S. K. Chatterji, D.Lit., Philological Secretary, for early publication. Dr. Chatterji has contributed a general introduction containing the history and a dissertation on the place of the Saga in the life and literature of Central Asia, and at his suggestion six articles on the Kesar Saga already published by Dr. Francke in the

Indian Antiquary, Mem. Finno-Ugrian Society, and J.P.A.S.B., between 1901–1907, which have now become rare, have been included as appendices in the present work for the benefit of scholars. These six articles are as follows:—

- The Spring Myth of the Kesar Saga.
 (The Indian Antiquary, Vol. XXX, 1901, pp. 329-341;
 Vol. XXXI, 1902, pp. 32-40.)
- 2. The Winter Myth of the Kesar Saga.

(This English version is published for the first time. A few of Francke's notes are incorporated. The Tibetan Text and Francke's German Translation appeared in the Suomalais-urgrilaisen Seuran Toimituksia XV (Memoirs of the Finno-Ugrian Society XV), Helsingfors, 1902.)

- 3. A Ladakhi Bon-Pa Hymnal.

 (The Indian Antiquary, Vol. XXX, 1901, pp. 359-364.)
- 4. Ladakhi Songs.

(The Indian Antiquary, Vol. XXXI, 1902, pp. 304-311.)

- 5. The Ladakhi Pre-Buddhist Marriage Ritual. (The *Indian Antiquary*, Vol. XXX, 1901, pp. 131-149.)
- 6. The Paladins of the Kesar Saga.

(Journ. Proc. Asiat. Soc. Bengal, N.S., Vol. II, 1906, pp. 467-469.)

The Society is indebted to Dr. Bata Krishna Ghosh, Ph.D., for having kindly supplied us in collaboration with Prof. Chatterji with an English translation (Appendix 2) of Dr. Francke's original German account of the Winter Myth of the Kesar Saga published in the *Memoirs* of the Finno-Ugrian Society of Helsingfors.

It is to be hoped that the completion of this very important work will remove a long-felt desideratum of scholars interested in the linguistics, religion and social institutions of ancient Tibet.

B. S. Guha,

General Secretary,

Royal Asiatic Society of Bengal.

Calcutta,

November 15, 1941.

INTRODUCTION

THE SAGA OF KING KESAR

I. The Bod or Tibetan People, and the Bon Religion.

Tibet is now recognised as one of the Buddhist countries. A good deal if not almost all of what is noble and beautiful and indicative of high culture in present-day Tibet came with Buddhism, and it was largely India and to some extent China which gave to Tibet its civilisation. The Tibetans are the kinsmen of the Burmese, the Siamese and the Chinese in language, if not wholly in race. This group of peoples, to which the name Sino-Tibetan or Tibeto-Chinese has been given, had developed its distinctive speech and the bases of its characteristic culture near the head-waters of the Yang-tsze-Kiang (or it may be in North China, in the valley of the Hwang-Ho) several thousand years before Christ.

One branch of them went north-east into North China and settled there, or stayed on in their original home in the Hwang-Ho valley, long before 2000 B.C., and there it became the ancient Chinese people, who built up a very high and original type of civilisation before 1500 B.C., which independently of any other cultures reached its highest point during the first year-thousand before Christ, and attained still further development through contact with Buddhism and Indian civilisation during the first year-thousand after Christ. Two other groups of the same primitive Tibeto-Chinese people, who later came to be known as the Dai (or Thai) and as the Mran-mā, descended from their original homeland further to the south, and were settled in Northern Burma, Southern China and Northern Indo-China—the Mran-mā in Northern Burma, and the Dai in South China and Northern Indo-China. Central and Southern Burma and Southern Indo-China in ancient times were inhabited by the $Rma\tilde{n}$ people (later known as Mon or Mun, through modification of the word) in Rāmañña-dēsa or Suvarņa-bhūmi, i.e. South and Central Burma and Dvārāvatī, i.e. South Siam, and by the Khmer people in Cambodia. These Rmañ (Mon) and Khmer peoples were Austro-Asiatic by language, distinct from the Tibeto-Chinese, and had already, during the early centuries of the Christian era, Indianised themselves in religion and culture by adopting Brahmanism and Buddhism and Indian

ways of life, with Sanskrit as their sacred language. The Mran-mā, later known as the Byammā, conquered the Rmañ or Mons, and absorbed them and adopted their Indian culture, and became the Burmese people: the history of Burma has been the history of a long conflict between the Mran-mā and the Rmañ, between the Sino-Tibetan Burmans and the Austro-Asiatic Mons, and it ended in a final triumph of the Northern Sino-Tibetan invaders, the Mons dying as a people but profoundly influencing the Burmans in almost everything except language. The Dai or Thai similarly assimilated a large Mon element in Siam and adopted the Indian culture of the latter, and were further profoundly modified by the Khmers, Austro-Asiatic kinsmen of the Mons, who still live as a separate people. Thai tribes now occupy Eastern Burma (as the Shans), Siam, and part of French Indo-China (as the Laos); while masses of them were transformed into South Chinese people through the cultural influence of North and Central China. One branch of the Thai, the Ahoms, penetrated into Assam during the first half of the 13th century, and supplied the ruling house in that part of India, giving to it their name (Aham or Asam), and ultimately becoming completely Hinduised.

A fourth band of the Tibeto-Chinese are the Tibetans. They appear to have mingled racially with cattle-raising Central Asian tribes of Mongoloid and Indo-European origin (like the Mongols, the Turks and the Sakas or Scythians), for the Tibetans are the only people of the Tibeto-Chinese linguistic group who adopted milk and milk-products like butter and cheese as an important article of food. They settled in Tibet, according to a later Buddhist tradition, or reconstruction of past history, of very doubtful historical value, sometime during the middle of the first year-thousand before Christ, when Buddha lived and preached in India. This group of Tibeto-Chinese called itself Bod, a name which was current at least as early as the middle of the first millennium A.D.; and this name has survived to our day, although in a modified form, as Pö or Phö. The Indians who came in touch with this group of the Sino-Tibetans, probably for the first time during the early centuries of the Christian era, changed the name Bod into Bhōta, which is the Sanskrit and other North Indian term for Tibet and the Tibetans. (Was the voiced aspirate Bh- heard dialectally in this word in ancient Tibet—so that a variant *Bhod, or *Bhot, gave the Indian form of the word? We should note the aspirated modern Tibetan Phö.) This Bod-Bhōṭa-Pö people, i.e. the Tibetans, were for a long number of centuries in a barbarous or semi-civilised state. Some groups of these Tibetans, or tribes allied though not exactly identical with them, penetrated into the foothills of the Himalayas and so came into India, advancing well enough even into the plains of North Bengal. Others settled in Assam and the Indo-Burmese frontier: but these were tribes rather distinct from both the Tibetans and the Burmese.

There is no record of the first contact between the Tibetans and the Indians. Before the acceptance of Buddhism by the powerful King of Tibet Srong-btsan-sgam-po in the seventh century, this contact, it can be assumed, was sufficiently long and close. Srong-btsan-sgam-po (who reigned c. 630-650 A.D. and was thus a contemporary of Emperor Harsha-vardhana of North India) maintained political relations (which, according to tradition, were cemented by marriage) with India (Nepal) and with China. (In the seventh century A.D., it is likely that Nepal was already inhabited, as now, by an Indianised and mixed people with primitive Mongoloid elements.) The Tibetan scholar Thon-mi Sambhota was sent by this king to India, and he adapted the Indian alphabet for the Tibetan language, which was first written down during this century. The final affiliation of Tibetan culture to those of India on the one hand and China on the other was effected during the reign of Srong-btsan-sgam-po; the traditional story of his marriage with a princess of Nepal and a princess of China (Buddhist legend saw in them the incarnations respectively of $\acute{S}y\bar{a}m\bar{a}$ - $T\bar{a}r\bar{a}$ or 'Dark Tārā' and Sitā-Tārā or 'White Tārā', two forms of Tārā, the Śakti of Lōkēśvara, i.e. the Bōdhisattva Avalōkitēśvara) may be looked upon as a symbolisation of this event, if its historicity is doubted.

The religion which the Tibetans followed before their acceptance of Buddhism is known as the Bon religion. It was originally a form of primitive Shamanism—a belief in unseen powers which were either harmless or harmful for man, and which could be controlled by man through magical rites and incantations (the name being from the word Shaman, a Mongol transformation of the Sanskrit Śramana, which is applied to the priests of Central Asian Buddhism, and, by extension, to the priest-magicians of the pre-Buddhist religion of the Mongol world). Such a religion appears to have developed not only among the primitive Tibeto-Chinese, but also among their kinsmen of the Mongol or Yellow race—the Uralic peoples (Lapps, Finns, Esths, Voguls, Ostyaks, Magyars, etc.), the Altaic peoples (Mongols, Manchus, Turks, etc.), and others, and the Red Men of the two Americas. One of the noteworthy characteristics of this Shamanism, including the Bon religion, is the

faith in the power of the magical word, which, by constant repetition with the prescribed ritual, can compel supernatural powers, gods, devils or spirits, to come under the control of man. Penances of various sorts and offering of sacrifices were considered efficacious to bring the favour of the gods and spirits. As in most religions (even the so-called monotheistic ones), the world was believed to be full of spirits, and people were encouraged to believe in their presence and potency, and in magic. There are numerous points of agreement between Bon Shamanism and certain forms of Hindu Tantricism, in ideas as well as in ritual. Like the Hindu conception of Purusa and Prakrti, or Śiva and Śakti, like the similar Chinese conception of Yang or the Male Principle and Yin or the Female Principle, operating in the creation and maintenance of the universe, the Tibetans also have the idea of Yab-Yum or 'Father and Mother', of the Male and Female Principles. It may be permissible to assume that both the Chinese idea of Yang-Yin and the Tibetan one of Yab-Yum originated in some common ideology of an analogous nature among the primitive Sino-Tibetan ancestors of both the peoples: the Chinese conception shows (so far as the Chinese characters for Yang and Yin in their composition reveal) the presence of the ideas of light and darkness, of heat and cold, in nature, emanating from the Male and Female Principles underlying all existence. the Tibetans, there is ample evidence of the presence of the conception of a 'King of Heaven' and a 'Queen of Heaven', which is based, like our Indian figures of $\acute{S}iva$ and $Um\bar{a}$, on the idea of Yab-Yum, of 'Father and Mother'. The ancient Chinese also conceived of their great Mother Goddess, Si-wang-Mu or 'the Queen Mother of the West', as an embodiment of Yin or the Female Principle, and her male counterpart was Tung-wang-Kung or 'the Just King of the East', who represented Yang or the Male Principle. The Hindus of course developed a mystic philosophy, as the basis of this mythological conception, of Brahman and Māyā, of the Supreme Spirit (Puruṣa) and Nature or Matter (Prakṛti), of Sat (that which exists—the Positive Principle) and Asat (that which does not exist—the Negative Principle), of the Unmanifest (Avyakta) and the Manifest (Vyakta), etc., which is not found in the case of the Tibetan Yab-Yum and the Chinese Yang-Yin, at least in such deep and wide ramifications: nevertheless, the occurrence, probably independent occurrence, of this conception among these two distinctive peoples of the Middle and Far East, namely, the mixed Austro-Asiatic, Dravidian and Aryan Hindus, and

the Sino-Tibetans, is noteworthy. It may be imagined that the Yab-Yum idea belonged to the native Bon religion of the Tibetans, and it was adopted into the Mahāyāna Buddhism of Tibet, itself modified by Śākta Tantrie ideas and practices on the soil of India.

It may also be asked if the Bon religion of the primitive Tibetans is not connected with the religion of the ancient Chinese as it manifested itself, e.g., in the ritual and mythology of Tao-ism, and in the popular side of the religion which was officialised by Confucius. As two important branches of the same race or speech-group, they may be expected to have preserved some common inheritances.

In the racial sensitiveness of the Tibetans, there appears to be present a predilection for the apprehension of the wonderful and the spiritual through the intermediacy of the terrible rather than the beautiful; and, as a consequence, both in the Bon religion and in Tibetan Buddhism gods and goddesses of a frightful aspect were as much or perhaps more in evidence than those of a benign and gracious form. The wild and desolate natural background of Tibet, with its snow-capped mountains and its desert plains, devoid generally of the softness and beauty of greenery, was probably responsible for this mentality of the Tibetans, in their mythological conceptions and imaginings.

From the seventh century onwards, right down to recent times, attempts were frequently made to strengthen Buddhism in Tibet and at the same time to suppress entirely the Bon religion; but the Bon faith never died out. What has happened in other lands has also happened in Tibet. Mahāyāna Buddhism with its Tantric colouring from India, and the native Bon religion of Tibet—these two have influenced each other, and influenced profoundly. The Buddhism of Tibet is full of Tantric practices and ideas, and many of its theories and practices appear to be nothing but Bon ideas and practices which were but submerged and not destroyed by Buddhism. The Buddhism of Tibet, Lamaism, thus received its distinctive colouring from the earlier Bon religion. Tibetan life retains a good deal of its Bon bases. And the Bon religion, too, in the form in which it survives in Tibet, has been profoundly modified by Indian Buddhistic notions and practices such as developed in Bengal, Bihar and Nepal during the closing centuries of the first millennium A.D. Buddhist ideas, Buddhist mythology, Buddhist practices and Buddhist monastic organisation—all these have inextricably commingled with the Bon religion of the present day. Although the Buddhistic ruling classes of Tibet do not officially recognise the Bon

religion, it still persists as a faith suppressed or overlaid, particularly in Eastern Tibet. There are Bon priests, Bon temples and Bon monasteries, fairly well-organised; and Bon hagiologies imitate the Buddhist 'Golden Legends' of Tibet. But it would be impossible to find the Bon religion in its pristine purity anywhere—it does not exist in life, though vestiges of it may be expected to survive in the older literature of Tibet.

The mixed Bon religion which is still current in Tibet is known as Bsquur Bon or 'modified Bon'. Sarat Chandra Das gave an account of the philosophy and mythology of this Bsgyur Bon (or Gyur Bon) in the pages of the Journal and Text of the Buddhist Text Society, Calcutta, for 1893 (Vol. I, Part I, January 1893, Appendix, pp. 1-7: 'A Brief Sketch of the Bon Religion of Tibet-Gyur Bon or the Modified Bon', translated from Mdo Sermig and Hdus-pa Rin-poche, life of Shen-rab mi-wo [= $G\acute{s}en$ -rab-mi-bo], the Bon teacher, and Śen-rab's great exploit: Vol. I, Part II, May 1893, Appendix II, 'The Bon Religion: Bon Deities'. pp. 11-14, with plate giving figures of Bon gods; Vol. I, Part III, November 1893, Appendix I, 'The Principal Deities of the Bon Pantheon', pp. 1-3, with plate similar to that in Part II). On the ideal plane, this Bsgyur Bon Presents us with some conceptions of a high order. The highest aim of a Bon devotee is to attain to the position of the Eternal called Gyung Drung (=Sanātana in Sanskrit), and at the same time to retain his personality, with a view to work for the good and welfare of all living beings of the world. Whoever endeavours to gain that supreme position must perform two kinds of good work on this earth, viz., those of ordinary usefulness, and those of supreme usefulness. In these two there are said to exist two kinds of hindrances, one called Bgegs-kyi Bar-chad, i.e. 'obstruction caused by evil spirits', and the other called Dug-gis Bar-chad, i.e. 'obstruction to virtue by dug, i.e. poison, or moral corruption'. By the word bgegs, according to Bon mysticism, is understood the co-operating cause (=Sanskrit pratibandhaka, vighna), and dug (=viṣa in Sanskrit), i.e. poison, is the rgyu or the original cause (hētu in Sanskrit). dug consists of attachment to worldly objects, anger, stupidity—or darkness, pride or vainglory, envy and jealousy-in short, all moral sins and vices. The way to remove these obstructions is twofold: to train up the mind in wisdom, in the first instance, to rid it of the dug, and to perform religious and magical ceremonies and incantations to remove the bgegs. In practical Bon, greater weight appears to be placed on the second way. Bon deities are either wrathful in spirit, or mild and peaceful. Goddesses (*Lha-mo*) take precedence over the gods. The Bon pantheon has not been systematised, and it is apparent from the meagre details available about the Bon deities that they present a good deal of agreement with the Buddhist Lamaistic pantheon of Tibet. The pictures that Sarat Chandra Das has given in the Buddhist Text Society's papers give a number of dancing figures, naked except for the loin cloth, with heads of fanciful and frightful animals.

From the epic stories about the Tibetan Hero-King Kesar, and from popular songs collected in Ladakh by Dr. A. H. Francke (which are republished in the present volume), Dr. Francke himself attempted to deduce and describe a Bon pantheon, which as he suggested represented the Bon god-world in its primitive form, unmixed by the notions of Lamaistic Buddhism (Tantricism and Mahāyāna). Because this pre-Buddhistic religion and pantheon as deduced from the Ladakh poems and the Kesar tales differed in certain important respects from the later, systematised Bon religion and pantheon—that of the Bsgyur Bon-as in Bon-po MSS. published by Dr. B. Laufer, Dr. Francke qualified what may be called the Bon religion of Ladakh by the term Gling-Chos, i.e. 'Mythology of Gling'—Gling being the name of the country over which the hero Kesar ruled, and originally the word 'Gling' probably meant 'the Earth'. Mr. Johan van Manen has an informing paper on the Bsgyur Bon god Sgang-ba (Journal and Proceedings of the Asiatic Society of Bengal, New Series, Vol. XVIII, 1922, pp. 195-222). In that article Mr. van Manen mentions some papers by Dr. B. Laufer on Bon in the Toung P'ao and other journals, and these, together with Sarat Chandra Das's work, and that of Francke, exhausts all that is available on Bon-Chos or the Bon Religion, pure or mixed.

The nature of the primitive or original Bon religion—its ideas and its mythology—cannot be said to have been clearly and fully made known to us, despite the very valuable work of Francke with the Ladakh Kesar Saga. But it may be permissible to assume that the kernel of much of what is found in the Bsgyur Bon (possibly the conception of the Gyung Drung), and the pantheon of the Ladakhi Kesar Saga, together with certain ideas analogous to Indian Tantricism including the leaning towards sorcery and mysticism, are derived from the primitive Bon religion. It was doubtless a religion with some organisation, claiming the homage of the masses: that is why Indian Buddhism could not wholly stamp it out, and had to make a good deal of compromise with it. One thing appears clear: in the Bon faith the Tibetans appear to have found some

support for their language and for the culture that is associated with language: for the Tibetans accepted Buddhism from India, but not the Indian vocabulary (Sanskrit, Prakrit, or 'Bhāshā') of Buddhism. This suggests a well-formed literary tradition (although as yet unwritten), a habit of taking recourse to the native language for philosophical and other ideas. Like some other peoples—the Arabs, the Uralic Finns, and the Polynesians—the primitive Tibetans appear to have possessed the gift of the word, and to have lacked the cunning of the hand—the plastic skill. Excepting what was connected with their language, it would seem that they had no art traditions, and they were content to accept in toto the art of India as it came to them from Bengal and Bihar, directly and through Nepal; and, excepting for slight imitations of the art of China, they kept the Indian tradition intact for some thirteen centuries, adding scarcely anything of their own.

II. Kesar (Gesar), King of Gling, and the Kesar Saga.

Like the story of Rāma and of Arjuna and the Pāndavas in India, throughout the whole of Tibet, including Ladakh or Western Tibet which is now a part of the State of Jammu and Kashmir, there is a popular story or legend, that of King Kesar (or Gesar). Professor Sylvain Lévi has called the Kesar story 'the Iliad of Central Asia': we should add, it is the Odyssey also. It forms, in fact, the combined Rāmāyana and Mahābhārata of the Tibetan people. The Mongols and the Manchus have adopted Kesar as a national hero. He is honoured in China; and it has been supposed that his personality has contributed to the creation of Kuan-ti, the Chinese God of War. It is now impossible to trace the historicity of this hero: we do not know when he was born, and in which part of Tibet he flourished. He is claimed by the East, by Khams; he is claimed by the West, by Ladakh: and the Mongols in the North think he was a Mongol hero. Dr. A. H. Francke considered him entirely mythical—a humanisation of the Sun; the Kesar Story he thought was a Solar Myth. It is not unlikely: but it may be just equally possible that like the heroes in many another legend cycle, like a Roland or an Arthur, a Cuchulainn or a Sigurd, Kesar was partly historical and partly legendary.

In Tibet a mass of literature of various types have been found on Kesar: (1) songs or lyrics, which are sung on special occasions; (2) short lays or narratives in prose and verse, which are just told as tales; (3) long

narrative works in prose and verse which are chanted by trained reciters taking several days or weeks; and (4) huge works, mainly in verse, which are comparable to the Indian Puranas. Of these (1), (2) and (3), until they were written down by European scholars and translated into German, English and French, formed part of the oral popular literature of the Tibetans; and (4) form written compositions in Tibetan, esteemed for their romantic and edifying value. They show a progressive elaboration of the original story. The short songs and short narratives in prose and verse as under (1) and (2) have been found in Ladakh or Western Tibet; the late Dr. A. H. Francke, member of the Moravian Mission in Ladakh, discovered and published these some forty years ago. At least one long narrative as under (3) has been found in Khams or Eastern Tibet by Mme. Alexandra David-Neel. She heard it chanted in the Khams dialect by a sort of rhapsodist at Jakyendo (Kyirku or Lcher-ku), a village in Eastern Tibet: he took over six weeks to sing it through, giving two recitals of three hours each every day. She also heard other rhapsodists sing the same story, and she had MS. works on the epic to consult. On the basis of these, taking the story in its most commonly accepted version in Eastern and Central Tibet, Mme. David-Neel brought out French and English versions of it, in collaboration with Lama Yongden, in 1933. (Cf. The Super-human Life of Gesar of Ling, the legendary Tibetan Hero, as sung by the Bards of his Country, by Alexandra David-Neel and the Lama Yongden: with Preface by Sylvain Lévi: London, Rider & Co., 1933.) The long compositions as under (4) are exceedingly long indeed, and Mme. David-Neel makes mention of one manuscript in her possession 'which treats of the single episode of Gesar's (i.e. Kesar's) struggles against King Satham, and is seven hundred and forty-eight pages long'. Mr. Johan van Manen's similar long MSS. of episodes of the Kesar story have been noted by Dr. Francke in his Preface.

The Mongols received their Lamaistic Buddhism from the Tibetans, during the 13th-14th centuries, and by that time the Kesar story had taken up a Buddhist or Lamaist colouring, if it were really pre-Buddhistic originally, and was passed on to the Mongols as a Buddhist story. Then the Manchus, who are immediately related to the Mongols, came to know it, and from the Manchus, the Chinese, after the former had conquered the latter in the 17th century. It may be said that in a way the Kesar story, emanating from the Tibetans, has become the common property of the Mongolian peoples of Central and Eastern Asia.

Because of its romantic charm and its special flavour, the Kesar Saga fully deserves to be regarded as a noteworthy literary heritage for the whole of humanity.

It has been said before that nothing is known about the historicity of Kesar. He may belong to the centuries before King Srong-btsansgam-po, some of whose achievements and qualities as a national hero who established his people in their culture may have been transferred to an earlier, pre-Buddhistic Kesar. He might have been later in time. Whatever his historicity, there is no doubt that he has become the National Hero of the Tibetans: in him have become incarnate as it were the Tibetan conception of the Ideal Man, Ideal Warrior and Ideal He is a National Hero of the type of Rāma and Arjuna of India, Rustam of Persia, Gilgamesh of the Assyrio-Babylonians, David of the Jews, Hēraklēs and Akhilleus of ancient Greece, Sigurd-Siegfried of the old Germanic world, King Arthur of the British (Welsh), and Cuchulainn and Finn of the ancient Irish: an embodiment of the highest ideals and aspirations of a whole people for centuries. The Tibetans, as well as the Mongols and the Manchus, have almost made a cult of King Kesar: they believe and hope that Kesar, who is now living in the Buddhist heaven, will come down on earth once again, and will lead the peoples of Central Asia to a glorious destiny.

Of the various forms in which the story of Kesar has been found, the poems and the short prose and verse narratives (in two recensions) which Dr. A. H. Francke obtained in Ladakh, present unquestionably the shortest and the most beautiful versions of the story, and possibly also the oldest; certainly these versions show the least admixture of Buddhistic notions and mythology. The other versions—the long narratives as recited by the minstrels, and the voluminous written texts—show a very great elaboration and accompanying deterioration of the story. Besides, in these bigger versions the Kesar legend has been very closely interwoven with Lamaistic ideas and mythology. The longer narratives have a different atmosphere altogether, when compared with the poems and the shorter recensions obtained from Ladakh. The Lamaistic atmosphere in these long versions in fact has enabled the story to win the approval of the Buddhist scholars, and, consequently, to continue in popular favour. the Ladakh poems and recensions, as Dr. Francke has made it clear, appear to be totally lacking in the Buddhist or Lamaistic spirit, popular or hieratic. Of course, references to Buddhism, the religion established for over a thousand years, could not be eschewed in this mass of popular literature: but its religious and cultural background is that of the pre-Buddhistic Bon world. In other words, it becomes quite clear from the simplest and most beautiful form in which the Kesar Saga has been found in the poems and recensions discovered by Dr. Francke in Ladakh, that the Saga took its rise within the lap of the Bon religion, before the general acceptance of Buddhism by the Tibetans.

The songs which Dr. Francke found in Ladakh were published in the original with English translation in the Indian Antiquary for 1901 and 1902. Of the two versions of the Kesar story, one (in two recensions) was obtained from the village of Sheh, and the other from The Sheh version was published in the original Ladakhi Tibetan with translation and notes by the Finno-Ugrian Society of Helsingfors in Finland in 1901 and 1902. This Sheh version is in two parts, which Dr. Francke called the Spring Myth of the Kesar Saga and the Winter Myth of the Kesar Saga. The Spring Myth portion was published in an English rendering, with notes and an analysis of the Bon pantheon which can be deduced from it and from the poems, in the Indian Antiquary for 1901 and 1902. The Khalatse version in the original Tibetan, with English abstract of the various episodes and notes on the Tibetan text, was taken up by the Asiatic Society of Bengal for publication years ago. The text and the English abstract, etc., were printed and made available to the public in four fascicles during 1905-1909; and now it is being brought out in its complete form in the present volume, which is considerably augmented with Notes and Appendices giving all that Francke obtained from Ladakh relating to the Kesar Saga—the Poems (in the original Tibetan and Francke's English translation), and the Sheh Recension (the whole of it, both the Spring Myth and the Winter Myth) in English, as well as the Supplementary Stories about the Paladins of the Kesar Saga. Dr. Francke's Preface was written in 1925, and he sent a List of Personal and Local Names and other Proper Nouns in the Kesar Saga as well as an Index to the Words explained in connexion with the Kesar Saga; but before any of these could be printed, he passed away in 1933. So that Dr. Francke's Lower Ladakhi Version (i.e. the Khalatse Version) of the Kesar Saga remained to be completed by printing the Preface from the author, and the List of Personal Names and the Index of Words as prepared by him. In printing this Preface and the List of Personal Names, it was thought that the other Ladakhi Version of the Kesar Saga, that from Sheh, in English translation, and the Ladakhi Poems connected

with Kesar and with the Bon religion, as well as the Stories of the Paladins, might advantageously be reprinted in the present book; which will thus give in one volume all the mass of Western Tibetan (Ladakhi) materials collected, translated and commented upon by Dr. Francke bearing on the Kesar Saga, and that in its simplest and most primitive form. Only the Tibetan texts of the Sheh Version and of the Stories of the Paladins are not given: these will be found respectively in the Memoirs of the Helsingfors Finno-Ugrian Society) as noted above, and in the Journal and Proceedings of the (Royal) Asiatic Society of Bengal for 1906 and 1907. The Index of (Tibetan, Words in the Ladakhi Kesar Saga texts is not included, as it can have only a very specialised interest.

The value of these Francke texts for the study of the Kesar Saga and of the Bon religion and pantheon cannot be over-estimated. As Francke himself suggested in his *Preface* to the Khalatse Version about these oral versions of the Kesar Saga, 'it is highly probable that they will be of a similar usefulness for a thorough understanding of the Kesar-epic as are the Norse Versions of the Nibelungen Saga for the understanding of the Nibelungen epic'. We have here a mass of additional material in following the development of the romance and the epic from the earlier lyric, ballad and tale in prose and verse, such as has been seen in the case of heroic and romantic story cycles among other peoples.

In 1836 I. J. Schmidt published from St. Petersburg a German translation of a romance of Kesar from the Mongol language. The Kesar story was noted by others, but no definite text or translation was available, before Dr. Francke procured the Ladakh recensions and poems about 1900. Thus Sir Charles Bell in his People of Tibet (Oxford, 1928) notes (p. 10): 'It is to this legendary period that the great Tibetan Saga or epic belongs. It tells of Ke-sar, the King of Ling, a country in Tibet or on the eastern border. The King of Hor, a neighbouring land, carried off Ke-sar's wife. A war ensued to recover the queen, in which Ke-sar was eventually victorious. The whole epic is full of tales of fighting and miraculous prowess. In his difficulties King Ke-sar is aided by a goddess, A-ni Gung-men Gyal-mo, his aunt, who helps him in his difficult undertakings, just as the Grecian and Trojan heroes are protected and guided by their gods and goddesses. The epic is a long one, and is divided into three parts. There are no printed copies of it in Tibet, and but few manuscript copies. It is recited orally by both men and women,

especially among the pastoral tribes. There are many who can recite it for days together without repeating themselves.'

It would thus appear that quite a number of different recensions of the Kesar epic are current—in oral versions, in manuscripts, and also in printed books: for Dr. Giuseppe Tucci discovered in a monastery in Spiti a Kesar epic, block-printed in the style of Buddhist books (Giuseppe Tucci and E. Ghersi, Cronaca della Missione Scientifica Tucci nel Tibet occidentale, 1933, Rome, 1934, p. 62). Before some of these are available in modern printed editions, or before their contents at least are known, it will not be possible to initiate a critical study of the Kesar legend. The voluminous MSS. in the possession of Mme. David-Neel and of Mr. van Manen are but part of the entire epic, probably in its latest literary form: their collection and publication, and much more their translation, would be a Herculean task which it does not seem likely will be taken up by any scholar in the immediate future.

The Kesar Saga has also given a subject for Tibetan artists. In Tibetan pictorial and sculptural art, Buddhist themes all but monopolise the entire field. Images of Bon deities are found, and they are not so uncommon. But Bon thankas or scroll paintings are comparatively rare. There are some twelve specimens of Bon thankas in the Musée Guimet, some of which have already been described and reproduced (Guide-Catalogue du Musée Guimet: Les Collections Bouddhiques: Inde Centrale et Gandhara, Turkestan, Chine Septentrionale, Tibet, by J. Hackin, Paris and Brussels, 1923, pp. 116-118; cf. also Mythologie Asiatique illustrée, Librairie de France, Paris, 1928: Mythologie du Lamaisme, by J. Hackin, pp. 158-162).

The Musée Guimet has one very highly interesting thanka on the Kesar story. It is Buddhistic in at least its outward affiliation, as it has as its central figure a picture of the benign Lamaistic goddess Mthing-gi zal bzang-ma, an attendant of the fierce Lha-mo (=\$\har{S}r\bar{i}\delta\vec{e}v\bar{i}\$), carrying an arrow and a mirror and riding on a mule. A number of episodes in the Kesar story surround the central figure, among which is one of Kesar's playing practical jokes with 'Bruguma before their marriage, and other scenes depict his prowess in many adventures, and his final beatification in the Buddhist heaven. Kesar is shown always in a white dress, the long Tibetan gown, and in a plumed cap with four flaps (cf. Mythologie Asiatique illustrée, op. cit., pp. 158-160). There might be other similar pictures, and possibly also bronze and terracotta statuettes representing the main characters in the story.

III. The Story of Kesar according to the Ladakh Recensions.

Don-grub, the third son of the King of Heaven Dbang-po-rgya-bzhin, became incarnate on earth to rule over the land of Gling. The circumstances necessitating his birth, and the events connected with it, are described at length, but these appear to be later additions to the story, after Kesar had become to some extent deified. Don-grub was born on earth and became known as Kesar. (This name is found in Central Tibet as Gesar, and among the Mongols the form of the name is Geser. In Ladakh, apart from Kesar, the form Kye-sar also occurs, which is in Classical Tibetan Skye-gsar, meaning 'Newly-born' or 'Born again'. Kesar and Gesar mean in Tibetan 'anther or pistil of a flower,' and also 'saffron': in both these senses we have in Sanskrit the word $k\bar{e}sara$: it is not known which is the original word—the Sanskrit or the Tibetan. although Sanskrit kēsa 'hair' is Indo-European. Dr. Francke thought that the Tibetan name Kesar was derived from the Sanskrit.) Kesar became perfect in all the arts in his youth, and gave evidence of his bravery and prowess in a number of adventures.

At that time there was a beautiful maiden named 'Bruguma ('aBruguma), the daughter of a rich man of Gling. ('Bru-gu-ma means 'a Broken Fragment of Grain'. In Central Tibet, the name occurs as Śes-lcań 'Brug-mo, now pronounced Shéchang Dugmo. The Mongols know her as Rogmo. A variant of the name found in Ladakh is 'Briguma, which means 'Young Yak Cow', or 'Yak Heifer'.) Kesar wanted to marry 'Bruguma. There was a rich and powerful rival of Kesar for 'Bruguma's hand, but he was put out of court by Kesar with his superior qualities. Kesar at first concealed his identity before 'Bruguma and her people by taking the garb of a 'street-boy'. He teased 'Bruguma by some rude horseplay and practical jokes befitting a primitive society. and ultimately his claims to 'Bruguma's hand were accepted by her parents, and he married 'Bruguma. After that they began to live together in Gling, and the chiefs of the land of Gling recognised in Kesar a true hero and made him king. Sometime after this Kesar went to China, and there he performed some wonderful acts. He married the daughter of the Emperor of China and returned home with her, and for a time lived happily with his two wives. (In the Kesar Saga, this second wife of Kesar, the Chinese Princess, has no further place.)

At the suggestion of the goddess Ane-bkur-dman-mo, Kesar went to quell the Giant or Devil of the North. This goddess was none other

than the Queen of Heaven, the mother of Kesar when he was staying in heaven as Don-grub. In the Kesar Saga she is always present, helping Kesar and saving him whenever he is in danger. Kesar took leave of his beloved wife 'Bruguma. (There are one or two beautiful lyrics on this parting of the hero and his wife.) Kesar, after great difficulties, arrived in the North land. The wife of the giant, whose name was Dzemo-Bamza-bum-skyid, fell in love with Kesar, and through her help Kesar was able to attack the giant when he was asleep and to kill him. Dzemo made Kesar take charmed food and drink, and so made him lose his memory. Forgetting his wife and his land of Gling, Kesar stayed on with Dzemo. A daughter was born to them.

In the meanwhile, during Kesar's absence from home, 'Bruguma had to suffer from a terrible mishap. The King of the land of *Hor*, *Gur-dkar*, finding that Kesar was absent from his country for a long time, attacked Gling, and wanted to carry off 'Bruguma. 'Bruguma tried her best to save herself, and concealed herself from the invader, but ultimately she was captured and taken to Hor. Kesar and 'Bruguma had a son, and the King of Hor killed the child. After 'Bruguma had stayed in Hor for some time, during which she tried to put off her marriage with her captor, her feelings gradually changed towards the latter—more so as her husband Kesar was not heard of for such a long time. She had to marry the King of Hor; and finally she came even to love him.

Kesar was living with Dzemo, forgetful of everything. His memory was restored miraculously at the sight of some birds which had brought tidings of his reverses at home: he remembered his beloved wife and his home. He vomited out the magic food and drink given to him by Dzemo. Leaving Dzemo and her daughter, he tried to ride back home to Gling. At this Dzemo in a frenzy killed her little daughter. Returning home, Kesar found that another chief had taken possession of his land and castle, and that his wife was with the King of Hor. He gathered his men and got his kingdom back, and then went to Hor to punish the abductor and to bring back his wife.

When in the land of Hor, he took up apprenticeship under a blacksmith there, and began to watch the King of Hor and 'Bruguma. Here he showed his prowess and his magic power in many ways. 'Bruguma recognised him, but instead of helping Kesar she supported Gur-dkar, to whom in the meanwhile she had borne two children, a son and a daughter. Ultimately Kesar, with the help of the goddess Ane-bkur-dman-mo, attacked Gur-dkar in his room, and in spite of his prayers

killed him as the goddess directed him. In this way Kesar recovered his wife and returned with her to Gling. The two children of 'Bruguma by Gur-dkar were slain by Kesar.

'Bruguma, according to the Khalatse version, was made to undergo penances and punishments for her unfaithfulness, and after some years when she was cleansed from her guilt Kesar took her back as his wife, and they lived the rest of their life happily, until, according to the longer Buddhistic versions, his translation to heaven.

IV. Literary and Cultural Importance of the Kesar Saga.

The above is a brief résumé of the Ladakh versions of the Kesar Saga, which undoubtedly form the most primitive recensions of it. The other versions obtained in Tibet and in Mongolia have a strong Buddhistic colouring, and they are very elaborate; and although there are numerous points of difference in detail, the main outlines of the story are everywhere the same—Kesar's early life, his marriage with 'Bruguma (or 'Brugmo), Kesar's victory over the Giant of the North with the help of the latter's wife, Kesar's forgetfulness, abduction of 'Bruguma by Gur-dkar the King of Hor, faithlessness of 'Bruguma to Kesar, and killing of Gur-dkar and his children by Kesar and recovery of 'Bruguma.

The story must be admitted to be great, quite epic in its conception, and at par with that of the Iliad and of the Odyssey, of the Rāmāyaṇa, of the Niblung Saga, and with some of the Old Irish tales. As in all epic and romantic tales, there is plenty of the supernatural in it: but nevertheless, the tale has a very great human interest, because it is ultimately a reflex of the life of the people among whom it grew up. Human passions, human sufferings and triumphs are there in plenty; and the supernatural accretions have not been able to blur the bold outlines of the main characters. Kesar has some primitive qualities, in spite of his innate nobleness worthy of a hero-king who has come to establish a kingdom of God on earth. Kesar's wife, 'Bruguma, is not an immaculate heroine: one feels the contrast with such ideal characters as Sītā, and Pēnelopē, and Derdriu the wife of Noisi in the Old Irish legend. is rather reminded of Helen in the Greek story, of Gwenhwyfar the wife of Arthur in the British legend, and to some extent of Gudrun in the Sigurd Saga; but still, 'Bruguma is very human, and we feel like commiserating with her in her sufferings and her weakness, although we would have liked her to have remained constant to Kesar. Viewed from all aspects, it can be justly claimed for this Saga that it is highly romantic, and highly dramatic, and quite a distinctive source of romantic wonder and romantic pleasure. As such it possesses a literary value of its own.

Moreover, this appears to be the one great epic tale with a consistency of plot and character which originated among the peoples of the Mongolian race-Tibeto-Chinese, Altaic and Uralic, and American. The immediate kinsmen of the Tibetans—the Chinese, the Thai, the Burmese, and the other tribes of South China, Burma and Assam—have not produced any epic story of the magnitude of the Kesar Saga. The Meithei (Manipuri) story of the lovers, the Princess Thoibi and the Hero Khamba, is late, and but a slight thing beside the Kesar epic. The well-known Burmese legend of Maung-Tin-De (Mon-Tan-Tay) and his sister Shwe-myat-hna (Rhwe-myak-hnā) who are worshipped as Nats or godlings among the Burmans cannot be compared with the story of Kesar. Ancient and medieval China produced fine romances, but no hero tale of national significance. One or two Thai folk-tales are attractive, but the Thai people, like the Burmese, have been captivated by the imagination of India. But the genius of Tibet in spite of its allegiance to the literature of Buddhism, kept true to its national hero. The Turks, the Mongols and the Manchus have no such hero tale of their own. The Uralic Finns of course have the Kalevala; but in spite of its great qualities, and its being a repository of early Finnish life, legend and wisdom, it lacks coherence, it lacks a well-knit story, and above all, it lacks romance—the true romance that we associate with the deathless love between man and woman. same may be said of the Esthonian epic Kalevipoeg. The Japanese in spite of their Kojiki and Nihongi have produced no real epic tale, although they have some delicately woven romances. The same thing is to be said of the Koreans. And the members of the Mongol race in America, even the civilised Toltecs, Aztecs, and Mayas, and the rest of the Mexico and Yucatan and Central America peoples, and the Quechuas and Aymaras and other peoples of South America, are equally lacking in the matter of a great hero tale. We cannot of course seriously take Longfellow's Hiawatha as a genuine native American production, the story-part of which moreover of 'Red Indian' origin is not in any way 'epic' in character.

Like many other great stories, the Kesar story has had its appeal for other peoples who came to know it. The Mongols and the Manchus have made it their own. And it penetrated from Ladakh into the State of Hunza-Nagyr, in Kashmir, among the Burushaski people, from whom a folk-tale version has been recovered (*The Burushaski Language*, by Lt.-Col. D. L. R. Lorimer, Institutet for Sammenlignende Kulturforskining, Oslo, 1935, Vol. II, Texts and Translations, No. IV, pp. 100–179). It may be that versions in other languages in tracts contiguous to Tibet may still be forthcoming. National in origin, it has become an international tale, although within a restricted area, taking into note the situation of the Tibetan people.

The Kesar Saga thus takes its stand beside the great epic tales of the world. As such, lovers of literature cannot ignore it: particularly in its Ladakhi forms, with their simple style of narration and their primitive atmosphere.

Moreover, we get from it glimpses of the soul of the Tibetan people before it was transformed by Buddhism. In spite of the Ladakhi versions presenting a world rather different from that of the later Bon religion, these do give us valuable sidelights, as Francke has shown, into the pre-Buddhist religion of Tibet. A good deal of primitive religion and mythology is hidden behind the divine, the demoniac and the human characters of the Kesar Saga—although foreign influences (from the Indian world, from the Iranian and Græco-Roman worlds, and may be even from the Germanic world) might have helped it to acquire its present form. To find out the bases of the religion and culture of the primitive Tibeto-Chinese people, the Kesar Saga, specially in the old Ladakhi form, is sure to furnish valuable material.

From all these aspects the Saga cannot be neglected by students of anthropology and sociology, of religiology and of comparative literature.

SUNITI KUMAR CHATTERJI.

ROYAL ASIATIC SOCIETY OF BENGAL, CALCUTTA, March 1, 1941.

[Note.—In the Appendices as reprinted in this volume, Francke's system of transliteration of Tibetan is retained without change. This system uses no letters with diacritical signs, employing digraphs (like sh, zh, ts, dz, ng, ny), and ignores the $\dot{\mathbf{p}}$ (or ') in the middle of words, and uses the Greek γ for a silent g-.]

PREFACE

As far as we can see at present, the first European who makes any mention of the existence of the Kesar Saga among Mongolian peoples, is a German, Peter Simon Pallas, born at Berlin 1741. He heard of it during his travels in Russian service among the Kalmuks of the Russian steppes.

Not much later the travellers, B. Bergmann and I. J. Schmidt, published parts of the legend in German, being translations from the Mongolian. B. Bergmann's translation is in metrical form and is to be found in his work Nomadische Streifereien unter den Kalmucken. "The underlying Kalmuck text appears not to have become known. I. J. Schmidt translated from a Mongolian edition which had been made in 1716 at Pekin by command of the emperor Kang-hsi. The work bears the title Die Taten Bogda Gesser-Chan's". According to Schmidt's statement, Gesser-Chan stands in high honour among the Chinese, and the then reigning dynasty (the Manchus) even recognized him as their tutelary genius. He further says: "Since Gesser-Chan is named in the legend as ruler of the three Tibetan tribes of the Tussa, Dongsar, and Lik, this has given occasion to the Chinese to interweave him in their history of the three kingdoms, and to assign him an epoch in their chronology, being the beginning of the third century."

As long as only the Mongolian version of the Kesar Saga was known, it had to remain undecided whether the saga be of Mongolian or Tibetan origin. Nevertheless, Schmidt already drew attention to the circumstance that the theatre for the scenes acted in it is to be found in Tibet.¹ The first European, who brought tidings of a Tibetan Gesar Epic, was Csoma de Körös, the great investigator of the Tibetan language.² Thereupon efforts were made to find manuscripts of the epic, and H. A. Jäschke succeeded in discovering such a one at *Byams-pa* near Leh in Ladakh. He had this copied, and the copy was sent to St. Petersburg, where it still lies. Up to the present day, it seems not to have been possible to translate this version of the saga.

¹ See Schmidt's translation, Preface, p. IX.

² Grammar of the Tibetan Language, p. 180.

xxviii PREFACE

In the meantime, I had noticed in Leh that popular forms of the Kesar Saga are at home in Ladakh, and I succeeded in getting one such text written down. This text, together with translation and notes, was then published from Helsingfors. Antithetical with I. J. Schmidt's Gesser-Chan, that is entirely written in prose, the composition of the Kesar Saga in the Tibetan versions is for the most part metrical. At least, the speeches are almost always written in verse.

When I was transferred from Leh to Khalatse in Lower Ladakh in 1900, I found a man in the latter village who was noted for his astonishing knowledge of the popular Kesar Saga. His name was dKon-mchog-bkrashis-rgya-mthso-pa. (The last three syllables of his name had been added on his marrying into the family of rGya-mthso-pa in Khalatse.) However, he was a native of Lerdo (Lai-rdo), and this village is situated opposite to sKyur-bu-can on the Indus in Lower Ladakh. Therefore he may have brought his version of the saga from Lerdo. Now I closeted this bard (for the metrical parts of the saga are sung during the recital) for several weeks with Ye-shes-rig-'adzin, clerk and schoolmaster at Khalatse, and in this way gained the Lower Ladakhi version of the Kesar Saga, so named by me on its publication in the Bibliotheca Indica, in the numbers 1134, 1150, 1164, and 1218.

But herewith dKon-mchog-bkra-shis's material was by no means exhausted. He continued his story-telling, and related the adventures of the principal heroes of the saga. These last sections I published in J. & P. ASB., under the title, "The Paladins of the Kesar Saga".

Through these publications, the question was now opened up, how the hitherto unknown literary versions of the Kesar Saga and the recently published popular versions were to be reconciled with each other. Do they depend upon one another? Or does each go its own way independently of the other? The first thing necessary was to obtain such literary versions. I myself succeeded in buying copies of parts of the Byams-pa manuscript, i.e. of the very same work that had been sent to St. Petersburg. Copies of the same book, made before that by Dr. Karl Marx in Leh, appear to have passed into Dr. B. Laufer's possession. In addition to the above, I found a manuscript of the lTang war episode of the Kesar Saga, in the Museum für Völkerkunde in Berlin.

¹ Mémoires de la Société Finno-ougrienne, No. XV, 1900, 1902.

² Vol. II, 1906, No. 10, pp. 467 ff.; Vol. III, 1907, Nos. 2, 3, pp. 67 ff. and pp. 261 ff.

PREFACE XXIX

In consequence of the skilful quest of Mr. J. van Manen, General Secretary of the Asiatic Society of Bengal, a much greater quantity of material has been brought to light, and we are astonished on hearing of what extraordinary volume the literary settings are. Mr. van Manen writes as follows in his letter of June 23rd, 1925: "What will be certainly of interest to you is to hear that I have obtained a very interesting complete Umed (dbu-med) ms. of the Hor-gling in its written recension, and also a similar complete copy in Uchen (dbu-can) of the Lho-gling. The former I have had now copied out in Uchen (dbu-can) also.

"They record the wars against, respectively, the Shing-khri rgyal-po, the Gur-dkar rgyal-po, the Sa-tham rgyal-po, and the rMa-bdud rgyal-po.

"These four seem not to have been ever printed, but exist only in ms. The two which I have are very bulky. My Uchen (dbu-can) Horgling covers 1,300 pages of 17 lines each, foolscap. The Lho-gling, 1,000 such pages. The text is mostly metrical. Only the connecting passages between the glus (songs) are in prose.

"The four works are described as the a-ma (mother), but there seems quite a literature grouped around them, described as yan-lag (limbs)."

Although the literary settings of the Kesar Saga are extremely voluminous, according to these communications, yet there remains nothing further to be done, than that the scientific world tackle their translation. The immediate result of such work will mean a due inflation of the Tibetan dictionaries. But then we may hope to gain clearer insight into the comparative relations of the various Tibetan versions, as well as to the versions in Mongolian, Chinese, Turkish, and other languages.

Let me mention one thing. In his criticism of my "Frühlingsmythus der Kesarsage," Dr. B. Laufer said that this oral version of the legend was to be accepted as the repetition of some or other literary setting of the saga that a story-teller of fairy-tales had read; just as in India the tales from the great epics are repeated for public entertainment by persons who have read them themselves. Although at the first glance this explanation seems feasible, yet I have given to consideration that in Ladakh from one village to another there are deviations in the oral versions of the saga which are never given in prose, but always in verse, and that just these verses variate with the villages. Who would believe that it would occur to a man reciting a literary work in all the villages to remodel into new verses those he had just been reading in the book, instead of telling his story in prose?

XXX PREFACE

No: the more obvious acceptance is that in Ladakh we are in the home-land of the Kesar Saga, and that here every village feels it has the right to possess its own version of the Kesar Saga and to hand it on to posterity. But the importance of such possession comes from the fact that in this country the mythology, forming the background of the Kesar Saga, has not yet quite died out, but continues to exist as a kind of religion. The heroes of the Kesar Saga are in this country still deities whose festivals are celebrated, and in whose honour songs are sung (the so-called gling-glu).¹

Till now I have published only a few of these songs. It will be of value for the study of the Kesar Saga to collect also the interesting marriage songs 2 of the Tibetans, as well as the hymns sung at the spring festival. All this literature is full of the mythology of the oral versions of the Kesar Saga. Whether the same mythology will be found in the background of the literary forms of the Kesar Saga is a question the answer to which I shall await with interest.

Just now I mentioned Ladakh as the home-land of the saga. That is perhaps somewhat premature; but it is permissible to mention what points to Tibet as the homeland in general, and to Western Tibet in particular. As Schmidt already observed, the names of places in the saga, as far as cognoscible, are to be sought for on Tibetan and not on Mongolian territory. In the oral versions, one district stands out with special distinctness as Holy Land. That is the district around the sacred Lakes Manasarowar and Rakas Tal, and the sacred mountain Kailāsa situated there. This sacred circuit originally belonged to the West Tibetan kingdom with its capital Leh (Sle); and consequently the saga has evidently kept firm footing specially in the Western kingdom. The entire Western kingdom is called Khrom-ge-sar-gdan-ma in inscriptions as well as in folklore. That means "market, Gesar's throne". The rulers of Leh, who possessed the country previous to the dynasty descended from Langdarma, named themselves the descendants of Gesar.

The so-called wars of the saga (actually only bridal expeditions) are made on countries in the closest proximity of Ladakh or Tibet. Such

¹ Compare Indian Antiquary, Vol. XXX, 1901, p. 359 ff.—A Ladakhi Bon-Po Hymnal and Ladakhi Songs, Nos. 21 to 30.

² Compare my publication, Die tibetischen Hochzeitslieder, Folkwang Verlag, 1923.

warlike expeditions are undertaken against Hor (Turkestan); rGya-nag (China); 'aGro-yul (compare 'aGro-shod, "wheat country"), a province of Tibet; Lho-yul (probably the Tibetan province which is written Lho-bo, Glo-bo, or Blo-bo). As all these countries actually exist, one could readily believe that the saga contains historic elements. But the study of the oral versions destroys this belief. Here everything melts into mythology. However, it is beyond doubt that also many of the other names of places occurring in the saga are the names of places actually existing that could probably still be found in the district around the Sacred Lakes.

As far as the name of the hero in the saga is concerned, it occurs in two different forms, of which the one (K[y]e-sar) is peculiar to the oral versions from Ladakh, while the other (Ge-sar) is found in the literary settings. As to the name Ge-sar (= Gesser of the Mongolians) I.J. Schmidt says that the Tibetan word Ge-sar means "the pistil of a flower". Jäschke confirms this in his Dictionary. At the same time, the Indian word Kesara is brought in as comparison, and as a further meaning "filament", "anther" is given. So far the word could be of Indian origin, and then the form with G would not be so primitive as that written with G is an emark to this that in Ladakh the Indian name Gesar is specially used to designate "saffron" and saffron is called Gesar is a name for saffron. The juice of the yellow saffron is, besides, used to decorate the Gesar manuscripts. I have seen such in which important lines, or entire pages, were painted over with saffron.

K[y]e-sar, the form of the verbal versions, has given occasion to a popular etymology among the Ladakhis that I have formerly alluded to.² According to this, the word *Ke-sar* is said to have been evolved out of skye-gsar, "new-born". However, this name has nothing to do with the Buddhist doctrine of re-incarnation. It is said to have been given only in connection with the story of the hero's birth on earth, after his death in heaven. This popular etymology has one particular support in the fact that in Lower Ladakh the name is actually sometimes pronounced *Kye-sar*.

Lastly, Professor Grünwedel's opinion is to be mentioned, viz. that the name Kesar could be a form of the Latin Caesar = Kaiser. Just as well as the name of Charlemagne, Karl, has travelled as far as Russia

¹ Schmidt's Introduction, p. IX.

² See Frühlingsmythus, p. 29.

xxxii PREFACE

(Korol, Krol-"king"), so could the word Caesar finally have been carried to Tibet.

I personally incline most to the hero-king's name being derived from the Indian word *Kesara*, "saffron, or anther". Kesar is without doubt a god of spring, and the saffron is one of the earliest spring-flowers. Besides, Kesar is also a god of generation, and the word Kesara, in its meaning of "pistil" or "anther" points to this.

(1925.) A. H. Francke.

र्यत् चे रे वर्गुर्णु श्रुप्स वर्षुन्स स्।

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

EDITED BY

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Published for the Bibliotheca Indica by the Asiatic Society of Bengal.

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PREFACE.

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

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

Accompanying the Tibetan text will be given a vocabulary of the new words and an abstract of contents.

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

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

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

^{*} Also the Mongolian version of the Kesar-saga (Schmidt's translation) does not contain it, but starts with the birth-story of Kesar.

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

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

A. H. FRANCKE.



२०। म्रीटमी,रेसर.मु.च.ब.मुर.मु.मु.मु.रवश.मुटस.मुर।

র্মিব:ধ্রুদা।

No. 1.

स्रियानायान्याच्याचेरायदे स्रियादेना स्रियाचे स्रियचे स्रियाचे स्रियाचे स्रियचे स्र बुनार्टाम्रेर्ज्युनाः अर्टे क्वा। प्रिंटानार्वेशानाः याज्ञेरात्रिंटा अराधानः लयाया विवादिनाविद्यायाया हिन्यायाया विवायायाय है। ब्रेट्टिस्य कुर्वित्र विनाय देश। देशसास्त्र या की स्वर्धित से विद्य स मार्केस गा त्या ने विद्यास्य त्या स्विमा सेन् या ध्येत्। मान्य स्य से विमायस सु लुर् बिश के विट्रा देवश १ र अश विट में बार । विट मारेश गारा पर ने विदार्योत्य सार्वेद पन्य से सेंस्य ने देसरा द्वारा सार्य हार हा पन्य हो हो सा निः भरार्शेरा कुं कुं निर्मा ने किंदा मी निष्मे के मार्थि के मार्थ के मार्थि के मार्थ के मार भुक्षेत्रे भेर रहेमा रे क्या खारी प्या सर्व रहेट हे ह सा नहर न। मिराया ह ल्याकेल्ट्रकेल्य्याता इत्याता वित्याता क्रांत्रा क्रांत्रक्रिं ८.२८.मी.बुट.क.टेब.सू.ज.कॅट.त.मा.हमा.हमा.स्व.त.स्व. के पर्मा रश्रक्षायन्द्रायां भेत्राया देवश्राक्षाय्रायम् हेन्याम् हिन्याम् हेन्। ल्य-विदा सिर्ट्सिक्ष अ.क. हैय देलूट हर्याता लटाकर देखून है.

श्र्राकुं रु: दिना श्वेभः दें प्रित्स। दे: ह्वना नी श्रास्तुः न दर्ग से से स्थाया स्थार । ह्ये प्राय्यत्र अर् वित्र स्पर्य कृषाय। दे हित्या प्रायुष्य द्वेषा स्पर्य हे । येदा मिपार्वमा अभारता रे.वशाशाः क्टासशाः विटाइ खा खार्गाः स्टाई विना पिर वेश श्री है। हे देश मी से भारत है नहें नहें है। ये मिर्ड मी वेश मी वेश यर्द्रायाश्रद। रेत्रीमार्श्रेनावशाम्यवशामारुमात्वरारे स्राह्मा रेवशा ल.त्.रच.ची.व.बुचावट.त.ज.जूचा.हे.लूट.हे.ल.च.ज.इरश.त। सं.क.च। ट.२८.मी.किट.तपु.य.२.५.ज.टश. चर्टेटश.त। चि.ग्रुम्।वश्वराचा दुमाउये रे.लूटश्राया च्रार्ट्य.च्राट्या.च्राच्याया रे.वश्राखाचार्यायाकेश गार्शराष्ट्री हिरायते तुः द्वी सं तास्यायना केवार्भे विनाय वेष्ट्री दे ताह्य व्यः यहमाञ्चे यहे विश्व विष्य विश्व मीन विमाञ्चर यदि देश र्राता पर्दरश। दे नशाम भ्रेमा नशाप तु अराये केने के र्यर्भ्यः असरे दुः स्ट्राय्यः विद्यान् स्ट्रायः स्ट्रायः स्ट्रायः सुः स्ट्रायः स्ट्रायः स्ट्रायः सुः स्ट्रायः स्ट्रायः स्ट्रायः सुः स्ट्रायः स्ट्रायः स्ट्रायः स्ट्रायः स्ट्रायः स्ट्रायः स्ट्रायः सुः स्ट्रायः स् बराश्रमाक्षरासामाराश्रीर। मिराहिदे बरार्चासान्तरासा विरादे मिन्नरा यः केषः केंग्लिमा यकेंग्हे। देवे षरः र् ना

No. 2.

टे.ज.लूट.के.ल.च.ज.इ४४.२। सि.ल.च्। ट.२८ची.चट.चट्र.४४१.१८.४१ प्रवासिनातानुराने प्रवासिना प्राप्ता वारा श्रीता हे प्रप्ता हे यह । दे वहा छा र्ये दराखाने मार्केश गाया क्रेंस गायिर छे बेस्था । मराहते बरातु थिर शिष्यमी वसार्या असराय द्वा। र हि यहें प्रिय बेर रे दे विवाद द्वाय। वना यर्वे श्रूट.य.र्टा प्र्ट.यर्वे अ.कृश.यर.का.त्र.लट.तके.ज.श्रूट.के। यट. यदीमासुराने वहराय। वर्षः स्वामिस्यान्यः स्वामिश्याने सार्वे वर्षः युष्पाञ्चरायायाम्बरायानुः स्प्रिंद्य। साक्षाय। यरायदीवरामीत्यनुः हेनाः द्वरः सर्दर-दे.पये.क्ये.स्याद्यांत्र-दे.पर्या चुर्या चुर्या हे.येशक्ताः विचातर्यः शूट.है। लट.क.मू.चर्डे.ज.शूट.है.चि.स्रेश.टे.चर्डेश.त.शट। ५८.१ू.च. र्ये सु मु परे र्रे देना अ मुर रे पेर दंग। १ अ अ अ पर पर द व उरे । मू र पित्रमाराज्यराम् पित्राहरा मार्थरार ख्या ख्या वार्यरापा निया वि रें रे भीर तिर्देर वा पेर अवित विवा पेर रहेवा। रे वया अ रोश वा रे अरोजिया रायप्यायक्षे सुर लेका है। वटा दाला देखा के स्वर्ध स्वर्ध स्वर्ध स्वर्ध स्वर्ध स्वर्ध स्वर्ध स्वर्ध स्वर्ध स्वर् यदे बद्द स्युम् अद्र देश यदे से विमाद नुमा बेरस य। धारी दश्दरी प्ताखारी ८.२८.चार्रेश.या.जायकीशाविष.द्यया.रचा मैंजाजार्शूट ८.२८. यास्यान्। विद्यान्त्रियायाः सम्विन्यायाः स्विद्यान्यायाः वर्षे यः भेरिः क्ष्मा देत्रास् मुम्मारा द्वारा स्राप्त देते हिंदा है। दे देव से मार् वे निर्मा देव निर्मा देव निर्मा हे. देग्रेश अर्कुचा प्राया देश विद्या पर्माश ।

लमाननुक्रिंद्रम्मात्मात्रेष्ठात्मात्रेष्टात्रेष्ठात्मात्रेष्ठात्मात्रेष्ठात्मात्रेष्ठात्मात्रेष्ठात्मात्रेष्ठात्मात्रेष्ठात्मात्रेष्ठात्मात्रेष्ठात्मात्रेष्ठात्मात्रेष्यात्रेष्ठात्मात्रेष्ठात्रेष्ठात्मात्रेष्ठात्मात्रेष्ठात्मात्रेष्ठात्मात्रेष्ठात्मात्रेष्ठात्मात्रेष्ठात्मात्रेष्ठात्मात्रेष्ठात्मात्रेष्ठात्मात्रेष्ठात्रेष्ठात्रेष्ठात्मात्रेष्ठात्मात्रेष्ठात्मात्रेष्ठात्मात्रेष्ठात्रेष्ठात्रेष्ठात्रेष्ठात्रेष्ठात्रेष्ठात्मात्रेष्ठात्रेष्ठात्रेष्ठात्रेष्ठात्रेष्ठात्रेष्ठात्रेष्ठात्रेष्रेष्ठात्रेष्ठात्रेष्ठात्रेष्ठात्रेष्ठात्रेष्ठात्रेष्ठात्रेष्ठात्यात्रेष्ठात्रेष्ठात्रेष्ठात्रेष्ठात्रेष्ठात्रेष्ठात्रेष्ठात्रेष्रेष्ठात्रेष्ठात्रेष्ठात्रेष्ठात्रेष्ठात्रेष्ठात्रेष्ठात्रेष्ठात्यात्रेष्ठात्रेष्ठात्रेष्ठात्रेष्ठात्रेष्रेष्ठात्रेष्रेष्रेष्ठात्रेष्रेष्ठात्रेष्रेष्ठात्रेष्रेष्ठात्रेष्रेष्ठात्रेष्रेष्ठात्रेष्र

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न्मुश्रायद्रन्तु त्र द्रिया देव द्रिया विद्या के द्रिया क

No. 4.

श्रेश्वेद्वर्वर्ष्क्षेश्वेद्वर्ष्वाः इट्याह्य । अत्याह्येद्वर्ष्वः विद्याह्य । विद्याह्य विद्या विद्याह्य विद्य विद्याह्य विद्याह्य विद्य विद्य विद्याह्य विद्याह्य विद्य विद्य

णुःसःनासद्दरःखःक्रेत्वे।

प्रान्तसद्दरःखःक्रेत्वे।

प्रान्तसद्दरःखरक्षेत्वे।

प्रान्तसद्दर्भेद्वे।

No. 5.

स्र-उद्यायाप्याया विद्यासम्। दुश्यायायात्मा विश्व। में भें श्रेंच द्वेंब क्षे.र्वा.ज.बे.के.घी.पर्.केर.चरटशा दि से से स देश विषाय हेर् ५८। ह्में न'द्रों बे 'हे 'द्रम् राज्यान हिमा 'स्रमा स्रम'द्रा खार्का चना प्रचारशार्षित वटा व श्रीव से सि अमें रिम् विना तर्मा के । च्नाच ब्रम्स रेपि वट वटि येटस हिस चन्नामार हे तर्नाये। दे श्रेक से नश्चर र सुर दे से मान दृह से । ने अमि न्म नश्न न सुन ने सेमा यह द्यों देट महास्त्र भे ता ह्येंद सेंबा दे बुग (बुबा या। से से सायद दु सु पर दे सुर प्रदर्श। ब्रेट्र मुं मुरु त्र दि दिर्देश ता केर्ने द्रा र्देट मार्थकाक्षे यार्क्षेत्र क्षेत्रा ट्ये प्यन्मायामाक्षत् प्रा रे श्रेन ये रे हिर क्रेश यश्यर य रेमा र में श्रिस श्रुमा रे अर्वे र्नु रे हिर क्रिया अराय अराय के मार्ने अर्था। रेगुक्तसर्रेष्टिर्द्धियेग्याविक्यर्भेग्रिश ये भेना य विव ने क्षेत्र यम विमायनय निर्मेश। क्षे-'मी'अवीय'वश'नगिंद अर्केमा'यार्ड्सेन'यस'विमानेनिये। श्रीदार्धिते अमीं चलि चउर दे तथर दा ब्रीट समिर मी हैना स्वर में ख्रा केवा

श्वेर येदे अर्थे रबे पर्ट रे प्रयम् म्रीट अपिर हे निग्दे मु निविद्ध के दे ষ্ট্রবর্টির মর্ল্যালিওদানত্ত্বার্টির রূমের [म्रीटासिक्र हे र्गुर्व शास्त्र ह्व हे श्वेव र्यते मृद्याय वर्ष दे तथा व म्रीटास्यानरा ही द्वादी सामानुदा द्वार केता श्रीन रेवि तमा या यहन ने तया न म्रीटमी शुम्बर्ट स्वरकेर। स्वार्भे नडरारे तयराव। म्रीट सियर मी म्याय कर स्वर के र ষ্ট্রবূর্টার্ট্র-স্ক্র-মানতলামান্টার্মনের। म्रीट शिवर मी में नाम न स्वा के व श्वेव र्यदे वटाक सेट श्रे तयह व। দ্মীদেশদিশ দ্বী ধারমশ শীর্ষা শাস্থর করে। म्ने निर्मे स्टे स्टर् मार्शर रिंदि मार्शर रे ख़्द के । क्रीदार्थी वरुदारी तथदा व न्गर र्यते न्द्रय रे स्व छे । मूरियामउरारे तथरा वा म्रास्यामान्यात्र्यात्र्यात्र्या

मुनः देव से तिर्धात्व केव।

मुनः देव से तिर्धात केव।

No. 6.

प्रेंच-र्ग्य-प्रेंच-प्रांच-प्रमानिक्षान्त्र क्षेत्र क

स्त्रे सुर्त्त स्त्रे प्रत्ये स्त्रे स्त्रे

र्रेट मुसुस्र से त्य स्वास्त्र से त्य समास्त्र रहा म्रि.ज.सह्साराष्ट्राभवतासाक्ष्मानाः वात्रीनानाञ्चनासायः । र्रेट्-मिश्चस्राक्षाक्ष्यः क्रिं क्रिं या यमा समा सम्द्रमा मिश्चम् सम्द्रा र्भे रये येट हे भें लेग रेंच भें। हैश्यन्ये यर्दे एक्टें हैश्य विमा क्षेत्र वे। न्तरः दः दर्गमामा वैदा दः दर्गमा मित्रमारा दर। विट. १८८ याचा हुरू १८८ याचा ज्ञामा ज्ञास १८८। रे.बिर्मालेशताश्रद। भ्र.भ्र.श्रश्याचेश्यत्यत्यत्थः बिर्मार्भे.चरेटश। ब्रीट मी प्यायेंबाद टाटदे न्टेंबाय केंद्र न्ट। ष्यार्थीयम् भैक्षात्रादि द्रिकाल कुन्दा <u> चित्रीः कं चें ता सद्दा सा देना दर् दा</u> र्देट-मासुस्रासे ता ह्यून संत्या यमा स विमाय है न। लिल.मी.सट.स्रेम्बर.प्रेमायशासमास्यास्य स.चर्च्यम् राष्ट्रिट.स्रा

प्रावर के क्र. च्. खेचा प्रचेर. चक्षा मि. जा चट. रू. कुष्म. चर्ट च क्षेट मार्थ क्र. च्. खेचा पर्टेर. कुष्म। चर्ट च क्षेट मार्थ क्ष. जा क्ष. चर्ट च क्षेट मार्थ क्ष. जा क्ष. चर्ट च क्ष. चर्ट च क्ष. जा क्ष. चर्ट च क्ष. चर च क्ष. चर्ट च क्ष. चर च क्ष. च

स्यान्यन्त्रात्त्र्यं भ्रात्याय्ये । स्यान्य स्थान्य स्थान्य

No. 7.

न्त्रशन्त्रं क्रांत्रः क्रांत्र क्रांत्रः क्र

ने नश्योभी श्रें वाद्यें से देनुशामा नशास्त्र नुः सुः वास्त्र ।। स्रोटा मी द्यादा वें शादा प्रदेश मा निस्त्र के स्टार्थे। दिरामशुक्राक्षात्मः हुँ दाक्ष्यादि यदमायाम्यद्गद्गायाः हिदायाद्याक्षः दिमा स्तुक्षा स्त्रोक्षः वेदावी। स्वार्वे स्वार्वे दिमा स्तुक्षः वेदावी। स्वार्वे स्व

भ्राभ्राप्त स्थाप्त के मित्र के मित्र

भ्राभिश्चित्विष्ठित्विष्ठाः स्वित्विष्ठित्विः स्वित्विः स्वित्विः स्वितः स्वतः स्वितः स्वितः स्वतः स्वितः स्वतः स्वतः

निः रदः ५ देरः श्रेदः यद्गा छेश्रः यः शः ॲदः।

वॅ वर्रे वर्गुर् ५ रे रे र भ्रे के ।

न्न: ५८: न्न: ५१: क्यान्य क्या क्या के वा ने त्यायम्बर्गन्याय के यन्यान वे रि मिंट्र. शत्र्रा पिंतर. श्रीमश् क्षेत्रा भ्री केश रे'याम्बर्'अर्गे मुच्चर यन्नार्मेश। न्वेट सुदे सम्बद्धिर सम्बद्धि है। क्रेन रे'यः श्चु यः में र यें यन्ना र्ने श चि: यद्, अर्घा, प्रिंदर, श्रामश्, खेना श्री. कुर I रे.ज.व्य.च वार.त्र.चर्चारच्या सर्दे अर्वे विष्र स्थापन विषा क्षे के । रे अअद्य द्वेंब में दिस्य वर्ग द्वेंब। त्य.पर्ट.शर्चा.र्धिर.श्रीपरे.र्डुना.श्री.कुरे। दे.ज.क्ष.ज.क्ट.मूज.चन्ना.द्वेश। परीयु अर्गे प्रियः शामन विगासी के न रे'यात् नु'र्नसर'यस'नस्त्र'वर्मार्निस। चुजालासम्। पित्रास्यक्षाः विनाः श्रीः क्षेत्र। रे.ज.पेज.ज.वी.वी.वी.च्यूर.चर्मारम्यूरा मूरि. शुरा शु. मूट. य तियर श्रीयथ (ब्रेमी श्री. कुरी रे.ज.र्वाट.के.ब्रॉट.च.चर्वार्वोह्य।

लमारा रूट से लिय स्थान क्षेन से के व रे'अ'अम्'अम्'र्रह्मान्न्म्। मिट.त.रूट.मू.र्पिर.सिच.धुना.भु.कुन। रे अम्ट म्ट रेट्य प्रमार्वेय त्रूर युद्र अम् दिम्स अमिन विमा क्षे के । रे : य : वेंद्र दमा क्ष्या सु : य : य : प्राप्त हो स भूष्रम्म् र्विनःश्राम्यः वृत्ताः भ्रीः कृषा ने त्यानगान हिंद स्वाधान निष्या शु.स्थि.मी.भम्.रिपिर.भावय.धुना.भी.कुरी रेपार्ययाये मेरिये वर्गार्वे हा चित्रित्र.स्रायिम्यायाच्याच्याक्री.क्रुया रे'याद्गम्यु'दास्याप्रम्प्रम् र्टर.ची.रटश.पिंचर.थिमर.धेचा.भुे.कुरी रे अ द्वाय र्गार ये विद्या र्गे श

No. 8.

रे.यश्चांत्रार्थः रे.ला.ची.विर्यः रे.ल्यां क्षेत्रायः लाल्ट्रशा रे.ला.ची.यटः के । व्याचा क्षेत्राच्याः व्याचा क्षेत्रः व्याचा कष्टे व्याचा कष्टे व्याचा कष्टे व्याचा कष्टे व्याचा कष्टे व्याच व्याच

चिंद्राया बेंद्राचे सेन्य । विंद्रा क्षरामानसाम वेंद्र । या के प्राया र्देट स्रायर त्या केंट स्पेर जेर तर्मा। रे क्या ट उटा केंट स्यास्त्राय क्या है बॅरियर्फिर्यरक्षेत्रचेरितर्भेति। रेपियर्पयप्यायेकेर्रियेचेर्स्याय मितिःष्यः अभिन्द्रे विषाणिक्यस्य । मीनः स्वास्त्रे त्यायः अप्यायम्। म्राट.हु.जिट.नर्ष. से.ज.षु.मु.चर्चेच.रेत्ये.कु.रेचीतु.क्र. विंश.चरेट.चीय.खेची. र्भेर्'येर। वमारेमामिष्परायके र्याय रेट्रास्यर या रेट्रा प्रिटायर केर नश्रम है। दे बिमा अ विदे हे श्रॉट नर। कि के देश बिमामी अर्व अ प्राप्त होन। रे उ.स. दें बेना के बंध था बराय लूट क्वा। टे.स. द्वा। स.ल. क्ट्रा लाट टायायव व्यविषा विवा व वे विरोधित हो है अ विदेश या देश हो विदेश। ने बबा सार्वे बाय मान मुबाने विद्याने । याकी न्यायाने वास्त्राम स्थापन व्यायाने त्रमा झूर्या ता कूर भटा त्री कूर्याया रटा जैटा यप कूर्याया यटा तुर्य वटा वरा वरा रेक्षक्षेत्रकुंम। देख्याकार्यायवदादेवर्क्षेत्रकुं। वमारे रेखायमायामार रे.श्रेष.त.जभ.भ.चृट.चर। टे.बिचाचीश.ठच्र्र.श्र्ट। रतजाल.च्रेर.त्.व्. ल्रि.कृषा मिर्नेश्चराश्चरात्रात्र्वाशा

No. 9.

देश्य विमानि द्यां श्री विश्व का स्वाप्त का

युः कं। दशः व्यान्य क्रां क्षां क्षां निः मान्य विष्य विषयः लिया जालवर्षा हुर्ये, दा २८. लिया हुर्य हुर्य हुर्य अधिय परिश्वित हुर्य हुर्य हुर्ये मी. या इरासिक ब्रिया यहेश क्रिया हेरा पर्या। देर बसाम्रीट समिर मी हेर्ट या खारी विमार्भेर र्द्धर। रेष्य ये अमर य विमार्भय र्द्धर रमा। मिया सुभे मासुसासु केषाबेरायत्वा। युःस्याकेनानीःस्राटायात्वाराधेनाःस्यान्त्राः वत्वाःकेषाया युःस्या मारुमात्रायमाञ्चमात्रायनमात्रेयात्रा वाद्यायात्रायमात्रायात्राया केवाया वित्वसम्बद्धाः स्थायायाः क्षेत्रे निवदः याः क्षेत्राया वित्वाया वित्वाया वित्वाया स्थितः केवाया सुर्काष्ट्राहिदीक्षरायादेवास्वर्ष्युप्यवाया सुरावरायायादेवाप्येदाला लिस्त्रे । इत्द्रम्ये तर्दे मूनर्मा र्ये लुके मेरे दे हुन्स्मिश ये सूर सम्प्रितासम्यात्रात्रम् अत्वाराक्षेत्रात्य । देश्वामा त्वमा अत्व वुराधिता वेराद्वा मुयन्तर्भर ये सुर द्वाधाय वस है ये सम्बद्धा है ने र त्नुमा हें ये समाना रे समार र यम् विश्वणी युः स्रामीमा यवट क्षास्याय यक्ष्य केरावेर वर्षमा ਹੈ. है. शर्मिंट. देट. मुै. कुर. बुर. पर्येग। ਹੈ. है. शर्मिंट. देट. मी. चि. बुर. प्राप्ति । वि. है. शर्मिंट. देट. मी. चि. बुर. युः ङ्गारम् । स्वार्भेर स्वार्थेर स्वार्थे स्वार्थे स्वार्थे स्वार्थेर स्वार्थे यर्वा देश अंतर हेर तर्वा। यो सर ही ही द्वारा वस समित ही यर दि संदर बरायासर्वसम्पायस्य स्वाप्त स्व इर.शिष्ये, हुन्। भुः कुन्। प्राचिना अध्यः ह्या हिना ता मी श्रासी क्षेत्र हो सिन्दर १९४७ वेश याचेर के १ वे । दे हुना हेर कर दे। ष्यमु द्यय येश प्रायदिशय। ने दिर्मान के राजा व्याये यो। वने या के नया ने राज्य स्वरान के राज्ये

रमार्था है 'से प्रिन्डेस है तर्हेश यह । ख सेश अद्भाय । क अमा मी देरे पु हेना पिर्वरर्दा बरशासुमि खेरी स्रेरे ब्राचर्गर से खेरी सन य कु स्नामि र्वे क्षेत्र क्षेत्रे क्षेत्रे क्षेत्रे केत्र क्षेत्र य ब्राटमी पर्मो दर्भों के केंद्रिकें के केंद्रिकें के केंद्रिकें के केंद्रिकें के केंद्रिकें के किया मीयमें बार्सिक्य के बार्सिक्य में बार्सिक्य के बार्य के बार्सिक्य के बार्सिक्य के बार्य के बार्य के बार्य के बार के बार्य के बार के बार्य के बार्य के बार के ब मिक्तिर्भेरियार स्थित । ये व्यवि विमित्ति ये ये व्यवि विमित्र से विष्य स्थिति । दे स्थिति या से विस् भव। क्षेत्रप्रिन्ति क्षेत्रभव। महोर्द्रिन्तु भव। नुद्रामी क्षेत्रप्रेन लय। रदःद्वासम्भव। अदशःग्रीःभिःमाःभव। ब्रास्ट्रदेश्यमाःसःभव। लास्यानस्यम्। देवसार्यमाने मेर्रिंग्रीनरामास्य हेर्षास्य स्यानस्य मिन्न क्रास्त्र मिन्न है। क्रिक्ने स्थार स्थार हे स्थीर नियम स्थापन स्यापन स्थापन स्यापन स्थापन स्थापन स्थापन स्थापन स्थापन स्थापन स्थापन स्थापन स्था मेंद्दि पर्वे के प्रेचे के प्रिकाय के द्वाय दें स्माप्त व्याप्त के प्रेचिय के लमायन्त्र श्रेटियन् । श्रेवियाः श्रेटियम् मीन्यमी न्यायः में क्रिट्या स्थितः स्थितः यामञ्जेत । बेर्रे. चित्रे. रेमाश्रास्ट्रांस न्यायायेश तिष्ठेर हे सेर्प्या विद्रें स्ट्रा मिश्मिश्मेर हे निर्देश हे स्तर ब्राह्म क्रिंट हो। रद्भान्तरः मी विद्यान् स्त्री विद्यान स्त्री शर। चर्णनाःश्राद्या कु.लर.स.प्रशास्त्रा

PROLOGUE TO THE KESAR-SAGA.

Abstract of Contents.

- 1. In the land Kalakol there lived the fore-father bKrashis shis and his wife.*) They made a little field, borrowed some seed from another man and sowed it. There only grew a single plant, which they watered well, until it became a tree. From this tree (perhaps the later tree of the world) they received a rich harvest of wheat and barley, each grain being of the size of a pigeon. Then they built a barn and stored it up.
- 2. One day in spring, when the fore-father went to look after the grain, he found that all the grain had turned into worms. Then these worms ate up one another; until only one huge worm was left, who alone filled the barn. After seven days, when the fore-father went to see the worm, it had become a very beautiful child, so tender, that if placed in the sun, it would melt; if placed in the shade, it would freeze. It had golden locks falling from the fore-head down to the breast, and a silver pig-tail falling down to the waist.
- 3. The fore-father went to the teacher r Tse dgu, who lived in a hermitage in "the cold valley," to ask what name ought to be given to the child; and the teacher told him to call the child Dong γ sum mila sngonmo.
- 4. The boy $Dong \gamma sum \ mila \ sngonmo$ loved to go a-hunting with two dogs. Once these dogs seized (arrested) an ogre with nine heads on the rock above the hermitage. The ogre implored the boy not to kill him and promised to be his helper in war and sport. The boy, who did not know what to do, went to ask the teacher about it.
- 5. The teacher told him that it was necessary to kill the ogre, and that out of his body the land g Ling would come into existence: Out of four of his heads the four walls of the g Ling-castle, out of four other ones the four corners (towers) of the g Ling-castle, out of one of the heads the floor of the castle, out of his legs the large beams, out of his arms the smaller beams; the fingers would become the sticks of the roof, the ribs the twigs of the roof, and the interior parts the earth of the roof. The lungs would become the golden gold-hill, and the heart

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

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

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

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

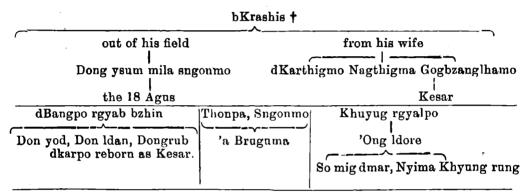
not to speak of bad caste and to call the child Pasang ldan ruskyes. When he came back, another child was born which had a lizard's head. This also was considered to be of bad caste, but the teacher was of different opinion and said that this child's name was to be Angar ltsangspa. Then the teacher told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

- 8. When all of the eighteen Agus were born they marched out in the order of their birth, built houses and took wives. Because they had no riches, they started in search of the castle Pachi dpal dong, to get them from there. The Agu dPalle rgodpo, whose mother was a smith's daughter and who was believed to be very stupid, started after the others had left. When crossing a brook, he found a fox who could not get out of the water and who asked to be allowed to jump on the Agu's horse. This he was invited to do and in return showed the way to the castle, where Agu dPalle arrived first of all. The other Agus had lost the way and become entangled in thorns.
- After some time Agu dPalle asked the grand-mother, who was living in the castle, to tell him what treasures there were in the castle, and the grand-mother answered: "In the land gLing there will be born to father Thonpa and mother sNgonmo a daughter called a' Briguma (a'Bruguma). In the gLing castle to the fore-father, the smith bKrashis, there will be born three daughters, dKar thigmo, Nag thigma and Gog bzang lhamo. To the lord of heaven there will be born three sons, Don ldan, Don yod and Don grub dkarpo. will die in heaven and be born to Gog bzang lhamo, to become the head of the land gLing. To the bird Khu yug rayalpo will be born the bird 'Ong ldore, and to this one the bird Nyima khyung rung. The latter will subdue Kesar, and will mark the frontier of sun and moon on the sky (the horizon), until Kesar will be reborn. His younger brother, the bird (bat) So mig dmar will then be born and remain on the high rock to hear the news, whether Kesar will be reborn or not." Then dPalle said: "But the treasures, what kinds of them are there here?" and the grand-mother answered: "There is a pot with a red mouth and a kettle with a crooked mouth; the white moon is the axe; there is the rope of several colours rGya stag and the white bag, "Hold-thousand"; the first of horses, the mare Thsa langs; the first of cattle, mDzomo ru yon; the first of goats, Ra dkarmo; the first of

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

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

GENEOLOGICAL TABLE.



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

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

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

[†] bKrashis in No. 1 and No. 9 are accepted to be identical.

VOCABULARY AND COMMENTS.

No 1.

गायाम् Kalakol, name of the first country.

পেই। Apo, great-grand-father, fore-father.

いり | = いり grand-mother.

ইনিম্মা thongros, ploughed field.

हैं। rmotho, time for ploughing.

린지정 | ldur chu, first irrigation of a field.

মীব্ৰা menpa, = ma yinpa, besides.

ইম্মান | Lower Ladakhi for ইমান said.

 $\exists \vec{A} = \vec{a} \cdot \vec{A}$ at the time of.

∃N | zam = tsam, so much.

37 drim, trunk of any tree.

55 budra, tree.

र्भे रें । phoron = phugron, dove.

35 | zod = thsod, measure, alike.

্র্থার্থনা | yul thag, threshing-floor.

티지어 jalla = zhalba, clay.

भुष्टें। skyaste, transporting; related to skyelba.

No. 2.

त्रुः हैम। 'abu rtsig, caterpillar.

ন্দুমে কৈম | 'akhyangsces, to freeze.

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

35 coti = cuti, pig-tail.

No. 3.

555 dridon, a cake used for offerings.

ইবি হবা burnt-offering of the pencil-cedar.

সামান γ san, not γ son, listen, imperative tense. The respectful verbs do not change a to o in the imperative tense.

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

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

No. 4.

ENTI rjespo = rjessu, after.

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

To kyema, careful, carefully.

ব্রমেন্ট্র bzangspo = bzangpo, good.

No. 5.

বৃদ্ধান্ত্ৰ dgos 'adug, must, pres. tense.

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

Sa skang, said to mean "floor."

N'755 | ma ydung, "mother-beam," the thick beams in the roof of a house.

5,75,5 bu γdung, "daughter beam," the thinner beams in the roof.

প্রত্থি phranmo, "the little ones,' expression for "fingers."

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

ठेंदेंदान | the phoba, is said to be "the little stomach."

মূলিবিমে। spo mtho nangma, name of a hunting ground.

Jäschke's dictionary.

মূল্ম | pholong = phabong, rock.

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

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

No. 6.

सॅंदिये। mo dpe, the book for casting lots.

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

নিটের | bingces, to come out.

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

भुज्ञें। ltanmo, a spectacle.

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

No. 7.

রু ব্লাব্র বিশ্বামা nine months, and then exactly on the tenth day.

মুব্মেন্দ্ৰ sngonla rang, the first (first-born).

মুখানের I ltas ngan, here the same as rigs ngan, low caste.

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

지도자기 ltsangspa = rtsangspa, lizard. 중 기지다면지를 됐지 Pasang ldan ru skyes, name of the first Agu; it means "possessing the Friday (Venus), horns growing."

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

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

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

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

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

মুব স্থানুব সুম | Khrai mgo khrai thung, name of the fourth Agu; it means "falcon's head, short falcon."

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

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

মৃত্যু সুঁহান্ত্র | mDa dpon gongma, name of the seventh Agu; it means "the high headman of bow-men."

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

বৃত্তিমান স্বাল্প 'aBu dmar lam bstan, name of the ninth Agu; it means "red worm, way-leader."

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

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

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

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

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

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

TEN | rangs, an ornament.

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

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

ন্ত্ৰ বিশ্ব হা Zlaba dkarpo, name of the eighteenth Agu; it means "white moon, or month."

No. 8.

ਜ਼ੇਕੇ ਨੇਂ skyei their, the order of their birth.

মান্দ সাঁ mgarmo, wife or daughter of a smith.

নাব ইনিষ্ট্ৰ grib phogste, got a black spot; used also in the sense of "being stupid."

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

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

No. 9.

ত্যে ই | aphi = aphyi, grand-mother; in Central Ladakh the pronunciation of this word is abi.

দেই বেবহ ইঝা Kha theod beaders, spy out, examine.

3.7 cire, what each = what kinds?

অবসা yabs = yab, father.

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

মুস ইব সাঁ yum sngonmo, name of 'aBruguma's mother, "the blue mother;" in the Sheh-version we find the name chorol.

'aBriguma instead of 'aBruguma; it means "the young female Yak." Just as in India, in Tibet also beautiful women are compared to cows; see Wintermythus der Kesarsage, No. V, 25.

भेत्र हैं। yin theod, yodtheod, it is, are forms of the dubitative.

জাঁ aco, lower Ladakhi for ajo, elder brother.

ঠ ইনি নের্চা the phos branges, to die; compare 'aboba for phos.

no, younger brother.

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

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

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

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

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

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

Jar Wall Don you, name of the second son of the gods; it means "having an aim."

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

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

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

5355 | bya 'ong ldore, name of the father of the sun-bird; does not appear to be Tibetan.

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

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

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

ইশা deg, pot; an Urdu word.

মিন্দ্র kha yon, a crooked mouth.

মুন্ত্ৰী sgemo = sgyemo, bag.

35.75 stongshong, holding one thousand (bushels).

5वि विभिन्न। rtai 'agona, in the origin of the horse, i.e., the first horse.

**rising of envy; " for this idiom compare 'A Ladakhi Bonpo Hymnal,' song No. IV, Note on No. 9. "Indian Antiquary," Vol. XXX, p. 361. In

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

Two, "crooked horns," name of the mother of all cattle.

राष्ट्रण व dkarmo, "white goat," name of the mother of all goats.

5'81 dromo, "heat," name of the mother of all sheep.

বৃশ देशिव १ nagpo Khadkar, "black, and white mouth," name of the mother of all donkeys.

Bir 5775 | khyimo dkarmo, the white bitch, name of the mother of all dogs; in my 'springmyth of the Kesar-saga' she is called drumbu brang dkar.

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

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

মুহ্ম sgidbu = sgyidbu, hearth-stone.

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

ਰੋਧਾਰ thsigbu = thsigu, grinding stone.

िका म्रीट.मीज.डीस.मी.शर.मी.श्री.स्वशा श्रीटश.मूथे।

No. 1.

क्रीपट्सा विस्था देश विस्था के प्रत्ना क्री के लिया। या प्रति के स्था के प्रत्ना के प्रत्न के प्रत्ना के प्रत्ना के प्रत्ना के प्रत्न के प्रत्ना के प्रत्न के प

म्भारत्या स्थान्या स्थान्य स्

रे.रणर:रॉदे.४८.४४.च\लच.रणर.र्ग्न.चूट.जू। र्-रमार्चित्रक्राक्षाम्याक्षान्याः विमान्दर्भे। मालमारगरास्यातायके.यासीटायप्रके.ब्रमालयका। मालमारमार्ग् तायके यः अयर पर्ं विमालग्रियमा मार्भमान्यमार्थे देश दश्य दश्य दश्य दिना रमार्थे । क्षे.श्रुप्टे.र्बा.जा.चोलूची बा.श्रीचित्र.सूची.लूबी.जू ष्यानदे नुसायाञ्चरा स्वापन रेना प्येन वि। युः क्षः दः रे रुषः त्राष्ट्ररः स्राप्तवः रेनाः ध्येवः त्रे। र.लिच.चूट्र.शर्युज.प्रि.र्जिचा.चाशिश.लूर्,जू । र्रे पक्षे के अभक्षे के मूर्य अभवत्र प्रेक्षे र्दे न नर रा अस के नायना ने र अस किना न र र स्वेता कुट कुट ब्रम के र में र विराज्य किया यह ट प्येक से । <u>देःश्वरःश्वरःश्वरह्माःश्वरह्माःश्वरःश्वराश्वर्श</u> मालमा वमा राष्ट्र दे मालका मार्थ वर र यहर लेक क्रयामार्यम् केत्रित्र द्यार में ब्रिया प्रस्था प्रकार द्यायाम् विमान्यायरायर्गम् । स्यास्यास्य स्वापायर्गम् । हिंश.त.चारुचा.४.ट्राचा.प्रींट्र.प्री.चील.र्ज्ञ्चाश.र्ग्यूज.पंतील.त्रीय.त्रीत. र्जेशत्मायायुवायुत्तक्षेत्रः श्रीरः ह्रिटः श्रेथः त्राजात्वतालय।

क्षायाम्बरमा वे म्रीट मी नयत में न के नमुन या त सुवा प्येव। र्षेश्वराचाद्रवार्यस्य श्रीटःश्राचरः झ.रचीं ठ.शर्चा जात सेजाल्य । सुरायामिरेमार्नेमार्नेमार्ने रायि मार्ने र रे या त्युया भेता देशत्माश्चार् हें र्रेट्र्रात्र मिले र जात सेजाले । र्जेशत्मायुवायु श्रिश्चाय्द्रात्मात्मायं । र्जिश्वाताम्बरुमा थे.मूर्वे साम्बर्धा स्वरात्म म्यानिस्या त्रिया त्रिये। र्षेथात्मानुना थ्रारामान्य । स्थाने ना प्राप्तिका त्रिया त्रिया त्रिया र्षेश्राताचित्रची.यु.स्री.क्.रचश्राश्रारचश्राचेच्। यात्रवीयालय । द्यायाम्हिमादे हैं हें द्राप्त सदे सिद्या साउ त्युया से द् क्ष्यायामिक्याक्ष्याक्ष्याक्ष्याच्यान्याक्ष्याक्ष्याक्ष्याक्ष्याक्ष्या र्डेशत्मायुर्याषु पुरार्डिशर्च र्यं मी. शरायदियाल्या र्जेश.रा.चारुचा.यु.जॅभ.जॅभ.ज्ञा.ज्ञंश.श्वीयर.जाय दीज.लूय। व्रुम्भः याम् केमा के न्यायायो राम्मा याम्याया

रे हमा हेर रे के निष्ठा रामिश र तुमा हे यह र के माथमा कमा रे रि. विष्ठा हो स्था हमा हेर र के र कि र दाय ये के र क्षे र क्ष

वनायर्थः त्यान्त्रात्त्य विचान्तर त्या । स्थान्य विचान्तर त्यान्तर त्यान्य त्यान्तर त्यान्तर त्यान्तर त्यान्तर त्यान्तर त्यान्तर त्यान्य त्यान्तर त्यान्तर त्यान्य त्यान्तर त्यान्तर त्यान्तर त्यान्य त्यान्य त्यान्तर त्यान्य त्यान्य त्यान्तर त्यान्य त्यान

No. 2.

रे.वशक्षितः रचटार्यः मृतिवश्वेरः श्वेरः श्वेरः वितायः वित्यः वितायः वितायः वितायः वितायः वितायः वितायः वितायः वितायः वित्यः वितायः वित्यः वित

लेक्षा अन्तर्भा देवे क्षान्य में स्वाद्य स्वा

निस्तान्तर्भा देन्त्रम् द्वान्तर्भा द्वान्तर्भा द्वान्तर्भ द्वान्

दे'वसाखादात्वरादे'ङाउँसाङ्ग्री।

No. 3.

त्रिन्द्रात्त्विभाषाः स्वार्थः स्वर्थः स्वर्यः स्वर्थः स्वर्यः स्वर्थः स्वर्थः स्वर्थः स्वर्यः स्वर्थः स्वर्थः स्वर्थः स्वर्यः स्वर्यः स्वर्थः स्वर्थः स्वर्यः स्वर

स्ति हैं से स्र हिंदि से से स्वित से से स्व स्ति से से सि स

८.२८.च्येश्रम्भ.श्र.लट.भ.चैज.त.शर। ध्रीट.भम्.श्ररं.ज.स्मू.ल.च२ट.श्र श्रा वे किट. देश मीता राशा पर्रेर के लीता यातरी मा कुश श्रा हा हर हा देन्यस्यः स्थानयः बेर्य। हिद्दान्यं क्रंक्राणः रे स्यापेद्यायः सेंद्रः विषा ब्रीट खुयायाय निर्देश केर है। विदेशिद सायाय निरंदेश निर्देश विदेश स्था है । रेदे बराय श्रेर है। षा रें दरायर यामक्रिया माया श्रमाया महिमायर अत्। बें द्वराद्वर्याताः भीवारात्रेरायाः विचानी वरापु विचानी वरापु विचानी ष्यः र्हे मिन्नेश्वानात्वः द्वापटा सी १३वः देशः विश्वः ने विश्वः ने स्थान । व्याखः दे विश्वः न । श्चित्रद्भार विद्यालया विद पर्राणेटा विमानेरम। देवमानिट मार्गेमा भारादे द सेंट में यह मार्थ श्चित्रन्द्रात्र्र्यात्र्यात्र्यात्र्यात्र्र्यात्र्यात्र्यात्र्यात्र्यात्र्यात्र्यात्र्यात्र्यात्र्यात्र्यात्र याचेतार्श्वस्थाद्यासुरिषे नेरसाय। न्यासामि हमासे। दरी विदासुतारी या रत्मिकेशमाश्चित्ताक्ष्यामान्त्रवासीवर्षान्त्रात्त्रात्त्रात्त्रात्त्रा मिपार्त्रात्रात्रात्रीमी.कटाट्यामराज्येराश्वर्थ।

ने दश्यम् नी विद्यास्य स्थाने स्थाने

निटःमिलामः द्वारात्र द्वारात्र द्वारात्र द्वारात्र द्वारायाः कृतारा नाम्य ।

दशः मृत्यः सः मृत्यः स्वापनः विषाः प्यापनः प्येतः स्वा

हिंद्र-देश-दायाः श्वारक्षाः विश्वार्ये।

रेषश्चिरमार्श्वामाभरारे द्वार्श्वरष्ट्रे प्रमुखाया सर। क्षेत्र पराया प्रस्ता भट.त्.चर्थर.ट्.लूर.क्यातश प्रिट.ज.वंच.श्रमश्राद्धश्रेश प्रिट.योश बेरका परे रेट पट विंकुय केंटा र के परे रिवेंका विंके यक्ष पे सर तर्वा डेश श्रेट । ८ ५८ वाट ये न ५८ विट स्वीट स्व मिंत्र है नहें भेव। ष्यामाहिमात्य क्षेत्रामान भेव। नबर हेश या बार श्रामिटः विमानी वटः र् प्यर्टा प्रेश बेरः रे। विद्रामित्र श्रामिश श्रा सर्टेट विमान के हो। मिनि दे बर पुन प्राप्त हो। मिन्य हे न के के विमा हिंद हो वयन्तर्भा मित्रार्यामानुकाणकाः वर्षः मित्रः वकामित्याया स्तिमा ने स र्रेट मी मित्रस्य ने माट रुट दिन विमा शुस्र हे प्यें र रुंग। रे ने माट सिंदे सर्ग अलिनार्केर हे झुअअर्थ। ये माद बद ब्रा अत्युत् हे सुन् हे अमें दि । य र्येम्। रे ह्रम् र्वेर रे विश्वासू परे हर स्रूर्य।

तर्रेद्दं मी कट रुष्य निर्देश मित्र देखे मित्र के मित्र

विश्वः शर्दे देने विश्वः स्ट्रे स्ट्

हत्सानुःहन् हेन। हें निर्देन् निर्देन निर्देन के सेना निर्देन के सेना स्वर स्वर स्वर हेन। हें निर्दे निर्देश के सेना निर्देश

No. 4.

> गुरि-गुरि-गुरि-गुरि-सुमाम्बुस-रेनास्य भेरा भेर-गुर-गुर-गुर-सुमाम्बुस-रेनास्य भेरा

प्रीचीयः कुर्माश्चरः के भी त्री के स्थान का क्षेत्रः के भी क्षेत्रः के भी क्षेत्रः के भी क्षेत्रः के भी के स्थान के स्थ

न्तित्रमान्त्रकृष्ट्रमान्त्रम् । मुन्तित्रभाष्ट्रमान्त्रम् । कृष्टिमान्त्रकृष्ट्रम् स्थान्यस्य । मुन्ति । कृष्टिमान्त्रकृष्ट्रम् स्थान्यस्य । मुन्ति । कृष्टिमान्त्रकृष्ट्रमान्त्रम् । मुन्ति । कृष्टिमान्त्रकृष्ट्रमान्त्रम् । मुन्ति । कृष्टिमान्त्रकृष्ट्रमान्त्यम्यम्त्रमान्त्रमान्त्रमान्त्रमान्त्रमान्त्रमान्त्रमान्त्रमान्त्यम्त्रमान्त्रमान्त्रम्त्रमान्त्रम्ति द्रात्मा व्याः व्यः व्याः व्य

स्याम् विमान्द्रिः सेस्य स्वान्त्रेत् स्वान्त्रेत् । प्राप्तम् विमान्द्रिः स्वान्त्र स्वान्त्र

मिंशाने ख्रान्या । ध्याम्भ्रम्य प्ति स्त्राम्भ्रम्य प्रम् स्त्राम्य स्त्राम

द्धरःश्चरम्।। द्धरःश्चरम्।।

ल्.चोशिशःध्रीटःतप्रजिनाःह्रःरुचाःचबुशःत्रथे। त्यमामिरमार्थायायेयाने स्वाप्तिमामिन मिडमाम्बारासेन ने हेंद्राम रेमा स्रिन से । रे गुनर्दे रंदे देन सम्बद्धा स्वर्धे वि क्रिंदेनियंद्रमी दंदरी स्वाय ल्.चिश्वस्त्रीट.तप्.स्.इ.इ.स्मायर्रुशःस्त्र। इ'मिडेम्'य'सेय'रे देनकु'रेम्'र्सेट'रे । माउमामीक्षाक्षेत्रके हेंद्राम रेमा फेरियों। ने'गुन'र्नेदे'र्र'रेन'यासुवाधीन। र्ह्यः र्रमार्थे दर्भे स्मी मार्चित या स्वापा प्रेय में । ज्.मशिंशःधीटःतपुं.मालमा.हःरुमा.चबुशःत्रेश म्पायानारुमात्यस्याने म्पायाना मन्त्रास्य माञ्चामीशक्षरभेद दे हुँ दाम रेग र्शेट से । रेणुबर्दरे:र्रे रेब्स सुर्या धेवाये। हैं रेन येंब येंब मुं रं रेब या सुवा येव। র্মানাধ্যমান্ত্রীন্মের্মানার্ট্রমানীর। यमिष्टमायायेयाने यान्तु रेमार्शेटार्थे । मिडेमामीशक्षेत्रेत्रेह्मामर्मा अर्थे रे गुनर्दे रे रे रे ने स्वायस्य ર્ક્ષે રેવાયંક યેંક ત્રી કે રેક તા સુ**તા ખેક** !

दे.क्ट.श.शट.इचे.श.प्रीच्ट.बेट.वी देटिज.बु.चीटश.क्श.बेट.वेट.सेज.लु.श्चे.श इ.क्ट.ट्रच.त्व.ट्रचे.श.वेट.प्रेज.लु.श.शंचाणु।

अमुन्यभायेशने हिमा हेर्ने प्रभाव के स्था के स

देव: मिर्च्चा अध्या प्रति हैं हैं सार्टे साथ के निया में निया में

रतमाम् मूर्त्रात्रार् विचातर्भाताश्चा विश्वासाम्याम् विद्यासाम्

भ्राष्ट्रासदे सुः सेन्द्रसः नेना यः केन दर। त्रः हें हिंद्रः देशः दवे वदमा व्यः महाव दि । इस नेशक श्रें रेन येंक येंक प्रकार वें। য়৾৽য়৽ঀয়ৼ৻ৼয়য়৽য়৾৽য়৾ৼৼ৾ঢ়৽ড়ৼয়৾৾৾৽ म्रीस विस्तर हें केंद्र सरय म्रीरेमा फेर वि रे में के केंब कर बिमा सेक विं। ल्यामार्थस्य मारसाग्री ल्यामार प्राप्त प्राप्त होना लिस ल्या मारशः ग्रीःमारशः दरः स्वेम्। स्नामनः विमाधिनः स्वा ঐন্বাধ্যুষ্ণ স্কুর্ব মহীম ম বঁহ মাদ্রব বিদ্যাপর ঐি। कुदे कु ८२ : खेना आमन विमा २८ : धेन वे । ঐ দাধ্যম মই মহীঅ ম ই মাদ্য ৰিশা পর ঐ। सदीरमादर स्वास्त्राम्य विमानदार्भेता । हिंद्रिक्षे अस्ति द्वार यदि से वार वस्त्र क्षा से । माभा ने विंद्र मीक्षाकी यध्य रेगा बेराय। मिना छेर् न वहर रे वहा याया यह भेर में]. मिन्। सूर् परर दे अदे असे याय पर्ट भेर में र्यायाये मेर् येशरी हमा बेरशया शर युःस्रेरित्हेम्सर्है। मि. ब्रुची वशायवा है। वटाया श्राटाय। क्षेत्री द्वारा से वा हित हो सामा से वा हित हो सामा से वा हित हो सामा से व मीव्या-या-विया-मीक्षा-प्राप्त क्षेत्र मी मित्र में मित्र मि

No. 5

नेत्राल्माम्युसर्शेट्या वुर्तेन्तुम्यो स्तिर्भात्या वुर्तेन्तुम्यो स्तिर्भात्या स्तिर्भाव्या स्तिर्भात्या स्तिर्भात्य स्तिर्भात्या स्तिर्भात्या स्तिर्भात्या स्तिर्भात्या स्तिर्भात्य स्तिर्भात्या स्तिर्भात्या स्तिर्भात्या स्तिर्भात्या स्तिर्भात्य स्तिर्भात्या स्तिर्भात्य स्तिर्य स्तिर्भात्य स्तिर्भात्य स्तिर्भात्य स्तिर्य स्तिर्भात्य स्तिर्भात्य स्तिर्य स्तिर्भात्य स्

ने मिर्म मिर्मि मिर्मि

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No. 6.

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दे. बिचा बेर्या स्था । स्था स्था दे दे मि त्र प्रेय स्था ते के ते स्था स्था के ते स

तुर्वे नुवासूट अयायाय ने ने ने स्थान स्था

हिर्यान्स्रियान्यः स्रायान्यः वियास्यात् स्त्रात् व्यान्यः स्त्रात् । हिर्याः स्त्रात्त्रः स्त्रात्त्त्रः स्त्रात्त्रः स्त्रात्त्त्रः स्त्रात्त्रः स्त्रात्त्रः

देश्वमाञ्चरदेशम्य व्याप्तर्थः व्यापत्तर्थः व्यापत्तर्यः व्यापत्तर्थः व्यापत्तर्यः व्यापत्तर्यः व्यापत्तर्थः व्यापत्तर्यः व्यापत्त्यः व्यापत्यः व्यापत्तः व्यापत्तः व्यापत्तः व्यापत्तः व्यापत्तः व्यापत्तः व्यापत्यः व्यापत्तः व्यापत

No. 7.

नेत्रात्त्रम्भास्त्रम्यास्त्रम्भास्त्रम्भास्त्रम्यस्त्रम्भास्त्रम्भास्त्रम्भास्त्रम्भास्त्रम्भास्त्रम्भास्त्रम्यस्त्रम्भास्त्रम्भास्त्रम्भास्त्रम्यस्त्रम्यस्त्रम्भास्त्रम्यस्त्रम्यस्त्रम्भास्त्रम्भास्त्रम्यस्त्रम्

दर्भे में रे बराया को राष्ट्र के के दे लिया त सुरारे प्रेरिका हे त सरका यहरारा अ इरशत। ताश्रद्धियार श्लेश मुश्यम् राज्य प्रतिराज्य प्रतिराज्य प्रतिराज्य स्था मीशाहिरायात्राहेशायात्रदशास्त्राम्याधेयाहेर। तयरास्रात्यर। हेट। बेरका देवकाविकाळेबाक्याच्याचारा क्षेत्रक्यादायवनाचीता लेगाचेंश्रायश । अम्मिनायचटाक्षार्भ्रातामाच्चमश्रायासायदेग्यातरमाश । देख्या ञ्चरामिश्रामाश्रुमार्ग्यरायाता। क्रा.क्षराम्यान्त्रायाचाराक्षरम्यान्त्रायाः शरःश्चे.कुरेष्णुः इर.रूटे.कुंचा। " "इ.र्चे.७च.चश्च. टू.जांचुर्, बू.शू.र्चार.हच.श. र्टाक्ना द्विमास्य मिन्नेसामात्या सेससाटक विमा सुरा दे कि दे के दे साथ प्रका ने राज्य ष्यान्तेयान्त्रीयान्त्राम् स्टासी क्षेत्राच्या स्टासी स्टा र्टायमार्यमार्थसमार्थसमा। सम्मूमायबटाक्षेत्रापुरस्याप्तिक्रायास्यारा चिश्रमः यो जार्मस्राह्म स्वीसः दाः सदः चीयसः चर्त्रः है। ययः की क्रीनासः ही र.चे.ज. स्दि यद तु विमाय दमा है वेर स। वय ग्रीम दे स है य या याय दे य दिन। कें भें ने से सु उ शेंट से र स विमा हिन ने बट या त सुन यन हराय। सर्वायानद्वीताराश्वर। वे स्वा ष्याके। रामार्वेरशा वे महिनायेव बेरशय। ष्राक्रेसमुँशयायदशनिरासमुदायार्शेद। क्षुम्रशङ्केराया यनम्बास्यात्रविदायन्त्राय। ते सार्वत्साययः की बदार् विवासे । दे ब्र भ.मूचि,च बट. क्षे.भू.ज.चे.च.भट.तू.चुट. सूट । से.ची.क्षे. ११४.की.७ची.चर्डीच. यस। सुमुक्षाक्षासरीम् रायदीवादिक्षाद्यीरायदाराष्ट्री हो होरस। ह्या परि सुर

> লুনা,ব≅ে,ড়েনা,ফুর টু.সৌ। অসমতা,বী.ডুনা,ফুর টু.সৌ।

दःदेन्नश्रुस्यमुःद्वेन्यः श्रुद्वेन्यः । देःमश्रुस्यमुःद्वेन्यः मश्रुस्यः मश्रुस्यः सम्याद्वेदः या द्वः द्वेदेः मायः कदः देमा देदः या । द्वः द्वेदेः मायः कदः देमा देदः या । स्वाद्वेदः या ।

देश्याम्बादेशका होत्र हैं त्याका व्यास्था होत्र हैं ता स्वास्था होत्य ह

दः रे मार्थु अमी के त्या क्षेत्रे के दि त्या रे मार्थे वा ति है के दे की के ति मार्थे अमी के ति के ति मार्थे के ति मार

रेडियाज्ञस्या। स्यास्याप्तस्यानेस्य

शुः देना नी श्रेमानाय रेना देंद्र स्था। ये सर रे श्रेमास रेना देंद्र स्था।

न्द्रियायायायायात्रान्त्रित्त्रात्र्याः भ्राप्त्रात्त्रात्त्रात्त्रात्त्रात्त्रात्त्रात्त्रात्त्रात्त्रात्त्रा भ्राप्त्रात्त्रात्या

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ने वशास्त्रस्य स्वरंश ने अदास विदानी न्यीय या सेंद्र के वन्नश

सुःगुराभरःसुः ५६ सुरःसुरश

८.भ.७८.म्.२ग्रेजायाश्चे.हे.७८.म्.ल.भ.८.भ४।

क्षेत्र दे क्षेत्र दायामदामी से क्वाया क्षेत्र वि

नेत्राक्षासाङ्गीत्वार्यातास्याः में प्रमुखासार । सुमुखासाः मुप्तिन्तरा

> भुषःद्वारायाः भुष्यायदायाः स्वार्यायायाः भुष। भुषःद्वारायाः भुष्यायदायाः स्वार्यायायाः भुष।

नित्राक्षास्यास्यान्त्रात्त्रात्त्रात्त्रात्त्रात्त्रात्त्रात्त्रात्त्रात्त्रात्त्रात्त्रात्त्रात्त्रात्त्रात्त स्त्री मिट्-प्रिम्भा हेमाप्तिर हे भ्रीकार्यो मिट्-प्रिम्भा हेमाप्तिर हे भ्रीकार्यो मिट्-प्रिम्भा हेमाप्तिर हे भ्रीकार्यो मिट्-प्रिम्भा हेमाप्तिर हे भ्रीकार्या हो भागा हेमाप्तिर हे भ्रीकार्या हो भागा है। भागा हो भागा हो भागा हो भागा हो भागा हो भागा है। भागा हो भागा हो भागा हो भागा हो भागा है। भागा हो भागा हो भागा हो भागा हो भागा हो भागा हो भागा है। भागा हो भागा हो भागा हो भागा हो भागा हो भागा है। भागा हो भागा हो भागा हो भागा हो भागा हो भागा है। भागा हो भागा हो भागा हो भागा हो भागा हो भागा है। भागा हो भागा हो भागा हो भागा हो भागा है। भागा हो भागा हो भागा ह

सुः नुषाय निष्य प्रस्ता । दाक्ष प्रदेश देवा देवा देवा देवा है । हा दारा अवस्य वेदेरा युः अटः र्योक्षुः केषः । देः कटः सायाः १ र वर्षः १ देवराः १ सार्वः सा मध्रियामा श्री श्रे देश हेर् ता श्री । श्री दे के दा मा दे श्री श्री दो मा हेर् ता श्री । श्री र मी.मिली.रज.कर.सु.हो.मोटश.होर्ट.ज.शूट्। पर्युट्.कुर्याच्यारा.पीय.सु.हो.सिट. ब्रेंट्र पार्श्रेट । युक्त मेर्निट र्यो क्षेष्ट्रेड्र रेप्ट्रेट्र पार्श्रेट । असे मार्श्वर सेमार्श्वेष्ट्रे सर्वें अंदेर ता स्ट्रा चु स्वर विना वें ना कें के विट वें ना केंद्रा चे अप करी क्षेत्र. रेयट. तृ. क्येय. ब्रेय. क्येय श्रायश्चियशास्त्राम्ये. ब्रेय. रेट. स्वीमाश. स्ट. स्र । स. मून्ता. मन्द्राभ्यात्रात्वमामिवदार् भ्रीकार्येदा देश्वरायर देश मान कुरास्त्राचिनाः भ्रीतिः सूरम्याः द्यमाः सकूमाराः योमाः भ्रीत्राः सरा । स्यास्यानिपुः यटः देः स ये विमान निर्मा के किमा मी प्रिमा या बदा ने में रहा। ने बहा खा के नगुर नहार क्रि.लूट.क्रे.चा बेचा.श्रेट.रे.से. क्रू.टे.इंट्या स.चूचा.च बट.से.श्रा हिंट्यास. मी.मी.बिमी.कुमी.सुंश.बुरश्र.ता मूर्या.चबट.की.सूर्श.बुरशा ट.ज.तथ.सूर्या. दे.ष्ट्रः सप्ट्रेड्रिय में श्रव्या स्त्रेड्रिक्षे हे स्त्रेना प्रदेश स्त्रेड्रिय स्त्रेय स्त्रेय स्त्रेय स्त्र यणुर द्राप्त स्त्रेय स्त्रेय स्त्रेय स्त्रेड्रिक्षे स्त्रेड्रिय स्त्रेय स्त्रेय स्त्रेय स्त्रेय स्त्रेय स्त्रेय स्त्रेय स्त्रेट्रिय स्त्रेय स्

No. 8

मी.र.र.श्रीशतश । त्रामी.र्यात्र श्री.यंत्र विमाल.र्र.श्रीश्वरात्र श्री.यंत्र विमाल.र्र.श्रीश्वरात्र विमाल.र्र.श्री.यंत्र विमाल.र्रे.श्री.यंत्र विमाल.रंत्र विमाल.र्रे.यंत्र विमाल.र्रे.श्री.यंत्र विमाल.र्रे.श्री.यंत्र विमाल.र्रे.यंत्र विमाल.र्रे.श्री.यंत्र विमाल.र्रे.श्री.यंत्र विमाल.र्रे.श्री.यंत्र विमाल.रंत्र व

रेमानु मिर्स्याः रेमानु क्षे रेट्य क्षेयाः इमानु क्षेयां र टळ्ट् क्षेयाः वमानु क्ष्माम् केट्र क्षेयाः वमानु क्षमाम् केट्र क्षेयाः विकासी क्षमाम् केट्र क्षियाः विकासी क्षमाम् केट्र क्षमाम् केट्र क्षमाम् केट्र क्षमाम् क्षमाम् केट्र क्षमाम् केट्र क्षमाम् केट्र क्षमाम् केट्र क्षमाम् केट्र क्षमाम् केट्र क्षमाम् क्षमाम् केट्र क्षमाम् क्षमाम् केट्र क्षमाम् केट्र क्षमाम् केट्र क्षमाम् केट्र क्षमाम् क्षमाम् केट्र क्षमाम् केट्र क्षमाम् केट्र क्षमाम् केट्र क्षमाम् केट्र क्षमाम् केट्र केट्र क्षमाम् केट्र केट्र क्षमाम् केट्र केट्र केट्र क्षमाम् केट्र केट्र केट्र केट्र केट्र केट्र केट्र केट्र क्

मुद्देर्दिर्दिर संस्थित। सहस्य उ.ल्या शहर्ति मिट रेपोर क्षेश र:सर्गर:र्सेल। <u> રાસુેશાસુે (અરાસુેશ)</u> क्षमार्देशिय। जिमाःतूर.इ.सुश्रा वेट्र मुज्या ये किर्मार वा त्रूट.ची.पित्र.ता.भ्रीश । ष्ट्रिः सॅं ५ग्राम्स् संस्था मि.स्.चोश्रर.प्रटश.भैश। यः विष्युम् यःजाम्बर्धनाः श्रुरा।

No. 9.

रे.बन्नाम्,क्षे.सेना,गोय-पर्तश्यात् स्याप्त्राच्याः च्याः क्षेयाः प्राप्ताः प्रापतः प्राप्ताः प्रापतः प्राप्ताः प्राप्ताः प्रापतः प्रापतः प्रापतः प्राप्ताः प्राप्ताः प्रापतः प्राप

मुभः भ्रमः गोमः मन्यस्य रं नः त्र्यं स्वाद्य निष्यः मुन्यः स्वाद्य । स्वाद्य स्वाद्य

दें नम्बेलिये दें नाम के निर्मा म्बियायान्य अर्केन्निन्य विकास अर्केन्निन दशम्बर्धियः यदे रुषा सुन्ते उसा दे देव या रेमा दे में हा सुना। न्यामाश्चारित्र्रायायोश्चरतार्मेम्बर्रमासहन्। दें र महिता ते दिए अर्के दें दें दे मानर नह विश्वास अर्के दें दें म्बिलाले दिन्य के दिन्दे ने पार्का का सुवरा वर्षा या के दिने दिन दशःम्बर्धेयःपदे रुशः तः के उद्याद रेवः यः रेमः द्वेषः श्वन । **५**र्देशयदे रुक्षया तुः या सुदाय रेमा सर्दर वि र्गामाश सिंदे रुश शु गो शर ता से माश से मा शर्दर ते । दे वन्नेश्रिय व निरम्भ के दिन देन मुस्य प्राप्त के दिन देन मुस्य प्राप्त के दिन देन मुस्य प्राप्त के दिन देन म दशःम्बित्यः यदिः दुशः यः १ । उद्यायः देव । द **८**र्नेम्यरे नुस्यायानु यासुदान रेमा सर्दराये। नगमाश विदे नुशायागे श्रमाया रेमाश रेमा शर्दन थे।

दे.बिमा.बेर.टे.मोश्रायास्त्रहूर.चरट.हे.य। सं.मी.टे.का.श्रायात्राया यरेट.है। त्य.भ.भ.तुरशा स.मूचि.यवट.ही.शू। पर्.रूट.वंश.सर.ज. स्माने सुदे त्यमानु स्मान् । स्री सुनि स्प्रे हे ने स्रो स्मान वाध्यात्यात्रप्राचेराते। ष्यानेत्रण्यात्रम्भरात्र्यम् द्वेर्धेर्षाः नेत्र्याणेश्वरः श्चिष्टे भेर्ने देशने निष्य श्विष्ट्र स्थाय र्रें र ने। निष्य श्विष्ट्र स्थापने निर्दृत् स्थापने निर्दृत् स्था क्ष्यानी तु कं भेष प्यमा मित्रे में र रे पर्र ने ने माश भेर प्यमा अर रे मीर यदे भे अर्द्धमा विश्व परमी पर में पर पर दे दार दे दिर गाय यश्चेत्र । सम्मूनाय बटाक्षेत्राया स्रीटानी सर मीया स्रीक्षेत्र स्त्री मिलि द्रा गितिरे क्षे त्या है। वयश वर्षे वश सुंगु ने हिंद्स ने से त्या से ना है प्रस् र्नोश हिएक ए इस साम मिर्देर या क्षुया केवा बेर हे नह्म ना मिर्देर ह्रें सुंग्रायायायायाया वर सुंग्रायाणुः वर रव दे न रव दे नेर यावव मी वर्ष मशिभाधिःभाराजाहाङ्गे। भामूमित्यवटाक्षीःभूपुः विटानपुः सुः पालूटाक्षेःक्षेरः वर्ष्यायन्दरा मेंनाव वास्त्रास्याय विषय स्वाप्ता सर यर्ट्सपा सर्वेद्धा रेव्सक्षित्या छेर्वेद्धायेता स्टार्वेद्दासटार्थे सुताबरायासेराबेरहा। ह्यासागुब्देशाबेरहा। ये से रिमेर्गहा। सरासी निवास वेर रे अपर मे निवास विराम में मुन्या या एक के कि साम स्वास करा के साम स्वास करा के साम स्वास करा के साम स बनानर्जाताकेशनक्षेत्राचर्षाके स्वापिताके हिंदा करे। सुन्तु रेनेंद्र चेरका । म्निनं प्रचार है। सूर्य प्रस्य । ट.रट. मी सुं मुला के स्था के स्था के स्था के स र्त्यु निर्मा नि हिर दे म्रीट खेल मी स में ता पिर दे मिर मी स मी पर है है ।

द्युः भ्रेन्। सुम्मुद्रः केदः चेर्यः । रे.व्यः न्यारः व्रेमाः सम्मुन्यः यः व्यः स्त्रः स्त्रः स्त्रः स्त्रः स् इ. १ व्यः व्याः स्त्रः स्त

भ्रान्त्रम् न्त्रम् स्त्रम् स्त्रम् स्त्रम् । स्त्रम् न्त्रम् स्त्रम् स्त्रम्

दे.डियो.डेर.टे.टेश.प.श्रम् । सै.योश.क.श.प.डेरश । श्री.पट्टे.सेर । य.क्ष्रे.क.श.केट.चश.एट्टे.टे.श.प.क्र्य.टर । श.ट्योर.होयो.शश्रम । सै.योश.क.श.स.म.श्रम । श्री.पट्टे.सेर ।

वसार्श्वेद्रः अर्थेद्रः यो त्याः वस्त्रः यो द्याः व्याः व्याः वस्त्रः यो त्याः वस्त्रः यो द्याः वस्त्रः यो त्याः वस्त्रः यो वस्त्रः यो त्याः वस्त्रः यो त्याः वस्त्रः यो त्याः वस्त्रः यो वस्तरः यो वस्त्रः यो वस्त्यः यो वस्त्रः यो वस्त्रः यो वस्त्रः यो वस्त्रः यो वस्त्रः यो वस्त

भुैर के राषा या देरा राष प्राप्त ष्प्र.स.रेश्च्यू र्जिय.ज.उर्मा चिंसी ज्या शास्त्र मिंबेट जर्में दश टायायास्य सेन्स्यान्य सेंद्र। सक्रुभ:ह्रेर्-सह्यु-त्र-तान्त्रशःगुट। % भू लास हूँ राय तर्वा। असिष्याया है दाया वर्षा अर्युमायमाशः स्मानुदायः सुद्रमा ट्रायायायायात्रीत्राम्बर्कोट् श्रेन्द्रगुक् मुक्षायुद्धाराम्बर्याये यन्द्र छेदा । दर्भाषात्रक्षाये क्वायायुम् मृत्यहरार्केट । सः^त्रससःस्यःसःम्। इन्। सःसः हेस्। सुनिश्चित्र विश्वमाश्च विष्य विष्य म्रीट विश्व द्या केंद्र यदे द्याश विमा येव। सः शुक्षसः । सः । र्देर प्रियाम् कुरिया क्षेत्र विष्येष सर वे नकु ने दि समा सुर रेमा भेता ম-পুমধ্যমে ম'দ্রীনাধ্য মী দ্রীনাধা। भ्रीट.मी.चेर.त.क्ट.भश.मोत्रमेश.मु.मोत्रमेश। भ्रीट.मी.ब.क्ट.क्ट.करा.चात्रमाश्चरमाश्चर

युःकः दः रदः श्रीदः मी सक्षेत्रामा स्रोतिदः स्प्रित्। युःकः दः रदः श्रीदः मी सक्षेत्रामा स्रोतिदः स्प्रित्।

देश्वमः अरुद्धः देश्वदेश्वदः विद्यसः विद्यसः

No. 10.

णनाकनाक्रमानीनात्राक्षेत्राचेर देव। अट रे अर्थनाक्षेत्रा विट स्वा क्षेत्रा विट स्व क्षेत्रा विट स्व क्षेत्रा विद स्व क्षेत्र स्व क्षेत्

पिर देल्टा अव। ष्यास ५ दिए से से संस्था मिस सर्देश पिर स्थित स्थित क्ष्म। स्मार्थस्र.ट्रे.माठ्रेश.मा.बट.जायश्चेय.हे.य.हे.च.हे.च. माब्यश्वर हिरः नेक्ष्यम् केष्यद्भेत्रः स्वा सुम्बायास्य स्वाचेत्रः । स्वायद्भाद्भाः क्रिंच या बेरसा वासार दासे में देश होता सामा में क्रा से सामें निया सामें में सामें सामें सामें सामें सामें सामे सरमा अवेश विमार्नेट बेरसाया खाससा अवेश के बहुट सेदा वट.रे.व.लट.भू.परेमा। याना.कन.व्या.मी.मि.श.ब्र्.वेमापरेमा वरसरा। युर्द्धरिया से से से मिला में मिला में से मिला में मिला में से मिला में मिला में से मिला में मिला में से मिला में मिला मिला में मिला मिला में मिला यः सर। अरः वृरः उशः शेः श्रेंदः शेदः र्छुम। सुम्मुशः रते त्यमायि । मः देरः इरशय। खामश हिर्द्यमुद्दीन्तर्भायान्तर्भार्येत्रहेता द्वीम् यमान्त्रकः देः प्राटान्यकः वर्षे । द्वायमान्यदे । मान्द्राः चेरस् । स्वायदे । यमान्यदे मि नर्द है। इर क्र रूप रूप मिलिस क्र दे दे हा है। सन् स्त्र रूप स्त्र रूप स्त्र स्त्र स्त्र स्त्र स् ष्यस्यत्मक्षित्रं भेरत्यम्य। सुनुषा दर्भायः मर्भिर्द्व। द्याक्ष नुस्तिर्ध। क्षेत्रद्यस्यस्य क्षेत्रम्य स्ति भिक्षत्यत्यत्यत्व। दाख्यत्यमेर् देश है भेदि बेर्स बेरसा मिंरटमी खाय देखा भेरट या कुंस से दा से से यहीं यह देखें हैं। र्गुःयः त्रिः चः स्राद्याः यात्रसुर्वित्रम्हाय। यनायाक्षराम्राक्षेत्रमुराकेष्मेर्वे स्ति हेन् सुमाशनुन्ने मेर देशमाय द्राप्त विष्या मेर्दि से मेर्दि सर्वे मेर्दि सर्वे स्थान स्चा श्राप्तव वे ना हिनास से प्याप्त स्वर से [

THE STORY OF KESAR'S BIRTH.

ABSTRACT OF CONTENTS.

1.

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

The next day a white yak came out of a white hill, and a black yak out of a black hill. In the morning the white yak was winning, at noon both were equal, and in the evening the black yak was winning. Agu dPalle who believed the black yak to be a devil, decided to kill him with his sling and to break 18 pieces out of his right horn. Those will be dedicated: to dBangpo rgyabzhin, mother sKyabs bdun, nâga-king lJogpo, sKyer rdong snyanpo, bKur dman rgyalmo, the 18 Agus, the top of the gLing-castle, the golden hill, the turquoise hill, the spring Thsangya, the Groma-plain, to dPalmai astag, the ford sBi chu, the hunting-ground sProtho nangma, to father Thonpa² and mother sNgonmo, to 'aBruguma, to the store-house of his treasures, and the last piece to himself.

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

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

² Here 'aBruguma's father is called *Thonpa*; later on the name br Tanpa turns up again; he has two names apparently.

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

2.

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

The second son Donyod was asked the same questions, but he also refused to go.

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

3.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

4.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

5.

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

6 and 7.

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

The lives of the children of the king of heaven were bound to a cup of milk each. The king ordered his daughter to pour the milk out of *Don grub's* cup, and at that very moment *Don grub* died.¹

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

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

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

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

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

- 1 Agn Pasang ldan ra skyes in his relation to Kesar's mother is the germ of that extremely comic figure, into which he developed in the Mongolian version, where he is called Sanglun. I have made special enquires about him; but according to the views of Ladakhis he has never been Gog bzang lhamo's husband, although he was often teased to have had something to do with her.
- § For comparison I give specimen verses from the Sheh-version, which refer to the same scene, in the appendix. That the Sheh-versions also have slightly different creatures, is shown in the I. A. list of additions, No. 3. In the I. A. I made a mistake, saying, that all the creatures were born at the place where the little house was built. They were born in Gog bzang lhamo's house, and went through the window to the places prepared by the mother.

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

8.

When the hail was falling, some hail-stones fell on the treasures and creatures, which Agu dPalle had brought from the castle Paci dpal dong. They all became pregnant together with mother Gog bzang lhamo. On the day of Kesar's birth also to these creatures children were born: To the pot with the red mouth—a pot with a long neck; to the kettle with the crooked mouth—a kettle with a broken mouth; to the white moon-axe—a steel-axe; to the many-coloured rope—a rope of a yard in length; to the white bag 'Hold thousand'—a bag of many colours; to the mare Thsa langs—rKyang rgod dbyerpa; to the Dzo with crooked horns—the Dzo 'White foot'; to the white goat—the goat 'Red neck;' to the sheep Dromo—the sheep Porze; to the ass 'Black with a white mouth'—a brown ass; to the white bitch—the yellow hound; to the black cat—a cat of many colours.\footnote{1}

9.

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

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

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

land of the gods, the earth, and the land of the Nagas. Then she returned the child to the mother and advised her not to give the child into anybody's hands.

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

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

Although it is quite in accordance with the general ideas of nature-mythology, that the sun, the moon, the rainbow and the cloud have children (because the sun of the second day may be called the child of the sun of the first day), the names of the children as given in No. 8: a pot with a long neck, a steel-axe, etc., look more like the names of practical instruments. This development from the parable to the practical implement which had been used for comparison, is not quite inconceivable, if we keep in mind that also Kesar probably was the personification of a power of nature, before he became humanized in the course of time.

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

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

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

APPENDIX TO ABSTRACT OF CONTENTS.

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

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

pha lha skyer rdzong snyanpo snams

ma lha bkur dman rgyalmo snams

thurru rkyang byung dbyerpa snams

log ngo shespai rta zhig yin

'aphurla mkhaspai rta zhig yin sdigpai grigu sor γsum snams

sdigpala btangbai gri zhig yiu sangs rgyas dunggi picag snams

sangs rgyasla btangbai gri zhig yin

γzhu ni srin γzhu sngonmo snams mdā ni rang log thubpa yin

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

byamo dkarmo grogsla 'agug

hor gur dkar rgyalpo btulzana

mgar rtsa chos sgrol grogsla 'agug

'adre lha btsan bog btulzana

Accept sKyer rdzong snyanpo as your paternal deity.

Accept bKur dman rgyalmo as your maternal deity.

Accept the foal rKyang byung dbyerpa,

It is a horse that always knows the way back.

It is a horse that knows to fly.

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

It is a knife to stab the sinful.

Accept the shell-knife for Buddha,

It is a knife to stab Buddha. *

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

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

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

When subduing king Gur dkar of Hor,

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

When subduing 'aDre lha btsan bog,

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

dzemc 'abamza 'abum skyid grogsla 'agug

Ron btsan khromo btulzana shel lcam 'aBrugmo grogsla 'agug. Call Dzemo 'abamza 'abum skyid to thy help.

When subduing Ron btsan khromo, Call the crystal wife 'aBrugmo to thy help.

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

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

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

Being born to the mother, I shall be born on the high zenith [Although] being born on the high zenith.

nyí zla γnyísko ní nga mán

Yet I am not sun and moon.

And so on through all the different creatures.

Or according to MS. II:

Ngá 'adirú mi skyé ríi mgóru skyé yin ríi mgóla skyéste

I shall not be born here, I shall be born on the top of the bill. [Although] being born on the hill-

sháva ridvags ní nga mán

Yet I am not a deer.

And so on through all the different creatures.

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

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

All men ran away, Gog za lhamo remained back, I, dPalle, am not [at home], I shall go to look [after her].

rta thsangmas kha shor rgyabs rgodma thsalangs shulla lus

All horses ran away,

dPalle nga mi 'adug ltala chen.

The mare Thsa langs remained back,

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

And so on through all the different creatures.

VOCABULARY AND COMMENTS.

주시 | rnol, = snol gyag, a fight. 지기 | phed, = phyed, half.

ই ইন | phithog, = phyithog, evening.

মানাতি γyogcas, to cover; here in the sense 'to spin,' cove the spindle stick.

C字 ngari, = ngaranggi, my.

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

সামস্থা bong mthil, sling to throw stones at donkeys.

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

ব্দুদাস। 'ajugma, or 'ajugring, oblong.

경치지 | ltumpa, piece, fragment.

সম্প্রবৃ | bar btsan, 'the firm place in the middle,' the earth.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

QN'NPT | ldem mkhar, is said to be the store-room of the castle, (where all the treasures brought from dPal dong castle were stored up).

उउँ । curulugu, name of the giant (devil) in the north.

2.

দার্থান্থ মা ysangma, meal.

3-55 | nyerang, = nyidrang, you, respectful address.

ব্ৰহান্ত্ৰা 'athanmo, = 'athabmo, fight.

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

বিল্পা bzhangs, = bzhengs, rise.

অবিবাদ yodpinba, was; the termination ba is used here in a similar sense as the emphatic article.

555.55 | btang chad, a promise to give.

[54] drag, Lower Ladakhi for rag, to feel, perceive.

3.

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

克できし tongtse, = dong, quiver.

53 | diu, arrow-blade.

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

ম্পাত্ৰা | bsag stag, = bsag sdag, quiver.

지팅'경치 | bsducas, = sdudpa, collect.

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

35.5775 | nyung, dkar, = yungs dkar, mustard.

মুদামা sragpa, = sregpa, partridge.

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

*The results of the forms below and bessel.

before the word to which they belong, contrary to the usage of Central Ladakh. They are often furnished with the termination of the genitive. The latter I have taken off again, because the spoken language does not confirm this usage of the genitive.

55,57] don tag, = don, meaning, business.

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

7.54 | batrag, = bathag, root.

মুন্মান্ম। snasogs, = sna thsogs, different.

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

রনারনা zag zag, rough, uneven, (like a rasp).

সুনামা spagspa, = pagspa, skin.

होत् ते | menne, = ma yinnas, besides.

धुरीव। upen, a high monarch.

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

큰주경치 | zuncas, surround.

দেশনী বি ambitī, all sorts of fruit.

적명 | phrulu, fruit.

> 취약 최다 | sna mi sna thsang, very different.

5 3 huyu, exclamation to express tiredness.

4.

sheep, to remind you of a certain thing; like the knot in the handker-chief.

মুদ্ধান্ত্ৰ | ltsangmkhan, beggar.

รมนาลุลิราร | rimpa bzhindu, slowly.

ন্ন তথা | squces, to bow.

মস্মত্ৰামা lam bcugs, bakhshish; literally 'to put [you] on the way.'

37 | nyag, each single one.

 \bigcirc zho, means 6×12 annas, i.e., $4\frac{1}{2}$ rupee, so I am told.

name of dPalle's horse.

क्राह्म chagpo, broken; adjective formed from 'achagpa.

ইব্'কৰ্ chon chan, in vain.

| 「「「「「「 gangs ngar, gangs ngar, the sudden placing of hot iron into ice, water or earth, to harden it. sa ngar,

지뤗 경치 | kha skyeces, = kha kyeces, to scold.

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

5555 | btangstena, giving; in Lower Ladakh we often meet with an additional na after a gerund.

5.

नुस् । lta skor, go about to see something.

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

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

हैं होंने । rdo ltog, a pot made of serpentine stone.

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

শ্বি সাম্বাদি প্ৰান্ধ কৰি, = yzhismad, wife, family.

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

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

5্রামে' Eব | dpaljan, = dpalcan, having glory.

THE Ker zong, = skyer rdzongs; name of the father of the gods, who often officiates as a paternal deity only.

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

 $\square \exists \square \mid Kha zub$, or kha sbub, = kha bub, with the mouth turned downwards.

5ব্ৰস্থান | denna mala, in that very same moment.

7.

মান্ত্ৰ seraru, = serba, hail.

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

মুইব্রাব্রা puri 'athulcas, to work with the shuttle.

মুন্তিহা khrucas, = 'akhrudpa, wash.

skyen, = skye yin, will be born.

57 towa, or to, exclamation.

সুম'ক্র্ | gral chad, roof-laths.

Nal sbilab, perhaps spyilab, twigs of the Tibetan roof.

ষ্ট্রাইন skyorcas, put up in a circle.

ম্নান্ন | thog grab, twigs of the roof.

নিমান zhinggi ama, 'mother of the field,' name of the lark.

5기기기기 rtagtagpa, the elevated place in a room.

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

মঠম। mthsom, = mthso, lake.

মুস্কের মানা skyin chen ba rgan, the 'big' wild goat, the old ox, name of the wild goat, born to Gog bzang lhamo.

মিন্স্ম্স্ম্রের sengge yyu ral can, the 'lion with the turquoise locks'; name of the lion, born to Gog bzang lhamo.

内質にある「四野コ | 'abrong chen khamba, the 'large and brown wild yak'; name of the yak, born to Gog bzang lhamo.

5 নুম ন্ত্ৰী by a rgyal rgodpo, the 'wild bird king'; name of the eagle, born to Gog bzang lhamo.

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

8.

সাবের্কা ma 'athsad, the measure not being full; in classical language ma zadde.

ਨੈਂਧ | thsig, air-brick.

জুইন্ম। skye rings, 'long neck'; name of the pot, born to Degbu kha dmar.

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

\$\frac{1}{2}\frac{1}{2

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

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

कुट केंद्रिय। rkyang rgod dbyerpa, 'the genuine wild king,' name of Kesar's horse, born to Thea lange.

name of the Dzo, born to m Dzomo ru yon.

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

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

bongbu khamba; the 'brown donkey'; name of the donkey, born to Nagpo kha dkar.

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

নিমানু মুনা | bila khra sug, the 'many-coloured cat'; name of the cat, born to Bila nagro.

9.

The phrug kun, the children of the gods; although only one child is born, the plural sign kun is used. Should this be a sign of respect?

Like jo, aristocratic offspring.

ر ملاست ' akhurrena = 'akhurcesna, in carrying [the child].

দ্ধিমেমি মুক্রিমি স্করি γsollo, mchoddo, the addition of o in both words is due to the tune of the song.

নুইমামা 'adompa, dangerous.

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

Ladakhi pronunciation of sharri andhe bandhe. In many cases a distinct r is sounded after dentals in Lower Ladakh in such words which do not suggest any r in Central Ladakh.—A bandhe is a lama who has not yet been to Lhassa.

न्त्र हैं। bdud lha cin (perhaps γcin); the 'devil, urino of the gods;' name of a devil, bka blon ldanpa's father.

মুন্-নর্থ। snyad btsol, temptation, attempt.

L'3 | ngaca, we; Lower Ladakhi for ngacag, ngazha.

মুনারম। skyilces, to detain, hinder.

মাইন্মান্ত γzigsmo, spectacle.

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

মুব উঝ sunces, to long after.

지지 lag skud, smearing the hand [with oil.]

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

10.

নিমুখিব i 'akhrustena, when you will get your hair washed.

광경치 | lhacas, to plait; from sleba.

মিনাম। logra, the goat-skin, worn by men and women.

শাসাক্তিমা | Kag chag, potsherd.

5'N hasa, tender.

ব্যায় | nallu, = nalbu, = bastard.

조미워드 | chol sgang, a wound caused by fire.

নুসাঁ 'agro, = dro of the dubitative voice.

हेन्द्राक्षास्त्राचानित्रहेन्।

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हिंद्र भिट्टिंद्र दि महोद्द हो हिंद्र वे । हिंद्र भिट्टिंद्र दि महाद हो दि से । हिंद्र भिट्टिंद्र दि महाद हो दि से । दे हिंद्र भिट्टिंद्र के निक्क के निक्क के । दे हो से सिट्टिंद्र के सिट्टेंट्र के सिटेंट्र के सिट्टेंट्र के सिटेंट्र के सिटें त्त्रेचाश्वास्त्रम् क्षाक्षत्त्रम् क्ष्याः च्याक्षयः व्याक्षयः विष्यवः व

दे बन् देर दे भे दे से ए स्वयं के पहेंद्र में प्रदेश यो शिक्ट स्राजेरस। हिंरिटायाटाल्याज्ञाहेशासटार्यो पत्रद्यायायीय। देःस्टरस ल्या है दूर बेर शाया विशास स्ट्रास शायर विशास के साम है से हि। कराया लर्रास्तरम्बीश्रायत्राश्रायद्रम्बीम्बर्गसुर्दास्तरम्बाकेरयद्रम् ने देवश श्च-इत्यायात्रेराचनशाख्यायात्रायात्राचा स्मानित्याक्तासाहात्रेराहे। निर्माणियां के स्वाप्त करात्रामार्यमान्दराराष्ट्रीरामार्थमाहित्यायाया। रे.स्.म्.मायार्थेव। क्षाक्षरा लिश्च । मूर्रामाश्चाश्चामाश्चील्य । मूर्राह्मारायश्चरहे । ह्युरायश चरेचरा। श्रेसिंजायामाष्ट्रायास्कृष्ट्रायास्कृष्ट्रायास्कृष्यास्कृष्याया <u>५ देश देश विश्व के स्थार्थ के स</u>्थार्थ त्यन् श्रेट्। स्मुशक्रा देशम्य राष्ट्रिन ने से से सर्व स्थानर मी.र्यार.पिट.भरेथ.ज.र्शूट.के। भ्र.भ्र.ज.भर्बूट.चळ्या.के। र.भ.चश्रर.त. म्री.मृष्यायम। भु.भु.पा.मृत्यूर.के.चुरमा सर्ति.मी। हि.्रट.मुमार.म. यशर्व। दवे अर्वायामायशर्। यम् विमायायिहिर हे श्रेर् बेरशाया

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मिंश दे बिमा बेरश या शर। वे प्पेर मी बर बश मार्ग तव दे मी पर है हैर।

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No. 2.

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यत्रस्य। स्यमुक्षा विद्रायायाये स्वाप्ता स्वा स्वाप्ता स

No. 3.

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हें हें श्राट से सिंग हैं हैं स्था है से स्था है से स्था है से सिंग हैं सिंग हैं

स्यान वार्षे ते स्थान के स्था

ने वशामिर मायरशाया वर्षे तेव विमायर्माशा के विमायमार में ह् ह् अमें ल पर्याके कर अहर ल में हेर लेमा अस्त के हि है से में मुक्तिः प्राप्त हो लूटश । हिशासप्रुशाय होना जार्येट ये होना लूरे क्या हे र्यूट यु'या'गु'डमा'श्चे' डेस'र्थेर रहंग। रे'र्वेट यु'या र्रेम र्केट विमान राष्ट्री गु'डम तयर वर्षना है वें रंगू द्वामी समें वर्ष दे हिंद है। मिंहें हें स्प्रिय पर ल.श्रूट.क्रे.क्ट.अप्ट.शट. शहेचा.ज.लूरे. शीवरे.यु. यी.श्रू. बुची.ची.शज. क्रू.यट.तूर. ने से सं त्या प्रेंट हो। वर मी नगर मिर नर ही ने मार कर सामी समेर हैंस चर्डु है,चर्याचा है,चूर्थ। है, हू,रेट.चै.सू.क्टाशश.र.वेट.वेश.भ.जटश.चशश. क्षेत्रनम्भ। देखमामीक्षक्षेत्रः वरः स्टा देवस्य स्टिन्दिमामीका म्मु.रेयोर्गिट.यु.चोट.क्ट्रांश.येश्वायेश्वयोजाः होशायरेट हो । प्रायुटा स्रोता बेरशय। यापश्यायासेरासम्बद्धाः हे हे दि दि सा राउटामहेरासेना हे र्षेर्रा केंस्रायेर बसार्सेट। केलायायस सेर सामकर प्रेक्त हा दायुट भिष्यः त्रुवः वर्षरा मूर्टः क्षरः भाषा श्रूरः हो। स्रुः मुर्टिरः हो अः देशः अः क्षरः अरुरा अरुरा अ प्रिंट प्रिंथ प्रिंथ रेमा श्रॅट है। सहमा विश्व सर अयर श्राय । सहमा मी सु श्रिक्षयः द्वेत्रदार्वेद्ययुग्युद्धनामी सम्बन्धितार्थेदः द्वी। विविधारे समामी रे बिया य हे. प्रेया हे. हे. प्रिया य प्रेया य श्रीय य श्रीय य श्रीय विया मीश्रा हे. हे. दे. मिल्मि.मूर.मी.थट.ज.तूर.शूट। पूट्.क्ट.श.जटश.क्र.क्र.क्र.क्रि.व्या

हिं हिं सिया येत्र लिया बेरहाया। सिर्ह्या द्वारी सिहा है। देखा शक्ता वनायवटार्गे दे वनायाद्ये मूर्मिशकटावु छेता दे वनायाप्ति रटा अत्रात्राकुष्येत्र बेरस्य। दे ब्रमार्मेनियाकरानु देशान हे स्ट्रम्या हे स्ट्रम्य ब्रॅट सुमामीशगा दमामी इस्ट्रॉम मिडेन रे निर्देश निर्देश निर्देश निर्देश लग'न≡८'र्रोनश्चेन'ध्नेत। शुत्रामी'श्चे'लेगमीश'र्द्धद'स'य'सूर्'न५८श। ५९' इटाहें हे त्तु मृत्राय के मूनिका कटा लु उना। ब्रीटा मी द्वार में कटा सार्मिका था ल्टा बेरश यस । से कटा साद रुस। ज्याना मिदे खुटा सामारे रामि यह टाई देवे मित्र्वास । मिल्रसार्यरेन्द्रिक्षाम्य मिल्रसार्वे विद्यास स्र्ट्रिं के स्र्ट्रिं में में के स्रायन क्रिं स्रिं स्रिं स्रिं स्रिं में स्रिं स्रिं स्रिं स्रिं स्रिं स्रिं ट्रे.वश.ह्. ह्र.पर्चे.मी. शश. वट.व.र्सेल. सम्र्रेश. कपश. मेव.ज.कट. यसटश.ट्रे। अर्थे न्युः अणा क्वेर रेकेने। एर ने नर नगर विया रेट न्। नर नगर विया शुर्-रुमें विकास सिर्म विकास कि निकास मुम्मि शुर्म में सर्व स सिर्म सु पर्ने भूर ।।

तर्भित्मा त्रमा त

क्षान्यम् क्षान्यम् क्षान्य क्षा क्षा क्ष्य क्षा क्ष्य क्षा क्ष्य क्य

त्वमानी त्वमा मित्र होत्य राय छत् होत्यो ग्वरत्तुमा त्री वरणिरवरम्भिष्टरपुर्वे द्वार्यात्र्यम् । यना या को प्यमा उदा प्रतास के प्रायम स्थाप मिन्दे कमा र नदा सम्मान्य समुदा सि क्षेरभगमिर्रद्रास्यस्य । क्षियार्वेदारेदार्भे वश्यासे दायसवदाये । न्मार्थस्य ने न्दाये कि स्थाये विष् कटामाटासर्यटाक्षे.ह.माटासर्यराज्या रे बिना बेर रे हैं ता अर्गे अ कर मुन के रिन के हैं रिस्ता मे यना थ क्रि. दब्दे हें दिन्ति मीश्रामिश्राम 75EN| सक्रमार्या सुका सते सु न्ना ता मर्के । **५२** दि: दाया शुद्ध दिन् शासित्। सक्रम से क्षेत्र सदे मु द्वा ता मर्के । तर्रे रेट टाया शुट रेमिश संहर् म्रेट स्वेर द्वार में मुन विकास में दे तर्रे रेटाटाया शुटारेवा शासहित्। **नर**-मीःष्यः अःश्चुन-नर्द्दायः मर्केर् तर्भिर्मात्यासुदार्भेषास्यास्ति। <u> त्नामी मुलक्षिमशासी या अर्के</u>र। तर्भेराराया श्रुटारेम्ब्रास**र्ह**र।

यश्वाभागेरः बेट् क्षुत्र या त्यासकेट् । तर्रे देट टायासुट देन्द्र स्थासकेट् । स्था क्षा त्याप्र प्रस्कृत क्षुत्र स्था सकेट् । स्रो देट टायासुट देन्द्र स्थासकेट्

रे.ब्रमा.ब्रेस.रे.माझ्या.शब्र्ट्र.यर्था श्रुंश.तश्चर्यःशे। कर. स्था.श्वित्र.श्वर.स्या.त्र.स्या.क्ष्या.श्वर.शे.ह.माट.त्र.श्वर.त्र.त्या.स्ययश। रे.यश. स्था.श्वर.श्वर.स्या.क्ष्या.श्वर.शे.ह.माट.त्र.श्वर.त्या.सयश। रे.यश. स्था.श्वर.क्ष्य.स्या.क्ष्य.स्था. ह्. ह्. ह्.य.यं.मो.श.ट.ट.विष्ट.श्वर.त्ये. स्था.श्वर.क्ष्य.स्या.क्ष्य.स्था.

No. 4.

स्त्रिक्ष। स्ट्रिक्षः स्वर्त्ते स्त्रिक्षः स्वर्त्ते स्वर्ते स्वर

चिर्या संक्षेत्रे मिस्य मिस्य मित्र क्षेत्र प्राप्त क्षेत्र मिस्य मिस्य

देवसासक्यास्त्राहरूकास्त्राच्यास्यास्य स्वास्त्राहरू

स्तिन्तुः स्तिन्त्रिः विनारम् अभारतः स्तिन्त्रः स्तिन्तिः स्तिः स्तिन्तिः स्तिः स्तिन्तिः स्तिन्तिः स्तिन्तिः स्तिन्तिः स्तिन्तिः स्तिन्तिः स्तिः स्तिन्तिः सतिः सतिः सतिः सतिः सति। सतिः सतिः सतिः सतिः सतिः सति। सतिः सतिः सतिः सतिः सतिः सतिः सतिः

प्राचानम् क्रि. श्रं मान्न क्रि. मान्न क्रि. मान्न क्रि. मान्य क्

ष्यानाः स्टार्थान्ते स्टार्यान्ते स्टार्यान्ते स्टार्थान्ते स्टार्थान्ते स्टार्थान

C'A'周C'में पद कुट रे छूँर रे रेम र्सेट ते । र्से द्वामी स्ट्रिम स्ट्रिम स्ट्रिम स्ट्रिम स्ट्रिम र्भे रये यदी स्थे भे विमार्देय भे रुषान्यायर्टा के रुषा विषा क्षेर विषा .वि.क्षेत्र<u>रमामार्श्वर</u>हेत्र्मामाञ्चमाराः वि .वॅर-दे-श्रॅट-ट-भव-हे-५५माम् जैम्राश्रॅ । ८.ज.तथ.क्टर.ब्रॅट.ब्र्.च्र.च.च.रच.ह्चा.पर्चा श्राद्यक्ष श्रीद्रास्यामा क्षे यमा रमा स्मायना त्रा रे:बनाः बेरसःय। ष्यानाः रमादः वेः त्यारे : बनाः हेः प्येटस। तर्षितातातात्वाचर्र्यात्रते क्षेता साम्बर्धात्र **अवसःवह्दायदे तुः भे विद्यसः भे देव दर्**। ् धुमः श्वेंब से वे वु से खे दुसर से केंब दूर। विषारी वर्तेशायदे क्रियाश्चिषा से १५५ ते। जनाश्चरम्बिशःचर्त्रःश्चरःचिरःश्चरः हेवःच्ये । हिंद् क्षाद्य के सु से विमार्थेद थे। यदाहरादे दे भी सम्बर्धना भव देन। क्रें दिव के क्रेंट सुमा दे के के फेर के । मित्रिक्षः वृद्धिरायार्थेना धेवाये । मि दे क्षे दर्षिर्यायमा प्रेक्ते

८.ज.जू.चेर.क्ष.इ.चेश.चेश.जू.

१८.५.२८७.मी.५.ज.चश्चेय.४४.५म.लूट.लू४। र्ह्रेब त्व म् । त्व प्रतास्त्रीया कु । त्र प्रतीहा मुद्दा प्रदेश । देट व विमानमान्दर न्दर कु र्चेन क्या ऑद पीव । म्रीटमी स्व हटा सार्चेर वा स्वर से म् द्रात्रे स्ट्रिमामः नियाणे दार्थे र्<u>दे</u> के निष्के के स्त्री के स नेख्रायिकार्यः द्वान्यक्षाराध्या 子·新た・孔 ない 本、美、美、子に、刻で、近 1 .वै.जट.ची.त्रचा.र.७चा.रट.कुरा.जू । यमार देवे बट ब भेव हे रेवा हें शर्वे । ब्रॅट सुमामि दे वसामिर या विराधित।

देन्द्रशहें हे त्यु मु अप्राया प्राया प्राय प्राया प्राय प्राया प्राया प्राया प्राया प्राया प्राया प्राया प्राया प्राय प्राया प्राया प्राया प्राया प्राया प्राय प्राया प्

भीत्रे हिरान्य कराया करा हे जो क्षेत्र स्वर्थ स्वर्ध स्वर्थ स्वर्ध स्वर्थ स्वर्ध स्वर्थ स्वर्ध स्वर्थ स्वर्ध स्वर्थ स्वर्ध स्वर्ध स्वर्थ स्वर्ध स्वर्ध स्वर्थ स्वर्ध स्वर्य स्वर

सःलयशः वृद्यस्य दे स्वास्त्र स्वरः स्वा **धुमर्श्वेवकी वे तु के ब्लिन्सर की । क्षेन्सर की** <u> बिस दी ब्रेंस पदे केंग समित्र से । केंग समित्र से ।</u> तमाश से में दश पदे सिर हिर से । सर हिर से । मिंद्रास्ते अटार् केया अटिया केया अटिया दशःमाध्यतः नृगरः वृशः विष्ट्रशः यदे : ह्यः नृगरः विष्ट्र। ह्यः नृगरः विष्ट्र। दश.माभार विचानका हिंदश याते : इयः वना हिंदा । इयः वना हिंदा दि अक्षारी पर्दे प्राप्त दे में प्राप्त । दे में प्राप्त । दि समूद रेश शे पर्ने में प्या दे में प्रमा दि लें ह नेर वदद दे में येव। दे में येव। दिने बदा बेरें मेर बदादारी में की दे में की बा दि से देर बेर द्रार रे में प्रेवा रे में प्रेवा

द्वैःह्वः र न्यार संयान्वशः हिंदः विद्यः स्विदः हिंदः।

द्वैःह्वः र न्यार संयान्वशः हिंदः विद्यः हिंदः।

दे व्याः वेरः हे हे हे दिः न्या स्वाः स्वेषः स्वेषः हिंदः विद्यः हिंदः।

दे व्याः वेरः हे हे हे दिः न्या स्वाः स्वेषः स्वेषः स्वेषः स्वेषः स्वेषः स्वाः वेरः विवाः

विद्याः स्वाः ह ह स्वाः विद्यः स्वाः स्वेषः स्व

पिट.त.री.पश्चेय.ही.धू.टथ.री.ह्यूट.रींची.चीरा । त्याप.बू.र्ख्नी.यंच.चू. मिनियात्रारिके किया सुरे विवासिक विवास इन-रामकिमानर्केन्याभवेद्दार्शेद। ११-५-वर्षकाश्वरा र्शेट्दार्भेद्दा र्त्रेया.चीश्व.ह्य. र.७्या.बिश. हे.प्रिंट. हे.यशर.टे.ह्.ह् प्र.ण्या. तप्र.ल्या. प्र.चेश. यायद्वमायायत्राष्ट्रे वेर्या देवशायाय्य्ये हे येना हे व। ख्या हे वरा वशा द्येदश। नाविना विना अपक्र प्रसा हैं दिन के हैं दिन मिशा ने रशी च.भ.क्ट। श्रेश.बुर्श.बुरश.त। स्थ.भश.टश.श.बुर्श.बुरश। हु.हुर्छ. मिल्माश्रापातर्थात। यात्र्यात्रम्य। देवसाहाहाम्परायातर्थात। ह् ह् लक्ष.क्ष.क्ष. इरका स.क्ष.ह्य.देवा। रचा.क्ष.क्वांत. दशः मुं की विश्व विश्व विश्व के से के से से किया मिना स्थादा कर । इयाराने अवायुर्ने व्यायासा हैं प्रमुन्ने मीस गुर्ने वर्ष क्षे. बुरका ब्रिट्र स.स.च बटार्स दे.से.से । प्रेय.स.बुमार्स्पर क्रिमा

ইং.ই.ছু.দ্রিস.ঘগুনাগ্রা.খেব.পুর। ট্রি.রিনা.ট্রি.খে.খব.পুর। হুম.ই.ছু. ছু.দ্রিস.ঘগুনাগ্রা

No. 5.

देवशक्रांदवविश्वेदायुमामीशबेरहा। हे हे रदाया हेवाया दशाष्ट्रायायायायितारे कुरोस्ट्रियको देताया प्रेराये अन्यस्या। ह् ह्रिट्ट म्लिम्अम्मिक्षणा ह्रियाय मुलाव स्वाया हे हे द्वार प्रसामीया क.ष्ट.। प्राची अपूर प्रामीश शूट हो। मिट लियाय प्रिक्टिंग या पश्चित शूट। बनानुनिक्नानन्द्रम। वेटिकेनिर्देशम् वर्षान्ते। वेटिस्निम्सिरेष्ट्रिटिस् सिंदर स्राप्ते दिन हो। सिंदर स्रिया क्षा क्षा होते र दे ते दे स देवी हो वा सारि साम हो वा समिदायाहें हित्तुं मुं साममासायाय हा प्रदेश देश है स्वराय हा स्वराय है देश र्तार में क्रास हैं के ता स्टार्कर । से प्रकार में मिल सार प्रमाय। स्रम चक्षायात्रास्य स्वास्त्रामानुसामान्यास्य स्वास्त्रा स्वास्त्राम्य स्वास्त्रा भट वेट् वर्श्य वर्षा किया विषय विषय के वर्ष वर्षेत्र के वर्षेत्र के वर्षेत्र वर्षेत्र के वर्षेत्र के वर्षेत्र वर्षेत्र के वर्ष प्रिंश.में.सेंश.शुटुं.मेंज.ले.बुची.चरेटश । टुं.में.सेंश.शुटुं.मेंज.ले.लू.बेट.टें.सु मियानकु नर्दा अमिट र्रोट । देवश मिरा बेर्शन हे हे दे त्र्रें स्ट्रें व विमा स्थाप बेरका या। दे वट वका कुट हव विमा यह दशायामाट सेट। लास्त्रर्धेर् देन् हिंदा बेरकाय। इरमारे विस्तु विनायन्द्र रहेद्र। र्वे अट.र्.सर.च.रे.चकु.चर्टरश.रा.स.चाट। लट.मूझ.चरशा हे.ह.प्.

र्श्वर्यं व विमास्याधास्यायो बेर्या देवसाधार कुटा हुव विमास प्राप्ता स्थाया

ट्रे.वेश. रॅट. च्रे. ट्रिट. च्रे. च्रेश. च्रेश. च्रेश. च्रेश. च्रेश. चर्टश. तथा रे.लेंग.लेंग.पायश्चेय.शूर। रतत.त्र.क्ट्य.पह्य.के.पर्मेश। श्रूर्य. र्शेट सुमाने शें शें तिनुमाश ने वशान्यता में केट ससा बेरसा में रेवा श्राद्यमु श्रिद्ध्यम् यामुश्रार्थित् वर्षे । विश्वाक्ष के नेराय नुष्या के स्वा ष्यामान्द्रयायो पन्दर्य। र्रो द्वान के स्ट्रिमायायमान्त्रवायार्थेदा देशाने साने। इटमोर्ट्रियोम्बर्धा सद्दरमोर्ट्रियो। ब्रेरिट्र पा.चैरःभ्र.ब्रेच.चैरःविमःव.मैयाक्षःभरःत्र.लूट्.चुरश देशस्यायायाया रे हमा हर रेश केर रेपर केश है। इसद में किर साम विद्यानाय हे हिर्श म्राट्यकुर्म्ह्राट्यं मी. मीश्राचीटाश्राचित्रः रा। क्रिकटा मीया मीश्रुश्चायापा दे मिर्मा मिर्टिक्टासारे द्वार्मिट्याया वर्षिया स्वाराया स्वीरासार विरास दिन् कुःसवन्वन्सेन्रह्म। नेते से तान्यत् ते गुवाया कुःसेन्न्गामासारी सेट हो। म्राद्यक्ष्र्र्राय्यमाताहा बेर्याय। म्रियाक्टायायाकु वृत्यदिन रे निर्द्या

देवश्रण्याये दें त्यान्यत् ते क्ष्णा स्वाप्त्र क्षण्या क्षण्या स्वाप्त्र स्वाप्त्र

रे वशास्तर प्राचीश बेरश हिं व मानेश मानासर दार में निष्य प्रमानि वर्षे द्वारा का मानि स्वार के स्टा क्रा मिर के स्वर के स्वर मिर के स्वर के स्वर के स्वर के स के ब्रॅट: युमायायमा १३ प्राप्त र देश वेश है। अट बेरका <u>सर्</u>दा मोत्र र्देटमी। ब्रेन्स्यायाध्ययाकेषायी विमान्दायुमाकेषामिषाकेसार्यासारीमिषा मिट्रिन्यत् त्रें क्ट्रिक्ष में विक्रमें अक्ष दम् । बेरक्ष या ष्यम् नम् कि भैरक्षिमः शेष्टि । न्यतः ते गुन्यः बेरमा श्रेरमा **या स्थायः भूमा** ८८ विचा केव लि विच दश ही सार मेरिय है मुला नेर ति ना ८ ५८ स्था वयाव कुला बेर हे में ज़िव रे में विह हे शिंदाय। यस कंद साथ हैं रासदे हैं महा केवारी विमार्थित र्रुम। मिंदामी में जेवार्य सार्थेत सदामी शाय उदारी र्यंतर है। क्टासाङ्गित्र विमार्शेटाया में जिन्मी मेरिक्सामिकमार्शेटा देरपत में क्षरासदे में विदाकर दे। यायायाय हो या स्वर्भर समिदा होरे । मिरिया ही श्रुश्राणुटायान्यानवेद्यायदे। क्रीट्रिक् वेर्सेट्युमान्सानुराम्बर्केने निक स्वाप्तर्भेश्वर्षात्र्वा। ने स्वाप्ताः स्वाप्ताः स्वाप्त्रः स्वाप्तः स्वापतः स्वाप्तः स्वापतः स्वापतः स्वापतः स्वापतः स्वापतः स्वापतः स्वापतः स्वापतः स्वापतः स्वा

न्याक्रियात् के क्षेत्र क्षेत

ঈ'ৼ८'मीয়'য়ৢ८'य'ৼेम'য়'য়ৼ॔९'ড়'८'ড়য়'য়য়'য়৾ৼৢ৾৻'ঀৢঢ়ৄৢৢঢ়ৢ। ऒ'য়ৼ'য়'ঀ৾'য়ৢয়'ড়ৢয়'য়'য়८।ऒ'য়ৼ'য়ৢয়'য়৻য়য়ঢ়ৢ৾য়৻য়য়য়

त्त्रेट्-क्रेब्-निक्य-च-क्र-व्यक्ष्य-व-क्रिय-ज्ञान्य-क्र-क्र-विवास-च-क्र-व-क्रिय-क्र-व-क्रिय-क्र-व-क्रिय-क्र-व-क्रिय-क्र-व-क्रिय-क्र-व-क्रिय-क्र-व-क्रिय-क्र-व-क्रिय-क्र-व-क्रिय-क्र-व-क्रिय-क्र-व-क्रिय-क्र-व-क्रिय-क्र-व-क्रिय-क्र-व-क्रिय-क्र-व-क्रिय-क्र-व-क्

देन्त्रमः वेद्द्रभाष्ट्रमः विष्णा वि

म्राट्यक्षे म्रिट्र सुमा दे रे माध्यमा सा ब्रुक्ते तहमाय हे स्ट्रिय या यह

प्रमात्मप्रमास्त्रे स्ति। स्ट्रिम्म स्त्रित्त्रे स्तिन्त्र स्तिन्तिः स्तिनि

भ्रात्विक्षेत्र्याः स्वानिश्चित्वाः चेत्रस्यः । त्र्र्याः केत्रस्यः स्वानिश्चित् । देश्वाः स्वानिश्चाः स्वानिश्चाः । देश्वाः स्वानिश्चाः स्वानिश्चाः । देश्वाः स्वानिश्चाः स्वानिश्चाः स्वानिश्चाः । देश्वाः स्वानिश्चाः स्वानिश्चाः स्वानिश्चाः स्वानिश्चाः स्वानिश्चाः । देश्वाः स्वानिश्चाः स्वानिश्वाः स्वानिश्चाः स्वानिश्चाः स्वानिश्चाः स्वानिश्

स्यान्य स्वर्त्ताः केष्य ने प्रति प्रति स्वर्त्ताः स्वर्ताः स्वर्त्ताः स्वर्त्ताः स्वर्ताः स्वर्त्ताः स्वर्ताः स्वर्तः स्वर्ताः स्वर्ताः स्वर्ताः स्वर्तः

ने हमा हेरसायसा प्रतिति केस हे से स्वाधिस हेरसाय । प्राप्ति के से स्वाधिस स्वाधिस

खात्त्र विद्वास्त के त्राचे के त्रा

देश्वमानेरश्यास्त । दुर्ग्योर्थ्यास्तर्थः विमाद्द्वमानेरश्यः विमानेर्यः विमानेर्य

र विमार्नेट्। दशसुट भेर बेरश्राय। ब्रॉट र वे श्रॅट सुमा मीश्राम र दे प् गुरिक्षण वर्षा वर्षेट्या स्वार्थि हेर्से हेर्स है स्वार्थित है स्वार्थित हैर है। संस्थित दब के र्श्वेट सुना। दि श्रेमा ये अट येट से हेट बेर अप। से दब के र्शेट अयायर्ट्या वर्त्रेट्यास्विमार्स्य हैमार्स्य हैमार्स्य हैस्य वर्षेट्य स्वा पर्ने ते सं विभार्थ विमारमा। यह समामार्थि सायह सेह से हेट बेर सारा श्राद्यक्षेत्रस्यामीश्राभेषामाञ्राभण्याभ्याभ्याभ्याभ्याभ्या अव्टि रेश श्रिट राश्रा । श्रिट र वे श्रिट युवा मीश लवा र ए लवा रुवा सुर र र्माकुरे मार्ट मीर विमार्चर सामा द्वार केर हे विमार एवमा मीर प्राप्त विमार र्शेट। दे.वश्रास्ट्राच,बुर्स्स्ट्रामामीश बेरशता ष्याय उद्दार केवरी है। केर्रामीय मीय हार्या हिल्मारमायो पर्टे मीया ८ विमान बनाम्रोबःमःबेनाकःरनाः बेरकाय। देःबकायाः क्राः द्वादेः ब्राः स्मानीका काः वः रत्यानीय क्रमा श्रीत श्रीय क्षेत्र क्रिमा त्रा श्रीय प्राचेत्र क्षेत्र चेर है। क्टार्म् अप्तानम् । वर्षे देशे । वर्षे देशे विष्या वर्षे में विष्य प्रमा अपि । ने अ. ब्रिमान ने मा के मिर्श मा के प्राप्त म यर्ष्यती पूर्वायातिया शराहा ह्रास्ट ह्रास्ट मी ही मिक्ट सामाया यनुमा भ्रे अव व से र अपव यर्डेश । ने वश से र दव वे से ट सुमा मीश श रेट के व म्राष्ट्रिया वर्षे हो ने त्या भ्रेवा स्वया भ्राष्ट्रिया वर्षे स्वर्थ स्वाप्त स्वर्थ हो त्र स्वर्थ हो त्र स्वर्

ष्यः त्रेंद्रः केषः विद्रः देशः दः १विदः केषः दः । त्रेंद्रः केषः देशः देशः दर्गाः वाष्ट्रंदरः । रे.बिया.बुरश्राय। पर्वेट.रे.ज.र्डी.लूट.कु.बुरश। ब्रिट.श्रालेज. विभिन्न के निया के दाया के प्राप्त के निया के दिया के निया के र् नुररे अँट। रे वश अँटव वे श्रॅट सुमा सम्मिश या अँट हो। सरव रट भर्ट क्रिय है त ब्रेट के रे वट र् वश्र प्राप्त । श्रेमाश्र या रे पुर है अप भम् डिचात। लट वैशत। लट मंग्रुच है। भ अव व। हे वशका समित् द र्यो रेना र्ये से मिन्न स्पर्भ है स्पर्भ केता। दे मिन्न सामार देशे र निमा नर्दश। असिर्मार्शसिर्मिर्माता हैर्या सिस्सिर्मा रेथी लियामा भूमा प्रमुखायदा पर्वेदारी प्रमुखा प्रमुखाया लेब बूच। क्रा क्रा चूच क्रा चीश बुरशा ने बशा चा बचा ता जी खुर से बुरशा वी र्शे दें रेना मेश। रे हुना थ पुर्व। मिं थ हुन महिना थ पुर्शे र्दर। र्जः निमान् प्रेन हिमान् मार्थन निम्नुर क हिमान् निमान निम्न समिनिसायान् क्रम्लिय ब्रम्मा ने बिमार्से प्रमुद्दासूमा व्यानुः स्निनासेन ने सुमार्थ क्रम्मा बिनानर्रे हो। शुःभे र्देर: त्रानुर क कुनशाय। ने वशक्षा क्रा खेना या १व र्शेट। निःश्वरःशः त्रेरःहे। सिनाशः यः देः मिटः मेरिः देवेरः यः यानायः देशीटः लियाला हिंदशाय। रे.च.चेत्रीय के समिराला हिराने पर्वेदशाया सद। स्रीता के.ब्रॅट.सेंचे.ज.ह. ह. पर्चे.चे.क.ब्र्च ड्र-इ.टे.जट.श्रीम्थ.क्ट.श्रश्मी ड्रे.वर्टशी श्रीट.सेंचे.ज.ह. ह. पर्चे.चे.क.ब्र्च ड्र-इ.टे.जट.श्रीम्थ.क्ट.श्रश.चे.क्ट्र-४।

No. 6.

> मुन्नान्यं संस्ति हिन्दे दे न्या । हिन्दुनान्यं संस्ति हिन्दे दे नियाना मुन्दे नियाना स्ति हिन्दे हे नियाना मुन्दे नियाना मुन्दे नियाना मुन्दे नियाना स्ति हिन्दे हे नियाना स्ति है निया

८.ज.वे.के.श.विट.वट.ची.चूच.त.ब्रूच.व। क्रॅ.ज.के.के.च्याचित्र.चर्य.च्याच्याच्याच

निर्मा निर्मे ते स्वास्त्र स्वास्त

सन्तः नादः सन्दः सः स्वानः स्

नेवशक्तर्भः भी नेत्रिः वदः वशः सविष्ठः मुग्नेस् स्थाः स् स्थित् स्थाः स स्थाः स्याः स्थाः स्थाः

दःत्यःषुःषुःमाँग्रःयःयनुषः त्रमाः वेद्याःयः वेद्यः । द्वारायः वृष्टे मोर्ग्यःयः यनुषः त्रमः वेद्याःयः विद्यः ।

त्वा चेर हे खें तिर त्या क्षे त्या विष्ठ क्षे त्या क्षे

सद्यःमादःशःद्वःशः श्रृमाः यदे । मदः सद्यः स्वादः स्वदः स्वादः स्

देर:ब्राचदे:पद्गे:ब्रिमा:प्यून्त्। शुद्राचदे:क्ष्मःब्रिमा:प्यून्त्र्।।

निष्ठभागाश्चार्याया । भ्रात्तिक्षेत्रात्त्रमा नेप्ति स्वाप्ति । नेप्त्रमानित् । स्वर्थानितः स्वर्थान्ति । नेप्त्रमानितः स्वर्थानितः स्वर्यानितः स्वर्थानितः स्वर्थानितः स्वर्यानितः स्वर्

चास्त्रः श्रुम् पुत्रः नुत्रः स्वास्त्रः स्

मि.च. दुस्य सूर्ट वस्त्र है सट सूर्य प्रदर्श होता दे वस मिन्स सटस स रहा

मैन.के.चे.ट्रे.चसट.चट्टस ।। चै.ज्ञु.चे.ट्रे.चसट.चट्टस ।।

क्षिन्तरे से स्थान स्था

हिन्द्राण्याक्षित्राच्यान्याक्ष्यात्राच्यात्यात्राच्यात्रच्यात्राच्यात्रच्यात्रच्यात्रच्यात्रच्यात्रच्यात्रच्यात्रच्यात्रच्यात्रच्यात

यगुर-दश्व-कुल-स्राह्म स्था-भेट-विना-भेट-वर्ष-स्था दे-दे-र्जन स्था-प्री-दश्व-कुल-स्था-भेट-स्था-भेट-स्था-प्राह्म स्था-प्री-स्था-प्राह्म स्था-प्री-स्था-प्राह्म स्था-प्री-स्था-प्राह्म स्था-प्री-स्था-प्राह्म स्था-प्राह्म स्या-प्राह्म स्था-प्राह्म स्था-प्रा

No. 7.

म्रीटमी न्यत ने निर्देश में मिर्ट के मिर के मिर के मिर्ट के मिर के मि दे.क्ट.भ.र्पिर.देश.ग्री.स्य.क्ट्रू. ह्य.क्ट्रू. ने विश्व श्री स्ति.श्रीश भ्रे न द्रात्म कुषा चेर देखा म् द्राया थे न द्राया के त्र्वार्ट्यम्। ष्यं नुर्द्यायेश्वर्र्याद्वर्षेद्वर्यम् नित्रायम् । परे.र्रा.वश.तर.ज.३.रट.भ्रीट.ची.शर्मी.र्र.जूब। भ्रीट.म्जिल.क्षेश.मी.शर. र्भव। हे. हे. पर्चे.ची. स. मूर्चा स. मैंता. भूव। हे. हे. पर रेट्श. पर्वे थे. थाईर. बिशत। भूटिशकुर्सेट सैमाम्बरम्भियः भूषाः टुल्ट्रिश। म्रीट सिषाः सामा यन्त्रेनः। कुताकुरकुरमोकुरकुरचेरःनदेशानुरकेमार्थेरार्ख्म। रे.व.मीरमीरसप.में करमार्रास्थ्रयाक्षीरा हिंदिनुमासात्रयाष्ट्री म्रोज्याकरामिराने सूचा या श्रीराश्चराता है. हा साथवा ची जार राष्ट्री में केर्रिके मिर्रे । वुके वक्षा अधि केरिक विष्य हैं हैं विश्वास सशः श्रुः विनाः श्रुष्टश ।।

> ઌ૽ૢઌ૽ૡૢઽૡૢઽઌ૽૽ૡૢઽ૽ૹૻ૽ૼઌ૾૽ઌૢઽૹૹૢઽ૽ઌ૽ૺૹ૾ૼૼૼૼૼ ઌ૽ૺઌ૽ૡૢઽૡૢઽઌ૽૽ૡૢઽ૽ૹૻૼઌ૾૽ઌૢઌ૱ૹૻ૽ૺૺૺૺ૾

मिलाक्षेटाक्षेटामी क्षेटाक्रूर व विषया सर् उपा स्रूर । रे'वें कुट केंद्र र नुवेर यदे लवश श्लर केंग प्येर वें । मुल क्ष्य केष से संस्था निया है से माना निया के स्था रहे । नात्रमः में दें नमें वें ने नियः के दिर्शः से ना ना निया म्रीट'गो'सर'मुल'रोस'दस'३'वश्रसस'३'५। श्रे'सुक्षर्वेर्'रेश मुस्श्र'य दर ५५। मु द्वराकेर से सु सु रम्बर पश्चर्य ३ व रे क्रेंर् य के हे सेंग य रूप तर म् द्वाराणाः सर मीश वसार्यर निश्वस्य । चनाक्षेर् ताकु कर सना य रा रा तर <u> ब्र</u>ेंब्र'ल'द'बदश'ग्रु'रे'ब्रद'वृत्रा'श्रेंद्र| न्ना अप्ताना श्रीया मी के विष्य ह्यूय्तारार्ग्रे अदीरी वराधिया ह्यूरी न्नाश्चार्म्यः सम्बन्धः । न्नाश्चारम्बन्धः सम्बन्धः दे.बिया.बुर.रूप.बुर्या.हुर.पियाश्चर.पीयाश्चर.ती ग्री.शर.मीश.श्वर. ब्रीट ब्रेन्य के नदान कर नदे के लिया के निर्देश के निर् ম'∄হ'ব| रें क्याय। ब्रिट्व'वे'ब्रॅट'स्ना'मर्डे ब्रे'ब्रेंन्'ब्रेंन'ब्रेट। ने'रे'अ'मङ्गेन'ब्रे'व। ब्रॅं दब वे ब्रॅंट सुना मीक्ष ह्या परि सुर। ब्रीट मी ब्रिम ब्रेट कट अप देर पर्या विमा

ନ୍ତି, ନୂଁକା ସୂଁଦ ଷ୍ଟ ଅନ୍ୟ ନ୍ୟ ନ୍ୟ ନ୍ୟ ।

য়ৢ৾ঢ়য়৾৽য়ড়ঢ়য়৾ঢ়য়৻ঽঢ়ৼড়৾ঢ়৻ঀ৾ঀঀ ନ୍ତିମ୍ୟୁ ହେ: ଝମ: ୟ'ୟ' ମଧ୍ୟୁ ଦ୍ୱି ' ଦ୍ୱମ୍ମିମ୍ ' ସମ୍ବମ' ଧ୍ୟୁ । ब्रीट में मद सें क्रिंट अपदेर खेट विमा मिन्निर्धे द्रायाय नुष्मि प्रमेन ब्रीटमी अया बंदा या विदेश स्थार **ब्विदाखां अंदराया या युः देवा गो प्रमोदाय दि ।** ब्रीटमी व्यास्टर्स स्ट्रिस स्ट्रिस स्ट्रिस हिनः त्रः अर्दः अर्थान् रः नुअन्ते रिनोन् रविरायन् । म्नीरमी सेंबर्द्धरसावदेर सेंदर विमा हिन्स्रेन्द्रास्यायान्त्रस्युत्रे त्वीन् वन्तराधित् म्रीटमी मशिरसमार ४८ स. ५५८ र ५५ स. १ म । हिर्मिशेर अपर कॅट अया माशेर मु तमुर पत्रिर पर ब्रीट मी अमार य ऊंट अ ५ रेर ५ र्ड् र ५ मा मिर्निसम्भरादार्द्धरायाः सुमाशाणीः दमोदादाराय्ये ।

ने त्रमार्थे स्त्रा के त्रमार्थे ने स्त्रा के के लिमाय के स्या स्त्र स्

मूल-हैन-होनान्त्र। व्रियःकेन-होन्यः । माल-हेन-होन्यः । व्याप-होनान्त्रः ।

र्विम् न्यान्त्रः । स्थान्यः स्थान्यः स्थान्यः स्थान्यः स्थान्त्रः स्थान्तः स्थान्त्रः स्यान्त्रः स्थान्त्रः स्थान्तः स्थान्तः स्थान्तः स्थान्तः स्थान्तः स्थान्तः स्थान्तः स्थान्तः स्थान

ABSTRACT OF CONTENTS.

THE STORY OF 'ABRUGUMA'S MARRIAGE TO KESAR.

No. 1.

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

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

No. 2.

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

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

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

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

No. 3.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

[†] Compare Spring-myth, No. VI, 10-16. § Compare Spring-myth (Sheh-version), additions No. 10.

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

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

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

No. 4.

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

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

valley Drimo dgu chod.1

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

^{*} Compare Spring-myth, No. VI, 17-69.

[†] Compare Spring-myth, No. VIII, 1-3. ‡ Compare Spring-myth, No. VIII, 4-6.

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

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

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

No. 5.

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

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

^{*} Compare Spring-myth, No. VIII, F. 26. It is evident that this Lower Ladakhi version contains a great deal more of nature-mythology than the Sheh-version. This passage shows plainly, that Kesar's beautiful shape is connected with sunshine, and his ugly shape with rain and storm.

† Compare Spring-smyth, No. VIII, 33-41.

vain, and they were obliged to ask the street-child to let them have some water. Each of them received a few drops.

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

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

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

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

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

 $_{
m him.}$

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

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

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

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

No. 6.

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

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

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

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

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

the earth and the stars?

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

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

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

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

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

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

No. 7.

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

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

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

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

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

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

VOCABULARY AND NOTES.

No. 1.

内が気 | khambu, a bite (of bread).

প্রমা phuthungs, = phu dung, sleeve.

মেশ্রিম্মের | I shall carry [it] a little; γcig = a little.

বুহু বিশা 'adracas, compensate

35 'adra, compensation.

Richard zerre, = zerte, saying.

হা হা snyan, said to be the same as ysung snyan, well-sounding.

ইনি বিশা srog khay, responsibility for [somebody's] life.

TIT | rgong,=gongba, collar.

ইম্প্রম | zer thabs, argument.

∄'ਨੀ | zama,=rdzama, pot.

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

দ্রমান্ত্র khas dman, shame, contempt.

ইন্মা rogs, = sgrogs, help.

মান্দ্ৰান্তম। me blugces, to light a fire, the same as blugces.

Al khol, bud; eye of a tree.

र्हे जिन्त कि drimo dgu chod, said to mean 'smell of dung;' name of a valley.

No. 2.

ম্ব্ৰ' উম | sgoces, = bgodpa, distribute.

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

म्मा | grig, good; enough.

শ্ৰীৰ উমা | gonces, clothes.

HARITA khrai thung, the abridged name of Agu Khrai mgo khra thung.

মুন্দা thama, shore; the 'end' of the water.

No. 3.

5 1 tagi, bread; the original spelling is probably takyir; it became tagir and tagi in Central Ladakh, when the y was lost. Compare kyirmo = girmo, Rupee.

지도도하면서 mangnga mi lus, it will remain the less.

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

5.5 ohoho, exclamation, expressing contempt.

দ্রম'ব্যা khrelcas, to feel shame.

ম্না thoras,=thore, to-morrow.

isun, a feast with beer; compare i in Jaschke's dictionary.

o, exclamation, expressing astonishment.

ਭੇਵਾਵ੍ਹੀ zerradpa, said; abridged for zerradpin.

न्द्रभा shangpo, clever.

স্থান yyangspa, pleasure, games.

र्हेग कि | rdog chong, a kick with the foot.

মম'র maltse, bed.

মার্মান্ত্র γyog $gor, = \gamma yog$ khor, or γyog skor, the sheep-skin worn by ladies.

প্রামান shaggi khri, a throne made of willow-branches.

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

 $\Box \exists \mathsf{LS} \mid \mathit{bzangs}, = \mathit{bzang}, \; \mathsf{good}.$

বিশা dkar nas, white barley; the best kind of barley.

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

STII bungpa, = pungpa, vessel.

\$5.71 | rmidpa, = midpa, to swallow.

মৃত্যু pan chung, a little lama of no rank; compare panpon.

NTTI srongpo, or srungpo, beggar.

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

ম'শেশ তথা seyagcan, rough.

কৃষ্ণ chagra, the privy.

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

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

 $55 \mid nang, = dang, \text{ with.}$

No. 4.

Wন্ম। yabs, = yab, father.

พีลาล | yolla, = yolba, curtain.

ইংইন্নিমা phirlogla, = phyilogla, perverse in the wrong way.

প্ৰাম্ shaggi kha, on broken branches.

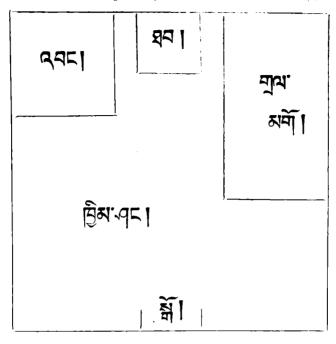
স্কৃতি brtanpa, this is the other name of 'a Bruguma's father.

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

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

সুমান্ত্ৰী gral mgo, place for men (in a house).

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



lcin, = lci, dung, urine.

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

মুম্মান i snyalba, put down; causative of nyalba.

প্রামাণ shang kog, a skin, used for clothing.

Triff | dong tog, really.

মৃত্যু pan jung,=pan chung, little lama.

স্থানিশা or স্থানিহা syo khag, syo 'adra, responsibility for somebody's life.

ম্বাধান্য lugsmo, = legsmo, good, beautiful.

NETER srang khormo, idler in the streets, is also used for public woman.

ন্দ্ৰান্তম। 'adzagcas, = adzegpa, climb.

প্রামান shi lang, = lci lang, dung.

শৃতিকান পুomma, = γyonma, left.

۲۶ raru, wind.

TWA $y\bar{a}$, heap of stones; (slate?)

Ĕロ or Ĕコス rdzab, rdzabra, kind of a mouse.

र्क्ष nang nor, riches in the house, (nang).

মউন্ত btsocas, = 'athsodpa, to cook.

ইনি কথা pogcas, take away (from the stove).

নুর্বার্টি 'athsangeas, to be complete.

ત્રેમ મુખેત્ | zerte yin, = zerpa yin, said.

শ্ৰা kag and ব্ৰা cab, suddenly.

No. 5.

置えば jojopa, or jojorangpa, the ladies as a body (of walkers).

[기차 | rdza lam a stony (not a clayey) road.

Riri, name of a wild yak.

বৃদ্ধি 'akhyedcas, overshadow, (not only 'distribute').

শুস্থাই kraphusse, rat.

वित्रें श्रें न 'adon phrona, portion of food.

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

க்டுந்தி | chang rkyal, hides for beer.

সেব। zabna, if [we] put on silk (or another beautiful dress).

देवच व denna zana, at the very same time.

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

ম্মি'ডম। goscas, to spill.

ਰ੍ਹੀ zunte, entering, traversing.

5'지키 tubag,=tupag, gun, rifle.

5181 te or ste; as regards my system of differentiating between the te and ste of the gerundive: besides those cases where only te is possible, te is also used, if the present tense of the verb shows an salready.

Thus I write ৭ইশ্ঝার | but ন্দ্রা I write প্রাটি but ব্যাটি

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

ষ্ণাষ্ট্ৰ। stagste, = btagste, lifting.

মানুমানা γzhum mgo,=γzhu mgo, bow-head.

শ্লম্মের বিষ্ণা pha skal bcocas, honour [a man] like a father.

5.55 | turum, imitates the sound of chewing.

মান্ত | sangs, offering of pencil-cedar.

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

SICI sangngo, = sangs lo, hallo, an offering!

हैं हैं। rtsenmo, a spectacle.

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

মেনে $yangspa, = \gamma yangspa$, spectacle; perhaps related to dbyangs.

মূদ্য ব্ৰুদাধ্য | mgo zugcas, = mgo 'adzugpa, begin.

5.5 burcha, = bur, bolt, peg.

No. 6.

53 TELL by a nyima khyung rung, the bird, the sun khyung rung, name of the sun-bird; compare khyung dkrung.

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

মুদ্ধাম | ldingssa, = ldingspa, a flying one.

፟፟፟ጜጜነ thsangs, = thsang, nest.

7'5 | baho, cave.

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

Tig | kyi kyi, kung kung, imitates the voice of Bya so mig dmar.

দাৰ্গ্ৰ মি প্nyid the ral, sleepy, drowsy; compare Jaschke, the rel.

5 5 nurbu, = norbu, jewel.—I have been collecting words, showing the change from long or short o to u, or u to o. This is a list of them:—

norbubecomes nurbusrungpo becomes srongpo ombubecomes umbudondrub becomes dundrub bumobecomes bomonumobecomes nomonubobecomes no (= nobo). In all these cases the vowel of the first syllable is influenced by the vowel of the second syllable; it becomes the same which we find in the second syllable. There seems to exist in Tibetan a law of sound which is closely related to Professor J. Schmidt's law of assimilation, as proved for Greek. If this Tibetan law of sound should turn out to be correct, it would follow that the name of 'aBrugmo could easily become 'aBrogmo; but 'aBrogmo could not become 'aBrugmo; i.e., the word 'aBrogmo cannot be accepted as the original form for 'aBrugmo.

মিন্সাম kho mags, = kho ma, knapsack, bag.

責いる制 rkyangcas, fill; probably a causative form of khyangcas; both are secondary forms of gangba, skangba.

No. 7.

NN'S sus mi, a man who is sent to meet a person.

可以實際實際 rgyal leang leang, or ryya leang leang, the 'chief willow,' or the 'broad willow;' the willow of the world, compare Lad. Songs, No. XXI.

gg - A | zhabshi, = zhabs phyi, servant, service.

5্ৰাইন্স | dar lha go chodma, name of 'aBruguma's servant-girl, compare Spring-myth.

 $\neg \exists \mid nam \ za, = na \ bz\bar{a}, \ \text{clothing}.$

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

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

 $5 \pi \pi \pi$ Ti bang bang, name of a mountain in gLing; seems to mean 'drenched with water' (bangeas, shongba).

5875 | drambu, = 'adambu, reed.

5'5|5| draman, = daman, drum.

5元♥ | harib, clarionet.

সুমান্ত্র grolmo, or rolmo, musical instrument.

হাদাবা sdags, causative of 'adegspa, prepare.

지면 balu, dwarf.

55.55 | tung tung, white.

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

मिलाक्षेत्रामिनात्वर्यात्वर्यात्वर्यात्वर्यात्वर्यात्वर्याः रसर ये मिश्रुस मु ४ ५ अदस्य य ५ ५ म् १ ये मिश्रुस मु १ ४ ५ ५ त्र्वा रेश परेंशप। दे रे ता भेव बेर व। कु वन मे त्यस स वेंप पार्था। ग्रीसरम्बेशनसम्। टार्ज्यम् सुस्रास्त्रस्य त्यात्रम् प्रेषा देवसम्बु दमा मीयार्ग्यात्रस्य निवासना विष्यामना विष्यासन्य द्वारा स्वास्त्र विषय स्वास्त्र स्वास्त्र स्वास्त्र स्वास्त्र स्व सक्सरा लूची जारा राजा ये. जी. बुरा चा.बुची. चूरा वेश सक्सरा जार रेचीरा। रे बबार्य होर पर मार्डेबा ब्रॉट य र । मुला क्षेत्र मी बबा मुला स्वाप स्वाप स्वाप स्वाप स्वाप स्वाप स्वाप स्वाप सर्व नद्रात्य । अर्व देश कुं दना कुं या दे दे सामर कुं खेंना सामा देना किना थरा मैजार्ग्,जार्जुमी,तरा मैं,थमी,मैजार्ग,जा.श्रीट,मिंडियोश.प्र.ग्रह्णा वस् । अव.कु.लट.अ.भ.चक्रिमारा। वट.भूमावट.वस.मु.झ.२.च्ट.भ.वंच। ट्रे.बंश भू.त.चमे.ब्रिट्श । क्रिश्रत.चमे.ब्रिट्श । ट्रेब्र.त.क्ट.श.ब्रिट्र है। र्भे पर्वायस्य । स्रोति विद्यायस्य । स्रोति विद्यायस्य । स्रोति । स्रोति विद्यायस्य । स्रोति विद्यायस्य । स्रोति विद्यायस्य । म्रीट कु ता झु ता ने प्राप्त के ता के त भिदान। हर भेरियक देश भित्रुण हेरहाय।।

रे.बंशक्रीयःत्र्यंत्रम् व्यास्याः वृश्यामात्यक्षश्यावश्यक्रक्षे विकार्त्रः स्था

सःल्रान्त्र। प्रश्नःका त्रसःल्रान्त्रसः हो। व्यक्षः स्त्रेत्र। क्षः क्षः व्यक्षः स्त्रेत्र। क्षः क्षः व्यक्षः स्त्रः व्यक्षः स्त्रः क्षः व्यक्षः स्त्रः व्यक्षः विष्ठः व्यक्षः विष्ठः व्यक्षः विष्ठः विष्य

र्यः म्यः स्युनाः याः स्युनाः स्यु

नु वर दिर्मा मुल सु रेमा भेरित्। षायः र स्युवारी भेतरभवसः वित्रारा सुवारी भेता सूर्यायें **हुन्य**दे चुट्यारेषाओंन्त्र। ल.च.रट.सैचारा.लुथ.लयश.सूब्रतासैवारा.लुथ। चीना मी क्ष्राय क्षत्र हना व्यत्र १ षा या रा स्या में या प्रेमा या प्रेम हुर्यान्यर में दे मिंट मिना रेगा भेर । ष्याच्चर्रास्युमार्याध्येष्यभवार्वेषायाध्येषायाध्येष माश्रेर मी माश्रेर थे प्राय हमा प्रेर न ष्यान्यः रद्युनार्या प्रेषा प्रमान्य विषया विषया विषय श्चिन से में में मिते प्रमुस सक्य में ५ व ष्याच्रारमञ्जूनायाः अवाभनाञ्चनायाः अव। श्वर्यो रमा विश्वमाय स्रिन्ता लायः र दास्याया ज्या ज्या ज्या स्वार्थित । के सदि के मार्डिर यमा यामार सिंद वा ष्यः तः रदः सुना यो भेषः भनः वेषः यः सुना यो भेष। म् यते मानेर भगायामार भेर का ष्यः नः रद्युना यः भेषाभयः व्यवः यायुना यः भेष। <u> रू.मी म्रूप्य य में मार ॲर्प</u> ष्यान्यर्म्युमार्या अवस्थार्वेष्यस्थुमार्या अव।

मे अर मुँश दे हुमा ५ देश या अद। अव र्षेष यश या प्रति सु । सुर निरुद्धा

> म्रीट.मी.मील.क्षेत्र.मीक्ष.टपु.रटूक्ष.ल.क्षेत्र। मुल द्वेश में अर मुंश ८५ राद्य प्राप्त मारा ৾**ঀৢ৾৾৾৽য়ৼ৾৾৻ৼৢৼ৾ৼ৸৻ৼ৾৾৾৽**ঢ়৾ঀয়৾ৼয়ৢ৾ৼৢঢ়৾ঀ जैरशर्ग्रेष्ट्रीतप्रीयित्तर्ग्रेष्ट्री विमानी क्रुश्राया द्वर देना ने प्रायमित्र सुरः यः इसरः ये वैः विदः विमाने दः यः व्येर्। महोर से मिय महिमार प्राप्त । <u> ५२ मु । १२ म् १ म् १ म् १</u> के.शर्र.के.मोड्रस्यमाना.मोट.ट.ज.लूर् । भ्रायते स्मानेरायमायामारा सार्थे । . सेर. अपू. सेर. क्रुचिश लना या नाट टाया छूरे **।** श्चित्र से दिन दे सिंदी दम्मूस यादाया सेत्। श्रीदार्यो रमा प्रदे त्यमायारात्रा अद्। नेमिकेशणुःसेसम्बद्धारमिष्यरायदेःसुः सर्हित्। रे'रु'दि'ष्य'वृद'म्डिम्'सर्वस्यस्य भेर्पेर्। रे मे मे भ भू र दें दे भग य वेंच भेरा में में मर्दमशयाया श्रेष में दे दिन्यमाय विवासिष्।

स्रव्यक्षाच्याम् स्रोत्त्र स्रोत्त्र स्रोत्त्र स्रोत्त्र स्रोत्त्र स्रोत्त्र स्रोत्त्र स्रोत्त्र स्रोत्त्र स्र स्राचित्र स्रोत्त्र स्रोत्ते स्रोते स्र

म्रे.भूक्षत्त्रक्षत्त्रं विद्यान्त्र

के.स्ट. (बना न्यर्थः स्ट्रीट्स त्यः के.स्ट. (बना न्यर्थः स्ट्रीट्स त्यः के.स्ट्रीट्स त्यः के.स्ट्रीट्स त्यः के.स्ट्रीट्स त्यः स्ट्रीट्स स्ट्रीट्स त्यः स्ट्रीट्स स्ट्रीट्स

त्रीम् साथा स्वाप्त स्वापत स्वाप्त स्

No. 2.

देन्द्रश्वनामाष्ट्रम्भाद्भान्त्रम्भा क्रम्मुत्यस्य क्ष्म्। क्षेत्रम्भाव क्षेत्रम्भाव क्ष्म्यस्य क्ष्मस्य क्ष्यस्य क्ष्मस्य क्ष्मस्य क्ष्मस्य क्ष्मस्य क्ष्मस्य क्ष्मस्य क्ष्यस्य क्ष्मस्य व्यवस्य व्यवस्य व्यवस्य व्यवस्य व्यवस्य व्यवस्य व्यव

मिन्द्रम्मिक्नामि से निक्नामिन्द्रम्मित्र मेहिन्द्रम्मि । स्वारं सेन्द्रम्मिन्द्रम्मिन्द्रम्मिन्द्रम्मिन्द्रम्म स्वारं सेन्द्रम्मिन्द्रम्मिन्द्रम्मिन्द्रम्म स्वारं सेन्द्रम्मिन्द्रम्मिन्द्रम्मिन्द्रम्मिन्द्रम्म

रे.बश्राः मी.संप्र. चीरा मी.श्रां स्था मी.श्रां स्था मी.संप्र. मी.श्रां सामी.संप्र. मी.संप्र. म

ल्यामु स्ति सुद्दामी साने स्वाप्त स्वाप स्वाप्त स्वापत स्वाप्त स्वापत स्वाप्त स्वाप्त स्वापत स्वापत स्वापत स्वापत स्वापत स्वापत स्वाप

हिन्द्रीट्नीट्निर्मिन्यत् वे निर्देशका क्रिन्द्रीट्नीट्निर्मिन्यत् वे निर्देशका क्रिन्द्रीट्नीट्निर्मिन्यत् वि निर्देशका क्रिन्द्रीय क्रिन्द्रिय क्रिन्द्रिय

देखनाचेराहै। गोसरादशायसायाञ्चिसहै। दाहिँदाराधेनाचे देशेंदाचेरादश। सिदीपुटास्त्रीटास्त्रयायायेंनाद्वेग्वहिसहै। गोसराक्त्रयायें देशेंदाचेरादश। सिदीपुटास्त्रीटास्त्रयायायेंनाद्वेग्वहिसहै। देशिक्रिंग्सीयाये

सर्वे के दे प्रिंद सदे साहिद हुना या नश्चिता या असासा ने साम स्वाप्त निशानम्प्रास्त्रास्त्रास्त्राच्या देनसार्न्तास्त्रास्त्रास्त्रास्त्रास्त्रा मुःभर्द्वः द्वरः यदे विदः यः मानेशामा तयदशः यत्रदशः यशः । रे. तदः भर्द्वः द्वदः सः श्रेरःश्रामदःश्र्रः। रेविश्वाणेश्वरःतवरःग्रिवःद्वाश्र्रारःव। स्राह्मानाश्रुत्रः र्सेट न न ने सम्मान ने सम् मार्थकाना प्रचीतासार्वेच । यमासारात्रा सर्वेट्रायस । द्रापालाटा सार्थिः मैजा.व. प्रदश्या वे.भाभूर.भाष्याक्ष्या रे.वशालट. ७ मान्या पर्वीयः बेहा विवासिटः स् तुः सर्वेषः सर्वेषः सहा देः विवाद्धः सः सः संवैषः रा.भ्रेर.क्ष्म। जैमा.क्ट.भश.मी.शर.मी.प.क्ट.भ.मुंश.टे.चममश.स्.पक्र्श. यश। रे.पेना.क्ट.श.ज.मुंश.च.चर्चना.हे.चर्टश.च। ग्रे.शर.रे.वश.लट. वर श्रीत। लट लगमाशुमार गुला है व। सुर या दमर ये मिट ये लेर यहे सर्वातानक्षेत्रायस। देख्याया स्टास्याया स्वाप्तिमा सेदार्खमा गोस्या मीसरी क्ट.स.प.मिंची.नरेटश.त। चार्रेट्.त.भ.भैज.च.वर। लट.खेची.चाशिश. त्यीताने शूटाच्या हे.बेचाताशक्ये शूटावयाचिषाशाचार्या बेचा. यक्ष स्वाप्त विष्य विषय दिवास वा साम अस्य स्वाप्त स्वा रे विमानमा सर से अर्थेर है। गे सर नस ह देन निमास ने नगुर रसन से तास्यातरी स्ट्रा

> च.क्.ट.रट.ज.के.स.स.संट्र.च.बच.चक्र.स्ट्रा चर्मर.रेभव.मेज.स्स.पट.टपु.चरेच.ज.चासवा टपु.स्स.बुस.पट.रेट्स.खेचा.ज.क्रेय.रेट।

. द्राश्चाकृश्चाण्याकृति द्राश्चाक्षित्यात्वा क्षित्व । ध्याचे प्रदानीश्चात्या प्रतिनाश्चाह्य । ध्याचे प्रदानीश्चात्य प्रतिनाश्चाह्य । ध्याचे प्रतिनाश्चाह्य । ध्याचे प्रतिनाश्चाह्य । ध्याचे प्रतिनाश्चा । ध्याचे प्रतिना । ध्याचे प्रतिनाश्चा । ध्याचे प्रतिनाश्चा । ध्याचे प्रतिनाश्चा

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त्रक्षः भटाः निष्म् स्वात्त्रः स्वात्त्रः भिष्मे स्वात्त्रः स्वात्तः स्वात्त्रः स्वात्त्रः स्वात्त्रः स्वात्त्रः स्वात्त्रः स्वात्तः स्वात्त्रः स्वत्त्रः स्वत्त्रः स्वत्त्रः स्वत्त्रः स्वत्त्रः स्वत्त्रः स्वत्त्तः स्वत्तः स्वत्त्रः स्वत्त्रः स्वत्तः स्

स्तैःत्रन्यस्यः यद्धम् सः स्व । मोःसरः स्व । मोःसरः मीसः श्वेषः स्व देः त्रन्यसः यः यद्धम् सः स्व । मोःसरः स्व । मोःसरः मीसः श्वेषः

No. 3.

त्रमशा देतामश्रमः स्वाके म्यूषा हे प्राप्त क्षा के म्यूषा है प्राप्त क्षा के म्यूषा के

मिः त्राप्तिन। त्रमरः मासुम्रायन्नाम। भारताः स्वाप्ताः स्वाप्ताः स्वाप्ताः स्वाप्ताः स्वाप्ताः स्वाप्ताः स्वाप हुना.पर्नेनाश । क्रील.क्षेश.मी.कर.क्नी.वना.क्षेल.हा प्रसायर.ल.खना.क्रे.पी.≅का. पिश। मी.वेचामीज.त्.ज.वे.श्.चितिष्ट.रेग्र्यः अष्ट्र्चा.श्.च्ररःश्रामश्रवीयाः लूरे र्क्षम। ने मुर्जेश र मो श्रम न्या अन्य में केन हे ने न्या पर्वेश यश। लग द्याता. मी. श्रमः मीशारः कुषः ज्ञमः है। मी. थयाः मीताः तू. त्रार्मेर श्रमः विश्वा मी. श्रमः केषाबेरकाय। युःक्रामिखदि दुर्गोदासकेमार्क्रो भटागोक्षर द्राक्ष्यायां केषा बेर-दे-श्रा दे-दर-अक्षायी बेर-स-क्ष-श्रादा दे-वश-द्रमा रैमाबार्द्धरासार्द्धरायार्द्धरासार्त्यात्र्यात्रीय्यायार्वेद्यायय। गोष्टराद्धाः स्रुमः से हे हे दि प्रुम् सुर्य के दि । गो स्रम् क सम्बद्धमाय। तस्रामदः रु:वर्ट हे निवद्या भेरहेर है। हिंद ये रे मे सर भर सर हे रेट हे बेरस य। प्त.क्ये.ज.शर.के.रट.ध्रीट.लेज.ज.झुट्र.पर्चेच। ट.**७**४.परी.घट.त्र.श. अर्बेट्रियकः भवेषा मिट्रियायो में क्रियायो में क्रियायों मे शर्त्रेट.चुर.लुर.विंश.त। ग्री.शर.वंश.चशश। पंची.विट.त्रू.चो.बिची.कुची. पर्वाक्षियम्भित्रवश्रम्भेदीरात्याक्ष्रा रिवशक्षाक्षावनामि सुर्मेर्याक्षराध्य पिट मी क्षे खे हो । यो श्वर या खे पढ पश्चा । यो श्वर वश्चा समें हर या पहट कुं क्षेत्राः राज्या। क्षेः क्षंत्रः स्वरागोः सरः स्वरायन् रहा। ने त्रवापादः वदः नुः त्रवः र्यार.र्जेश.यी परी.र्या.र्जेश.यी परी.पोशुर.र्जेश.यी.पोशेश.लूर.क्वा.तशा गो.शर.रेप्र.थर.रे.पश्चिताय। प्रवी.रेग्यर.क्रिंश.वी.पश्चर.रे.क्रेय.पर्यट्रह्य। पर्वादम् द्विमार्यः वसरार्वः स्रुकाता वस्त्रम् । पर्वः म्रोधेरः द्वेसार्यः वसरार्वः में रायमें विषा देवराणे सर वहारा दें दि वह वहा मुन्दि सुर सुहरा

त्तुःन्गरः शुम्रातुः नमः द्वार्त्वे द्वार्यः भेरायः श्वार्यः श्वारः श्वार्यः श्वार्यः श्वार्यः श्वार्यः श्वार्यः श्वार्यः श्वार्

णीसरत्यरि हमासु निर्धास । श्रेस्य स्था निर्धि । मिन्स स्था निर्धास निर्धास । स्था मिन्स स्था निर्धि । सु निर्ध के स्था निर्ध के

द्यः क्रुंशः चर्त्रः क्षेः क्षेः क्षाः चर्त्रः प्रायाः स्ट्राः व्याः स्ट्राः स्ट्रा

No. 4.

ट्रे.बेश.मी.बेची.तश.लट.स्रु.त.चमी.चर्झे.क्रे.स्रु.मीचश । द्वेश.त.चमी. मिंद्र सन्देश क्षेत्र साथ। मुल ये गो सर मु क्षेत्र तर्म। मिं ल यम श्रेश पर्रे हैं भेरत। डर भेर् यद हेश भेर द्वा डेर सप। भेर दिस प्राप्य सर्वर श्रूट.के.मे.शर.ट्र.च.२च जाचेट्ट.के.चे.कुश.लूट.बुरश्रच। भ्रूत.कुश.न. भुद्रमार्द्धरम् अदि। गोसर देश्वरस्य सम्पर्दे र्स्तायस्य। मिट मीसगोसरपालुसपा गोसरपो। केर्रायानुरानुरानिहासम्बर्द यायर्टा प्रेर। मुलार्से मिश्रि ने में दास्त्री मिश्रि में मिश्रि में मिश्रि मिश ट्रे.वश.चील.त्रु.मी.शर.लट.अक्शश.वट.वश.घट.हो। मी.वचा.लेज.ज.हींट्रे त। शर्ह् बर क्ष्टा शत्त्र श्र्ट। विचार छ अस पर्चे मा श्रेष। गोसर मीस केष <u> ਭੋਣ ਤੇ ਰੁਣ ਰੁਣ ਵਟ ਗੁਕ ਸੰਗਿਆਨੇ ਤੁਸੰਗ ਸ਼ੁਲ੍ਹੀ ਸੰਗਿਤ ਤੇ ਜ਼ੁਵ ਘੁਕਾਕ ਸ਼ੁਰੂ ।</u> म्रीट स्था त्या विना निवा नी साम नहीं न रा। सिना वना रो निवे हैं है व वना ये विमायक्र १ । मिस्राय विमाय हे के से ता से विश्व हेंसाय हेंसे। हे हें माध्यते नित्र सर्वेना से नित्र सुर सुर सिर साम्बर दिए सा स्वर दि । वर दु सिर हे ब्रॅटिक्स्यानके है ब्रिटा ने ब्रमणी सर खुयानी सहनायान है के वनाः विनानीः वटः रुः हेः हेः त्रुः नासः अर् रुवा। गोस्र सामरायाः साम श्रात्। अन्तु प्रते स्वर मीश्राह ता देव के माश्रुस वहना है प्रेत हैन।

मश्चिमान्सरमाश्चम। मिर्द्रामाश्चमान्त्रिमान्सरम् मश्चमान्द्रम् । मिर्द्रामाश्चमान्द्रम् । मिर्द्रमान्द्रम् । मिर्द्रामाश्चमान्द्रम् । मिर्द्रमान्द्रम् । मिर्द्रमान्द्रमान्द्रम् । मिर्द्रमान्द्रमान्द्रमान्द्रमान्द्रमान्द्रमान्द्रमान्द्रमान्द्रमान्द्रम् । मिर्द्रमान्द्रमा

५ द्यामिडमिक्गे में सर मुला द्या के प्रति हमाश्रा से । माडेमाके मुले प्रता हि मिर्गे प्रति के प्रति हमाश्रा से । माडेमाके प्रति के समाडेमाके में स्थर के प्रति हमाश्रा से । माडेमाके मुले प्रता स्थर माडेमाके में स्थर के प्रति हमाश्रा से । माडेमाके हों में राज्य स्थर माडेमाके मो सर के प्रति हमाश्रा से । माडेमाके हों में राज्य स्थर माडेमाके मो सर के प्रति हमाश्रा से । माडेमाके हों में राज्य स्थर माडेमाके मो सर के प्रति हमाश्रा से । माडेमाके हों में राज्य स्थर माडेमाके मो सर के प्रति हमाश्रा से । माडेमाके हों में राज्य स्थित हमाश्रा से । माडेमाके हों में राज्य स्थित हमाश्रा से । माडेमाके हों में राज्य स्थित हमाश्रा से ।

रे.ये.भार्येनामा चीय.त.र्श.च्र-श्राता ध्रीट.मा.श्र-भिण.त्.च्र-श्रात्ता य्येना.स्.श्र.प्रा.च्र-श्राता श्र.श्र.प्रा.च्रेना.ले.प्रय.च्रेन्याता श्र.श्र.प्रा.च्रेन्या.स्.ले.प्रय.च्रेन्या.स्.ले.प्रय.च्रेन्या.स्.ले.प्रय.च्रेन्या.स्.ले.प्रय.च्रेन्या.स्.ले.प्रय.च्रेन्या.स्.ले.प्रय.च्रेन्या.स्.ले.प्रय.च्रेन्या.स्.ले.प्रय.च्रेन्या.स्.ले.प्रय.च्रेन्या.स्.ले.प्रय.च्रेन्या.स्.ले.प्रय.च्रेन्या.स्.ले.प्रय.च्रेन्या.स्.ले.प्रय.च्रेन्या.स्.ले.प्रय.च्रेन्या.स्.च्रेन्या.स्.ले.प्रय.च्रेन्या.स्.ले.प्रय.च्रेन्या.स्.ले.प्रय.च्रेन्या.स्.ले.प्रय.च्रेन्या.स्.ले.प्रय.च्रेन्या.स्.ले.प्रय.च्रेन्या.स्.ले.प्रय.च्रेन्या.स्.ले.प्रय.च्रेन्या.स्.ले.प्रय.च्रेन्या.स्.च्रेन्या.स्.ले.प्रय.च्रेन्या.स्.ले.प्रय.च्रेन्या.स्.ले.प्रय.च्रेन्या.स्.च्येन्या.स्.च्येन्य.स्.च्येन्य.स्येन्या.स्.च्येन्य.स्येन्या.स्.च्येन्य.स्येन्या.स्येन्येन्या.स्येन्य

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

ABSTRACT OF CONTENTS.

1.

After seven kingdoms had been subdued by Kesar, he went to the hermitage near the white, black and red hill. He went there, because he could not find the road to China, and because he thought he would be able to show his [magic] power to the King of China, after having been in the hermitage for three years. Underneath the hermitage he had placed the goat Kabulu, and when $2\frac{1}{2}$ years had elapsed, he showed his magic power to the King of China. In consequence of this, the King of China's castle went to pieces on one side, and the King himself began to suffer from heart-ache. The lot-casters and astrologers who were consulted, knew at once that the misfortune had been caused by Kesar. "Kesar must come here himself, there is no other means of curing the King!" thus they said.

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

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

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

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

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

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

2.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

3.

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

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

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

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

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

4.

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

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

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

NOTES.

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

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

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

- (e) The fact that Kesar has not seen the sun for ten days occurs here in many places during winter. There are many valleys, to the bottom of which the rays of the sun do not attain at all for even a longer period.
- (f) It is also remarkable that the whole of China is smitten with leprosy, which illness is removed by Kesar's advance towards China. This may point to snow.

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

VOCABULARY AND COMMENTS.

1.

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

ষ্ট্র নে নাই মা phyed 'ang ynyis, one and half; how is the 'ang to be explained in these cases?

মিব্ৰ minba, = ma yinpar, besides; unless.

5 है। ब्रेंदर है। byamo ldorre, name of a bird.

সূম। mul = dngul, silver.

বৃহ্মান্তম। 'adangscas, recover.

5.331 rucas, knead.

सुन्द्रिम् । mun 'akhor, mist; dark fog.

মুদ্ধা lungs, = lung, valley; cultivated district.

শ্রনার্থ। phug tsel, basked.

रचस।

지도되고 ltsangspo, = γtsangpo, river.

স্থান থৈ | yser phe, gold dust (literally gold flour).

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

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

5 95 by a zhin, offering, gift to birds; the original form is by a sbyin. It means that Kesar gave the flesh of the goat to birds of prey.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

ন্সুম্ভার্ম। 'agram mthsal, red cheek.

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

2.

| マスス | khabar, news; it is the Urdu khabar.

四天 khampa=khamspa, man of Khams; is used for every traveller, even a vagabond.

স্পান bkā skyon = bkā bkyon, rebuke.

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

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

skyalba = skyelba, cause [harm].

ইম্মা rjespo, track.

মিনি khrola=khrodla, among, in the crowd.

মেন্ত্ৰ, guard (of a road); sentinel.

रेहारा प्रतिकृत्। rimpa bzhindu, here in the sense of 'by and by.'

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

spubcas, to put up [a tent]; literally 'turn over'; perhaps because the tent has to be turned about in many directions before the work is finished.

5.A tibi, hat.

স্থা কা rtsagcas, to pile up; probably causative of 'adzegpa, to climb.

ত্তিব'কর। 'obchen = yob chen, stirrup.

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

5 नहां hukum, order, commandment; it is the Urdu hukm.

বৃদ্ধান্ত ক্রা dgongspa zhucas, ask for leave.

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

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

위5피 | sku drag, nobility.

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

snyas, sngas, = pillow.

ই্5'ডব্ | brodcan, savoury.

4.

35,5 | candra, pocket.

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

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

होद दें। menne=mannas, besides.

zan tang, perhaps more correctly zan btang, a meal in honour of a dead person.

the theorem that the theorem that the theorem that the gave 1000 [Rs.] each turn to each (of the lamas).

মুক্ কম। muncas, to faint.

5751 rtab ded, prosecution on horseback. This compound makes it probable that the perfect tense of 'adedpa, prosecute, had a b prefix originally.

मैपःश्रांभक्षश्वामदामी स्वाप्तामिक्षा स्वाप्तामिक्षामिक्षा स्वाप्तामिक्षामिक्षा स्वाप्तामिक्षा स्वाप्तामिक्षा स्वाप्तामिक्षामिक्षा स्वाप्तामिक्षा स्वाप्तामिक्षा स्वाप्तामिक्षा स्वाप्तामिक्षामिक्षामिक्षामिक्षामिक्षामिक्षामिक्षामिक्षामिक्षामिक्

दे दे ता के चर्च के चूंबा ता बुंदी ने हुंबा का के बन्हा । म्निटागी शर मुक्ष येश हा हो है । यदमा क्षर मुहा ५ में दे में मार्थ में मर्थ स्थाय प्रमाय के १३५ में । पर्वे भेरा भी सर सर्वस्थाय प्रमादा से अवार्षे ५ में वर्५ गी में विश्व रामे भारती मियासायमा रूटका ग्री ज्यापित्रकाको त्यालू । ৵.च्. ४.४.जू.चिश्वशः श्वीतश्वशः स्वी.लूबे.जू. क्षेत्रे.वु.मो.शर.ची.जू.पिश्वशःक्ष्यामश्चरा स्वा.लूपी श्र.ज.के.बेचा.धैचा.व.चे.कुश्र.चेचा.लुब.जू.। શે ક્ર્યું હું ખેશ તશ્રદ્ધા છુક હૈશ નેના ખેર ભેં ৰ্দের্যান্ত্র্বান্ত্রী নিশ্বমধ্যক্ত নে সৈত্র । **केट सामित्रा मन्द्राणु मिसस्य सामित्र मि** क्षंत्रिके के विवासमान्या वा व्याप्ति । ક્રિંદ્ર-વૈ.મી.શર.ની.છ્..વિશ્વશ્વ.જ્ઞ.વિશ્વશ્વ.જા.જૂને

५ त्या वर्त्रास्य वर्षा वर्षा

रे.बेम.बुरस्य.सर.मु.सरमुस्यस्य। ट.सक्स्स्य.प.पर्मे इस्र.प.स.चुर.प.पर्मेस.स्य.प.सर.मु.स.पस्य्या ट.सक्स्स्य.प.पर्मे इस्र.प.स.स्य.स.मु.स.प.सर.मु.स.पस्य. इस्र.प.स.स्य.स.मु.स.प.सर.मु.स.पस्य. इस्र.प.स.स्य.स.मु.स.प.सर.मु.स.पस्य. इस्र.प.स.स्य.स.स.मु.स.पस्य.

मिलाने शे कं ने न्याया से नित्र के ने नित्र से ने नित्र से नित्य से नित्र से नित्र से नित्र से नित्र से नित्र से नित्र से नित्र

लग्निस्राह्म। स्ट्रिस्निम्चेरान्निस्राह्मः क्षेत्रः विचाक्षः स्ट्रिस्निम् निस्निम् निस्निम्न

द्वे हिं हि अ द्देश क्षिण याम्य प्रदा

<u>२.ज्.र.चर्रःलीय.ज.४.४ मुस्य</u>ीय यर्रामुः यः समा रेटशः यर् सः विमा के दः से । र में नर्र में मिस्रा से मिस्रा रेमा प्रेर में । વું જ્વાદાકું ખૂર્વા વિશ્વસાય છે. તું મુશ્કાલ કરાયા છે. म्रापाञ्च विमान्त्रुमाया विमान्द्रेकार्ये । स्राप्ताकुः विमानन्दान् निः वेद्यान्त्रमा प्येत्। ৰে: মৃ. বর্হ ট্রি. দ্রমধ্য প্র দিমধ্য প্র গ্র द्वै : श्रें [मस्रायः में]मस्रायः मेना : भेदः श्रें] वट के नर्र गुरेशके या कु लिमा ह्यूमा भव द में । र वेर्नेन्द्र अपवसर क्षर क्षर वर्त्त केर वर्त की 新くて、新金に新くる、松口で ह्म त. तृट हे अव नशुष्ठा रेन हुन ते । सर्वे से दे सर्वयान हु हु मारे मार्ने द ले । र्द्यन्द्रम्द्रम् रहे दि नश्रद्रमः शुना रेना ननुना हो । **७.२.प३८.त्रेर्ेश्चेर्यः** श्चेराये म्भु.ज.मूट.के.जय.चीशिभ.रूच.कींच.जू.। सर्के सिंदी सम्मान कु हुमारेमा दिए ये। र्वत्रत्रप्रसः संदि प्रसारशः श्वारिमा यत्वा ले ।

यमु ५८ वसु ५ वङ य ५८ रा य ५ (९४ ते १ के या थेट ये । म्बिर-स्टायह्दरागुःदिन-छन्भाय-धिटाया **५६०** ५८ प्रतायते | मार्ययस क्षेप्यायता थे। उन्दिन्द्रमः यदि चर्तात्रा तुमा वर्मा या ठॅब ५व ५वर में विजयह सार्वा चतुमाये। ठंबन्द्रन्त्रम्यः यदि यकात्रक्षः तुमायरुमाये। र्डन् ५६-५घर- ये.दे.चर्यारा, जुमायरुमाये। अ[.] हैमा पत्रटा ये दे अमी घर भ्रापायेट ये । भें ते या यदा के यह मासुस र मा सुमा ये। सर्के से प्रमिया न कु भूमा रेमा ज़ित्यो। सर्वे सिर्वे सिवा न सुः सुमा हमा मृद्या । मर्के संदी मध्या न सु भूमा रमा नृह यो। सर्के सिन् सम्रीया कृत्युमा रेमा नेटायो। में या येटा के यक माधुका रिमा ज्ञुमा ये। में या येता के यक् मासुसारिमा सूमा ये। क्रिय घट छे यन महास्यार्मा सुमाय। यदास्य उत्र में भ्रमाभ्राद्वार येता में या येता के यक मार्थ मार्मा ये।

सर्वे सिंदे सम्बन्धिय द कु हुन रेन दें र वे र्वन द्वार मित्र प्राप्त विष्टा स्थार विष्य विष् समास्रयः ये दुः के त्यः सेटः वि श्चेत्राचेट हे अन्मशुक्र श्चुमा व् सर्वे. शर्र अधिग.य.थ.के. श्रीची. रूची. रूट. जू। द्य-र्य-र्या सूच्-राम्य-र्या । में राक्षित्र के दूर एए मा क्षे या घेट थे। मुँ त. तृट. हे. तय नशिश ही न. पूर् सर्वे रेवि सर्वयान कुर्ह्ममारेमा नेंद्र वे । द्यःर्यःर्थरः त्र्रे त्राच्यास्यः विमानर्मात्रे । तर्गिरुक्षिःसम्बद्धः स्त्रास्तरः स्त्रा म्भि.ज.सूट.कु.जय.चाश्वय.रचा.श्रूचा.जू.। सर्वे. शुरु अद्युपाय के विष्या राज्य । র্থ-১৭.১৯৮. দুর্ত, বশ্বদেশ পূদা বর্মার্। **२ नवरानुसार् ५ ५ रः ह्में** ता मेटा ते । म्भूषास्त्रदाक्षेत्रभाष्ट्रमास्य सर्वे संदे सम्पान क हैं मी हमें हें एते। उद्गद्भ-रक्षरः रेवि. यहारहाः वृत्ताः वर्ताः वि

र्राज्यायायाया स्राधिताया म्भु.ज.सूट.क्रे.जर्ग.चीश्वेभ.रूचा.क्रिंच.जू । सर्वे संदे सहियान ह हूमि हैं दारे । द्यान्यत्यर र्येत्रे तस्रार भुमा वरुमा व् सिया प्रज्ञास गान् से देशा से दारे । क्षे ता. त्रट के जब मशिषा र चा श्रीचा जू । सर्वें सिदे सम्मान कु हुमारे मार्ने र सि र्वन दव दशर देवि वशरशः भुगायद्वा से । दें व दें द स दय में क्षेट या दिए यें। म्प्रिया स्वटा हो त्यवा ना शुरु र मा सुना हो । सर्वे सित् सर्वयादा हुना रेगा देटा सि र्यक्ष-द्रवार्यक्ष-विश्वस्थाः वृत्तान्वर्ताः वि मान्यातिहरसासाम् सुरान्ता हो म्प्रियः येटः म्रे त्यन् मार्थमः श्रुमाः ते । सर्वे सिद्धार्यात्राज्य कुर्सुमारमार्देट सि । र्दर-दर-दशर-र्ये दे-चश्रदश-वृष्ण-वर्षा वि र्रे वि ये उसमा हैं रिया येट ये । म् रि.प. यूट हे अन्म सुम्र रेग सुमा यू ।

য়ৡৄয়ৣ৻য়য়ৢয়৻ঀ৻ড়৻য়ৄ৻ঀ৻ৼঀ৻ঢ়৾ঢ়৻ঢ়ৢ৻ र्वत्रपुर्वत्रारः से दे नश्रद्धाः श्रुमा नर्मा थे । वॅरम्पररेञ्चन्द्रशः से दिया येट वि म्ने रेज्यक्षरके यथनाश्चित्र रेना श्चिता लें। सर्वे से दे सम्भाव कर हुना रेना दिए थे। द्य.र्य.र्यस.र्येष्ट्र.चश्रत्थाः वीचा.चरीवा.ज्रा र्रेट्स्प्रयाथितुःचमाञ्चे देशाधिदावे । झु.रे.ज.त्रट.हे.जश.चाश्वभ.रूचा.श्वॅच.जू.। સર્જે સેવે સર્શવાત જ <u>કુ</u>વા રેવા કેંદ્ર તે [र्दर,रेथ,रेशर,र्घेष,यश्रदशः वैची,यर्ची,जूरी भ्रापिर पश्चिम्यो राग्नी श्राप्त हो । म्नु.ज.त्रट.क्रे.जय.चीशिक.रचा.क्रीच.ज् सर्वे. शुर् र सर्वताय थे. के बीता हुता हो ती ती हैं द्यःर्यःर्थरः र्रोदे चश्रासः वृषाः वरुषाः वि

देशक्री हेर्यक्षा हिंहिंशक्षेत्रत्या क्षेत्रे मे क्षेत्र क्षेत्र क्षेत्रे क्षेत्र क्ष

स्रोद:मुत्र:सुर्य:केर्य:स्ट्रा:केन्।त्रःम्।स्र-द्रा:केन्।त्रःम्।स्र-द्रा:केन्।त्रःम्।स्र-द्रा:केन्।त्रःम्।

मानमा क्रेर अधेन या गुन सम्बन्ध नुर रे या क्रेर ना ୬ ส ग୬ ४ गुः क्वें ग5 २ श ्वेग य प्येद ये। मारशः ब्रेन् अवेदः दा अपन्तुमाश्चान् र रे त्यः ब्रेन् र । શ્રેદમો મંજી રત્યની ફ્રેંમિટ્ર શ્રું હેવા લ ખેતું ઘો | चनाक्रिन्सव्याचार्याचन्त्राच्याक्रिन्त्रा श्चिष केष या माष भी हैं माइन शुः विमा या भेष थे । सिट हुँदे अर्रेष रा गुन स न न न मार न दिन में दिन न त्रब्रेंट्र क्रेब्रामस्य संदे ब्रेंग्नित्र सु विनाय प्येव ये । सर्वेदास्त्रेदास्त्रेदार्गा गुनामायनुमाधानुदारीयास्त्रेदान। अस्तिम्बर्धरस्यमानी ह्विनाऽत्रस्य विमायाप्यस्यो। बर केर अवेद राग्य अयन्त्र मानु निकारी है र र न्द्रमु महमा हुम मु द्विमा महम हि मा भारती हैं त्युदःयःकेषः**र्वे** सःयलम्बरानुदःने तः श्चेनित्। प्तः स्ट्रिंद्रा ते प्रे क्षेत्रं मा ५५ खे विवा ता प्रे के वि इ. चिट्रबेबाशक्तां श्राचिंचेश वेट्रेट्रा अंधिरे वे वु ५८ वुदु भे क्वें मा५५ सु विनाय भेद थे। मुलक्ष्माने सरस्य वर्षेत्रस्य विट्टु जा है रे.ये हि हित्यु मु स्रोदे हिंग्ग्रम् स्रा विगाय ध्येक वि

য়ৣ৻য়য়ৼৼৢ৽ঽঀৢ৽য়য়ৼৼঀৣ৽য়ৣ৾৽ঀৢঽৼঽ৾৽য়৽ৠৣ৾৾ঀ৾৽ঀ। ড়য়ড়য়ঀৣ৽ড়য়য়৸ৼ৽ঀৣ৽য়ৢ৾৽ঀঢ়ৼৼৢ৻৽ঀৢঀ৽য়৽ঢ়ঀ৽য়

मुट में र र ने र संगुक्त स्वनुष्य स्वार रे र क्वेर वा में र संक्षा स्वार संगुक्त स्वार स्वार

सह् स्याम् प्राप्त नी सिंगा प्राप्त निमाय प्राप्त स्था ।

ईर्-तुःक्षे-रसरःगुक्सःचबुम्सःतुदःरे-दुःक्रेर्-व। रःसःरगरःस्दिःक्वेंग्नरर्खःबिमायःधेक्यो।

स्यामसाम्यान्त्रेम् स्याम्बन्त्रान्त्रान्त्रान्त्रान्त्रान्त्रान्त्रान्त्रान्त्रान्त्रान्त्रान्त्रान्त्रान्त्र

ष्टिः स्ट्रेंग्स्यः त्याद्यः वित्याद्यः त्याद्यः वित्याद्यः वित्यः वित्याद्यः वित्यः वित्याद्यः वित्यः वित्याद्यः वित्यः वित्याद्यः वित्याद्यः वित्याद्यः वित्याद्यः वित्यः वित्यः

वैःतःबनाद्धःगुबःसःचबुनासःग्रुःःदेःकुन्ति। वैःस्रोत्तःश्चनानीःक्वेनाऽनुःशुःबेनाःतःभेदःस्रो हें हें त्रुन्नु अथा प्रेयर मुख्याय मुख्य प्राप्त हो । द्रोहें हें मुद्दे प्रेयर मुख्य प्राप्त मुख्य प्राप्त हो । हें हें त्रुन्नु अथा प्रेयर मुख्य प्राप्त मुख्य प्राप्त ।

> मानुसः हेर्र् सर्वेदः या गुन्सः चनुमासः चुरः रे : ह्येर् : त्। ह्येदः रे : में सः चसः दिमाः लुमासः छेरः तः चनुमास । छे: च्या मानेसः ग्री: व्या मानेसः मिर्ग्या

माटशः सेंद्र-अर्थेषः द्याः सान्त्र-विन्त्राः सेंद्र-ताः सेंद्र-ताः सेंद्र-ताः सेंद्र-ताः सेंद्र-ताः सेंद्र-ताः माटशः सेः त्याः निमाः लुमाशः केदः त्यः ने लुमाशः। सोटसः सेंद्र-अर्थेषः द्याः स्वाप्तः स्वाप्तः स्वाप्तः स्वाप्तः स्वाप्तः स्वाप्तः स्वाप्तः स्वाप्तः स्वाप्तः स

श्चिम केंद्र- सर्वेद सेंग्स मानुमास गुप्त ने । यमा सम्प्रास्त स्वास श्चिम ल्या सम्बद्ध ने स्वास । यमा सेंद्र- सर्वेद सेंग्स मानुमास गुप्त सेंग्स ।

स्टार्ड्ड्रिंग्अर्थ्यः याते स्ट्रान्त्रान्त्रः स्ट्रान्त्रः स्ट्रान्त्र

अर्थुंश हुँ र अर्थे र या गुन स निष्मा निष्मा स्थान । कु स्रोमा गुल गुल बस निष्मा नुमा नुमा स्थान । अर्थे स हुँ र स्रोमा मी हुँ मा ५ र मिंगु स स्थान स्थान ।

शराष्ट्रित् अर्थेन द्या गुनाम मलुमाम नुराने भारती यट.यै.मैर.मैर.चश.७्मा.७्मारा.३८.ज.पर्वेचाश । न्पटागुःसहमार्सुसानीः र्ह्वामात्रनामि गुनासाधिनार्थे । <u> अद्दर्भ के अर्थे मुद्रास्त वृत्ताक्ष वृद्द दे के क्व</u>ित्त । प्रीट.च.झे.पिट.चश.बुचा.बेचाश.केर.ज.चबेचाश.ल्.। यः दें त नुँ तः के ते : ब्रें मा ५५ : विंगा व ता प्रव ते । र्श्वेत्रविद्यासार्थ्याः साम्बुमासानुद्याः ने सा क्रूर.स.तर.तीर.अश.बुचा.बेचा.केर.ज.चर्बेचाश.जू । युः विवार्श्वनानी ह्यें मान्ता विरागुन तर प्रेन वि मुलाक्ष्याने सरायान्त्रम्यान्त्राच्याः निताः सुर् परी.रेभर.तभायकेषे.ही.सूट. अभायवीमाश.जू । हिं हिंदियीं मी अप सुं मी २८ मिं ता लिय लि । मुंदु गोर ने नम विमा विमाश केर ता मबुमारा । म्र्रिः अः कः त्यात्रका ग्रीः व्रीः मान्तः व्रिः त्या प्येषः त्या सह स्मिन्द्राम् स्मिन्द्राम् स्मिन्द्राम् स्मिन्द्राम् शह् सैचा.र.भ.चभ.७चा.वेचाश.३८.ज.चवेचाश। महास्त्राचा स्त्राची में निर्माण करें हैं।

म् वृत्त्राम्यः तर् स्त्राम्यः विनाल्नायः कृतः तः विनायः विषायः विषायः विषायः विषायः विषायः विषायः विषायः व

हैं ५ ख : क्षे : ५ अर : गुर : अ : य बुना अ : य दि : दे : क्षे रे : ४ । रे : मु : मि : क्षे दे : दे : बुना अ : के ५ : य : य बुना अ : ये । र : अ : ५ गा र : क्षे ये : क्षे : मा ५ ५ : मि : य : ये अ : ये ।

स्याम्यास्य स्थानिक स

विः स्यान्त्रेयः द्यारः स्यादे विः स्यान्त्रेयः । विः म्यान्त्रेयः द्यारः स्वेत्रेयः स्वान्त्रः स्यान्त्रेयः । विः स्यान्त्रेयः द्यारः स्वेत्रेयः स्वान्त्रः स्यान्त्रेयः ।

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रे हो दे दे प्रत्रा स्मारेक प्रत्या सम्मार्थिय प्रत्या से मार्थिय से मा

द्यःश्राटः हे हे. हे. ट्या ग्रे. अर्थः ग्रीशह. ह. ज. मी. ख्रीयः मी. ख्रीयः श्रीयः हे. व्या अर्थः

> द्युः हें स्थान्य स्थान्य माया केता त्या मायवा त्या । हे हे त्यु मा सस्य स्थान स

ष्पाभारीत्यारायास्य रे वे न वर्ष हे हे देवें न अधन हेर् हेर हो । ष्पाभारी दसर में दे सुदे सूर रे विमा भेद में रे'वें'वयर्'क' हें'हें' दर्ने वाया प्रमार्केर् शेंदावें। ष्याभीक्षेत्रवारी देश्वेत् सूटके विवास्रेक् वि रे ने निम्म के हिंदि में निम्म प्रमार्के र श्रेंट थे। ष्यभ्यः रेष्ट्राम् देश्वते सुदः रेष्ट्रमा भेरावे । ने ते न वन वह हैं दे में न या श्रमा केंद्र श्रें द थे। ष्याभार्भः र्ह्यून यो दे सुदे सूट रे विना भेद यो । रे'तें'न_्न्यत्रक्षेट्रहें हें दर्ने नायायमाकेंद्रिकेंद्राया ने गुन्स्य प्रविद्वा है हैं से दिन्न स्वार्केन प्रेन

रे क्या है हिंस त्यक रु ह्या किया यह दस स्थ

रे.ब्रम्बेरशय। हे.ह्.स्थ्यत्यं क.ड्यांश्रंट। रे.यश्चिट्यांश्रेशः मार्श्वरः हेमाय्यां क.ह्यां मेट्ट्यां मार्थरः हे। सर्वे क्षेत्रं ते. हिनाः मी सर्ये प्रतिमाय्याः हे.पर्वे प्रतिमाय्यां के प्रति स्थाप्ति स्थापति स्यापति स्थापति स्थापति स्थापति स्थापति स्थापति स्थापति स्थापति स्य

ति-तीश्वर्यश्चित्राच्यर्थः विमान्यर्थः है। हिन्तीश्वर्यः विमान्यर्थः विमान्यर्थः है। विमान्यर्थः विमान्ययः विमान्ययः विमान्यर्थः विमान्ययः विमान्यर्ययः विमान्ययः विम

> सःतिर्देरः नासुसः नकुः दुनाः नद्धः सिन्धिः दे । स्रे : सेटः टः त्यः दुप्यः सेन्याः सिन्धः व

> प्रे.प्रस्तान्त्रस्यक्षेत्रस्यक्षःस्ट्रीयःस्ट

पर्ने स्टाराया निया स्ट्रीया अस्ता । सक्त्राया स्ट्रीया स्ट्रीया अस्ता ।

तर्भः संस्थितः स्त्रीयः स्त्रीयः सिन्। स्रुत्रः संस्थितः स्त्रीयः सिन्।

तर् द्राणेर ब्रिंट क्रुस ये सिंहे । तर् देट टायान्युट रेवाका सहित्।

য়য়৽য়৽য়ঢ়ৢৼ৽৻য়ৼয়ৢঢ়৽য়৾য়য়ঢ়ৢঀ। ঀঀ৽ঀৼ৽৻য়৽ঀয়ৢঢ়৽য়য়য়য়ৼঀ।

स्त्रेर्न्द्रायः स्त्रियः विद्यास्त्रितः। स्त्रेर्न्द्रियः स्त्रियः स्त्रितः स्त्रितः। तरः मु । त्याः स्युतः तर्त्याः सित्। दिनाः मी ग्युः मुक्तः सित्। दिनाः मी । त्याः सित्। दिनाः मी । त्याः सित्। स्वाः मी । त्याः सित्। स्वाः मी । त्याः सित्।

रे डिम डेर रेष विमा अग्रां अविम यह रशाया मिलि दे हुन य विमा अर्थेट है अस माराम राज्य अर्थेट सिंह। दे बरा निट हे विमा महुव सिंह हो व यर्राणुःशङ्गरात्रायश्चेयावय। रहेर्पायुग्रीयायः हेर मुक्त ब्रीट परे के बिक के बिक काम किंद रहेगा शुरु पर्टर में के के ल्रेंन। प्रिंटमी अर्व अनुवास हिमा वर्षे हे श्रेंट वर्षा रेट हे गुव मुक्षः बेरक्षः य। सम्बुवः यः मिन्दिनः देनः देनः केताः विद्याः विद्याः विद्याः विद्याः विद्याः विद्याः विद्याः लेक् बेरक्ष य। बेर क्रमा मिर्ने देखरा मिर्मे क्रमा मिर्मे त्युक्त मर्हे हो। यर्द् ग्री रखा कुमाश्राया क्टा श्राया म् द्रा क्रेंया क्ट श मुरारेष अ दि विमा पर्वारा देवरार है गुन गुरा बेरहारा हि र म्युवर परि स्थापाना न लेब बेरबाय। मुनः मारेबाट ब्रीट खुलाबबार्जेट हा। दर्व खुलाट ता अद भ्रामेश बेरशय। राष्ट्रीय मुश्य देशय। म्रीट मुल क्षेत्र में बर पर्टर चरुतानः स्टिके बेर तर्वाच। क्य स्टिक्श तर्वा। मुनः य हिरायाम वरःसेर्-र:बेरसःय। गुवायसःबेरस। गोसरःभटःसर्गुन्सःयःभेटःदेसः तर्ना बेरस। रे'वस ब्रीट यरे से। र है या अट सें रायरे से गुक्य गो सर मुैं। ५८ इंग प्रमुद दे बेर यो दान्नी दानु या क्षेत्र गो। सर प्येत । दानु ५ वर्ग

त्रियां में स्ट्रिस्त स्ट

स्वरायान्त्रस्य विनाः स्वरायाः स्वरायः स्वरायाः स्वरायः स्वर्यः स्वर्यः

तर्ने नर्र स्थाप्य स्थान सामित्र सा

हिन्यायराधानिमान्निश्वान्यानिमान्यानिमाध्यराति। हिन्द्रान्यास्यानिमान्यानिमाधानिमाध्यराति।

रे.बिम.बुरश्र.ता ग्रे.श्वर.ग्रीश.लथ.री।

न्दर्भे सिंग्राह्म स्वास्त्र सिंग्राह्म । दे से सिंग्राह्म सिंग्राह्म सिंग्राह्म सिंग्राह्म ।

हें दे हें या के हिंदा या किया प्रते के हिंदा हेमा द नुमा। दे के या प्रतास होता या के स्मार के मार नुमा।

देय.मी.मु.ज.६.४चा.ज.ल्य.तपु.मु.य.१ इ.म्.ज.ट.चा.चेचा.ज.ल्य.तपु.मु.य.१

नुः ताः न्याः त्रुवाः त्राः त्रुवः यदेः श्रेः माश्चरः तर्म। नुः ताः न्याः त्रुवः त्रुवः यदेः श्रेः माश्चरः तर्म। रेडियोड्रस्सासर। ह्राष्ट्रायस्त्र विस्त्रीरिक्षेत्रस्

भ्रःलेजःजुःशूरःस्वाचरचाजःचाश्वरःजुः। भ्रःलेजःजुःशूरःस्वाचरचाजःचाश्वरःजुः।

त्रामुः ह्यास्याने प्रते क्षात्राम्येक् व्या

मुम्मी क्षेर्या स्टारी स्टार्ट स्टारी स्टार

दे.क्षश्य.मीश्चर्यात्रेत्र.त्य.क्ष.क्षेत्र.ज्य । दे.क्षट.का.जा.टश.चेर.लुक.ज्ये ।

रे डिया बेरसाय। गो सर स्मायर मुहिंस सर्वाय के सिंह स्वा के स्वाय के सिंह स्वा के स्वाय के सिंह स्वाय के सिंह स

ॎहित्यतुत्रक्षेट्टिश्यद्दिशयःॐत्दर। टिक्सियसः अनुसङ्गीत्यत्मायः मासक्से

द्रणरः हिमा रदादगरः दृष्टे हे दे रेशें द्रदा क्षेत्र कें र्यारा वि । दे बुमा की हे रेट वेंस दे हे हे हे के रेट की द्राय दे है खें खेंदिया येदा

न्यारः विष्यान्यः त्यारः द्वारः द्वारः स्वरः ने स्वर्यान्ये त्युः स्वारं स्वरः स्वर दमा हमा नि त्तु म् कार यह हो है के नह क्षेमा क्षेत्र वमा के नि क्षेमा कार क्षेत्र हो है के नह क्षेमा कार क्षेत्र का का क्षेत्र का का क्षेत्र का का क्षेत्र का का क्षेत्र का क्ष

८.भोष्ट्रमी,वेट.२,लूट.क्ष्मा.चा.भह्रट्राह्रमी,वेर.जू.। ८.ज.२.झु.दु.ऱ्याका.४चा.भह्रट्राच्याच्याक्ष्मी,व्याद्री

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तेत्रायतुत्तित्यायमान्देद्रश्यति स्टिंश्यायः विष्यायः विषयः विषयः

वसायर् वमान्ता सार्ट्रामी सविभाव म्यारामी सम्बद्धा सम्बद्धा मानु करानी विनाया विना निन्नाम अपने विनाय अपने विनाय अपने अपने निन मि क्चेर् कें कें प्रेर । देवे मि बर्क कें कें के मान है। ब केंका क्रें के मीन मीन ॲं ५ बेरश १ वेट । १ वसाय ५ ५ जमा र्स्य विमा सेंट के हैं से ता बेरश या। हिं से तो। दर्व से द्वीदे बद बस दर्व हुना हिना देवा हो । दे पर्व पर से ब ह्य. यर्ट. मीय. हेम। अर्थ. अर्थ. अर्थ. अर्थ. यर्थ. स.चढ्नाश । लट.चर्रे.ग्रीश.ह्.श्रू.ज.चुरश.च। ह्.श्रू.ज.ट.श्रूज.चार्हेरीचश. त.जूची.ची। चै.चार्हेट.२स.रैंस.जूची.उर्देश.तशा हू.जूश.ड्रेरशा चैज. र्गेति। न्नासारम्मीयम्यायेन्नि। ह्रायामान्निमस्यायायेनाये। नुमिक्षेर्रिक्षर्भर्भरे नेश्वायार्थेम् केम्। नर्पुरण्डिशमरेष्यरेष नेर्पे क्रिय मानेराम्यायार्थेनाय्येयात्रेरात्रेरात्रे स्वाप्ता राज्याने नाने राज्याने नाने राज्याया स्वाप्ता स्वापता स्वापत वटारुपिवेदाअदा शर्रें पार्डिपिरास्मायदार्स्यास्माम्हाम्हार्विरायदार्हिरास्टरार्द्धमा

देश्यमाद्भित्यस्य हिन्द्रियास्य हिन्द्रिय हिन्द्रियास्य हिन्द्र हिन्द्रियास्य हिन्द्र हिन्द्र हिन्द

माठुमा रीर जातर माठुमा परेटशाय । दे बेश मो शर जारेश रा श्री हो । मो शर लट्रां से द्वेर द्वेर दाय विविद्य हे यट महिमाय द्वार सा यर्द मी स्ट्रा मी स् क्षः व्या विमान्त्रीयात्रास्य स्वाः हेरः देशः त्रुवाया देश्वयः त्रोसः वर्तुरः ग्रीः मूट्र.श.वंश.डिंश.डेरश.त। संचरेंट्र.टवा ट्रिंस्ट्रट्रश.वंशटेंश्वेर.हे। हुनायाख्यामी मा त्रायायायायायायायायायाया सिंहिर्सुर्भेष्। रेष्यागेस्यरमीयात्रेया दाक्षेत्रप्तार्यो मुन्यविष् भवानेरसाय। ति विति यमायादा वि देशस्ति। गोसर मीसायदानेरसाय। ८.चर.चब्र.मी.क.भ.भैचश.चर्ष.ल्यं.ब्रम्भ। चर्रे.मी.श.प्.मि.प्.स.च.ज. लट.ट.श्र.चु.चुरश लट.ग्र.शर.ग्रीश ट.प्री.मील.र्ज्ञेचश.र्.रा.श्रथ.चुरश त्रित्रित्यमायायाद्यार्थः विचेरस्। देवसमोस्यरं मीस् प्रमिद्यम्य ग्रेश्वरःश्वरः बेरका वर्देरं ग्रेश्वरं ग्रेश्वरः श्वरेषा व्रिः रटः ट्रांत्रचाताटः वै वनाः केंद्राधिक। दर्वाः विस्त्रासासाः वाः व्याः विद्राः कुराः किंद्राः विद्राः किंद्राः विद्राः विद्राः विद्रा भ्राताकुलिनात्तुनाक् भीताध्येव। दास्रायसदानो सरासिव। दाके रदानी मिल्मान्त्रम्भव । म्रीटलियान्यरम्भानक्रियास्त्र । पर्राख्यान्यं र्डेश ते। ८ १३ २ ८ मी हि है यहें है तर्मा भेग में सर सहिन हेरसय। गे। सरायाक्केटाहे र्वेटर ने वे र्वे संस्क्षेत्राच । ने विश्वास्त्र ने नगुरान्स्र से सिंही रे बेर्या प्राप्ययम् सेर्याम्य के गो सर मुल ये। पर्रु सार्यर व। क्रेन्यमिर्द्रायास्य प्रमास्य स्मास्य स्मास्य स्मास्य स्मान्य स्मान्य स्मान्य स्मान्य स्मान्य स्मान्य स्मान्य स तःश्रीटःभवाद्व्यात्रः ब्रेम्बाय। देवशायोश्वरः वीशावदेवः वश्वश्रः श्रे। ह्वायः क्ष्यमी मा सिट है नर्र मी है दान नम्मा रेष्य नर्र ने रेप मिना हेर

KESAR'S VICTORY OVER THE GIANT OF THE NORTH.

ABSTRACT OF CONTENTS.

1.

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

¹ It is remarkable that according to the Sheh-version (Mémoirs de la Société Finno-ougrienne, No. XV-2, p. 3.) Ane bkur dmanmo comes to warn Kesar not to go; and that he goes in spite of her warnings, trusting in the efficacy of his religions merits.

In Ladbakh, the wood of the pencil-cedar is often called sandal-wood.

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

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

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

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

- (1) nyi zla ynyis, sun and moon.
- (2) sengge yyu ralcan, the lioness with the turquoise mane.
- (3) skyin chen ba rgan, the big ibex, the old ox.
- (4) 'abrong chen khampa, the big brown wild yak.
- (5) nyamo γser mig, the female fish 'golden eye.'
- (6) shangku mjug rdum, the bushy-tailed wolf.
- (7) wamo 'ajolli, the vixen clever in hiding.
- (8) bya dang byiu, fowls and little birds.
- (9) jojo 'aBruguma, lady 'aBruguma.
- (11) rgodma thsalangs, the much-coveted mare.
- (12) mdzomo ruyon, the female Dzo with crooked horns.
- (13) bongmo khampa, the brown she-ass.
- (14) rama dkarmo, the white she-goat.

- (15) mamo khampa, the brown ewe.
- (16) khyimo ltom dkar, the bitch with a white belly.
- (17) bimo khrasug, the many-coloured she-cat.1

Kesar said in reply to 'a Bruguma's song, that there would be little, ones to be a comfort to the wailing animals. This is a list of them:—

- (1) sprin togom zam zhig, a cloud of the size of a saddle-cloth.
- (2) gangs melong zam zhig, ice of the size of a mirror.
- (3) brag parpur, some little rock.
- (4) spang togom zam zhig, a meadow of the size of a saddlecloth.
- (5) chu mig kyal kyil, some wells here and there.
- (6) thangbu kyar kyir, a little plain.
- (7) lungpa sna khung zam zhig, a valley of the size of nostrils.
- (8) therma par pur, a few thorns.
- (9) 'abu dmar lam bstan thepong, Agu 'Redworm, way-leader thumb.'
- (10) agu dpalle, Agu dPalle, the 'glorious one.'
- (11) thurru kerze zam zbig, a little foal of the size of a lentil.
- (12) mdzo phrug rama zam zhig, a Dzo-calf of the size of a goat.
- (13) kurug bila zam zhig, a little donkey of the size of a cat.
- (14) rigu kha sngon, the blue-mouthed kid.
- (15) luggu dromo, the lamb called 'heat.'
- (16) khyigu khra chung, the little particoloured dog.
- (17) latirra, a weasel.2

¹ The song consists of two parts: the first part comprises Nos. 1-8 of the lists, the second part comprises Nos. 9-17. The principal idea of the first part is, that (in winter probably) the glory of certain places will come to an end, and that in consequence of this the creatures living there will have a sad time. Even sun and moon are considered as creatures feeding on the sky. The principal idea of the second part of the song is that all male creatures will leave their female fellow-oreatures (winter is not a suitable time for breeding on the whole), and that for this reason the female creatures will be wailing. In the Sheh-version the first part only of this song occurs. According to it the creatures complain, not because the places will lose their glory, but (which is practically the same) because Kesar will leave the places. In the next fascicle it will be interesting to meet with a song, according to which, together with rKyang rgod dbyerpa's return to gLing, the animal life altogether wakes up again.

² It is not impossible that there existed answers only for the second part of the song (9-17) originally; 9-17 may have been quite a separate song, and its principal idea may have been this: when the male animals leave the female ones, the latter have the comfort of new offspring in different stages of development. Later on, when the first part of the song was united with the second part, it was considered necessary to invent little ones for the different places.

2.

'aBruguma cried, and Kesar told her that he would have to stay away for 108 years: his beard would grow, his hair would turn white, and his back would become crooked! Being admonished once more by Ane bkur dmanmo, Kesar rode off towards the north and met again with 'a Bruguma, who had travelled by a different road. He allowed her to go with him, on the condition that she should guess this riddle: Whose watchhills are: the white hill, the red hill, the black hill, the green hill, and the blue hill? 'aBruguma auswered at once, that the white hill was dBangpo rayabzhin's; the red hill, Ama sKyabs bdun's; the black hill, Klu rayal l Jogpo's, the green hill, rGyallham Kesar's; and the blue hill, her own watchhill. Thus she was allowed to go with Kesar; but again Ane bkur dman rgyalmo appeared to him in a dream and ordered him to send a'Bruguma back; otherwise he would not be able to subdue the devil of the north. Therefore Kesar took the shape of a fish and swam to the middle of a lake, where there was a tree. He then took the shape of a monk, ascended the tree and sat there with his face wrapped up. 'aBruguma, who could not find her husband anywhere, decided to go back. She was taken home quickly by Ane bkur dmanmo and a host of other goddesses.

Kesar came to a place where three valleys meet, and where he had to go through a tunnel. As he was afraid, he performed on a ritual drum and prayed to the 360 gods; the 360 water-spirits; the nine gods and water-spirits who were born together with him; the father-god Ker zong snyanpo; the mother-god bkur dman rgyalmo; dBangpo rgyabzhin; Ama skyabs bdun; and to King lJogpo. Therefore he received a bright light and came safely to the end of the tunnel.

After seven days, he came to the frontier of the devil's realm and met with the devil's herdsmen, some of whom had been carried away from gLing by the devil. He killed some of the fattest goats and sheep, and ate their meat and grease. The shepherds said, they had heard that King Kesar would come soon to fight the devil; could he not give them some news? He said that Kesar would certainly come soon, and showed his real self to the captives from gLing. They were pleased to see their King and told him, that at present Bamzabumskyid was alone in the castle, and that the tigers and leopards, placed before the gates, were not alive, but stuffed with straw.

Ariving before the castle, Kesar asked, "Who lives in this castle,

¹ Does this refer to the ice of the north, which often shows the figures of all kinds of animals?

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

3.

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

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

¹ This description of the castle is probably borrowed from the description of the castle of sun, moon and stars (by a rigs). Compare fasc. No. III.

⁸ This system of colours was apparently suggested by that of the Lokapâlas. Compare Grünwedel, Mythologie des Buddhismus, S. 181. For the west, a wrong colour is given here; instead of 'black' there ought to be 'red.'

⁸ According to the Sheh-version it is the Dzemo, who produces the workmen to dig the pit.

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

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

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

¹ According to the Sheh-version, Kesar pretends to be several of the Agus.

² According to the Sheh-version, the nine lives of the devil have to be killed separately.

VOCABULARY AND COMMENTS.

1.

৭ই উনাদী মা 'adi ciggi lo, or dalo, this year.

মি'মিহামা lo khams, the omens of a year.

চুহাম্বাইন্ম। khyabpa lagrings, 'coverer, long-hand,' name of the devil Curulugu. In the original MS. khyaba is written, but explained to mean khyabpa.

बद्धा nangmo, next year.

మన్నాన్నార్డ్ చెన్న | mthsams bead btangeas, the same as mthsams yeodpa, sit in a hermitage.

මිත්ය | zhibcha, = zhibtu, accurate, minutely.

rai, = ngarangngi, my.

sandal-wood.

for 'halter' is thur mgo.

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

grap zhurle, a cloth to cover a horse from the shoulders to the tail.

四項目 kha srabs, srab, bridle (head-harness) of a horse.

सम्भाषा | magmal, velvet; Urdu makhmal.

55:Wall dar yug, in Ladakh the name of a silk dress, worn for instance by the nyopa.

ম্বার্থি padka, red linen.

ব্ৰহ্ম 'abandum, probably bandum; said to mean 'beautiful.'

₹55 | tsadar, a shawl, worn over the shoulders when dancing.

W'7 | yoba, handle [of a knife].

মান্তবা। picag, knife.

קיקו kagu, amulet; perhaps bhāgu, a 'little word.'

ন্দ্ৰিন্তা 'akhyedma, comprising.

5. A. A. tishili, a good kind of steel.

ক্তমানা | camag, fire-steel.

ইংল্ম | borgar, or bolgar, or bulhar, Russian leather.

\$15.5 | sman rcas, = sman chas, powder-bag.

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

statistic mthsom stod, = mthso stod, the high lake, the centre of the lake.

প্রাম্থ্র ক্রিমেন্ট্র wamo 'abyolli, the vixen who is clever in 'hiding'; 'abyolli is probably related to 'abyolla.

ইমাইমানী ইমানান্ত | ldem ldemgyi ldem mkhar, seems to mean 'the shaky castle.' The stores of gLing are kept in it.

ইনিমামা pholags, a ram.

ইম্ব্যুহ | ltom dkar, = ltoba dkarpo, white stomach, white belly.

ই স্থা togom, see to sgom.

প্রসূত্র zhugs nyidla, its very place, instead of.

5 প্ৰাইন। bya shog thog, birds 'with wings on the top'; name of all birds.

graft the phong, = the pho, thumb.

मेर है। kerze, lentil.

प्राप्तिः | latirra, weasel, the same as sremo.

2.

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

四天 [khar khor, a little [beard].

Ittle white in my hair.

क्षार हो sgara sgure, bent down by age.

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

77.5 | nonte, pressing; here in the sense of 'exceeding,' exceeding 108 years.

353'55 | 'adontang, perhaps 'adon btang, meal.

551 budra, tree.

food leaves the kettle, it is ready cooked.

EXTASTES | rjes beadeas, search by looking after the tracks.

ম্ব্ৰেমা mantal, = মান্তের circle of offerings.

हरात्या 'aphrul, =rdzu 'aphrul, magical illusion.

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

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

মুসুম | sa snam, frontier.

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

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

مراجع 'akhurre, = 'akhurte, carrying.

মনীনামেন bshigpa rig yong, come as a destroyer.

देना देन। chig chig, a little; (shaking a little).

PJT38| kha gyurcas, turn the mouth, i.e., return.

है। micu, the bones of the hands, fingers, toes and feet.

মুন্মান্ত্ৰ sna sogs, = sna thsogs, different.

spubcas, causative of 'abubspa, put on a roof.

हा है। samoche, much earth; ludmo che, much dung, etc.

অন্ত্রিত্ত yog btangcas, put underneath.

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

531531 tam tum, a little [sleep]; Sheh-version has tum tum.

ইয়াম। besla, = byesla, on the journey.

স্থা thoba, skirt [of a garment].

피어지'문자'지'문자'지5도'공자 | Yyas rdzes ma rdzes btangcas, to gird up [a coat].

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

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

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

র ক্রম্ম। the thsoms,=the thsom, doubt.

ুপার্কা। shagcas, = bcagcas, cut, break.

মেন্দ্ langgar, tomb (of Mohamedan Tibetans).

קק־אן btugcas = bdugcas, see ante.

हेन। केंद्र। rdog chong, kick with the foot.

has mul thug.

दे दश हें र स्थाय ते हें र स्वाप्त हो हो स्वाप्त हो हो स्वाप्त स्वापत स्

द्वारा विकादिका विवाद केंद्राचे । क्ष.चु.भूष्रीमय.भूषा.चरेची.ज.चीशवे.जू । तरे रेट लग दव मी क्षे त्यम में दव य रेमा अर्घेट के । पर्-रूटाअर्थ्यत्वनीक्षेत्रभार्त् ह्रियाः राप्नाअर्घेटात् । म्रीटमी म्रीट सेंद्र मुख्य के मिन्यमाय महारा सेंद्र हो । क्ष्रे कु झ त्याहें हें दारदा हिराय रेगा अंबेंदा वें। ক্তবি-স্ক: বৃদ্বীন নে বৃত্ত বুমন নম বন্ধু ব মক্ত্রী মান নি দ্বা মর্মী। कृष्. थे. प्यापानीय क्षेत्रामी सर वर्षेत्राय सर्वर स् म्नीरमी म्नीर हेर्र या से केर विमाय वर वा सर्वेद वि श्रेते शे क्षाया हैं हैं हैं है र र दिन्स्य रा अर्थेट वे । য়৾ঀ৾৾৾য়৾ঀঀৣ৾য়য়ঀঀঀৣঀয়ৼয়য়৸ঀড়ৢঀয়ৡৄৼয়৻য়ৼ৸ঀ৸য়য়ৄঢ়ড়ৢ৾৾ঀ अप्रेसे नुवाया में सर मुक्षारी वर्षेताय अर्थेट वर्षे । म्रीटामानरा है नियाना माना विष्टा में वि हें हें दः रदः दें र मुक्षाहिर य दिना अर्वेद यें। परी.रेशर.पश्चायहेब.द्वेर.मुश.पश्चेर.जू। ध्रीटमी भिक्षेट हेर मीश जय अर्घट से। म्रीट.ची.भर.क्षेट.क्ट.भ.ट्रेंट.चीश.अ.ज.ज.अब्ट.ज्रा ष्याची के रदानी सार्से विना देवा से । ष्यानिः स्वाप्त्रः स्वार्थः स्वाप्तिनः देनः वि गुन्दे से स्वर्भ स्वर्भ स्वर् हें सिंद के ने में 26

द्वै : अं ः इत्यानं वित्र द्रः खुना यत्रः क्षेत्र । गुत्र वे अं दे त्या दे द्रापरः दे त्या ः क्षेत्र वे । द्वै : अं दे त्या सु दे ना द्रार नाखु वे : अं दे यत्र द : क्षेत्र वे । अं त्य व द : ये त्य त्या दे द्राय के द्रावे अः यत्र द : क्षेत्र वे । ऑद्य या यत्र या त्य दे द : क्ष्य : क्षेत्र वे वित्र या क्षेत्र वे ।

नेत्रभाषान्त्रभाषान्त्रभाषान्त्रभाषान्त्रभाषान्त्रभाषान्त्रभाषान्त्रभाष्ट्रभाष्य

No. 2.

मुंक्न।।

देश्यः कुन्यः।

देश्यः कुन्यः स्वरः मान्यः कुन्यः स्वरः स्वरः

कृति स्यरामि उ. स्प्रेरायि स्था के किया चेर के व स्वा । मुझ अर्के दि स्यरामि त्या स्प्रेरायि के त्युम असा यर्गा त्या मास्य । मुझ अर्के दि स्यरामि त्या स्वा के किया चेर के व स्वा । मुझ अर्मे के के सिम त्या के किया चेर के व स्वा । के राम स्वा के सिम त्या के किया चेर के व स्वा । के सम्बन्ध साम सिम सिम त्या के किया चेर के व स्वा ।

द्वारा देव मा सामरायायसा है त्वीय सामरायायसा है है है से मिरा सुन मा सुन स्वार स्वर स्वार स्वर स्वर स्वार स्वार स्वार स्वार स्वार स्वार स्वार स्वार स

ষ্ট্রী:মোদ্র:নূট্র-রেরিম:মগ্র:র-১। স.জনু:মধ্য:মধ্য:প্রথ:প্রথ:মগ্র:র-১।

ने ब्र्वा बेरस्य यस्। हे हें स्वि वित्य मार्य यस नु स्वु वित्य । क्रिय के पि यस मिते से वित्य मित्र से कि स्वर्य के स्वर्य के स्वर्य स्वर्य से सित्य से कि स्वर्य से सित्य सित्य से सित्य सित्य से सित्य सित्य से सित्य सित्य सित्य से सित्य से सित्य से सित्य से सित्य से सित्य सित्य से सित्य सि

सश्क्षिते देव दे हिंदाय रे विना दर्गेश।

सराञ्चेते.र्देशरी:मिरायाके:बिनार्स्वोस।

रयानी हेर्ने से दे रेन मिराया है निमार्ने हा सर्तः सर्गुन्य सः सदे देन हिरायः के लेगा दर्गे स। सर्ट्रिट्स पुर्वे रे हिराया है विमानिका रे दशका मिरायार के लिए के प्राप्त के निर्माणिक ह्यिसास्यापर वस्यापि सिटायान्नीट स्वापर से न्या बेर हेया र्नाःशःश्वरः वस्त्रः वद्गः श्वरः तः श्वेशः श्वेशः श्वः श्वरः श्वरः श्वरः । ह्यू स.मू.रतत.च् तू.मूटायामुयाक्ष्माग्रीसर.ब्रेर.ख्या <u> न्या शत्र भी न्यत वे ति भी त्या त्यु नुसर त्यम वहुन नेर छे ।</u> ह्यूर्यास्य सम्बद्धान्य स्थान नगाराम् अर्गुमारायि श्रीटाय हूँ रेनायें र्ये देन हेर हेर। हुर्यः साम्निः द्वरानुत्रे सीटाया मिः ह्वराम् सिटा हो राहेता नमाराषे विः द्वाने देशे हो त्या विः सं विंसानमार सं विर छव। श्रृंदासहि हिसहिरस्यत्रि सिटायहि हित्तु मुखा नेरा छेद। रमाश्ये हि. ह. शहरशासद् श्राटायार्थयाः स्वतः स्वा चेर ख्या ह्य सम्बद्धि सि तामीर ब्राह्म सुन सि लु हेन। र्याः श्रदेः स्थाः क्षेत्रः श्रदः ताः स्थाः क्षः ताः क्षः लुः छेत्। ह्यूरुश्चरमञ्ज्ञा अट्टायाचगुरान्स्य कुषा से लु छे । र्याश्वरं सश्चरं सेट या द्वा सुवासे बु रहेता ह्यूर्यास्यामी हुर्य प्राप्तास्य प्राप्तास्य मान्यान्य न्नाः सः रतः मी द्वारे दे दे दे है । सिट ताः सेना से रे रताः मी जेर छेता।

हैं त.स.सर्व.सर्गुच्यस.सर्व.स्राटा.सर्व.स्य.सर्व.स्य.सर्व.सहमा.हटस। इत्य.स.सर्व.सर्गुच्यस.सर्व.स्य.सर्व.स्य.सर्व.स्य.सर्व.सहमा.हटस।

रे ह्या हेर हैं । हेर् हेर समर त्या त्या के स्प्रेट । केर ही प्रश्ना केर है के

ने'नशः म्रीटःमी'न्यवः वें र्दरामा थः वें र मीशः न्यमा विंदः रेशः वें र है। म्यर्थः विमा पर्वेद्धः यस । ५ ५५८ : वें द्धाः स्टाम् सः से से से से से म्या चर्डे हुं बेर्थ। ८.२८.१८.भ.हेर्-मी.२भग.भ.के.भूर.५.१४। ८.२८.श. निवा परेपे संभार में भवा शुमार्शेव हे समा परेपे संभार समी यः शुक्षाध्येषः चेरः है। विदः द्वरः क्षेतः। दे बक्षाविदः हेरः मी द्रमा न्नान् प्रदः द के.मू.ज.चर्ययक्ते.चर्नश.च। हुर.मी.६.ष्ट्रा.भ.मीज.च.भह्य.के। अष्ट्रश्लामूट. इ.मृ.च.ज.श्रॅट.हे। देर.ग्रीइ.यट.श.मृश्च.टे.ब्रिटश। तयु.रशर.जश्चर सुमु: भेर पदे सुना रयर वे कर सन्तर वे कर मुन्दर स इ.चर्रेच। ६.१५८.भ.८ हि.५१५.१५५.१५५। टे.१५.५८.माश्रमः मार्रमः ल्र्रिक्षा प्रिंशत्यसमा ५१.म्.४४२। ७.म्.७मापरीमायसमाभून ब्रिनातर्नेनाश्चा रे.क्र्मायानावशायत्श्वारा रे.वशाव्शार्यराचेताब्ना समें ति.मूर्ये हे पर्वाकाता मिक्साया मार्याया है है है स्थाया है से हैं स्थाया है से हैं स्थाया है से हैं स्था दे.जूट.शूट। ट्रेथश.च्रिंश.चर्डे.के.पर्वेचश.त। क्र्ये.ज.चीर.देणर.के.ज.त्. शर्यः श.चारः पर्वेचाः के. कुशायाः स्. रूचाः पविदः चुशः चिश्वशः याः रु. दः चश्चिरः के। मीर.रेपर.मी.मीर.मी.शर्मी.ज.मुट.हे.भी.खेमी.चरेट.हू.।।

स् रूपा.ट.हेट.स्रुपाश.झ.लेज.ज.पश्चेव.प्रू। क्षेत्र नवद्यां कुन विद्याय स्त्राम्य स्वार्थ । युः क्रान्त्रिया के जन द्रद्रा हिया परुषा क्रि युःश्रीम्बिम्बिः बरायाय नुमार्थे । युःश्रीम्बिन्दिन्दिन्दिन्दिन् इता अयदे सुष्पा की तर्मा वे भ्र.ज.इ.चर्. चर् लट. भ्र.पर्वा.जू त्रस्तर्यदः श्वाश्यसः हिना द्यः रदः तर्ना त्या न् वर्षाणु दुर्याय ये देना दाया भारता मुन करात्र्रिसाणुःश्वरामायार्ग्यामायाभरामार्ग्याभ म् र्या र प्रेन सुन शत्यु प्राया प्राया प्राया म प्रमुयः हेनियारी त्यातुः स्राम्यस्य त्रुमार्ये। युःश्रेष्मिठेमाने माराल रेमा ५ रुमा व्रेष यः श्रमीश्माक्षाक्षाक्षाक्षा युः सं मिरुमा ने मूरि पा के न से विमाय रुमा ले । र.ज.अ.यपु.स्.लट.स्.पर्या श्रापात्राचित्रात्राच्याया प्रश्नत्यंद्रक्ष्याश्चर्याः द्वार्यः देव। च. चुर्याची देशना सु रूची त्या लट शहूर। क्ट.जबंदश.ग्री.सिट.श.त्र. रूचे.ट.ज.लट.श.ध्रेच ।

द्यः र्मान्यान्य प्रविष्णुयायानञ्जीनः स्रीत्। ष्यसञ्चित्रचर्त्रस्य तुःसँ मह्यस्य अस्ति मार्थे। युःस्राम्बरमा वे क्षाःभ्व विमाय रुमा स्रा यु अँगिरुमाने भू अर् सेन रेमा तर्मा लें। युःश्चिम्युः विद्याः स्टिसः स्टब्सः स्टिम्यः विद्याः विद्याः प्रमायस्ट रु.महासार दे हिमा रा. हिमा य र्मा हा। इ.ज. इ.च. १ के.ज. १ वि.ज. १ भ्र.ज.च.चर्.चय.लट.भ्र.पर्या.जू 4.3x.4).2x.7x.x.x.4.x.4.cv.mc.x.32.1 कट.पंबेंटश.ग्री.झट.श.ह्य. रू.चो.ट.ज.लट.श.ह्य । स्र र्माटमीटमायर हेर्न्य अट वर्षेत ले हैं हैं त्तु मुजा मार्थ र विते। यत् नुमार्थे। मिना हुँद्र नाशेर ता विद्या समिन विना तर्ना में मिनाक्षरमार्थः वार्थः वार्यः विमार्द्रमाः वि र्नुः श्चः मार्थेरः यार्थेर् स्थापनः विमा तर्मा वि कृरायासहिंदायदे हैं हैं रेजदर्मायें। म्र-नगरायासहिकाराये सनुबन्धा विकारन्ति । मुलक्षमानिसरम्बर्द्रास्त्रयात्राक्षेरादेशावश्चेतात्रा पवीत्रमरायम्यम्बर् दे सुं नु त्या तर्ना है। रययाये मेरि से मुक्ष हे विवाय रुवा ये।

रे.बिमाबेरश्रय। पर्यःदश्ररः त्रश्रयः स्वरं त्राः स्वरं हो। श्रमाक्ष स्राप्ताम्बर्धामास्राप्तामास्रापतामास्तापतामास्रापतामास्रापतामास्रापतामास्रापतामास्रापतामास्रापतामास्रा विया यर्द्रस्य । न्या हो सुष्या र्या प्रसार्थ र विवा हो दि हो हो र सा । या वसा सामन हो दे । या वसा सामन हो दे । या वसा सामन हो दे । रे.लूटश । स्.र्चा मध्रामात्रा इ.स्चा जेर रे बेचा। लेर रे च के जर स्त्री रूचा मार्केश गा. वे. हे. शेर. श्वंमा रे. वश स्त्र. रूमा मार्केश गा. या शहमा सु हो। रेदे. बटार्नुपानः हे रेसामट विनान हे हे वेरसा ५ तुरसर समानहर चीसरे सर्वरायार्न्द्रम् महामाशुसारी मुन्द्रे विरारी विदायहो विदाय विदाय विदाय विदाय सदे सर्व ताम हो स्टाप स्टा विस्तर्व ता स्टाप इ.मट.चार्शियः ७.मू. हुना. हु.पर्ना। इ.ट्रे.श्र.ज.ट्रम् राज्येश ट.७४.स्रि.य. र्त्रे स्थ्रास्त्रास्त्राचित्र वेरात्रे विक्राम्य । ततु न्यर त्या वर्ष्य यार्श्वे प्रिटाक्षे। दायाध्यदाक्षीर्याचेराते। इ.ट्रीयस्वरावराद्यावस्य। इ.म्द माशुक्राने भेजा के केर मी निकान विदार के केर । दे वक्ष केर मी विद्यान मह

यउर रे ॲट्सय। ब्रीट्येर्प्य वे गुर्जेर्प्य राम्येर्प्य विष्या। इयय ये गुरुक्ते अरुक्य केंद्र के ब्रुक्ता।

दे.बिच.बुरक्षता पर्वे.रक्षर.जक्षत्यःश्रु.लूट.कु.जर्जावी.बुचा।

मिन्द्र-मिन्द्र-मिन्द्र-पिन्द

मेंद्रियो से त्याय द्रात्त से माय देवा तर्वा त्या । त्रिया मी द्रात्य य द्रात्त से माय प्रमा तर्वा व्या । मानुष्टा मो से त्या सद्द्रा से माय द्राया ।

प्राण्याक्षः इक्षाण्याक्षः । क्ष्राक्ष्यः व्याप्ताक्षः वित्राप्ताक्षः व्याप्ताः वित्राप्ताः वित्रापत्ताः वित्रापत्ताः

हिन्द्रस्य शिक्षे स्यायः निर्देश्यः के क्रिन्द्रा । हिन्द्रा के स्वाद्यः के स्वाद्यः स्वादः स्वतः स्वादः स्वतः स्वादः सर्दः केश. यह दः व दः हि दः यह द यह देश देश यह देश व सर्देश व देश व सर्देश व देश व सर्देश व देश व सर्देश व देश व सर्देश व देश व सर्देश व देश व सर्देश व देश व सर्देश व देश व सर्देश व देश व सर्देश व देश व सर्देश व देश व देश

No. 3.

देन्द्रशः हे हे त्यु मुन्द्रश्ची द्रमा विदः हे शः अर्थेट हो माधुः इट अप्यु दे हे हे त्यु मुन्द्रश्ची स्त्रमा विदः हो अद्य द्रा द्रमा माधुः विदः हे हे द्रमा विवाय हो स्त्रमा विदः हो ।

> सॐसः सं श्रीकाः सदे द्वा सिंदे वे । सक्षः सं गोरः चेटः श्रुकः सं सिंदे वे । सक्षः सं गोरः चेटः श्रुकः सं सिंदे वे । सक्षः सं गोरः चेटः श्रुकः सं सिंदे वे । सक्षः स् गोरः चेटः श्रुकः सं सिंदे वे । सक्षः स् गोरः चेटः श्रुकः सं सिंदे वे । सक्षः सं गोरः चेटः श्रुकः सं सिंदे वे । सक्षः सं गोरः चेटः श्रुकः सं सिंदे वे । सक्षः सं गोरः चेटः श्रुकः सं सिंदे वे ।

मेन। तुः सं विनायिन क्रिं मु निमायिन क्

क्षेट्यात्रस्य विष्य क्षेट्य क्ष्य क्षेट्य क्ष्य क्ष्

रेज्याधार्ट्ट्रियाप्त्रणुयाचेर्यात् हिर्ह्या स्त्राप्ताः स्तरामारायाः विद्यापात् स्त्राप्ताः हिर्ह्या स्त्राप्ताः स्त्रापताः स्त्राप्ताः स्त्राप्ताः स्त्राप्ताः स्त्राप्ताः स्त्राप्ताः स्त्राप्ताः स्त्राप्ताः स्त्राप्ताः स्त्रापताः स्त्रापताः स्त्रापताः स्त्राप्ताः स्त

न्त्रसायाः कृतः मीस्त्रात्वा स्टाहें ने स्त्रात्वा हें हें स्त्राया हें हें स्त्राया स्त्रात्वा स्

ल्यां सिट्र विरामीश्रायके के लूर क्ष्माय। हा ह्र समी क्ष्मा प्राप्त क्ष्मा क्ष

म्नीट्रम्भः केष्ठः भः देन्द्रम्भः भः देन्।

म्नीट्रम्भः भः केष्ठः भः देन्द्रम्भः भः देन।

म्नीट्रम्भः भः केष्ठः भः देन। भः दे

हि. ह् श.रे. डिमा. ड्रेंस्. मी. श्र.मी. संस्ति. वीट. जा. श्रू. मी. समी्माश. त. रेश. सुंस्. मी. प्रस्ती. श्र.मी. संस्ति. वीट. जा. श्रू. मी. प्रस्ति। समी्माश. रे. रेश. सुंस्. मी. प्रस्ति। स्त्रे स्त्रे स्त्रे स्त्रे समी. सुंस्. मी. सुंस. मी. सुंस्. मी. सुंस्. मी. सुंस्. मी. सुंस. मी प्रदेशस्मानिक्षा।
स्मित्रस्मान्त्रिक्षा।
स्मित्रस्मान्त्

No. 4.

८.२८.के.प.क.लूर.चं.१। प्य.रंभर.तम्बर्धके.के.लू.ल्.ल्.स्य. प्य.रंभर.त्मं.रंभर.क्रं.१.१८८.भ्रं.भाष्य.चं.हे.हे.ह्यं.मीश्रापित्मं.क्रं.भं.रंभर.क्रं.मी. १.४४. प्य.रंभर.तम्प्रत्मं प्रमायके.क्रं.हे.हे.ह्यं.मीश्रापित्मं क्रं.मी. १.४४.

स्तार्ते स्तान्त्रमाय्याः स्तान्त्रम् स्त

हिर्गीशक्ष्मपुरम्बरम्भः सिरमपुरम्बर्भस्याहिरस्या *ૄ*૽ૢૺઽૺઌ૿ૢ૽૱ૹઽઌ૽ૠ૱૱ૢ૽ૺ૱ૹઽઌૠૢ૱૱ૡૺ૽ૢ૽૱ૡૼૺૺૺૺૺ हिरागुक्षान्। नाक्षरास्राहिरानी क्षरारेना हिरालें। <u> हिंद्राज</u>्ञेश सियामाश्चर शाहिर सियामाश्चर स्वासिर स्वा हिर्णुक्षः क्रेंना मार्थर स्था हिर क्रेंना मार्थर रेगा हिर ते । मुक्तिमुक्तिकार्या स्टामी सकेट समारा दुर्ग । वर वर वर पा पा में तिया ने में भारते हैं त्रवशत्रवशत्रवशत्रवशतः से रेन्। हरः सर्वेदशर्दे । रण.चूं। रा.चर्चु। यद्र.मोर्ख्यायायाय र्चा र्रे.चर्चाताचम्प्रैप्.चलशःसुर्च्चाशाःशःशः १ ष्यामुदि कं वे त्यावसूव मुन्दर दिने सि रेमा से दिने प्रवु:न्सर:प्रसः नष्ट्रदायः क्याः वु: प्रनुदः निव्हाः सेनः ते ।

ष्यः मुक्तः देन् । हे हे त्युः मुक्तः वर्षः मुक्तः वर्षः देने त्याः स्तर्मा स्तर्भः मुक्तः वर्षः वर्ष

के. मिट्यामा वर्षान्यरायसायहेबराया है। देवे. मि. मेकेर ल्या मेन हैमा ल्ट्साम। हेर्न्स् मी नवामा से उन्हेट प्रदान वर्षा लेट हो। वर्ष प्रमाणस यर्षेय.ज.कूर.भ.यथित.ह.ह.ज.बुरश हि.ह.ज.दुर.चीर.टेयर.मीज.ट्रा र्रासॐसःस्र्रित्नुषाक्षेःस्र्रित्रे अस्र्रि। र्मुरःर्गरःमुसःस्रिः ब्रेरश्राय। हे. ह्रा. २. पब्रु विवस श्री. लूट. लूब। पव्य देश राज्या पहें वे. ती. मिर्डिमेशर्से क्षट.भ.सू.जर.ज.जूरी कट.मेलूमे.चेट.ज.चे.श्र.जूट.चश लियास्य वर्षासेत्। उटा वर्षे से १९४७ मेरसाय। युवाया से दुस्। हे हे रूटा मीश.वृ.धेयश.चवु.्थेर ८.वुश.बुरश.त। ट्रे.वेश.हू. हुश.चेश.मे.श.वे.ज.चर्येच. क्रे. बेरशा व्रि. स्ट. क्रव. म. ख्रेंट. क्रें। व्य. श्र. र व. प्रमा. हमा. ज्रेंन। दे. र व. त्रमानीमिर्मापर वरार् हेर्रम्। स्थात्युर्मा स्थात्युर्मा के र्माया सुप्ते में त्राप्त में प्राप्त में में स्वाप्त स्व स्वाप्त स्वाप्त स मिःरटमीश्रासित्वट्वश्रास्त्रप्रे कटमिर्मात्यायम् हे देट्। देवश्रामित् ल्यान्त्री विष्णान्त्री क्षेत्र विष्णान्त्री विष्णान्ति विष्णान्ति विष्णान्त्री विष्णान्ति विष्ण पर्वाश देशहाहार्टरप्रात्मरायम् प्रमान्ध्रामा सर्वायानश्चित्रश्चा हे हिंदा बेर्याय। के विद्यानसरायस्वाय हेवाये। के रा त्यान्यास्याकृत्रेष्ट्रात्त्वा। दर्गः उत्तेवाद्वाप्येद। महावे देवासः युः मूर्य। रदात्रमानी सः अर्मे दारु विमात्युदा केर मीम मुलाने दारित रे. विट्रांताश्रद्ध। श्रदात्यंत्वरात्रेची ब्रेस्याः । त्यात्यरायश्रत्वीया मुअहि हिया बेर है। देवे प्रावसायवा है मान के रेपासाय व में या है। रन

पास्त्रत्माक्षेत्रः अस्ति। विस्तित्माक्षेत्रः विकान्त्रः विकान्तः विकान्तः विकान्त्रः विकान्त्रः विकान्त्रः विकान्त्रः विकान्त्रः विकान्त्रः व

रे'क्शरे'रु'द्रयथ'ले'र्केर्'रेंपश्चेय'यश। त्यु'र्शर'लश'यष्ट्रक् पासर्व सेना है : भेर के अर्थेट है। समार्थ्य श्रेट है : बेर का है जिला दश बेरस। ८.पे.लुस्यस्मास्यस्यस्यस्यस्यः । द्यायः यसः वस्यः यसः द्रायसः ट.सर्यत्वर्याक्षाम् त्याये। देटादाटार्श्वराष्ट्रे देरामी द्रमाशास्त्र श्राम्यस्म। दे हिमा बेर-वत्। ष्यामु द्राया येश द्रवदाव विक्रि हेर या वद्या देश हो बेदा व श्ची उन्हें दे प्राप्ति रहें न। द्वि स्पर मिन के देश सर्वे द हो नेरहा सि हेरे प्रा म्निः रद्यां मा त्वी स्यान् विमान्द्रम् मान्द्रमान् । नमान्याद्रान्तः मीर. दुम. मु. प्रमाय वर्षा प्रमाय वर्षा मु. दुश मी प्रमाय प्रमाय प्रमाय वर्षा मु. दुश स्थाय प्रमाय स्थाय स्याय स्थाय स्याय स्थाय स्याय स्थाय स्य देनाट र्रोक्षा केंद्राय प्रत्ट प्रेक्ष नेरक्ष य। यक्ष मा की दुक्ष दक्ष प्रत्ट प्रेक्ष नेरक। दे'क्शन्यवायेक्षान्तेरावादि हुं। हिंन्द्रामी'सन्वान्तः स्वा हेका धेवा बेरकाय। केर्रामुकाद्गरायो बेरका दिनमद्गरीकीमायामुवाव। क्रीराया र्वेम्। उद्याप्येष । द्रायायेष ।

ष्मरः सर्केट्सः पर्नेरः सर्केट्सः सः यत्रदः द्वानितः द्वेरः स्वानिः यद्वेरः सेदः सेदः से इरः करः चुरः करः सः यत्रदः दः नित्रितः हेर् केर् सः रत्य मी सेदः से । रत्यः मी यत्रदः हो सः स्वानित्रं द्वाताः से सेर् सेर् स्वानित्रं से से से ।

<u>दे बना बेर रेद देना दर। दयय ये पेर के हें ये के देश रया में </u> र्ट्युवाष्ट्रे। विद्याप्रिक्षायाः विद्याप्रक्षायाः विद्याप्रक्षायाः क्रिश्र्रा देवशम् देविनाशतानिके। शक्ष्याश्चरिको मिर्टा इत्रायन्त्रायायः । समार्थायायायः मारायायायायायः हे ता इत्युद्वन्यन्याय। यदःद्रमाः संप्रदर्भाति । विमासंदर्भाता मी अत्याभार्ये । समासः सदे । समासः सदे । समासः सदे । समासः सदे । क्रासदे वरावयाया नेराके। यथा श्वीन नेरा हेशा संव्राके। हेरानी नियमा क्राया देवाया देवया मुर्द्यार मीयह हे त्याद देयाया हे हे ये मीट स्राय द्विमारा वर्षा देवा चित्र विमार्थित वर्षा । दे शुर्भिय बेरसाय । हे हैं सा ने दःयाणे सर कुषाया भिवर्के राय र्षा मिला के यहे दिया। से १९४ वेरसाय। हुर्-मी.रेशमा.रे.क्ट.श.पह्मा.हे.श्.क्टुर.यट.हेनश श्रिश.रट.रेट.रट.मी. नर्टा है विश्वेत। हेट व नहाजन। वन गा के उदे समक्षा सन्दामें दे ह भवर्षेन। देवशम्नुरन्नरन्दन्धमान्दहहहर्षद्यस्यस्यस्य र्वेदाष्ट्रे। हुर.लेज.ज.शूट ।।

र्यातात्रात्त्रं के विद्रके विद्रके विद्रके विद्रके विद्रके के विद्रे के विद्रके के विद

नेनाच्रम।। के.चे.क्रापायर्वेनाश्रूट.के। प्री.रश्रम.मीश्राक्ष.मी.राजाजायायःश्रमसः

> दर्भ खाम्बायदान्द्रसाया हेन स्री र्ययाये केर येश यर्ग या नासक ये। रे'र्रेट'तु'र्ढ'ट'_भिर्डश'रेम|रम|भे । पर्वः न्यरः यसः यस्त्रः विः देशः यः वृत्ताः वि 'पेर.ज.चडेश.तपु.जिट.तपु.यट.ये। इस्यार्थे दे विविधारार्धेर्थे । रेजामना येना शुक्ष ३ श रेश थे। मिना निष्मा मीट सिनर सिन सिन सिन सिन सिन मिनानिवनानुः कं दः र दः नी देवे विना देश। पिना निर्देश श्री र हिर गो सर था तेर । ह्नें. २ वर्षेश्र. तपु. जिट. तपु. वट. व । र समार में दे सु विना भेर ले । रे'याप्रमा'र्ये माशुस्रा असः देशाये । मिमान्नेद्रमान्त्रीट शिष्टर त. विना श्रीत दुर्ग। मिना नी हेना दी कर र र र मी देव हिना हुई। पिना नी हेना स्त्रीट हेर गो सर भारते र भे व्यायायभूषायते सुरायते वराव। समायम् सरायं दे मु विना स्रि दे ।

रे.ज.चिचा.त्.चाश्वेश.त्रश.क्रा.ज्रा मिना-वाद्यना-म्रीट-शिवर-अ-विना-स्या-द्वरा । मिमी मीडमी सिक्स दार र मी देवें हुई शर्थे । प्रमामिकाभीटा हुर गोश्वर ता दूर । चिर-र्-नक्ष्यायते सिरायते बराव। श्वमान्दरसुमान्त्रिः सुः विमार्थरः से । रे त्यायना ये नासुस्र तस्य हैंस त्ये। বিদান্তিনা শ্লী দেখান শাৰ্ণী নাই বি मिनानिवन संस्टान्ति से स्टान्ति से से से सिनानिव सिनानिव से सिनानि प्रमानारुवाःम्रीदःहेर्गाःशरःयःवेर । न्तरायाचीचार्यास्तरे रचाराया से दे वटावा मार्शर मी रद त्रमा रद दिये भेर ह्ने ता मी ने मीशास दे र र र श्या सदी विद्य शुः निमानी गुःमा स्परात्रे । र्याताम् ज्ञानासायि रयास्यास्य दे तरा ब्रह्म कु. िम् मृस्या अमा निस स्पर् से । विराधानी ज्ञेन शास्त्री स्वास्त्रा स्वास्त्री विराज । र्टरम्ब्राजिमान्गीत्यमाःचिश्वरास्त्राज्या रे.क्ट.स.ज.मिमी.चीशिक्ष.कुर्श.जू । मिना निर्मा भीर अधिर मी लेग स्व रेस

> नश्याके से ची न कु के पर्चाशा। हैं हैं पर्चे ची शास्त्र भी शास्त्र शास्त्र शास्त्र भी स्थाप स्थाप से स्थाप स्थाप

No. 5.

ट्रे.बंबा.बंबा.कुची.पा.लीपा.सहिची.ची. क्य.च्र.देराजा.पुर्व. सर्वेश. इरका स्रिन्ययाया स्रिन्द्रिन्ध्या वहें हे सावन्ता मे सर वि उसन्दर क्रूर'ढस'श्रे'र्पेट। गुमुट'मुट'र्नार'श्रें'गुब'क्ष'यावर्ट'ब व्यव्यक्षेद'बेरसाय। र्यायायेशः र्रो पर्वे हे उदाया बेर्या देव्याविषा हेवा याखा वे प्यार्थेता हे बेरसमा नयमाये प्यन्ति हो गुन् हिंदसमा नुगुन मा बेर्सन भवित्रभेद्रायासा विद्रभेद्रभवित्रभेद्रभे भेद्ररहेन। ष्यानुद्रयायेश लमान्दर्द्धाः देव लेमा। अक्षामुखायाय प्रति लेमा वेर्या १ वया लमाः कुना.कूर.चन्नेश्र.त। ध्रीट.श्राचर.ज.जर.कुना.ग्रीट.र्जाच्य.श्रूट। लट. बनायर्षः वृर्ः देरावेश्वः य। श्रीटाश्रामरायायम् क्रमाय्रि । लटा बना यर्षः श्रूट हो तथ मिश्रुय मिर्ट । दे हिमा मी तथ ५ मी तिम्ह र दिस्र रहें मा या मा श्री श यर्टामीय विमार्चेरसाय । विमारीमायय र्मामिर सेट । रेवस र्याय येस म् अरायाक्ता में बिना र्यं सा सामा अराया साम्रीत होता में सामारा ल्रा वर्रम्बीटास्याया हेर्रमी द्रमा स्टाई वर्षे वर्षे वर्षे स्वर्षा से द्रमान होट। निक्षेट्रज्ञयात्रित्वाप्त्वत। सरक्षेट्रज्ञयात्रित्वाप्त्वत। जनक्षेट्रज्ञया ल्र्यात्येर । रुजाश्रद्धीश्रीयर वर्ष्ट्रियात ज्रुर्थे रेक्ष्यात में श्रर यश्चेयः स्टार्स्य । स्त्रीटा सामर से द्रम् न्या न्या सामा है है है त्र्यु मा सामे मुक्षातिष्टिरक्ष। वित्यार त्याय वर्षेत्र हुर मीका यश्वरा मिटासी वर्षेत्र सी युः द्वारा में र मुक्ता विषय । स्वार मार मार स्वार मिका वर्षेत्र साय हिर मा प्रहिरस । रूपमि क्विर सः निरम्भेर १ । रूपमि स्थित स्थित स्थित

णायान्त्रेयात्रात्त्रात्त्रियः । वित्रायस्य प्रायत्त्रात्त्रात्त्रात्त्रात्त्रात्त्रात्त्रात्त्रात्त्रात्त्रात् यात्रात्त्रात्त्रात्त्रात्त्रात्त्रात्त्रात्त्रात्त्रात्त्रात्त्रात्त्रात्त्रात्त्रात्त्रात्त्रात्त्रात्त्रात् यात्रात्त्रात्त्रात्त्रात्त्रात्त्रात्त्रात्त्रात्त्रात्त्रात्त्रात्त्रात्त्रात्त्रात्त्रात्त्रात्त्रात्त्रात्

यु-दे-मार्ड्स गार्थ भी नो रे-रे-दिम्स-दे । हिंद ता होट हो सुप्राय श्टायश मिट्रक्षितालीमान्त्रीयान्त्रायास्य विद्युत्यास्य पार्शेषःभूभावीः चक्रिशालादार्यश्चितःभूदा । टु.वशाचिक्रेटःजूची.के.पर्टिचीशासाश्चर । मिष्यायायाद्यादान्त्रमाय। इविस्त्रेति सुर्यायायाया सेन्या ध्रीटाणे.शर.मीज.त्रा.रेचा.श.चीर.लूर्य.बुचा.बुरश्रात। त्या.शश.बुरश भुन्तुःभ्रा मूरिणेश्वरःभेराय। ८.२८.जात्रान्तेश्वरान्तेरात्रान्त्रान्त्रा वतर विताके के प्रवासे में भारत करें ने मान के के के मान के किया में के किया में के किया में म ब्लीट यदि की १९४१ है प्रिंट के बार कर है तर्मा बेरकाय। है बहा सुर्के है से म्रे. २. च मेश ता शिला से १. क्या वि. सूजा मुन्या भारी लाट सुर ५ टेंगी इरत्याला अस्य गीयर पर्ते स्था हिस् यसः अतुसः श्चितः त्रामिकः जासः के विष्यान्तरः विष्या । स्रीतः स्वितः स्वितः अति बेर्र हे.लूर श्राप्त क्रा अ.कू.जू.ज. पश्चिम हे. पश ३.वेश श्चिर ज. बूर्य क्रा १ दमाश्चामितः रतः मार्केशः गादे हैं भे ने नेतः गाुवः मर्द्धमाः हे रहे के के दिन । है भे ने नेतः MC.पश.अ.वीश.श्चीट.ज.ब्रांच.व.बो.शर.लट.चु.लुव.टच्रां, बुरश.त। वी.बोवेश. गायाने हमार्केर है। गुदागुदा हेर है। वस्तर हेर्केट। ने ब्रह्म सामा र्शे लिट हे नुर्भे तार्भे तार्भे विषा कुप हो। नुर्भे दे श्वीप परिण तार्भे दि । र्रेनिनेयर सेनिय भेरिष्ट्रे। ष्यसामिरिटाय सेनिके हैट नेष्यसाथ दिने सेट्री

रे.डिचा.चुरारे। ग्रे.शर.शेब.टे.श.ज.पंग्रेश.शूट.य। ये.ग्रेब.मुंश.ग्रे.शर.र.र. इ.डिचा.चुरारे। ग्रेशर.शेब.टे.श.ज.पंग्रेश.शूट.य। ये.ग्रेब.मुंश.चे.च.र.र. म्यून्यस्य विवासिक्षः त्या विवास्य विवास्य विवास्य विवास्य विवास्य विवास्य विवासिक्षः विवासिक्यः विवासिक्षः विवासिक्यः विवासिक्षः विवासिक्षः विवासिक्यः विवासिक्यः व

दत्रः मुगुक् मुक्षः द्रदेशः त्रः कुर्वः दर। मुद्रः मुद्रः द्रण्यः क्षेत्रः त्रद्रन् क्षेत्रः द्र्याः मुद्रः मुद्रः त्रायः क्षेत्रः त्रद्रे क्षेत्रं क्षेत्रः द्र्याः देशः द्रण्यः त्रः त्रे क्षेत्रं म्राक्षेत्रः त्यः देशे में देशः द्रम्याद्रः क्षेत्रं त्रा क्षेत्रः में क्षेत्रं क्षेत्रः क्षेत्रः

रे.बेम.बुरस्या। वि.मीस.लूट्या.स.ह.सी. वी.मीस.प्रा.स.ला.कीस.वे.स.ल.वी.स.सूर्या.स.ह.सी. सीस्म.हे.म्.लूप.स.स.स. वी.मीस.प्रा.स.ला.कीस.व्या.स्य.स.हि.सा। सीस्म.हे.म्.लूप.स.स.स.स. वी.मीस.प्रा.स.ला.कीस.लू.स.स्य.स.हि.सा। सीस्म.हे.म्.लूप.स.स.स.स.स.स.स.स. सूर्या हे.स्स.ला.मी.सर.चीस.सी.लूप.च२८सा।

> द्वे नुःदेशदिर्शः विमाः अर्ते द्वः । नुः मुद्दः मुद्दः द्वानः अर्थः यद्वाः वः नाश्व । द्वे सि सि विमाः अर्थः विमाः विमा

स्टिन्त्रियः स्टेश्चित्रंद्वः द्वारे हे । द्वारे हे स्टिन्दे स्टेश्चित्रं स्टेश्चित्रं स्टेश्चित्रं स्टेश्चित्रं स्टेश्चित्रं स्टेश्चित्रं स्टेश्चित्रं

ह्निमान्तरस्य।। भारत्यः मान्यस्त्रम्भा न्याकृशाम्यस्यः यन्यस्त्रस्य। यद्भान्यस्यः भारत्यः स्तर्भान् यद्भान्यस्यः विमान्यस्यः स्तर्भान्यः स्तर्भान्यः विमान्यस्यः भारत्यः स्तर्भान् यद्भान्यस्यः विमान्यस्यः स्तर्भान्यः स्तर्भान्यः विमान्यस्यः भारत्यः स्तर्भान्यस्य। न्यान्यकृशाम्यस्य स्तर्भान्यः स्तर्भान्यः स्तर्भान्यस्यः स्तर्भान्यस्य स्तरस्य स्तर्भान्यस्य स्तरस्य स्तर्भान्यस्य स्तर्भान्यस्य स्तरस्य स्तर

> दि. नु. मार्डेश मा दिश्य थार्डे दे थे । यत् द्यार यस यह दे यदे शे के दे वे । यत् द्यार यस यह दे यदे शे के दे । यत् द्यार यस यह दे यदे शे के दे । यत् द्यार यस यह दे यदे शे के दे । यत् द्यार यस यह दे यदे शे के दे । यह द्यार यस यह दे यदे शे के दे । यह द्यार यस यह दे यदे शे के दे ।

चुःगुरुःगुरुःशःभःने चुःषेरःश्रेःगोःसरःशःनऽद्दः। देत्रगःगोःसरःगुरुःने विश्वः। चुःगुरुःगोःसरःशःदिः। देत्रभःगोःसरःभःविद्यः। विश्वः। सद्वां विश्वः। सद्वः। सद्वां विश्वः। सद्वः। सद्वां विश्वः। सद्वः। सद्

माश्रीयाति । क्षरासाति मिंग्से हें हैं से त्या बेरसाय। हें से दिने दे ने मार स्पेर बेरसा। हें से दिने दे ने मार स्पेर बेरसा। हें से दिने प्रेर के नि मिंग्स प्रति हैं मार्थे प्रति नि मार्थे प्रति नि से स्वाप्त के स्वाप्त

No. 6.

मास्यः व्युच्यः व्युव्यः व्यव्यः व्

इ. इ. ५ चे. ची. अ. ५ मे. अ. ५ मे. अ. ५ ची. ची. ची. इ.स्.िम.ज.भ.४ परर पडिर.च.र हिंर ज. पुरा पर्याना पवि.र्थर.जभ्राचकेष.चर्थर.दुर्श.र.चुर्श.पर्वेग.च लाट.चीर.जेंटश.त.चड्र्थ.ज.उ.मिंर.कुश.ट.चेश.उर्चा.चा। शुः इःदिः भेरः रुः रः भेदः दर्मामा। मुद्दः में द्रादिश्वायर द्राष्ट्रिद्दा थाः व्यद्दाया व ब्रिंट् गुर्हे स्रेश ८ वट ल क व नेट हिर वर्षे वर्षा स्था ट.सु.के.ज.सुट.वे.चज.चिर.चर्चे.चजाजश । ८.४८.२.७.४.शजासिंचाचमी. ३४१. परेटश ८.स.स.स.स.स.स.स.स.स.स.स.च क्रिमा भ्रमा रे त्याञ्चता भ्रमा रे त्यु र र्शेट। रदःश्रेमात्मू रहेदः १६ र १६ र १ द्या त्या त्या क्या का के कि कि स्वार के कि स द्वे प्राष्ट्रितः र विवास ३व डेका क्षेत्र वि बिरमीट स्थाय या का बन द से हिंद में **िट्टें अयाया का बन दा श्रीदार्थे ।**

वृत्त्रभादे हुना बेरसाय। गोसराध्यस्य हिना स्ट्रांस्य धरामः पहस्रार्थे ग्रेसर्म्य हुना स्ट्रांस्य भागा द्वे. बु. इ.स. ५ देश त्या के नित्ता वित्ता वित्ता

देश्वमाञ्चरस्य। शुरुस्धित्रे हिंद्धरित् स्वाक्षेत्रा हिंद्धरित् स्वाकष्ट वित्त स्वाक्षेत्र स्वाक्ष स्वाक्षेत्र स्

म् अर अर क्षिणान्य के क्षेत्र क्षेत्र

त्वसणोः सरः ब्रीटः प्रायाः कर विषाः विषाः

पर्याक्षेत्राचान्य्राच्यात्रच्यात्राच्यात्रच्य

No. 7.

ने निर्मात्रीट धुवा निर्मा निर्मा मार्गेश गदि त्यसाद ने स्वासी निर्मा के स्वासी के स्

म्यास्त्रस्य स्त्रस्य स्त्रस्

स्वतः स्वतः निकाला के स्टार्श्वरः स्वातः स्वातः स्वतः स्वतः

शे दे स पश्चेय हु दे पश्चेय शिद् गो.शर.श.चश्चेच.वे.२.चश्चेच.शूर। तर्भराष्ट्रियाम् । तर्भराष्ट्रियाम् मारशः हेर्दे अर्वेदः र्रा दः शेरः मी त्यायाधेद । न्नमार्श्वेर वर्श्वेष के वर्ष मुख्य प्रवर्शे । श्वर हुर अर्रेद रा द त्रेंट केद त्यूय भेद ते । बराब्रेन्द्रमुदामुद्दानायार्द्धराये । शिट्यत् अर्रे व संस्ट्रिंट य तार्केर में। सर्वेतः हेर् दाकु से दियुवाया विवास हिटा वे शिट.संब.ब.के.संब.७ चींज.च.७ची.सब्रुट्.जू । चिःस्य मीः सर् छे य लिया द्वर स्या रे सु सेर य सु विमा सु माया सर्वेद ये । चीट मुंचा संभारत् जा प्रिया श्री या रचा सम्रह्म जा मियाक्षरामे सरमी स्मानेशन से सामित्र मा र्यायायो के रदा स्वायायाया तर्वा विदासे व्यादा वि

त्रुवन्तुत्रीयः भेनो विश्व देश क्ष्म। देश मो त्रुव्य स्त्रिक्ष स्

मुश्चा हुरा सुराय प्राप्त क्षा मुश्चा क्षा क्षा मुश्चा क्षा मुश्च

सर्वतः नृत्यान्तः स्वार्थः निर्देशः सः कृतः न्दः ।

स्वार्थः नृतः मी मि कृतः स्वार्थः स्वर्थः स्वर्यः स्वर्थः स्वर्थः स्वर्थः स्वर्थः स्वर्थः स्वर्थः स्वर्थः स्वर्थः स्वर्यः स्वर्थः स्वर्थः स्वर्थः स्वर्थः स्वर्थः स्वर्थः स्वर्थः स्वर्थः स्वर्यः स्वर्थः स्वर्थः स्वर्यः स्वर्यः स्वर्यः स्वर्थः स्वर्थः स्वर्यः स्वर्यः स्वर्थः स्वर्यः स्वर

न्द्रिन्न ने ने स्था स्थान स्

मुद्दानित्यतः व्यापदः द्दारायाः कृतः द्वाः वि द्यायाः सेति द्यायाः विद्वाः प्राप्ताः स्वार्थः विद्वाः याः स्वार्थः विद्वाः याः स्वार्थः स्वार्यः स्वार्थः स्वार्थः स्वार्थः स्वर्थः स्वार्थः स्वार्थः स्वार्थः स्वर्थः स्वर्यः स हिंदि-मध्रेदःस-प्राचित्रःसदी-स्रोच-प्राचित्रक्षा हिंदि-कट-स-प्राचित्रःसदी-स-स्का-प्रीचान्नेक्ष्यः।

> प्रीत्सनानीत्सनात्सनीत्यः प्रीक्तितः स्त्रीत्त्यः । स्त्रात्त्रत्यः प्रमानीत्सनासनीत्यः प्रमाने द्रमनात्यः स्त्रीतः त्या स्तरः स्वर्वः प्रयासनीत्यः प्रमाने द्रमनात्यः स्त्रीतः त्या । स्वरः स्वर्वः प्रयासनीत्यः सम्पाने द्रमनात्यः स्त्रीतः त्या । स्वरः स्वर्वः प्रयासनीत्यः समाने द्रमनात्यः स्त्रीतः त्या । स्वरः स्वर्वः प्रयासनीत्यः समाने द्रमनात्यः स्त्रीतः त्या । स्वरः स्वर्वः प्रयासनीत्यः समाने द्रमनात्यः स्त्रीतः त्या । स्वरः स्वरं स्थायः स्त्रीः समाने द्रमनात्यः स्त्रीतः स्त्रीत् ।

म्नीट-र्पय-वे दे-रमनासमी य-र्पयाये मेर् रेपे क्विर वे । म्रीटमी युः संदे द्रममा समें ताद्याय सदे । सा स्मा क्रीं दे रहे । ब्रीट'मी' व्रांसदे' दसमा सर्गे त्या ह्रेंदा द्विन हें द्वा हेंद्वि ते । म्रीट मी सेंदर्भ मामी न्यमा समें त्या से क्या हुन हो । म्रीटमी अमर नदे रसमा समें या में मिलट देश क्रिंत से ब्रीट मी ने निर्दे नियमा समें लिने निर्मेट में टर्स हुँ निर्देश **बु**र्करनुवाः हेर् वः क्षेरः हिर्दरस्याः यः क्षेरः वि वःश्रुःतयरःविदःषिरःषिदःन्यमायःश्चिदःव्रा रत्मिनाशः स्रि. श्रामक् मीश्रास्त मीशः विषयः दे स्रित्। रटः कुमार्था सेर्व मुद्रित्सायर वर्षा तिर्दर हे हिंदि। रटारुखेंद्रास्त्रम्बुश्यरटारुखालेंद्रारुखेंद्र। रदः इं सेदः सम्बद्धां सामरः मुः इं त्यः विवः दे स्पेद । हिन्दंदास नेर खुयाय थेंदा वे । ८. हुर लीज ज. हुर ज. कुर जू ।

त्रः वश्वश्वरः भेरः भेरः ५र्देः अमः ५समा सदः द्वारि हिरः देः द्वरः वश्वरः यास्रः ३४। न्यमार्यदः अःश्वेमाः के देट। हिनः नदः मुख्याः येवा यवसः वर्वे के श्वेदः के देरे. ब्र्रि: ब्रेरश्रः य। गो.श्ररः मुक्षः द्रमम् द्वदः स्राय्यम् स्ट्रे प्वत्रः प्रम्याः प्रम्याः प्रम्यः र्रीट.ज.मीचाश.रिविर.च.रचीज.इरश । लामी विष्ट.र्रीट.मीश मीट.शायर.ज.मीज. ववश्यासः वर्द्वेतः वेदः द्वाद्यद्वाद्याद्यदे स्था द्वाद्यरः त्यसः द्वाद्यदे वि नन्नस। दः यः र्रेनः विभागसुस्रानन्नस। देः इतः सः उतेः धः भागन्नसः इर.व। चेट्टच.व.रट.च.व्रूच.लव। चेट्टच.व.ड्रंश.र्ड्श.श.र्ड्श.श्रायर.व्र्च. राष्ट्रे निया क्षेत्र का क्षेत्र विश्व के मी स्वर निर्देश क्षेत्र क्षे भ्रयः बुरश्या गो.शर.फार्श्रे.भूट.हो। देवे.क्र.फार्मिशीयण.चर्श्र्यमेट. यगायाने हिन्स। ने न्या गोस्य मीस। मि द्या देश क्षे स्था में स्वरा में स्था में स्था में स्था में स्था में स्था बेरस। गोसरतो। दर्भमूर्यायाव्यस्यार्थेल्टारम्बावेरसाय। गोसर मुक्षाम् केषाक्षा हिना व्यक्षरा यहार । सिदे सूर मिक्ष। दे में व्यक्षरा यहार हे क्षेत्रक्षेत्रक्षं देश्वेरस्य गोस्रम्मुस्य स्मृग्रम्मित्ययः व्यक्षेत्रिः बस्यामायन्दर्भवाद्येरस्य। सित्रेषुद्रायानीक्ष्येरस्येरस्य मी. भर्ये प्राप्ते प्रमुच स्त्रा भरामित् विरामिता स्त्री प्राप्ते हे हे हेरस । हते. भर्जाता बर भेर प्राप्त तर मार्थ भेर बेर भारत । गोश्यर बीश र्यात र लुवा बेर रहेवा

इ.५.५ ५ त्राटश. प्रशेटश्वा सिंदे. श्रीट. श्रीच. हुमां लाश्वीट. ली. त्राच्या सुच श्रीच श्र

CAPTURE OF 'aBRUGUMA BY THE KING OF HOR.

ABSTRACT OF CONTENTS.

1.

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

2.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

¹ This is the only incident of horse-stealing in the Tibetan version. The Mongolian version has numerous stories of this kind; they may be national history of the Mongolians.

² According to tale No. V, 'a Bruguma's hair is black.

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

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

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

3.

'aBruguma took up arms and tried to fight the army of Hor; but she was frightened by the war-cry of the enemies who suspected her of being a woman. She had to submit and become the wife of the king of Hor, but refused to leave her home until the stores of meat and the stores of butter were exhausted, and a castle, which by an arrow's length neither touched the sky nor the earth, was built of sheep-dung. In this way she gained twenty-seven years. 1

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

According to the Sheh-version, the king of Hor has to procure a kiang, a wild yak, and a wolf, and in this way three years are gained.

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

4.

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

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

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

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

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

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

5.

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

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

¹ This is probably one of the few recollections from the time when 'a Bruguma was still a personification of the earth.

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

6.

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

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

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

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

7.

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

moving, in the side-valleys water was seen flowing, the voice of the little birds was heard; on the bare hill grass was seen growing, buds were seen on the dry fruit-trees; a letter from king Kesar has arrived. Oh d Palle, do not remain in sadness!

dPalle came and cleaned the manger for the horse; all people gathered some hair of the horse and adorned their heads with it, as a means of acquiring a blessing.

A letter was found on the fore-part of the saddle, but only the Nâgî Dargyi gochodma was able to read it. When d Palle told her the joyful news, she would not believe it. dPalle had to throw poison into the lake and with difficulties persuaded her to come out and read the letter publicly. The Nâgî went to the top of the hill Tissuru, from whence lHa yul, Bar btsan yul and Klu yul could be seen. This letter contained the general call to arms. The following were called:—

The armies of lHa yul, Bar bisan yul and Klu yul with their respective kings; the Agus of gLing with dPalle at their head; the lamas of gLing with rTse dgu at their head; the Mons (caste of carpenters) of gLing with Penag at their head; the smiths of gLing with Karog yang 'adzin at their head; the Bhedas (caste of musicians) of gLing with rKang rings (long-leg) at their head; the boys skilled in using the sling; and the girls skilful in the use of the spindle. Whoever had provisions and a horse, was to use them; who had none, was to receive them at the gLing castle.

This army had marched after Kesar for seven days, when suddenly Ane bkur dmanmo arrived, and told him to dismiss the host, and to fight the king of Hor alone. All went back; only Agu Khrai thung was loaded with 18 bushels of provisions as a punishment for his misdeeds, and had to carry them for Kesar. When he was tired, Kesar would sharpen a knife or light a fire, to cure him in a rude way. But Ane bkur dmanmo did not like the sport and ordered Kesar to send the Agu home too. Kesar seized him by his ears and threw him back, so that he arrived in the gLing-land in a moment.

If this song does not refer to the arrival of spring, I do not know to what else. Perhaps I shall be charged with having forged this song, or certain lines in it. But I hope that somebody will take the trouble and ascertain that this song is actually known to the people of Lower Ladakh.

² This song is of a special interest, as it appears to contain the actual ancient Tibetan call to arms.

VOCABULARY AND COMMENTS.

1.

다万자형 | pahallde, name of the king of Hor.

ব্রুমা 'abyangshes, possessing pure wisdom.

ইনিম। snyi lam, = rmi lam, dream.

ইবি নিব ইবি mon khanmo, = mo mkhanmo, a woman who casts lots.

oremost part of them.

25.3 phad tse or phad tsa, coarse sackcloth.

55. Wall dar yug; not 'narrow strips,' but a large piece of silk without seam.

हाँ है। mo rdi, dice for casting lots.

৪ই ইন্ম। 'abyi dgos, = 'abyin dgos, what is proper to be offered.

 $\mathbf{2}$

servant who fetches water.

SNC beang chu, respectful for 'water.'

&'ης | chu kar, pail.

স্থান্থ সৈত্য dpalmai astag, name of a wise woman of gLing; she is the female Agu.

773 | rab lha, name of the intermediate paternal deity.

ব্যান্ত্র drag lha rgyalmo, name of the intermediate maternal deity.

মান্মান migsiri, name of a famous sword.

স্থান্থ সাম্প্রাম্থ্য সাম্প্রাম্থ্য mdāmo yser mdā mjug rings, 'golden arrow, long tail,' name of an arrow.

মৃত্যুত্র নিয়াবালুর | mdā dkarpei lam bstan, 'white way-leader,' name of an arrow.

भूत मारी है। shankramiru, name of the captain of the army of Hor.

53575 | dmag rang, = dmag brang, encampment; compare Lad. Grammar, Laws of Sound, No. 3.

Manonba, not being able to follow (lit. press on the people before him).

rib shing, in full grib shing (Laws of Sound, No. 3), the invisible cap (Nebelkappe) of Tibet. Who puts it on his head becomes invisible.

5 ਕੈਟ | hiling, astonished, surprised.

5555 | handrang, = han ldang, dumb.

grapi zharba, blind, in West Tibet.

বাঁ বা rgud, deaf.

sbangma, grains of barley that remain in beer.

ইবিষ্টা sog ldi, stick to throw stones with.

আমান্তম। urces, to fly.

माइन मा mdun gru, fore-part of the saddle.

AMX: 95.95 | shukur shing sher, name of a Mussulman festival.

利に対し mangs, = mang, much, many.

3.

মুন্ত্ৰি | palo, all the bair tied into a single knot.

দাপি সেই । γ zhid mad, or γzhis mad, wife.

PAN | kha shas, several.

ন্দ্ৰা btag skye, neck-bracelet.

মিন্ত্রমা kha zubla, or kha sbubla, turned upside down.

হুমে। zungs, = zung, a pair.

5'বল | tubag, = tupag, rifle.

4.

মুম্মুম্মের bub chu 'athungcas, drink water out of a brook, by bending down to it.

ন্ত্ৰীম্ব্ৰ ganni rogsbu, a thick coat of mail, made of iron, chains.

된지형 | spubste, putting on the hind-part of the horse.

கে प्राचित्र। chang γyog, below the shoulder.

ম্ব্রেস্বা ran 'athag, = rang 'athag, mill.

ধ্ব তথ্য | phancas, to heal, become well.

हैं देन ने देन । sngoroggi pon pon, 'black-blue with tassels,' name of dPalle's horse.

55.55.55. drar chad drur chad, cutting quite through.

প্র ইন zhibmo, sandy, of fine sand.

ম্মানা thal sub, or that thsub, dust.

মুবমান্তম। lcebscas, jump (especially on a horse).

প্রিমাণ zhig sob, healing from destruction, restoration.

ম্মানা rab sal, balcony.

maj krugu, ball of yarn.

মুলা নিম। mug shes, knowing how to bark (of a dog).

এইন্ বিধা 'abrag shes, knowing how to shear (a sheep).

ever sees her may take her for his work.

grace thur mange, = thurma, spoon.

5.

rent that also in the Sheh-version, the birds coming from the south are not birds of prey but storks. They will fit much better in a myth of the seasons.

37.35.5 | cub cadde, silent.

#755 rtsibiting, risk of neck or life.

MC-MC | kung kung, voice of the storks.

WXXXW33 | arara ururu, rattling of dice.

F. 331 recas, roll about.

ভাব মান ভাৰত কৈ awake from fainting.

3.4 ci she, = ci shes, who (what) knows?

শ্রতিত্ব phra btangeas, to kiek.

6.

A A shi lang, horse-dung.

ইন্ইন্ the depressions between the elevations of the spine.

माय। kale, revenge.

স্থাই। bkolte, speaking [soft language].

শৃতিকা। γyocas, cook.

মৃদ্যান্ত্র বিষ্ণা lag mtho btangeas, to rear up (of horses).

25 | lduru, perhaps the same as rdullu, little stone-pot.

নুই বিশা 'aphocas pour out; causative of 'aboba.

ম্বার্ট khrag rlung, anger (lit. blood-wind).

Tom khang, or ro khang, grave.

7.

हाई पुत्। mthsan thun, perhaps the same as thun mthsams, at daybreak.

3:31 355 | nyima spun bdun, 'the sun, the seven brothers,' the seven Haritas.

কিন্দ্ৰী shing thog, here in the sense of 'fruit-tree.'

Ray khol, bud of leaves.

Tyesar; it is remarkable that here the form of Kyesar actually occurs, instead of Kesar. Many people in Lower Ladakh pronounce the hero's name in this way.

5ম্প্রিইস্ dargyi go chodma, name of a klumo; in the Shehversion the name of 'a Bruguma's handmaid is Dar lha go chodma.

মুন্না slab lo, speaking as if in a dream.

ক্র্ তেওঁ | rgyangcas, to fill.

5N'N'S | tissuru, name of a hill.

মান্দা penag, name of the captain of the Mon-army.

η Κατος yang 'adzin, name of the captain of the army of smiths.

TERM | rkang rings, 'long-leg'; name of the captain of the Bheda-army.

হাম সেচ্ছের | sdar btangcas, sharpen [a knife].

মুম্মান্ত্র starkha btangcas, to open [a vein].

553 | dpā, tinder.

gal zhul, a ball of food (to be thrown into the mouth).

में शर मुक्त हुर य देन हो य देश मु मुद्द अ दि ।

No. 1.

च्छ । दे.बंश.मी.श्चर.मीट्यी.त्. कु.स्ट्रेर.तीयाता.श्र्ट। मी.श्वर.ष्ट्र्र. भट.ची.कूचिश.भट.त्र.लूट.तपु.श.विट.कुच.ज.चश्चेच.त। जभ.भ.बूच.त. यम्बारास्त्रास्त्रम् । क्रिन्यस्य हिमानन्यः हे बेरस । सन्तरः या स्वारः या स्वारः या स्वारः या स्वारः या स्वारः प्रूर्यन्तराष्ट्रासम्भारायाक्षरास्यास्यायाच्यायाः स्वीतास्यायाः य. ष्ट्राः भ्राः है। है ये व हिमा या होया या यहार है। हिरहा यहा यहा है। है। रे.यश्रात्मान्त्रेर.ग्री.कूर्याश.कृय.स्.धुना.रट.र्येच । टे.य.त्रात्मा.स्.धूर.त्रास.धूना. यन्तरके बुरका हि. हर्ष वीसी अपूरिस्टर्स्स क्रिया क्रमान्त्रेरस्य। स्विन क्रमायानु स्वास्य यद्भा देवसालट.सूट.त.सट। स.जैट.मी.कूचस.कुरे.सू.खेमा.मी.सरेंय.ज. यश्चेयःश्चा भरःश्चेत्रायमः विनानन्यः देः बेरहा दर्भः सुदः द्वासान्त्रीयः मी.रतत.च्.क्ट.भप्र.भरंत.चीट.ज.मी.इ.११ । टे.सक्ट्र्याश.क्ट.श. लट. भट्ट भीष्य कुट । ट्रेयश लट हाट या उस विदे किया कर हो होया. मी.भर्ये.ज.प.पश्चितःशूट.पशा लट.शुर्ये.जभ.परेच.ही. इरशा ८५.वेश.वे. क्राम्याम् देख्यास्यामीसर्द्रामीस्य विष्युम्य स्था स्थित द्वामी त्रास्त्रेर्भावस्त्रेर्द्र । रे.बिचाःचीश्रात्रसःस्र्रेरःस्र्र ।।

स्र-कृत। शु-देश्रायन्त्रमान्ते। गो-सर-रट-स्र-श्रद्मा अट-इत्त्रायन्य । र्भ-कृत्व। शु-देश्रीयन्त्रमान्ते। गो-सर-रट-स्र-श्रद्मान्य ।

में सर स्पर हैट र र लिया स है स्ट्राय सारी स है स्ट्राय सारी स है स्ट्राय स्ट

रे.यश.लट. बचान्यरेय.पंजीश.क्ष्यां क्षेत्र.पंचा श्रमः श्रीटश.

स्रीयाक्तुं कोत्याक्त के स्राध्याक्त क्ष्या के स्राध्या के स्राध्य के स्र

स्थालास्त्र क्षेत्राचर्याके प्रतिस्थात क्षित्र स्थान स्थान

श्राचर्यम्। हाहालास्यातायात्र्य। देवियामास्यरामीक्राक्रा यः र्माश्राक्षराश्रास्त्राता व्रावस्त्राता देवशा के तरा श्रास्त्रास्त्रा र मी है मे मेट महीमा है है प्येष बेर में महीस । ने प्राप्त वे मणर न्यव सेंस मश्ररसूटम्बरमायाद्दासे। गोसरमी क्रिक्ने कि निर्देश के बेरसप। सिक्टशास्त्र वे केटशास्त्र । मोश्यर मिया हो । में शास्त्र वे में शास्त्र हैं रे वु गो सर । में दि निव में दिसु दि दे दे दे हैं र दि में के लें दे से मा दे सुरा खरे के विवेर हे के रूपमी तूप के विवेर है अ बेर्य । मे अर मी अर मी क्रार्य मी तूप क्रियारे सिटा हो। मेरिया निया मिया सिटा हो क्रियों दे सिमारे पुरा या सिटा सिया मिनियानियानिकाने के विकासमानियानियानियानियानिका विकासिन विकासिन विकासिन विकासिन विकासिन विकासिन विकासिन विकासिन निसर्द्धर्मा प्रमानिस्य विष्याचित्र के स्वार्थित विषय के निर्मा के निर्म के निर्मा के निर्म के निर्मा के निर्मा के निर्मा के निर्मा के निर्मा के निर्मा के न ब्रेगोसरमी रुट केंबर रेव हे साम है मे रिट रेगोसर अप वेंच केंट । रेज्स श्ररायासर्मेविविना यह राधिवा बेराहे। दे किया विराधी या ब्रा विना यह रहा।

> मुननार्श्वत्वस्त्रां नेक्त्वनात्र्वस्यां मुन्ति। क्रिंस्प्रेत्वस्य केक्स्य के

क्ष्यः विराष्ट्रिर र वृशः माउरः मानूरः यः श्रारः व्रा र्यकामाद्रामार्थेत्वा प्रमाहासम्बद्धाः विमासित्ता क्रिंस निराष्ट्रिर रराधर हिंदा मानुराय सेरा से । พर: मिुद: माबुद: दश: केर: दे: मोद: मोद: बिमा मिुद: शे I क्ष्यःचेटः प्रिः स्टः यः द्वाशः मृबुदः यः श्रॅटः व्रे । ल.रेबाश.बार्बेट.यश.बुर.वी.क्री.क्रूबाश.बुट.जू । क्रिंग विराष्ट्रियर स्थाप ने स्थाप विराष्ट्री প্রথ দি প্রথম বর্ষ দেশ সমর্য প্রদেশী । કુસનુદ છે. રદ શે. કુમાં જોળ જા શુંદ છું ! क्ष्यः विद्वाष्ट्रिः स्टामः ख्याः मृत्युद्धाः स्टि । मिः द्वतः मिनुदः दश्यः द त्रश्चः दग्गरः स्थितः त्वे । ने कटा सिंदा हे कुला से लास में अन्ते । रे.क्ट.स.र्झ्स.रे.मे.सर.प्रसम्बि.वेमा.चरट.लेका

ने हिना हेर या श्रा हैं श्रा ति देश । हेर अ श्रा हो ने श्रा है श्रा है से श्

सः भ्रः गुरः हिंदः क्रुवः ये या सकेंद्रः दे । सः भ्रः नगुरः दसदा कुतः क्षेत्रः या सकेंद्रः दे । स्रेदः स्रोदेः दनदः ये कुतः क्षेत्रः या सकेंद्रः दे । वरः नर्दवः मुः प्राप्तः सक्षुतः सदुवः सः या सकेंद्रः दे । देना गृदिः गृतुतः कुतः यो या सकेंद्रः दे ।

ने बुमा मोर्थिय अर्केन प्राप्त किमा प्रमुख्या । ने क्या श्वित्य तो क्षेत्र गो स्वर त्या गू किमा प्रमुख्या ।

म्नीट्रम् स्ट्रान्त्र्याचे स्ट्राया के न्या स्ट्राया स्ट्राय स्ट्राय स्ट्राय स्ट्राय स्ट्राय स्ट्राय स्ट्राय स्ट्राय स्

रे.बिम.बुरश्या स्रिम.श्र.श्र. प्रह्मेश स्रिम.श्र. स्रिम.श्र. रे.सि.बुम.चेर्टश.श्र.।

म्निटः मुभः स्वरः केरः स्वरः दिसः विमायः केरः दृदः ।

हिरः स्वयः स्वरः स्वयः स्वयः

No. 2.

ने देश चिंट मारे श्रणा चना के ते प्रिया मारे स्वार्थ स्वार्थ

रेवशमिंद्रमान्नेशमान्स्द्रायरा | र्रेवाक्ष्ययायराष्ट्रमान्नेवा वित्रमुक्षिणेद्रक्ष्म। देखाळ्दास्य मुक्ष्य स्थानेत्रस्य स्वर्णेवा सुर्याय प्रतिमुक्षेणेद्रक्ष्म। देखाळ्दास्य स्वर्णेवास्य स्वर्णेवास्य स्वर्णेवास्य स्वर्णेवास्य स्वर्णेवास्य स्वर्णेवास्य दिलेद्द्रमान्नेत्रस्य स्वर्णे स्वर्णेवास्य स्वरं स्वरं स्वर्णेवास्य स्वर्णेवास्य स्वर्णेवास्य स्वर्णेवास्य स्वर्णेवास्य स्वरं स्वर्णेवास्य स्वरं स्वर्णेवास्य स्वर्णेवास्य

गी.श्वरःमीशःमूर्यः वर्षः वर्ष

म् शररर्ट्र द्रियु निक्रिशमा स्ट्रिये असर्पर्मा युर्ग्या नि टु. २. जभ. शैरश. हुर. मी. शूचार्चे. त. धुर. तू. पु. य. क्. रट. रभचा. भू. वमी. अस. थिंद् र्वा। देवशाने सर मुक्ष समुमिषाया यव हट सेंट यें वर्डे है। पि सें क्याचेरामा विष्याने रेया सदानी विद्योदा यालिमा विष्याने विसार्येमा विना वर्षे हो। श्रूट नश रे दसना क्रिंट स्था ने श्रूट रे मिंदर मा वस स्थूट स इर.तश तथ.६८.मुश ८.जैट.शिवर.बुचे.लुबे.चुरश टे.बेचे.तू.ज.बे. सर.मुस.वस.वस.कर.त.सट.तु. बुचास्य.हु। ट्रेन्सचा.क्ट.स.ज.पर्वास. स्रेर्यर्र्मामाश्रास्त्रिंद्यस्। यत्रह्ममीश्रामात्रः दे लिमा मेरि दे पर्नाश्रासः करायार् येमायाराम्यम् । देन्समार्वतामानि देसत्तराय्यारे हेन्द्रमारा मिर्याचेर्याय। १ व र्दारमासी ५ र व सामित्र के नाय र व ना स्टाय विनासि र याना बियातातर्याक्षा केलारायीकार्रेयातिता तकारीयात्रेयात्रेयात्रेया मिट्र द्वर अश हैं च मिट्र शय। यद हिट्ट मीश च है माश। देवश अमें माशय ग्या र्राटः। मर्टिः अप्रायाः अप्रायाः माडियाः द्याः मीतियते दः हीः त्र सा दे वसामदारान्त्रम् वा यदाकरायासदार्वे विमार्खेदायसमा देप्तममा क्र्यास्याम्यायते वराक्रायके अस्याय। सामविष्टानि स्राम्याया बेरक्षाय। यदाहरामीका रायादराविनान्दरामादकार्चेनायेदा पदीनि के. ७. ४ ट. मीश्रावट ता. चूर त्रावर व । वूर् रश्राता ट्यावट दा विमामा वश चूर्य त्रावर ८.मु.के.परेबा.य.पट.मूबा.बुरश्र.त। जि.मु.के.परेबाश। ट्र.यश्र.श्रप्य.मुटे. चथा.शूट.कें । गु.श्वर.गुश.ग.ट्र.ज.श्र.गुशावना.त.७ना.च२मा.के.पंतर्थर वर्दशः । वेनि दे केटा सारी वारी वारी के पिट्स । दे दसमा केटा सारी

लीपापाःशूरः। विरायपुःचिदेराश्चराःशाःशाजारेचाःवश। हशःश्चरःचेत्रःश्चरःचकुःहोत। हुरूः श्वरः। ट्रेवशःचवशःपरःहोत। ट्रेट्रःश्वरःशः≅शःयपुःवित्वश। श्वरःगःसश।

न्त्रस्य स्थान्य स्था

स्तिः स्त्रम् स्त्रम् स्ति स्त्रम् स्ति स्तर्मा स्ति स्तर्मा स्त्रम् स्त्रम् स्ति स्तर्मा स्ति स्तर्मा स्ति स्तर्मा स्ति स्त्रम् स्त्रम् स्त्रम् स्ति स्तर्मा स्तर्मा स्ति स्तर्मा स्तर्मा स्तर्मा स्ति स्तर्मा स्तर्म

त्या हेर शहर शहर विष्या होता है हो या का प्रेट के स्ट्रांस्ट के स्ट्रांस के स्ट्र स्ट्रांस के स्ट्र के स्ट्रांस के स्

रे.ब्रम.ब्रस्थात्रस्य। व्रीटायरे.श्रु.गोब.टे.कुश.ल्ट्रस् हि.हेम.त. यशश.हे। ग्रीश्र-ट्रिश्यहेब.टे.ब्रस्थां ग्रीश्र-ट्रिश्यहेब.टे.ब्रेश्चीटायरे.श्रु.गोब.टे.कुश.सब्ट्रहे.हेम.त. इ.स.स.इटश.ब्रस्थात्रस्य। व्रीटायरे.श्रु.गोब.टे.कुश.सब्ट्रहे.हेम.त. इ.स.स.इटश.ब्रस्थात्रस्य। व्रीटायरे.श्रु.गोब.टे.कुश.लंट्रहे.हेम.त.

No. 3.

नेत्राधान के प्रति क

रे वश्याभट हैं है दे हु स दे ॲटशय। भट यह स या हु दे वट र् मर्कु सिर्दे स्त्रिक्षा इ.सस. इस्स स.स्ट्रिं माबसस्टिस ८.७५.९.१८.१८.१.१५.१.१.१.१.१.१४.१ स.ट्रा. स.र्. १.४८.३४४। ग्रूट. त्राचेरथ। ल्यु.स्.जा के.रट.र्ट्याय.स्.स्.हे.स्ट.। स.र्ट्याय. तिर्ह्यर हे श्रिट्र । दार्यमा द्वारा दशानुशास्त्रीय दिल्य हे निर्मा हे रक्षा रा कुः समाम्द्रान्य स्ट्रिकुः कुः दिन्द्रः दे कः अव। मूर्टिस्य मिर्यन्त्रः मिर्द्रान्त्रः स्ट्रिसः वटार्ने सदश्चार्यरहा कि.शंशाकितिहर हे.शिवराजा हार । हे.क्वी.ता.शिवर हि हि से। ८ १५८ मी कु रेट से दे अरु अया श्रेट से विमार्सेट हो। कुदे अट रु यर्गुः रे स्ट छे। में रे स्ट छे। मिं र त्यम से मि मुं स र मिने प्रें तर्वा। दशकुर्द्रव्यत्वशम् न्यद्यम् मेर् स्वरक्षे स्वरक्षे स्वरक्षे स्वरक्षे मिर्धियाया। मिर्धियाशीमाय्यायायुराचात्र्वीया। दसायुराचेरसाय। प्रिंश वि.स्टार्श्टरा अ.के.क्टा अ.स्टरा व.प्रिंस टे.क्टा टार्वची स्टरा

पिन्दर्द्वस्य द्वन्द्व अक्ष्रस्थ विभागित्व वि

रे.बिम.बुरक्ष.त। ब्रॅट् ग्र.रेक.जब.रे.धी.उर्..केर.चरेटका

मित्र देव भागतिर हेव लिमा चलर प्रचा। मित्र हेव मी लिपका हव स्याप्त प्राप्त के हिमा। मित्र हेव मी म्याप्त मित्र प्राप्त के हिमा। मित्र हेव मी म्याप्त के मान्य प्राप्त के हिमा। मित्र हेव मी म्याप्त के मान्य प्राप्त के हिमा।

कृत्यस्य स्थायः स्वातः स्व स्वातः स द्वार्ट्यार भेष्ण प्रत्या निष्ट्र मार्च्या मार्च्या निष्ट्र मार्च्या निष्ट्र मार्च्या मार्या मार्च्या मार्या मार्या मार्च्या मार्या मार्

ते. बे. श्र. भार्ते स्थार में श्र. हे. श्र. । सार्य सामिर हे श्र. । ८.धम.५८४.४४.लूटश.शायथ.१.शूट.त्. ७म.लूब.चुरश.तश। बेरसपा विर्मिरण्यास्त्रित्यसायास्त्रिसामाह्यस्त्रिम् दानिसाद्वेसिकाबेराने। मिनिम्देरिक्षान। अर्धिरियंदिर्धित्यंदिर्धिन्दिर्धित्येष्टि वर्षेवःभःवद्भवश देवसःवःभ्रातःभ्रात्रात्रां भ्रातः हो चेरश हिंदः रटः सूटः या विवाः भव। ब्रिट.इश.चेमालव.बुचा। ब्रिट.तव.६८.भवः। तव.ईश.चेमालव.बुचा। ष्मःश्रयःश्रयःमीःमूट्यावशःलूटःद्व। दःराचमः ह्यःय। दःराचमः देटःव। मिः रटार्गीयायात्र्वाके अञ्चारमा । जात्रा प्रतानी वटाकेर्वा क्रांत्र । इयमिडेमार्श्वेषा इयमिडेमार्देदाया हिंदिर्द्राम्बेसार्थेदशशा क्ष.पूर्यत्वरम्मे वराभद्दमाय मिर्ये मियो तालय मोरीयाश्चरा । मार्थर त्रुं प्रमार्थर भीषर त्यस्मारीय प्रमाय स्मार्थ । व्रस्य ता सूट स्मार मीशः बेरशः या वि वे के ले वे के स्ट वेशः समन विमायन्ता। छा समारायः मु मिर्गरणा वश्या स्वा विमारणर प्रमु हूँ व ता स्वरा स्वा विमावमा यम् द्रिट व भूट त भूव । ट्रे वश लिय हुना पर्ना पश्च है सिना र प्रवासीश्व स्मारायप्रेत। रे.प्र.स. ३.३.४८८० मारायायाया सम्हित्ये । दर् स्यायासम् र.दे.श्रश्चार्त्यते । ट.का.चंतु.झ.लूटश.द्येव। टे.वश्चाश्चार.झ्.वैश.कु. पिर.टे.ब्रिटश.त। पिट.त.ज.के.ट्राये.श्रु.चशा ख.च.ज.श्रु.लूट.हे। ब्रॅंचक्रेन्स्र्रिंद्रम्भ्रम्यक्रेन्स्र्रित्तिरहे। व्रस्तित्रहे। व्रस्तित्र र्येयात। ये.भूका. इन्ह्रा का.ये.जा ८.२८.मी.के.र्टूट.त्.च.वट.रे.मी.ज्ञा यउमान्ध्रे। श्रेंद्रासे दिमानीशाम्द्रायद्रार में रेश्वदान् में र्द्रायस ह्यासिनीयः ने तर्मा विस्तारायायस्य स्वत्रात्ता क्षात्र स्वत्रात्ता क्षात्र स्वत्रात्ता क्षात्र स्वत्रात्ता क्षात्र स्वत्र स्वत्या क्षात्र स्वत्य स्वत्या क्षात्र स्वत्य स

No. 4.

देखाः श्रेट्युमादे। समार र है सेश शे श्रव सदे विट विमा सेंद र्वम। रेक्टर्केट्रकेट्रम्ट्रकेट्रम्टर्केत्रहेन्द्रकेट्रकेट्रकेट्रम् चर्छ हो स्प्रेर रहेन। वु स्रेर हो त्या हो स्था कुरासबूट है। शूट तू जाय है राडे जुर रा ब्रिट हिस तू। टावर विट व्हा क्ट अन्दरःश्वाक्षाक्षराक्षः स्वारी देशा वर्षेत्रः त्रेर्या स्वारी स्वारी स्वारी स्वारी स्वारी स्वारी स्वारी स्वारी ष्यायदे विद्याप्रदेश हिं स्टाय है हें नियादि में असे सी वासे सिंग्या पिट.रा.पा.जूची.है.शूट.। त्य.च.शचीर.र.ट्रे.श्रुश्च.ताचिर.श्चट.ची.शूट.तू.रेश। ८.२८.ची.७८.११८.भ.६.हे.ह्रच.त्.चह्ही.४५चा.च्र.४४.८। स्य.च.स.ही.लूट. मुःस्रम्भमः प्रदान्त्रः नः ने दिन्दः ने देशः स्राह्मः न स्राह्मः स्राहमः स्राह्मः स्राह्मः स्राह्मः स्राह्मः स्राह्मः स्राह्मः स्राहमः स्राहमः स्राह्मः स्राहमः स्राह्मः स्राहमः स्राह नुशरे। बुट.क्ट.श.र्जून.सट.सीज.च.चर्रु.हो। बुट.मी.सर्वट.स.ज. तर्वाः ब्रे : भेरि: र्ख्ना अन्यरः रः के श्रेशः देरः नश्चेनः ब्रे : बेरशा सः श्रेंदः चे स्वः वः वः न्मारानिएकरायाकेयवेसायेम् बेरसाय। ब्रूटायेसाहेनायाकेयायहे लुर्। ८.क्ष.च.र८.मी.चे.क्.लुर। बचार८.८४.बुट.श्रॅट.८२। का.च.र८. म्बीस क्रिंश पट में चेरस । ष्यायस यम् अविट र्यट स क्रिंग सदि सर्वे न से प्रेंग

नुःक्शाखानशःश्चेंदःग्राभाव देशाय। सानुःकःश्चिंदराद्ये नुःकः लुब्ब। हर्ष.क.जना.क्...म.बुका.टे.ट्र.। ब्रॅट.तूबाटबा.ब्र्.रकाला.ब्रे.लुब. ड्रेस्सा देवसर्ह्यार्गस्यस्य देवगुराद्मस्यस्य वृत्तास्यस्य। स्यदे भुर्दे, दे. ये. ष्र. प्राचर्षेत्रकाता ब्रु. रश्रापाटा नोश्रमः श्रीट (ब्रेना पा है, क्रे. लूट लोगे। कत्मनाक्रम्भद्रीमः म्प्रविष्यभाष्येत्। देःक्रम्भः म्प्रविष्येन् चेरः देःस्य रेवे हैं एवं वे व के के रिल्म्स या केव के के वित्वा के । दे हुना वहा वही त्रुरश | ब्रे. ५. १ व्या त्राया समार र १ श्रेश ग्रीश | समार र प्रमृदे का समा बटार् मिर्ट मोक्स्यान्य से हे व्राव्य क्षा ह्रोट सुमाय से वर्षमाय । दे क्या व्रिय चक्रेश.त.चोशुर.श्रॅट.चोद्रचे.लूट.हुं। क.जच.क्र्ट.भर्ट.चित्रधाः । मिर्यादे स्वरंभाने के प्रतास के स्वरंभाने के स्वरंभाने स्वरंभाने के स्वरंभाने स्वरंभान वा शुक्ष हे व्यवस्था या येत्। दि सु हिंदा हे ने प्येत देना बेर है। वि विद्यारा या वि.क्.चर्ड. के.च्रश

ह्यून्यास्त्राच्याः स्ट्राह्यस्य स्ट्राह्यस

भ्रानुप्त के वर्के दुन्। मि केर नुर प्रार मी हैं हैं भिक्र रे बना कर बेर कर तश। वि. क्श. ट. ७५ स्प्रीट तिजा जारी विष्य के सम्प्रेत के से वित्र विनालेंन के लिटका ने क्यामिट मीय बेरका है है लो परे रेट सेंपान सेर। व्यान्य स्थान व्यान स्थान मन्द्र र दे स्था राष्ट्र स्था विद्या प्रकार स्था विद्या प्रकार है। सन्दर्य विद्या स्था स्था स्था स्था स्था स्थ ५८ । श्रीट के सुसमिष्ठेशमा केंग्रा यायायायायाया याप्या । स्थायश यधियः हुं. इरश्रात । चीलश्रातपुं जिटातपुं क्रुचिशः ष्ट्रां शानीं र रेपोरः मीजा सुं पुं स्रियः द्वसः प्रेव। देः ताः से सायन्ता। मार्पेदः पदे वदः नुः स्रेदः हो। स्रेतः ययन्तरः रे.ब्रिट.ब्रम्थतथा प्रट्रमेश्रेश.यो.वेट.वे.४ब्रिट.ट्रब्रूट.चथा भवीर.र्तेवा. वर हैर गुरा बेरसा आके र म्या ये या लिए बेर हेरा वि र हिर या सिर कुं.चोलश.तपुं.लिट.चपुं.बटर्टे ब्रूट्र कुं। र्त्यिश व्रुट्या कें.चीश्वेश.चकीं टैंची. चकः इ.स.तीयाता सूटा प्री.चिश्याचमी र्चेचा चकः प्री.तीयाता सूटा चुचा । ध्रीटा स्रुयः ये द्वाः स्रेंद्रः व द्वीदः स्रुयः यः हुँद्र। हेंद्र स्रुयः ये द्वाः स्रेंद्रः व । सर्वे या द्वाः व्रॅन्म्बर्ने मैपानस्य पानिसर्दे स्ट्रिन्ने रामियस । ट्रेष्मारासम्र ब्राक्षित्राचर्रियाके ब्रेन्स। सामुक्तरे हे कैन्सर्या मुन्द्रमार मी क्ष्रया कंसा ध्रिम् भ्रायक्र चेरश्राय। स्मान्य प्रायक्ष में विष्य प्रायक्ष चित्र प्रायक्ष मान्य प्रायक मान्य प्रायक्ष मान्य मान्य प्रायक्ष मान्य प्रायक्य प्रायक्ष मान्य प्रायक् नर्दश देवसन्तर्भायात्र देविद्रश देवस्क के में विमाद्र प्रमा र्शेटः। रे.श्रिक्टःरम्भायासुस्रुर् । सुमसुस्यामीयासुत्रमम्भार बेर है। हैं य दिमार्ट र में किट अ सुर यह र यह है दशसमार से सुस मुक्षः बेरका सिंहिर क्रेंबर्यः विवास्त्रेब्बा म्यूर द्यार मुक्षियः स्कारे अटसे

लात्र्वास्य निमासातुः तुर्दे राम् किरासातुर वर्द्दस्य। दाखावाला चेरा यक्षेत्र हेर हेर ह्यून य विषय । देर्न स्थाप्य प्रदेश सर्म स्थाप ष्यात्राये। ष्यात्रार्यायाः क्ष्मायाः विमार्चेत्रवर्ति। मुरार्गारामीः स्वा क्रा.लट.मु.ज.चर्चामा क्र.कृर.मू.बुचा.च्र.मर्ये.ज.चा चेट.चे.क्र. सदे.र.म्.रे.रे.र्.च.८८.देट.हे.से...वे.त्या विट.वे.सचाक्ष्या.हेरस.बुरस। ल्य.च.ल.झॅ.लूट.है। ब्रु.च.बुचा.रट.सेश.च.बुचा.रिष्टर.टे फ्र्.ज.र्देट.च.झ्ट.। रेवशनुः र्दः न्दः वृष्णः । विशनुदः नुः र्दः सः सः स्वायः निष्यः ने हितः दन् र्द्वणः। ख.चश.ड्रेरश । सि.चे.क्.च्रि.रट.च्रीश.चीर.देगर.च्रील.त्रु.ई.अ.क्श.ट्रे.ल.श. वर्माश्या विराविष्ट्राभविःमरायार्चित्रर्द्राश्या श्रम्ब्राया बिनातर्त्वेरःयःश्वरः। ष्यःकेःशःदनातःलेबःबेना। प्यरःयुरःयुःक्रीयःवेश्वयःशः लश्रायाश्रदा देवियावरादेत्वा विराद्यारामी क्षेत्रक्षाताश्रीयर्या याषाच्यारामीयाद्वेद्यायरा। युरायुरीरामीयुर्जाय। ष्याच्यारामीयाद्वेद्या बेरशय। खायशयदेशय। चीर.रेग्रेर.ची.क्षेय.क्श.टे.चट्टे.श्रु.ल्ट्रेस्। वृद्धत्रिरान्त्रियदायदेर्भेर्येद्रार्ख्या देवसास्यायादेश्वर्धस्यायदाया नर्विक्रिक्षानुष्टिक्षाम। विदायानुःनक्षेत्राक्षेत्राक्षाम् क्षेत्रवे के स्रमायान्दानु स्रुप्तम्मस्यत्वेषम्। स्रुप्तर्द्रम्

ने देश हैं ते स्वर्ध स्वर स्ट्रिंग ने देश समीर सुमाय हैं ने मिन्द्र से मिन्द्र से स्वर्ध स्वर्य स्वर्य स्वर्य स्वर्य स्वर्ध स्वर्य स्वर्ध स्वर्ध स्वर्य स्वर्य स्वर्ध स्वर्य स्वर्य स्व

रे.चमां चेरका विश्वरामिश्वरामे के क्षा क्षा के के क्षा के के क्षा के

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चीर-चिब्र-पद्धनान्त्रमा क्रिन्-प्रमुख्याच्छन्। क्रिन्-प्रमुख्याच्छन्।

मियः भूषे अन्तर । द्वारा अव्याज्ञान्तर क्ष्या यथे । पर्वे द्वार र्वे त्यन् ने मुन्यन् विद्यायात्रवे मुन्यन् । सामर कः भे कुस्रास् र वे तिन्ति । दे.बु.ज.श्र.क्ट.श.लूट.चुना.बुरशा दे.वश.श्र.क्ट.श.रट.शूना.रंगे.व.संसूर. र्या अन्य र के श्रेश गुरुष या बेरशा सामुर्खा हार्यमा मिंत्यकः ध्वेदानेराने। तरेतुः कंनायायानारानुरायायायेराक्षेत्व। मिंतरासिरा नम। नुः र्कः देशः दर्देः सुनः रुवाः तः तुरः देः विरः हे। दसवा विः तः सिरः हेः चर्डश्रत। श्रीतालटापवेदाश्रदा। ट्रेवशर्स्यार्चीतार्धेद्रात्रा पवेर्यस्य। वसम्मारःभूयः याप्त्रियः साम्यास्य मारास्याः वट.क्रेट्.ग्रीस.स.च.ज. इस्साय। स्य.या। ट्रे.प्रसावद्र.यट्यादस.व्. यमात्रिक्ष्णिक् या देखा चेर्रेक्षाम् राम्यान् विषयो विषये वि बेरशय। सिंहिंरप्यमीतुःर्वश्रं हे बेरत्तृत्वा बेरशय। सन्दर्भेश्रं ग्रीश म्रिंश पर्टे विष्य विष्टे दिए मिए से श्रीय क्षेत्र के निष्ट के निष्ट से निष्ट र्यारःक्रीयःत्राञ्चरश। म्रिंरटःमीःस्यां यःश्चीयःक्रमाञ्चरशयश। समरः स्वार्शेट हे मानुरे छैर लेना लाम्रस । के कंट स नियमित । देवस ल यं श्रूट है, यद् है, यरेटश. त । सैं वीश इरश । ४५. रेट विट मूं यह वी क्षेत्रीं सुरायर्थिन । नियासे ५ ५ जे ६ १ मा विष्कु ५ ५ मी सुरी है से सिय र न्यासेन्न् चेन्स्य।

न्यास्य न्यासेन्न्य स्थाप्य नेन्स्य निस्स्य निस्य निस् मिर्-देव। श्रुट-नी-मियावशः भूवित्यमः चन्चा है। ये त्यान मिन् मिन् मिन् मिन स्रियायार्श्वतः। त्रार्याचायायायायात्राच्यात्राचीत्राचीता मानुरी तक्रमाके ह्र्यामी त्राप्त म्यू द्राया स्त्राय हे ते विमा मानु क्रु र रे ह्र्यामा स्

लट्ट्रिंशिविचाताश्चे क्ट्रिंशितश्च द्रिश्चा वर्षेशितश्च । ट्रेबिच वाशमीर य. थे. शुर्श श्री श्री शमीर स्त्रीमा व्यापन स्वाधा समीर प्रीता व्यापन वर्रिन्द्रा विरूप्तर्भमार्मियः श्रीतः वर्षा सुम्मुश्रामवः क्षायः श्रीवः विमायः र्द्दर्भाष्ट्र देश्या स्थान क्षान क् भर्दुर्याक्रेस्य। सुम्म्याक्राम्याक्रास्याक्रिराहे स्प्रा न्मूशक्त्रियश्यक्षकें वित्रायक्ष्यं चेत्रा र व्याव्यायक्षाया र्येन **र्मो. म. ध्र्य. मू. प्राप्त क्रां म. प्राप्त क्रां म. प्राप्त क्रां म. क्** स्र्नि। देवशस्युन्तुशास्य न्यायः वृत्तः हे बेरहा स्रान्यो देशुन्तः द्राय्यस्यात्र्यत्वाचेरस्य हिन्द्रानुत्रानुस्यः हेःचेरायरुवा। स्रीक्टास्यायः स्तित । हिरासमा विमास सिया भूष ब्रेस्स त । सदामी स्तिमार पार्श्वर रेप्ट्रिसय। भ्रासमारामके सेसा होराणु युः कंसा छे बेमप्ट्रम। समारामसा मि.वी.टब. मीश. झूचा.रची.ता. धूब. तू.रटा. पर्यथश. लूब. इर. परीयो. जु. इर शी

स्मायम् मुक्षास्य क्षा । त्रम्य क्षा हेन्य सम्मरः

म्द्रान्त्रस्त्रस्त्रस्त्रम् स्वायाः स्वायः स्वयः स्व

दे.हेट.श.बचा.ल.हे.ह्याम.ल.श.तयर.हे.चि.त.श्रे.खंड. १ क्या.ल.श.वंड.?.

इयामायाम्यान्यस्य विकासम्बद्धान्यस्य द्वार्यान्यस्य द्वार्यान्यस्य विकास भचीर.रीची.रेश.चिट.त.क्ट.श.चिर.रे.शुर्.प्रिं.ज.जे.ज.लूटश । साचश्राच. भुक्षन् भेरकाय। सम्बद्धा मिट्याससूट यह वार्षेट्स भेरकाय। सम्बद्धा बुरका क्र.च.जा विट.त.रे.ट.क्ट.क्ट.का.जाअबुट.का.व.बुंट.हे.जूर. बेरकारा क्षायाकराबेरामानुन्यका देवकाकी करासाद्वीमानुन्यदः कुंनाय। भ्राश्चारे दियके दानिका शीमा वर्षेता। श्रासी र दियके दानी शिष्टी स य.पश्चेत । शु.मोश्मा.मा.पश्चेत । समार.स्मा.मोश.लट.ल.चे.ज.बुरश । ष्याचायो देविराविद्यामाराबिदाधीदायाचेरस्य देखमान्यराद्याराखाँदर नेत्रेश्य। स्थमर र नेश्येश। हिंरिट मी स्थर हे बेर तर्मा बेरश। ष्यत्रेशः बेरश्या मिश्रः रे. यूटः युत्रीम लेकः श्वर बेरः त्रुवाः ये वेशः मेर.रेयोर.मेोश.भ.मेका.पा.एब.बुब.क्या.बुरशाता ह्य.शूट.हुं.मेवाय.बुब. वर्ष्वाय। श्रेक्टास्रशन्त्रक्ति न्वस्तिस्तिन्त्रम् इस्र क्रिमात्माद्यसम्बे लेक् वर् रहेम। देवशास्य व स्ट्रा हिंद स्टर्ग हिंदर रा ५ र्ह्मायाम् यालेक् भे विश्वास्त्राह्माय्येक । परे सुनिश्वास्त्र लेक् चेर हे नश्चनश्चा देवशम्बर्धनः हमायः वृद्धः । वश्वामयः यः श्वाद्धाः वशः स्रीटः यथः यात्रश्चेताक्षे। दःस्तिमायासात् वरादे नित्रात्याया वर्षेत्रात्या स्वाप्ताया वर्षेत्रात्या स्वाप्ताया स्वाप्ताया विविद्यान्त्राम्य विकासुर रे प्रेटिश रे देश हरी विश्वेर । अमर सुमारे मार्शेष्टिः शक्षा देवश्राश्चार्यात्राध्यात्र्वर्शेष्टा सम्बर्धमादेमुन्दिम् मु रे र उद राष्ट्र । विमाम उमा राष्ट्र हे द । मुर सुमा हा सरे ता सर्दर ता है तम भम्भः क्षत्रसद्भारः स्त्रे । नुरः दग्नरः कुमः श्रेष्यः सुत्रः वर्षः ।।

हि**र** देर मी मुल रॉब हा सप्ते पर्टेश के देर । हि**र**-वुर-२गर-कुल-र्रोक्ष-मुर-सुमा-दि-यन्माल-मुक्षद-१८-। देश्याम्बद्धाः अर्थः क्षेष्ट्रायः क्षेष्ट्यः विष्यः अर्थेदः विष् देन्द्रदानी क्रीत्यमादे स्थादन विमासवेद ये । म्रीटमी क्षेत्रक्ट अशमाशेर सेंट्रम्बिर य विमा असेंट विष द्र-मी के क्टा शरा चया हुर म्ये हे टि.च. ७ मा शहर जू । ब्रीटमी न्यमार्द्धत्या क्रिंट एत्रायाय महीय या अविट वि हेर्र्स्थ्रयम्बुद्ध्यास्रे केष्ठिमाद्यर्र्स्स्येष्ट्रिये । भे के ब दे ता कु के ब दिना हुना भारत सर्वेद ति । <u>इ. इ. पर्ये.वी.श.धीट.लीलालापिक्र.च.रूवा.शहूट.जू.</u> ग्र-रगरक्ष्यार्थः के रदायश्रद्धः विमासर्वेदः वि महोर्रर्भ द्रश्रद्भ न्द्रम् न्या द्रश्रम् हेश गिर्देश में विमा द्रि द्रि र्टायास्यानासर्वेदाये।

नाममार्थित्वास्य विकास विकास

पर् सं रु प्रश्लेय हैं भूर र्ष्म । राज्य ये मूर्र प्रश्ला हैं स्विश्व क्षेत्र स्वा वर्षे प्रश्लेय स्व क्षेत्र स्व

য়, पुर. १४८ श्री. भारत संस्ता स्त्री स्त्रा स्त्री स्त्री

दे.डिचो.डुर.हे.सर्प.र्चार.तृ हे.लक्ष.चक्षरहे.हे। सर्प.हे. हे.हुर.चु.पचेंश.क्ष.चल.क्ष्मा.क्ष्ट.। हे.बक्ष.चीर.रचर.चीराच्यल.डिर. इ.टेचाच्युक्ष.क्ष.चा.च.क.क्ष्मा.क्ष्ट.। हे.बक्ष.चीर.रचर.चीराच्युक्ष.डिर. इ.टेचाच्युक्ष.क्ष.चल.क्ष्मा.क्ष्ट.। हे.बक्ष.चीर.रचरक्ष.चल.डिर. इ.टेच्यू.क्ष.च.व्युक्ष.क्ष.चल.

देश्यः समारः र रूटः सः हिंदः श्रे से चढ्रा चारः श्रुवा देश्यः स्वारः श्रुवा विद्याः स्वारः स्वरः स्वारः स्वरः स

श्राम् विश्वास्त्र स्त्र स्त्

मार्शर-इ.ए.मार्श-स्त्र-इम। म्रीट-भागर-मून्याश-स्त्र-इम। म्रीट-भागर-मून्याश-स्त्र-इम। मार्शर-रपार-मून्याश-स्त्र-इम।

No. 6

> द्रः मुं मुं शः शं शिव दे दिश्य शे दे । मुर द्रार मुं शः शं शिव दे दे रे यदमा शः माश्व । द्रि शेट वे द्रश्य मा श्रा श्रा यद हे गो । द्रि शेट वे शः मुं शः श्री मा श्रदः शे । द्रि शेट वे शः मुं शः श्री मा श्रदः शे । स्र द्रा मिं शः विव है किमा श्री दे शे । स्र द्रा मिं शः स्र दे ना कु किमा शे दे शे । स्र द्रा मिं शः द्रा है मा श्री दे शे । स्र द्रा मिं शः द्रा है स्र है मा श्री दे शे । स्र द्रा मिं शः द्रा है स्र है स्र हमा श्री दे शे । स्र द्रा मिं शः द्रा है स्र हमा श्री दे शे । स्र द्रा मिं शः द्रा हमा श्री दे शे ।

मिंत्रः स्ट्रास्त्रेन्द्रः स्ट्राम्यः सेत्वरः वन्त्यः य। मिंत्रः स्ट्रास्ट्रास्टरः स्ट्राम्यः सेत्रः ।

> षा रेपदे वें वेंब दिवादिका वा वेंव सन्नरः स्वाः शेटः मो र्देषः स्वाः यदमाः भः माश्व। बनाना शुक्ष स्प्राः स्थे पक्ष हेना सं बिना **स्प्रा**। नेप्रसायाग्रान्यान से हे हे हिंदिं। ने बहा झे बें नगर में विमार्थेन में। हिट झे लेपा हा झे लेब हे चीना हे होटा। ने नमाझ में नमार्थे । दे'चर पर्वन्ती क्षेत्रें विमा भव ने भट विमा। देन्द्राञ्च विना ये विना ये द ने बहा झे के हुमा ये किमा भेर। रे दिरम्बर रगर में क्षेत्र के प्रेम र क्षेक्ष क्षुवारी विवायक्षर दे विकास है किए।

ते. श्रम्भः स्त्री त्रित्ता स्त्री त्र केत्।

ते. त्र श्री त्र प्रत्र त्र स्त्र स्त

देन्नग्वस्य विक्रान्द्रस्थ । सम्रस्य स्वर्धिय विक्रान्द्र विन्ना स्वर्धिय विक्रा स्वर्धिय विक्रा स्वर्धिय स्वर्यय स्वर्धिय स्वर्धिय स्वर्धिय स्वर्धिय स्वर्धिय स्वर्

श्रमान्नी रयः त्रान्ते त्रात्ते अमी व अर्थेट के मुं लेना परे के रामाने रामाने स्थान मिल्रे अर्थेट के मुं लेना परे के रामाने रामाने के र

दे: हिमा हेरसाय। खानु द्याय येस हिया का यह साथ। से स्थार सा

हिर्नुः नक्षमान्तिः स्वायः द्रिसः व्यक्तिः वि स्रोदे विस्रसः वास्त्रस्य द्रिस्स्य द्रितः विद्रायः । हिर्नु क्षित्रसः वास्त्रस्य द्रिस्स्य द्रितः विद्रायः । हिर्नु क्षित्रसः सम्बद्धाः निर्मु विद्रायः विद्रायः । हिर्नु क्षित्रसः सम्बद्धाः निर्मु विद्रायः विद्रायः । हिर्मु क्षित्रसः सम्बद्धाः निर्मु विद्रायः विद्रायः ।

त्रात्मान्त्रस्य । याद्याय सूर्य स्था । स्थित्र सूर्य त्रिया सूर्य स्था । स्था स्था सूर्य स्था । स्था सूर्य स्था । स्था सूर्य स्था । स्था सूर्य सूर्य सूर्य । स्था सूर्य स्था । स्था सूर्य सूर्य सूर्य । स्था सूर्य स्था । स्था सूर्य सूर्य सूर्य सूर्य । स्था सूर्य स्था । स्था सूर्य सूर्य सूर्य सूर्य । स्था सूर्य स्था । स्था सूर्य सूर्य सूर्य सूर्य सूर्य स्था । स्था सूर्य सूर सूर्य सूर्य सूर्य सूर सूर्य सूर्य सूर्य सूर्य सूर्य सूर्य सूर्य

तायहर्ष्ट्यामान्त्रस्य ॥

श्रीट्याप्त्रस्य ।

श्रीय्याप्त्रस्य ।

श्रीय्याप्त्रस्य ।

श्रीय्याप्त्रस्य ।

श्रीय्याप्त्रस्य ।

श्रीय्याप्त्रस्य ।

श्रीय्याप्त्रस्य ।

No. 7.

 ॾॕॱॾॕॱॹ॔ॹয়ॸ॒॔ढ़ॕॹॱॴॱऄॖढ़ॱऒ॔।
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ढ़ॎऀॱড়ॎॱয়ढ़ऀॱॸॖॖয়ॱॴॱॸॱॐ॔॔॔ढ़য়ॱय़ॱয়ॱॻऄॣॖ॓ॻॱऒ॔।

ढ़ढ़ऀॱড়ॎॱয়ढ़ऀॱॸॗॹॱॴॱড়ढ़ॕ॔ढ़ॹॱय़ॱয়ॱॻऄॣ॓ॻॱऒ॔।

ढ़ढ़ऀॱॹ॓ॱऄढ़॔ॸॱॻऻॱॿॖॕढ़ॱॺॖ॓ॱॶॖॱॶॖॱॴॱॿढ़ॕढ़ॱढ़ऀॻऻॱॻढ़ॕॱऄढ़।

क़ॏॸऀॱॾॕॗढ़ॹॹॱॿॖॕढ़ॱॺॖ॓ॱॶॖॱॴॱॿढ़ढ़ॱढ़ऀॻऻॱॻढ़ॕॱऄढ़।

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ॸ॓ॱয়ढ़ढ़ढ़ॹॱॿॖॕढ़ॱॺॖ॓ॱॶॖॱॴॱॿढ़ॱॸॣऄढ़ॱॻढ़ॕॱऄढ़।

ॸ॓ॱয়ढ़ढ़ढ़ॹॱॿॖॕढ़ॱॺॖ॓ॱॶॴॱॿढ़ॱॸॣऄढ़ॱॻढ़ॕॱऄढ़।

ॸ॓ॱয়ढ़ढ़ढ़ॹॱॿॖॕढ़ॱॺॖ॓ॱॶॴॱऄढ़ॱॸॣऄढ़ॱॻढ़ॕॱऄढ़।

ॸ॓ॱয়ढ़ढ़ढ़ॹॱॿॖॕढ़ॱॺॖ॓ॱॶॴॱऄढ़ॱॸॣऄढ़ॱॻढ़ॕॱऄढ़।

ॸ॓ॱয়ढ़ढ़ढ़ॹॱॿॖॕढ़ॱॺॖ॓ॱॶॴॱऄढ़ॱॸॣऄढ़ॴढ़ॕॱऄढ़।

ॸ॓ॱয়ढ़ढ़ढ़ॹॱॿॖॕढ़ॱॺॖ॓ॱॶॴॱऄढ़ॱॸॣऄढ़ॴढ़ॕॱऄढ़।

ॸ॓ॱয়ढ़ढ़ढ़ॹॹॿॖढ़ॱॺॖ॓ॱॶॴॱऄढ़ॱॸॣऄढ़ॴढ़ॕॱऄढ़।

ॸ॓ॱॺढ़ॱढ़ढ़ॹॹॿॖ॔ढ़ॱॺॖ॓ॱॶॴॱॿऀढ़ॱॸॣऄढ़ॴढ़ॕॱऄढ़।

ॸ॓ॱॺढ़ॱढ़ढ़ॹॹॿॖ॔ढ़ॱॺॖ॓ॱॶॴॱॿऀढ़ॱॸॣऄढ़ॴढ़ॕॱऄढ़।

दे हमा हेर स्या या अप्तु हैं हैं स्यातु प्रियान स्था । चित्र हेर प्राय या या प्राय प्राय स्था स्था स्था । चित्र इसेन स्था या या स्था स्था । ট্রিব:ব্র:ব:মব:মব:ম্রাম:ড্র:ঈরবম:। বি:ক:ম্র:র্ক্রম:ম্রাম:ন্র:স্কর-রে:১৯র-রে:। ম্রাম:ন্র:ব্র:ক্র্রম:ব:র্ক্রম:মর্কর্ম। বি:ক্:ম্র:র্ক্রম:ম্র:ক্র্রম:মর্কর্ম।

हित्यस्य यस्य स्वर्धित्य स्वर्धित्य स्वर्धित्य स्वर्धित्य स्वर्धित्य स्वर्धित्य स्वर्धित्य स्वर्धित्य स्वर्धित स्वर्य स्वर्धित स्वर्य स्वर्धित स्वर्य स्वर्धित स्वर्धित स्वर्धित स्वर्य स्वर्धित स्वर्य

> हुत्यः सर्वे क्रियः कुर्यं पुर्वे क्षेत्रस्य कुर्यं से । हुत्यः सर्वे क्षियः त्यं कुर्यं पुर्वे कुर्यं स्वा कुर्यं से । द्याः सर्वे क्ष्यं त्या क्ष्यं क्

કે.હા.સુંસ.કો.ભૂટ.વ.સુંસસ.चंट.હુનો.લ્ટ્ર્યું. जू । ८.ભૂજા.વહુંજા.જાદવ.સુવ.વવज.જાધાય.હુના.જુવ ખૂ ।

मार्थाणीः मार्थाः पर क्ष्माः प्रमान क्षमाः प्रमान कष्माः प्रमान कष्मा कष्माः प्रमान कष्मा वित्र प्रमान कष्माः प्रमान कष्मा वित्र प्रमान कष्माः प्रमान कष्मा वित्र प्रमान कष्माः प्रमान कष्माः प्रमान क

ল্যনাধ্যম ব্ৰদা দ্বী বৃদ্ধী অ'ম' দ্বৰ সামৰ বিদ্বাদ্যৰ লৈ। यमामी यमा ८ र स्यमा सम्बन्धिया प्रकृति। ल्यामार्थितः अप्रि. अर्थितः जान्त्रः स्थान्त्रः विचात्त्रवे । श्रदेशाद्माय्येनात्रामन्त्रिमार्यन्त्रा ज्ञानिश्च १ क्षेत्र अद्येश या ज्ञान अपनि हिमा रहे बार् कृति कु ८ र र ते से ना स्रामन विना स्रोन से । चिट.क्. क्रि.बंबाक् बिना मिट्टबारा लेव। .^५.च.इ.२मश.मु.र.मू.मि्ट्श.स.मूब्र **७मार्ने अंदे इ हें हिंदशय भेदा** यः प्रिमा कुषा से दे देना स देना हिंदश। सर्वे. सुर् अर्था वशा थे. चीट सु. बिचा विट्रा ^{ॺृ}माऒं यायर्डे यमुन् गुरु ११ १८ १८५ १८५ । त्य्वार्ये सः वर्षे वर्षे देशी साधितः स्वार्धिसः स्वा ने खना घर प्राप्त प्रमाये किना मन्द्र येता दर्भन्ने अन्यदश्चायाम् अन्यदशास्त्र । म् भित्रायात्रायरात्रायरात्रायरात्रायरात्रात्रात्रायरात्रायरा स्मि हुर्। है रे ही र बीट अवर अयर अव मिना क्षर हि रे त्यु एवय या यह स्पेत्। शुर्-यातिः रे वर वर्षस्थायायायाः स्पर् व्हिंद अन्य शह्य यदि वु से विद्यार सर से भियदेंग।

त्रिमः स्ट्रिन् स्ट्रिन स्ट्र

स्तर-मुं सम् त्यं क्ष्म क्ष्यं ।

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हिमा प्रिन् त हें इस जेर सारा। समार ख़ुमा मीस हैं रसाया ८ १३ विमा मा हे अ बर्यायस । मूर्यारादवर्शेटा । देवसासमारासूनादेवेवाकेपेटाके। सक्षरामाध्रीटाराषु निश्चात्रचटाया ह्याट हे निराया त्या गुराया वे सामाध्या । सान्याय र्वे गुरुष्टे रसाया दर्जर मी रसना वर्षे हे मि ल रदाया स्वार से वर्षा द्या विद्याने निया में विमासिर है। रे.रे.यन्द भाषा हिन्गा विह्या विह्या विहास ने बरासक्ब सेंद्राचन्द्रायादस ने म्रीटायाया सेंद्रायी हिं हेंद्रायदा महिना कुचाता अव त्यव अव हो देवश मिं त्येमा हे त्या हो त्या हो त्या हो त्या हो त्या मिं स्तरात्राह्म क्रिं क्रिं मुन्द्रम् मिन्द्रिक क्रिं मुन्द्रम् मिन्द्रम् क्रिं मुन्द्रम् दः मदः नशुस्राता वेदाने स्त्रीदः यदे दसना त्यदः ता स्त्रिः हे त्यन से नन्दस् रथान्। दे विदायात् मुरावहना हे ह्यादि प्रति दियत वे कदा सामा रे दे वह सा राश्यर। र्यत्रे क्राम्ययाम्यायायाये स्वातम्वा क्रिम्मियाम् मिट निश्च में दे के मिट पर्दे हैं मिट पर्दे देशना वर्ष हैं में हैं मिट पर्दे देशना वर्ष हैं हैं। श्रीयर.ज.लूटश.च | हू. हूश प्रि.लूट.श.चक्देवीश |

No. 8

इरका ८५.४८.५ के.लेग.२८.भू.लेग.भुट्.५२ेचा.इरक्ष.ता का.पका.ट. स्या संयाक्ष. अ.स. क्या. स्या. स्य दश मिर्शिदाः द्वामिर्दश चार्ति हो। चीरान्यार मुश्रित्र दि अभः १५ वटः चर्टः हे, द्ये हे, व्यूरः चढिवाश । च.जः पर्टेटः चछिवाश । चीरः ट्यारः अमिन्द्रेन् अत्यक्षम् । व्यानसार्वेषायायायायायायायायायायायायायायायायाया શ્રૅદ શ્રું. નાશેમ માત્ર જવા તા નાજી. માત્ર જવાની ના ક્રિનાશ માર્જના શ્રે. સજવા क्रुंन्याक्षेत्रःस्टाब्याया मार्यस्यायदाक्षेता नेपान्यायदावसावस्यवेत्रावेद्वा लदे मि.चोश्चर मोर्चेश मु.सरश चरेरश तो हि. हु पु.सर्ह चो.ज.पीचर शूर. नम। हैं हैं भार में भर नम्भेन कर देर देर एक मिर्टिश नेरसाय। देर रे यर छे में विषय में विषय राज्य । विषय प्राप्त के विषय । विषय । विषय । यगूर-रम्भर र्सेश भ्राहे हे त्यु मुंस। गे सर मी म्ह र्स्मा भारत से यग थे र्टेट. । हेर.मी.मेट.लूचा.ज.जैचाश.मी.श्वर.श.ट्रेट.बुरश.च। ह. ह्रश.मी.शर. र्भदाचेराने मार्थेशामाञ्चार्थे मार्भमाश्चायान्द्रस्य। ध्यादे प्रमुद्रान्य स्वाची प्राह्में अवाश्वाकी श्रेष्या प्रश्ने हे के र्यू मी मार प्रवास प्राप्त प्रवास । इता है कि प्राप्त प्रवास वर्षः के जो सर मी जाराया या निर्मा के निर्म के निर्मा के निर्म के निर्मा के निर्मा के निर्मा के निर्मा के निर्मा के निर्मा के विमाश्रामी संग्रम्भे निम् निम् ने देन निम् स्यामीय सेंद्रा नहा में सर केंद्र मी नि ट्टिमिन्नट है। यर्मिन उद्योगियेट स्याप द्रिम्मी सम्बाप

> ट.ज.श्र.भनश्चर.चीश्च.टप्ट.ज्य.ज.हेर्च.ज्य. स्थ्य.चीश्चर.चीश्चर.ज्य. स्थ्य.चीश्चर.चीश्चर.ज्य. चीज.संश्चर.चीश्चर.ज्य.

ट्यानस्य कुत्राक्ष्या क्षेत्रा क्षेत्रा वित्ता क्ष्या क्ष

त्रिन्नाचेर छेश त्र्रिट श्रुं मो श्रम् सा है दि हैं र ने शे नश्या ना स्वाप्त स्वाप्त

स्थान्नामेर बिद्धान्य स्थान्नामेर केंद्र दें। स्थान्नामेर बिद्धान्य स्थान स्यान स्थान स्य

प्रेश्नरः स्ट्रा । विश्वरः स्ट्रा स्

No. 9.

त्रेन्त्रस्याक्षतः दूर-पूर-अर्थर-य-स्वर-विकासिक्षः विकासिक्षः विक

प्रिंट मिर्डेश प्राथा भारतीय प्राप्ति हो हो जा पर्याप्त का भी सर मी साव समा मिट्र सर्वेद क न्दर यहार द्वा दहा सद्भार पेर स्थापन भेदा दे हार हे खुना न्दर वसर्भेदरवस्रमः है। दःभ्रुनार्दामिंद्रमाद्रेशगादिः सर्वे गुदरवस्र दे विरादे ब्रिट्स। रे.वस.ह. ह.चंमा.क्ये.रेंट.रेंट.ज.चश्चेच.के.ल्र्र.क्बा मे.सर. र्टायानुः के मा खेना किना महिता के महिता म रतः वर्रिरामित्रारतः वर्रमित्रेशः गिदैः अर्मेः गृद्यामाः स्वाप्तरामाः हः हेः वः रेडियोचेशरेशियश्रूरायश लटाह्राह्याच्या प्रायोशरास्ट्रायास्य। र वशासर ता हिरारट टर्प पर ता सुमा आ श्रीश की ना बेर हे वशा विंट ज्ञा म् वसन्तरक्षे स्टा रेवसक्वितास्य स्टाप्टरमा हिरायन्त्रेव स्टा रे बश्च सर ता हैं हैं है दे हैं स्थाय वर्षा है वर्ण र मी है रश् । मी ट एव ल.चर्डीच.के.भीघर.ज.शूट.के। हू. हू.मीट.लेज.ज.शबूट.ग्रुज.ज.जू.चिशेश. वर्टमा ज्ञानशिमाम्त्राच्याचरवाकी मह्दराष्ट्रमा ज्ञानशिमा रीमोशः भू जाम्यान्य के भीषर मी जामा नामुलस । जू मोशिया सेमी तर्य. र है । वेंद्रभ। वेंद्रमाश्रुम से बुद्रमानी वेंद्रमान । दे हिमानी स क्रियुर्धियुर्धिर। अविरायानियानिर्धियायर्केयायावेगिर्धिर। रेज्या गी.शर.मीशह.ह.ए ये.मी.श.र्जिशपट. अष्ट्र्यश्चाश्चाह.ह.च.रु. हे.शप्य.चिश्चा केष. चिश्वभः रीचा. चचा. क्रुंष. चरटाट्य. खेचा.चरे. क्रुंच. चश्चिम. च्रुंचा साम साम र रे. पर्वश्रश्

TALE No. VII.

DEFEAT OF THE KING OF HOR.

ABSTRACT OF CONTENTS.

1.

Kesar was alone on the way to Hor. He found the road blocked by thorns, lonicera, mother-willows and tamarisks. All these obstacles were overcome with the assistance of helpers from gLing, who were called there through prayers. When Kesar lay down for his night-rest, at the Srar-pass, Ane bkur dmanmo showed him a terrifying spectacle of nature, to try his courage. He heard wolves and foxes howl, and dry manure and little stones were blown about by the storm. He became quiet when he knew that Ane bkur dmanmo had caused the storm. Then he ate the magic food, received from her in a nut-shell, which could never be consumed. On the ascent, Kesar sang a song of all the animals which lose their strength on the pass, and asked Ane bkur dmanmo to assist him. She sent him a fox to lead him across.

After seven days Kesar met an outpost of dwarfs who were playing at dice. They had put up a hat on a post, and this hat used to whirl round whenever a person drew near. Although Kesar had put on his invisible cap, the hat began to whirl, and the dwarfs, who could not see anybody, became angry. They said: "The hat does not like us to play all day long, and therefore moves about." Then they took the hat down, and Kesar showed his true self. He played at dice with the dwarfs and lost everything, for a female dwarf had taken her seat inside one of the dice.3 When Kesar had to stake his life, Ane bkur dmanmo advised him to bore with his needle into one of the dice. When doing so, the dwarf-woman left the dice, and Kesar played on with his own dice. Now he won and said, he would take the life of the dwarfs which he had gained. To reconcile him, the dwarfs ordered their stick which had the power of providing everything, to bring the most precious goods from all the surrounding countries. When they had arrived, Kesar asked all the gods, etc., who were born with him, to devour the goods

¹ The same scene we find in the Sheh-version before Kesar's start to the north.

² Compare Ladakhi Songs, No. XXV.

³ This reminds us of Nala's story.

at once. Now Kesar threatened to take the lives of the dwarfs if they would not become his guides on the way. To this they agreed.

2.

The dwarf and Kesar arrived at the rock Thsau dung dung. This was a door of rocks which closed and opened at the request of the dwarfs. When the dwarf, who showed Kesar the way, asked the door to open for him, Kesar rode through it as quickly as he could. But the door, recognizing Kesar, closed at once and caught the tail of Kesar's horse. This was not given free, until Kesar had promised to bring the heads of the two children of the King of Hor on his way back. Then they arrived at a place where stones flew about between heaven and earth, and later on before the yak 'brown sugar.' The dwarf told this yak that Kesar would play tricks on him, and the yak devoured Kesar at once. After Kesar had remained inside the yak for some time, he was advised by Ane bhur dmanmo to use his knife to make a way out. Thus the yak was killed.

Kesar was angry with the dwarf and threatened to use him as a riding-yak with a nose-ring. But the dwarf assured Kesar that the rest of the road was not dangerous, and therefore he was sent home.

Then Kesar arrived at a place where nine bridges were tied together, and where 100 soldiers of Hor had to keep watch. Kesar took the shape of a young lama, and caused much rain to fall. He made friends with the soldiers and built a house for them, the roof of which rested on a single post. One night when much rain fell, he tied a silk cord to the post, went outside, and tore the post down. All the soldiers were slain by the falling roof.

When Kesar arrived on the height of the Asalsal-pass, he had 100 riders in front of him and 100 riders behind him; when he came to the Along-plain, he had one rider in front of him, and one rider behind him. He turned up his sleeves three times, and the golden castle of Hor shook three times. Then he met the goat-herds of Hor, whom he told a

I I am very much inclined to explain the door of rocks which opens and closes of its own accord, as a development from the opening and closing of the ice on rivers and lakes in winter. I am lead to this explanation by the fact that in connection with the gate also hail-stones (the stones flying about between heaven and earth), and perhaps a block of ice, the yak 'brown sugar,' are mentioned. The lakes and rivers are the gates to the underworld, the realm of the klu; and also in other mythologies we find a similar gate at the entrauce to the underworld or realm of the dead.

and story about the ruin of Kesar and his family. When the herdsmen, who had been stolen from gLing, cried, he showed them his true self.

3.

Kesar arrived in the land of Hor in the disguise of a beggar. were four wells, one for the King of Hor, of gold; one for the Hor-lama, of copper; one for a'Bruguma, of turquoise; one for the smith of Hor. of iron. He soiled them all with old shoes, old cups, etc., and lay down in the road. At first the king's water-bearer arrived at the well. She had to jump over Kesar, because he would not make way. Next a'Bruquma's water-bearer came to fetch water, and the beggar dropped a ring in her water-vessel. This ring went on a'Bruguma's finger, when she Then a'Bruguma, having put on her dress of was washing her hands. qLing, went before the beggar to ask him about her friends in qLing. The beggar said that Kesar had died, and gave a full description of the stûpa erected in his memory, and of the rewards given to the lamas He also said, that her father's corpse was left on a plain, and that her mother was asking alms. 'aBruguma was sorry on account of this news but thought that the beggar was Kesar.

Finally, the water-bearer of the smith Himis came to the well. She recognized in the beggar the same man whom she had seen riding across the Asalsal-pass with a retinue, and who had caused the castle of Hor to shake by waving his sleeves. Kesar told the girl that there had been 100 lice in front of him, and 100 behind him, and that he had waved his sleeves only because he was so pleased to see a village after the desert. He also said that he was the son of smith Himis, but the latter, when arriving at the well, denied the fact.

4.

One day, when the smith's daughter went to the pea-field, she saw the same beggar in it, eating peas and vomiting what he had eaten. She went to tell her father, who came carrying the huge hammer and a pair of tongs. However, the beggar had already restored everything, and the field was more beautiful than it had been before. The father, believing his daughter to be a liar, tore out her cheeks with the tongs, and beat her with the huge hammer.

The smith said to Kesar, the beggar: "If you are my son really, you will be able to recognize my tools among the tools of 100 other smiths." The boy was able to do so, because Ane bkur dmanmo helped him by sitting down in the shape of a golden fly on every tool which was Himis' property. According to her advice the boy said: "The big

hammer and the big tongs are missing!" This was actually the case, and Kesar was accepted as the smith's son.

One day lady 'aBruguma went to the smith to have a golden ornament made. The new boy of the smith went before her dandy, having taken his cap off. He was blamed for this by the smith, but replied, that whoever takes off his hat in gLing receives a piece of white cloth. There were, however, no coals ready, and Kesar and the smith's danghter were sent together to the wood, to make charcoal. They were ordered not to cut any wood from the holy forest of the king of Hor. Kesar destroyed the whole holy forest of the King of Hor, and on his way home, when crossing a brook, he said: "The shoes of the donkeys (who carried the charcoal) will become wet," and cut the hoofs off. Again the girl ran to her father to complain; but because everything was in good order on his arrival, the girl received a punishment once more.

On the next day lady 'aBruguma went again to the smithy, and Kesar caused the golden ornament to get lost. Then he caused it to be found underneath lady 'aBruguma. Now he made a great noise, calling her a thief. a'Bruguma's maid-servant gave him a box on the ear for his impudence, so that his cap fell down. There the mark on his head could be seen, and 'aBruguma recognized Kesar. He said that he would make the ornament, and did so, calling all the gods to his assistance.

5.

Then 'aBruguma and the king of Hor agreed to call together all the heroes of Hor and let them try the famous bow. If the boy of smith Himis would be able to bend it, there would be no doubt that he was really Kesar. To prevent the boy from going to the tournament, Himis gave him a great number of arrow-heads to sharpen. The boy, however, finished this work in no time, and went to the assembly, where the minister "Nine-lives" had just been able to bend the bow as much as a barley-corn's breadth. The boy prayed that the famous bow might go to gLing and another bow be given him. [This took place apparently.] Then Kesar bent the bow in such a way that it broke and its fragments killed the heroes of Hor, whilst the bow-string caught the king of Hor's neck so that he was almost choked. Only Kesar was able to release him from it.

I This is the custom at burials and at weddings. A white cloth is worn on the cap. At weddings it is perhaps due to the idea that at the wedding the virgin dies. White is apparently the colour of mourning.

² Does this mark on the crown of his head show the influence of Buddhist art?

On the next day there was a great wrestling match, and the strongest wrestler was the minister "Nine-lives." The smith, who wished to keep the boy at home, gave him a great number of needles to sharpen. The boy finished this work in no time, wrestled with the minister and killed him.

On the third day all the people assembled to see who would be able to ride on the horse Khala me'abar. It was so high, that nine stirrups lead up to its back. The smith told his boy to watch the house, to prevent him from coming. The boy brought the whole house on his shoulders to the sporting place and said, he would watch it there. He at once mounted the horse, rode on it head to tail, and up to the sky to the gLing land. There he exchanged it for an ordinary horse, rode up to the sky again, and let the horse drop so that it was smashed.

Now the lama of Hor had a dream, foreboding the death of the king and other sad events. Before the king and 'aBruguma had finished their council about the dream, the Agus of gLing arrived on the Srarpass, and Agu dPalle shot an arrow which hit the beam, that was the king of Hor's heart-artery. Nobody was able to extract the arrow, except the young smith (Kesar), and he did it only after 'aBruguma had prayed for the destruction of the king of Hor. This arrow, after having broken all the arrows of Hor, went back to dPalle's quiver.

6.

The king of Hor wished to send a spy to see if the army of gLing was approaching. As he liked the smith's boy ('Kesar) very much, he sent him. The daughter of the smith went to warn the king, but was sent home in disgrace. Therefore she told Kesar to destroy the altars of white, red, and black colour on the road, because they were the altars of Lhayul, Barbtsan, and Kluyul, and to honour a brown (smugpo) altar, because that was the altar of Hor! He did exactly the opposite. At a certain place the road was very narrow and the 40 men of Hor, who accompanied him, could hardly walk. There Kesar put on his invisible cap, and threw all the forty into the river.

The seven Agus had arrived on the Srarsrar-pass. Kesar sent them a letter with his horse. Then he remained hidden, so that only the tip of his hat, an end of his bow, and an arrow-notch could be seen. First of all he was discovered by Agu lTaba miggi rab, but Agu dPalle would not believe. When Agu dPalle finally saw him, Agu Gongma buthsa was sent against the spy of Hor. Kesar, taking the shape of a pigeon, fled, and Gongma buthsa pursued him, taking the

shape of a falcon. Suddenly Kesar took the shape of a mouse, and went into a hole of the ground, the Agu following him in the shape of a weasel. But Gongma buthsa, having become tired, went back to the encampment.

Then dPalmoi astag, the female Agu, went off to catch the spy of Hor. Kesar took the shape of a deer, and the Agu followed in the shape of a dog. Then Kesar fled in the shape of a fish, and the Agu followed in the shape of an otter. Again Kesar took the shape of a goat, and the Agu that of a wolf. After all, the horse of the Agu, being tired out, threw her off, when she was beating him. Then she mounted rKyang rgod dbyerpa, against the advice of the other Agus. When she came riding on his own horse, Kesar showed his true self. The Agu, however, was in bad temper and gave Kesar a lesson, saying, that through his forgetfulness great misery had come to the land of gLing.

7.

Kesar went back to the king of Hor, and told him to prepare for war. The seven Agus, dPalle, Gani, Gongma buthsa, lTaba miggi rab, rNa yyu rna rtsal, mDā dpon gongma and dPalmoi astag, arrived seven days after Kesar, riding on horses, and leading horses behind them. The king of Hor wished to buy the horses and to take the men in his service. When aBruguma told him that the apparent horse-merchants were the heroes of gLing, he would not believe. Therefore he released Agu Angar Itsangspa from prison and asked him the same question. When the Agu gave the same answer, the king became angry and put the Agu in an iron cage, which was hanging down from the castle to half the height of the walls. Then mDā dpon gongma divided the rope with an arrow, and dPalmoi astag received the cage with the Agu when it fell down.

Now aBruguma tried to poison the Agus with poisoned beer, but mDa dpon gongma knew at once that it was poisoned; therefore he threw the vessel with his arrow up to the sky. Then a piece of earth flew up to the sky, and a piece of sky fell down to the earth (as a sign that it was poison). Then dPalle rgodpo, after having praised his arms, advanced to kill 'aBruguma, but was hindered by three of the Agus. 'aBruguma went to the castle, and told the king all what had happened.

¹ A similar scene we find in Ladakhi Songs, No. XXVI.

This set of seven Agus is probably a more original set of them than the set of 18 Agus, as we have it in the preface. These seven Agus seem to be of a somewhat similar type of figures to the helpers in such folk-lore as "Sechse Kommen durch dil ganze Welt."

Then they resolved not to leave their castle again, and not to allow the son of the smith to enter it. Gongma buthsa (probably mDa dpon gongma originally) told 'aBruguma who was on the top of the castle, to pile up a heap of articles with a horse-hair on the top. He then sent an arrow into the middle of all of them and destroyed them all.

Then the men of gLing killed the whole army of Hor. When the young smith (Kesar) was sent against them, there was a sham-fight with wooden swords. Kesar once more sent the Agus home, saying, that he alone would be able to retake 'a Bruguma.

8.

The boy went back to the smithy and made a box, into which he kept jumping in and out. Himis asked why he was doing so, and the boy said that from inside the box lhayul and miyul could be seen. The father wished to try, but as soon as he had got into the box, the boy locked it and lit a fire underneath. He did not open, until Himis had promised to assist him in making an iron rope, which could be thrown to the top of the Hor castle.

Then Kesar carried the rope to the castle of Hor and threw it up. The iron hook caught hold, and Kesar climbed up. When he had reached about half the height of the castle, he saw a white and a black bird fight with each other. The white bird was defeated, and together with him Kesar fell down to the ground. Ane bkur dmanmo knew that several stains from the smithy, left on Kesar's body, were the reason She washed him and sent him up again. of his misfortune. succeeded, and then he caught mice and a cat which he sent into the king of Hor's bed, to prevent him from sleeping. During the next night he pricked the children of the king with needles and kept the whole family awake. Next morning he let his ring drop, and it went by itself on a'Bruguma's finger. Then a'Bruguma called up the king, and he rose to wrestle with Kesar. Ane bkur dmanmo told a'Bruguma to throw hard peas under the king of Hor's feet, and pap under Kesar's feet, but 'aBruguma would not do so because, although Kesar was her legal spouse, she had borne children to the king of Hor. 'aBruguma had mixed peas and pap, but bkur dmanmo in the shape of a fowl separated them again, and the king of Hor was defeated.

He asked Kesar to spare his life, and offered all his land instead. Kesar was willing to let him live, but Ane bkur dmanmo reminded him

According to the Khalatse-version (continuation of the Sheh-version) her threatens to throw the box in the water.

once more of all the sins of Hor, and therefore he was killed with a poisoned knife. When he was stabbed, a tremendous amount of fat came pouring out of him, and Kesar would have been drowned in it, had not Ane bkur dmanmo offered it all to the gods, etc. The children of the king of Hor would not accompany Kesar, although the castle was destroyed and all the treasures carried away.

9.

When Kesar and 'aBruguma arrived at the door Tsau dung dung, Kesar remembered that the heads of the two children were required to induce the door to open of its own accord. He went back, cut off the heads of the children, and threw them towards the gate like a polo-ball. The door opened, and Kesar and a'Bruguma, though she had fainted, rode through it. 'aBruguma said that she would not bear any more children to Kesar. Now she was punished in the following way: From the land of the dwarfs to gLing she was tied to the tail of the horse and dragged along. Then she had to be everybody's servant for three years, for three years lucerne was sown on her head and ploughed with Dzos; for three years she had to serve in the castle with leather round her knees; for three years she had to tend stone-partridges; for three years she had to milk the Senting-bird. In this way fifteen years had elapsed. Then one year was required to repair the gLing castle. Now 'aBruguma was made a lady again. The wedding lasted three days and three nights, and they lived in perfect happiness.

I Is this perhaps a similar expression to the German "Dic Sonne ziecht Wasser"?

1.

मार्जन दा है। vcigpotse, alone, solitary.

ম্মান্ত্রমা solba bsadcas, 'kill the coal,' make charcoal.

ধ্রমের phang shing, spindle-stick.

지걸다 | ma lcang, mother-willow, large kind of willow.

[AN-5] khumbu, originally khombu, shell [of a wall-nut]. Assimilation to second syllable.

黃克 thsere, all the time; mthsan thsere, all through the night.

ব্ৰ-ক্রমা curum, imitates the sound of chewing.

সন্মান্ত brgyalcas, said of the voice of foxes; 'howl.'

মাত্র । $\gamma y \bar{a}$, slate or flat stones.

shog sgra, whistling sound; the Sheh-version has shugs sgra.

feet, when walking or jumping. Lad. Grammar, Laws of Sound, No. 3.

মিন্দ্রা mi ngan, not bad.

zod, about so much, related to theod; compare the am and zam.

देन के बिद्दा denna zod, just as much.

저동미국의 | mjug rdum, = mjug lzum, bushy-tailed.

及に下」 cung kha, = skyung kha, raven.

sballu, originally 'frog'; is here understood to mean 'dwarf.'

মানাস্থার জলাs rku bcocas, 'steal the soul,' i.e., make other people to like me.

ন্যামের। rgyama lan, rare occasion.

| Augen | khrol'adzommo, | name of a female dwarf.

ਤੌ-ਨੈਨਾ। rtsibiting, explained as meaning 'artery.'

ohoho, exclamation.

नि:अन्। khrasug,=khrabo, many-coloured.

ব্রুম্ব্রাম্যা 'abrug 'abrisma, 'thunder-written,' name of Chinese silk with the pattern of clouds and dragons.

with yar khyen, Yarkand.

সূত্রত grong, high-headed (of horses).

halman, good (of dried apricots).

ব্যাইন্স | bal kholma, wool-spinner, name of the maid-servant of Hor.

होत् हो। menze, clean, beautiful.

स्ताता ollo, clean, good.

skyab mdunma, instead of skyabs bdun; in this form the name would mean 'help in front of [you].'

55.55. dung dung, shell-coloured; also in Tale No. III the dwarfs are called white.

2.

57.55. | brag theau dung dung (probably rdung rdung), name of the door of two rocks which continually open and shut again.

TOURIST | rdoba sa phar nam phar, stones which continually fly about between earth and sky; parallel to the preceding.

可天下京 kara khamba, 'brown sugar,' name of a wild yak in the service of the king of Hor.

বৃদ্যমুখ্যমা nag [nags] bstancas, to behave basely.

جَرِّ الْمَارِيِّ الْمَارِيِّ الْمَارِيِّ الْمَارِيِّ الْمَارِيِّ الْمَارِيِّ الْمَارِيِّ الْمَارِيِّ الْمَارِي

ਮੈਨ-ਫੋਟ-| steb chung, little axe.

মুন্তম। stubcas, mince [meat].

ইব মুনা rtsiblog, side of the ribs.

র্মের্ bolmo, soft.

15 thud, united [the nine bridges].

স্ক্রী gandre, a coat of many layers of cloth, sewn one on another.

ইাণ্ট্রা sikyim, silk [perhaps from Sikkim).

চুন্ম। khragpa, the wide sleeves.

3.

UC.관시 ltsangcas, beg.

skyangcas, probably more correct than rgyangcas in previous tale; 'to fill.'

मुन्त्र। rmug blama, probably smug blama, the brown lama; the lama of Hor.

ন্ত্ৰ্বা rgyun, ribbands to fasten shoes.

এম'ন্ন। lam gag, said to mean 'cross-way.'

মান্ত্ৰ gomcas, step over.

প্রসংস্কৃত্য zhabs rdon, = zhabs rdo, sockle. Lad. Grammar, Laws of Sound, No. 5.

snyan dar, melodious silk; name of the prayer-flags on the top of a mchod rten.

ব্ৰুম্ম। 'abul ya, respectful for wages.

lcam, 'wife,' name of the smith's daughter; another name of the same girl is choron; in the Sheh-version her names are Bhag 'adzommo and chorol.

4.

3.27.251 | cema 'abum, is also spelled byema 'abum; people are doubtful about this word. Some think it is a spoon, others a head-ornament.

ম্মানী | palkyi, palanquin.

Finis, name of the smith of Hor, the pronunciation seems to vary, sometimes it is *Hemis*.

thang rnyed, Kesar's name as a smith; is explained as 'the boy found on the plain'; should it not be a corruption of than rnyed? Later on Kesar receives the name Sengge don Idan.

別であり lhab thsas, garden dedicated to the gods (lha); the b I cannot explain.

55.5 bungbu, for bongbu, assimilation to the second syllable.

الكاني papu, cloth-shoes.

RAL'A | 'abangba, become wet; intransitive of sbangba, make wet.

र वा। rago, hoof.

মেস ব্যা lamcas, be diligent, ready for work.

wر yad, excellence.

মৌহরাত্তম। ldzongscas, examine.

noro, nobleman.

মন্ত্ৰি । mgo lcad, box on the head.

*T | rmeba, here explained as meaning the 'crest on the head,' which is also an attribute of Buddha.

5.

মুস্ ক্রম। khrubcas, Lower Ladakhi for thubcas, be able.

wiga | yinām, recompense, Urdu.

र्द्धनाह्य । thsagsma=thsagma, sieve.

55 [AC'] drang khung, said to mean 'bow.'

মান্ত্ৰ, = menba, besides.

বেহামান্তম। 'athamscas, is here used for 'wrestle.'

shubste, softly (of speech).

ন্মান্তম। sholcas, disperse, go away.

त्रुदिना। 'abrui ka, the 'pillar which is the heart-artery' of the

king of Hor. The Khalatse version has 'abrussi ka; the s is probably due to the other formation of the genitive, see Lad. Grammar.

6.

Wal, = yar, a small piece of butter.

সাম ক মানু garcha choronmo [or choronemo], a name of the smith's daughter; choron, = chos sgron, Lad. Grammar, Laws of Sound, No. 3.

5515 4pung ytad, helper.

四天音 | khar ji, provisions. (Urdu.)

ব্যাস্থা dmag rtsas, armour.

প্রমাইমা ljag res, turn to go to fight.

ন্ত্ৰ gongma buthsa, the boy from the upper [place]; name of an agu.

नुप्राची प्राची ltaba miggi rab, name of the agu who is famous for his sharp eyes.

ম'নি'র | sabitse, mouse.

সাধার হার । γyā seb, hole between loose stones.

5 न्याप्त में रेट्स। rta nag khra glorings, the horse 'black and piebald, having long (lasting) lungs.'

*THUTTAL rna yyu rna rtsal (in the Preface he was spelled 'athal); name of the agu who is famous for his sharp ears.

স্থা, another spelling for dgāni; the agu may have received his name on account of his armour (gani).

7.

विष्ठित zhib dpon, officer at the Ladakhi court, who has to provide flour.

स्राप्त me ra, = me sgra, roaring of fire.

దాడు, explained as meaning 'till the middle' of a house.

জান্ত্র slogpa, sheep-skin worn by women.

5 [by a khuyug, = khuyu, the 'hornless bird,' name of the sun-bird; perhaps because he is never of the shape of a horn, in opposition to the moon.

প্রত্যা than ngad btangeas, do the work of a smith.

Z|5| pen, probably dpen, sign; Lad. Grammar, Laws of Sound, No. 5.

मुहिद्दा rgya long, a mirror brought from China.

কুমা rnyag, a single hair.

8.

الم علام المنظم المنظم

ম্বার mal tsa, = mal sa, bed.

হার হাঁ pon gro, bunch, bundle.

न्यान । numen, is also a name of a lapis lazuli.

मार्च्या $\gamma dubs$, = γdub , ring.

E'A | ala, plaster.

इ.यान्य। rnali bag phe, pap.

Muza, Yarkandi boots; related to Urdu mozu.

₹₩₩₩₩ rnamscas, accept.

9.

স্ত্ৰাম yyang skor. wall round the castle.

พ.พ.ร.ซาล | yamadulila, together.

মুইনি । gra phog, the first blow in a polo-game.

বাস্থ্য | bkrudeas, to drag along.

ध्याद्वाहर pugsmo, knee.

হার হ্লা sentig, a yellow bird; (here the name of the sun-bird?).

spun ysum mthsogs, 'like the three brothers' (sons of dBangpo rgyab zhin?). This is the Lower Ladakhi rendering of phun sum thsogs, perfect.

A LOWER LADAKHI VERSION OF THE KESAR SAGA.

LIST OF PERSONAL AND LOCAL NAMES, AND OTHER PROPER NOUNS OCCURRING IN THE KESAR SAGA

The following contains a list of all the proper nouns found in those Chapters of the Kesar Saga and kindred literature, which have been published by me till 1912. Besides the 'Lower Ladakhi Version of the Kesar Saga', the following works must be mentioned:

- I.—'The Paladins of the Kesar Saga,' a collection of Sagas from Lower Ladakh, J.P. A.S.B., New Series, Vol. II, 1906, pp. 467 ff, Vol. III, pp. 67 ff, Vol. III, 1907, pp. 261 ff. This collection consists of the following five tales.
 - (1) The Tale of Kesar's beloved Mon.
 - (2) The Tale of sKya-ba-rgod-po.
 - (3) The Tale of Shel-li-bu-zhung.
 - (4) The Tale of Gong-ma-bu-thsa's boy and rGyal-sa-dkar-po.
 - (5) The Tale of gSer-ri-bu-zhung.
- II.—Der Frühlings- und Wintermythus der Kesarsage, Mémoires de la Société Finno-ougrienne No. XV, Helsingfors, 1902. An English translation of the spring-myth (Frühlingsmythus) is found in the Indian Antiquary, Vol. XXXI, 1902. It consists of the following nine tales:
 - (1) of the Agus.
 - (2) of dBang-po-rgyab-bzhin's three sons.
 - (3) of Don-grub's fitting out for the land of Gling.
 - (4) of Don-grub's birth on earth.
 - (5) of Khro-mo who sought to harm Kesar.
 - (6) of the maiden 'aBru-gu-ma.
 - (7) of 'aBru-gu-ma who became Kesar's bride.
 - (8) of Kesar who teases 'aBru-gu-ma.
 - (9) of the wedding.

The winter-myth consists of the following tales:

- (1) Kesar's departure for the north.
- (2) Kesar's arrival before the devil's castle in the north.
- (3) Kesar's victory over the devil of the north.
- (4) Kesar's return to Gling.
- (5) Kesar's journey to Hor.

- (6) Kesar's doings with the smith of Hor.
- (7) Kesar's preparations for the combat with the King of Hor.
- (8) Kesar's victory over the King of Hor.
- (9) Kesar's return to Gling.
- III.—The Ladakhi Pre-buddhist Marriage Ritual, Text and Translation published in the Indian Antiquary, Vol. XXX, 1901, pp. 131ff. The first nine songs only of this hymnal have been published; they treat principally of the 'tree of the world.'
- IV.—The Gling-glu of Khalatse is a hymnal of nine songs, sung at the occasion of the spring—or Kesar—festival at Khalatse. It is found in Ladakhi Songs, Songs No. XXI-XXIX. Indian Antiquary, Vol. XXXI, 1902.
- The Gling-glu of Phyi-dbang is a similar hymnal from the village of Phyi-dbang. It was published under the title 'A Ladakhi Bonpa Hymnal' in the Indian Antiquary, Vol. XXX, 1901, pp. 359 ff.
- V.—The seven sagas contained in the Lower Ladakhi Version of the Kesar Saga contained in the present volume, are as follows:
 - (1) Prologue to the Kesarsaga, pp. 1-29.
 - (2) The Story of Kesar's birth, pp. 30-83.
 - (3) The Story of 'aBru-gu-ma's marriage to Kesar, pp. 84-138.
 - (4) Kesar's Journey to China, pp. 139-163.
 - (5) Kesar's Victory over the giant of the north, pp. 164-199.
 - (6) Capture of 'aBru-gu-ma by the King of Hor, pp. 200-255.
 - (7) Defeat of the King of Hor, pp. 256-321.

In the following list are included all the proper nouns occurring in:

- 1. 'A Lower Ladakhi Version of the Kesar-Saga,' (S).
- 2. 'The Paladins of the Kesar-Saga,' (P).
- 3. 'Der Frühlings- und Wintermythus der Kesarsage, (La, Lb).
- 4. The Gling-glu of Khalatse, and the Gling-glu of Phyi-dbang, (Gl. Kh.; Gl. Ph.).
- 5. The Ladakhi Pre-buddhist marriage-ritual, (M.R.).

Nos. 2-5 are all reprinted as *Appendices*. Large numerals refer to the parts of each work, and if followed by a small numeral connected by a hyphen, the latter indicates the subsection as the part.

ካ ፣

ης κα-bu-lu, (unintelligible), a goat killed and sacrificed by Kesar, before leaving for China. S. 4-1.

- smiths of Gling, S. 6-7. He assists Kesar on the road to Hor, S. 7-1. Mentioned in P. 3. The second half of the name means in Ladakhi 'Seirer of joy.'
- শ্ব'শ্ব' Ka-la-kol, (unintelligible) first country of the world, S. 1.
- শ্নী মুধ্ ব হার বিশ্বী ছি | Ka-li-mān-ni-men-tog-gi-jo, 'Lord of the Kali-mān-flower,' a name of Kesar, Gl. Kh. 8.
- পুর্বান্ত্র বিশ্বনার্ক্তর (or corrupt:.... স্থান্ত্র) Kun-byung-thar-rnyed, 'he who finds delivery for all creatures.' Kesar's name as smith in Hor. Lb. Compare mGar-phrug-thang-rnyed.
- শুর মান্ত ম
- Cipal figure of the Kesarsaga. He is generally called Gling-rgyal lham-Ke-sar. He makes men of bones in S. 5-3. He does not allow the ogres to eat human flesh or horse flesh. He makes rain in S. 7-2. He takes the shape of a crow in P. 3 and calls dPal-moi-a-stag to assist rGyal-sa-dkar-po. There he is called A-bā Kesar, 'father Kesar.' See also P. 4-5 and Gl. Kh. 1. Compare Gling-rgyal-lha, etc.
- শিহাইন্ট্রের্টা Ker-zong-snyan-po or Pha-lha-skyer-rdzong-snyan-po Kesar's father-god (pha-lha), S. 2. See under Pha-lha, etc.
- ฏูล ทูล Kyal-kyil, a well. P. 4. ('akhyil means 'whirl.')
- Explained as skye-gsar, the 'reborn one.' The name is said to refer to Kesar's rebirth on earth after his death in heaven. The spelling Kye-sar is in correspondence with the popular pronunciation of this name in Lahoul, Zangs-dkar, and other tracts.

- মুখ্য মা Kra-phus-se, (unintelligible) a rat born to Gog-bzang-lha-mo in the forest, La. N.
- king.' (Compare ljam=lcam, spouse.) S. 2. He is connected with the colours black or blue, S. 5.2. He has a black sheep on his shoulder which is explained as a lotus-flower, P. 3.4. Offerings to him M.R. 1.
- মুন্দ্রীক Klu-skyin, 'Nāga ibex,' he asks Kesar to protect all the ibexes. S. 3-5.
- Tibe Klu-rta-sngon-chung, the 'little blue Nāga-horse' name of the horse of King lCog-po, La. 7.
- of the ice,' she lives in a lake, she is the only being who is able to read Kesar's letter. S. 6-7.
- মূর্টি বিশ্ব মিন্তি বিশ্ব বিশ্র বিশ্ব বিশ্র বিশ্ব বিশ
- of the world. It has 18 towns. P. 1. The many riches, children, and cattle of the Klu, Lb. 5, 16, 17. It is covered by the roots of the tree of the world.
- বিশ্ব বিশ্ব describing describing describing daughter of the forefather mGar-ba at Gling-castle. S. 1. She is called Gog-bzang-lha-mo's younger sister, in S. 1. A-ne-bkur-dmanmo takes her shape in S. 2 and La. 4. Mentioned in P. 4.
- รุกรัฐรีรูญรี | dKar-poi-dngul-ri, the 'white silver-hill.' It is formed out of the ogre's heart (creation-story). S. 1.

- the chief of all bags, probably a metaphor for the cloud. It is brought from the castle Pa-chi-dpal-ldong, S. 1. It is called skyemo-dKar-moi-stong-shong in S. 2. There it is the mother of Phadkhra-bo. (skye-mo, a mistake for sgye-mo.)
- বাবি ইবি বি $bK\bar{a}$ -blon-ldan-pa, 'the minister, the owner' the fifteenth of the eighteen agus; he has a man's head, S. 1. He acts as the traitor among the Agus in P. 1. He seizes 'a Bru-gu-ma and the Gling castle, when Kesar is in Klu-yul.
- মান মুন্দ্র বা bKā-blon-ldan-pa, 'the minister, the owner,' or 'minister lDan-pa,' son of bDud-lha-cin, Kesar's enemy, S. 2-9.
- বিশ্বন্ধ কিন্তু bKur-dman-rgyal-mo, the 'honourable female, the queen,' name of dBang-po-brgya-byin's wife. She takes the shape of dKar-thig-mo. Called bKur-dman-mo in La. 4, or A-ne-bkur-dman-mo in Lb. 1. Gl. Kh. 2-5.
- স্ত্রাইস | bKur-'adzom, 'collected honour,' name of the maid-servant of the smith of Hor. Lb. 6.
- স্মান্ত bKra-shis, 'happiness,' name of the forefather, S. 1. Compare mGar-ba-bKra-shis.
- বিশ্ব bKra-shis, 'happiness,' name of the smith of Gling, P. 4.

 Perhaps identical with the preceding.
- 可以下下下。 rKang-rkang-rings, 'long leg'; the thirteenth of the eighteen agus; he has a foot instead of a head. S. 1. He is one of the seven agus according to P. 2. He carries the water from the sea to the castle of Gro-yul, P. 2. A Be-da-rKangs rings is mentioned in S. 6-7.
- name of the horse of rGyal-sa-dkar-po. P. 4. A flame is seen burning on its head. It is opened and closed with a key.

- pa. The meaning of dbyer-pa is uncertain. The first part of the name means 'wild Kiang,' or 'born from a Kiang.' S. 1 ff. Kesar's horse. It is sent back from the north, whilst Kesar goes to Gling. Together with its arrival spring sets in. S. 6-7. The hair of this horse is plucked and placed on the head by the people, as a sign of blessing, P. 3-4. It is killed with a sling by mDādpon-phru-gu, when he obtains rKyang-khra-me-long, as his horse. See also La, Lb.
- The strain of the Kiang, white-mouth, the horse born to Gog-bzang-lha-mo, La. N.
- 頂に复たで見たでは、 rKyang-byung-dbyer-pa, Kesar's horse, identical with rKyang-rgod-dbyer-pa, born to rGod-ma-thsa-langs, S. 2-8, La. 3.
- 위치 기계 대한 sKad-snyan-gling-bu, the 'flute of sweet sound,' a place (probably) made of the ogre's nose, (account of the creation) S. 1.
- মু'হ্ম'হ্ম'হ্ম'হ্ম'হ্ম' sKya-dang-zar-bu-dol-thog-rol-ma, 'Tārā of the soup-spoon, ladle, and stone-pot'; nickname of maiden Go-chod, P. 3.
- 製プラブスデー sKya-ba-dkar-po, 'white ladle,' son of sKya-ba-rgod-po, P. 2.
- He has a ladle instead of a head. S. 1. The story of his son see P. 2. He is eaten by a Yak and delivered from the Yak's stomach by his son. P. 2.
- ন্ত্ৰীব কিব সামাৰ্থ sKyin-chen-ba-rgan, 'the big ibex, the old cow,' born to Gog-bzang-lha mo. S. 2.7.
- মুন্দ্র্বিষ্ট্র | sKye-ser-rlungs-po, 'the wind, the producer of coolness.' He created the upper and lower valleys. M.R. 3.

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- 中南河(5]可风河 Kha-rgan-[d]-gā-ni, Kha-rgan means 'old mouth,' the third of the 18 Agus. He has a white beard. S. 1. He goes to lJang-yul, P. 4; to the horse-market in Hor. Lb. 6.
- [미경지] Kha-cul, Kashmir. It is famous for its rice. S. 7-1. P. 3, reads Kha-chul.
- 지국민국왕 및 국민왕 | Kha-ra-gu-ram-sbrang-rtsi-rol-ma, 'Tārā of sugar, syrup, and honey,' nickname of Go-chod. P. 3.
- principal of all stallions (rTa-pho) S. 1. This horse was robbed by the King of Hor. S. 6.4. It is able to fly through the air. Kesar brings it back to Gling after a riding contest in Hor. P. 3.
- The Khung-'abrug, the 'thunder-dragon.' Killed by Kesar in his fifth year. Lb.
- [5'디'디디'국도자 | Khya-ba-lag-rings, see Khyab-pa-lag-rings S. 5-1. P. 4.
- [문자'지기국도자] Khyab-pa-lag-rings, 'coverer, long-hand,' a name of the devil in S. 5-1, 3. Probably the husband of Dze-mo-bam-za-'abum-skyid. Killed by Kesar. He roars in his grave. Kesar mutters certain mystic formulas over him, to keep him in his grave. He was killed by Kesar in Kesar's sixteenth year, see Gl. Kh. 3.
- ETTEL Khyi-gu-khra-chung, the 'little piebald dog.' He will be Khyi-mo-ltom-dkar-mo's comfort, when Khyi-pho-gser-lings goes to the north. S. 5-1.
- ট্রিপুন | Khyi-ljag, 'dog-sling,' name of 'aBru-gu-ma's sling. P. 1.
- [건 기치국 기지국 | Khyi-pho-gser-lings, the 'dog golden-hunt,' born to Khyi-mo-dkar-mo, S. 2-8. He goes to the north. S. 5-1.

- dogs, brought from Pa-chi-dpal-ldong-castle. Compare Khyi-mo-ltom-dkar in S. 5-1. She is the mother of Khyi-pho-gser-lings, S. 2-8. According to La. N., Khyi-mo-dkar-mo is the mother of Drum-bu-brang-dkar.
- compare Khyi-mo-ltom-dkar, the 'bitch with a white belly,' compare Khyi-mo-dkar-mo, with whom she may be identical. She wails on account of Khyi-pho-gser-ling's departure to the north. S. 5-1. She takes his place whilst he is away, S. 6-2.
- দু'ন'র্ন্থামে | Khyu-mo-thsa-langs, 'mother of many, envy raising' horse of Seng-chen-rgyal-lham Lb. 6.
- ট্রমান্ত্র মান্ত্র মান্ত্র মান্তর প্রাপ্ত মান্ত্র মান্তর প্র মান্তর মান
- The sixth bough of the tree of the world. She has an iron egg M.R. 8. Kesar takes her shape Gl. Kh. 6. Gl. Ph. 6.
- মুন্ত্রিল সেন্দ্র Khra-mig-Yang-shan, 'piebald eye full of joy,' a lady-friend of dPal-moi-a-stag, in dPal-yul, P. 4. Yang shan is Yangs-can.
- old'; the fourth of the eighteen agus. He has a falcon's head, S. 1. In S. 2 he is called Khrai-mgo-Khru-thung. In S. 3.2, where the spelling Khrai-thung is again found, we read that he was made the head of the land of Gling and was supposed to receive 'aBru-gu-ma as his bride. In S. 4.1, Kesar sends him to China in his place. When Kesar goes to China, the agu makes himself King of Gling during the former's absence. Kesar kills him on his return from China, S. 4.4. During Kesar's journey to Byang he resides at lDem-ldem-mi-ldem-mkhar. He makes a weak attempt to deliver 'aBru-gu-ma from the King of Hor, but is frightened by the voices of the Turks, S. 6.3. He kills 'aBu-dmar-lam-bstan by roughly pulling the arrow out of his wound. Kesar punishes him for this

- by placing a heavy load on his back on the way to *Hor*, S. 6-7. He is frightened by two Nāgīs. P. 1. He is one of the group of seven agus according to P. 2. In P. 4 we read that 'aBu-dmar-lam-bstan forgives him his faults.
- ম্ন্রামের্র্রন্থ Khri-rgya-mthso-chen-mo, the 'great ocean of the throne'; rGyal-sa-dkar-po goes there. P. 3.4.
- Zhung's followers in P. 5. He is called Agu-Khro-mo in L. 1. His character is bad. He tries to kill the child Ke-sar. But he is thrown against a rock, and one side of his body is burnt. La. 5. According to La. 8, he kills the devil-bird.
- মিন্দের Khrom-chen-mo, the 'great market.' The place where Kesar's wedding is celebrated. S. 3-7.
- মুন্দের্গ্রা 'aKhrul-rta-rkang-gsum, the 'three-legged magical horse.' It belongs to the heroes of Hor. S. 6-2, S. 7-7.

गा

- নাম্প' মূর্ন্মা Gangs-stod-mthon-po, the 'high glacier,' the home of Seng-ge-gYu-ral-can, S. 5-1.
- নামে মির্মান বিষ্ণান্ত Gangs-ri-dkar-po, the 'white glacier,' Kailāsa, Lb. 1.
- real name of King Hor-pa-hal-de S. 6-2. His altar (lha-tho) is of a brown or violet colour. It is destroyed by Kesar. S. 7-6. When he is killed by Kesar, the latter is almost drowned in his fat. S. 7-8. He is called Gur-dkar-lde-hor in Lb. 6. He is also mentioned in Lb. 3 and P. 4.
- নুম্নাম্ভিনা Gur-gum-thsas, 'garden of calendula flowers.' The garden of Kesar's horse. Lb. 1.

- ত্ত্যুগান্ত্রা Gur-rmug-bla-ma, 'priest of the brown tent,' the priest of the King of Hor. S. 7-3.
- She was given to nine peasants in turn as a bride; but could not agree with any of them. P. 3.
- শিন্দির বিশ্বেদার স্থান বিশ্বেদার Go-shen-dang-yug-dar-dkar-rol-ma, 'Tārā of velvet and white silk.' Nickname of Go-chod. P. 3.
- সাঁনা স্থান Gog-za-lha-mo, compare Gog-bzang-lha-mo, Kesar's mother on earth. La. 4.
- King Kesar. S. 2. She lived in the cold valley (Grang-ngi-lung-pa). Pa-sang-ldan-rva-skyes was her husband, but not Kesar's father. According to P. 4 she was the third daughter of smith bKra-shis.
- of seven agus. He is sent out to catch Kesar, who appears as a spy from Hor. S. 7-6. He takes the shape of a falcon and of a weasel. In S. 7-7, he is called Gong-ma-no-no. His horse is called Dung-gi-dar-dkar. He is a great archer, see S. 7-7. He goes to lJang-yul, see P. 4.
- 키다다니다 Grang-ngi-lung-pa, 'cold valley,' near Ka-la-kol S. 1.

 Place of agu Pa-sang-ldan-rva-skyes S. 2. Spelt Drang-gilung-pa in P. 1.
- মূল্মেন্সাম্ভা Gri-gu-sor-gsum, 'Knife of a length of three fingers,' Kesar's knife; perhaps identical with Dug-pa-can-gri-gu mentioned in P. 1. See Lb. 8.
- ন্দ্রান্ত্রা Gru-gu-gYu, a country. The nyo-pas of the King of that country go to ('a)Gro-yul, P. 3.

- নি প্রত্যা Gre-zha-spun-bdun, 'the seven Gre-zha,' killed by Kesar in his second year, Lb. 8. They are probably identical with Dre-zha-Kham-ba, Gl. Kh. 4.
- ন্ত্ৰি, প্ৰাপ্ত Gro-ma-thang, the 'plain of Gro-ma roots.' S. 1-2. La. 6.
- স্ট্রাইন্ট্রামার্মা Gro-chen-rgyal-po, the 'great King of Gro-yul.' P. 2.
- বাই নির্মাণ বিদ্যালয় Gro-mo-so-dkar, 'lady of Gro [land] with white teeth,' daughter of the King of Gro-yul. Her name is also spelt Gro-mo-so-gar, P. 2.
- country. The name is also erroneously spelt 'aGro-yul, P. 2. This country is called bDud-yul, 'devil's realm' in P. 3-4.
- নুসাইন মান্ম Glang-mo-mkhal-dkar, 'eagle white kidney,' name of the bird whose nest is found on the fourth bough of the tree of the world. She has a silver egg. M.R. 8.
- bzhi, the four continents, mentioned in S. 2-9. Gling-bzhi-gru-brgyad, the four continents with eight corners. S. 5-1. See also La. 1.
- 和文文文 Gling-mkhar-rtse-dgu, 'castle of Gling with nine pin-nacles,' S. 1-2. It contains the stores of old meat and old butter. S. 6-3. It is destroyed by King Gur-dkar of Hor. On its top, 'aBu-dmar-lam-bstan's mchod-rten is built. P. 4. See also Lb. 3.
- 취다가 시키다 Gling-gi-mgo-ri, 'chief-mountain of Gling,' name given to Kesar, after his victory over Bya-nyi-ma-khyung-rung, S. 3.—7. V. 1.
- ক্রীমান্ত্রীম

- victory over the King Gur-dkar of Hor; his journey to China. In S. 5-2, he is connected with the colour green (ljang-khu). His ugly shape is connected with hail and storm; his beautiful shape is connected with sunshine.
- highest collar,' name of the eleventh of the 18 agus. He has a collar instead of a head. S. 1. 'aBru-gu-ma asks him to cast lots; he is Kesar's rival as a suitor for 'aBru-gu-ma. S. 3-4. He is called $dG\bar{a}$ -ni in La. 1. According to La. 6 he sits on a golden throne. In La. 8 we find him connected with gold and copper. In Lb. 3 he is called $dG\bar{a}$ -ni-mgon-po. Agu-Ga-ni is one of the seven agus of the saga. S. 7-7.
- ក្សាក់រដ្ឋការាដ្ឋា dGung-phrug-khra-skya, 'child of the midday, light-coloured falcon'; name of an agu, mentioned in Lb. 6.
- বৃদ্ধ ইন্ট্র্র্ নাইন্ট্র্র্ । dGung-stod-mthon-po, 'the high zenith,' compare gNam-stod-mthon-po, Gl. Kh. 6.
- মান্ত কৈ কৈ লাজি mGar-cha-cho-ron (=chos-sgron), 'Portion of the smith, light of virtue,' name of the smith's daughter in Hor. S. 7-5. Compare Chos-ma-sgran.
- on the plain.' Kesar's name when he was an apprentice to the smith of Hor. S. 7.7. Compare Kum-byung-thar-rnyed.
- মান মূল মান স্থান লাভিক আৰু mar-phrug-seng-ge-don-ldan, 'child of the smith, possessing the qualities of a lion.' Name given to Kesar by the King of Hor, when he delivered him from the bow-string. S. 7-5.
- 지지 기계 여러 mGar-ba-bkra-shis, 'smith-happiness,' or A-pho-bkra-shis, 'forefather happiness.' Name of the forefather who resided at the Gling-castle. S. 1.
- the water-carrier or wife of smith *He-mis*. Kesar calls her his sister. S. 7-3.

- the King of Hor S. 7. Kesar pretends to be his son. He assists Kesar in making the iron rope, by which Kesar climbs up to the top of the Hor castle.
- bird whose nest is found on the third bough of the tree of the world. 'aGro-yul, a mistake for Gro-yul. She has a pearl-white egg. M.R. 8.
- first of horses. S. 1. She is the mother of rKyang-rgod-dbyer-pa. S. 2-7, S. 5-1. La. N. Shel-li-bu-zhung rides on her. P. 3. She is called Thsa-ldang in La. N.
- junate and in the second of the second of
- the rain-bow, the chief of ropes. S. 1. It was brought from the castle Pa-chi-dpal-ldong. It is the mother of Thag-bu-khru-gang.
- 引うてき」 rGya-dar-rtse, 'summit of extensive ice,' name of a village.
 P. 4.
- with leprosy S. 4-3. The leprosy disappears on Kesar's arrival. S. 4-4. It is famous for its silk-cloth showing patterns of dragons. S. 7-1, P. 3. The ngo-pa from rGya-nag go to Gro-yul. P. 3.
- ন্ত্ৰ নাম্প্র r Gya-nag-khri-skor-gsum, the three provinces of China. S. 4-2.
- ক্রান্ত্রান্ত্রা rGya-nag-rgyal-po, 'King of China.' Kesar sends illness to him. He sends a bird to Kesar as a messenger; after that he

- sends a man formed of earth and his own blood as a messenger. Kesar comes and heals him from leprosy. S. 4. The son of the King of China carries off Shel-ldang-lha-mo of Gro-yul. P. 3.
- mouth.' He goes to the north. S. 5.1. Compare Nag-po-kha-dkar.
- ন্দ্র্যান্ত্র বিশ্বান্ত rGyab-rten-pho-long, the 'back-leaning rock,' a rock made out of the ogre's kidneys. S. 1.
- 可以是「rGyal-lcang, the 'royal willow,' the willow of the world. Its roots are in gYog-klu, and its highest branches in sTang-lha. It has six boughs. S. 3-7. MR.
- সুমান্ত্রমান্ত্রমান্ত্রমান্ত্রমান্ত্রমান্ত্রমান্ত্রমান্তর rGyal-lcang-lcang-gi-lcang-stod, the 'upper part of the royal willow' (willow of the world). Name of a place in Gling S. 3-7. The gods walk about there. Gl. Kh. 1.
- 可见识别的。rGyal-bu-rgyal-sa, 'Prince grandson (?)' a name of Shel-li-bu-zhung or of rGyal-sa-dkar-po P. 3. He fights against the heroes of Gro-yul, but runs away before Ri-bo-blon-chen. He is saved by dPal-moi-a-stag. He is also called rGyal-bu-shel-dkar. P. 4. (rgyal-sa=rgyal thsa, royal grandson).
- ন্ত্ৰা-thsa-shel-dkar, Kesar's son, killed by Gur-dkar of Hor, Lb. 4.
- ক্রাম'মেন্টার্ক্র'র rGyal-lam-chen-mo, 'great King,' name given to Kesar by the wild sheep. P. 3, Gl. Kh. 1. Compare Gling rgyal lham, Kesar.
- ক্রান্ত rGyu-ma-rong, gorge made of the ogre's intestines (Creation of the world). S. 1.

ਕੇ ਜਿੱਤੀ ਨੇ ਤੋਂ ਨੇ ਜਿੱਤੀ sGe-mo-dkar-moi-sTong-shong, white bag holds a thousand, the cloud. S. 1-9. Compare dKar-moi-stong-shong.

5 1

- 万円で記する | dNgul-gyi-ri, 'silver-hill.' It is situated on the road to Dri-mo-dgu-chod. S. 3-4.
- name of dPal-le's horse, S. 2; received from mother sKyabs-bdun. It takes the place of rKyang-rgod-dbyer-pa, when Kesar goes to the north. S. 6. In P. 4 it is the name of agu Ga-ni-gong-ba's horse. Mentioned in Lb. 6.
- ফুর্ম্মের্মার্মার্মির সাম্প্রাম্ম sNgon-poi-gYu-ri, the 'blue turquoise hill,' mentioned in S. 2. P. 4.

3 T

ত্ত স্থান্ত | Cu-ru-lu-gu, (lu-gu perhaps = Klu-dgu, 'nine nāgas') name of Khyab-pa-lag-rings, the devil. S. 5-1. Lb. 1-3. Name of a 'aBrong or wild yak in P. 4. Killed by Kesar in his eighth year. Lb. 8.

& T

- কু'ইনি'ড়া Chu-mig-thsang-ya, a well, made of the ogre's eyes (Creation of the world). S. 1-2.
- ভূ'মুন্স'ল'ন | Chu-sram-ka-ma, the 'whitebreasted otter'; it is also called Chu-sram-brang-dkar, Gl. Kh. 6.
- あ。天気 | Cho-ron, see Chos-sgron-ma. Lb. 7.

- ক্রমান্ত্র | Chos-sgron-ma, 'lamp of religion (dharma)' name of the daughter of the smith of Hor. She is also called mGar-cha-cho-ron. Lb. 7.
- smith's wife, La. N. Cho-rol in La. 6 is 'aBru-gu-ma's mother. Cho-rol is the same as Chos-sgrol.

FI

- Jo-jo means 'lady.' Kesar's wife. At first she was to be given to agu Khrai-thung. S. 3-2. She is turned out, and sent into a black tent, when Kesar goes to China. Her hill is of blue colour. S. 5-2. According to S. 6-2 'aBru-gu-ma's upper half was of gold, her lower half of turquoise; but according to S. 5-2, her hair was very black, and her teeth and nails of the whitest. She fights against King Gurdkar, but is frightened by the loud roar of his attendants. Then she becomes his wife. S. 6-3. As she is guilty of having caused the death of 'aBu-dmar-lam-bstan, she is punished by Lucerne being grown on her head for three years. S. 6-4. In P. 4 we read that she inserted medicine in the horse's ear. In Gl. Kh. we read that thunder is caused by her walking in heaven. Compare 'aBru-guma and aBrug mo. She is of milk-white colour. Gl. Ph. 4.
- frontier of sun and moon. P. 4. Kesar's son makes war against it; he marries the princess of this country.
- ভূমেনাম্বিকিন্তা | Uang-sa-gYui-cho-ron-ma, the 'turquoise light of religion (dharma), daughter (?) of lJang,' name of the daughter of the King of lJang-yul. She is gained by Kesar's son rGyal-sa-dkar-po. P. 4. Abridged lJangs-cho-ron.
- 문도자'치'주자'됐다'니 lJangs-si-dam-rgyal-po, (si-dam?), name of the King of lJang-yul. P. 4.

3 T

- 3 সিন্দান Nya-mo-gser-mig, the 'female fish golden-eye,' name of the fish, born to Gog-bzang-lha-mo, S. 2.7. La. N. Lb. 1. 'aBru-gu-ma takes her shape. Gl. Kh. 6. It is also called Khyu-ru-nya-mo.
- Stod-mthon-po, the high zenith. S. 2.7. In S. 6.7, the nyi-ma-spun-bdun, the 'seven sun-brothers,' are mentioned. This seems to refer to the calendar of the seven agus. In MR. 3, the sun is called Khri-gdugs-nyi-ma, the 'throne-umbrella,' and also 'creator of east and west.'

5 T

- 5.75.75 | Ti-bang-bang, name of a mountain in Upper Gling (Gling-stod). There the treasures obtained from Bya-nyi-ma-khyung-rung are distributed. S. 3-7.
- 5. String Ti-sur-ru, name of a high mountain in Gling, from the top of which the three realms of the world can be seen. From here Kesar's letter is read to all by Nāgī Dar-gyi-go-chod-ma. S. 6.7. Also rGyal-bu-rgyal-sa's wedding is proclaimed from the top of this hill. P. 3.
- 5 হাট্যা Tom-ljag, name of a jewel which has the power to keep everybody motionless in a certain place. It is broken to pieces by mice.
- সাইস্পান্ত্ৰ gTor-ba-nag-po, 'black oblation' (?), name of the Nāga who lives at the feet of Shel-ldang-lha-mo in 'Gro-yul. He is mistaken for a donkey. P. 3.
- স্কৃত্যুত্ত brTan-'adzin-dmar-po, the 'red holder of the earth'
 (?), name of a giant (?). La. 3.

- টু স্মান্ত্র | lTa-ba-mig-gi-rab, 'seer good-eye,' name of one of the seven agus who is able to see at a tremendous distance.

 S. 7-6. Also called lTa-ba-mig-gi-rab-l[h]a. He accompanies rGyal-sa-dkar-po to lJang-yul. P. 4.
- בּבְּיבֹק וֹלְבִי lTong-dkar-ma, 'white notch,' name of Kesar's arrow.
- รู เรา รุกรัฐ ราชาราชา sTa-ri-Zla-ba-dKar-po, 'hatchet white moon,' the moon. S. 1-9.
- মুনান্ত্রনা sTag-gzig, the Tajiks, Eastern Persian tribes. Persia, the nyo-pa from this country go to 'Gro-yul to ask for the hand of the princess. P. 3.
- 통지역 sTang-lha-yul, the 'upper land of the Gods,' one of the three parts of the world; heaven; it is of white colour, also called sTeng-lha, etc. S. 1-2. La. 1. The nyo-pa from sTang-lha go to 'Gro-yul, to ask for the hand of the princess. P. 3.
- 월드'맞'씻다 | sTeng-lha-yul, see sTang-lha-yul.

P T

- প্রনাধান্ত (= প্রনাম্রা) নি Thag-pa-rgya-stag(=thag)-khra-bo, 'rope many-coloured,' the rainbow. S. 1-9. See rGya-stag-khra-bo.
- 되지 기계 Thag-bu-khru-gang, 'rope one full yard in length,' name of a rope, born to rGya-stag-khra-bo. S. 2-8.
- קביק אורן אורן Thang-dkar-mgo-dkar, the 'white-headed white falcon,' he looses his strength on the Srar-pass. Gl. Kh. 5.
- ম্ভির্মির্নির্মি Thang-stod-mthon-po, the 'high plain,' the home of the wolf Shang-ku-mjug-rdum. S. 5-1.

- মার্থ সাই সাম্বাধা mTho-ba-rta-mgo-ma, the 'hammer [of the size of] a horse's head,' name of the hammer of the smith of Hor. Lb. 5.
- 「スプスプス・・・」 Dar-dkar-tse, 'summit of white ice,' the home of rGyal-sa-dkar-po. P. 3.
- 55. No. | Dar-sing, 'the ice-lion,' name of the glacier. Compare Seng-ge-dkar-mo. M.R. 2.
- 5차 중 하 Dar-lha-go-chod-ma, the 'clever goddess of the ice (or of the silk),' name of 'aBru-gu-ma's maid-servant. P. 4. Compare Go-chod. La. 6, Lb. 1.
- 5্ৰা'নিই। Dug-gi-mthso, 'poisonous lake,' a lake situated in Grang-gi-lung-pa, P. 1. The Rakas. Tal is called by that name.
- 5기건경하기기 Dug-pa-can-gri-gu, 'poisonous knife,' Kesar's Knife.

 He uses it to cut his way out of the stomach of the Yak which had swallowed him. S. 7.2. The King of Hor is killed with it. S. 7.8.
- 5 THE Dug-sha-pho-long, 'rock poison-flesh.' A rock on the road to the 'land of the birds.' S. 3.6. It seems to be a yak according to P. 3. It is subdued by Kesar in his sixth year. Lb. 8.
- 5年前野では Dung-gi-sgyid-bu, 'hearth-stone of shell,' one of the treasures of Gling-mkhar, carried off by King Gur-dkar, S. 6-4. P. 3.
- [made] of shell,' name of a horse given to Gong-ma-bu-thsa. S. 7-6. P. 3. It is to be given to Kesar's servant-boy Byang-phrug. Occasionally the name is spelt Dung-ri-dar-dkar. According to P. 4, it is agu dPalle's horse.
- קַבְיּלְּיִלְּיִלְ Dung-gi-ba-ri, (bari?), name of teacher rTse-dgu's monastery. P. 3.

- 55. And The Dung-sbal-dkar-po, 'pearl white cell,' 'white frog of shell,' born to Gog-za-lha-mo, in Bar-btsan. La. N.
- 기 등 지 Deg-bu-kha-dmar, 'pot with a red mouth,' perhaps the sun. The chief of utensils brought from the castle Pa-chi-dpal-ldong. S. 1, 2-8.
- 주미·진·휫·국도자 | Deg-bu-skye-rings, 'pot with a long neck,' born to Deg-bu-kha-dmar. S. 2-8.
- র্বিশ্রের মি'মি'ইবিনি | Dong-gsum-mi-la-sngon-mo, the, 'blue one, three faces to a man,' name of the son of forefather bKra-shis. He killed the dragon, out of whose body the world was built. S. 1.
- The third son of the King of heaven. He dies in heaven and is reborn as King Kesar on earth to Gog-bzang-lha-mo, after she had eaten a hail-stone. S. 1-3. His flesh becomes iron. S. 2. Mentioned in P. 3. He is called Don-grub in La. 1, Gl. Ph. 3-6.
- Total Don-ldan, 'having a purpose,' name of the eldest son of the King of heaven. S. 1-2. La. 1. P. 3.
- 55 W5 | Don-yod, 'having a purpose,' name of the second son of the King of heaven. S. 1.2. La. 1. P. 3.
- র্বাস্থান্য Don-yod-grub-pa, Amoghasiddha, guardian King of the North. Offerings to him in M.R. 1.
- 5্ৰান্ত্ৰান্ত Drag-lha-rgyal-mo, the 'terrible queen of the gods'; she takes the place of Ma-lha-bkur-dman-rgyal-mo, when Kesar is in the north. S. 6.2.
- 5다회전다기 Drang-gi-lung-pa, the 'straight valley,' identical with Grang-gi-lung-pa. P. 1.
- 55. Drang-ge, the 'true one,' name of one of Kesar's servants.

 S. 3.5.

- 5.5.5.5. Dri-mo-dgu-chod, said to mean 'smell of dung,' name of the valley, where Pa-sang-ldan-ru-skyes and Gog-bzang-lha-mo are sent to. S. 3.2.
- うろう コーカー Drum-bu-brang-dkar, 'lascivious, with a white breast,' name of a little dog, born to Khyi-mo-dkar-mo. La. N.
- 5 9 5 7 Dre-zha-kham-ba, 'brown mules,' tended by Kesar. Gl. Kh. 4.
- 5.5 Dro-mo, the mother of all sheep. La. N. brought from Pa-chi-dpal-ldong. She will be Ma-mo-kham-ba's comfort, when Pho-lags-mgo-gser goes to the north. S. 1, 2-5. Dro-mo is a mistake for gro-mo, brown.
- 555. Drong-ge, name of one of Kesar's servants. S. 3.5.
- 지55학생생생 bDud-cu-ru-lu-gu, the devil Cu-ru-lu-gu, a name of Khyab-pa-lag-rings as well as of the King of Hor. S. 2, 3.6, 5.2. Compare Cu-ru-lu-gu.
- 7555555 bDud-bya-ra-bhan-dre, 'devil-watchman, the [Bud-dhist] priest,' name of a devil subdued by the horse rKyang-byung-dbyer-pa. P. 3.
- 755天文文文 [bDud-rtsii-chu-mig, 'well of nectar,' literally: 'of the devil's honey,' name of a spring which has its origin underneath dBang-po-rgya-byin's throne. S. 2. Perhaps identical with bDud-rtsi-'o-mai-chu-mig, 'well of nectar and milk,' found in the land of the devil. Lb. 4. It has medical properties.
- The ogres Mon-pa and Mon-sring are sent there, after they have given trouble in Klu-yul. They go there to eat poisonous snakes. P. 1.

- মুহ্ন বিশ্ব bDud-lha-cin, (= gcin ?) 'urine (?) of the gods,' name of a devil. S. 2.9. The name lha-cin seems to be corrupted from lHa-byin, pronounced lHa-jin, Devadatta.
- พลy-leader,' name of an arrow. It takes the place of mDā-mo-gser-mdā-mjug-rings, when Kesar goes to the north. S. 6-2. Agu dPalle shoots with this arrow and hits the heart-artery of the King of Hor. Only Kesar is able to save the king. S. 3-5. It is also used by rGyal-sa-dkar-po. P. 3. P. 4.
- name of the seventh of the eighteen agus. He has an arrow blade instead of a head. S. 1. He belongs also to the group of seven agus. S. 7.7. He delivers captive Ang-gar-ltsangs-pa, by cutting the rope of his cage with his arrow. S. 7.7. He finds out that poison was put in 'aBru-gu-ma's beer. S. 7. He dies when Ri-bo-blon-chen is killed by dPal-moi-a-stag, when he is crushed to death by the thumb of the falling giant. P. 3. He is advised to take rebirth in sTang-lha. P. 3. He is Gong-ma-bu-thsa's father. P. 4.
- ম্ব্রাম্ব্রাম্ব্রাম্ব্রাম্ব্রাম্ব্রাম্ব্রাম্বর | mDā-mo-nag-poi-srog-chod, 'black arrow, taker of life,' name of one of rGyal-sa-dkar-po's arrows. P. 3.4.
- মৃত্যু ক্রিট্রা ব্রাম্বা লাভ mDā mo dmar poi khrag ldags, 'red arrow, blood-licker,' name of one of rGyal-sa-dkar-po's arrows. P. 3-4.
- মান্ত্ৰ মান্ত্ৰ মান্ত্ৰ মান্ত্ৰ মান্ত্ৰ লাভিন্ত arrow, long tail, name of Kesar's arrow. It accompanies him to the north. S. 6-2.
- মানুমান্দ্রমান্

- 方であり、rDo-chod-ma, 'stone-cutter,' name of a sword. Used by agu dPalle in S. 2, 6.4; by Kesar in S. 5.1. It is also called rDo-ba-chod-ma. S. 6.2.
- ই'ই'মান্স্ব্ৰা rDo-rje-sems-dpā, Vajrasattva, guardian King of the East; an offering to him mentioned in M.R. 1
- 된다.된 Bang-ma-spyang-khra, 'angry wolf-falcon,' apparently the name of one of the agus. Lb. 3.
- ই্লামা sDig-pa, 'sin,' 'sinful,' name of the giant-devil. La. 3.
- ইন্ন্ন্ন্র্সাম্ন্র্ম। sDig-pai-gri-gu-sor-gsum, 'knife three fingers long of the sinful,' Kesar's knife. Lb. 2.
- ই্নার্ট্রেন্স্নান্ত, 'King of sinful behaviour,' name of the minister of the King of Hor. Lb. 5.

41

- বৃদ্ধান্ত Nag-khra-glo-rings, 'black falcon, long lungs,' name of dPal-moi-a-stag's horse. S. 7.6. P. 4.
- স্থাইনা Nag-thig-ma, the 'black-spotted woman (?),' name of the second daughter of forefather mGar-ba. S. 1. She is called a younger sister of Gog-bzang-lha-mo in S. 2. Mentioned in P. 4.
- the first of all donkeys. It is brought from Pa-chi-dpal-ldong-mkhar. S. 1. The mother of Bong-bu-kham-pa. S. 2-8.

- the smith of Hor. Lb. 5.
- ব্দিশ্দি | Nang-gong, Baltistan; it is blessed with sweet apricots. P. 3.
- ব্ৰাস্থ্য ক্ৰান্ত Nub-phyogs-u-rgyan-gling, 'Udyāṇa of the west,' mentioned in M.R. 9.
- ন্ধ্য ট্রেই সেখে মি gNam-khyed-ma-pha-li, 'shield comprising the sky,' name of Kesar's shield. S. 5-1.
- প্রসাম্প্রমা gNam-stod-mthon-po, 'the high zenith,' the 'home of sun and moon,' S. 5-1. 'aBru-gu-ma goes there, Gl. Kh. 6.
- name of the 17th of the group of 18 agus. S. 1. He belongs also to the group of seven agus. S. 7.7. He is also called rNa-gYu-rna-'athal. According to P. 4, he is mDā-dpon-gong-ma's son and identical with Gong-ma-bu-thsa. He has a turquoise instead of a head.
- 자기지역 W타 sNang-ba-mthā-yas, Amitābha, guardian King of the West. Offering to him in M.R. 1.

4 T

- 지하기 기계 Pa-chi-dpal-dong, 'castle of treasures' (?). From this castle the most useful animals, seeds and treasures are brought. S. 1.
- 지기 Pa-le, probably identical with dPal-le-rgod-po. P. 5. He has a red tent.
- 지지다고 한 Pa-sang-ldan-rva-skyes, 'possessing the Friday, horns-growing,' name of the first of the 18 agus. He has a goat's

- head. S. 1. He is weaving in *Grang-gi-lung-pa* S. 2. Me-me-rTse-dgu calls him 'Kesar's father.' This is a lie. S. 3. His wife is Gog-bzang-lha-mo.
- 지하는 Pan-chung, or Pan-jung, 'little Pandit,' a name given to Kesar in S. 3.4.
- ম'ব্ম'র্ক্স' Pi-dbang-rgyal-chen, 'great king of the mice' (pi-tse)
 name of the king of the mice. P. 4.
- মি'ব্মন্ট্র্ক্তিবৃ| Pi-dbang-blon-chen, 'great minister of the mice,' name of the minister of the mice. P. 4.
- মি'নিমিম'ম্ম'ন্তব্। Pi-mo-gser-ral-can, 'mouse with golden locks,' name of gSer-ri-bu-zhung's wife. P. 5.
- ਮੈਂ ਤੋਂ ਪ੍ਰਸ਼| Pi-tse-yul, 'land of mice.' P. 4.
- 기하기 Pe-nag, 'black Pe (?),' name of the commander of the Mons of Gling. S. 6-7.
- of the female agu. She takes 'aBru-gu-ma's place, when Kesar is in the north. S. 6.2. She is called Kesar's wife (bTsun-mo) in P. 3. She is the commander of the women of Gling. S. 6.7. She fights with a spear, S. 7.1, and belongs to the group of seven agus. S. 7. She is sent after the spy of Hor who in reality is Kesar. S. 7.6. Kesar reveals himself to her. She receives Ang-gar-ltsangs-pa in her arms, when he comes dropping down in his cage. A description of this heroine is given in P. 3. She has long hair, long teeth, and long breasts. She fights against Ri-bo-blon-chen, the hero of Gro-yul. and delivers rGyal-sa-dkar-po. P. 3. She is given as bride to the wazir of China, and at the occasion of the dance begins to kill the Chinese. P. 4.
- 기지 및 dPal-yul, 'glorious country,' the home of dPal-mai-a-stag. P. 4.

- 지지 경쟁이 dPal-bo-yul, 'glorious country,' perhaps identical with Bal-po-yul, Nepal. 'aBru-gu-ma knows it from hearsay. Gl. Ph. 8.
- one,' name of the 16th of the 18 agus. He has an old man's head. S. 1. He is called the son of a smith's daughter; she could not walk at first. Then he became a great archer. S. 6-2. He kills 'a-Bu-dmar-lam-bstan's murderer, Shang-kra-mi-ra, but forgets to save the latter's life. S. 6-4. He is called the commander of the heroes of Gling. S. 6-7. P. 2. He belongs to the group of seven agus. P. 2. He hits the heart-artery of the King of Hor with his arrow. S. 7-5. He almost kills 'aBru-gu-ma in his rage. He goes to lJang-yul. P. 4. According to La. 6 he sits on a throne of shell. He is connected with shell and lead. La. 8. He also kills the devilbird in assisting dBang-po-brgya-byin, and asks the latter to send Kesar to earth. He also brings the treasures from Pa-chi-dpal-ldong to Gling. La. 1. S. 1.
- 5시시'지'시 dPal-le-pa, the 'glorious ones,' or perhaps better Pal-le-pa, 'frying-pans,' for their lives are contained in frying-pans. Name of seven ogres (srin-po). P. 5.
- হার্ম হিন্দ্র হিন্দ্র বিশ্ব বিশ্ব sPang-stod-mthon-po, 'the high meadow,' the home of 'aBrong-chen-kham-pa. S. 5-1.
- 影響等である。 sPo-mtho-nang-ma (or sPro-mtho, etc.), 'inner place of high pleasure,' name of the hunting place which was made out of the ogre's little stomach. See the account of the creation of the world. S. 1, 2. P. 4.
- ষ্ট্র ইমিশ্বের । sPyan-mig-bzang (= Mig-mi-bzang), Virūpāksha, guardian King of the West. M.R. 4.

4 1

- The well-sounding (speaking?) sKyer-rdzong (?), name of the highest Tibetan God, who is often identified with Indra. S. 2. P. 3-4. In S. 6-2, we find the spelling Phas-lha (= pha-sla)-Ker-zong-snyan-po. He is called Pha-lha-snyan-po in M.R. 1.
- 지하기 Phad-khra-bo, 'the many coloured bag,' (a cloud?), born to dkar-moi-stong-shong. S. 2-8.
- 덕지경기자 Phas-lha-rab-lha (= Pha-sla-rab-lha), 'father-god, real god'; he takes the place of Pha-lha-skyer-rdzong-snyan-po, when Kesar is in the north. S. 6-2.
- ইনিবিন্দ্ৰে | Pho-rog-nag-chung, 'the little black crow,' it looses its strength on the Srar-pass. Gl. Kh. 5.
- 한국 기계 기계 Pho-rog-'abyang-shes, 'crow of pure wisdom,' name of two crows of the King of Hor. S. 6-1. They are killed by 'aBu-dmar-lam-bstan.
- ই'বিশ্বাহানী নিয় Pho-lags-mgo-gser, the 'yellow-headed ram,' name of a ram. It goes to the north with Kesar. S. 5-1.
- Kesar's bow. S. 2. It was robbed by King Gur-dKar of Hor. S. 6-4. P. 3. The heroes of Hor try in vain to bend it. Kesar alone is able to do so. The King of Hor is caught with its string. S. 7-5.
- Pho-lad-di-ste-po-rang-chod, 'steel-axe which cuts of itself,' name of an axe, born to Zla-ba-dkar-po. S. 2-8. It may be identical with Pho-lad-dkar-poi-steb-chung, mentioned in S. 7-2.
- ম্বাহান্ত্র 'aPhags-skyed, Virūḍhaka, guardian King of the South.

 Mentioned in M.R. 4.

7 1

- স্কৃতি স্থান প্র Ban-chung-srong-po, the 'little priest-vagabond,' name given to Kesar by the people of Gling. P. 3.
- 지지정치 Bar-btsan, the 'firm place in the middle,' name of the earth.

 Its colour is red. Compare the Indian Baghwa colour. S. 2. The nyo-pas from there go to Gro-yul. P. 3.
- 지지 [기계 Bal-khol-ma, 'wool-servant' (?), servant girl of the smith of Hor. S. 7-5.
- 기계 Bi-la-khra-sug, the 'many-coloured cat,' born to Bi-la-nag-mo. She wails on account of Bi-la-nag-chung's departure for the north. S. 5-1.
- ম'ন্স'ক্ম' Bi-la-nag-chung, the 'little black cat'; he accompanies

 Kesar to the north. S. 5.1.
- ই সেইন্ট্রি Bi-la-nag-mo, the 'black she-cat,' the mother of all cats.

 S. 1. She was brought from Pa-chi-dpal-ldong castle. The mother of Bi-la-khra-sug. S. 2-8.
- Bu-rangs, Purang; a Tibetan province east of Guge; the name bu-hrangs seems to mean 'children only.' It is blessed with beautiful girls. P. 3.
- The name seems to mean 'clever boys.' It is blessed with white wheat and flowers. 'P. 3. It is famous for its white wheat. S. 7, and 1.

- 可气气气气 Be-da-rkang-rings, the 'Be-da with long legs'; he is in command of the Be-da (a low caste) of Gling. He may be identical with rKang-rkang-rings. S. 6.7. P. 3.
- who ran a race with a Buddha on mount Ti-se. P. 3. Compare a similar tale in Mi-la-ras-pa.
- ਸੈਨ ਸਿੰਘ ਸਿੰਘ ਸਿੰਘ Ber-ka-thsom-shing-khru-sug, the 'many-coloured stick of gay colours,' (khru-sug = khra-sug) name of a stick belonging to the dwarfs. It has the power to provide every thing its possessor wants to get. S. 7-1.
- স্মিরি Bong-thil, 'middle part of a donkey,' name of 'aBru-gu-ma's sling. P. 1.
- 기다기 경제 및 Bong-nag-ldum-bu, 'black ass, lettuce,' name of the 14th of the 18 agus. He has a donkey's head. S. 1. He goes to the horse market. See Lb. 6.
- T도 및 지자기 Bong-bu-kham-pa, 'brown ass,' name of a donkey, born to Nag-po-kha-dkar, S. 2.8. Apparently identical with Bong-mo-kham-ba, S. 5-1.
- wails on account of rGya-bong-kha-dkar's departure for the north. S. 5-1.
- ਸੈੱਤ ਘੁਕ। Bod-Yul, Tibet, mentioned in M.R. 5.
- Bor-gar, Bulgaria, a country famous for its leather, (Russian leather). S. 5-1. Apparently identical with Bo-gar, mentioned in P. 1, as a country famous for its powder.
- 5 ਸ਼ਾਮਸਾਜ਼ਿਸਾ Bya-khu-yug-rgyal-po, 'bird cuckoo, the king,' name of the grandfather of the sun-bird. S. 1.

- The birds that were sent to fetch Kesar back from bDud-yul. S. 6-4. These birds are white storks or cranes.
- 되지하기 Bya-rgyal-rgod-po, the 'wild (or: old?) king of the birds'; he is born to Gog-bzang-lha-mo, S. 2.7. La. N. Lb. 1. His nest is found on the second bough of the tree of the world. He has a turquoise egg. M.R. 8.
- 引張句 Bya-chen-khyung, the 'great bird Khyung' (garuḍa); her nest is on the first bough of the tree of the world. She has a golden egg. M.R. 8.
- 5.3. Bya-nyi-ma-khyung-rung, the 'sun-bird.' S. 1. Kesar cuts off his wing. S. 3.6. A description of this bird is given in P. 3, ps. 290, 291. The spelling Khyung-dkrung is also found.
- 5'শ্বৰ্ণ প্ৰা Bya-phran-shog-thog, the 'little bird with wings,' born to Gog-bzang-lha-mo. S. 2-7.
- 5'독독독독독 및 Bya-dbang-ldan-dbang-phyug, 'bird, rich in powder'; the father of Shel-ldang-lha-mo. P. 3.
- 引えている。 Bya-mo-dkar-mo, the 'white hen,' (probably the moon), the wife of Bya-nyi-ma-khyung-rung, S. 3-6. Kesar lives with her for one month. According to L, No. 9, she is the wife of the sunbird.
- 5 전 기계 Bya-mo-ldo-re, 'bird lDo-re (?),' a bird sent to Kesar by the Chinese. S. 4-1.
- 5్రామ్స్ స్టాన్ | Bya-thsang-mai-yul, the 'land of all the birds,' or Bya-yul, 'bird-land'; the home of Bya-nyi-ma-khyung-rung. S. 3-6.
- 5 7 7 8 Bya-'ong-ldo-re, 'bird 'Ong-ldo-re,' the father of the sunbird. S. 1. Compare Bya-mo-ldo-re.

- 5 নি স্থা Bya-shog-thog, the 'bird with wings.' He wails, when the woods go to the north. S. 5.1. Compare Bya-phran-shog-thog.
- 55.35 | Byang-thang, 'northern plain,' the steppe-district, north-east of Ladakh. It is blessed with salt and wools. P. 3.
- 555 Byang-phrug, 'child of the north,' name of the tiny servantboy of Gling. He rides on Dung-ri-dar-dkar. He may be identical with Gong-ma-bu-thsa. P. 3.
- চুমানুক্তিই | Byil-phrug-rgan-jar, the 'naked little bird'; he is born to Gog-bzang-lha-mo in the field. La. N.
- মুশ্ সূর্ স্থা Brag-stod-mthon-po, 'the high rock.' It is the home of sKyin-chen-la-rgan. S. 5.1.
- rocks (?), the opening and shutting rocks. (Scylla and Charybdis.) S. 7.1, 2. The tail of rKyang-rgod-dbyer-pa is caught in this door. On Kesar's return journey this door opens only, when the heads of 'aBru-gu-ma's children are thrown against it. S. 7.9. Lb. 8.
- মুলাম্মমেন্ Brag-bzangs-po, 'good rock,' or is it 'copper rock'?

 The home of the nine-headed ogre. S. 1.
- হুনা হৈছিল টা Bhag-'adzom-mo, the 'assembled private parts,' name of a maid-servant of the King of Hor. Lb. 5.

- 5억に気がつきずい dBang-po-rgyab-zhin (or rgya-bzhin, originally brgya-sbyin), Śatakratu, Indra. Name of the highest god. S. 1. P. 4. La. 1. M.R. 1. He was identified with the old Tibetan god sKyer-rdzong-snyan-po. Compare lka-yi-dbang-po-rgyab-bzhin.
- 지정다 dBus-gtsang, name of the two principal provinces of Central Tibet. They are famous for their tea. S. 7-1. P. 3. M.R. 5.
- ন্ত্ৰি, 's in a second one of the dragons, killed by Kesar. S. 4-3.
- (ASTAL) 'aBu-khang, 'house of dragons,' the greatest sight in China. S. 4-3.
- ব্যুক্ত্র্ 'aBu-nag-ldum-bu, 'black round (?) worm,' name of one of the dragons, killed by Kesar in China. S. 4-3.
- name of the ninth of the 18 agus. He has a worm's or insect's head. S. 1. He is of the size of a thumb; he will be 'aBru-gu-ma's comfort, when Kesar goes to the north. S. 5-1. Then he takes Kesar's place. S. 6-1. He is in possession of a rib-shing (Nebelkappe), to make himself invisible. He is a great archer. S. 6-2. His body is of steel, but underneath his shoulder there is a piece of flesh of the size of a mirror. He is killed by Shankramiru's arrow, when he was drinking water at a mill. S. 6-4. He is called a father in P. 3. Also mentioned in Lb. 8.
- ব্রুম'ম্বি'র্ম্বা' 'aBum-khri-rgyal-po, 'King of 100,000 thrones,' name of the King of the gods. Gl. Ph. 5.
- ব্রুষ'ন্নি'ন্ন' 'aBum-khri-rgyal-mo, 'queen of 100,000 thrones,' name of the queen of the gods. Gl. Ph. 5.

S. 1, 3-7. Compare Lb. 5-27, 28, where 'aBru-gu-ma is called 'aBri-mo, 'yak-cow.'

'aBri-gu-ma, 'a little grain,' or if it was developed from 'aBri-gu-ma, by assimilation of the vowel of the first syllable to that of the second 'little yak-cow,' name of Kesar's principal wife. S. 2. She was carried off by the King of Hor and regained by Kesar. S. 5, 6. She was instructed by lamas and received the name of Shes-can-lha-mo 'goddess of wisdom,' Gl. Ph. 4. She is the mother of gSer-ri-bu-zhung. P. 5. Compare Jo-jo-'abru-gu-ma and la-Brug-mo.

ব্ৰুণ্টা 'aBrug-mo, 'female thunder,' probably a contracted form of 'aBru-gu-ma. Lb. 4.

Mr. Van Manen kindly favours me with the following important note in his letter of the 8-10-25. In my Hor-gling MS. quite in the beginning I find this important passage, occurring in the part relating the birth of 'aBrug-mo:—

श्रट. अंश. पंचेता भू. ट्रे. येश. सूचीश । ट्रेचीश. श्रू. श्र. ज. अंश. चाकुची. श्रुंश । स्वीश. श्रू. श्र. ज. अंश. चाकुची. श्रुंश । स्वीश. येवा. येवा. च्रुंश ।

From the centre of the heavens a peal of thunder sounded. On the narrow earth a lady was born.
On the white good ice a lion strutted.
Hence she was given the name of Lion-Lady-Thunder.

- The castle of Hor. It was the heart-artery of the King of Hor. Lb. 6.
- name of a huge yak which guards the road to Hor; (a cloud or an 3

- avalanche (?)). He devours Kesar and his horse. He is killed by Kesar who cuts his entrails. S. 7.2.
- নুইনিশান্ত্রিকা 'aBrong-ka-ra-rin-chen, 'wild yak, precious sugar,' apparently a name of Lag-dmar-blon-chen. P. 3.
- קֹבְּרֹיִתְלִיגִילִּאְ 'aBrong-[d]kar-ral-ril, 'wild yak with long white (?) hair,' name of a yak, killed by Kesar in his seventh year. Lb. 8.
- এই কিন্দ্ৰাম্য 'aBrong-chen-kham-pa, the 'big brown yak,' name of a yak born to Gog-bzang-lha-mo, S. 2.7, identical with 'aBrong-chen-ri-ri.
- رَجُرُ اللَّهُ عَلَيْهُ اللَّهُ 'aBrong-chen-ri-ri, 'big yak'; ri-ri is an exclamation used when tending yaks. S. 3-5. Identical with the preceding.
- קבר בון 'aBrong-byung-rog-po, 'wild offspring of the wild yak,' born to Gog-za-lha-mo. La. N. Lb. 1.
- 지다. Bang-char-zil-bu, the 'dewy soaking rain'; he is the creator of height and depth. M.R. 3.
- প্রামের বিশ্ব sBal-khang-gru-bzhi, the 'four-cornered house of the dwarfs,' (sba-lu = dwarf), name of the castle of the dwarfs. As it is warm in winter, it is offered to Kesar as a winter-retreat. S. 7-1.
- **Sal-ti, Baltistan. The name seems to be connected with sBalu, 'dwarf.' It is praised on account of its apricots. S. 7-1.
- মুম'ম্ম'ম্ম'ম্ম'ম্ম'ম sBal-mo-khrol-'adzom-mo, 'female dwarf, splendour united'; name of the female dwarf who entered one of the dice. S. 7.1.
- Name of a lady-dwarf. S. 7-1.
- $\S G \subseteq S$ sBa-lu-dung-dung (= rdung?), 'dwarf beater' (?), name of the dwarf who has power over the opening and shutting door of S^B .

- rock, over the stones, flying about between heaven and earth, and over the yak 'aBrong-ka-ra-kham-ba. S. 7-1.
- 지역 기계 Sea-lui-lam-srangs, 'street of the dwarfs.' Kesar passes by it on his way to Hor. S. 7-1.
- **S'**\I*\ | sBi-chu-rabs, (sbi = spyi?), 'general ford (?),' name of the chief of all fords. S. 2. The best part of it given to Kesar. S. 3.2.

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- 지기지로다일이 Ma-gog-bzang-lha-mo, third daughter of forefather mGar-ba of Gling. S. 1. See Gog-bzang-lha-mo.
- 지역자기 Ma-the-ma-bdag, (unintelligible) name of an unknown country; the nyo-pas from there go to Gro-yul. P. 3.
- 제a-phang, instead of Ma-'apham, 'unconquered,' the Manasarowar lake. Lb. 1.
- 자기지자기 Ma-ma-kham-pa, the 'brown ewe.' She wails on account of Pho-lags-mgo-gser's departure for the north. S. 5-1.
- 제작되지 Ma-sal-sal, name of a pass on the road from Gling to Hor. S. 7.
- honourable queen'; or Ma-sla Mas-lha, etc.; name of the queen of heaven. S. 2. Compare bkur-dman-rgyal-mo. The protecting mother-deity of Kesar. He prays to her, when he is in danger, hardly ever to his paternal deity Pha-lha-skyer-rdzong-snyan-po. P. 3-4. S. 5-2.
- 화지지하다 Mi-dbang-ral-chung, 'ruler of men, little lock [of hair],' name of a hero of king lHo-krab-rgyal-po. He is called bDud. P. 4.

- 자기지자 제 Mi-dbang-ral-chen, 'ruler of men, large lock [of hair],' name of a hero of King lHo-krab-rgyal-po. P. 4.
- ই স্থা Mi-yul, 'land of men,' identical with Bar-btsan 'aDzam-bu-gling, etc. S. 2-9. Gl. Kh. 1.
- হাত্যাত্রতি নির্দিত্ত Mi-yul-la-med-pai-grod-pa-che, 'great stomach, as is not found in the land of men.' Name of one of the seven Agus. He eats 100 sheep at a sitting. P. 2.
- মিনা'ব্সাম। Mig-dmar, see Blon-po-mig-dmar.
- 화지 '차' '독자' 기 | Mig-si-ri-ral-gri, 'sword glory of the eye,' name of a sword which takes the place of rDo-chod-ma, when Kesar is in the north.
- 자한지하시지 Me-me-mthsams-pa, 'grandfather hermit,' name of Yabs-thon-pa's uncle; possibly identical with Slob-dpon-rtse-dgu. S. 4-1.
- Mon, street child,' name of Kesar in his ugly form. Abridged Srong-po. S. 3, 2, 4. La. 5.
- মান্দ্ৰিয় | Mon-rkang-khyil, the 'Mon round (oval ?) legs.' Name of the principal Nyo-pa (bride-bidder) of the Mons. P. 3.
- killed by the Agus, and two children, Mon-va and Mon-sring, come out of his stomach. P. 1.
- Mon-pa, 'the Mon' (Indian); name of the male ogre that came out of Mon-gees-pa's stomach. P. 1.
- ম্ব'ম্ব' মিন Mon-sring, 'sister of the Mon'; name of the female ogrethat came out of Mon-gees-pa's stomach. P. 1.

支丁

- The transfer of all goats.

 The transfer of the goat red-duck, name of the goat that causes Kesar's death in heaven. La. 3. According to La. N. she is the mother of all goats.
- 지풍희 5 기 하다 brTsan-rta-dmar-chung, 'firm horse, little red one,' name of mother sKyabs-mdun's horse. La. 7.
- র্থ নিউন্ । rTsug-rna-rin-chen, (gTsug-sna?), 'various precious sciences (?), name of a Nāga; Kesar plays at dice with him. P. 1.
- *Total rTse-dgu, 'nine summits,' name of an old hermit in Grang-gilung-pa. S. 1. Kesar asks him who is his father. S. 3-1. He is the commander of the lamas of Gling, S. 6-7. See also P. 1, 4.

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- 지호자기 mThsal-mig, 'red eye,' name of the little sheep, born to Dro-mo. La. N.
- 지출·지·지다 | mThso-mo-ma-pang, see Ma-phang. P. 4.
- মর্কিম মুর্ মর্ম্বা mThsom-stod-mthon-po 'the high lake,' the home of Nya-mo-gser-mig, S. 5-1. Gl. Kh. 6.

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- E'전'되지 되었다. Dze-mo-bam-za-bum-skyid, 'hundred-fold happiness,' name of Cu-ru-lu-gu's wife. She becomes Kesar's wife, when he kills the devil. A daughter is born to them. S. 5. Lb. 2, 3. Dze-mo is an abbreviation of mDzes-mo, beautiful lady.
- 新聞記憶になって、mDzo-pho-rkang-dkar, 'male mdzo white foot,' name of Kesar's mdzo used for ploughing. He was born to mDzo-mo-ru-yon. S. 2-8. S. 5-1.
- 자동 첫 5 교회 mDzo-mo-ru-yon, the 'female mdzo with crooked horns,' the mother of all cattle. S. 1, 2-8; 5-1.
- as mi-yul. S. 2-9. Gl. Kh. 1. It is covered by the leaves of the tree of the world.

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She lives in the Lung-pa-chen-mo. Identical with Wa-tse-'abyol-mo. S. 5-1.

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- \exists | Za, perhaps za-ba originally; 'the eater,' name of an agu or giant. La. 3.
- arsi Zangs-dkar, 'white copper,' name of a province south-west of Ladakh. It is blessed with red yaks (or yak-butter?). P. 3.
- 国内である。 Zangs-bu-kha-chod, 'kettle with a cover,' born to Zangs-bu-kha-yon. S. 2-8.

- mouth,' perhaps the moon, the 'chief or utensils.' It is brought to Gling from Pa-chi-dpal-ldong. S. 1-9.
- 제시기 기계 및 Zam-pa-dgu-thud, (= 'athud) 'ninefold prolonged bridge.'

 Name of a bridge on the road to Hor. S. 7-2.
- Zla-ba, 'the moon,' born to Gog-bzang-lha-mo. His home is gNam-stod-mthon-po. S. 2-7. In M.R. 3, he is called Zla-mthsan-dkar-po, the 'white moon.' He is the creator of north and south.
- ক্র'স'ইনি Zla-ba-dkar-po, the 'white moon,' name of the eighteenth of the 18 agus. He has a white shell instead of a head. S. 1. According to P. 3 he is Zla-ba-bzang-po's son.
- axes or hatchets. It is brought to Gling from Pa-chi-dpal-ldong. S. 1.
- 記念で記していません。 Zla-ba-bzang-po, 'good moon,' name of the sixth of the 18 agus. He has a moon instead of a head. S. 1. He is in charge of the horses of Gling and is 1,050 years old. P. 3.

RI

- রি'ম'ইল্ম'ট্র'ম্বের্নিম' 'O-ma-rigs-kyi-mkhā-'agro-ma, 'milk-white-fairy'; a name of 'aBru-gu-ma. Gl. Ph. 4.
- It is of blue or black colour. S. 2. The Nyo-pas go from there to Gro-yul. P. 3.
- קֹמִימִיקְּבְּן 'Ol-la-dar, 'black silk (?),' name of Gur-dkar's and 'aBru-gu-ma's son. Lb. 6.

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- W지지 기계 Yabs-[m]thon-pa, 'high father,' name of 'aBru-gi-ma's father. Occasionally he is called Yabs-brtan-po, 'firm father.' S. 1, 2, 3.
- Wコラうブリ Yab-brtan-pa, or Yab-bstan-pa, see above. S. 4, 7-2. La. 6.
- WX'BJ | Yar-khyen, Yarkand. It is famous for its 'high-headed' horses. S. 7-1.
- WA মুর্কা Yum-sngon-mo, 'blue mother,' name of 'aBru-gu-ma's mother. S. 1, 2, 3-4.
- মুন্দ্র্দ্র্দ্র্দ্র্দ্র Yul-'akhor-srung, Dhṛtarāshṭa, King of the east.

 M.R. 4.
- ম্ম'মাইনা'নি'মে'ন | Yul-mjug-gi-a-bi, 'grandmother from the end of the village,' name of the grandmother who gives advice to dPal-le as well as to Gur-dkar. S. 6-4.
- ম্মত্তি বিশ্ব প্রান্ধির-snyan-po, 'melodious (or: well-speaking) village-idol (?).' An offering to it in M.R. 1.
- নাম ব্রুম ইন্ট্র্ স্থা gYu-leang-sngon-mo, the 'blue turquoise-willow,' a metaphor for the tree of the world. M.R. 5.
- দাস্ট্রমেশার্ডিশ। gYu-nya-zungs-gcig, a 'pair of turquoise fishes,' they belong to those treasures of Gling-mkhar which are carried off by King Gur-dkar. S. 6-4.

- 기생생생생생 주시 gYu-ma-pho-ron, the 'turquoise pigeons'; they loose their strength on the Srar-pass. Gl. Kh. 5. 'aBru-gu-ma takes the shape of one of them. Gl. Kh. 6. Gl. Ph. 6.
- প্রাম্বার্থ বিশ্ব gYu-ral-can, 'possessing locks of turquoise colour,' name of a child of 'aBru-gu-ma and the King of Hor. S. 7-2. Lb. 6.
- মাখ্র হিলাইন g Yui-dkon-mchog-mo, 'turquoise jewel,' name of the daughter of the King of China. S. 4-3.

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- スプラネー Ra-gan-gyi-ri, 'hill of brass.' It is situated on the road to Dri-mo-dgu-chod. S. 3-4.
- **SN'5775 Ra-ma-dkar-mo, 'white goat,' the mother of Ra-skyes-skye-dmar; she is brought from Pa-chi-dpal-ldong. S. I. S. 2-8. She wails on account of rTsid-bu-skye-dmar's departure for the north. S. 5-1.
- 지역 전투 Ra-skyes-skye-dmar, 'Kid red-neck,' name of Kesar's goat, born to Ra-ma-skye-dmar. S. 2-8.
- スプラー Ra-dbyug, 'goat-sling,' name of 'aBru-gu-ma's sling. P. 1.

- ম'ব্দাম'ম'ব্দাম্বামা Ri-dkar-po-nag-po-dmar-po-gsum, 'the white, black, and red hill, the three.' Kesar goes there for meditation, before going to China. S. 4-1.
- Ri-gu-kha-sngon, 'Kid blue-mouth'; he will be Ra-ma-dkar-mo's comfort, when rTsid-bu-skye-dmar goes to the north. S. 5-1.
- ਵੇਂ ਸ਼ੁੱਕ ਤੋਂ ਵਿੱਚ Ri-rgyal-blon-chen, 'King of the mountains, great minister.' He is killed by Kesar in his 12th year. Gl. Kh. 3.
- giant hero of Gro-yul. P. 3. He drinks the water of the ocean at a gulp.
- on the fifth bough of the tree of the world; she has a coral egg M.R. 8.
- रे भू क्रिंक । Ri-wa-blon-chen, see Ri-bo-blon-chen.
- 下3元十 Ro-nyai-ri, 'hill of lead'; it is situated on the road to Dri-mo-dgu-chod. S. 3.4.
- Fr. Wal Rong-yul, 'place of defiles,' name of the Indus valley above Sle. It is famous for its rifles. S. 5.1. P. 1.
- ইব্সের্ব্রান্ত্র মা Ron-btsan-khro-mo, 'hot anger' (?), one of Kesar's enemies. La. N.

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Leh, it is famous for its jewels. S. 7.1. It is blessed with tiger-like heroes. P. 3.

- মন্ত্ৰি কৈব। Lag-dmar-blon-chen, 'Great minister red-hand,' name of one of the ministers of Gro-yul. He rides on a blue-black horse, and has fire in his mouth. He is called bdud (devil). He is killed by Gyal-sa-dkar-po. P. 3.
- 지키 지기 독대 Lag-lag-rings, 'Long hand,' name of the twelfth of the 18 agus. He has a hand instead of a head. S. 1. He belongs to the group of seven agus according to P. 2. Together with rKang-rkang-rings he constructs a watercourse and leads the water of the sea to the castle of Gro-yul. P. 2.
- প্রদার্ভ মা Lug-dro-mo, see Dro-mo (Gro-mo).
- মুদাইই | Lug-por-ze, 'sheep golden mouth,' name of the sheep, born to Lug-dro-mo. S. 2-8.
- প্রাম্প্রাম্ব্র বিশ্ব Lung-pa-chen-mo, 'great valley,' the home of Wa-mo-'ajol-li (or 'abyol-li). S. 5-1.

-9 T

- Sha-ran-dre-ba-ran-dre, the words shar, 'East' and ban-dhe, 'Buddhist priest' are apparently contained in this word.

 Name of the three devils of the east who try to kill young Kesar.

 S. 2.
- His home is Thang-stod-mthon-po. S. 5-1.
- pass on the road from Gling to Hor. S. 6.
- not Tibetan). He kills 'aBu-dmar-lam-bstan, when the latter drinks water at a well. Then he is killed by dPal-le-rgod-po, who flays him and fills his skin with sand. S. 6-2, 4.

- Shar-gangs-ri-dkar-po, the 'white ice-mountain of the east'; name of the place, where a race was run by rGyal-sa-dkar-po and Mig-dmar. P. 3.
- প্রত্তিশ্রিম। Shar-phyogs-bde-chen-gling, the 'happy land of the east,' mentioned in M.R. 9.
- dhist] priests of the east,' compare the Shar-ran-dre-ba-ran-dre, above. (The spelling An-dre-ba-ran-dre is also found.) La. 5. Lb. 8. Eighteen of them are born together with Kesar. Three of them are killed by Kesar in his 8th year. Gl. Kh. 3.
- প্রান্থ। Shing-rgyal, 'King of trees,' possibly a name of the tree of the world. It is planted before dBang-po-rgya-bzhin's house. S. 2.
- পুনামানের দুর্নার জিলার of the bitter juniper-tree and of the Gentiana'; nickname of Go-chod. P. 3.
- প্র'হ্লাহ। Shel-dkar, 'white crystal,' name of Kesar's son. He is killed by the king of Hor. Lb. 4.
- প্রামান Shel-mkhar, name of the castle of Gro-yul, Princess Shel-ldang-lha-mo is born there. P. 3.
- wife'; a name of Kesar's wife. S. 2. She is walking in heaven, Gl. Kh. 1, and famous for her wisdom, Gl. Ph. 2.
- প্রশাস্থ্রম। Shel-ljam, see Shel-lcam.
- name of the princess of *Gro-yul*. P. 3. When she is born, the world is filled with light. Kesar is called her father (father-in-law?). She is robbed by the prince of China and brought back by *dPal-moi-a-stag*, the female *agu*. She offends *Shel-li-bu-zhung* by asserting that he belongs to the low caste of smiths. P. 4.

- crystal, name of the 10th of the 18 agus. He has a concave mirror instead of a head. S. 1. His tale in P. 3. He is a child without a father (supposed to be Kesar's child). He is identical with rGyal-bu-rgyal-sa. P. 3. He destroys the garden of the old women by fire and restores it again. According to P. 5 he is identical with gSergyi-bu-chung. See also Lb. 6.

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- 지국적이 Sa-ri-can-la, 'pass of the mountains of the earth,' name of the pass, to which Kesar sends lightning. Gl. Kh. 9.
- 지도 경기 Sang-sang-lha-'abrog, (sang = gsang?), 'secret oasis of the gods,' name of Kesar's watch-hill. P. 1.
- মান্ত্রা Sangs-rgyas, Buddha; he ran a race on mount Kailāsa with a Bon-po priest. P. 3. A knife to stab Buddha is mentioned in La. 3.
- ম'শূন Si-kyim, Sikhim; a rope from Si-kyim is mentioned in S. 7-2.
- ই ইমা Sitar-rām, Sitā and Rāma, mentioned as inhabitants of lHa-yul. Gl. Kh. 7.
- মান্ত্ৰা মান্ত্ৰা Sing-phrug-legs-mo, the 'good child of the lion,' name of the child of Seng-ge-dkar-mo-gyu-ral-can. S. 2, 9.

- মিন্স্মের্স্মের্স্রা Seng-ge-dkar-mo-gyu-ral-can, the 'white lioness with the turquoise locks'; the glacier; born to Gog-bzang-lha-mo. S. 2, 7. La. N. Lb. 1.
- মিটের্ন্স্মিট্রা Seng-chen-rgyal-lham, the 'great and divine lion-king,' a name of Kesar. Lb. 6.
- মুদানান্ত্ৰ বিভাগ Srag-pa-cun-dru, the 'earless partridges'; they loose their strength on the Srar-pass. Gl. Kh. 5.
- 지하기 Srar-gyi-la, 'rigorous pass,' name of a difficult pass on the road to Hor. S. 7.1. For Kesar's prayer on that pass see Gl. Kh. 5. Compare A-srar-srar-gyi-la.
- মুব্দানু মুব্দান Srin-gzhu-sngon-po, the 'blue bow of the ogres,' name of Kesar's bow. La. 3.
- ত্ত্ব with nine heads, out of whose body the world (Gling) is formed. S. 1.
- মুস্মান্দ্ৰ Srin-po-rag-sha, 'ogre rākshasa,' name of an ogre. S. 4-1.
- famous for her red cheeks. S. 4-1. In Lb. 8 her name is spelled Srin-mo-ro-ne-mo.
- 지역 Srub-lha, name of a festival. P. 4. (Harvest-festival.)
- ইনি'ব্যাবা | Srog-dgu-pa, 'man of nine lives,' name of a minister of the king of Hor. S. 7.2.

- 지지지 (castle of golden flowers,' name of the castle of minister Mig-dmar of Gro-yul. P. 3.
- 지치지 한 명 · gSer-gyi-a-rag-jo-jo, 'lady of the golden arack,' name of the wife of minister Mig-dmar of Gro-yul. P. 3.
- 기치기 경기 gSer-nya-zungs-gcig, a 'pair of golden fishes'; they belong to the treasures of Gling-mkhar, carried off by king Gur-dkar. S. 6-4.
- বাহাই মেন্টামের | gSer-ral-mkhan, 'having golden locks,' name of a son of minister Mig-dmar of 'aGro-yul. P. 3. Lb. 6, 4.
- 기치지 그리는 gSer-ral-can, 'having golden locks,' name of a child, borne by 'aBru-gu-ma to the king of Hor. It is killed at the rock (brag)-Thsau-rdung-rdung. S. 7-2.
- মাইনিই বিশ্বাহান | gSer-poi-gser-ri, 'golden hill'; it is made out of the ogre's lungs (creation of the world). S. 1. It is situated on the road to Dri-mo-dgu-chod. S. 3, 4. P. 4.
- দাহীন স্থানাহীন নৈ gSer-sbal-gser-po, 'Golden frog,' name of Kesar's elder brother. S. 2. He is born to Gog-bzang-lha-mo in sTang-lha. La, N.
- 기치지 그 역도 | gSer-ri-bu-zhung (gSer-gyi-bu-chung), 'golden son.'
 P. 5. He is also called Shel-li-bu-zhung.
- 기자하고 bSam-phel, 'increaser of thoughts,' name of one of the jewels, brought from lJang-yul by rGyal-bu. P. 4.

5 T

- নি মান He-mis, (hem = 'snow' in Dard), name of the smith of Hor.

 Lb. 7.
- is killed by Kesar in his 18th year. Gl. Kh. 3.
- identical with Gur-dkar-rgyal-po. S. 5-2, 6-1, 2. He carries off 'aBru-gu-ma and is killed by Kesar. Lb. 6.
- and warm in winter. S. 6-1. P. 3, 4. Lb. 5. Gl. Ph. 9.
- 別句 lHa-skyin, 'divine ibex'; he asks Kesar to protect the ibexes. S. 3, 5.
- 引うになり lHa-rta-ngang-pa, the 'light-bay divine horse,' name of dBang-po-brgya-byin's horse. La. 7.
- B'및지 | lHa-yul, see sTang-lha-yul. S. 2.
- kratu, Indra, the king of the gods. S. 1, 2. He was identified with the old Tibetan god sKyer-rdzong-snyan-po. He is seated on a sun. S. 2, 4. He is connected with the colour white. S. 5-2. Steam rises from his shoulder. He is compared to the rising sun; a treasury of jewels. P. 3. Compare dBang-po-rgyab-zhin.
- লা বি থাই বি থাই বি । lHa-moi-lii-bazār, the 'bazār of the gods, of bellmetal,' (li, 'bell-metal,' may be a parable for ice). Name of a place in Gro-yul. P. 3. rGod-ma-thsa-langs could not walk on it. It is broken to pieces by rKyang-rgod-dbyer-pa.
- ਤ੍ਰਿਧਾਰਾਜ਼੍ਰਾਪਾਹਾ। lHo-krab-rgyal-po, 'king of lHo-krab'; he robs lJang-sa-gYui-cho-ron-mo. P. 4.

W T

- heroes of the Kesar Saga.
- জে'ব্লুম'ব্সার্স্থা A-ne-bkur-dman-mo, ৪০০ bkur-dman-rgyal-mo.
- IN '지' 정도 되어 A-la-cong-gol, (unintelligible), name of the eighth of the 18 agus. He has a sole of a boot instead of a head. The spelling jong-gol is also found. S. 1.
- to Hor. S. 7-2. Gl. Ph. 3.
- to Hor. S. 7-2. Lb. 5.
- on the road to Hor, probably identical with Srar-gyi-la. S. 7-6.
- of the second of the 18 agus. He has a lizard's head. S. 1. He is carried off captive by the king of Hor. S. 6-3. P. 3. He is put into a cage and suspended from the top of the castle. mDā-dpongong-ma cuts the suspending rope with his arrow, and dPal-moi-a-stag receives the falling agu in her arms. He belongs to the group of seven agus. P. 2. He is the chief Nyo-pa (bride-bidder) of the agus.

APPENDICES

(By A. H. FRANCKE)

[1]

THE SPRING MYTH OF THE KESAR SAGA (I).1

TRANSLATED FROM THE Mémoires de la Société Finno-Ougrienne, No. XV, 1900, BY GEORGE R. HEATH.²

Preface.

In the following pages one of the Kesar Sagas, which are commonly related by the people throughout Western Tibet, is introduced to the public, and a service thereby rendered to science, which will perhaps be of no insignificant worth. Various travellers and Tibetan explorers have often reported that so-called Kesar Sagas enjoy great popularity among the Tibetan people; but no one, as far as I know, has told us what the subject of these Sagas is. Even Waddell, who mentions a mythical King Kesar several times in his epoch-making book, The Buddhism of Tibet, can give no satisfactory information about his person and significance.

These pages will, I hope, prove the high scientific value of the Kesar Sagas, by shewing that they are one of the chief sources from which knowledge of the pre-Buddhistic religion of Tibet may be drawn.³

¹ Reprinted from the Indian Antiquary, Vol. XXX, 1901, pp. 329-341.

² All the numbers are in accordance with those of the Tibetan original. The latter may be obtained at the Depot de la Société Finno-Ougrienne, Helsingfors, Finland.

³ There are sources of a very different character, from which Dr. Laufer is drawing his knowledge of the Pre-Buddhistic Religion of Tibet. I have had great pleasure in studying the following of his writings: Klu 'abum bsduspai snyingpo, Mémoires de la Société Finno-Ougrienne, No. XI, 1898.—Über ein tibetisches Geschichts-werk der Bonpo, Toung-Pao, Serie II, Vol. II, No. 1.—Denkschriften der kais. Akademie der Wissenschaften, Wien, Phil. His. Classe, Band XLVI, No. VII, Ein Suhngedicht der Bonpo. All these publications show a very far advanced type of the Pre-Buddhist Religion; they shew especially in the long lists of klu-s or nāgas, what a body of priests has been able to make of it. From the Kesar Myths we

An attempt has often been made to learn something about Kesar by setting about the translation of the long famous epics which bear this title. But up to the present no one has produced a complete translation. Such a work might well occupy a whole lifetime. If a translation of the whole should in the end be made, it would be of infinite value. Partial translations are not necessarily so, as the Buddhistic cast, which may be clearly discerned in the epic, renders the recognition of the mythological features unusually difficult. From a complete translation of the epic, a confirmation of the mythological ideas contained in the popular sagas may be expected. Until we have one, we are depended on the sagas alone. That is not, however, to be regretted at the commencement; for the popular sagas are short, clear, and free from Buddhistic influences.

The study of the Spring Myth leads quite naturally to the desire of becoming acquainted with the corresponding Winter Myth. I have now succeeded in discovering this also, and I hope soon to submit it in a German translation.

It has been already mentioned by others that the sagas treated here exist among the people in oral form. In this case, however, the question is not one of a free narration, which runs the risk of being altered in passing from mouth to mouth; but rather of matter learnt by heart, at the recitation of which (according to the respective versions) scarcely a word is altered. A girl of about sixteen years of age, in whose family the stories of Kesar are held in high esteem, related the following sagas slowly, so that the master of the Mission School she attended was enabled, under my supervision, to take them down word for word. This First Manuscript is the foundation of the accompanying Tibetan text almost throughout. In the comparison and confirmation of the text, as well as in the addition of some new features, a Second Manuscript has also been of great service. This was prepared for me by another Ladakhi who is able to write, and who went to the Bedas (a caste of musicians and popular entertainers), and wrote down literally what they related. The two manuscripts deviate a little from one

may learn, on the other hand, what this religion has been to the ordinary man. It would certainly not be right to consider the Kesar Sagas as mere fairy-tales, told for the amusement of the people. This is shown most plainly by a comparison with the Ladakhi Wedding Ritual and the popular Bonpa Hymnal (gling glu), which run on the same lines as the Kesar Sagas and are both of a distinctly religious cast.

another both in the form of the narrative and in the wording of the songs, but agree perfectly in everything essential.

Something remains to be said on the poetical form of the songs, which are interspersed in the narrative. We find in them different kinds of rhythm as well as of rhyme. The rhythms are almost always formed of trochees, which corresponds to the monosyllabic character of the language. Dactyls, however, also occur, especially when a suffix is added to a dissyllabic compound. The sentence-rhyme peculiar to Tibet is the one which occurs in almost all the songs (i.e., two or three sentences are formed in exactly the same manner, but different words are placed in the corresponding positions). I have tried in the translation to imitate the sentence-rhyme as far as possible. With regard to the rhythms I have allowed myself greater freedom. 1

Finally, it should be pointed out that the language of the Tibetan text is not the classical but the Ladakhi dialect.

An Abridged Episode from the Kesar Saga. ² Translation.

I.

The first Tale is the Tale of the Agus (heroes).

- 1. In the land of gLing there were once the wild Agus dPalle and Khromo and dGani. Because there was no king in the land of gLing, deep sorrow came over Agu dPalle. Agu Khromo was a bad man; he rejoiced at the unhappiness of the land. One day the wild Agus went to tend goats. 2. Then dBangpo-rgyab-bzhin also came from the upper kingdom of the gods to tend goats. All at once the black devil-bird appeared, and wanted to carry off the goats. 3. dBangpo-rgyab-bzhin changed himself into the white god-bird, and both fought. 4. The thought occurred to all the Agus:—'The black bird seems to be the devil-bird.' 5. Then Agu dPalle seized the sling, and sang this song:—
 - 6. Oh Sling, thou many-coloured sling,
 - 7. (My) mother spun thee in her time,
 - 8. (My) mother plaited thee in her time,

¹ This sentence-rhyme is the same type of parallelism as has become known from Chinese popular poetry.

² The division into nine parts is my own. (A. H. Francke.)

- 9. I carried it when I was a boy,1
- 10. Oh come, oh come thou oblong stone,
- 11. Hit sure, be there no escape!
- 12. So singing, he slung (the stone), and hit the black devil-bird on the wing (or shoulder-blade), so that he died. 13. At this dBangporgyab-bzhin rejoiced greatly, and in order to shew love to the Agus, he sang:—
 - 14. Men of gLing, kindly are ye come,
 - 15. dPalle, dGani, kindly are ye come,
 - 16. A cow and a calf will I give you a hundredfold,
 - 17. Foal and horse will I give you a hundredfold,
 - 18. A laden pack-sheep will I give you a hundredfold,
 - 19. Goat and kid will I give you a hundredfold,
 - 20. A saddled horse will I give you a hundredfold,
 - 21. A yak with the nose-ring will I give you a hundredfold!
- 22. When he had sung this song, the Agus said:—'All that is not necessary.' 23. To Agu dPalle this thought occurred:—'The King of Heaven dBangpo-rgyab-bzhin has three sons; it would be good if he sent one son to the land of gLing as King.' Therefore he asked:—24. 'O give a child as chief to the chiefless land.' When dBangpo-rgyab-bzhin heard that, he went back quickly to the upper kingdom of the gods.

II.

The second Tale is the Tale of dBangpo-rgyab-bzhin's Three Sons.

1. The king of the gods, dBangpo-rgyab-bzhin, had three sons, Donldan, Donyod and Dongrub. Because their father loved them very much, he did not like to send even one to the land of gLing.

2. When therefore he came back to the upper kingdom of the gods, he ate nothing and sat there in anger.

3. Then his son Donldan brought his tea and his food, but the father ate nothing. Donldan said:—

'Father!

- 4. Has the wolf got at the sheep?
- 5. Has the crow got at the breakfast (or midday meal)?
- 6. Was the sling lost at the hunt?'

¹ Lit.: Carrying was at the time when I was a boy.

The father said:—

- 7. 'The wolf has not got at the sheep,
- 8. The crow has not got at the breakfast,
- 9. The sling was not lost at the hunt.
- 10. But thou, my son, wilt thou go as chief to the chiefless land of gLing? If thou goest, I will take the tea and the food!' 11. The son said:—'I shall not go!
 - 12. If the dog is angry, the soup is left (uneaten),
 - 13. If the king is full of wrath, the roast is left (uneaten)!'
- 14. Then came the son Donyod and said:—15. 'Father, eat the food and drink the tea!' 16. The father said:—'Thou, my son, wilt thou go as chief to the chiefless land of gLing?' 17. The son said:—'I shall not go!
 - 18. If the dog is angry, the soup is left (uneaten),
 - 19. If the king is full of wrath, the roast is left (uneaten)!'
 - 20. Then came Dongrub, the smallest of all, and asked:—

'Father!

- 21. Has the wolf got at the sheep?
- 22. Has the crow got at the breakfast?
- 23. Was the sling lost at the hunt?

The father said:—

- 24. 'The wolf has not got at the sheep,
- 25. The crow has not got at the breakfast,
- 26. The sling was not lost at the hunt!
- 27. My son, wilt thou go as chief to the chiefless land of gLing?
- 28. The son said: 'If I do not listen to the word of father and mother, to whose word shall I listen? I shall go!' 29. Then the father took the tea and the food. Again great sadness came over the father, and he sang:—
 - 30. (My) son Donldan, he is the heart of my thinking;
 - 31. I am not able to tear out one's heart and to give it to another!
 - 32. (My) son Donyod, he is the tongue of my speaking.
 - 33. It is not right to tear out one's tongue and to give it to another!
 - 34. (My) son Dongrub, he is the eye of my seeing;
 - 35. It is not right to tear out one's eye and to give it to another!'

36. Then spake the father:—'Before Dongrub goes to the land of gLing, all you (my) sons must have a race on horseback one day in the morning, 37, at midday play at dice, 38, and in the evening shoot arrows.' 39. So they all had a horse-race in the morning, and the youngest son Dongrub won it. 40. At midday they played at dice, and the youngest son Dongrub won. 41. In the evening they shot arrows, and the youngest son Dongrub won. 42. Then came the time when the son Dongrub was to go to the land of gLing.

III.

The third Tale is the Tale of Dongrub, who is fitted out for the land of gLing.

- 1. Before the son Dongrub went to the land of men, the high mother gave him a lesson, the high father gave him a lesson. Both said thus:—'Thou needest
 - 2. A horse that always knows the way back,
 - 3. A horse that knows how to fly high,
 - 4. A knife to stab the wicked people,
 - 5. A knife to stab Buddha,
 - 6. An arrow that always knows the way back!'
- 7. Then said the mother:—'O yes, it is hard for Dongrub to go to the land of men!
 - 8. rKyangbyung-dbyerpa is certainly
 - 9. A horse that always knows the way back,
 - 10. A horse that knows how to fly high.
 - 11. The knife "Three-fingers-long" is certainly
 - 12. A knife to stab the wicked people,
 - 13. A knife to stab Buddha.
 - 14. The blue Srinyzhu is certainly
 - 15. A bow whose arrow flies back.' This is the lesson of the high mother:—
 - 16. 'rKyangbyung-dbyerpa, the high horse,
 - 17. And moreover Srinyzhu, the blue bow,
 - 18. Thou wilt find at the house of Uncle brTandzin the Red.
 - 19. Tsetse-ngangdmar is on the pass;
 - 20. Upon her, O Dongrub, thou wilt spring well
 - 21. And of that, O Dongrub, thou wilt die.'

- 22. So then the son went to fetch the horse, the knife, and the bow, and arrived before the house of brTandzin the Red. he saw the horse, whose four legs were fastened with chains. When the horse heard a man coming he sprang up. 24. Dongrub spake:-'Uncle, all hail! Give me the horse rKyangbyung-dbyerpa and the blue bow Srinyzhu! I, the son Dongrub, am going to the land of men. I have come here to greet my uncle!' 25. The uncle said:—'The horse rKyangbyung-dbyerpa is here; lead him away! the blue bow Srinyzhu is not here, but in Agu Za's land!' 26. When he heard that, he went to Agu Za's house, leading the horse. 27. In the middle of the way was a white and a black pool. 28. As he was washing his hands in the black pool, another hand came out of the water, seized Dongrub's hand and held it fast. 29. Then said Dongrub: 'Who is it that seizes my hand?' 30. Out of the water a voice answered:-'Why art thou washing thy hands in our water?' 31. When he heard that, Dongrub spake:—'Please, please let my hand go! I am in haste. I am going in order to become the chief of the chiefless gLing-Land and want to fetch the blue bow Srinyzhu from Agu Za.' 32. Then it was said out of the water:- 'As soon as thou cryest, saying, "Agu Za" (the giant) will swallow thee. Therefore I tell thee this: In Agu Za's body is the knife and the bow. So take the knife in the right hand and his heart in the left. Then if thou stab his heart, he will cry, "Come out!" Then (he, she, it?) let Dongrub's hand go, and vanished in the water.
- 34. When Dongrub arrived at Agu Za's house, the Agu put his hand out at the window, seized Dongrub and ate him up. 35. So Dongrub sat in the body (of the Agu), and seized the knife with the right hand. In the left he took the heart, and stabbed. 36. Then Agu Za cried:—'Who is in my body? Come out!' 37. Dongrub said:—'My good Agu, am I not the son of the king of heaven, rGyabbzhin? When I am going as chief to the chiefless land of gLing and want to greet Agu and ask him for the blue bow Srinyzhu, the Agu seizes me and swallows me.' 38. Then spake the Agu:—'O my heart, all hail! I feel ill! Come out!' Dongrub answered:—39. 'My good Agu, wilt thou listen to my word? If thou listen to it, I will give thee sun and moon to eat for a year. Is that enough?' 40. The Agu said:—'It is enough, O my eye!' 41. Dongrub spake:—'Then I will come out through the Agu's pineal gland, and bring the whole brain out on to the head!' 42. The Agu requested:—'O my eye,

please come out by the way thou wentest in! '43. 'Then I will come out at the Agu's sole.' 44. 'O my eye, rather than that come out by the way thou wentest in!' 45. Then Dongrub came out at the pit of the neck, and had the bow and the knife in his hand. He gave sun and moon to the Agu to eat for a year.

46. While he was going to the chiefless land of gLing, he arrived at the foot of a mountain, and saw the goat Tsetse-ngangdmar lying there. He sprang on to it. 47. The goat was frightened, and carried him on to the summit of three mountains. There it threw him down, and **Dongrub** died.

IV.

The fourth Tale is the Tale of Dongrub's birth on the earth.

- When Dongrub had died, he changed himself into hail, and came down to the land of gLing. 2. There he was born to Gogzalhamo. 3. Although he was the high king of the land of gLing, he was born in lowly form. 4. His mouth was as large as a well, and (his) eyes black and ugly. 5. On the pillow of (his) mother there was some The child suddenly got up, (and) went and ate some of the bad meal. The mother said:—'He does not give himself time to grow, but eats meal (already)!' She clothed it with a piece of ass's sackcloth, tied a goat's hair string around it, and put a stone upon it. 7. For the mother was ashamed of the child's lowly form. 8. At the same time the spouse bKur dmanmo from the kingdom of the gods changed herself into the mother dKar thigmo and went to prepare some soup for Gogzalhamo. 9. Mother dKar thigmo said:—'Well, Gogzalhamo, what has been born to you?' Gogzalhamo spake:-10. 'Of all that which was or was not born to me there is nothing left. It was born with ugly black eyes and a mouth like a well, and it ate meal without giving itself time to grow. I have clothed it with a piece of ass's sackcloth, and put a stone on it. There it is, under the stone!' Mother dKar thigmo took the child from under the stone, and the child said:-
 - 12. 'Kinder art thou than water, O Lady dKar thigmo, now listen!
 - 13. Kinder than even (my) mother, O Lady dKar thigmo, now listen!
 - 14. After the manner of men, a bowl should be filled with butter;

- 15. Gogzalhamo, however, threw to me buckwheat.
- 16. After the manner of men, the child should be put in the child-sack; 1
- 17. Gogzalhamo, however, put sackcloth around me.
- 18. A son is born to the mother! says he,
- 19. A son is born to Gogza! says he,
- 20. And he blows white bands up to the sky.
- 21. A son is born to the mother! says he,
- 22. A son is born to Gogza! says he,
- 23. And he blows red bands across the earth.
- 24. A son is born to the mother! says he,
- 25. A son is born to Gogza! says he,
- 26. And he blows blue bands down to the waters.'

V.

The fifth Tale is the Tale of Khromo, who sought to harm Kesar, the King of the Gods.

1. While this was going on, Agu Khromo heard that Kesar, the king of the gods, had been born to Gogzalhamo. 2. Therefore he said to seven priests from the east:—'In that cottage there is a child. If you can kill the child, I will give you half of (my) castle and land.' Then the priests from the east disguised themselves as beggars and went to Gogzalhamo's cottage. 4. Gogzalhamo thought:—'These seven men are beggars;' filled a golden and a silver plate for them, and brought it out. 5. The seven spiritual beggars said:—'We need neither a golden nor a silver plate. Give us the child! We want to teach it religion.' Then Gogzalhamo gave them the child. 6. Then came Mother dKar thigmo, and cried:- 'Gogzalhamo, to whom have you given the child away?' 7. Gogzalhamo answered:- Seven priests, who said, "We want to teach it religion", have carried it off.' 8. Then spake Mother dKar thigmo:—'How could you give the child away!' and Gogzalhamo ran to get back the child, till she met the seven beggars. beggars had bound the child's arms and legs with chains, had laid fire on his heart, and were pouring boiling water into his mouth. 10. When

¹ In Ladakh, it is a sack filled with dry horse-dung to keep the child warm. In this way baby linen, etc. is spared. (Francke's note.)

the mother saw that, she came before the seven beggars, and cried:— 'Give me my child!' The child said:—

- 11. 'Fourfold I lie here not bound:
- 12. In four directions four enemies will fall.
- 13. On my breast I feel no flame:
- 14. It is a sign of flaming happiness.
- 15. Hot water I do not feel on my head:
- 16. It is a sign of tea, beer (and) milk to come.'
- 17. As he sang this, the child said:—'Hung one, hung two!' broke the chains and ran to his mother. Then Gogzalhamo carried the child home. 18. But the seven priests from the east changed themselves into beetles and devoured the ashes of the fire.
- 19. So when Agu Khromo knew that the child was not yet conquered, he said:—'I will go myself;' (and) came and asked Gogzalhamo:—'Where is the child? Has he grown big?' 20. The child said:—'My good Agu, I am here!' Whereupon Khromo took the child out of the bed and carried him off. 21. There was a rock of poison there. Upon it he wanted to throw the child. But although Agu Khromo was able to whirl him round, he could not throw him on to the rock. 22. The child said:—'Swing me round, good Agu, do! Throw me off, do!' 23. The Agu said:—'I am tired, I cannot any longer!' 24. Whereupon the child cried:—'Now the Agu's time for whirling (me) round is past; now it is my turn!' (and) saying this, he threw the Agu on to the poisonous rock. 25. As the rock was of fiery poison, one side of Khromo's body got burnt.
- One day Agu dPalle, Agu dGani and Agu Khromo went hunting together, and killed a wild yak. To the place where they killed The Agus said:—'Go, carry a whole leg it the child came also. **27**. at once to thy mother!' The child bit his teeth into a tendon of the leg, carried it off, gave it to his mother, and came back. 28. Agus said:—'Take all the intestines and the inwards also to (thy) mother!' and sent him way. The child wrapped it all up in his hip-cloth, bit with (his) teeth into the upper end of the intestines, and carried it home to Then he returned. 29. Agu Khromo became angry, threw (his) mother. the wooden poker (at him), and hit the child on the mole at the back of the neck, so that he fainted and fell to the ground. Then said **3**0. Agu dPalle to Khromo:—'He is also a member of our father's brothers. They will avenge him on thee!' Then Agu Khromo was frightened, and spake to the child:—31. 'Listen, Street-boy; get up, please! I will

give thee the chief ford of a hundred fords.' 32. The child asked:—
'Wilt thou give it (to me), my good Agu?' and got up. 33. When the
Street-child had received the chief ford of a hundred fords, it allowed
no one to cross it. 34. One day as Agu Khromo was coming through
the water at that chief ford, the Street-child cried:—35. 'Who is
coming through the water there?' and threw a stone at Khromo. 36.
Agu Khromo said:—'Ow, it is I!' and the child cried smilingly:—'Why
didst thou not say that before, my good Agu?' 37. The Street-boy
became very powerful. If no part of the mourning-feast was given to
him, he let no funeral procession pass; and if no part of the marriage
feast was given to him, he let no marriage procession cross. All that he
carried away, and gave it to Gogzalhamo.

VI.

The sixth Tale is the Tale of the Maiden 'aBruguma, whom the Street-child met.

Now at that time the Street-child went to the upper Groma-field to gather groma 1 roots, and met there the maiden 'aBruguma and her handmaid Darlhagochodma. 2. The Street-child found as many roots as a horse's head or yak's head is great, and made a loaf for himself out of them. 3. Maiden 'a Bruguma and Darlhagochodma found only one dry root each. 4. As they found no more, the handmaid said to the Street-child:—'Give our Lady 'aBruguma a piece of root-bread too!' 5. The Street-child answered:—'No, little sister, I must nourish my mother!' 6. Then he ate some of the root-bread before the two girls, and spake, 'Sindiremalag!' While he said that, the loaf grew whole again, and he began to eat once more. 7. Then spake he:- 'Now Maiden 'aBruguma shall also eat some. But as much as she eats must be brought back again. There, eat some!' 8. Maiden 'aBruguma ate half of the loaf and said, 'Sindiremalag!' But although she said that, nothing came back. The mark of the teeth remained. spake the Street-child:—'O thou daughter of Father brTanpa, O thou daughter of Mother Chorol! Give me back my bread! If I see a dog, the dog shall hear of it; if I see a man, the man shall hear of it!' 10. When Maiden 'a Bruguma heard that, she thought he was angry, and spake to the Street-boy:—'To-morrow we are going to have a feast,

¹ Groma is a species of potentilla.

and thou shalt take part in it!' 11. The Street-child asked:-- 'Shall I take part, little sister?' and 'aBruguma said:—' Yes thou shalt be there.' 12. On the next day the Street-child went earlier than all (the rest) to 'aBruguma's house, and hid himself behind the upper door-beam. 13. So when all the people had come together to the feast, 'aBruguma said:-- 'Are we all here? Shut the door before the 14. Then the Street-child called out from Street-child comes!' the beam:—'I have already arrived, little sister!' 15. 'aBruguma spake:—'And I had just said that he had not come vet!' 16. called out laughing:—'So I just heard (my) little sister say! If I see a dog, the dog shall hear of it; if I see a man, the man shall hear of it!' 17. Then spake 'aBruguma:--- 'Listen, Street-child, to-morrow we are going to give a friendly beer-banquet. All the Agus are going to come to it. Wilt thou also be there?' 18. He spake:-'Little sister, wilt thou listen to my word?' The maiden said:—'I will listen to it.' 19. He spake:-- 'Then thou must say this to Agu dPalle and the others:

- 20. Who takes a drink of the beer of life, let him have children beyond measure!
- 21. Who takes a drink of the beer of blessing, let his life be like that of the gods!
- 22. Drink without touching the ten finger-tips,
- 23. And without wetting the silk of the tongue, 1
- 24. Nor may'st thou knock the pearls of the teeth; 2
- 25. Drink with the soul,
- 26. Yea, drink with the heart!'
- 27. So the next morning, when all the Agus had come together, 'aBruguma brought the beer of friendship, came before Agu dGani, and said:—
 - 28. 'Hail, on (thy) golden throne, O Agu dGani, now listen!
 - 29. See this vessel, filled with thoughts and nine-fold buttered. 3

¹ Literally: And without tasting with the silken knots of the tongue.

² Literally: Not knocking the teeth like milk, like a rosary, like pearls.

³ A small pica of butter (called yar) which is smeared round the edge of a vessel with the thumb to honour a guest. Dr. Laufer asks for an analysis of this sentence. The Tibetan text is properly bungpa bsampas don sgrubla mis brgyabs dgu brgyabs shig yod. This means literally: 'A vessel furnished with thoughts according to the meaning (don), smeared by men, smeared ninefold, such it is'; brgyabs is said instead of yar brgyabs, it is smeared with butter.

- 30. Who takes a drink of the beer of life, let him be blessed with many children!
- 31. Who takes a drink of the beer of blessing, let his life be like that of the gods!
- 32. Drink without touching the ten finger-tips,
- 33. And without wetting the silk of the tongue,
- 34. Nor may'st thou knock the pearls of the teeth;
- 35. Drink with the soul,
- 36. Yea, drink with the heart!'

Then spake Agu dGani:-

- 37. 'Not wetting the tongue,
- 38. Not filling the stomach,
- 39. Not touching the hands,
- 40. How then shall I drink it? Away with the bowl!'
- 41. Because he spoke so, the girl carried the vessel to Agu dPalle:-
 - 42. 'Hail on (thy) throne of shell, O Agu dPalle, now listen!
 - 43. See this vessel, filled with thoughts and nine-fold buttered!
 - 44. Who takes a drink of the beer of life, let him be blessed with many children!
 - 45. Who takes a drink of the beer of blessing, may he live as long as the gods!
 - 46. Drink without touching the ten finger-tips,
 - 47. And without wetting the silk of the tongue,
 - 48. Nor may'st thou knock the pearls of the teeth;
 - 49. Drink with the soul,
 - 50. Yea, drink with the heart!'

Then spake Agu dPalle:—

- 51. 'Not wetting the tongue,
- 52. Not filling the stomach,
- 53. Not touching the hands,
- 54. How then shall I drink it? Away with the bowl!'
- 55. Then 'aBruguma said to the Agus:—'Shall I ask the Streetchild also?' 56. The Agus spake:—'He is also a member of our father's brothers' (clan). Ask him also, do!' 57. And 'aBruguma addressed him:—'Yes, listen, Street-child, give me thy bowl!' 58. The Streetchild spake:—'Yes, certainly, little sister, just as thou hast said to the Agus, speak also to me!' So 'aBruguma sang:—

- 59. 'Thou on (thy) wooden chair, thou Street-boy there, now listen:
- 60. See this vessel, filled with thoughts and nine-fold buttered!
- 61. Who takes a drink of the beer of life, let him be blessed with many children.
- 62. Who takes a drink of the beer of blessing, may he live as long as the gods!
- 63. Drink without touching the ten finger-tips,
- 64. And without wetting the silk of the tongue,
- 65. Nor may'st thou knock the pearls of the teeth!
- 66. Drink with the soul,
- 67. Yea, drink with the heart!'
- 68. Thereupon the Street-child said:—'Little sister, wait a little!' Then he threw the vessel towards the sky with his stick studded with dog's teeth, and drank the beer out of the sky. 69. While he drank it, he said:—'I feel how the Lord of Heaven, rGyabbzhin, is giving me a drink of the beer of friendship!' Then all the Street-folk shouted:—'Now our Street-boy has got Lady 'aBruguma as bride! Hurrah for Love!'

VII.

The seventh Tale is the Tale of 'aBruguma, who becomes Kesar's bride.

- 1. The Sovereign of Heaven had heard the shouting of the Streetchild, and he came with the whole retinue of heaven and the retinue of the water-spirits, and held a horse-race with all the Agus. 2. The handmaid Darlhagochodma took Lady 'a Bruguma to the race-course, and put her on a rock. 3. The handmaid said:—'To-day listen to my word: Upon whose horse thou canst jump at the race, his bride thou wilt be!
 - 4. Listen to-day to the word of the servant,
 - 5. Listen to Darlhagochodma's word!
 - 6. To-day will the skin be pulled over thy ears; 2
 - 7. Father brTanpa's daughter will receive blows!'

¹ Yashaho!—shouted at weddings.

² Dr. Laufer asks for an analysis of this sentence. The Tibetan has: rkyab rlon ni bumola rkyal shus blang yin. The literal translation is: 'To the girl who is like a wet leather-bag, will be given a peeling off of the skin.' In my translation I made use of the corresponding German idiom.

- 8. Then the king of Heaven, rGyabbzhin, came riding along, and 'aBruguma spake:—
 - 9. 'I know neither the man that is riding,
 - 10. Nor even the swift horse underneath.'

Thereupon the handmaid said:-

- 11. 'If thou knowest not the man that is riding,
- 12. Know, that is the King of Heaven;
- 13. And the swift steed underneath
- 14. Is the god's horse, called the Bay.
- 15. Man and horse touch not, let them go! If thou jumpest now, then thou committest a great sin against the gods!'

So 'aBruguma did not jump.

- 16. Then the Earth-Mother, sKyabsbdun came riding along. Lady 'aBruguma spake:—
 - 17. 'I know neither the man that is riding,
 - 18. Nor even the swift horse underneath.'

The handmaid said:-

- 19. 'If thou knowest not yet the man that is riding,
- 20. See, it is sKyabsbdun, the Earth-Mother;
- 21. And the swift horse underneath,
- 22. That is the red earth-horse.
- 23. Rider and horse touch not, let them go! If thou jumpest now, then thou committest a great sin against the earth!'

So 'aBruguma did not jump.

- 24. Then 1Cogpo, the King of the water-spirits, came riding along, and 'aBruguma spake:—
 - 25. 'I know neither the man that is riding,
 - 26. Nor even the swift horse underneath.'

The servant said:—

- 27. 'If thou knowest not yet the man that is riding,
- 28. See, it is lCogpo, the Water-king;
- 29. And the swift steed underneath,
- 30. That is the blue water-horse.
- 31. Rider and horse touch not, let them go! If thou jumpest now, thou committest a great sin against the water-spirits!

- 32. Then all the Agus of the land of gLing came riding past, and 'aBruguma did not jump. 33. Last of all the Street-child came riding along. He had put off his humble form. He had a reddish violet crown, 1 and (his) horse a short, reddish-violet mane. On the man's right shoulder the sun was rising, (and) on left the moon. 'aBruguma spake:—
 - 34. 'I know neither the man that is riding,
 - 35. Nor even the swift horse underneath.'

Then said Darlhagochodma:—

- 36. 'If thou knowest not yet the man that is riding,
- 37. See, it is Kesar, of gLing the King;
- 38. And the swift steed underneath,
- 39. It is the noble rKyangbyung dbyerpa.
- 40. Now if everything is well carried out, then all people will call me Gochodma (that is: She that fulfils). If it is not carried out well, then I shall call myself Gomichod (that is: Unfulfilled). Man and horse let not pass; seize them.' 41. So when Kesar came riding on, the Maiden 'aBruguma suddenly jumped on to the horse. 42. As the maiden jumped, Kesar put on his humble form again, caused a strong smell of lice, and changed the horse into a female Dzo with broken horns. 43. Then all the street-folk shouted:—'Hurrah for love! Lady 'aBruguma is our Street-boy's bride!' Then 'aBruguma made the Street-child her bridegroom, and took him home.

VIII.

The eighth Tale is the Tale of Kesar, who teases 'aBruguma.

1. One day 'aBruguma's mother spread the carpet out the wrong way round, so that it had the front edge towards the wall. 2. The Street-boy said:—'Where the front edge of the carpet is, there the face of the guest must also be,' and sat down with his face turned to the wall. 3. Then spake Father brTanpa to 'aBruguma:—'The boy is nine times too clever; he will run away yet.' 4. Therefore the maiden covered the Street-boy with a pot, turning it upside down.² 5. Now

¹ Tuft of hair (according to Dr. Laufer and Jäschke's Dictionary).

² Dr. Laufer's translation, 'she put him in a pot with his face underneath'. is impossible; kha is the opening of the pot.

although the handmaid and the maiden herself sat before it keeping watch, the Street-child escaped without letting either hear anything. 6. Before the door he tore his upper garment in pieces near the place where the dogs were kept, killed a goat and poured its blood out. The entrails of the goat he wrapped round the teeth of the dogs. Then he fled into the innermost part of the valley. 7. When Father brTanpa saw that (before the door), he said to 'aBruguma:—'My daughter, go and look for him! The dogs have surely not eaten him!' Then 'aBruguma went to look for him all around on a hundred, (yea) a thousand mountains, and did not find him. 8. The maiden's dress tore right up to the collar. (Her) shoes tore from the sole right up to the top. 9. As she did not find him yet, she went to Agu dPalle and Agu dGani, and spake:—

- 10. 'Thou on (thy) golden throne, Agu dGani, now listen!
- 11. Early in the morning I began to climb, and came on to the golden hill;
- 12. In the evening I descended, and came to the copper-field.
- 13. Did he then come for copper? I would now like to ask the Agu!'

Agu dGani spake:-

- 14. 'If the dogs have devoured the Street-child,
- 15. Then will the skin be pulled over thy ears,
- 16. Then indeed will blows be laid on brTanpa's daughter!'

So 'aBruguma went to Agu dPalle, and spake:-

- 17. 'Thou on (thy) throne of shell there, Agu dPalle, then listen!
- 18. In the morning I began to climb, and came on to the silver hill;
- 19. In the evening I descended, and came to the lead-fields.
- 20. Did he then come for lead? I would like to ask the Agu.'

Agu dPalle said:—

- 21. 'If the dogs have devoured the Street-child,
- 22. Then will the skin be pulled over thy ears,
- 23. Then indeed will blows be laid on brTanpa's daughter!'
- 24. Then spake 'aBruguma:—'Everybody says that!' and went to look for him again. Then she took a stone which had a hole (in it), looked through (it), (to see) whether she could see him, and caught

sight of him in the innermost corner of the valley. 25. And he had the reddish-violet crown on, and (his) horse (had) the reddish-violet mane; he had put off his humble form, and was dancing around merrily. 26. Then the maiden ran as fast as ever she could, and reached place where he was. 27. He said:—'Well, girl, from where hast thou come? and gave her, in a piece of a broken cup, a loathsome lump of bad meal, which he had kneaded together. 28. He spake:—'If thou eatest this, I will run off again!' 'aBruguma ate it and said:—'Then go, good King, do!' He spake:—29. 'And thou, the rich daughter of a rich man, hast eaten up the whole bad dough. 30. If I meet a dog, the dog shall hear of it. 31. If I meet a man, the man shall hear of it!' 32. Then they both went back to Mother Gogzalhamo.

33. One day as the Street-boy was preparing a feast, he slaughtered many sheep and goats. 34. One skinned animal he hid in 'aBruguma's cloak, and said:-35. 'One skinned animal is missing! Who is the Mother, thou hast surely not stolen it?' 36. The mother answered:—'Would I then take anything besides what thou hast given me?' 37. He spake:—'Handmaid, thou hast surely not stolen it?' 38. The handmaid answered:—'Would I then take anything besides what the king has given me?' 39. Then he spake to 'aBruguma:-'And thou wilt surely steal nothing, thou rich child of a rich man? Stand up now, and shake (yourself)!' 40. 'aBruguma said:—'Would I then take anything besides what the king has given me?' All at once she stood up, and as she shook (herself), it dropped out of her cloak. The Street-child said:—'And thou has stolen it, thou rich child of a rich man! I will not go with thee!' In this way he teased her.

IX.

The ninth Tale is the Tale of the Wedding.

1. Mother Gogzalhamo spread out three carpets, one blue, one red and one white. Then she hung up three ribbons, one white, one red and one blue. 2. She spake to 'aBruguma:—'Shut (thy) eyes tight, take one out of all these ribbons, and go and sit down on one of the carpets! I shall wait for a dream.' 3. So 'aBruguma shut (her) eyes tight, took a ribbon and went on to a carpet. 4. She took a blue ribbon, and came on to the blue carpet. 5 (Her) mother said:—'Now is Kesar, the King of the gods, thy portion. Later on the white tents of Yarkand will be thy portion!' This she spake prophesying. 6. In the same

moment the Street-child had put on (his) lowly form again. 7. 'aBruguma spake to (her) mother:—'Give me back the man who was just here!' 8. (Her) mother said:—'I will go (and look for him) with thee.' 9. The Street-child had been brought to the glorious castle, and been stripped of (his humble body by (his) father's brothers. 10. Maiden 'aBruguma arrived before the castle and saw the horse rKyangbyung dbyerpa. 11. The horse spake:—'Lady 'aBrugu, enter!' 'aBruguma said:—'I have lost my former husband.' 12. Then the horse took the maiden up with his teeth and threw her into the glorious castle. 13. Then King Kesar, got a golden throne, and 'aBruguma a throne of turquoise. 14. Now they were happy, and became stout. Three nights long they celebrated their wedding, and three days long they gave feasts. The tale and the story is at an end.

THE SPRING MYTH OF THE KESAR SAGA (II.)

(By REV. A. H. FRANCKE)

Additions to the Saga from other Versions.

Preliminary Note.

The Kesar Saga is told differently in different villages. To arrive at a final solution of the question, as to whether the oral tales (kha sgrungs) or the Kesar Epic (dPe sgrungs) are the original source with regard to Ladakh, it will be necessary to arrange something like a Kesar-survey of Ladakh, i.e., in every village the following material will have to be collected:—(1) the version of the Kesar Saga, (2) the gLing glu (Hymnal of the Kesar Saga), (3) the marriage ritual of the village. All this material will have to be compared with the Kesar Epic.

List of Additions.

The following list of additions is not, in the least, claimed as a full one.

- 1. At the place where the Agus ask for a king, the following request is also added: 'Send us nine kinds of corn-seed, and also horses, oxen and many four-footed animals.'
- 2. First detailed version of the story of the birth:—Gogzalhamo sat spinning in her room while the hail was falling. As she was hungry just then, she ate some hail-stones, and soon after conceived. When the hail came, all the horses fled: the mare Thsaldang was the last. All the dogs also fled, the she-dog dKarmo was the last; all the sheep fled, and the ewe Dromo was the last; all the goats fled, and Tsetsengangdmar was the last. Then came Agu dPalle and brought food to the animals that were with child. Thereupon the mare Thsaldang gave birth to the foal rKyang-byung-dbyerpa, the she-dog dKarmo to the puppy Drumbu-brang-dkar, the ewe Dromo to the lamb mThsalmig, the she-goat Tsetse-ngangdmar to the kid Tsetsengangdmar.

¹ Reprinted from the *Indian Antiquary*, Vol. XXXI, 1902, pp. 32-40.

- 3. Second version of the story of the birth:—Mother Gogzalhamo heard within her a voice, which said: 'I must be born in the lofty sky; please go to the lofty sky!' So she went, and gave birth to (the) sun and moon. Then it said: 'Sun and moon I am not; I must be born on the lofty mountain; please go on to the lofty mountain!' So she went, and gave birth to the white ice-lion. Then it said: 'The white ice-lion I am not; I must be born on the lofty rock; please go on to the lofty rock.' So she went, and gave birth to the wild bird-king. In this way the narrative progresses, and Gogzalhamo gives birth to the horse rKyangbyung-khadkar in the midst of the steppe; in the midst of the sea to the little fish Gold-eye; in the midst of the meadow to the yak 'aBrong byung rogpo; in the midst of the forest to the rat Kraphusse; in the midst of the field to the little bare bird; also, in Stanglha to a golden frog; in Barbtsan to a white frog; and in Yogklu to a blue frog. After all that to her child also.
- 4. Third version of the story of the birth:—Over the whole earth it was dark; but at Gogzalhamo's house appeared a bright light. The child teased the mother in the same way as Dongrub did the giant in III. 34-45. Finally, it came out between the ribs, without causing the mother any pain. The child was very beautiful, and had golden hair and wings; yet the mother could see nothing of its beauty. At its birth the fire blazed up of itself; grand dishes were cooked in the oven; sweet fragrance filled the room, and jewels came raining in. The child grew in a day as much as others in a month.
- 5. To V. There came eighteen Andhe Bandhe, who put the child in a kettle, in order to boil it. The unintended effect was that the child came out much stronger and more hardened than it had been before.
- 6. The young folk of gLing have gone hunting, and have killed nothing. Thereupon the Street-child goes out with the sling, and drives a whole herd of game into the cattle-pen, where he kills the animals with (his) knife, and cuts off their heads. Now appear the Lamas from the monastery, and reproach him for killing animals. **Kesar** asks if they never ate meat. They say: 'Only (that) of animals which have died a natural death.' He says, 'Diridir', and snaps his fingers. All the animals come to life, and look for their heads. In doing so, they take the wrong heads in their hurry, so that large animals get small heads, and vice versa. Then the whole herd runs away, and

the Street-boy says to the Lamas: 'Be sure not to forget to fetch the animals and eat them when they have died.'

- 7. The Agus institute an archery-contest. The one who hits in the middle shall be king. The Street-boy comes, and hits a tiny mark at an enormous distance; but vanishes again completely immediately after.
- 8. According to another version, it is **Agu Khromo**, and in one case the husband of Gogzalhamo, who is said to have killed the devilbird; but this gives no logical coherence.
 - 9. (To III.) Advice for the journey to the earth:

If Bya khyung dkrung nyima troubles thee,

Call Byamo dkarmo to thy help:

If 'aDre lha btsan bog troubles thee,

Call Dzemo 'aBamza 'aBum skyid to thy help.

- a'Bruguma, a donkey's mother. This story is told after Spring Myth No. VI. 16. All the guests, being drunk, had gone to Kesar silently left the room and went to a neighbour's she-ass, that was with child. He caused her to give birth to a young ass at once by giving her very cold water to drink. The foal he carries to the banqueting hall and puts it in the lap of the girl, who is nearest the door. When she awakes, she puts it into her neighbour's lap, and so Last of all 'aBruguma awakes, sees the foal in her lap and tries to hide it, because the Street-boy has entered the room. She succeeds in hiding it in her sleeve. The Street-boy says: 'You will certainly be scolded, because you are late for breakfast!' 'Oh no,' she replies, 'it is only the poor people, who have their breakfast early in the morning, we do not belong to them!' Then by witchcraft he caused the foal to fall out of the sleeve and said: 'Look there, you have given birth to a little donkey!' The girl is ashamed and wishes to keep him still; therefore she prays him to come to another banquet. Of this we hear in Spring Myth No. VI. 17-69.
- 11. To be inserted *Spring Myth* No. II. 36: He who is beaten in the contest, will have to go to the land of gLing.

The Mythology of the Kesar Saga.

General Notes.

Up to the present, when editing Ladakhi folklore of a non-Buddhistic character, I have made use of the terms 'Pre-Buddhistic'

and 'Bonpo' indifferently, because I did not expect to meet with more than a single non-Buddhistic religion in Ladakh. Dr. Laufer's latest publications of Bonpo MSS., however, make it advisable to separate Bonpo mythology from the mythology of Ladakhi folklore; because, although both of them may have much in common, there appear to be fundamental differences between them. In future, therefore, when speaking of the mythology embodied, for instance, in the Kesar Saga, I shall make use of the term 'gling-chos', i.e., mythology of gling.

The material, from which I draw my information on the gLing-chos, has increased a great deal since the first publication in German of the first half of the Kesar Saga; but I do not wish my ideas on the subject to be taken for more than a theory. At present, the existence of the gLing-chos can only be supposed for Ladakh; but it may hereafter become evident that the same or similar systems of mythology were known in Tibet and many parts of Asia.

Sources of Information.

- (1) The Kesar Saga. It is related in four parts:—
 - (a) Prelude to the Kesar Saga, which tells of the creation of the world and of the birth of the eighteen ages.
 - (b) First half of the Kesar Saga (Spring Myth), which tells of Kesar's birth in gLing, his wooing and marriage to 'aBruguma.
 - (c) Second half of the Kesar Saga (Winter Myth), which tells of Kesar's journey to the north, the killing of the giant-devil, marriage of the devil's wife to Kesar, and of 'aBruguma's deliverance out of the hands of the King of Hor, who had abducted her.
 - (d) Kesar's Journey to China, which is a different version of the Winter Myth, and tells of Kesar's marriage to the King of China's daughter.
- (2) The Ladakhi Marriage Ritual. This was published ante, Vol. XXX, 1901, pp. 131ff.
- (3) Songs of the Nyopa on their way to the bride's house.
- (4) The drinking song, which is of a similar character to the marriage ritual.

(5) The gLing-glu. This has entirely the character of a hymnal of the gLing-chos. It is sung at the time of the Kesar Festival each spring. So far, the gLing-glu of only two villages has been collected, i.e., of Phyang and Khalatse. It will, perhaps, be easy to collect a large number of these songs, which appear to be of the greatest value for a proper understanding of the character of Kesar.

The Cosmology of the gLing-chos.

In nearly all of the above-mentioned sources three large realms are spoken of. Compare: Spring Myth No. IV. 20, 23, 26; Marriage Ritual No. I. B. 1, 2, 3; gLing-glu of Khalatse No. XXVII; gLing-glu of Phyang No. 1.

1. sTang-lha, Heaven (lit., 'the upper gods' or 'gods above'; no etymology is wanted, because the word is colloquial Ladakhi). Of this realm we hear in Spring Myth No. II; Winter Myth No. V. 8-13; gLing-glu of Phyang No. V; gLing-glu of Khalatse No. XXI, No. XXVII. 1, 2. From all these sources the following information can be drawn: A king reigns in sTang-lha, called dBangpo-rgyabbzhin (according to Dr. Laufer rGya-byin, compare under 'Names'). He is also called sKyer-rdzong-snyanpo and 'aBum-khri-rgyalpo. The name of his wife is bKur-dman-rgyalmo, Ane-bkur-dman-mo or 'aBum-khri-rgyalmo. Both are called 'Almighty': Compare gLing-glu of Phyang No. V.

They have three sons, **Donyod**, **DonIdan**, **Dongrub**. The youngest is the most prominent figure. Lightning flashes from his sword out of the middle of the black clouds (gLing-glu of Khalatse No. XXIX). Thunder seems to be caused by the walking of the gods (gLing-glu of Khalatse No. XXI). Dongrub descends to the earth and becomes **King Kesar** of gLing.

The life of the gods is an idealised form of man's life. They form a state according to the Winter Myth No. V. 8-13. Besides a king there are ministers, servants and subjects. They live in perfect happiness and become old without illness. They tend goats, called lhara, apparently on the earth (Spring Myth No. I). Kesar later on discovers many of the stolen lhara in the devil's realm.

The king and the queen often change their shape. The king becomes a white bird (Spring Myth No. I. 3); the queen takes the shape of a woman (Spring Myth No. IV. 8), of a Dzo (Winter Myth No. I. 53).

2. Bar-btsan, the Earth. (No etymology is wanted, the name is colloquial Ladakhi for 'the firm place in the middle'.) Other names are: Mi-yul, Land of Men (compare Spring Myth No. III. 7); gLing, Continent (in colloquial Ladakhi). It is remarkable that neither the Spring Myth nor the Winter Myth tells us of beings, which entirely look like men. That the eighteen Agus are something different, is shown by their attributes.

The principal deity of the earth is mother skyabs-bdun (Marriage Ritual No. I. B 2; Spring Myth No. VII. 19). It is probable, that she is identical with brTanma, the goddess of the earth (compare Jäschke's Dictionary), but at present nothing can be said for certain; nor do we know, if father brTanpa is her spouse and 'aBruguma her daughter. All this will, perhaps, become plain with the publication of the Prelude to the Kesar Saga. Mother skyabs-bdun rides a horse, called bTsan-rta-dmar-chung (Spring Myth No. VI. 22).

2. Yog-klu, the Underworld (lit., the Nāgas below). Of this realm we hear in Winter Myth No. V. 14-17; gLing-glu of Khalatse No. XXVII. 3, 4. Like sTang-lha, Yog-klu also seems to be a kingdom. There is a king, called 1Cogpo (Marriage Ritual No. I. B 3; Spring Myth No. VII. 24, 28); there are his servants and subjects, famous for their large number of children. The Klu-mo or Nāginīs are famous for their beauty; Kesar is warned not to fall in love with them.

According to all the material, which has accumulated so far, it is impossible to prove a distinct antagonism between the gods and the Nāgas. According to popular superstition, girls have to take care not to go near a well, where a male Nāga resides. All the Nāgas have become protectors of the Buddhist faith and show great enmity to all non-believers, if they can reach them.

The Colours of the three Realms.

They are mentioned in Spring Myth No. IV. 20, 23, 26; No. VII. 22, 30; No. IX. 1; Winter Myth No. II. 21, 22, 23. The colour of sTang-lha is white: it is perhaps the colour of the light; Bar-btsan is red: perhaps on account of the reddish colour of the ground; Yog-klu is blue: this may be due to the deep-blue colour of many West-Tibetan lakes. It may be in connection with this system of colours, that at the present day often three mchod-rten are erected, which are painted blue, white and red. Also most of the lhatho show the white colour.

In how far this system of colours may have influenced the pantheon of Lamaism, with its blue, white, red, green and golden-faced occupants, cannot yet be shown.

The King of Hor, called Gur-dkar is referred to in the prophesy (Spring Myth No. IX. 1-3), when 'a Bruguma takes a blue ribbon and sits down on a blue carpet. This fact seems to suggest that he may be connected with Yog-klu in some way or other.

The Devil bDud.

In the gLing-glu of Phyang No. 1, to the three realms of the world, as described above, a fourth is added, the Land of the Devil bDud. We hear of the devil in Spring Myth No. I. 2-12, where he tries to carry away the heavenly goats and is killed. Apparently he comes to life again; for the first half of the Winter Myth tells of Kesar's victory The devil is in possession of great treasures (gLing-glu of Phyang No. III.) and of a girl, who is kept in an iron cage (Winter Myth No. III.). As regards his size, appetite and stupidity, he closely resembles the giants of European mythology and folklore. The colour of the devil is black (Spring Myth No. I. 2; Winter Myth No. II. 25). At first I was inclined to believe in a certain connection between the black and blue colours, because the hair of the Ladakhi girls is called 'turquoise' in some popular songs; however, this expression may refer to the actual turquoises, which are worn on the head. But also Kesar's pigtail, which is certainly without turquoises, is called blue; and the pool of the klu mentioned in *Spring Myth* No. III. 27, is called black.

Other names of the devil bDud are: Srinpo (Winter Myth No. III. 2); Curulugu (Winter Myth No. III. 8); 'aDre-lha-btsan-bog (Spring Myth, Additions, No. IX); sDigpa (Winter Myth No. III. 26).

Of a very similar nature is Agu Za in Spring Myth No. III. 34-45. He devours not only Kesar, but also the sun and moon. He is in possession of the $srin \ \gamma zhu$, the bow of the giants.

The devil bDud lives in a castle in the north (byang). There can be no doubt, that the word byang means actually the north, because everybody understands it in this sense. Near the castle there is the well of nectar (bdud-rtsi) and milk (Winter Myth No. IV. 17).

The Agus.

Dr. Laufer in his criticism tells me that the word akhu, from which the word agu may have developed, means 'uncle' in Tibetan. As I

said before, it will be safest to look at the Ladakhi version of the Kesar Saga from a Ladakhi point of view; and in Ladakhi the word 'uncle' is never expressed by akhu or agu, but by azhang.

With regard to this word, I can only repeat what I said in my German Edition of the Kesar Saga: In Ladakhi the word agu serves to express (1) a husband in general, (2) from a child's point of view, one of the principal husband's younger brothers, who is more than an uncle to the principal husband's children; he is something like their step-father, as the principal husband's wife is his wife too.

Thus the word agu may be a variation of the word pha-spun, father-brothers (Spring Myth No. V. 33, VI. 56) of Kesar. At present the word pha-spun is always used in the sense of 'undertaker'. The pha-spun have to burn the dead; but it is possible that in ancient times the relatives of the dead had to take care of this office.

It is quite true that neither the Spring nor the Winter Myth tells us anything of a possible relationship between Kesar and the Agus. The 'Prelude to the Kesar Saga' will probably throw some light on the question. The latter contains a list of all the eighteen Agus with their characteristic marks. Many of them seem to possess more than a single name. This list is given below. As far as I can see, their attributes point to an ancient zodiac and to the days of the week. A picture, showing all the eighteen Agus, can, as I am told, be seen at Phagspagonpa, Lahoul, and at Hemis, Ladakh.

According to the Prelude of the Kesar Saga, the Names of the Eighteen Agus are the following 1:—

- (1) Pasang Idan ru skyes, possessing the Friday, horns growing. Characteristic mark: a goat's head.
- (2) Anggar rtsangspo, Anggar, the lizard. Char. m.: a lizard's head.
- (3) Khra mgo khra thung, falcon's head, short falcon. Char.
 m.: a falcon's head.
- (4) Kha rgan dgani (nyi), old mouth, day of joy. Char. m.: a white beard.
- (5) sKya rgodpo, wild soup-spoon. Char. m.: a soup-spoon instead of a head.
- (6) zLaba bzangpo, good moon. Char. m.: a moon instead of a head.

¹ As given by Francke in the Indian Antiquary, 1901, p. 564.

- (7) mD'a dpon gongma, the high headman of bowmen. Char. m.: an arrow blade instead of a head.
- (8) Ala jong gol (this means, so I am told, the sole of a boot, the stupid one). Char. m.: the sole of a boot instead of a head.
- (9) 'aBu dmar lamstan, red vermin, way leader. Char. m.: a worm's head.
- (10) Shelgyi buchung, little boy of glass (or crystal). Char.

 m.: a concave mirror instead of a head.
- (11) dGani (nyi) gongba, day of joy, the collar. Char. m.: a collar instead of a head.
- (12) Laglag rings, long hand. Char. m.: a hand instead of a head.
- (13) rKang rkang rings, long foot (or leg). Char. m.: a foot instead of a head.
- (14) Bongnag ldumbu, black ass (ldumbu = a plant?). Char. m.: a donkey's head.
- (15) **bKa blon Idanpa**, the state-minister, the possessor. Charam.: a man's head.
- (16) dPalle rgodpo, wild splendour, glory. Char. m.: an old man's head.
- (17) rNa γyu rna 'athal, turquoise earring. Char. m.: a turquoise instead of a head.
- (18) **zLaba dkarpo**, white moon. Char. m.: a white shell instead of a head.

To these **Kesar** or **Kyesar** has to be added as their leader, he is the nineteenth. **Holy numbers** in the Pre-Buddhist religion of Ladakh are 3, 7, 9 and 18; but it is remarkable, that, whilst the first three of these numbers are always quoted without a following number, the 18 is always followed up by 19. For example: 'They digged a pit of 18, 19 vards', 'there appeared 18, 19 priests.'

If we take Kesar, the supposed sun hero, into the account, it is not difficult to identify six of the nineteen Agus with six of the seven days of the Tibetan week. Then the question remains: What could be the probable origin of the remaining 12? Their number seems to point to the Months of the Year, or to the Zodiac; but as I have no means available to compare their characteristic marks with those of other lunar calendars, I should be very glad, if competent scholars would offer an opinion on the subject.

As far as I can see, some of the Agus do not possess only a single name, but several, though the characteristic mark will probably remain the same.

The representatives of the weekdays are probably the following:—No. 19, Sunday; No. 6, Monday; No. 9, Tuesday; No. 12, Wednesday; No. 7, Thursday; No. 1, Friday.

The Spring Myth of the Kesar Saga.

This is the portion of my mythology, that has met with the greatest opposition. Not taking the names into account, there were two reasons in particular, which induced me to believe in the possibility of a *Spring Myth*: (1) The two forms of Kesar. One of them is ugly, and in this Kesar is born (*Spring Myth* No. IV. 3, 4, 5). The other is beautiful, and its attributes are the sun and moon (*Spring Myth* No. VII. 33). These two forms he changes continually, as is shown by the *Spring Myth*. (2) Kesar's ability to disappear altogether (*Spring Myth* No. VIII. 5, No. IX. 6, 7; Additions No. 7).

According to Dr. Laufer's criticism, the Kesar Myths, as related above, are very abrupt, and do not explain the motives for certain actions. They are repetitions of certain passages of the Kesar Epic, in which important ideas were forgotten. He gives an example: The story told in Spring Myth No. VIII. 33-41 is according to his conception a weak reflection of a passage of the Kesar Epic, given in Additions No. 10. With regard to this example, I must say that it does not hit The Ladakhis themselves distinguish between the two stories. There is no more similarity between the two than there is between the story of Dongrub's descent to the earth through hail and the story of Zeus's descent in the golden rain. There is an endless variety of versions of the Spring Myth as well as of the Winter Myth, changing sometimes considerably from one village to the next. Most of them are matter learnt by heart. But all this material is never learnt by consulting the Kesar Epic. These are stories handed down in those villages from time immemorial. They are a necessary supplement to the gLing-glu, which would be unintelligible without them. Now the story, given in Additions No. 10, is not only a portion of the Kesar Epic (dPe-sgrungs), but is a portion of many oral tales as well (Kha-sgrungs). (The Ladakhis themselves distinguish emphatically between dPe-sgrungs and Khasqrungs). In one of my MSS, of the Kha-sgrungs, the story, given under Additions No. 10, is told at the end of the story of the banquet, that is, after *Spring Myth* No. VI. 16, and the story *Spring Myth* No. VIII. 33-41 in its usual place. Thus one and the same MS. contains both of them.

If it be a characteristic mark of the Kesar Epic to give motives for all the sudden disappearances of Kesar, that would not induce me to believe in the previous origin of the Epic; it would confirm my belief that there are fundamental differences between the epic and the oral tales. All the oral tales agree on this one point, that Kesar is capricious to the utmost extent. He comes and goes without a given reason, and likes nothing better than teasing.

That the form of the oral Kesar-stories, as we find them in the different villages, is not the original, is shown by their conglomerate character. They do not exhibit the labours of an editor but tell the same story several times according to different versions. Examples are:—

- (1) Spring Myth No. II. 1-28. The father asks his sons, who would like to go to the country of men, and Dongrub decides to go. Now this story ought there to come to an end. However, the same tale continues (compare Additions No. 11; Spring Myth No. II. 36-42; gLing-glu of Phyang No. VII) that he shall go who loses in the contest.
- (2) The full stories of Kesar's birth on the earth (Additions No. 2, 3, 4) were told in the following way: The first MS. relates the birth-story (Additions No. 2), and then, without any break or preceding notice, continues with Additions No. 3. The second MS. at first tells Additions No. 4, and then continues with Additions No. 3. Thus the child is born twice in the same tale.
- (3) Spring Myth No. VI and No. VII are two different versions of the engagement story, told one after the other in the same oral tale.

Now, if the oral tales (*Kha-sgrungs*) are repetitions of the Kesar Epic in spite of all this, it remains a wonderful fact, that all those stories of wars and armies, which form the larger portion of the epic, are never repeated in the oral tales. As will be seen in the *Winter Myth*, the defeat of the Giant of the North, as well as that of the King of Hor, has nothing to do with armies and battles. The killing of both of them is a

private affair of Kesar. Nor do the oral tales ever tell us much of human subjects of Kesar. The animals occupy a much more prominent place. A number of animals are born together with Kesar (Additions No. 2, 3), and another number of animals lament over Kesar's departure for his journey towards the north (Winter Myth No. I. 39-44). Looking at this passage, it is remarkable, indeed, that 'aBruguma is the only human being who mourns on account of Kesar's departure. I do not wish to offend anybody, but I must say, that I am simply unable to understand a passage like that without accepting the possibility that it is meant to express the mourning of Nature over the departure of the sun.

I am far from believing that every incident in the Kesar Saga ought to be explained on the ground that the whole of it is a Spring and Winter Myth; and I may have gone too far in my first outlines of the Kesar mythology; but I am afraid my critics are making the same mistake, if they will not even accept the possibility of a Spring and Winter Myth in the Saga.

In this connection it is also of some interest, that sun and moon are attributes of Kesar's beautiful shape, and that according to gLing-glu of Khalatse No. XXVIII. Kesar is compared with a flower, blooming on all the high passes, and according to No. XXIX in the middle of the black clouds lightning flashes from the godly king Kesar's sword.

The Loka-pālas.

There is some likelihood that the *gLing-chos* of Ladakh had four deities, corresponding to the Indian Loka-pālas. Up to the present I have met with them only in the marriage ritual (compare Song No. I. B 4-7). This is the list of them:

Tibetan.	English.	Sanskrit (Dhyānibuddha).	Region.
Donyod-grubpa	Fulfiller of the aim, he has.	Amogha-siddha	North.
rDorje-sems-dp'a	Thunderbolt, courageous soul.	Vajra-sattva	East.
Rinchen-byungldan	Great price, possessing creatures.	Ratna-sambhava	South.
sNangba-mth'a-yas	Eternal light	Amitābha	West.

This list shows that the Tibetan and Indian names correspond to a great degree. We shall, perhaps, be obliged to accept the theory of a mutual influencing between North India and Ladakh in pre-Buddhist times. Dr. Laufer for instance identifies dBangpo-rgya-bzhin with Indra. Also the name of the glacier, Sengge-dkarmo- γ yu-ral-can, the white lioness with the turquoise locks (sengge = simha) may be mentioned.

What induces me to believe in the originality of the Tibetan names, is the fact that two of them, rDo-rje-sems-dp'a and Rinchen-byung-ldan (the pronunciation of the latter is not Jung-ldan, but Byung-ldan in Lower Ladakh), contain more meaning in Tibetan than in Sanskrit. I only wish to mention this fact. This subject was treated more fully in the Globus.

The Tree of the World.

We hear of it in *Marriage Ritual* No. V-VIII; *gLing-glu* of Khalatse No. 1. Its roots grow in Yog-klu, its top touches Stang-lha; it has six branches.

Animism in the gLing-Chos.

Here I should like to mention the following personifications: skyeser, the wind; sbang-char-zilbu, the rain; sengge-dkarmo-yyuralcan, the glacier; bya-khyung-dkrung-nyima, the sun; byamo-dkarmo, the moon. With ynyan, living in rocks and trees, I have met only in the wedding songs of Tagmacig.

It is remarkable that several of these personifications are mentioned together with the representatives of the animal world. Compare Additions No. 3; Winter Myth No. I. 39-44.

The Pre-Buddhist Origin of the Kesar Saga in Ladakh.

In my German edition of the Kesar Saga I tried to make it probable that the Kesar Saga was in existence in Ladakh at the time of the introduction of Buddhism into Ladakh. Dr. Laufer tells me that I had better fix the culture-historical epoch of the Kesar Saga. He makes the following suggestions: In Spring Myth No. I. 5–12 the use of the sling as a weapon is mentioned, and in No. IV. 14, the use of a stone vessel. To this I may add that according to Winter Myth No. III. 25, a stone sword is mentioned side by side with rifles and other weapons. This suggestion of the stone age may be very useful under European conditions, but is not of any use for fixing the age of a Tibetan tale. The reason is that the stone age has lasted in Ladakh up to the present day. I wonder how many stone vessels there are in use in my own private

household! The sling of Agu dPalle is no more a weapon than that of David, because dogs are not used here for tending goats. Goats and sheep are called back with the help of stones thrown at them. I myself have seen a stone axe in use, and in side valleys near Lamayuru a stone hatchet, called *kalam*, is still in general use, so I am told. Pottery and iron ware are well known in Ladakh; however, want of wood makes both these articles extremely expensive, and side by side with pottery and iron ware, stone ware cannot be dispensed with.

I therefore stick to what I said before: that apparently the Kesar Saga was existent in Ladakh at the time of the introduction of Buddhism into Ladakh. The lines in Spring Myth No. III. 5 and 12, sangs-rgyas labtangbai gri, a knife to stab Buddha, were probably inserted at the time, when enmity against Buddhism became general. The passage in Winter Myth No. III. 26 and other researches have shown me plainly that the passages, in Spring Myth No. III. 5 and 12, can only be translated as I did.

In my German paper I had also mentioned the fact that Kesar is not at all scrupulous as regards the killing of animals. Dr. Laufer tells me that this fact does not in the least prove the non-Buddhistic character of the Kesar Saga, because animals have been killed and are still killed all over Tibet. I can only repeat what I said some time ago, that although the Ladakhis are very fond of eating meat, it is very difficult to find persons who are ready to kill animals. Most of the meat eaten by Ladakhis is taken from animals which have died a natural death. The fact that every body is simply swarming with lice is due to the fact that nobody wishes to kill these animals.

I hope the publication of the different gLing-glu, the Marriage Ritual, the Winter Myth and Prelude to the Kesar Saga, will justify my attempt to draw the outlines of the mythology of the gLing-chos. Whether the material of the Kesar Saga is originally Ladakhi, or whether it was introduced into Ladakh from some other part of Asia, whether materials

I made a mistake in saying that the Ladakhi versions of the Kesar Saga were entirely different from the Mongolian epic. This mistake was caused by a misunderstanding. As I had no means of comparing my Ladakhi MSS, with the Mongolian epic, I asked a friend to look up the latter in the Strassburg University Library. He apparently got hold of the wrong book; for what he told me of woodmen and other mythological beings could not well be reconciled with what I knew from the Ladakhi version. Dr. Laufer, starting from my mistake, proves a long demonstration of about 10 pages, that the subject in both is the same.

contained in the folklore of Ladakh are the original, or whether they are borrowed from the epic,—all this does not alter the fact, that in Ladakh this material has taken the shape of a religion, which exercises its influence up to the present day. I do not see why I should not write down the outlines of a religion, whose influence cannot be denied by all who have lived in Ladakh for some time.

General Position of the gLing-chos.

As has been stated, the Kesar Saga is not only known to Ladakhis, but is recited in a great number of countries all over Asia. Until it has been studied in all of them, it will be impossible to decide where is the original home of the Saga, nor by which road it has travelled from one country to the other. European folklore and mythology also contains many parallels to the Kesar Saga, as has been shown by Schott, Ersch, Gruber, Grimm, Jülg and Potanin (according to Dr. Laufer's criticism). There are certain mythological ideas which seem to be existent in a very large territory all over the globe. Dr. Laufer mentions the frequent use of number 9; great power of the hero; quick growth of the hero when a boy; two rocks, knocking against each other; a smith, teaching the hero:—all of which occur in the Kesar Saga.

If future researches should enable us to see the route, which all of these stories have followed in their wanderings, the question still remains, why just these stories, which do not appear to be particularly amusing, have travelled all over the earth. I could well imagine that solar mythologies, grown, perhaps, out of animism (and if stones were considered to be animated, why not the sun?), many have arisen in different places of the earth. These mythologies may have prepared the road for certain mythological tales; and the relationship of the different mythologies may rest in the fact that their originator, the Sun, is everywhere the same.

Note:—A third Article on the Spring Myth of the Kesar Saga by Francke appeared in the Indian Antiquary, Vol. XXXI, 1902, pp. 147-157. This is not printed again. It consists of 'Philological Notes' on the names of the Kesar Saga, and a 'Tibetan Alphabetical List of Proper Names' which are all given in the List of Proper Names already printed in this edition (pp. 323-371). Besides there are English translations of Francke's German Notes on some words and expressions in the Tibetan Text which appeared in the Helsingfors publication: a few of these, including Dr. B. Laufer's emendations, have been incorporated in the reprint. [S. K. Chatterji.]

THE WINTER MYTH OF THE KESAR SAGA.1

(English Translation by Dr. Batakrishna Ghosh and Dr. Suniti Kumar Chatterji of the German Rendering from the Ladakhi Tibetan Original by A. H. Francke.)

I.

- 1. Kesar the God-king of gLing was a strict hermit in the temple of γ Yu 'abrug (= 'Turquoise Thunder': Blue Lightning?). He had joined it in the third month of the third year. 2. When about two or three months had elapsed, Ane bKur dmanmo the Queen of the Gods was having only bad and evil dreams. For that reason she went to the door of the hermitage and prayed there in the following way:
 - 3. 'O thou my grandson, ah yea, hear my voice!
 - 4. O dreaming boy, ah yea, hear my voice!
 - 5. Ah, already for three nights I am having only evil dreams,
 - 6. (I) saw the upper valley swept by a high flood,
 - 7. Amidst the water, the King's castle, standing up, destroyed.
 - 8. (I) saw in the lower valley a fire burning,
 - 9. Over the flames, the King's castle, standing up, destroyed.
 - 10. (I) saw Curulugu, the devil, flying to Heaven,
 - 11. King Kesar, however, creeping on the earth.
 - 12. This year the fire strikes Curulugu, the devil.
 - 13. This year the water strikes Kesar, the God-king.
 - 14. If water is poured on the fire, then there will be a death.
- 15. Therefore do not go this year to bring ruin on the devil; it will suffice if next year he comes to the land of gLing. O thou my grandson, thou noble one, hear, hear!' 16. Thereupon Kesar answered to the Queen Ane bKur dmanmo:

¹ This English version is published for the first time. A few of Francke's notes are incorporated. The Tibetan Text and Francke's German Translation appeared in the Suomalais-ugrilaisen Seuran Toimituksia XV (Memoirs of the Finno-Ugrian Society XV), Helsingfors, 1902.

² Curulugu = Devil of the North: lugu = Klu dgu 'Nine Nāgas'?

- 17. 'Gracious Nene (=Aunt), ah yea, just hear me now,
- 18. Ane bKur dmanmo, ah yea, be well disposed towards me!
- 19. I prepared a sacrificial cake, so big, on the hill to the right
- 20. I prepared a sacrificial cake, so small, on the hill to the left.
- 21. I shaped flowers out of butter like the rising sun and moon.
- 22. The whole I then painted with five colours of the rainbow.
- 23. Also I offered corn and bread offering in heaps.
- 24. I filled an overflowing lake of holy water.
- 25. I burnt a sacred lamp lighting up the darkness.
- 26. Therefore if possible give me leave for three years. If that cannot be done, give me leave for seven months. In the worst chance, give me in any case seven days! 27. Then the goddess Ane bKur dmanmo thought: 'My grandson (at all events) has grown up in the virtues of Religion.' Thinking thus she again went away. 28. Thereupon the Crystal wife 'aBrugmo ('aBruguma) said to the maid Darlhagochodma:
 - 29. 'Prepare food as much as an Ice Mountain!
 - 30. Prepare strong drink (in quantity) like the Maphang lake!
 - 31. Then prepare heaps of the best (lit. strongest) yak flesh!
 - 32. Similarly (flesh) of the fattest yak cow!
 - 33. Also prepare goat's flesh which melts in the mouth!
 - 34. Similarly lamb's meat which increases strength!
 - 35. Also prepare a well-grown young sheep!
 - 36. So go then, outside struggling for breath, yea, struggling (i.e. go out in breathless haste)!
 - 37. So go then inside, bowing thyself low, yea, bowing!
- 38. After she had said that they prepared the foodstuffs. Then 'aBruguma sang the following song:
 - 39. 'If Kesar the God-king does not stay on and goes towards the North,
 - Who is then possibly the hope of 'aBrugmo, the loving wife?
 - 40. If he does not stay on in the blue zenith and goes towards the North,
 - Who is then possibly the hope of the Sun and the Moon?
 - 41. If he does not stay with the high glacier and goes towards the North,
 - Who is then possibly the hope of the white lioness?

42. If he does not stay on with the high rock and goes towards the North,

Who is then possibly the hope of the wild eagle?

43. If he does not stay on in the deep lake and goes towards the North,

Who is then possibly the hope of the gold-eyed one, the small fish?

44. If he does not stay on in the high mountain-pasture and goes towards the North,

Who is then possibly the hope of the wild yak?'

- 45. As the loving wife 'aBruguma could not however separate herself from the King, she kept him on for one month. 46. One day Ane bKur dmanmo came about midnight and said:
 - 47. 'The wise man is without wisdom,

 The clever one is without cleverness!
- King Kesar, when wilst thou go?'-speaking thus she rebuked 49. When the next day broke, he felt himself unhappy, him out. he was full of fright, vacillating and restless. 50. By sun-rise he fetched the foal rKyang rgod dbyerpa out of the garden of the round flowers, and put the saddle-trappings on him. 51. Then the loving wife 'aBrugmo came with all her maids and the maidens of the neighbourhood who brought out burning cedar twigs and beer jugs garnished with many bits of butter, and they all accompanied him. 52. For a half-day's march Kesar accompanied (his wife), and then again (back) homewards, and 'aBruguma again accompanied back (outwards): while they were going backwards and forwards in this way, evening fell. 53. Then Ane bKur dmanmo came again who had transformed herself into a female Dzo with crooked horns and gave the foal rKyang rgod dbyerpa a lusty thrust. 54. The King became angry, and cried out: 'How is that, that at the start of my journey thou female Dzo dost poke at my horse rKyang rgod dbyerpa?' Although however he emptied a whole quiver of arrows on the Dzo, not a single one of them struck him (= her). 55. Thereupon the Sun disappeared as also the female Dzo, and 'aBrugmo came back home with her following. 1

¹ In his Notes, Francke connects 55 with the proverb 'abrong dang nyima laru 'abud nachung bomo rtunla lus 'the wild yak and the sun disappear on the pass, then the young woman, the maiden, stays on with her quern', i.e. to her remains nothing but the common hard labour.

II.

- 1. The God-king, both man and horse, stayed back at the entrance of the three valleys. During the night Ane bKur dmanmo showed a big and fearful nightmare:
 - 2. In the upper valley the wolves howled, In the lower valley the foxes growled.
 - 3. The reed without lungs took to piping,
 The dung without feet took to dancing.
 - 4. The round dung at the side then sprang, A storm on the pass, a frightful one, began.
- 5. In order to know whether Kesar could complete the journey to the north or not, she frightened him in this way. 6. Then Kesar was very much disturbed, and wept; on the next morning, however, all (i.e. the terrifying things) disappeared. Ane bKur dmanmo came and offered him the shell of a nut full of flour and the shell of a nut full of beer for his food. 'If thou prayest to the gods, then wilt get food of good taste, of a taste which one can only imagine,' so said she, and gave a saddle cloth for the horse which (looked) like a grass mat. 8. Then she brought as guide a female fox of pearl-white colour, and gave the following exhortation:
 - 9. 'When the little fox creeps forward slowly, slowly, Both, horse and king, then creep slowly after!
 - 10. When the little fox flies forward, swiftly, swiftly, Both, horse and king, then do like that!
 - 11. When the little fox winding zigzagwise marches forward, Both, horse and king, do like that!
 - 12. When the little fox lays herself down to sleep, Both, horse and king, then sleep peacefully!
 - 13. When the little fox rises quickly from her sleep, Both, horse and king, up! and hasten therefrom!'
- 14. Then they journeyed across a plain land, the ridge of a hill, and through a sheet of water, and when the sun went down, they made a halt in a desert and empty valley. 15. [Kesar] felt hungry and thought, 'I want to eat something!'. But as there was nothing but the cold dish of the shell of the nut, he thought: 'How can I satisfy my hunger (with this)? There is not even a single bite and a single sip!' and felt disturbed in his mind. 16. [But] the horse rKyang rgod

dbyerpa devoured the saddle cloth of grass mat, and throughout the whole night made the sound curum curum. 17. As even before the morning grey the King raised his head and looked [around himself], (he saw that) the colt had eaten enough, and had dropped much heavy dung: yet the grass mat (saddle-cover) was just as it was before. 18. Then Kesar thought, 'Who knows! should not also what I am eating come back again?' When he ate and (found the food) tasty as butter-meal, sugar and syrup. However much he ate, it all came back again. 19. 'That shows the kindness of my gentle mother!' thought he, and regained courage. Then they travelled over nine passes, nine valleys and nine high plateaux. 20. There on three passes stood three altars, of red, white and blue colours. To these three altars (Kesar) offered the following prayer:

- 21. 'A red altar stands on Red Pass,A red altar is there raised.Allow me to offer a piece of red scarf,While I thought of the altars of gLing-land!Grant me fulfilment of my thoughts (wishes)!
- 22. A white altar stands on White Pass,A white altar is there raised.A white scarf do I offer here,While I thought of the altars of gLing-land!Help me for fulfilling my thoughts!
- 23. A blue altar stands on Blue Pass,A blue altar is there raised.A blue scarf I wish to offer here,While I thought of the altars of gLing-land!Grant me the fulfilment of my thoughts!
- 24. Be mindful of (this) prayer and offering, O ye God-kings all!'
- 25. Then he travelled through a black valley and a black plain and saw a big black altar (standing) on a black pass. As (Kesar) thought that that was the altar of the Devil-king, 26. he destroyed everything from its foundation. The fragments he threw into water, the dust he gave to the winds, and left no trace of it behind.
- 27. There a goatherd of the Devil-king was tending (his flock) in the valleys on this side and that. The King sought the heavenly sheep out of all the flocks of sheep and goats, he bound them, took

them with him and slaughtered them. The skins he stuffed and bound them together with a rope of goat's hair. 28. Then the King asked him (the goatherd) all about the Devil; but the latter said: 'Who art thou. what art thou?' and did not tell the truth. Then the King cried out: 'Wherefrom hast thou got these heavenly goats?' and seized (the herds. man) by the collar and struck him with the right hand three times on 29. 'O gracious King, I knew not that thou art Kesar, the cheek. the God-king of gLing! Please, procure me deliverance in this and in that life! I shall also tell you everything about the Devil! 30. At present the Devil has gone to the west to spy about. The Dzemo 'abamza 'abumskyid is sitting imprisoned in an iron cage. If thou now goest (thereto), thou wilt find only dead giants at the eastern, southern, western and northern gates of the Devil's castles, which are stuffed. They are set on horses and elephants, and are furnished with sword and They are however all empty; therefore do not be afraid:' saying thus, he instructed him. When the king went forward, he (however) felt afraid. It was as if his life would be taken. While going he shot arrows, and here and there dust whirled up.

III.

1. Then the King went forward and opened the nine gates in order. The innermost main gate was of gold. When he opened that he saw the **Dzemo 'abamza 'abumskyid** sitting in an iron cage. 2. The **Dzemo** said: 'Who art thou then?

Man that hast lost the way, this is a giant's nest! Youth that hast lost the way, this is a giant's nest!

3. How wilt thou come out here again?' 'I am Kesar, the God-king of gLing! do thou just come out!' inasmuch as he said that, he drew her out of the iron cage, and for that reason the Dzemo showed the God-king much love, veneration and readiness for service. 4. When about 15 or 20 days had passed, then only came a strong wind, and then the whole area trembled and quaked. For that reason Kesar was afraid (and cried out), 'What is this? What do I hear? Tell me that, Dzemo!'. 5. The Dzemo answered: 'The King himself is now returning back home!' 'Where should we two, man and horse, then stay?' 'He will not arrive still within ten to fifteen days! Don't be anxious!' said she. 6. When about ten days had passed, there came more wind and earthquake, as on that occasion, so that Kesar was afraid and asked, 'What's

the matter now?' 'Now he has covered half the way,' answered she.
7. Then the **Dzemo** brought out of her right pocket seven little bones, and seven cowrie shells out of her left pocket. Then she said: 'Haha, huhu, hrum, hrum,' and transformed the little bones into seven youths, the seven cowrie shells however into seven maidens. Then she had two pits of eighteen and nineteen fathom deep dug and put into them the King and the horse.

8. Then the King Curulugu (the Devil) appeared and said, Dzemo!

I smell human flesh, I smell horse flesh!'

- 9. The **Dzemo** gave the following answer: 'There comes the King carrying on his right shoulder hundred carcasses of horses and on his left hundred human corpses, while he is still chewing an eight-year old child. How shall I then come out and see from the iron cage a human being or a horse?' 10. The Devil said, 'Then fetch my book! Don't hold it under your body, but offer incense, and bring it carrying it on the head'. The **Dzemo** went, held (the book) under the body, stepped on it, and burnt dog's dung as incense, and brought it. 11. Out of the book he said: 'The God-king Kesar of **gLing**, the man with the horse, has come and is sitting nine rimpa deep under a lake and three hills!' The lake and the hills are surely a symbol for the water of the coppervessel and the three hearth-stones. 12. 'The book I know not!' said the Devil, and threw it into the fire. When half of it was burnt, the **Dzemo** drew it out again and said, 'It may yet once again be necessary for us!'
- 13. Then the giant shouted: 'Dzemo, now I am hungry! Prepare the meal!' Thereupon the Dzemo prepared shovels of flour, cut to pieces hundred dead horses, donkeys and human beings, made a sauce and gave him (all that). 14. 'Dzemo, now I shall sleep!' 'Very well,' said she, and made (the bed) with pillows for the head and the carpet. He asked: 'Shall I only have a little sleep like the birds, or shall I have a regular deep sleep?' Thereupon the Dzemo replied: 'When one is on a journey, one should take only a little sleep like the birds; now that you have come home, sleep well!' 15. 'Dzemo, how much truth has (just) been uttered!' Then he fell asleep. When he had slept well, he did not well wake up before one year. When sleeping he was snoring loudly. 16. But the Dzemo, as before, fetched the seven little bones and the

seven cowrie shells, laid aside the copper vessel and the hearth-stone, and had the God-king, man and horse, dug out again. 17. The Devil snored on, and when he blew out the wind, the God-king, man and horse were pressed to the wall; when, however, he took in the breath, both horse and man flew up to his nostrils. 18. Then the God-king got afraid and could do nothing. The Dzemo however rode on the horse rKyang rgod dbyerpa, and although they several times ran about on the body of the Devil up and down, he did not betray by any sign that he was aware of it. 19. Then the God-king Kesar took courage and also ran about twice or thrice, riding on rKyang rgod dbyerpa (on the Devil).

- 20. The Devil had nine lives. (Kesar) cut off all of them one by one in order. First he cut off the nose, then he knocked out the two big corner-teeth; thereupon he cut off the right as well as the left hand.
 21. When he tore out both the eyes, (the Devil) said: 'Who art thou?', (and) raised himself a little and laid himself down on the other side. 'I am dPalle rgodpo!' 'Oh, I shall not die at the hand of dPalle rgodpo.' said (the Devil). 22. And when (Kesar) cut out his tongue, he cried out, 'Ah woe, who art thou?' 'I am dGani mgonpo of gLing!' 'Oh, at his hand I shall not die!' 23. When both the ears were cut, (the Devil) cried up, 'Oh, woe! who art thou?' 'I am sDangma spyang Khra (= 'the angry Wolf-Eagle', name of one of the Agus) of gLing!' 'Oh, I shall not die at your hand!' Thereupon the God-king Kesar spake:
 - 24. 'sKyer rdzong snyanpo, O godly Father, praise to thee! bKur dman rgyalmo, O godly Mother, praise to thee! Send me nine of the gods born with me! To-day come to my help, [ye highly honoured ones!], To my most eager wish, give success!'
- 25. When he had spoken thus, he raised the stone sword in order to slit the throat (of the Devil). Then came **Ane bKur dman**, the Godqueen, and cried:

'The wise one is without wisdom, And the clever one without cleverness.

All (thy) thoughts are uprooted! O God-king Kesar! Do not kill (the Devil) with the stone sword! Hurry up with the knife "Three-finger-long" for the sinful one! '26. Then he hastened with the dagger 'Three-finger-long' for the sinful one, and (the Devil) said: 'Art thou the God-king Kesar of gLing? At thy hand must I die! This year fire strikes me, and water strikes thee! I am laid low under thy hand!'

With that he died. 27. Then (Kesar) threw the pieces (of the Devil) into the water, the dust he threw away to the winds, and left no trace (of him).

IV.

- 1. The Dzemo 'aBamza 'abumskyid gave (Kesar) the food and drink of forgetfulness, and (thus) made him forget the land gLing and 'aBrugmo, the castle and all people. Then whole day long they played at dice and shot arrows; in this way she kept him content. In this way three years passed.
 - King Gur dKar was leading along an army,
 And broke asunder the nine towers of gLing castle.
 - 3. He killed **Shel dKar**, the King's offspring, And led away 'aBrugmo the queen.
 - 4. Of all this she wrote with blood in a letter,
 And sent it forward by little birds in the house.
- 5. The latter flew once hither and once thither, but did not find the God-king Kesar (did not meet him). Their eyes were aching (from the search), the strength of their wings became lame; and they flew back again. 6. Ane bKur dman the Queen gave them a god-bath and a god-cleansing, let them have rest, and sent them out again in the search. When they were away, Queen Ane bKur dmanmo transformed herself into a dove, and as she showed them the way they arrived in the land of the Devil. 7. When just the God-king and the Dzemo were sitting at the game of dice, the birds of gLing let their voice resound down from the sky. In order not to let (Kesar) hear anything the Dzemo made noise. Kesar, however, said, 'Just hear, just hear, O Dzemo. I hear a voice like that of my birds of gLing coming?' 8. 'You are struck at present—

Já pará sugú Shára rí sirí!' 1

so she made noise. For that reason Kesar seized the **Dzemo** by her plait of hair and listened. 9. Then he spread out a white carpet and laid upon it the body of a freshly killed (animal). Also a black carpet he spread out and upon it he placed the carrion of a dead (animal). He said, 'If ye bring good news, then seat yourselves on the white carpet,

¹ $J\dot{a} = 12$, $par\dot{a} = |\overline{X}|$, $sug\dot{a} = 3$, $sh\dot{a}ra = 8$, $r\dot{i} = 7$, $sir\dot{i} = 3$: these terms are used at the game of dice.

and set upon the fresh meat! If however ye bring bad news, then seat yourselves on the black carpet and set upon the carrion!' 10. Thereupon all the birds seated themselves on the black carpet and set upon the carrion. The big bird however loosened from his neck the letter and offered it. Therein was written the news of all that had happened hitherto.

- 11. Now when Kesar sought his horse rKyang rgod dbyerpa, it had vanished. He did not understand whither it could have run away, and whither not. When he asked the Dzemo about it, she said: 'Who knows? Nothing is known to me!' 12. Then King Kesar went out to seek it, and came up on three hills and down into three valleys. Finally, he saw it on the boundary between the loose rocks (moraines?) and the ice. It had a wounded back and wounded shank. Kesar was overpowered by sympathy and sorrow, and he called out to the horse. 13. Then the horse came to him (and said): 'Ah, thou thoughtless King Kesar!
 - 14. Formerly I abided with 'aBrugmo,
 In the morning I used to get flour, butter and milk.
 In the evening cakes and syrup of sugar.
 When she came down, she used to fondle me;
 When she went up, she patted me,
 Saving, "my horse, how lean thou hast become!"
 - 15. For three years I stood before the door of Dzemo. In the morning I used to get ten loads of wood, In the evening I used to get ten loads of sand. When she got up, she used to kick me with her foot, When she got down, with her fist she used to strike me, Saying, "Thou horse, thou art much too fat!"

Then I had my fill of weeping.' 16. Kesar replied: 'Thou art quite right. The Dzemo has turned my head too. We should now go to the upland of gLing! But how should your wounds be healed?' 17. The horse said, 'In my right ear there are three good medicaments which my mother 'aBruguma has placed there; in the left ear is a sharp little knife. Lead me to the spring of nectar and milk and wash me, cut with this small knife and apply the medicine; then I shall be healed'. 18. (Kesar) did as the horse had instructed him, and the latter became more fiery and better than he was before.

19. A child, a girl, was born to Kesar and the Dzemo; it was still young and a suckling. 20. Kesar followed the Dzemo and said:

'As the child is so small, thou cans't not come (with me). In one year I shall come (again) in order to fetch the mother and the child.' (the Dzemo) did not listen, became proud (angry), and cried: 'I shall (nevertheless) go with you!' 21. Then the horse gave counsel: 'Let her sit behind on my back and side. When we come in the midst of a river, I shall give her a kick (push), so that she will reach the other bank.' Saying thus, he (the horse) let her sit behind on his back and carried her. **22**. Then he gave her the push and threw her on the other bank. For that reason she was very angry, brought the unweaned child (the suckling), and said to Kesar, 'As thou, the father, art of a noble lineage, eat up the upper half (of the child)! As I am of lower lineage, I shall eat the lower half!' Then she made two parts of the child at the hips and sat there chewing the lower half. Kesar however burnt the upper half, and arranged the bones which were left in the form of a picture of saints 1 and erected a little mchodrten (stūpa) and went further on.

V.

- 1. On the way to the frontier between Hor and gLing, (Kesar) wrote a letter on the upper part of his saddle, (supported) on the stirrups, and sent it up to the castle of gLing. (In conformity with this letter, evidently, there came to meet him hundred faithful riders.) 2. Thus he arrived at the frontier of Hor, and rode from the Asalsal pass in the company of hundred riders; from the Masalsal pass he rode in the company of ten riders; and from the Shangmo 'adur (= 'Running She-wolf') pass he rode, man and horse, quite alone.
- 3. In the spring from which the drinking water for the King Gur dKar of Hor was drawn, he sank a big and dirty cup encircled with straw. Then he wetted his torn shoes therein, and himself put on a very torn and much patched-up coat, and threw himself back foremost into the spring. 4. Then the maid from Hor came, (named) Bhag 'adzommo, to fetch water, (and cried): 'This beggar and tramp has defiled our drinking water! Who art thou then? Thou bad, repulsive vagabond!' Thus she said, and abused him lustily. 5. Kesar replied: 'Oh, I am a vagrant man come here from far away; I am tired, exhausted and breathless!

¹ I.e. by mixing the powdered bone-fragments with earth and stamping them with figures of saints (Francke's note).

If thou art in hurry, then step over me! If thou art not in hurry, go around me!'

So said he, and did not get up. 6. The maid went back to the castle without drawing water, and related to the beloved wife 'aBruguma the whole incident; 'aBruguma related the matter to King Gur dKar.

- 7. King Gur dKar appeared before (Kesar), and asked what it signified. Kesar replied, (by singing the following) like a song with its melody:
 - 8. 'Did I go away as a monk, or did I not go?
 - 9. Yet I went up, came into the realm of the gods.
 - 10. King rGya bzhin himself I met there,
 - 11. Lord, Servant, Son, Wife, Maid, are all in good health there.
 - 12. Every subject waxed there and flourished,
 - 13. Grew old without pain, and lived in eternal happiness.
 - 14. Did I go away as a monk, or did I not go?
 - 15. Yet I went down, came into the underworld.
 - 16. King 1Cogpo himself I met there.
 - 17. Everybody was there rich in children, and glad.
 - 18. Did I go away as a monk, or did I not go?
 - 19. Yet I ascended, came to the castle of gLing.
 - 20. King Kesar died in the land of the Devil.
 - 21. Sumptuous food and presents there are in heaps!
 - 22. If a Lama is big, there are well ten thousand,
 - 23. If he is not so big (barpa), then still a thousand coins.
 - 24. If a Lama is small, there is still a hundred.
 - 25. Each monk (drvapa) gets moreover yak and horse.
 - 26. I, as a monk, received a black little sheep!
 - 27. Previous year a yak-cow ('abrimo) disappeared from gLing.
 - 28. This year a yak calf was born in Hor,
 - 29. To see whether it is so, I a monk came hither.'
- 30. The King of Hor spake: 'Monk, thou art only a disguised monk!' and bound (Kesar) fast to a pillar. After a short while he freed himself loose, went away and was no more there.
- 31. Kesar went into the pea-field of the smith Nagshangshang (='the Clever Black One') and ate them (the peas) for food. Then Chos sgron ma (= 'Light of Dharma') the daughter of the smith went out, seized him and brought him (in). 32. When he came within the house of the smith, Kesar said, 'I am the son of the father (i.e. of the smith)! At the time when the army of Hor was led into the land of

gLing, my mother taught me and said, "Thy father is also of the land of Hor". 33. All children of the same condition had said. "Thou art one who hast no father—a bastard! Thou art not equal to us". Then my anger blazed out, and I related this weeping to my mother. Then my mother instructed me'. 34. The smith spoke: 'If thou art really my child, then thou must show (me) all (my) working tools (i.e. pick out from a heap of mixed tools those belonging to the smith Nagshangshang)'. Kesar replied: 'To-morrow I shall pick them out;' and - during the night cried to Ane bKur dmanmo. 35. The Ane remained invisible (without body), and said: 'From morning to midday when all tools have been put in a heap, I shall transform myself into a turquoise fly and sit upon all the tools belonging to the smith. Then be mindful and say, "the hammer big as a horse's head is not there".' 36. When (Kesar) acted according to the speech of the Ane, he was believed, and (they) handed over to him all the tools, and he remained there learning a smith's work.

- 37. 'aBruguma did not love at all (the King of) Hor, fled and concealed herself continually. Then 'aBrugu said (to the King): it was like a song:
 - 38. 'Almost every one keeps a dog as his watcher, keeps as watcher! But 'aBrugmo keeps a wolf as her watcher, keeps as watcher! If thou bringest an old wolf, fie on the animal, fie on the animal!

If thou bringest a small wolf, the poor animal, the poor animal! Seek out a strong wolf, and stay one year, stay one year!

39. Almost every one keeps a yak as his draught animal, as his draught animal!

But 'aBrugmo keeps a brong (= a wild yak) as her draught animal, as draught animal!

If thou bringest an old brong, fie on the animal, fie or the animal!

If thou bringest a small brong, the poor animal, the poor animal!

Seek out a strong brong, and stay one year, stay one year!

40. Almost every one keeps a mule as a riding animal, as a riding animal!

But 'aBrugmo keeps a kiang (= wild horse) as her riding animal, as riding animal!

If thou bringest an old kiang, fie on the animal, fie on the animal!

If thou bringest a small kiang, the poor animal, the poor animal!

Seek out a strong kiang, and stay one year, stay one year!'1

- 41. 'Kesar will come back in three years,' thought 'aBruguma; but although she waited (so long), there came no news of his coming. Then spoke sDig spyod rgyalpo (= 'King Sinful Conduct'), the minister of Hor (to the King):
 - 42. 'Thou art not the King Gur dKar (= White-tent), O no, a white ox!

A young white ox whose horns can hardly be seen!

One has to cry Riri, otherwise he will not be led,2

One has to cry Khyo khyo, and also strike lustily.2

Some hundred beautiful fairies there are in the kingdom of the Gods.

Let us fetch at least one! so I said to thee long ago.

What 'aBrugmo takes for food, that we give her then,

What 'aBrugmo clothes herself with, that we put upon her,

We also call her 'aBrugmo—that I advised thee already long ago.'

43. The King of Hor replied:

'The old King sDig spyod, he was a great hero.

But now our sDig spyod is only an old man.

Now he takes gladly to the spindle and sits by the fire-place.' 3

44. sDig spyod spake:

'Thou art not King White-tent, a white donkey only;

It is a pity that thy ears are not a bit longer!

Some hundred beautiful nāgis there are in the underworld.

Let us fetch at least one! so I said to thee long ago.

What 'aBrugmo takes for food, that we can give her then.

What 'aBrugmo clothes herself with, that we put upon her.

We also call her 'aBrugmo—that I advised thee already long ago.'

¹ The above was 'aBruguma's ruse to gain time from the King of Hor for three years.

² Riri and Khyo khyo are terms used in driving cattle.

³ Gog ltag = the raised place at the side of the ashes.

- 45. The King of Hor answered:

 'The old King sDig spyod, he was like unto a lion!
 But now our sDig spyod is no better than a fox.

 Now he seeks old leather and carries it to his den.'
- 46. Then 'aBrugmo stayed about a month in the hermitage γ Yu 'abrug, and did not at all go out. (Living) among the Lamas, clothed in cowl and coat, she stayed there and acted as if she knew nothing,—like a monk. Then the King of Hor made quite a fine device and led her away from there.

VI.

- 1. After about a year had again passed, there came all the heroes from gLing disguised as horse-dealers to the land of Hor. Agu dGāni mgonpo, dPalle rgodpo, dGung Phrug Khra skya,—which three embarked on their first transaction, each riding on a horse and leading another horse. King Gur dKar of Hor saw them, and being very much pleased, he sang (this) song:
 - Yea, during the father's time there came no dealer,
 O no, during Gur dKar's time horses were not offered cheap.
 As a son is born to me, now come here dealers.
 Now that Ollader (= Olba dar, 'Black Extension' 1) is born, horses are held cheap.
 Now I buy all the horses for the benefit of my son,
 Now I buy all the slaves for the benefit of my son.'

'Yagshikhob, Yagshikhob 2', shouted he. 3. 'aBruguma spake: 'All of these are the heroes of gLing: they have come to spy on you!' Gur dKar did not believe it, and said, 'No, no'.

(The second MS. from Khalatse)

4. 'aBrugmo said to Gur dKar of Hor: 'The foremost horse is Kesar's horse rKyang byung dbyerpo; that thou shalt not get! The next one is sNgorog pon pon; that, too, thou shalt not get! The following one is Khyuma thsa langs, of the God-king, the great lion: that, too, thou

¹ The name of the son of Gur dKar and 'aBruguma.

² A shout of joy, which can be heard among the Yarkand traders. The expression is believed by the Ladakhis to be Russian—but it is not Russian in any case.

- shalt not get. 5. The foremost Agu is Agu Bongnag Idumbu; him thou shalt not get. The next one is dPalle rgodpo of gLing; him, too, thou shalt not get. The following one is Kha rgan dgani; him, too, thou shalt not get.'
- King Gur dgar lde hor believed it and went into the castle. While he stayed, the three men of gLing went back to their battle camp, and dPalle rgodpo gave to the arrow which had the power to come back of itself (the following) instruction: 7. 'Thou must (now) fly into the castle of Hor and strike the decorated wooden columns. Do not come back without bringing a mouthful of the flesh of the King Hor pahalde!' 8. Then the arrow struck So saying he shot the arrow to the castle. the decorated wooden column, and because it was the heart-vein of (the King of) Hor, the latter was overcome with great pain. No one could draw out the arrow, and the son of the smith Hemis was called, the young smith Kun byung thear rnyed (= 'He who finds liberation for The latter called out to the maid named bKur all creatures'). 9. 'adzom: 'Bring the big pair of tongs! Bring the big hammer! from gLing struck into the decorated columns of the King Pahalde. Great pain in the heart is come upon King Gur dKar!' So he said, and sent away the maid. 10. When he had waited a little, he went with the maid to the castle. Reaching there he taught the noble 'aBruguma a charm: ''aBruguma! recite a prayer!
 - 11. May the golden gold-castle pass away!

 May the castle with nine towers remain!
 - 12. May γSerral and γYural be disinherited! May Shelli búzhung have the heritage!¹
 - 13. May the King Pahalde be wife-less!

 May King Kesar have the wife!

Weep while speaking thus', said he. 14. Then the young smith drew the arrow out and stuck it into a twig of the altar.² After waiting a little, (the arrow) extracted out of the breast of the King of Hor a mouthful of flesh, and also took away the altar-traveller from there, made a hole in the wall, and sped away from there. Then it went back to dPalle.

¹ γ Ser-ral = 'Golden-lock', name of a girl, and γ Yu-ral = 'Turquoise-lock', were the children of 'aBruguma by Gur dKar; Shelli buzhung = 'the Small Son of the Mother-of-Pearl', was the son borne by 'aBruguma to Kesar.

² A bower, if possible of cedar, is dedicated to the gods; twigs from this are stuck on the house or on the *lha-tho* erected outside.

15. dPalle of gLing feared that the arrow was tricky (naughty), and concealed it under a big rock. The arrow (however) came back into the quiver, while a fire burnt in its groove, and it carried a mouthful of the flesh of the King of Hor. 16. Thereupon the young smith Thar rnyed went to the camp of the men from gLing and said: 'Go back again to the land of gLing! I shall gradually conquer the King of Hor by stratagem!' For that reason all the men of gLing went to gLing-land.

VII.

- 1. Thereupon the young smith went back home and spoke to his father, the smith Hemis: 'I shall now go to fetch charcoal.' On which the father replied: 'Don't go into the valley to the right! It is the garden of the Gods, of the Pahalde of Hor! Go into the valley to the left, extinguish the coals and bring them.' 2. The young smith Thar rnyed and the smith-girl Choron (= chos-sgron), both (however) went into the Gods' garden of Gur dKar Ide, and although the smith-girl Choron said, 'It is a Gods' garden, don't cut anything'. The young smith showed his might and spake:
 - 3. 'Ye Gods, go ye all to the kingdom of the Gods! Ye $N\bar{a}gas$, go ye all to the kingdom of the $N\bar{a}gas$.
 - 4. More than a hatchet can is struck without a hatchet! More than an axe can is struck without an axe! More than fire can is performed without burning! Akani nikani acini mantāl!'
- 5. After he had uttered this prayer he felled wood. The coals were extinguished and laden on the donkey. Then they went, and when they came in front of the big water, the young smith Thar rnyed said: 'The hoofs of the donkey will get wet,' and broke into pieces the hoofs of the donkey on a stone. 6. The girl cried out, 'Art thou mad? Thou hast in fact smashed the feet of my father's donkey!' He said, '(Otherwise) the boots of the donkey would get wet'. Thereupon the smith-girl Choron ran home and related this to the father, the smith Hemis: 7. 'Father, he has laid fire to the Gods' garden of our King Gur dKar. And when he came to the ford, he said, "the boots of the donkeys will get wet!" and he smashed all their hoofs on a stone. O, the father has got an evil child!' 8. As she spoke thus, the father, the smith Hemis, got angry, seized the big iron hammer and the big pair of tongs, and went towards

the son in order to thrash him. When the father struck the son, all the donkeys were laden with coal and their hoofs were in the most beautiful (condition). 9. The father spoke to the son: 'Thou hast (thus) laid fire to the Gods' garden of King Gur dKar!' and scolded him away. The son spoke: 'Father, thy daughter has cavilled me! If fire has been laid to the Gods' garden, then let the father himself look to that! If the hoofs of the donkeys are broken, then let the father himself look to that!' 10. When the father looked into it, the Gods' garden was green as before, and the hoofs of the donkeys in the most beautiful (condition). Then father and son reached home arranging the coals. 11. Then the father said to the daughter: 'Thou liar!', struck her with the big hammer, tore out her flesh with the big pair of tongs, and did her much injury.

As the son then continually went on working on an iron chest, the father one day spoke: 'Hey, young man! do for once a (proper) bit of work! What art thou doing day after day making only that chest?' The son replied: 'Oh, if one sits in this chest, one can see the kingdom of the Gods as well as the kingdom of men!' The father spoke: 'How I shall once see, indeed!' Thereupon he let the father go into the When he was therein, the son closed the lid and turned the lock and carried (the chest) away from there on his back. cried out of the chest, 'Whither art thou carrying me now? Hey, young man, thou bad son!' 15. The son replied: 'I am carrying the father away in order to throw him into the water!' Whereupon the father begged: 'O son! throw me not into the water! Hullo! I shall do what thou wilst tell me to!' 16. The son spoke: 'If thou makest me a wire-rope with which one can come up to golden castle of King Gur dKar, then I shall release the father! 17. Take an oath on the Gods' kingdom! And when thou takest an oath also on the land of men, I shall let thee out!' In this way (he) loaded him with oaths, and let him out. the two of them worked day and night on the wire-rope and finished it.

VIII.

- 1. Then the son bathed seven days long in milk in order to cleanse himself of the spots of the smithy. Now he went, carrying the wire-rope into the castle, threw up (the rope) and its end remained hanging above.
- 2. Then he firmly seized the rope, and as he climbed up there came from heaven a white and a black raven, which were fighting with each other.

The white raven succumbed. After the black one had conquered, he threw down the white one. Then Ane bKur dmanmo spake:

- 3. 'The wise one is without wisdom,
 The counseller is without counsel!
- Even now a spot from the smithy has not been removed from thee! Wash thyself once more thoroughly in the milk-bath!' 5. After Kesar had come back, he washed himself again thoroughly in the milk-bath. and remained (therein) some seven days. Then he came again, carrying the wire-rope, into the castle. 'If my father and my mother are honourable people, then may the wire-rope remain hanging up on the castle!' So he spoke, flung the rope, and it remained hanging. 6. When he again climbed by the wire-rope, there came again a white and a black raven, which were fighting with each other. This time the white raven won and the black one fell down defeated on to the earth. 7. 'I shall win!' he thought, firmly seized the rope, and came up on to the castle. When he looked down out of the window, (he saw that) King Pahalde of vSerralcan and vYuralcan carried both of them (in his arms) and slept. 8. The noble 'aBruguma was spinning threads white as mother-of-pearl on a golden spindle. As the turquoise-blue chalk-stone was like a lake to see, Kesar could not go (down), and threw down the golden finger-ring. 9. 'Touch the finger of the noble 'aBruguma!' said he, and the golden ring rolled about on the chalk-stone (of the floorplanks) and then struck the finger of the noble 'aBruguma. 'aBruguma thought: 'Ah, now Kesar has arrived!' Then Kesar came down from the window, and changed himself into a cat. He slipped into the bed of the King of Hor and pricked them both, ySerralcan and Yuralcan, with the poisoned dagger. 11. Both the children cried. Then the father spoke: 'Alolo!

A hundred people should seek all the lice with sharp eyes! A hundred people should seek all the lice with sharp nails!'

- 12. 'aBruguma thought (at that): 'He has already come who will seek out thy lice!' When thereupon the King of Hor had waked up, he (began) to fight with Kesar. The Queen Ane bKur dmanmo said: 'Oh 'aBruguma!
 - 13. The wise one is without wisdom,

 And the woman of counsel is without counsel!
 - 14. So do thou put paste under Kesar's feet, So do thou put iron (i.e. hard) peas under Gur dKar's feet!'

'aBruguma spoke:

- 15. 'I am the consort of Kesar, betrothed with the white band! The sustainer of the clan to Gur dKar, to whom she (i.e. herself) has borne a son.'
- 16. Then she mixed the flour-paste with the peas and strew them (about). Then came Ane bKur dmanmo, transformed herself in a dove, gathered the peas and placed them under the feet of the King of Hor. Also she gathered the paste and put it under the feet of Kesar. 17. As the King of Hor had put on boots, he fell on the hard peas. Kesar's foot stuck on the flour-paste; he did not fall, remained (erect), and won. 18. Then he bound the beard of the King of Hor to the pillar, knelt on his breast, and the King of Hor besought Kesar for mercy:
 - 19. 'Not knowing what I was doing, I had formerly destroyed the gLing castle.

Not knowing what I was doing, I had formerly carried off 'aBrugmo.

- 20. Kill me not now, O God-king, thou great one!

 I indeed wish to serve you, O God-king, thou great one!
- 21. It is warm in Hor, here should you live in winter; In gLing it is cold, there should you live in summer!'

When he had pleaded thus, Kesar spoke:

22. 'I was one year old when I struck the Andhe bandhe out of the east;

A boy, I triumphed over them all!

- 23. When I was two years old, I killed the seven spirits; A boy, I triumphed over them all!
- 24. When I was three years old, I killed the man with nine heads; A boy, I triumphed over them!
- 25. When I was four years old, I killed the corpse-eating giantess; A boy, I triumphed over this!
- 26. When I was five years old, I killed Khung 'abru 1;
 A boy triumphed also over this!
- 27. When I was six years old, I struck 'Poison-flesh' the rock:
 A boy triumphed also over this!

¹ A kind of winged dragon which moves about the clouds and produces thunder. (According to another view, thunder is heard when the gods move in the sky.)

- When I was seven years old, I killed Ralril (= 'the Longhaired One'), the white yak bull:A boy triumphed also over this!
- 29. When I was eight years old, I killed Curulugu the Devil: A boy triumphed also over this!
- 30. But Gur dKar, thou base one, whom hast thou killed?'
- 31. Thereupon spoke Ane bKur dmanmo: 'What art thou then doing now? 'aBu dmar lam bstan¹ of former times, does he not come into thy mind?

The abducted 'aBrugmo, does she not come into thy mind? Does not any louse bite in thy socks?'

- 32. When she spoke thus, Kesar drew out the knife 'Three-fingerlong' and struck it into the body of the King of Hor. Then so much fat came out that Kesar's body was drowned in it. 33. Ane bKur dmanmo came, but although she plied hither and thither with shovel and spade, she could not succeed, and Kesar offered a prayer-offering:
 - 34. 'May this disappear, before the nine Gods born with me!
 May this disappear before the nine spirits born with me!
 May this disappear before the eighteen Andre barandre
 (= Andhe bandhe) of the East!'
- 35. After he had spoken, they all came and did away with the flesh, blood and fat of (Pahalde). The King of Hor was not yet dead, and as he still had the death-rattle, Kesar went into all the upper rooms in order to search. 36. There was somebody in the temple who was praying with covered head. Him Kesar seized and threw down from the tower of the castle. When he then came and examined, the King of Hor was dead and gone.

IX.

1. Kesar spoke to 'aBruguma: 'Now, thou widow, come now with (me)!' and 'aBruguma said to the two children: 'If ye two will come with me, then bite into this milk-cake! and if ye do not wish to come with me, then bite into this blood-cake!' 2. She kneaded a milk-cake and blood-cake, offered them to the two children, and the children spoke: 'We shall not go to the land of gLing! we shall stay in the land of Hor to

^{1 &#}x27;Red Worm Path-shower', an Agu who accompanied Kesar on his journey to China.

avenge our father!' and ate the blood-cake. 3. Then Mother 'aBruguma gave the children sweet-tasting food, and travelled with Kesar to the land of gLing.

In the middle of the way there was a rock gate named Brag thsan rdung rdung (= 'the Striking Rock'). When Kesar (once formerly) had come there, he had said to the rock gate: 'I shall bring (thee) the heads of both vSerralcan and vYuralcan!' 5. For that reason Kesar spoke to 'aBruguma: 'Something has been left behind!' and went back. 'aBruguma said: 'Thou wishest to go to kill my children!' and did not let Then Kesar replied: 'I shall not kill them!', went back and came before the castle of Hor. He called the two children: 'Hey, YSerralcan and YYuralcan, ye two! The mother has sent you a message! Just look out of the window!' 7. The two children answered: 'We have no time to look out! Whoever that may be, may he come in!' 'Look out, only for a moment! I must go farther (i.e. I cannot wait)!' The two looked for a moment out of the window. 8. Then Kesar tore away with the ends of his bow their heads and brought them. He (now) kneaded much flour and butter, and put the heads in the midst of it, and carried them away. 9. When he then came to the noble 'aBruguma, the army of gLing was (assembled) at the rock gate. Kesar said to 'a Bruguma: 'When thou wert (still) in the country of gLing, thou wert clever! If thou art clever even now, then distribute this flour with butter to the whole army! 10. Do not let anything remain! Neither finish it too (soon)!' 'aBruguma distributed to the whole army, and it happened in equal measure. Then came out of the middle of the flour and butter the heads of the two children. 11. 'aBruguma fainted a little; (but) Kesar offered the heads of the two children to the rock Then they went out of the rock gate, and Kesar and gate. 12. 'aBruguma together with the army went to the land of gLing. They arrived in gLing, and remained (i.e. lived) there.

A LADAKHI BON-PA HYMNAL.1

By REV. A. H. FRANCKE.

INTRODUCTION.

It has become evident, that the ancient religion of Tibet, known as Bon-chos, is not yet extinguished, even in those parts of the country which are professedly Lamaist. In such places Lamaism has become the religion of the clergy, but Bon-chos has continued to live among laymen.

In all the Ladakhi villages each spring the Kyesar festival is held, when the male population exercises itself in archery. On this occasion the village band has to play and the gling glu is sung.² The gling glu seems to be a remnant of the hymnal of the ancient Bon-chos, and I have been so fortunate as to come into possession of the gling glu of two villages, Phyang and Khalatse. They are entirely different from each other, although the subject in each is the same, but it is to be remarked that they both consist of nine songs. It is probable, that in ancient times more than nine songs were known in a village; but as nine is the number which predominates over everything, the people were careful to sing neither more nor less than nine songs at a time.³ And so it has happened that, when many of the ancient songs were forgotten, nine remained living in the minds of the people, simply because a Kyesar festival could not be allowed to pass by without the usual set of nine hymns.

These hymns are perfectly unintelligible to anyone who has not previously studied the **Kyesar Myths**. But Ladâkhî laymen, who know nothing of the life of Buddha, Padmasambhava or Tsongkhapa, know the life-story of Kyesar very well.

It is worth noticing, that in Phyang the Spring-hero's name is pronounced Kyesar, not Kesar.

¹ Reprinted from the Indian Antiquary, Vol. XXX, 1901, pp. 359-364.

² A reference to this festival we have in VI. 5, 6 below.

³ The people will always play nine sets of Polo, to finish a game.

THE HYMNS.

Phyanggi gling-glu rnams yin

THESE SONGS ARE THE GLING-GLUS OF PHYANG.

T.

Kyesar, Conqueror of the World.

 steng nang lha yul kun nonpari amala bu zhig ltams.

> A son, conquering the land of the gods in the heights, Was born to the mother.

2. yog nang klu yul kun nonpari gogzalhamola lha phrug rig ltams.

A godly child, conquering the land of the lower water spirits, Was born to Gogzalhamo.

3. bar nang btsan yul kun nonpari amala bu zhig ltams.

A son, conquering all the lands of the earth, Was born to the mother.

4. bdud nang bdud yul kun nonpari lha phrug cig ltamssed lei.

A godly child, conquering all the lands of the devil, Is born, hurrah!

TEXT NOTES.

- 1. etc., the termination pari is a dialectical form of the participle and corresponds to mkhanni.
- 2. gogza may be gogsa, a parallel case is dagsa, 'now', the s of which is often pronounced like z.
- 3. The word bar btsan, earth, was separated by nang only for the reason to form a sentence corresponding to the others.

TRANSLATION NOTES.

1. Is said to refer to Kyesar's victory over his two brothers, see Kesarsage II. 36-42. 4. refers to Kyesar's victory over the giant of the North, who is called **bDud**.

II.

Lullaby to the Young Kyesar.

- stod nang stodna, rgyallham chenmoi stangspola stod.
 When you praise, praise the ingenuity of the great godly king.
- 2. alodalotsele, singchen rgyalpoi stangs nang grospola stod.

 Alodalotsele, praise the ingenuity and advice of the king, the great lion.
- 3. stod nang stodna lei shellcam 'abrugumai mdzangspola stod. When you praise, praise the learning of 'aBruguma, his crystal wife.
- 4. alodalotsele, shellcam 'abrugumai shes nang mdzangspola stod.
 - Alodalotsele, praise the wisdom and learning of 'a Bruguma, his crystal wife.

TEXT NOTES.

1 and 3. nang, in; thus, if you praise in a praise; about rgyallham, see Kesarsage, notes 2 and 4. alodalotsele, lullaby. nang, within = mixed = together = and.

TRANSLATION NOTES.

It is remarkable how well the intellectual capacities of man and woman are characterised in this song: man as being productive, woman as reproductive.

III.

The Giant's Treasures.

bKur dman rgyalmos: bKur-dman-rgyalmo says:

- lungpai phushedna norbu chechung tsam 'adug.
 How many treasures there are in the upper end of the valley!
- 2. lungpai phushedna norbu chechung tsam 'adug.

 How many treasures there are in the upper end of the valley!
- 3. norbu chechebo sgola mi shongces yod lei. The larger ones do not fit in the door.

4. norbu chungchungbo pangla mi shongces yod lei.

The smaller ones do not fit in the lap.

Dongrub says:

- 5. den 'adrai norbu buthsa ngarangla sal lei. Such treasures give, please, to me (thy boy)!
- 6. den 'adrai khyad norbu lagspai dongrubla sal lei. Such treasures give, please, to good Dongrub!
- 7. alongthang γ cigcig, buthsa ngarang γ cigcig. There is one solitary Alongplain: there is myself, one solitary boy!
- alongthang γcigcig, lagspai dongrub γcigcig.
 There is one solitary Alongplain: there is one solitary dear Dongrub!
- 9. buthsa ngarangla 'agrulbai 'agrullam cig sal lei. Show me, thy boy, please, a way to walk along!

TEXT NOTES.

3, 4. The reiteration of *che* and *chung* is due to the metre. 5, 6. The *n* of *den* is the initial silent 'a of 'adra, which is pronounced as a nasal with the preceding syllable. 6. lagspa = legspa. 7, 8. along-thang = ring-plain. The mountains of Tibet and the Himalayas are supposed to be the centre of the earth: the navel, these hills are surrounded by a ring of plains. 5, 6, 9. sal = stsal, give, respectful.

TRANSLATION NOTES.

In the first part of the song the mother describes the treasures to arouse Dongrub's covetousness. Then Dongrub starts in search of them and loses his way. In his difficulty he says the prayer, which forms part 2. According to the Winter Myth the giant of the North is in possession not only of a girl, but also of great treasures. It is remarkable that in the eyes of his heavenly mother **Kyesar remains always Dongrub**.

IV.

Praise of 'aBruguma.

blama bzangpos chos salbas
 As the good Lama taught (her) religion,

- 2. ngai shescan lhamo cila men Why should my wise goddess not be (wise)?
- blamas thamscad mkhyen mdzadpas
 As the Lama made her know everything,
- 4. ngai mdzangscan 'aBruguma cila men
 Why should my learned 'aBruguma not be (learned)?
- 5. yari shes nang mdzangspo lei Thy wisdom and learning
- 6. alam mdun nyad kunla ngonned lei Is known to all, who are before thee!
- 7. 'oma rigskyi mkh'an 'agroma Oh, thou milk-white fairy!
- 8. yari shes nang mdzangspo lei Thy wisdom and learning
- 9. alam mdun nyad kunla thsa langssed lei Is envied by all, who are before thee!
- 10. 'oma rigskyi mkh'an 'agroma Oh, thou milk-white fairy!

2. $men = ma \ yin$, is not. 5. yari = yaranggi = nyidranggi, you, thou. 6. alam, all, a Purig word. $mdun \ nyad$ is perhaps $mdun \ yad = yado$, companion or people. 7. The n in mkh'an is the nasally pronounced 'a of 'agroma. 9. $thsa \ langsces$, rising of envy.

TRANSLATION NOTES.

Without doubting the historical character of Srong-btsan-sgampo, as well as that of his two wives, I feel i nclined to believe that Bonpa mythology has added some fresh colour to their characters. Srong-btsan-sgampo's two wives remind us of Kyesar's two wives, above all, as regards their colour. 'aBruguma has lent her colour to the white Tārā; Bamza 'abumskyid, the wife, first of the Giant, then of Kyesar, to the green Tārā. There is another parallel (within the two groups) as regards intellectual capacities. In both of them the husband is famous for his ingenuity, the wives for their learning.

In this connection I wish to draw attention to the following: (1) In J.A.S.B., Vol. LX, Part I, No. 3, 1891, Karl Marx, *History of Ladakh*, p. 116, note 13, we read the following interesting statement: 'In the *Gyalrabs*, **Gesar** (= Kesar) is referred to as one of the suitors of Konggo, the Chinese princess, who afterwards became the wife of *Srong-btsan-sgampa*'.

(2) Grünwedel, Mythologie des Buddhismus, note on Abb. 116; 'the crown of the green Tārā often shows the Dhyānibuddha Amoghasiddha. Amoghasiddha is the Tibetan Dongrub. Dongrub is the name of Kesar whilst dwelling in the North. It was in the North, where Kesar married his second wife'.

V.

The Almighty God-Father and God-Mother.

- 1. phred de γ zarpoi 'ona rbab dela shorthabs rig 'adug There is a means of escape from a rolling rock on a steep path,
- 2. phred ni γzarpoi rbabla shorthabs rig 'adug lei Yes, there is a means of escape from a rolling rock on a steep path.
- 3. yabchen ababai 'ona bk'a stsalnas shorthabs rig med
 But there is no means of escape from the commandments of the
 Great Father.
- 4. 'abum khri rgyalpoi bk'a stsalnas shorthabs rig med lei There is no means of escape from the commandments of the king of the 100,000 thrones.
- 5. chu de chenmoi 'ona rabschenla bingthabs rig 'adug There is no means of escape on the ford of the great waters.
- 6. chu ni chenmoi rabschenla rgalthabs rig 'adug lo Yes, there is a means of escape on the ford of the great waters.
- 7. yumchen amabai 'ona bk'a stsalnas shorthabs rig med
 But there is no means of escape from the commandments of the
 Great Mother.
- 8. 'abum khri rgyalmoi bk'a stsalnas shorthabs rig med lei There is no means of escape from the commandments of the queen of the 100,000 thrones.

3, 7. The concluding ba in ababai and amabai was added only for the sake of the metre.

TRANSLATION NOTES.

This song shows that the originally physiological deities have become ethical deities.

VI.

Kyesar, Returning to 'aBruguma.

- γserri eranla sga bstadde nyemi chibs bsusla chen lei Having saddled the golden steed, I will ride off to meet my friend.
- dkarpoi glangpochela sga bstadde nyemoi rta bsusla chen lei Having saddled the white ox, I will ride off to meet my friend.
- 3. khra skya dkarmola brdzuste nyemoi barbanla chen lo
 Being changed into a white falcon,
 I will go to the house of my friend.
- γyumai phoronla brdzuste
 nyemoi rab γsalla chen lo
 Being changed into a turquoise crow,
 I will go to the hall of my friend.
- khyogthong md'a phangs rtsebabo darung yod nang lei
 The boys playing at arrow-shooting, Well, they are still here.
- 6. dohela nachung zurri kha ldingmabo darung da yod nang lei. The girls, high on the edge of the roof, They are still here, hallo!

1. eran, a horse from Iran, Persia. 2. glangpoche, literally 'large ox', is used nowadays for 'elephant'. In this connection it is probably a 'riding Yak'. 3. barban, the inside of a house; for lo see yserri buzhung. 4. phoron = phorog, erow; rab ysal, in Ladakhi not a balcony, but a large fine hall. 5, 6. nang lei, a concluding exclamation like lei and lo. 6. dohela, hallo! ldingmabo, means originally 'soaring'.

TRANSLATION NOTES.

Kyesar is still undecided, in which of the four ways he ought to travel. The song proper is finished with v. 4; v. 5 and 6 are later additions. They express the idea, that in spite of Buddhism and Mohamedanism the Bon Religion is not yet extinguished and the Kyesar festival is still in vogue. At this festival the girls watch the boys at archery from the roofs of the houses.

VII.

Kyesar, a Voluntary Saviour.

- nono rang miyulla skyodpa rig dgossug lei.
 The youngest son himself must go to the land of men.
- 2. bu dongrub rang miyulla skyodpa rig dgossug lei. The son Dongrub himself must go to the land of men.
- 3. sngamoi thasangna ngatanggis byaphran rig rtse yin lo In the early morning we will have a little tournament.
- 4. nyiyi sngashar nang byaphran cig rtse yin lo
 At the early rising of the sun we will have a little tournament.
- 5. rgyalla rig songna cila rig chen lo If I should be victorious, why should I go?
- 6. ngatang phamse ring songna mi cha nang kha med rig yin lo If I am beaten, there is no sense in saying 'I will not go!'
- 7. ngatang rgyalces mannas pham mi shes lo.
 But we do not know anything except being victorious: we do not know what it is to be beaten!

1. dgossug = dgos 'adug. 3. byaphran, a little deed, i.e. sham fighting. 5. rgyalla = rgyalba, conquer. 6. phamse, probably phamse; khamed, no sense.

TRANSLATION NOTES.

This song refers to *Kesarsage* II. 36-42. The three sons of the king of heaven have to fight each other. He who is beaten, must go to the earth. Dongrub, the youngest, in spite of his being victorious, goes of his own accord.

VIII.

'aBruguma's Innocence.

- ngazha rgyagar yulli mthong shescan yin lo om kyenang kyele
 - We know India from having seen it, Om kyenang kyele!
- 2. ngazha dpalbo yulli nyan shescan yin lo om kyenang kyele

We know Nepal from having heard of it, Om kyenang kyele!

- 3. ngazhas ma them menne gomparig mi shes om kyenang kyele
 - We do not know a step further than the threshold, Om kyenang kyele!
- 4. ngazhas mazho rig menne thungba rig mi shes om kyenang kyele

We do not know any beverage besides mother's milk, Om kyenang kyele!

- 5. sula phanba rig menne γ nodpa rig co mi shes om kyenang kyele.
 - We do not know of doing any harm, if it be not for somebody's advantage,

Om kyenang kyele!

TEXT NOTES.

The refrain of all verses 'om kyenang kyele was explained to me to have been in the original om mkhyen 'ang mkhyen lei, which might mean: Oh do take notice of this! 3. ma them, the 'mother threshold', it is the one belonging to that part of the house, which is called makhang. menne = mannas, besides.

TRANSLATION NOTES.

1. India is considered by some people to be 'aBruguma's fatherland. In this case the history of Srong-btsan-sgampo's wives may have influenced 'aBruguma's history. This song should be placed before 'aBruguma's marriage to Kyesar. Some people place it after Kyesar's return from the north; but in that case there would not be much left of 'aBruguma's innocence; as she gave birth to two children by the king of Yarkand!

IX.

The King of Yarkand's Entreaty for his Life.

- ngatang gling yulla chen dola gling yulla chen.
 We will go to the land of gLing: holloa, we will go to the land of gLing!
- 2. dbyarla gling yulla bsilmo rig yod dola rgyallham chenmo.

There it is cool in summer: holloa, great godly king!

- 3. dgunla ngati horyulla drosa rig yinpas
 Because our land of Hor is warm in winter,
- 4. ngatang horyulla chen dola sprulpai rgyalpole We will go there then: holloa, incarnated king!
- 5. m'as shespa rig songna nyidkyis bagsris shig snams dola rgyallham chenmo If you are very wise, you will accept a present: holloa, great godly king!
- 6. m'a shespa dang m'a mkhaspa songna nyidkyis bagsris shig mdzad 'ang mkhyenpai rgyalpo!

If you are very wise and very clever, you will also give me a present, oh acknowledged king!

3. drosa, a warm place. 4. le, respectful termination. 5. bagsris = bakhshish, gift; the r in sris is never pronounced, and no reason whatever can be given for this way of spelling the word. 6. mkhyen is used very frequently to honour a person, for instance Sahib mkhyen.

TRANSLATION NOTES.

When this song is sung by the king of Hor, Kyesar is kneeling on his breast and ready to kill him. The king of Hor pretends to be in good spirits all the same, for which reason he repeatedly sings dola, holloa! He cannot yet give up telling lies, for in Hor it is not warm in winter. Originally Hor seems to have been Mongolia; but now it is generally supposed to be Yarkand. In 5 the king of Hor offers his hidden treasures, and the present, which he hopes to receive in exchange of them, in 6, is his life.

LADAKHI SONGS.1

By the Rev. A. H. Francke, Leh.

(With the aid of the Rev. S. Ribbach and Dr. E. Shawe.)

Khalatsei gling glu rnams yin

THESE SONGS (i.e. Nos. XXI-XXIX) ARE THE GLING GLU² OF KHALATSE.

Song No. XXI.—Heavenly Voices.

- 1. amai bu zhung bltamspari dusla When mother's little boy was born,
- 2. mi yulbo 'oddis 'ang khyangs All the land of men was filled with light.
- 3. Ihayi bu Kesar kun bltams tsana
 When Kesar and the (other) sons of the gods were born
- 4. 'adzambu gling 'oddis khyangs.
 All 'aDzambugling was filled with light.
- 5. rgyal lcang lcanggi lcang stodna
 On the top of the willow of the world
- 6. Iha phrug γ sum skyod 'adug lei There are walking three sons of the gods.
- 7. Iha skad cig diriri
 There is a hum of heavenly voices.
- 8. rgyal lham chenmo kun skyod tsana
 When all the great godly kings are walking
- 9. **Iha skad cig diriri**There is a hum of heavenly voices.

¹ Reprinted from the Indian Antiquary, Vol. XXXI, 1902, pp. 304-311.

² gLing glu are the songs sung at the Spring or Kesar Festival, when everybody practises archery. The gLing glu of Khalatse and the gLing glu of Phyang may be usefully compared. This song was included (ante, Vol. XXX, pp. 359 ff.) in 'A Ladakhi Bonpo Hymnal'.

- lhayi bu kesar kun skyod tsana
 When Kesar and the (other) sons of the gods are walking,
- Iha skad cig diriri
 There is a hum of heavenly voices.
- 12. **rgyal lcang lcanggi lcang stodna**On the top of the willow of the world
- 13. Ihamo kun skyodded lei There are walking three goddesses.
- 14. Iha skad cig diriri
 There is a hum of heavenly voices.
- jojo 'abruguma skyod tsana
 When the noble 'aBruguma is walking,
- 16. Iha skad cig diriri
 There is a hum of heavenly voices.
- shel lcam 'abruguma skyod tsana
 When 'aBruguma, the crystal wife, is walking,
- 18. **Iha skad cig diriri**There is a hum of heavenly voices.

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 ante, 'Spring Myth of the Kesar Saga', Philological Notes, No. VI. 19. 5. rgyal lcang, originally probably rgyalcang, 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, compare ante, 'Spring Myth of the Kesar Saga', Philological Notes, No. V. 1. 13. shyodded = skyoddad, see Ladakhi Grammar, present tenses.

TRANSLATION NOTES.

If I am not altogether mistaken, this hymn contains an explanation of the phenomenon of 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 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.

Song No. XXII.—Dedication of the Arrows.

- thangka bdemoi kha mdā shing legsmo rig yod.
 On the beautiful plain there is a fine arrow-tree,
- 2. thang de bdemoi kha mdā shing legsmo rig yod. On that beautiful plain there is a fine arrow-tree.
- 3. mdā shing ringmobo agui mdā shing zhig yin lo The long arrow-shaft is an arrow-shaft of the Agus.
- 4. dezuggi mdā shingbo agubai lagtu phul Such arrow-shafts offer to the hands of the Agus!
- 5. dezuggi mdā shingbo agu drungbabai lagtu phul lei Such arrow-shafts offer to the hands of those who are before the Agus!
- 6. mdā shing chung chungbo jojobai phang shing rig yin The short arrow-shaft is a spindle-stick of the ladies
- 7. dezuggi phang shingbo aneyi lag de la phul Such spindle-sticks offer to the hands of the wife (of the heavenly king)!
- 8. dezuggi phang shingbo ane bkur dmanmoi lag de la phul lei

Such spindle-sticks offer to the hands of Ane bKurdmanmo!

TEXT 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, jo with the masculine.

TRANSLATION 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 bKurdmanmo.

Song No. XXIII.—Kesar's Four Victories.

 buthsa ngarangngi dgung lo brgyadpoi nangdu shar ande bandhe γsum btulpa yin buthsa de kunni kha 'agying 'agying rig 'agyingspa yin When I, a boy, had reached my eighth year, I subdued the three Andebandhes of the East. The boy has been triumphing over all of them.

2. buthsa ngarangngi dgung lo bcu γ nyispai nangdu ri rgyal blon chen kun btulpa yin. buthsa de kunni kha 'agying 'agying rig 'agyingspa yin.

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. buthsa ngarangngi dgung lo bcu drugpai nangdu bdud khyabpa lagring kun btulpa yin buthsa de kunni kha 'agying 'agying rig 'agyingspa yin 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. buthsa ngarangngi dgung lo bco brgyadpai nangdu hor ngan kun btulpa yin buthsa de kunni kha 'agying 'agying rig 'agyingspa yin.

When I, a boy, had reached my eighteenth year, I subdued all the bad Yârkandîs.

The boy has been triumphing over all of them.

TEXT NOTES.

For the Andebandhes of the East, compare Kesar Saga No. V.
 There we have seven of them. 2. Kun, compare Note No. 1. 3.
 Khyabpa lagring means 'coverer longhand'. This is perhaps another name of Agu Za in Kesar Saga No. III.

TRANSLATION NOTES.

In this song we have probably the four victories, which were prophesied in 'the Spring Myth of the Kesar Saga', No. V. 11-16.

Instead of the word 'Yârkandîs' in 4 'Mongolians' may be said, compare Jäschke's *Dictionary*.

Song No. XXIV.—Kesar and the Mules.

- 1. buthsa ngai ngosla nyon dang wa drezha khampa Oh, you brown mules, listen to me, to a boy!
- buthsa ngai bdagla γsan dang wa drezha khampa
 Oh, you brown mules, please, listen to me, to a boy.
- 3. rtsvakha nang gar bzangpo za chogpa 'adug There is quite enough of good pasture;
- 4. drezha khampa khung khungbo cila bco 'ad lei Oh, you brown mules, why are you crying khung khung?
- 5. chu mig gar bzangpo 'athung chogces 'adug There is quite enough of good wells:
- 6. drezha khampa khung khungbo cila bco 'ad lei Oh, you brown mules, why are you crying khung khung?
- 7. sa ljab bdemoi kha 'adug chogees yod You have been (long) enough on good pasture;
- 8. drezha khampa khung khungbo cila bco 'ad lei Oh, you brown mules, why are you crying khung khung?

TEXT NOTES.

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

TRANSLATION NOTES.

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 certain that the word 'adre, a certain spirit, was mixed up with the word dre, mule, and thus the original spirits became animals.

Song No. XXV.—On the Srar Pass.

 srargyi lai stengna thang dkar mgo dkar kun chadde luste 'adug

ane bkur dman rgyalmos ngala rogs shig mdzad

On the Srar Pass the strength of the White-headed falcon is broken, and he remains behind!

Oh, queen Ane bKurdmanmo, come to my help!

2. srargyi lai stengna phorog nag chung kun chadde luste 'adug ane bkur dman rgyalmos ngala rogs shig mdzad

On the Srar Pass the strength of all the little black crows is broken, and they remain behind.

Oh, queen Ane bKurdmanmo, come to my help!

3. srargyi lai stengna γ yuma phoron kun chadde luste 'adug ane bkur dman rgyalmos ngala rogs shig mdzad.

On the Srar Pass the strength of all the turquoise pigeons is broken, and they remain behind!

Oh, queen Ane bKurdmanmo, come to my help!

4. srargyi lai stengna shangku mjug zlum kun chadde luste 'adug ane bkur dman rgyalmos ngala rogs shig mdzad

On the Srar Pass the strength of all the bushy-tailed wolves is broken, and they remain behind.

Oh, queen Ane bKurdmanmo, come to my help!

5. srargyi lai stengna sragpa cundru kun chadde luste 'adug ane bkur dman rgyalmos ngala rogs shig mdzad.

On the Srar Pass the strength of all the earless stone-partridges is broken, and they remain behind.

Oh, queen Ane bKurdmanmo, come to my help!

TEXT NOTES.

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. 1. of s. 1; 5, cundru, earless, derivation not known.

TRANSLATION 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.

Song No. XXVI.—Kesar, Returning to 'aBruguma.

 γyuma phoronla rdzuste γnam stod mthonpola 'agyingba chana khra skya dkarpola rdzuste γyuma phoronni sna skyilla chen lei.

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.

 γyuma phoronla rdzuste dgung stod mthonpola shorna khra skya dkarpola rdzuste γyuma phoronla 'adedpa chen lei.

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.

nyamo γser migla rdzuste
mthso stod mthonpola 'agyingba chana
chu sram kamala rdzuste
nyamo γser miggi sna skyilla chen lei.

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.

nyamo γser migla rdzuste
mthso rgyan mthongpola shorna
chu sram brang dkarla rdzuste
nyamo γser migla 'adedla chen lei.

If she, taking the shape of the fish 'goldeye', Should go to flee into the wildest ocean, I, taking the shape of a whitebreasted otter, Will go to follow after her.

TEXT NOTES.

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.

TRANSLATION NOTES.

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.

Song No. XXVII.—'aBruguma's Farewell to Kesar.

me ma khrulli Kesar!

O Kesar, who never lettest the fire fall!

1. stangscanni rgyalpo nyerang steng nang lha yulla skyod zana lha yulli lhamo kun mthongse mi yulli jojo ning rjed ma rjed.

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.

 stangscanni jo nyerang steng nang Iha yulla skyod zana lhamo nang sitarrām kun mthongse mi yulli 'abruguma 'aphang ma 'aphang.

Oh, my clever Lord!
When thou wilt go to the upper land of gods,
And seest all the Sitarrāms among the fairies,
Then do not reject 'a Bruguma from the land of men.

 stangscanni rgyalpo nyerang yog nang klu yulla skyod zana klu yulli klumo kun mthongse mi yulli jojo ning rjed ma rjed.

Oh, my clever King!
When thou wilt go to the lower land of the snakes,
And seest all the *Nāginī* of it,
Then do not forget thy wife from the land of men.

4. stangscanni jo nyerang
yog nang klu yulla skyod zana
klu yulli klumo kun mthongse
mi yulli grogs skal 'aphang ma 'aphang.

Oh, my clever Lord!

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

And seest all the Nāginī of it,

Then do not forget thy helpmate from the land of men.

TEXT NOTES.

1. stangscan means 'clever in strategies'; zana = tsana, when; mthongse = mthongste, seeing. 2. (sitarrām seems to be a reference to Sītā and Rāma the heroine and hero of the Rāmayāṇa, looked upon as a 'fairy', the combination of the male and female names of allied deities which is common enough in India, being regarded as a single name.)

TRANSLATION NOTES.

As the Kesar Myth tells us, Kesar forgot 'aBruguma all the same, after having taken the food and drink of forgetfulness.

Song No. XXVIII.—Young Kesar.

- la khala yaspabo
 lagsmobai mentog cig yassed lei.
 A flower, blooming on the pass,
 Oh, a pure flower is in bloom!
- la stod nang mthonpo kunla
 γzugscanni mentog cig yassed lei.
 On all the high passes
 A flower of fine shape is in bloom!
- 3. darung yaspai sgang zhig yod lei sngamo yaspai mentoggi jo.Thou art but half opened,Oh Lord (who art) like a flower of the morning!

4. darung yaspai sgang zhig yod lei kalimānni mentoggi jo

Thou art but half opened, Oh Lord (who art) like a kalimān flower!

TEXT 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 sweet scent.

TRANSLATION 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).

Song No. XXIX.—Kesar, the God of Lightning.

- saricanni la mgona
 nagpoi sprin cig yongnged lei.
 On the height of the Sarican Pass
 Black clouds are gathering.
- saricanni la mgona dum dum sprin cig yongnged lei.
 On the height of the Sarican Pass Torn clouds are gathering.
- nagpo sprinpoi dkyil dena
 jo lagsmoi snamralla glog 'abarred lei.
 In the middle of the black clouds
 Lightning flashes from our good Lord's sword.
- 4. nagpo sprinpoi dkyllpona
 rgyal lham kesarri snamralla glog 'abarred lei.
 In the middle of the black clouds
 Lightning flashes from the godly King Kesar's sword.

TEXT NOTES.

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

TRANSLATION NOTES.

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

Song No. XXX.—The Nyopa's Carpet: A Wedding Song.

A.—Nangmas:—

PEOPLE OF THE HOUSE ASK:-

- nam stod mthonpo de su dang ganggi stan.
 The high sky,
 Whose and what carpet is it?
- gangs stod mthonpo de su dang ganggi stan.
 The high glacier,
 Whose and what carpet is it?
- 3. brag stod mthonpo de su dang ganggi stan. The high rock, Whose and what carpet is it?
- 4. mthsom stod mthonpo de su dang ganggi stan.The high ocean,Whose and what carpet is it?
- 5. mkhar stod mthonpo de su dang ganggi stan.The high castle,Whose and what carpet is it?

B.—Nyopas:—

THE NYOPAS SAY:-

nam stod mthonpo de
 nyi zla γnyiskai stan.
 The high sky
 Is the carpet of sun and
 moon.

- 6. sa 'og phon che de su dang ganggi stan. The wide earth,Whose and what carpet is it?
- 7. khrom zed kha sngon de su dang ganggi stan. The blue-bordered saddlecloth, Whose and what carpet is it?
- 8. sha stan sebo de
 su dang ganggi stan.
 The grey deer-skin,
 Whose and what carpet is it?
- 9. rtsva shing nags the su dang ganggi stan.
 Those meadows and woods,
 Whose and what carpet is it?
- 10. snambu yugʻring de
 su dang ganggi stan.
 That long piece of woollen
 cloth,
 Whose and what carpet is it?

2. gangs stod mthonpo de sengge γyu ralli stan.

The high glacier
Is the carpet of the lion with
the turquoise mane.

- 3. brag stod mthonpo de skyin chen ba rganni stan.The high rockIs the carpet of the mountain goat, the old ox.
- 4. mthsom stod mthonpo de nyamo γser miggi stan.
 The high ocean
 Is the carpet of the fish 'golden eye'.
- 5. mkhar stod mthonpo de mi chen gongmai stan. The high castle Is the carpet of great men.
- 6. sa 'og phol che de rgya nag rgyalpoi stan. The wide earth Is the carpet of the King of China.

- khrom zed kha sngon de agu dpallei stan.
 - The blue-bordered saddle-cloth
 - Is the carpet of Agu dPalle.
- 8. sha stan sebo de
 agu khru btungngi stan.
 The grey deer-skin
 Is the carpet of Agu Khru
 btung.
- rtsva shing nags the debya dang byigui stan.
 Those meadows and woods
 Are the carpet of the great and little birds.
- nyo 'am spun bdunni stan.

 That long piece of woollen cloth

 Is the carpet of the Nyopas the seven brethren.

10. snambu vug ring de

TEXT 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.

TRANSLATION NOTES.

This song shows clearly the general character of the wedding songs. 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. (This custom seems to be allied to the world-wide 'impossible

riddle' of Folklore, which is a variant of the idea of the 'impossible task' as a supernatural method of identifying of the expected hero. The root idea here would seem to be that the Nyopas have to prove that they really are Nyopas before being received, and the proof is in the Folklore method of answering certain formal riddles, as one of the 'signs' of the coming hero.—Editor, *Indian Antiquary*.)

THE LADAKHI PRE-BUDDHIST MARRIAGE RITUAL.1

(Translation and Notes.)

By A. H. Francke, Ladakh.

Some time ago I published in Mémoires de la Société Finno-ougrienne, Helsingfors, some translations in German of folktales and of extracts from a Tibetan MS. relating to the Kesar-Myths of Western Tibet. The publication of the Marriage Songs of the Ladakhis now undertaken is another step in the same direction. My object in these publications is to present means to the scientific world for unveiling the hitherto hidden treasures of the Pre-Buddhist Religion of Tibet. I was fortunate indeed to get hold of these wedding songs, just before they had vanished altogether. In Central and Upper Ladakh only mere reminiscences, are left of them, although the gorgeous dress of the Nvopas and the scene before the house are still in vogue. In Lower Ladakh the songs have been preserved much better, but a large portion of them have ceased to be intelligible to the people. Thus whilst the first nine of the songs I collected were, certain passages excepted, generally understood by the ordinary man, the latter half of the collection consists more or less of a succession of unintelligible sounds. The reason may be, that the wedding ritual proved too hard a trial on the patience of the party and was cut short in many cases.

The method of reading has been as follows. All the songs were dictated slowly by the leader of the Nyopas to the village Munshi of Khalatse, Yeshes Rig 'adzin, who wrote them down according to the actual sound. This copy proved to be very useful as far as Yeshes Rig 'adzin himself had understood the words. For disentangling the more obscure passages, however, the assistance of the mission school-master of Leh, Shamuel aByorldan, and of other Ladakhis, possessed of commonsense, had to be requisitioned. In this way, the first half of the collection has become fairly intelligible, whilst the latter half is still full of obscure passages.

¹ Reprinted from the *Indian Antiquary*, XXX, 1901, pp. 131-149.

It is necessary for the proper comprehension of these songs to direct the attention of the readers to the fact that the four points of the compass play a rather important $r\hat{o}le$ in the wedding songs, as well as in other Pre-Buddhist literature (vide Ladakhi Songs No. XV). This is very natural, for as has been pointed out in the paper on the Kesar-Myths, the Pre-Buddhist Religion must have been a system of Sun and Nature Worship. Now it is the sun, who creates the four points of the compass. All of them are different manifestations of the sun and hence the importance attached to them in a physiological religion. This fact suggests a solution to the difficult problem of explaining the ancient mystic emblem of the Bon Religion, γ yungdrung \Box . This emblem was in my view invented to represent the sun as the creator of East, South, West and North, the little mark at the end of each line indicating the inclination of the sun to proceed from one point to the other.

It is not an easy matter to give a satisfactory explanation of the word yyungdrung, but I dare to offer one, in favour of which there is at least some probability. In the Kesar Myths an old name of the Sun, bya Khyung dkrung nyima, occurs. This means literally 'the bird Khyung, the disc, the sun'. In course of time the name Khyung dkrung may have degenerated to become yyungdrung, especially at a time when the idea of the emblem had ceased to be generally understood. sound cannot be of much avail here, because we are dealing with a proper A few suggestions, however, might be made in favour of this derivation:—(1) a word yyung is absolutely non-existing and cannot be found in any dictionary; (2) there exist a few cases of k being dropped when preceding y, thus kyang = yang, kyi = yi, kyin = yin; (3) there is only a very slight, hardly perceptible, difference in the pronunciation of dkrung and drung. Of course, this explanation of the emblem rests on the theory, that it is always the same sun, which appears in the East every morning, and is in opposition to the theory shown in Song No. I. B. 7, post, p. 135. However, the study of other physiological religions has proved plainly that the most contradictory theories may dwell in them side by side.

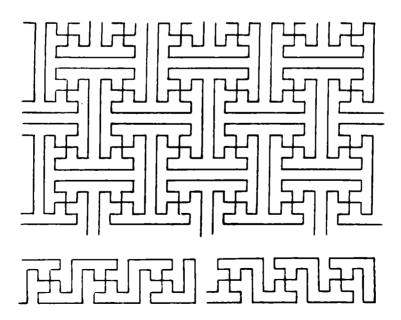
While on the point of derivation; in regard to the change from khyung to yyung, it may be compared also to the following corresponding words in Jäschke's Tibetan Dictionary: khyabpa-yabpa, both 'cover' in Ladakhi; 'akhyarba-yarba, both 'go astray'; 'akhyampa-yamyom, both 'be unsteady'; akhyigspa, 'to fetter'; yyigspa, 'to be hindered'; akhyurba, 'to be separated'; yurba or yurma, 'pull out' (weeds, etc.);

'akhyompa, 'to wave'; yompa, 'be swinging', swing. The γ of γ of γ and γ is a silent prefixed letter and is often omitted in writing.

In the figures a and b below is shown the $\gamma yungdrung$ in both positions: the natural and the reversed. The Rev. A. W. Heyde of Ghoom tells me that the $\gamma yungdrung$ as a monogram is said to be composed of the two syllables $\bowtie su$ and $\bowtie ti$, suti = svasti.



According to Waddell, Lamaism in Tibet, both the established Buddhist church and the adherents to the Bon Religion have a yyungdrung of their own, the one under a being the emblem of Lamaism, that under b of the Bon Religion. It is most natural that a alone should correspond to the actual course of the sun, for it is probably the older one. Indian Buddhist missionaries may have fought in vain against the use of the symbol, and finally agreed to introduce it into their own system by regarding it as a monogram, containing the three syllables su asti in Indian characters. Afterwards in opposition to Buddhism and at a time when the leading ideas of the once physiological religion had vanished, Bon priests made the emblem turn the other way; just as the custom of circumambulation was altered by the Bonpas from right to left.



In the above drawings showing the γ yungdrung as an ornament in Native houses in Khalatse, Lower Ladakh, it will be seen turned both ways.

However all this may really be, on the whole I feel obliged to say, that my explanation of the γ yungdrung must not be taken for more than a mere guess at its interpretation from a Tibetan point of view. I have no means in this remote land of collating these speculations with the mass of literature on the svastika.

The γ yungdrung is thought to be of great importance at the wedding ceremony, and both bride and bridegroom have to sit on carpets showing the emblem. It is indeed in universal use in this connection, for in a copy of the wedding songs, which I received a few days ago from Phyang the γ yungdrung is used for punctuation instead of the full stop.

Song No. I.1

bagma btangtsana nyopas sgola btangcessi glu'i 2 dpecha yin.

This is the book of the songs, which are sung at the door by the *Nyopas*, when the bride is given.

om bkrashispar gyurcig, bkrashis bdeblags dang ldanpar gyurcig.

nangmas btang 'adug.

Om, may you be blessed! May the blessing come unto you speedily! The people of the house say:

Α.

- I. A. 1. duba sngonmo de That blue smoke.
 - 2. duba sngonmo de The blue smoke,
 - duba sngonmo de The blue smoke,
 - 4. duba sngonmo de The blue smoke,

stengdu rgyugpa ci'i don.

Rising upwards, what does it mean?

bardu rgyugpa ci'i don.

Hanging over the ground, what does it mean?

'ogtu rgyugpa ci'i don.

Falling to the ground, what does it mean?

sharla rgyugpa ci'i don.

Spreading towards East, what does it mean?

¹ The orthography of the songs has been brought in accordance with that of Ladakhi letter writing. In all doubtful cases, however, the spelling of the first MS, will be given.

² A chungba is indicated by an apostrophe.

5. duba sngonmo de

lhoru rgyugpa ci'i don.

The blue smoke.

Spreading towards South, what does it mean?

6. duba sngonmo de

byangdu rgyugpa ci'i don.

The blue smoke,

Spreading towards North, what does it mean?

7. duba sngonmo de

nubtu rgyugpa ci'i don.

The blue smoke,

Spreading towards West, what does it mean?

8. duba sngonmo de

mkhardu rgyugpa ci'i don.

The blue smoke,

Rising to the castle, what does it mean?

9. duba sngonmo de

yulla rgyugpa ci'i don.

The blue smoke, Spreading over the country, what does it mean?

 duba sngonmo de The blue smoke, grongdu rgyugpa ci'i don.

Spreading over the village, what does it mean?

 \mathbf{B} .

I. B. phyimas landu.

People outside (the Nyopas) answer:

1. duba sngonmo de stengdu rgyugpa de lhai dbangpo rgya bzhinla rgolba ma zhus sam bsang shug phulba'i don.

The blue smoke Rises upwards,

I think, that the Lord of Heaven, dBangpo rgyabzhin's anger may not be provoked,

It is an offering to him.

2. duba sngonmo de bardu rgyugpa de btsan ama skyabs bdunla rgolba ma zhus sam bsang shug phulba'i don.

The blue smoke Is hanging over the earth,

I think, that the Earth-Mother Skyabsbdun's anger may not be provoked,

It is an offering to her.

3. duba sngonma de 'ogtu rgyugpa de klurgyal lcogpola rgolba ma zhus sam bsang shug phulba'i don.

The blue smoke Is falling to the ground,
I think, that the Water-King lCogpo's anger may not be provoked,
It is an offering to him.

4. duba sngonmo de shardu rgyugpa de shar rdorje sems dp'ala rgolba ma zhus sam bsang shug phulba'i don.

The blue smoke Is spreading towards East,
I think, that the eastern rDorje sems dp'a's anger may not be provoked,
It is an offering to him.

 duba sngonmo de lhoru rgyugpa de lho rinchen byung ldanla rgolba ma zhus sam bsang shug phulba'i don.

The blue smoke Is spreading towards South,
I think, that the southern Rinchen byungldan's anger may not be provoked,
It is an offering to him.

6. duba sngonmo de byangdu rgyugpa de byang donyod grubpala rgolb ma zhus sam bsang shug phulba'i don.

The blue smoke Is spreading towards North,
I think, that the northern **Donyodgrubpa's** anger may not be provoked,
It is an offering to him.

7. duba sngonmo de nubtu rgyugpa de nub snangba mth'ayasla rgolba ma zhus sam bsang shug phulba'i don.

The blue smoke Is spreading towards West,
I think, that the western sNangba mthyas' anger may not
be provoked,
It is an offering to him.

8. duba sngonmo de mkhardu rgyugpa de rtselha snyanpola rgolba ma zhus sam bsang shug phulba'i don.

The blue smoke Is rising to the castle, I think, that rTselha snyanpo's anger may not be provoked, It is an offering to him.

9. duba sngonmo de yulla rgyugpa de yulthsa snyanpola rgolba ma zhus sam bsang shug phulba'i don.

The blue smoke Is spreading over the country, I think, that Yulthsa snyanpo's anger may not be provoked, It is an offering to him.

10. duba sngonmo de grongla rgyugpa de phalha snyanpola rgolba ma zhus sam bsang shug phulba'i don.

The blue smoke Is spreading over the peasants' (houses), I think, that **Phalha snyanpo's** anger may not be provoked, It is an offering to him.

NOTES ON THE TIBETAN TEXT.

Nyopa, buyer, because the bride was bought in ancient times. The salutation in classical language Om bkrashispar, etc., is exchanged after each strophe, but will not be repeated in these pages.

I. A. In all verses ci'i don means literally: it is the meaning of what? II. B. As regards the meaning of names and general position of the heads of the Pre-Buddhist cosmology, see my paper on the Kesar Myth in Mémoires de la Société Finno-ougrienne, 1900, No. XV. The syllable sam I was first inclined to translate by 'or', but people told me, that they understood it to mean 'think', in favour of which might be pointed to the people's response: Well thought, you mighty friends. In v. 4, 5, 6, and 7 the gods, who govern the four directions, are mentioned.

They are the properly Tibetan Lōka-pālas. In Lamaism three of them have become Dhyānibuddhas, whilst rDorje sems dp'a has become their president. That their relationship to the four points of the globe has not yet quite been lost in Lamaism, is shown by the Padmathanyig, see Grünwedel, Mythologie des Buddhismus, pp. 98, 99.

The names in literal translation mean:—

4. 'The thunderbolt with the courageous soul.' 5. 'The producer of great price.' 6. 'Fulfiller of the aim, he has.' 7. 'Eternal light.' With the exception of 6, all the names point plainly to the different manifestations of the sun. 7 in particular goes back to the idea, that the West is the receptacle of all the suns, which have been imported from Persia. Instead of ma zhus the original rendering was probably ma zhu, the imperative being used for the optative. 8. rTselha, god of the summit. 9. Yulthsa, village idol. 10. Phalha, god of the fathers, i.e. family.

NOTES ON THE TRANSLATION.

It might be well to say a few words about the scene, which forms the background of the songs. The Nyopas (i.e. friends of the bridegroom, who were sent to buy the bride) come on horseback and clad in gorgeous dress before the house of the bride and ask for entrance. This is refused to them unless they are able to answer certain questions. All the people of the house are armed with sticks and the Nyopas are beaten unmercifully as soon as they fail to prove their respectable origin by answering the questions satisfactorily. The people of the house light a fire of the wood of the pencil cedar and concerning the smoke of this the first questions are asked.

After the questions regarding the principal deities have been settled, in 8, 9, and 10 the local deities come in. Though in ancient times idols do not seem to have had a place in the Bon Religion, we can see how the idea gradually crept in. As we know from the Kesar Myths, the **lha's** or gods used to visit the earth frequently. High hills became known as places of the gods' descent, and to honour them properly, white altars were erected. By and by these altars or **lhatho's** were considered as being the dwelling places of certain *lha's* and at last the idea was developed, that wherever a *lhatho* was erected, a *lha* would soon take his seat. So we have a *lha* on the hill (near the castle) in 8, and the family (father) *lha* in 10. In 9 the word *thsa* might point to a rough idol; compare Jäschke's *Dictionary*, *thsathsa*. All of them have the epithet *snyanpo* = 'well-sounding'.

¹ With the article as published originally in the *Indian Antiquary* there is a coloured plate, facing p. 136 (IA., XXX, 1901), in which the dress of the *Nyopas* is depicted.

Song No. II.

Α.

II. A. legs bsams dbangi nyebo nangmas.

Well thought, you mighty friends. People of the house say:

1. phuru yar γ zigs 'ang

Look over there to the upper valley!

gangs chu dkarpo de su dang ganggi chang. That white glacier water, What and whose beer is it?

2. γ yasla yar γ zigs 'ang γ y'a chu khral khrol de

Look over there to the right!

That foaming water among the stones.

su dang ganggi chang.

What and whose beer is it?

 mdoru yar γzigs 'ang γtsang chab sngonmo de su dang ganggi chang. Look over there below!

That blue river water,

What and whose beer is it?

4. γ yonla yar γ zigs 'ang chumig kyal kyil de su dang ganggi chang.

Look over there to the left!

Those wells here and there,
What and whose beer are they?

 sbrulmgo ma chabrkyan nangdu yang dkar naskyi chang su dang ganggi chang.

And in this large jar with the snake's head

The beer (made) of white barley,

What and whose beer is this?

В.

Nyopas landu. The Nyopas answer:

II. B. 1. phuru yar γ zigs 'ang gangs chu dkarpo de dar sing γ soba'i chang.

Look over there to the upper valley! That white glacier water Is the beer, nourishing the ice-lion.

2. γ yasla yar γ zigs 'ang γ y'a chu khral khrol de shaphran γ soba'i chang.

Look over there to the right!

That foaming water among the stones
Is the beer, nourishing the young deer.

3. mdoru yar γ zigs 'ang γ tsang chab sngonmo de nyaphran γ soba'i chang.

Look over there below!

That blue river water

Is the beer, nourishing the little fishes.

γyonla yar γzigs 'ang chumig kyal kyil de ma zhing γsoba'i chang.

Look over there to the left!

Those wells here and there

Are the beer, nourishing the mother-fields.

 sbrulmgo ma chab rkyanla yang dkar naskyi khuba de nyo 'am spun bdungyi chang.

> And in this large jar with the snake's head, The fluid (made) of white barley Is the beer of the *Nyopas* or the seven brethren.

TEXT NOTES.

- A. 2. $\gamma yachu$, this word is used here, so people tell me, for water with stones, not for stagnant water, *khralkhrol*, noisy. 4. *kyal-kyil* scattered about. 5. ma, mother, used for everything large, here the large jar.
- B. 4. ma zhing, motherfield, a very fertile field. Instead of kyalkyil-parpur is also used in the same sense.

TRANSLATION NOTES.

A. 5. The mouth of the jar is formed like a snake's head. B. 1. The ice-lion with the blue locks (or mane) was originally the glacier itself, later on it developed into a fabulous being, which was thought to live there. 5. The number of the *Nyopas* ought to be seven.

Song No. III.

Α.

III. A. snyan γ sanpar mdzodcig.

Now listen with your ears!

 dgung dang dbyibskyi mjalthsul de su dang ganggis byas.

The existence of the high heaven and of the forms (plants, animals).

By whom and how was it created?

2. shar dang nubkyi mjalthsul de su dang ganggis byas.

The existence of East and West, By whom and how was it created?

3. lho dang byanggi mjalthsul de su dang ganggis byas.

The existence of South and North, By whom and how was it created?

4. steng dang 'oggi mjalthsul de su dang ganggis byas.

The existence of height and depth, By whom and how was it created?

5. phu dang mdoyi mjalthsul de su dang ganggis byas.

The existence of an upper and a lower valley, By whom and how was it created?

6. mkhar dang yulgyi mjalthsul de su dang ganggis byas.

The existence of castle and village, By whom and how was it created?

7. γ zhis dang γ naskyi mjalthsul de su dang ganggis byas.

The existence of hearth and home, By whom and how was it created?

8. phyi dang nanggi mjalthsul de su dang ganggis byas.

The fact, that some people are outside and some inside, By whom and how was it created? В.

phyimas landu.

The Nyopas answer:

III. B. 1. dgung dang dbyibskyi mjalthsul de nyi zla γ nyiskyis byas.

The existence of the high heaven and of the forms Was created by sun and moon.

2. shar dang nubkyi mjalthsul de khri γdugs nyimas byas.

The existence of East and West Was created by the sun the umbrella of the throne.

3. lho dang byanggi mjalthsul de zla mthsan dkarpos byas.

The existence of South and North Was created by the Moon, the whitener of the night.

4. steng dang 'oggi mjalthsul de sbang char zilbus byas.

The existence of height and depth Was created by the dewy soaking rain.

5. phu dang mdoyi mjalthsul de skyeser 1 rlungpos byas.

The existence of an upper and a lower valley Was created by *skyeser*, the wind.

6. mkhar dang yulgyi mjalthsul de rgyal dang blongyis byas.

The existence of castle and village
Was created by the king and the ministers.

¹ Having been questioned meanwhile by Regierungsrat Dr. E. Schlagintweit about the equation Kesar = skyegsar, I wish to state the following facts: This equation was not worked out by myself, but received ready made from the natives, who explain the name in this way. According to a letter from Rev. Fr. Peter, Kyelang, the popular pronunciation of the same name is Kyesar in Lahoul. In a collection of popular songs which I received from Phyang three days ago, the king's name is invariably spelled Kyesar. In Leh ordinary people pronounce the name Kesar, but educated people, who know the myths from the epos, pronounce it Gesar, All the changes from Kyesar to Gesar can be accounted for, see my Ladakhi Grammar. Introduction, Kyirmo = girmo.

 γzhis dang γnaskyi mjalthsul de γnyendrung rnamskyis byas.
 The existence of hearth and home.

Was created by you, our friends.

8. phyi dang nanggi mjalthsul de nyo'am spun bdungyis byas.

The fact, that some people are outside and some inside, Was created by the *Nyopas*, the seven brethren.

TEXT NOTES.

In the original *mjalthso* is given instead of *mjalthsul*, which is unintelligible. See more examples for elision of l at the end of a syllable in my Ladakhi Grammar, laws of sound 4. dbyibs is a word, not so easily understood, two kinds of dbyibs are mentioned in XIII, they are nammkha, sky, heaven, and chos, religion. B. 5. skyeser, name of the wind god. May be either skyegsar, the reborn one, see Kesar Myth, or skyebser, producer of coolness.

TRANSLATION NOTES

- A. 8. This question refers to the scene created by the arrival of the *Nyopas*. B. 2. The sun is often called an umbrella on account of his circular shape. 3. Though the moon as representative of the night can be made to account for the North, it is difficult to see her relation to the South.
- B. 4. Perhaps on account of the fact, that clouds show great varieties of altitude. 5. A strong draught is felt in every valley.

Song No. IV.

A.

byonrabs yin.

This is about the origin (of the Nyopas).

IV. A. 1. 'adir byon rnams shargyi glingnas yongstsana shar phyogs rgyalpo suzhig bzhugs bran dang 'akhor γ yog cila dkar dbyibs dang chalugs cinda 'adra.

When you came here from the eastern country, Who was king there in the East? Why may we call his subjects and servants white? What is their shape and custom like? 2. Ihoyi phyogsnas yongstsana Iho phyogs rgyalpo su zhig bzhugs bran dang 'akhor γ yog cila dkar dbyibs dang chalugs cinda 'adra.

When you came here from the southern country, Who was king there in the South? Why may we call his subjects and servants white? What is their shape and custom like?

3. kyed rnams nubkyi glingnas yongstsana nubphyogs rgyalpo su zhig bzhugs bran dang 'akhor γ yog cila dkar dbyibs dang chalugs cinda 'adra.

When you came here from the Western country, Who was king there in the West? Why may we call his subjects and servants white? What is their shape and custom like?

4. kyed rnams byanggi glingnas yongstsana byangphyogs rgyalpo su zhig bzhugs bran dang 'akhor γ yog cila dkar dbyibs dang chalugs cinda 'adra.

When you came here from the northern country, Who was king there in the North?
Why may we call his subjects and servants white?
What is their shape and custom like?

В.

phimas landu.

The *Nyopas* answer:

IV. B. 1. ngacag nyebo rnams shargyi glingnas yongstsana sharphyogs rgyalpo yul 'akhor srung bran dang 'akhor γyog chosla dkar dbyibs dang chalugs bdelegs 'adug sharna khri γdugs nyima mchis skad cig 'adrina dela dris.

When we came here from the eastern country, Yul 'akhor srung was king there in the East. For the sake of their religion we may call his subjects and servants white.

Their shape and custom are good.

In the East there dwells the sun, the umbrella of the throne, If you want to hear some news, ask him!

2. nga nyebo lhoyi glingnas yongstsana lho phyogs rgyalpo 'aphags skyed bzhugs bran dang 'akhor γyog chosla dkar dbyibs dang chalugs bdelegs 'adug lhona 'abru sna 'adzommo dg'a skad cig 'adrina dela dris.

When we came here from the southern country, 'aPhagsskyed was king there in the South.

For the sake of their religion we may call his subjects and servants white.

Their shape and custom are good. In the South they enjoy all kinds of grain, If you wish to hear some news, ask that!

 nga nyebo nubkhyi glingnas yongstsana nub phyogs rgyalpo spyan mig bzang bzhugs bran dang 'akhor γyog chosla dkar dyibs dang chalugs bdelegs 'adug nubna sman sna 'adzommo 'adug skad cig 'adrina dela dris.

When we came here from the western country, sPhyanmig bzang was king there in the West.

For the sake of their religion we may call his subjects and servants white.

Their shape and custom are good.

In the West there are all kinds of medicines.

If you wish to hear some news, ask them!

4. ngacag nyebo rnams byanggi glingnas byongstsana byang phyogs rgyalpo 'aphags skyed bzhugs bran dang 'akhor γyog chosla dkar dbyibs dang chalugs bdelegs 'adug byangna thsos sna 'adzommo 'adug skad cig 'adrina dela dris. When we came here from the northern country, 'aPhagsskyed was king there in the North.

For the sake of their religion we may call his subjects and servants white.

Their shape and custom are good. In the North there are all kinds of dyes, If you wish to hear some news, ask them.

TEXT NOTES.

A. 1. etc. cin da, ought to be spelt according to the views of Ladakhis ci mda, mda (or perhaps 'ada) meaning 'about'. The names of the kings mean, B. 1. protector of the country. 2 and 4. the high-born one. 3. good eye. Very likely the original name of 4 had been lost and that of 2 was inserted instead. Each verse may also have a seventh concluding line: ngacag nyebo rnamsla skadcha bshadrgyu med, we friends do not know any news; 'adzommo = 'adzompo, plentiful. Instead of bdelegs the original has bdelags.

TRANSLATION NOTES.

A. 1, etc. White is the colour of the **lha's** and of all good things. B. As regards the products of the different countries, they are mentioned in about the same manner in *Ladakhi Songs* No. XV, Harvest festival at **Skyurbuchan**. They are perhaps more of a practical than of a mythological interest.

The three names, given in this song, do not seem to be of Tibetan origin. They are probably the Tibetan names of the Indian Lōkapālas. Though there can be no doubt as to the pre-Buddhist origin of this song as a whole, the names of the kings may be later Lamaist interpolations. I am rather inclined to believe, that an ancient version of this song had the names of those kings, who actually reigned in the respective regions many years ago. In this connection it may be added, that in Song No. X, where the four points of the compass come in again, actual geographical kingdoms, for instance China and India, are mentioned. Regarding the names, given in IV, compare Grünwedel, Mythologie des Buddhismus, p. 181; spyanmig bzang, instead of mig mi bzang, is probably a corruption, as it does not correspond to the Indian Virūpāksha.

Song No. V.

Α.

berrabs yin.

phyimas.

This is about the sticks.

The Nyopas say:

V. A. 1. shing stagpa skyerpa shugpa γ sum.

The birch, the alp-willow and the cedar,

- de γsum shing dang ma rdungshig.
 With sticks of these three kinds of wood do not beat us!
- 3. de γ sum shing dang rdung zerna If you beat us with these three kinds of wood,
- 4. mgoyi ldem 'achagna ldem 'achag stong dang len
 Breaking our helmets, you must return them a thousandfold,
- luskyi phe ralna pheral stong dang len
 Hurting our body, we shall return it a thousandfold,
- snyangyi γyu 'achagna γyu 'achag stong dang len
 Breaking our earrings, you must return them a thousandfold,
- 7. 'oggi sga 'achagna sga 'achag stong dang len. legs bsams dbanggi nyebo.

Breaking our saddles, you must return them a thousandfold! Well thought, you mighty friends!

В.

nangmas landu People of the house say:

- V. B. 1. bdaggi lagtu yodpai shing γ yu lcang ldempa 'adi This elastic stick of the turquoise willow, which is my hand,
 - 2. 'akhrungsa rgyagar yuldu 'akhrungs Arose in India, its birth-place.
 - 3. the area bodyul dbussu the ar It grew in dBus in Tibet, its growing place.
 - 4. lcugstod serpo γ serla yod Its flexible yellow upper half looks like gold.
 - rtsemo sngonmo γyula byas
 Its blue tip was made of turquoise.
 - 6. Ihayi dbangpo rgya bzhinnas
 By the king of the gods, rGya bzhin,

- 7. lcags rgyabpai bk'a khrol cig
 (There was issued) an order to beat (with it).
- 8. 'adila bk'alung yang dagpa zhig γ nang zerna If you ask, what holy prophecy he gave regarding it,
- 9. nyi zlai buzhig 'abrangs'A son of sun and moon may follow (you)!
- 10. zla skar mdundu mchis

 The moon and the stars may be before (you)!
- don ngan phugssu 'akhrugs Bad speech ought to be blamed.
- 12. phu ngan duba che
 If (the fire) is badly blown, there is much smoke.
- 13. mgron ngan ringdu mchis A bad guest be far away!'
- 14. rinchen dbyugpas char cig phob
 Now let go down a rain (of blows) with the costly sticks,
- 15. nam bz'a rincangyi ldurcig phob.

 Beat them on their costly dress!

TEXT NOTES.

- A. 4. *Idem*, said to be the golden hat of the *Nyopas*, is called *Idem* either on account of its stiff shape or because of its being an emblem (allegory) of the sun. As will have been noticed in the preceding songs, the *Nyopas* have to play the part of the sun god. 5. *phe = phye*, perfect tense, of 'abyedpa, to open, thus 'if you beat an opening of the body', 'a wound', the verb being used as a noun.
- B. 3. thsarsa, finishing place, when applied to men, it is the country, where maturity is attained. 4. $\gamma serla\ yod$, it belongs to gold. 5. $\gamma yula\ byas$, it was made (turned) into turquoise. 9. 'brangs = 'abrengs, imperative tense. 10. Instead of mdundu the original has dondu, instead of mchis it has ches and che; the same must be said of mchis in B. 13. nambz'a, Ladakhi for nabz'a. ldur perhaps the same as ldur ldur in Jäschke's Dictionary.

TRANSLATION NOTES.

Because at the end of each verse in IV. the Nyopas failed to give a satisfactory account of the four countries, this is taken as a sufficient

cause to beat them. For their defence they recite V. A., VI. A., and VII. A., and find fault with the sticks. On the other hand, the bride's party praise their sticks as having been approved of by the king of heaven V. B., a king of the earth VI. B., and the king of the underworld (waters) in VII. B.

B. 9 and 10 is said to refer to the procession of the wedding party.

Song No. VI.

Α.

phyimas. The Nyopas say:

- VI. A. 1. shing grama glangma lcangma γsum

 The furze, the hill willow and the house willow
 - 2. de γsum shing dang ma rdungshig
 With sticks of these three kinds of wood do not beat us!
 - de γsum shing dang rdung zerna
 If you beat us with these three kinds of wood.
 - 4. mgoyi ldem 'achagna ldem 'achag stong dang len Breaking our helmets, you must return them a thousandfold.
 - 5. luskyi phe ralna pheral stong dang len
 Hurting our body, we shall return it a thousandfold,
 - 6. snyangyi γ yu 'achagna γ yu 'achag stong dang len Breaking our earrings, you must return them a thousandfold!
 - 'oggi sga 'achagna sga 'achag stong dang len. legs bsams dbanggi nyebo.

Breaking our saddles, you must return them a thousandfold! Well thought, you mighty friends!

В.

nangmas landu People of the house answer:

- VI. B. 1. bdaggi lagtu yodpai shing γyu lcang sngonpoi
 Of this green stick of the turquoise willow, which is in my
 hand,
 - 2. skyedpa sngonpo γ yula byas The blue middle was made of turquoise.

3. lo 'adab 'adzamgling mi yul khyab

The leaves of the tree cover all 'aDzamgling the country of men.

4. rje sabdag rgyalpo bzhinnas

By the king, the owner and lord of the earth.

5. leags rgyabpai bk'a khrol eig.

(There was issued) an order to beat (with it).

6. 'adila bk'alung yang dagpa zhig γ nang zerna

If you ask, what holy prophecy he gave regarding it,

7. rgyalpoi bu zhig 'abrangs

'A son of the king may follow (you)!

8. zlaskar mdundu mchis

The moon and the stars may be before (you)!

9. don ngan phugssu 'akhrugs

Bad speech ought to be blamed,

10. phu ngan duba che

If (the fire) is badly blown there is much smoke!'

11. mgron ngan ringdu mchis

A bad guest be far away!

12. rinchen dbyugpas char cig phob

Now let go down a rain (of blows) with the costly sticks,

13. nam bz'a rincangyi ldur cig phob.

Beat them on their costly dress.

TEXT NOTES.

In B. two lines seem to have been lost, because for all the rest this song is in conformity with V. B. or perhaps V. B. 2, 3 are later additions. In 4 the king is mentioned as representative of the earth, an older version may have had Mother sKyabs bdun, compare Song No. I. B. 2, ante, p. 134.

TRANSLATION NOTES.

B. 3. 'aDzamgling or 'aDzambugling, comprised originally Tibet and India, later on all Asia or the whole earth, in the latter sense it is to be taken here. It is the Indian Jambu-dvīpa.

Song No. VII.

A.

phyimas The Nyopas say:

- VII. A. 1. shing starbu 'umbu thserbu γsum

 The walnut-tree, the tamarisk and the thorn,
 - de γsum shing dang ma rdungshig
 With sticks of these three kinds of wood do not beat us!
 - de γsum shing dang rdung zerna
 If you beat us with these three kinds of wood,
 - 4. mgoyi ldem 'achagna lden 'achag stong dang len
 Breaking our helmets, you must return them a thousandfold,
 - 5. luskyi phe ralna pheral stong dang len
 Hurting our body, we shall return it a thousandfold,
 - snyangyi γyu 'achagna γyu 'achag stong dang len
 Breaking our earrings, you must return them a thousandfold,
 - 7. 'Oggi sga 'achagna sga 'achag stong dang len.
 Breaking our saddles, you must return them a thousandfold!

В.

nangmas People of the house say:

- VII. B. 1. bdaggi lagtu yodpai shing γyu lcang sngonpoi
 Of this green stick of the turquoise willow, which is in
 my hand,
 - 2. rtsaba dkarpo dungla byas.

 The white root was made of a shell.
 - 3. sbathag 'og phyogs kluyal khyab
 The roots (of the tree) cover all the lower underworld.
 - klurgyal lcogpo m'a gros zilchennas.
 By the wise and glorious lCogpo, King of the Underworld,
 - lcags rgyabpai bk'a khrol cig (There was issued) an order to beat (with it).
 - 6. 'adila bk'alung yang dagpa zhig γ nang zerna If you ask, what holy prophecy he gave regarding it,

- 7. klu phranbu zhig 'abrangs 'A young kLu may follow (you)!
- 8. yul thsa mdundu mchis
 The village idol may be before (you)!
- don ngan phugssu 'akhrugs Bad speech ought to be blamed.
- 10. phu ngan duba che
 If (the fire) is badly blown, there is much smoke.
- 11. mgron ngan ringdu mchis A bad guest be far away!'
- 12. rinchen dbyugpas char cig phob.

 Now let go down a rain (of blows) with the costly sticks,
- 13. nambz'a rincangyi ldur cig phob.

 Beat them on their costly dress!

TEXT NOTES.

VII. A. 1. 'umbu = 'ombu, tamarisk. B. 7. phran is generally used only of young animals. In II the original has song, go, instead of mchis, be. This fact is perhaps the best justification for my putting mchis in the place of che and ches of the original.

TRANSLATION NOTES.

If we look at V. B. 4, VI. B. 2, and VII. B. 2, we see, that the stick of the turquoise willow is identified with the tree of the world, which we find in so many mythologies. The roots of this tree cover the underworld, VII. B. 3, the leaves cover the earth VI. B. 3, and the top reaches stangtha.

Song No. VIII.

A.

phyimas. The Nyopas say:

VIII. A. 1. skyaba zanthsan dang 'ulu thsigs bead dang yogpa snanag dang

The soup-spoon, the gravy-spoon and the black-nosed poker,

2. de ysum shing dang ma rdungshig With these three sticks do not beat us!

- 3. de γ sum shing dang rdung zerna If you beat us with these three sticks,
- 4. mgoyi ldem 'achagna ldem 'achag stong dang len Breaking our helmets, you must return them a thousandfold,
- 5. luskyi phe ralna pheral stong dang len
 Hurting our body, we shall return it a thousandfold,
- 6. synangyi γyu 'achagna γyu 'achag stong dang len Breaking our earrings, you must return them a thousandfold.
- 7. 'oggi sga 'achagna sga 'achag stong dang len.
 Breaking our saddles, you must return them a thousandfold!

B.

nangmas lan ma shespas yang phyimas

Because the people of the house do not know what to answer, the Nyopas say:

VII. B. 1. nged nyebo rnamsla rdungbai shing zhig yod shing hala ldempai shing zhig yod shing hula ldempai shing zhig yod shing rtsaba γcigla rtsemo γsum rtsemo γsumla yalga drug.

A wood to beat us, friends, does exist.

It is a wonderfully elastic wood,

It is a marvellously elastic wood.

There is a tree, the root of which has three stems.

These three stems have (together) six boughs.

bya chen khyunggi thsangs yser sgong ma bcagpa bya thsangs ma bshigpa bya de ma 'agrogspa shing de snamnas byon de dang rdung mdzod cig de dang rgyob mdzod cig de dang rdung mdzodna mgoyi ldem 'achagnayang ldem 'achag stong meddo luskyi phe ralna

pheral stong meddo snyangyi γyu 'achagnayang γyu 'achag stong meddo 'oggi sga 'achagnayang sga 'achag stong yang med.

On the first bough There is the nest of the huge bird khyung. Not breaking the golden egg, Not destroying the bird's nest Not frightening the bird, Take a stick and come! With this stick do beat us! With this stick do whip us! If you beat us with this stick, Breaking our helmets, You need not return them a thousandfold. Hurting our body, We shall not return it a thousandfold. Breaking our earrings, You need not return them a thousandfold. Breaking our saddles, You need not return them a thousandfold!

3. yalga γnyisparu
byargyal rgodpoi thsangs
γyu sgong ma bcagpa
bya de ma 'agrogspa
bya thsangs ma bshigpa
shing de snamnas byon
de dang rdung mdzod cig, etc.
(See v. 2.)

On the second bough
There is the nest of the wild eagle.
Not breaking the turquoise egg,
Not frightening the bird,
Not destroying the bird's nest,
Take a stick and come!
With this stick do beat us! etc.
(See v. 2.)

4. yalga γsumparu mgobo ldad dkar thsangs dung sgong ma bcagpa bya thsangs ma bshigpa bya de ma 'agrogspa shing de snamnas byon de dang rdung mdzod cig, etc.

On the third bough
There is the nest of the bird 'white head'.
Not breaking the pearl-white egg.
Not destroying the bird's nest,
Not frightening the bird,
Take a stick and come!
With this stick do beat us! etc.

5. yalga bzhiparu
glagmo mkhal dkar thsangs
dngul sgong ma bcagpa
bya thsangs ma bshigpa
bya de ma 'agrogspa
shing de snamnas byon
de dang rdung mdzod cig, etc.

On the fourth bough
There is the nest of the eagle 'white kidney'.
Not breaking the silver egg,
Not destroying the bird's nest,
Not frightening the bird,
Take a stick and come!
With this stick do beat us! etc.

6. yalga lngaparu
ribya gongmoi thsangs
byur sgong ma bcagpa
bya thsangs ma bshigpa
bya de ma 'agrogspa
shing de snamnas byon
de dang rdung mdzod cig, etc.

On the fifth bough There is the nest of the snow partridge. Not breaking the coral egg. Not destroying the bird's nest, Not frightening the bird, Take a stick and come! With this stick do beat us! etc.

7. yalga drugparu
khraskya dkarmoi thsangs
lcags sgong ma bcagpa
bya thsangs ma bshigpa
bya de ma 'agropspa
shing de snamnas byon
de dang rdung mdzog cig, etc.

On the sixth bough
There is the nest of the white falcon.
Not breaking the iron egg,
Not destroying the bird's nest,
Not frightening the bird,
Take a stick and come!
With this stick do beat us! etc.

TEXT NOTES.

A. 1. The expressions given here are colloquial Lower Ladakhi for soup-spoon, table-spoon and poker. B. 1. hala = halas, hula the same as hala, rtsemo means originally 'top'. 2. sgong = sgonga, egg. The termination pa in bcagpa, bshigpa and 'agrogspa is Ladakhi for par, the supine being used here in a gerundial sense. 5. mkhal dkar, white kidney, i.e. the feathers over the kidney are white. 6. ribya, another name of the same bird is lhabya.

TRANSLATION NOTES.

This song seems to contain a further description of the tree of the world. It is remarkable that the tree of the world is said to have six boughs, for I have not yet met with the number six in other books relating to Bonpa Mythology. In this connection I should like to mention that according to the Edda there are six animals (a goat and five stags) feeding on the leaves of the tree of the world, and that the Edda (not Simrock) speaks of six worlds.

Song No. IX.

A.

- IX. A. 1. khyed nyebo me ma khrul

 Now, friends, do not let the fire fall down!
 - 2. da nang yongba gangnas yongs
 Now, you, who enter, from where do you come?
 - 3. 'agroba nyidcag gangdu 'agro Then, where will you go to?
 - 4. sdodpai bde lce gangna yod
 Where will you be pleased to sit down?
 - 5. dgospai skudon sula yod
 For whose sake do you come?
 - 6. γzhungyul 'adriru cila byon.
 Why did you come here into the middle of the village?

В.

phyimas. The Nyopas say:

- IX. B. 1. yong da ngazha sharphyogs bdechen glingnas yongs.

 We come from a happy country in the East.
 - 2. 'agro da ngazha nubphyogs urgyan glingdu 'agro We go to the country of the paradise in the West.
 - 3. sdodpai bdelce de sa γ nas 'adina yod We shall be pleased to sit down here.
 - 4. dgospai skudon ni γzhungyul 'adina yod. legs bsams dbanggi nyebo.
 Our aim is here in the middle of village.
 Well thought, you mighty friends!

TEXT NOTES.

A. 1. me ma khrul, do not let the fire fall down, proverbial expression, for 'do not break down now, show your ingenuity!'. 4. The original has sula instead of gangna, the lines 4 and 5 having been confounded. B. 2. urgyan, here in Lower Ladakh is understood to mean either Padmasambhava or the 'Western Paradise'. 1 and 2 again show, plainly, that the Nyopas have to play the part of the sun.

TRANSLATION NOTES.

This song IX is generally the conclusion of the scene before the house, the *Nyopas* are invited to enter and tell the name of the girl. Then the bridal party, the *Nyopas* and the whole village, sit down for a great feast, when the **Chang glu** (the continuation of the wedding song given above) is sung. On the following morning a Buddhist Lama appears and reads a scripture portion from an orthodox Buddhist book. People tell me that he may read anything he likes, because neither the Lama nor the bride is able to grasp the meaning, and the chief thing is the correct pronunciation. Then the bride and the *Nyopas* mount their horses and ride to the house of the bridegroom, where another feast is given.

Conclusion.

Having thus arrived at the end of the first intelligible half of the wedding ritual, it will be as well to add a few words about the other less intelligible half, though the latter is not yet ready for publication. After a study of the verses contained in it, which can be understood fairly well, I have come to the conclusion that the so-called second half of the ritual is not the continuation of the first but a composition apart. It is in reality a new ritual dating from the time of the introduction of Buddhism into Ladakh, and is an attempt to replace the ancient Bonpa ritual by another, which, though not entirely Lamaist, tries to introduce Buddhist ideas by placing them side by side with Bonpa ideas. That this compromise has proved a failure, is shown by the fact that people have never been able to grasp it in full and are now on the point of abandoning it altogether.

As might have been expected, my interpretation of the Kesar Myths has been criticised as being unscientific. There can be no doubt that there are no scientific means available to prove the solar origin of many a hero. It is so much easier to prove the descent of all of them from great ancestors. However, a certain amount of commonsense, now and then speaks in favour of a solar descent. In my notes to Wedding Song No. I, I said that the name of the northern Lokapāla Donyodgrubpa could not well be explained as a manifestation

¹ This remark refers only to private letters from certain professors; if I had had the pleasure of seeing Prof. Dr. Grünwedel's most interesting review of the *Kesar Myth* (published in the *Globus*, August, 1900), I should certainly have modified my expressions.

of the sun, but my critics have helped me to bring him into the system. From the Kesar Myths we learn, that Kesar, the supposed spring-hero. had a different name before his birth on earth, that is, during winter. Then, whilst in heaven, he was called Dongrub, 'the fulfiller of the aim'. This name is, so to say, a prophecy, it indicates the future doings of the hero. There can be no doubt that the year and the day have certain parallels, and the winter of the year corresponds to the night of Is it wonderful then, that the Lokapala of the north (i.e. the place where the sun is during night) should have the same name as the spring-god during winter? Donyodgrubpa means 'the fulfiller of the aim, he has'. The original name Dongrub was changed into a foursyallabled one simply to bring it into accordance with the four-syllabled names of the other Lokapālas. Thus we see, that the name of the supposed spring-hero Kesar, before his entering into action is in accordance with the name of the sun before his starting his day's work. Does this fact not suggest a possible solar origin of Kesar?

Hitherto certain school especially have considered it scientific to compare the mythologies of certain nations only with those of such nations as are related to them by language. However, religion overleaps the barriers of linguistic relationship, and there is no necessity to believe that a solar mythology had been worked out by a single nation and was carried to others by her missionaries. On the contrary, solar mythologies may have arisen in many countries and later on the different nations have borrowed one from the other. The existence of the Nibelungensage not only among the Uigurs, but also among the Tibetans is an established fact. Compare G. N. Potanin: Vostocnyje motivy v srednevěkovym jevropejskim eposě, Moscow, 1899.

¹ Just like the Wundermärchen.

THE PALADINS OF THE KESAR-SAGA. A COLLECTION OF SAGAS FROM LOWER LADAKH.

By A. H. Francke.

Preface.1

The following tales, which I call Sagas of the Paladins of the Kesar-saga, were dictated slowly by the same man who dictated the 'Lower Ladakhi Version of the Kesar-saga', and were written down by the Munshi of Khalatse, Yeshes rig 'adzin. The sagas contained in the present collection are not considered by the people to be of the same importance as the Kesar-saga proper; but they are interesting enough to the European student of Tibetan folklore as throwing new light on According to my conception, the present sagas constitute the Kesar-saga. parallels to the Kesar-saga, as were told in side-valleys. Some of the Agus appearing in them look exactly like Kesar himself under a new name. When these tales were united with the principal saga, Kesar under a different name (i.e. the Agu) had to become a son or servant of Kesar under his own name. In the first of the tales, however, we find Kesar under his own name, and the tale reminds us in many parts decidedly of Kesar-saga, Tale No. V, Kesar's defeat of the giant of the North.

Tale No. 1.

The Tale of Kesar's Beloved Mon.

Abstract of Contents.

Kesar had a Mon (low-caste man) whom he loved more than anybody else. The Agus became jealous and killed the Mon on the occasion of a hunting party which they had undertaken in his company, by pushing him from a high rock. Kesar went to find him and heard a voice speaking out of his corpse. Therefore he opened the Mon's belly with a knife, and out of the corpse came two Mons, a male and a female one which

¹ Extract from the Journal and Proceedings of the Asiat. Soc. Bengal. Vol. II, 1906, pp. 467-469. The Tibetan Texts are not reprinted.

he carried home in his loin cloth. Both were some sort of devils who required a great amount of food. At first the Agus had to feed them, but when their supplies were finished, the Mon-devils were entrusted to grandfather rTse dgu. This old hermit gave them much work and little food. Once they found a lump of gold and a turquoise of the size of a hearth-stone. These treasures they presented to the hermit, asking him to increase their food and give them less work. He, however, did the opposite, as he was of opinion that they would find him more treasures if he was hard on them. Then the two devils fled to a poisonous lake in which they bathed, with the result that their appearance became perfectly diabolic. One of their teeth grew down to the earth and another up to the sky, and they received locks of blood-red colour. They attacked the hermit in his house, but Kesar was sent to rescue him. When they had told their tale to Kesar, the latter advised them erroneously to go to the land of the Nagas and devour its inhabitants. This was a slip of the tongue, for he had intended to send them to the land of the devil. When the misery of the Nagas became very great, they were advised by their sorcerers to send two of their ladies, Dargyi yang mdzesma, and Dargyi mthong mdzesma, to Kesar, to ask him to come to their assistance. These two Nāginī went towards the land of gLing and put up 100 black and 100 white tents. First of all, Agu Khrai mgo khrai thung was sent against them. The ladies took the shape of bears, and the Agu ran away before them, wounding his horse with his own sword in his fright. Then Agu dPalle was sent, but he also fled before the bears. found out that they were females. Therefore he gave the advice that 'aBruguma ought to be sent to the tents. She was well accepted and asked by the Nāginī to send King Kesar to them for some time. Kesar agreed to that, saying that 'a Bruguma would probably repent her promise. Then 'aBruguma was ordered to fetch Kesar's horse from the cold (or straight) valley. But the horse behaved awkwardly and would not come. By throwing a stone at it with a sling, she succeeded after all in mounting it. But then the horse went off in the most extraordinary way, carrying her up to the sky, and then dragging her along mountain ridges, 'a Bruguma spending most of the time below the belly of the horse, with the result that, when they arrived after all in the stable, the back of the horse Then 'aBruguma went to her father and mother, angry. Kesar healed the horse with the medicines which were always ready for use in the horse's ear, and took 'a Bruguma back to the castle. There she had to clean all the harnesses and other armature which Kesar

intended to take along with him on his expedition. Then 'a Bruguma sang a song in which Kesar is praised as a being from whom light, dew. and flowers proceed. Kesar answered with a song in which he said that, although leaving as a young man, he would return as an old man. was led by a fox to the land of the Nagas. He punished the two Mon-devils and sent them to the land of the devil to eat there all the poisonous snakes. Then he played at dice with the brother of the two Nāgini, Yang mdzesma and mThong mdzesma. Thus nine years elapsed. But then the Naga had a difference with Kesar and called him, 'Forgetter That very night Kesar saw his horse in his dream. went to look after him the next day and found him after a long time. The horse advised him not to accept the food which was to be offered to him by the Nāginī, as it was poisonous, and they rode off in the direction of gLing. Two days before arriving there, Kesar took the shape of a wolf, and soon met with Agu dPalle who had taken the shape of a sheep. But the latter recognized Kesar and blamed him for not hurrying home, as bKā blon ldanpa had taken possession of the castle of gLing and 'a Bruguma, and killed Agu mDa dpon gongma. Therefore Kesar took the shape of a begging monk and went to the gLing castle to ask alms. He told 'a Bruguma that he had heard news of Kesar's death in the land of the Nāgas. 'aBruguma liked that news and gave him a little room to sleep in. At night Kesar surprised 'a Bruguma in the company of $bK\bar{a}$ blon ldanpa. The latter was suspended in a cage, but released when he made over his property to Kesar. Also 'a Bruguma was forgiven and re-accepted.

Tale No. II.2

The Tale of Skyaba Rgodpo.

Abstract of Contents.

Agu Skyaba rgodpo of gLing went a-hunting and met with the great king of Groyul. They became friends and arranged that their children were to marry each other. Both their wives were with child, and, one day, when Skyaba rgodpo found a golden bow and arrow, and the king of Groyul a mother-of-pearl spindle, they knew that the former was to get a baby-boy, and the latter a baby-girl. They agreed that

¹ There is a very similar passage to this in Kesar-saga, Tale No. V, Kesar's victory over the giant of the North, *Bibliotheca Indica*.

² Extract from the Journal and Proceedings of the Asiat. Soc. Bengal, Vol. III, 1907, pp. 67-68.

the names of their children were to be *Gromo so dkar* (black brown with white teeth) for the girl, and *Skyaba dkarpo* (white ladle) for the boy. Then they played at dice for seven days about their children, to find out who of the two was to become the master of the house. The result was that *Skyaba rgodpo's* boy was to be master, and that the girl was to accept him, even if he shold be very poor. Then the whole contract was written by *Skyaba rgodpo* with his own blood and hidden beneath his saddle. On his way home, *Skyaba rgodpo* was swallowed by a wild yak, and the horse arrived in the stable alone.

When Skyaba rgodpo's boy was born and grown up, he decided to leave his home and go to find his father. He saddled his horse and discovered the marriage contract. From a high hill he saw a yak grazing and asked him what kind of food he liked best. The yak replied that he liked the flesh of men and animals best of all, and that he would not eat grass unless he could not get the former. Next morning the boy killed the yak with seven arrows and opened his belly. Out of it came a number of men whom the yak had devoured, and also the boy's father. The latter, however, died soon. His corpse was burnt over three arrows and deposited in a spur khang (corpse house).

Then the boy decided to go to gain his bride from Groyul. counsel with king Kesar, the following Agus received orders to accompany the boy, dPalle rgodpo, Khrai mgo khrai thung, Anggar Itsangspa; [Mi yulla medpai] Grodpa che; Lag lag rings; rKang rkang rings. Before arriving in Groyul, they came to a great lake. Agu dPalle made a great dumpling of one bushel of flour and sat down on a boulder to eat it. Then a beautiful girl with a golden water-pot appeared on the opposite shore, and Agu dPalle asked her where the castle of the king of Groyul was, and whether the expected daughter had been born to him or not. The girl asked in return what he wanted to do with the king and his daughter and advised him to fly across the water or to swim through it. dPalle went wading through it, but a short distance before reaching the shore, he pretended to be carried away by the current, and the girl ran to his assistance. She said that she was the daughter of the king of Groyul, but that she was not willing to show the way to the castle, as she was afraid he would revenge himself on her (for having been unkind to him). dPalle spent the night in the house of two field labourers, and when all the Agus had arrived, he went with them before the king

¹ The question is whether the boy is to be a bagpo who provides a wife for himself, or a magpa who is asked by the girl, whilst she remains master in her father's house.

of Groyul, and demanded his daughter as bride for Skyaba rgodpo. king said that he would give her to him who was able to point her out. when she was in the company of one hundred other girls. Agu dPalle was able to do that, for Ane bkur dmanmo, the Queen of Heaven, who had taken the shape of a golden fly, descended on the forehead of the king's daughter. Thus showing whom he must point out. of Groyul, however, was not yet ready to part with his daughter, and said, he would give her to him who could eat one hundred carcasses at a sit down. This feat was performed by Agu Grodpa che (great stomach) who even ate the bones of the animals. Then the king said, he would give his daughter to him who was able to carry one hundred jugs of water from the sea to the castle within a day. This was done by the Agus Lag lag rings (Long hand) and rKang rkang rings (Long leg). Then there was still a delay; for the wedding was postponed, until the uncle of the bride had arrived and the Nyopas 1 were brought together. The uncle arrived after thirty days and the Nyopas spent seven days with singing the Ritual and three days with singing the Drinking Song.²

Before the Agus started with the bride, Agu dPalle, in a song, demanded the bridal presents which were presented. Also the treasures of the castle followed after the bride, but a portion of them was returned to her relations. In the desert, Agu dPalle provided the party with water, which he dug out of a moist spot. Agu Khrai mgo khrai thung was sent in advance to prepare the people of gLing for the event. They came with many Nyopas to meet the bride. Then there was a second wedding feast, and the country remained in a happy state.

Tale No. III.3 The Tale of Shelli Buzhung.

Abstract of Contents.

When Kesar was old, there was a little boy in the castle of gLing called *Shelli bu zhung* ('the little boy of Crystal') who had no father.⁴

¹ Nyopas are the honorary buyers of the bride: see 'A Lower Ladakhi Marriage Ritual', *Indian Antiquary*, 1901.

² See 'The Drinking Songs of Khalatse', Tibetan Text, printed at Leh, 1901.

³ Extract from the Journal and Proceedings Asiat. Soc. Benyal, Vol. III, 1907, pp. 261-263.

⁴ Just as Kesar had no human father, his boy was also supposed to have none. Compare 'A Lower Ladakhi Version of the Kesar-saga', Tale No. II.

It was found necessary to provide a bride for him, and as the hermit rTse dgu was the only person likely to know a suitable bride, a little servant-boy was sent to ask his advice. The boy received a letter authorizing him to ride on the horse Dunggi dar dkar, which was in the care of Agu Zlaba bzangpo. This Agu was 1,050 years old and had a son called Zlaba dkarpo. Zlaba dkarpo could not believe that the horse was to be entrusted to the little servant-boy, and went before king Kesar together with the boy, to make special enquiries. But Kesar gave the same order once more, and the child was carried by the horse before the hermit's house, after it had jumped with him so close to the sun that the boy got almost burnt. The hermit, however, was offended. because Kesar had sent a little boy instead of a proper Agu. But the boy was carried by dragons directly before the hermit's house. he made a bow and arrow and frightened the old man. The latter read Kesar's letter and said that the bride of Kesar's son, rGyalsa dkarpo, was to be born to the king of Groyul, whose castle was on the top of the three realms of the world. She was to be born together with many powerful jewels. He gave the advice to make friends with the grandmother who took care of the garden below Groyul; and prophesied that the bride would be obtained, although one of the Agus would lose his life in the task $(mD\bar{a} \ dpon \ gongma)$. When the answer of the hermit was brought to the castle of gLing, 'aBruguma did not like the news, and entreated Kesar to select a bride from the daughters of the country. He, however, went off with his son. When they arrived half-way to Groyul, they met with the Nyopas (buyers of the bride) of many countries who wished to gain the daughter of the king of Groyul for themselves. They took night-quarters at the grandmother's house. The son first frightened the grandmother by burning her garden down, and then appeased her by restoring everything in a miraculous way. During night, when the daughter of the king of Groyul was born, the earth was filled with light. But the boy had a bad dream and believed that the daughter of an ogre had been born. However, the grandmother comforted him, saying that the daughter was a fairy, and that the Nyopas of many countries had already arrived, desirous of gaining her. the new-born daughter of the king of Groyul had a dream, in which she saw two men and an ogress (the female Agu dPal moi astag) of terrible shape, arrive, and carry her off by twisting her hair round a spear. her mother comforted her, saying that it was a good dream, and that she was to become the wife of king Kesar's son.

The boy rGyalbu rgyalsa wished to ride to and break the bazaar of Groyul, which consisted of bell-metal; but did not succeed. He therefore asked his father to lend him the horse rKyang rgod dbyerpa. on him, he broke the bazaar of bell-metal to pieces. This was the signal for the people of Groyul to send their army against the men of qLing. The first whom rGyalbu rgyalsa met was Lag dmar blon chen. Lag dmar blon chen was on the opposite shore of a lake, he was killed by a miraculous war dance of the boy, when the drums used for the dance went off suddenly and entered into the body of the giant. second hero of Groyul was Mig dmar. He went to fight the boy of gLing in spite of his wife's warnings. He tumbled into the water which was between the combatants, on account of the strong wind produced by the horse rKyang rgod dbyerpa with his wings. Then they decided on a contest in arrow-shooting. The heavy arrow of the giant split the rocks asunder; but the light arrows of the boy caused so much wind that the giant was thrown into the water a second time. Then the giant and the child rode a race. The giant arrived at the goal first and cooked some tea. But the boy, although he arrived a little later, had his tea sooner ready. Then they rode a race to the top of a mountain. On the same day also a Buddha and a Bonpo priest had betted who would be first on the top of the same mountain. The Buddha and the boy of gLing both arrived there first. From the top of this mountain the child pronounced a blessing, according to which the countries were to be filled with what they are famous for in the eyes of the Ladakhis: China with silks of the dragon pattern; Central Tibet with tea; Yarkand with horses; the West Tibetan lake-district with salt and wool; Purangs with beautiful girls; Ladakh with tiger-like heroes; Zangskar with yaks; Purik with Gro dkar flowers; Baltistan with apricots; Kashmir with rice! Then the boy killed the giant by snipping with his finger against the giant's forehead, and ordered him to be reborn to a female Kyang of fifty years of age.

Kesar went with his son to the engagement-beer of the King of China's daughter and sat down on a throne of sticks. The maid-servant, *Gochod*, offered the beer and told the guests to drink it without touching the pot.¹ As the honoured guests, who sat on thrones of gold and silver, were unable to perform the task, she considered it superfluous to ask

¹ The same scene occurs in 'A Lower Ladakhi Version of the Kesar-saga', Tale No. III.

the two men of gLing to try. However, the boy prayed her to offer the beer to him and gave her a new name. Then he threw the pot towards the sky with his stick, and the beer was consumed by the 360 gods and nāgas. Thus the girls were won by the men of gLing. But when the boy exhibited his great power, the heroes of Groyul would not give him the princess and sent the giant Riwa (or Ribo) blon chen against him. The boy fled before the giant, as a partridge flies before a falcon. Therefore Kesar took the shape of a crow and asked dPalmoi astag (the female Agu) to come to his assistance. She went to fight the giant and asked Agu $mD\bar{a}$ dpon gongma to come also. The giant was defeated by the woman in a great arrow and spear contest; but when he fell down, $mD\bar{a}$ dpon gongma happened to come under the giant's thumb and was smashed.

During this combat, the son of the King of China (rGyanag) had carried off the bride to his own country. Therefore Kesar, his son, and the Agus, went to China. A grandmother made the arrangement that on the day of the prince of China's wedding to the princess of Groyul, $dPalmoi\ astag$, who had taken a beautiful shape, was to be married to the minister of China. But when the wedding dance was performed, $dPalmoi\ astag$ started a war-dance, followed by Kesar and the other men of gLing. During this dance, they killed the king of China and all his men, and the female Agu put her spear in $Shel\ ldang\ lhamo's$ hair, which she twisted round it, and dragged the girl out of the castle on the road to gLing. Only after long entreaties by the whole party and the gods was she willing to let the girl ride on the horse of her bridegroom.

Then a message was sent to gLing with two doves, and a great wedding was celebrated on the hill Tisuru (Kailasa).

Tale No. IV.1

The Tale of Gongma Buthsa's Boy and rGyalsa dKarpo.

Abstract of Contents.

Old Kesar went to a hermitage and left the government to his son rGyalsa dKarpo. The latter had a difference with his wife Shel ldang lhamo. To find out who was wrong, Kesar sent two storks to watch the couple. The latter heard Shel ldang lhamo abuse the family of Kesar

¹ Extract from the Journal and Proceedings Asiat. Soc. Bengal, Vol. III, 1907, pp. 321-323.

by calling them 'descendants of a smith'. When they brought this news to Kesar, Shel ldang lhamo was turned out of the castle and Agu Khrai mgo khrai thung, who wished to mend his bad repute by a good deed, was sent to the hermit rTse dgu to ask him from whence to get another wife for rGyalsa dKarpo. The hermit answered that a suitable princess could be obtained from Ljang, which country is situated on the frontier between sun and moon, and advised the Agu to circumambulate round $mD\bar{a}$ dpon $gongm\bar{a}$'s $st\bar{u}pa$, until a lizard would appear and nod with the head. This he might take as an assurance that his sin in killing the Agu was forgiven. When the hermit's answer was brought to gLing, rGyalso dKarpo and the Agus started for Ljang.

 $mD\bar{a}$ dpon gongma's son, called Gongma buthsa, wished to accompany the heroes and went first of all to find his horse called rKyang Khra melong. He found it in a valley and recognized it by a flame which proceeded from its forehead. It refused to come, until he threw stones at it with a miraculous sling. He threw three stones at a time. The first broke the horn of the wild yak Curulugu to pieces, the second killed the mother mare and the third made a hole in the foal's ear.

After a feast had been given, the boy, riding on rKyang Khra melong, followed rGyalsa dKarpo and the Agus, he himself riding in the sky. The first who saw him come was Agu Miggi rab lha, but Agu dPalle would not believe until the boy arrived. The boy had at once a difference with Agu dPalle, but the two combatants were separated by rGyalsa Soon king Lho krab arrived on his way to Ljang, as he also wished to gain the princess of that country. He had two heroes with him; one's name was Mi dbang ral chen and the other's Mi dban ral chung. The latter was sent first to fight against the men of gLing. He was opposed by Gongma buthsa; but the boy was hit twice by Mi dbang ral chung's spear, first in the head and then in the breast. was healed by Ane bKur dmanmo who extracted the spear. Then he prayed to his father $mD\bar{a}$ dpon gongma and received from him good advice, in particular, which arrows to use. With these arrows he killed Mi dbang ral chung. In consequence of this defeat, king Lho krab with his followers went off to his own country.

To conquer *Ljang*, however, the assistance of the female Agu was necessary, and Agu *dPalle* was despatched to fetch her. He found her

¹ Compare 'A Lower Ladakhi Version of the Kesar-saga', Tale No. I. The present tale proves beyond doubt that forefather bKrashis and Smith bKrashis are identical.

sporting in dPal yul (Nepal) together with a friend. After some trouble he persuaded her to come. Two yaks, mother and daughter, who offered themselves as food to the ladies, were advised to go to dPalmoi astag's valley in the North-West, as they would be safest in that valley.

The army of gLing went before the castle of Ljang, but could not induce the men of Ljang to fight. Therefore $mD\bar{a}$ dpon gongma's son, who is suddenly called rNa jyu rna rtsal, went off to find a means. He discovered a girl crying in a hut below the castle of Ljang and asked her why she cried. She said, the reason was that both her husbands bLonpo mig dmar and Mi dbang ral chung had been killed by men of gLing. She added that it would be possible to induce the men of Ljang to fight, if the servant-girl who carried the water to the castle was killed. In acknowledgment of this good advice rNa jyu rna rtsal in a miraculous way caused the girl to be re-united with bLonpo mig dmar in a castle on a far-off plain.

When in the morning the water-carrying girl came (apparently from the castle of *Ljang*, the passage is not quite clear), the boy killed the girl. The people of *Ljang* came in search of the murderer and the boy betrayed himself by showing the jewel which he had taken from the girl. He was thrown into prison. Once three fishes which had been offered to the king, laughed; and the boy pretended to know the reason why. He said the fishes had laughed because the queen was in secret union with the king of the Nāgas. When this was found out to be untrue the boy was condemned to death. Then the men of *Ljang* could not agree with regard to the kind of death. Therefore the boy proposed to them to fetter him and burn him alive.

Whilst preparations for the execution were made, the men of gLing became troubled where $mD\bar{a}$ dpon gongma's son remained, and, to find him, sent to his younger brother who took the shape of a crow. When $mD\bar{a}$ dpon gongma's son in his fettered condition saw his younger brother, he asked him to tell Ane bkur dmanmo to send his horse. The horse arrived and remained unseen to the men of Ljang. Suddenly the boy mounted it and killed many men of Ljang. Then he returned to the army of gLing and admonished it to advance.

The daughter of the king of *Ljang*, who was married to the king of *Lho krab*, advised her father to use the power of the jewel *Tom ljag*, by which, everybody could be kept motionless in that very place and position, which he just occupied. Thus the whole army of *gLing* was

¹ Apparently, the passage is not quite clear.

kept bound by unseen fetters. Agu Khrai mgo khrai thung was accidentally away, and, therefore, escaped the magic spell. By stealing he provided food for his fettered companions and kept them alive by feeding them in their helpless positions. Then he took the shape of a cat and went into a mouse-hole, where he found the mice celebrating the wedding of their king. He seized the king and minister and was attacked by all the mice who ate his flesh. But although nothing but bone remained he did not release his captives, till the mice restored his flesh and promised to steal the jewel Tom ljag. Thus the whole army of gLing was delivered. On their way back to gLing, mDā dpon's son said he would go to Lho krab and fetch the princess. He placed a firebrand in the tail of a fox and threw the fox into the Lho krab castle, which consisted of sealing wax and melted. Thus the princess of Ljang was gained and united with rGyalsa dKarpo.

At the celebration of the wedding the princess' food was restored in a miraculous way, whilst the prince's was not. Kesar took this as proof that the girl was of better character than his son, became angry and left the couple alone in the wilderness. Then the two separated, the girl going back to Ljang and the boy to gLing. But as the latter did not cease to deplore the loss of his new bride, he was once more allowed to go and fetch her. He took service in the Ljang castle; but whatever work he did, as cow-herd, dog-herd, etc., it was accompanied by much blessing. Once he saw in a picture of a miraculous mchod rten, how much he was missed by the people of gLing, and the couple decided to run away. Through a spell he caused the treasures of Ljang to adhere to his body and carried them off. The couple was followed by the army of Liang, but rGyalsa dKarpo beat them and made a pond of blood which he surrounded with a wall of bones. Then a crow was sent to gLing to give news of the arrival of the couple and a great wedding was celebrated.

Tale No. V.1

Appendix.

The Tale of γ Serri buzhung.

Note.

The tale of γ Serri buzhung being extremely similar to the last part of the tale of Gongma buthsa's boy and rGyalsa dKarpo, I do not consider

¹ Extract from the Journal and Proceedings Asiat. Soc. Bengal, Vol. III, 1907, p. 381.

it necessary to give the Tibetan text, as it shows again how far certain versions of the Kesar-saga may differ from one village to another. The tale of γ Serri buzhung represents the Sheh version. It was told by Zarra of Sheh, and written down by Shamuel Joldan of Leh. It has not yet been published in its original form. A small number of copies of it were printed in an arranged form, suitable for school use.

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