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## ESSAY TOWARDS A BIBLIOGRAPHY OF SIAM.



### PREFACE.



NO published list of works relating to Siam is as yet in existence, and the present "Essay towards a Bibliography of Siam" may, therefore, be excused—on the ground of an endeavour to be useful—for its somewhat premature appearance in an incomplete condition. It is not possible at Bangkok itself to examine all the editions of separate books, nor to make adequate research in periodicals and the publications of learned societies. Indeed, without the help of numerous friends, only a very short list of the last class of writings would have been practicable. The compiler has, however, done his best with the materials at his disposal, and trusts that the generous student will sympathize with and pardon his shortcomings.

Many of the works whose titles are given in the following pages are in the compiler's library. For the opportunity of examining others, he is indebted to His Royal Highness Prince DEVAWONGSEVAROPRAKAR. His hearty thanks are also due to Dr. ROST, of the India Office Library, Dr. O. FRANKFURTER, the distinguished Pali scholar, at present resident in Bangkok, to Professor DOUGLAS of the British Museum, to Mr. F. V. DICKINS, Sub-Registrar of the London University, to Mr. WILLIAM MAXWELL, C.M.G., of the Straits Settlements, and to Mr. B. H. CHAMBERLAIN, of Tōkyō, Japan. Other friends have contributed here and there a title, or a hint where to find information, for which he owes them a debt of gratitude. Last and not least he must acknowledge his obligations to the valuable bibliographical labours of MM. CORDIER and LANIER, to a writer in an early number of the *Chinese Repository*, and to the world-famous catalogues of his esteemed friend Mr. QUARITCH. The bibliography

of the brothers DE BACKER, which is restricted to the works of the Society of Jesus, also deserves mention.

After much deliberation as to the arrangement which would be most useful to readers in search of information, the publications relating to this country have been divided into four classes, namely :—1st, General works on history and travel, manners and customs ; 2nd, Periodicals and transactions of learned societies ; 3rd, Language ; and 4th, Maps. In the first of these, a modified chronological arrangement has been adopted, according to which the titles are given, not so much with respect to priority of publication, as to approximate date of composition, since some of these works have long remained in manuscript form, until disinterred from dust and obscurity by the diligence of modern editors—as for instance CORREA'S “Lendas da India” and “Cocks' Diary.” This deviation from strict bibliographical chronology seems to be justified by the consideration that students will naturally wish to ascertain what was known by foreigners about the country at any particular period. A few titles of which the dates could not be ascertained are placed together at the end of Part I. The chronological rule has also been followed with regard to philological treatises and scattered papers or notices on the language. But in the case of periodicals and proceedings of learned societies, an alphabetical order appeared more convenient, for the reason that it obviates too frequent repetition of titles, and furnishes the reader with a list (in the present case doubtless extremely meagre) of the articles in each separate serial. In respect of maps, again, there seemed to be no ground for adopting any particular kind of order, as the number is so small that the trouble of examining all the entries is insignificant. But separately published maps are distinguished from those which have been produced to illustrate special works of history and travel.

In Part I, no separation has been made between books which treat exclusively of Siam, and those which devote only a part of their pages to this country, or mention it only incidentally. Siam was not of sufficient interest to the early travellers and explorers to obtain a volume to herself. It was only when the Dutch and the French established trading fac-



ories, and entered into close political relations with her, that monographs began to appear. These were most numerous towards the end of the 17th century. Many of them are concerned chiefly with the interchange of embassies between France and Siam and the fortunes of the remarkable CONSTANTINE FALKON, whose policy gave rise to them, and whose fate involved their ultimate failure. The 18th century was the era of compilations and collections of voyages and travels. Of original works, but few were produced, but the latter class have greatly increased in number since the arrival of the first Protestant missionaries in 1829 and still more since the conclusion of the existing treaties in 1855 and subsequent years.

Modern writers have not the same interest for us as those earlier observers to whom the world was a fresh field of strange discovery, and, with but one or two exceptions, their accounts present but few new facts. There is still room for an entirely original work on Siam, whenever a scientific knowledge of the language, and that intimate acquaintance with the country, its people and its productions, which only systematic travel can impart, shall be possessed by a single individual. Till then Siam must, in common with other eastern countries, continue to labour under the disadvantage of being described by the passing amateur tourist, whose least sympathetic variety is the nineteenth century globe-trotter.

The mention of a strange country by poets and famous writers of prose is always interesting, and it is believed, therefore, that quotations from CAMOENS, THOMSON and BOSWELL will not be regarded as any more out of place, than references to the quaint notices by early travellers and traders, such as VARTHEMA, BARROS, PINTO, COCKS, FITCH, and the stay-at-home PETER HEYLIN.

A pretty copious index has been added, in which the names of authors, as well as the titles of books and papers, are inserted in alphabetical order.

E. M. S.

May, 1886.



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PART I.  
SEPARATE WORKS

RELATING

*IN WHOLE OR IN PART TO SIAM AND ITS DEPENDENCIES,*  
EXCLUSIVE OF THE LANGUAGE.

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## PART I.

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*Separate Works relating in whole or in part to Siam  
and its Dependencies, exclusive of the Language.*

---

1. **Correa:** *Lendas da India*, published in the "Collecção de Monumentos Ineditos para a Historia das Conquistas dos Portuguezes, em Africa, Asia e America." 4 vols. 4to. Lisboa, 1858, 1860, 1862 and 1864.
  - Vol. I, p. 643, Ships from Siam passing by the Maldives on the way to Mecca.
  - Vol. II, p. 253, Siamese residents at Malacca, ruled by their own "bendará."
  - p. 262, Alboquerque sends Duarte Fernandes and Simão de Miranda d'Azevedo as envoys to Siam in a Chinese junk.
  - p. 284, Siamese junks carrying gold.
  - p. 381, Envoys from Siam visit Goa.
  - p. 471, (anno 1516) Duarte Coelho visits Siam in a junk.
  - p. 524, Coelho passed the winter of 1516-17 in Siam.
  - p. 552, A son of the king of Siam taken prisoner by the Portuguese at the capture of Muar.
  - p. 772, André de Brito in 1523 makes a trading voyage to Siam.
  - Vol. IV, p. 418, Alonso Anriques cast away on the west coast of Siam, and dies there.
2. **Felner:** *Collecção de Monumentos Ineditos para a Historia das Conquistas dos Portuguezes em Africa, Asia e America*, publicados da Academia de Sciencias de Lisboa, sob a direcção de R. J. de Lima Felner. 4to. 10 vols., 1858-84. (See Correa).

Vol. V. Subsídios para a Historia da India Portugueza.....Contendo: I. O Livro dos Pesos, Medidas e Moedas, por Antonio Nunes. II. O Tombo do Estado da India, por Simão Botelho. III. Lembranças das Cousas da India em 1525. Lisboa, 1868.

Lembranças, &c., p. 6, Pam (Pahang) que he no reyno de Syam. p. 7, The king of Patani absent in Siam.

Vol. VI. Decada 13 da Historia da India composta por Antonio Bocarro. Lisboa, 1876.

p. 117, Single combat between the king of Pegu and the Black king of Siam before the walls of Ayuthia.

p.p. 185-6, Tenasserim belonging to Siam in 1614.

p. 427, In 1615, fifty Japanese taken into the Spanish service, landed at Singapore, whence they proceeded to Siam and thence to their native country.

p. 517, Letter of the Portuguese viceroy of India to the king of Siam.

p. 518, Speech of the king of Siam to the Portuguese ambassador.

p. 519, Japanese Christians in Siam.

p.p. 520-6, Conversation between the ambassador and the king.

p. 528, Conspiracy of a Siamese nobleman against the king (in 1600 or 1608), in which he was aided by a number of Japanese Christians.

p. 530, Dutch and English factories at Ayuthia.

See under Jangomá and Zangomá for Chiengmai; also Junçalão for Junk-Ceylon.

3. **Bulhão Pato**: Livros das Monções. 4to. Vol. I, 1880.

Siam mentioned at pp. 175, 349, 351, 353.

Vol. II, 1884, p. 391. The king of Ava designs making himself master of Siam.

4. **Calendar** of State Papers, Colonial Series, East Indies, China and Japan, preserved in Her Majesty's Public Record Office and elsewhere. 8vo. 4 vols. containing, vol. I, from 1513-1616: vol. II, 1617-1621; vol. III, 1622-1624; vol. IV, 1625-1629.
5. **Pigafetta**. Maximiliani Transyluani Cæsari a secretis Epistola de admirabile et nouissima Hispanorū in Orientem nauigatione, qua uariæ, et nulli prius accessæ Regiones inuētæ sunt, cum ipsis etiã Moluccis insulis beatissimis .....sm. 4to, Romæ, in ædibus Minitii Calvi, 1524, *mense Feb.* (Quaritch.)  
The first edition was published by Minitius Calvus in November 1523, (Ibid.)  
There is an English version in Pinkerton's Voyages, Vol. XI. At p. 377 mention is made of "India (residence of the king of Ciam, called Siri Zacabedera), Jandibum [Chantabun]."
6. **Varthema**: The Hakluyt Society's translation, London, 1863, gives in the preface, p. iii *et seq.* a list of the most important editions. The Latin version is to be found in Grynæus' "Novus Orbis Regionum ac Insularum veteribus incognitarum," first published at Basle in 1532, and again in 1537 and 1555. The Italian version was inserted by Ramusio in his "Primo volume delle navigationi et viaggi, etc., Venetia 1550." It was published in German in 1515, and again in 1534 in a German translation of Grynæus, at Strasburg; in Spanish, Seville, 1520. In French it occurs in the "Description de l'Afrique, &c." Lyons, 1556; and in Dutch in a translation of Grynæus, Antwerp, 1563, and separately in 1654 at Utrecht. In English it is included in Eden's "History of Trauayle | in the | VVest and East Indies. | London, 1577." Purchas His Pilgrimage, London, 1625-6, contains an abridgment.

Hakluyt Society's translation, pp. 196-200, an account of Tenasserim (which formerly belonged to Siam); p. 212, Sarnau (Siam); see also Index.

**Vertomannus:** the latinized form of varthema.

The following is the title of Eden's edition:—

The | History of Trauayle | in the | VWest  
and East Indies, and other | countrëys lying  
eyther way, | towards the fruitfull and ryche |  
Moluccaes. | As | Moscouia, Persia, Arabia,  
Syria, Ægypte, | Ethiopia, Guinea, China in  
Cathayo, and | Giapan: VWith a discourse  
of | the Northwest pas- | sage. | In the hande  
of our Lorde be all the corners of | the earth. Psal.  
94. | Gathered in parte, and done into Englyshe  
by | Richard Eden. | Newly set in order, aug-  
mented, and finished | by Richarde VVilles. |  
Imprinted at London | by Richarde Iugge. |  
1577. | Cum Privilegio. |

(Besides a translation of Varthema, this volume contains "The vyages of the Spanyards rounde about the worlde" condensed from Pigafetta.)

7. **Castanheda.** Historia | do | Descobrimento | e | conquista de India | Pelos | Portvgveses | por | Fernão Lopez de Castanheda | Nova Edição. | Lisboa. M.DCCC.XXXIII. | Na Typografia Rollandiana. | Por Ordem Superior. | 8 vols. sm. 4to.

Livro III, Capitulo LXII, p. 213, "Em que se descreue ho grãde reyno de Sião, & como el rey de Sião mandou hum embaixador ao governador."

(First edition, sm. folio, at Coimbra, by João da Barreyra, book I, has the following colophon:—  
"Foy impresso este primeiro Liuro da Historia  
"da India em a muyto nobre & leal cidade  
"de Coimbra, por João da Barreyra impressor  
"del rey na mesma vniuersidade. Acabouse



“ aos vinte dias domes de Julho. De M.D.LIIII.” This seems to be a second edition of book I, the first having apparently been published in 1551. The colophon of book II recites that it was printed by João de Barreyra and João Alvarez, and completed 20th January, 1552 (O. S.); book III by the same printers, 12th December, 1552; books IV and V by the same, 15th October, 1553; book VI by ‘João de barreira’ alone, 3rd February, 1554; book VII also in 1554 and book VIII by João de barreyra, 26th August, 1561. There was a reprint of books I and II by Francisco José dos Santos Marrocos at Lisbon, 1797, the publisher being Simão Thaddeo Ferreira; books 1, 4, 5, 6, 7, in black letter.)

In Spanish: *Historia del descubrimiento y Conquista de la India por los Portuguezes*, traduzida en Romance Castellano, 12mo. Anveres, Martin Nucio, 1554. (Quaritch.) It evidently cannot contain the whole of the original work.

In French: *Le Premier Livre de l’Histoire de l’Inde, contenant comment l’Inde a esté decouverte par le commandement du Roy Emmanuel.....par Fernãa Lopes de Castagneda, etc., traduit du Portugués en François par Nicolas de Grouchy*, sm. 4to. Paris, 1553.

In English: The first booke | OF THE HISTO- | rie of the Discourie and Con- | quest of the East Indias, enterprised by | the Portingales, in their daungerous | Nauigations, in the time of King | *Don Iohn*, the second of that name. | Which Historie conteineth | much varietie of matter, very profitable | for all Nauigators, and not vnplea- | saunt to the Readers. | Set forth in the Por- | tingale language, by *Hernan Lopes de Castaneda*. | AND NOW TRANS- | lated into English, by | N. L. Gentleman. | Imprinted

at London, by | *Thomas East.* | 1582. | sm. 4to. black letter.

In Italian: *Historia dell'Indie Orientali, scoperte e conquistate da' Portoghesi, dal Sig. Fernando Lopes de Castagneda, tradotta da Alf. Ulloa, 7 books sm. 4to. Venetia, 1577. (Quaritch.)*

8. **Pinto**: *COPIA D'VNA DI FERNANDO Mēdez di diuersi costumi, & varie cose, che hã uisto in diuersi regni dell' Indie nelli qualiandò gran tempo auanti ch' entrasse nella compagnia di Iesu, scrit ta nel collegio di Malacca alli scolari di detta compagnia nel Collegio di Coimbra in Portogallo.*

Published in *Diversi Avisi particolari dall' Indie di Portogallo receuti, dall' anno 1551 sino al 1558. dalli Reuerendi padri della compagnia di GIESV. (Venice, 1558.)*

[Siam, called by him Sornao or Sion, described f.f. 182v.-185.]

9. **Pinto** *Peregrinaçam de Fernam Mendez Pinto. Em que da conta de moytas e moyto estranhas cousas que vio & ouuio no reyno da China, no da Tartaria, no do Sornau, que vulgarmente se chama Sião, no do Calaminhan, no de Pegù, no de Martanão, & em outros muytos reynos & senhorios das partes Orientais, de que nestas nossas do Occidente ha muyto pouca o nenhũa noticia. E tambem da conta de moytos casos particulares que acontercerão assi a elle como a outras muytas pessoas. E no fim della trata breuemente de algũas cousas, & da morte do Santo Padre mestre Francisco Xavier, vnica luz & resplendor daquellas partes do Oriente, & Reytor nellas vniversal da Companhia de Iesus. Escrita pelo mesmo Fernão Mendez Pinto. Dirigido à Catholica Real Magestade del Rey dom Felipe o III deste nome nosso Senhor. Com licença do Santo*

Officio, Ordinario, & Paço. Em Lisboa. Por Pedro Crasbeeck. Anno 1614. A custa de Belchior de Faria Caualeyro da casa del Rey nosso Senhor, & seu Liureyro. Com priuilegio Real. Está taxado este liuro a 600 reis em papel. folio. (Cordier.)

## Other editions :—

Lisboa,	1678 folio (Pagès).
Lisboa,	1711 „ „
Lisboa,	1725 „ „
Lisboa,	1762 „ „
Lisboa,	1829 sm. 8vo., 4vols.

## In Spanish :—

Madrid,	1620 folio (Cordier.)
Madrid,	1627 1 vol. large 8vo.
Valencia,	1645 „ „
Madrid,	1664 folio (Cordier.)
	1690 folio (Pagès.)
	1726 „ „

## In French :—

Paris,	1628 4to.
Paris,	1645 4to.
Paris,	1663 4to (Pagès.)
Paris,	1830 3 vols. 8vo. (Pagès.)

## In German :—

Amsterdam,	1671 4to.
Jena,	1809 8vo.
Jena,	1868 8vo.

## In English :—

London,	1653 folio.
London,	1663 folio (Cordier.)
London,	1692 folio (Pagès.)

## In Dutch :—

Amsterdam,	1653 4to.
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[ Chapters 181-189 in vol. III of the Portuguese reprint of 1829 concerning Siam.]

10. **Barros**: Terceira | decada da Asia de | Ioam de Barros : | Dos feytos que os Portugueses | fizeram no descobrimentos | & conquista dos mares | & terras do | Oriente. | Em Lisboa | Por Ioam de Barreira. | M.D.LXIII. | folio, (Book 2, chap. 5 "Em que se dêscreeu o grande reyno de Siam & algumas cousas notáueis delle." See also *Ib.* chap. 4, and "Segunda Decada, Liuro Sexto," f.f. 143, 144, 148, and 151, of the 1628 edition.
11. **Barros e Couto**: Da Asia | de | João de Barros | e de | Diogo de Couto | nova edição | offerecida | a sua Magestade | D. Maria I. | Rainha fidelissima | &c. &c. &c. | Lisboa | Na Regia Officina Typografica. | Anno MDCCLXXVIII. | Com Licença de Real Meza Censoria, e Priuilegio Real. | 24 vols. 12mo.
12. **Osorius**: De Rebus Emmanuelis Regis Lusitaniæ gestis libri XII. folio. Olysiptonæ. 1571. (Quaritch.)

Another edition: HIERONYMI | OSORII LVSITANI, | SILVENSIS IN ALGAR- | BIIS EPISCOPI; | DE REBUS EMMANVE- | LIS, REGIS LVSITANIAEIN- | VICTISSIMI VIR- TVTE ET AVSPI- | *cio, annis sex, ac viginti, domi forisquæ ge- | stis, libri duodecim.* | ..... COLON AGRIPPINÆ, | Apud Hæredes Arnoldi Birckmanni: | Anno M. D. LXXVI. | *Cum gratia & priuilegio Cæsareæ Maies- tatis.*)

Another edition: By the same publishers. M.D.LXXXI.

In Portuguese: Da Vida E Feitos d'Elrei D. Manoel, XII Livros Dedicados ao Cardeal D. Henrique seu Filho Por Jeronymo Osorio Bispo de Sylves: Vertidos em Portuguez pelo Padre Francisco Manoel Do Nascimento. Lisboa, M.DCCCIV. Na Impressão Regia, Por Ordem Superior. 3 vols. 8vo.

In French: HISTOIRE | DE PORTV- GAL, | CONTENANT LES ENTRE- | prises nauigations, & gestes memorables des | Portu- gallois, tant en la conqueste des INDES | ORIENTALES par eux descouuertes, qu'és | guërres d'Afrique & autres exploits, depuis l'an | mil quatre cens nonãte six, sous Emma- nuel pre- | mier, Ieã troisiemes, & Sebastiã pre- mier du nom. | *Comprinse en vingt Liures, dont les douze premiers sont traduits du | Latin de IEROSME OSORIVS, Euesque de | Sylues en Algarve, les huit suiuan- prins de Lopez | Castagnede & d'autres historiens.* | Nouuellement mise en François, par S.G.S. Auec vn discours du | fruit qu'on peut recueillir de la lecture de ceste histoire, | & ample Indice des matieres principales | y contenuës. | A PARIS, | Chez Guillaume de la Nouë ruë saint Iacques au | Nom de IESVS. | 1581 | *Auec Priuilege du Roy.* | 8vo.

In English: History of the Portuguese during the reign of Emmanuel. 2 vols. 8vo. 1752. (Quaritch.)

[At the end of book 7 are a notice of the mission sent by the King of Siam to Albuquerque and a short account of Siam.]

13. **Camoens:** Os Lusiadas.

(For the Bibliography of Camoens see Juromenha's magnificent edition, and vol. IV of Captain Burton's "The Lusiads," where a Bibliography of the translations will also be found.)

Canto X, estancias 123, 125, 126 e 127.

123. Olha Tavai cidade, onde começa  
De Sião largo o imperio tão comprido;  
Tenassarí, Quedá, que he só cabeça  
Das que pimenta ali tem produzido.

Mais avante fareis, que se conheça  
 Malaca por emporio ennobrecido,  
 Onde toda a provincia do mar grande  
 Suas mercadorias ricas mande.

125. Mas na ponta da terra Sincapura  
 Verás, onde o caminho ás naos se estreita :  
 Daqui, tornando a costa á Cynosura,  
 Se encurva, e para a Aurora se endireita.  
 Vês Pam, Patane, reinos e a longura  
 De Sião, que estes e outros mais sujeita ;  
 Olha o rio Menão, que se derrama  
 Do grande lago, que Chiamai se chama.
126. Vês neste grão terreno os diferentes  
 Nomes de mil nações nunca sabidas ;  
 As Laos em terra e numero potentes,  
 Avás, Bramás, por serras tão compridas.  
 Vê nos remotos montes outras gentes  
 Que Gueos se chamam, de selvages vidas,  
 Humana carne comem, mas a sua  
 Pintam com ferro ardente, usança crua.
127. Vês passa por Camboja Mecom rio,  
 Que capitão das aguas se interpreta ;  
 Tantas recebe d'outro só no estio,  
 Que alaga os campos largos, e inquieta :  
 Tem as enchentes, quaes o Nilo frio :  
 A gente delle crê, como indiscreta,  
 Que pena e gloria tem despois de morte  
 As brutos animaes de toda sorte.

Englished by Richard Francis Burton :—

Behold Távái City, whence begin  
 Siam's dominions, Reign of vast extent ;  
 Tenassarí, Quedá of towns the Queen  
 that bear the burthen of the hot piment.

There farther forwards shall ye make, I ween,  
 Maláca's market grand and opulent,  
 whither each Province of the long seaboard  
 shall send of merchantry rich varied hoard.

But on her Lands-end throned see Cingapúr,  
 where the wide sea-road shrinks to narrow way :  
 Thence curves the coast to face the Cynosure,  
 and lastly trends Auroraward its lay :  
 See Pam, Patáne, and in length obscure,  
 Siam, that ruleth all with royal sway ;  
 behold Menam, who rolls his lordly tide  
 from source Chiámái called, Lake long and wide.

Thou see'st in spaces of such vast extent  
 nations of thousand names and yet unnamèd ;  
 Láós in land and people prepotent  
 Avás and Bramás for vast ranges famèd.  
 See how in distant wilds and wolds lie pent  
 the self-styled Gueons, salvage folk untamèd ;  
 Man's flesh they eat : their own they paint and sear,  
 branding with burning iron,—usage fere !

See Mecom river fret Cambodia's coast,  
 his name by 'Water-Captain' men explain ;  
 in summer only when he swelleth most,  
 he leaves his bed to flood and feed the plain ;  
 as the frore Nyle he doth his freshets boast ;  
 his peoples hold the fond belief and vain,  
 that pains and glories after death are 'signed  
 to brutes and soulless beasts of basest kind.

14. **Maffei**: IOANNIS PETRI | MAFFEI BERGOMATIS | E SOCIETATE IESV | HISTORIARVM INDI- | CARVM LIBRI XVI. | SELECTARVM ITEM EX INDIA | *Epistolarum eodem interprete Libri IV.* | ACCESSIT IGNATII LOIOLAE VITA POSTREMO | recognita. Et in Opera singula copiosus Index. | FLORENTIAE, | APVD PHILIPPVM IVNCTAM. |

MDLXXXVIII. | EX AVCTORITATE SV-  
PERIORVM. | *CVM PRIVILEGIO.* |

(Mention of Siam is made in the 4th book, p. 80, "Sionis seu Sabanni Rege;" 5th book, p. 94, "Sionis Regem;" 7th book, p. 130, Coelio sent on a mission to the King of Siam at Ayuthia.)

Other editions:—

- 1588 Romæ, folio\*  
 „ Venetiis, 4to\*  
 1589 Lugduni, 4to\*  
 „ Coloniae, folio.  
 „ Venetiis, 4to.  
 1590 Bergomi, 4to\*  
 „ Coloniae, 8vo.  
 1593 Coloniae, folio.  
 1605 Antverpiæ, 8vo.  
 1614 Cadomi, 12mo. (Quaritch.)  
 1745 Bergomi, (Opera Omnia.)  
 1747 Do. ( „ ) 2 vols. 4to.  
 1751 Viennæ, folio.\*  
 1752 Viennæ, 2 vols. folio. (Pagès.)

In Italian:—

1589. Firenze, 4to.  
 1589. Venetia, 4to.\*  
 1749. Bergamo, 2 vols. 4to.  
 1806. Milano, 3 vols. 8vo.

In French:—

1604. Lyon, 8vo.\*  
 1653. Lyon, 8vo. (Pagès.)  
 1665. Paris, 4to.\*

In German, Ingolstadt, 1586, 8vo.

15. **Balbi**: VIAGGIO | DELL' INDIE | ORIENTALI, |  
 DI GASPARO BALBI, | Gioielliero Vene-  
 tiano. | Nel quale si contiene quanto egli in  
 detto viaggio | hà veduto per lo spatio di 9. Anni  
 consumati | in esso dal 1579. fino al 1588. |

\* See List of Editions in the edition of the Opera Omnia, published at Bergamo, 1747.



*Con la relatione de i datij, pesi, & misure di tutte le | Città di tal viaggio, & del gouerno del Rè del Pegù & | delle guerre fatte da lui cõn altri Rè d'Auaa & di Sion. | Con la Tauola delle cose più notabili. | CON PRIVILEGI. | IN VENETIA, MDXC. | Appresso Camillo Borgominieri. | sm. 8vo.*

[f. 115a. Guerra di Re del Pegù contra quello di Sion, f. 115 v. Descrizione della città imperiale di Sion. In the preface and Index 'Sion,' the old form of 'Siam' is used, and Sion is a misprint.]

Translated in Purchas his Pilgrimes, vol. II, and in Pinkerton's Collection of Voyages and Travels, vol. IX, p. 395.

16. **Linschoten**: ITINERARIO | Voyage ofte Schipvaert, van Jan | Huygen van Linschoten naer Oost ofte Portugaels In- | dien inhoudende een corte beschryvinghe der selver Landen ende Zee-custen, met aen- | wysinge van alle de voornaemde principale Havens, Revieren, hoecken ende plaetsen, tot noch | toe vande Portugesen ontdeckt ende bekend: Waer hy ghevoecht zijn, niet alleen die Conter- | feytsels vande habytten, drachten ende wesen, so vande Portugesen aldaer residerende, als van- | de ingeboornen Indianen, ende huere Tempels, Afgoden, Huysinge, met de voornaemste | Boomen, Vruchten, Kruyden, Speceryen, ende diergelijcke materialen, als ooc die | manieren des selfden Volckes, so in hunnen Godts-diensten, als in Politie | eñ Huijs-houdinghe: Maer ooc een corte verhalinge van de Coophan- | delingen, hoe eñ waer die ghedreven eñ ghevonden worden, | met die ghedenckweerdichste geschiedenissen, | voorghevalen den tijt zijnder | residentie aldaer. | Alles beschreven ende by een vergadert, door den selfden, seer nut, oorbaer, | ende oock vermakelijcken voor alle curieuse ende Lief- |

hebbbers van vreemdigheden. | t'AMSTELRE-  
DAM. | *By Cornelis Claesz. op't VVater, in't*  
*Schrijf-boeck, by de oude Brugge.* | Anno  
C17. 17. XCVI. | folio. [For Siam see pp. 23 and  
27.] Other editions in Dutch are 2nd edition,  
1596; 3rd edition, 1604-5; 4th edition, 1614;  
5th edition, 1623; 6th edition, 1644. (Müller.)

In French: Amsterdam 1610, 1619 and 1638.  
(Müller.)

In Latin: *Navigatio | ac Itinerarium |*  
*Johannis Hugonis Lin- | scotani in Orientalem*  
*sive Lusitanorum Indiam.....Hagæ- Comitum |*  
*Ex officinâ Alberti Henrici.....1599; also at*  
*Amsterdam, 1609 (Pagès.)*

In English: London, 1598 and Paris, 1632  
4to. (Pagès.)

17. **Goes**: *CHRONICA | DO SERENISSIMO | SE-*  
*NHORREI | D.EMANUEL | ESCRITA | Por*  
*DAMIÃO DE GOES, | Dirigida ao Serenissimo*  
*Principe Dom Hen- | rique, Infante de Por-*  
*tugal, Cardeal | do Titulo dos Santos Quatro*  
*Coroadas | filho deste felicissimo Rei. | COIM-*  
*BRA: | Na Real Officina da Universidade, |*  
*Anno de MDCCLXXX. | Com Licença da*  
*Real Mesa da Commissão Geral sobre o Exame,*  
*e | Censura dos Livros. | Foi Taixada cada*  
*hũa das Partes desta Chronica em papel a 480*  
*reis. | 2 vols. 4to.*

[Siam mentioned vol. 2, p. 5 and p. 106.]

18. **Ribadeneira**: *HISTORIA | DE LAS ISLAS | DEL*  
*ARCHIPELAGO, | Y REYNOS DE LA GRAN*  
*CHINA, TAR- | TARIA, CVCHINCHINA,*  
*MALACA, | SIAN, CAMBOXA Y IAPPON,*  
*| Y de lo sucedido en ellos a los Religiosos*  
*Descaços, de la Orden del | Seraphico Padre San*  
*Francisco, de la Prouincia de San | Gregorio*  
*de las Philippinas. | COMPVESTA POR*  
*FRAY MARCELLO DERIBADE- | neyra*  
*compañero de los seys frayles hijos de la misma*

*Prouincia Martyres glorio- | sissimos de Iap-  
pon, y testigo de uista de su admirable  
Martyrio. | DIRIGIDA A NUESTRO RE-  
VERENDISSIMO PADRE | Fray Francisco  
de Sosa, Generalissimo de toda la ordē de N.  
P. S. Francisco. | A la buelta desta hoja esta  
la suma de toda la Historia. | CON LICEN-  
CIA, Y PRIVILEGIO, | En Barcelona, En  
la Empronta de Gabriel Graells y Giraldo  
Dotil, Año M.DCI. | 1 vol. 8vo.*

[pp. 163-184 concerning Siam.]

19. **Jaque**: Voyage aux Indes Orientales et Occidentales, au royaume de Cambodge, etc., par Cristoval de Jaque, in "Archives des Voyages, etc." Ternaux-Compans, vol. I. The original was written in 1606.

20. **Arthus**: HISTORIA | INDIAE | ORIENTALIS, | EN VARIIS AVCTORI- | BVS COLLECTA, ET IVXTA | SERIEM TOPOGRAPHICAM REGNO- | rum, Prouinciarum & Insularum, per Africæ, | Asiæque littora, ad extremos vsque Ia- | ponios deducta, | *QVA REGIONVM ET INSVLARVM | situs & commoditas; Regum & populorum mores & | habitus; Religionum & superstitionum absurda varie- | tas; Lusitanorum item Hispanorum & Batauorum res | gestæ atque Commercium varia, cum rebus ad- | mira- | tione & memoratu dignissimis alijs, iucun- | da breuitate percensentur atque | describuntur. | AVTORE | M. GOTARDO ARTHVS | Dantiscano. | COLONIAE AGRIP- | PINAE | SVMPTIBVS VVILHELMI | Lutzenkirch. | ANNO M. DC. VIII. |*

[p. 329 De Siano regno potentissimo, eiusque ad Peguanum Regem translatione. Itemque de Patane regno inter Sianum & Malacam medio.]

21. **Du Nort**: DESCRIPTION | DV PENIBLE VOYA- | GE FAIT ENTOVR DE L'VNIVERS | OV

GLOBE TERRESTRE, PAR Sr. OLIVIER DV | NORT D'VTRECHT, GENERAL DE QVATRE NAVIRES, | assavoir: de celle dite *Mauritius*, avec laquelle il est retourné comme Admiral, l'autre de | *Henry fils de Frederic* Vice-Admiral, la troisieme dite la *Concorde*, avec la quatrieme | nommé l'*Esperance*, bien montees d'equipage de guerre & vivres, ayant 248 hommes en | icelles, pour traversant le Destroit de *Magellanes*, decouvrir les Costes de *Cica*, *Chili* & | *Peru*, & y trafiquer, & puis passant les *Molucques*, & circonnavigant le Globe | du Monde retourner à la Patrie. Elles singlerent de *Rotterdam* le 2 | Iuillet 1598. Et l'an 1601 d'Aoust y tourna tant seu- | lement la susdite navire *Mauritius*. | *Où sont deduites ses estranges adventures, & pourtrait au vif en diverses Figures, plu-sieurs cas estranges à luy advenuz, qu'il a rencontrez & veuz.* | Le tout translaté du Flamand en François, & à service de ceux qui sont curieux, se delectent de nouvelles remarquables & dignes de memoire. | Imprimé à Amsterdam, chez la Vefve de Cornille Nicolas, Marchand Librair- | re demeurant sur l'eauë, au Livre à escrire. L'an 1609. | folio 60 pp.

[p. 49 dealings with a Chinese of Patani for pepper.]

Published in Dutch in the "Begin ende Voortgangh" etc. under the title of *Beschrijvinge van de Schipvaerd by de Hollanders ghedaen onder 't beleydt ende Generaelschap van Olivier van Noort, door de straet oft Engte van Magallanes, ende voorts de gantsche klood des Aertbodems om.*

This is re-translated in the *Recueil des voyages qui ont servi, &c.* It is a different account from the first mentioned, but the copper-plate

illustrations are the same in the first French and the Dutch works.

22. **De Morga** : The | Philippine Islands, | Moluccas Siam, Cambodia, | Japan, and China, | at the close of | the sixteenth century. | By | Antonio de Morga. | Translated from the Spanish. | With Notes and a Preface. | And a letter from Luis Vaez de Torres, describing | his voyage through the Torres Straits. | By the | Hon. Henry E. J. Stanley. | London: | Printed for the Hakluyt Society. | M. DCCC. LXVIII. | 8vo.

The original was printed in Mexico in 1609 under the title of "Sucesos de las Islas Filipinas," 4to, and is extremely rare. (Translator's preface.)

23. **Guerreiro** : RELAÇAM | ANNAL DAS COV- | SAS QVE FIZERAM OS PADRES | da Companhia de IESVS, nas partes da India Orien- | tal, & em algũas outras da conquista deste Reyno nos | annos de 607. & 608. & do processo da conuersaõ | & Christandade daquellas partes, com mais | hũa addiçam á relaçam de | Ethiopia. | TIRADO TVDO DAS CARTAS DOS MES- | *mos Padres que de la vierão, & ordenado pello Padre Fernão | Guerreiro da Companhia de IESV, natural de | Almodouar de Portugal. | Vay diuidida em sinco liuros.* | O primeiro da prouincia de Goa, em que se contem as | missões de Manomotapa, Mogor, & Ethiopia. | O segundo da prouincia de Cochim, em que se contem | as cousas do Malabar, Pegù, Maluco. | O terceiro das prouincias de Iapam, & China. | O quarto em que se referem as cousas de Guinë & serra Leoa. | O quinto em que se contem hũa addiçãõ a relaçaõ de | Ethiopia. | *Com licença da sancta Inquisiçam, Ordinario, & Paço.* | EM LISBOA: Impresso por Pedro Crasbeeck. | ANNO M. DCXI. | Está taixado este liuro em 260. reis em papel. | 8vo.

[p. 79 "A missam do reino de Siam, se começou no anno de 606. no mes de Setembro, &c."]

24. **Jarrieus**: R. P. Petri | Iarrici | Tholosani Societ : | Iesv | Thesavrvs | Rervm Indicarvm | In quo Christianæ ac Catholicæ Religionis tam in | India Orientali quam alijs Regionib' Lusita : | norum Operâ nuper detectis | Ortus, Progress', Incrementa & | maxime quæ A P P. Soc : Iesv ibid | in dictæ Fidei plantatione ac propa : | gatione Ad Annum usque M.D.C. | gesta atque exantlata sunt, non minus | Vere quam eleganter recēsētur. | Addita sunt, passim Earundē Regionum et eorem quæ | ad eas pertinēt tam Chorographicæ quam | Historicæ Descriptiones. | Opus nunc primum a M. Matthia Martinez e gal : | lico in latinum sermonem translatum | Permissu Superiorum. | Coloniae Agrippinæ. | Sumptib' Petri Henningij : | Anno MDCXV. 3 vols. 8vo.

[Vol. I, p. 713. Sionius Pegusianum obsidet ; falsus rumor obsidium solvit.

Vol. III, p. 432. P. Balthasar Sequerius in Sionem mittitur, quem in animarum salutem fructum fecerit.]

The original seems to have been printed at Bordeaux in 1610-1614, 3 vols. 4to (De Backer, vol. V., p. 344.)

25. **Cocks**: Diary of Richard Cocks cape-merchant in the English factory in Japan 1615-1622 with correspondence. Edited by Edward Maunde Thompson. London. Printed for the Hakluyt Society, 1883. 2 vols. 8vo.

[Contains numerous references to the trade carried on by the English between Japan and Siam.]

26. **Purchas**: *PVRCHAS his PILGRIMAGE. OR | RELATIONS | OF THE WORLD | AND*

THE RELIGIONS | OBSERVED IN ALL  
 AGES | And places discover'd, from the |  
 CREATION *vnto this* | PRESENT. | *In foure*  
*Partes.* | THIS FIRST CONTAI- | NETH A  
 Theological AND | Geographicall His-  
 torie of Asia, Africa, | *and* America,  
*with the Ilands* | *Adiacent.* | Declaring the  
 Ancient Religions before the Flovd, the |  
*Heathnish, Jewish, and Saracenicall in all*  
*Ages since, in those* | parts professed, with  
 their seuerall Opinions, Idols, Oracles, Tem-  
 ples, | *Priestes, Fasts, Feasts, Sacrifices,*  
*and Rites Religious: Their* | beginnings,  
 Proceedings, Alterations, Sects, | Orders and  
 Successions. | With briefe Descriptions of the  
 Countries, Nations, States, Discoveries, |  
*Priuate and Publike Customes, and the most*  
*Remarkable Rarities of* | *Nature, or Humane*  
*Industrie, in the same.* | By Samvel Pvr-  
 chas, Minister at Estwood in Essex. | *Vnus*  
 DEVS, *vna Veritas.* | LONDON, | Printed  
 by William Stansby for *Henrie Fether-*  
*stone,* and are to be | sold at his Shoppe in  
 Pauls Church-yard at the | Signe of the Rose.  
 1613. | folio.

[p. 387. An account of Siam.

p. 393. The King of Siam invades Pegu.]

27. **Fitch:** The Voyage of Mr. Ralph Fitch, Merchant of London, To Ormus, and so to Goa in the East India; to Cambaia, Ganges, Bengala; to Bacola and Chonderi, to Pegu, to Jamahay in the kingdom of Siam, and back to Pegu, And from thence to Malacca, Zeilan, Cochin, and all the coast of the East India. Begun in the Year of our Lord 1583, and ended 1591.

In Hakluyt's Voyages, vol. II. In Purchas his Pilgrimes, vol. II. In Pinkerton's Collection of Voyages and Travels.

28. **Floris:** The Journal of Mr. Peter Williamson Floris,

Cape-merchant in the same Voyage of Captain Hippon. [In Purchas' Pilgrimes, vol. I, p. 319; also in Thevenot's "Relations de Divers Voyages Curieux," Paris, 1666, vol. I, towards the end; in Astley's "New General Collection of Voyages and Travels, London, 1745, vol. I, p. 435.]

29. **Heylyn**: ΜΙΚΡÓΚΟΣΜΟΣ. | A | LITTLE DE-  
SCRIPTION OF | THE GREAT WORLD. |  
The third Edition. Revised. | By Peter  
Heylyn. | Oxford, | Printed by I. L. and W. T.  
for | William Turner and Thomas | Huggins.  
1627. | 8vo.

[p. 676. A short account of Siam.]

7th edition, OXFORD, Printed by WILLIAM TVRNER, and are to be sold at the black Beare in *Pauls Church-yard*: 1636. 8vo.

The British Museum possesses also the following:—1st edition, 1625, 4to; 4th edition, 1629, 4to; 5th edition, [1630?] 4to; 6th edition, 1633, 4to.

30. **Herbert**: A relation of some years Travaile, begunne Anno 1626. Into *Afrique* and the greater *Asia*, especially the Territories of the *Persian Monarchie*: and some parts of the *Oriental Indies*, and Iles adiacent. Of their religion, language, habit, discent, ceremonies, and other matters concerning them. Together with the proceedings and death of the three late Ambassadeurs: Sir *D. C.* Sir *R. S.* and the *Persian Nogdi Beg.* As also the two great Monarchs, the King of *Persia*, and the Great *Mogol.* By T. H. Esquier. London, Printed by William Stansby, and Jacob Bloome, 1634. Sm. folio (Cordier); 2nd edition, London, 1638, folio (Cordier); 3rd edition, London, 1665, folio (Cordier); 4th edition, London, 1667, folio (Cordier).

In Dutch: Dordrecht, 1658, sm. 4to (Cordier);



Amsterdam, 1665, 4to (Vander Aa).

In French: RELATION | DV | VOYAGE | DE PERSE | ET | DES INDES | ORIENTALES | *Traduite de l'Anglois de Thomas Herbert.* | AVEC LES REVOLVTIONS ARRIVÉES | au Royaume de Siam l'an mil six cens quarante-sept. | *Traduites du Flamand de Jeremie Van Vliet.* | A PARIS. | Chez IEAN DV PVIS, ruë S. Jacques, à la Couronne d'or. | M.DC.LXIII. | *AVEC PRIVILEGE DV ROY.* | 1 vol. 4to.

31. **Pelsaert, F.:** Ongeluckige voyagie van 't schip Batavia nae de O-Ind., gebleven op de Abrolhos v. F. Houtman,.....'t verongelucken des schips, grouwel. moorderyen onder 't scheepsvolck op 't eylandt Batavia, 1628 en 1629. Nevens het treur-bly-einde ongheluck d. O-I. Comp. in 1636 wedervaren in Siam, onder Jer. v. Vliet, en de tyrannye v. Abas, Con. v. Persien 1645 begaen tot Espahan. Amsterdam, 1647. 4to (Müller.)

Another edition 4to, 1648 (Müller.)

32. **Roelofszoon:** Kort ende waerachtigh verhael van de tweede Schipyærd by de Hollanders op Oost-Indien gedaen, onder den Heer Admirael Iacob van Neck, getogen uyt het Journael van Roelof Roelofs, vermaender op 't Schip Amsterdam, ende doorgaens uyt andere Schrijvers vermeerdert. (In vol. I of "Begin ende Voortgangh | van de | Vereenighde Nederlantsche Geoetroeyerde | Oost-Indische | Compagnie.....Gedruckt in den Jaere 1645. 4to. 2 vols).

(Quaritch mentions an edition of 1646).

[At p. 12 of this voyage of Van Neck begins an account of Patani, partly by Victor Sprinckel, and partly by Gottard Artus of Danzig. p. 20 an account of Siam by the latter.]

In French: Recueil | Des Voyages | qui Ont Servi | A L'Etablissement | Ét Aux Pro-

grez | De La | Compagnie | Des Indes | Orientales, | Formée | *Dans les Provinces-Unies des Pais-Bas.* | Nouvelle Edition, revûë par l'Auteur & considè- | rablement augmentée. | Enrichie d'un grand nombre de Figures en Taille-douce. | A Rouen, | Chez Jean-Baptiste Machull *le jeune.* | ruë Damiette, vis-à-vis S Maclou. | M. DCC. XXV. | *Avec Aprobation & Privilège du Roi.* 10 Vols. 12mo. Vol. 3 contains the Voyage of Van Neck.

Another edition, 5 vols. 12mo. at Amsterdam, 1710-3-5-5-6. (Pagès.)

Another edition, Seconde edition reveue, & augmentée de plusieurs pièces curieuses. A Amsterdam, Chez J. Frederic Bernard, MDCC XXV. 6 vols. 12mo. Vol. 2 p. 157, second Voiage de Jaques van Neck, Amiral Hollandais.

33. **Schouten.** Beschrijvinge van de Regeeringe, Macht, Religie, Co- | stuymen, Traffijcquen, ende andere remercquable saecken, des Coninghrijcks | Siam. Gestelt inden Jaere 1636. door Ioost Schouten, Directeur weghens de geotroyeerde Oost- | Indische Compagnie aldaer. |

[At the end of vol. 2 of 'Begin ende Voortganh vande Vereenighde Neederlandtsche Geotroyeerde Oost-Indische Compagnie 2 vols. long 4to, 1645.]

Beschrijvinghe van de Regeeringe, Macht, | Religie, Costuymen, Trafficquen, eñ andere remercquable | saken, des Coninghrijcx Siam. Gestelt inden Iare 1636. door | Ioost Schouten, Directeur wegens de geotroyeerde Oost-In- | dische Compagnie aldaer. [In Beschrijvinghe Van het Machtigh Coninckrijcke Japan,..... gesteldt door François Caron, T'Amsterdam, 1648. sm. 4to.]

Another edition " 's Gravenhage," 1648.

Another edition "t'Amstelredam," 1652.

Another edition, Dordrecht, 1652.

Another edition, [in Rechte Beschrijvinge Van het Machtigh Koninghrijck van Iappan..... voorgesteld door den Heer Philips Lucas,..... ende door Heer François Caron.....In 'sGra-venhage, by Iohannes Tongerloo, Boeckver-kooper, 1662.]

(Pagès mentions a revised edition 1715.)

In German: Beschreibung | Der Regiring, Macht, Reli- | gion, Gewonheiten, Handlung- en, | und anderer denckwuerdigen Sa- | chen, in dem Koenigreich Siam; | gestellt und auf- gesetzt im Jahr | 1636. von Jobst Schouten (oder Scholtzen) als der etliche Jahre | Direc- teur wegen der verguenstigten | Ost-Indian- ischen Compagn. da- | selbst gewest. [In Fr. Carons, und Jod. Schouten wahrhaftigen Beschreibungen zweyer maechtigen Koenig- reiche, Jappan und Siam.....Nürnberg,..... 1663. sm. 8vo.]

Another edition in 'Wahrhaftige Beschrei- bungen dreyer maechtigen Koenigreiche, Japan, Siam und Corea,.....so mit neuen Anmerkun- gen und schoenen Kupferblaettern von Chris- topher Arnold vermehrt, verbessert, und geziert .....Nürnberg.....1672. sm. 8vo.

In English: A true Description | of the | Mighty Kingdoms | of | Japan | and | Siam. | Written Originally in Dutch by | Francis Caron | and | Joost Schorten: | And now rendred into English by | Captain Roger Man- ley. | London: | Printed by Samuel Broun and John de l'Ecluse, at | the sign of the Queens Arms, near the little | North Door of St. Paul's Church, 1663. sm. 8vo.

Another edition: Printed for Robert Boul- ter, at the Turks-head in Cornhill, over against the Royall Exchange, 1671. sm. 8vo.

In French: To be found in vol. I of The- venot's "Relations de Divers Voyages Curieux"

Paris, 1666, under the title of "Relation du Royaume de Siam, par Joost Schuten."

In Swedish: Sanfärdig Beskrieffning om Konungarijket Siam uthi Holländska språket 1636 forfättet. I. Kankel Wijsindzborg 1675.

In Latin: DESCRIPTIO | REGNI SIAM. | PER | IODOCVM SCHOV TENIVM, *qui fuit in illo Director mercaturæ nomine Societatis Belgicæ Indiæ Orientalis, aliquot annis, & anno MDCXXXVI | hæc scripsit Belgico sermone.* | Translata in Latinum | PER BERNHARDVM VARENIVM. | and

APPENDIX | DE RELIGIONE | Siamensivm | *Ex Descriptione Belgica Iodoci | Schoutenii.* |

The above are part of a tiny volume entitled "Descriptio | Regni Iaponiæ | Cum quibusdam | affinis materiæ | *Ex variis auctoribus collecta | et in ordinem redacta per | Bernhardvm Varenivm | Med. D. | AMSTELODAMI, | Apud Ludovicum Elzevirium. | ANNO M. DC. XLIX. sm. 8vo. pp. 287 and 320. Vander Aa mentions an edition at Cambridge 1673, 8vo.*

34. **Mandelslo**: Albert von Mandelslohe. Schreiben von seiner Ost-Indischen Reise aus der Insel Madagascar anno 1639, samt einen kurtzen Bericht von dem jetzigen Zustand des äussersten orientalischen Königreichs Tzina mit etlichen Anmerkungen. Schleswig, 1645. folio. (Cordier.)

Second edition, Schleswig, 1658. (Cordier.)

Third edition.

Des fuertrefflichen wohlversuchten Meckelburgischen | von Adel Herrn Johan Albrecht | von Mandelslo | Morgenländische Reise- | Beschreibung. | Worinnen zugleich der Zustand der fuernembsten Ost- | Indianischen Laender, Staedte und der Einwohner Leben,

Sitten, Hand- | thierung und Glauben ; wie auch die gefaehrliche Schiff- | fahrt ueber das Oceanische Meer berichtet | wird, | Zum andern mahl heraus gegeben | Und mit etlichen denckwuerdigen, vermehrten Notis | oder Anmerckungen wie auch mit vielen Kupfferstuecken | gezieret | Durch | Adam Olearium, Fuerstl. Schleszwig-Holsteinischen | Bibliothecarium auff Gottorff. | Cum gratia & Privilegio. | Bey Christian Guth Buchhaendlern in Hamburg. | Schleszwig | Gedruckt in der Fuerstl. Druckerey durch Johan Holwein. | Im Jahr 1668. Folio. [p. 184 a short account of Siam.]

Fourth edition, in Olearius, Hamburg, 1696. Folio. (Cordier.)

In Dutch, Amsterdam, 1651, 4to. and Amsterdam 1658, 4to. (Cordier.)

In French, Paris 1656, 4to. (Cordier.) Paris 1659, 2 vols. 4to. (Vander Aa.)

Also, VOYAGES | *Celebres & remarquables*, | *Faits de* | PERSE | *aux* | INDES ORIENTALES | *Par le Sr.* | JEAN-ALBERT DE MANDELSLO, | *Gentilhomme des Ambassadeurs du Duc de Holstein en Moscovie & Perse.* | *Contenant une Description nouvelle & très-curieuse de l'Indostan, de l'Empire du | Grand-Mogol, des Iles & Presqu'iles de l'Orient, des Royaumes de Siam, | du Japon, de la Chine du Congo, &c. | Où l'on trouve la situation exacte de tous ces Pays & Etats ; & où l'on rapporte assez au | long le Naturel, les Mœurs & les Coutumes de leurs Habitans ; leur Gouverne- | ment Politique & Ecclesiastique ; les Raretez qui se rencontrent dans ces | Pays ; & les Ceremonies qu'on y observe | Mis en ordre & publiez, après la mort de l'illustre Voyageur, par le Sr. ADAM OLEARIUS, | Bibliothecaire du Duc de Holstein, & Mathematicien de sa Cour. | Traduits de l'Original |*

Par le Sr. A. DE WICQUEFORT. | *Conseiller des Conseils d'Etat & Privé du Duc de Brunswick, Lunebourg, Zell, &c. Resident de l'Electeur de Brandebourg, & Auteur de l'Ambassadeur & de ses fonctions.* | Divisez en deux Parties. | *Nouvelle Edition revue & corrigée exactement, augmentée considerablement, tant dans le corps de l'Ouvrage | qu'aux Marginales & surpassant en bonte & en beauté les précédentes Editions.* | On y a encore ajouté des Cartes Géographiques, des Représentations des Villes, & autres Taille- | douces très-belles & très-exactes. | *On y trouve à la fin une Table fort ample & fort exacte.* | **AMSTERDAM,** | Chez MICHEL CHARLES LE CÉNE, Libraire, | *Chez qui l'on trouve un assortiment general de Musique.* MDCCXXVII | Avec privilege. 2 vols. folio. [Description of Siam, cols. 304 to 331, much more detailed than in the original edition. The editor has apparently made considerable use of Schouten, q. v.]

In English: The Voyages and Travels of the Ambassadors sent by Frederick Duke of Holstein.....whereto are added the travels of John Albert de Mandelslo.....Faithfully rendered into English, by John Davies of Kidwelly. London, 1662. Sm. folio. (Cordier.)

Vander Aa mentions an edition of 1669.

See also Harris, Navigantium atque Itinerantium Bibliotheca.

35. **Van Vliet**: Relation historique de la maladie et de la mort de PRA-INTER-VA-TSIA-THIANT-SIANGH PHEEVGK, ou du grande & juste Roy de l'Elefant blanc, & des revolutions arrivées au Royaume de Siam, jusqu'à l'advenement à la Couronne de PRA ONGLY, qui y regne aujourd'huy, & qui prend la qualité de PRA-TIAVW, PRA-SATHOVGH, PRA-

TIAVW TSANGH, PRA TIAVW ISIANGH  
IHON-DENGH-PRA THIANGH CHOBOA.  
C'est à dire Roy du thrône d'or, comme aussi  
du rouge & blanc Elefant, à la queue tortillée.  
Escrit en l'an 1647. Par Ieremie van Vliet.  
[At p. 569 of the French version of Herbert,  
q. v.]

36. **Van Vliet:** Beschryving | van het | Koningryk Siam.  
| Mitsgaders | Het verhaal van den Oorsprong,  
onderscheyd, | Politijke Regering, d'Ecclesiastique,  
en costuy- | melijke Huyshoudinge, van  
d'Edelen en | Borgerlijke Liederen : Als mede den  
loop | der Negotie, en andere remarqua- | ble  
saaken des Koningrijks Siam. | Beschreven  
door d'Heer Jeremias van Vliet d'oude. | L. G.  
gewesen Opperhoofd in Siam, naderhand Gouverneur  
| van Malacca, en Raad van India. | Als mede | Het  
verhaal der staats-omkeering en in Siam, |  
voorgevallen | in 't Jaar 1688, yut het handschrift  
van den Opper- | gesaghebber aldaar. | En | Het  
leven en daden van d'Heer Constantyn | Faulcon,  
erste geheyme Raad van | gemelte Koningrijk Siam.  
| Tot Leiden. | By Frederik Haaring, 1692. | sm. 4to.  
See also Herbert.
37. **Garnier :** Voyage lointain aux royaumes de Cambodge  
et Laouwen par les Néerlandais et ce qui s'y est passé  
jusqu'en 1644. Paris, 1871. 8vo. Translated from the  
Dutch original, dated 1669. (Müller.)
38. **Francisci:** Neu-polirter | Geschicht-Kunst- | und |  
Sitten-Spiegel | auslaendischer Voelcker | fuer-  
nemlich | Der Sineser, Japaner, Indostaner,  
Javaner, Malabaren, | Peguaner, Siammer, Peruaner,  
Mexicaner, Brasilianer, Abyssiner, | Guineer,  
Congianer, Asiatischer Tartaren, Perser, Armenier,  
| Tuercken, Russen, und theils anderer Nationen  
mehr : | welcher, | in sechs Buechern, | sechserley  
Gestalten weiset ; | als |

I. Mancher seltsamer Geschichte, aumereklicher Faelle, wie auch etlicher wundersamer | Berge, Hoelen, und Fluesse : | II. Der Polickey-und Kriegs-Ordnungen, Gebraeuchen, Sitten, und Gewonheiten, | Tugenden und Laster : | III. Der Geistlichen Ceremonien und Kirchen-Gebraeuchen, aberglaubischer Gottes- | diensten, Goetzen-Bilder, praechtigen Tempel; standhafter Bekenntnis- | sen und feindlicher Verfolgungen Christliches Glaubens, wie auch wah- | rer und falscher Maertyrer : | IV. Der heidnischen Wissenschaften, Kuensten, und Handwercken, wie auch Lust-und | Freuden-Spiele, so heutiges Tages, unter oberzehten Voelckern, getrie- | ben werden : | V. Der Asiatischen und Americanischen Jagten, imgleichen mancher wilden Thiere, | nebenst andern dahin zielenden Discursen : | VI. Der letzten Ehren-Dienste, Leich-Begaengnissen, Grab-Besuchungen, etlicher | alter Monumenten, fuernemer und gemeiner Graeber : | Dem schau-begierigen Leser darges- | tellt | von | Erasmo Francisci | Cum Privil. S. C. Majest. Speciali. | Nuernberg, | In Verlegung Johann Andre-Endters, und Wolfgang desz Juengern Seel. Erben. | Anno M.DC.LXX. folio.

39. **Tavernier.** Six voyages en Turquie, en Perse et aux Indes, et recueil de plusieurs relations et traitez singuliers et curieux, sur le Japon; histoire de la conduite des Hollandais en Asie, etc. Amsterdam, 1674, 8vo. (Pagès.)

Another edition, 3 vols, 4 to, Paris, 1676. (Quaritch.)

Another edition, 1679, 3 vols, 8vo. (Pagès.)

LES SIX | VOYAGES | DE JEAN-BAPTIS-  
TE | TAVERNIER, | CHEVALIER BARON  
D'AUBONNE, | QU'IL A FAIT | EN TUR-  
QUIE, EN PERSE | ET AUX INDES, | Pen-  
dant l'espace de quarante ans, & par toutes les  
| routes que l'on peut tenir, accompagnez d'ob-



ser- | vations particulieres sur la qualité, la Religion, | le gouvernement, les coùtumes & le commerce | de chaque païs ; avec les figures, le poids, & la | valeur des monnoyes qui y ont cours. | ..... Nouvelle Edition, reveuë, corrigée, & augmentée de | diverses choses curieuses. | A PARIS | Chez GERVAIS CLOUZIER, au Palais, sur les degrez en | montant pour aller à la Sainte Chapelle, au Voyageur. | M. DC. LXXXI. | *AVEC PRIVILEGE DV ROY.* | 2 vols. 4to.

Another edition : 1692. 3 vols. 8vo. (Pagès.) [Part II, Bk. III, Chap. XVIII, pp. 394-400, a short account of Siam.]

In Dutch : Amsterdam, 1682, 3 vols. (Pagès.) Utrecht, 1712. 3 vols., 12mo. (Quaritch.)

In German : Herrn | Johann Baptisten Taverniers, | Freyherrn von Aubonne, | Vierzig-Jaehrige | Reise-Beschreibung. | ..... Auch noch ueber disz | ....beijgefueget wird | Jacob Spons, Med. Doctoris, | Curieuse Reise, | durch Italien, Dalmatien, Griechen-und Morgenland. | Alles, | Teutscher Nation zu Liebe, Nutz und Ergoetzung, aus dem | Franzsoesischen in das Teutsche treulichst uebergetragen, | und zum Druck befoerdert, | durch | F. Menudier,..... Nuernberg, | In Verlegung Johann Hofmanns, Buch-und Kunsthaendlers. | Dasselbst gedruckt bey Andreas Knortzen. | Im Jahr Christi M. D C. LXXXI. 3 vols. folio.

Another translation : Beschreibung | der | Sechs Reisen, | Welche | Johan Baptista Tavernier, | ..... In Türckey, Persien und Indien, | innerhalb vierzig Jahren, durch alle Wege, die man | nach diesen Laenderen nehmen kan, verrichtet : | .. .....Anfangs Frantzoesisch beschrieben,.....anjetzo aber | nebenst der Beschreibung des Tuerckischen Serrails, und der Kroenung des jetzt Regierenden | Koenigs in

Persien, in der Hoch-Teutschen sprach ans Liecht gestellt, | Durch Johann Hermann Widerhold. | .....Genff. | Im Jahr M.DC.XXXI. 3 vols. folio.

In English: Six Voyages through Turkey and Persia to the Indies, published by E. Everard. 2 vols. folio 1680-84 (forming vols 1 and 2 of a "Collection of Voyages of Tavernier, Benier, and others." Quaritch).

40. **Struys**: J. J. Struys | Drie aanmerkelijke en seer rampspoedige | Reysen, | Door | Italien, Griekenlandt, Lijflandt, Moscovien, | Tartarijen, Meden, Persien, Oost-Indien, Japan, | en verscheyden andere Gewesten. | Waar in vertoont werden, | Behalven een nauwkeurige, en omstandige beschrijvinge der | gemelde Landen, en 't geen tot haar nature behoort, seer wonder- | lijke en waarachtige toevallen den Auteur overgekomen door | Schipbreuken, Plonderingen, Slavernije onder de Tur- | ken en Persianen sware Hongers-noot Pijni- | ging, en andere ongemakken. | Aangevangen Anno 1647. en voor de Derde, of laatste Reys t'Huys geko- | men 1673. begrijpende soo in alles den tijdt van 26 jaren. | Nevens twee Brieven particulierlijk verhandelende het overgaan van Astracan, | en 't geene aldaar omtrent is voorgevallen; En daar in ook een verhaal | der elenden, en sware ongemakken, uytgestaan by D. Butler, | door hem selfs geschreven uyt Ispahan. | Met verscheydene curieuse koopere Platen, door den Auteur selfs na | het leven geteekent, verciert. | t'Amsterdam, | By Jacob van Meurs, op de Keysers-Graft, en Johannes | van Someren, in de Kalverstraat, 1676. Met Privilegie. | 1 vol. 4to. (Vander Aa mentions a folio edition, same place and year.)

Another edition, Amsterdam 1686. 4to. (Cordier.)

Another edition, Haarlem, 1741-2, 4to. (Cordier.)

Another edition, Amsterdam, 1746, 4to. (Cordier.)

Another edition, Amsterdam, 1705, 4to. (Cordier.)

Another edition, Amsterdam, 1713, 4to. (Cordier.)

In German: Amsterdam, 1748, folio. (Cordier.)  
Amsterdam, 1678, folio. (Vander Aa.)

In French: Amsterdam, 1681, 4to (Cordier.)  
Lyon, 1683, 3 vols. 12mo. (Cordier.)  
Paris, 3 vols. 12mo., 1719. (Cordier.)

Amsterdam, 1718, 3 vols. 12mo. (Cordier.)

Amsterdam, 3 vols. sm. 8vo, 1720. (Cordier.)

Rouen, 3 vols. 12mo., 1724. (Cordier.)

Lyon, 3 vols. 12mo., 1683. (Cordier.)

Lyon, 3 vols. 12mo., 1684. (Cordier.)

In English: THE | VOIAGES and TRAVELS | OF | JOHN STRUYS | THROUGH | *Italy, Greece, Muscovy, Tartary, Media, Persia, East-India, Japan,* and other Countries in *Europe, Africa and Asia*: | CONTAINING | Remarks and Observations | UPON | The Manners, Religion, Politics, Customs and Laws of the Inhabitants; | AND A | DESCRIPTION | of their several | Cities, Towns, Forts, and Places of Strength: | Together with | An Account of the Authors many Dangers by Shipwreck, Robbery, Slavery, Hunger, Torture and the like. | AND | Two

Narratives of the Taking of *Astracan* by the *Cossacks*, sent from | Captain D. Butler. | Illustrated with Copper Plates, designed and taken from the Life by the | Author himself. | Done out of Dutch, By JOHN MORRISON. | *London*: Printed for *Abel Swalle*, and are to be sold at the Unicorn at the West- | End of *S. Paul's*, and *Sam. Crowch* at the Flower de luce in *Popes-Head Alley* in *Cornhil*. 1684. | 4to.

(Vander Aa mentions an English edition of 1683 in 4to, with a different title-page.)

41. **Glanius**: A | NEW VOYAGE | To the | EAST-INDIES: | Containing | An Account of several of those | Rich Countries, and more particularly of the Kingdome of | BANTAM. | Giving an exact Relation of the | extent of that Monarch's Dominions, | the Religion, Manners and Customes of the | Inhabitants; their Commerce, and the Pro- | duct of the Country, and likewise a faith- | ful Narrative of the Kingdome of SIAM, | of the Isles of JAPAN and MADAGAS- | CAR, and of several other Parts, with such | New Discoveries as were never yet made by | any other Traveller. | By Mr. *Glanius*. | LONDON, | Printed for *H. Rodes* next door to the | *Bear Tavern* near *Bride Lane* in | *Fleetstreet*. 1682. | 12mo.

(This is an epitome of *Struys, g. v.*, but the date of his voyage is placed in 1677, instead of 1647.)

- 42 **Instructiones** ad munera Apostolica ritè obeunda Perutiles missionibus Chinæ, Tynchini, Cochinchinæ, atq; Siami accommodatae, a Missionarijs S. Congregationis de Propaganda Fide, Juthiæ Regiæ Siami congregatis Anno Domini 1665, concinnatae, dicatae Svmmo Pontifici Clementi IX Romæ, per Zachariam Dominicum Acsamitek à Kronenfeld Boëmum Pragensem,

Lingvarum Orientalium Typographum, Anno 1669. Superiorvm permissu. 8vo. (Cordier.)

New edition, Rome 1807, 12mo. (Cordier.)

43. **Marini:** Delle | Missioni | De'Padri | Della Compagnia di Giesv | nella Prouincia del Giappone, e partico- | larmente di quella di Tumkino. | Libri cinque. | Del P. Gio. Filippo de Marini | della medesima Compagnia. | Alla Santita di N. S. | Alessandro | P. P. Settimo | In Roma, per Nicolò Angelo Tinassi. MDCLXIII. | Con licenza de' Superiori. 4to.

[Bk. 5 treats of the Mekong valley, inhabited by the Laos, their capital being Langione (Lanchan or Wieng-chan.)]

(According to De Backer, vol. II. p. 388, the first edition was in 1657 by the same publisher; the third, in 2 vols. 12mo., at Venice, 1665. There is also a French translation, entitled "Histoire nouvelle et curieuse du Royaume de Tunquin et de Lao.....Paris, Gervais Clouzier, 1666, 4to.)

44. **De Bourges:** RELATION | DV | VOYAGE | DE MONSEIGNEVR L'EVÊQUE | DE BERYTE, | VICAIRE APOSTOLIQUE | DV ROYAVME | DE LA COCHINCHINE, | Par la Turquie, la Perse, les Indes, &c. jus- | qu'au Royaume de Siam, & autres lieux. | *Par M. DÈ BOVRGES Prestre, Missionaire Apostolique.* | SECONDE EDITION. | A PARIS, | Chez DENYS BECHET, ruë S. Jacques, | au Compas d'or, & à l'Escu au Soleil. | M.DC.LXVIII. | *Avec Privilege du Roy, & Approbation.* 8vo.

The first edition was published in Paris, 1666 (Fabricius), and the third, Paris 1683. (Cordier.)

In Dutch: NAAUKEURIG | VERHAAL | van de | REIS | des Bisschops van | BERYTE | Uit FRANKRYK te Lant en ter Zee | naar CHINA..... | Door M. de BOURGES, | Reisingenoot in deze Reis, in de Fransche Taal besch-

reven, en van | J. H. GLAZEMAKER daar uit  
getrokken en Vertaalt | .... | t'AMSTERDAM,  
| Voor ABRAHAM WOLFGANG, Boekver-  
koper, a an d'Opgang van | de Beurs, by de  
tooren in 't Geloof, 1669. | 4to.

Another edition, Amsterdam, 1683, 4to.  
(Cordier.)

In German: Erzählung des Reise des Bis-  
chofs von Beryte nach Algier durch Syrien,  
Arabien, Persen und unterschiedene Indische  
Landschaften in das Reich Siam. Leipzig, 1671,  
4to. (Cordier.)

- 45 **Pallu**: RELATION | ABREGÉE | DES MIS-  
SIONS | ET | DES VOYAGES | DES EVE-  
SQVES FRANCOIS, | envoyez aux Royaumes  
de la | Chine, Cochinchine, Ton- |  
quin & Siam. | *Par Messire FRANCOIS PALLU* |  
*Evesque d'Heliopolis.* | A PARIS. | Chez  
DENYS BECHËT, ruë Saint | Jacques, au  
Compas d'or, & à | l'Escu au Soleil. | M. DC.  
LXVIII. | *Avec Privilege du Roy, & Approba-  
tion.* | 8vo.

Another edition: Paris, 1682, 8vo. (Cordier.)

Another edition: Paris, 1688, 8vo. (Fabricius.)

In Italian: Breve e Compendiosa Relazione  
de' Viaggi di tre Vescovi Francesi, che dalla S.  
Mem. di Papa Alessandro VII. furono mandati  
Vicarij apostolici à i Regni della Cina, Cocin-  
cina e Tonchino.....Roma, per Fabio di Falco,  
1669, sm. 8vo. (Cordier.)

- 46 RELATION | DES MISSIONS | DES EVESQUES |  
ERANÇOIS | AVX ROYAVMES DE SIAM, |  
de la Cochinchine, de Camboye, | & du TONKIN,  
&c. | *DIVISÉ EN QUATRE PARTIES.* | A  
PARIS, | Chez PIERRE LE PETIT, Imprimeur  
du Roy, à la Croix d'or. EDME COUTEROT,  
au bon Pasteur, & CHARLES ANGOT, au Lion  
d'or. ruë Saint Jacques. | M. DC. LXXIV. |  
*AVFC PRIVILEGE DV ROY.* | 8vo.

In Italian: RELATIONE | DELLE | MIS-  
SIONI | DE' VESCOVI VICARII | APOS-  
TOLICI, | MANDATI DALLA S. SEDE |  
APOSTOLICA | ALLI REGNI | DI SIAM,  
COCHINCINA; | CAMBOIA, E TONKINO. |  
IN ROMA, MDCLXXVII. | Nella Stamperia  
della Sac. Cong. de Prop. Fide. | *Con licenza  
de' Superiori.* sm. 4to.

- 47 Relation des Missions et des Voyages des evesques  
vicaires apostoliques, et de leurs ecclesiastiques  
ès Années 1672, 1673, 1674 & 1675. A Paris,  
Chez Charles Angot, M. DC. LXXX, 8vo.  
(Cordier.)  
Another edition, 1682, (Cordier.)
- 48 Relation.....ès Années 1676. and 1677. Paris,  
M. DC. LXXX. (Cordier.)  
Another edition, 1682, (Cordier.)
- 49 De | ONTMOMDE JESUIT, | Of | Samenspraak  
tusschen den Seer Heiligen VADER | LA  
CHAISE, Biegtvader van den Konink van |  
Vrankrijk; De Eerwaarde VADER PETERS,  
Biegt- | vader van den Koning van Engeland,  
En de | seer Godvrugtige VADER TAS-  
CHART, Ambassa- | deur van den Konink van  
Siam, | Waar in ontdekt worden | De voor-  
naamste saken, welke dese Eer- | waarde  
Vaders menen dienstig te zijn, tot | bekeering  
der ketters van Engeland, | en de Afgoden-  
dienaars van Siam. | Met | Een kleine PAS-  
QUINADE tegen de vermaarde Schrijvers |  
van de Gallicaansche Kerken. | Gedrukt voor  
de Liefhebbers, MDCLXXXVIII. sm. 4to.
- 50 **Gouye:** Observations physiques et mathématiques  
pour servir à l'histoire naturelle, et à la per-  
fection de l'astronomie et de la géographie,  
envoyées de Siam à l'Academie royale des  
Sciences de Paris, par les Pères jesuites  
François qui vont à la Chine en qualité de

Mathématiciens du Roy, avec les réflexions de Messieurs de l'Académie, et quelques notes du P. Gouÿe de la Compagnie de Jesus. Paris Veuve Édme Martin, Jean Boudot et Estienne Martin, 1688, large 8vo. pp. 278. (De Backer, vol. II., p. 255.)

- 51 **Tachard** : Voyage | de | Siam, | Des Peres Jesuites, | Envoyez par le ROY aux Indes | & à la Chine. | Avec Leurs Observations | Astronomiques, Et leurs Remarques de Physique, | de Géographie, d'Hydrographie, & d'Histoire. | A Paris, | Chez Arnould Seneuze, ruë de la Harpe, à la Sphere, et Daniel Horthemels, ruë de la Harpe, au Mécenas. | M. DC. LXXXVI. | Par Ordre Exprez de Sa Majesté. 4to pp. 424 and Index.

Voyage | de | Siam | Des Peres Jesuites, | Envoyés par le Roy, aux Indes | & à la Chine. | Avec leurs observations | Astronomiques, & leurs Remarques de Physique, | de Géographie, d'Hydrographie, | & d'Histoire. | Enrichi de Figures. | Suivant la Copie de Paris Imprimée. | Par Ordre Exprez de sa Majesté. | A Amsterdam, | Chez Pierre Mortier, Libraire | sur le Vygen-dam, a l'enseigne de | la Ville de Paris. | M. DC. LXXXVII. | 12mo.

Another edition, with the same title page 1689.

Second Voyage | du | Pere Tachard | et des Jesuites envoyez par le Roy | Au Royaume de Siam. | Contenant diverses remarques | d'Histoire, de Physique, de Geographie, & d'Astronomie. | A Paris. | Chez Daniel Horthemels, ruë Saint Jacques, | au Mécenas. | M. DC. LXXXIX. | Par Ordre exprés de sa Majesté. | 4to.

Another edition, Middelbourg, Gilles Horthemels, Pere & fils, 1689. 12mo.

Another edition, Amsterdam, Pierre Mortier, 1689. 12mo.



Voyages des Ambassadeurs de Siam en France. Paris, 1686, 4 vols. (query, does this book exist?)

In Dutch: Reis | van | Siam. | Waar in veele tot noch toe onbekende Zaaken, so om- | trent de gelegentheid van dit Land, als omtrent de Religie, | Zeden, en andere dingen worden verhaald. | Gedaan door de | Vaders Jesuïeten. | En in 't Fransch beschreeven door den | Vader Tachart ; | Waar by komt het Verhaal van 't Ambassaadtschap des | Ridders van Chaumont | Aan 't selve Hof. | t' Utrecht. | Gedruckt by Johannes Ribbius, Boek- | verkooper in de korte Jans-Straat, Anno. 1687. | sm. 4to.

Also Reis na Siam gedaan door den Ridder de Chaumont, gezant van zyne Allerchristelyke Majesteit, aan den Koning van Siam, in 't Fransch beschreeven door den Vader Guy Tachard, en uit die taal in het nederduitsch gebracht, door G. V. Broekhuizen. t'Amsterdam, 1687, 4to. (De Backer, vol II.)

52 **Breve Raguaglio** di quanto è accaduto in Roma a' Sig. Mandarini venuti cō il P. Guido Tasciard della Compagnia di Giesù, Inviato Straordinario dal Rè di Siam dopo l'Udienza havuta da N. S. Innocenzo XI in-4<sup>o</sup>, pp. 8. In Roma. per Domenico Antonio Ercole, 1689. Con Licenza de' Superiori. (De Backer, vol. II.)

53 **Voltaire**: Siècle de Louis XIV. [Chap. XIV. mentions the Siamese embassy to Louis XIV.]

54 **Boswell**: The Life of Samuel Johnson L. L. D. new edition by Alexander Napier. London, George Bell and Sons, 1884. 3 vols. 8vo.

[Vol. II, p. 48, JOHNSON. "Why, Sir, that is not so extraordinary: the King of Siam sent ambassadors to Louis the Fourteenth, but Louis the Fourteenth sent none to the King of Siam."

"Here my friend for once discovered a want of knowledge or forgetfulness; for Louis the Fourteenth did send an embassy to the King of

- Siam, and the Abbé Choisi, who was employed in it, published an account of it in two volumes.”]
- 55 **Dangeau** : Journal du Marquis de Dangeau, publié par MM. Soulié, Dussieux, etc. Paris, 1854-60. Didot. 19 vols. 8vo. (Lanier.)
- 56 **Forbin** : Voyage | Du Comte de Forbin | A Siam | Suivi de quelques détails extraits | Des Mémoires de l'Abbé de Choisy | (1685-1688) | Paris | Librairie de L. Hachette et Cie | Rue Pierre-Sarrazin, No. 14 | 1853 | sm. 8vo.
- 57 **De L'Isle** : RELATION | HISTORIQUE | DU ROYAUME | DE | SIAM. | *Par le Sieur DE L'ISLE, | Geographe.* | A PARIS, | Chez GUILLAUME DE LUYNE, au | Palais, dans la Salle des Merciers, sous | la montée de la Cour des Aydes, | à la Justice. | M. DC. LXXXIV. | *Avec Privilège du Roy.* | 12 mo.
- 58 **De La Loubere** : Du | Royaume | De Siam | Par Monsieur de La Loubère | Envoyé extraordinaire du Roy | auprès du Roy de Siam en 1687, & |  
 { La Veuve de Jean Baptiste Coignard, | Imprimeur & Libraire ordinaire du Roy |  
 et |  
 1688. | A Paris. | Chez { Jean Baptiste Coignard, Imprimeur & | Libraire ordinaire du Roy, ruë S. Jacques, | à la Bible d'or. |  
 M. DC. XCI. | Avec Privilège de sa Majesté. | 2 vols. 12mo.
- Another edition* : in 2 vols. 12mo., at Amsterdam, Chez Henry & la Veuve de Theodore Boom. MDCC |
- Another edition* : Nouvelle Edition revue & Corrigée. A Amsterdam, Chez Gerard Onder de Linden, MDCCXIII, in 2 vols. 12mo.

*In English* : A new | Historical Relation | of the | Kingdom | of Siam. | By | Monsieur De La Loubere, | Envoy Extraordinary from the French | King, to the King of Siam, in | the years 1687 and 1688. | Wherein a full and curious Account is given of the Chi- | nese Way of Arithmetick, and Mathematick Learning | In Two Tomes. | Illustrated with Sculptures. | Done out of French, by A. P. Gen. R. S. S. | London, | Printed by F. L. for Tho. Horne at the Royal | Exchange, Francis Saunders at the New Ex- | change, and Tho. Bennet at the Half Moon in | St. Pauls Churchyard. MDCXCIII. [1 vol. folio.]

- 59 **De Chaumont** : Relation | de | l'Ambassade | de Mr. le Chevalier | de Chaumont | A la Cour du Roy | de Siam. | Avec ce qui s'est passé de plus re- | marquable durant son voyage. | A Paris | Chez Arnoult Seneuse } ruë | de la | à la | Sphere. | Et Daniel } Har- | pe | Horthemels, au | Mécenas | } M. DC. LXXXVI. | Avec privilege du Roy. | sm. 8vo.

[Pinkerton mentions another edition 12mo. Paris, 1687. The third edition by the same publishers appeared in 8vo, Paris, 1687. Vander Aa mentions one in 12mo. Amsterdam, 1686. It has also been reprinted in Tom. X of Archives curieuses de l'Histoire de France, par Danjou, 2<sup>e</sup> série (Lanier)]

In Dutch : Verhaal | van | 't Ambassaad- schap des Ridders | van | Chaumont | Aan 't Hof des Konings | van | Siam. | Nevens het aanmerkenswaardigst, dat 'er gedurende | zijn Reis voorgevallen is. | Uit het Fransch vertaald | Door | Willem Calebius. | t' Utrecht, | By Johannes Ribbius, Boekverkooper in de korte Jans- | straat, Anno 1687. | (Published together with a Dutch version of Tachart's first Journey.)

In Dutch: Verhaal van het Gezantschap des Ridders de Chaumont aan het hof des Koning van Siam, uit het Fransch in Nederduitsch gebracht, door G. V. Broekhuizen, 't Amsterdam, 1687, in 4to. (de Backer, vol. II.)

In German: Chaumont, Chevalier de, Beschreibung seiner Reise nach Siam, Frankfurt, 1687.

- 60 **De Choisy**: JOURNAL | DU VOYAGE | DE SIAM FAIT | EN M. DC. LXXV. ET M. DC. LXXXVI. | *PAR M. L. D. C.* | A PARIS, | chez SEBASTIEN MABRE-CRAMOISY, | Imprimeur du Roy, ruë Saint Jacques, | aux Cicognes M. DC. LXXXVII, | *AVEC PRIVILEGE DE SA MAJESTÉ.* | 4to.

JOURNAL | DU | VOYAGE | DE SIAM | FAIT | en 1685. & 1686. | *Par* M. l'ABBÉ DE CHOISY. | *Seconde Edition.* | A PARIS, chez SEBASTIEN MABRE-CRAMOISY, | Imprimeur du Roy, ruë Saint Jacques, | Aux Cicognes. | M. DC. LXXXVII. | *Avec Privilege de Sa Majesté.* | 12mo.

(Van der Aa mentions one in 8vo. also Paris, 1687, published by Cramoisy.

Also JOURNAL | ou SUITE du | VOYAGE DE | Siam. | EN FORME DES | LETTRES FAMILIERES | FAIT | EN M. DC. LXXXV. ET M. DC. LXXXVI. | *PAR* Mr. L. D. C. | *Suivant la Copie de Paris imprimée.* | A AMSTERDAM, | Chez PIERRE MORTIER, Libraire | sur le Vygen-dam, a l'enseigne de | la Ville de Paris. | M. DC. LXXXVII. | 12mo.

[At the end is the list of presents sent from Siam to France, from de Chaumont's account.]

Also JOURNAL | DU | VOYAGE | DE SIAM, | FAIT | *Par* M. l'ABBÉ DE CHOISY. | *NOUVELLE EDITION.* | *Augmentée d'une Table des Matières.* | A TREVOUX. |

PAR LA COMPAGNIE. | M.DCC.XLI. 12mo.

61. **De Choisy**: Mémoires de l'abbé de Choisy, in Collection des Mémoires relatifs à l'Histoire de France, tome LXIII, Paris, Foucault, 1828. (Lanier.)

[Some extracts are given at the end of Hachette's reprint of Forbin, *q. v.*]

- 62 **Gervaise**: HISTOIRE | NATURELLE ET POLITIQUE | DU ROYAUME | DE SIAM. | *DIVISEE EN QUATRE PARTIES*. | La première contenant la situation, & la nature du | Païs. La seconde, les mœurs des Habitans, leurs Loix, & leurs Coûtumes. La troisième, leur Religion | La quatrième, ce qui regard le Roi qui regne à | present, & ce qu'il y a de plus particulier dans la | Cour de ce Roiaume. | A PARIS, | AU PALAIS. | Chez ÉTIENNE DUCASTIN, dans la Gallerie | des Prisonniers, au Bon-Pasteur. | M.DC. LXXXIX. | *AVEC PRIVILEGE DU ROI* | 4to.

Another edition: Paris, 1688. 4to. Barbin (Lanier.)

- 63 **d'Orleans**: HISTOIRE | DE | M. CONSTANCE, | PREMIER MINISTRE | DU ROY DE SIAM, | ET | *DE LA DERNIERE* | *revolution de cet Estat*. | *Par le Pere D'ORLEANS, de la* | *Compagnie de* | JESUS. | A TOURS, | Chez PHILBERT MASSON, Imprimeur, | *Et se vend* | A PARIS, | Chez DANIEL HORTHEMELS, ruë S. Jacques, | au Mécenas. | M.DC.XC. | *Avec Privilege du Roy*. |

Another edition: Lyon, chez les Freres Duplain, 1754, 12mo. (de Backers, I, 527.)

- 64 **Deslandes**: Histoire de M. Constance, premier Ministre du roi de Siam, par M. Deslandes, Amsterdam, 1756. sm. 18mo. (Lanier.)

- 65 **Kort-bondig** Verhaal | van den | Open Ondergang, | Van d'Heer | Constantyn Faulkon | Ridder der ordre van St. Michiel, en voornaam | gunsteling des Konings van Siam: | Mitsgaders | Van de

- dood des Konings, en 't verdrijven der Frans- |  
 chen uit dat Rijk. Alles kort op den anderen ge- |  
 volgd, binnen 't Jaar 1688. en | in Indiën zelve t'  
 zamen gesteld. Door | een Liefhebber der  
 Waarheid | t' Amsterdam, | By Gerardus Bors-  
 tius, Boekverkoper op de hoek | van den Nieuw-  
 endijk, aan den Dam. Anno 1690. | pp. 38. 4to.
- 66 **Le Blanc**: Lettre du R. P. Marcel Leblanc, de la com-  
 pagnie de Jésus, missionnaire au royaume de  
 Siam, écrite dans sa prison de Middelbourg en  
 Zélande, aux dames ses sœurs, religieuses de  
 la Visitation de Sainte Marie de Dijon, le 13  
 Mars, 1690. (De Backer, vol. II, p. 353.)
- 67 **Siam** in the East Indies. Relation of the Revolution  
 lately happened in that Kingdom. London,  
 1690. (See also Churchill.)
- 68 **Desfarges**: Relation | des | Revolutions | arrivées |  
 A Siam, | dans l'Année 1688. | A Amster-  
 dam, | Chez Pierre Brunel, près la Bourse. |  
 M.DC.LXXXI. | 12mo. [Anonymous.]
- 69 **Vollant des Verquains**: HISTOIRE | DE LA | RE-  
 VOLUTION | DE SIAM. | ARRIVÉE EN  
 L'ANNÉE 1688. | A LILLE, | Chez JEAN  
 CHRYLOSTOME MALTE, | Imprimeur juré,  
 ruë Equermoise, | au bon Pasteur 1691. | *Avec*  
*Permission.* sm. 8vo.
- 70 **Pouchot de Chantassin**: Relation du voyage et retour  
 des Indes-Orientales pendant les années 1690 et  
 1691, par un garde de la marine. Paris 1692,  
 12mo (Lanier.)
- 71 **Le Blanc**: Histoire de la révolution du royaume de Siam,  
 arrivée en l'année 1688, et de l'état présent des  
 Indes. Lyon, 1692, Horace Molin. 12mo., 2 vols.  
 (De Backer, vol. II, p. 353. Lanier says it is in  
 18mo.)
72. Aanmerklijk en Naaukeurig | VERHAAL | DER |  
 STAATS-OMKERINGEN, | Nu laatst in't Jaar  
 1688. | in SIAM voorgevallen. | Bevattende de  
 geledene smaadheden in, | en 't uytrijven der

Fransen uyt | dat Rijk. | Uit het Handschrift van den Oppergesaghebber | der Franse aldaar, | Door A. v. H. *in 't Nederduits vertaald.* | Tot LEIDEN | By *FREDERIK HAARING.* 1692. | 4to.

(This is a translation of No. 68.)

- 73 **Martinez De la Puente** : COMPENDIO | DE LAS HISTORIAS | DE LOS DESCUBRIMIEN- | TOS, CONQUISTAS, Y GUERRAS DE LA | India Oriental, y sus Islas, | DESDE LOS TIEMPOS DEL INFANTE DON | Enrique de Portugal su inventor, hermano del Rey | D. Duarte; hasta los del Rey D. Felipe II. de | Portugal, y III. de Castilla. | Y LA INTRODUCCION DEL COMERCIO | Portugues en las Malucas, y sus operaciones | Politicas, y Militares en ellas. | HECHO, | Y ANADIDA UNA DESCRIPCION DE LA INDIA, | y sus Islas y de las Costas de Africa, por donde se comenzó la | Navegacion del Mar del Sur; sus riquezas, costumbres | de sus gentes, y otras cosas notables. | Y DEDICADO | AL GRANDE, AL PORTENTOSO | PORTUGUES | SAN ANTONIO DE PADVA. | POR D. JOSEPH MARTINEZ DE LA PUENTE: | CON PRIVILEGIO. | En Madrid, En la Imprenta Imperial: Por la Viuda de Joseph | Fernandez de Buendia | Año de 1681. 8vo.

[ p. 18. Geographical position of Siam.

p. 188. King of Sion or Siam sends ambassadors to Albuquerque.]

- 74 **Mallet** : Description | de | l'Univers, | contenant | Les differents Systèmes du Monde, | les Cartes generales et particulieres de la Geographie | Ancienne et Moderne: Les Plans & les Profils des | principales Villes & des autres lieux plus considerables de | la Terre; avec les Portraits des Souverains qui y | commandent, leurs

Blasons, Titres et Livrées : Et les | Mœurs  
Religions, Gouvernemens & divers habillemens  
| de chaque Nation. | Dediée au Roy. | Par  
Allain Manesson Mallet, | Maistre de Mathe-  
matiques des Pages de la petite Escurie | de sa  
Majesté, cy-devant Ingenieur & Sergent Major  
| d'Artillerie en Portugal. | A Paris, | Chez  
Denys Thierry, ruë S. Jacques, à l'Enseigne |  
de la Ville de Paris, devant la ruë du Plâtre. |  
M. DC. LXXXIII. | Avec Privilege du Roy. |  
5 vols. 8vo.

[Vol. II, p. 102, a description of Ayuthia.]

- 75 **Meister.** Der Orientalisch-Indianische | Kunst- | und. |  
Lust-Gaertner, | Das ist : | Eine aufrichtige Be-  
schreibung | Derer meisten Indianischen, als auf  
Java Major, Malacca und | Jappon, wachsenden  
Gewurtz-Frucht und Blumen-Baeume, wie auch  
| anderer raren Blumen, Kraeuter und Stauden-  
Gewaechse, sampt ihren | Saamen, nebst umb-  
staendigen Bericht deroselben Indianischen Nah-  
men, so | wol ihrer in der Medicin als Oeco-  
nomie und gemeinem Leben mit sich | fueh-  
rendem Gebrauch und Nutzen ; | Wie auch |  
Noch andere denckwuerdige Anmerckungen,  
was | bey des Autoris zweymahliger Reise nach  
Jappon, von Java | Major, oder Batavia, laengst  
derer Cuesten Sina, Siam, und rueck- | werts  
ueber Malacca, daselbsten gesehen und fleiszig  
observiret worden; | Auch | Vermittelst unter-  
schiedlicher schoener ins Kupffer gebrachter |  
Indianischer Figuren, von Baeumen, Gewaechsen,  
Kraeutern, | Blumen und Nationen entworffen  
und | fuergestellet durch | George Meistern |  
Dieser Zeit Churfl. Saechs. bestallten Indian-  
ischen | Kunst-und-Lust-Gaertner | Mit Churfl.  
Saechs. Durchl-gnaedigstem Privilegio | Dres-  
den, in Verlegung des Autoris, | druckts Johann  
Riedel, Anno 1692 | sm. 4to.



[p. 276, Imports to and Exports from Siam.]

- 76 **Hazart**: Kirchen-Geschichte, | Das ist : | Catholisches Christenthum, | durch die gantze Welt auszgebreytet, | Insonderheit | Bey | naechst-verflossenen, und anjetzo fliessenden Jahr-Hundert, | Darinnen kuertzlich beschriben wird, | Jedes Lands Art, und Belegenheit, | der Einlaender Lebens-Sitten, eygenthumliche Secten, | Satzungen, Staats-Wesen, Geist-und Weltliche Gepraeng; besonders aber, | und auszufuehrlich beygebracht die erste Einpflanzung, das Auffnehmen, und die | Erweiterung desz alda eingefuehrten wahren Christ-Glaubens: wie solcher von villen | eyffrigen Blut-Zeugen verfochten, von Lob-und Merck-wuerdigen Tugend-Thaten | viller anderer Christ-Helden gezieret, und von villen wundersamen | Begebnussen bekraefftiget worden. | Mit villfaeltigen Kupffern zu fueglicher Erkandnusz abgebildet. | Erstlich beschriben und an Tag gegeben, | Durch | R. P. Cornelium Hazart, | Nunmehr aber | Ausz der Nider- in die Hoch-Teutsche Sprach uebersetzt, | Zum andernmahl uebersehen, und vermehret, | Durch | R. P. Mathiam Soutermans, | Beyde der Gesellschaft Jesu Priestern. | Der erste Theil, | In sich begreifend | Ost-Indien in gemein und sonderheit; auch | Mogor, Japon, China, Tartaria, und Bisnagar. | Cum Gratia, & Privilegio Sacrae Cæsareæ Majestatis. | Permissu Superiorum. | Zum andernmahl gedruckt zu Wienn in Oesterreich, | In Verlegung Leopold Voigt, einer loeblichen Universitaet Buchdrucker. | Anno M.DC.XCIV. |

(The original Dutch edition, of which the first vol. was published at Antwerp in 1667, does not seem to contain anything relating to Siam.)

- 77 **Letters Edifiantes**: Lettres | Edifiantes | et | Curieuses | Ecrites des Missions | Etrangères par, quelques Mis- | sionnaires de la Compagnie de | Jesus | VII. Recueil | A Paris, | Chez Nicolas Le Clerc, rue saint | Jacques, à l'image Saint Lambert. | M.DCCVII. | Avec Approbation, & privilege du Roy. | pp. 83, 84. XXIX Recueil, Paris, 1773, p. 140. XXXI Recueil, Paris, 1774, p. 192. 12mo.  
(This series of collections to the number of thirty-four was published at various dates ranging from 1703 to 1776. Pagès enumerates five editions besides the first, namely:—Paris, 1780-83, 26 vols. 12mo; Lyon, 1819, 14 vols. 8vo; Paris 1829-32, 40 vols. 18mo; Toulouse, 12mo.; and Paris, 1838, 4 vols. large 8vo. Müller cites a Spanish edition in 16 vols. 4to, Madrid 1753-57, which, of course, cannot be the whole work.)
78. **Grand-pierre**: Relation de divers Voyages, faits dans l'Afrique, dans l'Amerique, & aux Indes Occidentales, la description du Royaume de Juda, & quelques particularités touchant la vie du Roy regnant. La relation d'une Isle nouvellement habitée dans le detroit de Malacca en Asie. Par le Fr. Dealssé de Grand-Pierre. Paris, 8vo, 1718. (Van der Aa.)
- 79 **Challes**: Voyage fait aux Indes-Orientales par une escadre de six vaisseaux commandés par M. Duquesne, depuis le 24 février jusqu'au 20 août 1691, par ordre de la compagnie des Indes Orientales, par Robert Challes, La Haye, 1721, 3 vols. 12mo (Lanier.)
- 80 **Schouten, Gautier**: Voyage | de | Gautier | Schouten | aux Indes | Orientales, | Commencé l'an 1658. & fini l'an 1665. | Traduit du Hollandois. | Où l'on void plusieurs Descriptions de Païs, Roïaumes, Isles & Villes, Siéges, Combats sur terre | & sur mer, Coûtumes, Manieres, Religions de |

divers Peuples, Animaux, Plantes, Fruits, & |  
 autres Curiositez naturelles. | Nouvelle Edition,  
 revûë par l'Auteur, & considerable- | ment aug-  
 mentée. | Enrichi d'un grand nombre de figures  
 en Taille douce. | A Rouen, | Chez Pierre Cail-  
 loue, Libraire, Cour | du Palais | M. DCC. XXV.  
 Avec Aprobation & Privilege du Roy. |  
 2 vols. 12mo. [Vol. 1, p. 141, short account of  
 Siam and the Siamese Malay states.]

81. **Valentijn**: Omstandig Verhaal van de | GESCHIE-  
 DENISSEN en ZAAKEN | HET | KER-  
 KELYKE ofte den GODSDIENST | Betref-  
 fende, zoo in | AMBOINA, | Als in alle de  
 EYLANDEN, daar onder behoorende, | Van de  
 Oudste Tyden af tot nu toe, | Benevens een  
 Fraaye Verhandeling der BOOMEN, PLAN-  
 TEN, HEESTERS, enz. | Als ook der LAND-  
 DIEREN, VOGELN, VISSCHEN, HOR-  
 ENKENS, | en ZEEGE WASSCHEN, in en  
 by dezelve Eylande vallende; | Mitsgaders een  
 Naaukeurige Beschryving van | BANDA, En de  
 EYLANDEN, onder die Landvoogdy begrepen,  
 | Als ook de Eylanden TIMOR, en SOLOR,  
 CELEBES, ofte | MACASSAR, BORNEO,  
 en BALI, | Mitsgaders van de Koningryken |  
 TONKIN, CAMBODIA, en SIAM, | Benevens  
 een Verhaal der ZAAKEN, in de voornoemde  
 Eylanden, en Koning- | ryken tot nu toe voorge-  
 vallen; | *Met zeer nette Prentverbeeldingen, en*  
*Landkaarten verrykt* | DOOR | FRANÇOIS  
 VALENTYN, | *Onlangs Bedienaar des Gode-*  
*lyken Woords* in AMBOINA, BANDA, enz. | Te  
 DORDRECHT, } by { JOHANNES VAN  
 AMSTERDAM, } { BRAAM.  
 } { GERARD ONDER }  
 } { DE LINDEN. }
- Boekverkoopers, | MDCCXXVI | Met Privile-  
 gie. (Being the third volume of the Oud en  
 Nieuw Oost-Indien of Valentijn, in 5 vols. folio.

(It is to be regretted that these volumes are not severally paged throughout. p. 50 of the "Beschryving van onsen Handel in Cambodia" towards the end of vol. III, gives an account of the Eastern Laos, epitomised by Yule, *q. v.*, and translated into French by F. Garnier, see Bulletin de la Société de Géographie, pp. 56-96, "Beschryving van Siam en onsen Handel aldaar," much of which is taken without acknowledgment from van Vliet, *q. v.*)

- 82 **Kaempfer.** The | History of Japan, | giving | An account of the ancient and present State and | Government of that Empire ; | of | Its Temples, Palaces, Castles and other Buildings ; | of | Its Metals, Minerals, Trees, Plants, Animals, Birds and Fishes ; | of | The Chronology and Succession of the Emperors, | Ecclesiastical and Secular ; | of | The Original Descent, Religions, Customs, and Manufactures of the | Natives, and of their Trade and Commerce with the Dutch | and Chinese. | Together with a description of the Kingdom of Siam. | Written in High-Dutch by Engelbertus Kaempfer, M.D. | Physician to the Dutch Embassy to the Emperor's Court ; and translated from his | Original Manuscript, never before printed, by | J.G. Scheuchzer, F.R.S. and a member of the | College of Physicians, London. | With the Life of the Author, and an Introduction. | Illustrated with many copper plates. | London: | Printed for the Translator, MDCCXXVII. | 2 vols. folio. [pp. 13-47 concerning Siam.]

In Dutch: the Hague, 1729.

Amsterdam, 1733, 1 vol. folio.

(extracts) Amsterdam 1758. (Pagès.)

In German : Lemgo, 4to. vol. I, 1777, vol II, 1779, and a folio vol. of plates.

In French: the Hague, 1729, 2 vols. folio.  
 the Hague, 1731, 2 vols. 8vo.  
 (Pagès.)  
 the Hague, 1732, 3 vols. 12mo.  
 édition abrégée, Amsterdam 1732, 3 vols.

83. **Hamilton**: New Account of the East Indies, Edinburgh, 1727, 2 vols. 8vo. (See Pinkerton.)
84. **Picart**: CEREMONIES | ET | COUTUMES | RELIGIEUSES | DES | PEUPLES IDOLATRES, | *Représentées par des Figures dessinées de la main de Bernard Picart*: | Avec une Explication Historique, & quelques | Dissertations curieuses. | TOME SECOND, | PREMIERE PARTIE. | A AMSTERDAM, | Chez J. F. BERNARD, | MDCCXXVIII. folio.  
 [p. 43, Religion de Siam.]  
 (According to Cordier, published in 9 vols. folio, 1723-43; another edition at Amsterdam, 1739-48; at Paris, 1741, in 7 vols.; 1783, in 4 vols.; 1810, in 13 vols.; and in English, London, 1733-39, in 7 vols. folio.)
85. **Thomson, James**: The Seasons Summer, l. 792, "From Menam's orient stream, that nightly shines With insect lamps,"
86. **Berkenmeyer**: LE | CURIEUX ANTIQUAIRE, | OU | RECUEIL | GEOGRAPHIQUE | ET | HISTORIQUE | *Des choses les plus remarquables qu'on trouve dans les quatre Parties de l'Univers*; | Tirées des Voiages de divers Hommes célèbres; | Avec deux Tables, des Noms Geographiques, | & des Matières. | Par le Sr. P. L. BERKENMEYER. | Avec tres belles Figures. | A LEIDE, | Aux depens de PIERRE vander Aa, Marchand Libraire. | MDCCXXIX. | 3 vols. 8vo.  
 [vol. 3, p. 857, Du Roiaume de Siam.]
87. **Stoecklein**: Allerhand | So Lehr-als Geist-reiche | Brief, Schrifften | und | Reis-Beschreibungen, | welche von denen | Missionariis | Der Gesell-

schaft Jesu | Aus | Beyden Indien, | und andern  
 | Ueber Meer gelegeneneten Laendern, | Bisz  
 auf das Jahr 1726 | in Europa angelangt  
 seynd. | .....Augspurg und Grætz. | 1729  
 | parts 1 to 8, 1724 to 1726; parts 9 to 11,  
 1727; parts 12 to 15, 1729; part 16, 1730;  
 3 vols. folio.

[Letter No. 318. How the Crown-prince and  
 First Queen attended a ceremonial of the  
 church.]

- 88 **Lafitau**: Histoire | Des Découvertes | et | Conques-  
 tes | Des Portugais | Dans le Nouveau Monde,  
 | Avec des Figures en taille-douce. | Par le  
 R. P. Joseph François Lafitau | de la Com-  
 pagnie de Jesus. | A Paris | Chez Saugrain  
 Pere, Quai des Augustins, au coin de la ruë  
 Pavée, à la Fleur de Lis. Jean-Baptiste  
 Coignard Fils, Imprimeur du Roi, ruë S. Jac-  
 ques, à la Bible d'or. | MDCCXXXIII. | Avec  
 Approbation et Privilege du Roi. | 2 vols. 4to.

[Vol. I, p. 429, Embassy of the King of  
 Siam to Albuquerque, and return mission of  
 Miranda d'Azevedo and Nicolas Coello.]

- 89 **Salmon**: Modern History; or Present State of all  
 Nations, 1725-39. 32 vols. 8vo; 2nd edition 1739,  
 3 vols. 4to; 3rd edition 1744-5, 3 vols.; and a  
 4th edition under the title of "The Universal Tra-  
 veller, or a compleat Description of the foreign  
 Nations of the World," London, Baldwin, 1755,  
 2 vols. folio. (Cordier, col. 28.)

In Italian: Stato presente di tutti i paesi  
 e popoli del mondo naturale, politico e morale,  
 con nuove osservazioni e correzioni degli antichi,  
 e moderni viaggiatori, tradotto dall'inglese,  
 seconda edizione, Venezia, 1740-66, 26 vols.  
 8vo. (Cordier, col. 28.)

- 90 **Salmon and Goch**: Hedendaagsche | Historie, | Of |  
 Tegenwoordige Staat | van | Alle Volkeren, |  
 In opzigte hunner Landsgelegenheid, Personen,  
 Kle- | deren, Gebouwen, Zeden, Wetten, Ge-

woontens, | Godsdienst, Regering, Konsten en  
Wetenschap- | pen, Koophandel, Han dwerken,  
Landbouw, | Landzicktens, Planten, Dieren,  
Mineralen | en andere Zaken tot de natuur-  
lyke Hi- | storie behorende. | II. Deel | Behel-  
zende de Tegenwoordige Staat der | Sundasche  
Eilanden, en wel inzonderheid Borneo, | Java,  
Sumatra en der Koninkryken Siam, | Kochin-  
china en Tonkin | Eerst in 't Engelsch be-  
schreven door | Th. Salmon, | Nu vertaald en  
merkelyk vermeerderd door | M. van Goch,  
M.D. | Met nieuwe Landkaarten en Print-  
verbeeldingen versiert. | Tweede Druk. | Te  
Amsterdam, | By Isaac Tirion, Bookverkooper  
op | den Nieuwendyk, by den Dam, in |  
Hugo Grotius, 1739 | Met Privilegie. 8vo.

[The first vol. of this work is occupied  
with China, Japan, the Philippines and the  
Moluccas.]

The first edition appeared in 1729. (Cordier.)

In German: Die | heutige Historie, | oder  
der | Gegenwaertige Staat | der Koenigreiche |  
Siam, | Pegu und Arrakan, | nebst allen, | theils  
daran grenzenden, theils dazugehoerigen | Laen-  
dern | von Tonquin und Cochinchina | bis an  
den Flusz Indus und das Reich des groszen |  
Moguls; | Nach Anleitung | Herrn Salmons |  
im Englischen, doch fuernehmlich aus dem Hol-  
laendischen des | Herrn D. van Goch, | dem  
deutschen Leser zu Dienst nebst einer Land-  
charte herausgegeben. | Zweyte und verbesserte  
Auflage | Altona und Flensburg, bei den Ge-  
bruedern Korte. 1753. | 4to.

The first German edition appeared in 1732  
(Cordier, who adds that there were six editions,  
mostly published at Altona).

- 91 **S. Antonio**: Chronicas | de la | Apostolica Provincia |  
de S. Gregorio | De Religiosos Descalzos de  
N. S. P. | S. Francisco | En Las Islas Phil-

pinas, | China, Japon, &c. | .....Escrita Por |  
 El P. Fr. Jvan Francisco de S. Antonio.....  
 Parte Primera, Manila, 1738. Parte Segunda,  
 Manila, 1741. Parte Tercera, Manila, 1744.

[Contains: Parte Primera, p. 667, Descrip-  
 tion breve del Reyno de Siam.

Parte Segunda, pp. 102, 389, 393, mere men-  
 tion of "Syam."]

- 92 **Dufresne de Francheville** : Histoire générale et parti-  
 culière des finances. Paris, 1738, vol. 3. (Lanier.)
- 93 **De Larrey** : Histoire de France sous le règne de Louis  
 XIV. Rotterdam, 1738.  
 [Vol. V, pp. 155 and 187, Siamese embassy to  
 France. (Lanier).]
- 94 **De la Hode** : Histoire de la vie et du règne de Louis  
 XIV. Francfort, 1742.  
 [Vol. IV, pp. 281 340, 402, Siamese embassy  
 to France (Lanier).]
- 95 **Guyon** : Histoire des Indes-Orientales anciennes et  
 modernes, par l'Abbé Guyon. Paris, 1744.  
 3 vols. 12mo. (Lanier.)
- 96 **Harris** : *Navigantium atque Itinerantium Bibliotheca.*  
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[Vol. I, p. 306, a short account of the Dutch Trade in Siam. Ibid, p. 694, a short notice of Siam. Ibid, p. 781, an account of Siam, translated from Mandelsloe. Vander Aa mentions an edition of 1705, 2 vols. folio.]

97. **Astley**: A New General Collection of Voyages and Travels.....London: printed for Thomas Astley. 1745. 4 vols. 4to.

[ Vol. I contains, at p. 429, *The Voyage of Captain Anthony Hippon, to the Coast of Koromandel, Bantam, and Siam, in 1611. Written by Nathaniel Marten, Master's Mate.*

Also, at p. 435, *The Journal of Mr. Peter Williamson Floris, Cape-merchant in the same Voyage of Captain Hippon. Translated from the Dutch, and contracted.* (See also under Floris.)]

98. **Reboulet** : *Historie du règne de Louis XIV, Avignon, 1746.*

[ Vols. V, p.p. 255-9, VI, p. 51, Siamese embassy to France. (Lanier.) ]

- 99 **Prevost** : *Histoire Générale des Voyages, ou nouvelle collection de toutes les Relations de Voyages qui ont été publiées jusqu'à present, par l'Abbé Ant. F. Prevost, Paris, Didot, 1746-70. 4to. 20 vols. (Quaritch.)*

[ The De Backers mention an edition in 12mo., of which vols. 33 and 34 contain an account of Siam taken from Tachard.]

100. **Churchill** : A | COLLECTION | OF | Voyages and Travels. | Some now FIRST PRINTED from | ORIGINAL MANUSCRIPTS, | OTHERS | now first published in ENGLISH. | WITH A | GENERAL PREFACE, | Giving an account of the Progress of TRADE and | NAVIGATION, from its First Beginning. | Illustrated with several Hundred Useful MAPS and CUTS, | Containing Views of the different Countries, Cities, Towns, Forts, Ports and Shipping : | Also the Birds, Beasts, Fish, Serpents, Trees, Fruits and Flowers ; with the Habits | of the different Nations, all Elegantly Engraved on COPPER-PLATES. | LONDON : | Printed by Assignment from Messieurs CHURCHILL, | For THOMAS OSBORNE in *Gray's-Inn.* MDCCLII | 8 vols. folio.

[Vols. VIII, p. 92, A Description of SIAM from the *Portuguese* Original M. S. By *Pedro de Sa* ; p. 95, A FULL and TRUE RELATION OF THE Great and Wonderful REVOLUTION that happened lately in the KINGDOM of SIAM in the EAST-INDIES.....Being the Substance of several Letters writ in *October*, 1688, and *February*, 1689. from Siam, and the Coast of CORMANDEL. Never before published in any Language, and now translated into ENGLISH.

(This is reprinted from the original edition published in London, 1690, printed for Randal Taylor, sm. 4to. pp. viii and 22.)

101. **Semler**: Uebersetzung | der | Allgemeinen Welthistorie | die in Engeland | durch eine Gesellschaft von Gelehrten | ausgefertiget worden. | Fuenf und zwanzigster Theil. | Unter der Aufsicht und mit einer Vorrede herausgegeben | von | Johann Salomon Semler | der heil. Schrift Doctor und oeffentlichem Lehrer, auch des theologischen Seminarii Director | auf der koenigl-preuzl. Friedrichsuniversitaet zu Halle | Mit Roem. Kaiserl. Koenigl. Poln. und Churfuerstl. Koenigl. Preuszisch. und Churbrandenburgischen | wie auch Schweizerischen Privilegien | Halle, Druck und Verlag Joh. Justinus Gebauers. | 1763 | 4to.

[p. 518, The Portuguese supplanted by the Dutch in the Siam trade.]

102. **Turpin**: Histoire | Civile | et Naturelle | Du Royaume | De Siam, | Et des Révolutions qui ont bouleversé | cet Empire jusqu'en 1770 ; | Publiée par M. Turpin, | Sur des Manuscrits qui lui ont été communiqués | par M. l'Evêque de Tabraca, Vicaire Apos- | tolique de Siam, & autres Missionnaires de | ce Royaume. | A Paris, | chez Costard, Libraire, rue S. Jean | de Beauvais. | M. DCC. LXXI. | Avec Appro-

- bation et Privilège du Roi. | 2 vols. 12mo.  
 (In English in Pinkerton's Collection of Travels, vol. IX, p. 573.)
103. **Castillon**: Anecdotes | Chinoises, | Japonaises, Si-amoises, | Tonquinoises, &c ; | Dans lesquelles on s'est attaché prin- | cipalement aux Mœurs Usages, | Coutumes & Religions de ces dif- férens Peuples de l'Asie, | A Paris, | Chez Vincent, Imprimeur-Libraire, rue | des Ma- thurins, hôtel de Clugny. | M DCC LXXIV. | Avec approbation, & Privilège du Roi. | 8vo.
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## ADDENDA.

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(To be Continued.)



دغن توان فترې رنيق چنتن اية دامې راج جين كفلا توجه  
 مندغر يغمكين ايت مك اي فون تندو برتاغيسن ۲ كدواپ  
 مك لالو دباوا اوله مميغ بوغسو اكن راج جين ايت فولغ كرومهن  
 دفرجامو ماكن ميينوم دغن سفرئين سرت برموكان ۲ فد مستيف  
 هاري مغييمفونكن مگل راج ۲ دان اورغ بسر ۲ دغن برماين فلباگي  
 بوپين ۲ يغ انده ۲ مك ببراف لماب ايت مك راج جين كفلا توجه  
 فون برموهن فولغ فد نگرين سرة ممبري اف ۲ جنجي جك اف مسق  
 كسوكاران مميغ بوغسو فغگيل ايان دان مميغ بوغسو فون جك  
 اف مسق كسوكاران راج جين دسوره فغگل اياپ مستله اية مك راج جين  
 فون تربغله فولغ كمبالي كغد اصلن دان مميغ بوغسو تنفله منجادي  
 خليفه داتس تخت سغگهسان كراچان نكري بندر تهويل اداب  
 تمتله حكاية راج مري رام دغن توان فترې سكونتم بوغا مستغكي  
 دنگري تنجوغ بوغا دان فتراپ كرا كچيك امام ترگنغا كمبالي  
 كغد اصلن مانسي منجادي راج دبندر تهويل مك انتاراكدوا بوه نكري  
 ايت تباداله برفتومن اوتوس مغوتوس فد تيف ۲ تاهن ادان  
 تمت حكاية اين ددالم بندر نكري سيغافورا فد توجه هاريبولان  
 جون تاهن مريبولان راتس لافن فوله انم.



د تفيسکن سريو داتغ مک هاري فون ترخ چواچ منچادي کلم  
 کابوۛ سلاکو هاري سده مالم اوله کارن کباپفکن کاوان ۲ بورخ اية مک  
 راج جين کفلا توجه اية فون سدهله تيا د تينتو مبارخ لاکوپ لالو  
 اي مغمبيل چندانا جغگي کمپن باروس دباکرپ سمبيل منچينا  
 جغگية مابيت باي فغليما باي نارون تگگکا نوفورون تگگکا  
 سکورون تگگکا برانتا نيلا کمالا دان دردي ملا جمبونا راج سيغا  
 مرجن دان مرجن سيغا سخ کمالا سينا دان برانتا لوي دان  
 ميلا ۲ گداغ گجما سرت اي برچکتی فيغگخ مغادف کفدامفت  
 فنجورو عالم دنيا اين دغن تيته اديتکو کرا کچيک امام ترگگکا  
 ماريله اغکو سکلين برهيمفون مندافتکن اکو مک سکلين رعية  
 لسکر اية فون داتغله برهيمفون فنه مسک منچة دان مگومر  
 راج جين کفلا توجه ايت مک سدهله راج جين اية برتمبه ۲ سوسه  
 دان گادوه مک دالم انتارا ايت مک راج مبيخ بوخسو فون  
 مسفي برهدافن دغن راج جين کفلا توجه اية مک دغن سکتنيک اية  
 سگل کرا دان بورخ ايت فون هاييسله اندور ممباوا ديرين مک  
 هاري فون سده کمبالي ترخ چواچ سفرت سلي لام مک دفندخ  
 اوله جين کفلا توجه اداله سئورخ مودا فد هدا فنتپ ترلالو انده  
 روفاپ مک کات جين اية هي مانسي سياف اغکو مک جواب  
 مبيخ بوخسو واهي ابخ روفان سده تيا د مغل ادیق ادقون ادیق  
 اين دهولو برنام کرا کچيک امام ترگگکا يغ ممباوا تيته راج سري  
 رام مغمبيل امترين دنگري فولو کاچ فوري مک تنکل دگونوخ سده  
 کيت براکران سودارا ابخ اد ممباي سبنتو چنچين فد ادیق  
 اينله چنچينپ سکارخ ادیق سده دکوپنکن ايه بندا کية دميني

تهويل براف لام منچادي راج ايه مهڱگ مناهن دوا بلس بولن  
 مك فد سوات هاري مك ترسبوته فرکتان راج چين کفلا توجه  
 برکهندکن توان فترې رنيق جنتن کفد راج شهتوبد چک  
 تباد دبري توان فترې ايه مک دسوره کوکوھکن سکلين کوت  
 فاريه هندق دلغگردغن لاکي ۲ اي هندق دميليقي رانا نگري  
 بندر تهويل تله ددغراوله راج شهتوبد کهندق راج چين کفلا توجه يغ  
 دمکين ايت مک اي فون ترلالوله سومه هاتين لالو مندافتکن  
 فتراپ مميغ بوغسو هندق ممالس فرکتان کهندق راج چين  
 کفلا توجه تله سمفي کفد مميغ بوغسو لالو دکتان ۲ کهندق  
 راج چين ايت مک کات مميغ بوغسو حال ايه جاغن ايهندا  
 برصومده ۲ هاتي اتس انقداله ملوانن تنافي انقدا فنناهمثان توجه  
 بوه رومه دان فننا قرطس مېوه کفل تله دسيفکن اوله راج شهتوبد  
 کهندق انقن ايت مک اي فون تياداله اڅ کرجان مېوت  
 بورغ قرطس مالم مميغ هڱگ سمفي فنه بورغ قرطس ايت توجه  
 بوه رومه لالو دکنيچيپ انتارا مېولن لعاپ مک راج چين کفلا توجه  
 فون سمفيله دلوار کوت مک اي فون برصرو ۲ منتا لوان چک  
 مياف لاکي ۲ ميلاکن مغادو لاکي ۲ دلوارکوت اين مک تله ددغر  
 اوله سگل اورغ بسر ۲ سگراله دفرسبهن کفد مميغ بوغسو مک  
 اي فون سگر مغمبيل انق کونيچي مېوکا فتي کچيک بنين سفتي  
 برتاته گيواغ مغمبيل چندانا چڱگي کمپن باروس لالو فرگي مېوکا  
 رومه بورغ ايه دغن مېاکر چندانا چڱگي کمپن باروس ايه سراډ  
 برايغ ۲ کفد سگل ديوات ۲ منچيتا بورغ ايت دسوره تربغ فرگي  
 ملوان راج چين کفلا توجه مئيکور دتفيس سفوله دانغ سفوله

اي ڪنگرين لالو ممولائي برجاڳ ۲ مڱهه ٿيڻون ڪن سڱل اورڱ ۲ بسر  
 دان ممالو سڱل بويين ۲ دان مڱهه ٿيڻون سڱل ڪر بولمبو ڪمبيڱ ايم ايتنيڪ  
 بريمبو لقسا ڪرڻ ناسيڪ منجادي بويڪه دان ڌاره ڪر بو لمبو  
 منجادي لاوت ٿيڱل دان اير ڊيڊيه منجادي انق سوڱي  
 ڊڪرچڪن اوله سڱل اورڱ بسر ۲ نڱري بندر تهويل سنٿه ڱنڱ ٿيڱ  
 بولن برڪڙ ايت مڪ راج سري رام دان انق راج ۲ دان اورڱ بسر ۲  
 فون براڱڪت ڪبندر تهويل اڌون اڪن راج شهقوبڊ ڊمڪين ايت  
 جوڱ فڪرچانپ ٿه سمفي راج سري رام ڪڊالم نڱري بندر تهويل  
 مڪ برتموله ڪڊوا فيٿق اڱڪائن راج ايه برڪڙ فولا سمول توجه هاري  
 توجه مالم لالوله ڊساٿوڪن فڱنٿين لاکي ۲ دڱن فڱنٿين فرمفوان  
 ڊانس فتران يڱ ڪا مسن برٿاٿهڪن موٽو معنيڪم براومسي ۲ اڪن  
 متيارا مڪ ٿه صڊه سلسي فڪرچان نيڪ ڪهوين ايه مڪ ممبڱ  
 بوڱسو فون ڪڪله دڱن استرين توان فترتي رنيق چنٿن ستيف  
 هاري ملاڪوڪن ڪسوكاٿن دان راج سري رام فون فولڱ ڪنگرين  
 ڊنچوڱ بوڱا دڱن سڪلينپ.

ارڪين مڪ ممبڱ بوڱسو فون ٿيڱڱله ڊڊالم نڱري بندر  
 تهويل انٿارا براٿ لٺاپ مڪ راج شهقوبڊ فون فيڪرله ڊڊالم  
 هاتين اي فون صڊه توا بايٿله نڱري بندر تهويل اين اڪو سرهڪن فڊانق  
 مننٿوڪو ممبڱ بوڱسو اڪو سڱڊر ممڱو صهاج ٿه فوٿس فيڪرانپ  
 يڱڊمڪين مڪ اي فون سڱراله ممڱل ممبڱ بوڱسو مڱرهڪن  
 سڱل فرنٿه عاڊت انوران نڱري يڱ صاله ماتي ڊسوره بونه يڱ  
 برڊوس ڊفولڪ ڊبالون جوڱ يڱڊوس رنڊم مڪ ڊسوره رنڊم  
 جوڱ سنٿه ايه تنٿله ممبڱ بوڱسو منجادي خليفه ڊڊالم بندر



کدوا لاکي امستري براغکت کنگري بندر تهويل تله ددغر اوله  
 راج سري رام سمبه تمغگوڅ ايت مک اي فون ترلالو سوکا هاتين  
 لالو براغکة ماسق مندافتکن امستري توان فتري سکونتم بوڅا  
 مستغکي برخمرکن انندا بگندا کرا کچيک سده منچادي مانسي  
 سرت راج شهقوبد مپوره تمغگوڅ مغمبيل کيت فرگي کبندر  
 تهويل فد هاري اير، جوگ تله توان فتري مندغر يغممكن ايت  
 مک اي فون سگراله برتپتنه کڅد سگل دابغ ۲ اکن برصيف  
 هندق برجالن تله سيف سموان کلغکافن بتاف الت راج يغمسر ۲  
 جوگ تله کائيسکن هارين درفد فاگي ۲ هاري مک راج سري رام  
 کدوا لاکي امستري فون براغکتله داپريغکن سگل اتق راج ۲ دان  
 اورغ بسر ۲ انتارا توجه هاري توجه مالم دجالن ايت سمقيه اي  
 کبندر تهويل برتمو راج شهقوبد دان انندا بگندا مميغ بوغسو  
 فنه مسق رعيه بلا تئترا کدوا بوه نگري ددالم کوت بندر تهويل  
 ايت انتارا بيراف هاري راج سري رام دودق ددالم بندر تهويل  
 ايت ترلالوله سوکا ممالو بويين ۲ سگل گوڅ گندغ سروي نشيري  
 انتارا ايت مک راج شهقوبد فون فرگي مغادف راج سري رام  
 موافقت هندق برکرج مغمويينکن انندا بگندا ايت سکالي لاگي  
 اکن برفواس ۲ هاتي برتمديغ کرج مامسيغ نگرين ددالم تيگ بولن  
 اين کيت توکر رعيه بلاتئترا دبندر تهويل باوا کنگري تنجوڅ بوڅا  
 رعيه بلا تئترا تنجوڅ بوڅا باوا کبندر تهويل درفد اتق راج ۲ دان  
 اورغ بسر ۳ کارن کيه مامسيغ ۲ براتق مئورغ مهاج تله ايت مک ساغة  
 برکنن کڅد هاتي راج سري رام کهندق راج شهقوبد ايت مک اي فون  
 براغکت فولغ کنگري تنجوڅ بوڅا ممالو اتقن مميغ بوغسو تله

منتف توان فترې دغن راج مېښغ بوغسو ایت مک اینغ توا  
 فون فرگیله مغادف راج شهقوبد فرمېښکن کرا کچیک امام ترگنگا  
 سده منجادي مانسي ترلالو ایلق روف فارمن گیلغ کمیلغ کیلوان  
 مک ای فون سگراله دانغ هندق ملیهت انقن سده منجادي  
 مانسي تله مسفي ای درومه توان فترې ایت مک راج شهقوبد  
 فون برتینه مغهمفونکن سگل انق راج ۲ دان اورغېسر ۲ رعیت  
 بلا تنتراپ اوله کسوکان انقن ایت سده منجادي مانسي سرت  
 برهمفون سکلین اورغېسر ۲ ایت مک ای فون برتینه کفد تمغگوغ  
 مپوره مېښی تاهو کفد راج سري رام دنگری تنجوغ بوغا کن  
 کرا کچیک امام ترگنگا سده منجادي مانسي ترلالو بایک روفاپ  
 سرت دفرمیلاکن راج سري رام کدوا لاکي امترین دانغ براغکه  
 کنگری بندر تهویل تله هابیس تینه راج شهقوبد ایت مک تمغگوغ  
 فون برجالن منوجو کنگری تنجوغ بوغا انتارا براف لمان توجه  
 هاری توجه مالم دجالن ایت تله مسفيله ای کنگری تنجوغ بوغا  
 لالو ماسق کورت لغسوغ نایک بالي فغادفن ادفون فدماس ایت  
 راج سري رام سدغ حاضیر دبالی تغه فنه مسک دهادف اوله  
 اورغ بېسر ۲ سکتیک لاگی مک تمغگوغ فون لالو مغادف  
 سري برداغ مسبه امفون توانکو بریبوم امفون هارف دامفون  
 مسبه فاتیگ همب توا ادفون فاتیگ دانغ مغادف دولی یغ  
 مها ملي این منجونوغ تینه فدوک ادندا راج شهقوبد دنگری  
 بندر تهویل معلومکن حال فدوک انقدا بگندا کرا کچیک امام  
 ترگنگا ایت سده منجادي مانسي ترلالو ایلق روف فارمن کارن  
 ایتله فدوک ادندا یغ دبندر تهویل هارف مفرمیلاکن توانکو

دوا مالام افکل مالام اي کلوار درفد ماروځن ترلالو ايلق روفاپ  
 سفرت فرنام بولن امفة بلس هاري بولن ځيلغ ځميلغ کيلو۲۰ان  
 مک سمفي فد مالام يځ کنيځگاپ مک توان فتري رنيق جنتن  
 فون برتپتنه کفد ما<sup>۲</sup> اينځ توا دسوره جاگ بر بنتلکن پپور بولت  
 دان دسوره چهاري سيره تاوار فينځ تاوار دان سيره مانيس فينځ  
 مانيس دان سيره مابو<sup>۲</sup> فينځ مابو<sup>۲</sup> مک تله دکرجاکن اينځ توا  
 سفرت تپتنه توان فتري اية سيف سکلينپ مک دحاضرکن فد  
 سنتافن کرا کچپک اية مک تتکل اورځ سدځ لينا تيدر مک اي  
 فون کلوارله درفد ماروځن اية دبوپهن دباليق بنتل بسراي فون  
 مپاموه موکا لالو سنتف سگل مکانن يځ ترماچي ايت صده  
 سنتف سگل نعمة ايت لالو مځمبيل تمفت سيره تيفقپ امس  
 چران بنجر دماکن سکافور ترامس ترلالو تاوار اي فون کومر۲  
 دسنتف سکافور لاڳي ترلالو مانيس مک اي فون حيران ددالم  
 هاتپن مک لالو دسنتف سکافور لاڳي لالو اي ماسق برادو لالو ترلالي  
 کارن مابو<sup>۲</sup> سيره اية مک اينځ توا فون بځکيه مځمبيل ماروځن  
 کرا ايت لالو دباکر امفن منچادي کاین فوته ابوب منچادي  
 اوري مک هاري فون صده سمفي دينهاري ايم فون رامي  
 برتفو<sup>۲</sup> ارق مځيلي مک مځبوغسو فون باځون جاگ درفد  
 فرادوان مک دليهت کفد بنتل بسرپ ماروځ ايت صده تپاد  
 مک اي فون باليق تيدر کتمفة فرادوان هاري فون صده سيځ  
 مک توان فتري فون باځون درفد برادو لالو برتپتنه کفد سگل  
 داځ۲ مپوره سيفکن سگل نامي سنتافن تله صده سيف سکلينپ  
 مک مځبوغسو فون باځون سنتف لاکي امترين تله صده

کوة تله برتمو کدواپ مسما ۲ ممبري حرمة کدوان لالو برجاۛ تاغن  
 مک راج شهبوبد فون لالو ممباوا راج سري رام ماسق کدالم  
 کوت دبري مسوه امتنان چوکف لڭکف دغن سفرت الت  
 کراجان ۲ يغبسر مک مستله سده تنف سگل اورغبسر ۲ دان هلبالغ  
 رعيت بلا تنتران ماسيغ ۲ دغن تمثنتپ مک راج شهبوبد دان  
 راج سري رام فون برپچارا هندق ممولائي برجاگ ٲيگ هاري  
 ٲيگ مالم مک دليموله کرا کچيک امام ترگڭگا دان توان فتري  
 رنيق جنتن فد مالم جمعة کتتيک يغ بايک ساعه يغ مسفرن  
 مک برهمفونله سگل لبي دان حج امام دان خطيب منيکھکن  
 کرا کچيک امام ترگڭگا دغن توان فتري رنتيق جنتن تله برساتو  
 کرا کچيک امام ترگڭگا دغن توان فتري اية مک راج سري رام  
 فون برموهن کفد راج شهبوبد هندق باليق کنگري تمجوغ بوغا  
 تله سده راج سري رام براغکت فولغ ايت مک کرا کچيک  
 امام ترگڭگا ٲيگڭله دنکري بندر تهويل ملاکون کسوکاڻن دغن  
 توان فتري رنتيق جنتن مستله ملسي درفد فکرجان نيکھ ايت  
 مک فد مالم يگکتتيگ مالمن وقتو. تغه مالم اي فون کلوارله درفد  
 ساروغن منجادي سفرت صيفه مانسي مک ساروغن ايت  
 دتاروه فد باليق بنتل بسر مک اي فون فرگي منتف فغانن  
 رامول دان اير فانس دغن فلباگي نعمت يغ لذت چيتنا راماپ  
 سده منتف مکانن ۲ ايت منتف سبیره سکا فور فد ٲيفق جوروغ  
 چران بنجر مستله ايت اي فون فرگي برادو برسام دغن توان  
 فتري فد تمفة فرادوان مک توان فتري فون سدiale مليهنتکن  
 کلاکوان کرا کچيک امام ترگڭگا يغد. مکين اية هڭگ برتوروت ۲

برايغ ۲ له مښگل مگل هلبالغ لشکر رعيه بلا تنتران مپوره تمس  
جالن بتول منوجو نگري بندر تهويل مکتیک ایت مک جگکیت  
مايیه باي فغليما باي بيکر هلبالغ نارون تگگکا نافورن تگگکا  
مغميلون تگگکا سکورون تگگکا برانئا نيلا کماله دان دردي ملاجمبونا  
مښکماله ميناراج سيغا مرجن دان مرجن سيغا فون داتغله ممباوا  
رعيه بلا تنتراپ فنه مسق سفنجغ هوتن رمبا ایت اي برکرج  
منبس جالن درفد نگري تنجوغ بوغا سمفي کنگري بندر تهويل  
مک ممالم مالمن ایه اي برکرج درفد اول سنجاکاله ایت هڅگ  
سمفي بننغ تيمور تمبول نايک فجر صديق مپغشيغ مغرق تندا  
هاري اکن سيغ مک جالن ایه فون سده سيف سفرت تیکر  
دبننغ مهلي رومفوة تيا د تگل تله ایه مک مگل رعيه بلا تنترا  
فون ماسيغ ۲ فولغ کتمفتپ.

منله هاري ترغ چواچ مک راج سري رام کدوا لاکي  
امتري دان تمگوغ لقسمان دان مگل اورغ بسر ۲ مکلين بدوندا  
فون دتيتنکن اوله راج سري رام برجالن دهولو تله سده برجالن  
رعيه بلا تنترا ایه مک اي فون براخکه تيگ برانق دغن کرا  
کچیک امام ترگگکا داپريغکن اوله مگل اورغ بسر ۲ برجالن منوجو  
نگري تنجوغ بوغا سلغ انتارا براف لماپ توجه هاري توجه مالم  
دجالن ایت مک سمفي فد فمگيران نگري بندر تهويل تله  
کدغرانله خبرپ کفد راج شهقوبد راج سري رام سده سمفي اد  
دلوار کوت راج شهقوبد دغن مگل انق امترين دان مگل اورغ  
بسر ۲ مک راج شهقوبد فون مگرا برکره مگل اورغ بسر ۲ دان  
رعيه بلا تنتراپ فرگي مپهپوت مغالوکن راج سري رام دلوار

کنگری تنجوغ بوغا فرسمبهکن کفد راج سري رام مپوروهکن باوا  
 کرا کچپک ایه سهارى سمفي سهارى ایه جوگ دليمو سرت  
 دنيکهکن دغن توان فترى رنيق جنتن تباداله بيت برکيريم  
 سورت کفد راج سري رام تله ایه مک تمغگوغ فون برموهنله  
 لالو برجالن کلوار کوت منوجو جالن باليق کنگري تنجوغ بوغا  
 انتارا بهراف لام دجالن ایه توجه هاري توجه مالم مک سمفيله  
 کنگري تنجوغ بوغا لالو ماسق کوت فد کتیک ایه راج سري رام  
 فون حاضير دبالى فغدان فغه فنه مسق دهاف اوله سگل اورغ  
 بسر۲ مک تمغگوغ نايک مغادف راج سري رام سراي بوداغ  
 سمبه امفون توانکو بریو۲ امفون هارفن دامفون کيراپ سمبه  
 فاتیک ادفون حال فاتیک یغدتیتیهکن اوله توانکو فرگی کنگري  
 بندر تهویل کفد راج شهقوبد ممينغکن انقادا بگندا کرا کچپک  
 امام ترگگکا دغن توان فترى رنيق جنتن ایت مک سدهله  
 سمفي فاتیک کسان دان لغسوغ مغادف راج شهقوبد ایه مپمفيکن  
 تیتنه توانکو ایت سدهله دتريماپ انقادا ایه مک اينله دسورهکن  
 فاتیک مغادف توانکو سرت تیتنه سهارى فاتیک سمفي  
 مغادف توانکو سهارى ایه جوگ دسوره باليق مبابا کرا کچپک  
 امام ترگگکا ایه سهارى سمفي کفداپ فد هاري ایت جوگ  
 هندق دليمو لالو دنيکهکن تله راج سري رام مندغر سمبه  
 تمغگوغ یغدمکين مک، اي فون ترلالو سوکا سراي برتیتنه کفد  
 سگل اورغ یغاد دبالى ایه دسورهکن برلغکف سگل عالته کلغکافن  
 هندق برجالن فد ایسق هارين سرة ممبري تاهو کفد کرا کچپک  
 امام ترگگکا مغتاکن هندق برجالن فد ایسق هارين مک کرا کچپک فون

مك تمغگوڭ فون برجالنله دغن سگل رعيت بلننتراپ منوجو  
 چالن ڪنگري بندر تهويل انتارا براه لمارپ دچالن ايت توجه  
 هاري توجه مالم مك سمثيله فد فمگگيران نگرې بندر تهويل  
 مك ڪڏ هاري يڱدلافن مك سمثيله فد ڪوت راج شهقوبد  
 مك ايفون ڪلوارله مپمبوت تمغگوڭ لالو دباوا ماسق ڪدالم ڪوت  
 لغسوڱ لنتس ڪمالي راج شهقوبد مڪتتيك دودق ايت مك  
 تمغگوڭ فون لالو فرسمبهن سگل بگكيسن ايه سرت سورت راج  
 سري رام ايت مك لالو دسمبوه اوله راج شهقوبد دباچ دهدافن  
 استرين درفد اول سمثي اخيرپ مك فهمله اي اڪن فرڪتائ يڱ  
 ترسمبوه ايه راج سري رام مپينغڪن انٿن ڪرا ڪچيڪ امام ترگگگا  
 دغن انٿن توان فترې رنيق چنتن مك اي فون فيڪر ددالم  
 هاتين چيڪ تپاد دتوروتڪن ڪهندق راج سري رام ابن تنتو مالو  
 اي ددغر اوله سگل راج اخيرپ اڪن بفرغ فول اڪو دغن راج  
 سري رام ايه بايقله اڪو تريما چوا انٿن سده چنچين اڪو هندق  
 برمننتوڪن ڪرا چوگ تله سده دفيڪرڪنن مك اي فون برتيتنه  
 ڪڏ تمغگوڭ دمڪين بوپپ هي اورغڪاي تمغگوڭ ادفون ڪهندق  
 توان موراج سري رام ايه تله اڪو تريما انٿن ايه منچادي مننتوڪو  
 مك تپاداله برباق فيڪرن لاگي سگرا چوگ هندق دڪهوپنڪن  
 انق بيه ايه دغن ڪرا ڪچيڪ امام ترگگگا مڪتتيك مك هيذاغن  
 فون ڪلوارله دري دالم امتان برباڱي ۲ نعمت زواده يڱ لذت ۲  
 چيتا راماپ تله ايه مك هاري فون مالم مامسيغ ۲ ڪمالي تيدر  
 فد تمفتن مك تله سيغ ڪايسڪن هارين راج شهقوبد فون ڪلوار  
 ڪمالي فغهدافن سراي برتيتنه ڪڏ تمغگوڭ مپوروهڪن برباليق

کلکین افکل راج سرې رام تله برهنټي درفد ففراغن ایت  
 لالو ممولایله برجاگ ۲ توجه هاري توجه مالم مپمبله سگل کربو  
 لمبوایم ایتیک کمبیخ کیبس هندق مغاتور سگل اینغ فغاسوه  
 کند مندا کرا کچیک تله سده برموکان ایت لالو داتورکن الت  
 فای سگل کراجان دغن چوکف لغکف سفرة فترا راج یغ بسر ۲  
 چوا ستله ایت مک ای فون دودقله فد بالی بسر برموکان  
 فد تیف ۲ هاري دغن سگل راج ۲ دان اورغ بسر ۲ دان کند مندان  
 ستله ایت بیراف لمار سسفی تیگ بولن مک کرا کچیک  
 امام ترگگما فون مپوروه اینغ توا فرگی مغادف ایهندا بندا  
 بگندا چک موغگوه ای مغاکوانق کقد بیت فنت فینغکن  
 توان فتری رنیق جنتن فترا راج شهقوبد دنگری بندر تهویل  
 چک تیدق ایهندا بندا فینغکخ بیت فتری ایه بیه فون هندق  
 بالیق مپواغ دیری کدالم هوتن ستله ایت مک اینغ فون  
 مغکة تاغن لالو فرگی مغادف راج سرې رام کدوا لاکي امتری  
 ددالم بیلیق انجوغ امتنان فرسمپهن یغدمکین ایت مک بگندا  
 فون ترسپوم سراي برتینه باقله اینغ توا بیسق بیت موافقت  
 دغن سگل اورغ بسر ۲ مپوروه اوتوسن کنگری بندر تهویل ایت  
 ستله کایسکن هارین درفد فاگی ۲ هاري مک راج سرې رام  
 فون ممگل سگل اورغ بسر ۲ دان مغهمفونکن سگل رعیه بلنتنرا  
 کدالم بالی بسر هندق مپوروه اوتسن کنگری بندر تهویل تله  
 لغکف سکلین مک دتولیس سفوچق سورت دسوره هنترنکن  
 کفد اورغکای تمغگوغ سرت دغن سگل بیغکن دغن سچوکف  
 لغکف بتاف عادت راج یغسر ۲ ممینغ جوگ تله سیف منومان



دگرتق مستغگر ایت مک تورن ایر درفد مولوتن تیگ تینتیق  
 مک مهراج دوانا فون تاهوله اکن ففرغن ایت علامه هندق اله مک  
 ای فون مناغیس مک دایسین سرت دبوته فلورو تیگ بی مک  
 لالو درغکوه مستیغگر بوتن جاوا مکالی دلتوفکن تیگ کالی  
 دگومن اسف بر فایوغ کا و دار بوپیپ باگی بومی دگرتق گمفا ددالم  
 نگری تنجوغ بوغا مک فلوروپ ایت فون لالو مغنا کفد دادا راج  
 لقسمان براتور توغکو مک ای فون ربه تله دلپهته اوله کرا کچیک  
 امام ترگگاکا اکن باف سوداراپ سده کنا ایت مک ای فون مملقه  
 فرگی کگونوغ ایغگیل برایغگیل مغمبل اوبه راج لقسمان تله بایک  
 سمبوه دان سمفرن سفرت سدی لما راج لقسمان ایت مک دوندغ  
 کفد خیمه مهراج دوانا سده تراغکت فنچی ۲ فوتیه علامه مغاکو  
 تیواسن فرغن یغدمکین ایت مک ای فون لالو ممغگیل کرا کچیک  
 امام ترگگاکا سرت برتمو کدواپ مک مهراج دوانا فون ممبری  
 حرمت دغن بهراف کفوجین سرای برکات هی کراکچیک فد  
 هاری این تله برهننتیله ففرغن کیم، تنافی اکو فنتا هیدفکن  
 سکلین هلبالغ لشکر رعیت بلننترا اکو یغسده ماتی سفای بوله  
 اکو باوا بالیق فولغ کنگری فولو کاج فوری مک کرا کچیک فون  
 ممباکر چندانا گهرو کمپن باروس دان داوسفکن ایر ماور سرت  
 دفرچیفکن کفد سکلین اورغ یغ ماتی ایت فون کمبالی هیدوف  
 سموان بغکییت مپمبه کاکي کرا کچیک سرت دغن ریوه گاتق  
 ترلالو عظمة بوپیپ مک مهراج دوانا فون لالو براغکت فولغ  
 کنگریپ ترهننتی چرتراپ ایت.

مسكتيك لاڻي مك تمفق هلبالغ لشكر رعيه تنترا مهراج دوانا  
 فنه مسك دلوار كوت راج سري رام سره منديريكن بهراف خيمه  
 دان ممالو سگل فلپاڻي بويين ۲ گندغ ففراڻن مايف ۲ بهسا  
 كدغران سالكو تراغمت نگري تنچوڻ بوڻا ايت مك برسمپوتله  
 فول دغن گوڻ دان گندغ دري دالم كوت لما مسكتيك برماهوٽن ۲  
 گندغ ففراڻن ايت مك كدوا فيهق تنترا ايت فون بگيٽه بيرغ لالو  
 برفرغ ترغ چواچا منچادي كام كابوت اوله ساڻه بايق امڻ سناغ  
 مريم مسكتيك برفرغ ايت مك بايقله داره تومنه كيموي مغالير  
 سفرت اير سابق لاکوپ دان سگل بگيٽه فون برکافران سفرت  
 انق کاتي دان سگل يڻ بسر برتغگورن سفرت باغ هندق هيلير  
 منله بايق داره تومنه كيموي ايت مك بهاروله ترغ چواچا تمفق  
 كيلت سنجات ممنيچر سمفي ڪا ودر دان كدغران سگل سوار يڻ  
 براني برتگران دان جريت يڻ فناكوت فون ترلالو هيپوه گمفر  
 عظمت بويين درفد ساڻت کرمس لغگرن مهراج دوانا ايت هيڻگا  
 سمفي توجه هاري توجه مالم مک كدوا فيهق تنترا فون برسوريله  
 ماسيغ ۲ فولغ فد خيمهن منله ايت مک دبيلغ اوله مهراج دوانا  
 رعيتن يڻ توجه ريبو مک تيڻگل توجه راتس مک اي فون مغمبل  
 فتي کچيک بانين سمفي برتانه گيوڻ دکفلا تمغه تيدير لالو دبوکا مغمبل  
 چندانا جڻگي کمپن باروس اوبت تيڻ فتروم فلورو تيڻ بچي  
 منتيڻگر برتانه امس سماچادي مک دباکر فوننوڻ گهارو دان کمپن  
 ايت لالو داوسنکن منتيڻگرا ايت سره برايغ ۲ کفد کاتي ديواته بارغ  
 کوچيتا کوفراوله کهندق منچادي سهاج اکوفنتا بناسکن رعيه  
 لشکر راج سري رام دان اکو فنتا توجوکن کفد سري رام سرت

ايسوٽپ ايتہ اڪو فون سمڦي فول هندق مڱادو ڪسٽنين دمان تلہ  
 برڪات ۲ ايتہ مڪ ڪرا ڪڇيڪ فون فولغ مڱادف بندان ممبسرڪن  
 ديرين سفرة ڳاڄہ جنٽرن مڪ دامبلن ٽيڱ بڇي بوه ممڦلم دان  
 ٽيڱ بڇي بوه پيور ڱاڍيغ ڊڪولوم فد مولوتن لالو ڊڪيليق بندان  
 فٽري سڪونتم بوڱا سنٽڱي ايتہ مڪ اي فون مڱمير ٽرمندم ڪاوان  
 بيرو ٽيما ۲ نون ايتہ ڳاڙه ڪٽڱه فادڱ انا برائنا دهفان سري رام  
 سرت دفرسمبهڪن بنداڀ دان پيور ڱاڍيغ دان بوه ممڦلم ايت  
 تلہ دلپهہ اولہ راج سري رام توان فٽري سڪونتم بوڱا سنٽڱي  
 دڱن ڪرا ڪڇيڪ مڪ اي فون برسيڦ هندق باليق ڪنگري  
 ٽنچوڱ بوڱا مڪ ڪرا ڪڇيڪ فون برڪره مڱهيمڦونڪن سڱل هلبالڱن  
 سنراڱي جالن هندق باليق ڪنگرين مڪ بيراف لماڀ ڊجالن  
 ايت توجه هاري توجه مالم تلہ سمڦيلہ ڊنگري ٽنچوڱ بوڱا مڪ  
 سڪلين اورڱ بسر ۲ يڱدالم نگري ايتہ فون ساڱٽلہ سوڪا داٽغ برهيمڦون  
 مڱالو ۲ ڪن راج سري رام داٽغ ممباوا اسٽرين توان فٽري سڪونتم  
 بوڱا سنٽڱي سرة دڱن انڱدا بڱندا ڪرا ڪڇيڪ مڪ دفالو اورڱلہ  
 سڱل ڱوڱ ڱندڱ سروي نڦيري علامہ راج يڱسبر براولہ ڪسوڪان  
 مڪ ڪرا ڪڇيڪ امام ٽرڱڱڱا فون مڱادف راج سري رام  
 فرسمبهڪن لڱگران مهراج دوانا هندق داٽغ ددالم توجه هاري  
 اين منام ڪوت يڱ رنده دسوره ٽيڱڱيڪن يڱ نيڦيس ڊٽبلڪن يڱ  
 لما دبهاروڪن مڪ سڪلين رعيتہ بلا ٽنٽرا فون برهيمڦون ڊرڦد  
 اوچوڱ نگري سمڦي ڪڦڱڪل نگري مڱرڱڪن سڱل ڪوٽه فارپہ دان  
 برسيڦڪن سڱل مريم سناڱ ليلا رنٽاڪ فستول فمورس اوٽه فلورو  
 تلہ ڱنڦ ڪڦد هاري يڱ ڪتوجه ٽرڱ چهيا منڱادي ڪام ڪاوتلہ

فولغ مسمفي گنڻف هاري يڱکتوجه فد فاڱي ۲ اي فون مسمفي فد  
 بالي مهراج دوانا لالو اي مموکل مگل گوڱ گندڱ سروني نشيري  
 ملاکو اورڱ هندق نوبه ادفون مهراج دوانا فد ماس ايه تغه برادو  
 تله مندڱر بويين ۲ گندڱ ايه مک اي فون باڱون لالو کبالي دليهه  
 کرا کچيک جوگ تغه برماين مئورڱديرين مک ترلالوله مرکا ددالم  
 هاتي مهراج دوانا صرت مچوره تڱکف مک لشکر هلبالڱ فون  
 داڱ مپربو منڱکف کرا کچيک مک اي فون ممبرکن ديرين  
 مفرت کربو جنتن مک دتڱکف اوله هلبالڱ ايه جوگ تله ترايکه  
 ايت مک دباوا اورڱ کهدافن مهراج دوانا مک کرا کچيک فون  
 برکات ۲ هي هلبالڱ چک اشکو مکلين سوڱگوه هاتي هندق  
 مميونه اکو فرڱيله اشکوامبل کايين بالوتکن بدان اکو دڱن کايين  
 مک ايکت تڱوه ۲ سده ايه تواڱ دڱن ميپق مک اشکو باکرله  
 نسچاي اکو ماتي دان هنيچور مکلين هاتيکو تله هلبالڱ مندڱر  
 يڱدمکين ايت مک مگرا دفرسمبهکن کڱد مهراج دوانا مک  
 تيته مهراج دوانا دسوره کرجکن مفرت يڱدکتاکن اوله کرا کچيک  
 ايت تله سده سيف ايکت دان بالوت مک دسوره باکر دڱن  
 افي مک کرا کچيک فون برايڱله اي کڱد مگل ديوات جکلو  
 سوڱگوه لاڱي اکو مڱتي مک منچادي افيلاه فولو کاچ فوري  
 سمنا ۲ ايه مک ترباکر نڱري ايه تله سده مک اي فون مڱادف  
 مهراج دوانا فاتيک اين هندق برموهن فولڱ کنگري تنچوڱ بوڱا  
 مميواو بندا فاتيک مک کات مهراج دوانا بايک چک اشکو  
 مسمفي کسان هندقله اشکو کوهکن کوه دان همفونکن لشکر  
 هلبالڱ رعيه تنترا کامو مهاري کامو مسمفي کنگري تنچوڱ بوڱا

ددالم مسیجی تمفاین دسورهن ماکن کفد مسکلین اورغ کولیت دان  
 بچی دسوره بالیئکن منته ایه مک ای فون فرگی فول کفد پیور  
 گادیغ ایت دفریواته دمکین جوگ لاکوپ مک مسکلین اورغیغ  
 برجاگ ۲ دسیتو فون ترلالو عظمة گادوه دان گمفر فرگی مغادف  
 مهراج دوانا فرسمبهکن حال فوهن مسفلم دان پیور گادیغ ایه  
 سده هابس لوله لنتق منجادی لاوت تغگل مک تینته مهراج دوانا  
 لاکي ۲ سیاف یغ بریوات لاکو یغدمکین دسوره لیپت مک  
 دفتدغ ادسئیکور کرا مک دسورهن تیمبق دان بدیل مک ای فون  
 تورن مروفاکندیرین سفرت مسئیکور کربو چنتن برهدافن دغن  
 مهراج دوانا سرای برکات اکو این هی مهراج دوانا سئورغ لاکي ۲  
 یغترلالو فرکاس مپاوا تینته راج سزی رام مغمیل توان فتری سکونت  
 بوغامتنگی اشکو دهولو مغمیل توان فتری ایه دغن علمو حکمت  
 کسنتین اشکو اکو سکارغ هندق مپاوا بنداکو دغن لاکي ۲ کو  
 جوگ چک ادسبارغ لاکي ۲ اشکو هندقله اشکو کلوارکن مک مهراج  
 دوانا فون لالو برتینته مپوره تغکف ایکه تاغنپ کبلاکغ مک  
 کرا ایت فون بردیم دیرین لالو دسوره تیمکم دغن کریس کریس  
 فاته دتیکم دغن لمبیغ لمبیغ فاته مک دسورهن جادیکن افي  
 سفرت سواته بوکیت بسرپ دسوره باکر مک دکرچکن اورغ  
 مسکتیک ای ددالم افي ایت هابس تالی فغیکتن مک ای فون  
 سده کلوار مغادف مهراج دوانا دامی دلپیه مهراج دوانا سهلی  
 بولو فون تیاد هاغوس سرای ای برکات هی مهراج دوانا افله  
 لاگی فرماینن اشکو مک کات مهراج دوانا فرگیله اشکو فولغ دهولو  
 اکو برتغوه کفد اشکو ددالم توجه هاری این منته ایه کرا کچیک

هندق سنتف برسمام دغن کرا کچیک امام ترگشگا منته سده  
 سیف لالو سنتف برسمام فد سوات هیداغن مک انتارا ماکن  
 ایت برکاة ۲ تون فتري برتپاکن راج سري رام ادفون سکارغ  
 ایهندا ایه تیغگل دفاغ انتا برانتا دغن مگل لشکر هلبالغن  
 هندق ملغگر نگري فولو کچ فوري این مک اینله دسورهنکن  
 انقدا دهولو مغمبل بندا باوا فولغ کنگري تنجوغ بوغا مک کات  
 تون فتري بایک انکو موافقة دغن داتومو مهراج دوانا کارن  
 یایت داتومو کفدامو ادفون بندا این دهولو هندق دفرامترین  
 اکتتافی تیاد جادی کارن بندا این انقن مک بندا فون هندق  
 دهنترکن بالیق کنگري تنجوغ بوغا سبب فون مک ترهننتی  
 سکین لمپ کارن هندق ملیهتکن مستیاوان ایهندا ایه جوگ مک  
 کاة کرا کچیک تیاد ما و انقدا بر موافقة کارن انقدا منجونجوغ تینه  
 راج سري رام هندق دباکر نگري فولو کچ فوري این جادی هابو  
 هارغ دان دسوره مغادو کسنتین مهراج دوانا ایه دغن کسنتین  
 انقدا حال اینله مک انقدا تیاد موافقة دغن مهراج دوانا ایه کالو ۲  
 دمراکای ایهندا بگندا اداپ مک کاة تون فتري واهی انکو  
 ادفون مهراج دوانا ایت ترلالوله قهرپ اد دوا فرماینین مشوهن  
 پیورگادیغ دان مشوهن مفلم دسیتو فون تیاد بوله ساله سدیکیه  
 بریب ۲ اورغ سده دبونهن مک انکو سکالی ۲ له چاغن فرگی  
 کسیتو دامی ددغر اوله کرا کچیک امام ترگشگا یغدمکین ایت  
 مک ای فون مگرا فرگی کفد فوهن مفلم ایت دامبلن سکلین  
 بوهن دان دندشکن فوکوون هابس لوله لنتق منجادی لاوله تغگل  
 مک ای فون فولغ کرومه بنداپ ممباوا بوه مفلم ایت دتاره

فوله امشۛ اية سمفي كقد بويوغ اينغ توا مك دچلوفكنپ ايكورن  
 ماسق بويوغ اية مك داينغ ۲ اية فون نايك ممباوا بويرغ ۲ اية سموان  
 مك كرا كچيك فون مغيريغكن داينغ ۲ ايت سمفي كرومه مك  
 كرا كچيك فون ملهنت كاٲس بويوغ امتان توان فتري سكونتم بوغا  
 منتغي مك داينغ ۲ فون منچورهكن اير كدالم لوغ تمباگ ايت  
 دامي ددغر كرا كچيك مك اي فون مپوره داينغ ۲ اية منافيس  
 اير اية كارن اير فپيرم راج ۲ مك توان فتري فون مندغر كات  
 كرا اية مك اي مپوره جوگ تافيس ايرپ اية مك سمفي كقد  
 بويوغ اينغ توا مك جاتوهله سمنتوٲ چنچين كدالم كاين تافيسن  
 اير اية لالو دامبل اوله توان فتري چنچين اية مك لالو دفاكيپ  
 كچارين سرت دكتهوپيله حال چنچين اية چنچين سوامين يغ  
 دتيغلكن دنكري تنچوغ بوغا مك اي فون لالو مندي دشن  
 سكراپ لفس برسيرم مك كرا كچيك امام ترگگگا فون ماسق  
 كدالم رومه دودق دائس الخ مك ددندغ اوله توان فتري  
 سكونتم بوغا منتغي انتپ جوگ كرا كچيك امام ترگگگا بهارو  
 سمفي لالو دغگكن هي انكو چهيا مات بندا بهارو سمفيكه توان  
 ماريله تورن مندافتكن بندا ساغت رندو دندم بندا لماله صده  
 تباد برجمفا دهولو فون بوكنپ بندا يغ ممباوگكن اتقا ايهمو  
 جوگ دهاتي بندا تباد سمفي يغمكين اية دامي كرا كچيك  
 امام ترگگگا مندغر فركتان بنداپ اية مك اي فون مندافتكن  
 بنداپ دودق دائس ريبان توان فتري دشن فلوق چيومن  
 سكلين اورغ فون حيران ترچغغ مليهنتكن كلاكوان توان فتري دشن  
 كرا ايت مك توان فتري فون برتته مپوره سيفكن هيذاغن

فرقسا سگل فکرجان تباد فاتوت لاون اشکو برکات ۲ دغن اکو  
 اشکو کرا اکو مانسي مک کرا کچيک اية فون لالو برکات الگن  
 راج اورغيسر لاڳي بوله برکات ۲ ابن فول ستارا اشکو مک  
 دايج ۲ اية فون دانغ هندق مموکل کثلا کرا اية مک لالو دسوره  
 اوله کرا کچيک ايت بهارو هندق دفوکلن مک دانغله کرا ايت  
 منغکف سکلين دايج ۲ اية اد يغ دفوکل سمفي برداره ۲ کمدين  
 دلفسکن مک دايج ۲ ايت سگرا مغمبل اير دباوا فولغ مک اوله  
 کرا کچيک لالو دکوچين اير ايت هابيس کوتر فد تيف ۲ بويوغ  
 ايت مک سمفي يراف کالي اية فون دمکين جوگ دگوچتي  
 اوله کرا کچيک ايت برباڳي له کرا اية بربايل دغن سگل دايج ۲  
 يغ مغمبل اير ايت مک دکوچين جوگ سراي برکات مغاف  
 مک اشکو بواغکن اير اية سيگيمان بايک اشکو باوا فولغ اير اية  
 منجادي نجس جوگ دان اکو ابن سمفي امفة فوله تاهن فون  
 اکو تگکو جوگ دسبين مک لالو دچتراکن گونا اير اية کفد کرا  
 ايت اد فون گونا اير ابن اداله دهولوپ مهراج دوانا مغمبل  
 امترتي راج مري رام توان فترتي مسکونتم بوغا مستغکي هندق  
 دبواتن امترتي تله سمفي کماري مک دبوکا فصل ساسله يغ  
 دهولو ۲ روفاپ سده منجادي انق کفد مهراج دوانا ايت اد فون  
 دهولوپ تله هيلغ مک تباداله جادي دفرامترتي بگندا اية  
 دفربواتکن مسوه امتنان چوکف دغن کالنتنپ مک سلام سمفي  
 کسين برفيغتنله مهراج متباري دان بولن فون تباد فرنه دفتندغ  
 برمسيرم ددالم لوغ تمباگ دتغه امتنان ايتله گوناپ اير ابن فپيرم  
 توان فترتي مک کرا کچيک فون مناتف سگل بويوغ يغ امفت



در شريف كمغرب مغگه دگونوڅ گونوڅ ررننه مغگه دكاو كايو فاته  
 مك جاته اي كفلو تغه لاوله مك دودقله اي سئورڅ ډيرين سرت  
 برفيكر افله كسوداهن اكو اين هندق ملمقه در سيني كفلو كاج  
 فوري الغن گونڅ لاڅي تپاد تاهن افله فولو يغمكين مك هيلغله  
 حقلن توجه هاري توجه مالم مك ترايغله اي اكن جين كفلا توجه  
 لالو ډچيتن مك دسروپله كوچيت كوفراوله اكو منتاله جين كڅلا  
 توجه سمفي فدكتيك اين مك اوچف فون هابس جين كفلا توجه  
 فون حاضيتر ډيري دهفانپ روفاپ سفرة نائق ۲ سراي برکاة  
 افله مزلان مك اديق سمفي كفلو اين مك ډچر تراكنله ډرډ  
 اول هغگ اخيرپ ډرډ باهو راج سري رام مك گگرله  
 باهو راج سري رام مك دلپهت اوله راج لشمان مك دسمبرپ  
 كدوا كاي تاغن اديق مك دشائينكپله اديق مك جاتوهله كڅولو  
 اين مك جين اية فون گلق ۲ ياديقو دمپنله يغ تاهن نايك  
 كائس باهوايغ مك اي فون مپسركنډيرين تيغكي سمفي كاوان  
 فوته دان اوان هيتم مك كيرا ۲ توجه دفا لاڅي تپاد سمفي فد  
 چمباتن نگري مهراج دوانا فولو كاج فوري مك اي فون ملمفت  
 كتنغه فادغ ددالم رومفوت كمونچف اية مك برتدوه دباوه فوهن  
 كدودق مك هاري فون سدغ بونتر بايغ ۲ مك دايج ۲ فون  
 تورون امفت فوله امفه اورغ مپباوا بويوغ سمواپ هندق مغمبل  
 اير مك لالو دساف اوله كرا كچيك هي مانسي افله گون اغكو  
 مغمبل اير اية مغه بايق بويوغن مك تركچوت دايج ۲ مندشر كاة  
 ايت مك دايج ۲ اية فون برکات هي كرا كچيك افله گون اغكو

ایتله لشکر هلبالغ کیه چک ایغ کسوکران باکر کمپن این مغادف  
 امفته فنجورو علم این فغگل لشکر هلبالغ یغترسبویه مک کرا کچیک  
 کمبالی تورن کفادغ اننا براننا مغادف راج سري رام مک سمپن  
 ادفون فاتیک هندق مغمبر درفد فوچق گونوغ ایغگیل برایغگیل  
 ایت دتاهن اوله راج جین کفلا توجه لاگی فون گونوغ ایت  
 تیاد تاهن دمناله فول تمفت فاتیک هندق مغمبر کفولو کاج  
 فوری ایه مک کات راج سري رام ایتله فادغ اننا براننا دهدافن  
 اکو این هندق ملیهه کسقتین اشکو مک کاه کرا کچیک سیلاکن  
 توانکو کلوار درفد فادغ این دهولو کارن این فون تیاد تاهن تیگ  
 کالی ای مغمبر سکالی کتفی سکالی کتغه سکالی کفلا فادغ  
 مک، فادغ ایت فون سده منجادی لاوت مک ای فون بالیق  
 مغادف راج سري رام مک تینه راج سري رام هی کرا کچیک  
 فرگی کفد فوهن توالغ فون تیاد تاهن گونوغ فون تیاد تاهن فادغ  
 فون تیاد تاهن جکلو بگیتو مارپله داتس باهو اکو اینله یغ تاهن  
 مک ای فون ملمفته کاتس باهوراج سري رام مک دگگرب  
 مک سکیرام ۲ تغه بهاگی گائه مک براماله عورت سريبو  
 سراتس سمبیلن فوله سمبیلن دان سگل تولغ سندی مک متاپ  
 فون میره سفرت ساگ درندغ سفرت دوری نغکا دان برلوبغ ۲  
 سفرت فنتت کلشوغ سغنتله گاهن مک تغلم هغگ لوتوت راج  
 سري رام مک دلپهت اوله راج لقسمان چک اکو بیرکن سودرا  
 اکو این مائین فون تیاد دافت دفتدغ مک لالو دتغکشف دشن  
 کدوا بله تاغش دشاینکن اوله راج لقسمان درفد دقسینا کفقسینا

سوکا سرت ڪتاب سڪالي توانکو سوڊي سريب ڪالي فائيڪ  
 سوڪاپ مک ڪات جين بيت فون دوا بلس موسيم سده لمارپ  
 برتاف دگونوڻ اين تپاداله لالو بيت مليڳڳ ڳونوڻ سنله سده  
 برڪات ۲ ايه مک جين ڪفلا توجه ايه فون دڪلوارڪن سمبتو چنچين  
 درفد مولوئن دبريڪن ڪفد ڪرا ڪچيڪ سراي برڪاهه هي ڪرا ڪچيڪ  
 اينله سمبتو چنچين تندا مڱاڪو اديڪو ڪرا ڪچيڪ سوڊرا اف  
 مسق ڪسوڪران هندقله ڊچيت فد چنچين اين سرب نيڪ  
 جنيس اد ددالمن درفد نعمة فلباگي مڪانن دان لشڪر اد امفت  
 فوله امفته انق جين برتاف دڪاڪي ڳونوڻ اين بوله ڊچيت مک  
 ڪرا ڪچيڪ فون برلوده دتافي تاغئن تيگ ڪالي مک ڊڱيسيلن  
 تافي تاغئن مک منچادي ماني ڪمپن فوته سفرت ڪافس دبوسر  
 بسرپ باڱي تلور ايتڪ سمبتارا اي ڱيسيل تاغئن ايت برڪات ۲  
 دغن راج جين ڪفلا توجه افله سمبپ مک ابغ برتاف دڳونوڻ  
 ايه سده براف لام مک جواين ادفون دهولوپ سده تيگ ڪالي  
 ابغ ممينغ انق راج مننه قوبه تپاد جوگ دتريما اينله سمبن مک  
 ابغ برتاف جڪ تپاد دافه ددالم تاف اين بلومله ابغ باليق تورون  
 مک ڪرا ڪچيڪ فون ممبري سبوڪو ڪمپن تندا سده مڱاڪو سوڊار  
 در دلپا سمفي ڪا خيرت سرت ڊچرتراڪن ڪمپن ايه جڪ  
 اف ۲ مسق ڪسوڪران مک باڪرله داتغله رعية ڪيت فد امفته فيهق  
 چچڪيه مابيه باي فغليما باي بيگر هلبالغ نارون تگگڪا نفورون  
 تگگڪا مسلون تگگڪا مسكورون تگگڪا برانتا نيلا ڪملا دان دردين  
 ملا جمبونا راج سيغا مرجن مرجن سيغا سيغڪملا ميننا برانتا لاوي

نيت فاتيڪ اين هندق مغمبر ڪنگري فولو ڪاچ فوري منچونچوڻ  
 تينته راج مري رام ڪونن چرتراپ درفد گونوڻ اين جوا يڻ بوله  
 تمفق ميڻگر ٻالم نگرې فولو ڪاچ فوري ايت مڪ ڪات راج جين  
 دمان اشڪو برفاوت دان برتراچ نايڪ گونوڻ ايت مڪ  
 ساهوٽن ادفون فاتيڪ برفاوة ڪفد اوگما دان برتراچ ڪفد عقل  
 دغن تيڻگي دولت توانڪو جوا مڪ لفس فاتيڪ نايڪ گونوڻ ايت  
 مڪ تله برڪات ۲ ايت دسورهڪن اوله راج جين اي فرڻي مغمبر  
 ڪفولو ڪاچ فوري درفد ڪمونچق گونوڻ ايڻگيل برايڻگيل ايت تله  
 سمڻي ڪرا ايت فد ڪمونچقن مڪ لالو دگرڻن گونوڻ ايت سفرت اورڻ  
 مڻونچق تفوڻ ناوار لاکوپ مڪ باتوايت فون هابس گوگر جاتوه  
 ڪسوڻي هابيس توڻگل جاتوه ڪرانٽوم بنام مڪ تله ترگوگر يڻ  
 دمڪين ايت مڪ ڳمڻرله سڪلين انق جين امڻه فوله امفت يڻ  
 برتوڻگو دڪاڪي گونوڻ ايت سده دواپلس موسيم تباد بوله مڻگرڻڪن  
 گونوڻ ايت مڪ ڪات مريڪڻيت سياف جوا يڻترلمه قوات درفداڪو  
 مڪ راج جين ڪفلا توجه مڻگل ڪرا ڪچيڪ باليق تباد دبئرڪن اي  
 مغمبر درفد گونوڻ ايت ٽاڪوت جادي بنام گونوڻ ايت مڪ اي فون  
 برهنٽي درفد مڻه ڳمبيرا هاتين دسڻڪنپ گونوڻ ايت دغن سبله  
 تاڻن مڪ گونوڻ ايت فون رونته سبله لالو جاتوه ڪنگري ڪوالا  
 ملاڪ مڪ اي فون برتمو دغن راج جين ڪفلا توجه سرت برتاپ  
 افاله سبين مڪ فاتيڪ دڻگل باليق مڪ جواب راج جين ادفون  
 سبب ڪامي فڻگل باليق اين ڪڪ ريزا ڪرا ڪچيڪ ڪامي هندق  
 براڪواڪوان سودرا درفد دنيا سمڻي ڪا خيرة مڪ اي فون ترماڻه

سمفي كهدفن راج سري رام مك اي فون تندو ميمبه امفون  
 توانكو بريب ۲ امفون هارفن دامفون سمبه فاتيڪ دمناله جوا  
 تمفت فاتيڪ مغمبر كفولو كچ فوري مك فادغ كروشيڪ ايه  
 تباداله تاهن سده منجادي لاوه سمناپ مك تينه راج سري رام  
 گونخ ايگيل برايگيل ايتله تمفة اشكو فرگي مغمبر مك اي فون  
 فرگيله تنافي هارف دامفون گونوخ ايه فون تباد تاهن مك  
 دسورهكن جوگ اي فون فرگي مملفة كاتس گونوخ ايه تله فرتغاهن  
 گونوخ ايت مك برتموله اي دغن ساتو كوت فاگر تگگا باتو سكيلغ  
 امفة ساگي مك اد مئورغ اتق جين برتوغيگو دفتنو مك برتموله  
 دغن كرا كچيڪ امام ترغگا مك اي فون برتاپ كغد جين ايت  
 هي اورغ مودا سياfle يغ فوپ كوة باتواين ترالو اندهن مك  
 ماهوتن جين ايت هي كرا كچيڪ ايتله تمفة راج جين كفلا توجه  
 اي برتاف دسيني سده دوا بلس موسم لماب مك كرا كچيڪ  
 فون مپوره بري تاهواي هندق مغادف مك اتق جين ايه فون  
 فرگي مغادف راج جين كفلا توجه تله سمفي اي كباي مك  
 سگرا دفتدغ اوله راج جين كفلا توجه سراي برتينه افله فكرچان  
 اشكو داغ اين مك سمبهن ادفون فاتيڪ ماري اين كارن سئيكور  
 كرا كچيڪ هندق مغادف توانكو مك تيتهپ سگراله اشكو باوا  
 ماسق كرا كچيڪ ايت مك اتق جين عالم ادي مئوم سگراله  
 مبابوا كرا كچيڪ ايت ماسق مغادف راج جين درجاوه مسرڪن  
 دكت سده دكة سمفي تيبا مك برتموله دغن راج جين كفلا توجه  
 كتاب هي كرا كچيڪ هندق كمن اشكو ماهوة كرا كچيڪ ادفون

فاتوت اغکو منتا تمفت هندق مغمبور ایت اد یرافله بسر بادن  
اغکو دان یرافکه جین یغاد مغانفیت اغکو مک فرگیله اغکو  
کدالم هوتن فد توالغ یغمسر داهن توان ترسندام کدالم اوان فوتیه  
دان اوان هیتم توجه هاری توجه مالم اکو مغلبلغ فغکلن مک  
برتمو دغن رنتامن یغ ممولام مک سمبه کرا کچیک امفون  
توانکو بریبوم امفون هارفن کدالم فون سمبه فاتک ادفون توالغ  
ایت تیاداله تاهن تمفة فاتک برتمفیک هندق مغمبر مک تینته  
راج سری رام فرگیله اکو هندق ملیهت گائده فرکاس اغکو مک  
ای فون فرگی دغن کتیک ایت برلاری ۲ تله سمفی فد توالغ  
دغن سکچف ایت مک لالو دتفون فوکو توالغ ایت مک ایفون  
ملمفت نایک کداهن توا لالو دگولچغ صرت دتندغن مک توالغ  
ایت فون لولوه لنتق رموق ردم ترسندام کدالم بومی مک ای  
فون بالیق مغاند راج سری رام برکهندکن تمفت هندق  
مغمبر کفولو کاج فوری مک دسورهکن فول اوله راج سری رام  
فرگی کفادغ کروشیک مک کات کرا کچیک تیاد تاهن توانکو  
فادغ ایت مک کات راج سری رام فرگیله اکو هندق ملیهتکن  
کسقتین اغکو مک ای فون فرگی تله سمفی مک ای فون میلم  
تیگ کالی کاس تیگ کالی کباوه مک هوجن فاسیر فون تورن  
کلم کابوه تغه هاری منجادی مالم مک فادغ ایت منجادی لاوتله  
مستاپ مک راج سری رام فون گمفرله کتاب هی ابغکوراج  
لشمان افله بلا یغد تورنکن الله تعالی فد مهاری ۲ هوجن ایر مک  
سکارغ هوجن فاسیر فول تله سده برکاته ۲ ایت مک کرا کچیک فون

ماڪنله ٽيگ اورغ سما سداون ايه سڪتتيڪ ماڪن مک دامبيل  
 اوله ڪرا ڪچيڪ ڪواه بايم ايه مک ڊڪا چوڪنن فد ناسي ايه ترڪادغ  
 ماڪن ايت دغن ڪيتولن لاکو ترڪادغ ڪلاڪوان ڪرا جوگ دغن  
 ترگارو ۲ مک ٽينته راج سري رام هي ڪراڪچيڪ چاغنهله برباق  
 لاکو منجادي تپاداله سمفرنن اڪو ماڪن دغن اغڪوانتارا ايت  
 مک ڪرا ڪچيڪ فون مگارو داون فيسغ ايت مک منجادي  
 برلادوغ فلغه فيسغ ايت مک ڪواه ايت تورنله ڪدالم لادوغ فلغه  
 فيسغ ايت سڪتتيڪ لاڻي ماڪن فون سدهله برهنٽي ڪنيگ ۲ پ  
 تله لفس ماڪن مينوم مک ڊبنتغ فول ٽيڪر دباوه فوهن ڪايو ايه  
 مک تپدورله راج سري رام برسما ۴ دغن ڪرا ڪچيڪ امام ترگغا  
 تله هندق ترلالي مات راج سري رام مک ڪرا ڪچيڪ ايتقون  
 بگڪيت منچابوت بولو ڪنيغ دان بولو مات مک ترڪجوت باليق  
 راج سري رام سراي برتيتته هي ڪرا ڪچيڪ چاغنهله اغڪو برباق  
 لاکو ڪرن اڪو هندق تپدور ترلالو لتيه مک اي فون برديم ڊيرين  
 مک راج سري رام فون باليق برادو مک اي فون بگڪيه مغوريق  
 تليغا ڪيري دان تليغا ڪانن دان مغوريق هيڊوغ مک راج سري  
 رام فون باغون سراي برتيتته مغاف اغڪو ترلالو بايق ڪلاڪوان  
 مک ترغاليب سڪالي لاڻي ڊسنتشپ جگوت دان ميسي دان  
 لالو باغون جاگ لالو دودق سرت اي فون برتيتته ڪفد انشن هي  
 ڪرا ڪچيڪ سمبه اغڪو سده برلاڪو ڪفد اڪو ٽيتته اڪو بيلا اغڪو  
 ڪرچاڪن مک ڪرا ڪچيڪ فون برڪات ڊمناله تمغه ٽومفوان فاتڪ  
 هندق مغمبر ڪفولو ڪاچ فوري ايت مک ٽينته سري رام تپاداله

ترڱڱگا سوڱوڱوهکه سفره اشکو کات ایه سببه کرا کچیک جیک  
 اد دبنرکن الله برکه قدردت توهن سوڱوڱوه جوا توانکو سبگیمان  
 سببه فاتیک ایه مک کاهه راج سري رام افله کهندق اشکو کفد  
 اکو مک اشکو کتاله مبارغن سمندان بوله اکو لاکوکن مک کات  
 کرا کچیک ایمام ترڱڱگا اد فون کهندق فاتیک هندق سامسداون  
 ماکن دغن توانکو دان هندق تیدر براولیق ۲ داتس فغکوان توانکو  
 انتهنک سیاف ماتی انتهنک سیاف هیدوف کارن فاتیک درود  
 کچیک سمفی بسر سده سکین عمر فاتیک بلوم فرله فاتیک برتمو  
 دغن توانکو ایه سبب مک مبارغ ۲ تینه توانکو ایه فاتیک  
 جنجوغله مک راج سري رام فون برتینه دمکینه کتاب هی  
 انکو کرا کچیک ایمام ترڱڱگا جک اشکولالو منودوغ کمالوان اکو  
 این اشکو کو امبیل بالیق باوا فولغ کنگوي سرت داکو انق درود  
 دنیا سمفی کاهرت مک اشکو مغمبیل بندا اشکوایه جاغن  
 منچوري فادن هندتله امبیل دغن صیفة لاکي ۲ اشکو سکالی  
 جاغن منچوري فادان دغن مهراج دوانا لاگی اکو فنتا باکرکن  
 نگرې فولو کچ فوري بیر منجادی فادغ جارق فادغ تکوکر  
 سفای فوامس هاتیکو مک بایقله کات کرا کچیک امام ترڱڱگا تله  
 هابیس فرکتان ایه مک سمفیله سده کباوه فوهن بریغن دثغه  
 فادغ انته برانته ایه مک راج لقسمان فون برسیقله مامق نامی  
 دان گولي سایور بایم یغدکو تیف دثغه فادغ ایه تله مامق نامی  
 دان گولي سکلینپ مک دامبیل فولق داون فیسغ دثقی فادغ  
 ایه سقلشه مک دبوپهله نامی دان گولي داتس داون ایه مک



سنگل هلمبغ لشکر رعیه بلتنتراپ لالو میو غسوغ ایهن در جاوه  
 سمفی دکه لالو دا یرینگن درفد بلاکخ ایهن سرای بردا تخ سمبه  
 امفون توانکو بریمو۲ امفون هارف دامفون سمبه فاتیک افله  
 مسک کسوکران توانکو مک سمفی کفد فاتیک ددالم هوتن  
 یغ لفس این رمبا یغ بانس تمقه یغتیاد فرنه سمفی مانسی افله  
 کیرا بچارا توانکو تله ددغر اوله راج سرری رام دان راج لقسمان سمبه  
 کرا کچیک ایت مک راج سرری رام تیاد لالو منجاوب کات  
 کرا کچیک ایت مک راج لقسمانله یغبوله منجاوب فرتپان ایت  
 کتاب ادفون حال ایهمو ایه تتکل اشکو سده دبواغ کدالم  
 هوتن یغ لفس رمبا یغ باقه سکیرا۲ تیدق براف لماب مک بندا  
 اشکو فون دامبیل اوله مهراج دوانا دباوای فرگی کنگری فولو کاج  
 فوری مک سمفی سکارخ بندا اشکو اداله ددالم ناخن مهراج دوانا  
 دفولو کاج فوری سبب اینتله مک ایهندا کدوا سمفی کماری  
 مک اداله چرتراپ نگری کاج فوری تمفق میپکر بالم در  
 اتس گونخ ایگیل برایگیل اداکه اشکو لالو نایک کاتس  
 گونخ ایگیل برایگیل ایه فننا۲ تنتوکن کدودکن نگری ایه  
 دسبله بارت اتو تیمور اتو دسبله اوتارا اتو سلاتن نگری ایه مک  
 سمبه کرا کچیک امام ترگگا جیکلواد دغن تیغگی دولت توانکو  
 اوسهکن اننارا نایک گونوخ ایگیل برایگیل مغمبار کنگری  
 فولو کاج فوری فون لالو فاتیک دغن سکچف کتیکا این جیکلو  
 اد دغن تیغگی دولت توانکو تنافین جک مغگاوال سمبه فاتیک  
 تینته توانکو فاتیک جنجوخله مک بهارو اینتله راج سرری رام  
 برکتنا۲ دغن انقن دمکین کتاب هی انکو کرا کچیک امام

کرا کچیک امام ترڱگا اي مڱهيمثونکن مگل رعيت بلننتراپ  
 فيکر فاتیک بايکله کيت دافتکن انڱدا کرا کچیک ايما م ترڱگا  
 ايت فد فرامان ککندا ايله يغبوله نايک داتس گونڱ ايڱيل  
 برايڱيل ايه کيت براف صده لمار ليما هاري ليما مال مپومر  
 گونوڱ اين هندق نايک تباد جوڱ لفس مک افبيل بگندا مندشکرکن  
 سمبه ککندا يڱدمکين ايه مک تينته راج مري رام ايت منام  
 فيکر ککندا ادند منوروت جوڱ مک اي فون برجالن منوجو  
 بويي لوتوڱ دان کرا ککه ايه لام فون تيدق براف لام درفد  
 فائي ۲ سمفي تغه هاري مک تمثقله سوات فادڱ ترلاو لواص  
 مئيوجان مات منتتخ صلجڱ کودا برلاري سلله بوروڱ تربڱ لواصن  
 فادڱ ايت مک اي فون سمفي فد تڱي فادڱ ايت مک دليبهت  
 تغه فادڱ ايت تباد دافه ملولسکن کاکي فنه مسک لوتوڱ دان  
 کراکرکه اوڱکا دان سيامڱ دڱن لومفته کينچاپ مامسيڱ ۲ ايه دڱن  
 راگم فرمائين برباڱي ۲ جنيس اد يڱ برجالن کاکي کانس کفلا  
 کباوه اد يڱ برچکي فيڱڱڱ دان مستغه منچابوت رومفوت مک  
 تله دليبهتن اد دوا اورڱ مانسي اد دتفي فادڱ ايه مک سکلين برو  
 دان کرا اوڱکا دان سيامڱ مامسيڱ ۲ ايه ملافڱکن جالن سدفا کيري  
 سدفا کائن لواصن جالن ايه منوجو سمفي کباوه فوهن بريڱين  
 يڱدتغه فادڱ تمفه دودق کرا کچیک امام ترڱگا مک راج مري  
 رام دان راج لقسمان فون ماسق کفادڱ مڱيکوت جالن ايت  
 منته سمفي دکت فادڱ ايه مک تمثقله دفندڱ اوله کرا کچیک  
 امام ترڱگا اکن ايهندا بگندا داتڱ کدوا برمودارا مک اي فون  
 مگرا بڱکيت فرگي مپمبوت ايهندا بگندا ايت چوکف دڱن

هاري توجه مالم دجالن ماسق كدلافن هاري بهاروله مسقي باليق  
 كڙگل رنتس يڭ مولا تمفت برمالم ايت مك كات راج سري  
 رام يا كندا راج لقسمان دمناله تمفت يڭبرنام گونڭ ايڭگيل  
 برايڭگل ايت مك ماهوتن اداله فاتيڪ مندر ورت درفد  
 اورڭ توام دهولو دسبله متهاري نايڪ چوگ كون چتراپ  
 منته ايت مك برجالنه كدوا برسودارا بيراف لماپ توجه هاري  
 توجه مالم مك تروس كفد سوات فادڭ كروشيك يڭامت لوام  
 ٽشي لاوت يڭ لفس براف لماپ اي برهنتي دسيتو مهاري مسالم  
 مك فد فاڱي ۲ ايسوهارين ايت اي فون برجالن فولا كدوا  
 برسودارا براف لماپ مسكيرا ۲ توجه هاري توجه مالم ماسق  
 كدلافن هاري سدڭ فاڱي ۲ هاري مك مسفيله اي ككاي گونڭ  
 ايڭگيل برايڭگيل مك، ددندڭ اوله راج سري رام باٽو گونڭ ايت  
 برڪيله ۲ سفره كچ دسومرله كاي گونڭ ايت منچهاري جالن هندق  
 نايڪ هيڱ مسقي تيگ هاري تيگ مالم لماپ تباد جوا  
 برتمو جالن مك مسفيله فد ايسوهارين سدڭ فاڱي فانس فون  
 منچر درفد چله ۲ گونڭ هاري فون سده مسقي توليه ٽڱال مك  
 ددڭر اوله راج سري رام بويي بناٽڭ رپوه گانگ گمڙيتا ترالو  
 عظمت بويين مك ساغت حيران ددالم هاتين بويي افله  
 گراڻن يڱدمكين ايت سراي برتاپ كفد كندا بگندا راج لقسمان  
 يا كندا بويي افله گراڻن ايت ترالو عظمت همب بلوم فرنه  
 مندر بويين يڱدمكين ايت مك مسبه راج لقسمان امڙون توانكو  
 ايت بويين لوتوڭ دان كرا كره اوڱا ميامڭ بروق دان كوڱڪڱ  
 چاڻن توانكو تباد تاهو ايتله لشكر رعيت بلنتنرا انق كيمت

دهولو مائي دهدافن ايتله عادت يغسده تورون تمورون مك كفد  
 هاري اين فاتيڪ مسڪلين سوڪاله مائي درفد هيديوف يغدمكنين  
 منغگوڻ ڪمالوان مك تيننه راج سري رام دان راج لقسمان جاڻهله  
 اورڻ ڪاي تمغگوڻ منوروت همب سدهله همب مءورڻ يڻ چلاڪ  
 تپاداله فاتوت دائو سمواپ منوروت چلاڪ تيغگلله توغگو جاڻ  
 بلا فليهورا نڱري دان رعيت بلتننٿرا مسڪلينن چڪلو ان ملامت  
 ڪلق همب فولڻ باليق ڪنڱري اين دشن سنٿوس جوڳ چڪلو  
 هاپيس مسڪلينن فرڱي بناسله نڱري ڪيت اين مك سمنپيغگلن  
 بيت فرڱي اين اروغڪاي تمغگوڻه اڪن ڪنٿي ڪيت منچادي  
 راج ددالم نڱري چڪ ساله بونه بونه چڪ ساله رندم  
 رندم جوڳ حڪم يڻ لام جاڻن داوبه ۲۵ چڪ داوبه نڱري بناس  
 ماهوت مسڪلين بايڪله انتارا برڪتا ايت مك هاريڻون سمفيله تڻه  
 هاري رومبغ بونٿر بايغ ۲ مك راج سري رام دان راج لقسمان ڪدواپ  
 ايت برسميفله هندق ملغڪه ترڪناله لڱڪه سدغ بديمان انق اولر  
 بريليت ڊڪاڪي انق لغ تربغ مپوڻسوڻ اغين مك ملغڪهله ملغڪه  
 ڪهداف دوا لڱڪه برباليق ڪبلڪڻ سلغڪه ڪهدافن تندا منغگلڪن  
 نڱري تنچوڻ بوڻا دوا لڱڪه ڪبلڪڻ تندا برباليق ڪنڱري تنچوڻ  
 بوڻا مك برجالن اي ڪدوا سودارا ماسق بلوڪر ڪلوار فادغ ماسق  
 فادغ ڪلوار هوتن ماسق هوتن ڪلوار رمبا برف لمان برجالن ايت  
 سده سمفي ٿيگ بولن سمفوله هاري مك برتموله سمفوهن ڪايو  
 برنام توالڻ تراغڪف دوا دهن توا هاپيس سندام ڪدالم اوان يڻ  
 فوٽه دان اوان يڻ هيتم مك اي فون برهنٿي برمالم دفغڪل ڪايو  
 ايت مك ايسوهارين مك ڊڪليليغن فغڪل ڪايو ايت توجه

بسر لالو مغادف راج سري رام تله دفنډغ سري رام ککندا سده  
 سمفي ايت مک اي فون برتمفيک تيگ کالي تلون تملون توجه  
 نگري فادم فليتا دان توجه ميمفغ گلغغ رتق توجه ببي مميغ  
 گوگر دان اورغ مغمډوغ تيگ بولن هابيس ترگوگور ددالم نکري  
 تنجوغ بوغا مندغرکن گنتر موارا راج سري رام برتمفيک ايت  
 مک اي فون ربه فغسن داتس ريبان ککندا بگندا سکتتيک  
 فغسن ايت اي فون لالو باغون درفد ريبان ککندا بگندا ايت  
 دغن تريق تاغيس لالو برکتا ۲ وهي ککندا اداکه توان مگاكو اندا  
 مسودارا لاگي درفد دنيا سمفي کا خرت دغن برموغگوه هاتي  
 مک کتا راج لئسمان فاتيک اين سدياله همب کباوه دولي توانکو  
 سلماپ کيت برمسودارا يفتياد موغکير تله دغر راج سري رام  
 چک دمکين ايت ماريله کيه فرغي مميواغکن ديري افاله گون  
 دودق فد ميدن مجلس اورغ مالو عايب ساحت ددغر اوله  
 سگل راج ۲ اورغ بسر درفد هيډوف بايک ماتي چک تپاد ترصافو  
 هارغ دموک تربواغ مالو کيت تپاداله اندا فولغ کنگري مک  
 ماهوت راج لئسمان ميلاکن توانکو بايک بارغ کمان ۲ فاتيک  
 سدي مغيريغکن رمثله ماتي فوته تولغ ددالم بلوکر لامون تپاد  
 نرتوډوغ مالو کيت افله گون کيت دودق دميدان اونتوغ لاین  
 سباگي تپاد برمسو دغن اونتوغ اورغبيغ بايق برکتا ۲ ايت ددغر  
 اوله سگل اورغيسر ۲ دان هلبالغ رعيت بلتنتراپ مک مامبيغ ۲  
 فون برداتغ مميبه امشون توانکو بريو امشون هارفکن دامشون  
 مميبه فاتيک همب توا ممگغ امانت همب ۲ توا يغدهولو کال  
 چک توانکو براوله عايب مسکلين فاتيک اورغيسر ۲ فاتوتپ

داوان ميگا مپيگر بالم تمفق دگونخ ايغگيل برايغگيل کتاب  
 مک منله سمفي اي لالو مگخ تاغن توان فتري ايت لالو  
 دباواپ ادند ايت فرغي برجالن کنگري فولو کاج فوري  
 چک توانکو هندق فرغي مغيکوت ادند ايت بولله فرقسا  
 کفد اورغ ۲ اکن نگرې ايت کارن فاتيک تيا د تهاو مک  
 راج سري رام فون کلوار سگرا فرغي کبالي بسر منله سمفي  
 مک برتمفيک اي تيگ کالي تلون تملون توجه نگرې فادم فليتا  
 توجه سيمفغ گلغغ راتو گوگر مبيغ توجه بيچي اورغ مغدوغ تيگ  
 بولن هابيس گوگر ددالم نگرې تنجوغ بوغا مندغرکن گنتر سوارا  
 راج سري رام برتمفيک ايت مک اي فون فغنن تيا د سدرکنديرين  
 مک اداله مکتنيک فانس فون فنه فادغ مک اي فون سدرله  
 اکنديرين سراي برتيته کفد اورغکاي تمغگوغ مپوروه مغمبيل ککندا  
 بگنداراج لقسمان يغديم دهولو تنجوغ بوغا مک تمغگوغفون سگراله  
 برجالن توجه هاري توجه مال م تيا د برهننتي سيغ دان مال م مک  
 اي فون سمفيله کبالي لقسمان لالو مغادف مک راج لقسمان فون  
 برتيته افله فکرجان داتو داتغ کماري اين مک سمبه تمغگوغ  
 ادفون فاتيک داتغ کماري اين دتيتهن اوله سري فادک ادندا  
 راج سري رام موهن فرميلاکن توان فاتيک کسان برسام ۲ دغن  
 فاتيک اين مک راج لقسمان فون برميغ اکن کلغکافن هندق  
 براغکت دغن سگراپ کارن سده اي کنهوي اکن حال  
 کسوساهن فادک ادندا بگندا ايت مک اي فون برجالله برسام ۲  
 اورغکاي تمغگوغ توجه هاري توجه مال م دجالن ايت سمفي  
 کدلافن هارين مک تيبا کدالم نگرې تنجوغ بوغا نايک کبالي

حال اي يڭ سده لفس كدالم هوتن انتهنن دمان ۲ اي سكارڭ  
 بايك كيت فولڭ كرومه مك مامسڭ ۲ ايت برفيمئين تاغن جالن  
 فولڭ مسكيرا ۲ هاري سده توروون امبون رننيك ۲ مندوڭ فون برتفق  
 ارق مڭيلي مك راج سري رام فون مسفيله كفتنو كوت مك  
 دليهتن فنتو كوت ايت فون تربوكا ساختله تباد سدق كشد رامس  
 هاتين مك اي فون برلاري كبالي دليهتن بالي فون تربوكا جوڭ  
 مك نايك كبالي دليهت فنتو روڭ اية فون تربوكا جوڭ مك  
 لالو دليهت دفتنو بيليك انجوڭ تمفة فرادوان اية فون سده تربوكا مك  
 دفتنڭ اد سئورڭ توا مپوڭي فليتا مك ايفون سڭرا ماسق كدالم بيليق  
 ميبوكا تايبركلمبو تمفة فرادوان مك دليهتن توان فتري سده تباد  
 مك اي فون باليك دودق دهدافن مائينڭ توا داتس تيكر فاچر  
 فرميداني داتس چيو برامس تمفت سماين مك اي فون برتته  
 كشد مائينڭ سكارڭ دمان فرڭي توان فتري مكنتوم بوڭا مستغكي  
 مك تباد اي ددالم تمفت فرادوان مك سمبه اينڭ توا امفون  
 توانكو بريبو امفون هارفكن دامفوني سمبه فاتيك همب توا  
 سمبه فاتيك سمبه چلاك سمبه فاتيك سمبه درهكا هارفكن  
 دامفون موهن دبواڭ فاتيك كلوارهندق فاتيك سمبهكن مائي ايبو  
 دان تبادفاتيك سمبهكن مائي باف فد فيكران فاتيك فد ماس  
 اين مائينڭ ايبو باف دبواڭ جادي ميبا فاتيك دتسڭلكن توانكو  
 منوڭگو امتان مهاج ممرنتهنن دباوه دولي توانكو جوڭ درفد  
 ببراف زمان هيڭگا سمفي فد توانكوادفون حال ادندايت اداله  
 فد سواة مالم تغه مالم تلمشو دينهاري بلوم سمفي مك انتارا  
 ايت اداله سئورڭ اورڭ مودا داتڭ ماسق كدالم مك كتاپ  
 اي يڭبرنام مهراج دوانا داتڭ در فولو كاچ فوري ترسيسيف

مک کتا توان فترې کيۛ دودق ماکن ميره مکافور مئورغ ميره  
 لايو فينغن بومق گمبير هاغوس کافور منته تمباکو تمبه کيون  
 مک منته مده مننف ميره مکافور مئورغ توان فترې دغن  
 مهراج دوان مک کتا مهراج دوانا يا ادندا توان فترې اداکه ريضا  
 خالي رامه مسرا مغوتيف تولغ کوليۛ ککندا دردنيا سمفي کا  
 اخيرت مک ماهوة توان فترې سکالي ککندا ريضا خالي رامه  
 سراکن ادندا سريبو کالي ادندا ريضا غلي رامه سراکن ککندا  
 مک کتا مهراج دوانا

کالو سمبوه باگي لوکان  
 اکر چندان توان لوروتکن  
 جکلو مشگوه بارغکتان  
 بارغکمان ککندا تورتن

ماريله کيت فولغ کنگري فولو کاچ فوري مک توان فترې فون  
 مغاکوله لالو برميف تله سيف سکلين سکيرا ۲ هاري تغه مالم  
 ترلمفو دينيهاري بلوم منشي بودق ۲ دوا کالي باغون جاگ اورغ  
 توا برکاليه تيدر وقتوا اينله مهراج دوان ممباوا توان فترې سکونتم  
 بوغا منشي امترې راج سري رام کنگري فولو کاچ فوري تله  
 مده مهراج دوانا فولغ ممباوا امترې راج سري رام مک  
 ترهنتيله فرکتان اين

مک ترسموتله القصه راج سري رام مشيکوت کمبيغ امس کدالم  
 هوتن هاري گلف گوليتا دغن مالم بوتتا دغن سکلين اورغ بسران  
 بهاروله راج سري رام ترمدراکن دپرين سراي برتيتنه کفد سگل  
 هلبالغ لشکر رعيت بلنتتراپ دمکين کتاب هي سکلين هلبالغ  
 گيلا اف کيت اين هاري مالم بوتتا اين همدق منشکف کمبيغ  
 مدغکن اي ددالم کوت کيت لاگي تپاد دافت دتغکف افکه



دغن فرندځ چوکف حکمة سمولا جادي عاشيق مکمشوځ سيفوثر  
 ليمن اسم گارم سراج سيو مري ځاځق سفالية ځيلا اهيدان مابو  
 دعا اونس فون اد ترسورة دميتنو کارن بوکن تنون مبارځ تنون  
 تنون بندان دري مودا اد ماتو فنيچا تا مده چک مده نکري  
 بناس مک دامبيل اوله مهراج دوانا ټځکو لو اية دراتس اولون مک  
 دکرفسکمن کفنتو بيليق اية مک انق کونچي يځدوا بلس بچي اية  
 فون بردرځ جاتوه سنديرين هابس گوگر مک سگرا دسمبوة اوله  
 توان فتري سراي برکاة افاله مولان مک انق کونچي اين گوگر  
 سنديرين مک مهراج دوانا فون سگرا منولق فنتو بيليق ايت  
 مک دليهه اوله توان فتري سورځ مودا دلوار فنتو اية هندق  
 ماسق کدالم بيليق انجوځن تمفة فرادوان راج مري رام مک  
 ترلفس ماسق برديري ۲ اي دهدا فن توان فتري سکوئنم بوځا  
 مستځکي مک توان فتري برکنا ايوهي توان داځ دري مان مک  
 ابځ مسفي کماري اين مک دساهوة مهراج دوانا ککندا داځ دري  
 نگري فولو کاچ فوري يځنرميسيف داون ميگا هيلځ دفوفوة  
 اځين ميځکر بالم تمفق دري کمونچق گوځ ايځگيل براځگيل  
 افله مشغولن دهاتي ابځ مک مسفي کرومه اديق فد وقتو مالم  
 اين مک ساهوة مهراج دوانا

ټځگي لائي اسمف افې  
 ټځگي لائي هارف کامي

براف ټځگي فوچق فيسځ  
 براف ټځگي گوځ ملينتځ

مک ساهوت توان فتري

ايکن مسق کبرومبوځ  
 چوبا برسره برادوانتوځ

کالو بگيتنو رمبرځ جلاپ  
 بگيتنو لتق رمبرځ کتاب

مک ساهوة مهراج دوانا

برتاره بواک کړنتوځ  
 اينکن برسره برادوانتوځ

مرنتي چابځپ دوا  
 سکين ماتي لائي دچوبا

تياڊ جوڳ ڊافت مڪ هاري فون مده سنٽو مال مڪ تينته  
 راج مري رام ڪفڊ مڪلين اورڱ بسر ۲ دان هبلڱ رحيمت بلائنترا  
 ڪمناته فرڱي ڪمبيڱ ڪيٽ ايه مڪ جواب مڪلينن اڊيڱ مڱتاکن  
 ڪسبله صلاتن منڱهه مڱتاکن فرڱي ڊسبله تيمور دان اڊيڱ مڱتاکن  
 ڊسبله ٻارت دان اڊيڱ مڱتاکن ڪسبله اونارا تياڊاله تنٽو مڪ تينته  
 راج مري رام ڇڪلو تياڊ ڊفراوله ڪمبيڱ ايه ڪفڊ مال مڪ اين تياڊاله  
 ڪيٽ فولڱ ڪرومه مڪ هاري فون مدهله ڪلف مڪ مامبيڱ ۲  
 مريڪ ٻرفڱڱ ۲ تاڱن ماسق ڪهوتن ايت انتارا ايه مڪ ترهنتيله  
 چرترا راج مري رام منوروٽه ڪمبيڱ ڪڊالم هوتن ايت.

مڪ ترصبوتله القصه مهراج دوانا ڊائڱ ڊري نڱري فولو ڪاڇ  
 فوري ڪنڱري تنجوڱ بوڱا مڱهنڊتڪن توان فترې مڪونٽوم بوڱا  
 امترې راج مري رام هنڊق ڊبواتن امترې مڪ تله لقس راج  
 مري رام ڪڊالم هوتن مڪ مهراج دوان فون ماسق ڪڊالم ڪوت  
 منوڇو ٻالي بسرمتله مڱفي ڪهلامن ٻالي مڪ اي فون مڱمبالين  
 روفان مڱرت مانسي ترلالو ٻايڪ فارمن رمبوت فنڇڱ جيڪ  
 تڱو لالو نايڪ ڪاٽس ٻالي مڪ ڊليهن فنٽو روڱ فون تروڪا  
 لالو ماسق ڪڊالم روڱ لغسوڱ ماسق ڪڊالم امتان تله مڱفي اي  
 ڪتڱه امتان مڪ ڊليهن فنٽو بيليق انجوڱن يا ايت ٻرڊنڊيڱ  
 ڪاڇ دوا ٻلس انق ڪونڇي يڱترڪونڇي مڪ مهراج دوانا فون برسمايم  
 ڊلوار فنٽو ايت دڱن منٽف سپره مڪافور جنٽن ڪله ڊڪوڱڪوڱ  
 مري نايڪ ڪموڪا مڪ فيڪر هاتين بتنافڪه ڱراڱن مڱبوڪا فنٽو  
 بيليق اين مڪ ترايڱتله اي سهلي تڱولو فڊهولو ٻرڱف فلاڱي  
 صلي عالي رمبڱ تڱهپ ڊنڊم تا مده ڊتڱين چوڪف فرينڊو

کوة کیت ایت هندق دتغکف مک بایقله کات سکلین هلبلغ  
 سکتیک لائی مک کمبیغ ایت فون لالو درهلامن مک دفتندغ  
 سوغگووله سفرة تیتته راج مک سکلین رعیت بلا تنترا فون  
 تورونله لاکي ۲ فرمفوان فرگي مغفوغ کمبیغ ایت هندق منغکف  
 مک سکیرا ۲ تیگ جغکل لائی جاوهپ تاغن مانسی هندق  
 سمفی سفرة کاکي تغلوغ باپشپ مک ایا فون هیلغ دماست مک  
 دلپهت کبالکغ اداله ایا موخوة داون نغکا ماسق لوروه مک  
 دکفوغ اورغ فولق دمکین ایت جوگ تیاد دافت مک سمفی  
 تیگ کالی دکفوغ اورغ بسر ۲ تیاد جوگ دافت دتغکف مک  
 تیتته راج سري رام دسوروه کچر برامي ۲ مک دتوتف فنتو کوت  
 تیغگی یغ مرنتغ مک دهمبست اورغله کمبیغ ایت درفد ساتو  
 کوت کفد سوات کوت درفد فاگر دیول ساتو کفد فاگر دیول ساتو  
 ایا برکلیق مک تیاد جوگ دافت دتغکف مک تیتته راج سري  
 رام دسوروه ربه کوت دان فاگر دیول ایته سمواپ مک دکرچاکن  
 اوله اورغ بسر ۲ تله ربه کوت ایت سکلین ایا برکلیق درفد ساتو  
 رومه کفد ساتو رومه درفد سفوهن نیور کفد سفوهن نیور دري فاگی ۲  
 هاري سمفی تغه هاري بونتر بایغ ۲ تیاد جوگ دافت کمبیغ  
 مک هاري فون سده سمفی وقتو ظهراي فون فرگی کلوار کوة  
 ایت مراگوت ۲ رمفوت منچهاري ماکن مک تیتته راج سري رام  
 ماريله کیت ایکوة کمبیغ ایت کلوار کوة مک سمفی کلوار کوت  
 لالو دایکوة برامي ۲ مک برتموله کمبیغ ایت تغه مراگوت ۲  
 رمفوت دتغه فادغ مک دهمفیریله برامي ۲ دري فاگی مسرکن  
 تیغگی هاري دري تیغگی مردو فنتغ مغیکوت کمبیغ ایت

درهلامن بالي ترالو امة چننتيك روفاپ مك توان فترې فون  
 برلاري ۲ ماسق كدالم روغ امتنان مغادف سوامين راج سري رام  
 دتمغه فراوان بردائغ سمبه دمكين بويين امفون توانكو بريبو ۲ امفون  
 ادفون فاتك تغه برماين دبالي بسر مك سكتيك ايت داتغله  
 ساٲيكور كمبيغ امس لالو درفد هلامن بالي مك فاتك ليهت  
 دغن سكلين داىغ ۲ اينغ كاكق فغاسوه كند مندا كمبيغ ايت  
 امس ترالو هيبت روفاپ بر كفلا امس برمتاكن اينتن كاكپ  
 فيرق كوكو سوامس برتانهكن رتنا موتو معنيكم برامبيكن متيارا  
 مك ساختله براهي فاتك هندق بوات فرماين قدر سهاري  
 سكرت هاري مك تيته راج سري رام بيت فون تپاداله فرنه  
 مندغر كمبيغ امس ورت اورغ فون تپاد مندافت مك ككندا  
 فون ساختله هندق ممندغ كمبيغ ايت مك لالو براشكت كدوا  
 لاي امترين كبالي بسر برديري سكتيك مك تمفق كمبيغ ايت  
 لالو دغن بېراف حرمة سرت سون دان مالوپ سرت دغن ايغه  
 چيمتپ مك راج سري رام فون ترسيديق ددالم هاتين هندق  
 مسموات فرماين بارغ سهاري مك دتنتوغله تابوه لاراغن كوغ  
 فلاوغ چانغ فمغگل سكتيك لاڳي برهيمفونله رحيت درفد هوچوځ  
 نكري سمفي كفشگل نكري يغ چافيق داغ برتوغكه يغبوتا داغ  
 برفيمقين يغ تولي ترتان ۲ يغ كورف داغ مغيمبر يغبوانق مندوكغ  
 انق سكلين رحيت بلنتترا فنوه تمفت داغ مغادف كوتا مان  
 يغ رنتوه فاريت مان يغ رابق مومسه مان يغ داغ ملنغر دان  
 تران سنرو لاوان توان فاتك مك تيته راج سري رام تپاداله اف  
 مسق كسوكران كيت ملينكن اداله ساٲيكور كمبيغ ماسق كدالم

امستان مک توان فترې مسکنتوم بوغا مستغکي فرگیله کفد سوامین  
 مپمپهکن حال اي ايغین هندق فرگی برماين کبالي بسر دغن  
 سکلین اینغ فغاسوه دان کند منددايغ ۲ امفه فوله امفه اورغ فاتک  
 هندق برگندغ سرونې بردف ربان بیولا کچافي نوري دندي تفو  
 تاري فنتون سلوک گورو چناک مک تیننه سوامین بنرله کفد بیست  
 سیلاکنله توان فترې برماين ۲ ایه مک توان فترې فون براغکت  
 کبالي دغن سگل دايغ ۲ کداین سکلین مک برماينله توان فترې  
 برسوک ریا ریوه گگق گمفیتا ترلالو عظمت مک ترهننتي الفیصه  
 توان فترې برماين این.

انقیدصه مک ترسبوت فول چرترا مهراج دوانا  
 یغدودق دوارکوت ساغتنله ایغین هاتین منداغر فلباگی فرماين  
 توان فترې مسکنتوم بوغا مستغکي مک مهراج دوانا برهايغ ۲ له کفد  
 سگل دیوات کوفقسا فراوله چیتنا منجادي جکامه لاگی اکو  
 کسنتین توزون دري نگري فولو کاج فوري بارغ منجادیله اکو  
 کمبیغ امس برکفلا امس برمتناکن اینتن برکاکیکن فیرق برکوکوکن  
 سوامس برتبوتکن فیرق مراتا ۲ بادان برسغ دغن سوامس برتاتهنکن  
 فرمات اینتن برتابور مراتا بادان دان رتنا موتو معنیکم برامبی ۲ کن  
 متیارا تله سده منجادي کمبیغ امس مک اي فون ماسق کدالم  
 کونت راج سري رام لالو منوجو بالي بسر بالي ملنتغ دري جاوه  
 مسرکن دکت تله سمفي کهلامن بالي اي فون برلاکو دغن حرمة  
 دان چرمت دان ممبري تعظیم مک توان فترې تغه ساغمت ۲  
 سړک برماين مک ترلیهنتله اي اکن مایکور کمبیغ برجالن لالو

مسمولا جادي عاشيق سكمفوغ سيفوترلیمین اسم کارم سري گاڭق  
 سفالیت گپلا اهیدان مابو مک توان فترې سکتوم بوغا امترې  
 راج سري رام ددالم بیلیق انجوغ امتان تمفت فادوان مک  
 فد مالم ایت کلوه کسه تیاد برکتنتوان فیکرن دان مبارغ لاکوپ  
 هیغگ برچچوران فلوه درفد توبه بادان دان موکن سرت دمافو  
 دغن کاین ملیندغن درفد ماغت فانس میغپ مک هاتیپ  
 فون نایک لیبغ لیبوهاییس مهلی برگنتی مهلی کاین ملیندغ  
 میافو فلوه ماغت پایک فلوه برتیتیک درفد اوچوغ رمبوون  
 تله دلپه اوله اینغ توا لالوای برکات یاتوانکو افله حال کلاکوان  
 توانکو یغدمکین این مک تینته توان فترې سکتوم بوغا یاما اینغ  
 سمنجق درفد کچیل بیت سمفی کبسر درفد دمید سمفی اڭوغ  
 درې مودا سمفی توا این عمر بیت تیاداله فرنه بیت منغگوغ هائی  
 گونده گولان یغدمکین این انته افله بلاپ کفد بیت یاما اینغ توا  
 مک کات ما اینغ سمبرپ توانکو براف لماپ سده کیه برهما  
 بلوم فرنه فاتک لیست توان فترې یغدمکین این سکیرا اینغ  
 توا برکات ۲ دغن توان فترې تغه مالم ترلمفو دینهارې بلوم  
 سمفی بودق ۲ دوا کالی باغون جاگ اورغ توا برکالیه تیدر بویی  
 کواغ جاوه کتغه سوروغ لنتیغ ریغ درمبا تردغوه لمبو دفادغ  
 مشواق کربو دکندغ امبون جنتن رنتیک ۲ برتفو مندوغ ارق مغیلی  
 کیچق کیچو بویی موری فجر صیدیق میغسیغ نایک تا تمبر ملیموغ  
 تیغگی مغوکو بالم دهوچوغ بندول تردغوت فویوه فنجغ بویی  
 فنتوغ مسجکل تیغگل دوا جاری اینله علامه هاری هندق سیغ  
 مک راج سري رام فون باغون درفد برادو ددالم بیلیق انجوغ

القديس ۵ مك ترمسوتله فول حال ايه بنداپ راج سري  
 رام ددالم نگرې تنچوڅ بوڅا منته مده مېبواڅكن فتراپ كدالم  
 هوتن يڅ لفس ريمبا يڅ بانث سمفي تيگ بولن لماپ مك  
 دائغله سوږڅ راج برنام مهراج دوانا درفد نگرې فولو كچ فوري  
 نماپ دتغه لاوت يغبسرا د فون مهراج دوانا اين تله مندڅر ورت  
 خبران اورڅ اكن استري راج سري رام توان فترې سكنتوم بوڅا  
 منتڅكي نماپ فد نگرې تنچوڅ بوڅا ترلاو بايك فارمن دان  
 مانيس مبارڅ لاکوپ تپاداله تولو بندينڅ ددالم سلوره نگرې  
 تنچوڅ بوڅا ايت فيڅگڅ سچكتو جاري مانيس توبهن لغسر باتڅ  
 منچلي جاري هالوس تومبق سري تومية سفرت تلور بورڅ منتف  
 سيرة برکچ ۲ ايردمينوم بربايڅ ۲ خبرپ کون ورت اورڅ ايت  
 مك ترلاوله براهي ددالم هاتي مهراج دوانا تپاد لوف سيڅ  
 دان مالم ايگوان مك اي فون مده برنيت هندق دفرامتري  
 چوا توان فترې ايت مك اي فون برسفيله دڅن سوږڅديريپ  
 اد كقد سوات هاري وقتو تغه هاري بونتر بايڅ ۲ مهراج دوانا فون  
 مڅناكن لغكه سيدڅ بوديمان انق اولر بريليت دكاكي انق لغ تربڅ  
 مپوڅسوڅ اغين سلغكه كهاف دوا لغكه باليق كبالڅ سلغكه  
 كهاف تندا منيڅگلكن نگرې فولو كچ فوري دوا لغكه برباليق  
 كبالڅ تندا برباليق كفولو كچ فوري مك اي فون برجالله دڅن  
 كسشتين تريڅ منوچو نگرې تنچوڅ بوڅا هاري مده مرميڅ فتڅ مك  
 اي فون سمفي دلوار كوة راج سري رام مك ايفون دودقله دميتو  
 سوږڅديرين مك سمفيله كون مالم مك اي فون مڅناكن حكمة

دان مرجن میڤا تله سمڤيله کفادغ برهدان دغن کرا کچیک  
امام ترڱڱگا مک ای فون ترلالو مڤنتین لالو ممبرکن ډیرپ  
مولوتن ترڱڱگا ۲ میره بربالا ۲ سفرت افي نارك جهنم مک لاکوپ  
بغیس سفرت هریمو لفس تڱکافن سرت داغ لالو تندو مپمبه  
امفون توانکو بریبو ۲ امفون مبه فاتک افله اد مسق کسوکران  
توانکو مک توانکو مڱگل فاتک مکلین لشکرهلباغ رعیه بلتنترا  
یغتیاډ تر فرمناي باپقن دسوروه برهیمفون مک متله دیدغر اوله  
کرا کچیک مبه یغدمکین ایه مک ای فون مپم مپمیل برتینه  
تیا داله اف مسق کسوکران بیه ادفون مبه مک بیت فڱگل  
مکلین لشکرهلباغ این بیه هندق برکنلن ۲ سره هندق برموکا ۲ ان  
برما ۲ فد فادغ این متله سده برتینه دمکین ایت مک مکلین  
لشکر یغدمرو اوله کرا کچیک چڱگیت ماییت باي فڱلیما باي  
بیکر هلباغ نارون تڱگ نفورن تڱگ مپیلون تڱگ مشکرون  
تڱگ نیلا کمال دردی ملا جمبونا راج میڤا مرجن مرجن میڤا  
مڱگملا میڤا دان برانته الاوي فنوه مسک تومفت ددالم فادغ  
ایت لومفت کچرپ داغ مغادف کرا کچیک امام ترڱڱگا دغن  
مماوا فلباڱي بو ۲ هن کایو د فرسمبهکن باپقن سقره بوکیه برتیمبون ۲  
مک کرا کچیک فون ترلالو سوک هاتین بر اوله سفرت دچیتاپ  
بهاروله ای تاهوا کندیرین ایت راج بسر ددالم عالم دنیا این مک  
ای فون تنف منجادی خلیفه ددالم فادغ اننه برانته ایت  
چوکف دغن مڱل اورغبسر هلباغ لشکر رعیت بلتنتراپ  
یغتیاډ تر فرمناي باپقپ.



ايڱييل برايڱييل دتغه هوتن ايت مك باواله فنتوڅ چندان گهارو  
 كمپن باروس اكو اين افكل سمفي اغكو فاداغ ايه هندقله باكر  
 تله سده دباكر مك برچقق فيڱڱڱله اغكو مغادف امفته فنچورو  
 عالم دنيا مك اغكو فڱڱل لشكر هلبالغ ايت يغقرتام جڱگت  
 كدوا مايبت كنيڱ باي فغليما باي كامفت بيكر هلبالغ  
 فيهق يڱكدوا فرتام نيلا كمال دان دردي مله فيهق كامفت  
 جمبوا سغ كمال سينا راج ميغا مرجن دان مرجن ميغا برانتالوي  
 مك تله سده راج شاه نومن برتيتنه دمكين ايه مك فاڱي بيسوڀ  
 ايت كرا كچيك فون برجالنه فرڱي ماسق هوتن منوجو جالن  
 فرڱي كفاڱ اننه برانته انتارا بيراف هاري دجالن ايه درجاوه  
 مسركن دكة سده دكة سمفيله تيبا دثفي فادغ مك دليهبت فد  
 تغه فادغ ايت اد سفوهن كايو برنام بريڱين ترلالو بسر دغن  
 ريمبون رمفقن مك اي فون فرگيله برهنتي دباوه فوهن كايو ايه  
 مك لالو دفر بو اتله سيگيمان يغدفسن اوله داتوڀ راج شاه نومن  
 مغادف اي كفاڱ امفت فنچورو عالم دغن برچقق فيڱڱ برمسرو  
 مكليين لشكر هلبالغن دمكين بوئيپ هي چڱگيه مايبه باي فغليما  
 باي بيكر هلبالغ نارون تڱڱ نافرورون تڱڱ مسيلون ترڱڱ  
 مسكرون تڱڱ نيلا كمال دان دردي ملاجمبونا راج ميغا مرجن  
 مرجن ميغا مسكمال سينا برانتالوي ماريله اغكو برهيمشون مكليين  
 فد فادغ اننه برانته اين دغن تيته كرا كچيك امام ترڱڱا مك  
 اكله يغبونام كرا كچيك امام ترڱڱا مك تله لفس بركات دمكين  
 ايه مك مكليين لشكر هلبالغ فون داتغه دغن مندررو بوپين سفرت  
 طوفن برچمفور ريبوت باڱي هليلنتر ممبله مك راج ميغا مرجن

ساتو بکس مک دباکرله فونتوڅ چندان دان کمپن دان گهارو مک  
 داوکفنک اير ماورايت تله تراوکف مک دفرچيشکن کفد کرا  
 کچيک امام ترگنگا سکالي رنجيس مک مځويه ايو کاکين دوا  
 کالي فرچيک مک مناريک تاخن تيگ کالي فرچيک مک  
 اي فون برمين لالو بځکيت ممندڅ کانن دان کيري کهدفن  
 دان کبلکڅ دليهدت اداله راج شاهنومن مک کات کرا کچيک  
 ياتو همب ماسختله لمپ همب تيدور مک کات راج شاهنومن  
 تيدور اف بوکن اغکو سده ماتي اکو فون تباداله سوک لاڻي  
 اکن اغکو دودق دسپن انچت په اغکو فرڻي کدالم هوتن کرن  
 اغکو تباد منوروت فغجاران اکو مک کات کرا کچيک توانکو  
 کباوه دولي يغمها ملي دپونه ماتي دگنتوڅ تيځگي درندم بامه  
 دباکر هاغوس دکرت فوتوس دچنچ لومت نما فاتک برباليق  
 کهوتن هارف دامفون توانکو سبب فاتک تاکوت دودق سوڅ  
 ديري ددالم هوتن ايتيگ کالي راج شاهنومن برتپته مپورهکن کرا  
 کچيک کلوار درفدنکري تباد جوا اي ماهو فرڻي مک تپته راج  
 شاهنومن مځاف مک اغکو تاکوت باليق کدالم هوتن ايت بوکنکه  
 اغکو اتق راج يغبسر فد کپرا هاتيکو اغکو راج يغبسر ددالم عالم  
 اين مځافله اغکو بودوه تباداله اغکو کتهوي سکلين لشکر هلبالځ  
 رعيت بلنتترا اغکو يځاد حاضير دهوتن ايت ادامفت فيهق  
 امفت ۲ اورځ کفد ساتو ۲ فيهق رعيت برکتتي ۲ لقسا مليون باپقن  
 مک مسمبه کرا کچيک ميافله توانکو رعيت فاتک يځ امفت فيهق  
 ايت دان دمناله کدودکن رعيت فاتک يځاد مياپق ايت ادفون  
 تپته راج شاهنومن فرڻيله اغکو کڅدځ انته برانته مبله اوتارا گونوڅ

رزقپ کونن دغن تینته توانکو دسوروه ماکن همب مک اف ۲  
 همب کتکن کفد کرا کچیک ایت تپاد جوگ دفاکین لالو دترکن  
 همب مک فغسنله ای جاتوه کنگری بندر تهویل یایت راجاپ  
 برنام شهقوبد فد کتیک این اداله ای تغه دفرماین اوله توان فتری  
 رنیق جنتن مک کات راج شاه نومن کفد متهار ی همب فننا  
 امبیلکن چچو همب ایت کفد توان همب مک دغن سکتیک  
 ایت جوگ متھاری مینجگن تاغنن مغمبیل کرا کچیک امام  
 ترگگکا داتس فغکوان توان فتری تغه برماین ۲ مک هاری فون  
 فانس تپاد دافت دهیغگن سکتیک ردوف مک کرا کچیک  
 فون سده لپف دامبیل متھاری دفرسمبهن کفد راج شاه نومن  
 مک توان فتری فون تغاده کلاخیت برگنغ ۲ ایرمتاپ تندو  
 کبومی برچچوران ایرمتاپ سفرت جاووخ جاتوه کمیدی لفسان  
 مانیق فوتس فغارخ سفرت هاری رنیک فاگی بوه بمیان ماسق  
 لوروه مک ای فون دغن فرچنتان فولغ کرومپ.

مک دکمالیکن فول القیصه راج شاه نومن داتس بوکیت  
 ایغگیل برایغگیل تله دمرهکن اوله متھاری کرا کچیک امام  
 ترگگکا ایت مک ای فون فولغ ممباوا چچوپ ایت کدالم روغ  
 امتنان منته سمفی مک دبنتگن سگل همفران یغ انده ۲ تیکر  
 فاچر فرمیدانی دامستان یغسیر مک لالو دلتنکن کرا کچیک  
 داتس همفران ایت مک دامبیل انق کونچی دوا بچی ممبوکا  
 فتی کچیک بنین سقنی برتاته گیواغ دکفلا تمشت فرادوان  
 برکرتف بوی کونچی برکریوت بوی تودوغن تله تربوک فتی ایت  
 مک دامبیل فوننوغ چندان گهارو دامبیل کمین باروس دان ایرماور

ٲيگ هاري ٲيگ مالٲ توانكو مك ٲيتنه راج شاه نومن جكلو اي  
 ٲياد فولغ كرومه كٲيت فد مالٲ اين فاڱي ٲ بيسو بيت هندق  
 فرڱي منوروتن سبياف تاهو كالو ٲ اي مائي اتق بوه فوتيك كايو  
 اورغ هندق دفرقسا كغد منتهاري دمان اد كرا كچيك امام ترڱڱگا  
 ايت فد ماس اين مك هاري فون سيغ فاڱي ٲ راج شاه نومن  
 فون فرڱيله نايك گونوغ ايغڱيل برايغڱيل ايت منته سمشي فد  
 كمونچقن دغندغ كيري كانن كهذفن كبالغ ٲياداله تمفق كرا  
 كچيك امام ترڱڱگا ايت مك راج شاه نومن فون نايك دكمونچق  
 گونوغ ايت مننتي منتهاري سكتيك مك منتهاري فون كلوار  
 لالو نايك برهذفن دغن راج شاه نومن 'مك سگرا راج شاه نومن  
 ممبري سلام كغد منتهاري السلام عليكم مك دساهوت منتهاري  
 وعليكم السلام مك كات شاه نومن همب هندق برٲياكن چچو  
 همب كرا كچيك امام ترڱڱگا دمناله اي فد ماس اين مك منتهاري  
 فون برداله مغتاكُن ٲياد تاهو مك كات راج شاه نومن هي منتهاري  
 ٲياد فاثوت مسكالي ٲ توان همب بركات دمكين كرن توان همب  
 دٲيتنهكن الله سبحانه وتعالِي منراغي مسكلين عالم دنيا جك  
 جارم فاته فون توان همب كتهوي افكه حال چچو همب سوغ  
 ٲياد دافت تاهو مك كات منتهاري امفون توانكو ادفون چچو  
 توانكو ايت اد ٲيگ هاري يغسده لفس دبالغ اين اي داغ  
 هندق مساكن همب مك كات همب هي كرا كچيك جاغن  
 دساكن همب اين بوكنن بوه كايو همب اين منتهاري دٲيتنهكن  
 الله سبحانه وتعالِي منراغي سگل عالم دنيا اين مغهٲيدوفكن  
 مسكلين همب الله مك ٲياد دفاكين هندق دساكنن جوگ همبله

کاننن فول مک باڻي داوکر باڻي دچڻک باڻي اورڻ بياس سلما  
 مک ترلالوله سوک ربا توان فتري مندافت کرا فرمائين ايت  
 برهيمفونله سگل بلتنترا درفد هوچوڻ نڱري کڦڦڻکل نڱري يڻ  
 چافيق دائغ برتوڻڻکٽ يڻ بوٽا دائغ برهيمفين يڻبرائق برديوکوڻ  
 انق يڻ تولي دائغ ترٿان ۲ يڻ کورف دائغ مڱيمبر مک سگل  
 اورڱميسر فون برهيمفون دائغ لقسمان اورڱڻکاي بسر تمڱوڻ  
 مليهٽ فنوه تومفتله فادڻ تمڦه فرمائين ايت درفد فائڻي ۲ هاري  
 سمڦي مالم فد مالم ايت فون تيباد فولڻ توان فتري کرومهب  
 مک راج شهقوبه فون مڱمڱل بودق کونڊڻ مڱوروه فرڱي مڱمڱل  
 اورڱڻکاي تمڱوڻ هڻدق برٿاپ فرمائين توان فتري مک مالمله  
 سده هاري تيباد جوا فولڻ کرومه مک تمڱوڻ فون دائغ مڱادف  
 فرسمبهکن سگل فرمائين توان فتري ايت ترلالو انڊهن اڊفون  
 يڻدفرمائين ايت کرا تيباد برٿاوا تنافي سلاکو هيڊف مک راج  
 فون نورون براڻڻکٽ کڊوا لاکي استري سرٽ اورڻ بسر ۲ فرڱي  
 مليهٽ فرمائين توان فتري رنيق جنٽن تله سمڦي راج ايت  
 سوڱوڻه عجايب سگل فرمائين ايت سکتنيک راج مليهٽ  
 فرمائين ايت مک ايڻون براڻڻکٽ فولڻ کڊالم استان سکلين  
 اورڻ بسر ۲ تيبڱلله دميتو تيبڱ هاري تيبڱ مالم برماين ايت  
 ميڻ سما مالم فون سما مک ترهنتيله چتراپ مک دکمباليکن  
 فول چتراپ کڦد راج شاه نومن تنکل سده کرا کڇيک ايت نايک  
 بوکيت ايڻکيل برايڱکيل تيبڱ هاري تيبڱ مالم مک راج  
 شاه نومن فون مڱمڱل همب مهيان برٿان حال کرا کڇيک ايت  
 مڊه براف لام اي برجالن مک ماهوت سگل همب مهيا مڊه

نوري دندني برثفوء تاري گورو جناك برفنتون ملوك دغن  
 برموكاً<sup>۲</sup>ن مك اينخ توا فون فرگيله مغادف مشهقوبت امقون  
 توانكو اداله فاتك اين دتيتنهكن اوله انقدا مغادف توانكو معلومكن  
 سمبه كباوه دولي يغمهامليا اداله انقدا توان فتري رنيق جنتن  
 هندق موهن برماين دفاغ ددالم كوت مك تيته راج مشهقوبت  
 بنرله كغد بيت ميلاكن اوله انقدا فركي برماين ايت مك اينخ  
 اينفون مندفون باليق مغادف توان فتري مپمفيكن تيته راج  
 مشهقوبت ايت تله بنرله اوله كدوا لاکي امترين مك توان فتري  
 فون برميفله فرگي براغكت كغدغ ايت دغن سگل فلهاگي  
 فرمايننن سرت دغن سكلين كداينن تله سمفي دفاغ مك  
 ترديريله خيمه دتمفت فرماينن ايت منته صده خيمه اية ترالاوله  
 عظمت سگل بوپين ۲ مسكيرا ۲ سچوروس برماين ايت كرا كچيك  
 فون چاتوه دهدافن خلايق يغباق ۲ ايت دمي دفندغ توان فتري  
 كرا ايت تياو برپاوا تنافي كلاكوان سفرت هيدف مك لالو  
 دامبيل اوله توان فتري دفرپواتكن فرماينن سفرت گمبر دلاكون  
 اوله توان فتري مك توان فتري فون برتيته كغد ماينخ كاكق  
 فغاموه مپوروه امبيل كاين صخالت ميره دان صخالت هيچو  
 دان صخالت كونبخ هندق بواتكن فكاين كرا اين مك اينخ فون  
 سگراله مغمبيل يغدتيتنهكن توان فتري تله دباوا دهدافن فتري  
 صخالت ايت مك دگونتيغ صخالت ايت دفرپواتكن باجو دان  
 ملوار كاينن اية مك دفاكيكن كغد كرا كچيك ايت تله ترفاكي  
 اية دلپهت اوله توان فتري رنيق جنتن دجاري كليغكيغ كانن  
 كرا كچيك اية اداله سبنتوء چنچين مك لالو دفاكين دكليغكيغ

گوئوڻ مڪ دفندڻن ڪباوه ڪاڪي ڪونوڻ مڪ تمفق بوه ڪايو  
 مشرت يغدفسن اوله راج شاه نومن مڪ ايئون مسگرا برلاري ۲  
 مندافتڪن بوه ڪايو ايت سرمت سمشي دهداثن بوه ڪايو ايت مڪ  
 هندق دترڪمپ مڪ ڪات بوه ايت هي ڪرا ڪچيڪ جاڻن اغڪو  
 ترڪم اڪو مڪ جواب ڪرا ڪچيڪ مغاف فول تباد بوله اڪو ترڪم  
 ڪرن اغڪو مڪانن اڪو دتيتيڪن دائو اڪو راج شاه نومن اغڪوله  
 رزقي اڪو مڪ ڪات بوه ايت هي ڪرا ڪچيڪ جاڻن اغڪو مڪان  
 ڪرن اڪو اين بوڪنن بوه ڪايو اڪوله يغبمرنام منتهاري دتيتيڪن الله  
 سبحانه وتعالی منراڻي مڪلين عالم دنيا اين جڪ اغڪو مڪان  
 نسچاي اغڪو ماتي اوله ڪرن وبا اڪو ترللو فانس يڄ بمراف جاوه  
 لاڳي مڪين هاڻتپ يغدڪت دڻن اڪو بنتفاڪه گراڻن هاڻتپ  
 دمڪين ايت فرڪتآن منتهاري تباد جوڳ ديدغر اوله ڪرا ڪچيڪ  
 لالو دترڪمن لالو فغسن تباد سدركنديرين اوله ڪفانس منتهاري  
 ايت تله فغسن ايت ترهنتيله قيصهپ.

انقيصه مڪ ترسمبوله فول سوڙڻ راج مشقوبد  
 دسمبوه نگري برنام بندر تهويل برفترا سوڙڻ فرمشوان برنام توان  
 فتري رنيق جنتن مڪ توان فتري اينفون فد فاڳي هاري ايت  
 جوڳ هندق برماين ڪفادڻ ددالم ڪوت لالو برڪات ڪفد ماينڻ  
 ڪاڪق فغاصوه فرڳيله سميڪن ڪفد ايه دان بندا ڪتاکن بيت  
 هندق برماين ۲ اداڪه دبترڪن ايهندا دان بيت هندق ممباوا  
 سگل ماينڻ فغاصوه دان داينڻ ۲ امفت فوله امفت دان ڪند  
 منداپ هندق ممباوا گندڻ سروني دان ردف ربان بيولا ڪچافي

فون فرڱيله ممبراوا باکول روئن سوئرڇ مبيجي امفت فوله امفت اورڇ فرڱي مموخوت داون کايو منته دافت داون کايو ايت فد سوئرڇ ممبراوا ممبرکن فد شاه نومن لالو دفرجاموکن کفد چچوپ مک دماکن اوله کرا کچيک امام ترڱڱگا تارو کايو ايت کيرا ۲ کتيک ايه يغدماکن اوله کرا کچيک هابيس امفت باکول مک سمفي مالم ممبراوا فاڱي ۲ ايسو هارين هابيس مکلينن امفت فوله امفت باکول ايه دماکن اوله کرا کچيک منته کاييسکن هارين ايه دليهت اوله راج شاه نومن يغدمکين ايت لالو اي برتينه هي کرا کچيک فاتوتله اغکو دبوآغکن اوله ايه بندا اغکو کدالم هوتن يغلفس رمبا يغل باټه کرن تيا د فاتوت توبه اغکو دغن ماکن مسرفت گاجه توبه اغکو ميسر لغن فاتوتکه تارو کايو امفت فوله امفت باکول هابيس دغن ساتو مالم اغکو ماکن چک دمکين ايت اکو فون تيا د لالو مناره اغکو ددالم نگري اکواين بيسو هاري فرگيله اغکو نايک داتس گونوڅ ايغگيل برايغگيل ايت کرن چرترا اورڇ کونن باپک فلپاکي بوه کايو مکائن ۲ دميتو کمدين اداله مسرفت بوه کايو روفاپ مبيجي بونتر مسرفت بوه کفايغ بسرپ مسرفت ردف ميره مسرفت فدندڅ مامق مسرفت کسمبا مورف داتڅ نايک درفد کاکي گونوڅ ايغگيل برايغگيل ايت چاغن اغکو ماکن مک ماهوت کرا کچيک بايقله توانکو.

منته کاييسکن هارين کرا کچيک امام ترڱڱگا فون فرڱيله نايک داتس گونوڅ ايغگيل برايغگيل منته سمفيله اي کاتس گونوڅ ايه مک ددندڅ کيري دان کانن جالن داتس گونوڅ ايت ترلالوله بايقن بوه کايو فلپاڱي مکائن ۲ مک تيا داله دليهتن بوه کايو ايت اوله کرا کچيک اي برجالن جوگ منته سمفي فد کمونچي



مغادف راج شاه نومن منته دمکين اية مک تپته راج شاه نومن  
ياکرا کچيک امام ترگڱا افله سبب جالن مولاپ اغکو سمفي  
کنگري اکواين مک کات سمبه کراکچيک ادفون فاتک سمفي  
کماري اين داغ دريدالم هوتن يغلانس ريمبا يغ بانس تمفت  
يغتياپ سمفي مانسي دري مناله فاتک داغ کنگري توانکو اين  
افاله مولاپ مک اغکو دغه هوتن يغلانس کرن اغکوانق راج  
يغسمر ممرنتهنن نگري تنچوڅ بوغا ايه مو برنام راج مري رام بندا  
مو برنام توان فتري سکونتم بوغا مستغکي افله مولاپ مک دمکين  
مک سمبه کراکچيک امام ترگڱا فاتک اين دبواغکن اوله ايه  
دان بندا افاله چلاک درهکا اغکو کڏ ايه دان بندا مو مک  
کات کراکچيک امام ترگڱا تپاداله فاتک کنهوي کسلاهن فاتک  
اية فد فيکران فاتک سبب دبواغکن اية کرن فاتک اين ما يکور  
کرا تپاد فاتوت فاتک دودق فد تمفت ميدان سگل راج ۲ اينته  
سببپ يغ فاتک کنهوي توانکو مک راج فون ديم مندغرکن  
کات ۲ اية چيک ايهندا بندا اغکو تپاد برگوننا اکوله يغبرگوننا دودق  
کيه دميني برصما ۲ کران بندا مو اية انق سودرا اکو براتور داتو  
ايه اغکوايه انق سودرا اکو سفنچر مک بايک کات کراکچيک امام  
ترکڱا مک کات راج سغهنومن هي کراکچيک افله بارشيغ  
اغکو ماکن دري کچيک سمفي کيسر مک سمهپ ادفون يغ  
تله فاتک ايف فد تيف هاري يغنله سده داهون کايو يغ مودا ۲  
ايت ايافن فاتک منا ۲ يغتياپ فاهيمت مک راج شاه نومن فون  
برتپته کفد سگل دا يغ ۲ پ يغ امفت فوله امفت امبيلکن اکو  
فوجو کايو يغ مودا ۲ هندق ممبري چچو اکو اين مک دا يغ ۲

ایفون مہموات لاکو برہائی ۲ راگم منتلہ سدہ دلہیت اولہ سگل  
 داہخ ۲ دریدالم ایت کلاکوان کرا کچیک مگنتیکن بکس کراچان  
 ایت مک داہخ ۲ فون ماسق کدالم امتان سموپ ایتہ برکات  
 اینخ فغاموہ افلہ حال کیت ادفون تمفتہ کراچان سدہ دگنتیکن  
 اولہ کرا باہقلہ کیت دافتکن ماینخ توا یاہنخ توا افلہ فیکران  
 کیتہ مک اینخ توا فون فرگی ماسق کدالم انجوخ فیرق جملگنتی  
 مہمباخونکن راج شاہنومن درفد فرادوان مک دسنتکن ایو  
 کاکي کیري مرت کاکي کانن مک راج شاہنومن فون باخون  
 درفد برادو مک دلہیت ککیري ککانن کھداف کبالکخ مک  
 ترفندخلہ کفد ماینخ توا دھدافن مک تیتہ راج شاہنومن افلہ  
 مسق کسوکران کیت مک ماینخ گرکن بیتہ تغہ تیدر این مک  
 مہمہ اینخ توہا امفون توانکو ادفون مہمب فاتک گرکن توانکو  
 درفد فرادوان این کرن مہمب کرا کچیک نایک دہالی تمفت  
 کراچان توانکواي دودق برمیلا فغگوخ دان برجونتی کاکي مہمہ  
 ادای مہمی سکارخ تلہ راج شاہنومن مندغر فرکنتان ایتہ مک  
 ایفون برتیتہ مہمورہ امبل باتیل امس تمفت باسوہ موک منتلہ  
 سدہ ایت مک ایفون برمتیف مہمناکن سگل فکانن کاین باجو  
 منتلہ سدہ مہمب مکلین مک ای فون برتیتہ کفد اینخ کاکق  
 فغاموہ امبل چیمورکیتہ دان لغکت توجہ یغاد برمسوج تلمق امس  
 دان بکس مہمہ کیت تیفک جوروخ بوائن مہمکاسر چران بنجر مک  
 ایفون براخکت دري بیلیق انجوخ امتان کلوار کہالی بسر راج  
 شاہنومن فون کلوار دریدالم رواخ مک کرا کچیک امام ترگنگا  
 فون تورون درانس مہمگہسان کراچان ایتہ مرت دغن موغن تندق

سسفيله كرا كچيڪ امام ترڱڱگا ڪنفي لاوت مڪ ايفون برجالن  
 فول مپوسر فننتي دتفي لاوت ايت هڱڱا سسفي توجه هاري  
 توجه مالم هاري يڱ ڪڏالڻ دلپهتپ اداله مبهوه ڪمفوغ يڱاد  
 دتفي لاوت ايت چوڪف فول دڱن ڪوتا فاريتپ مڪ  
 دتوجو اوله ڪرا ڪچيڪ امام ترڱڱگا دري جاوه مسرڪن ڊڪه  
 مده ڊڪت سسفي تيبا دلوار ڪوتا لالو اي نايڪ ڊاٽس ڪوت  
 تيڱڱي مڪ دلپهت اوله ڪرا ڪڏالم ڪوتا ايت تمفقله مبهوه  
 رومه سسپيلن رواڱ مڦوله دڱن انچوڱ فيبرق سلس دڱن ڄملا گنتي  
 براتف تيبا بردينديڱ ڪاچ برڪمونچيڱ انتن چوڪف دڱن بالي بسر  
 بالي ملنتغ توجه رواڱ توجه فمانه سلاله بورڱ تربغ ساڻيوجان مات  
 مننتغ سلبغ ڪودا برلاري مڪ فيڪر ڊڊالم هاتين تمفت راج ۲  
 جوا ڱراڱن اين تنافي دلپهت ڊڊالم ڪوتا ايت سوڙڱ فون تيبا  
 مڪ ايفون فرڱيله ڪبالي ايت دري جاوه مسرڪن ڊڪت مده  
 ڊڪت سسفي تيبا متله سسفي اي ڪهلامن بالي مڪ برديريله  
 اي دهلامن بالي ايت مڪ دلپهتپ بالي ايت مدي سڪلينپ  
 درفد تيڪر فاچر فرميداني دان همفران يڱ انده ۲ دميتو تربنتغ  
 مڪ ايفون نايڱله ڪاٽس بالي ايت دلپهتپ فتران ڪراڄان  
 ڊاٽس سڱمسان ڊڪفلا بالي اينفون مدي تربنتغ مڪ ڪرا ڪچيڪ  
 امام ترڱڱگا فون فرڱيله ڪڪفلا بالي ايت مڪ ايفون نايڪ ڊاٽس  
 سڱمسان ڪراڄان دودق برمسيله فڱگوڱ برجونتي ڪاڪي مبله  
 متله مده ايت ڊايڱ ۲ يڱ امفت اينغ توجه فغاصوه توجه دودق  
 مڱنتي دريدالم روڱ مليهتڪن ڪلاڪوان ڪراڪچيڪ فد بالي ايت  
 ٿله ڊڪتهوي جوا اوله ڪرا ڪچيڪ اڪن اورڱ مڱنتي ۲ ايت مڪ

فد فاگي هاري فاتيک هندق باليق مک کات فاتيک تيغگلله  
 اغکو ددالم جمير فيسغ مسيکه اين اکو هندق باليق فولغ مک  
 دماهوه اوله انقدا دمکين کتاب بايکله داتو ادفون همب ساغه  
 سوک دودق ددالم هوتن کارن همب سوات کرا مک همب  
 برکيريم سمبه کفد ايه دان همب فون سلام گفد بندا چاغلله ايه دان  
 بندا برمشغول هاتي ادفون فوپ سمبه کفد ايه فننا حلالکن ناسي  
 يگدماکن گارم يگدکنيف اير يگدمينم فننا فوته هاتي سفرت کافس  
 دپوسر درفد دنيا سمفي اخرت دان سلام کفد بندا فننا  
 حلالکن اير موسو يگدمينم درفد کچيک سمفي کيسر فوتيهکن  
 هاتي درفد دنيا سمفي اخرت منته سده راج سري رام ممبرواغکن  
 فتراپ کدالم هوتن يغ لفس مک ترهننتيله قيصهن.

مک ترهننتله فول القصه انقن کرا کچيک ايمام ترغگنا  
 يغتربواغ دتغه هوتن ايت تيغگل دغن سوږغديرين ددالم جمير  
 فيسغ مسيکت برفا لماب ايا دودق دميتو سکيرا توجه  
 هاري توجه مالم مک برفيکيرله ددالم هاتين افله حالن اکو  
 اين دودق سوږغديري بايقله اکو برجالن مک ايا فون برجلنله  
 درفد سفوهن کايو کسفوهن کايو مک برجمفا دغن سگل بوږهن کايو  
 ايت دان سگل بوږهان کايو دان فوتيک دان فوچق کايو منام  
 يغتيااد فاهييت اينته دماکن منام يغ فاهييت دبواغن افکل مالم  
 ايا برهننتي تيدر افکل سيغ هاري ايا برجالن مک برفا لماب  
 سکيرا تيگ بولن سفوله هاري برجالن ايت دغن سوږغديري  
 ددالم هوتن يغ لفس ريمبا يغ بانث مک اداله کفد سوات هاري

د مکین کتاب هی کرا کچیک تیغگلله اغکو دسین اکوهندق  
 بالیق فولغ کنگری مک کرا کچیک ایت فون وقتو فاگی هاری  
 اینتله بهاروای برکات ۲ دغن تمغگوغ کتاب بایقله کارن همب فیکر  
 اینتله یغ فاتوت تمفت همب کرن همب این سوات کرا تیای  
 فاتوت دودق کفد تمفت یغ میدان مچلیس سگل راج ۲ اینتله یغ  
 فاتوت تمفت همب ددالم رمبا بانن مک همب برکیریم سمبه  
 کفدایهندا دان بندا همب جاغنه ایه دان بندا بر مشغول هاتی  
 دان سمبهکنله همب ممنتا حلالکن نامی یغدماکن گارم  
 یغدکتیف ایر یغدمینوم دری دنیا سمفی اخرت دغن سفوته  
 هاتی مشرت کافس دبوسر دان سلام همب کحضرت بندا فنت  
 حلالکن ایر موسو یغ همب مینوم دری کچیک سمفی بسر  
 حلالکن دنیا اخرت مک بایکله کات تمغگوغ.

مستله سده کرا کچیل برکات ۲ دغن تمغگوغ ایه مک تمغگوغ  
 فون برجالنله فولغ کنگرین تنجوغ بوخا برجالن ماسق هوتن کلوار  
 هوتن ماسق فادغ کلوار فادغ سکیرا ۲ توجه هاری توجه مالم دجالن  
 ایه ماسق کفد هاری یغکدلافن سمفیله کنگری تنجوغ بوخا دری  
 جاوه مسرکن دکت سده دکه سمفی تیبا کبالی بسر مک دلپه  
 اوله تمغگوغ راج سری رام فون اد حاضر دبالی دودق داتس  
 سغکسان کرا جائن مک تمغگوغ دری جاوه منجنجوغ دولی سده  
 دکت لالو مپمبه اشکت قدم جاری سفوله منندتکن کفلا مک  
 کونچف سفرة سرلر باگوغ جاری سفرة موسن سیره سمبه تمغگوغ  
 سفرت انقد کرا کچیل ایمام ترکغکا ایت سدهله فاتیک هنترکن  
 کتغه هوتن یغ لفس دتیغگلکن ددالم جمبر فیسغ سامیکت اداله

كمفوڭ درفد سواتو دوسن كشد سوات دوسن درفد سواتو تمفت  
 كشد سوات تمفت مك تپاداله برتمومك دچهارې فول كشد  
 سوات تامن مك دسناله بهارو برتمو اوله تمځوځ دان لقسمان  
 كرا كچيك ايت اي د ائس سفوهن فوكو دوكو مك كات تمځوځ  
 هي كرا كچيك سگرا اغكو توزون كشد اكو دان اكو اين منجونچوځ  
 تيته ايهندا سرت بندا اغكو هندق دبوغكن كدالم هوتن مك  
 فيكر ددالم هاتي كرا كچيك ماغتنله اي مسرا ددالم هاتيپ  
 كرن اي كرا اينتله يځ فاتوت تمفت كدودق ديمن مك اي فون  
 برلاريله سگرا داغ كشد تمځوځ مك تمځوځ فون برجالنه كدالم  
 هوتن ماسق بلوكر كلوار فادغ ماسق فادغ كلوار بلوكر لالو سمفي  
 كتغه ريمبا هوتن يځ لفس ريمبا يځ بانث براف لعاب سكير۲  
 توجه هاري توجه مالم دجالن ماسق كدلافن هاري مك سمفيله  
 تمځوځ كتغه هوتن يځتنياد فرنه سمفي مانسي فيكت لاغو فون  
 تپاد سمفي مك هاريقون سدهله مرمبغ فتح مك كات داتو  
 تمځوځ هي سكلين رعيت دسنييله كيت دودق برهواته مافر فيسغ  
 ساميكت تمغه برمالم مك بايقله كات سكلين اورغ مك مامبيغ ۲  
 دغن فكرچانن اد يځ مغمبل روتن دان اتف دان اكر دان كايو  
 برهوات جمبر ايت لالو سده اد يځ مامسكن نامي دان مځگولي  
 منته سده ماسق نامي دان گولي جمبر دان مافرايه فون سدهله  
 سيث سكلين مك هاريقون سمفي مالم تله ماكن مينم سكلين  
 برمس۲ لفس ماكن مينوم مامبيغ ۲ تيدر سمفيله كونن فاگي منته  
 سده مبيغ هاري مك برسيفله فول ماكن مينوم منته سده ماكن  
 مينوم ايت مك تمځوځ فون بركتاله كشد كرا كچيك امام ترځگما

تمغگوڻ لقسمان اورڻڪاي بسر فردان منترِي ادفون صمب بيت  
 تننوڻ تابوه لارڻ مڱهيمفونڪن دانڻ مڪلينن برافله صده لمپ  
 بيت دودق برفيڪر سوڙڻ ڊيري ڊيليك انڇوڻ استان مڪيرا ۲  
 ٽيگ بولن صفوله هاري صده لمپ ادفون بيت فيڪر ڪرن بيه  
 سوات راج يغبسر مڱڻ فرنته نڱري مڪ برانق اڪن ڪرا صاڻتله  
 مالوپ ددالم هاتي بيت ايت بايقله ڪيت بواڻڪن انق بيت  
 ڪرا ڪچيڪ امام ترڱڱا ڪتغه هوتن يڱ لفس تمفت تپاد فرنه  
 سمفي مائسي دمناله بايڪ ڪيت هنترڪن ڪرا ڪچيڪ ايت مڪ  
 منته صده راج سري رام برتپنه دمڪين ايه مڪ ڪات تمغگوڻ صرت  
 اورڻ بسر بايقله توانڪو بوله فاتڪ مڪلينن مڱنترڪن منته صده  
 تمغگوڻ برڪات دمڪين ايت مڪ دساھوت اوله توان فترِي  
 سڪونتم بوڱا منڱي ياتو تمغگوڻ افله حالپ همب صيفه انق  
 فرامفوان هندق منارهن ڪرا ڪچيڪ امام ترڱڱا ڪرن ايهنڊاپ  
 هندق ممبواڻڪن تنافي سوڱگوه فون تربواڻ ددالم هاتي همب  
 تپاداله تربواڻ انق همب جوڱ ڊري دنيا سمفي ڪا خيرت انترا  
 اي برڪات دمڪين ايت توان فترِي صرت منڱاده ڪلاڱيه صرت  
 برگنڱ ۲ اير مپ تندو ڪبومي برچوچران صفرت بواه بمبن ماسق  
 لوره صفرت جاگوڻ جاتوه ڪبيدي باڱي مانپڪ فوتس فغارڻ باڱي  
 هاري رننيڪ فاڱي ايرمات توان فترِي تندو مناڱيس اڪن انڱن  
 ڪرا ڪچيل امام ترڱڱا ڪرن هندق دبواڻڪن ڪهوتن يڱ لفس  
 ريمبا بسر منته صده دمڪين ايت مڪ تمغگوڻ لقسمان فون  
 منمشون فولڻ مامسيڱ ۲ ڪرومپ مڱمبل بلنجا هندق برجالن ڪدالم  
 هوتن منته صده برصيف ايه مڪ هاري ايه جوڱ برجالن ڪدالم  
 هوتن منڇهاري ڪرا ڪچيڪ امام ترڱڱا ايه ڊرڦد سواتو ڪمفوڻ ڪڦد سواته

برجالن مک ایهنداپ راج سري رام دودق دیبلیق انچوڻ استان  
تمفت فرادوان دشن موڙخدیڙین ماڻتله برچنننا هاتي ادفون  
فیکر ددالم هاتین ماڻتله ای مالو کرن ای سوات راج یڄسبر  
ممڻڻ فرنتهکن سبوه نگري تڄوڻ بوڻا چوکف لشکر هلبالغ  
رعیت بلتنترا چوکف سکلین اورڄسبر تمڻگوڻ لشمان اورڻکاي  
بسر فردان منتری مک همب برانقکن کرا ایت ماڻتله مالو  
دان عايب ددڻر سکلین راج ۲ نگري یغلایین شهدان ددالم حال  
دمکین ایت اداله کفد سوات مالم جمعیت جاتوه فیکرپ فد  
تغه مالم ترلمفو دینیهاري بلوم سمفي بودق ۲ دوا کالي باخون  
جاگ اورڻ توا برکالیه تیدر بوي کواڻ جاوه کتڻه سوروڻ  
لنتیڻ ریڻ درمبا تردڻوه لمبو دفادڻ سمبوت مڻواق کربو دکندڻ  
امبون جنتن رننیک ۲ برتفو مندوڻ ارق مڻیلي کیچق کیچو بوي  
موري فجر صیدیق مڻسڻیڻ نایک تا تیبیر ملمبوڻ تیڻگی مڻوگو  
بالم دهوجوڻ بندول تردڻوڻ فویوه فنچڻ بوي فنتوڻ مڻجکل  
تیڻگل دوا جاري اینله علامت هاریکن میڻ مک ایفون بڻکیه  
درفد فرادوان لالوله کلوار دري بیلیک انچوڻ دالم استان یڄسبر  
لالو ماسو کدالم روڻ کلواز کبالي بسر بالي ملینتڻ توجه رواڻ  
توجه فمانه سلله بورڻ تربڻ سا یوجان مات مننتڻ سلجڻ کودا  
برلاري مک فد وقتو فاگی اینله راج سري رام مننتوڻ تابوه  
لاراڻ گوڻ فلاوڻ چانڻ فمڻگل مک برهمفون هلبالغ سکلین  
بلتنترا فنوه مسق بالي کچیک دان بالي بسر مک برداڻ سمبه  
اورڻکاي تمڻگوڻ افله کیراپ کسوکران توانکو مک مننتوڻ تابوه  
لاراڻ گوڻ فلاوڻ چانڻ فمڻگل مک تینته راج سري رام هي دائو



مك تينته راج سري رام بنرله كشد بييت سمبهكن مبارخ ۲ پ اوله  
 تو بیدان توا مك سمبه تو بیدان توا اداله سفرت ادندا توان  
 فتري سكونتم بوغا مستغكي ايت سدهله ساكيت برمالين ايت  
 سلامتله سده ادندا ايت حال انقدا اية يغاد ظهير درفد كندوخن  
 ادندا ايت هاپ كراهه توانكو مك ميافله يغ ايلو كيه نماكن مك  
 راج سري رام فون مندغرکن كات تو بیدان توا دمكين ايت  
 ترغنگله اي برفلو توبه برديم ديريپ مك فيكر ددالم هاتي تو  
 بیدان توا بايقله اكو سمبهكن مكالي لاڭي امفون توانكو كباوه  
 دولي يغمهاملې ميافله يغ ايلو دنماكن فترا توانكو اية مك تينته  
 راج سري رام منا ۲ يغ ايلو فيكر تو بیدان تواله مك كاه تو بیدان  
 توا امفون توانكو فد فيكران همب توا يغ ايلو دنماكن فترا توانكو  
 ايت کرن نگري برنام تنجوغ بوغا راج برنام سري رام بنداپ  
 برنام توان فتري سكونتم بوغا مستغكي فترا برنام كرا كچيك امام  
 ترغنگا متله سده تو بیدان توا برداتغ سمبه كشد راج سري رام  
 دمكين ايت مك تو بیدان توا فون منمفونله باليق كا مستان  
 يغيسر برتموله تمغگوغ دان اورغكاي بسر دان مكلينن اداله نمان  
 فترا راج كيه اين كرا كچيك امام ترغنگا متله دپتاكنله فد مكلين  
 لشكر هلباغ رعية بالاتنترتا يغددالم نگري سموپ حتي ممفيله  
 توجه هاري لفس درفد برمالين ايت كرا كچيك فون لالوله اي  
 برجالن كبالي بسر برماين ۲ متله ممفي عمرپ امفت فوله امفة  
 هاري ايثون لالوله مندا ايره نگريپ درفد مسبوه كمفوغ كشد مسبوه  
 كمفوغ درفد سواة دومن كشد سواة دومن درفد سواة تمفت كشد  
 سواة تمفت هاري مالم ايثون فولغ فد امتان هاري ميغ اي

ليهت باگي مشرت فترا راج كيت يغان ظهير فد ماس ديوام  
 كتيك اين كدنيا درفد كندوخن بنداپ اداله فغايهاتن همب  
 داتو فترا راج كيت اين كرا كالو بگيتو داتو فرگيله مغادف كغد  
 راج كيت مسميهن ميافله يغ ايلو دنماكن مك ماهوت داتو  
 تمغوغ دان لقسمان اورغكاي بسر فردان منتري مكلين اورغيسر  
 بركتاله كغد تو بيدان توا تو بيدان توجه همب مكلين تپاداله  
 براني فرغي مغادف راج مسميهن حالپ فد فيكر همب مكلين  
 تو بيدان توجه فرغي مسميهن كغد راج كيه مك كات بيدان  
 توجه ياداتو تمغوغ تيدقله همب داتو براني مناكوت ماسختله  
 همب داتو مسميهن كرن فتراپ ايت كرا چكلو بگيتو كات  
 تمغوغ داتو بيدان تواله كيت سورهن كرن اي همب توا  
 ملماپ مك كات بيدان توجه فرگيله تو بيدان توا كرن فترا  
 راج كيه اين كرا يغان فد ماس اين كلوار درفد كندوخن بنداپ  
 كمدن ميافله دنماكن مك بيدان توا فون فرگيله درجاوه مسركن  
 دكة سده دكة همفيركن تيبا مك تله مسفي تو بيدان توا دباليق  
 انجوغ امتان تمشت فرادوان راج مري رام مك كات راج مري  
 رام افله خبر كيت تو بيدان توا مك سمبه بيدان امفون توانكو  
 بريبو ۲ امفون سمبه فاتك كباوه دولي يغماملې فاتك همب توا  
 معلومكن سمبه اداله حال چك تيدق دمسميهن ماتي ايبو دان  
 هندق دمسميهن ماتي باف ماسختله همب توا اين تاكوتپ  
 هندق مسميهن كباوه دولي توانكو كالو جاخن منجادي كسلاهن  
 فاتك معلومكنله سمبه فاتك اين چكلو منغوغ مرك توانكو  
 فاتك فاتك منمفونله كالو منجادي بئر كغد توانكو فاتك مسميهن

رپوه گگتی گمفینا عظمت بویین میخ دان مالم تپاد برفتموسن  
 مگل بویین گندخ گوخ دان چانخ ردف دان ربان بیولا کچافی  
 نوری دندی کوفق چراچف هر باب مهنگا رپوه گگتی ددالم  
 نگری مکلین انق یخ مودا ۲ لاکي ۲ دان فرمفوان برسوک ریا ددالم  
 لافن مسبیلن بولن ایه مک اداله کشف سوات هاری توان فتری  
 سکونتم بوخا مستغکی اداله ساکیه مدیکیه ۲ هندق برمالین مک  
 ترهنتیله مگل فرما یین یغدوا بلس بغسا ایت.

القیصه مک ترسوتله فول دریحال توان فتری هندق  
 برمالین ایه مک تیننه راج سری رام سیفکن داتو مگل امتان  
 کیه بنتغکن همفران دان مگل تیکر فاچر دان فرمیدانی دتغه  
 امتان یخ بسر گنتوغ تابیر لاغیت ۲ امفت فناهب منته مدده  
 ترسیف تمفت توان فتری هندق ساکیه ایت مک کات تینته  
 راج سری رام یاتو بیدان توجه دان داتو بیدان توا تو فاوغ توجه  
 دان تو فاوغ توا باواله توان فتری این کتغه امتان یغبرس دری بیلق  
 انچوخن منته مدده توان فتری دباوا کتغه امتان یغبرس مک  
 برهیمفونله مگل تمگگوخ لسمان دان منتری دودق براتور نوخگو  
 توان فتری ساکیه ایه توجه هاری توجه مالمان میخ مسا مالمان مسا  
 ماسق کدلافن هارین مسقیله کونن تغه هاری بونتر با یخ ۲ لشفله ساکیه  
 برمالین مک دلپهت اولیه تو بیدان توجه دان تو بیدان توا تو  
 فاوغ توجه دان تو فاوغ توا اداله فترا راج سری رام ایت یغاد  
 ظهیر درفد کندوخن بنداپ ایت یا ایت مایکور کرا مسبر لغن  
 مک برکتاله تو بیدان توجه یاداتو تمگگوخ لسمان اورخکای بسر  
 فردان منتری مکلینپ داتو مسوا اورخبرس ۲ ماریله توان ۲ مکلین

برانق مندوڪڻ انق ڀاڻيق داڻغ برتوڻڪه ڀڃ بوٽا داڻغ برقمڻين  
 ڀڃ ٽولي داڻغ برٽاڀ ڀڃ ڪورڻ داڻغ مڃيبر مڪ ٽمڃوڳ ڦون  
 داڻغله مڃاڻڻ راج مڃي راج مڪ راج مڃي راج فون ٿله حاصيرله  
 ڊبالي بسر دودق داڻس ٿڪه ڪرڃاڻ مڃوڳسان ڊڃن مننتومباڀ  
 مڪ ٽمڃوڳ ڦون برداڻغ مڃبه امڃون ٽوانڪو بريوڪالي امڃون ڪباوه  
 ڊولي ڀڃمها مليا ٽوانڪو ٽوان فائڪ افله فڪرڃاڻ فائڪ ڊفڃڳل  
 اين ڪوٽا مناله ڀڃ روبه ٽو فارڀيت مناله ڀڃ ٽوڃڳل ٽو فاڳر مناله  
 ڀڃ ربه بالي مناله ڀڃ ڇنڊوڳ هائڻ مناله ڀڃ بوڇر ڊينڊيڃ مناله ڀڃ  
 فسوق لنتي مناله ڀڃ فاته ٽيڃ مناله ڀڃ فوٽس افله مسق  
 ڪسوڪران ٽوانڪو ٽو مومسه ڊان ٽران لاوڪه ٽو منٽرو فرمڃق ٽو  
 ڦيامونڪه مڪ ٽيٽه راج مڃي راج ٽيڊاله اف مسق ڪسوڪران  
 ڪيت داڻو ٽمڃوڳ اڊفون مڃب بيت ٽنٽوڳ ٽابوه لاراڃن ڳوڳ  
 فلاوڳ ڇانڃ فمڃڳل ايت ڪرن هندق مڃي مڃونڪن لشڪر هلبالڃ  
 رعيت بلنتر ڊڊالم نڳري ڪيت اين مڪ هندقله ڊهيمڃونڪن  
 مڃل لبي ڊان حج امام ڊان خطيب ڪرن هندق برموڪا ۲ن  
 مڪلين قوم ڪلورڳ صهايت هنڊي ٽولن ڪيت ماڪن ۲ ڪرن ٽوان  
 فٽري مڪونٽم بوڃا منٽڃي انق ٽوان ڊٽو ايت مڊه مڃنڊوڳ  
 ڪيرا ۲ بهارو ٽيڳ بولن ڪهنڊق ڪيه ڊاڻو ڊڊالم لافن ڪسمبيلن  
 بولن اين ڪيت برموڪا ٺله مڃيلڃ ۲ بولن خٽمله فغاڃي مڃمبيليه  
 ڪربو لمبو ڪمبيلڃ ايتيڪ هائم ڪيت ماڪن ۲ منٽله مڊه برٽيٽه راج  
 مڃي راج ڊمڪين ايت مڪ بايقله ڪاڻ مڃل اورڃيسر ۲  
 مڪ برمسما ۲ موڪاله مڪلين لشڪر هلبالڃ رعيت ٽنٽرا ڊڊالم  
 نڳري ٽنڃوڳ بوڃا ڪلوارله مڪلين فرماڻين ڀڃڊوا ڊلس ڀڃسا

ساوهن برلاير فولغ باليك كنكري تنجوغ بوغا براف لماپ برلاير  
 ايت توجه هاري توجه مالم سيخ سام مالم فون سام سمفيله  
 توجه هاري كدلافنن مك تيباله كنكري تنجوغ بوغا كچمباتن  
 لارغ راج سري رام مك برلا بوهله ساوه فراهو يغ توجه بوه ايت  
 مك سگراله براغكت نايك فولغ كرومهپ كدالم امتنان يغ بسر  
 كميليك انجوغن امتنان انجوغ فيرق جمالا گنتي براتف تيلي  
 بردنديغ كچ بركوموچق انتن برتانهن رقنا متوما نيكم برامبي ۲  
 متيارا تمفة فرادوان راج سري رام دوا لاکي امتري مك سكلين  
 اورغ بسر ۲ دان سكلين لشكرهلبالغ فون ماسيخ ۲ فولغله كرومهپ  
 دمکين جوگ سكلين رعيت بلتننرا فون فولغله كرومهپ  
 شهدان متله ببراف لماپ صده راج سري رام فولغ درفد  
 برفوكس ۲ كلوت كوالا نكري تنجوغ بوغا منچهاري فلباگي كارغ  
 كاراغن لاوت برباغي ۲ جنيس مائيك فرمکانن اد بهارو توجه  
 هاري توجه مالم مك توان فتري فون براوبهله فيعل فراغي لاکون  
 يعني درفد ماكن دان مينومپ مك اد كيرام سبولن لماپ براوبه  
 لاکوپ ايه مك راج سري رام فون كلوارله دردالم بيليق انجوغن  
 كدالم امتنان يغ بسر لغسوغ ماسق كروغ كلوار كپالي بسر بالي  
 ملبينتخ توجه رواغ توجه فمانه ملله بورغ تريغ سوئوجان مات  
 مننتخ سلجغ كودا برلاري فنجغ باليپ مك راج سري رام فون  
 مننتوغ تابوه لارغ گوغ فلاو غ چانغ فمگيل مك برهيمفونله  
 سكلين اورغ بسر كدالم نكري تمغگوغ لقسمان اورغ كاي بسر فردان  
 منتري سكلين لشكرهلبالغ رعيت بلتننرا فنوه مسق بالي  
 كچيك دان بالي بسر توها دان مودا لاکي ۲ دان فرمفوان يغ

فرمیدانی ایه مک دباکرله فونتوغ چندان گهارو کمپن باروس یغ  
 سام جادی دغندی دان دهامقله دین یغ فنچغ مهستا جاری  
 مانیس بسرپ باگی لغن مسموپ باگی ایبو تاغن منته مدده  
 دهامسپ دین ایه مک دفولیه دغن تفوغ تاور مک دتگشکنله  
 دئاس فتران ایت منته مدده دتگشکنن دین ایت دلکنله دغن  
 افي تله مدده لکت دین ایه دامبل تفوغ تاور دفولیهکنن دین  
 ایت منته ایه دتابور برتیه برمس کوپیت مک راج لقسمان فون  
 دامبل کنله کاین فوته فنچغ دلافن هستنادتاریک دبوکن تودوغپ  
 ای فون برتیلقله تله براف لما ای برتیلک ایت کیرا ۲ دروکه  
 ظهر مسفی وقتو عصر مک راج مری رام فون تورنله کدوا لاکي  
 امتری تریجون کدالم تلاگ ایت منته بغکیه دری دالم تلاگ ایه  
 لغسوغله جادی اورغ بالیق مسفرت مدیلام مک راج لقسمان فون  
 مبوبکا تودغن مسرت دفاد مکنله دین ایه مک برکتاله راج لقسمان  
 هی مکلین اورغبسر دان مگل لشکر هلبالغ رعیت بلتنترا  
 مگراله میف کیه تورن کفراهو وقتو ماس اینیله ماو مگرا کیه  
 مک مکلین اورغبسر ۲ فون دان لشکر هلبالغ رعیت بلتنترا  
 فون مگراله دغن مسکچف ایت براغکت تورن کفراهو مباباوا راج  
 مری رام ایت کدوا لاکي امتری منته مسفی کتفی لاوت دکاکی  
 بوکییت ایت مک تورنله کسمن توندا برکایوه کفراهو دری جاوه  
 مسرکن دکه مدده دکه ممشیله تیبا کفراهو مک نایقله راج مری رام  
 توان فتری مکوئتم بوغا منتغکی ایت کفراهو مک مکلین اورغ  
 بسر ۲ فون دان مکلین لشکر هلبالغ رعیت بلتنترا فون هابس  
 نایک کفراهو مکتیک ایه مک فراهو یغ توجه بوه فون دبغکرله

لقسمان هي ماٲاينغ توا سيفكن همب فرتام ٲيكر فاچر مهلي  
 فرميداني مهلي فتران مائو دين سباتغ تفوغ تاور ساتو برتبه  
 برامس كوپيت منته مدهله سدي دميفكن اوله ماٲاينغ توا  
 مكٲيك اٲه جوٲ براڅكه كفراهو مك راج لقسمان فون ملغكهله  
 تورن كفراهو هندق فرٲي برلاير كلوت كوالا نٲري تنچوٲ بوٲا  
 اٲه منته مسفيله راج لقسمان كفراهو مك دبوٲكرله ساوه مك  
 برلايرله راج لقسمان مك درڅكهله دا يوغ امفت فوله امفت مك  
 فراهواٲه فون ملنچرله مشرت فوچق دلونچوركن بلوت دكنيل  
 ايكور باٲي كومبغ فوتس تالين لالت هڄگف ترگنچير بورغ تربغ  
 دافت دٲڄكف اٲين لالو دافه دلبر كهاف جاتوه كبلاكڄ  
 مسب لاجون فراهواٲه برافله لمان برلاير اٲه مسكير ۲ توجه هاري  
 توجه مالم سيغ مسا مالم فون مسا تباداله برهنٲي ۲ توجه هاري  
 مامق كلان مسفيله راج لقسمان دلاوت كاكي بوكيت اٲه منته  
 مسفي مك برلابوهله ساوه فراهوراج لقسمان اٲه مك راج لقسمان  
 فون مگراله تورن كسفن توندا ددايوڄله مسفن توندا اٲه منته  
 مسفيله كتفي تانه دارتن دكاكي بوكيت ايت مك راج لقسمان  
 فون نايقله كاٲس بوكيت اٲه براف لماٲ مسكير ۲ درفاٲي هاري  
 مسفيله وقه ظهر مك تيباله دكمونچق بوكيت دٲفي تلاڄ ايت  
 مك برٲينته راج لقسمان كفد اورڄ بسر ۲ اٲه هي لقسمان اورڄكاي  
 بسر فردان منٲري سگراله بنتغ ٲيكر فاچر اين مك دبنتغ اوله  
 اورڄكاي بسر ٲيكر فاچر اٲه دان فرميداني مك دلٲٲكنله فتران  
 ايت مك راج لقسمان فون نايقله كاٲس ٲيكر فاچر فرميداني  
 مغادف كفد فتران اٲه منته راج لقسمان دودق داتس ٲيكر فاچر

بوکیت ایت کفراهو متله تیبنا نایقله کاتس سمفن توندا مک  
 دکاپوهله سمفن دري جاوه مسرکن دکه متله سمفيله تو تمغگوڭ  
 کفراهو مک کات تمغگوڭ کفد جوړو باتو فراهو بوڅکرله ساوه کیه  
 بلاير بالیک فولغ کنگري تنجوڭ بوڅا مغمبیل راج لقسمان مک  
 برلایرله براف ۲ لمان مکیرا ۲ توجہ هاري توجہ مالم میڅ مسا مالم  
 فون مسا مک مامق کدلافن هارین تو تمغگوڭ بلاير ایت دري  
 جاوه سمفيله دکت متله تیباله تمغگوڭ کچمباتن لارڅ راج مري  
 رام دنگري تنجوڭ بوڅا مک دلایوهله ساوه ایت متله سده برلابوه  
 ساوه مک تمغگوڭ فون مگراله نایک کبالي بسر مغادف کفد  
 راج لقسمان مک برکتاله راج لقسمان افله خبر کیت داتو تمغگوڭ  
 یغداڅ کماري این مک ماهوت تمغگوڭ امفونله اڅکو بریبو ۲  
 امفون ادفون مسب فاتیك همب توا بربالیق فولغ کنگري این  
 مغادف توان فاتیك سفرت حالپ ککندا راج مري رام کدوا  
 لاکي امتری سدهله منجادي کرا دکمونچق بوکیت دتفي لاوت  
 ایت مسب مندي ایر تلاگ ایت مک ایتله مسب فاتیك  
 بربالیق کماري این مغمبیل توان فاتیك کرن فیکر فاتیك سرت  
 مکلین اورڅمسر ۲ دان لشکر هلبالغ رعیت بلتنننرا مکلین جکلو  
 تیاد اڅکو دمیلاکن مغمبیل ککندا ایت فد فیکر فاتیك مسوا  
 نسچاي ککله اي منجادي کرا ایت مک فد وقتو فاتیك تڅگلکن  
 ایت تیاداله اي سدرکن دیرین فرمیلاکنله توان فاتیك فرگی  
 برلایر بیرله فاتیك تیڅگل توڅگو امتان راج کیه مک کات راج  
 لقسمان باقله همب فون بولهل فرگی دڅن سکتیک این مک  
 راج لقسمان فون برمیقله هندق فرگی برلایر مک برکتاله راج



ادفون راج مري رام داتس فوكو<sup>۲</sup> توالغ دغن توان فتري سكونتم  
 بوغا مستغكي اية ريوه گنگي گمفیتاله عظمة بويين برموك ریا كدوان  
 ملومفت ۲ ترچون درفد سوات داهن كفد سوات داهن مك  
 حيران عجا<sup>۲</sup> يبله سكلين اورغ بسر سرت لشكر هلباغ رعية بلنتنتر  
 ايت مك كات تمغكوغ امفونله توانكو بريبو كالي امشون هارف  
 اكن دامفونله سمبه همب نوها كفد وقة هاري اين سگراله توانكو  
 باليك تورن كبومي كنگله توانكو نام يغ بايك كارن توانكو راج بسر  
 سمگخ فرننه نكري تنجوغ بوغا اوسهكن اي تورن مملقو<sup>۲</sup> لاڻي برتمبه  
 سوكا رياپ تباداله اي سدراكن ديرين لاڻي فد وقتو ماس ايت  
 مك بركتاله تمغكوغ دغن لقسمان اورغكاي بسر دغن فردان  
 منتري سرت سگل لشكر هلباغ سكلينن افاله حالپ كيت اين  
 راج كيت سده منجادي كرا افاله فيكران كية ماسيغ<sup>۲</sup> فد هاري  
 اين مك كات فردان منتري همب فيكر داتو<sup>۲</sup> فد هاري اين  
 بايقله فولغ داتو<sup>۲</sup> تمغكوغ لايركن فراهو مسبه فولغ باليك كنگري  
 تنجوغ بوغا دافتكن راج لقسمان افله حال كيت كفد هاري اين  
 فيكر همب جكلو تباد دامبل توان كيت راج لقسمان دباوآپ  
 كماري فستيله راج كيت ككل منجادي كرا مك دغن سبب اية  
 بايقاه دتو<sup>۲</sup> فرگي امبل راج لقسمان دان دتو<sup>۲</sup> تيغگل منغكو استان  
 راج كيت مك راج لقسمان اية سورهنكله داتغ كماري دغن  
 سگراپ همب تيغگل دغن لقسمان اورغكاي بسر دغن لشكر  
 هلباغ سكلين رعيت بلنتنترآپ برتو<sup>۲</sup> دغان برچاگ مغاول  
 ممليهرا راج كيت يغداتس فوكو<sup>۲</sup> توالغ اين ايتله كفد فيكر همب  
 مك كات تمغكوغ بايقله مك تمغكوغ فون سگراله تورن دراتس

بسر فردان منتري مامسيخ ۲ فون تورنله كسمفن توندا برکايوه ميباوا  
 راج سري رام توان فترې سكونتم بوغا منتغكي منتله تيباله  
 ككاكي بركة ايه كنانه دارت مك مگراله منداكي بوكية ايه مان ۲  
 اورغ يغ توها ۲ تيغگل منغگو فراهو يغ توجه بوه ايه يغ منتغه  
 دفراهو يغ منتغه دتانه دارت تيغگل دكاكي بوكه ايه مك راج  
 سري رام فون برجالنله نايك كاتس بوكه ايه درفاغي ۲ سمفي  
 كفو قنظهور بهاروله تيبا كاتس كمونچق ايت منتله تيبا  
 دكمونچق بوكية ايت بهاروله سمفي كتفي تلاگ ايه مك دليهنتله  
 اوله توان فترې سكونتم بوغا منتغكي اير تلاگ منغوهله مشرت  
 كاه راج لقسمان سوانفون تيباد برسلاهن مك توان فترې فون  
 ترسيديقله ددالم هاتين هندق مندي اير تلاگ ايه مك تيباداله  
 سمفة اي برداغ سمبه كفو سوامين راج سري رام ايفون ترچونله  
 كدالم تلاگ ايه منتله مده اي ترچون كدالم تلاگ ايه مك توان  
 فترې فون مودهله منجادي كرا مك دليهنتله اوله راج سري رام  
 استرين مده منجادي كرا منجة فوكو توالغ مك فيكرله ددالم  
 هاتي راج سري رام بنافله حال اكو اين استريكو مده منجادي  
 كرا جك دمكين اكو فون بايقله ترچون كدالم تلاگ اين مك  
 ايفون ترچونله كدالم تلاگ ايه افبيل بغكية منجاديله كرا لالو منجة  
 فوكو توالغ ايه كدوا لاکي استري تله منجادي كرا مك مسكين  
 اورغ بسر ۲ فون تمغگوغ لقسمان اورغكاي بسر فردان منتري  
 مسكين لشكرهلبالغ رحية بلنتننرا سبايق اد دسيتو كچيك دان  
 بسرتوها دان مودا لاکي ۲ دان فرمفوان سمواپ هابس برتريق  
 مناغيس سمواپ مليهنتن راجن مده منجادي كرا لاکي استري

بلاک سمواپ سکلین لشکر هلبالغ رعیت بال تنتراپ کارن اف  
 مہیپ باگی سفرت اتق توان داتو توان فترې سکونتم بوغا  
 منتغکی ہندق نایک کانس بوکت ایت ہندق ملیہہ هولو موغی  
 ایت تلاگ یغ داتس کمونچق بوکت ایت منتلہ سوده برتیتہ راج سری  
 رام دمکین ایت کفد اورغ بسرپ مک دساہوت اولہ تمغگوغ  
 لقسمان اورغ کای بسر فردان منتري بايقلہ توانکو فاتک سکلین  
 فون ہندق جوگ ملیہتپ تلاگ ایت کارن منغرکن تیتہ سری  
 فادک ککندا ایت منتلہ سدہ تمغگوغ برکات دمکین ایت دغن راج  
 مک تمغگوغ فون برمسبدالہ کفد سکلین لشکر هلبالغ رعیت بال  
 تنترا ایت دمکین ہی سگل لشکر هلبالغ رعیت بلتنترا کیت  
 ایسوہاری فاکي ۲ برمیقلہ کیتہ مامیغ ۲ ماکن دان مینم فاکي ہاری  
 ہندق سگرا کارن راج کیتہ ہندق برجالن نایک کانس بوکت ایت  
 ہندق ملیہت تلاگ منتلہ سدہ تمغگوغ برکات دمکین ایت ہاری  
 فون سیغلہ مک سکلین لشکر هلبالغ رعیت بال تنترا سکلین  
 فون یرمیقلہ ماکن دان مینم کچیک دان بسر توہا دان مودا  
 لاکي ۲ فرمفوان منتلہ سدہ ماکن دان مینم ایت مک ہاری فون  
 تگگی فنوہلہ فادغ فانسن سکیرا ۲ متہاری ایت تگکین تولیہ تگال  
 مک سکلین اورغ فون مامیغ ۲ تورنلہ کسمفن توندا توجہ بوه  
 سمن برکایوہ براغکوت اورغ مغنتر ککاکي بوکیتہ ایت منتلہ سدہ  
 ہابس لشکر هلبالغ رعیت بلتنترا ایت ہابس نایک کدارت  
 منبس جالن نایک کبوکتہ ایت مک بہارولہ راج سری رام دان توان  
 فترې سکونتم بوغا منتغکی کدوا لاکي استریپ براغکت تورن  
 کسمفن توندا مک سکلین اورغ بسر ۲ تمغگوغ لقسمان اورغ کای

براف لمانپ سکیرا ۲ توجہ هاري توجہ مالم برلاير اية مك مسفيله  
 كتغہ لاوت مك برفوكس ۲ له سگل اورغیخ مودا ۲ لاکي ۲ دان فرمفوان  
 مامیخ ۲ تورنله كسمفن توندا مغمیل كارغ كارغن لاوت فلباگي  
 جنیس برموك رپاله سكلین بودق یخ مودا ۲ سدغ اولو ۲ لاکي ۲  
 دان فرمفوان برگورو جناك مراتا ۲ لاوت ایت سمننارا منچاري  
 كارغ كارغن لاوت اية برموك رپا دان برفوكس ۲ دلاوت اية سکیرا ۲  
 توجہ هاري لمان متله مسفيله سده توجہ هاري توجہ مالم دلاوة  
 مك مسفي كدلافن مالم مك برکات تون فتري سكونتم بوخا  
 مستغكي كغد موامیپ راج سري رام دمکینله مسهبپ امفون  
 توانكو اداله فاتك معلومکن سمبه کباوه قاوس تافق کاکي تون  
 فاتك جکلواد منجادي بنر امفون کرنيا توانكو اکن فاتك اداله  
 فاتك دغرکات سري فادك ککندا راج لقسمان دهولو اد ایر تون  
 دراتس گونخ اية مك دهولوپ اية تلاگ مک کالوکن اد امفون  
 کرنيا توانكو كغد فاتك مک ماغنتله براهي فاتك هندق ملیهت  
 تلاگ سوخي اية یخ دهولو داتس کمونچق گونخ اية دانلاکي کات  
 صرفادك ککندا راج لقسمان ایر تلاگ اية هیجو بیرو ورناپ لاگي  
 توالمخ دوا باتغ دتفي تلاگ اية اینله مسهبپ فاتك هندق ملیهتن  
 تلاگ اية اتوا یا که اتو تپاد باگي سفرت کات سري فادك ککندا  
 ایت مک کات راج سري رام بایقله بیت فون هندق جوگ  
 ملیهتپ تلاگ ایت کارن سمبه ادندا اية دمکینله مک راج  
 سري رام فون لالو برتیهته كغد اورغ بسرپ تمغگوغ لقسمان اورغ  
 کاي بسر فردان منتری دان كغد سکلین لشکر هلبالغپ سکلین  
 رعیت بال تنتران ادفون کیت ایسو فاگي هاري باغون جاگ

رام مڻڪاڪن فڪاين هاري فون مسمفي تغه هاري بونتر بايغ ۲ مک  
 ملڻڪهله راج مري رام هندق فرڱي برلاير دڪناڪن لڻڪه مدغ بديمن  
 انق اولر بر بليت دڪاڪي انق لغ تربغ مپغسوغ اغين ملڻڪه كهدف  
 دوا لڻڪه باليڪ كبلاڪغ ملڻڪه كهدف تندا منڻڪلڪن نڱري تنچوڻ  
 بوڻا دوا لڻڪه باليڪ كبلاڪغ تندا بر باليڪ ڪنڱري تنچوڻ بوڻا  
 ملڻڪه ڪاڪي يڻ ڪانن بر دريق چڱي ڊڪيري ملڻڪه ڪاڪي يڻ ڪيري  
 بر دريق چڱي ڊڪانن ترايق دادا يڻ بيداغ تلمفي جاري يڻ  
 هالوس دڪناڪن لڻڪه منوگل ڪاچغ نرڪنا ليڻڻغ منا بور بايم منته  
 تيباله راج مري رام تورن ڪفراهه مڪ دبڱرله ساوه فراهو يڻ توجه  
 بواه ايه باتو ساوه برتن تيگ بهرا تالي ساوه فنچڻ ليم راتس  
 منته مده دبڱر ساوه مڪ دفالوله گندغ دتيوفله مرونفي دفوكله  
 ڏوڻ دان چانغ رپوه گڱق عظمت مڪلين بويي بويين فرماين  
 دوا بلس بڻسا مڪ دتيڱهله گنداغ لاگو سنايوڻ گالا گنچر  
 گڱوييڻ دڪناڪن تڱهه اغڱغ تربغ اليه ۲ فولغ مراهو دوا بلس  
 بڻسا لاگو ددالم مڪ مڪلين لشڪر هلباڻغ رعيت بال تنترا فون  
 مهوڪل مريم گاتق فورو ڪتم تبوليله تمباگ مسفر فغها بيس نماپ  
 مريم ايت بردنتوم بديل يڻ بسر بدرف بديل يڻ ڪچيڪ باڱي  
 فناڪ برتبه يڻ ممت بايڪ جادي مڪ فلوروپ مندي دموڱي  
 تنچوڻ بوڻا ايه باڱي مسفر هاري هوچن فائي هاري مڪ فراهو  
 يڻ توجه بوه ايتفون مرڱههله دا يوڻن امفه فوله امفه باڱي فوچو  
 دلنچرڪن باڱي بلوت دڪتيل اڪور باڪي گومبغ فوٽس تالي لالت  
 هيڱڱف ترڪنچير بورغ تربغ دافه دتڱف اغين لالو دافه دلیمفر  
 مڪ دلیمفر كهدف جاته كبلاڪغ ماڱتهله امه لاريپ فراهو ايت

فولق کریس سمفان کنجا ایراس کنجا منمفخ فوئیخ بر فوتر  
 سمدیریپ رتی مایت دوا ملنچور د فگل فامور جنجی دغه لام  
 جلاله دتنوئ فامور الیف تردیری مندیریپ بر سمبوت  
 فنجوت فوته بوکنن بسی مبارغ بسی ۲ لهه فغنچیح فنتو کعبه الله  
 دتمفا اتق نبی الله ادم دهولو هنچرر دتافق تاغن دتمفا دهوجغ  
 جاری مک دسفوه دغن ایر بوخا دسفوه دا فر چینا تورن بیسا  
 دراتس لاغییت داسم دهولو ایر ماتی ایکن دایکور ایر مک  
 ترامبل فدغ لغ فغوئکغ مک ایتله فکاین راج سری رام مک  
 ترامبیلله فغکولو بولغ هولوبولغ فلاغی بسالو الی رمبغ فغه  
 دندم تا سوده اد سوات فنچا تا سوده چک سوده دنیا قیامت  
 بوکنپ تنون مبارغ تنون تنون بندادری مودا چوکف فرندو  
 دغن فریندغ چوکف حکمت مولا چادی عاشق مکمفوغ می  
 فوتر لیمن اسم گارم اهدن مابو سفالییت گیله سری گگتی دحا  
 فون اونس اد ترسورت دمیتو ایتله فکاین راج سری رام منتله  
 سده راج سری رام مغانکن فکاین مک ترامبل فولق کاین کیندغ  
 کیندو کیندغ کیانی کاین خاصا گنتا فوالم بوکنپ تنون مبارغ  
 تنون تنون اورغ یغ برایشغ گنتی اورغ یغ بر فاروه دالم  
 تمفاین فغه لاوت مهاری سوده توکغ دبوته تیاد میاف  
 تورت تلادن بوکنپ فاکی راج ۲ سکارغ این فاکی راج زمان  
 دهولو سدی لام دچمور بر تمبه بامه درندم بر تمبه کریغ اد  
 کویق سدیکت برچرومت اوسهکن کورغ بر تمبه هرگ مراتس  
 ریل فمبلی بنغ دتیتیق امبون متیتیق ساهستنا بنغ نجغ  
 کوسوت اغین سلاتن داغ مپلسیکن منتله سده راج سری

باوا کن اتق اورغیغ ممودا ۲ لاکي ۲ دان فرمشوان تمباهن فول لاین  
 درفد ایت فلباگی فرمائین یغاد حاضر ددالم نگری هندق  
 باواکن جوگ کفد راج مک ددالم تیگ هاری تیگ مالم سگل  
 اورغ فون دانغله مغادف راج سکلین رعیتہ بلا تنترا دری هوجغ نگری  
 سمفی کشفگل نگری فنوه مسق بالی کچیک بالی بسر بالی  
 ملنتغ مک راج فون سمیلیه اورغیغ مودا ۲ مدغ اولو ۲ یغ لاکي ۲  
 بودق یغ مودا ۲ فرمشوان مدغ ایلو ۲ مدده دفنچت نیجھ منتله  
 سیفله برموات فراهو بلنجا فلباگی فرمکانن سکلین برامس بکل  
 فرگی برفوکس ۲ دان سگل بودق ۲ یغ مودا ۲ فون ریوه گتق گمفیة  
 عظمت بوپیپ دغن سگل فلباگی فرمائین دان سگل بوپین ۲  
 یغ دوا بلس بغسا مک ایسو هارین ایت راج سری رام فون برسیفله  
 مک برهیمشونله سکلین اورغ بسر ۲ فردان منتری دان سکلین  
 فغاوا اتق راج ۲ دان لشکر هلمالغ رعیت بلا تنتراپ منتله مدده  
 میث حاضر بالک سمواپ مک راج سری رام فون سیفله مغناکن  
 فلباگی فکاین ۲ ترامبل سلوار برادواغگی نماپ فیسق برفیسوغ  
 سندیریب براتس جرمین دفغغ برب پرمین دکاکی منابور  
 مرانا بدان چرمین بسر منورت فیسق ایت فکاین راج سری رام  
 ترامبل فولق کاین ایکه فیغ کاین چندی جنتن فنچغ تغه تیگ  
 فوله تیگ فوله دغن رمبو رمبوپ تیگ کالی مہاری براوبه  
 ورناب فاگی ۲ ورن امبون تغه هاری ورن لمبا یوغ فتغ ۲ ورن میپق  
 ایت فکاین راج سری رام ترامبل فولق باجو بلدو کسمبا مورف  
 تیگ کالی منولق سری توجہ کالی منولق فاتی تیگ تاهن  
 داغ بلایر فاتی لکت تافق تاغن ایت فکاین راج سری رام ترامبل

ٹوڪڙ فون فرڱيله مندافتڪن تمڱڱوڙ درجاوه مسرڪن دڪة سده  
 دڪت مسفي تيبا كهلامن تمڱڱوڙ لغسوڱ نايڪ مغادف مسهبپ  
 ياداٽو سفرت فراهو يڱ دائو سبداڪن دهولو ايت سودهله مسيف  
 دان سده لغسوڱ تورن كاير سدي سده برساوه دجمباتن لارڱ  
 راج گيت مك كات تمڱڱوڙ بايقله مك اي فون فرڱيله مغادف  
 راج درجاوه مسرڪن دڪت سوده دڪت لغسوڱ تيبا درجاوه  
 منچنچوڱ دولي سده دڪت لغسوڱ مسهبه تراشڪت قدم جاري  
 سفوله جاري سفرت سومون مسيره كنچوف سفرت مولور باكوڱ  
 امفون توانكو بريپ كالي امفون اداله فاتڪ معلومڪن مسبه كباوه  
 دولي توانكو يغمها ملي اداله باگي سفرت تينته توانكو فراهو يڱ  
 توجه بوه ايت سودهله مسيف مك كات راج بايقله مك راج فون  
 برتيتنهله ڪتاب ياداٽو تمڱڱوڱ وقتو ماس هاري اين بيت مننتا  
 همفونڪنله ڪفد دائو انق اورڱيڱ مودا ۲ لاکي ۲ دان فرمشوان ددالم  
 توجه هاري اين جوڱ هندق دهيمفون ڪبالي بسر سرت سڪلين  
 فلباگي فرماينن ڪيه يڱاد حاضير سدي سنننياس فد ماس اين  
 ڱنداڱ سرونن ريب ڪچافي موري دندي ردف ريان چراچف گوڱ  
 دان چانغ تاوق ۲ فرماينن هندقله دهيمفونڪن درهوچڱ نڱري  
 ڪفڱڪل نڱري مك مسبه تمڱڱوڙ بايڪ توانكو تينته فاتڪ جنچوڱ  
 سبوله ۲ دانس باتو ڪفلا فاتڪ مك تمڱڱوڱ فون منمفونله باليڪ  
 ڪرومهن سنله مسفي ڪرومهن مك ايفون مپورهڪن تنديل بزڪره ڪفد  
 سڪلين فغولولو يڱ ددالم دايره نڱري تنچوڱ بوڱا برڪهندڪن  
 انق اورڱيڱ مودا ۲ لاکي ۲ دان فرمشوان مك تنديل فون فرڱيله  
 بزڪره مندافتڪن سڪلين فغولولو مپمفيڪن سبدا تمڱڱوڱ مننتا



هندقله سده سيف دغن تياد بوله تياد كارن اي هندق ممبراو  
انق امترين بلاير كلوت بر فوكس ۲ منچهاري فلماگي كاراغ كاراغن  
لاوت سا نيكا چنيس فلماگي فرمكائن لاوت ايه مك اينله ميبين  
مك توکغ همب فغگل داغ ماري اين هندقله مگرا فا توکغ  
دالم توجه هاري اين فراهو لاوت ايه هندقله سوده دغن تياد  
بوله تياد كارن راج كيمت فون بمراف سده لمان اي منچادي  
راج ممرنته نكري تنچوغ بوغا اين داتس كرجاڻ مڱگهسان دغن  
مجهترا دان مننوماپ تياد فرنه اي مپوره كيمت بكرج بهارو  
اينله اي بر كهندق كغد همب رعيت مك همب رعيت فون  
چنچوخله تيتهمپ ايه دغن مبوله ۲پ داتس باتو كفلا كيمت مك  
كيمت كرجاكنله سا يسي نكري رام ۲ مپه شيكن كهندق توان كيه  
ايه مك بارغ اف كتيدان بلنچا توکغ يغ هندق مڱرجاكن فراهو  
ايه امبلله كغد همب مك كات توکغ بايقله بولهلله همب كرجاكن  
دغن مبوله ۲پ داتس مپدا داتو ايت مك توکغ فون باليك  
كرومهپ مڱمبل مڱل فركاكس توکغ يغ هندق دكرجاكن فراهو  
يغ توجه بوه ايه مك ايسو هارين ايه توکغ فون بكرجاله ممبرا  
فراهو ۲ ايت امفت فوله امفت توکغ بكرج مك برافله لام توکغ  
بكرج ممبرا فراهو ايه مكبير ۲ توجه هاري توجه مالم تياد برهننتي  
ظهور دان عصر مبيغ دان مالم هاپ برهننتي ماكن دان مينم  
سهاج منته مسمي توجه هاري كدلا فنن فراهو فون سودهله سدي  
مبيغ لغسوغ دتورنكن كاير دلابوه ساوه دچمباتن لارغ راج  
سري رام منته سده سيف فراهو توجه بوه سده دتورنكن كاير  
بلا بوه ساوه دچمباتن راج سري رام دنكري تنچوغ بوغا مك

هاري فون ميغله مك راج سري رام فون برلاري ۲ له كدالم روغ  
 كلوار كيمالي بسر بالي ملنتغ مننتوغ تابوه لارغ گوغ فلاوغ چانغ  
 فمگيل مك داتغله تمگوگ لقسمان اورغ كاي بسر مغادف كقد  
 راج سري رام دري جاوه منچنچوگ دولي سده دكة لغسوگ مپمبه  
 تراخكة قدم جاري سفوله كنجوف سفرت سولور باكوغ جاري  
 سفرت موسون ميره دمكينله سمبهب تو تمگوگ امقون  
 توانكو بريب كالي امقون سمبه فاتك كباوه دولي يغماملې  
 توانكو توان فاتك يغ مرتق باتو ككلا فاتك افاله تيته فاتك  
 دفمگيل مك ماهوت راج سري رام ادفون يغ بيت فمگيلكن  
 داتو ۲ ايه فد وقتوهاري اين بيه مننتا سيفكن توجه بوه فراهو  
 لاوت دغن سگراپ هندقله سده ددالم توجه هاري اين كارن  
 بيه هندق ميباوا اتق داتو توان فترې سكونتم بوخا مستغكي  
 بلاير كلاوت برفوكس ۲ منچهاري فلباگي كارغ كراغن لاوت مائيك  
 جنيس فلباگي فرمكائن لاوت ايه مك اينله سمبهب مك بيت  
 هندق سگرا مديكه سيفكن فراهو ايه ددالم توجه هاري اين تباد  
 بوله تباد مك ماهوت تمگوگ بايقله سفرت تيته توانكو ايه فاتك  
 جنچوخله سبوله ۲ پ داتس باتو ككلا فاتك مك لالو تمگوگ فون  
 منمفونله فولغ كرومهن مك منته سمفي تمگوگ كرومهن مك  
 ايفون ممگييله توگخ امفت فوله امفته اورغ منته داتغله توگخ مك  
 كات توگخ يا داتو اف فكرجان همب داتو دفمگيل ميبدا دانغ  
 كماري اين مك كات تمگوگ ادفون همب ممگل فاه توگخ يغ  
 امفته فوله امفته اورغ اين بهوا راج كيه ممگل همب تادي كقد هاري  
 اين اي مننتا سيفكن فراهو توجه بوه ددالم توجه هاري اين

د فولیه ایت د تابور برتیه براس کوپیه مک دامشپ دغن کمین  
 سده ایه ایفون مناریقله تودغ مک برتیلقله ای دغن مملو توپهن  
 سرت بریدیم دیرین براف ۲ لماپ درفد فهون فتح سمفیله فد  
 وقتو دینی هاری مک ایفون بهاروله ممبروک تودشپ مک کات  
 راج سری رام یا ابغکو راج لقسمان بگیمان ددالم فتوان دان  
 فیکران مندافت ابغ یغ دامنتکن اورغ توهام کفد ابغ اداکه ادیق  
 براوله اتق اتو تیاک مک ساهوت راج لقسمان یا ادیشکو اد جوگ  
 براوله دکرنیای الله ادیق مندافت اتق دغن ادند توان فتری  
 سکونتم بوخا سنتگی ایت تنافی هندقله ادیق سیفکن فراهو توجه  
 بوه فراهو لاوت هندق برفوکس ۲ کلاوت منچهاری فلباگی کارغ  
 کراغن لاوت فلباگی مکان سائیکا جنیس فرمکان سنتله سوده  
 ایه جک ادیق هندق فرگی کلاوت ایت هندقله دهمفونکن اتق  
 اورغ یغ مودام لاکي ۲ دان فرمفوان دان همفونکن فرمائین یغ  
 دوابلس بغسا ددالم نگرې گندغ سرونی ردف ربان دان کچافی  
 بیولا نوری دندی گوغ دان چانغ سگل فلباگی فرمائین ددالم  
 نگرې جکلو ادیق هندق فرگی بلایر کلاوت ایه سنتله سمفی کلاوت  
 ایه مک اد مسوه بوکت دتفی لاوت ایه مک اد اتق ایرتورن  
 دراتس بوکت ایه دان داتس بوکت اد سوات تلاگ لیمفه درفد  
 تلاگ اینتله منجادی ایر صوخی ایه ادفون ایر تلاگ ایه هیچو  
 بیروورن ایرپ مک اداله دتفی تلاگ ایه توالغ دوا باتغ جکلو  
 بارغکالی ادیق تیبا ملیهه تلاگ ایه جاغنه ابغ مندی ایر تلاگ  
 ایه جک دمندی منجادی کرا مک ساهوت راج سری رام باقله  
 مک سنتله هابسله ممبره راج لقسمان کفد ادیقن یغدمکین ایه مک

دگنتوخله لاغیة ۲ دان دگنتوڅ تابیر امفت فندهب مک دبواتله  
 فتران دتغه امتان مک کات راج سري رام بايقله مک ایفون  
 برتیتتهله کفد ما<sup>۱</sup> اینغ توها یا ما<sup>۱</sup> اینغ کاچوله برتیه بوات برس کوپیه  
 بوات تفوڅ تاور بوات دین سماتڅ فنڅج سهستا جاري مانیس  
 بسرپ باڳي لڅن سمبو باڳي ایبو تاڅن مک کتاکن کفد بنتار دالم  
 میفکن امتان بنننڅکن تیکر فاچر فرمیداني گنتوڅ تابیر امفت  
 فندهب دان گنتوڅ لاغیة ۲ متله سده اولس تیغ امفت باتغ  
 مک دبنتغله فتران دتغه امتان مک سدهله دمیف اوله  
 ما<sup>۱</sup> اینغ توها دتغه امتان یغ بسر ایت سفرت یغدتیتنهکن راج  
 سري رام دان راج لقسمان ایت مک ما<sup>۱</sup> اینغ توها فون بالقله  
 مغادف راج سري رام دان راج لقسمان میمبه امفون توانکو باڳي  
 سفرت تینته توانکو مپوره میف کفد فاتک همب توها یغ هینا  
 درفد اورڅ مکلین ایت سدهله فاتک میفکن مک کات راج  
 سري رام دان راج لقسمان بايقله متله ایت هاري فاڳي فون مسرکن  
 تڅځي هاري تڅځي مسرکن فتغ هاري فتغ سمفيله مالم سکیرا ۲  
 لفس وقتو عیسا مک راج لقسمان فون براڅکتله کتغه امتان مک  
 نایقله کا<sup>۱</sup> تس مڅگهسان مغادف کفتران مک دامبلله کمپن اوله  
 راج لقسمان کمپن باروس مک دباکرله فنتوڅ چندان گهارو مک  
 دباکرله کمپن باروس ترامبل تفوڅ تاور مک دامفله دڅن کمپن  
 باروس دمیرومکن کفتران دفولیپهکن متله سده دفولیپه فتران  
 ایت دڅن تڅوڅ تاور بهاروله دتڅکن دین دتابور برتیه برس  
 کوپیت سده ایت بهارو دلکه دڅن افي سده لکه دین ایت مک  
 دامبل فول تفوڅ تاور مک دفولیپه اوله راج لقسمان متله سده

حالن مک تمغگوڻغ فون فرگیله کهولو نگري تنجوڻغ بوڻا مندافتکن  
 راج لقسمان منجنجوڻغ تیننه راج سري رام سنله درجاوه مسرکن دکه  
 سده دکه سمقیله تیبیا مک کات تمغگوڻغ ادفون فاتک این داغ  
 مغادف کفد توان فاتک کارن منجنجوڻغ تیننه ککندا راج سري رام  
 هندق مپیلاکن توان فاتک کسان کالو جاڻن اف۲ عرض گندالان  
 توان فاتک مهاري فاتک تیبیا این مهاري اینله جوگ هندق بربالیک  
 دڻن سگراب برسام۲ دڻن توان فاتک سنله ایت بایقله کات  
 راج لقسمان مک برمیقله راج لقسمان هندق ملنگه برجالن برسام۲  
 دڻن تمغگوڻغ مغادف راج سري رام درجاوه مسرکن دکه سده دکه  
 لغسوڻغ تیبیا سنله تیباله کلامن بالي مک، دلپهه راج سري رام فون  
 اد حاضیر مننتی دبالی بسر بالي ملنتغ داتس کراجانن مک  
 کات راج لقسمان یا ابغکو راج سري رام افله تیننه ادیق فغگل این  
 مک دساهوت اوله راج سري رام یا ادیقکو راج لقسمان مسب  
 ابغ ممغگل ادیق کارن تاکوت بارغکالی ادیق اد مندافت امانه  
 اورغ توهام۲ یغ دهولو دافت ملیهتکن حال کیت لاکي امتری  
 جک اد فتوای بوله ملیهت براوله انق اتو تیاد ایتوله مسین ابغ  
 ممغگل ادیق کماری مک کات راج لقسمان اد جوگ ادیق دافه  
 مغتهوی فکرچان ایت مک کات راج سري رام بگیمانله روفپ  
 ادونپ فغلیهاتن ایت مک کات راج لقسمان بوتله دین فنجغ  
 مهستا جاری مانیس بسرپ باڻی لغن مسبو باڻی ایبو تاڻن دان  
 برتیه برمس کویبه لاین درفد ایت تشوغ تاور دان کاین فوته فنجغ  
 دلافن مک دبنتغله تیگر فاچر فرمیدانی دتغه امتنان یغ بسر دان

فمڱل مک کارن براف لماپ توانکو منجادي راج ددالم نگري  
 تنچوڻ بوڱا سکيرا ۲ توجہ موسم سده لماپ مک تيا د فرته تونکو  
 مننتوڻ تابوہ لاراغن گوڻ فلاوڻ چانغ فمڱل مڱمفونکن سکلين  
 اورڻ بسر ۲ ددالم نگري فمڱل لشکر هلبالغ رعيت بلنترا  
 درفد هوڱن نگري کفڱل نگري مک کات راج سري رام ياد اتو  
 تمڱوڻ ادفون سبب بيت تنتوڻ تابوہ لاراغن گوڻ فلاوڻ چانغ  
 فمڱل مڱمفونکن دائو سکلين اورڻ بسر ۲ ددالم نگري سکلين  
 لشکر هلبالغ رعيت بلنترا برافاله سده لماپ بيت منجادي  
 راج ددالم نگري تنچوڻ بوڱا دائس کراچان مڱمڱسان سکيرا ۲  
 توجہ تاهن سده لماپ مک بيت برامتري تيڱ تاهن سده  
 لماپ تيا د جوڱ برانق مک ددالم ايت بيت دودق برفيکر  
 سوڻ ديري ددالم بليق انچوڻ انچوڻ فيرق جمالا ڱنتي تمشت  
 فرادوان بيت داواکي امتري مک سکيرا ۲ تيڱ بولن سفوله  
 هاري لماپ ايت اداله فد سوات مال م جمععت نغه مال م تلمفو ديني  
 هاري بلوم سسفي بودق ۲ دوا کالي باغون جاڱ اورڻ توها برکاليه  
 تيدر بويي کواڻ جاوه کتغه سوروڻ لنتيڻ ريڻ درمبا امبون جنتن  
 رنتيڻ ۲ تر دغر لمبو دفاڻ مسمبوت مڱوا کر بو دکندڻ تفو  
 مندوڻ ارق مڱيلي فجر صديق مڱمسيڻ نايک کيچق کيچو بويي موري  
 فد وقتو ايتله جاته فيکران بيت هندق مڱمڱل اديق همب راج  
 لکسمان يڻ ديم دهولو نگري تنچوڻ بوڱا ايتوله سبين بيت تنتوڻ  
 تابوہ لاراغن گوڻ فلاوڻ چانغ فمڱل مڱمفونکن سکلين اورڻ بسر ۲  
 ددالم نگري سرت سکلين لشکر هلبالغ رعيت بلنترا ايتوله

بندول تردشوت فویوه فنچغ بویي فنتوغ مسجکل تیغگل دوا  
 چاری ایتله علامه هاری هندق میغ مک باغونله راج سری رام  
 درفد تمغه فرادوان بیلیق انجوغ امتان انجوغ فیرق جمال گنتی  
 براتف تیلی بردندیغ کاج برکمینچی انن برتاتهن رنناموتو معنکم  
 برامبی ۲کن منیارا مک لغسوخله ای ماسق کدالم امتان لغسوغ  
 ماسق روغ کلوار کبالی بسر بالی ملنتغ توجه رواغ توجه فمانه ملله  
 بورغ تربغ مایوجان مات مننتغ سلچغ کودا برلاری فنچغ  
 بالین مک ایفون مننتوغ تابوه لارغ گوغ فلاوغ چانغ فمگیل مک  
 برهمفونله تمغکوغ لقسمان اورغ کای بسر فردان منتری مسکلین  
 لشکر هلبالغ رعیه ننترا کچیک دان بسرتوها دان مودا لاکي ۲ دان  
 فرمفوان برهمفون بلاک سموان داتغ مغادف کفد راج سری رام  
 یغ برانق بردوکغ انق دان یغ چافیق داتغ برتوغکة دان یغ بوتتا  
 داتغ برهمفین دان یغ تولی ترتاپ ۲ دان یغ کورف داتغ مغییر فنه  
 مسق بالی کچیک بالی بسر بالی ملنتغ نایک مغادف راج سری رام  
 مک برداتغ مسبه تنکو تمغکوغ امفون توانکو بریبو کالی امفون مسبه  
 فاتک همب فساک زمان برزمان تورن تمورن درفد زمان سری  
 فدک ایهندا لاگی فاتک دباوه فرننه توانکو افله مسق کسوکران  
 توانکو کوتا مناله یغ رابق دان فاریت مناله یغ توغکل دان فاگر  
 مناله یغ رنتوه دان بالی مناله یغ چندوغ دان تیغ مناله یغ فوتس  
 دان هاتف مناله یغ گنتیغ دان دندیغ مناله یغ فسو دان  
 لنتی مناله یغ فاته دان اشکاتن درمناله یغ تیبا لاون سترو  
 توان فاتیک اتو فرمفق اتو فپامون اتو مومسه لاون سترو توان  
 فاتک مک توانکو مننتوغ تابوه لاراغن گوغ فلاوغ چانغ

# SRI RAMA

A MALAY FAIRY TALE,

FOUNDED ON THE RÂMÂYANA.

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قصه اينده فري مڱٽاڪن چترا راج ۲ دهولو ڪال سڊي  
لام انٽهڪن اي انٽهڪن ٿياد چترا اير هيلير اڱين لالو بورغ تربغ  
اداله ڪونن سوات نگري ۲ برنام تنجوغ بوغا راج برنام سري رام  
امترين برنام توان فتري سڪونتم بوغا مستغڪي خليفه منجادي راج  
ممرنٽهڪن نگري تنجوغ بوغا چوڪف دڱن تمڱوڱ لڱسمان اورغڪاي  
بسر چوڪف دڱن فردان منترې چوڪف دڱن لشڪر هلبالغ رعيه  
بلنٽراپ اي داتس ڪراچانن مڱگهسان دڱن سڪچيٽاپ برافاله  
سڊه لماپ اي مڱغ نگري تنجوغ بوغا منجادي راج خليفه  
سڪيرا ۲ توجه موميم سڊه لماپ دان اي برامترې فون تله ٿيگ  
موميم سڊه لمان ٿياد جوگ برانق مڪ ماڱتله سوڪر ددالم  
هاتين ڪارن اي سوات راج يڱ بسر مڱغ نگري ٿياد برانق ايت  
حتي برافاله لماپ اي دودق برفيڪر ايت سڪيرا ۲ ٿيگ بولن  
سڱوله هاري مڪ اداله ڪفد سوات مالم ۲ جمعٽ تڱه مالم ترلمڱو  
ديني هاري بلوم سڱفي بودق ۲ دواڪالي باڱون جاگ اورغ توها  
برڪالپه ٿيدر امبون چنٽن رنتيق ۲ بربويي ڪواڱ جاوه ڪتڱه سوروغ  
لنٽيڱ ريڱ درمبا تردڱر لمبو دفادڱ سڱبوت مڱوا ڪربو دڪندڱ  
برتڱو مندوڱ ارق مڱيلي فڱر صديق مڱسڱيڱ نايڪ ڪيچق  
ڪيچو بربويي موري تف ٿيبو ملبوڱ تڱي . ڱوڪو بالم دهوجڱ



# PENGLIPUR LARA

## THE SOOTHER OF CARES.



PROFESSIONAL story-telling has not yet been quite killed in the East, by the gradual diffusion of printed and lithographed books and newspapers. The old legends and romances are still, especially in places remote from European influences, handed down from father to son, and eagerly listened to by old and young at village festivals or domestic celebrations. To the Malays, the skilful *raconteur*, who can hold his audience enthralled with the adventures of his hero and heroine, or with elaborate descriptions of the magnificence of the palaces and courts of mythical Rajas, is the *peng-lipur lara*, "the soother of cares," by the magic of whose art all woes are temporarily banished.

Sitting in the *balei* of a Raja or Chief, or in the verandah of a private house, when the sun has gone down and the evening meal is over, the story-teller, very likely a man who can neither read nor write, will commence one of the romances of his *repertoire*, intoning the words in a monotonous chant as if he were reading aloud from a book. He has very likely been placed purposely near a doorway leading to the women's apartment, and the laughter and applause of the male audience without is echoed from behind the curtains, where the women of the household sit eagerly listening to the story. The recitation is perhaps prolonged far into the night, and then postponed, to be continued on the succeeding night. There is no hesitation or failure of memory on the part of the bard; he has been at it from his youth up, and has inherited his romances from his father and ancestors, who told them in days gone by to the forefathers of his present audience. A small reward,

a hearty welcome, and a good meal await the Malay rhapsodist wherever he goes, and he wanders among Malay villages as HOMER did among the Greek cities.

Being in Pêrak as Assistant Resident some years ago, I was a witness on one occasion of the talents of one MIR HASSAN, a native of Kampar in the south-east of that State, and brought him down to Lârut with the intention of having his stock of legendary lore committed to writing. Official occupations interrupted this work, and it is only in this year (1886) that I have been able to have it completed, MIR HASSAN having, through the influence of my friend Raja IDRIS of Pêrak, been induced to visit me in Singapore. I now offer to the Society the Malay text of a romance called "Sri Râma." Like the well-known Malay *hikayat* of that name, it is founded upon the adventures of some of the heroes of the Râmâyana, but an oral legend current among the people has, of course, many points of interest, which are wanting in a written version, compiled by a scribe who may have knowingly borrowed from foreign sources. It may not, perhaps, be easy to trace much of the action of the great Hindu Epic in the somewhat childish narrative of the Malay village-singer, but of the profound influence which the Râmâyana and Mahabhârata have had in the Farther East—the India *extra Gangem* and the islands beyond—there can be no doubt. There is not a village-stage in Siam, Malaya or Java, the dramas of which are not directly referable to these sources, while the wrongs of SITA DEWI, the might of the giant RAWANA, and the prowess of the monkey-king HANUMAN\* are household words everywhere.

MIR HASSAN'S story was taken down *verbatim* from his lips by native writers, and I have gone carefully over it, getting from him explanations of obscure passages. Here and there the style is diversified by metrical passages in a peculiar rhythm not unlike the specimens of the Dayak blank-verse

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\* I have little doubt that the Andaman Islands owe their name to the fact that their inhabitants were indentified by the Malays with the monkeys of Hanuman. The Malays call the group "Pulau Handuman," or the islands of Hanuman, and this we have corrupted into Andaman.

given by Mr. PERHAM in some of his contributions to this Journal. The following sketch of the story, with quotations from the text where passages of particular interest occur, will give those who are unable to read the original an insight into the style of a genuine Malay legendary romance.

The story opens in the kingdom of Tanjong Bunga, the Raja of which is called SRI RAMA, married to the Princess SAKUTUM BUNGA SATANGKE (*"a single blossom on a stalk"*). SRI RAMA's peace of mind is disturbed by the fact that, though he has been married for three years, he has no child, and for three months and ten days he ponders over this want of an heir. An idea occurs to him one night, and on rising in the morning he goes into the outer hall of his palace and ringing the alarm-bell brings all his people together. A metrical passage in which a tropical daybreak is described is not without some beauty of expression :—

Tengah malam ter-lampau  
 Dinahari belum sampai  
 Budak-budak dua kali bangun jaga  
 Orang tua ber-kalih tidor  
 Ambun jantan rintik-rintik  
 Ber-bunyi kuang jauh ka-tengah  
 Serong lanting riang di-rimba  
 Ter-dingur lembu di padang  
 Sambut menguwak kerbau di kaudang  
 Ber-tepuik mendong arak mengilai  
 Fajr sidik menielengsing naik  
 Kichak-kichau bunyi morai  
 Taptibau melamboug tinggi  
 Menguku balam di hujung bendul  
 Ter-dingut puyuh panjang bunyi  
 Puntong sa'jinkal tinggal dua jari  
 Itu-lah 'alamat hari handak siang.

The following is a somewhat free translation :—

Long had past the hour of midnight,  
 Lingered yet the coming day-light ;  
 Twice ere now had wakening infants  
 Risen and sunk again in slumber ;

Wrapped in sleep were all the elders,  
 Far away were pheasants calling,  
 In the woods the shrill cicada,  
 Chirped and dew came dropping earthwards.  
 Now lowed oxen in the meadows,  
 Moaned the buffaloes imprisoned,  
 Cocks, with voice and wings, responded.  
 And with feebler note the *murai*.  
 Soon the first pale streak of morning,  
 Rose and upwards soared the night birds;  
 Pigeons cooed beneath the roof-tree,  
 Fitful came the quail's low murmur;  
 On the hearth lay last night's embers,  
 Foot-long brands burned down to inches,  
 Heralds all of day's approaching.

The palace is described with the usual oriental exaggeration. The length of the outer audience chamber is "as far as the flight of bird, as far as the eye can see, as far as a horse can gallop at a stretch" (*sa'lelah burung terbang, sa'yojana mata menentang, sa'lejang kuda ber-lari*). Part of the art of the story-teller consists in piling up similes and synonymous descriptive phrases in this way. The signal which the Raja gives for the assembling of the people is another instance; (*iya menuntong tabuh raya larang-an, memalu gong pe-laung, chanang pemanggil*) "he sounded the great forbidden drum, struck the gong of assembly, the *chanang* of summons."

Everyone answered the summons—the Tumunggong, the Laksamana, the Orang Kaya Besar, the Ferdana Mantri, the warriors, the army, and the people, great and small, old and young, male and female, high and low—

Yang ber-anak ber-dukong anak  
 Yang chapik datang ber-tongkat  
 Yang buta datang ber-pimpin  
 Yang tuli datang ter-tanya-tanya  
 Yang kurap datang meng-himbar.

"Those with young children came with their babies on their backs, the lame came leaning on their sticks, the blind came led by the hand, the deaf came enquiring on all sides, and the diseased came keeping their distance from the others."

The Orang Kaya Tumunggong, one of the chief ministers of the State, then addressed the Raja asking what danger or accident had caused this summons.

Kota mana-lah yang rebuk?

Parit mana-lah yang tungkal?

Pagar mana-lah yang runtoh?

Balei mana-lah yang chondong?

Tiang mana-lah yang putus?

Atap mana-lah yang gintang?

Dinding mana-lah yang pesuk?

Lantei mana-lah yang patah?

Angkat-an deri mana-lah yang tiba?

“What fort has fallen down, what moat is choked up, what palisade has given way, what building is leaning over, what pillar is broken, what roof leaky, what wall ruinous, what flooring out of repair? Or has an army arrived from anywhere?”

Then SRI RAMA related his disquietude at the want of an heir, and described how he had suddenly conceived the idea of sending for his elder brother Raja Laksamana, who lived far inland, in order that his advice might be asked. The Tumonggong was at once despatched to call the latter.

Deri jauh sesar-kan dekat.

Sudah dekat hampir-kan tiba.\*

“From afar he got nearer and nearer and gradually approached and arrived.”

Raja Laksamana proceeded to the court with the Tumonggong, and SRI RAMA then explained that he had sent for his elder brother in the hope that he might be the depositor of some of the secrets handed down from ancient times, by means of which he might divine what was to happen in the future, and whether an heir was yet to be born to him (*takut ada-lah barangkali abang dapat ‘umanat orang tua-tua dahulu kala barangkali dapat melihat hal kita laki istri barangkali ada betuah-nia me-lihat atau ber-uleh anak atau tiada*). This is an allusion to the art of divination still practised by Malay sorcer-

\* This phrase is used repeatedly throughout the story, whenever one of the characters makes a journey.

ers and devil-dancers, the impiety of whose performances, from a Muhammadan point of view, is excused by immemorial usage. The proceedings of Raja Laksamana, described further on, are exactly those of a Malay *pawang* at the present day.

The great hall of the palace was at once got ready in accordance with Raja Laksamana's directions, and the implements and properties required by him were prepared. These were a candle (a cubit in length, measured from the elbow to the top of the middle-finger, as thick as a man's fore-arm and with a wick of the thickness of a man's thumb), some *bertik* (parched rice), *bras kunniet* (yellow rice), *tepong tawar* (sacred water), and eight cubits of white cloth. Mats and carpets were spread, curtains and canopies suspended, and a sort of altar (*petarana*) was erected in the centre of the hall.

Raja Laksamana commenced operations by burning incense and fumigating with it the charmed water (*tepong tawar*), with which he sprinkled the platform. He then set the candle upright and lighted it, after having scattered some rice about. The candle was then sprinkled with water, and there was more scattering of rice and waving of incense. Then, pulling the white cloth over his head and enveloping his whole body in it, Raja Laksamana remained in abstracted contemplation from sunset (*pohon petang*) to daybreak the next morning.\* He then announced that an heir would be born to SRI RAMA, but that he must first get up an expedition by water for the amusement of his Princess, fitting out for the purpose seven sea-going boats and collecting numbers of young people with bands of music to attend her. They were to proceed to a hill on the sea-coast, on the top of which would be found a lake of green water, with a river flowing down from it to the sea, and two lofty trees (*pohon tualang*) beside the lake. Strict warning was given to SRI RAMA not to bathe in this lake, as whoever did so would instantly be turned into a monkey.

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\* Compare this with the description of a Malay *pawang's* procedure.—Journal of the Straits Branch of the Royal Asiatic Society, No. 12, p. 222

The Chiefs were then summoned to receive the Raja's orders :—

Deri jauh men-junjong duli  
 Sudah dekat langsung meniembah  
 Ter-angkat kadam jari sapuloh  
 Kunchup saperti sulur bakong  
 Jari saperti susun sirih.

“ While yet some way off they bowed to the dust  
 When they got near they made obeisance  
 Uplifting at each step their fingers ten  
 The hands closed together like the rootlets of the *bakong* palm  
 The fingers one on the other like a pile of *sirih* leaves.”

The Tumonggong having been directed to have seven boats built in seven days' time, returned home and forthwith summoned forty-four carpenters and gave them the necessary directions. Working day and night without a break except for meals, the forty-four boat-builders completed their task at the close of the seventh day, and the boats fully equipped were launched and taken down to the Raja's private landing-place. Seven more days were occupied in assembling all the youths and maidens of the country to accompany the Princess. There was a forced levy (*kěrah*) of all these, through the Penghulus or headmen, by command of the Tumonggong, and the Raja himself made his selection, from among the crowd brought together at the *balei*, of “ boys just approaching manhood and girls just ripe for marriage ” (*orang muda-muda sedang olok-olok-kan laki-laki, dan perempuan yang sedang elok di-panjat nikah*). Dresses of honour were given to these, musical instruments “ of the twelve kinds ” were got together, provisions for the expedition were put on board the new vessels, and all the Chiefs, warriors and attendants who were to accompany the Raja were assembled.

At this point, there occurs a long and curious description of the dress which SRI RAMA wore; first his trousers—

Ber-saluar beraduwanggi nama-nia  
 Pêsak ber-pêsong sendiri-nia  
 Beratus-ratus chermin di pinggang

Beribu-ribu chermin di kaki  
 Menabor merata-rata badan  
 Chermin besar menurut pêsak.\*

Then his waist-band (*kain ikat pinggang*)—  
 Kain chindei jantan panjang tengah tiga puluh  
 Tiga puluh dengan rambu-rambu-nia  
 Tiga kali sa-hari ber-ubah warna-nia  
 Pagi-pagi warna ambun  
 Tengah hari warna lembayong  
 Pětang-pětang warna miniak.†

Next, his coat (*baju*)—  
 Baju beludu kasumba murup  
 Tiga kali menolak sri  
 Tujoh kali menolak pati  
 Tiga tahun dagang ber-laiar  
 Pati lekat di-tapak tangan‡

His kris was a marvellous weapon—  
 Kris sampana ganja iras  
 Ganja menumpang puting ber-putar sendiri-nia  
 Retak mayat dua si-anjur di pangkal  
 Pamur janji di-tengah  
 Lam jilallah di tuntong  
 Pamur alif ter-diri sendiri-nia.  
 Ber-sambut panjut puteh  
 Bukan-nia besi sa'barang besi  
 Besi lebih penganching pintu Kaabah Allah

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\* "He wore the trousers called *berádawanggi*, miraculously made without letting in pieces; hundreds of mirrors encircled his waist, thousands adorned his legs, they were spriukled all about his body, and larger ones followed the seams."

† "Flowered cloth, twenty-five cubits in length, or thirty if the fringe be included; thrice a day did it change its colour, in the morning transparent as dew, at mid-day of the colour of *lembayong*, and in the evening of the hue of oil."

‡ "A coat of reddish purple velvet, thrice brilliant the lustre of its surface, seven times powerful the strength of the dye; the dyer after making it sailed the world for three years, but the dye still clung to the palms of his hands."



Di-timpa anak Nabi-ullah Adam dahulu  
 Di-hanchur di tapak tangan  
 Di-timpa di hujung jari  
 Di-sepuh dengan ayer bunga  
 Di-sepuh di apur china  
 Turun bisa-nia deri atas langit  
 Di-asam di hulu ayer  
 Ikan di-ekor ayer mati ber-kapong-an.\*

The sword that he wore was called "*lang pengonggong*" "the successful swooper," *lit.*, the kite carrying off its prey.

The next article described is his turban, which, among the Malays, is a square handkerchief folded and knotted round the head :—

Ter-ambil-lah tangkolok bulang hulu  
 Bulang palangi besalu alei  
 Rembang tengah dendam ta'sudah  
 Ada suatu puncha ta'sudah  
 Jika sudah dunia kiamat  
 Bukan-nia tenun sa'barang tenun  
 Tenun bonda deri muda  
 Chukup perindu dengan perendang  
 Chukup hikmat "si-mula jadi"  
 "Ashik sa'kampong" "si-putar lêman"  
 "Asam garam" "ahadan mabuk"

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\* "A straight blade of one piece which spontaneously screwed itself into the haft. The grooves called *retak mayat* started from the base of the blade, the damask called *pamur janji* appeared half way up, and the damask called *lem jilallah* at the point; the damask *alif* was there parallel with the edge, and where the damasking ended the steel was white. No ordinary metal was the steel, it was what was over after making the bolt of God's Kaabah (at Meccah). It had been forged by the son of God's prophet, Adam, smelted in the palm of his hand, fashioned with the end of his finger, and coloured with the juice of flowers in a Chinese furnace. Its deadly qualities came down to it from the sky and if cleaned (with acid) at the source of a river, the fish at the *embouchure* came floating up dead."

“Sapalit gila” “sri gegah”

“Doa unus” pun ada ter-surat di situ.\*

To the Malays, the hero of the story is, of course, a Malay, and he naturally wears the national garment—the *sarong* :—

Kain kindang kindu kindang kiani  
 Kain khasa gantapolam  
 Bukan-nia tenun sa'barang tenun  
 Tenun orang yang ber-isang  
 Ganti orang yang ber-paruh  
 Dalam tempayan tengah laut  
 Sahari sudah tukang di-bunoh  
 Tiada siapa turut teladan  
 Bukan-nia pakei raja-raja sakarang ini  
 Pakei raja zaman dahulu sadia lama  
 Di-jemur ber-tambah basah  
 Di-rendam ber-tambah kĕring  
 Ada koyak sadikit ber-jerumat  
 Usah-kan korang ber-tambah harga  
 Saratus rêal pem-bĕli benang  
 Di-titik ambun sa-titik  
 Sa-hasta benang panjang kusut  
 Angin sĕlatan datang meniĕlĕsei-kan †

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\* “He next took his royal head-kerchief, knotting it so that it stood up with the ends projecting, one of them was called *dendam ta' sudah* (endless love), it was purposely unfinished, if it were finished the end of the world would come. It had been woven in no ordinary way, but had been the work of his mother from her youth. Wearing it he was provided with all the love-compelling secrets.” (The names of a number of charms to excite passion are given, but they cannot be explained in the compass of a note).

† “A robe of muslin of the finest kind; no ordinary weaving had produced it, it had been woven in a jar in the middle of the ocean by people with gills, relieved by others with beaks; no sooner was it finished than the maker was put to death, to that no one might be able to make one like it. It was not of the fashion of the clothing of the rajahs of the present day, but of those of olden time. If it were put in the sun it got damper, if it were soaked in water it became drier. A slight tear, mended by darning, only increased its value, instead of lessening it, for the thread for the purpose cost one hundred dollars. A single dew-drop dropping on it would tangle the thread for a cubit's length, while the breath of the south wind would disentangle it.”

By the time that SRI RAMA was dressed, it was mid-day, "when the shadows are round" (*buntar bayang-bayang*), and it was time to embark. But he had first to comply with the (Malay) observances included under the term of *langkah*, which assure to a traveller a successful journey and a safe return :—

Di-kena-kan langkah sedang budiman  
 Anak ular ber-belit di kaki  
 Anak lang terbang meniungsong angin  
 Sa-langkah kahadapan dua langkah balik ka-belakang.  
 Sa-langkah kahadap tanda meninggal-kan negeri  
 Dua langkah balik ka-belakang tanda ber-balik  
 Sa-langkah kaki yang kanan  
 Ber-dërik changgei di kiri  
 Sa-langkah kaki yang kiri  
 Ber-dërik changgei di kanan  
 Ter-ayak dada yang bidang  
 Ter-lempei jari yang halus  
 Di-kena-kan langkah menukal kachang  
 Ter-kena lenggang menabor bayam.\*

As soon as the Raja had embarked, and anchor was weighed and the expedition started amid the beating of drums and gongs and the blowing of trumpets. Cannon and muskets were fired (for anachronisms do not shock the taste of a Malay

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\* "He adopted the art called '*sedang budiman*,' the young snake writhed at his feet (*i. e.*, he started at mid-day when his own shadow was round his feet), a young eagle was flying against the wind overhead; he took a step forward and then two backward, one forward as a sign that he was leaving his country, and two backward as a sign that he would return; as he took a step with the right foot, loud clanked his accoutrements on his left, as he put forth the left foot a similar clank was heard on his right, he advanced swelling out his broad chest, and letting drop his slender fingers, adopting the gait called "planting beans" and then the step called "sowing spinach".

(A long step and a slow swing of the arms reminds a Malay of the way a man steps and raises his arm to plant bean-seeds six feet apart; a quicker step and a rounder swing of the arms is compared to the action of scattering small seeds.)

audience), the popping of the latter being compared to roasting paddy when the grain flies out of the husk with a slight report (*be-déráp bédil yang kěchil bagei penáka bertih yang amat baik jadi*). The swiftness of the boats is most graphically described :—

Bagei puchuk di-lanchar-kan  
 Bagei bělut di-gětil ekor  
 Bagei kumbang putus tali  
 Lalat hinggap ter-gelinchir  
 Burong terbang dapat di-tangkap  
 Angin lalu dapat di-lampar  
 Di-lempar ka-hadap jatoh ka-bělakang.\*

After seven days and seven nights spent in amusement at sea, the Princess proposed to her husband to land and see the place described by Raja Laksamana, where the river flowed down to the sea from a green lake on the mountain. Orders were given accordingly, and next morning the immense assemblage landed "when the sun was already high, filling the plain with its heat, about the period called *tulih tenggala*.†" Leaving the older men to look after the boats, the royal couple, attended by their Chiefs and subjects, climbed the hill, a path being cut for them through the forest. About the period of mid-day prayer (*dhohor*), they reached the top, and found a lake exactly as described by Raja Laksamana. The Princess was at once seized with a violent longing to bathe in its waters and, without saying a word to her husband, she plunged in; she was immediately turned into a monkey and sprang chattering up one of the two large *tualang* trees which grew on the banks. On seeing this, SRI RAMA followed her example, jumped into the lake, and a moment afterwards joined his consort in the

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\* "It was like a palm-shoot hurled as a spear, like an eel darting away when caught by the tail, like a cockchafer escaping when its string is broken. The fly which settled (on one of the boats) found it slip from under him, the bird on the wing was overtaken and caught, the wind blowing in the same direction was passed by, an article thrown ahead from the bow fell into the water astern."

† *Tulih tenggala*, the time when the ploughman looks round at the sun, feeling the morning rays striking on his back.

trees in the form of a monkey. Their subjects broke out into lamentations and remained below the trees watching with astonishment the antics of the King and Queen, who were jumping about among the branches. It was quite in vain that the Tumonggong implored the King to come down, he was quite unconscious of the entreaties addressed to him. Then the Chiefs took counsel together and it was resolved that the Tumonggong should return to Tanjong Bunga and fetch Raja Laksamana, the King's elder brother, while the rest remained to watch. On the eighth day the Tumonggong reached his destination, and presenting himself before Raja Laksamana explained what had happened. The latter, after providing himself with all the implements of sorcery (mat, carpet, *petarana*, candle, *tepong tawar*, parched rice and yellow rice), set off for the scene of the catastrophe, leaving the Tumonggong in charge of the palace. The incantations were immediately successful, and SRI RAMA and his princess came down from the trees, plunged into the lake, and emerging from the water resumed their human form. Orders were then given for the immediate return of the whole party.

Not long after this the King learned that his hopes of having an heir were likely to be fulfilled, and he summoned all his people and, informing them that the Princess was *enceinte*, gave orders that there should be general rejoicings. Religious men (Lebis, Hajis, Imams and Khatibs) were to be assembled, and there were to be readings of the Koran and unlimited feasting. This was duly carried out, and the rejoicings went on until the time for the child's birth approached. The main building was duly prepared for the event (according to Malay fashion) and a crowd of Chiefs and attendants assembled, but to the horror of everyone, when the King's heir was born it turned out to be an infant monkey, "not thicker than a man's forearm." There was some discussion as to how the news was to be conveyed to SRI RAMA and who was to ask him, according to custom, to name the new-born infant, but at length the eldest of the nurses undertook the commission, and presented herself before the King. Her speech is a characteristic specimen of the way in which a Malay sets to work to break an

unwelcome piece of news to a Raja:—" Ampun, Tuanku, be-ribu-ribu ampun sembah patek ka-bawah dūli yang maha-mulia patek hamba tua ma'alum-kan sembah apa-lah hal jika tidak di-sembah-kan mati ibu dan handak di-sembah-kan mati bapa sangat-lah hamba tua ini takut-nia handak meniembahkan ka-bawah dūli tuanku kalau jangan men-jadi ka-salah-an patek ma'alum-kan-lah sembah patek ini, jikalau menanggung murka tuanku akan patek, patek menampun-lah, kalau men-jadi benar kapada tuanku patek meniembah-kan." " Pardon, my Lord, a thousand pardons, I prostrate myself in the dust before your Highness' feet. I, your old servant, would make known that there is a matter which it is difficult either to impart or to withhold;\* I am fearful of mentioning it to your Highness, but if it shall not be imputed to me as a fault, I will do so; if I am to incur your Highness' wrath by informing you, I ask permission to retire, but if you approve, I will speak."

Of course the King commanded her to speak; on hearing the news he said nothing, but left the naming of his first-born to the old woman, who accordingly called him "*Kra Kechil Imam Tergangga.*" In seven days the monkey was able to go alone to the great hall to play, and when he was forty-four days old he was strong enough to roam about the country from hamlet to hamlet amusing himself. He used to absent himself all day, and returned home in the evening. His father sat at home alone, overcome with grief and shame at the thought of the nature of his offspring. For three months and ten days he sat pondering in this way, and then again he summoned his Chiefs and people to hear a plan which he had resolved on. He had decided to rid himself of the animal which was a standing source of shame to the kingdom, and to banish him to a remote part of the forest where human foot had never yet trod. The Tumonggong and Laksamana received orders to

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\* Lit. "if one withholds it one's mother must die, if one communicates it one's father must die," idiomatic way of describing a dilemma. See Malay Proverbs, Journal, Straits Branch, Royal Asiatic Society, No. 2, p. 125.

carry out this decree. The Princess wept and declared that, though banished, he was and should be, her son for all time. "She looked up and the tears gathered in her eyes, so that when she bowed her head they dropped in a shower, like the fruit of the *bomban* falling from ripeness, like grains of maize pouring on the drying floor, like the beads of a necklace when the string has snapped, like drizzling rain at morn. Such were the tears of the Princess weeping for her son."\* The Tumonggong and Laksamana, after a search, found the monkey up in a *duku* tree and told him of the King's orders. He rather liked the idea of getting away into the open forest, and set off with the Tumonggong willingly. After the usual "seven days" journey, they reached a spot where man had never trodden before, "where no horse-fly or gad-fly, even, had ever been." There they camped for a night, and on the following morning the Tumonggong took his leave and returned, bearing dutiful messages to SRI RAMA and the Princess from the little monkey now left alone in the forest.

KRA KECHIL IMAM TERGANGGA, abandoned to his own devices, soon got tired of the little hut which the Tumonggong and his men had built for him, and he resolved to travel. Swinging himself from branch to branch, he made his way through the forest; fruit and flowers and tender shoots supplied him with food, and for three months and ten days he pursued his journey, travelling by day and resting at night. At last he reached the sea and skirted the coast until he came to a walled and fortified town, which was evidently the capital of some great Raja. He made his way to the palace, but no one was to be seen, and walking into the hall of audience, he seated himself on the throne (*ber-sila punggong, ber-juntei kaki sa-bĕlah*) "with one leg tucked under him and the other hanging down." Soon he became aware that a party of female attendants were watching him and he performed all kinds of antics. They rushed off and told the head-nurse and she proceeded to awaken the Raja,

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\* *Antara iya kata demikian itu tuan putri serta menengadah ka langit serta ber-genang-genang ayer mata-nia, tundok ka bumi berchuchur-an seperti buah bomban masak luroh, saperti jagong jatuh ka bidei, bagei manik putus pengarang, bagei hari rintik pagi, ayer mata tuan putri tundok menangis akan anak-nia.*

who was no less a person than SHAH NUMAN himself \* “ by pulling the great toe of each foot alternately.” Directing the attendants to follow him with his cushion and betel-box and gold and silver vessels, SHAH NUMAN entered the great hall and at once accosted the monkey, who came down from the throne and advanced bowing politely. The questions put by the Raja were quite unnecessary, for he knew all about his visitor already, and was able to tell him his name and that of his father and mother and declared himself to be related to SRI RAMA and his wife. He invited the monkey to stay with him, and told the female attendants to supply his “ grandchild,” as he called him, with plenty of tender shoots and leaves to eat. But when he found that his guest ate up forty-four baskets full of shoots in one night, he told him plainly that he could not possibly entertain an animal whose appetite was so disproportioned to his size and he directed him to betake himself to Mount *Inggil ber-inggil*, where there were said to be all kinds of fruit. He warned him, however, against attempting to eat one large round red fruit which he described.

Next day the monkey set off for the mountain, but disregarding all the fruit, which was there in plenty, he made straight for the top and thence he saw the large round red fruit mentioned by HANUMAN. He tried to grasp it, when the thing spoke to him and declared itself to be no fruit, but the sun itself, placed there by God to illumine the earth. In spite of warnings to keep off, the monkey made an audacious attempt to seize the sun and fell senseless to the earth.

The scene then changes to a country called Tahwil, where there reigned a King called SHAH KOBAD, who had a daughter known as the Princess RENEK JINTAN. The latter was one day amusing herself with music and singing and dancing at a place outside her father’s city where her people had pitched a tent for her, when suddenly the little monkey fell down in the middle of the assembled multitude. The Princess took charge of him, for he still had life though unconscious, and she sent to

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\* This is of course a corruption of the name of HANUMAN, the monkey-king of the Râmâyana, but the Perak narrator has blundered over the first syllable and has supplied the word “Shah” as one having a specific meaning. The adventures of HANUMAN are, in this story, assigned to KRA KECHIL.



the palace and procured cloth and had clothes made for him. Seeing a ring on his little finger, she transferred it to her own which it exactly fitted. She was so enchanted with her new plaything that she wouldn't go home, and the King and Queen and the whole Court had to come down and see what was going on.

SHAH NUMAN, when his "grandchild" had been absent for three days and nights, began to get uneasy about him, and he went to Mount Inggil-ber-inggil in search of him. Being unsuccessful, he went to the top and waited for the sun to rise. *Salam 'aleikum*, "Peace be on you," said he to the sun. *Wa 'aleikum es-salam*, "And on you be peace," responded the sun with the politeness of a Muhammadan. A conversation then ensued. The sun pretended at first not to know where the little monkey had gone, but being reminded that from his position he could see all that went on in the world, he explained everything and said that the absentee would be found in the country of Tahwil, where the King's daughter was at that moment playing with him. SHAH NUMAN asked the sun to get him back, and the sun put out a long hot hand and picked him out of the Princess' lap. There was intense heat on the earth, and then a moment of darkness, during which it was found that the monkey had disappeared. The Princess went weeping home.

SHAH NUMAN took the delinquent, still unconscious, back to his palace and, brought him back to life. He then ordered him to quit the kingdom where he had given so much trouble. The monkey refused to go, pleading that he was afraid to live alone in the forest. Upon this SHAH NUMAN explained that he need be under no fear, for he would instantly be acknowledged as their king by countless multitudes of subjects, who were divided into four tribes, each governed by four Chiefs.

Next day, acting on the King's directions, KRA KECHIL IMAM TERGANGGA betook himself to the forest, and made his way to the plain of *Anta-ber-anta* to the north of Mount Inggil-ber-inggil. Taking his stand under an enormous *beringin* tree in the centre of the plain, and placing his arms akimbo, he successively faced the four points of the compass, and called upon

the Chiefs of the tribes by name to come and attend him. Then with a rushing sound like that of a hurricane or the crashing of a thunderbolt came the monkey-chiefs with their troops. These were JANGGIT, MABIT, BAYA PANGLIMA BAYA, BÊGAR HULUBALANG, NILA KAMÂLA, DARDI, MALAH, JAMBUANA, SANG KAMALA SINA, RAJA MARJAN SINGA, and MARJAN SINGA BERANTALAWI. Very ferocious did they look, with gaping mouths as red as the fires of Jehannum, and as cruel as a tiger which has just seized its prey.

The monkey hordes speedily acknowledged the new-comer as their sovereign, and he took up his abode in the plain of Anta-ber-anta at their head.

The story then shifts to a certain Maharaja DUWANA,\* who inhabited the island of Kachapuri † in the middle of the ocean. He had fallen in love with the Princess SAKUTUM BUNGA SATANGKEI merely from hearing the description of her beauty, how her waist could be encircled by the fourth fingers and thumbs joined, how her figure was as slim as the *menjelei* ‡ stem, her fingers as slender as the stalk of the lemon-grass, and her heels as small as birds' eggs; how when she ate *sirih* or drank water her face acquired an indescribable charm. The supernatural power which Maharaja DUWANA possessed enabled him to fly through the air from his own country to Tanjong Bunga, where he alighted outside SRI RAMA'S palace. There the magic charms which he employed strangely affected the Princess, though she was in her own apartments, and neither she nor her attendants could understand her uneasiness.

Subsequently, when she was amusing herself in the morning in the principal *balei* with all her attendants, Maharaja DU-

\* RAVANA.

† The ancient name of Conjeveram in the Madras Presidency, 46 miles S. W. of Madras. It is called *Kachchi* in Tamil literature, and *Kachchipuram* is probably represented by the modern name.—YULE'S Glossary, p. 782. The incidents which, in the *Ramâyana*, take place at Lanka are, in this story, transferred to Kachapuri.

‡ A kind of grass or reed something like millet (?)

WANA appeared in the form of a golden goat,\* and excited the curiosity of every one, even of SRI RAMA himself, who summoned all his people to seize this extraordinary prodigy. They chased it in vain, for it always eluded seizure; just when any number of hands were put out to grasp it (the narrator compares the outstretched fingers of the multitude to the legs of a millipede!) it always disappeared. In vain SRI RAMA had fences, walls and houses levelled in order to give it no cover, the golden goat still escaped its pursuers. In the afternoon it went outside the fort to feed, and there again it was fruitlessly hunted until evening, when SRI RAMA declared that he would not go home until it was caught, and night found him and his people holding each other's hands and groping about in the dark in the jungle after the mysterious animal.

The King having thus been safely disposed of, Maharaja DUWANA got back into the fort and resumed his own shape. Then he made his way to the door of the Princess' chamber, which he found locked with twelve locks. Striking the door with his magic turban, which had all the love-compelling attributes which have already been mentioned in connection with SRI RAMA's head-dress (*supra* p. 96*n*), he caused the twelve keys to fall to the ground, and he entered the room without further obstacle.

The Princess was astonished at finding herself confronted in the King's private apartments by a stranger, and asked him whence he came. "From the island of Kachapuri," said he,

Yang ter-sisip di awan mega,  
Hilang di puput angin,  
Meniangkar balam, tampak deri kamunchak gunong  
Inggil-ber-inggil.

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\* In the Râmâyana it is MARÎCHI, a relative and dependant of RÂVANA, who assumes the shape of a golden deer. It is eventually overtaken and killed by RAMA. When dying, MARÎCHI imitates the voice of RAMA, and thus induces Laksamana to start off to his brother's assistance. SITA is thus left alone, and RAVANA gains her presence in the form of an old man.

“It may be seen peeping out from among the clouds, but is lost to view when the wind blows; from the summit of Iggil-ber-iggil it looks no larger than a dove’s nest.”

“What uneasiness of mind,” asked the Princess, “has brought you to my house at such an hour of the night?”

He answered in the following stanza:—

*Ber-apa tinggi puchuk pisang  
Tinggi lagi asap api  
Ber-apa tinggi gunong melentang  
Tinggi lagi harap kami.\**

To which the Princess replied:—

*Kalau bagitu rembang jala-nia  
Ikan sesak ka berombong  
Bagitu letak rembang kata-nia  
Choba ber-serah ber-adu untong.†*

He retaliated with the following verse:—

*Meranti chabang-nia dua  
Ber-tarah buat kerantong  
Sakian mati lagi di choba  
Ini-kan ber-serah ber-adu untong.‡*

The Princess then invited him to chew betel, prefacing the invitation with Malay politeness by depreciating the quality of what she had to offer (*sirih layu, pinang-nia busuk, gambir lungus, kapor mantah, tembaku tambah kabun* §). This ceremony over, Maharaja DUWANA had no difficulty in persuading

\* How high soever the skoot of the plantain,

Higher yet is the smoke of a fire;  
High though may be the mountain ranges,  
Higher still are the hopes I indulge.

† If the casting-net be skilfully thrown,  
The fish are found together at the upper end of it;  
If these words are said in earnest,  
Let us yield to fate and see what comes of it.

‡ The *Meranti* tree with a forked limb;  
Shape the wood and make a drum of it.  
The path that leads to death is often ventured on;  
Here I yield to fate, let what will come of it.

§ “The betel-leaves are withered, the betel-nut decayed, the *gambir* smoked, the lime badly prepared, and the tobacco only fit or use in the garden” (to kill insects).

the Princess to clope with him, and he carried her off to Pulau Kachapuri.

SRI RAMA, in the midst of the forest on a pitch-dark night, suddenly came to a sense of the absurdity of the enterprise he and his men had embarked on, and ordered a return to the town, which they reached a little before day-break. The gate of the fort lay wide open; rushing on he found the outer and inner doors of the palace open, and passing through them he found his private apartments similarly unprotected and his consort's bed empty. One terrified old woman was found who was able to relate circumstantially what had happened in his absence. On learning the truth, the King went out into the great hall and uttered three terrible screams,

*Tujoh negri padam palita*

*Tujoh simpang galanggang retak*

*Gugor mumbang tujoh hiji*

*Orang mengandung tiga bulan habis gugur.\**

On the advice of his Chiefs, he again sent for his elder brother, Raja Laksamana, to ask for his counsel and assistance, and after consultation with him, in spite of the entreaties of the people, it was decided that the two brothers should set off to recover the missing Princess, leaving the Tumonggong in charge of the kingdom. For three months and ten days they travelled through forests and across plains, until they reached an enormous *tualong* tree, the branches of which reached the clouds and the stem of which it took them seven days and nights to skirt. Thence, striking off eastward, they came to an immense plain on the shores of the ocean, and, still travelling on, they arrived at last at the foot of Mount Inggil-ber-inggil. Some days were spent in a vain search for a way to ascend the precipitous sides of the mountain, and one day SRI RAMA was astonished at hearing extraordinary cries and noises which seemed to come from wild animals. Raja Laksamana explained that these proceeded from the

\* By the noise, the lamps in seven countries were extinguished; the earth at seven cockpits cracked in fissures; seven half-formed cocoa-nuts fell to the ground; and all the women who were three months gone with child miscarried.

monkey tribes, the subjects of the monkey-prince, SRI RAMA's own son. Following the sounds, they reached an extensive plain, where they found the monkey hosts assembled. The throng parted right and left to let the two brothers pass through, and they made their way to a large *beringin* tree, where they found the monkey-prince seated in state. The latter rose and received them with the utmost respect, and asked what had brought them to that remote spot. The unfortunate SRI RAMA was quite unable to reply, but Raja Laksamana explained the situation shortly, and stated their desire to ascend Mount Inggil-ber-inggil in order to fix from its summit the exact whereabouts of Kachapuri, which tradition said could be seen thence, looking no larger than a dove's nest. The monkey-prince assured them that he could do all that was necessary, and SRI RAMA then found his voice and addressed his son promising him anything that he might wish for, if he could only accomplish the deliverance of the Princess. The monkey said that the wish of his heart was to be permitted, just for once, to eat a meal with his father off the same leaf and to sleep for once in his arms. This demand SRI RAMA at once agreed to, promising further to acknowledge the monkey as his son and to take him back to his kingdom if he succeeded in releasing his mother by fair and open means without descending to the fraud practised by Maharaja DUWANA. The monkey was accordingly admitted to a share of SRI RAMA's dinner and bed and his monkeyish misbehaviour is described. The King having kept his part of the bargain, called for the performance of his son's undertaking. The latter alleged a difficulty in finding a place to take off from in making a leap over to Kachapuri. SRI RAMA suggested the large *tualang* tree which it had taken him seven days to walk round and the branches of which reached to the clouds. The monkey declared that it would not bear him, but at his father's request he tried and, as he foretold, the tree sunk beneath him and came down with a crash. SRI RAMA next suggested a plain called *Kērushik*, but three attempts on the part of the monkey only resulted in such a disturbance of the surface of the plain that showers of sand

obscured the sun and the plain itself became a lake. The next place tried was Mount Inggil-ber-inggil. On the summit of this mountain the monkey found a walled fort guarded by a young *Jin*, who told him that this was the residence of a *Jin* with seven heads, who was living there in voluntary seclusion (*tapa*). The monkey obtained an interview with the latter, and explained the object of his visit to the mountain. He went on to the peak, but it shook so violently that huge rocks went rolling down and the *Jin* with seven heads called him back and he had to give up the attempt. But in his excitement he gave the mountain a blow with one hand and a great portion of it was detached and fell near the mouth of the Malacca river! \* He and the *Jin* with seven heads then entered into a compact of mutual friendship and brotherhood, the latter giving him a magic ring which would obtain for him anything that he wished at any time, and he, on his part, giving to the *Jin* a lump of frank-incense which on being burned would procure the attendance of any number of monkey-warriors. The *Jin* explained that his retirement was owing to his rejection by Raja SHAH KOBAD as a suitor for the hand of the latter's daughter.

After this adventure, the monkey returned to SRI RAMA and made a fresh attempt to leap across to Pulau Kachapuri, this time from the plain Anta-ber-anta. But this too failed him in the same manner as Padang Kërushik had before. Then SRI RAMA invited him to mount on his shoulders and thence make his jump. The monkey climbed up at once, and, to see if his father could bear him, braced up his muscles as if to leap. *Maka di-gegar-nia, maka sa-kira-kira tengah buhagi gagah maka be-rasa-lah urat sa-ribu sa-ratus sambilan puloh sambilan dan sagala tulang sendi, maka mata-nia pun merah saperti saga di-rendung (dan ruma-nia) saperti duri nangka dan ber-lobang-lobang saperti pantat kalèpong.* ("He clutched SRI RAMA and, putting forth only half of his strength, brought

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\* Many notable rocks in India are supposed to be boulders which the monkey-hosts of HANUMAN dropped while carrying them from the Himalayas to build a bridge from the mainland to Lanka.

into play all the sinews of his body eleven hundred and ninety-nine in number, and all his joints, while his eyes grew as red as the *saga* bean \* when fried, and his bristles stood up like the thorns on the jack-fruit and his pores opened like the stalk-end of a fig").

SRI RAMA had sunk up to his knees in the earth under his supernatural burden, when Raja Laksamana, seeing his danger, seized the monkey by the arms and legs and swinging him round sent him flying through space till he fell at last on an island in the midst of the sea.† There the latter called upon his friend the Jin with seven heads for help. The wish was hardly expressed when the latter stood before him, and the circumstances having been explained, the Jin took the monkey-prince on his shoulder and then supernaturally increased his stature until he was within easy reach of Maharaja DUWANA's landing-place at Kachapuri. There the monkey jumped off and hid himself in the bushes. After a while forty-four‡ handmaidens carrying water jars made their appearance. Through them Kra Kéçhil learnt the reason why they came daily to fetch so much water. They told him that after Maharaja DUWANA had brought Princess SAKUTUM BUNGA to his own country, he had looked up the genealogy of his house and had discovered that the Princess stood to him in the relation of daughter to father. He had thus been unable to marry her, and had given her a separate palace and establishment of her own. Here she remained secluded, shutting herself out from the light of day and bathing constantly

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\* *Saga*—*Adenantha pavonia*?

† According to the Rāmâyana, HANUMAN leapt across the straits which separates India and Ceylon, lighting only once on a rock in the middle.

‡ The number "forty-four," which occurs so constantly in this story, is the number of families which go to make up the congregation of a Malay mosque. So, the period "three months and ten days," which often recurs, is the period of the *iddut* of a divorced woman or a widow, within which she may not lawfully marry again. The adoption of these arbitrary figures in the details of a romance is curious.



in a brass vessel in the middle of her palace. It was for her bath that the slave-girls were constantly fetching water. On learning all this, the monkey took an opportunity of slipping a ring into one of the water-jars and then followed the girls up to the palace. The recognition of the ring by the captive Princess,\* and an affectionate meeting between her and her son, of course, followed. In answer to her advice to come to a peaceful understanding with Maharaja DUWANA, he replied with SRI RAMA's directions to overcome the enemy by sheer bravery without recourse to stratagem, and on learning that DUWANA's favourite trees were a particular cocoa-nut tree (*nyior gading*) and a mango tree, he went and destroyed them both. † Maharaja DUWANA was furious with the perpetrator of this mischief, but the monkey, by a rapid metamorphosis, faced him in the shape of a buffalo bull and declared his mission from Raja SRI RAMA. Spears and krises were of no avail against him, and though seized and bound and cast into a huge fire, he emerged without a hair being singed. Maharaja DUWANA then demanded a truce of seven days, at the expiration of which the monkey again presented himself at the *balei* and roused Maharaja DUWANA from slumber by beating a measure on the royal drums, just as Jack the Giant Killer in the English story, announces his presence by blowing on the horn hung at the castle gate. Again was the monkey, in the shape of a buffalo bull, seized and bound by Maharaja DUWANA's troops, but this time he himself advised his captors to swathe him with cotton cloth, and pour oil over it, and then to set fire to the mass. This, he said, would be sure to kill him. This was accordingly done by the order of Maharaja DUWANA, with the result that the fire spread to the town of Kachapuri, which was reduced to ashes. ‡ KRA KECHIL then carried off his mother and returned to the plain of *Anta-ber-anta*, where

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\* In the Râmâyana, HANUMAN shows SITA a ring given to him by RAMA for the purpose.

† In the Râmâyana, HANUMAN tears up the whole of an *asoka* grove in Lanka before returning to RAMA.

‡ HANUMAN's tail is set on fire, in the Indian epic; he escapes however, and the fire communicates itself to the town of Lanka.

he restored her to SRI RAMA.\* Maharaja DUWANA warned him, however, that he would be at Tanjong Bunga seven days after him and the combat between them would be renewed there.

The return to Tanjong Bunga was accomplished amid general rejoicings, but Maharaja DUWANA kept his word and attacked that kingdom seven days afterwards. The hostilities that ensued are graphically described. Blood flowed like water and as for slaughter—*sagala bangkei pun ber-kapar-an saperti anak katei, dan sagala yang besar ber-tunggur-an saperti batang handak hilir* (“the corpses fell like blades of grass in number and the bodies of huge beasts (elephants and horses used in war) lay here and there like logs of timber ready to be floated down a river”). The glancing of the weapons, the shouts of the brave and the shrieks of the timid all come in for a share of the description. When the rival armies drew off, Maharaja DUWANA found that out of seven thousand men, he had but seven hundred left. Recourse to magic only convinced him of the certainty of failure. However, by a well-directed shot from a wall-piece (*istinygarda*) † he brought down Raja Laksamana, who was, however, immediately cured by a potent remedy which KRA KECHIL fetched from Mount Inggil-ber-inggil. ‡ After this Maharaja DUWANA hauled down his flags in token of defeat and humbled himself to the victorious monkey, who at the request of his defeated antagonist restored all the killed to life. Maharaja DUWANA then returned to his own kingdom. §

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\* In the Râmâyana, HANUMAN goes back alone after discovering SITA and burning Lanka. The seize of Lanka by RAMA follows and SITA is eventually delivered by RAMA himself.

† I have not thought it worth while to remark the constant introduction of fire-arms in the narrative, and other incidents of a more or less modern character, which rather militate against our ideas of fitness in art.

‡ In the Râmâyana, both RAMA and LAKSAMANA are killed in the fight with RAVANA, but are both restored to life by a peculiar herb which HANUMAN fetches from Mount Kailâsa.

§ The siege of Lanka properly ends with the capture of the town by RAMA, the decapitation of RAVANA, and the recovery of SITA.

The monkey-prince was now fully acknowledged by SRI RAMA and the Princess as their son and heir and there were great ceremonies at the palace. At his request, they despatched a mission to the Court of Raja SHAH KOBAD to demand the hand of the Princess RENEK JINTAN in marriage of their son. The Tumonggong was the ambassador, and the suit was favourably received. He returned with the answer that the marriage should take place on the very day that the monkey-prince should present himself in the kingdom of Tahwil to claim his bride.

The royal family of Tanjong Bunga at once set out for Bandar Tahwil, the monkey-troops of the bride-groom clearing a road for them through the forest. They worked with such a will every night—*deripada awal sinja kala itu hingga sampei bintang timor timbul naik fajar sidik meniangsing mengarak tanda hariakan siang* ("from the hour of evening twilight until the rising of the morning-star and the light of the true dawn spreadings slowly betokened that day was at hand")—that in a very short time the new path was ready "like a mat spread out," not a single blade of grass to be seen on it. The marriage duly took place (in the Malay fashion, mention being made of the ceremonial ablution, *limau!*) in the presence of all the Hajis, Lebeis, Imams and Khatibs of the place.\* On the third night after the wedding, the Prince, on retiring to rest, came forth from his monkey-skin and appeared in human shape. He put the skin away carefully behind a large pillow, and resumed it in the morning. This did not escape the Princess, who, after this had happened on two consecutive nights, ordered the eldest of her women to stay awake and watch (*ber-bantal-kan nyior bulat*—using a round cocoa-nut as a pillow, so that her head would fall off it if she dozed). The betel-nut and sirih-leaf placed for the Prince's refreshment were purposely selected so as to have a stupefying effect; on the third night he divested himself, as usual, of his skin, and chewed betel before

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\*The reader must not be surprised at the introduction of Muhammadan incidents in the story. This class of anachronisms has already been alluded to.

going to bed, but he at once fell into a sound sleep and the old woman jumped up and possessed herself of the skin and burned it.\* The smoke which arose from it turned into white cloth, and the ashes which were left were found to be gold.

The Prince thenceforward appears in the story under the name of MAMBANG BONGSU. There was, of course, great rejoicing in the two capitals in consequence of his transformation. The Tumonggong was sent off to carry the good news to SRI RAMA and his wife, who come at once to Bandar Tahwil to see their son. There was a second wedding, and three months were devoted to festivities. Buffaloes, oxen, goats, ducks and fowls were killed by the hundred thousand, and some idea of the magnitude of the preparations may be formed from the fact that the scrapings of the rice-pots made hillocks, the blood of the slaughtered animals formed a lake, and the hot water poured away in cooking flowed continuously like a rivulet!

Soon after this Raja SHAH KOBAD abdicated in favour of his son-in-law MAMBANG BONGSU, who thenceforth reigned as Raja of Bandar Tahwil.

The only remaining episode is the advent of the Jin with seven heads, who, ignorant of all that had occurred, came with an army to demand the Princess RENEK JINTAN in marriage, threatening war in case of refusal. MAMBANG BONGSU did not wish to injure his old friend, so he made an enormous quantity of paper birds, which, by prayer to the Dewatas, he caused to be made instinct with life. These he let loose among the hosts of the Jin with seven heads, and the latter could do nothing, for as fast as one was warded off ten more came. He invoked the help of the monkey-troops by aid of the charm which KRA KECHIL had given him on Mount Inggil-ber-inggil when they swore an oath of brotherhood,

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\* Compare this with the incident of the burning of the enchanted Raja's jackal-skin in the story of "The Brahman, the Jackal and the Barber." Frere's *Old Deccan Days*. Cox finds a paralled between this and the lion-skin of Herakles. *Mythology of the Aryan Nations*, I, 135.

but though the monkeys arrived in thousands, they only jumped upon him and gambolled about, embarrassing him more than ever. Then MAMBANG BONGSU appeared, and the birds and monkeys retired. He explained everything, showed the ring which he had received from the Jin on the mountain, and announced that the Princess was already his wife. All thus ended peacefully, the Jin spent a few days at the capital, and then flew away to his own country after exchanging mutual promises of alliance with MAMBANG BONGSU.

MAMBANG BONGSU and his Princess lived happily ever after and never failed to exchange annual embassies with SRI RAMA and his consort at Tanjong Bunga.

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This is one only of many *cher-tras* extant orally among the Malays. Two others, entitled *Raja Ambong* and *Raja Donan*, also related by MIR HASSAN have been reduced to writing for me, and I was fortunate enough some months ago, at Balik Pulau in Penang, to secure a third, *Raja Budiman* or *Naga Mas*, related by one DOLLAH of that place, who had learned it from an old blind man of Situl (north of Kedah). Another which I heard sung by a woman of Brunei is now being taken down for me at Sarawak (Borneo), and I have the names of others which will, I trust, be collected by those interested in Malay folk-lore before the present generation of story-tellers dies out.

W. E. MAXWELL.



## PORTUGUESE HISTORY OF MALACCA.

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[ The following paper is reprinted from a volume of the *Malacca Observer*, a newspaper published in Malacca in 1823. It appears to have been borrowed in the main from the "Asia Portugueza" of MANUEL DE FARIA Y SOUZA, a translation of which is to be found in Vol. VI of KERR'S *Voyages*. The notes have been supplied principally by Mr. D. F. A. HERVEY. E. KOEK. ]

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MALACCA was built by the Celates, <sup>(1)</sup> a people who chiefly subsisted by fishing, and who united themselves with the Malays, who inhabited the mountains. Their first Chief was Paramisôra, <sup>(2)</sup> who had been a person of high rank in the island of Java, whence he was expelled by another Chief who usurped his lordship, on which occasion Paramisôra fled to Cincapura (Singapura) <sup>(3)</sup> where he was well received by the lord of that place and raised to high employment. But having rebelled against his benefactor, <sup>(4)</sup> he was driven from thence by the King of Siam, and forced to wander about Malacca, as

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<sup>(1)</sup> *i.e.* *orang laut*—no doubt from "Sêlat," the common designation of Singapore now-a-days by Malacca people.

<sup>(2)</sup> Javanese, *Prâma-sûra*, or *Prâmeja-sûra*; Sanscrit, *Apramasya-sûra*, incomparable hero (?).

<sup>(3)</sup> Sanscrit, *Sinha*, lion, *pûra*, city (*cf.* *Indra-pûra*, on west coast of Sumatra).

<sup>(4)</sup> DE BARROS says he murdered him, and ruled Singapore 5 years, before he was expelled by the Siamese under the Râja of Patâni, who was brother of the murdered king.

a just punishment for his ingratitude. <sup>(1)</sup> Having drawn together a number of the before-mentioned natives, with whom he established a new colony, he gave the name of Malacca to the rising city, signifying in the language of the country a banished man, <sup>(2)</sup> as a memorial of his own fortune. The first king of Malacca was XAQUE DARXA or SHEIKH DARSHAH, <sup>(3)</sup> called by some authors RAAL SAIB, who was the son of PARAMISÔRA, and was subject to the King of Siam; but from whom his successors revolted. <sup>(4)</sup> In the Chinese Records, AUNGOT'S Collection, quoted by Colonel YULE in his Marco Polo, vol. ii.

<sup>(1)</sup> The account given in LEYDEN'S translation of the Sējârah Malâyu differs entirely from this, making Malacca to be founded by Râja ISKANDER SHAH, the ruler of Singapore (in proper succession), on his expulsion from that city by the Javanese despatched by the Bêtara of Majapahit. DE BARROS' account is the most trustworthy. The Chronicler in the Sējârah possibly preferred admitting defeat by Javanese, probably the original founders of Singapore, in place of the Siamese, long a national enemy, and of a different creed. According to LEYDEN'S translation of the Sējârah Malâyu, Raja ISKANDER SHAH, after settling on the Muar for a time, gave it up and removed to Sangang (Sungci?) Ujong, where he left a "mantri" (minister), and proceeded to Bértam (a place 8 or 9 miles up the Malacca River, but called, in the Sējârah, a river), where he had a "pëlandok" hunt, and a *white* "pëlandok" was so plucky as to resist one of the dogs and drive it into the water; the Râja was much pleased at this incident, and finding the tree under which he was waiting was the "*malaka*" tree, decided to found a city there and call it after the tree. Mr. W. E. MAXWELL has pointed out that this tradition closely resembles a Guzrâti one, and is probably borrowed from it. See Journal, Royal Asiatic Society, January, 1881.

<sup>(2)</sup> Said to mean so in Javanese, but it is no doubt taken from the tree of that name, *Emblia officinalis*, which grows in the country.

<sup>(3)</sup> The Commentaries of ALBUQUERQUE state that he visited China, and became the Emperor's vassal, and got leave to coin money, which he did on his return, of pewter called "cash."

<sup>(4)</sup> The Commentaries of ALBUQUERQUE state that Malacca became independent of Siam about 90 years before ALBUQUERQUE attacked it.



p. 263, it is stated that the King of Malacca went to China to pay homage in person in the year 1411; but he is called PEILIMISULA, *i.e.*, PARAMISURA.

Before the discovery of the route to India by the Cape of Good Hope, the spices and other productions of India were brought to Europe with vast trouble and expense, so that they were necessarily sold at very high prices. The cloves of the Moluccas, the nutmegs and mace of Banda, the sandal-wood of Timor, the camphor of Borneo, the gold and silver of Luconia, <sup>(1)</sup> with all the other and various rich commodities, spices, gums, perfumes, and curiosities of China, Japan, Siam, and other kingdoms of the continent and islands of India, were carried to the great mart of Malacca, a city in the peninsula of that name, which is supposed to have been the Aurea Chersonesus of the ancients. From that place, the inhabitants of the more western countries, between Malacca and the Red Sea, procured all these commodities, dealing by way of barter, no money being used in this trade, as silver and gold were in much less request in these eastern parts of India than foreign commodities. By this trade, Calicut, Cambaya, Ormuz, Aden, and other cities were much enriched. The merchants of these cities, besides what they procured at Malacca as before-mentioned, brought rubies from Pegu, rich stuffs from Bengal, pearls from Calicare, diamonds from Narsinga, cinnamon and rich rubies from Ceylon, pepper, ginger, and other spices from the coast of Malabar and other places where these are produced. From Ormuz these commodities were conveyed up the Persian Gulf to Bassorah, at the mouth of the Euphrates, and were thence distributed by caravans through Armenia, Trebizond, Tartary, Aleppo, and Damascus; and from these latter cities, by means of the port of Beyrut in Syria, the Venetians, Genoese and Catalonians carried them to their respective countries, and to other parts of Europe. Such of these commodities as went by the Red Sea were landed at Tor or Suez, at the bottom of that gulf, whence they were conveyed overland to Cairo in Egypt, and thence down the Nile to Alexandria, where they were shipped for Europe.

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(1) *i.e.* Luzon.

We find, according to this historian, (1) that it was in July, (2) 1427, when VASCO (3) DE GAMA started to discover the passage round the Cape. The voyage had been projected eighty-five years before, in 1412, by Prince HENRY of Portugal.

The first visit paid to Malacca by the then enterprising Portuguese appears to have been in 1508, (4) when DIEGO LOPEZ SEQUEIRA, (5) who had sailed from Lisbon with LEMOS, was entrusted with the discovery of Madagascar and Malacca. Arriving at the port of St. Sebastian in the island of Madagascar, he ran along the coast, using a Portuguese as his interpreter, who had been left there and had acquired the language. In the course of this part of his voyage he had some intercourse with a king or prince of the natives named DIAMAN, by whom he was civilly treated; but being unable to procure intelligence of any spices or silver, the great object of his voyage, and finding much trouble and no profit, he proceeded to India in the prosecution of the further orders he had received from the king. He was well received by ALMEYDA, (6) the viceroy, who gave him an additional ship, commanded by GARCIA DE SOUZA, to assist in the discovery of Malacca. In the prosecution of his voyage he was well treated by the kings of Pedir and Pacam, (7) who sent him presents, and at both places he erected crosses indicating discovery and possession. He at length cast anchor in the port of Malacca, where he terrified the people by the thunder of his cannon, so

(1) MANUEL DE FARIA Y SOUZA.

(2) According to CASTANHEDA, on the 8th July; according to ANT. GALVANO, the 20th June.

(3) Also *Vasques*.

(4) In 1509 SEQUEIRA reached Malacca; the expedition sent by King EMANUEL set out in 1508.

(5) DE SEQUEYRA. There are still representatives of this name in the Straits.

(6) ALBUQUERQUE's predecessor.

(7) Pâsei, not far from the ancient city of Samadra, between T' Pêrlak (Diamond Point) and Tçlok Samâwei; usually written "Paçem" by the Portuguese.

that every one hastened on board their ships to endeavour to defend themselves from this new and unwelcome guest.

A boat came off with a message from the town, to inquire who they were and what they wanted, to which LOPEZ sent back for answer that he brought an ambassador from the King of Portugal, to propose entering into a treaty of peace and commerce advantageous for the king and city of Malacca. The king sent back a message in dubious language, such as is usual among the Orientals when they mean to act treacherously, as some of the Moorish merchants, from enmity to the Portuguese, had prevailed upon him and his favourite Bandara, <sup>(1)</sup> by means of rich presents, to destroy LOPEZ and the Portuguese. On the third day, LOPEZ sent HIEROM TEIXEYRA <sup>(2)</sup> in the character of ambassador, attended by a splendid retinue, who was well received on shore, and conducted on an elephant to the king, from whom he returned well pleased. All this was only a bait to entrap the Portuguese to their destruction, and, in addition, the king sent an invitation to LOPEZ to dine with him in public. LOPEZ accepted this invitation, but was informed by a friend of JAO <sup>(3)</sup> UTIMÔTI Rajah, that the king intended to murder him, on which he sent an excuse on pretence of indisposition. Credit was now given to an advice sent by a Persian woman to DUARTE FERNANDEZ, after she had been prevented by SEQUEIRA from coming on board in the night.

Another contrivance was put in practice to destroy LOPEZ and his ships, by offering a lading of spice, and pretending that it was requisite to send for it to three several places. This succeeded in part, as, while thirty men were sent on shore according to agreement, a fleet of small vessels was secretly prepared under cover of a point of land, ready to assault the ships, while the thirty men were to be murdered in

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(1) Bandahara.

(2) This name is also still represented.

(3) This is probably for "Jâwa," UTIMÔTI Râja being Chief of the Javanese, who were said to number 5,000 to 6,000 in Malacca at that time.

the town. At this time likewise a son of UTIMUTI Râjah came on board under pretence of a visit to LOPEZ, and finding him engaged at draughts, requested him to continue his game, that he might have the better opportunity of assassinating him unobserved; and in fact he frequently put his hand to his dagger for the purpose, but waited till the other branches of the intended treachery should begin. At this time, a seaman on one of the tops, who was on the look-out, seeing a throng in the town and hearing a considerable noise, called out 'Treachery! treachery! they kill our men!' LOPEZ instantly threw away the draught-board, calling out 'Arms,' and the son of UTIMUTI, perceiving the treacherous designs discovered, leapt into his boat with his attendants in great consternation. The fleet of boats now came round the point and attacked the Portuguese, who exerted themselves as well as possible in their defence, considering the suddenness of the attack; and sinking many of the enemy's boats, forced the rest to retire.

Not having a sufficient force to take vengeance for this treachery, LOPEZ was under the necessity of quitting Malacca, where he left sixty of his men in slavery, who were made prisoners on shore, and having eight slain. On his way back he took two Moorish ships bound for Malacca; and having arrived at Cape Comorin, he sent on TEIXEIRA and SOUZA with their ships to Cochin, resolving, though ill-provided, to return alone to Portugal, being afraid of ALBUQUERQUE, as he had sided with ALMEYDA in the late disputes respecting the Government of India. He reached the island of Tercera with much difficulty, and from thence proceeded to Lisbon.

We now come to ALBUQUERQUE, who had sailed from Portugal under ALMEYDA. But having been very successful in all the sieges and battles he had undertaken, and being of a bold and enterprising spirit, he assumed the Government of India in opposition <sup>(1)</sup>to ALMEYDA. Having been informed of the fate of SEQUEIRA's expedition, he resolved to go and

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(1) As he had proper credentials from the king, the expression is odd. ALMEYDA certainly opposed *him*.

attack Malacca in person. On the 2nd of May, 1511, ALBUQUERQUE sailed from Cochin on his expedition against Malacca, with 19 ships <sup>(1)</sup> and 1,400 soldiers, 800 of whom were Portuguese and 600 Malabars. While off the island of Ceylon, he fell in with and captured five vessels belonging to the Moors, which were bound for Malacca. On arriving at the island of Sumatra, the kings of Pedir and Pisang <sup>(2)</sup> sent friendly messages to ALBUQUERQUE, on which occasion JUAN DE VIEGAS, one of the men left behind by SEQUEIRA, was restored to freedom, he and others having made their escape from Malacca. <sup>(3)</sup>

On the 1st of July 1511, the Portuguese fleet cast anchor in the roads of Malacca, infusing terror and dismay among multitudes that covered the whole shore, by the clangour of their warlike instruments, and the noise of repeated discharges of cannon, being sensible of their guilty conduct to SEQUEIRA, and conscious that the present armament was designed for their condign punishment. Next day a Moor came off in great state with a message from the king, and was received with much courtesy and ceremonious pomp by ALBUQUERQUE, to whom he said that if he came for trade, the king was ready to supply whatever merchandise he wanted. ALBUQUERQUE made answer that the merchandise he sought for was the restitution of the Portuguese who had been left there by SEQUEIRA, and when they were restored, he should then say what further demands he had to make from the king. On his return to the city, the Moor spread universal consternation by this answer, and it was agreed to endeavour to avert the threatened danger, by restoring the Portuguese, and by paying a large sum of money. But Prince ALA'EODIN, the son of the king of Pahang, opposed this, and made ready for defence. Upon this ALBU-

(1) The Commentaries of ALBUQUERQUE state 18 vessels, 3 of which were galleys.

(2) Probably "Pâsei," being intended for "Pâçem."

(3) He and eight others were found at Pidir by ALBUQUERQUE on his way to Malacca.

QUERQUE began some military operations, <sup>(1)</sup> and the king restored the captives. After this some further negotiations ensued, as the king was desirous of peace, which ALBUQUERQUE offered to agree to, on condition of having permission to build a fortress at Malacca, and that the king should repay the entire charge incurred by SEQUEIRA and the present armament, all the damage having been occasioned by his own treachery and falsehood; but he demanded to have an immediate answer, whether the king chose peace or war. The king was willing to have submitted to the terms demanded by the Portuguese viceroy, but his son and the king of Pahang opposed him, and it was at length determined to stand on their defence.

On the 24th of July, being the eve of St. James the Apostle, everything being disposed in order for attack, the signal was given for landing by the discharge of artillery, and immediately the Portuguese leapt on shore and charged the enemy with loud shouts. The hottest of the battle was about gaining and defending the bridge, which enterprise ALBUQUERQUE undertook in person, and where the enemy, after a vigorous defence, in which great numbers of them were slain, were forced to leap into the river, where many of them were drowned. The prince and the king of Pahang bravely opposed another party of the Portuguese who endeavoured to force their way to the bridge to join the viceroy, and at the same time king MAHMUD came out on a large elephant, attended by two others having castles on their backs, whence numbers of darts were launched against the Portuguese. But the elephants, being soon severely wounded, turned and fled through among their own men, trampling many of them to death, and making way for the Portuguese to join those who had possession of the bridge. At this place ALBUQUERQUE fortified himself, and as considerable harm was done to his men by poisoned arrows discharged from the tops of the adjoining houses, he caused them to be set on fire. After bestowing great praises on his captains for their courageous behaviour,

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(1) *i.e.* He burnt some houses on the shore, and ships belonging to the Guzaratis and other traders.

and perceiving that his people began to grow faint by long exertions, excessive heat, and want of food, he withdrew to the ships towards night. Ten of the Portuguese died in consequence of their wounds from the poisoned arrows. The loss of the enemy was not known. The king of Pahang withdrew to his own country, under pretence of bringing a reinforcement, but never returned.

While ALBUQUERQUE rested and refreshed his men on board, MAHMUD was busily employed in making every possible preparation for defending the city. For this purpose he undermined the streets in several places, in hopes to blow up the assailants, strewed poisoned thorns<sup>(1)</sup> in the way, covering them over to prevent their being observed. He likewise fortified the bridge, and planted cannon in many places. As a prelude to the second assault, ALBUQUERQUE sent ANTONIO DE ABREU, in a vessel well manned, to gain possession of the bridge. On his way thither he had to pass through showers of bullets from both sides of the river and from the battlements of the bridge, and though desperately wounded,<sup>(2)</sup> refused to be brought off, when DINIZ FERNANDEZ MELO, who came up to his rescue, proposed sending him to the ships to have his wounds dressed, saying that, "though he neither had strength to fight nor voice to command," he would not quit his post while life remained. Floats of fire were sent down the river to burn the vessel,<sup>(3)</sup> but at length ALBUQUERQUE in person gained possession of the bridge, and the vessel, being freed from the fire-rafts, had liberty to act against the enemy. Having rested his men a short time on the bridge, ALBUQUERQUE penetrated the city, through showers of bullets, darts,

(1) No doubt *ranjau*, caltrops made of bamboo.

(2) In the jaw.

(3) A big junk brought down to overtop the bridge: but she had to wait nine days until the tide was high enough to carry her over the sandy spit outside the river mouth, and while she was in this position the fire-boats were despatched against her night after night with the ebb-tide, but ALBUQUERQUE was on the watch and kept them off.

and arrows; and having been apprised of the mines in the principal street, he took another way and gained the mosque. At night, after a prodigious slaughter of the enemy, he gained entire possession of the city, having only with him in this action 800 Portuguese and 200 Malabars. At the end of nine days, every one of the Moors who inhabited this great city were either slain or driven out, and it was repeopled with strangers and some Malays (<sup>1</sup>) who were permitted to take possession of the vacant houses. Among those left was UTIMUTI Râjah, whose son had formerly endeavoured to assassinate SEQUEIRA. UTIMUTI was a rich and powerful native of Java, of whom more hereafter will be said. The soldiers were allowed to plunder the city during three days. There were found 3,000 pieces of great cannon, out of 8,000 which king MAHMUD had relied upon for the defence of his city, the rest having been carried off to Bintang, (<sup>2</sup>) where the king and Prince ALA'EDDIN had fortified themselves. As it might have been of dangerous consequence to permit these princes to establish themselves so near the city of Malacca, ALBUQUERQUE sent a force to dislodge them, consisting of 400 Portuguese, 400 Malays belonging to UTIMUTI, and 300 men belonging to the merchants of Pegu who resided in Malacca. On the approach of these troops, the King and Prince took flight, leaving seven elephants with all their costly trappings, and the Portuguese returned to Malacca. Now reduced to wander in the woods and mountains of the interior, MAHMUD so severely reflected upon the obstinacy of his son and the king of Pahang, that he and his son quarrelled and separated, each shifting for himself.

To secure this important conquest, ALBUQUERQUE built a fort or citadel at Malacca, which from its beauty was called

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(<sup>1</sup>) According to the Commentaries, the Peguans were the first to come in to ALBUQUERQUE, and ask for peace and leave to trade.

(<sup>2</sup>) This must probably be meant for Birtan, about 8 miles up the river, where the Commentaries say the King's son put up a stockade, which was demolished by a boat expedition sent up by ALBUQUERQUE.



Hermosa. <sup>(1)</sup> He likewise built a church, which was dedicated to the Visitation of Our Lady; <sup>(2)</sup> and coined money of different values and denominations, which was ordered to pass current by proclamation, and some of which he caused to be scattered among the populace. By these and other prudent measures he gained the hearts of the people, attracted strangers to settle in Malacca, and secured this important emporium of trade. Although ALBUQUERQUE was perfectly conscious of the deceitful character of UTIMUTI Rajah, yet, considering it to be sometimes prudent to trust an enemy under proper precautions, he gave him authority over all the Moors that remained at Malacca. It was soon discovered, however, that UTIMUTI carried on a private correspondence with prince ALA'EDDIN, under pretence of restoring him to the sovereignty of Malacca, but in reality for the purpose of using his remaining influence among the people to set himself up. On receiving authentic information of these underhand practices, ALBUQUERQUE caused UTIMUTI with his son and son-in-law to be apprehended, and on conviction of their treason, he ordered them to be publicly executed on the same scaffold which they had formerly destined for SEQUEIRA. This was the first public exercise of sovereign justice which was attempted by the Portuguese in India, but was soon followed by others. PATE QUITIR, <sup>(3)</sup> another native of Java, whom ALBUQUERQUE appointed to succeed UTIMUTI in the government of the Moors in Malacca, was gained by the widow of UTIMUTI, by promise of her daughter in marriage with a portion of 100,000 ducats, to revenge the death of her husband on the Portuguese, and assassinate ALBUQUERQUE. QUITIR accepted her offer, meaning to seize the city for himself. About the same time, also, the King of Campar <sup>(4)</sup> formed a similar design, for the attain-

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<sup>(1)</sup> The Commentaries say "A Famosa," the famous.

<sup>(2)</sup> "Nossa Senhora da Annunciada".—*Commentaries, Albuquerque.*

<sup>(3)</sup> Pati Kuâtir.

<sup>(4)</sup> In Sumatra, between Siak and Indragîri. The Commentaries say he came to the Muar river, whence he sent an embassy with

ment of which purpose he sent a congratulatory embassy to ALBUQUERQUE, from whom he demanded the office which had been conferred on QUITIR. These plots, having no consequences at this time, shall be further explained in the sequel.

During his residence at Malacca, ALBUQUERQUE received embassies from several princes, particularly from the King of Siam; and he sent likewise embassies in return to the Kings of Siam (1) and Pegu. He sent also two ships to discover the Molucca islands and Banda, and gave orders to let it be known in all quarters that Malacca was now under the dominion of Portugal, and that merchants from every part of India would be received there on more favourable terms than formerly. Having now established everything in Malacca to his mind, ALBUQUERQUE determined upon returning to Cochin, leaving RUY DE BRITO BATALIM (2) to command the fort, with a garrison of 300 men. He left at the same time FERDINANDO PEREZ DE ADURADA, (3) with 10 ships and 300 soldiers, to protect the trade, and carried four ships with himself on his return to Cochin.

PATE QUITIR, the native of Java, who had been preferred by ALBUQUERQUE to the command of the native inhabitants of Malacca, continued to carry on measures for expelling the Portuguese, and having strengthened himself secretly, at last broke out into rebellion. Having slain a Portuguese captain and several men, and taken some pieces of cannon, he suddenly fortified the quarter of the city in which he resided, and stood on his defence with 6,000 men and two elephants. FERDINANDO PEREZ and ALONSO PESSOA went against him with 320 men, partly by land and partly by water, and, after a long contest,

presents to ALBUQUERQUE, offering himself as a vassal to the king of Portugal, which was accepted, but nothing is said about this demand for office.

(1) He sent one to the King of Siam, directly after he took Malacca, under DUARTE FERNANDEZ, with two Chinese merchant Captains on their way back to China.

(2) CATALIM.—*Commentaries, Albuquerque.*

(3) DANDRADA.—*Commentaries, Albuquerque.* Probably correctly DE ANDRADE.

forced him to flee for refuge in the woods, after many of his men were slain. A considerable quantity of artillery and ammunition was found in that part of the ground, after being plundered of much riches. Having received succour from Java, and from MAHMUD, the expelled king of Malacca, <sup>(1)</sup> QUITIR erected another fort in a convenient place at some distance from the city, where he became powerful by sea and land, being in hopes of usurping the sovereignty of Malacca. PEREZ went out against him, but, though he fought as valiantly as before, he was forced to retreat after losing three captains and four soldiers. <sup>(2)</sup> At this time LACSAMANA, an officer belonging to MAHMUD, entered the river of Malacca with a great number of men and many cannon on board several vessels. PEREZ attacked him with three ships, and a furious battle took place, which lasted for three hours, with much advantage on the side of the Portuguese; but night obliged the combatants to desist, and PEREZ took a position to prevent, as he thought, the Malaysians from escaping out of the river during the darkness. But LACSAMANA threw up an intrenchment of such respectable appearance during the night, that it was thought too dangerous to attempt an attack, and PEREZ retired to the fort. At this time three ships entered the port from India, bringing a supply of ammunition and a reinforcement of 150 soldiers; but LACSAMANA had established himself so advantageously that he intercepted all the vessels carrying provisions for Malacca, which was reduced to such straits that many fell down in the streets from famine. The same plague attended PATE QUITIR in his quarters. When the season became fit for

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(1) The Commentaries state that Sultan MAHMUD died of grief shortly after his arrival in Pahang, whence he despatched an uncle of his, Tûan NACEM MUDALIAR, with an embassy to China to ask for help in recovering his kingdom; which was unsuccessful, the emperor having heard of the favourable treatment Chinese traders at Malacca had received at the hands of ALBUQUERQUE. Tûan NACEM MUDALIAR died of chagrin on his way back.

(2) The Commentaries state that, after being driven out of his stockade the first time, he obtained a safe-conduct from ALBUQUERQUE, but would not remain in Malacca.

navigation, PEREZ set out with ships and a galley in quest of provisions. While sailing towards Singapore, the galley discovered a sail, and stuck by it till the fleet came up. It was found to be laden with provisions and ammunition for PATE QUITIR. PEREZ brought the captain and other headmen on board his own ships, where they attempted to slay the Portuguese, even PEREZ being stabbed in the back by a *kris* or dagger. Being foiled in this attempt, most of them leapt into the sea, but some were taken and put to the rack, who confessed that there was a son of QUITIR among them, and that they were followed by three other vessels similarly laden. These were likewise captured and carried to Malacca. At the same time GOMEZ DE CUNHA arrived with his ships with provisions from Pegu, where he had been to settle a treaty of amity and commerce with the king of that country. The famine being thus appeased and the men recovered, PEREZ attacked PATE QUITIR by sea and land; and having fortunately succeeded in the capture of his fortified quarters, which were set on fire, that chieftain was forced to retire to Java, and LACSAMANA, on seeing this success of the Portuguese, retired with his forces. This island (Java) is almost 100 leagues in length from east to west, but is narrow in proportion to its breadth, being divided by a long range of mountains through its whole length, like the Apennines of Italy, which prevents intercourse between the two coasts. It has several ports and good cities, and its original inhabitants appear to have come from China. <sup>(1)</sup> In after times the Moors of Malacca possessed themselves of the sea-coast, obliging the natives to take shelter in the forests and mountains of the interior. At this period a Malay chief named PATI UNUS was lord of the city of Japara, <sup>(2)</sup> who became afterwards King of Sunda. Indignant that the metropolis of the Malayan territories should be possessed by the enemies of the Mahometan faith, he had been seven years preparing a powerful armament of ninety sail to attempt the

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(1) There was a very early intercourse between Java and China.

(2) Japara was in Java proper, not in Sunda.

conquest of Malacca, during all which time he kept up a secret correspondence with the Javan Malays who inhabited that city. Several of his ships were equal in size to the largest Portuguese galleons, and the one destined for himself was larger than any ships then built by the Europeans. Having completed his preparations, he embarked with 12,000 men and a formidable train of artillery, and appeared suddenly before the city. FERDINANDO PEREZ immediately embarked with 350 Portuguese and some native troops in seventeen vessels, and attacked the Javan fleet, with which he had an obstinate engagement, doing considerable damage to the enemy, but night parted the combatants. Next morning PATI UNUS endeavoured to get into the river Muar with his fleet, but PEREZ pursued him, and penetrating into the midst of the enemy, plied his cannon and fireworks with such success that many of the Javan ships were sunk or set on fire. After a furious battle of some endurance, UNUS fled, and was pursued all the way to Java, where he preserved his own vast vessel as a memorial of his escape and of the grandeur of his fleet, and not without reason, as a merchant of Malacca engaged to purchase it of PEREZ for 10,000 ducats if taken. This victory cost the Portuguese some blood, as several were slain, and few escaped without wounds. From this time forwards, the natives of Java were for ever banished from Malacca.

Soon after this brilliant victory, FERDINANDO PEREZ sailed from Malacca to Cochin with a valuable cargo of spice, accompanied by LOPEZ DE AZEVEDO and ANTONIO DE ABREU, who came from the discovery of the Molucca islands with three ships. After their arrival at Cochin, ANTONIO DE MIRANDA arrived there from Siam, to the great joy of ALBUQUERQUE, who thus reaped the rich fruits of his care and labour for the acquisition of Malacca, and the happy return of those whom he had sent upon other discoveries.

King MAHMUD had not yet lost all hope of recovering Malacca, to which he now drew near; and having in vain attempted to succeed by force, he had recourse to stratagem. For this purpose he prevailed on a favourite officer named Tûan MAXI-

LIZ <sup>(1)</sup> to imitate the conduct of ZOPIRUS at Babylon. Being accordingly mutilated, Tûan MAXILIZ fled with some companions to Malacca, giving out that he had escaped from the tyrannical cruelty of his sovereign. RUY DE BRITO, who then commanded in the citadel of Malacca, credited his story, and reposed so much confidence in his fidelity that he was admitted at all times into the fortress. At length, having appointed a particular day for the execution of his long-concerted enterprise, on which MAHMUD was to send a party to second his efforts or to bring him off, he and his accomplices got admittance into the fort as usual, and immediately began to assassinate the Portuguese garrison by means of their daggers, and had actually slain six before they were able to stand to their defence. BRITO, who happened to be asleep when the alarm was given, immediately collected his men, and drove the traitor and his companions from the fort, at the very moment when a party of armed Malays came up to second their efforts. The commander of his party, named Tûan CALASCAR, on learning the miscarriage of Tûan MAXILIZ, pretended that he came to the assistance of BRITO, and by that means was permitted to retire.

Soon after this, PEDRO DE FARIA arrived at Malacca from the Straits of Sabam, bringing with him ABDELA <sup>(2)</sup> King of Campar, who, being no longer able to endure the insolence of his father-in-law MAHMUD, came to reside in security under the protection of the Portuguese in Malacca. This was in the month of July, 1543, <sup>(3)</sup> shortly after the arrival of GEORGE DE ALBUQUERQUE from Goa to command at Malacca. By instruction from the viceroy, ABDELA was appointed Bendara, or Governor of the natives, which office had till then been enjoyed by NINACHETU, who was now displaced on account of some miscarriage or malversation. NINACHETU, who was a Gentoo, so much resented this affront, that he resolved to give a signal demonstration of his fidelity and concern. He was

<sup>(1)</sup> Majlis (?).

<sup>(2)</sup> ABDULLAH.

<sup>(3)</sup> 1513 (?).

very rich, and gave orders to dress up a scaffold or funeral pile in the market-place or bazaar of Malacca, splendidly adorned with rich silks and cloth of gold, the middle of the pile being composed of a vast heap of aromatic wood of high price. The entire street from his dwelling to the pile was strewed with sweet-scented herbs and flowers, and adorned with rich hangings, corresponding to the magnificence of the pile. Having collected all his friends, and clad himself and family in splendid attire, he went in solemn procession to the bazaar, where he mounted the scaffold and made a long harangue, in which he protested his innocence, and declared that he had always served the Portuguese with the utmost zeal and fidelity. Having ordered the pile to be fired, and seeing the whole in flames, he declared that he would now mount to heaven in that flame and smoke, and immediately cast himself into the flaming pile, to the great admiration of all the beholders.

At this time the king of Campar had gone home, intending to return to assume his office of Bendara, but was hindered by MAHMUD and the king of Bintang, who fitted out a fleet of 70 sail with 2,500 men under the command of the king of Lingga, and besieged Campar, in the harbour of which town there were 8 Portuguese vessels and some native praus, under the command of GEORGE BOTTELLO. Observing this squadron to be somewhat careless, the king of Lingga fell suddenly with his galley on the ship commanded by BOTTELLO, followed by the rest of his fleet; but met with so warm a reception that his galley was taken, so that he had to leap overboard, and the rest of the enemy's fleet was put to flight. The siege was now raised, and BOTTELLO conveyed the king of Campar to Malacca, where he exercised the office of Bendara with so much judgment and propriety, that in four months the city was visibly improved, great numbers of people resorting thither who had formerly fled to MAHMUD to avoid the oppressions of NINACHETU. Perceiving the growth of the city under the wise administration of ABDELA, MAHMUD determined to put a stop to this prosperity by means of a fraud peculiar to a Moor. He gave out secretly, yet so that it might spread abroad, that his son-in-law had gone over to the Portuguese at Malacca with his knowledge and consent,

and that the same thing was done by all those who seemed to fly there from Bintang, with the design to seize upon the fort on the first opportunity, and restore it to him who was the lawful prince. This secret, as intended by MAHMUD, was at length divulged at Malacca, where it produced the intended effect, as the commandant, GEORGE DE ALBUQUERQUE, gave more credit to this false report than to the honest proceedings of the Bendara, who was tried and condemned as a traitor, and had his head cut off on a public scaffold. In consequence of this event, the city was left almost desolate by the flight of the native inhabitants, and was afterwards oppressed by famines.

Some time after, we find Malacca was again distressed, through the misrule of the then Governor, GEORGE DE BRITO, and others, which occasioned almost all the native inhabitants to desert the city in order to avoid oppression. In this situation, MAHMUD, the exiled king, sent a considerable force to attempt recovering his capital, under the command of CERILIGE Rajah <sup>(1)</sup> his general. CERILIGE intrenched his army, and so pressed the besieged that the Portuguese would assuredly have been driven from Malacca, had not DON ALEXIUS DE MENEZES arrived to assume the Government, with a reinforcement of 300 men. MENEZES secured the safety of Malacca by supplying it with men and ammunition, and appointed ALFONSO LOPES DE COSTA to the under-government, in place of BRITO, who was dying. DUANTE <sup>(2)</sup> DE MELO was left there with a naval force; and DUARTE COELLO was sent with an embassy and present to the king of Siam to confirm a treaty of peace and amity, and to request of him to send a colony of his subjects to inhabit Malacca, so that the Moors, whom he hated as much as the Portuguese did, might be for ever excluded from that place. All this was agreed to, and, as a testimonial of his friendship to the Christians, he caused a cross, ornamented with the arms of Portugal, to be erected in a conspicuous part of the city of Hudia, <sup>(3)</sup> where he then resided. Having

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(1) Sri ADIKA (?) or Sri LELA (?).

(2) DUARTE.

(3) Ayuthia, the then capital, higher up the river.



thus succeeded in his mission, COELLO was forced by stress of weather upon the coast of Pahang, where he was received in a friendly manner by the king, who voluntarily submitted to become a vassal to the crown of Portugal, and to pay a cup of gold as an annual tribute. This was done more from hatred to the king of Bintang than from love to the Portuguese.

The kingdom of Siam at that time was one of the greatest in the East, the two other of greater consequence being China and Bisnagar. The great river Menam runs through the middle from North to South, having its source in the great lake of Chiamay, in lat  $30^{\circ}$  N., and its mouth in lat  $13^{\circ}$  N., so that the length of this kingdom is 330 leagues. On the west it joins Bengal, on the south Malacca, on the north China, and on the east Cambodia. The territory contains both mountains and plains, and it is inhabited by many different races of people, some of whom are extremely cruel and barbarous, and even feed on human flesh. Among these, the Guei ornament themselves with figures impressed with hot irons. <sup>(1)</sup> Siam abounds in elephants, cattle, and buffaloes. It has many sea-ports and populous cities, Hudia being the metropolis or residence of the Court. The Siamese build sumptuous temples, in which they have images of vast size. They are very religious, sparing in their diet, much given to divination, and addicted to the study of astrology. The country is extremely fertile, and abounds in gold, silver, and other metals. The memorable services of the subjects are recorded, that they may be read to the kings.

In the year 1518, the king of Bintang <sup>(2)</sup> again attacked Malacca by land, with 1,500 men and many elephants, while 60 vessels blockaded the harbour. The Portuguese garrison consisted only of 200 men, many of whom were sick, but the danger cured them of their fevers, and every one ran to repel the enemy. After a severe encounter of three hours, the

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<sup>(1)</sup> This account of Siam seems to be borrowed direct from stanzas 125 and 126 of the tenth canto of the *Lusiads*. See Mr. SATOW'S Bibliography of Siam *supra* p. . Ed.

<sup>(2)</sup> Bentan.

enemy was repulsed with great loss. He continued, however, before the town for three weeks, and then retired, having lost 330 men, while 18 of the Portuguese were slain. On the arrival of reinforcements, having been much injured by frequent inroads from the fort of Muar, not far from Malacca, the Portuguese took that place by assault, killing most of the garrison, which consisted of 800 Moors, and after securing the spoil burnt Muar to the ground. There were 300 cannons at this place, some of which were brass. Nothing more of any note happened this year, except that DIEGO PACHECO with most of his men were lost in two ships, which went in search of the Island of Gold, which probably is Japan.

In the year 1519, ANTONIO CORREA concluded a treaty of amity and commerce with the king of Pegu, which was mutually sworn to between him and the king and ministers, assisted by the priests of both nations, Catholic and Pagan. The heathen priest was called the grand RAULIM, who, after the treaty or capitulation was read, made according to their custom in the golden mine, began to read from a book, and then taking some yellow paper, a colour dedicated to holy purposes, and some sweet-smelling leaves impressed with certain characters, set both on fire; after which, holding the hands of the minister over the ashes, he pronounced some words which rendered the oath inviolable. The metropolis of the kingdom is called Bagou, corruptly called Pegu, which name is likewise given to the kingdom. It has the Bay of Bengal on the west, Siam on the east, Malacca on the south, and Arracan on the north. This kingdom is almost 100 leagues in length, and in some places of the same breadth, not including the conquered provinces. The land is plain, well watered, and very fertile, producing abundance of provisions of all kinds, particularly cattle and grain. It has many temples, with a prodigious multitude of images, and a vast number of ceremonies.

At this time GEORGE ALBUQUERQUE was sent to Sumatra, on purpose to restore a king of Pisang, <sup>(1)</sup> who had been

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(1) Pâsei. ALBUQUERQUE, on his way to Malacca, had met him going to Java, and promised to aid in restoring him to his kingdom.

expelled and fled to the Portuguese for protection and aid. On his arrival, having secured the co-operation and assistance of the neighbouring king of Ara, ALBUQUERQUE sent a message to the usurper desiring him to resign the kingdom to the lawful prince, who had submitted to the king of Portugal. GENIAL, <sup>(1)</sup> the usurper, offered to make the same submission if allowed to retain possession, but this offer was refused. ALBUQUERQUE then attacked GENIAL in his fort, which was scaled and the gate broken open; yet the usurper and thirty men valiantly defended a tower over the gateway, till GENIAL was slain by a musket-shot, on which the others immediately fled. The Portuguese troops, about 300 in number, were opposed by 3,000 Moors in the market-place, assisted by some elephants. HECTOR DE SYLVEIRA endeavoured to strike one of these in the trunk with his lance, which the last put aside, and laying hold of SYLVEIRA threw him into the air, yet he had the good fortune to survive. Two other Portuguese soldiers had better success, as one of them killed the rider and the other wounded the elephant, on which he turned among his own party, whom he trampled to death without mercy. The Moors now retired to another post, but with the aid of the king of Ara <sup>(2)</sup> they were completely defeated by the Portuguese, 2,000 of them being slain. In this battle ALBUQUERQUE received two wounds in his face, and four or five persons of note were killed on the side of the Portuguese, besides a great many wounded. Next day the dispossessed Prince of Pisang <sup>(3)</sup> was reinstated with much ceremony, being made tributary to the King of Portugal, and a fort was erected at his capital, as at other places, to keep him under subjection.

The island of Sumatra extends in length, from the north-west to the south-east, for about 220 leagues, by 70 in its greatest breadth, and is cut nearly in two equal parts by the equinoctial line. It is separated from Malacca by a nar-

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<sup>(1)</sup> Jênal (?).

<sup>(2)</sup> Aru.

<sup>(3)</sup> Pâsei.

row strait, and its most southern point is parted from Java by one still narrower. Java is about 100 leagues long by twelve in breadth. To the east of Sumatra is the great island of Borneo, through which likewise the equinoctial line passes, leaving two-thirds of the island on the north side of the line. The maritime parts of Sumatra are flat, but the interior is full of mountains, pervaded by many large rivers, and covered by impenetrable woods which even the rays of the sun are unable to pierce. Owing to these circumstances Sumatra is very unhealthy, yet is much resorted to for its rich and valuable productions, and particularly on account of its abounding in gold <sup>(1)</sup>. Besides gold, it produces white sandal-wood, benzoin, camphor, pepper, ginger, cinnamon, abundance of silk, and abounds in fish and cattle. It has in one part a spring of petroleum or rock oil, and one of its mountains is a volcano. The original natives of the island are Pagans, but the Moors, who came there first as merchants, have possessed themselves of the island as lords, ever since the year 1400. Among the island tribes is one called Batas, who are of most brutal manners, and even feed on human flesh. The Moors, who dwell on the coast, use several languages, but chiefly the Malay. Their weapons are poisoned arrows, like those of the natives of Java, from whom they are descended, but they likewise use fire-arms.

This island is divided into nine kingdoms, of which Pedir was once the chief; but now that of Pacem <sup>(2)</sup> or Pisang is the most powerful, yet its kings only continue to reign so long as it pleases the rabble.

At this time ANTONIO DE BRITO arrived at Pisang from Acheen, where his brother GEORGE DE BRITO had been slain by the Moors, with a great number of men, in a scandalous attempt to rob the sepulchres of the kings of that country of

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<sup>(1)</sup> Found chiefly in the districts of Lîmun, Bâtang Asei, and Pangkâlan Jambi, lying south of Korinchi, about tributaries of the Jambi river. The gold is found in a yellow and sometimes reddish clay near a stratum of white crystals, quartz.

<sup>(2)</sup> Pâsei.

a great quantity of gold they were said to contain. ANTONIO was now left by ALBUQUERQUE in the command of the new fort of Pisang, with three ships, which were afterwards of great service against a Moor who infested the coast. On his return to Malacca, of which he had the command, ALBUQUERQUE prepared to make war upon the king of Bintang. That island, about 40 leagues from Malacca, is 40 leagues in circumference, having two strong castles, and its rivers staked to prevent the access of ships, so that it was considered as almost impregnable. ALBUQUERQUE went from Malacca with 18 vessels and 600 men, and finding it impossible to get his ships up, he endeavoured to land his men from boats to attack one of the forts; but the water being up to their middles, and the enemy making a brave resistance, they were forced to retire, after losing twenty men, besides a great number wounded.

In the same year, 1521, ANTONIO DE BRITO sailed for the Molucca islands. These islands are in the middle of a great number of others under the equator, about 300 leagues east from Malacca. There are five principal islands to which the general name of Moluccas is applied, about 25 leagues distant from each other, the largest not exceeding six leagues in circumference. The particular names of these are Ternate, Tidore, Mousell, <sup>(1)</sup> Macquein, <sup>(2)</sup> and Bacham. They are covered with woods and subject to fogs, and are consequently unhealthy. These five islands produce cloves, but no kind of food; and the large island of Batochina, <sup>(3)</sup> which is 60 leagues long, produces food but no cloves. In some of these islands, particularly Ternate, there are burning mountains. The chief subsistence of the people is of a kind of meal made from the bark of certain trees resembling the palm. There are certain canes that have a liquor in their hollows between the joints,

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(1) This may be meant for Misol, in which case it is a mistake, as that lies further south-east off the west coast of New Guinea, between it and Ceram; or it may be meant for Morotai, the other of the Molucca isles, lying north-east of Gilolo.

(2) Makian.

(3) Bâchan.

which is delightful to drink. Though the country abounds in animals, the natives eat very little flesh, but live chiefly on fish, which their seas produce inexhaustibly. They are very warlike and by no means affable, and are most expert both in running and swimming. Their religion is idolatrous, but we have no account whatever respecting their origin. The Moors had possessed themselves of this country not long before the coming of the Portuguese, as a Mahometan priest who had come along with the first of the Moorish invaders was still alive at the arrival of BRITO.

The following account of a struggle which the Portuguese had with the Chinese may not be uninteresting :—

In one of the former years, FERDINANDO PEREZ DE ANDRADA had established a trade at Quan-tung, or Canton, on China, which was so exceedingly profitable that every one was eager to engage in it. In the present year, 1521, SIMON DE ANDRADA was sent by SEQUEIRA to China with five ships, and cast anchor in the port of the island of Tamou opposite to Canton, where his brother had been formerly. The Portuguese ambassador to the Emperor of China still remained at that place, but set out soon afterwards up a large river, with three vessels splendidly decorated with Portuguese colours, it being a received custom that none but those of China should be seen there, which are *gules, a lion rampant*. In this manner he arrived at the foot of a mountain from which that great river derives its source. This mountainous ridge, called Malexam, beginning at the bay of Cochin China on the borders of Yunnan province, runs through the three southern provinces of China, Quang-se, Quantung, [and Fo-kien, dividing them from the interior provinces, as Spain is divided from France by the Pyrenees. THOMAS PEREZ, leaving the vessels at this place, travelled northwards to the city of Nankin, where the king then was, having spent four months in the journey without stopping at any place. The emperor, however, thought proper to appoint his audience at Peking, a city far distant, to which place PEREZ accordingly followed. While on the journey, SIMON DE ANDRADA behaved himself so improperly in the island of Tamou, that an account of his proceedings was sent to court, and THOMAS PEREZ and his companions were con-

demned to death as spies. The rigour of his sentence was mitigated, but the embassy was not received, and PEREZ was sent back as a prisoner to Canton, with orders that the Portuguese should restore Malacca to its native king, who was a vassal to China; in which case the embassy would be received, but otherwise the ambassador and his suite were to be put to death, and the Portuguese for ever excluded from China as enemies. SIMON DE ANDRADA conducted himself with a high hand, as if he had been king of Tamou, where he raised a fort, and set up a gallows to intimidate the people. He committed violence against the merchants who resorted to the port, and bought young people of both sexes, giving occasion to thieves to steal them from their parents. These extravagant proceedings lost nothing in their transmission to court, and were the cause of the severe orders respecting PEREZ and his followers.

At this time DIEGO CALVA arrived, with one ship from Lisbon and several others from Malacca, and in consequence of this addition to their strength, the Portuguese acted still more insolently than before, and so exasperated the governors of the province that they apprehended several of them, and even contrived to take the last-arrived ship. At the commencement of hostilities, DUARTE COELLO arrived from Malacca with two ships well manned and armed. The Itao, or Chinese admiral in these seas, attacked the Portuguese with fifty ships, and though he did them some damage, he was so severely handled by the artillery that he was forced to retire and to remain at some distance, keeping up a strict blockade. After matters had remained in this state for forty days, AMBROSE DE REGO arrived with two additional ships from Malacca, and the Portuguese determined upon forcing their way through the Chinese fleet. The battle on this occasion was very bloody, but, in consequence of a gale of wind dispersing the Chinese fleet, the Portuguese were enabled to get away from the island of Tamou. The Itao revenged himself upon such of the Portuguese as had fallen into his hands, and particularly upon THOMAS PEREZ and his companions, who were all slain, and their baggage robbed of the present intended for the emperor, and of all the commodities which

PEREZ had purchased during his residence in China. Such was the profitableness of the China trade at this time, that PEREZ, though only an apothecary of mean parentage, had by this time acquired 2,000 weight of rhubarb, 1,600 pieces of damask, 400 pieces of other silks, above 100 ounces of gold, 2,000 ounces of silver, 84 pounds of loose musk, above 3,000 purses or coods of that perfume called *papos*, and a great deal of other commodities.

Between the years 1522 and 1524 Malacca was much straitened by the king of Bintang, <sup>(1)</sup> who sent a powerful armament against it, to oppose which GEORGE ALBUQUERQUE sent a naval force under DON SANCHO ENRIQUEZ; but in a violent storm 70 out of 200 Portuguese were lost. Till now the king of Pahang had sided with the Portuguese; but seeing the tide of fortune had turned against them, he too became their enemy. Ignorant of this change, ALBUQUERQUE sent three ships to his port for provisions, where two of his captains and thirty men were killed. The third made his escape, but was slain with all his men at Java. SIMON ABREU and his crew were slain on another occasion, and two vessels sent to prevent provisions from getting into Bintang were lost. At this time MASCARENHAS, who waited in Malacca for the proper season of sailing to Cochin to assume the government, went against Bintang with twenty-one ships and 400 Portuguese soldiers, having likewise 600 Malays commanded by Tûan MAHOMET and SINAI Rajah. Although the capital of Bintang was well fortified and defended by 7,000 men, MASCARENHAS surmounted every opposition and took the place. Of the enemy 400 were slain and 2,000 taken prisoners. A vast booty was made on this occasion, among which were nearly 300 pieces of cannon; and the Portuguese lost only three men in this glorious exploit. The king of Bintang died of grief, and MASCARENHAS restored the kingdom to the lawful heir under vassalage to Portugal, the former king having been an usurper.

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(1) Bentan.



The island of Sunda is divided on the south from Java by a very narrow channel. It produces pale gold with abundance of pepper and provision. The natives are numerous but unwarlike, yet are curious in adorning their arms. They worship idols, and often sell their children to supply their necessities. The women are beautiful, those of the higher ranks being chaste, contrary to what is usual in most parts of the world. They have convents as in Spain and Portugal, in which they reside while virgins; and the married women kill themselves on the death of their husbands. This would be a good custom to show their duty and affection, were it not contrary to the law of nature, and therefore a barbarous error. ENRIQUE SEME happening to go there, drawn by the plenty and goodness of its peppers, was well received by the king SAMIAM, who offered ground for a fort, and to pay a yearly tribute of 351 quintals of pepper to purchase the friendship and support of the Portuguese against the Moors, by whom he was much infested. But when FRANCISCO DE SA came to build the fort, he met with such opposition from the Moors that he was obliged to return to Malacca.

We find afterwards that in the year 1571 another attempt was made by the Moors to wrest Malacca from the power of the Portuguese. The king of Acheen was one of the Indian princes who had entered into the grand confederacy against the Portuguese, and had agreed to lay siege to Malacca, but did not execute his part of the league till about the middle of October 1571, when he appeared before Malacca with a fleet near 100 sail, in which he had 7,000 soldiers, with a large train of artillery and a vast quantity of ammunition. Landing on the night of his arrival, he set fire to the town of Iloor, <sup>(1)</sup> which was saved from total destruction by a sudden and violent shower of rain. He next endeavoured to burn the Portuguese ships in the harbour, but failing in this and some minor enterprizes, he sat down before the city, intending to take it by a regular siege, having been disappointed in his expectations of carrying it by a *coup de main*.

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(<sup>1</sup>) A mistake for "Bandar Hilir."

At this time Malacca was in a miserable condition, excessively poor, having very few men, and these unhealthy and dispirited, having suffered much by shipwreck, sickness, and scarcity of provisions; not without deserving these calamities, for Malacca was then the Portuguese Nineveh in India; I know not if it be so now. In this deplorable situation, incessantly battered by the enemy, cut off from all supplies of provisions, Malacca had no adequate means and hardly any hopes of defence. In this extremity, TRISTAN VAZ accidentally entered the port with a single ship, in which he had been to Sunda for a cargo of pepper. Being earnestly entreated by the besieged to assist them, he agreed to do everything in his power, though it seemed a rash attempt to engage a fleet of 100 sail with only ten vessels, nine of which were almost rotten and destitute of rigging. Among these he distributed 300 naked and hungry wretches; and though confident in his own valour, he trusted only in the mercy of God, and caused all his men to prepare for battle by confession, of which he set them the example. He sailed from Malacca with this armament about the end of November 1571, and soon discovered the formidable fleet of the enemy in the river Fermo-so. (1) Giving the command of his own ship to EMANUEL FERRAGRA, TRISTAN VAZ DE VEGA went sword in hand into a galliot, to encourage his men to behave valiantly by exposing himself to the brunt of battle along with them. On the signal being given by a furious discharge of cannon, TRISTAN instantly boarded the admiral ship of the enemy, making great havoc in her crew of 200 men, and even carried away her ensign. FERDINANDO PEREZ, with only 13 men in a small vessel, took a galley of the enemy's. FERDINAND DE LEMOS ran down and sank one of the enemy's ships. FRANCISCO DE SIMA having taken another, set her on fire, that he might be at liberty to continue the fight. EMANUEL FERRAGRA sank three vessels, unrigged others, and slew great numbers of the enemy. In short, every one fought admirably, and the whole hostile fleet fled, except four galleys and seven small

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(1) *i.e.* Bâtu Pahat.

vessels that were burnt or sunk. Seven hundred of the enemy were taken or slain, with the loss only of five men on the side of the victors. The Portuguese ships waited three days in the river to see if the enemy would return, and then carried the joyful news to Malacca, where it could hardly be believed. The king of Acheen appears to have raised the siege of Malacca after this naval victory.

Scarcely had India begun to enjoy some respite after the late troubles, when the queen of Japara sent her general QUIAFDAMAND to besiege Malacca, with 15,000 chosen natives of Java, in a fleet of 80 large galleons and above 220 smaller vessels. TRISTAN VAZ DE VEGA happened to be then at Malacca, and was chosen by common consent to assume the command, FRANCISCO ENRIQUEZ, the former commandant, being dead. TRISTAN VAZ sent immediate notice to Goa of his danger, on which MONY issued orders to all the neighbouring places to send succours, and to fit out a fleet for its relief. In the meantime the Javanese army landed and besieged Malacca. VAZ sent JUAN PEREYRA and MARTIN FERREYRA with 150 men to drive the enemy from a fort. After killing 70 of the enemy, they levelled the work, and brought off seven pieces of cannon. PEREYRA afterwards burnt 30 of their galleons, and destroyed some great engines which they had constructed for attacking a bastion. Two other officers, in a sortie, burnt the palisades which the enemy had erected for straitening the garrison and defending their own quarters. After this, PEREYRA, going out of the river with the Portuguese vessels, besieged the besiegers, and at Jor took a large quantity of provisions that were going to the Javanese army. Upon these repeated misfortunes, the Javanese embarked in great consternation and withdrew under cover of night, but were pursued by PEREYRA, who cut off many of their vessels in the rear. Almost half of this great army perished by the sword or sickness in this siege, which lasted three months.

Hardly was the army of the queen of Japara gone from Malacca, when the king of Acheen arrived before it with 40 galleys and several ships and smaller vessels, to the number of 100 in all, with a great train of artillery. TRISTAN VAZ gave orders to JUAN PEREYRA in a galley, BERNARDIN DE SILVA

in a caravel, and FERDINAND DE PALARES in a ship, having each 40 men, to go out of the harbour on purpose to protect a convoy of provisions then on its way to Malacca, of which the city was in great want. The fleet of the enemy immediately attacked them, and soon battered all three ships to pieces. Seventy-five of the Portuguese were slain or drowned on this occasion, forty were made prisoners, and only five saved themselves by swimming. Only 150 men now remained in Malacca, of whom 110 were sick or aged. Being in want both of men and ammunition, TRISTAN VAZ was under the necessity of remaining very quiet; but the enemy, fearing he was preparing some stratagem against them, raised the siege in a panic of terror, when they might easily have carried the city, after remaining before it from the beginning to the end of January 1575. The priests, women and children of the distressed city had implored the mercy of God with sighs and tears; and, next to God, the city owed its safety to the courage of TRISTAN VAZ, and to his generosity likewise, as he spent above 20,000 ducats in its defence.

After this period, we find that the power of the Portuguese in India began to decline, and that of the Hollanders to rise. It may be interesting to know that, according to DE FARIA, <sup>(1)</sup> the historian before us, it was in the year 1597 that the Dutch first ventured to India. We give his own words:

“In May 1597, Don FRANCISCO DE GAMA, Count of Viduqueyra, grandson to the discoverer, arrived at Goa as viceroy of India, but carried himself with so much haughty state that he gained the dislike of all men. During his government the scourge of the pride and covetousness of the Portuguese came first into India, as in the month of September news was brought to Goa that the two first ships of the Hollanders that had ventured to navigate the Indian seas had been in the port of Titangone, and were bound for the island of Sunda. In a grand council held upon this important event, it was ordered to fit out a squadron of two galleons, three galleys, and nine other vessels to attack the intruders,

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(1) FARIA Y SOUZA, Author of “Asia Portuguesa.”

and the command was given on this occasion to LORENZO DE BRITO, an ancient and experienced officer. The two Holland ships did some small damage on the coast of Malabar and other places, and when off Malacca fell in with six ships bound from that place for India, commanded by FRANCISCO DE SILVA. They immediately engaged, and fought the whole of the afternoon and part of the night. Next morning the engagement was renewed, and was repeated for eight successive days, till, finding themselves too weak, the Hollanders drew off and made for the port of Queda, many of their men being slain and most of the rest wounded. At that place they quitted the smallest of their ships for want of men, and the other was afterwards cast away on the coast of Pegu.

In the year 1597 the Hollanders fitted out a squadron of eight ships at Amsterdam for India, with 800 men and provisions for three years, under the command of the admiral JACOB CORNELIUS VAN NEC. The object of this expedition, besides hostility to the king of Spain, who at that time usurped the throne of Portugal, was that they might purchase the spices and other commodities of Asia at a cheaper rate than they had hitherto been accustomed to in Portugal. The fleet sailed from Amsterdam on the 13th of May 1598. On the 24th July they saw the Cape of Good Hope, where three of the ships were separated in a violent storm. The other five ships, under the admiral, discovered the island of Madagascar on the 24th of August, coming to Cape St. Julian on the 30th of that month. On the 20th of September they came to the island of Ceme or Cisne, in lat.  $21^{\circ}$ S., to which they gave the name of Mauritius. Here they found tortoises of such magnitude that one of them carried two men on its back, and birds which were so tame as to allow themselves to be killed with sticks, whence they concluded that the island was not inhabited. At Banda they joined the other three ships, and having laden four with spices, they were sent away to Holland, while the other three went into the Moluccas. On the 21st January 1599, they discovered the Great Java, and touched at the port of Tuban, after which they came to Madura, an island in lat.  $2.30^{\circ}$ S., on the 27th of that month. At this place they endeavoured to ransom

some of their countrymen who had been cast away in their former ships, and some others who had been made prisoners for endeavouring to pass false money; but as the natives demanded too high a ransom they attempted to rescue them by force; but two boats full of armed men being sunk in the attempt, they were forced to comply with the terms demanded. They settled a trade at Amboina, and two of the ships opened a factory at Banda, where they loaded with spice, and returned into Holland on the 20th of April 1600. Those who were left in the remaining ship at Amboina went to Ternate in the Moluccas, where they were well received by the king, and after procuring a lading of cloves returned home.

The Hollanders, becoming powerful at the Molucca islands, and forming an alliance with these islanders, who were weary of the avarice and tyranny of the Portuguese, expelled them from Amboina and established themselves at Ternate, whence the Portuguese had been formerly expelled by the natives, by the aid of the king of Ternate. The Hollanders likewise about 1604 got possession of the fort of Tidore, whence about 400 Portuguese were permitted to retire by sea to the Philippine Islands, where they were hospitably received by Don PEDRO DE CUNHA, who commanded there for the Spaniards. In February 1605, DE CUNHA sailed from the Philippines with 1,000 Spanish and 400 native troops, and recovered the fort of Ternate, chiefly owing to the bravery of JOAN RODRIGUES CAMALO, who commanded a company of Portuguese in this expedition. DE CUNHA thence proceeded for Tidore, which he likewise reduced, by which conquest the Molucca islands became subject to Spain.

About this time a large English ship and a ketch had an engagement with two Portuguese ships beyond the Cape of Good Hope, which escaped after suffering a severe loss. These English ships went afterwards to Surat, where they were found by NUNUS DE CUNHA, who had four well-manned galleons, but ill provided with gunners, who were ignorant and cowardly. On descriing these large ships, though the English had reason to be afraid of their number, they undervalued them as heavy sailors, and immediately engaged and fought them till evening, killing 30 of the Portuguese. The engagement recom-

menced at daylight next morning, and two of the Portuguese galleons, endeavouring to run on board the large English ship, got aground, on which the pink or ketch, belonging to the enemy, kept firing its cannon upon one of the grounded galleons, till it floated off with the evening tide. The other two galleons fought the large English ship all day. On the third day, all the four galleons being afloat, endeavoured to board the enemy, who relied on their cannon and swiftness, and sailed away to Castelete, a bay of the pirates near Diu. DE CUNHA followed them thither, and again fought them for two days, in all which time the Portuguese ships could never board them by reason of their unwieldly bulk. At length the English stood away, shewing black colours in token that their captain was slain. In these long indecisive actions the English and Portuguese both lost a number of men. The English made for Surat, followed still by DE CUNHA, on which they left that port, and DE CUNHA returned to Goa." How reversed is the order of things now !





## OCCASIONAL NOTES.

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### NOTICES OF BOOKS.

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“*Notes on the Sultanate of Siak*” by H. A. Hymans van Anroij.—Under this title a most interesting treatise on Siak has recently appeared. The writer has been living for years in the Dutch Residency, East Coast of Sumatra, and, as an official in continual contact with the native population, has had better opportunities for prosecuting his researches than a private individual would have had.

Siak is the largest of the Malay Independent States on the East Coast of Sumatra. Its relations to the Dutch are in some degree the same as those of the Malay States of the Peninsula in respect of the English, although probably its independence is greater than that of Pêrak, &c.

A few extracts from this very interesting book will, no doubt, be welcome to the members of the Society.

The Sultan, who is assisted by a minister, the Mangkubumi (formerly Raja Muda), naturally receives the largest part of the taxes due to the Government; he has besides the right to certain prerogatives pertaining exclusively to the Royal Office, amongst which are the so-called *barang larangan* or *larangan raja*.

We find similar prerogatives in Western monarchies, in a different shape.

The principal revenues of the Sultan of Siak are:—

1. The taxes on Imports and Exports collected on the different rivers in his dominions.
2. The tax on the *tërábák* fishery.
3. A tax on strangers passing through his lands.

4. The monopoly of the sale of opium and salt, and the excise farms generally.
5. Statute labour.
6. A tenth on produce.
7. Money levies on his subjects whenever required.
8. The *serah-an*\* trade in some parts of Siak proper, particularly in the Western dependencies.

The first four of the above-named taxes have been taken over, in consideration of a yearly fixed sum, by the Dutch Government, who also dispute the right of the Sultan to the *serah-an* trade in the dependencies.

The Sultan claims further the right to purchase at four-fifths or even at three-fourths of its value all the bees' wax collected in Siak; he may also sell to third persons the right to open settlements and collect produce, &c., on rivers not yet occupied; he may sell licenses for the felling and cutting of wood; and may give out lands for the laying out of plantations, &c.

It is, however, always understood that any rights possessed by native occupants to grounds so disposed of by the Sultan are properly settled for by him.

The above-mentioned *barang larangan* or *larangan raja* are such articles as are considered to be the exclusive property of the Sultan. Whoever collects or becomes possessed of such articles within Siak limits, is bound to give them up to the Sultan. Though not without value, they must be considered *curiosa* rather than *preciosa*, and as such are to be taken less as a source of revenue than as a perquisite of royalty. They are:—*Gading* (ivory), *sumbok badak* (rhinoceros horn), *guliga* (bezoar), *gaharu merupa*, *chula tupei*, *jaring napoh* and *musang chabu*, and, to a certain degree, camphor. (This latter article is however treated somewhat differently, as will be shown further on.)

Of every male elephant, killed or found dead in the jungle, one of the tusks is to be given to the Sultan, the second remaining the property of the finder. Should the Sultan wish

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\* The "*serah-an*" trade is a monopoly for the sole right of the sale of salt and iron (particularly tools like *parangs*, &c.).—F. K.

to have the second tusk too, he must pay the usual market price for it.

The finder or hunter gets in exchange for the first tusk a set of new clothing (*per-salin-an*).

Ivory sells in Siak at different prices, according to the different size of the tusks. If the pair weighs above one *pikul*, the price is \$250 per *pikul*; where the weight is about half a *pikul* for both tusks the price is \$150 for the pair; smaller tusks fetch \$1 per *kati*.

Every rhinoceros' horn found is considered the property of the Sultan. The finder gets for it a *per-salin-an*. This article is in great request by the natives as medicine, and is said by them to be particularly efficacious in wounds and snake-bites.

Its value is on the average from \$20 to \$60.

A great rarity is a white horn, for which Chinese will pay as much as \$100.

The general opinion is that the difference between the rhinoceros of Java and that of Sumatra consists in the former having two horns and the latter one only. I am, however, informed on good authority that rhinoceroses with two horns are sometimes, though rarely, met with in Siak.

*Guliga*,\* or Bezoar stone, is a stone found in the intestines of certain animals—bears, monkeys, serpents, porcupines and others.

The *guliga* in Siak, which is considered to belong to the *larangan raja* is an intestinal stone found in a kind of porcupine living principally in the upper reaches of the Mandau. The Sakeis living in this region are the only persons who collect these stones, which they deliver to the Sultan partly as a revenue, partly as *barang larangan*.

By right, all the *guligas* found by them are the Sultan's, the greater number, however, are clandestinely sold to Malay and Chinese traders.

According to their size, they are worth from \$40 to \$600 a piece.

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\* See "On the *Guliga* of Borneo" in No. 4 of this Journal 56-58.—F. K.

Their value, however, does not merely rise with their weight, but, as in the case of precious stones, rises out of all proportion with the mere increase in weight. A *guliga* weighing 1 *ringgit* (8 *mayam*) costs \$600, whereas one of the weight of 3 *mayam* will only be worth \$100.

For *guligas*, particularly large ones, extraordinary prices are sometimes paid. The Sultan of Siak possesses one said to be valued at \$900.

Natives maintain that they are an almost infallible medicine in cases of chest or bowel complaints, but their principal value is founded on their reputed virtue as a powerful aphrodisiac. To operate in this way, one is worn on the navel tied up in a piece of cloth, or water in which one has been soaked is drunk.

The *gaharu merupa* is a piece of strangely formed *gáharu* wood having a rough resemblance to some living creature, be it a bird, a dog, a cat or something else.

The writer of these lines has never been able to see one of these *gaharu merupa*, and it would seem that none have been found in Siak in recent times.

The power which it is believed to possess rests on the supposition that it is the spirit of the *kayu gaharu*. With it in hand, the holder is sure to make large finds of *gáharu* wood in the jungle.

The *gaharu* wood is not the wood of a tree named *gaharu*, but is the product of a tree of the name of *karas*. When this tree has died of old age and has fallen in the jungle, the wood, by some chemical process, forms into the substance known as *kayu gaharu*. Not all dead *karas* trees, however, contain *gaharu* wood, whereas some will yield as much as two *pikuls*. Peculiar qualifications are required before a man can tell beforehand whether a log will contain any of the treasured odorific wood. The persons who possess the power of foretelling this are called *pawang*. The same name is used for people able to find other products. To find, for instance, with any certainty and quickly, articles like tin or camphor, a person must be a *pawang*.

*Gaharu* wood fetches \$0.50 to \$1.00 a *kati*, according to quality.

The *chula tupei* is the dried penis of the *tupei*, a kind of squirrel. Malays say that the dead body of the *tupei* is sometimes found with this organ held fast in a cleft of a cocoa-nut tree or bamboo.

I must leave it to others, better judges than myself, to say whether such a thing is possible.

Malays believe that the *chula tupei* is a very strong aphrodisiac, so strong that even to carry one has an effect.

The *taring napoh* is the eye-tooth, grown in ring form, of a *napoh*, a dwarf deer (in size between the *pelanduk* (*kanchil*) and the *kijang*), an animal which it appears is only found in Sumatra and surrounding islands.

The *taring* is worn as a ring, and forms what Malays call a *pēlias*, namely a protection which renders its bearer invulnerable. They are very rare. Another *pēlias*, which however is no *barang larangan*, is the *semambu* \* *songsang*, that is a *semambu* which is deformed or presents some peculiarity of growth; another is *buntat tumbok nyiur*, part of the kernel of a cocoa-nut turned to stone.

The *musang chabu* is a white *musang*, which whenever found is the Sultan's. It seems, however, to have no further useful quality than its extreme rarity. It appears to be so rare indeed that the writer has never found anybody who has seen one.

The camphor is so far considered as a *barang larangan* that nobody is allowed to go and collect it without having a special permit from the Sultan. This permit is only given after the Sultan has made sure that a good *pawang* accompanies the party, a man who is able to know from the outside of a tree whether it contains camphor or not.

The gratuity to be given to the *pawang* is not fixed by law, but is settled beforehand on every expedition, also the share of the Sultan.

The regulations which have to be observed when collecting camphor are most strange, for instance, those who go on the

\* *Semambu*—better *rotan semambu*—is a rattan commonly known as Malacca cane.—F. K.

expedition, are not permitted during the whole time of its duration to wash or bathe; they have to use a peculiar language, which differs from ordinary Malay. Compare what is known on this point of similar usages amongst the Battaks.

The collectors have to go on through the jungle until the *hantu kapur* (the camphor spirit), a female, appears to the *parang* in his dreams and shows him the direction in which success may be expected.

Certain customs are observed in Siak in the collection of wax which may be mentioned here.

The *sialang* (that is, a tree on which bees have made nests) is generally considered to belong to him who finds it, provided it stands in a part of the forest belonging to his tribe. Should the tree stand in a part of the jungle apportioned to another tribe, the finder is permitted to take for once all the wax there is on the tree, and ever afterwards during his lifetime all the wax of one branch of the tree. After his death the tree again becomes the property of the tribe to whom that part of the jungle belongs.

When wax is collected from a tree, there are generally three persons to share in it, and the proceeds are divided as follows:—viz., one-third to the proprietor of the tree, one-third to the man who climbs the tree, and one-third to the man who keeps watch below. These two latter offices are considered rather dangerous; the first because he has to climb the towering *sialang* trees, branchless to a considerable height, by means of bamboo pegs driven into the trunk; and the watch-keeper underneath, because he has to face the bears and tigers who (so it is said) come after the wax and honey.

The following trees are generally inhabited by bees (*lebah*), and then become *sialangs*; near the sea, *pulei*, *kempas*, *kayu arah* and *babi kurus*; whilst further in the interior *ringas manuk*, and *chempedak ayer* are their generally habitats.

Besides the *lebah*, there is to be found in Siak another bee, called *neruan*, which does not make its nests on trees, but in holes.

The regulations observed when taking the wax of the *lebah* do not apply to the taking of the wax and honey of the *neruan*.

Anybody is at liberty to look for them wherever and whenever he likes.

F. KEHDING.

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### THE ALPHABETS OF THE PHILIPPINE GROUP.

PARDO DE TAVERA'S Essay on the Alphabets of the Philippines\* was thus reviewed in March, 1885, by Professor MÜLLER of Vienna :—

“Those of the inhabitants of the Philippines who belong to the Malay race possess, as is well known, their own particular alphabet, but it has become more and more obsolete, and has been superseded by the Roman character brought into the country by the Spanish missionaries together with the Christian religion. This alphabet which preserves its principal characteristics among the different tribes—the Tagalas, the Ylocos, the Visayas, and the Pampangas—is connected with the alphabet of cognate races in Celebes (Bugis, Makassar), and Sumatra (Battak, Redjang, Lampong), while both its external form (the shaping of the characters) and its internal design (the conception of the proportion of consonant to vowel) seem to point to India as its place of origin. But whether the alphabet of the Malay races has been derived from the Indian in a straight line, or whether it has been deduced from it by the intervention of another alphabet and what Indian alphabet (that is, the alphabet of what province and of what era) has been the foundation of the Malay ones—these are questions answered differently by different philologists, and have therefore at present to be treated as open ones.”

“It would take us too far afield to go into these topics, but we venture to direct the attention of those readers who take a pleasure in following out this paleographically and ethnographically interesting problem, to certain pamphlets in

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\* *Contribucion para el estudio de los antiguos alfabetos filipinos*, (1884).

which he will find abundant information. They are 'The Alphabet, an Account of the Origin and Development of Letters,' by ISAAC TAYLOR, London, 1883, 2 volumes, and 'Eene bijdrage tot de kennis van' ande Philippijnsche letterschrift,' door H. KERN, the latter essay of the celebrated professor of Leyden, offers a solid critical exposition of the whole question, and must be read together with PARDO DE TAVERA's essay."

"The merit of PARDO DE TAVERA's interesting study consists in the way in which the author follows out the question, with special reference to the Philippines, more closely than his predecessors, and illustrates the question with several examples from the whole Philippine literature."

"The plate appended to the essay is of special interest, as it represents not less than 12 Philippine alphabets. Numbers 11 and 12 are obviously the same alphabet, only executed with different instrument on different material, No. 11 being written with a pen on paper, and No. 12 probably cut in wood with a knife."

"The Essay is dedicated to Professor B. BLUMENTRITT in Teteritz, who is better acquainted with the Philippines than any one else in Germany." [See also a notice of the Alphabets of the Philippine Islands in the *Journal of the Asiatic Society of Bengal*, XIV, 603, reprinted in *Essays relating to Indo-China*, (Trübner, 1886), I, 335, and Dr. ROST's note on p. 117 of that volume.—ED.]

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The *Bulletin de la Société de Géographie Commerciale de Paris*, (Tome VIII-1885-1886, 4th *Fascicule*) contains an article on the Singapore Prison. ("Le Nouvel Établissement Penitentiaire de Singapore" *par* M. CHARLES LEMIRE.)



## GIFTS TO THE LIBRARY.

Professor J. KOHLER of Wurzburg (Germany) has been good enough to present the Society with a copy of the following papers:—“Zur Ethnologischen Jurisprudenz” and “Die Ehe mit und ohne Mundium,” from the *Zeitschrift für Vergleichende Rechtswissenschaft*; and “Das Handels-und Seerecht von Celebes,” from the *Zeitschrift für Handelsrecht*.

A new map of British North Borneo has been received from His Excellency Governor TREACHER.

The Society has also received the following books and pamphlets in addition to the usual exchanges:—

Arabic Dictionary—BADGER. (Presented by the Secretary of State for India in Council.)

Glossary of Anglo-Indian Words and Phrases—YULE and BURNELL. (Presented by the Secretary of State for India in Council.)

Quelques Notes sur Sarawak (Borneo)—E. COTTEAU.

Catalogue of the Library, Royal Colonial Institute.

A Search for the First Man—C. C. CATTELL.

Nederlandsch-Indische Plakaatboek—J. A. VAN DER CHIJS.

Ancient and Modern Methods of Arrow-release—E. S. MORSE.

Grammar and Vocabulary of the Motu Tribe (New Guinea)—  
Revd. W. G. LAWES.

The ‘Sacred’ Kural of Tiruvalluva-Nâyanâr—Revd.  
G. U. POPE, M.A., D.D.

CORDIER, HENRI:—

Le Conflit entre la France et la Chine.

Essai d'une Bibliographie des Œuvres publiés en  
Chine par les Européens.

Le Consulat de France à Hué sous la Restauration.

HAMY, Dr. E. T.:—

Notice sur les Penongs Piaks.

Matériaux pour l'Histoire Primitive et Naturelle de  
l'Homme.

Rapport. Le Développement et l'Etat Actuel des Col-  
lections Ethnographiques.

Etude sur les Peintures Ethniques.

Quelques Observations sur la Distribution Geographique.  
Memoires pour servir à l'Histoire des Découvertes Geographiques et Ethnographiques en Oceanie.  
Association Française pour l'Avancement des Sciences—Congrès de Rouen.  
Cook et Dalrymple.  
Rapport sur le Concours du Prix Legerot.  
Association Scientifique de France—Les Tolteques.  
Les Alfourous de Gilolo.  
Decades Americanæ, Memoires d'Archeologie et d'Ethnographie Americaines.  
Notes d'Anthropologie Paleontologique.  
Les Nègres de la Vallée du Nil.  
Commentaire sur un Bas-relief Aztèque, &c.  
Note sur une Inscription Chronographique.

To the donors of the above the thanks of the Society are presented. The receipt of Journals of learned Societies and other periodical literature up to the end of 1886 will be acknowledged in a list which will be published with the next number of this Journal.

PROSPECTUS.

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- (1). To collect systematically scraps of information regarding the country and the people, which are otherwise likely to be lost as too trivial for the more serious journals, or to be worked up into set articles.

- (2). To be a medium of inter-communication within its scope for officials and literary men in India and the East.
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The list of subjects treated is very wide, and it is hoped will be found to embrace all those which are necessary to a proper understanding of the many countries and populations contained in India.

*List of Subjects.*

RELIGION.	HISTORY.	ADMINISTRATION.
SOCIAL CUSTOMS.	ANTIQUITIES.	NATURAL HISTORY.
FOLKLORE.	NUMISMATICS.	BOTANY.
TRIBES AND CASTES.	BIBLIOGRAPHY.	MISCELLANEA.
LANGUAGE.	MUSIC.	SONGS & CATCHES.
GEOGRAPHY.	ARTS AND INDUSTRIES.	PROVERBS AND SAYINGS.

The Proprietor would, in conclusion, specially draw attention to the fact that *Indian Notes and Queries* makes no attempt to compete with any existing publication. It merely endeavours to fill a void, and to supply information that is much needed by many.

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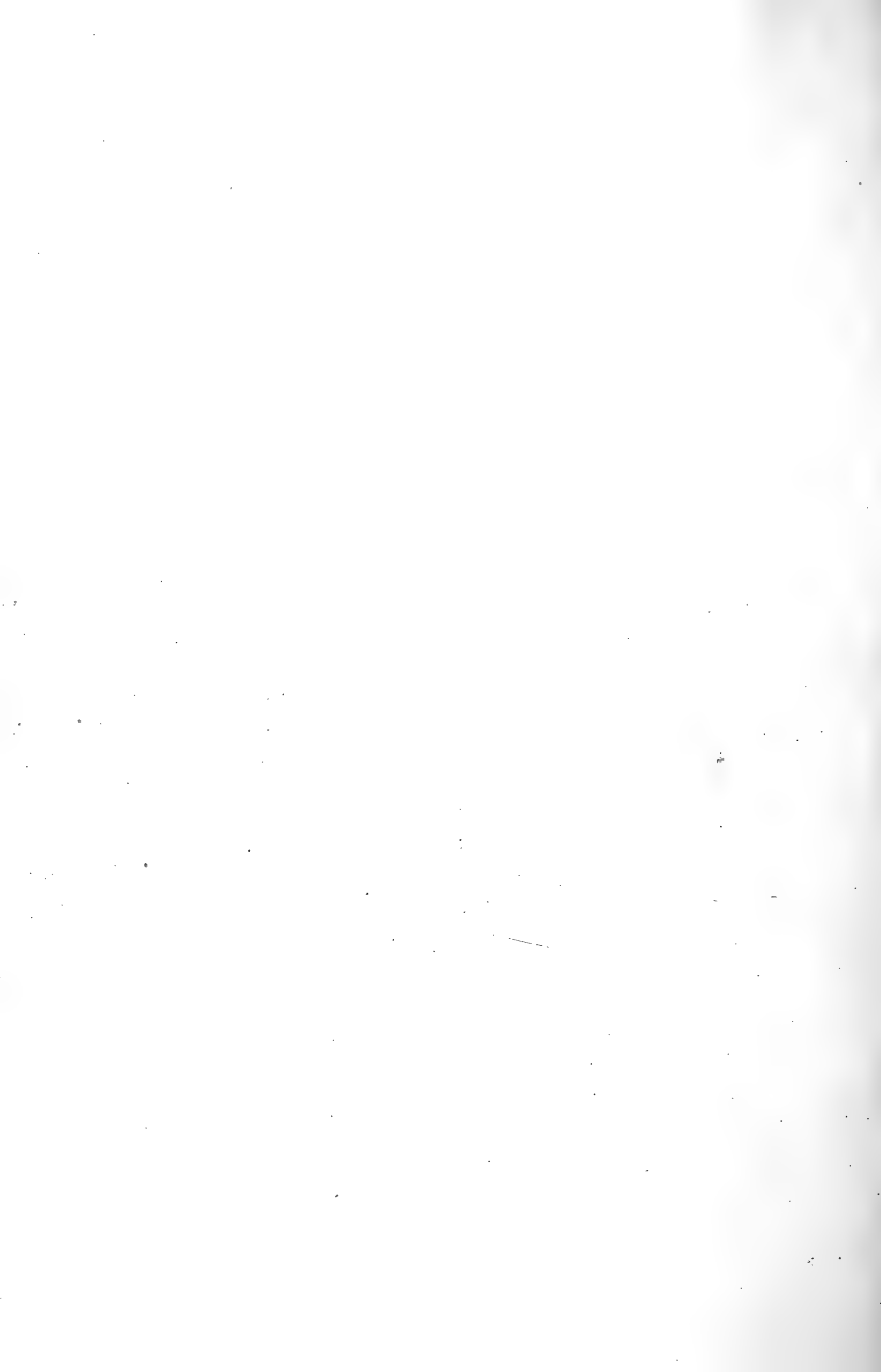
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SINGAPORE:

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AGENTS OF THE SOCIETY:

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THE  
STRAITS BRANCH  
OF THE  
ROYAL ASIATIC SOCIETY.

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PATRON :

His Excellency Sir FREDERICK ALOYSIUS WELD, G.C.M.G.

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COUNCIL FOR 1887.

The Hon'ble J. F. DICKSON, C.M.G., *President.*

W. A. PICKERING, Esquire, C.M.G., *Vice-President, Singapore.*

D. LOGAN, Esquire, *Vice-President, Penang.*

The Hon'ble W. E. MAXWELL, C.M.G., }  
H. T. HAUGHTON, Esquire, } *Honorary Secretaries.*

EDWIN KOEK, Esquire, *Honorary Treasurer.*

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A. KNIGHT, Esquire, } *Councillors.*  
J. MILLER, Esquire, }  
H. L. NORONHA, Esquire, }

## LIST OF MEMBERS

FOR

1887.

Nos.	Names.	Addresses.
1	ABRAHAMSON, E. E.	North Borneo.
2	ADAMSON, W.	London.
3	ARMSTRONG, A.	Malacca.
4	AYRE, A. F.	Singapore.
5	BAMPFYLDE, C. A.	Sarawak.
6	BAUMGARTEN, C.	Singapore.
7	BEESTON, Capt. R. D.	North Borneo.
8	BERNARD, F. G.	Singapore.
9	BICKNELL, W. A.	Singapore.
10	BIEBER, Dr. E.	Europe.
11	BIGGS, Rev. L. C.	Penang.
12	BIRCH, J. K.	Europe.
13	BLAND, R. N.	Penang.
14	BONSER, Hon. J. W.	Singapore.
15	BRANDT, D.	Singapore.
16	BROWN, L. C.	Europe.
17	BUCKLEY, C. B.	Singapore.
18	BURBIDGE, W.	Malacca.
19	BURKINSHAW, Hon. J.	Singapore.
20	CANTLEY, N.	Singapore.
21	CAVENAGH, General Sir ORFEUR	London.
22	CERRUTI, G. B.	Singapore.
23	CLIFFORD, H. C.	Pêrak.
24	COPLEY, GEORGE	Singapore.
25	CREAGH, C. V.	Pêrak.
26	CROIX, J. E. DE LA	Paris.

MEMBERS FOR 1887,—*Continued.*

Nos.	Names.	Addresses.
27	CURRIE, A.	Singapore.
28	DALMANN, C. B.	Europe.
29	DELONCLE, FRANÇOIS	Paris.
30	DENISON, N.	Pêrak.
31	DENNYS, Dr. N. B.	Province Wellesley.
32	DENT, ALFRED	London.
33	DEW, A. T.	Singapore.
34	DICKSON, Hon. J. F., C.M.G.	Singapore.
35	DIETHELM, W. H.	Europe.
36	DOWN, St. V. B.	Singapore.
37	DUNLOP, Colonel S., C.M.G.	Singapore.
38	EGERTON, WALTER	Penang.
39	ELCUM, J. B.	Malacca.
40	EVERETT, A. H.	North Borneo.
41	FAVRE, Revd. L'Abbé P. (Honorary Member)	Paris.
42	FERGUSON, A. M., Jr.	Colombo.
43	GENTLE, A.	Singapore.
44	GILFILLAN, S.	London.
45	GOSLING, T. L.	Singapore.
46	GOTTLIEB, F. H.	Europe.
47	GOTTLIEB, G. S. H.	Penang.
48	GRAHAM, JAMES	London.
49	GRAY, A.	Sydney, N. S. W.
50	GUERITZ, E. P.	Jëlëbu.
51	GULLAND, W. G.	London.
52	HALE, A.	Pêrak.
53	HAUGHTON, H. T.	Singapore.
54	HERVEY, Hon. D. F. A.	Europe.
55	HEWETT, R. D.	Pêrak.

MEMBERS FOR 1887,—*Continued.*

Nos.	Names.	Addresses.
56	HILL, E. C.	Singapore.
57	HOSE, Right Revd. Bishop G. F. (Honorary Member)	Sarawak.
58	HULLETT, R. W.	Singapore.
59	IBRAHIM BIN ABDULLAH, Inche	Johor.
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61	JOAQUIM, J. P.	Singapore.
62	JOHOR, H. H. The Sultan of the State and Territory of, G.C.M.G., G.C.S.I. (Honorary Member)	Johor.
63	KEHDING, F.	Labuan, Deli.
64	KELLMANN, E.	Europe.
65	KER, T. RAWSON	Johor.
66	KNIGHT, ARTHUR	Singapore.
67	KOEK, EDWIN	Singapore.
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69	KYNNERSLEY, C. W. S.	Penang.
70	LAMBERT, G. R.	Singapore.
71	LANGEN, VAN	Kota Raja, Acheen.
72	LAUGHER, H.	Singapore.
73	LAVINO, G.	Singapore.
74	LAWES, Revd. W. G. (Honorary Member)	New Guinea.
75	LEECH, H. W. C.	Pêrak.
76	LEMPRIÈRE, E. T.	Labuan.
77	LOGAN, D.	Penang.
78	LOW, Sir HUGH, K.C.M.G.	Pêrak.
79	LOW, H. BROOKE	Sarawak.
80	MACPHEE, Revd. A. S.	Singapore.



MEMBERS FOR 1887,—*Continued.*

Nos.	Names.	Addresses.
81	MAXWELL, R. W.	Penang.
82	MAXWELL, Hon. W. E., C.M.G.	Singapore.
83	MEREDITH, Ven. Archdeacon	Singapore.
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90	O'SULLIVAN, A. W. S.	Penang.
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92	PARSONS, J. R.	.....
93	PAUL, W. F. B.	Sungei Ujong.
94	PELL, BENNETT	London.
95	PERHAM, Revd. J. (Honorary Member)	Sarawak.
96	PICKERING, W. A., C.M.G.	Singapore.
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98	READ, W. H. M., C.M.G.	London.
99	RICKETT, C. B.	Penang.
100	RITTER, E.	Europe.
101	RODGER, J. P.	Sëlångor.
102	ROST, Dr. R. (Honorary Member)	London.
103	ROWELL, Dr. T. IRVINE	Singapore.
104	SARAWAK, H. H. The Raja of (Honorary Member)	Sarawak.
105	SATOW, E. M., C.M.G.	Bangkok.
106	SCHAALJE, M.	Rhio.
107	SCOTT, Dr. DUNCAN	Pèrak.

MEMBERS FOR 1887,—*Continued.*

Nos.	Names.	Addresses.
108	SERGEL, V.	Europe.
109	SHELFORD, Hon. T.	Singapore.
110	SKINNER, Hon. A. M.	Singapore.
111	SMITH, Sir CECIL C., K.C.M.G.	Colombo.
112	SOHST, T.	Singapore.
113	SOURINDRO MOHUN TAGORE, Raja, Mus. D.	Calcutta.
114	STRINGER, C.	Singapore.
115	SWETTENHAM, F. A., C.M.G.	Europe.
116	SYED ABUBAKAR BIN OMAR AL JUNIED	Singapore.
117	SYED MOHAMED BIN AHMED AL SAGOFF	Singapore.
118	SYERS, H. C.	Sélångor.
119	TALBOT, A. P.	Singapore.
120	TAN KIM CHING	Singapore.
121	TENISON-WOODS, Revd. J. E. (Honorary Member)	.....
122	THOMPSON, A. B.	Deli.
123	TOLSON, G. P.	Acheen.
124	TREACHER, Hon. W. H.	North Borneo.
125	TRÜBNER & Co., Messrs.	London.
126	VERMONT, Hon. J. M. B.	Province Wellesley.
127	WALKER, Major R. S. F.	Pêrak.
128	WATSON, E. A.	Johor.
129	WHAMPOA, HO AH YIP	Singapore.
130	WHEATLEY, J. J. L.	Johor.
131	WRAY, L.	Pêrak.
132	WRAY, L., Jr.	Pêrak.
133	YULE, Colonel, c. B. (Honorary Member)	London.

PROCEEDINGS  
 OF THE  
 ANNUAL GENERAL MEETING  
 OF THE  
 STRAITS BRANCH  
 OF THE  
 ROYAL ASIATIC SOCIETY,  
 HELD AT THE  
 EXCHANGE ROOMS  
 ON  
 THURSDAY, 3RD MARCH, 1887.

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PRESENT :

The Hon'ble J. F. DICKSON, C.M.G., President, in the Chair ;  
 W. A. PICKERING, Esq., C.M.G., Vice-President, Singapore ;  
 EDWIN KOEK, Esq., Honorary Treasurer ; The Hon'ble  
 J. W. BONSER, The Hon'ble A. M. SKINNER, Messrs. W. A.  
 BICKNELL, C. B. BUCKLEY, G. COPLEY, A. T. DEW, JOHN  
 FRASER, H. T. HAUGHTON, A. KNIGHT, JAMES MILLER,  
 and A. P. TALBOT.

In the absence of the Honorary Secretary, Mr. KNIGHT  
 read the Annual Report of the Council for the year 1886,  
 (*vide* page xiv), which was passed.

The Honorary Treasurer's statements of accounts for the  
 year 1886 (*vide* page xviii), were then passed.

The provisional elections of members named in the Council's Report were confirmed by the meeting.

The following additional members were also elected :—

The Ven. Archdeacon MEREDITH,—proposed by Mr. KNIGHT and seconded by the President.

Mr. H. LAUGHER,—proposed by Mr. KNIGHT for Mr. HULLETT, and seconded by Mr. COPLEY.

The President reported that the Council, at a meeting held on the 22nd February, 1886, had had under consideration a proposal of the Honorary Secretary to invite several gentlemen to become Honorary Members of the Society. The Council came to the conclusion that the distinction of Honorary Membership should be sparingly conferred, and only for special and highly distinguished services. Of the names proposed, however, they would gladly recommend for election Dr. REINHOLD ROST, the Librarian at the India Office, who was an accomplished Orientalist and a Malay scholar, and had done great service to the Society.

The meeting unanimously confirmed the election..

The President further stated that, at a subsequent meeting, the name of Colonel YULE, C.B., Vice-President of the Royal Geographical Society, had been proposed. Colonel YULE had recently published "Hobson-Jobson," a work of much interest to Malay scholars as well as to others in the East, and his other works, and the general interest he had taken in Indo-Chinese studies, were well known; the Council had, therefore, decided on proposing him for election as an Honorary Member.

The nomination was unanimously agreed to.

Before proceeding to the election of Officers for the year,—

The President read a letter from the Hon'ble W. E. MAXWELL, C.M.G., asking to be relieved of the office of Honorary Secretary, on the ground that his frequent absences from Singapore prevented his doing justice to the Society's interests. From conversation with Mr. MAXWELL, he believed that he would be willing to continue his services for the purpose of

editing the Journal if he could be provided with a coadjutor resident in Singapore, and Mr. H. T. HAUGHTON had kindly consented to act in that capacity if the members approved.

The election of Officers was then proceeded with, and a scrutiny of the voting papers showed the following result :—

*President.*—The Hon'ble J. F. DICKSON, C.M.G.

*Vice-Presidents.*—Singapore, W. A. PICKERING, Esq., C.M.G.; Penang, DANIEL LOGAN, Esq.

*Joint Honorary Secretaries.*—The Hon'ble W. E. MAXWELL, C.M.G., and H. T. HAUGHTON, Esq.

*Honorary Treasurer.*—EDWIN KOEK, Esq.

*Councillors.*—The Hon'ble A. M. SKINNER, R. W. HULLETT, Esq., A. KNIGHT, Esq., JAMES MILLER, Esq., and H. L. NORONHA, Esq.



ANNUAL REPORT  
OF THE  
COUNCIL  
OF THE  
STRAITS BRANCH  
OF THE  
ROYAL ASIATIC SOCIETY,  
FOR THE YEAR 1886.

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THE Report which the Council for 1886 have to lay before the Society at the conclusion of the period for which they were elected is, they believe, a fairly satisfactory one.

Since the last General Meeting, four new members have joined the Society, namely, Mr. A. F. AYRE, Mr. A. CURRIE, Revd. A. S. MACPHEE, and Mr. W. BURBIDGE.

The provisional election of these gentlemen requires, under the Rules, the confirmation of the Society at a General Meeting.

The Council announce with regret the death of the following members since the last General Meeting :—

S. E. DALRYMPLE.  
ALEXANDER DUFF.  
R. G. STIVEN.  
J. T. THOMSON.  
Dr. C. TREBING.  
I. S. BOND.

The following gentlemen have ceased to be members in accordance with Rule 6 :—D. D. DALY, H. TRACHSLER.

Two hundred copies of Miscellaneous Papers relating to Indo-China, published for the Society by Messrs. TRÜBNER & Co., were received from the publishers early in 1886. Of these, in addition to twenty-five copies forwarded to Govern-

ment in accordance with agreement, about fifty copies have been disposed of. Owing to the continued support of the Government of the colony, to whom the Society is indebted for a grant of \$500 for the year 1887, the Council has been able to carry out the intention, indicated in the Annual Report for 1885, of continuing the series of reprinted papers by the publication of two additional volumes. These are approaching completion, and are edited, like the first series, by Dr. REINHOLD ROST. They will contain papers reprinted from the *Journal of the Asiatic Society of Bengal*, the *Journal of the Royal Asiatic Society*, the *Malay Miscellanies* (originally published at Bencoolen), and the *Verhandelingen van het Bataviaasch Genootschap van Kunsten en Wetenschappen*.

To the Batavian Society of Arts and Sciences the thanks of our Society are especially due for their kind permission to reprint the late Mr. J. R. LOGAN'S paper on the Rocks of Pulau Obin, and the valuable notes of Mr. W. P. GROENEVELDT on the Malay Archipelago.

There is no intention of proceeding further at present with the republication of selected papers on the East Indian Archipelago. The Council would, however, express a hope that, at some future time, the translation and publication of a series of selected papers contributed by distinguished Dutch Orientalists to the Journals of learned Societies in Holland and Java may be undertaken by our Society.

The new Map of the Peninsula, mentioned in the last Annual Report, was finished in 1886, but before it could be transmitted to England, further geographical information relative to the northern portion of the Peninsula was received from the Siamese Government, and the publication of the Map is delayed until this can be incorporated in it.

While alluding to the subject of Geography, the Council cannot but record the loss which the Society has sustained in the death of Mr. W. CAMERON, whose explorations have added so much to our knowledge of the States of Sĕlĕngor, Pahang, and other portions of the Peninsula. The following notice of Mr. CAMERON'S death and services appeared in the *Straits Times* of the 20th November, 1886:—

“Our readers will learn with regret of the death of Mr.

WILLIAM CAMERON, F. R. G. S., Government Explorer and Geologist, which occurred early this morning at Parsee Lodge, where he was staying on a visit. Mr. CAMERON, who was the only brother of the late Mr. JOHN CAMERON, Merchant in Singapore, had a somewhat eventful life both in England and Australia, but eventually he settled down in the Straits Settlements, where his practical knowledge of Mineralogy and Geology, combined with his love of exploring, promised him several good appointments, and latterly led to his being employed by Government in exploring and mapping out the unknown parts of the Native States, and to his receiving the honorary title of Government Explorer and Geologist. In this capacity he did good work for the Government, and his name will be long held in remembrance in the Native States, especially among the Malays and Sakeis, of whose language and customs he had a most accurate knowledge, and over whom he had great influence. Mr. CAMERON has left a widow and several children, some of whom are grown up, to mourn his loss. He was of a warm and generous disposition, and has left a large circle of friends, both in England and Singapore, who will feel his death as a great personal loss."

The approaching completion of the new Museum, in which accommodation has been provided by Government for this Society, will, it is hoped, give a fresh impulse to scientific research in the colony. In connection with this, it is very desirable that a collection, as complete as possible, of Malay books, printed and MS., should be gradually formed in the Settlement which is the centre of British influence in the Eastern Archipelago; and such a collection can be formed with comparative ease, when it is remembered that manuscripts which cannot be bought for money can often be borrowed for the purpose of being copied.

With the fourth number of "Notes and Queries," its Editor, the Honorary Secretary, has resolved to bring its publication to an end. It has been presented gratis to members with the last four numbers of the Journal.

Nos. 16 and 17 of the Journal have been published since the last General Meeting. They contain the following papers:—



- Plan for a Volunteer Force in the Muda Districts, Province Wellesley, by the late J. R. LOGAN.
- A Description of the Chinese Lottery known as "Hua-Hoey," by C. W. S. KYNNERSLEY.
- On the Roots in the Malay Language, from the Dutch of J. PIJNAPPEL.
- Klieng's War Raid to the Skies; a Dyak Myth, by the Revd. J. PERHAM.
- Valentyn's Account of Malacca,—Translated from the Dutch (contributed by the Hon'ble D. F. A. HERVEY), (continued from Journal No. 15).
- On Mines and Miners in Kinta, Pêrak, by A. HALE, Inspector of Mines, Kinta.
- English, Sulu, and Malay Vocabulary, by T. H. HAYNES. (Malay portion by W. E. MAXWELL, C. M. G.)
- Meteorological Report for 1885, by T. IRVINE ROWELL, Principal Civil Medical Officer, Straits Settlements.
- Bibliography of Siam, by E. M. SATOW, C. M. G.
- Sri Rama, a Fairy Tale told by a Malay Rhapsodist, by W. E. MAXWELL, C. M. G.
- History of Malacca from Portuguese sources,—Contributed by E. KOEK.

The Honorary Treasurer's Statement of the financial position of the Society is appended.

W. E. MAXWELL,  
*Honorary Secretary.*

STRAITS BRANCH OF THE ROYAL ASIATIC SOCIETY.  
Treasurer's Cash Account for the year 1886.

	\$	c.	\$	c.
1886.				
Balance on 31st December, 1885,	173	32	1886.	
Subscriptions for 1884, ...	5	00	Paid Trübner & Co. for 200	945
Subscriptions for 1885, ...	60	00	copies of Indo-China Essays, ...	
Subscriptions for 1886, ...	420	00	Paid on account of editing Indo-	252
Sale of Indo-China Essays, ...	168	00	China Essays, ...	
Sale of Journals, ...	79	25	Paid for cost of paper for print-	95
Sale of "Hikayat Abdullah," ...	11	00	ing Journal, ...	
From Government of the Straits			Paid for wood engravings to	18
Settlements for Indo-China			illustrate paper (Wha Whay),	
Essays, ...	500	00	Paid for copying 3 Malay Cheri-	25
From Chartered Mercantile			tras, ...	
Bank and Chartered Bank for			Paid for translation of a Dutch	31
interest on Moneys deposited,	38	78	paper, ...	
Cash withdrawn from the Char-			Paid for compiling and drawing	100
tered Bank of India Australia			Map of the Malay Peninsula, ...	
and China, ...	285	00	Paid Singapore & Straits Print-	
			ing Office for setting up and	40
			printing 650 copies of Mete-	
			orological Report for Journal	00
			No. 16, ...	
	1,740	35	<i>Carried forward, ...</i>	1,508
				66



# ASSETS AND LIABILITIES.

	ASSETS.	\$ c.		LIABILITIES.	\$ c.
1886	Subscriptions, 1885, outstanding, Do., 1886, do., Proceeds of Sale of Indo-China Essays to Members not re- ceived, ... .. Sale of Journals in hands of London Agents, not received, Balance in hand, ... ..	85 00 165 00  25 00 195 92 77 49	1886.	Nil.	
		\$548 41			

SINGAPORE,  
*January, 1887.*

EDWIN KOEK,  
*Honorary Treasurer.*

ESSAY TOWARDS  
A  
BIBLIOGRAPHY OF SIAM.

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*(Continued from Journal No. 17, p. 85.)*



## ESSAY TOWARDS A BIBLIOGRAPHY OF SIAM.

(Continued from *Journal* No. 17, p. 85.)

### PART II.

#### *Periodicals and Proceedings of Learned Societies.*

184. Akademie der Wissenschaften zu München, 1883, pp. 22,—Kuhn—Über Herkunft und Sprache der Transgangetischen Völker.
- 184 a American Baptist Missionary Magazine.
185. **Annales de l'Extrême Orient**, edited by Count Meyners d'Estrey, Paris 1878-84, 6 vols. large 8vo.
- Vol. I, p. 97. Les Monuments de l'ancien Cambodge, by the Marquis de Croizier.
  - Vol. I, p. 152. Indo-Chine, Etudes d'après les voyages du Dr. Bastian, by the Marquis de Croizier.
  - Vol. I, p. 169. Idem.
  - „ p. 277. Idem.
  - „ p. 306. Idem.
  - „ p. 329. Notes de Voyage en Indo-Chine, by Dr. J. Harmand. (Maps.)
  - Vol. I, p. 347. Summary of a paper entitled “Rapport sur une Mission en Indo-Chine de Bassac à Hué, by Dr. J. Harmand. See also p. 393.
  - Vol. I, p. 361. Notes de Voyages en Indo-Chine, by Dr. J. Harmand.
  - Vol. I, p. 380. Indo-Chine. Etudes d'après les voyages du Dr. Bastian, by the Marquis de Croizier.
  - Vol. II, p. 12. Une audience au Palais Royal de Bangkok sous le roi Monkût, by Albert

de Vallandé (extract from a paper communicated to the Société Académique Indo-Chinoise).

Vol. II, p. 29. Mention of a Siamese Mission to England.

Vol. II, p. 31. Notices of paragraphs in l'Exploration.

Vol. II, p. 60. Affair of Phra Pricha.

„ p. 90. Les distinctions honorifiques à Siam. A. W. Taylor.

Vol. II, p. 94. Siamese embassy in Germany.

„ p. 121. Extract from a paper by H. Bionne, entitled "La France, l'Angleterre et l'Allemagne au point de vue Colonial," in l'Exploration of 20th July, 1879.

Vol. II, p. 136. Indo-Chine, Le Laos et les populations sauvages. (Notice of paper with this title contributed by Dr. J. Harmand to "Le Tour du Monde," 5, 12 and 19 July, 1879.)

Vol. II, p. 149. Notice of "Le Royaume de Siam," by A. Gréhan.

Vol. II, p. 193. Inscriptions Cambodgiennes, by Dr. H. Kern.

Vol. II, p. 208. Siam. Un Bonze charmeur, by R. Postel. (Reprinted from "Figaro.")

Vol. II, p. 212. Voyage au Cambodge, by L. Delaporte. (Notice of the work so entitled).

Vol. II, p. 220. Une lettre de Bangkok. (Notice of a letter which was published in the Revue Orientale et Américaine for July-September, 1879.) See also p. 255.

Vol. II, p. 247. Ce que devrait être la politique française dans l'Extrême Orient, by M. L. Rodanet. (Extracts from an article in the Bulletin de la Société de Géographie de Rochefort, 1879.)



Vol. II, p. 271. Inscriptions Cambodgiennes, lettre de M. le Dr. Harmand.

Vol. II, p. 327. Les Nouveaux manuscrits Pâlis de la Bibliothèque Nationale.

Vol. II, p. 335. Inscriptions Cambodgiennes, par le Docteur H. Kern.

Vol. III, p. 33. Inscription Cambodgienne trouvée à Lophabouri (Siam) par M. A. Lorgeou. See also vol. IV, pp. 195 & 249.

Vol. III, p. 64. Inscription de Bassac Estampages du Dr. Harmand déchiffrés par le Dr. Kern.

Vol. III, p. 109. Indes Orientales. Les Langues Modernes, par Léon Feer. (Analysis of "A sketch of the modern languages of the East-Indies," by R. N. Cust.)

Vol. III, p. 149. Prière Laotienne, lettre du Dr. Harmand.

Vol. III, p. 156. Letter from Dr. C. P. K. Winkel on Siamese coins.

Vol. III, p. 275. La Colonie européenne de Bangkok, by W. A. Taylor.

Vol. IV, p. 58. Notices of papers read at a meeting of the Société Académique Indo-Chinoise by M. Bazangeon on his journey from Bangkok to Penang and by M. Taylor on the cremation of the Queen of Siam.

Vol. IV, p. 61. Bangkok. Shipping returns of Bangkok for 1879.

Vol. IV, p. 65. A Teak saw-mill at Bangkok.

„ p. 171. Le Siam. By Senn van Basel. (Continued at pp. 199, 233, 317, 347, 378.)

Vol. IV, p. 311. Le percement de l'isthme de Kra.

Vol. IV, p. 328. Le Discours du trône du roi de Siam.

Vol. IV, p. 387. Chronique Orientale.

Vol. V, p. 3. Chine, Japon, Siam et Cambodge. Par Ad. F. de Fontpertuis, review by M. Léon Feer.

Vol. V, p. 31. Exhibition at Bangkok.

„ p. 32. Siamese Mission to Europe.

„ p. 120. Isthmus of Kra canal.

„ p. 148. Do. do.

„ p. 223. Un prince Siamois à Paris.

„ p. 238. Rapports ethnologiques et linguistiques des Races Indo-Chinoises et Indo-Pacifiques. (Translated from the English of A. H. Keane.) Continued at p. 264.

Vol. V, p. 318. Kra canal.

„ p. 319. Do.

Vol. VI, p. 63. Ligne télégraphique entre Saïgon et Bangkok.

Vol. VI, p. 224. Canal de Malacca.

186. **Annales de la Propagation de la Foi.** No. XXV, p.

38. Letter from M. Bruguière. Bangkok, 19 May, 1829. *Ib.*, p. 49. Letter from the Bishop of Sozopolis, Bangkok, 27 Sept., 1829. *Ib.*, p. 33. Letter from Mgr. Bruguière, Bangkok, 1829.

No. XXVI, p. 149. Continuation of the preceding letter from Mgr. Bruguière.

No. XXXIX, p. 502. Letter from M. Cuénot, Bangkok, 9 May, 1833. p. 534. Letter from Mgr. Taberd, Bangkok, 22 Jan., 1834.

No. XL, p. 595. Extract from a letter of M. Régéreau, Battambang, 1 March, 1834. See also p. 618.

No. LI, p. 407. Extracts from a letter of M. Albrand, Bangkok, 24 Nov., 1835.

No. LXXII, p. 488. Letter from M. Miche, Battambang, 15 Jan., 1839.

No. LXXVII, p. 307. Letter from Mgr. Courvez, Singapore, 26 Nov., 1839.

*Ib.*, p. 311. Letter from M. Miche, Battambang, 10 May, 1839.

*Ib.* p. 321. From the same, Bangkok, 6 April, 1840.

- 187.** **Anthropological Review**, April, 1870, p. 108, a paper by Dr. J. Campbell.
- 188.** **Asiatic Researches**; or, Transactions of the Society Instituted in Bengal, for inquiring into the History and Antiquities; the Arts, Sciences, and Literature, of Asia. Calcutta. 20 vols. 4to.  
(Vol. I to XII reprinted in London.)  
Vol. V, p. 219. A comparative vocabulary of the languages spoken in the Burma Empire, by Francis Buchanan, M.D.  
Vol. X, p. 158. On the languages and Literature of the Indo-Chinese nations. By J. Leyden, M.D. Reprinted in "Miscellaneous Papers on Indo-China," vol. I, pp. 84-171.  
Vol. XX, pt. 2 of Calcutta edition, pp. 245-284. On the Government of Siam, by Captain James Low.  
*Ib.*, pp. 338-392. On Siamese Literature, by Captain James Low.
- 189.** Asiatic Society of Bengal, Journal of the. Brown, Rev. N.: Comparison of the Indo-Chinese languages, vol. 5, p. 1023.  
*Ib.*—Alphabets of the Thai Language, vol. 5, p. 17.  
Bastian,—On some Siamese inscriptions,—vol. 34, pp. 27-38, 1866.  
Richardson, vols. 8 & 9, Mission to Siam, and a Visit to Xiengmai.
- 190.** **Asiatic Society of Japan.** Transactions, vol. VII.

A short Narrative of Foreign Travel of Modern Japanese adventurers. By Captain J. M. James, 1879.

vol. XIII. Notes on the Intercourse between Japan & Siam in the 17th century, by E. M. Satow, 1885.

191. **Asiatic Journal** and Monthly Register for British and Foreign India, China, and Australasia. New Series. London, Wm. H. Allen and Co. Entries relating to Siam will be found as follows:—

Vol. XX, 1836, pp. 36, 55, 93, 162.

Vol. XXII, 1837, pp. 31, 52, 111.

Vol. XXIII, 1837, pp. 42, 122.

Vol. XXV, 1838, pp. 164, 234.

Vol. XXVI, 1838, p. 86.

Vol. XXVIII, 1839, pp. 28, 113, 204, 279.

Vol. XXIX, 1839, pp. 178, 179.

Vol. XXX, 1839, pp. 127, 198, 199, 303.

Vol. XXXI, 1840, pp. 43, 85, 136.

Vol. XXXII, 1840, pp. 118, 220.

Vol. XXXIII, 1840, p. 117.

Vol. XXXIV, 1841, p. 218.

Vol. XXXV, 1841, part I, pp. 144, 216; part II, p. 224.

Vol. XXXVI, 1841, p. 198.

Vol. XXXVIII, 1842, p. 133.

Vol. XXXIX, 1842, pp. 110, 207.

192. **Bangkok Calendar**: *Compiled* by D. B. B. (Daniel B. Bradley) from 1858 to 1873.

Contains a number of valuable articles on the history, religion and natural history of Siam.

193. **Bangkok Directory**, from 1878 onwards, published by S. J. Smith, Bangkok.

194. **The Bangkok Recorder**, newspaper, published weekly on Thursdays, proprietor D. B. Bradley, published at Bangkok from Jan. 16, 1865, to Jan., 16, 1867. (Vol. I was edited by the Rev. N. A. McDonald.)

195 **Chinese Repository.** 20 vols. Canton, 1833 *et seq.*

Contains the following papers relative to Siam :—

Vol. I, pp. 16, 45, 81, 122, 180. C. Gutzlaff. Journal of a residence in Siam.

*Ib.*, p. 26. Missionary news from Siam.

*Ib.*, p. 224. Review of Journal kept during a voyage from Singapore to Siam, and while residing nine months in that country, by J. T. Singapore; A missionary journal kept at Singapore and Siam; from May, 1830, to January, 1832. By J. Tomlin, Malacca; Journal of a tour through the settlements on the eastern side of the peninsula of Malacca in 1828. Singapore (By W. H. Medhurst, senr.)

*Ib.*, p. 274. C. Gutzlaff. The Buddhism of Siam.

*Ib.*, p. 336. Religious Intelligence, Siam.

*Ib.*, p. 412. Do. do. do.

*Ib.*, p. 466. Do. do. do.

Vol. II, p. 45. Do. do. do.

*Ib.*, p. 95. Do. do. do.

*Ib.*, p. 478. Siamese year for 1851.

*Ib.*, p. 527. Do. do.

Vol. III, p. 390. Religious Intelligence, Siam.

*Ib.*, p. 192. Siamese Tribute-bearers.

*Ib.*, p. 505. A Siamese Romance.

Vol. IV, p. 103. Siamese Tribute-bearers.

*Ib.*, p. 190. Siamese Ambassador.

Vol. V, p. 55. Siamese History.

*Ib.*, p. 105. Do.

*Ib.*, p. 161. Do.

*Ib.*, p. 444. Brief Account of the Siamese Missionary Dispensary at Bangkok, from August 5th, 1835, to October 5th, 1836.

- Ib.*, p. 535. Siamese History.
- Vol. VI, p. 55. Topography of Bangkok.
- Ib.*, p. 125. Do.
- Ib.*, p. 179. Siamese History.
- Ib.*, p. 208. Siamese Tribute-bearers to Peking.
- Ib.*, p. 256. Siamese History.
- Ib.*, p. 268. Do.
- Ib.*, p. 321. Religious Intelligence, Siam.
- Ib.*, p. 387. Treaty of Amity between his Majesty the magnificent King of Siam and the United States of America.
- Vol. VII, p. 50. Siamese History.
- Ib.*, p. 171. Review of Roberts' account of his embassy to Cochin-China, Siam and Muscat.
- Ib.*, p. 543. Siamese History.
- Vol. VIII, p. 125. Edict of the King of Siam against the Introduction and sale of opium within his dominions.
- Vol. XI, p. 130. Siamese Tribute-bearers.
- Vol. XII, p. 281. G. T. Lay. Notice of Brief Grammatical notices of the Siamese languages, with an appendix, by B. J. Taylor Jones, Bangkok. Printed at the Mission Press, 1841.
- Vol. XIII, p. 169. Notices of the religion, manners and customs of the Siamese, by the late M. Bruguiere. Translated from the *Annales de la Foi*.
- Vol. XIV, p. 155. Embassies from Siam.
- Ib.*, p. 337. Meteorological Notices of the thermometer, &c., made in Bangkok during five successive years ending 1844. By J. Caswell.
- Vol. XV, p. 80. Missionary Labours in Siam; ophthalmic hospital in Bangkok; Death of Mrs. Bradley; schools and present prospects of the mission.

Vol. XVII, p. 373. Disturbances in Siam.

Vol. XVIII, p. 23. Bibliographical notices of Works relating to Siam in the English and French languages.

*Ib.*, p. 503. Cholera in Bangkok.

Vol. XIX, p. 548. Tenets of the Buddhists and Laws respecting their idols in Siam.

Vol. XX, pp. 345-63. Brief History of Siam. p. iii. Burning of mission premises.

p. i. Siamese year for 1851.

196. **Chinese and Japanese Repository** for May 3, 1864. Brief extracts from An Account of A. Loudon's Mission to Siam in 1862, originally published in the *Tijdschrift voor Indische Taal-, land-en volkenkunde*, vol. XII, pp. 380-502.
197. **Correspondant**, 10 Jan., 1882—Chenclos. Une Mission à Bangkok.
198. **Entomological Society, Transactions**: Catalogue of Buprestidae collected by Mouhot in Siam, with description of new species, by Ed. Saunders. Vol. V, p. 297.
199. **Excursions et Reconnaissances**—Saigon (eleven volumes have already appeared).  
 Tome IV.—Pavie—Excursion dans le Cambodge et le Royaume de Siam (*suite*).  
*Ibid.*—Blanc—Voyage d'un marchand de boeufs au Laos (du 15 Août 1880 au 3 mai 1881).  
*Ibid.*—Septans et Gauroy—Reconnaissance dans le Cambodge et le Laos.  
 Tome V.—Pavie—Excursion dans le Cambodge et le royaume de Siam (*suite*).  
 Tome VII.—Pavie—Excursion dans le Cambodge et le royaume de Siam.  
*Ibid.*—Same Author—Les deux inscriptions de la pagode de Pra-kéo à Bangkok (1re partie).

*Ibid.*—Same Author—Ligne télégraphique de Pnom-Penh à Bangkok (1re partie).

Tome VIII.—Aymonier—Notes sur le Laos.

*Ibid.*—Hardouin—Voyage à Ratboursy et à Kanboursy.

*Ibid.*—Schmitt—Les deux inscriptions de la pagode de Pra-keo à Bangkok (2e partie).

Tome IX.—Aymonier—Notes sur les Laos.

Tome X —Schmitt—Inscription de la statue de Çiva trouvée par M. Rastmann dans la forêt qui recouvre l'emplacement de l'ancienne ville de Kamphëng phet.

*Ibid.*—Brien—Aperçu sur la province de Battambang (1er article).

Tome XI.—Brien—Aperçu sur la province de Battambang (2e article).

Schmitt—Inscription Siamoise du Vat Bovarivet, à Bangkok.

200. **Foreign Missionary Chronicle.**

201. **Hours at Home:** Vol. IV, pp. 464, 531; vol. V, p. 66.

Papers describing a visit to Siam in one of the vessels of the United States Squadron in 1857, by G. B. Bacon, published in the United States.

202. **Ibis:** Siam Birds by Sir R. H. Schomburgk, in vol. for 1864, p. 246.

Siamese Garrulax, letter from Viscount Walden, in vol. for 1867, p. 381.

203. **Journal of the Indian Archipelago and Eastern Asia.**

[Edited by J. R. Logan]. 1847-1863. 8vo. 9 vols. Appendix 1 vol. New Series, 4 vols.

Contains with reference to Siam the following papers:—

Vol. I, pp. 328-426. On the Laws of Muang Thai or Siam, by Lieut.-Col. James Low.

Vol. II, pp. 568-580. Analysis of the Ancient Annals of Siam.



Vol. IV, p. 164. Notes on the tract of country lying between the head of the Zimmi river and the source of the Kamdran adjacent to the Siamese province of Ryout Raung.

Vol. V, p. 74. Notice of the new Siamese grammar of Bishop Pallegoix.

*Ib.*, p. 498. On the ancient connexion between Kedah and Siam.

*Ib.*, p. 538. Some account of the Thrai Thun.

*Ib.*, p. 586. Coronation, etc. of the King of Siam.

Vol. VI, p. 117. Notices of the coast of Cambodia from Kampot to Chentabon.

*Ib.*, p. 692. An account of the illness and death of H. M. the Queen of Siam.

New Series, vol. II, p. 221. A comparative vocabulary of Shan, Ka-kying and Pa-laong.

New Series, vol. III, p. 140. Notes on Buddhism in Ceylon and Siam.

204. **Journal Asiatique**, 1855—L. de Rosny—Quelques Observations sur la langue Siamoise et sur son écriture.

Same year—Extrait d'un rapport fait à la Société asiatique sur une nouvelle carte du royaume de Siam.

205. **Linnean Journal**, Zoology. Vol. XIV, p. 534. Geographical Distribution of Indian Freshwater Fishes, by Francis Day.

206. **Le Mercure Galant**: rédigé par Jean Donneau de Vizé, 1684, 1685, 1686, 1687, 1688. (Lanier.)

207. **Missionary Herald**: containing the proceedings at large of the American Board of Commissioners for Foreign Missions, published monthly, contains a large number of notices of missionary work in Siam, beginning from the year 1829.

- 208 **Mittheilungen** der geographischen Gesellschaft zu Jena, Bd. III, Heft 4, contains account of a journey in the north of Siam.
209. **Moniteur des Consuls**: Dec. 1880 & Jan. 1881.—Bazangeon—Le pays des saphirs à Siam.
210. **National Review**—see Colquhoun No. 176.
211. **Neues Jahrbuch für Mineralogie, Geologie und Palaeontologie**; Jahrgang 1882, Bd. II, pp. 195-9. Über Siamesische Mineralien—Fischer.
212. **Oriental Repertory**: London, 1808, vol. I, pp. 399-402. Michael Topping—Some account of Que-dah. (Reprinted in vol. I, of "Essays Relating to Indo-China.")
213. **Pharmaceutical Journal**: On the Gamboge tree of Siam, by Dr. Christison, vol. X, p. 235. Siam Cardamons, *ib.*, vol. XVI, p. 556.
214. **Révue de Géographie**, 2e semestre de 1883—Ceberet—Journal.
215. **Revue de l'Orient** for 1846 contains the account of a journey by a French missionary named Grandjean.  
1860.—Girard, D.—Le commerce de Siam.
- 215a. **Révue des deux Mondes**, 1869—De Carné—Exploration du Mékong.
216. **Revue Maritime et Coloniale**: 1869 Cambodge, les ruines d'Angkor: Laos Siamois.  
Brossard de Corbigny—De Saigon à Bangkok par terre, avec carte.  
Rheinart et d'Arfeuille—Voyage au Laos.
- 216a. **Royal Asiatic Society—Transactions**—Vol. III, pp. 291-304.—Gutzlaff—Remarks on the Siamese Language.  
Same vol., pp. 57-124—Low—On Buddha and the Phrabat.

217. **Royal Geographical Society**—Journal for 1855. Geographical Notes on Siam by H. S. Parkes (Sir Harry S. Parkes, K.C.B., G.C.M.G.)  
 Proceedings for January, 1886.—Holt S. Hallett—Exploration survey for a Railway connection between India, Siam, and China, pp. 20, with a map.
218. **Scribners Monthly**: Vol. V, pp. 421-31, In and Around Bangkok [by G. B. Bacon.]  
 Vol. VIII, pp. 223-28, An Elephant Hunt in Siam, by Ganier d'Abain.
219. **Siam Repository**, 6 vols. 1869-1874, published by S. J. Smith, Bangkok.
220. **The Siam Times**, newspaper, published weekly on Thursdays, from July 28, 1864, to \_\_\_\_\_, J. H. Chandler, proprietor.
221. **The Siam Weekly Advertiser**, conducted by S. J. Smith from 1869 to 1876.
222. **Siam Weekly Monitor and Bangkok Journal of Commerce**; the first number was published 22 May, 1867. Editor, E. D'Encourt. (This newspaper seems to have been discontinued at the end of its first year.)
223. **Société Académique Indo-Chinoise**, vol. I.—Feer—  
 Le Bouddhisme à Siam.  
*Ibid.*—Croizier—Notice sur les manuscrits Siamois de la Bibliothèque nationale.  
 For July 1881—Bazangeon—Mon voyage à Siam.  
*Ibid.*—Taylor—Crémation de la Reine de Siam.
224. **Société de Géographie** Bulletin de la:—Sept. and Oct. 1871—F. Garnier—Voyage lointain aux royaumes de Cambodge et Laotien, de Gérard von Wusthof.

September, 1877—Harmand—Notes sur les provinces du bassin méridional du Se Moun.

*Ibid.*—Harmand—Excursion de Bassac à Attopeu.

October, 1876—Harmand—map entitled Exploration du Thonle-Repau, du Stung-sen et des pays Kouys.

June and July, 1880—Décugis—Deux Semaines à Bangkok.

4e trimestre 1884—Blanck—Le Trane-Nigne, à l'ouest du Tong-King, with a map.

225. **Société de Géographie de Samarang**, Bulletin de la ; 2nd part—Winckel—(an article on Siam.)
226. **Straits Branch of the Royal Asiatic Society**, Journal of the : Singapore, No. 15, 1885, p. 103—G. Dabin—A missionary's journey through Laos from Bangkok to Übon.
- 226a. **Technologist**, the : I, p. 355—Sir R. Schomburgk. On the Vegetable Products of Siam ; II, p. 444 —by the same—On Siamese products transmitted to the International Exhibition ; IV, p. 337—by the same—On the Ton-khai or Paper-tree of Siam (*Trophis aspera*).
227. **Tijdschrift voor Indische Taal, land-en volkenkunde** : vol. XII, pp. 380-502, an account of A. Loudon's Mission to Siam in 1862.
228. **Le Tour du Monde** :—1879 July-August—Harmand —Le Laos et les populations sauvages de l'Indo-Chine.  
*Ibid.*—1880, Nos. 1278 & 1282 P. Neis—Voyage dans le haut Laos (5 parts).
229. **Zoological Society**, Proceedings of : for 1873, p. 153 : —Remarks on Tiger skins from India, Siam and Siberia, by E. Blyth.  
1879, p. 136 : Description of new Asiatic Lepidoptera, by F. Moore.

1881, p. 368—Description of new Genera and Species of Asiatic Nocturnal Lepidoptera, by Fred. Moore.

Transactions, vol. XI, part 3, p. 71—On the Genera and Species of the Lepidopterous sub-family Ophiderinae inhabiting the Indian Region, by F. Moore.

- 229a. **Bollettino** della Società Geografica Italiana. Serie II, vol. XI, Settembre 1886—*Luzzati, A.*—“Il presente e l'avvenire del Regno di Siam, dell'ing. *A. Luzzati.*” pp. 689-704.

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**Memoires** de la Société des Études Japonaises Chinoises Tartares et Indo-Chinoises Tom. IV, 15 Avril 1885—Uhle, Dr. M.———Sur quelques tam-tams Siamois.

**L'Avenir du Tonquin**—Lorgeou—Note sur l'écriture des Chaw P'as. 13 Nov. 1886.



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Part III.

LANGUAGE.

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### PART III.

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#### *Language.*

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230. **A Comparative Vocabulary** of the Burma, Maláyu and T'hai Languages. Serampore: Printed at the Mission Press: 1810. sm. 4to.
231. **Low** : A Grammar of the Thai, or Siamese Language. By Capt. James Low of the H. E. I. C. Military Service. Calcutta, Printed at the Baptist Mission Press. Sold by Messrs. Thacker & Co., Calcutta, and Messrs. Parbury, Allen & Co., London. 1828. 4to.  
Reprinted in Smith's "Siam Repository," vols. I & II.
232. **Jones, J. Taylor** : Brief Grammatical Notices of the Siamese Language, Bangkok, 1842, about 80 pp. 8vo. (Reprinted in Smith's Siam Repository, vol. II, p. 366).
233. **Pallegoix** : Grammatica Linguae Thai, auctore D. J. Bapt. Pallegoix, Episcopo Mallensi Vicario Apostolico Siamensi. Ex typographiâ collegii Assumptionis B. M. V. in civitate regiâ Krüng Thèph mähá năkhon sí Ajuthăja, vulgó Bangkok. Anno Domini 1850. sm. folio.
234. **Dictionarium Latinum Thai.** Ad usum Missionis Siamensis. Ex Typographia Collegii Assumptionis, B. M. V. Bangkok. Anno domini, MDCCCL. sm. folio.
235. **Pallegoix** : Dictionarium Linguae Thai sive Siamensis Interpretatione Latina, Gallica et Anglica Illustratum Auctore D. J. B. Pallegoix Episcopo Mallensi, Vicario Apostolico Siamensi, Parisiis, Jussu Imperatoris impressum In Typographeo Imperatoris MDCCCLIV. 4to.

236. **Schott, W** : Über die sogenannten indochinesischen Sprachen, insonderheit das Siamesische, in Abhandlungen der kgl. Akademie der Wissenschaften, Berlin, 1856, pp. 161-79. 4to.
237. **English and Siamese** Vocabulary, 1st edition, 400 copies. Bangkok Presb. Mission Press. 1865. 12mo. Second edition, 1886.
238. **Caswell** : Treatise on the Tones of the Siamese Language, by Rev. J. Caswell. (in Smith's Siam Repository, vol. II, p. 93.) 1870.
239. **Bastian** : Sprachvergleichende Studien mit besonderer Berücksichtigung der Indo-chinesischen Sprachen, von Dr. Adolf Bastian, Leipzig, F. A. Brockhaus, 1870. 8vo.  
Über die siamesischen Laut-und Ton accente, in "Monatsberichte der Akademie der Wissenschaften zu Berlin, " Juni, 1867, pp. 357-386.  
Remarks on the Indo-Chinese Alphabets, in "Journal of the Royal Asiatic Society, new series," vol. III, 1867.
240. **McDonald** : A Collection of Words and Phrases in English and Siamese for schools and beginners prepared by Mrs. Davenport revised by N. A. McDonald. Presb. Miss. Press. 1873. pp. 1-109, 200-289.  
New edition, revised by Rev. S. G. McFarland D. D. Bradley's Press. 1883. pp. 152.
- 240 $\alpha$ . **Gallois** : La langue et la littérature du royaume Thaï ou de Siam. 8vo. Paris, 1874.
241. **Von Bergen** : Passive verb of the Thai Language, by F. L. Werner von Bergen, Consul for the German Empire. With the Siamese verb and Vocabulary of the words used in these notices, by Rev. S. J. Smith, A. M. The Alphabet, vowels, and syllabic combinations, Published at S. J. Smith Place Bangkok, 1875. pp. 24.

242. **Cust** : A Sketch of the Modern Languages of the East Indies. Accompanied by two Language Maps. By Robert N. Cust. London : Trübner & Co. 1878. 8vo.  
p. 119. The Tai Family.
243. **Forbes, C. J. F. S.** : Comparative Grammar of the Indo-Chinese Languages. London, 1881. pp. 77-91 deal with the Siamese language.
244. **Ewald** : Grammatik der T'ai-oder Siamesischen Sprache von L. Ewald...mit einer vergleichenden Schrifttafel. Leipzig. T. O. Weigel. 1881. 8vo.
245. **Mueller, Friedrich** : Gründriss der Sprachwissenschaft, contains a sketch of the Siamese language, in vol. II, section, 2, pp. 367-88. Wien, 1882.
246. **Kuhn** : Über Herkunft und Sprache der transgangetischen Völker, Akademie der Wissenschaften zu München, 1883, 22 pp. 4to.
247. **Lepsius** : Standard alphabet, p.p. 236-41, treats of the Siamese alphabet.
248. **Introduction** to the Siamese language. (An English-Siamese Vocabulary, for the use of natives ; the Siamese words printed in Roman type ; size 12mo. or 16mo. A new edition, published in 1877, is entitled "English Siamese Vocabulary enlarged with an introduction to the Siamese Language and a supplement by D. J. Bapt. Pallegoix, etc., Bangkok for sale at the Catholic Mission Press.")
249. **Forchhammer, E.** : Article on the Indo-Chinese languages in the "Indian Antiquary," Bombay, vol. XI, pp. 177-89.
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Part IV.

MAPS.

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## PART IV.

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### *Maps.*

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- Kiepert** : Karte der indochinesischen Reiche Birma, Siam, Kambodja und Annam nebst Bemerkungen dazu. Von Dr. H. Kiepert, Professor. Jena, Hermann Costenoble. 1867.
- Arrowsmith, J.** : Map of Burmah, Siam, and Cochin-china. By J. Arrowsmith, new edition, London, Edward Stamford, 55, Charing Cross, S.W. June, 1875.
- Le Royaume de Siam avec les Royaumes qui luy sont tributaires, &c. A Amsterdam chez Joachim Ottens. Avec les observations des Six Peres Jesuites envoyez par le Roy en qualité de ses mathématiciens dans les Indes, et à Chine, ou est aussi Tracée La Route qu'ils ont tenue par le Destroit de la Sonde jusqu'à Siam. In 2 sheets.  
(In this map the Malay Peninsula is marked Malacca ou Sornau.)
- Dutrenil de Rhins.** Carte de l'Indo-Chine Orientale, (in two sizes, one in four sheets, the other in one sheet) publiée sous le Ministère de Mr. le Vice Amiral Jaureguiberry. Au dépôt des Cartes et Plans de la Marine en 1881.
- Carte des Missions de L' Indo-Chine par E. C. L..... ancien Missionnaire, 1879.
- Pavie** : Itinéraires de M. A. Pavie dans le Sud-ouest de l' Indo-Chine Orientale Cambodge et Siam, 2 sheets. Challamel aîné, 5, rue Jacob, Paris.
- Eastern Bengal, Assam, Burmah and parts of China and Siam, 1870, with corrections to 1875. Surveyor-General's Office, Calcutta.

Carte de l'Asie Orientale, comprenant l'Empire chinois, le Japon, les états de l'Indo-Chinè et la Malaisie. Paris, Andriveau-Goujon. 2 sheets.

Map of the Kingdom of Siam and her dependencies among the Laosians and Cambodians, constructed from surveys which the Siamese Government had made A. D. 1867 and 1868 (4 sheets).

The Siamese part of the Malay Peninsula, without title, in 2 sheets.

A roughly lithographed map of the Siamese delta, published by the late Dr. D. B. Bradley is also in existence.

Other maps will be found in the works of

Jancigny.

De la Loubère.

Mouhot (course of the Mekong).

Vincent (Further India).

Bock (Bangkok to Kiangtsen).

McLeod (Central part of British Burmah with Shan provinces of Burmah and Northern Laos).

Crawfurd (Map of Siam and Cochin-China).

Bowring (Map of Siam and its dependencies).

Bacon (Map of Siam, Cambodia and Laos).

Colquhoun (In "Across Chrysê," map of Indo-China).

Bastian (in vol. 3. This is the same as Kiepert's map published separately).

Conder (Map of Indo-China).

Pallegoix (Map of Siam and its dependencies).

Révue Maritime et Coloniale (Map to accompany Brossard's account of his journey from Saigon to Bangkok).

Garnier (Carte Générale de l'Indo-Chine et de la Chine centrale ; Carte Générale de l'Indo-Chine ; 10 Cartés Itinéraires ; & plan à vol d'oiseau des cataractes de Khon. In the Atlas to his "Voyage d'Exploration, *q. v.*).



- Hallett, Map of Siam and Northern Laos, in the Proceedings of the Royal Geographical Society for Jan., 1886.
- Société de Géographie, Bulletin de la : Oct., 1876, by Dr. Harmand, map entitled "Exploration du Thonlé Repau, du Stung-sen et des pays Kouys ; 4<sup>e</sup> trimestre 1884, map of Trane-Nigne by Père Blanck.
- Le Tour du Monde (*q. v.*), maps showing Dr. Harmand's journeys.
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## POSTSCRIPT.

The Index having been printed before the body of this bibliography, some entries in Parts I and II, which were made after the MS. had been sent to the printer, were unavoidably omitted from it.



ENGLISH, SULU, AND MALAY VOCABULARY.

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( *Continued from Journal No. 16.* )



# ENGLISH, SULU, AND MALAY VOCABULARY.

(Continued from *Journal No 16, p. 384.*)

## N

<i>English.</i>	<i>Sulu.</i>	<i>Malay.</i>
Nail (of iron)	lângsâng	
Nail, to	lângsângǎn	
Nail (of the finger)	* kûku	kuku. ( <i>See Hoof</i> )
Naked	hûbu	
Name	ngân	
Narrative	kâtă-kâtă	( <i>See Fable</i> )
Narrow	bûkun muâk	
Nation ; race	* bângsă	bangsa. ( <i>See Family</i> )
Nature ; disposition	părangai ; * tăbiât	{ ( <i>See Disposition</i> ) tabi'at ( <i>Ar.</i> )
Navel	* pûsăt	{ pusat. Jav. and Day., puser ; Bat., pusot ; Mak., pochi ; Bug., posi ; Tag., posor ; Bis., posod
Neap-tide	âân ; dâgâtăn	darat-an, dry land
Near (position)	daik ; măsûhk	
Nearly	âpît	apit, to squeeze
Neat	măraian-măraian	
Necessity	* păksă	{ paksa. Jav. and Sund., peksa
Neck ; throat	lîûk ; lîüg	leher
Needed ; wanting	* kûrâng	korang. ( <i>See Less</i> )
Needle	jaum	{ jarum. Jav., dom, needle, jaruman, go-between ; Sund. and Bat., jarum ; Mak. and Bug., jarung ; Tag. and Bis., dagom

<u>English.</u>	<u>Sulu.</u>	<u>Malay.</u>
Neglect	păsărăn	
Negligent	* lălei	{ lalei. Jav. and Sund., <i>lali</i> ; Mak., <i>lale</i>
Negotiate, to	* bichărâhkăn	bichara. (See Case)
Nephew	ânâkun	anak per-anak-an
Nerve; sinew	* ūrăt	urat. (See Artery)
Net	.....	(See Seine)
Never	wăllă bĭăksă	
Never mind	săhrinâ ; sĭăhrinâ	
New	băgu	{ baharu. Jav., <i>wahu</i> ; Sund. and Bug., <i>baru</i> ; Bat., <i>im- baru</i> ; Mak., <i>bêru</i> ; Tag. and Bis., <i>bago</i>
News	ngăwĭ	
Night	dom	
Night, Last	kăwĭ ; kăvi	
Night, To-	dom inĭ	
Nine (9)	sĭăm	
Ninety, (90)	kăsiămân	
Nipa-palm leaf for cigarettes	tĭgol	
No	dĭ	
Noble birth	pănkăt	pangkat
Noise	hŭru-hără	{ rank haru-hara. (See Distur- bance)
None	wai	
Noose	taingă	
North	* ūtără	{ utara. Jav., Sund. and Day., <i>utara</i> ; Bat., <i>otara</i> ; Bis., <i>otala</i> , east-wind

<u>English.</u>	<u>Sulu.</u>	<u>Malay.</u>
North-east	tûngârâ	{ tenggara. Mak., tunggara; Day., tanggara, S. E. wind
North-west	hilâgâ ; hâbâgât	{ barat. Sund., <i>ba-</i> <i>rut</i> ; Jav., <i>barat</i> , storm; Mak., <i>ba-</i> <i>ra</i> , W. wind; Day., <i>barat</i> , W. wind, storm
Nose	ilông	{ hidong. Jav. and Sund., <i>irung</i> ; Bat., <i>igung</i> ; Tag. and Bis., <i>ilong</i>
Nose, Running at the	sipûn	
Not	bûkun	bukan
Not, Do ; don't	eio	
Not yet	di-pâ	
Not quite	wâllâ-pâ	
Noxious	* bisâ	bisa. (See Deadly)
Nursery (for plants) orchard	kubûn	{ kabun, garden, plantation. Jav. and Sund., <i>kebon</i>

## O

Oar ; paddle	* daiǎng ; bogsei	{ dayong. Occurs in Jav., Sund., Bat. and Day. <i>Gayong</i> in Mak., Bug., Tag. and Bis.
Oath	sâpâh	
Obey, to	âgât	

<u>English.</u>	<u>Sulu.</u>	<u>Malay.</u>
Obscure ; dark	lĭm	
Odour	mâhmud	
Of	dĭă	
Offence	* dosâ	dosa. ( <i>See Crime</i> )
Often	bĭăksă-bĭăksă	{ biasa, accustomed. Kw., <i>biyasa</i> ; Sund., <i>bisa</i> ; Bat., <i>biyasa</i> , enough ; Mak., <i>biyasa</i> ; Tag., <i>bihasa</i>
Often, How	mâkă-pilâh	
Oil	lânâh	
Oil, Kerosine	lânâh-lûpă *	
Old ; aged	măăs	
Older, The	mâ'ûtông	
Omit, to ; forget	kălûpâhân	{ lupa, to forget, ka- lupa-an, forget- fulness
On	hâtâs	{ atas, occurs in Sund., Bat. and Day.
Once	kumĭsân	
One	ĭsă ; ĭsai ; hâmbûk	
One, It's all	wai-bidă	
Onion	* bâwâng	{ bawang. Occurs in Jav., Sund., Bat. and Day.
Only	* sehêjâ	sahaja
Open	okei	
Open, pearl shells, to	sĭsĭoen	
Opinion	pikĭlân	{ pikir-an, fikir-an. ( <i>See Imagine</i> )

\* *Lupa*=*Europa*?



<i>English.</i>	<i>Sulu.</i>	<i>Malay.</i>
Opium,	*chându ; mādāt	{ chandu, (prepared opium), madat, (raw opium). Jav., Sund. and Mak., <i>chandu</i> ; Bat., <i>sandu</i> ; Jav. and Sund., <i>madat</i>
Oppose, to	măgâto	
Order, an	* hûkum	{ hukum ( <i>Ar.</i> ). Jav. and Sund., <i>hukum</i> ; Bat., <i>ukum</i> ; Mak., <i>hukung</i> ; Tag. and Bis., <i>hokom</i>
Origin	*âsâl	{ asal. Jav. and Sund., <i>asal</i>
Orphan	yâtîn	{ yatim ( <i>Ar.</i> ). Sund., <i>yatim</i>
Other ; another ; } different	dugeing	
Our	nâmu ; -mu	
Out, outside	hâgoă	
Out, From	dain hâgoă	
Out, to Cast	bûgît	{ burit, the stern. Kw., <i>wuri</i> ; Jav. <i>huri</i> and <i>burit</i>
Out, to Cry	tâwâk	
Overboard	nâhog ; hâgoă	
Overflow, to	mâlipût	
Overgrown with } weeds	hipu bâgun	
Owner	dâk	

*English.**Sulu.**Malay.*

## P

Packing case	tông	(See Cask)
Paddle, to	mă'bogsei	
Pail, bucket	bâldî	{ (See Bucket and Note on p. 384)
Pain	sâkît	{ sakit. Jav., Tag. and Bis., <i>sakit</i> ; Bat., <i>sahit</i>
Pair, a	lîmbâng	
Palace	*ăstână	astana (Pers.)†
Palpitate, to	mîdpît	
Pan (iron)	kăhă	
Papa, father	âmă	
Paper	*kărtăs	{ kartas ( <i>Ar.</i> ). Jav. and Sund., <i>kertas</i> ; Mak., <i>karatasa</i>
Parasol ; umbrella	*păyông	{ payong. Occurs in Jav., Sund., Day., Tag. and Bis.
Parcel, a	putus	
Part, a	*bhăgîân	{ bahagi-an (See Dis- tribute)
Part to ; cut in two	sîpăkăn	
Part with, to take	tulông	{ tulong, to help. Oc- curs in Jav., Mak., Bug., Day., & Tag. In Bis. <i>tabang</i>
Partition ; wall	*dîndîng	{ dinding. Sund., Bat., Tag. and Bis., <i>ding- ding</i> ; Mak., <i>rinring</i> ; Day., <i>dinding</i>

† Persian, *astana*, a threshold, a Fakir's residence ; from Sansk. *sthana*, place.—Ed.

<i>English.</i>	<i>Sulu.</i>	<i>Malay.</i>
Partner	*kôngsi	{ kôngsi ( <i>Ch.</i> ). Jav. and Sund., <i>kongsi</i>
Pass by, to	lâbei	
Passage (through)	mâktuï	
Paste ; cakes	bâmbâng	
Pawn, to	sendă	sandar. Bat., <i>sindor</i>
Pay, to	băyăd	{ bayar. Jav., Sund., Day. and Tag., <i>ba-</i> <i>yar</i> ; Mak., <i>bayara</i> ; Bis., <i>bayad</i>
Pay wages, to	tăndâng	tandang, wholesale
Pea ; bean,	*kăchâng	{ kacang. Jav. and Sund., <i>kachang</i>
Pearl	mûchâ	{ mutia, mutiara (Sansk., <i>mutya</i> )
Peasant, a	*raiăt	{ ra'iyat. ( <i>Ar.</i> ). † Jav. and Day., <i>rayat</i> , the household or re- tainers of a chief
Pedigree	pângkăt	pangkat, rank
Peel, to	paisân ; paisih	( <i>See Skin</i> )
Pen	*kălăm	{ kalam ( <i>Ar.</i> ). Jav., Sund. and Day., <i>kalam</i> ; Mak., <i>ka-</i> <i>lang</i>
Pepper	*lădă	{ lada. Occurs in Sund., Bat., Mak. and Tag.
Perfect ; complete	*gănâp	ganap
Perhaps	hătiko ; kălau kălau	kalau-kalau

† "In the Europeo-Asiatic jargon, 'Rayah' is the Turkish, 'Ryot' the Indian, peasant; both, you would scarcely believe the feat of cacography, being one and the same Arabic word *ra'iyat* رعية" (*Burton. Sind Re-visited*, I. 299.)

<i>English.</i>	<i>Sulu.</i>	<i>Malay.</i>
Period (time)	logei; *wâktu	{ waktu ( <i>Ar.</i> ). Jav. and Sund., <i>waktu</i> ; Mak., <i>wattu</i>
Permanent	hâwă	
Perspiration	hulâs; ulâs	
Pick, (to gather)	pusûd	
Piebald	lâg	{ bělang. Jav.; <i>belang</i> and <i>welang</i> ; Sund., and Day., <i>belang</i> ; Bat., <i>bolang</i> ; Mak., <i>balang</i>
Piece, a; bit	ângûtûl	kětul, a piece, lump
Piece (of cloth); bolt, a	} hângbus	
Pier	títîân; *jâmbâtăn	( <i>See</i> Bridge)
Pig	bâbûi	babi ( <i>See</i> Hog.)
Pigeon	âsung	
Pigeon (green)	lâbûyu	
Pigeon (large)	bogôk	
Pilgrim	*hâjî	{ haji ( <i>Ar.</i> ). Jav. and Sund., <i>haji</i> ; Mak., <i>aji</i>
Pillar; post	toko	
Pillow	ûân	
Pilot	mâlîm	( <i>See</i> Mate)
Pincers	gipît	{ sepit, penyepit. Jav., <i>sapit</i> ; Sund., <i>jepit</i> ; Mak. and Bug., <i>sipi</i> ; Tag. and Bis., <i>sipit</i>
Pineapple	pisâng	{ pisang, † banana. <i>Id.</i> in Jav. and Day.
Pirate	pângôrâb	
Pit	tôngâk	

† Supposed to be derived from Sansk. *piṅangga*, yellowish.

<i>English.</i>	<i>Sulu.</i>	<i>Malay.</i>
Pitch; resin	*dâmă	{ damar. Occurs in Jav., Sund., Bat. & Day. In Mak., <i>Damarara</i>
Pitch (at sea), to	mâglûngăn	
Pitcher; water-jar	pûgâ	
Place	*tâmpăt	tampat
Place of, In	gântiîn	(See Exchanged)
Place, to	bûtâng	
Plain, a; open ground	} pântei	{ pantei, beach (See Flat and Level)
Plant, to	tănâm	{ tanam. Jav. & Sund., <i>nanem</i> (Jav., <i>tanem</i> , a plant); Bat., <i>tanom</i> ; Mak., <i>tannong</i> ; Tag., <i>tanim</i> ; Bis., <i>tanam</i>
Plants	poko	{ pokok. Jav., <i>pokok</i> ; Bat., <i>pokoh</i>
Plate, a	leïi	
Play, to (music)	pănaiâm-naiâm	main (See Act)
Play, to (games)	pănaiâm	
Pliant; flexible	bâlïoen	
Plough, a pearl-shell dredge	} bájâk	baja
Pluck feathers, to	lârûtăn	
Plump; fat	mătâmbok	těmbûn
Plunge in, to; dive	lûrop; mâklûrop	
Pock-marked	pâlï-pângkut	
Pocket	bosâh	
Poem	*pântun	{ pantun, stanza of 4 lines
Point (of land)	tândôk	tanjong (See Horn)
Point (of a weapon, &c.)	} *tûju,	{ tuju, to point, to aim; tuntung. point of a kris. Jav. & Sund., <i>tungtung</i>

<u>English.</u>	<u>Sulu.</u>	<u>Malay.</u>
Poison	*râchun	{ rachûn. Jav., <i>rachun</i> ; Bat., <i>rasun</i> ; Mak., <i>rachung</i> ; Tag., <i>la-</i> <i>son</i> (See Deadly)
Poisonous	*bisă	
Poor	mîskin	{ miskin ( <i>Ar.</i> ). Jav., <i>miskin</i> { ramei. Kw., <i>ramya</i> ; Jav. and Sund., <i>ramé</i> ; Mak., <i>rama-</i> <i>rama</i> ; Day., <i>rami</i> daging babi
Populous	*râmei	
Pork	ûnut bâbûi	
Portrait	pâtâh	
Positive ; certain	bănâl tûud	
Possess, to ; have	aun	
Post, a	hâg ; toko	
Pot, a	ânglit	
Pour, to	dûgângi	
Powerful ; muscular	mâkissăk	
Pox, Small-	pângkut	
Practice, to ; learn	mâksûlei sûlei	
Praise (him), to	{ hinâng ngân (niă), măraian	
Prawn ; shrimp	*ûdâng	udang ( <i>See Lobster</i> )
Pray, to	*sămbaiâng	{ sambahyang.* Jav., <i>sambahyang</i> ; Sund. and Mak., <i>sem-</i> <i>yang</i>
Precede, to	unahan	
Precipice	pânpâng	
Pregnant	bûrus	
Present, a	tândăk	
Present, to give,	dûmchil	
Previous	mûnă ; tâgnă	

\* See note Journal Straits Branch Royal Asiatic Society, No. 9, page 63.

<i>English.</i>	<i>Sulu.</i>	<i>Malay.</i>
Price ; rate,	hálgǎ	harga ( <i>See Charge</i> )
Prince ; heir ap- parent	} *Rájáh údǎ	Raja Muda
Profit	úntông	untong ( <i>See Fortune</i> )
Prohibit, to	liâng	larang
Promise	*pǎjánjiǎn	per-janji-an
Promontory	*tǎnjông	tanjong ( <i>See End</i> )
Proprietor	dág	
Protect, to	pǎlihǎrǎ	( <i>See Bring up</i> )
Provide, to ; get ready	} sákǎp	
Provisions	lútuhan	
Proxy	*wákil	wakil ( <i>Ar.</i> )
Prudent	*biják	bijak
Pull, to ; haul, drag	hêlá	( <i>See Drag</i> )
Pulley	timôn	
Pulse, the	bádláp	
Pump	*pômpǎ	bomba ( <i>Port.</i> )
Pumpkin ; calabash	kǎlábási ; * lábu	labu ( <i>See Gourd.</i> )
Punish, to	hukumân	ukum. ( <i>See Order</i> )
Puppy	ǎnák êdu	
Purchase, to ; buy	mǐ	
Purpose ; inten- tion	} * máksúd	maksud ( <i>Ar.</i> )
Pursue, to	mákûrul	
Push, to	tǐod	
Put, to	bútáng	
Put out, to ; extinguish	} pông	
Put away, to	pauk	

## Q

Quake, Earth-	linuk	
Quarrel, to ; fight	bântáh	{ tantah, dispute. Kw. lantah.
Quarter, a	ôngútut	

<u>English.</u>	<u>Sulu.</u>	<u>Malay.</u>
Queer	* hêrân	(See Astonished.)
Question	ăssûwuh	{ sual ( <i>Ar.</i> ). Occurs in Jav., and Day.
Quick	sûmut	
Quick ; swift	us-us ; * lâju	{ laju. Sund. and Day., <i>laju</i> ; Jav., <i>laju</i> , to follow.
Quiet ; silent	dûmuhûn	
Quiet ; calm	linâû ; mălinâû ;	
Quilt ; covering	chîûp	
Quit, to	igân	

## R

Race ; running	* lûmbă	{ lomba. Jav., <i>lumba</i> , to rise up.
Race ; nation	* bângsă	(See Family)
Rag	dăgmei	
Rage (of Rajah)	* moekă	{ murka. Jav., <i>murka</i> , greedy, dissatisfied.
Rail at, to ; abuse	măningăt	
Rain	ûlân	{ ujan and hujan. Jav., <i>hudan</i> ; Sund., <i>hu-</i> <i>jan</i> ; Bat., <i>udan</i> ; Day., <i>ujan</i> ; Tag. and Bis., <i>olan</i> .
Rainbow	* plângie	{ pelangi. Tag. and Bis., <i>balanggao</i> .
Raise, to ; lift	bûât	
Rake, a	kăs	
Rap, to ; tap	tûkul	{ tukul. (Add this word <i>sub vocē</i> Ham- mer.)



<i>English.</i>	<i>Sulu.</i>	<i>Malay.</i>
Rape	sĭāgau	
Rapid (of water or horses)	mătigdă	
Rare ; precious	măhâng	
Rat	âmbau	
Rattan	whai	
Ravenous ; hungry	hâbdĭ	
Raw ; uncooked	hêlāu	
Read, to	membâchă	{ bacha, Jav. and Sund., <i>wacha</i> ; Mak. <i>bacha</i> ; Bat., Day., Tag. and Bis., <i>basa</i> .
Ready	păniăpân	{ siap, ready ; meny- iap-kan, to make ready
Ready, to Get	mâksăpâk	
Reasonable	aun sebab	
Recede, to	săggâ ; sibûk	
Recent	băgu	baharu ( <i>See New</i> )
Reckon, to	itûngân ; * bilâng	{ itong and hitong. <i>Itong</i> occurs in Jav., Sund., Mak. and Day. ( <i>See Compute</i> )
Recognise, to	kilâh	
Recollect, to	* ingăt	{ ingat. Jav., <i>enget</i> ; Sund. and Day., <i>ingat</i> ; Bat., <i>ingot</i> ; Mak., <i>inga</i> .
Recover, to (from illness)	kăhûlĭ	
Red ; scarlet ;	polâh	
Reduce, to lessen,	kulângân	{ korang-kan ( <i>See</i> Less)
Reef ; rock ;	tăkut	
Reject, to	bugĭt	burit ( <i>See Out.</i> )

<u>English.</u>	<u>Sulu.</u>	<u>Malay.</u>
Relation, a ; con- nection	} taimănghûd ; * kaum	kaum (Ar.)
Relief ; help		* tûlông
Religion	* âgâmă	{ agama (Sansk.) Foundin Jav., Sund., Mak., Bug. and Day.
Rely upon, to	măkândul	
Remit, to ; forgive	* âmpûnkân	{ ampun. (See For- give)
Remnant	kăpin	
Remote ; far ; dis- tant	} meio	
Remove, to ; change the place		* pîndăhkân
Repay, to	păkбайât	(bayar (See Pay)
Reply, a	dăwă ; * jăwăb ;	{ jawab (Ar.). Jav. and Sund., jawab ; Bat., majuwapkon, to reply ; Day., ja- wap (See Answer)
Report, a ; rumour,	ngăwî	
Represent, to ; complain	} beitai	
Representation,		hălăv
Reprove, to	măngîndûk	
Repudiate, to ; divorce	} dûmehîl talak ;	{ bri talak. Jav. and Sund., talak ; Mak., talaka ; Day., talak
Reputation		ngân
Request	păângaioiân	
Require, to ; want ; like	} măbaiyă	
Require, to ; de- mand ;		* tûntut

<u>English.</u>	<u>Sulu.</u>	<u>Malay.</u>
Rescue, to	mâkrâmpão bâlik	{ rampas, to match, plunder ( <i>See</i> Booty)
Resemble him, to	sâli sâli dâgbus-niâ	
Reserve, to	tauk	
Reside, to	* tîngâl	{ tinggal. Jav., Sund. and Bat., <i>tinggal</i> ; Mak., <i>tinggala</i> ( <i>See</i> Cede)
Resign, to; give up,	mâksêrâh	
Resin	bulitêk	
Resist, to	âto	
Respect	mâkhôrmăt	( <i>See</i> Honour)
Respectful	* sûpân	supan
Rest, to; repose;	mâlempâng	
Restore, to	dûmehil bâlik	
Restrain, to	lâang	{ larang. Jav., <i>larang</i> , rare, <i>larangan</i> , for- bidden; Sund. and Mak., <i>larang</i> ; Bat., <i>rarang</i>
Result	* âkhoenyâ	
Retain, to; keep	sâgau	
Retaliate, to	bâlâsîn	{ balas. Jav., <i>wales</i> ; Sund., <i>bales</i> ; Bat., <i>balos</i> ; Mak., <i>balasa</i> ; Day., <i>balek</i> ; Bis., <i>balas</i> , to give back, <i>balus</i> , revenge
Retired; secluded	mădûnîă	
Return, to; go back	} mănûik; * bâlik	{ balik. Jav., <i>walik</i> ; Sund., Bat., Day., Tag. and Bis., <i>ba- lik</i> ; Mak., <i>bali</i>
Reveal, to		

<u>English.</u>	<u>Sulu.</u>	<u>Malay.</u>
Revenue,	* hāsīl	{ hasil. Jav. and Sund., asil
Reverse, to ; change	} ūbâhīn	ubah ( <i>See Change</i> )
Reverse ; quite different	} dūgeing	
Reville, to	mâksimut simut	
Revive, to	* sedêr	sedar. Bat., <i>sodar</i>
Revolt, to	* drâhkă	{ derhaka. Jav., <i>dura-</i> <i>ka</i> ; Sund., <i>doraka</i>
Revolution (of heavenly bodies)	} pānuân	
Revolve, to	măgligât	
Reward	tângdân	
Rheumatism	* sengâl	sengal
Rhinocero	* bādâk	{ badak. Jav. <i>wadak</i> ; Sund., Bat. and Day., <i>badak</i> ; Mak., <i>bada</i>
Rib, a	bukoeg rūsok	{ buku, joint ; rusuk, side ; tulang rusuk, rib. Bat., <i>rusuk</i> ; Mak., <i>rusu</i> ; Bis., <i>gosok</i>
Rice ; paddy (unhusked)	} pei	
Rice (husked)	boghâs	{ bēras. Jav., <i>beras</i> and <i>wos</i> ; Sund., <i>beyas</i> ; Bat., <i>boras</i> ; Mak., <i>berasa</i> ; Day., <i>be-</i> <i>has</i> ; Tag., <i>bigas</i> ; Bis., <i>bogas</i>
Rice (boiled)	kauoenoen	
Rice (crops)	pautân	
Rich ; wealthy	deigâhân	

<i>English.</i>	<i>Sulu.</i>	<i>Malay.</i>
Riches	* kâkâyâân	ka-kaya-an
Ride, to	tûngông	{ tunggang. Jav., <i>tung-</i> <i>gang</i> , to sit; Sund., <i>tonggong</i> , the seat
Ridge of a roof	bûbungâng	{ bumbong-an and bu- bung-an ( <i>See Roof</i> )
Right; starboard	pâtoh	
Right; proper	mâtuûd; * benâr	{ benar. Jav. and Sund., <i>bener</i>
Rigorous; severe	mâturâs	( <i>See Hard</i> )
Rim	* bibîr	{ bibir, lip. Bat., <i>bibir</i> ; Mak., <i>bibéré</i> ; Bug., <i>wiwé</i>
Rind; peel; skin	pais	
Ring, a	chîrchîn	{ chinchin. Sund. and Mak., <i>chinchin</i> ; Bat., <i>sinsin</i> . Tag. and Bis., <i>singsing</i> subang ( <i>See Earring</i> )
Ring, an Ear- Ringleader	bâng	
Rinse, to; wash	mââs mââs ûgăsi	
Rinse, to; steep	* rândăm	{ rendam. Jav., <i>ren-</i> <i>dam</i> ; Bat., <i>rondam</i> ; Day., <i>randam</i> ( <i>See Noise</i> )
Riot, a	mâ'hûru-hâră	
Ripe	măhênûk	
Ripe, Over-	lândok măhênûk	
Ripe, Un-	wállâ pâ măhênûk	
Rise, to; get up	* bângûn	{ bangun. Jav., <i>bangun</i> , the latter part of the night; Mak., <i>ban-</i> <i>gung</i> , to get up; Tag. and Bis., <i>bangon</i>
Rise, to; fly away	măglûpât	

<i>English.</i>	<i>Sulu.</i>	<i>Malay.</i>
Rise, to ; shoot (as plants) }	gumûâh	
Rise in price, to	mâtââs hâlgă	{ naik harga ( <i>See</i> Charge)
River	sûbâh	( <i>See</i> Brook)
Road ; path	dâm	
Roast, to	* pânggâng	{ panggang. Occurs in Jav., Sund., Bat., Day. and Tag.
Rob at sea, to	mâkrôm pêh	me-rompak
Rob, to ; steal	mâktâkan	
Robber, a ; high- wayman }	tau sugârûl	
Robber, a ; pirate	tau bâlângĩngĩ	
Robber, a ; thief	tau mâktâkau	
Rock	kârâng	karang. ( <i>See</i> Crab)
Rod ; stick	* tôngkăt	( <i>See</i> Cane)
Roe, deer	* kejâng	{ kijang. Jav., kidang ; Bat., hijang
Roe of fish	iklog sîn istă	
Roll up, to	* gûlông	{ gulong. Jav., Sund. and Mak., gulung ; Bat., gulang ; Tag. and Bis., golong
Roll along, to	* gûlĩng	{ guling. Jav., gamu- ling ( <i>guling</i> a bol- ster) ; Sund., guling
Roll (at sea), to	mălĩngăn	
Roof	* bûmbông ; âtăp	{ bubung & bumbong. Sund., wuwung ; Bat., bubung ; Mak., bumbung ; Bug., buwung ; Tag. and Bis., bobong ; Jav., atep ; Sund., ateup ; Mak., ata ; Bis., atop

<i>English.</i>	<i>Sulu.</i>	<i>Malay.</i>
Roof of the mouth	lângit lângit sîn si- mut	{ langit-langit ; mulut. (See Heaven)
Rook ; crow,	wâk	{ gagak. Jav. & Sund., gagak ; Bat., <i>gak</i> ; Mak., <i>kala</i> ; Day., <i>kak</i>
Room ; space	*tâmpăt	(See Place)
Room, a	tâmbok	
Roomy	lâpâng	{ lapang. Jav., <i>lawang</i> , a door ; Sund., <i>la- pang</i> , waste land ; Bat., <i>lapang</i> , a road ; Bug., <i>lampang</i>
Root, a	âkâg	{ akar. Sund., <i>akar</i> ; Bat., <i>ahar</i> ; Mak., <i>aka</i>
Root ; origin	*âsâl	
Root, to Take	măgâkâg	ber-akar
Rope	lûbit : lûbik	
Rotation, In	mâ'gânti gânti	(See Exchange)
Rotten ; foul	hâlok	
Rotten ; decayed ; worn out	} mângi	
Rough	mădâkmul	
Round	{ *kêlilüng ; bûlât ; bûntă	{ kuliling, surround ; bulat, round ; bun- tar, circular. Sund. <i>kuliling</i> ; Mak., <i>ku- ling</i> , to return ; Day., <i>kuling</i> , to be surrounded. Jav. and Sund., <i>ulat</i> , face. Mak., <i>bula</i> ; Day., <i>bulat</i>

<u>English.</u>	<u>Sulu.</u>	<u>Malay.</u>
Rouse, to ; waken	pukauñ	
Rudder	* kāmûdĩ	{ kamudi. Jav., <i>mudi</i> ; Sund. and Mak., <i>kamudi</i> ; Bat., <i>ha-</i> <i>mudi</i>
Rude ; unman- nerly	} wai âdât	
Rule, to	* mămărentâh	{ parentah, memarentah. Jav. and Sund., <i>parentah</i> ; Mak., <i>parenta</i> ; Day., <i>rentah</i>
Rump	pigik	
Run, to	dumâgăn	
Run against, to ; charge	} măglângât	
Run away, to ; abscond	} măgwĩ	{ pĕrgi, pĕgi, mĕmĕgi, to go. rantik
Rush, a (plant)	* rântek	
Rusty, to Become	măgmângĩ	

## S

Sacrifice, to ; slaughter	} sũmbe	(See Kill)
Sad ; sorry ; difficult	sũsă	(See Care, Difficult)
Saddle	pâkol	
Safe ; safety	*sălâmât	{ salamat. ( <i>Ar.</i> ) Jav. and Sund., <i>salam</i> ; Mak., <i>sallang</i> ; Mak. & Bug., <i>sala-</i> <i>ma</i> , happiness ; Day., Tag. and Bis., <i>salamat</i>



<i>English.</i>	<i>Sulu.</i>	<i>Malay.</i>
Sago	rûmbiă	{ rumbia. } Bat. <sup>7</sup> and Mak., <i>rumbiya</i>
Sail	laiyăg	{ layar. Jav. & Sund., <i>layar</i> ; Bat. & Day., <i>rayar</i> ; Tag. & Bis., <i>layag</i>
Sail, to ; to make sail	măklaiyăg	ber-layar
Sailor, a Foreign	k'lâsi	{ khalashi. Hind., <i>kha-</i> <i>lasi</i> from Ar. <i>kha-</i> <i>las</i>
Sale by auction	*lêlông	{ lelong (from Port. leilão). Jav. and Sund., <i>lêlang</i> ; Mak., <i>lelong</i>
Saline ; brackish Saliva	măăsîn lûrât	masin
Sallow ; pale	*pûchât	{ puchat. Jav. <i>puchet</i> ; Sund., <i>puchat</i> ; Mak., <i>pucha</i> ; Day., <i>musat</i>
Salt	ăsîn ; ăsîm	(See Brackish)
Saltpetre	*sendâwă	{ sendawa. Jav., <i>senda-</i> <i>wa</i> ; Sund., <i>chinda-</i> <i>wa</i>
Salutation	ăsâlăâm	salam
Salutation (when meeting)	ăsâlăâm mû âlikom	{ es-salam 'aleikum (Ar.), peace be on you
Salver of metal	*tâlâm	{ talam. Jav. & Sund., <i>talam</i> ; Mak., <i>ta-</i> <i>lang</i> ; Dag., <i>talam</i>
Salver of wood	*dûlâng	{ dulang. Occurs in Jav., Sund., Bat., Mak., Day., Tag., and Bis.

<i>English.</i>	<i>Sulu.</i>	<i>Malay.</i>
Same ; alike	sâlĭ ; sâlĭ sâlĭ	
Same, It's all the	wai bidâ	
Same as this, The	sâlĭ sâlĭ yeto	
Sample	* chôn̄to	(See Example)
Sand	bohângĭn	
Sash round the waist	} kândĭt	(See Belt)
Satan	chêtân ; sêtân	(See Devil)
Satiated ; gorged	kiänsûgân	
Satiated ; satisfied	serâng-nâ	
Satisfaction ; re- turn	} gântĭi	(See Exchange)
Satisfaction content	} mâsenâng	(See Happy)
Sauce	sâbau	
Saucer	tâpâk	{ tapak, palm of the hand, sole of the foot. <i>Id.</i> in Jav., Sund. and Bat. In Tag. and Bis., <i>tapak</i> , trace, track
Savage, a	tau kâtĭân	
Savage ; fierce	mângĭ buûd	
Save from, to (danger)	} sâlâmât	(See Safe)
Saving ; except	* mälainkân	melainkan
Saw, a	gaugârĭ	{ gargaji. Jav., <i>graji</i> ; Sund., <i>gergaji</i> ; Bat. and Mak., <i>garagaji</i>
Sawdust	âpokniă	
Say, I	âku beitâ	
Says, He ; said	laung-niă	
Say, That is to	beheiân	

<i>English.</i>	<i>Sulu.</i>	<i>Malay.</i>
Saying, a	pākâtâânĭă	per-kata-an
Scab	gâgâân	
Scabbard; sheath	tâgobân	
Scald, to	busogân	
Scale (of a fish)	hoinâpân ; *sisek	{ sisik. Jav., Bat. and Bis., <i>sisik</i> ; Mak., <i>sisi</i>
Scales for weighing	} * tĭmbângân	{ timbang, to weigh. Occurs in Jav., Sund., Bat., Mak., Bug., Day., Tag. and Bis.
Scandal	*fitânâh	{ (See Mischief)
Scar	tigbâs ; nâhiâ	
Scarce	mâhuniĭ kâbâken	
Scare, to	dâktoân	
Scarecrow	tâbĭniân	
Scatter, to	mâmûâng ; súbungân	m. em-buang, to throw
Scattered ; dispersed	} kaukauun	
Scent ; scented	mâhmut	
Scholar ; scholarly	măpândeĭ ; *âlim	{ pandei, 'alim ( <i>Ar.</i> ). (See Clever, Learned)
Science	elmu	{ (See Knowledge)
Scissors	*gûntĭng	{ gunting. Occurs in Jav., Sund., Bug., Day., Tag. and Bis. In Mak., <i>gon-</i> <i>ching</i>
Scissors (for betel-nut)	} kâtchûp	{ kachip. Jav. and Sund., <i>kachip</i>
Scold, to	mâkâmâ	
Scorch, to	mâsûnog	
Score, a ; mark	tândâân	tanda. (See Brand)

<u>English.</u>	<u>Sulu.</u>	<u>Malay.</u>
Score ; twenty (20)	} kauhân	
Scorpion		tângângâng
Scour, to ; wash ; clean	} dâktâkân	
Scrape, to		kâgîsân ; kîskîsân
Scrape, to ; grate	liis	
Scraper, a ; grater	liisân	
Scratch, to ; claw	mâkâmâs	
Scream, to	mâksilohwâk	
Screen, a	kulâmbu	{ kalambu, mosquito- curtain. Jav. and Sund., <i>kelambu</i> ; Bat., <i>hulambu</i> ;
Scrub, to	koskosân	
Scrutinize, to ; examine	} mâmâriksâ	{ preksa, memareksa. (See Inquire)
Scuffle ; affray		
Scum ; froth ; foam	bûkâl	
Scurf	lisâk	
Scythe	lâlâpâ	
Sea	dâgât	darat, dry land
Sea-shore	higât	
Sea-sick	mâhêlu	
Sea-water	tûbîg määsîm ; dâgât	
Sea-weed	âgă-âgă	{ agar-agar ( <i>plocaria</i> <i>candida</i> )
Seal ; signet	tumbûkun ; *châp	{ chap. (See Brand) tembokan or kem- bokan, a small basin ; kembok, a brass bowl
Seal, to	mâktûmbuk	tumbok, to pound
Seam, a	laupân	
Search, to	mâklâwâg	

<i>English.</i>	<i>Sulu.</i>	<i>Malay.</i>
Season ; year	musim	{ musim. Sund. and Day., <i>musim</i> ; Bat., <i>musin</i> and <i>musim</i> ; Mak., <i>musing</i>
Seat	lĩngkôrân	
Seat, Take a	lĩngkût-nâ	
Second ; secondly	kârnâ	
Second (of time)	bâgu bâgu	(See New)
Secret	bisârâ	
Secretly	hitâpuk	
Section ( of a subject )	} pâsâl	(See Chapter)
Sediment	lûbug	
Sedition	dâhulâkâ	derhaka. (See Revolt)
Seduce, to ; lead astray	} sâsât	{ sesat, to go astray, wander. Jav., <i>sasar</i> ; Day., <i>sasat</i>
Seduce, to ; deflower	} mâkoerg	
See, to	kumitâ	
Seed ; grain	* biji	{ biji. Jav., <i>wiji</i> and <i>wijah</i> ; Bat. and Mak., <i>bija</i> ; Bug., <i>wija</i>
Seek, to	mâklâwâg	
Seemingly	ĩnlúpâ	rupa-nia
Seine, a (net) circular net (to throw)	} pûkut laiât	} pukat. (See to Fish)
Seize, to ; catch	sâgau ; mâksâgau ;	
Seize, to ; hold	kâpûtĩ	
Seldom	mâhûnet kâbâken	
Select, to ; selected	mâgpĩ	{ pilih, memilih. (See Choose)
Selfish	tâmâân	tema'a (Ar.) avarice
Sell, to	pâgbĩ	

<i>English.</i>	<i>Sulu.</i>	<i>Malay.</i>
Send, to	pârâh	
Send for, to	pākãriân	
Senior, the	yâng mââs	
Sense ; intellect	* âkâl	(See Capacity)
Senseless ; fainted	mâpûngûng	pengan
Sensible	aun sebăb ; * bijâk	(See Prudent)
Separate ; to divide ;	mâkbăhâjï	{ mem-bahagi. (See Distribute)
Separate to ; set } aside	mâkbûtâs	
Sepulchre	* kûbôr	(See Burying-place)
Servant	bătâk	{ batur. Jav. and Sund., batur
Serve, to ; work } for	mâghinâng ibân	{ inang, a female ser- vant
Set out, to ; start	mănau ; sûng-nâ	
Set out, to ; (of } Sultans)	mïânau	
Seven (7)	pitu	
Seventy (70)	kâpituân	
Sew, to	menhâhê	
Sew up, to	tâhêk	
Shade ; shadow	lâmbûngân	{ lindong, sheltered. (See Darkness)
Shade ourself, to	sîmilông	
Shake, to	jûg-jûgăân	
Shake hands, to	sălâmân	(See Safe)
Shaky ; loose	mâghâkul hâkul	
Shall	mâbaiă ; sobei	
Shallow (depth)	hâbâbau	
Sham, to ; feign	ûlâ-ûlâ	olok-olok. (See Jest)
Shame	mâsipûg ; sopân	(See Respectful)
Shameless	wai sopân	
Shape	jînês ; dagbus ;	(jines Ar.) See Kind
Share, a	* bhâjïân	{ bahagi-an (See Dis- tribute)

<i>English.</i>	<i>Sulu.</i>	<i>Malay.</i>
Share, to	mâkbâhâjîân	mem-bahagi-kan
Shark	kaitân	
Sharp	mâheîit	
Sharp ; acid	mââslom	
Sharp ; cunning	măpândei	(See Apt)
Sharpen, to	mâghăsă	{ asah. (See Grind- stone)
Shave, to	bâgûngân	
She ; her	sîă	
Shed tears, to	mâktângis	(See Cry)
Sheep	* bîrî-bîrî	biri-biri
Sheet, a (rope of a sail)	{ jâmpông	
Shell of a nut	ûghob	
Shells (molluscs)	bubu	
Shelter, to ; protect	silung	
Shew, to	êndu	{ unjuk, tunjuk. Jav., unjuk
Shield, a	tâmîng	
Shift, to ; move	pîndâhê	}{ (See Change)
Shift, to ; change clothes	gântîi	
Shine, to ; shining	măsăwă	
Ship	kâpâl	{ kapal.* Sund. and Day., kapal ; Bat., hopal ; Mak., kapala kapal laiar
Ship, Sailing	kâpâl taiâg	
Shipwreck, a	kâpâl ma'bûg-bûg	
Shiver, to	tândog	
Shoal ; sand	bohângin	
Shoal ; rock	gûsuk ; tâkut	

\* *Kapal* in Javanese means a horse (Favre *Dict.*). In Tamil *kappal* signifies a ship or vessel (Caldwell's *Comp. Drav. Grammar*, 481). Which side of the Bay of Bengal borrowed from the other ?

<i>English.</i>	<i>Sulu.</i>	<i>Malay.</i>
Shoe ;	tômpă	{ terompah. Jav. and Sund., <i>tarumpah</i> , slippers
Shoot with fire- arms, &c., to }	tĩmbăk	{ tembak. Sund. and Day., <i>tembak</i> ; Mak. and Bug., <i>temba</i>
Shore (of the sea)	higăt	
Shore, a ; prop	săgnătăn	
Short	măhopu	
Shot ; ball ; bullet	pônglo	peluru ( <i>See</i> Bullet)
Shot, Small	hâmbul	
Shoulder	ăbăghă ; ăgăbă	{ ber-suara. Jav and Bat., <i>sowara</i> ; Mak., <i>sara</i> ber-sorak. Jav., Sund., Bat., and Day., <i>surak</i>
Shout, to	măksuălăk	
Shrimp	ûlâng	( <i>See</i> Lobster)
Shuffle, to (at cards)	b'laşhăhân	
Shut, to	tămboloen	
Sieve, to	* âiăkăn	{ ayakan ; ayak, to sift. Jav. and Sund., <i>ayak</i> ; Mak., <i>aya</i> ( <i>See</i> Breath)
Sigh, to	năpăs	
Silk	sutlă ; sutră	{ sutra. Jav and Sund., <i>sutra</i> ; Bat., <i>suntora</i> ; Mak. and Bug., <i>suntara</i> ; Tag., <i>sutla</i> perak ( <i>See</i> Dollar)
Silver ; dollar	pilăk	
Simple ; easy	bûkun măgsûsă	
Sin	* dosă	( <i>See</i> Commit)
Sinew, a	ûgăt	( <i>See</i> Artery)
Sing, to	măkbăăt-băăt	



<i>English.</i>	<i>Sulu.</i>	<i>Malay.</i>
Singe, to	nâsûnog	
Single; unmarried	* bûjâng	{ bujang. Jav., <i>wu-jang</i> , unmarried; <i>bujang</i> , a servant; Sund., Bat. and Day., <i>bujang</i>
Single out to ; } choose	pikân	
Singular; curious	âjai	ajaib ( <i>Ar.</i> )
Sink, to ( of } wood, &c.)	lûdâng	
Sink, to (of boats)	lûnot	
Sirih leaf	bûyu	
Sister	mâgûlâng	
Sit, to	lînkud	
Sit, to; squat } (as a native)	nâmilâng	ber-sila
Six (6)	* ânâm	{ anam. Jav., <i>enem</i> ; Bat. and Bis., <i>onom</i> ; Mak., <i>anang</i> ; Tag., <i>anim</i>
Sixty (60)	kâânâmân	anam-puloh
Skilful	pândeï	( <i>See Apt</i> )
Skin; peel	pais	{ pais, to cook in a wrapper of leaves
Skirt; robe	habul	
Skull a	bukoeg-sîn-hoh	
Sky	lângit	langit ( <i>See Heaven</i> )
Slack off, to; } pay out	tûgutî	{ turut, to follow. Jav., Sund. and Bat., <i>turut</i> ; Mak. <i>turu</i> .
Slacken, to	tööd	

<i>English.</i>	<i>Sulu.</i>	<i>Malay.</i>
Slap, to (in anger)	mâksâmpäk	{ tampar. Jav. and Tag., <i>tampal</i> ; Bat. and Day., <i>tampar</i> (See Servant)
Slave	ipûn ; bătäk	
Sleep, to	tûg ; mâtûk	
Sleepy	mâkiâro	
Slow ; slowly	inut-inut ; subul	
Small	âsivî	
Smell, a	mâhmut	
Smoke	âsu	asap
Smoke, to (with a pipe)	} hângopûn	
Smooth		mălânok
Snail, Sea-	mănângkai	
Snake ;	hââs	
Sneeze, to	mămâhânoen	
Snore, to	năghâgong	
Snout	sûngád	
Snow	* thălĵ	salju (Ar.). Jav., <i>salju</i>
Snuff, to (a candle)	pûngăn ; pâteiän	
So ; therefore	sebăb yeto	
So and so ; just so	âmonâ	
Soap	* sâbun	{ sabun (Ar.). Jav. and Sund., <i>sabun</i>
Soil ; earth ; land	lûpâ	
Sole of the foot	pâd-pâd sĵkĵ	
Solid ; firm ; hard	mâtûrăs	(See Hard)
Some ; a little	tĵo-tĵo	
Son	ânâk ĵssăk	
Song ; voice ; sound	} tĵngoeg	
Sorry ; sad ; sor- rowful		sûsâ ; măgsûsâ hâtei
Sort, a	* jĵnis	(See Kind)
Soul, the	nĵâwâ	{ nyawa. Occurs in Jav., Sund., Mak. and Bug.
South	selâtân	

<i>English.</i>	<i>Sulu.</i>	<i>Malay.</i>
South-east	selâtân-diă	selatan-daya, S.S.W.
South-west	bârât-diă	barat-daya, S. W.
Sow, to	sâbûrân	{ tabur. Jav., <i>tawur</i> and <i>sawur</i> ; Sund., <i>tabur</i> ; Bat., <i>sabur</i> ; Mak., <i>taburu</i> ; Tag., <i>sabog</i> (See Case)
Speak, to ; address	bîchârâ	
Speak, to ; tell	baită	
Speak, to ; say	laung	{ laung, to hail, <i>e.g.</i> , from a boat to the shore
Speak, to ; talk a language	} pomon	
Spear, a	bûjâk	
Spectacles	* chârmin mâtä	{ chermin mata. (See Eye and Glass)
Spice	* rämpâh rämpâh	{ rämpah-rämpah. Mak. and Bug., <i>rampa-rampa</i>
Spider	lâwâk	{ laba-laba, lawa-lawa, and lawah-lawah. Bat., <i>lawah</i> ; Day., <i>lawa</i> ; Tag., <i>la-</i> <i>lawa</i> ; Bis., <i>lava-</i> <i>lava</i>
Spin, to ; weave	mâkhâblun	
Spine, the	dân-dân-taikut	
Spit, to	lûrât	
Splice, to	sûpâtoen	
Split, to	sipâkîn	sepak, to kick
Spoon, a	sûduk ; sûdur	{ sudu and suduk. Sund., <i>suru</i> ; Jav., <i>suru</i> , a spoon

<i>English.</i>	<i>Sulu.</i>	<i>Malay.</i>
Spotted	pâlâng	{ bĕlang. (See Piebald and Rainbow), shaped leaf
Spring tide	bulâgâs	
Squall; storm	hûnus	
Square; square timber; joists	} păsâgît	{ pesegi and persegi. Jav., <i>pasagi</i> ; Sund., <i>persagi</i>
Stab, to		
Stable	beï kûrâ	
Stake, a (in the water)	} hîtâgbâ	
Stand up, to		tîndûg
Star	bĭtoon	{ bintang. Kw. <i>win-</i> <i>tang</i> ; Jav., <i>lintang</i> ; Sund., <i>bentang</i> ; Bat. and Day., <i>bin-</i> <i>tang</i> ; Tag., <i>bitoin</i> ; Bis., <i>bitoon</i>
Stare, to	{ tântâng; dŭng- dŭngân	{ tentang, to look at; opposite
Starving; hungry	hâbdĭ; yâp-dĭ	
State; country	bânŭă	(See Country)
Stay, to; wait; remain	} tâgăt tâgăt	
Steady; firm		dio-dio
Steal, to	mâgtâkau	
Steam	âsu	(See Smoke)
Steel	kâhâ	
Steep	mâlûd	
Steer, to	mângâbŭlĭ	
Stench, a	mâbâhok	{ bau. Sund., Bat., Mak. and Bug., <i>bau</i> ; Tag., <i>baho</i> , to stink; Bis., <i>baho</i> , a smell

<i>English.</i>	<i>Sulu.</i>	<i>Malay.</i>
Stern of a boat	hâbûlî	
Stick, a	tôngkât	(See Cane)
Still ; quiet	dâhoeng	
Still-born	mîâtei	
Sting	kît-kît	
Stingy	mâhikut	
Stir, to (in cooking) }	giling	{ giling, to grind, to turn. Occurs in Jav., Sund., Bat., Mak., Day. and Tag.
Stomach ; belly	tîân ; tîaun	
Stone	* bâtu	{ batu. Java., watu ; Sund., Bat., Mak., Bug. and Day., batu ; Tag. and Bis., bato biji (See Seed) permata (See Gem)
Stone of a fruit	bigî	
Stone, Precious	* pîarmâtâ	
Stool ; chair	chiêr	
Stoop, to	dungûk	
Stop till I come	tâgârî âku	
Stop, to ; hinder	lângin	
Stop, to ; staunch blood }	boetâkoen	
Story, a ; narrative	mâkêsă	{ kêsat, kîsat, kissat (Ar.) tembun
Stout ; robust ; fat	mâtâmbuk	
Straight	mâtolid	
Stranded	sâgnât	
Strange	âjai	(See Singular)
Stream ; river	sûbâk	(See Brook)
Stream, to Go up	mâtu pâ hoh sûbâk	
Stream, to Go down	mwîk-nâ ; mwî-nâ	
Street	dâân	

<i>English.</i>	<i>Sulu.</i>	<i>Malay.</i>
Strength	mâkoesoeg	
Strike, to	pâluûn	{ palu. Jav., <i>palu</i> ; Sund., <i>palu</i> , ham mer ; <i>paluan</i> , to strike ; <i>palu</i> , to beat a musical instru- ment ; Tag. and Bis., <i>palo</i> .
String ; rope	lûbî ; lûbîk	
Strip, to ; naked	mâghobu	
Stroke, to	êloegoeng	
Strong ; manly ; brave	} mâkissäk	
Success	mauntông	{ untong, ber-untong. (See Fortune)
Suddenly	să'kâlî	{ sa'kali, once, kali, time. Sund. and Mak., <i>kali</i> ; Bat., <i>hali</i>
Sugar	sûkâl	{ shakar and sakar (Pers.)
Sugar-cane	tobu	tebu. (See Cane)
Suicide	pâteiân dîgî	{ bunoh diri <i>lit.</i> kill self. <i>Diri</i> is found in Sund., Bat. and Day.
Sulphur	mâlâng	{ balêrang. Jav. and Sund., <i>walirang</i> ; Bat., <i>barêrê</i> ; Mak., <i>baliran</i> , <i>warang</i> , <i>warangan</i> , arsenic.
Summer ; weather	dry } pângau	kamarau
Summit	pâtâûn băbau	
Sun	shêgrâ	
Sun, to Dry in the	ûbârwân	
Sunrise	gûmwă ïn shêgrâ	

<u>English.</u>	<u>Sulu.</u>	<u>Malay.</u>
Superior ; better	lâudok mărăiyau	
Surf	mâ'âlûn	
Surgeon ; doctor	tau mângobât	{ tukang ubat. ( <i>See</i> Medicine)
Surprise, to ; startle	} kïâblâân	
Surround, to		mâlilibut
Swagger, to	mâhibâht tuud	
Swallow, to	toenoen	
Swear, to ; take an oath	} sâpâh ; mâksâpâh	{ sumpah. Jav., Sund., Bat. and Day., <i>sum- pah</i> ; Mak., Bug., Tag. and Bis., <i>sum- pa</i>
Swear, to ; curse		
Sweat	hûlâs	
Sweat, to	hûlâsăn ; ûlâsăn	
Sweep, to	mâksâpu	sapu ( <i>See</i> Broom)
Sweeper, a ; broom	sâpûhân	
Sweet	maimu	
Sweet potatoes	ûvî	{ ubi. Jav., <i>uwi</i> ; Bat., <i>ubi</i> ; Day., <i>owi</i> ; Tag. and Bis., <i>obi</i> . kakasih ( <i>See</i> Love)
Sweetheart	mâkâsîh	
Swelling, a ; to swell	} hûmûbâg	
Swift ; fast		sûmut ; mâ'sûmut
Swim, to	mâklângoi	
Swim, to ; float	liâlântuk	
Swim in the head, to ;	} kïâgdâng sîn sâlâk	
Swing, to		mâkdûngdâng
Swing, to (at anchor)	} mǎbîng	

<i>English.</i>	<i>Sulu.</i>	<i>Malay.</i>
—	—	—
<b>T</b>		
Table	lâmisâhân	
Tack, to (at sea)	mâkbilok	belok ( <i>See Abeam</i> )
Tail, a	ikog	{ ekor. Bat., <i>ikur</i> ; Mak., <i>ingkong</i> ; Day., <i>ikoh</i> ; Tag. and Bis., <i>ikog</i>
Take, to	kâwăk ; kauwâ	
Take, to ; accept	taimă	{ trima. Jav., Sund., Mak., Bug. and Day., <i>tarima</i>
Take, to ; receive	sâgouân	
Take, to ; snatch	hâwâsen	
Take back, to	kauwâ mâkbâlik	
Take away, to	kâwăkânâ	
Take care, to	dio-diou	
Take heed, to	* ñngăt	( <i>See Recollect</i> )
Take hold, to	kâpût	
Take prisoner, to	săgkan	
Take up, to ; lift	ângkâtoen	{ angkat. Jav., Sund. and Day., <i>angkat</i>
Tale, a	* kissâh	( <i>See Story</i> )
Talisman, a	tângkâl ; * âzimât	{ tangkal, 'azimat ( <i>Ar.</i> ). Sund., <i>tangkal</i> , abode of a deity ; Bat., <i>tangkal</i>
Talk, to ; address ; discuss	mâgbîchârâ	{ ( <i>See Case</i> )
Talkative	mâksimut-simut	
Tall	hâtââs	



<u>English.</u>	<u>Sulu.</u>	<u>Malay.</u>
Tambourine	* gëndâng	{ gendang. Jav. and Sund., <i>kendang</i> ; Bat., <i>gondang</i> ; Mak., <i>ganrang</i> ; Day., <i>gandang</i>
Tame	* jinâk	{ jinak. <i>Id.</i> in Jav., Bat. and Day.
Target, a ; mark	sâsâr	sasar, sasar-an
Tarnished	wai châhîâ	(See Bright)
Taro ( caladium esculentum)	ûpî	{ ubi (See Sweet Potatoes)
Taste, to ; try	sûlei sûlei	
Teach, to	măngâjî	(See Learn)
Teacher	* gûru	(See Instructor)
Tear, to	gisik	{ gesek, to rub, scrape. Sund., <i>gisik</i>
Telescope	tolômpûng	těropong
Tell, to ; relate	beitai	
Temper ; disposition	pârângai	{ (See Disposition)
Ten (10)	hângpo	
Term, For what	pilâh mogei	
Terms ; On what	biâdin păjânjîân	( See Agreement )
Terrified	mâbûgâ ; hâbûgâ ;	
Than	dau	
That ; those	yêto	{ itu. Jav., <i>iku</i> ; Sund., <i>itu</i>
That, In order	sobei	
That which	bêhâr	
Theft	tîākauân	
Their	kânîlâh	
Then ; next	obûs yêto	lepas itu, after that
Thence	dârî dîtû	deri situ

<i>English.</i>	<i>Sulu.</i>	<i>Malay.</i>
There	ditu	situ
There !	nâ !	nah !
Therefore	yâto	
These	iân	
They	silă	
Thick (clothing)	dâkmul	
Thick (ropes, needles, fish- hooks)	măâslŭg	
Thief, a	tau sugârŭl	
Thigh	pâh	paha
Thin (clothing)	mânipis	{ nipis, tipis, mipis and mimpis. Jav., tipis ; Bat., Tag. and Bis., nipis ; Mak., nipisi
Thin (ropes, need- les, fish-hooks)	menâhut	} halus ( <i>See Fine</i> )
Thin ; lean	mâkaiŭg	
Thine ; your	mu ; kaimu	mu, kamu
Thing ; article	bârâng bârâng	{ barang. Occurs in Jav., Sund., Bat. & Mak., Day., bara ; Tag., balang ; Bis., botang ( <i>See Imagine</i> )
Think, to	pikil	
Third, the ; thrice	ka'to	
Thirsty	măhâpŭs ; yŭhau ;	
Thirsty, Blood-	măbŭngis	( <i>See Cruel</i> )
Thirty (30)	kâtluân	
This	iân ; * inĭ	{ ini. Jav., iki ; Sund., inya ; Mak., anu
Thorn, a	tunuk	unak
Thou ; you	ikau	angkau, dikau

<i>English.</i>	<i>Sulu.</i>	<i>Malay.</i>
Thousand (1,000)	ôngibu	{ sa'ribu. Jav., <i>ewu</i> ; Sund., <i>ewu</i> and <i>rebu</i> ; Bat. and Day., <i>ribu</i> ; Mak. and Bug., <i>sabu</i> ; Tag, and Bis., <i>libo</i> ; Malg. <i>ariwu</i>
Two thousand (2,000)	duâ ôngibu	
Ten thousand (10,000)	sâ'lâksâ	{ laksa. Jav., <i>leksa</i> ; Sund., Day., Tag, and Bis., <i>laksa</i> ; Bat., <i>lokسا</i> ; Mak., <i>lassa</i>
Thread	sâbân	
Threaten, to	hinâng mângubâ	
Three (3)	to	
Three-quarters	to ôngkâsipôk	
Thrice	kâto	
Throat ; gullet	goengoen	
Throat ; neck	liûg	leher
Throw, to ; throw away	bugit	} (See Out)
Thumb	bâkul	
Thursday	âdlau 'hâmîs	{ hari khamis ( <i>Ar.</i> ). Jav., <i>kemis</i> ; Mak., <i>kamisi</i>
Tide	gâgât	
Tide, Ebb-	lââng	
Tide, Flood-	taub	
Tide rip	âlûn	
Tie, to ; make fast	ikoetoen	{ ikat. Tag. and Bis., <i>gakot</i> ( <i>See Fasten</i> )
Tiger	hâlimau	{ harimau. Kw., <i>ri-</i> <i>mong</i> ; Bat., <i>arimo</i> ; Day., <i>harimaung</i>

<u>English.</u>	<u>Sulu.</u>	<u>Malay.</u>
Timber ; wood ; tree	kâhûi	{ kayu. <i>Id.</i> in Jav., Sund., Mak. and Day. Bat., <i>hayu</i> ; Tag. and Bis., <i>ka-</i> <i>hong</i>
Timid ; frightened	mâbûgâ	
Tired	hiâpûs	
To	kan	
To (motion)	pâ	
Tobacco (Chinese)	hûn	
Tobacco (for chew- ing)	biûnkâl	
Toe	sikit	
Toe, Great-	bâkul sikit	
Tomb	kubul	{ kubur ( <i>See</i> Burying- place)
To-morrow	kînsûm	
To-morrow, Day after-	kûnisâ	} lusa
Tongue, the	dilâh	{ lidah. Jav., <i>lidah</i> ; Bat., <i>dila</i> ; Mak. and Bug., <i>lila</i> ; Day., <i>jela</i> ; Tag. and Bis., <i>dila</i>
Too ; also	isâb	
Too ; excessively ; very	lândûk	
Tooth	ipoen	
Tooth, Eye-	tângo	
Teeth, Front-	ipoen	
Tooth, Grinder-	bugông	
Teeth, to File the	lâgnâs	
Toothache	mângilú	
Toothpick	tĩngâ	
Top (ridge) of roof	bubûngâng	bubungan ( <i>See</i> Roof)

<i>English.</i>	<i>Sulu.</i>	<i>Malay.</i>
Top ; cover	lohôr	
Tortoise-shell	sisip	sisip. ( <i>See Scale</i> )
		{ tunda. Sund. and
		Day., <i>tunda</i> ; Mak.,
		<i>tonda</i> ; Bug., <i>tonra</i> ;
Tow, to	tûndân	Tag. and Bis.,
		<i>tondaan</i> , taken in
		tow
Town	vânuâ	( <i>See Country</i> )
		{ saluar ( <i>Pers.</i> <i>shalwar</i> )
		and saruwal ( <i>Ar.</i>
Trousers	lâlwu ; sâwâl	Sirwal). Jav., <i>seru-</i>
		<i>wal</i> ; Bat., <i>sarawar</i> ;
		Mak., <i>saluwara</i>
True ; quite so	bunâl ; *boenâr	benar ( <i>See Lawful</i> )
Trunk ; box	bîlûlâng	( <i>See Box</i> )
Try, to	sûlei sûlei	
Turban ; handker-		
chief	pïss	
Turn, to ; return	mâkbâlik	balik. ( <i>See Return</i> )
Turn, to ; roll over	bîng	
Turtle, a	pïokân	{ penyu. Jav., <i>penyu</i> ;
		Sund., <i>pinyu</i> ; Bat.,
		<i>ponu</i> ; Mak., <i>pan-</i>
		<i>nyu</i> ; Tag., <i>pagong</i>
		tarang. Bat., <i>taring</i>
Tusk of a boar	tâlîng sîn bâbûi	
Twelve (12)	hângpo tâg dûã	
Twenty (20)	kauhân	
Twice	kâdûã	kadua, second
Twine, to ; twist	mâghibîd	
Twine round, to ;		
wind	sumolîg	
Twins	mâkumbâr	{ kembar. Jav. and
		Sund., <i>kembar</i> ;
		Bat., <i>hombar</i> ; Mak.,
		<i>kambara</i> ; Tag.,
		<i>kambal</i>

<i>English.</i>	<i>Sulu.</i>	<i>Malay.</i>
Two (2) Both	dûă dûădûă ; dûărûă	{ dua. Kw., <i>duwi</i> ; Jav., <i>ro</i> ; Sund., Bat. and Bug., <i>duwa</i> ; Mak., <i>ruwa</i> ; Tag., <i>dalawa</i> ; Bis., <i>deha</i> ; Malg., <i>rua</i>
<b>U</b>		
Udder, an	dûroh	
Ugly	măngĭ dăgbus	
Ulcer	puru puru	puru
Umbrella	*pâyong	payong. ( <i>See Parasol</i> )
Uncle	âmăkân ; âmâân	
Unconscious	nâpûnûng	
Under	kăbăwâh	bawah. Mak., <i>rawa</i>
Understand, to	măkăhătĭ	{ mengarti ( <i>See Com-</i> <i>prehend</i> )
Undo, to	howôrĭ	
Unfold, to ; unfurl	hukăpĭn	
Unreasonable	wai sebăb	
Unripe	wăllă pă mătênog	
Unknot, to	ûbărân	
Untangle, to ; clear	năgloemoen	
Until	sumâmpei	
Up ; above	pătăăs ; hătăs	atas ( <i>See On</i> )
Upright	tĭndûk	
Upside down	toengkĭoen	
Urine	mihĭ	
Us	kămi	{ kami. <i>Id.</i> in Sund. { and Bis. Bat. <i>hami</i>

*English.**Sulu.**Malay.*

## V

Vegetables	saiul	{ sayur. Jav. and Sund.
Vein, a	* ûrât	{ <i>sayur</i> ; Day., <i>sayor</i>
Verandah	pântăân ; hăgoă	(See Artery)
Very ; too	hûid ; lândûk ; toed ;	
Village	* kâmpông	{ kampong. <i>Id.</i> in Jav., Sund., Mak. and Day. Bat. <i>tampung</i> ; Tag., <i>kampun</i>
Vinegar	sûkâk	{ chuka. Sund., <i>chuka</i> ; Tag. and Bis., <i>suka</i>
Violate, to ; ravish	dâkupun	
Virgin	dârâh	dara (See Maid)
Visit, to	tumibau	
Voice	suâlă ; tîngoeg	suara (See Shout)
Volcano	boât nălûngkâg	
Volume ; book	sûlât ; sûrât	surat (See Book)
Vomit, to	mâksûkâh	

## W

Wag the tail, to	mâklâbâd	
Wages	* gâjĭ	{ gaji. Jav. and Day., <i>gajih</i> ; Sund. and Mak., <i>gaji</i>
Waist, the	mâhauut	
Wake (another), to	pukauûn	
Wake (oneself), to	bâtik	
Walk, to	panau	
Wall, a	dĭndĭng ; sumau	{ dinding. (See Parti- tion)
Want, to ; wish for	mâbaiă	
Wares	ĭndâpopâh	
Warm ; hot	mâpâsso	

<i>English.</i>	<i>Sulu.</i>	<i>Malay.</i>
Wart, a	ogûd	
Wash clothes, to	daktakan	
Wash, to ; bathe	{ maigo ; mêgo ; *mâkmûndĩ ;	} mandi. Sund., <i>mandi</i>
Wash, to ; clean	ûgâsi	
Watch, to	kită kită	
Water	tûbîg	
Water (salt or brackish)	} tûbîg mǎâsin	
Waterfall		tûbîg mâholog
Watermelon	tîmûn	} { timun and mentimun, cucumber. Jav., <i>ti- mun</i> and <i>ketimun</i> ; Sund. <i>katimun</i> and <i>hantimun</i> ; Bat., <i>ansimun</i> ; Day., <i>tan- timun</i> ; Tag. <i>kati- mun</i>
Wave, a	bombâng	
Wave, to	mâgûyân	} { ombak, gelombang. Jav. and Sund., <i>om- bak</i> ; Bat., <i>umbak</i> ; Mak. and Bug., <i>bom- bang</i> ; Tag. and Bis., <i>hombak</i>
Wave, to	mâgûyân	
Wax	tâlu	
Wax, Ear-	âtîh	
Waylay, to	tâpok	
We ; us	kâmu	kami ( <i>See Us.</i> )
Weak ; feeble	kaiăhûn	
Weary	mâhâpus	
Weather side, the	mǎâbâl	
Weather side, to be on the	} pǎllis	



<i>English.</i>	<i>Sulu.</i>	<i>Malay.</i>
Weather, to	pâsoengen	
Weave, to	mâghâbloen	
Wedding, a	mâgtiâûn	
Wednesday	âdlau âbââ	hari arba'a ( <i>Ar.</i> )
Week, a	jûmâât	{ juma'at ( <i>Ar.</i> ). Jav. and Sund., <i>jamahat</i> ; Mak., <i>juma</i> ( <i>See Cry.</i> )
Weep, to	mâktângis	( <i>See Stone.</i> )
Weights	bâtu bâtu	( <i>See Stone.</i> )
West	bârât ; bâgât	{ barat ( <i>See North-</i> west)
West, North-	hîlâgă ; hâbâgât	
West, South-	bârât diâ	barat daya
Wet	măbăsâh	( <i>See Moist</i> )
When	kâono	
When, At the time	kotikă yeto	{ katika, time. Bat., <i>katika</i> ; Day., <i>katika</i>
Where	hâdiin ; hârîin	
Whet, to	âsâoen	( <i>See Grindstone</i> )
Whichever ; whoever	} sio sio	
Whip, a	lălâgut	
Whip, to	lâgûtun	
Whistle, to	mâgtâghûi	
Who	sio	
Whose	siũ ; kiusiũ	
Why	meită	
Wick, a	sûmbuhûn	{ sumbu. Occurs in Jav., Sund., Bat., Mak. and Day.
Wide ; spacious	mălûăs	{ luas and lawas. Jav. and Sund., <i>lawas</i> (length of time) ; Bat., <i>lawas</i> ; Mak., <i>luwasa</i>
Wide ; broad	lêbâg	lebar

<i>English.</i>	<i>Sulu.</i>	<i>Malay.</i>
Widow ; widower	bâlu	{ balu. Occurs in Bat., Mak., Day., Tag. and Bis.
Wife	ăsâvâ	
Wife, Divorced	bîtuânân	
Win, to	hîmâpus	
Wind	* ângîn	(See Breeze)
Window	pănândanwân	
Wine	* ânggôr	{ anggor. Jav. and Sund., <i>anggur</i> ; Mak., <i>anggoro</i> ; Day., <i>anggor</i>
Wing, a	pik pik	
Wink, to ; wink	kûndâtaun	
Wipe up, to	sâpoîn	(See Broom)
Wire	* kâwât	{ kawat. Jav., Sund. and Day., <i>kawat</i> ; Bat., <i>hawat</i> (See Capacity)
Wit	* âkâl	
With	ibân	
Withered	kumulûs	
Witness	* sâksi	saksi. (See Attest)
Woman	bâbai	
Wood ; timber	kâhûi	kayu. (See Timber)
Wool	bulbul	
World, the	* duniã	{ dunia ( <i>Ar.</i> ). Jav. and Sund., <i>dunya</i> ; Bat., <i>domiya</i> ; Mak., <i>duniya</i>
Wound	pâlih	
Wound, to	pâlioen	
Wrangle, to	mâgsâgâk	
Wrap up, to	pûtos	
Wreath, a	mâjuntîg	
Wrestle, to	mâgsûntog	
Wring out, to	tâbirân	
Wrist, the	tâtâglaiân	

<i>English.</i>	<i>Sulu.</i>	<i>Malay.</i>
Write, to	mâksûrât	{ menyurat, from surat. (See Book)
Wrong ; fault	sâk	(See Blame)

## Y

Yam	ûpi ; kântâng	{ ubi ; kentang (See Sweet Potato)
Yawn, to	mûngiâwân	
Year, a	ângkâtâhûn	{ tahun. Jav., Sund. and Bat., tahun ; Mak. and Bug., tanug ; Tag., taon
Yellow	biânġing	{ kuning. Jav. and Sund., kuning ; Bat., huning ; Mak., kunyi
Yes	hoo	
Yesterday	kâhâpûn	
Yesterday, The day before	} tâgîsâ	
Yesterday morning	kâhâpûn mähimâât	
Yesterday evening	{ kâhâpûn dom ; kâvîi ;	
Yet, Not	wâllâ pâ ; dipâ	
Yield, to ; submit	dïog-nâ	
Yolk of an egg	polâh-polâh	
You	* kau ; kâmu ; ikau	angkau, kamu, di'kau
Young (animal life)	bâtâk	
Young (fruit)	bârâk	
Your	kaimo ; -mo	



برخبر هندق برجالن فرگي مننتوت فرجنجین دغن توان فتري  
 لیغگم چهیا داتس اودرا مک توان فتري گندایرن تله ممبیرکن اکن  
 سوامیپ فرگي ایت مک فد سوات هاري راج دونن برجالنله  
 دغن مئورخدیرپ ماسق هوتن کلور فادغ ماسق فادغ کلور هوتن  
 نایک بوکیست تورن بوکیه بیراف مالوئی سگل گونخ یغ تیغگی ۲  
 هغگ سمفي توجه هاري توجه مالم مک راج دونن سمفيله کتغه  
 فادغ ایت لالو دودق دباوه فوهن کایو بریغین ایت مسکتیک  
 دودق ایت مک بورغ مق توغغ ایشفون داتغله مغمیل راج دونن  
 ایت لغسوغ دتربغکن کاتس کیاغن تله سمفي داتس کیاغن لالوله  
 نیح دغن توان فتري لیغگم چهیا سمفي توجه بولن توجه هاري  
 راج دونن ایت دودق برسوک ۲ ان دغن توان فتري ایت مک  
 ایفون ترايغته اکن جنجی دغن توان فتري گندایرن استریپ  
 تیغگل دنگري گداوغ باتو

مک فد سوات هاري ایفون منتا فد استریپ توان فتري  
 لیغگم چهیا هندق بالیق کدنيا مندافتکن استریپ مک توان فتري  
 لیغگم چهیا سگراله مسگیل بورغ مق توغغ دسوره هنترکن راج  
 دونن ایت سمفي فد استناپ ددالم نگري گداوغ باتو تله مده  
 برکات ۲ ایت مک راج دونن نایک داتس بلاکغ بورغ مق توغغ  
 تربغ منوجو نگري گداوغ باتو تله سمفي راج دونن فد استناپ  
 بورغ مق توغغ فون برموهن بالیق مک راج دونن تنقله دودق  
 داتس تحت مسگهسان کراچان نگري گداوغ باتو دمکینه چتراپ  
 دچتراکن اوله اورغیغ امفوپ چترا اداپ

ترموره حکایت این ددالم بندر میغافورا فد ۳ هاریبولن

نگري اية سكتيك برکاة ۲ اية مك راج دونن فون ممبري ايشارة  
 كفد مگل اورغيسر ۳ اية مپوره تغكف مك برربوتن ۲ هلبالغ اية  
 منغكف نجوم توجه هابس مكالي ترغكف لالو دموره باوا فولغ  
 كنكري مندي اغين دبوته ددالم فنجارا بسي مك مكليين رعية  
 ايسي نكري اية منتغه دباوا كنكري ايهن دان منتغه دتنفكن تيشگل  
 منوڭگو نكري ايت منتله مده سلسي فركارا اية مك راج دونن  
 فون باليقله مندافتكن ايهمپ دان دكمبالين كسناغن دان  
 ككيا نكري مندي اغين ايت لبينه ليفته درفد مديكال ليمفه  
 معمرپ

تله مده تنف ايهمپ منچادي راج اية مك راج دونن دان  
 راج فيكس دان بودق بوروق فون برمونهله فد راج بسر ايت  
 هندق فولغ كنكري گداوڭ باتو مغيريڭكن راج دونن دان راج بندهرا  
 توا تيشگل مڭگو كراچان ايهمپ دنكري مندي اغين تله ايت  
 مك راج دونن فون برلاير فولغ كنكرين گداوڭ باتو منچادي راج  
 بسر دان راج فيكس دچاديكن راج بسر ددالم نكري بيرم بيرو  
 دان بودق بوروق دراجكن ددالم نكري گوا باتو منچادي  
 ككله كراچان امشت بواه نكري اية اوتس مڭوتس كسان كماري  
 فد تيف ۲ بولن دغن برموكا ۲ امفته بواه نكري اية مك تله مده  
 تنف كراچان امفته بواه نكري اية دغن سلامه مسجهنران  
 مك دكمبالين فول كفد چترا راج دونن تتكل برجني  
 دغن بورغ مق توڭغ دباوه فوهن كايو بريغين دتغه فادغ ايت  
 مك اداله كفد مواته هاري راج دونن اينفون ترايغنده اكن جنجيين  
 اية مك ايغون فرگي مندافتكن امترپ توان فترپ گندايرن

ساتو تمغه کفد سوات تمغت مغلیلغی نگری ایه تیگ اورغ تیاد  
 برچری سکتیک برجالن ایت مک برتموله دغن نجوم توایغ  
 مثنانکن راج برتواه دهولو سرمت دفتدغ اوله راج دونن مک نجوم  
 توا اینتفون تندوق میمبه دان مراوٹ تافق کاکي راج دونن لالو  
 دفرصیلانکن نایک کرومهب سرمت دفرجامو ماکن دغن سگل  
 فلهاگی نعمة مک راج دونن فون دودقله بیراف هاری فد رومه  
 نجوم توا ایت سرمت راج دونن ایه برتپانکن سگل حال احوال فرنته  
 اتوران نگری ایت درفد سگنٹ فرکاراپ لالوله دچترانکن اوله  
 نجوم توا ایه درفد سکلین باگیپ تله سده دکتهوی اوله راج دونن  
 مک ایفون برخبر کفد نجوم توا هندق فرگی مغادف نجوم توجه  
 ایه مک سنبه نجوم توا ایه جکلوتوانکوهندق برجمفا دغن نجوم  
 توجه ایه ننتیله دهولو بوله فاتک فرتموکن توانکو دغن سگل اورغیسر۲  
 ایهند ایه دهولو سفیا بوله دکنلن توانکو تله سده برکاته۲ ایت مک  
 نجوم توا فون فرگیله ممگل اورغیسر۲ ایه دباوا فد رومهن دکنلکن  
 دغن راج دونن سره موفاکه دغن سگل اورغیسر۲ ایه هندق برجمفا  
 دغن نجوم توجه دان هندق دتغکف کتوجه پ۲ تله فوتس موفاکه  
 ایه ماسیغ۲ فون فولغ فد رومهب

تله سده کایسکن هاریپ مک راج دونن دان راج فیکس  
 دان بودق بوروق فرگیله مغادف نجوم توجه ایان تغه حضیر  
 دبالی دهادف اوله سگل اورغیسر۲ ایه سکتیک لاگی راج دونن  
 فون نایک تیگ اورغ لغسوغ تندوق میمبه دان مموهنکن سگل  
 فلهاگی فنچهارین ددالم نگری ایه مک نجوم توجه اینتفون ساغته  
 سوک هندق ممبری دان دسوره فیلیه ا۲ کسوکان ددالم

امتريين تيما ۲ دموره راج دونن برليمو دان برېدق سره دبري مياكي  
فكايين يڅ انده ۲ دان دموره دودق فد تمغه يغمليا ۲ مك اورختوا  
اينفون ماختله كتناكوتن ددالم هاتين مك راج بندهراتوا فون كلور  
درفد كوروخ دانغ مملوق دان منچيوم اديقپ سره مپناتكن اينله  
انق ادند يغدبواڅكن كلوت دهولو ادند ماڅه مندڅركن فركتان  
نجوم توجه تله ددڅر اوله راج بسر مك ايڅون برتاڅيسن ۲ كامفت  
برانقپ

تله مسلي درفد برتاڅيسن ۲ ايه مك راج دونن فون تمفيلله  
بركره مگل رعيه بلاتنتران يغدفراهوايت سره نايك كدارت  
مبوات مگل كوت دان فاربه دان مگل بالي دان امتان سره  
منچيتا مگل گملا حكمتن مك دڅن مكچف مكنتيك ايه سدهله  
منچادي نكري دان مگل رعيه بلاتنتران فون ترلالوله رامې  
باليق سفرت سديا كالا دڅن كوت فاربه دان فاگر سامق دان  
مگل هلبالغ لشكر يغبرتوڅگو جاگ فنوه مسق ميسغ دان  
مالم تله سده سيف مكليينپ لالوله دتنفكن باليق ايه بنداپ  
دانس كراچان ددالم نكري مندي اڅين دودق دانس تحت  
مڅگهسان دڅن كسناڅنپ

مك راج دونن فون موفاكت فول دڅن راج فيكس دان  
بودق بوروق تيگ اورڅ برجالن مشره اورڅ رعيه جوگ فرڅي  
منوجو كنڅري نجوم توجه دهولو موڅي مندي اڅين ايه بېراف  
هاري برجالن ايه مك ايڅون لالومفي فد نڅري نجوم توجه ايت  
مك دڅنڅنپ ترلالوله بايق مگل رعيه بلاتنتران چوكف لڅكف  
دڅن مگل لشكر هلبالغن مك راج دونن فون لالو برجالن ۲ درفد



كفراهو دان اورځ توا اية بېراف فول دبړي امس دان هرت  
 تله سيڅ كائيسقن هارين مك راج دونن فون نايك كدارت  
 منچپاري ايېن بېراف هاري تپاد جوگ برجمفا مك فد سوات  
 هاري اي برچالن دتشي هوتن ايت ترفندغله كقد مسوه داغو  
 كچپيك دتغه هوتن اوله راج دونن فرگي دهمشپيري سرت دكت  
 دفتدغ اداله اورځ تراهيډوف لاکي بيېني مك راج دونن ايتفون  
 لغسوغ نايك فد روم، اورځ توا ايت برتپاکن سگل حال احوال  
 نگرې ايت مك اورځ توا ايتفون برچتراله درفد اول هغگ  
 اخيرپ برکات ۲ ايتفون برلينغ ۲ اير متاپ مک فيکر ددالم هاتي  
 راج دونن پتاله گراغن اورځ توا اين ايېکو مک راج دونن فون  
 برکات هي نينيکو بيسوق بوله تورن كفراهو باوا سگل بواهن ۲  
 تله سده برکات ۲ ايت راج دونن فون باليق تورن كفراهو پ تله  
 كائيسقن هارين مک اورځ توا ايتفون تورنله كفراهو راج دونن  
 ممباوا سگل فلباځي بواهن ۲ کايو دان سگل تاروق ۲ دان فوچق  
 اولم دان اوبي گلادي دفرسمبهکن کقد راج دونن مک سمفي  
 فتغ هاري ايفون باليق مک بېراف فول دبړي اوله راج دونن  
 سگل امس هرت کاین دان باجو مک ترلالوله سوک اورځ توا اية  
 پراوله هرت دبړي راج دونن ايت مک پراولغله اي تيف ۲ هاري  
 مک افکلا دانغ اورځ اية راج بندهرا توا ايت برسمبويي مغنتي  
 درفد دالم بيليق کوروغن مک دفتدغن پتاله سده اديقپ  
 مک فد ساتوهاي راج دونن فون برتپته فنتا ميځکن ليمو  
 دان بدق دان سگل کاین باجو يغ بايک ۲ مک دکرجاکن اورغله  
 دغن سگراپ مک كائيسقن هارين اورځ توا ايتفون تورن لاکي

تباد برهننتي سيخ دان مال مڪ لالوله سمفي دڪوال سوغي  
 نڱري مندي اغين مڪ راج بندھرا نوا اينتون بڱڪيۃ ممندڱ فد  
 تمفت رومہ كمفوڱن يغدئيڱلڪن دھولو اية سده منجادي هوتن  
 سڪلينپ مڪ سگل فراھو اينتون لالوله ماسق برلابوہ دڪوال  
 نڱري ايت سرت ممواغ اوبہ سگل مريم دان ليلا رتناك سناغ  
 فمورس گڱق گمفيۃ دلاوت ايت سمفي تيگ هاري تيگ مال م  
 تباد جوگ تورن سمبوتن دري دالم نڱري مڪ راج دونن فون  
 مپوره بوڱكر ساوہ سڪلين فراھو اية بلاير ماسق كدالم نڱري تله  
 سمفي فد تمفة جمباتن لارڱ ايهن لالوله برلابوہ سڪلينپ

تله سده برلابوہ سڪلين فراھو۲ ايت مڪ راج بندھرا نوا  
 اينتون لالوله برچترا كقد راج دونن سرت دتنچڪن سگل تمفت  
 امتان دان بالي كوت فاريۃ ايهن دھولو تنافي سده تيڱل بڪس  
 سھاج منجادي هوتن جارق فادڱ تڪوكر مڪ راج بندھرا نوا  
 دان راج دونن ممندڱ اية ترلالوله بلس هاتين مڪ انتارا ببراڦ  
 هاري راج دونن دودق دسميتو مڪ برتموله دڱن اورڱ تو۲ يغاد  
 سوورڱ دوا تيڱل دسميتو مڪ لالوله دفرقسا دان دسميامۃ كقد اورڱ  
 توا ايت دافتله خبر حال نڱري اية سده ترانياي اوله نجوم توجه  
 سكارڱ راج يغيراصل ايت اداله اياپ دودق دڱن كساڪيتين  
 كدوا لاڪي امتزين مموات لادڱ فد سبله دارتن نڱري اين دان  
 نجوم توجه اية سده منجادي راج دڱن سگل رعيت بلانتراب  
 ممواة نڱري دھولو سوغي اين چوكف دڱن سگل كوت فاريتين  
 دان هلبالڱ لشكرپ تله ددڱر اوله راج دونن چترا اورڱ توا ايت  
 ماكين ساڱة فول برتمبه۲ بلس كسيهنن مڪ ايفون لالوله تورن

لاکي امترې دان راج بندھرا توا کدوا لاکي امترې هندق  
 نيڪڪن بوق بوروق دغن توان فترې چي مودا ددالم نگري  
 ڳواباتو مک تله فوتس موفاڪا ايت انتارا توجه هاري توجه مالم  
 مک راج دونن دان راج بندھرا توا دان راج فيڪس فون بلاير  
 مامسيخ ۲ مبابوا امترين دغن رعية بلاتنتران دان مامسيخ ۲ دغن  
 فراهو کنايشکنن مک انتارا توجه هاري توجه مالم بلاير ايه لالوله  
 سمفي فد نگري ڳواباتو مک سکلين راج ۲ دان رعيت بلاتنتران  
 ايتفون هابسله نايڪ کدارت دودق مامسيخ ۲ دغن نمفتن مک  
 انتارا بيراف لمامپ تمفيلله ممولائي کرجا برجاگ ۲ دغن ممالو  
 سگل بوپين ۲ گگق گمفيه ترالو عظمت تپاد برهننتي سيخ دان  
 مالم دغن برصوڪ ۲ ماکن دان مينم دان برجامو سگل رعيت  
 بلاتنتران تله سمفي فد کتيڪ دان وقتپ مک بودق بوروق  
 دان توان فترې چي مودا ايتفون لالوله دهيامسي اوله سگل اورغ  
 بسر ۲ مک قاضي دان سگل حاج دان لبي ايام دان خطيب  
 ببال دان شينخ فون تمفيلله منيڪڪن تله سده نيڪ مک تنفله  
 بودق بوروق ايت برڪاسيهن کدوا لاکي امترين

سبرمول مک راج بندھرا توا ايتفون فرگي موفاڪت دغن  
 راج دونن هندق فولغ مليهه ايهند بند بگند راج بسر ددالم نگري  
 مندي اغين مک تله فوتس موفاڪت ايت مک راج دونن فون  
 برتينه کفد سگل هلبالغ دان فغليما مپوره سيفکن سگل فراهو  
 يغ تيگ راتس هلوان ايه مک انتارا بيراف هاري سدهله سيف  
 سکلين تله سمفي فد کتيڪ يغبايڪ مک راج دونن فون لالوله  
 ملڳه تورن بلاير هڳگ سمفي تيگ بولن مڦوله هاري فلايرنپ

توان فتري تليفوق چهيا اديق راج فيكس تيغگل دنكري بيرم  
بيرومك تله فوتس بچاران لالوله دموورهن راج فيكس اية برلاير  
دهولو فولغ كنكريپ مك انتارا بيراث لام لفس موفاكة ايت مك  
راج فيكس اينفون برلاير ممباوا امترين توان فتري چي امبوغ  
بلاير ايت توجه هاري توجه مالم مك راج فيكس فون سمفي  
كنكرين لالو برسميف كلغكافن هندق دودق كرجا دان مشهيمفونكن  
سگل رعية بلاتنتران دان راج دونن تيغگل دنكري گواپاتو فون  
برسميف جوگ سگل عالة كلغكافن تله سمفي توجه هاري توجه  
مالم راج فيكس برلاير اية مك راج دونن فون بلاير فول ممباوا  
امترين دان راج بندهرا توا سره دغن سگل سهاره مارهن سقره  
عاده راج يغسبره هندق نيح جوگ توجه هاري توجه مالم راج  
دونن بلاير اية سمفياه كنكري بيرم بيرومك راج فيكس فون  
تورنله كدوا لابي امترين ميمبوة راج دونن لالو دباوا نايك كدالم  
نكري دبري سواه امتان انتارا توجه هاري لمپ راج دونن  
دودق دالم نكري اية مك لالوله دودق كرجا ممولائي برجاگ ۲  
توجه هاري توجه مالم دغن برموك ۲ فلپاگي فرماينن يغدوا  
بلس بغسا تپاد برهننتي سيغ دان مالم گگق گمفيه ترلالو عظمت  
بويين ۲ دان ماكن مينم فلپاگي نعمت برجامو سگل اورغيسر ۲  
دان رعيت بلاتنترا سكلين تله سمفي فد وقت يغبايك لالوله  
دنكهن راج بندهرا توا دغن توان فتري تليفوق چهيا مك  
دودقله كدوا لابي امترين ملاكوكن كسوك ۲ ساشتله بركاميهين ۲  
مك تله سلسي دودق كرجا ۲ منيكن راج بندهرا توا  
ايت مك راج دونن فون موفاكت فول دغن راج فيكس كدوا

منافع فمورس تپاد برکیرا ۲ لاڳي مک راج دونن فون مارا جوڳ  
 ماسق کدالم سوڳي سکتیک برفرغ ایت مک توان فتري چي  
 امبوڳ فون ممباکر لپلا کچیک یغدتڳلکن راج دونن منوڳگو  
 نڳري ایت مک فیلورون بتول ماسق کتاڳن راج دونن مک دفندڳ  
 اوله راج دونن ترلالو کرمس فوکل اورڳ ۲ ددالم نڳري ایت فلورو  
 سفرة هوچن یغلبت تپاد بوله منچلیقکن ماة مک ایثون ممبواتله  
 علامت تندوق سرمت دپتاکن فراهوای سنديري تله دفندڳ اوله  
 اورڳ ۲ ددالم نڳري مک برهننیله فرڳ لالوله تورن سکلینن میمیوة  
 راج دونن ایت دباوا نایک کدوا لاکي استرین دان سڳل اتق راج ۲  
 ایت هابس دباوا نایک سکلین دبري تمقت سوڳ موات مک  
 دودقله برموک ۲ انتارا بمراف لماپ برموک ۲ ددالم نڳري  
 گوا باثو این

مک راج دونن فون لالو برتیتنه مپوره مڳهیمڳونکن سڳل  
 اورڳسر ۲ دان سڳل رعیت بلاتننرا سکلین هندق ممولای  
 برجاڳ ۲ هندق منیکهکن راج فیکس دڳن توان فتري چي  
 امبوڳ مک تله فوتس موفاکتن لالوله برجاڳ ۲ توجه هاري توجه  
 مالم تپاد برهننتي سیڳ دان مالم ترلالو عظمة دڳن سڳل بوپین ۲  
 یغدوابلس بڳسا تله سمفي کفد هاري یغبایک کتیک ماعت یڳ  
 سمفرن لالوله دنیکهکن راج فیکس ایت دڳن توان فتري چي  
 امبوڳ مک دودقله اي ملاکوکن فلپاڳي کسوکاڳن دان ترلالو  
 برکامپین ۲ کدوا لاکي استرین سلالو جوڳ داڳ مڳادڳ راج  
 دونن انتارا بمراف لمان سلسي فکرجاڳن ایت مک راج دونن فون  
 موفاکت دڳن راج فیکس هندق دنیکهکن راج بندھرا توا دڳن

مېباوا راج فيكس ماسق كدالم نكري گداوځ باتو صرفت برموكاه ۲  
 توجه هاري توجه مالم ممالو سگل بويين ۲ دان ماكن مينوم دغن  
 سگل اورغېسرم تله ايه مك انتارا بيراف لمامپ مك راج دونن  
 فون برتپته كفد سگل اورغېسرم فننا سيفكن فراهو تيگ راتس  
 هلوان کران هندق بلاير باليق كنكريپ گوا باتو مېباوا راج فيكس  
 هندق دنيككن دغن توان فتري چي امبوځ انتارا بيراف هاري  
 سدهله سيف سكلين فراهو ايه مك راج دونن فون برلايرله سكالپ  
 دغن امترپ دايږيگن اوله راج فيكس دغن فراهو تيگ  
 راتس هلوان مك بلاير ايت تپاد برهننتي ميځ دان مالم هڅگ  
 مسفي توجه هاري توجه مالم مك مسقيه سكلين فراهو ايت  
 ككوال موځي نكري گوا باتو مك راج دونن ايځينه هاتين هندق  
 مليهنكر، هاتي سگل اورغېسرم يغدسوره منوځگو نكري گوا باتو  
 ايت کران فد ماس اي هندق برجالن دهولو سده دتيځگل فس  
 فد توان فتري چي امبوځ دان فد سكلين اورغېسرم چك مومه  
 داغ درفد سبله لومت دسوره لاون برموځگه ۲ دان چپك دري  
 سبله دارتن اكو اكن لاون

يغد مكن اين فيكر راج دونن مك لالو دسوره ايسي سگل  
 مريم لپلا رنتاك سناغ فمورس تله سيف لالوله دفوكل نكري اين  
 سلاكو موځگه مومه داغ ملغگر سگل مريم سناغ فون تپاد  
 بركيرام لاځي مك سكلين اورځ ددالم نكري ايتفون گادوهله هورو  
 هارا تپاد بركنهوان سيف هندق ملون دغن برموځگه ۲ کران  
 دسغكاكن موځگه جوگ مومه داغ ملغگر ايت مك اورځ ددالم  
 نكري فون تمفيل ممبري بالس دغن سگل مريم لپلا رنتاك دان

فاتهنن لاکي ۲ اکو بلومله اکو منوره فرکتان اڅکو مک ماهوه راج  
 دونن چکلو سده دمکين کهندق اڅکو افاله څونا کيه بر فرغ بايقله  
 کيه مغادف لاکي دسيني سڅاي بوله سگرا سلسي فکرجان کيه  
 اين تله ددغر اوله راج فيکس مک ايفون مغونس فدغ تمفيل  
 مغره راج دونن تيا د برکيرا لاکي د فارغ تيڅگي دسومسکن د فارغ  
 رنده دلومفتکن دان د فارغ دکيري دتڅکيسکن ککانن دان د فارغ  
 دکانن دتڅکيسکن ککيري هڅگ لله راج فيکس سمارڅ دان راج  
 دونن فون سده لتيه منڅکيسکن لالو برهنتي کدواپ تله سده  
 هيلڅ لالوله ماسيڅ ۲ مک کاه راج دونن هي راج فيکس فاداله سده  
 اڅکو سمارڅ اکو چوباله فول اکو هندق ممبري بالس برکاه ايت  
 سمبيل مغونس فدغ مغره راج فيکس برتوره ۲ فننسن سفرة ريبوه  
 يڅامه تڅکس مک ترساله تڅکيس راج فيکس ترکنا لپهبرپ فوتس  
 کفلاپ تر فلنتيڅ لغسوخ ماتې

مک راج دونن فون ملسي فراهو توان فترې گندايران يڅ  
 دتغه لالوه ايه مک فراهو ايتفون داڅ تله سمفي توان فترې  
 گندايرن لالوله نايق فد فراهو راج فيکس مک دلپهتن راج فيکس  
 ايه سده ماتې مک راج دونن فون موفاکه دڅن سگل اورڅبسنر ۲  
 راج فيکس ددالم فراهو ايت بچارا هندق مڅهيدوفکن راج فيکس  
 يڅسده ماتې ايه مک راج دونن فون مپوره چهاري فاکورومن سره  
 دتموکن کهلا راج فيکس ايه دڅن توبهن مک دسپرم فول دڅن  
 اير ماور مک راج فيکس فون سده هييدوف سفرة سدياکلا لغسوخ  
 تندوق مپمبه فد راج دونن سره براکوان ۲ سودرا تله سلسي  
 فکرجان ايه مک راج دونن فون موفاکتله دڅن امستريڅ هندق

مسگل هلبالغ فغليما لشكر رعية بلا تئتراپ مپوره ممباكر مسگل  
 مریم دان لیلآ رنتاك سناغخ فمورس مك دلاوت ایتفون ترلالوله  
 گگق گمفیة بویي اورغ برفرغ مك فلورو فون سفرت هوچن لبة  
 داغ منیمفا داتس راج دونن مك ایفون ممبیری بالس دغن مسگل  
 مریم دان لیلآ مك بویي بدیل فون سفرت برتیه درندغ دان فلورو  
 فون تیاد برفوتس سلغ مپلغ فرغی داغ كلمكابوت دلاوتن ایه  
 مك تغه لاگوت برفرغ ایه

مك توان فتری گندايرن فون نورن كدالم فراهو دغن  
 مسگل هلبالغن بردایوغ كئغه لاوتن تله سمفی كئغه لاوت ایه دلپهتن  
 راج دونن دغن راج فیکس تغه برفرغ دغن برموغگه ۲ هاتي مك  
 توان فتری گندايرن ایه اوندر فد سبله فیهقی تمفیل فول ممباكر  
 مسگل مریم دان لیلآ رنتاك منوجو اشكاتن راج فیکس مك ترلالوله  
 كرس فولكن مك راج فیکس برفالیغ هلوان مموكل فراهو توان  
 فتری گندايرن دان راج دونن دودق ممندغ چوگ کران تیاد  
 دمسگاکن امترین مك برفرغ ایه ترلالوله كرسن مك دمندغ اوله  
 راج دونن هندق تیواس راج فیکس دان فراهو فون سده هندق  
 تغگلم دفوكل اوله فراهو توان فتری گندايرن مك داغ راج دونن  
 دمسینتقن فراهو توان فتری ایه كئغه لاوت سمفی سهاری سمالم  
 جاوهن سرت لكه داتس بتیغ

تله ایه مك راج دونن فون فرگی فول مندافتكن راج فیکس  
 موفاکه هندق درنتیكن برفرغ ایه سرت هندق دنیکهكن راج  
 فیکس ایه دغن توان فتری چي امبوغ كاه راج فیکس هي راج  
 دونن فنتغ اتق لاكي ۲ تندوق دتغه میدان سبلوم بوله اشكو



مغادف لقسمان راج دلاوت تله سمفي لالو برکات کتان پتاله سده همب فرقسا دلاوت اين ادفون يغداتغ اية اشکاتن راج فيکس هندق ملغگر نگرې اين تله ددغر لقسمان مک ايڤون لالو تورن فرځي مغادف راج دونن تله سمفي تندق مپمبه امڤون توانکو بريپو۲ امڤون افاله تينته دولي توانکو کارن دلاوة ايت سده فنوه تومفت دغن فراهو اشکاتن راج فيکس هندق ملغگر توانکو تله ددغر اوله راج دونن مک ايڤون برميفله دغن سگل هلبالغ هندق ملغکه تورن مک توان فترې گندايرن برميف دغن سگل داينغ ۲ پ هندق مغيکوت راج دونن تله سده لالو تورن برجالن برمسام ۲ مک دسوره تغگل توان فترې تپاد ماو هندق مغيکوت جوگ تله سمفي دتفي فنتي مک راج دونن فون مغمبيل سکفيغ کلوفق جنتوڅ دان ساتوهلي داون نغکا جنتن مک راج دونن فون نايک داتس کلوفق جنتوڅ ايت برکايوهکن داون نغکا مک توان فترې سدهله تغگل تفي فنتي ايت باليق فولغ کا مستانن ياييت برميفکن سبواه فراهودغن اورڅ فدايوغن امڤه فوله امڤت دان هلبالغ امڤه فوله امڤه سمواپ فرمشوان بلاک تله سده ميپ سمواپ مک توان فترې فون دودقله مننتي خبر راج دونن يغ سده فرځي برکايوه کلاوت دغن مدورڅ ديري اية .

ادفون راج دونن يغ برکايوهکن داون نغکا داتس کلوفق جنتوڅ ايت مک ايڤون سمبيله کلاوت لغسوڅ نايک مغادف راج فيکس مغاچق موفقت جاغن برفرڅ مک راج فيکس تپاد ماو برباگي ۲ له فوجق راج دونن راج فيکس تپاد جوگ ماو يغد مکين اية مک راج دونن فون برکايوه باليق مک راج فيکس فون تمڤيله برکراه

مڱل گملا حکمة یغسقتني ۲ نگري گداوڄ باٽو ايت منٽا جاديکن  
 لاوت هندق ميمواڄ بلا مرگستو ايت اوچف فون لفس سکتیک  
 مک نگري ايتفون مده ايرپ نايک ميموڄ ۲ منجادي لاوه منٽا پ  
 مک سکلين بناٽخ ايتفون هابسله ماتي بيراف هاري مک لاوت  
 ايتفون کريغ مک راج دونن فون دودقله دڄن منغ منٽومان  
 مک ترسمبوله فول قصه راج فيکس ايت منٽله مده هابس  
 کسقتين اديقن توان فٽري تليفوق چهيا مک ايتفون برکره مڱل  
 هلبالغ فغليما رعيت لشکرپ مپوره برسيمفن فراهو تيگ  
 رانس هلوان چوکف لغف دڄن مڱل هلبالغ فغليما رعيت دان لشکر  
 مريم دان ليلا منافع فموراس اوبت فيلورو هندق ملنگر راج  
 دونن کنگري گداوڄ باٽو تله حضير سکلينن دودقله منٽتيکن ماحه  
 دان کتيک يغبايک جوگ هندق ملنگه منٽله مسمفي فد کتيک  
 يغبايک دان ماحه يغ مسمفرن مک راج فيکس فون برلايرله  
 دڄن مڱل هلبالغ لشکر رعيت بلاٽنٽراپ دڄن تيگ رانس فراهو  
 منجنيوڄ افيلن مک برلاير ايت مسمفي توجه هاري توجه مالم مک  
 مسمفيله دکوالا موڄي نگري گداوڄ باٽو مک دفوکله مريم بردگوم  
 بديل يغبسر بردراف بديل يغ کچيل مک مسمفي بهنان کدالم نگري  
 گداوڄ باٽو مک لقسمان راج دلاوت فون مپوره فرگي کلاوه فرقسا  
 بويي بديل ايه دان اغکاتن سياف دان کمان فرگين مک مڱل  
 لشکر فون فرگيله بردايوڄ ککوالا موڄي نگري گداوڄ باٽو مک تله  
 مسمفي ککوالا مک دلپهت باکت موڄي ايت دڄن فراهو تيگ  
 رانس هلوان مک دفرقسا اوله لشکر ايت اغکاتن راج فيکس  
 هندق ملنگر نگري اين مک ددڄر اوله لشکر ايت ايتفون باليق

فد فرامان ساختله موکر هندق مغالهن نگري گداوځ باتوايت  
 همفيرله فاتيك سکلين برچري دځن توان فترې مرة برتاځيسن ۲  
 سکلين کارن سده دکتهوي جوگ کسقتين راج ددالم نگري  
 گداوځ باتوايت تله سده برکات ۲ ايت مک سکلين هرېموگاچه بادق  
 ميغا دان ماچن ايتفون برموهن فولغ ماسيځ ۲ مغهيمفونکن رعية  
 بلاتننرا هڅگ سمي فوجه هاري فوجه مالم مک هوتن ايتفون  
 براومبو، فنوه تومفة دځن سگل رعية بلاتننرا بناثغ تله سده  
 برهيمفون مک سکلين ايتفون براځکتله منوجو جالن کنگري  
 گداوځ باتو مک برجالن ايت برتمو گونوځ گونوځ راة دان برتمو بوکيه  
 بوکيه رات برتمو ريمبا ترځ منجادي فادځ کران ساڅة بايق رعية  
 بلاتننرا يځ ملالوئي ايت مک انتارا ببراف هاري برجالن ايت مک  
 سمييله اځکاتن ايت فد فميځگيران نگري گداوځ باتو تمفيله منځکف  
 سگل کربو کمبيځ دان سباگين تباد بوله تورن کتانه هابس دتځکف  
 اوله سگل مرگستوايت سمي کفد سگل نپور فينځ رمفوة رننيځ  
 ايتفون هابس سکلين دماکن اوله سگل بناثغ مک خبر ايتفون  
 سمييله کفد راج دون اوله راج دون مهاج دبريکن سکلين بناثغ  
 ايت برفواس ۲ هاتي ماکن سگل ايم ايتيک دان کربو کمبيځ دان  
 سگل تومبوهن ۲ هڅگ سمييله بناثغ ايت ملگر کدالم کوة سده  
 تباد ترتهن اوله سگل رعييت سايسي نگري ايت مک سکلين  
 داڅ مغادف راج دون فرسمبهکن حال بناثغ ايت مک راج دون  
 فون منتا سيفکن ليمو دان بدق مک سمي فد وقت تغه مالم  
 مک راج دون فون تورنله برليمو دان بربدق تله سده لالو نايک  
 دودق مبارک فوننوځ چندانا گهرو دان کمپن باروس مرة منچيپتا

مك مسكليم رعية ايسي نكري گداوڻ باتو ايتفون موفاكت فرڻي  
 مڱاڻڻ راج دونن فرسمبهڪن تياڊ ترٿاهن لاڳي لغگر ناڱ دان  
 بواي اڙه منٿله ددڻر اوله راج دونن سمبه مڱل رعية بلائنترا اڙه  
 مك ايتفون برسميف ليمو دان بدق مك سمفي فدوقه نغه مالم ايتفون  
 تورن برليمو دان بربدق تله سده مك ايتفون سمباڪر فونٽوڻ چندانا  
 گهرو دان ڪمپن باروس منچيتا گملا حڪمتن نكري گداوڻ باتو اين  
 فنٽا اغڪتڪن كاودرا مك دڻن سبنتر ايت جوڳ نكري سده  
 تراڻڪه دان مسكليم ناڱ دان بواي ايتفون هابسله ماتي تيڻگل  
 دوا اڪور جوڳ باليق مڱاڻڻ توان فٽري فد نكري بيم بيمو  
 منٿله سمفي ناڱ دان بواي ايت مك توان فٽري تليفوق چها  
 فون تورن فد جمباٽن لارڻن ممرقسا ناڱ دان بواي ايت مك  
 هابسله دفرسمبهڪن درفد اول سمفي اخيرن تله ددڻر اوله توان  
 فٽري تليفوق چها يڱدمڪين ايت مك ايتفون مڱاڻڻ ڪسبله  
 دارٽن سمبيل سمباڪر فونٽوڻ چندانا گهرو دان ڪمپن باروس سرت  
 منچيتا گملا حڪمه فد مڱل رعية يڱدمبيله دارٽن ياڙه مڱل هرېمو  
 دان بادق ميڱا دان ماچن دان مڱل مرگستو يڱ مالت دبومي  
 ايتفون داڻغله مسڪلپن منندوقڪن ڪفلا فد توان فٽري تليفوق  
 چها مك توان فٽري فون برٿيته واهي مسڪلپن سوڊراڪو چياڪ  
 اد لاڳي مڱاڪو بيهه اين سوڊرا مک بيهه فنٽا فد مسڪلپن سوڊراڪو  
 فرڻي ملڱگر نكري گداوڻ باتو رومق بنساڪن مڪالي پير منچاڊي  
 فادڻ چارق فادڻ ٽڪوڪر اڪن منودوڻ ڪملوان ابڻ ڪيهه راج فيڪس  
 دائس راج نكري ايت مك مسڪلپن بناٽغ ايتفون برداڻغ سمبه  
 ادفون تپنه توان فٽري اين فاتياڪ مسڪلپن جنچوڻ جوڳ تنافي

لاوت سكتيك توان فتري اية دودق ميباكر فونتوڭ چندانا گھرو  
 دان كمين باروس ايت سرت تورن منفوق اير دلاوت اية تيگ  
 كالي مك لاوت ايتفون سدهله برگلمبغ مك ددالم الوون يغبسر  
 ايت دائغله دوا ايكور راج ناگ دان دوا ايكور راج بواي مك  
 توان فتري فون بركات هي سودارا كو راج ناگ دان سودارا كو  
 راج بواي جيڪ اد لاڻي ابغكو يغبكدوا مڱاكو بيت اين سودارا فد  
 هاري اين بية فنتا لغڱرڪن نڱري گداوڱ بائو جاديڪن فادغ چارق  
 فادغ تكوكر اكن منودوڱ كملوان ابغ كيت راج فيكس ددالم  
 نڱري ايت

مك مسبه راج ناگ دان راج بواي سده تيته توان فتري  
 يغبدمكين ايت فاتيڪ كرجاڪن جوگ تنافي فد فرامان سڪالي  
 فرڱي ملڱر اين تيباد اكن باليق لاڻي مڱادف توان فتري همڱيرله  
 سڪالي اين جوگ توان فتري دافت مڱوره فاتيڪ سڪلين اين  
 برچريله كية فد سڪالي اين مك متله سده بركاة ۲ ايت مك راج  
 ناگ دان راج بواي فون برموهن فولغ كفوسه تاميقي مڱهيمشونكن  
 سگل هلباغ لشكر رعية بلا تنتران مسفي توجه هاري توجه مالم  
 مك لاوة ايتفون سدهله مسقي فنوه نومفت دغن رعيت كدوا  
 بڱسا اية لغسوڱ برجالن منوجو نڱري گداوڱ بائو اننارا بېراف هاري  
 دجالن اية مك سمڱيله رعية راج ناگ دان رعيت راج بواي فد  
 كوال موڱي گداوڱ بائو اية منڱكف سگل رعيت راج دونن تيباد  
 بوله ملننس كسوڱي سڪلينن هابس دماڪن اوله ناگ دان بواي  
 تيباد ترتهن اوله سگل رعيت نڱري گداوڱ بائو ايت مسفي ايم  
 ايتيڪ كربو كمبيڱ سموان سده هابس دماڪن اوله ناگ دان بواي

کسوکاڻ توان فتري گندايران تله سده فوتس فيکريپ مک راج  
 بندھرا مڱو بومي فون برپچاراله دڱن مڱل اورڱسپر دان  
 هلباغ لشکر رعيت بلائنتراپ هندق منيڪڪن توان فتري  
 گندايران دڱن راج دونن مک لالوله برجاگ ۲ فول توجه هاري  
 توجه مالم بربتولن فدڪتيڪ يغبايق ماسعت يغمسفرن مک تمڱيل  
 قضي داڻغ منيڪڪن راج دونن دڱن توان فتري گندايران تله  
 سده نيڪ مک دباوا اورڱله ماسق كدالم تمفت فرادوانپ سره  
 دلتيڪن داتس فترقن يڱڪا مسن دڪانن توان فتري دان برمسوا۲ فن  
 نامي يغبرامستگون تله سده لالودباوا ماسق كدالم تيري ديوڱگا  
 يڱڪامسن مک راج دونن دان توان فتري ايت سديڪيه تاء جڱل  
 بارڱلاڪوپ سفره اورڱيڱ سده بيامس مللملاپ مک دودقله  
 كداوپ ملاڪوڪن فلباڱي كسوكاڻپ

تله ايت مک ترصبوتله فول فرڪتئاڻ راج فيڪس يڱ برلاير  
 فولڱ ڪنگريپ بيرم بيرو توجه هاري توجه مالم دلاوت ايه ايتون  
 مسميله ڪنگري بيرم بيرو لالو ماسق برلابوه فد جمباتن لارڱن  
 لغسوڱ نايق مندافتڪن اديڱپ توان فتري تليفوق چهيا منئا  
 تولڱ بالسڪن ڪملوانپ داتس نڱري گداوڱ باتوڪران اديڱپ ايت  
 اد دوا ماچم ڪستينپ ددالم لاوت اي برعيتڪن ناڱ دان  
 بواي دان داتس بومي سڪلين يغملاڪت جادي رعيه توان فتري  
 جوڱ مک تله دفندڱ ابڱپ داڻغ ايه دڱن ميباوا ڪملوان سرت  
 دمنئا تولوڱ ڪفداپ مک توان فتري تليفوق چهيا ايتفون سڱرا  
 فرڱي مغمبل فوننوڱ چندانا گهرو دان ڪپن باروس فرڱي تورن فد  
 جمباتن لارڱن سره ميباڪر فوننوڱ چندانا ايه دان منڱپيتارعيتن يڱدالم

فتري ايت سراي برکاة افکه مسبن اددند برگورو سلاکو اين مک  
 توان فتري گندايران فون ساخنله برتمبه ۲ ساکيه هاتين سراي  
 برکات هي راج فيکس سکالي ۲ اکو تياک سوک برسواميکن اخکو  
 بلوم لاگي اکو منجادي امتري اخکوسده اکو اخکو چاديکن سگل  
 تاروه سابوځ جودي اخکو مرت دغن تيکن مک راج فيکس  
 فون مدمفت کلور لالو کبالي لغسوځ تورن کفراهوپ مک سگل  
 اورغیځ حضير دسپتو هابسله هورو هارا تياک برکتھوان لاکوپ  
 ممندغن توان فتري سده سلاکو گيلا مک راج دون فون تورن  
 کفراهو مېبوچق راج فيکس هندق دباوا باليق نايق کرومهن مک  
 کاة راج فيکس سموان کلاکوان اين بنچان درفد اخکو جوگ منيفو  
 دايا داتس اکو مک ترلالو مرکاپ راج فيکس کفد راج دون دغن  
 سبب اخکوله اکو منغگوځ کموان يغد مکين بايقله اکو چاديکن  
 فادغ چارق فادغ تکوکر نگري گداوځ باتو اين بهاروله فواس  
 هاتيکو تله سده برکاة ۲ ايت راج دون فون باليق نايق کدارة دان  
 راج فيکس فون برلاير فولغ کنگرين بيرم بيرو

تله سده راج فيکس فولغ ايت مک راج بندھرا مځکو بومي  
 اينفون ترلالوله کونده هاتين لمبت لاون تفتواکن مسفي سرځ دان  
 لغگر راج فيکس ايت کران اي راج يغبسر چوکف دغن سگل  
 هلبالغ لشکر رعية بلاتنتراپ دان بايق جوگ کسقتنين يغد مک  
 فيکرپ جکلو مسفي کلقي لغگرپ سيافله اورغیځ بوله مناهکن  
 مومسه ايت بايقله اکو نيکھکن توان فتري گندايران ايت دغن  
 راج دون کالو اياله يغبوله مناهکن مومسه راج فيکس ايت کران  
 بايق جوگ کسقتنين دانلاگيفون راج دون ايت سده دغن

بوکرچا فون سده لام چیک توانکو تیاد نیکح دغن تون فتری  
 گندایران ایت تنتوله ادند ایه مسمواغکن دیرین کدالم هوتن  
 دانلاگی فون فادک ایهند راج بندهرا مگو بومی ایت جاوهله  
 هاتیپ کفد توانکو مندغرکن فرکتان ایه مک راج فیکس فون  
 سوکاله هاتین فیکرپ دغن سبئر جوگ فرکتان راج دونن ایت  
 مک ایفون بالیقله کداره برتوگگو تونغ مک فکرجان برجاگ ۲  
 اینفون سدهله سیف فد مالم ایت تمفیل برجامو سگل راج ۲ دان  
 اورغ بسر ۲ دان هلبالغ لشکر رعیت بلاتنترا دان مسمینتغ سگل  
 همفران یغ انده ۲ دان مغهیمفونکن سگل حاج دان لپی دان ایمام  
 حطیب مشیخ دان بیلل کران منیکهکن انقد بگند تون فتری  
 گندایران دغن تونغ راج فیکس متله سمفیله فد ساعت دان  
 کتیکاپ مک تمفیل اورغ منیکهکن راج فیکس دغن تون فتری  
 گندایران دلاینکن اوله راج دونن ای سنديري جادي جاوانن سگل  
 فلباگی فکاین راج فیکس دان مبارغ کهندق راج فیکس ایه ای  
 سنديري منچاریکن فد فیکران راج فیکس سوغگهله راج دونن  
 ایت کامیه مایغ فداپ تنافی افکل سمفی مالم هاری ای هیلغ  
 مندافتکن تون فتری گندایران کران ممبری جنجی افکل راج  
 فیکس دباوا اورغ ماسق دسوره تیمک فد تون فتری ایت متله  
 سده نیکح راج فیکس ایه مک دباوا اورغله ماسق کدالم فرادوانن  
 تله دفندغ اوله تون فتری گندایران اکن راج فیکس دباوا اورغ  
 ماسق دا پریغکن اوله راج دونن مک تون فتری فون بشکییت  
 مگغ سمیله فیسو منرکم راج فیکس هندق دتیکمن مک راج  
 فیکس فون ملسقت ککیری دان ککانن منغکیسکن تیمک تون



کیت میا هارام فاته ۲ دکولائیکن رمبوت ایکل بامده ۲ دهوریکن  
 چیک فاته ای برتلکو مک ایم اینفون دتغکف دهوجا فول مستله  
 سده لالو دلفسکن سکالی لاگی بریومبوغ کاتس مک برتابوران  
 فادی کلور درفد تمبولقن دتغه گلگنغ ایه مک راج فیکس فون  
 برسورق تیاد برهنگ مک دفندغ بودق بوروق ایم برتابوران  
 فادی دگلگنغ ایه ایفون برکات واهی ابغ سدهله ایم کیت کلور  
 فادی درفد تمبولقن مک راج دون فون برسر واهی ادیق اینله  
 بهارو سمفی تواه ایم کیه مک راج دون فون برتمفیق میاروکن  
 تواهن هی میا هارام فاته ۲ دکولیکن رمبوت ایکل بامده ۲ دهوریکن  
 رومه بسر دتیشگلکن رومه کچیل دتوغگو فاته تیغ توغکت برتلکو  
 اینله بهارو سمفی تواه ایم کیت ادیق بودق بوروق جاتوه کفد  
 انق راج برتابور اوری مک ایم اینفون دتغکف سره دهوجا لغسوغ  
 درننغ مک ایم اینفون برلاگ سکالی بریومبوغ کاتس مک ایم  
 راج فیکس فون سده فوتس لیهرپ مغلوفور دتغه گلگنغ ایت  
 لالو ماتی مک ایم راج دون ایه تربغ کاتس فاگر برکوکو مرننس  
 تنجوغ بوپین مک بودق بوروق اینفون تمفیل برتمفیق مغادکن  
 لغن دان منچابوه ۲ بادیق دان لومفته کنیجا تیاد برکیرام مک راج  
 فیکس فون سدهله کمالوان ۲ لاکوپ لالو بالیق تورن کفراوهندق  
 فولغ کنگرین کران نگر ایه دان توان فتری گندایران ایه سده  
 هابس جادی تاروه سابوغ سده فولغ کفد راج دون سموان  
 تله سده راج فیکس سمفی کفراوه مک راج دون فون تورن  
 فول مندافتکن راج فیکس سره دفوجق دغن فرکتان یغمانیس ۲  
 هندق دلیککن جوگ دغن توان فتری گندایران ایت کران

جوگ فنتا<sup>۱</sup> مسفيکن رخگيۀ مک مبنتر لاگي رخگيۀ اينفون  
 مسفيله برتمبون ۲ دگلگنغ اية مک تياداله چوکف تيبان رخگيۀ  
 راج فيکس اية کران رخگيۀ راج دونن ترلالو بايقن مک کات راج  
 دونن تياداله چوکف رخگيۀ توانکو اين مک ماهوۀ راج فيکس  
 واهي اديق جيک تياډ چوکف رخگيۀ نگري بيرم بيرو ابغ  
 تيبانکن دان جيک تياډ چوکف نگري اية نگري گداوځ باتو اين  
 ابغ تيبانکن دان جيک تياډ چوکف نگري اين مسفي فد تونغ  
 ابغ توان فتري گندايران اينفون جادي تاروه سابوځ جوگ مک  
 تنکل برکات<sup>۲</sup> ملنق تاروهپ سابوځ اية توان فتري گندايران صدغ  
 مغنتي درفد تيغکف کچيل روڤ موک مک سگل کات<sup>۲</sup> ايت  
 ددغراوله توان فتري

مک ماهوت راج دونن جيک دمکين کهنډق ابغ اينفون  
 اديق تورس جوگ ماريله کيۀ رننغ ايم مک بردکتله کدوان سرست  
 مځوجا ايم منله ايت دتاريق رننغ لالو دلفسکن مک ايم اينفون  
 برلاگ دوا تافق کتنيگاپ مک ايم راج دونن فون سده فاته کفقن  
 دان راج فيکس فون برسورق مک کاة بودق بورق واهي ابغ ايم کيۀ  
 سده فاته کفقپ مک راج دونن فون برسرو واهي اديق اينله  
 توهن ايم کيۀ ميا هاره فاته<sup>۲</sup> دکولائي کن رجبوت ايکل بامه<sup>۲</sup>  
 دهوريکن مک ايم اينفون دتغکف داوجا مک دلشسکن برلاگ  
 دوا تافق کتنيگاپ مک سده فاته ترکولي کاکي ايم راج دونن مک  
 راج فيکس فون برسورق دان مليمقۀ سرست مپيلق<sup>۲</sup> تاغن باجو  
 دان مغادشکن لغن مک کات بودق بورق واهي ابغ ايم کيت  
 سده فاته کاکين مک راج دونن فون برسرو واهي اديق اينله تواه ايم

فکاین لالو دفاکي منتله سده مک ایفون برجالن بالیق مامق کنگري  
 مغفیه مدئیکور ایم دوگیل منتله سمفی ای کتفی گلگخ ایت مک  
 د فندخ اوله راج فیکس سوئرغ مودا ترلالو ایلوق فارمن دائغ مغفیه  
 مدئیکور ایم دوگیل مک سگرا دسوره فگل مامق کگلگخ سردت  
 داجق مپابوغ مک صاهوت راج دونن افله اوفیا فاتیك هندق  
 مپابوغ کران تیاد رخگییت اوله راج فیکس دگگاهی جوگ مک  
 لالوله دتورتکن اوله راج دونن مک تمفیلله کدوان ممدان ایم ادفون  
 فدان ایم راج فیکس ایت بولغ اتس مک اوله راج دونن دبولغ  
 مالی جوگ منتله سده ترقدان ایم ایت برفیکیرله راج دونن  
 سیافله فولق ممبیگ ایم کواین مک دامبلپ بولوه بغسی فد  
 فیغگلغ مپ مک دچمفقن منجادی سوئرغ بودق بوروق دائغ  
 مندافتکن راج دونن منتله ایه مک راج فیکس فون مغاجق مبولغ  
 ایم مک راج فیکس فون تمفیل مغیکه ایم دان بودق بوروق  
 ایتفون دائغله ممبیگ ایم راج دونن سردت بودق بوروق ایت  
 مسغ ایم لالو ای برفتون دمکین بوین

بواه رمبیگ دباوه بولغ رام۲۱ تربخ کچاوا

ادیق ممبیگ ابغ مبولغ سام۲ ممبواغکن پاوا

منتله سده تربولغ ایم ایت مک راج فیکس فون مپوره بودق  
 کوندغن مغمبیل رخگیه ممبیلن گونی سکتیک لاگی مک رخگیه  
 ایتفون سمفی لالو دتواغکن دتغه۲ گلگخ تله ایه مک راج فیکس  
 فون مغاجق اوچا ایم مک راج دونن فون سده کمالوان ۲ لاکوپ  
 تیاد ترتیبان تاروه ایت مک ایفون مپوره بودق بوروق فرگی  
 مغمبیل رخگییت کنگري گداوغ بائر دغن مکجف سکتیک ایه

يغدکناکن اوله اورغ مودا ايه تله سده سلسي برکاة ۲ ايه لالوله ماکن  
 سگل فلپاگي نعمت دان زواده مک دالم منتف ايه برپاگي ۲ له  
 فرکناں گورو دان سندا متله سده منتف مک کدواپ برسمقه  
 سنيا دان برجنجي تگوه راج دونن دغن توان فتري کنديران  
 متله سده برکات ۲ ايت

مک راج دونن فون برالیه روفان دان نمان براوبه چي ٴ تواکل  
 مک ايئون منتا ٴ ازين کفد توان فتري گنديران هندق مغرجاکن  
 فکرجا ٴ توان فتري هندق نيکح دغن راج فيکس ايت مک راج  
 فيکس يغدالم فنچارا بسي ايه متله سده توان فتري ايت سده  
 باليق هيديوث سمول ايئون تله دلفسکن اورغله کران سده دکت  
 هندق سمفي جنجي اکن برنيکح دغن توان فتري گنديران ايه  
 لاگيفون دودق کرجان سده لام يغد مکين ايه مک سگل اورغيسر ٴ  
 دان هلبالغ لشکر رعية بلاتنترا فون تمفيل برسوکا ٴ دان ممالو  
 سگل بويين ٴ گتق گمشيتا سيغ دان مالم تراللو عظمة تباد سغک  
 بويي مک راج فيکس اينفون فد تيف ٴ هاري تورن برماين مپابوځ  
 ايم دغن سگل اتق راج ٴ دان اورغيسر ٴ فنه مسق گلغغ ايت  
 دغن تمفيق سورقن مک اورغ مپابوځ ايت دفندځ اوله راج دونن  
 يغبگرلر چي ٴ تواکل ايت ترالوله سولک سو ٴ فون تباد دافت  
 هندق مغالهکن راج فيکس ايت

مک چي ٴ تواکل اينفون لالو تورن برجالن فرگي منوجو  
 کفوھن فولي تمفة اي مناروه سگل بارځ ٴ دهولو متله سمفي اي  
 کسيتو مک ممبري سلام فد فولي ايت مک فولي اينفون تربوک  
 سنديرين مک دامبلله سگل فدځ دان ايم دوگيل دان سگل فلپاگي

دوکوڅ توان فترې اي مناڅيس جيك دامبل توان فترې ددوکڅ ترلالو باپتي لاکون سفرت کلکوان اورڅ توام هندق برگورو بمراف هاري سده دفرهاتيکن اوله توان فترې کلکوان مک فد سواة هاري برېځکينته گرم دهاتي توان فترې بودق افاکه يځ سلاکواين کهندق اورڅ توام فون تباد سماچم اين برکاة ۲ اية سمبيل مغوريکن دوکڅن سره مرمفوس دهمفسکن بودق اية دانس تيځ گوننوڅ تله اية توان فترې سگرا فرگي مغمبل تنون تباد ممندڅ بودق اية لالي دڅن برتون جوگ مک بودق اية ديم تباد مناڅيس دان تباد برموارا فد سڅک توان فترې سده ماتي بودق ايت مک ددندڅ کپلاکڅ سدهله منچادي سووڅ مودا گيلڅ گميلڅ چهبيا موکاپ سقره فنوه فرنام امڅه بلس هاريولن مک توان فترې فون سدهله کمالوان ۲ لاکوپ سراي برکاة سبافکه يغممڅگل دان مپيرييه فينڅ اورڅ مودا ماسق کماري اين جيك دتاهو ايهند بند تنتوله اورڅ مودا ماتي دبوتهپ

مک ماهوة اورڅ مودا اية توان فترې جوگ يځ مپوره داڅ کماري لغسوڅ دچتراکن درفد اول اي داڅ ککوال نگري گداوڅ باتو دان سگل بارڅيڅ دکيريم توان فترې کفد سئيکور بورڅ هلڅ دان سگل چنچين دان بوغا کارڅن توان فترې دان بوڅکوس دان گبر ايان کفد توان فترې دان سکلين باڅين دچتراکن مک توان فترې فون سدهله ترايڅت ددالم هاتين تنافي کران سده کمالوان ايت تباداله اي مڅاکو مک برباڅي له فوجق چمبوگرندم اورڅ مودا اية سرست دکلورکن اف ۲ يڅاد علامه تندا ددالم فرچنچين دهولو مک توان فترې فون لمبولته هاتيپ لغسوڅ مڅاکو سوڅگه سبگيمان

غایب سکالی مک اینغ توا اینتفون ترلالوله تاکوۑ کالو۲ دمراکای  
 اوله راج اکندی مک اینغ توا اینتفون فرگیله مغادف سگل اورغ بسر۲  
 فرسمبهکن انق سمغ ایت مده هیلیغ مک اورغ بسر۲ اینتفون  
 سگراله دفرسمبهکن کفد راج مک تیتنه راج دسوره چهاری سمفی  
 دافت مک سگل رعیه بلا تنترا فون برهمفونله سکلین منچهاری  
 سفنجخ ۲ سوغی ایت تیاد جوگ برجمفا

ادفون انق سمغ ایه هیلیغ ای میلم کمدین تیمبول ای منچادیکن  
 دیرین سوورخ کانق ۲ ترلالو ایلوق روفاپ بودق داتس کافر ددالم  
 سوات تلق سوغی ایه مک سکلین اورغ بسر۲ ایه منچهاری جوگ  
 کمدین سمفیله فد تمغه ایه مک دفندخ اداله سوورخ بودق داتس  
 کافران ایه ترلالو ایلوق روفاپ لالو دامبل اوله سگل اورغ بسر۲ ایه  
 دباوا فولغ دفرسمبهکن کفد راج انق سمغ مده هیلیغ دچهاری ۲ تیاد  
 دافه تیبام برتمو دغن بودق این سهاج مک اینله فاتیک سکلین  
 فرسمبهکن کفد توانکو مک راج بنداهرا اینتفون ترلالوله سوکاپ  
 لغسوخ بودق ایت دباوا ماسق کدالم دبریکن فد توان فتری  
 گندایران مک ایفون ترلالوله سوکاپ کران توان فتری ایت تیاد  
 برمودارا مک برباگی له لاکو توان فتری ایت دغن فلوق چیوم  
 دان فغکو بالی تیاد لغس درفد دوکغن مک بودق اینتفون ترلالو  
 فندی ترکورخ توان فتری هندق منچیوم ای لبه لاگی منومسکن ۲  
 سوکاپ دان کورخ تیمغ توان فتری ای لبه لاگی ملامفت ۲ مک  
 توان فتری فون ترلالو امه کامیه مایشن فد بودق ایه تیاد برچری  
 مالم دان مییغ سمفی تیگ هاری تیگ مالم دفلیهرا اوله توان  
 فتری مک بودق اینتفون برباگی له لاکون تیاد بوله ترلتق درفد

دلا بوهکن اورخله تيري ديوشگا دان کلمبو توجه لافيس منته سده  
 مک انق سمخ هوتن اينتون ممباکر فونتخ چندان گهارو دان کمپن  
 باروس مک داوسفکن کفد بولوہ بغسي مک ايون برايخ ۲ کفد سگل  
 ديوات ۲ مننا فولغ فوليهکن روح سماخته توان فتري ايت مشرت  
 سدیکلا دان لالودبوکا خرنده ايت دان کاین قافن توان فتري  
 دماسکن سگل فلهاغي فکاین توان فتري یخ سلملما جوگ منته  
 سده انق سمخ هوتن اينتون مموليه بولوہ بغسي ايت لالودتيف  
 مکالي تيف دوا بلس لاٹوپ توان فتري فون سده سناریق کاکین  
 دوا کالي دتيف امفت لیکور لاٹوپ توان فتري فون سده  
 سناریق تاغنن تیگ کالي تيف تیگ فوله انم لاگو دالمن توان  
 فتري گندايران فون تربرمین لالو بغکیه تردودق منندخ ککیري  
 ککانن کهدافن کبلاکخ مک تمثقله برتیمون ۲ فرکاکس اورخ ماتي  
 دان انق سمخ اينتون اداله دودق همفیر دسیسي توان فتري  
 این مک ايون مرکاله اکن انق سمخ این دسوره هالوکن مک انق  
 سمخ اينتون کلورله کبالي مغادف راج بنداهرا مگو بومي  
 فرسمبهکن حال توان فتري ايت سدهله فولغ فوليه مشرت سدیا  
 لام مک راج بنداهرا فون ترلالوله سوک هاتین لالو برتینه مغل  
 سگل اینغ فغاموه توان فتري گندايران ايت مپوره لیمو دان  
 بدق دان لاغیر انق سمخ هوتن ایت مک دکرچاکن اورخله دغن  
 مشرتین مک دباوا اوله اینغ توا انق سمخ ایت کسوخ لالو دلیمو  
 دان دبدق مک انق سمخ اينتون برباگی ۲ له اي مسموات لاکو فد  
 اینغ توا ایت کران فدیہ کنا ایر لیمو ایت مک اینغ توا اینتون ماره  
 لالو دتفیسکن تاغنن مک ايون منچاوهکن دیرین کدالم ایر ایت

دائغله برهمفون رامی ۲ دکفوغ سراپی سده دکة بهارو هندق دتغکف ایفون سده هیلغ مک دفندغ دلوار کفوغن ای اد جوگ مموغة بیلاغ ایست هغگ مسقی تیگ کالی کفوغ تیاد جوگ دافست مک سگل اورغیسر ۲ ایفون تاهوله ددالم هاتین بوله دسمغ این کسقتین جوگ روفان مک سکلیسر، اورغیسر ۲ ایفون تندق مپمبه کفد انق سمغ ایست مک دفندغ اوله انق سمغ سگل اورغیسر ۲ ایست سده مپمبه مک انق سمغ ایفون بریدیم دیرین داتغ تمغوغ فرئی دکت لالو دجولغ دتغکوقن دباوا فولغ مغادف راج بندهرا • مغکوبومی مک سفنجغ جالن ایست هابسله تمغوغ مندی دغن نانه دان داره چابوق انق سمغ ایست مک برجالن ایست مسقیله کبالی راج بندهرا • مغکوبومی مک انق سمغ ایفون دفرملیاکن دغن سرپیو کملیان دسورهن دودق داتس همفارن یغانده ۲ تله ایست مک راج بندهرا • مغکوبومی فون برتینه هی انق سمغ جک لاکواشکوممولهکن انق اکوتوان فتری گندايران این بالیق سفرت دهولو اشکوله اکو نیکهکن دغن ای دانلاگی نگرې گداوغ باتو این کوسرهکن کفد اشکو مک اشکوله منجادی راج بسر ددالم نگرې این تله ددغر اوله انق سمغ ایست مک ایفون برداتغ مپمبه بولهله توانکو فاتک چوب اوبست تنافی فاتک فوهنکن فونتغ چندان گهارو دان کمپن باروس دانلاگی اورغیغ رامی ۲ برتغگو خرنده ایست توانکو سوره اندور فاتک مپموات اوبه این یغ مغادف تیگ اورغ جوگ مک سگل اورغ ددالم امتان ایست یغبرتغگو دان جاگ جنازة ایفون سمان دسورهکن تورن درفدامتتان ایست تله سده مک انق سمغ ایفون مامقله تیگ اورغ دغن اینغ توان فتری ایست تله لفس کدالم مک



دان خطب بیلال دان شیخ مہبوات سگل خرندا دان شراج راج  
 دان سگل اوسوغن ہندق منانمن توان فترې ایہ سفرت عادت  
 راج یغیسر۲ جوگ مک اولہ راج بنداہرا مگو بومی تیاد دبری  
 تانمن فتراپ مقدر دمورہ تاروہ مایت ایت ددالم خرندا دان  
 دحضیرکن دتغہ۲ استان ایت سرت دمورہ تغوئی دان دجگائی  
 اولہ سگل رعیت بالا مالم دان سیخ کران راج بنداہرا ہندق  
 ننتی برجمفا دغن انق سمغ دہولو

مک ددالم تغہ گمفر ایت کدغران خیرپ کفد راج فیکس  
 توان فترې گندایران توغن سدہ ماتی مک ایفون ہندق مغانق  
 مک اولہ راج بنداہرا دمورہ تغکف تاروہ ددالم فنچارا بسی تلہ  
 سدہ تر فنچارا راج فیکس ایت مک راج بنداہرا فون برتیتہ کفد  
 سکلین ایسی نگری مپورہ چہاری انق سمغ جیک سدہ دافت  
 جاغن دبونہ باوا کماری دغن سگراپ

سنتلہ سدہ راج بنداہرا مگو بومی برتیتہ ایت مک سگل اورغ  
 بسر۲ دان ہلبالغ تمفیللہ مغرہکن سگل رعیتہ بلاتنترا سکلین فرگی  
 ماسق هوتن سبلوم دافہ انق سمغ دہوتن ایت تیاد بولہ فولغ مک  
 سگل اورغ بسر۲ ایفون فرگیلہ منچہاری دغن برسغگوہ۲ ہاتی فد  
 سگنغ بوکیت دان گونغ دان فد سگنغ هوتن دان ریمبا تیاد  
 جوگ برتمو مک سکلین اورغ بسر۲ دان رعیتہ بلاتنترا فون  
 برموقتلہ ہندق فولغ سکلین سرت تان سنغگوغ کمراک ان راجن  
 سنتلہ ایت مک ہابسلہ مہواب براشکۂ فولغ تیبام سمشي فد فرتغھن  
 بندغ مک ترندغلہ کفد انق سمغ ایت تغہ مموخۂ بلالغ براس دافہ  
 سئیکور دماکنپ دمکینلہ لاکوپ مک سگل اورغ بسر۲ ایفون

جوگ جاغن اشکو تا کو ت جاغن ستارا اورغ ۲ رعیه ددالم نگرې  
 گداوڅ با تو این چکلو سمفې کفد انق اکو توان فترې گندايران  
 ایفون گیله مابوق مسبب فرمایین این اشکو تیاد بوله ماتی دونه  
 اورغ کران اکو این راج یغیسر بوله منگهن اف ۲ فربواتن اورغ  
 دائس دیرې اشکو

مک ماهوت انق سمغ ایه چکلو مشغوه توانکو هندق مندغر  
 جوگ بوله فاتیک تیوف سلاگو دوا مک ایفون برایغ ۲ کفد سگل  
 دیوا دیواتا بارغ کوفقسا کوفراوله بارغ کو چیتنا منجادی سرای  
 برکاته هی بولوه بغسی یغ سام جادی دغن اکو فرگیله اشکو اکو فنننا  
 امبیلکن روح سماغت توان فترې گندايران ایت اکو منننا راول  
 کمشوگن سماغتن باوا ماسق کدالم بولوه بغسی این مک بولوه  
 ایت دگرتکن فول تیگ کالی سرت دتیوف سکالی دوا بلس  
 لاگو ددالمپ توان فترې فون ترچریه دوا کالی تیوف امغه لیکور  
 لاگو ددالمن دان توان فترې فون سده ربه سمفې تیگ کالی تیوف  
 تیگ فوله انم لاگو ددالمن دان توان فترې فون سده فغنن تیاد  
 برپاوا هیلغ لپف سلاکو اورغیغ سده ماتی مک سکلین اورغ فون  
 گادوهله هوروهارا ترکم جرابا تیاد برکتیهوان دغن تریق تاغیس  
 ممندغ توان فترې یغدمکین این

مک انق سمغ اینفون ممندغ اورغ سده گادوه مک ایفون  
 ترچون لاری کهوتن برسمپوی دیرین مک هیلغ قیصه انق سمغ  
 هوتن تیمبولله چترا توان فترې گندايران یغسده سلاکو ماتی ایت  
 مک سگل اورغ ددالم نگرې اینفون ترلالوله بسر فرچنتان اکن  
 توان فترې یغسده ماتی ایت گادوهله سگل لپی دان حاج ایمام

پنتام مک دفغگل اوله راج بنداهرا مڱکو بومي نايق کبالي بېراف کالي مک انق سمڱ اين برېوآه فورام تباد ماهو نايق تاکوآه فاتيک منوليه مک دڱگاهي جوگ سورہ نايق مک ايفون نايق درفد ساتو تڱگ کفد ساتو تڱگ برهننتي مروفاکنديرين دڱن بېراف کنتکوتن لاکوپ منلہ سمڱي کبالي دفنڱ اوله راج بنداهرا مڱکو بومي ايفون ترلالو بنچين ايفون براڱکآه ماسق تيڱگل توان فتري جوگ دڱن مڱل اينڱ فڱاصوهن دبالي ايه مک دفنڱ اوله انق سمڱ ايه راج بنداهرا مڱکو بومي سده ماسق ايفون مڱيسوه هندق تورن کتانه مک دفنڱ اوله توان فتري فد فيڱڱ انق سمڱ ايه اداله سواه بولوہ ترميسف مک توان فتري فون باليق مڱگل ايھن داغ کبالي فننآه فڱگلکن انق سمڱ ايه باليق کران هندق بولوہ يڱدفيڱڱن مک راج بنداهرا مڱکو بومي اينثون کلور سرت مڱگل انق سمڱ ايه باليق سره دکه مک راج بنداهرا مڱکو بومي مرقسا هي انق سمڱ هوتن بولوہ اف يڱترميسف دفيڱڱ اغکو مک ساهوتپ امفون توانکو اينله بولوہ بڱسي فرماينن فاتيک اف اورڱدهوتن دفرېواتکن اوله باف فاتيک سوڱ ساتوانڱن ۲ مک راج بنداهرا مڱکو بومي اينثون مپوره تيوف بولوہ ايه مک ماهوه انق سمڱ اين امفون توانکو بريووم امفون مناکوتله فاتيک منيوث ددالم نڱري توانکو انتھکن سيات فنيڱ دان انتھکن سيات يڱ ڱيلو ماتيله فاتيک دبوئه اورڱ کران فاتيک اف ۲ اورڱ هوتن جيک مندڱر مڱل فرماينن اورڱ ۲ ددالم نڱري بسر ۲ بگيني باڱله يڱ گيله مابوق لوف فد ماکن مينوم دان لوف فد کابن باچوپ مک کآه راج بنداهرا مڱکو بومي هي انق سمڱ اغکو تيوف

فتري گندايران ددالم انجوڅ امتنان بويي بودق مناغيس ترلالوله  
 بلس هاتيپ تباد ترتهن لاگي مك توان فتري گندايران بربروات  
 گمفر سگرا مځگل سگل اينخ فغاموهپ برتپاكن بودق مناغيس  
 ايه سياف يغتنياد تاهو برانق ايه باواله كماري كامي يغتاهو برانق  
 دان جيڪ تباد برمسودارا كاميله يغتاهو برمسودارا دان جيڪ تباد  
 تاهو براديق كاميله يڄ فندي براديق مق اينخ سگراله فرگي امبل  
 بودق يڄ مناغيس ايه باوا كماري مك اينخ اينفون سگراله كلور  
 دهلامن بالي مك دڦندڅپ اداله سوڙڅ انق سمخ هوتن تغه  
 بودق مناغيس ترلالو بوروق روفاپ چابوقن سده تباد ترموات  
 بادنپ دان براڄا فون مموته سگنڦ بادنپ دان هولتن سفرت  
 هولته ليمو فورس دان لاشو فون مڄاوم مڄيڪوت فوڄگوڅپ دان  
 دارهن برچيچپيران تله دليهت اوله اينخ توا ايڙون ترمونته بليپيه  
 دڄن لاته ليتهن مولوتن مڄندڄ انق سمخ هوتن ايت مك ايڙون  
 باليق مامق كدالم امتنان مڄادف توان فتري فرمميهڪن روف  
 دان چترا انق سمخ هوتن ايه مك گمفرله مامسيڄ ۲ داڀڄ ۲ ددالم  
 امتنان ايه بربوته ۲ فرگي مليهته انق سمخ هوتن ايه کران تباد فرنه  
 سمخ هوتن مامق كدالم نڄري گداوڄ باتو مك گمفر ايت تردڄر  
 كڦد راج بنداهرا مڄكو بومي مك ايڙون ايڄين هندق مليهته لالو  
 براڄڪه كلور كبالي ممباوا توان فتري گندايران مليهت انق سمخ  
 ايت دان توان فتري گندايران كلور ايت دسوره باوا تمفت مسيره  
 دڄن سهلي تيڪر چيو منته مسفي كبالي مك دڦندڄ كتڄڄگ بالي  
 اداله انق سمخ ايه ترلالو بوروق روفاپ اوله توان فتري گندايران  
 دسورهڪن ايهپ مڄگل انق سمخ اين نايق كبالي هندك دڦندڄ

فولی مک تر توتف بالیک مک راج دونن فون منچینا دیرپ  
 هندق منجادی اتق سمغ هوتن کنا ٹوکق کنا تکیق کنا ساون  
 کممیغ بیامس کورف لوسوغ کورف فکن کورف بوکیة کودیس بوتنا  
 تیاد ترمواة بادنپ تله سده منجادی سفرة کهندقپ مک سگل  
 اولت چابوقن اینتھون سفرة اولہ نغک دان گارون اینفون فوتس ۲  
 برھوبغ مک ایفون برجالن منوجو مامق کدالم کوت سنتله سمقی  
 کدالم کوت ایتہ مک دفندشپ راج فیکس تغه دودق ممان ایم  
 هندق مپابوغ دشن سگل اورغیسر ۲ پ فنہ مسق دتغه گلغغ ایتہ  
 مک اتق سمغ اینفون داتغله دودق دتھی گلغغ ترلالو بوروق  
 روفاپ دشن بومق ہنچینن چابوق فون فنہ مرانا بادنن دان  
 هولت فون جنتیک منچنتیک سفرت هولہ نغک دان لیمو فورة  
 دان لاشو فون مغاوم مغوروشن تله دفندغ اولیہ سگل بودق ۲ کوندغ  
 دان جواق ۲ راج فیکس ایت ادالہ سوئغ اتق سمغ هوتن ترلالو  
 بوروق روفاپ مک دھالوکن دسورہ ہنتر سرت دشن کات نستا  
 یغ بوروق ۲ تله تردغر کفدر راج فیکس سرت دفندشپ سوغگھلہ  
 سوئغ بودق ترلالو بوروق روفاپ مک دسورہ تندغ تراچکن مک  
 سگل بودق ۲ کوندغ ایت مندغرکن تیننہ راج فیکس ایتہ سگرالہ  
 دمیفق دان دتندشکن مک اتق سمغ اینفون کورغ لاگی دتندغ  
 بودق ۲ ایت ای یغترلبہ فول مغولیکن ۲ دیرپ دان مغمشکن ۲  
 کفلاپ ہغک برچچوران سگل نانہ چابوقپ دان کلور دارہ درفد  
 موک کفلاپ مک ایفون منجریة دان مناغیس سکوات ۲ ہاتیپ  
 سرت منچینا گمالا حکمتپ یغ برسام جادی دبویھکن ددالم  
 سواراپ سرت ای مناغیس ایتہ مک تردغرلہ سواراپ کفد توان

دونن مندخرا کاه بورخ مق توخخ دمکین مک ایفون برکاه وهي  
 بورخ مق توخخ بیت فون ساخه هارف هندق برجمفا دخن توان  
 فترې ایه تنافي فد ماس ایه تیاد بوله بیت هندق مپمفرناکن  
 کهندق توان فترې این کارن بیه این هندق فرگی مننتوه جنجی  
 دخن توان فترې گندایران ددالم نگرې گداوخ باتو بولهله مق  
 توخخ مسفیکن فسن بیه این کفد توان فترې ایت کتاکن بیت  
 برجنجی تیگ تاهن تیگ بولن سفوله هاری ددالم جنجی ایت  
 اداله بیه کماری مغادف توان فترې لیغکم چهیا داتس کیاخن  
 تله سده برکاه ۲ ایت مک بورخ مق توخخ ایتنفون برموهن فولخ  
 لغسوخ تربخ کادار مغادف توان فترې

مک راج دونن فون تله سده بورخ مق توخخ ایه تربخ ایفون  
 لالوله برجالن ماسق هوتن کلور فادخ ماسق فادخ کلور هوتن نایک  
 بوکیه تورن بوکیه بېراف ملالوی سگل گونوخ یغ تشگی ۲ ههگ  
 مسفی تیگ بولن فرجالن مک کفد موآه هاری مک ترومله ای  
 کفد سوات فادخ ترلالو لوامن مک دفندخن کسبله متهارې تربیه  
 مک تمفقله فول سوات کوب مرنتخ ترلالو تشگی دان بوی سگل  
 اورخ برسوک ۲ فون ترلالو ریوه گتق گمشیه ترلالو عظمه دخن  
 گوخ دان گندخ تیاد سغک بوی سگل فرماین مک راج دونن این  
 برهننتی دباوه سفوهن کایو فولی ترلالو بسرب سراي برفیکر  
 ددالم هاتین بایقله اکوتیغگلکن سگل فلباثی فکاین اکواین ددالم  
 باتغ فولی مک راج دونن فون برایخ ۲ کفد سگل دیوا دیوات بارخ  
 کوفقسا اکو فراوله بارخ کوچیتنا منجادی مک باتغ فولی ایتنفون  
 تربوک مسندیریب تله ایه مک دماسکن سگل بارخن ۲ کدالم باتغ

کلور فادغ دان ملالوي رمبا دان بېراف چڅکة دان گونخ يځ تڅگي ۲  
 دجالني مک فد سوات هاري مک ترومله راج دونن اية فد سواة  
 فادغ ترلالوله لرامن مک فد سام ۲ تغه فادغ اية اداله سفوهن کايو  
 بريغين ترلالو بسردغن ريندغ ريمبون داونن مک دباوه فوهن کايو  
 ايت مهلي رمفوة فون تباد لپچين لپچو سفرة دگيلف مک راج  
 دونن فون ميغځه دباوه فوهن کايواية برهنتيکن للهن

القصة مک ترسموتله حال توان فتري ليغځم چهبيا نماپ  
 دودق داتس اودارا يائة اتق راج فينخ لومة ادفون توان فتري اين  
 سلالو جوگ برماين دباوه فوهن کايو دغن سگل اينخ فغاسوهپ  
 مک فدهاري اية سده اي برسيف هندق تورن کدنيا مرة ممندغ  
 کباوه اداله سووځ برهنتي دباوه فوهن کايواية ترلالو ايلوق روځ  
 فارمن مک توان فتري اينتون ترلالوله براهين کفد راج دونن اية  
 مک توان فتري اينتون سگرا ممځل مځيکور بورغ فرماينن برنام  
 مق توغخ مپوره تورن کدنيا مغمبل اورغ مودا اية مک بورغ مق  
 توغخ اينتون تريخ بنول منوجوراج دونن تله مسفي دهدن راج  
 دونن مک بورغ مق توغخ مځيبرکن مياين کدوا بله سلاکو اورغ  
 مپسبه دمي فندغ اوله راج دونن مک بورغ مق توغخ اينتون برداتغ  
 مسبه ادفون فاتيك داتغ اين دغن سورهن فادوک ادند توان  
 فتري ليغځم چهبيا داتس کياغن موهن فرمبيلکن توانکو نايک  
 داتس کياغن اودارا کارن توان فتري اية ماختله ايدان کسميران  
 دان گيلا براختا اغځنله لمبوځکن ديري کدالم هوتن منجادي  
 اتق ياتيم فياتو تباد برايوباف قاوم کلورگ هندي دان صحابة  
 مليکن اي هارځ فرتاروهکن ديريپ کفدتوانکو جوگ منته راج

دڻغه امتنان تله سده برنڊم اية مك راج دونن فون نايڪ لغسوغ  
 دڪرة اوله مودين فيسو لالو لوڪ فون سمبوه تورن داره ٽيگ  
 ٽيٽيڪ تله اية مك دبري اوله راج دونن مودين اية ريل سراتوس  
 دان ڪربو مٽيڪور دان اورغ سڪلامين دان فيسو سمبيله مك مودين  
 توا ايفون برموهن فولغ باليڪ ڪرومهن صلغ انتارا توجه هاري  
 مك راج دونن فون هندق برامه ٽيگي مك لالو دسوره فغگل  
 توڪغ جاتي فمبيلغ فندي مك ايفون برامه تله سده لالو دبري  
 اوفه سراتس ريل تله سمڻي توجه هاري ايفون هندق براج فرتام  
 ممباڪرڪن ڪايو بجا اية توان فتري چي امبوغ دان فد مالم يغ ڪدوا  
 توان فتري چي مودا فد مالم يغڪتيگ ڪهندقن راج دونن  
 مسنديري ممباڪر بجا اية سنله بربجا اية انتارا براف لماپ مك راج  
 دونن فون مننتوغ تابوه لاراغن ڏوغ فلاورغ چانغ فمغگل مك سگل  
 اورغ بسر ۲ دان هلبالغ رعيت بلتننرا فون داتغله برهمفون فنه  
 مسق دبالې اية مك راج دونن فون ممولغن فرنته نگرې ايت  
 ڪفد سگل اورغ بسر ۲ درفد حكم عادت لمباگ رسم اتوران نگرې  
 اين دان رعيت بلا سڪلين ترسره باگي اورغ بسر ۲ دسوره ممرنتهڪن  
 ڪران بيه هندق برجالن جيڪ داتغ مومسه درفد سبيله لوه ايت  
 هندقله دلاون دغن برسوغگه ۲ دان جيڪ مومسه داتغ درفد سبيله  
 دارتن جاغنه مومسه بيه بوله مناھنڪن تله سده برڪات ۲ ايت لالو  
 ماسق فلباڻي فڪاين يغ انده ۲ مك تله سده لغڪف سڪلين ايفون  
 لالو براڻڪه تورن منوجو جالن نگرې گداورغ باتو ممباوا بولوه بغي  
 ساتو دان ايم توڳيل مٽيڪور دان فدغ مبنتيغ برمام ۲ جادي  
 دغن ايان مك برجالن اية ماسق فادغ ڪلور هوتن دان ماسق هوتن



باغون درفد برادو لالو کلور کبالي مننتوڅ تابوه لارخن دان گوڅ فلاوڅ  
 چانڅ فمځگيل سکتیک لائي مک سگل رعيه بلنتترا فون داتغله  
 برهيمفون فنوه مسق درفد اوجوڅ نځري سمفي کفغکل نځري  
 دودق دبالي مغادف راج دونن تله ايه مک سگل اورڅ بسر۲  
 اينفون برداتڅ سمبه سکلين امثون توانکو برييو۲ امفون هارفکن  
 دامفوني کيراپ سمبه فاتیک افله مسق کسوکاران دولي توانکو  
 مک مځگيل فاتیک سکلين اين مک تينته راج دونن تباداله اف۲  
 کهندق بيت فننټا کرجاکن کفد سکلين اورڅ بسر۲ بيه هندق دودق  
 برکرجا برجاگ۲ توجه هاري توجه مالم بيه هندق خندوري ماسق  
 جايي مک کهندق بيه فد هاري اين جوگ ممولائي ممالو سگل  
 بويين۲ دان سگل فرماين مک دکرجاکن اورڅ بسر۲ له فد هاري  
 ايه گځگي گمفيتا ترلالو عظمت تباد برهنتي سيڅ دان مالم تباد  
 سځک بويي لائي هڅگ برفوله ريو کربو لمبو دان کمبيڅ ايتیک  
 دان ايم دسمبليهن فربوټه جموان اورځيڅ برجاگ۲ ايه سهڅگ  
 سمفي توجه هاري توجه مالم مک راج دونن فون برکهندقله اکن  
 مودين يڅ توجه اورڅ مک مودين اينفون داتڅ لالو دفرقسا اوله  
 راج دونن کفندين مودين ايه جيک منحاتنکن تاء دافه تباد اکن  
 کلور داره جوگ دان منځگوڅ ساکيت سلسکس۲ يڅ بوله سمفي  
 سھاري مسالم مک راج دونن فون مځگيل مودين توا مک تله  
 داتڅ لالو دباوا اوله راج دونن کدالم بيلیک تله ايه مک دفرقسا  
 اوله راج دونن مودين ايه سهڅگ تيگ تيتیک داره فيسو لالو  
 لوک فون سمبوه تله ايه مک راج دونن فون برارڅ تورن برنډم  
 کسوڅي دان توان فتري کدوا اين برنډم کاکي تاڅن ددالم فامو

تیدر جرگ منله سده برکام ۲ ایه مک ماسیخ ۲ بگکیت فرگی  
تیدر فد تمفتن

ادفون راج دونن فد مالم ایه تله توان فتري ایه سده برادو  
فد وقة اولو دنيهاري توا ايفون بگکيه سوؤرغدیرين لالو برايخ ۲ کشد  
سگل دیوات ۲ دان منچیتا سگل گملا حکمت درفد زمان نینیق  
موپغن مرت اي برکاة ۲ چیک سوغگه لاگی اکو این راج یغبراصل  
تورن تمورن ایه بنداکو راج بسر ددالم نگري مندي اغین سمفي  
کشد اکو سجا اکو مننآ جادیکن تلوق گوا باتو این نگري ستانه  
دغن نگري گداوځ باتو سرة چوکف دغن کومت فارینن دان فاگر  
سامقن سرة دغن رعیه بلتننران دان اکو مننآ بگکیتکن سگل  
رعیت بلتننرا راج چامر لاوت دان بلتننرا راج فتوکل دان اکو  
مننآ جادیکن کاکف بوځا رمفي این مسواه استان یغبرسر اوچف  
فون لفس سکتیک مک کدځرنله گځی گمفیتا ترلالو عظمة بوي  
سگل رعیه بلتننرا مندرو مندوق دتانه درومه تله ایه مک راج  
دونن فون برادو دیلیق سکتیک مک هاریفون سیخ مک توان  
فتري چي امبوځ دان توان فتري چي مودا فون ترکچوت درفد  
برادو مک دلپهتپ سدهله ددالم استان دان رعیت بلتننرا  
یغبرجالن ۲ دتانه فون ترلالو باپق مک توان فتري کدوا اینفون  
ترلالوله تاکوت دان حیران قد مسگان سده دتاون اوله مومسه  
جوگ مسالم مک ايفون برجالن ددالم استان ایه مک برجمفاله  
دغن راج دونن لاگی برادو دفتنو بیلیک هندقون دباځونکن  
کران اي سده برفسن فد مالم تادي مک دودقله توان فتري کدوا  
این منځگو راج دونن برادو سکتیک لاگی مک راج دونن فون

تنق مڀنٽون لاريقن ڪيلغ بائغ چمفدق ماري ڪورافه  
 موهنڪن امڻون فاتيڻ نڻ فولغ بارغ ڪهنديق مدهله دافه  
 مڪ هلغ اينٽون ممانو<sup>۲</sup> بوغڪس ايت لغسوغ تريغ توجه هاري  
 توجه مالم ايفون مڀفي ڪدالم نگري گداوغ باتو لالو مڀادف توان  
 فترتي گندايران ددالم بيليك انچوغن فيرق جمالا گنتي مڪ  
 توان فترتي اينٽون ترلالوله موڪاپ مڀندغ بورغ هلغ ايت دائغ  
 سرمت منريما ڪيريم دان فسن راج دونن ايه دغن ترمنچوم تپاد  
 برڪفتوسن .

القصد مڪ راج دونن منٽله مده بورغ هلغ ايت تريغ مڪ  
 ايفون لالو مڀغڪه ساوه برلاير فرغي ڪنگري گوا باتو انتارا براف  
 لماب برلاير ايه توجه هاري توجه مالم مڪ ايفون مڀفيله فد  
 نگري گوا باتو لغسوغ برلابوه مڪنيڪ لاگي مڪ هاريفون مده  
 مريمبغ فتح مڪ راج دونن فون فنٽا<sup>۲</sup> فربواٽڪن ليمو دان بدق  
 ڪفد توان فترتي چي امبوغ دان توان فترتي چي مودا منٽله مده  
 مڀيف ليمو ددالم باٽيل امس مڪ راج دونن فون برليمو تورن  
 مندي دتغه لاهه ايه برڪاچق دائس ايڪن راي دان برفگغ فدهيو  
 بيبغوڱ تله مده مندي مڀواس<sup>۲</sup> مندي ايت مڪ ايفون نايڪ  
 دائس ڪاڪف بوغا رمڀي ايه برساليين ڪاين بامهن مامق فلماڱي  
 فڪاين يغ انده<sup>۲</sup> دان مڪاڪي سگل باهوان<sup>۲</sup> تله ايت مڪ دودقله  
 ڪتيگ برمودارا مڪ راج دونن فون برڪاڪ ڪفد توان فترتي ڪدوا  
 ايه بيسق فاڱي<sup>۲</sup> هاري جيڪ ڪاڪق اتو اديق باغون دهولو درفد  
 برادو جيڪ مڀاڻ<sup>۲</sup> اورغبيغ لاگي تپدر جاغن دباغونڪن پير اي

بغسا ماچم ماسقن تله سده سيف مك دبوته ددالم مسبيجي  
 مځكو فټوتوف كمدین دبوځكس دغن فلباځي كاين يځ انده ۲  
 مك توان فټري فون مځگيل بورځ هلځ دبري ماكن دغن  
 مسكپځن ۲ منته سده مك توان فټري فون مپوره بورځ هلځ ايت  
 فرگي مندافتكن راج دونن سرت مځباوا مځل ماكن مځان ايت  
 ددالم سوات بكس منته ايت مك بورځ هلځ مځاځو بوځكس ايت  
 لالو تريځ بتول منوجو كاكف بوځا رمځي ايت توجه هاري توجه  
 مالم مك هلځ ايتفون مسفي لالو هيځگځ د فوچو ټيځ لاپر كاكف  
 بوځا رمځي ايت د فندځ كباوه راج دونن اد جوگ ټغه دودق برماين ۲  
 ټيگ براديځن مك هلځ ايتفون تورن مځهمفركن مځايفن مځلاكو  
 اورځ مځمبه لالو د فرمځمبهكن موندم ايت اوله راج دونن مځرا دمسبوته  
 لغسوخ دبوگ سرت دماكن مځل فغانن ايت ترلالوله نعمة چيننا  
 رامن تله ايت مك راج دونن فون برموافته ټيگ برمودارا هندق  
 مځبالس كيرينن توان فټري گندايران ايت دان بوځكس توان فټري  
 ايت لالو دامبيل دتوكر فول دغن بوځكس لاپن تله ايت مك  
 دبوځكسكن مځل فلباځي فكاين يځ انده ۲ مك دسرهكن فد بورځ  
 هلځ تله سده سيف مځكلين مك توان فټري چي امبوځ دان  
 توان فټري چي مودا فون مځبري بورځ هلځ ايت ماكن دغن  
 مسكپځن ۲ دان برفسن كفد توان فټري گندايران جاځن مپوره لاځي  
 كران اي هندق بلاير درفد نځري اين تنافي ټياد اكن لام برالبليق  
 جوگ مځادف توان فټري منته سده بركاټه ۲ ايت مك بورځ هلځ  
 ايتفون لالو برفنټون د مځينله بويين

فرگي مغادف توان فتري گندايران مك دفندغ اوله توان فتري  
 هلغ ايت داتغ ترلالوله سوک لاکوپ تيبام دکت مک دفندغ فد  
 بوغکوس اية تيباد براوبه بارغ سدیکيت سفرة فربواتن اي دهولو  
 جوگ مک توان فتري فون مرکاکن بورغ هلغ ايت لغسوغ بغکية  
 مناغيس ماسق کدالم بيلیک فرادونن تله دليهه اوله بورغ هلغ  
 کلاکوار، توان فتري یغدمکین ایفون برکات ایوهي انچي توان  
 فتري چیک هندق مرک مکالي فون چوباله بوک دهولو بوغکس  
 این مک بوله فاتیک دمركاي کران فاتیک این همب توا مکالي  
 بلوم دوا کالي بلوم فاتیک دموره اداکه سمفي هاتي هندق منیفو  
 دایا توان فتري دامی ددغر اوله توان فتري فرکتان این ایثون  
 ترمنپوم لالو بغکية فرگی ممبوک بوغکس اية مک دفندغن سده  
 برایسی کاین بکس توبه دان چنچین تیگ بنتوق مک توان فتري  
 فون ترمنپوم تیباد برکشتومن دان چنچین اية دماروغکن کچارین  
 باگی داوکر باگی دچغک باگی اورغ بیاس سلما۲ دان کاین بکس  
 توبه دبوک درغد لیفتنن لالو دچیوم مینتر دفاکی دان مینتر  
 دتغگلکن سرت دچیوم دان دتناب فد سگنف راگی دان  
 جا یتنن دغن ترمنپوم۲ لاکوپ تله اية توان فتري فون دودق  
 مک بورغ هلغ اینفون مپمفیکن سگل فسن راج دونن تیباد سیاف۲  
 بوله موغکیر مک توان فتري فون ترلالوله سوکاپ براوله سفرت  
 کهندق دان بورغ هلغ اینفون تیباد دبري کمان۲ دموره دودق  
 کدالم بیلک اية دبري ماکن مینوم دغن مچوکف لغکنن تله اية  
 مک توان فتري اینفون تمقیله برکره سگل همب سهیا دان اینغ  
 فغاموهن دموره برپواته سگل زواده نعمة فرمکانن امفة فوله امفة

بلوم سمفي ادفون توان فتري ايه ماشته هارف مننتا فرمبالکن  
 توانکو براغکة ماسق کدالم نگرې کداوځ باتوچيک سهارې سمفي  
 هندق براليق اينفون سوکر کران اي اد مننتي دغن کسغلن  
 مک صاهوة راج دونن فسن اين سدهله بيت تريما بولله سمبهکن  
 کفد توان فترې دان بيت کماري اينفون مهاج نية هندق مغادف  
 توان فترې جوگ تنافي فد ماس اين تبادله دافت بيت هندق  
 فرگي کران تباد سمفي هاتي بيت منيغگلکن کاکف بوغا رمفي  
 اين دغن کاکق بيه دان اديق بيت دان ايه بيه دتغه لاوت اين  
 دان بولله مق هلخ سمفيکن فول فسن بيت اين کفد توان فترې  
 گندايران ايه مننتا تيمفوه ددالم تيگ تاهن اتوتیگ بولن اتو  
 ددالم سفوله هاري لاگي اداله بيت کماري مغادف توان فترې  
 چيک بيه تباد دانغ فد ماس ايت ايند، سومته بيه ماتي دتيمفا  
 ماروغ فدغ دان ماتي دتمفا ماروغ کريس دان ماتي دولت سگل  
 راج ۲ يغهولو کلا دان ماتي دتمفا اوله توان فترې گندايران  
 سندبري دان چيک توان فترې اين موغکير فول اينفون دمکين  
 جوگ منته ددغر اوله بورغ هلخ فرکتان اين ايفون برموهن فولغ  
 لالو اي برفنتون دمکين بويين

فرگي کيندغ منچابوه کومپوه دچابوه بودق چفت برلاري  
 موهنله فاتک کاین دتوبه کاین دفاکي سهارې هاري  
 تنق سينتون لاريکن کيلخ باتغ چمندق ماري دراقت  
 موهنکن امشون فاتيک ن فولغ بارغ دکيندق سدهله دافه  
 مک هلخ ايه ماکوت بوغکوس ايه لالو تريخ ملبموغ تيغکي توجه  
 هاري توجه مالم مک ايفون سمفيله کدالم نگرې گداوځ باتولغوشوځ

توان فترې گندايران يغبلموم مسٿي مك د فندځن راج دونن اين  
 سلاكو اورځيځ سده تپاد ايځنكنديرين مك توان فترې چي امبوڅ  
 دان توان فترې چي مودا فون تر فندځ فول كغد راج دونن  
 يغبدمكين كلاكوان مك توان فترې كدوا اينفون داڅ صراي بركاټ  
 وهي اديقكوراج دونن مغافكه مك اديقكو سلاكو اين سيريه دباوا  
 اوله بورڅ هلځ مسٿي هاتي اديقكو ماكن سهاج تپاد سمشت برتان  
 كاكڅ انټهكن بنچان راج ۲ دان انټهكن بنچان درفد اورڅ بسر ۲ دان  
 انټهكن بنچان سگل همتو شيطان دان انټهكن بنچان سگل بورڅ  
 بارڅ مندځركن كات بنچان بورڅ بارڅ ايت راج دونن فون بركات  
 كران اي تاكوټه منچاوهكن هاتي بورڅ هلځ ايت كتاب افله كاكڅ  
 گوندهكن هاتي سبب اديق برديم ډيري اين كران ميكركن يڅ  
 فاتوت هندق دبالسكن كيريمن توان فترې گندايران اين مك  
 ماهوت توان فترې كدوا ايت چيڪ بربتولن فدهاتي اديق  
 فرتام چنچين تيگ بنتوق يڅ سبنتوق تندا ممينځ دان سبنتوق  
 براقدر جنچي دان سبنتوق تندا جادي مبارڅ بچارا دان كاین  
 بكس توبه سهلي تندا اديق سده رامه دان مسرا مك كاین گبر  
 ايتفون دامپيل اوله توان فترې چي امبوڅ دان توان فترې چي  
 مودا لالو دليفت امفة فوله امفت دان چمبول اية دايسي دځن  
 چنچين تيگ بنتوق لالو دتغگم دځن بوکو بمبان دوا بلس لافيس  
 باليق كمس سفرت فربواتن توان فترې گندايران جوگ سهلي  
 بنځ تپاد براوبه تله سده مك دسرهكن فد بورڅ هلځ ايت مك  
 ايڅون برداڅ سببه اداله فاتيك اين ممباوا كيريم دان فسن ادند  
 توان فترې گندايران مك كيريمن سده توانكو تريما دان فسنن

امبوغ دان توان فترې چې مودا فون دان راج کنيگان برهمبست  
 کچر فرغي کهلوان کاکف بوغا رمشي ايت ممندغ کانس فوچوق  
 تيغ مک تمقله مئيکور بورغ هلغ مگوغوغو صاټو بوغکوس ترلالو  
 هيبت روفان دمندغ اوله راج دونن مگرا دلبي تونن مک هلغ  
 اينفون ملايغ تونن برکبير کفق يغ کيري دان ترفيتوق کاکي يغ  
 کانن ترنوگوم فاروهن کتيکر سلاکو اورغ منچونچوغ دولي سراي  
 برداغ مسمبه مغنچوقکن بوغکوس ايت لالو دسمبوت اوله راج  
 دونن دغن منچوم ۲ لاکون دمامرکن دغن برکات ۲ وهي مق هلغ  
 افله کيران مک داغ برسومه ۲ کماري مندافتکن بيت داغغيغ  
 مسست لاوت اين مبابوا نصيب يغتيا د بايک مک ماهوت بورغ  
 هلغ اية اداله همب داغ اين دسوروهکن اوله توان فترې گندايران  
 مپمفيکن بوغکوس اين کفد اورغمودا دان توان فترې ايت اد  
 مننتي ددالم نگري گداوغ باټو دغن دوک نستاغ چنتا مغمسارا  
 منغگوغ هائي هندق برتمو دغن اورغ مودا مک راج دونن فون  
 ترمنچوم مندخ کات بورغ هلغ اية تله ايت مک راج دونن فون  
 ميبوک بوغکوس تلفوق لايو ايت دليهنن بوغا صده ترکارغ لالو  
 دمامسکن دکفلان باغي داوکر باغي دجغک باغي اورغ بيانس سللمان  
 مک دليهنن فول مبيجي چمبول گاديغ برکمچق انتن لغسوغ  
 دبوک اداله ميريه صده برليفه تيگ کافور اوله راج دونن لالو  
 دماکن سکافور صرة ترماکن ايت هيلغ فيکران مچورس برفلوق  
 توبه دان برديم ديري تيا د برکاة ۲ هيغک منيتيک فلوه دداهين  
 دان ميلييه فلوه ددادان دامې دمندغ اوله بورغ هلغ کلاکوان راج دونن  
 دمکين اية ايغون ترلالو صومه هاتين کران بايق لاگي سگل فسن ۲



تودوځن لالو دا، بيکن کاین ايت توجه کالي مک هلغ اينثون  
 مغيښغ تورن سکچف کتنيک ايت جوڳ سمفي دهدان توان  
 فتري برکيبر کفق يځ کيږي ترفيتوق کاکي يځ کانن تر توځگوم  
 فاروه کتانه سلاکو اورغ منچونچوڅ دولي سراي برداغ سمبه امفون  
 توان فتري اوتق باتو کفلا فاتيک افله کيران فاتيک دفغگيل اين  
 مک توان فتري فون برکات ادفون بيت مغيگيل مق هلغ اين  
 بيت هندق صوره سهاري سکرک هاري فتاب هنترکن ساتو  
 بوځکوس اين کفد اورغ مودا ددالم کاکف بوځا روځي بهلابوه  
 دکوال نگرې گداوځ باتو جکلو مق هلغ لافر تپاد ماکن فرگيله  
 تغکف ايم مغلندوځ تلور دهلامن بالي ايهند بند ايت مک هلغ  
 اينثون فرگيله ماکن ايم ايت تاه سده اي ماکن لالو مغلادف توان  
 فتري سرت دامپيل بوځکوس ايت دځوځوځ ايڤون تريغ ملبوځ  
 تغکي ترسندم کاون بيروهيڅگ سمفي توجه هاري توجه مالم  
 مک هلغ اينثون سمفيله برتنتاغن کوال موځي گداوځ باتو مک  
 دغندځ کباوه اداله تمفق مایوف ۲ بهسا مېوه فراهو ترافوځ ۲ دغه  
 لاوت ايت رمېغ دغن کوال موځي ايه مک ايژن مغيښغ تورن  
 منوجو کفد فراهو ايت سکتنيک ايه چرگ هلغ ايت سمفي لالو  
 هيڅگف دفوچوق تيڅ لایر دغندځن کباوه راج دونن دغه برماين ۲  
 بېولا ترلالو مردو بويين مک هلغ اينثون مېب بلوم تمفق دغندځ  
 اوله راج دونن ايت ايڤون لالو برفنتون دمکينله بويپې  
 انق مرفاتي تريغ کهولو انق اغځغ مغيځکوت سارځ  
 جاوهکن هاتي توان فغهولو تپاد مگور مېورځ هلغ  
 برفنتون ايه ترلالوله مردو بويي سواران مک "ان فترې چي

سیره ایه لالو فرسمبهن کفد توان فتري مك دسمبوة اوله توان  
 فتري گندايران دغن سوك لاکون لغسوخ نايق کرومه دودق مليقة  
 سیره ايت تيگ کافور سکا فور ليشت امفت فوله امفت دان  
 سکا فور ليقة سیره سکا فور دان يغ سکا فور برنام ليقة هالا برگنتا  
 تله سده ترليفت سیره ايت مك دامبيل فول چمبول گرو  
 يغ فسکا درفد نينيق مويغن سده توجه کتورونن برکمونچق انتن  
 مك دامانگن سیره ايت کدالمن دان دامبيل فول بوغا لالو  
 دکارغ سقرت باغون کفيه مك دتودوغن داتس چمبول ايت  
 مك دبوغکوس فول دغن بوغکوسن تنون تلفوق لايو برتغگم  
 دغن سيمفولن بوکو بمين دوا بلس لافيس منته سده سيف ايت  
 مك توان فتري فون ساختله برگنده قلبو دان برجاوه چيت  
 منچهاراي اکن اورغیغ بوله دموره ککوال نگري گداوغ باتو کران  
 تباد مگسا يغ بوله مپمفيکن سقرت حشره يغترمترې دمروچو  
 هاتي توان فتري ايت مك ايفون مناغيس فول برچچوران اير  
 متان مرابي بغکيه تورن فرگي دتغه ۲ کبون جمباغن سرة برتودوغ  
 دغن سهلي کاین فوته برتپليک معرفقه ممندغ ککيري تروس  
 کمشريف دان دفتدغ ککانن لنتس کمغرب دان دفتدغ کباوه  
 تروس توجه فتلا بومي دان دفتدغ کائس سمقي توجه فتلا لاغیه  
 مک دانتارا اون يغ فوته مگندوغ ميگ يغ بيرو برباکه کونيغ  
 اغکاس دلاغیه سايوف ۲ بهسا کدغرن نگر دلاوت برسري مورم  
 چهيا اودارا دان بر بويي گوروه مپارق ککسيه علامت راج يغبسر  
 منغگوغ کدوکان مک ترندغله توان فتري کفد سئپکور بورغ  
 ترلايغ ۲ داغکاس مک توان فتري فون مگرا مهبوککن کاین

منیوف بولوه بغسي ایت رملله بیتا ممواخ دیری کدالم هوتن  
 اغکن منجادی اتق یاتیم فیاتو تیاد برایو دان باف دان قاوم  
 کلورگ کران تیاد ترتهن ددالم هاتی بیتا رموق دان ردم هنگور  
 دان لوله مایو دان بلس اولیه مندغر بوی بولوه بغسي ایه برکاة ۲  
 اینتون فوتس ۲ سواران دان برچچوران دغن ایر متان دغن تیاد  
 ترتهن لاگی هاتین ایفون لالو بغکیه برجالن تورن فرگی مموخوة  
 سگل بوخا ۲ دان ددالم جمباغن سمبیل ملیشرکن هاتین ایرن کشیمران  
 سرت برفیکر ۲ هندق مپوره فرگی ککوال نگری گداوغ باتو  
 منچہاری اورغیغ منیوف بولوه بغسي ایت دغن مکتیک ایت  
 توان فتری برفیکر مک ترندخله ای کغد مئیکور توفی سدغ  
 ترلومفت ۲ هندق منچہاری ماکن اوله توان فتری لالو دفغگیل  
 ایوهی سخ توفی یغبایق روف فارس اداکه ریضا سخ توفی کامی  
 سوره سکچف سمبتر منتا ۴ چہاریکن فیئغ یغ مولغ برہواہ بارغ  
 تیگ بیچی ۴ مغادف کمتہاری نایک دان سیرہ مولغ نایک یغ  
 لفس درفد جنچوغن تیگ ہلی ترجونتی مغادف کمتہاری  
 ہیدوف دان جیک سخ توفی لافر بولہ بیت بری ماکن ہواہ  
 سومبو لایغ بارغ سمبچی ۴ دوا ماریلہ کیت ماسق کدالم بیلیق  
 انچوغ بیت ستلہ ددغر اولہ سخ توفی مک ایفون تندوق مپمبہ  
 کتان توان فتری اوتق باتو کفلا فاتیک سکالی تیدق دوا کالی  
 تیدق مپوره فاتیک ساغنتلہ ریضا دہاتی فاتیک هندق مخرجاکن  
 تیادالہ مومسہ دغن اوفہ دان فاوہ مک توفی اینتون برموهن فرگی  
 منچہاری فیئغ دان سیرہ ایه فد سگنغ دوسون دان کبون ستلہ  
 مددہ دکت ہاری فتغ مک توفی اینتون داغ ممباوا فیئغ دان

فوله انم لاگو ددالمپ دوا بلس بغسا اد بويي فرماينن ددالمپ  
 منتله ددغر اوله توان فترزې چي امبوغ دان توان فترزې چي  
 مودا ترلالوله بلس هاتيبپ برچچوزان دغن ايرمتاپ مک مگرا  
 دسوره رنتيکن

القصد مک ترسبوتله فول چترا توان فترزې گندايران فترا  
 راج بنداهرا مگکو بومي ددالم نگرې گداوځ باتو باغون درفد برادو  
 فاگې هاري دودق فد تيغکف کچيل روف موك تغه هندق  
 منتف سپره ددالم فوان چرانا بنجر بهارو سکاچيف فينځ ماسق  
 کمولوت دکتييف دغن گيگي سراي کدوا بله تاغون تغه مغاچيف  
 فينځ جوگ بهارو سفاروه مات کاچيف کدالم فينځ ايت مک  
 کداغرانله بويي بولوه بغسي يغتياگ فوله انم راگم ايه لالو ترلفس  
 کاچيف ايت درفد تاغون مک د فندځ اوله اينځ توا کلکوان توان  
 فترزې ايت سده براوبه لايو۲ بهسا توبهن دان برسري فوچت ورن  
 موکاپ مک اينځ توا ايت برکات مغان جوگ مک دمکين  
 کلاکوان توان فترزې اين ماسخت براوبه دغن مکچف مسبتر اين  
 درفد کچيل سمفي سده بسر ميباوا اگوځ بلوم فرنه فائيک ليهت  
 کلاکوان مساجم فاځي اين بوکنکه توان فترزې تونغ لانغ اورځ افله  
 گوناپ توان فترزې ميا بوغ ايهند دان بند ايه جکلو ميا بوغ ايم اداله  
 اونتوځ تواهن

مک کات توان فترزې واهي مق اينځ دري کچيل سمفي  
 سده بسر بيتا تباداله فرنه بيتا مندغر بويي بولوه بغسي تيگ  
 فوله انم راگم لاگو ددالمن سيافله اورغيځ فون بولوه بغسي ايت  
 ددالم نگرې گداوځ باتو اين مبلوم بوله بيتا بر فندځ دغن اورغيځ

مودا درفد کوالا موغهي اين ببراف هاري فرجالنن مك مسفي  
 كدالم نكري تمفت امتان راج بندهارا مڱكو بومي ايت مك  
 ماهوت توان فتري كدوا ايت انتهنك موغڱه انتهنك بوغ كاكق  
 دغر چرپتا اورڱ توجه هاري توجه مالم موديقپ مك مسفي كغد  
 امتان راج بندهارا مڱكو بومي ايت مك راج دونن ديم كران  
 صاغت بركنن ددالم هاتيپ تله ايت مك راج دونن دان بندهارا  
 توا دان توان فتري كدوا ايتفون منتف مته مده لالو برادو فد  
 مامسيغ ۲ بيليقپ تله سيغ فاڱي هاري متاري سدغ مچه فانس  
 ممتوهي فادغ مك راج دونن فون فنتا بنتنن تپكر فاچر دان  
 فرميداني داتس تنجران كارڱ كاكف بوغا رمفي ايت منته مده  
 دسيفكن اوله توان فتري كدوا اين مك راج دونن اين فرڱي  
 مهبوك فتي كچيل بنيان سفتي ترلتق دكفلا تيدور تمفت فرادوان  
 مغميل بولو بهسي منته ايت ايقون دودق داتس تنجران كارڱ  
 كاكف بوغا رمفي لالو ممبر فوننغ چندانا گهارو دان كمپان  
 باروس مرت داومفكن كغد بولو بهسي ايت مرت دكرتقن  
 تيگ كالي ايقون بريغ ۲ كغد مگل ديوان ۲ هي بولو بهسي چيك  
 موغڱه لاڱي اغكو برسام ۲ جادي دغن اكو مك برپوپيله اغكو  
 ملننس مسفي توجه هاري توجه مالم جاوهپ سدغ ايلق مسفي  
 كدغران كغد توان فتري گندايران ددالم نكري گداوڱ بائو توتفنك  
 فندغران فد يغلاين اغكو دغركن فد تليغا توان فتري گندايران  
 جوگ سوڱ تله مده بركاة ۲ ايت مك بولو بهسي ايتفون  
 دفرتيوف مسكالي تيوف دوا بلس راڱم بوي لاڱو ددالمپ دوا  
 كالي تيوف امفت ليكور لاڱو ددالمپ تيگ كالي تيوف تيگ

موات سوڻي تر لالو بسر تورن منروس لالو ڪٽڻه لاوت تر لالو فرمي  
 روفاپ اينله ڳراڻن ڪوال نڱري گداوڻ باٺو اين مڪ ايڻون  
 مباحنڪن بنداهرا توا مپوره لاهوڪن ساوه برت تيگ بهارا  
 فنڇ رننپ ليم راتوس دفا سدڻ بايق مهاج ماڪن ساوه تله  
 سده برلابوه ايت مڪ هاريڻون سده مريمبڻ فتن مڪ راج دون  
 فون منٺا بواٽن بدق دان ليموڪفد توان فتري ڇي امبوڻ دان  
 توان فتري ڇي مودا مڪ دشن سبنترايت جوگ ليمو براوڪوف  
 دان بدق برمنٽگي سده ترسيڻف ددالم باٽيل امس موات ليم  
 چوفق اير لالو دسرهن فدر راج دون مڪ ايڻون لالو برليمو دهلوان  
 ڪاڪف بوڻا رمفي ايت منٺه مندي اير ليمو دان برصافو بدق مڪ  
 راج دون فون تورن ڪلاوت مندي برڪاچي داتس ايڪن رايان دان  
 برڳڻ فدايڪن هيو بيڻڪوڻ مڪ دلاريڪن اوله ايڪن رايان دان هيو  
 ايت سبنتر ڪٽڻي سبنتر ڪٽڻه لاوت مڪ دفنڻ اوله توان فتري  
 ڇي امبوڻ دان توان فتري ڇي مودا ترلالوله بلس هاتيپ سراي  
 مڻگيل باليق جاڍيله توان مندي سوڙڻديري دتڻه لاوت اين  
 انٺهڪن دمان اد هيو دان انٺهڪن دمان ايڪن دان انٺهڪن دمان  
 بوڻي يڱانسن افله اوفيا ڪاڪف هندق منولڻ بنٺو اد يق صلاڪو اين  
 تله ددڻ اوله راج دون اڪن ڪاڪف دان اد يقپ ايه سده مٺاڻيس  
 بر بيڻي ۲ راتڻپ مڪ ايڻون نايق فد ڪاڪف بوڻا رمفي ايت لالو  
 برصالين ڪاين بامهن ماسق مڱل فلباڳي فڪاين يڱ انده ۲ لالو  
 دودق برمنڻ ۲ ڍيري دان برمنڻ ۲ تولڻ دان برمنڻ ۲ هاتي منٺه  
 ايت مڪ هاريڻون سده چاوه مالم مڪ راج دون فون برتپا ڪفد  
 ڪاڪڻپ توان فتري ڇي امبوڻ دان ڪڦد اد يقپ توان فتري ڇي

سرست برايغ ۲ کفد مسگل دیواد یوات بارغ تورنله کیراپ اغین یغبر گمبر  
 اورغ منچا بؤه چکر دهلامن بالی دان منچا برت مالی ۲ دلومفر دان  
 مر به کربو دکمندغ دان میافو زور دارا دهلامن بالی تورنله اشکو  
 دغن سگرا لایرکن کاکف بوغا رمفی این فرگی ککوال نگری  
 گداوغ باتو اوچف فون لفس مسکتیک مک هاریفون سدهله گلف  
 گولینتا دغن مسکتیک ایة جوگ کاکف بوغا رمفی ایة ملنچرفرغین  
 باگی فوچق دلنچرکن باگی کمبغ فوتس تالی باگی بلوت دگتیل  
 ایکور درس فرگین باگی کیلت یغامه تغکس دهولو متافق درفد  
 اغین سنله سمفی توجه هاری توجه مالم برلایر ایت مک کاکف  
 بوغا رمفی اینفون برهننتی کران برتمو سوات سوخی کوال نگری  
 ترللو اندهن مک راج دونن فون مغمبل ترفوغ سره برتپا کفد توان  
 فترری چی امبوغ دان توان فترری چی مودا مک دلپهه اوله  
 توان فترری یغکدوا این سوات سوخی ترللو اندهپ منروس تودن  
 درفد سبله متهارری نایق لالو کلاوت مک دکمل اوله توان فترری  
 ایت یادیقکو راج دونن اینله کوال سوخی نگری یغبرنام بیرام  
 بیرو ایت مک ساهوت راج دونن نگری گداوغ باتو ایة براه لاگی  
 چاوهپ کاکتی درفد نگری این مک کات توان فترری ایت خیرپ  
 چکلو برتمو دغن فقسا اغین یغبایق توجه هاری توجه مالم سمفیله  
 ککوال نگری گداوغ باتو مک راج دونن فون بالیق فول ممغگیل  
 اغین دان منچیتا کاکف بوغا رمفی ایت منتا سمفیکن ککوال  
 نگری گداوغ باتو ایت دغن سکچف مسکتیک ایت جوگ گلف  
 گولینتا تیاد اف تمیق کلیهاتن کاکف بوغا رمفی ایة جوگ برلایر  
 مسکتیک هاریفون ترغ چواچ مک دفندغ اوله راج دونن تمقله

دان توان فترې چې مودا وهي اديکو دمناله کاکق تاهو سیا فله  
 یغهندق برچریناکن نگري یغیسر۲ ایه کفد کاکق سوئرخ فرمشوان  
 مک برباگیله ۲ فوجق راج دونن ایت کفد توان فترې سوغکله  
 روفاپ کاکق تیاد سوک برمسوداراکن اديق اورغیغ فاف این مک  
 ماهوت توان فترې کدوا ایت اد جوگ کاکق مندغر چرینا  
 درفد اورغ توان ۲ دهولو کلا یغدباوا اغین لالو دان دباوا ایر هیلیر  
 دان دباوا بورغ تربغ اد دوا بوه نگري سبه نگري برنام گداوغ  
 باتوراچاپ برنام بنداهرا مغکو بومي برفترا سوئرخ فرمشوان برنام  
 توان فترې گندايران ترلالو بايق فارمن

دان سبه نگري برنام نگري بیرام بیرو یغ ممرنتهن برنام  
 راج فیکس اد سوئرخ اديق فرمشوان برنام توان فترې تلیفق  
 چهپا مک توان فترې اینفون ترلالو بايق فارمن تنافي راج کدوا  
 بوه نگري ایت ترلالو بسر تخت کراچانپ چوکف لغکف دغن  
 مگل هلباغ لشکر رعیت بلننتراپ سرت دغن مشهور گاگه  
 برانین ددالم عالم دنیا این تیاد سیا ف تولوق بندیغن کران ایتله  
 کاکق تاکوۃ هندق ممبري تاهو فد اديکو لاگیفون خبرپ توان  
 فترې گندايران ایت برتونخ فول دغن راج فیکس ایه مک منته  
 ددغراوله راج دونن یغدمکین چرینا کاکقن ایه ترلالوله سوک ددالم  
 هاتین سراي برکات وهي کاکق نگري گداوغ باتو ایت چرینا اورغ  
 اد برافکه چاهون درفد تمفت کیت این مک ماهوت توان فترې  
 خبرپ کاکق دغر ترلالو جاوه نگري ایه تیگ بولن فلايران کفل  
 مک ممفی تله ایه مک راج دونن فون لالو دیم فرگی بغکیه دودق  
 دهلوان کاکف بوخا رمفی ایه برتیغ توغگل دان برکاچغ مگون



دونن فون مغاجق توان فترې چې، مودا ابن برفنده كفراهو  
 كاكف بوغا رمفي ايت دان توان فترې فون سوكله مك راج  
 دونن فون منغگلكن بولخ اولو بلخ فلاشي سرت دلهميكن كاكف  
 بوغا رمفي اية مك ايفون داتخ تله دكت مك توان فترې چې  
 امبوغ فون نايق دكفل بدوري مېمبوت توان فترې چې مودا تله  
 برتمو كدواپ سام ۲ برفلوق دان برچيوم سرت برتاغيسن ۲ دان  
 مراتف برباغي ۲ بيچي ماسيغ ۲ تركنغكن انتوغ نصيبن تله ايت  
 لالوله سنتف كتيگ برمودرا تله سده سنتف مك توان فترې  
 چې مودا فون برفغكه سگل بارخ ۲ پ كدالم كاكف بوغا رمفي اية  
 تله ايت مك توان فترې چې امبوغ دان توان فترې چې مودا  
 فون براغكت تورن كدالم كاكف بوغا رمفي سنتله سده اية مك  
 راج دونن فون سگرا مغارمكن كفل اية دتغه هاراوغن اية  
 مك راج دونن فون نايق داتس كاكف بوغا رمفي ايت لغسوغ  
 برلاير ممباوا توان فترې چې امبوغ دان توان فترې چې مودا  
 مك برلاير اية هغگ سمفي توجه هاري توجه مالم مك اداله  
 كقد سوات مالم اشين فون بايق سفوي ۲ بهسا دان بولن فون ترغ  
 چواچ مك راج دونن فون برتاپ كقد توان فترې چې امبوغ وهي  
 كاكق توان فترې چې امبوغ مكين لام يفسده كاكق برلاير توجه  
 تاهن سمبيلن بولن مسميلغ سگنغف توكون دان فولو دلاوت اين  
 دان ماسق فد سگنغف تلق دان رنتو نكري اورغ دمناله جوگ  
 كاكق مندغر نكري يغمسر دان راجاپ برانق فرمشوان يغبايق  
 روف فراسن کران اديق ترلالوله ايغين هندق مندغر دان مرساي  
 ماسق فد نكري يغمسر ۲ اية مك ساهوت توان فترې چې امبوغ

یغ برما مستتی سرت بر سرو کندی رین چیک مسگه اکو این فترا راج  
 بسر ایه بند اکو راج یغیر اصل تورن نمورن ممرن تهکن نگرې مندی  
 اغین بارغ بالیقله نیراپ اکو کدالم کفل بدوری راج فتوکل ایت  
 دغن سکچف کتیک این جوگ اوچف فون لفس سکتیک ایت  
 جوگ راج دونن سده تر جالی دهدافن راج فتوکل ایه لالو دتغکف  
 فول راج فتوکل ایت سرت دل میوڅ ۲ کن تیگ کالی سمقی کاون  
 بیرو دان د فوس یغ ۲ فول تیگ کالی مک مشگرتف سگل مندی  
 تولغ راج فتوکل ایت لالو دهمبلغن فول دمسگه دکایو کایو فاته  
 چیک مسگه دگونوڅ گونوڅ رنته مک راج فتوکل اینشون جاته کلاوۃ  
 یغماکن اورغ یا ایت فومۃ تامیق فاوۃ چغگی لالوراج فتوکل اینفون  
 ماتی تیغگل سوڅ ادیقپ فرمشوان ددالم کفل ایه برنام توان  
 فتری چی مودا متله سده راج فتوکل ایه ترچمقق مک راج دونن  
 اینفون برجالن ۲ ددالم کفل ایت مک برتمو دغن سوات بیلیق  
 ددالمپ اد سوڅ توان فتری تغه دودق مناغیس ترلالو بایک  
 فرامن مک راج دونن فون منننا ایر بارغ مستگق دان سیره بارغ  
 سکافور ترلالو دهگن مک ماهوت توان فتری ایت دغن تریق  
 تاغیسن گیلا افکه همب هندق ممبری اغکو ایر دان سیره ایه  
 کران ابغکو دان قاوم کلورگا دان هلبالغ اکو تله اغکو بونه مک  
 تیغگل اکو سوڅ ډیری این افکه جادین بایقله اغکو بونه سکالی  
 سفای مشهور نام اغکو دسبونۃ اورغ تله ددغر اوله راج دونن  
 اکن بیچی راتف دان تاغیس توان فتری ایت ترلالوله بلس  
 هاتیپ مک د فوجق جوگ دغن فرکتان یغمانس ۲ مک توان  
 فتری چی مودا اینفون لمپوتله هاتیپ متله سده ایه مک راج

مك ايفون منچيتنا ۲ كغد فدغ اية جيك سوغكه اشكو مام ۲ جادي  
 دغن اكو بالبقله سفرة سديا كالا لالو دهورت تيگ كالي فدغ  
 ايتفون سده فولغ سفرت سديا كلالا مك راج دونن اية لالو مغونس  
 كريس سمفنا گنجا ايرس سرت دتيكمن فد دادا راج فتوكل  
 ايتفون فاته جوگ مك دلاورة اوله راج دونن كريس ايتفون سده  
 فوليه باگي سديا مك دتيكمن فول ايتفون فاته جوگ سمفي  
 تيگ كالي تيكم فاته كريس اية مك ترلالوله ساكيت هاتي راج  
 دونن لغسوغ دچمفكن كريس اية كدالم لاوت دفندغ اوله راج  
 فتوكل اكن راج دونن سده ممبواشكن كريسپ مك ايفون  
 ممبواشكن فدغ فد تاغشپ لالو منغكف فيغكغ راج دونن  
 دهمشكن مك راج دونن اية تگق ترچالي سنديرپ مك راج  
 دونن اية دتغكف فول فيغكغ راج فتوكل سرة داشكة دفوسپخ ۲ كن  
 تيگ كالي مك دهمشكن فول ايفون بگكبة سفرة سديا جوگ  
 منغكف راج دونن لالو برهمفس ۲ دان برتنن ۲ دان برگومل ۲ دغن  
 گمبيرا لاکو كدواپ برفنچران فلوه درفد توبهپ دان تربيه داره فد  
 ليغ روماپ مك دتغكف اوله راج فتوكل فيغكغ راج دونن ايت  
 سرت دفوسپخ ۲ كن برتوره ۲ تيگ كالي لالو دهمبلشكن دري  
 دقسينا كفسينا دري شريف كمغرب منغكه دگونوغ گونوغ رونته  
 دمنغكه دكاپو كايو فاته مك راج دونن ايتفون لالو جاته دتغه لاوه  
 يغلفس هاروغن يغاللم ترافوغ ۲ هاپوه دلاوه اية فغسن تباد  
 سدركنديرين مككتيك لاگي ايفون ايغت درفد فغسن ايت سرت  
 ترمدركنديرين ددالم لاوت براس لتبه دان لسو سرت لمه مندي  
 تولغن مك ايفون برايغ ۲ كغد مسگل ديواد يوات دان منچيتنا كغدسغ

برديري تيغ توغگل سرت منچيتا کفد کاکف بوغا رمفي ايه مننتا  
 باوا کفد کفل بدوري راج فتوکل ايه مک کاکف بوغا رمفي ايتفون  
 ملنچر فرگيپ منوچو کفل ايه تيگ دفا لاڳي بلوم مسمفي راج دونن  
 فون صده مملفة نايق کفل بدوري ايه مک کاکف بوغا رمفي  
 ايتفون دموره اوندر ممباوا راج بنداهرا توا دان فتري چي امبوغ  
 مک راج دونن فون برتمثيق تيگ کالي برتورت ۲ سرت مغامق  
 دان منيکم دان مغرت دغن کدوا بله تباد برکيرا ۲ تر فرغ دکا کي  
 کاکي فوتس دان تر فرغ دلپير فغگل تباد ممندغ کيري دان کانن  
 هغگ مسمفي توجه هاري توجه مالم اي مغامق ايه مک ماسي  
 کفل ايتفون هابسله ماتي انچيغ کوچيغ فون تباد تيغگل متله ايه  
 مک راج دونن فون لالو برهننتيکن للهپ دودق برمندر دغگل  
 تيغ اڱوځ سرت ممندغ کيري دان کانن کاس دان کباوه مک  
 تر فندغ کفد راج فتوکل ايه دودق برسميوئي دباوه تمبا رواغ دامی  
 اي ممندغ راج دونن ايه مناپ ميره سمرت سگا درندغ دان  
 داداپ ميره سمرت بوغا راي کمبغ فاگي هاري سرت اي نايق  
 مغرت راج دونن ايه دغن تباد برکيرا ۲ لاڳي دفا رځ دري کيري  
 دلمفتکن ککانن دان دفا رځ دکانن دتغکسکن ککيري دفا رځ دباوه  
 دلومفتکن دفا رځ تيغگي دسومبکن هغگ لتيه راج دونن مغيلتکن  
 تر لالو کرمس اموق راج فتوکل ايه مک راج دونن فون سگرا مغونس  
 فدغ چناوي چنتن سمبل مغيلتکن فرغ راج فتوکل ايه مک دفا رځ  
 اوله راج دونن تيگ کالي برتورت ۲ مغناي راج فتوکل ايه فدغ  
 ايتفون فغگل تيگ تباد تالب کفد توبه راج فتوکل ايه کران ايتفون  
 هلبالغ بسر جوگ دامی راج دونن مرصاي فدغ صده فاته ايه

فنوکل مسکالي فوکل دوا بلس فاکولکة دوا کالي توکل امثله ليکور  
 فاکولکة تيگ کالي فوکل تيگ فوله انم فاکو لکة مک ايتون  
 باليق نايق کائس کاکف بوخا رمشي ايتنون ترليه ايلق درفد  
 مول دان ترليه چندايم درفد لام

مک راج دونن ايتنون مغبل انق کونچي مسبوک فتي گپواغ  
 بنيان مسنتي مغميل فونتغ چندنا گهارو دان کمپن بارس دان لپلا  
 کچپک فنجغ ساتو هستا جاري مانس اوبه بدیل دوا بيچي فتروم  
 دان فلورو تيگ بيچي مک سده ترهمفون ايت لالو ممباکر فونتغ  
 چندنا گهارو دان کمپن بارس مک داوسفکن مسکين منجنا ۲ اية  
 مسرت برايغ ۲ کشف سگل ديواد يواست جپک سوغگه اغکوصام ۲ جادي  
 دغن اکو فرگيله اغکو کارم دان تغگلکن فراهو يگورغ ساتو  
 سراتس هلوان اية تيغگلکن کفل بدوري اية جوگ مسوه اکن  
 ماکنن کريس مسفنا گنجا ايرس دان فدغ جناوي جنتن مک  
 لغسوغ دباکر لپلا اية مسکالي لنتف تيگ کالي دگومپ اسف  
 برفايوغ کاودارا مک فلوروپ ايتون مغماموق کشف فراهو اية ترلالو  
 رپوه گگق گمفينا عظمة دان سگل تيغ لاپر فراهو ايتنون تومبغ  
 مسرت بهنا اورغ منبغ کايو درمبا دان سگل جرية يغفناکوت دان  
 تمفيق سورق سگل يغبرائي ايتنون برتلون تپاد مسگ بوبي لاگي  
 ددالم لاوت اية گلغ گوليتا تپاد اف تمثق اوله کران اسف اوبه  
 بدیل دان فلورو اية جوگ يغکدغران دغن مسکتپک لاگي مک  
 سگل فراهو يگورغ ساتو سراتس هلوان ايتنون هابسله تغکلم رافة  
 مسکالي کدالم لاوت اية مک فلورو دان اوبه ايتنون برباليق کشف  
 تاغن راج دونن مک ايتون فرغي کهلوان کاکف بوخا رمشي اية

برفرغ ایه مک راج فتوکل ایتفون برتینته سورہ رنتینکن سگل مریم  
 انتھکن سده فچہ دان بلہ رموق دان ردام ہنچر دان اولہ کارم  
 تھگلم کاکف بوخا رمفی ایت مک سگل ہلبالغ ایفون برھنتیلہ  
 سکلینپ سمفی تیگ ہاری تیگ مالم تلہ ہیلمغ کابوس سگل  
 امف اوہ بدیل دان فلورو ایتہ مک تمقلہ دندغ کاکف بوخا  
 رمفی ایتہ ترلبہ ایلق درفد مول دان ترلبہ چندایم درفد لام تلہ  
 دندغ اولہ راج فتوکل یغدمکین ایتہ مک ایفون ترلالو مرکاپ  
 کفد سگل ہلبالغ دان فغلیما سیا۲ جوگ اغکو برفرغ ممبواغکر  
 اوہ دان فلورو ددالم توجہ ہاری این سوغ بودق ایتفون تیاد  
 ترلاون لہنتلہ فناغن بافق تیریمو این مک ایفون بغکیہ مغمبل  
 انق کونچی فرگی ممبوک فتی کچیک بنیان صقتی مغمبل فونتغ  
 چندان گھرو دان کمپان باروس دان اوہ بدیل دوا بیچی فتروم  
 دان فلورو تیگ بیچی دان مستغگر بوتان جاوا سفوچق مک دباکر  
 فونتغ چندان گھارو دان کمپان باروس ایتہ مک داسفکن فد اوہ  
 دان فلورو دان مستغگر ایتہ مک دگرتلکن مستغگر ایتہ تورنلہ ایر  
 تیگ نیتیق درفد مولتپ مک راج فتوکل ایتفون مناغیس کران  
 سده کتھوی اکن علامت ففراغن ہندق تیوس مک دایسی  
 جوگ لالو دتینغ سرت دفتیق سکالی لتوف تیگ کالی دگومپ  
 امف برفايوغ کاودارا مک فلوروپ ایتفون بتول منوجو دایوغ  
 فمیغغ کاکف بوخا رمفی ایتہ کنا ملننتس کسبلہ مک سگرا جوگ  
 دمسبوتہ اولہ توان فتری چی امبوغ دغن فنچا کاین ملندغن تلہ  
 دندغ اولہ راج دونن مک ایفون سگرا مغمبل رنتی دایکتکن  
 کفمغغف لغسوغ ترجون ممباوا فافن مکفیشغ دان بسی فاکو دان

بوڭا رمفي دان سوڙڅ کالڻق ۲ ايتفون دافت ممبري کملمان داتس  
 همب دامې ددڅر اوله سگل هلبالڅ دان فغليما اکن تيننه راج  
 فتوکل يځدمکين ايه مک سکلين هلبالڅ دان فغليما ايتفون برداڅ  
 سمبه امفون توانکو برپيو ۲ امفون ادفون فاتک اف سکلين اين  
 منچادي همب فساک درفد زمان نند بگند دان ايهند بگند صده  
 تورن نمورن بلوم فرنه برفالڅ سمبه کباوه دولي توانکو صده بيراف  
 فوله بوه نگري يڅ فاتک لغځر دان بيراف فول سگل هلبالڅ دان  
 فغليما يځسرم تله فاتک تاوان فرسمبهکن کباوه دولي توانکو بلوم  
 فرنه فاتک برتمو سماچم بودق ددالم کاکف بوڭا رمفي ايه جيک  
 توانکو فرپوه انياي اتس کالڻق ۲ ايه همفير ۲ بربالڻق کفدکيه سکلين  
 اکن روسق بنسا تله ددڅر اوله راج فتوکل سمبه سگل هلبالڅ دان  
 فغليما ايه ماکين ساڅه برتمبه ۲ مرکاپ دسوره مينوم سگل اير  
 فيساک سلورپ تله سگل هلبالڅ دان فغليما مندڅر تيته راج فتوکل  
 ايت ساڅت مرکاپ مک هلبالڅ دان فغليما ايتفون نايقله  
 ډمبيراپ مټاپ ميره سفرت شاگ سمڅک درندڅ دان داداپ ميره  
 سفرت بوڭا راي کمبڅ فاڻي لالو برکره سمواپ رعيت کورڅ ماتو  
 سراتس هلوان مپوره تڅغ بنداوت مريم دان چاڻق ليلا دان  
 دسوره کوکمکن سگل افيلان کران هندق فرڅ مموکل کاکف بوڭا  
 رمفي ايت منته سيف سکلينپ لالو دفوکل سگل مريم دان  
 ليلا سناڅ بردنتوم بديل يځسرم بردرف بديل يڅکچيل سفرة برتبه  
 درندڅ مک فلوروپ ايه کلمکابوت لاوت ايه سفرت جاڅوڅ جاته  
 کبيدي دان سفرت مانڻق فوتس فغاڅر تپاد برهنتي فلورو سفرة  
 هوچن يغلپت بيراف لماپ هڅگ سمفي توجه هاري توجه مالم

لاوت این کفد اورغ مودا ایلوق مک ساهوت راج دونان هی چی  
 فغلیما جاغن همب برهوتغ سیمه کفد راج فتوکل دان برهوتغ کاه۲  
 کفد هلبالغ جیک برکهندکن چوکي کراجت دتغه لاوت این چوبله  
 دهولو فرقسا کفد سگل چرافوغ مریم دان لیلا دان فدغ جناوی  
 جنتن دان کریس سمفان گنجا ایرس این جیک ای ماهو برابیر  
 بولله همب بایر دغن سکچف سکتیک این جوگ دان جیک  
 ای تیاد ماهو ملیتکن لبه۲ معلوم دان کسوکان فد هاتی سگل  
 هلبالغ دان فغلیما جوگ

مک سگل هلبالغ دان فغلیما ایت تله مندغر فرکتان راج  
 دونن یغدمکین ایه مک ایفون بر فیکر دالم هاتیپ بودق این  
 بوکنن انق مبارغ۲ اورغ انشرفون فنچلمان سگل دیواد یوات دلاوت  
 این اتو فون انق راج یغیسر چوا سکورخ۲پ انق اورغیسر جوگ  
 کاران ساخت فاتوه میکف دغن فرچاکشپ جیک دمکین بایقله  
 کیت بالیق فرسمبهن کفد راج فتوکل ایه مک سگل هلبالغ دان  
 فغلیما اینفون بردایوغ بالیق سمفی ککفل لالومغادف راج فتوکل  
 سرای بردائغ سیمه ادفون فاتک دتیتهن فرگی ممرقسا سبوه  
 کاکف بوغا رمفی ایه سدهله فاتک مکلمین فرقسا سگنغ فرکاراپ  
 لالو فرسمبهن فرچاکفن راج دون درفد اول هغگ اخیرپ تله  
 ددغر اوله راج فتوکل یغدمکین ایه مک ایفون تراللو مرکاپ  
 اکن سگل هلبالغ دان فغلیما ایه کران ساخت فناکوه سیام۲ جوگ  
 اکو بری ماکن نامی دهیدشکن فاگی دان فتغ دان تیاد فاتوه  
 دبری نام هلبالغ دان فغلیما تیاد سناره مالو دان عایب بلوم  
 لاگی برتمو دغن مومده فرمقی فپامون یغیسر بهارو سبوه کاکف



مک سگل هلبالغ ایتفون برکات هی اورغ مودا ایلوق میاف نام  
 نخودا فراهو این دان دریمان نگری داتغ کماری این دان هندق  
 کمان فرگیپ دان اف بارغ مواتنپ دان براف اورغ ددالمپ  
 دان میاف نام چورو باتو چورو مودیپ دان اف بغسا اورغپ  
 دان بر لاهوه دمیپنی سده براف لماپ دان اف ۲ منجیپ ددالمن  
 دان براف اورغ لاکي ۲ دان براف اورغ فرمفوان ددالمپ دان  
 اداکه تاهو اورغ مودا ایلوق اکن عادت لمبگ رسم دان اوگما اورغ  
 ددالم لاوت این اداله کامی این ممباوا تینته راج فتوکل

تله راج دونن مندغر فرقسا هلبالغ ایت ماسختله برکنن ددالم  
 هاتپ کران چوکف لگکف سکالی فرقساپ لالو دساهوتپ ادفون  
 کلور کاکف بوغا رمفی این درفد نگری مندی اغین برلایر کتغه  
 هاروغن لاوتن یغدالم این ادفون نخوداپ اتو توکغ فیتق مالیم  
 اغین اتو چورو باتو چورو مودی دان اتق دایوغپ اتو فون اورغ  
 ددالمپ ملینکن همبله موغ دیری ملایرکن کاکف بوغا رمفی  
 این دان مواتنپ باتغ کابو ۲ اد سکرک دوا دان جینتن هیتم اد  
 سفیتق دوا دان لیمو مانیس اد مسچیپ دوا دان فدغ جناوی  
 جنتن اد مسنتق دان کریس مسفنا گنجا ایرس اد مسپله ادفون  
 عادت استعادت دان رسم اوگما ددالم لاهوه این یغتله همب تریما  
 فتوا درفد اورغ توام ۲ وقه اد اغین ایلوق برلایر مک کیت لایرکن  
 دان جیک سده کما تین اغین مک برلا بوهله کیت اینله فتوا یغ  
 همب لایرکن کاکف بوغا رمفی این

مک کات هلبالغ دان فغلیما ایه هی اورغ مودا ایلوق ادفون  
 همب این دتپتهکن اوله راج فتوکل مغمیل چوکي کرا جت دتغه

دکتانک افوڅ بوکنډ افوڅ دان هندډ دکتانک کمفوڅ بوکنډ کمفوڅ  
 دان هندډ دکتانک فولو بوکنډ فولو دان تنجوڅ بوکنډ تنجوڅ  
 مسکنیک دفندڅ تمفقله کیلت فوټه مموټه چرافوڅ مریم تیڅ لایر  
 مشگیټ میڅگت مشرت دوسن ککابو کورڅ ساتو سراتس هلوان  
 فراهو یغترجنجوڅ افیلن دڅن سیف حالت کلڅکان ددالمپ  
 مک راج دونن این فون ممشگل توان فترې چې امبوڅ مپوره  
 باڅونکن بندھرا ټوا فنتا لابهکن ساوه کاکف بوڅا رمفي ایت  
 مک بندھرا اینفون باڅون فرځي ممشگت باتو ساوه ایت برت  
 تیځ بهرا دان رنتیپ فنچڅ لیم رانس دفا سدڅ ایلوق مسھاج  
 ماکن ساوه ایت سنتله سده ټرلابوه ساوه ایت مک راج دونن فون  
 ممشگل توان فترې چې امبوڅ دسوره ممندڅ دسبله هلوان مک  
 دفندڅ اوله توان فترې پتاله اشکاتن راج فتوکل مک توان فترې  
 این فون ټرلالوله ټاکوټپ

القصة مک ټرمبولته فول حال راج فتوکل ایت سرت ای  
 ممندڅ کهلوان کفلپ تمفقله مموټه فراهو کاکف بوڅا رمفي برلابوه  
 برتنتاڅن هلوان کفلپ مک ایفون ممشگل هلبالڅپ یغبرنام فغلیما  
 هیتم دان فغلیما فوټه دان فغلیما لیلا تمباڅ دان فغلیما لیڅڅڅ  
 لاوه دان فغلیما اشکوب بسی دان فغلیما امفیڅ برانته دان فغلیما  
 ماچڅ برگولپڅ مپوره فرقسا فراهو کاکف بوڅا رمفي ایت مک  
 سگل هلبالڅ دان فغلیما ایت فون سگراله منورنکن سمبوق مواد  
 دوابلس کوپن سرت دلافن فوله اتق ۲ فدایوڅن برکایوه منوجو کاکف  
 بوڅا رمفي ایت مک سنتله سمفي ایلوق برفنداڅن مک دلپهټه اوله  
 سگل هلبالڅ ایت اداله موټڅ مودا سدڅ ایلوق دودق داتس تنجران  
 کارڅ کاکف بوڅا رمفي ایت ټرلالوله بایق فارمسپ

اي هندق مغبيل كاكق هندق دفرامترين مك اوله ابغ كاكق  
 راج چامر لاوة تباد صوك لالو دلارينكن كاكق اين برلاير كسان  
 كماري دودق سفنج لاوة اين مك راج فتوكل اية اد جوگ اي  
 مشيكوة درفد بلاكخ تباد براف جاوه برتيغگلن سكارخ مسبب سده  
 لام تباد تمفق كفل راج فتوكل اية كران اي ككريغن كفلن تركلة  
 فد بننيغ نكري لوبق گوا باتو سده تيگ بولن لماب چكلو كية بلاير  
 مغاروخ تنتوله كية برتمو دغن راج فتوكل اية

سنتله راج دون مندر فركتان كاكقپ اية مك ايفون ديم  
 سچورس تباد بركات اوله كارن ماشة كسيهن فد كاكقن اية ترلالو  
 تاكوة فد راج فتوكل اية مك اد كشد سواة هاري مك راج دون  
 اينفون نايقله دائس تنجران كارخ كاكف بوغا رمشي اية سرت  
 برايخ ۲ كشد سگل ديوا ديوات چيك سوغگه لاڻي ايه بنداكوراچ بسر  
 تورن تمورن ممرنتهنكن نكري مندي اغين برانككن اكو مهاري  
 جادي مهاري اية جوگ دباوئكن كلاوة يغيسر هاروشن يغدالم  
 مندي اومبق مندي اغين بسر دالم امف اوبه فلورو بارخ تورن  
 افله كيراپ اغين يغبر گمبر اورخ يغ منچابوة چكر دهلمن دان  
 منچابوة مالي ۲ دلمشور دان مربه كربو دفاذغ دان مپافو نپور دارا  
 دهلمن بالي برگرنپيغ كارخ دلاوت اكو منتا لايكن كاكف بوغا  
 رمشي اين فرگي كتلق گوا باتو برتمو دغن راج فتوكل مسكتيك  
 اوچفن لفس مك اغين فون تورنله ملايركن كاكف بوغا رمشي  
 ايت ترلالو لاجوپ تباد برهننتي سيغ دان مالم هغگ مسفي  
 توجه هاري توجه مالم مك مسفي فد وقت تغه هاري رمبغ  
 بوئر بمبايغ مك تمقله مردم دمسيله هلوان كلمكابوة هندق فون

مک کاکف بوڅا رمښي ايتفون داتڅ ملنچر سنديرين منته  
 بردکة مک نايقله توان فتري چي امبوڅ اية کدالم کاکف بوڅا  
 رمښي اية مک کفل بدوري اية فون دکارمکن اوله راج دونن  
 دتغه هاروڅن ايت مک ايفون نايقله دودق ددالم کاکف برڅا  
 رمښي اية برتيگ برانق دڅن بندهرا توا لغسوغ برلاير تيگ هاري  
 تيگ مالم دڅن یرموکا<sup>۲</sup>ن ماکن دان مينوم مک فد سوات  
 هاري توان فتري چي امبوڅ اية فون مغاجق راج دونن فولڅ  
 کنگرين افله سدهپ کيت تيگ برانق دودق دتغه لاوله اين دڅن  
 بېراف سده لپاپ مک ساهوة راج دونن وهي کاکق توان فتري  
 چي امبوڅ ادفون فلايران اديق اين بوکنن کارن منچهارې  
 کسوکا<sup>۲</sup>ن دان بوکنن کارن منچهارې اونتوڅ اوله کارن ممباوا  
 اونتوڅ دان نصيب يغتيا د بايق جوگ مک بلاير فد سگنډ  
 توکون دان فولو دان فد سگنډ تلق دان فنني چکلو اد اونتوڅ  
 سابوة تيمبول دان چکلو اونتوڅ باتو تگللم مندڅر فرکتان راج  
 دونن يغد مکين اية مک توان فتري ايتفون برنڅ<sup>۲</sup> اير مناپ مليهتکن  
 راج دونن اية کانق<sup>۲</sup> ترلالو کچيل سدغ فاتوة دلين اوله سگل اينڅ  
 فغاسوهن مک دندنڅ اوله توان فتري سگل کلاکوان راج دونن  
 اية ماكين برتمبه<sup>۲</sup> بلس دان کسيهن مک توان فتري چي امبوڅ  
 ايتون برکاة<sup>۲</sup> چکلو اديق تباد ماء و فولڅ هندق بلاير جوگ نايقله  
 کيټه بلاير مپوسر ايكوة تفي فنني اية کارن فراهو کيټه اين ترلالو  
 کچيلک برلاير دتغه هاروڅن کفل يغبسر دانلاگي فون حال کاکق  
 اين دهولو سبب کلور منڅگلکن نگرې موندنم باتو کارن لاري درفد  
 سوڅ راج برنام فتوکل ترلالو بسر تهت کرچان بگند اية مک

ڪاڪڻ توان فترتي منٽاڻه اديق اير بارغ مستگي دان سڀره بارغ  
 مسڪافور ڪارن اديق ترلالو دهگا مک ماهوٽه توان فترتي چي امبوغ  
 هي بودق ڪچيل گيلا اف اشڪو سده اشڪو بونه ابغ اڪو دان سگل  
 هلبالغ قوم ڪلورگ اڪو مک اشڪوماري ڪفداڪو منٽاڻه سگل بارغ ۲  
 ماڪنن بايٽله اشڪو بونه اڪو اين مسڪالي مسڪيا مشهور نام اورغ مودا  
 مک ماهوٽه راج دونن ايت فون بنر ساڻه ڪاڪڻ اين تنافي  
 بوڪنن اديق يغبربوٽه انياي اين راج چامر لاهه جوگ دهولو مسقدر  
 اديق اين ممبيري بالس جوگ مک ڪاڪڻ توان فترتي جڪلو بگيمان  
 مسڪليفون اشڪو بونهله اڪو اين سگرا مسڪيا چاغن اڪو منغگوغ  
 فرچنٽاڻ سماچم اين برلامان هيڊوف فون سده تباد لاڻي سفره  
 اونٽوڻ اورغيغ بايق مک ڪاڪڻ راج دونن برفاڪه ساڪيٽن اونٽوڻ  
 ڪاڪڻ اديق اين ترليه لاڳي مسهاري جادي ڪدالم دنيا مسهاري  
 دبوڻڪن ايهند بند ڪدالم لاهه بسر مندي اوميق مندي اڻين  
 منٽله مندر فرڪتاڻ ايه مک توان فترتي فون لمبوٽله هاتيپ  
 بايٽله ڪاڪڻ ڪيهه براڪوٽن سودرا مک توان فترتي چي امبوغ  
 ايه فون سگرا له ممبوڪ فنتو لالو دسوره ماسق سره دفرچمو دغن  
 سگل فلپاڻي نعمة ماڪن ماڪن يغ اندهه ۲ سده هابس ماڪن ايه مک  
 راج دونن اين فون مڱاچق توان فترتي برفنده ڪفراهو ڪاڪڻ بوڱا  
 رمفي دان توان فترتي فون سوڪله هندق فرگي سره هندق  
 دفوڱهه بارغ ۲ ددالم ڪفل ايه اوله راج دونن تباد دبئرنڪن سمواپ  
 چوڪف لغڪف ددالم ڪاڪڻ بوڱا رمفي ايه يغبتياد تمڻه سڀره دغن  
 بوڱوڪوس جا ايه ايتله ڪاڪڻ باوا منٽله سده برڪاٽه ايت مک راج  
 دونن فون فرگي ڪهلوان ڪفل ايه ملهبي ڪاڪڻ بوڱا رمفي ايه  
 دغن بولغ اولوڻ

مالڻم ٻرتلون مڱل تمڻيڪ يڱبراني دان ريوه گڱي گمڻيتا ترلالو  
 عظمت ددالم ڪفل ايت تياڊ مڱڪ بويي لاڱي سيڱ دان مالڻم  
 هڱگ مڱي تياڱ هاري تياڱ مالڻم اي مڱاموق ايت مڪ مڱل  
 هلبالڱ ددالم ڪفل ايت فون هابسله ماتي مڪ راج دونن فون دودق  
 برهنڻيڪن لڱهپ برهنڻرڱد تياڱ اڱوڱ مڪتياڪ مڪ اي مڱمنڱ ڪدالم  
 راوڱ مڪ تمڻقله راج ڇامر لاوت ايت هنڱ ڪلور متاپ ميره  
 مڱرت اڱي برپالا۲ دان داداپ ميره مڱرت بوڱا راي ڪمبڱ فاڱي  
 مڪ ڪات راج دونن اينله روفاپ بهارو اڪو برتمو دڱن لاوان مڪ  
 منله ددڱر اوله راج ڇامر لاوت فرڪتاڻ راج دونن ايت مڱرا  
 نايق دڱن تمڻيڪ سورڱن تمڻيل منڱق دان مڱرت سره مڱارڱ  
 ڪدوا بله تاڱن دڱن تياڱ برڪيرا۲ لاڱي دڪرت داتس دمو مڱن  
 دان دڱارڱ رنده دلومڱتڪن دان دتتق دري ڪانن دتڱڪيسڪن ڪڪيري  
 دان دڱارڱ دري ڪيري دلومڱتڪن ڪڪانن تياڱ جوڱ برالهن۲ مڪ  
 دڱرڱد مڱاڱت ضرب راج ڇامر لاوت ايت مڱارڱ دان مڱره هڱگ  
 لتيه راج دونن مڪ ايشون نايقله گمڱيراپ لالو دهونس فڱڱ جناوي  
 جنڻن مڱراي برڪاهه هي راج ڇامر لاوت يڱتياڱ بربودي اڱڪو تريمه  
 بڪس تاڱن اڪو سره دڪره اوله راج ڇامر لاوت ترساله تڱڪيس ڪنا  
 ليهرپ لالو فوتس ترڱنڻيڱ ڪتڱهه لاوت مڪ راج ڇامر لاوت ايتفون  
 ماتيله

مڪ راج دونن اين برجالن۲ اي ددالم ڪفل ايت مليهه مڱل  
 فلڱي ڪلڱڪانن دان حاله فرهيا مڱن ڪفل ايت مڪ برتموله اي دڱن  
 سواهه بيليق ددالمن اد سوڱرڱ توان فترتي برنام ڇي اميوڱ اڱيق  
 اوله راج ڇامر لاوت ترلالو بايق فارمن مڪ راج دونن برڪاهه۲ وهي

جادي دغن ايان لالوداوسفكن ليلا اية سرت دايسي مك دگرتقن  
تيگ كالي تورن داره درفد مولتنن مك راج دونن فون برايخ ۲ كفد  
سگل ديوات ۲ بارخ اكو چيتا اكو فراوله بارخ اكو كهنديق منجادي جيڪ  
سوغگه لاڻي اكو اين انق راج بسردنگري مندي اغين تورن تمورن  
ايد بند اكو راج يغبراصل دنگري اية مهاج اكو فنننا رومق بنساكن  
فراهويغ كورخ ساتو سراتس هلوان منننا كارم تگلگمکن دان اكو  
منننا تيغگلکن كفل بدوري اية مهاج سبوه اكن جهوان فدغ هلغ  
فغغگوڻ دان كريس سمقان گنجا ايرس اوچفپ لئس ليلا فون دباكر  
سكالي لتوف تيگ دگومپ اسف برفايوغ كا ودرامك فلوروپ  
اينفون تمثيلله مغاموق كفد فراهويغ كورخ ساتو سراتس اية ريوه  
گگتي گمفيتا عظمة بويين سكتيڪ لاڳي مك سكلين فراهواية فون  
هابسله تگلگم تيغگل سبوه چوگ كفل بدوري اية مننله سده  
تگلگم فراهواية مك راج دونن فون برسييف ماسق سگل فلباڳي  
فكايں هلبالغ لالو نايق داتس ننچران كارخ كاكف بوخارمفي اية  
سرت برايخ ۲ كفد سگل ديوات ۲ جيڪ سغگه هي كاكف بوخارمفي  
برسما ۲ جادي دغن اكو سگراله اغكو لايركن اكو كفد كفل بدوري  
راج چامرلاوت اية مك كاكف بوخارمفي اينثون ملنچر فرگي  
بتول منوجو كفل بدوري مننله سفي لاڻي تيگ دفا جاوهپ  
مك راج دونن فون مملقة نايق كائس كفل بدوري مك كاكف  
بوخارمفي ايد فون اندر ممباوا بندهرا توا مننله جاوه كاكف بوخا  
رمفي اية مك راج دونن اية فون برتمفيك تلون تملون تيگ كالي  
برتوره ۲ توجه بوه نكري فادم فليتا دان توجه سيمشغ گلغغ رتق  
مك ايفون مغاموق ددالم كفل بدوري ايت تيگ هاري تيگ

برهننتيله سکلينن ليهتکن لاکي ۲ همب سنديري بوله تنتواله دان  
 منغن مک راج چمر لاوت ايت فون فرگي ممبوکا فتي کچيل  
 بنیان سقتي مغمبيل فونتوغ چندان گهرو دان کمپن باروس دان  
 اوبه فتروم دوا بجي دان فلورو تيگ بجي دان مستغگر سفوچق  
 فربواتن جاوا برتاتهنک امس مک دباکر فونتوغ چندان گهرو دان  
 کمپن باروس مک داوسفکن کهد مستغگر ايه مک دگرتقکن تورن اير  
 درفد مولتن تيگ تيتيک مک راج چامر لاوه اين منداشيس کارن  
 سده دکتهروي دالم علامتن اکن ففراغن هندق کتياومن مک  
 مستغگر ايه فون لغسوغ داغکه کباهوپ سرت دغن تگق تگون  
 دتینغکن دان برايغ ۲ فدمگل دیواديوات بارغ کوفقسا اکو فراوله بارغ  
 کوچيتا منجادي چیک شه لاگی فلورو دان اوبه فتروم برسما  
 جادي دغن اکو مهاج اکو منتا روصق بنامس دان کارم تغگلکن  
 کاکف بوغا رمفي ايه مک مستغگر ايه فون دفتيک سکالي لتوف  
 تيگ دگومپ اسف برفايوغ کاودرا دان فلوروپ ايتفون فرگي  
 بتول منوجو تيغ لایر کاکف بوغا رمفي ايه فوتس لغسوغ ترچمفق  
 دغه لاوتن ايت

سرة راج دونن مليهه فراهوپ یغدمکین ايه مک ایشون سگراله  
 ممباغونکن ایهن بندهرا توا سرة اي مغيکتکن رنتي فد فيغکن  
 لغسوغ ترجون برنغ مغمبيل تيغ لایر ايه منته دافه لالو دکناکن بالیق  
 ترليه ایلوق درفد لام دان ترليه چندیم درفد مول مک ایفون  
 برسيف فول هندق ممبري بالس کفدر راج چامر لاوه سرة اي فرگي  
 مغمبيل فونتوغ چندان گهرو دان کمپن باروس لغسوغ دباکر دان  
 دامبيل فول انق ليلا یغ فنچغ مسچکل جاري مانيس یغبرسما



ماليم اغينن اتو اتق دايوخن ملبينکن همبله سوئرخ ديري  
 ملايرکن کاکف بوغا رمشي اين دان مشورت عادت رشم بهسا  
 اورخدلاوت ايت اد جوگ همب تريما فتوا درفد دائوق نينيق  
 يغ توام دان درفد ايهند دان بند همب عادت رسم دان  
 بهسا اوگما اورخ دلاوت چک اد اغين برلاير دان جيک صده  
 کمتين اغين برلابوه اينله فتوا يغ همب تريما مک ماهوت هلبلاغ ايه  
 هي کانق ۲ اکو اين ممباوا تينه راج چامر لاوت اکن منريما چوکی  
 کراجت کاکف بوغا رمشي اين کفد اغکو چکلو تيدق اغکو باير  
 نسچاي کاکف بوغا رمفي اکنچادي تاونن راج چامر لاوت لفس  
 جوگ بلنچا کافورپ ددالم مهاري دوا هاري

مک ماهوت راج دونن هي چي<sup>۶</sup> فغليما ادفون کيه هيذف  
 ددالم دنيا اين دري کچيل دکندوخ ايو صده بسر دکندوخ عادت  
 چکلو ماتي دکندوخ تانه مک تيف ۲ ماسق فد ساتوم نگري اورخ  
 تنتوله منوره استعادة راج نگري ايت دان چکلو همب ترماصق  
 ددالم کاون گاجه مندرين دان ماسق کاون کرپو مغواق دان ماسق  
 کاون کمبغ بردبيع دان ماسق کاون ايم برکوکو<sup>۷</sup> دان همب اين  
 ترماصق ددالم نگري اين تنتوله همب منورت عاده استعادة  
 راج چامر لاوه ايت تنافي جاخن همب براوتغ سمبه کفد راج  
 چامر لاوت دان ترهوتغ چاکف کفد هلبلاغ چوکی کراجت ايت  
 بوکنن همب تباد ماهو باير چوباله تاپ دهولو چرافوخ مريم اد  
 مسفتنوخ دوا اين دان تنتوخ کريس سمقان گنچا ايرس دان فدغ  
 لغ فغوغگوخ اين چک دبایر کتاب بولله همب باير تمبغ سگل  
 چوکی کراجت يغدکهندکي اوله راج چامر لاوت ايت دامی

اف کرجاپ دان اداکه اي تاهو عادت رشم بهسا اوگما اورخدلاوت  
اين

مک هلبغ ايتفون سگراله منورنکن مسبوق موادت تغه دلافن  
کوين دغن امفه فوله امفه انق فدايوغن لالو منوجو کفد کاکف،  
بوغا رمشي ايه بېراف کتتيک بردايوغ ايه منله سمفيله برفنداغن  
دغن راج دونن ايه مک دفتدغ اوله هلبغ ايه سوآرغ کانق ۲ جوگ  
ترلالو بايک روف فارسن مک هلبغ ايه فون بركات هي کانق ۲ يغ  
کچيل فراهواغکو اين داغ دريمان دان هندق فرگي کنگري  
مان دان اف ۲ اد بارغ مواتنن دان سياف نام نخوداپ دان براف  
اورغ انق دايوغن دان سياف نام جوړو باتو دان جوړو مودين دان  
سياف نام توکغ فيتق ماليم اغينن دان برهنتي دسيني اف  
کرجاپ دان اداکه تاهو کانق ۲ اکن عادت رشم بهسا اوگما اورغ  
دلاوت اين

مک ماهوت راج دونن ادفون کاکف بوغا رمفي اين کلور  
درفد نگرې مندي اغين درفد بندغ يغتياياد برباتس اير يغتياياد  
براينک تمفه سلوغکغ بربويي مالم دان تمفه سيامغ مينوم برگنتوغ  
دان تمفه چيم چيلي براولغ مندي تمفه اورغشيغ ماکن فکو کمهغ  
درمناله همب داغ اين هاجت دهائي همب تباداله هندق فرگي  
کمنام مقدر ملايړکن اونتوغ نصيب همب يغتياياد بايق دان مواتنن  
فراهو همب اين باغ کابو ۲ اد سکرمت دوا دان جينتن هيتم اد  
سفيتق دوا دان ليمو مانس اد جوگ مسجي<sup>۱</sup> دوا دان کريس  
سمفان گنجا ايرس اد مسيله دان فدغ جناوي جنتن اد مسينتق  
دان سفرمت نخوداپ اتو جوړو باتو دان جوړو مودين اتو توکغ فيتق

اتس کانق ۲ ایت بارشکالی همشیر ۲ کیس برالیق کنا کمنسان  
اینله فندا فائن فاتک همب نوا

تله راج چامر لاوت مندغر سمبه سگل هلبالغ ایت مک برتمبه ۲  
فول مرکاپ مک سگل هلبالغ ایت ممندشکن راجاپ ترالو مرکا  
مک سکلین ایت فون بریغکیتله بیرغ هاتین دان گمبیرا لاکوپ  
لالو مسگیل سگل هلبالغ یغ کورغ ساتو سراتس هلوان ایت میپوره  
تگغ بنداوت مریم دان مغوکوهکن سگل افلین دان ممباغونکن  
سگل چاٹق لیلا دان مغیسور سگل فداتی مریم دان ملکیت سگل  
تونم منته سده سیف سکلین لالو دسوره فولک بردنتوم بدیل  
یغبسر بردرف بدیل یغ کچیل باگی برتیه درندغ یغبایک جادین  
دان فلورو فون مندی باگی جاووغ جاتوه کبیدی باگی مانیک  
فوتس فغارغ گگق گمفیتنا ترالو عظمت دلاوت ایت تیاد سغک  
برپی لاگی دان فلوروپ باگی هوجن یغ لبیت سیغ دان مالم تیاد  
برهننتی هغک سمفی توجه هاری توجه مالم مک راج چامر لاوة  
ایت فون برتینه مورهکن رنتیکن سگل مریم ایت کتاپ انتهنکن  
سده هنجر دان لومه دان انتهنکن سده روصق بناس دان انتهنکن  
سده کارم تگگلم کاکف بوغا رمفی کانق ۲ ایت مک سکلین هلبالغ  
ایت فون لالو برهننتی درفد منمبق سمفی سهاری سمالم درنتیکن  
مک امف ایت فون دفوکلکن اولیه اغین مک تمفقله کاکف بوغا  
رمفی ایت ترلبیه ایلق درفد لام دان ترلبیه چندایم درفد مول  
مک راج چمر لاوت ایت فون ترالو مرکان کتان سیا ۲ جوگ سگل  
هلبالغ مغهابسکن اوبت فلورو سده توجه هاری توجه مالم برفرغ  
سبوه کاکف بوغا رمفی ایت فون تیاد ترتگگلمکن دان تیاد ترلاوان

هلبلغ مندغر فرکتان راج دونن ایت مک ایفون مڭگیلیغ ۲ کن  
 کفلا لغسوغ یرفالیغ هلوان سمبون منوجو کفد کفل بدواری تله  
 سمفی لالونایق مغادف راج چامر لاوت سرای برداتغ سمبه امفون  
 توانکو بریبو ۲ امفون هارفکن دامفونی کیراپ سمبه فاتک ادفون  
 تیتنه توانکو اوتق باتو کفلا فاتک اکن حال فاتک فرگی ممرقسا  
 فراهو کاکف بوغا رمفی ایت سدهله هابس فاتک فرقسا سکلینن  
 لغسوغ دسمبهن درفداول فرچاکشن راج دونن ایت هغک سمفی  
 اخیرپ منتله راج چامر لاوت مندغر فرکتان ایت ترلالوله مرکاپ  
 میره فادم ورنا موکاپ سرای برکاة جک سده دمکین مغافکه  
 گراشن مک تیاد اغکو باوا بودق ایت کماری سیام ۲ مهاج  
 اغکو دبری ماکن برهیدغ فاگی فتغ دان سیام ۲ جوگ اغکو برنام  
 هلبلغ بلوم لاگی اغکو برجمفا دشن موسوه دان فرمفق یغبسر ۲  
 بهارو برتمو دشن سوئرغ بودق کچیل ایت فون سده تیاد تربچاراکن  
 جکلو دمکین بایقله همب سندیری بوله برالون دشن بودق ایت  
 مک سمبه هلبلغ سکلین امفون توانکو بریبو ۲ امفون هارفکن  
 دامفونی کیراپ سمبه فاتک ادفون فاتک سکلین این منجادی  
 همب فسکا سلماپ سده تورن تمورن منجادی هلبلغ دان نگری  
 برفوله بوه سده یغ فاتک تاون فرسمبهن کباوه دولی ایهند بگند  
 دهولو دان بیراف ریپو کفلا مگل هلبلغ یغبسر ۲ فاتک کرت  
 فرسمبهن کباوه دولی بگند بلومله فاتک برتمو سماچم فرکتان  
 کانتق ۲ ایت فد فیکران فاتک بودق ایت بوکنن اتق مبارغ اورغ  
 انتهمون فنجلما مگل دیوا دیوات اتو فون فترا راج ۲ یغبراصل تورن  
 تمورن دمکینله فمنداغن فاتک چیک دولی توانکو بوات انیای

مسوه فراهو کاکف بوخا رمفي هاپوت درفد هولو ترلالو ایلوق  
 روفاپ مک بندهرا ایت فون برکات یاالله یاتوهنکو بارغ سمفي  
 افاله کیراپ کاکف بوخا رمفي ایت فد جمباتن اکواین سکنتیک  
 اوچتپ لئس کاکف بوخا رمفي ایتفون باغي کمبغ فوتس تالی دان  
 باغي فوچق دلنچورکن باغي بلوت دکنتیل ایکور داتغ ملغووخن  
 هلوان فد تئگ جمباتن ایت مک بندهرا توا ایت فون تورن لالو  
 ماسق کدالم کوروغ مک فراهو ایت فون اوندر بالیق کتغه دان  
 بندهرا توا ایت لالی دغن مملرق دان چپوم فغوو دان بالی  
 اتق سوداراپ تله سده مک ایشون هندق بالیق نایک ممباوا  
 اتق سوداران مک دفندغ فد جمباتن ایت سدهله هیلغ دان  
 کمشوغ فون سده تیاد دافت دفندغ کران سده جاوه ساخت  
 کتغه لاوتن یغد مکین ایت مک بندهرا توا این فون برمرهکندیرین  
 کفد توهن یغسینر سده جنجی اکوهندق ماتی دوا براتق مشکور  
 الحمد لله هندق بالیق فون سده تیاد تراوفیاکن مک کاکف بوخا  
 رمفي ایت برلایر جوگ تیاد برهننتی میغ دان مالم هئگ سمفي  
 ساتو موسیم لماپ دلاوة ایت مک بودق این سدهله فندي برکات ۲  
 دنما کندیرین راج دونن

مک فد سواة هاری راج دونن فون میپورهکن باف سوداراپ  
 ملاپوهکن ساوه کران هندق برسنغ ۲ هاتی دان هندق برسنغ ۲  
 تولخ کران اغین فون تیاد مک بنداهرا ایتفون سگراله فرگی  
 منچاتوهکن ساوه لالو دودق برلابوه دسیتو ترافوغ ۲ دغن بیراف  
 لماپ

فكاین ددالمپ دان مسیچی طابق ایسیکن مسچوگف سگل مکانن  
 ددالمن سورہ ہنترکن فد انقن اکن چادی بکل ہمدق دبواغ ایت  
 منتلہ مدہ دمسپکن اولہ سگل داغ ۲ ایت لالو دسورہ ہنترکن  
 مک توان فتری فون دغن ببراغ تریق تاغیسین ترکنغکن انتوغ  
 نصیب ای دان نصیب انقن منغادہ کلاغیبت تندق کیومی  
 ایومتاپ برچچورن مسفرت مانیق فوتس فغاغ نلہ مدہ سیف  
 سکلینپ مک بودق ایت فون دهاپوتکن اورغله کدالم موسی  
 مندی اغین ایت مک راج بسر فون ارواح دان مباح سگل دعا  
 فنولق بالا منتلہ مدہ مک تمفل فول ممباکر سگل مریم دان لیلا  
 ممبری علامت تندا کسوکان ممبواغ بالا نگری مندی اغین

القصہ مک ترسبوتلہ فول فرکتان ابغ راج بسر ایت برنام  
 بندھرا توا دودق دیم برامستان دکوالا موسی مندی اغین ایت  
 مک فد سوات هاری ای تغہ دودق دوالاکی استریپ مک  
 کدغران بوی مریم گگق گمفیبت ددالم کوت ادیقپ راج بسر  
 مک ایفون برفیکر ددالم هاتیپ مدہ جواگراغن ادیقکوراج بسر  
 ایت برفترا سرت اد علامت کسوکان ممبواغکن انقپ ایت  
 کارن چلاک مسقی هاتی مسقی رامس برانق سورغ دبواغکن  
 مندغرکن سگل فرکتان فواغ دان اهل النجوم منتلہ مدہ ای  
 برفیکر یغد مکین ایت مک ایفون توزن فد جمباتن لاراغن سرت  
 ای برناجت کحضرت توهنپ جکلو مسگہ لاگی اکو سما ماسایبو  
 دان مساف دغن راج بسر ایت بارغدمسفیکن اللہ تعالی کیراپ  
 انق سودراکوایت کماری مک ای فون لغسوغ برتغگو فد جمباتن  
 ایت مسقی سہاری مسالم فد وقت تغہ هاری رمیغ مک تمفلد،

فون برکات واهي انڱو راج دونن چوباله توان مساکي مگل فکاین  
 یغ انده ۲ مسکالي لالو بوله ملسکن ترپوکو هاتي ایهند اننهکن  
 انڱو ماتي دان اننهکن ایهند ماتي جاغن مناره بیل مک راج  
 دونن فون مندغرکن کات باف سودارپ اي فون بغکیت فرگی  
 مپوک فتي کچیک بنیان مستي ترلتق دکفلا تیدرپ لالو دپوک  
 برکرتب بوي کونچي برکریوت بوي تودخ مک دامبل سلوار  
 دیوځگ دان ایکه فځځ چندی جننن دان کریس جاوا تفا دان  
 باجو بلدو کسمبا موروف دان کاین گشه گنت فوالم دان تغکولق  
 بولخ اولوتله مده ترکنا ملځکف فکاین ایت مک دامبل فول  
 فدخ جنابوي جننن متان سلیبر داون فادي فدخ برصما ۲ جادي  
 دغن ایاپ متله مده چوکف لځکف مگل عالیه سنجتاپ مک  
 راج دونن فون لالو برجالن نایک کاتس تنجران کارځ کاکف بوځا  
 رمځي ایت دغن سوځدیرین ممندخ کفد کفل بدوري ایت  
 مک باف سودارپ راج بندهره توا ایت فون سباگی ممندخ  
 راج دونن ایت برچچوران ایر متاپ کارن ساغت بلس دان کسپین  
 ممندخکن کلاکونن

مک تریمبوتله فول فرکتان راج چامر لاوه ددالم کفل بدوري  
 مسباوا اځکاتن فراهو کورځ ساتو سرا تومس هلون ایه داتخ درفد نگرې  
 موندنم باتو مک ایفون تله ترمندخ کفد سمپوه فراهو کاکف بوځا رمځي  
 تله پتا دفتد دغن مک راج چامر لاوه این فون برتیتنه کفد مگل هبلبلخ  
 دان فغلیمان مپوره فرگی فرقسا کاکف بوځا رمځي ایه دریمان  
 داتغن دان هندق کمان فرگیین دان بمراف باقی اورځدالمن دان  
 میاف نام نخوداپ دان اف ۲ بارځ مواتنن دان برهنتي دسپینی

مك فد سوات هاري راج دونن اين فون مپورهكن باف  
 سودراپ بندھرا توا اية نايك كاتس تنجران كارغ كاكف بوغا  
 رمفي ايت كارن، ساغۛ تباد سدف فرامان هاتي انقد انتھكن  
 دمان مومھ فرمفق تران لاون سترو كيت دلاوت اين مك بندھرا  
 اينفون باغون لالو فرغي نايك كاتس تنجران كارغ ايت سرت  
 ممندغ كسبلھ اوتارا دان دندغ كسبلھ صلاتن مك دندغ لاوت  
 ايت ترغ ممتاپ مك دندغ فول كسبلھ متهاري نايك ايت  
 فون دمكين جوگ مك دندغ فول كسبلھ بارت تفت اننارا  
 دغن بارت لاوت مك تمفقلھ كليھاتن كلم كابوت هندق دكتكن  
 فولو بوكنن فولو دان هندق دكتكن افوغ بوكنن افوغ دان هندق  
 دكتكن تنجوغ بوكنپ تنجوغ دان هندق دكتكن كمفوغ بوكنپ كمفوغ  
 تمفق فوئھ مموئھ چرافوغ مريم نيغ لايبر برمشگيتن سفرت دوسن  
 كابو ۲ مك ددالم بايق ۲ ايت تمفقلھ سبوه كافل بدوري ترلالو  
 بسرب سرت دغن فراھو فغيريغن كورغ ساتو سراتس بوه  
 سكلينن سده سيف منجونجغ افيلن سموپ مك بندھرا توا  
 اينفون تورنلھ مندافتكن راج دونن سراي بركات واهي انكو راج  
 دونن فد هاري اينلھ روغن كية اكن ماتي مك جواب راج دونن  
 مغاف مك ايهكو بركات ۲ دمكين اين مك كات بندھرا توا  
 واهي انكو افلھ اوفاي كيت دوا برانق هندق ملاون سترو يغ  
 داغ اية بگيتو بايق مك كات راج دونن جاشنلھ ايهكو برسومھ  
 هاتي جاشن كية عتقت سالھ كغد اورغ سدھلھ مك راج بندھرا  
 توا اينفون ساغتلھ تاكوت رامن دان جاوھ هاتين ممندغ فتراپ  
 ترلالو كچيك تباد سمفۛ سمفي عمرپ اكن ماتي دبوئھ اورغ مك اي



بونتر بايغ ۲ مک هوجن فون تورن باغي دتواغ دان ريبوت دان  
 طوفن باغي دلونتر دان کيلت فون سابوڭ مپابوڭ دان هلنتر فون  
 فانه ممانه دان اير فون سابق مک توان فترې لندوڭن بولن اية  
 فون لفسله ساکيت برمالين مک فتراپ اية کنور درفد کندوڭن  
 بنداپ لالو جاتوه کتانه ممفي کباتو همفر سکتیک لپف ددالم  
 تانه ايت مک کلور باليق دمونتېکن اوله بومي ترلتق دباوه  
 فلمېهن امتنان ايت ترهنتر داتس مهلي چيو لغکت توجه لافس  
 دڭن مبيله فدغ دان مبيجي تلور ايم دان مبيله کريس دان  
 مشوچق ليلا دان ماتو بولوہ بغسي دان فونتوڭ چندان څهرو دان  
 کمپن باروس مک سگل بيدن توجه دان فاوڭ توجه ايت فون  
 ماڅتله حيرن حال بودق اين مک سگراله دفرسمبېکن اورځ ۲  
 کفدايهن راج بسر مک تيته راج بسر بودق ايت تيا د بوليه  
 دباوا نايق کرومه دموره باوا کتفي موڅي مرت دموره ميڅکن  
 مبهوه فراهو کودوڭ دان فغايوه ميمفق هندق دباوڭ هاپوتکن  
 کدالم موڅي مندي اغين ايت تله ايت مک بگند فون برتيته  
 مپوره اروح مياچ دعا تولق بالا مک دکرچکن اورڅله مفرت  
 تيته راج ايت تله سده دمندیکن دان دکرة فومتن مرت دباروة  
 لالو دبدوڭ لغسوڭ دباوا اوله بيدن اية کدالم فراهو کودوڭ فغايوه  
 ميمفق دتودوڭ دڭن مبيدڭ کاچغ تله اية لالو دفرسمبېکن اورځ ۲  
 کفد بنداپ توان فترې لندوڭن بولن حال انڅپ ايت هندق  
 دباوڅکن دڭن تيته راج مک توان فترې فون مناڅيس برچچوران  
 ايرمتاپ کارن ساڅة کاميه اکن انڅن مک توان فترې فون برتيته  
 کفدسگل دايج ۲ مپوره ميفکن مبيجي فتي دڭن مچوکف لغکف

تپاد برهننتي مسيخ دان مالم تولخ سگل کربو لمبو کمبيخ ايت  
 سده فوته برتمبون ۲ سفرت گونخ باتو دان سگل کرق نامي یخ  
 تربواغ ايت سده منجادي توکوغ دان فولو دان سگل داره کربو  
 دان لمبو دان ایر دیدیهن سده منجادي سوات انق سوغي دان  
 امسف افین سده منجادي اون دان سگل اورغ ۲ کنوان یغبرجاگ ۲  
 دالم بغسل ايت رمبوت یخ هیتم سده فوته منجادي اون دان  
 کایو دریما سده ترغ برفوله ۲ بوه گونخ مک فکرجان این ماکین  
 سهاري برتمبه سوک دان لالی دان مابوق ملیه سگل فرماينن ایت  
 برباگی ۲ راگم دان لاکون مک سگل اورغ یغبرانق استري ایت،  
 فون باقله سده یغبرچري کارن سوامیپ تپاد فولخ درومه سمفي  
 بربولن مابوق دغن کسوکان ترلوف کفد سگل انق بیني مک  
 فکرجان اینفون سمفيله تیگ بولن مک بگند فون برهننتيله  
 درفد برجاگ ۲ ایت کارن توان فتری لندوغن بولن این سده مغارق  
 ساکیت مک لالوله بگند برتیتته ممگل تو بیدن توا دان تو  
 بیدن توجه دان ممگل تو فاوغ توا دان تو فاوغ توجه برهیمشون  
 کبالي بسر هندق برسیرم مک سگل بیدن دان فاوغ یغد فغل  
 اینفون داغله برهیمشون دبالي مندي ۲ کن بگندا ایت لاکي  
 استري متله سده برمندي ۲ ایت انتارا بیراف هاري لماب  
 مک توان فتری اینفون کرسله ساکیتن هندق برمالین کارن  
 سده چوکف گنف بولنن مک سگل بیني اورغیسر ۲ فون تپاداله  
 کلور ۲ درفد دالم امتان برتوگکو دان جاگ توان فتری ساکیت  
 ایت سمفي توجه هاري توجه مالم ماسق کدلافن هاریپ مک  
 توان فتری فون ترلالوله ساغته کریغپ سمفي فد وقتو تغه هاري

مك اننارا بمراف لماب ايت مك حاميل توان فتري لنودوخن  
 بولن ايت فون سمفيله توجه بولن مك بگند فون برفيكر هندق  
 دودق كرج خندوري بومندي ۲ بوننيغ توان فتري لنودوخن بولن  
 ايت كران بلوم فرنه برفترا مك منته سده يغمكين ايت مك  
 ايشون براغكت كلور كبالي بسر بالي ملبنتغ مننتوغ تابوه لارغن  
 گوغ فلاوڭ چانغ فمغگل مك سگل فردان منتري دان تمغگوڭ  
 لقسمان اوڭكاي بسر دان سگل هلبلغ لشكر رعيت بلنترا دائغله  
 برهمشون درفد هوڭچ نگري سمفي كفشگل نگري فنه مسق  
 داغ مغادف لاکي ۲ دان فرمشوان منته حضير سكلين مك راج  
 بسر فون برتپته كشد سگل اوغيسر ۲ پ هندق دودق كرج  
 مندي ۲ بوننيغ توان فتري لنودوخن بولن ايت مك سكلين  
 اورڭ بسر ۲ اينفون تندق مپمبه منجونوڭ تپته رچاپ مك  
 بيلاغن بولن حاميل توان فتري اينفون گنغله توجه بولن مك  
 بگند فون لالوله ممولاي برچاگ ۲ مپمبليه سگل كربو دان لنبو  
 كمبيغ ايم دان اينق دان سباگين برچامو سگل رعيت بلنتراپ  
 فنه مسق تپاد دمغك بويي لاگي ميغ دان مالم گگق  
 گمفينا ترلالو عصمت دشن سگل بوپين ۲ گوڭ دان گندغ سرونې  
 دان نفيري كوفق دان چراچف بيولا كچافي مردم بغسي ربان دان  
 سروليغ دان دندي موري دان بيدوان مك رپوه گگق دشن سگل  
 تفق دان تاري سگل وايغ دان چوگيت يغبرمين مندورا دان لاکون  
 دان اد يغ برماين ماء يوغ دان اد يغ برماين دابوس دان برمشفك  
 راگ دان مپابوڭ ايم دشن تمفيك سورقن سما جوا ددالم  
 استان دان دلور ترلالو بسر فوچجانن بومندي ۲ ايت هغگ

اینله اوفهن جاغن اشکو سمبهکن کفدر ایت مک سگل دایغ ۲  
اینتفون ریوه ترتاوا لالو کدغران کشد بگند ددالم بیلق مک  
ای فون کلور دکت تمفت هندق برتیلک ایت مک دندغن  
نجوم توا سده داتغ لالو دسورهکن برتیلک مک اهل النجوم ایت  
برتیلک درفد فتغ ۲ هغگ سمفی نغه مالم دنیهاری بلوم سمفی مک  
ای فون لالومبوکاکن کاین تودغن سرت مغگرق ۲ کن کفلاپ مک  
راج بسر فون برتیتته هی اهل النجوم افکه خبرپ ددالم فتوا یغ  
دلیهت اتق بیت ایت مک نجوم اینثون برداتغ سمبه امثون  
توانکو بریبو ۲ امفون ددالم فمنداغن فتوا فاتک انقد ایه تمنوله  
لاکی ۲ ترلالو بسر تواهن منروس سمفی توجه فتلا لاغیت دان  
توجه فتلا بومی دان جک سمفی کلق عمر انقد ایه توجه تاهن  
نگری اینفون بهاروله لیمفه دان معمور دان مورده دان امان  
سنتوس لاگی سجهترا فد مسکلین بغسا ایسی نگری توانکوا این  
سوک دان دکاسیهی اولیه مسکلین رعیت بلتنتراپ دان دافه  
دتموشغ اوله سگل رعیه بلا برتدوه دباوه ناوغن هیغگ اینله یغدافه  
فاتک فرسمبهکن تواه انقد ایت مک راج بسر فون برتیتته فول  
دمکین برمالهن ساغت فتوانجوم توا این دغن فتوا نجوم  
توجه برادیق ایت مک سمبه نجوم توا حال فاتک این سده توا  
دان مات سده بوت دان تلیغا سده تولی دان ایغاتن فون سده  
کورغ ملینکن حال فدوک انقد ایت لبه ۲ معلوم کباوه دولی  
یغمها ملیا جوگ سنله سده برکات ۲ ایت مک نجوم توا ایه فون  
برموهن فرلغ کرومهن

ایت بگیمانله ددالم فتوا اهل النجوم مک سمنه نجوم توا ایت  
 جک ادغن تغگی دولت توانکو بولهله فاتک چوب لیهنکن  
 تنافی منناله توانکو بواتکن فتران دان بمتغکن تیکر فاجر دان  
 فرمیدانی دان تفوغ تاور دان برتیه برص کوپیت دان دین لیلین  
 سمیغ بسرلشن فنچغن ماتوهسنا جاری مانیس دان سومبوپ  
 بسر ایجو تاغن مک لتغن دغه ۲۵ استان توانکو این مالم سکارغ  
 بولهله فاتک چوب لیهنکن فدوک انقد ایت مک بگند فون  
 برتینه کفد اینغ توا مپورهکن بر بوات بارغیغ دکهنداکی اوله  
 اهل النجوم توا ایت تله سده ترحضیر سمان دغه استان ایه مک  
 هاری فون سدهله مرمیغ فتغ دان نجوم توا اینتون داتغه برجالن  
 سلغکه تیگ کالی بغکیست ممتولکن فغگشپ دان توجه کالی  
 برنفس فنچغ مک بوله برجالن مک دغن براف کتیک ای  
 برجالن ایت مک سمنیله کهلامن بالی لالو دودق دکاکی تغگ  
 برهننتیکن للهن سکتیک ای فون لغسوغ ماسق کدالم استان  
 دودق دکمت دغن فتران ایت سرت دغن ماره لاکون توا یغ  
 سده هندق مفروس اینتون دفغگل چوگ دغن لاته دان لینه  
 مولتن مپومفه راج کوتو راج چلاک راج ماتی دسمل اوله گرگامی  
 توا مک ای برکات ۲ ایت ددغر اوله سگل دایغ ۲ راج یغبرتوغگو  
 ایت مک دایغ ۲ اینتون فوراً فول هندق فرگی سمنهن کفد  
 راج مک نجوم اینتون داتغ ممگغن کاین دایغ ۲ ایه هندق مپمه  
 کتان جاغنه اغکو سمنهن کفد راج ماتیله اکو دبونهن تیغگلله  
 اینیک اغکو سچوق سورغدیپین تیاد برکاون جک ای ماتی  
 اکو بولهله نیکح دغن اغکو سراجی دچیومن فنچا کاین دایغ ۲ ایه

نسچاي دېواغېپ يځدمکين بايقله کيټ کتاکن چلاک انقب اين  
مک تودغېپ ايتفون هابسله تروک کتوجه ۲پ.

مک بگند فون برتيتته هي اهل النجوم يځ کتوجه افاکه غير  
ددالم علمو دان فتوا اهل النجوم کتوجه مک نجوم ايت فون  
برداغ سمبه امفون توانکو بريپوم امفون هارفکن دامفوني کيراپ  
سمبه فاتک ساغت مناکوت فاتک هندق فرسمبهکن حال  
فدوک انقنډ اية چکلو کيراپ چاغن چادي کمراک ان دولي توانکو  
بولهله فاتک فرسمبهکن مک تيتته بگنده هي اهل النجوم برکات  
بمرله اغکو کفد اکو تيباد اکن چادي کمراک ان مک سمبه نجوم اية  
ادفون حال فدوک انقنډ فد فثاتهن اورغ توار ۲ دان نشرط يفسده  
فاتک اف گوروکن تنتوله لاکي ۲ تنافي ترلالو بسر فادک دان جمبالغ  
دان فيلق دان بهدي چلاک پ سمفي کلاغية دان کيومي چکلو  
دتاره ددالم کمفوغ مک کمفوغ اية روسق دان چک دتاره ددالم  
نگري مک نگري بناس هغگ اين يغمبراني فاتک فرسمبهکن  
مک بگند فون تر فکور سکتنيک تيباد برکات ۲ مک اهل النجوم اية  
فون برموهن فولغ باليق کرومهب

سنتله سمفي کائيسکن هارين مک بگند فون برتيتته فول  
مپوره مغل اهل النجوم توادالم نگري مندي اغين ايت  
سکتنيک مک نجوم ايتفون داغ لغسوغ نايک کبالي مغادف  
بگند سراي تندق سمبه امفون توانکو بريپوم امفون افله تيتته  
فاتک دفغل اين همب توار مات فون سده بوت دان تليغا فون  
سده تولي مک تيتته بگنده هي اهل النجوم چوباله ديري ليهنتکن  
ددالم رامل اية اتق بيهه يځددالم کندوغن توان فترې لندوغن بولن

دمننتف اوله توان فترې اين دغن سگرا بگند سوره چهاريكن  
 مك حاميل توان فترې اين فون سمفيله سده تيگ بولن مك  
 بگند راج بسر اين فون فد سوات هاري برتيمته كغد سگل اورغ  
 بسر ۲ مپوره فغگل اهل النجوم توجه براديق مننتا<sup>۱</sup> ليهتكن فتراپ  
 يغدالم كندوغن امترين ايه لاکي<sup>۲</sup> كه اتو فرمشوان دان برتواهكه  
 اتو فون چلاك مك اهل النجوم اينتون داغله كتوجه<sup>۳</sup> پ مغادف  
 بگند دبالې مك بگند فون برتيمته مپوره ميبوك زامل كغد  
 نجوم ايت مك نجوم توجه اين فون برداغ ميمبه فد بگندا مننتا<sup>۴</sup>  
 فربواتكن دين فنچغ ساتو هستا جاري مانيس مسبر لغن دان  
 سمبوپ بسر ايبو كاکي دان تفوغ تاور دان برتیه برس كوييت  
 دان كاین فوته دان فوادي<sup>۵</sup> تمثت هندق برتيلك مك بگند  
 فون برتيمته مپوره بواتكن مشرت يغدكهندق اوله نجوم توجه ايت  
 مك دكرجاكن اوله سگل داغ<sup>۶</sup> مكتيك سدهله ترصيف چوكف  
 لغكف سبگيمان اتوران فركاكس اورغیغ هندق برتيلك منته  
 سده ايت مك اهل النجوم توجه براديق اينتون تمفيلله برتيلك  
 درفد فوهن فتغ ايت دودق ترفكور هيغگ سمفي فد وقتو  
 امبون جنتن رنتيك<sup>۷</sup> مك نجوم توجه اينتون سگراله ميبوك  
 تودغپ مك سدهله كتھوان ددالم فتوان فد ففاتهھن اورغ<sup>۸</sup> توا  
 دان كغد علمون اتق راج ايت لاکي<sup>۹</sup> جوگ تمباھن فول ترالو  
 بسر تواھن منروس سمفي كلاغية يغتوجه لافيس دان ترمندام  
 كباوه سمفي كباتو همقر تواھن مك اهل النجوم توجه براديق اين  
 ادمناره خيآته هاتين كغد راج ايت چك كچه خبركن انقپ اين  
 برتواھ تنتوله دتارھن دان چك كيت خبركن چلاك اتقن اين

# RAJA DONAN.


## A MALAY FAIRY TALE.

وېـه نستعدين بالله علي اينله حكايټ تر لالو انده  
چتراپ دچتراكن اوله اورغښخ امفوپ چترا مك اداله موړغ  
راج تر لالو بسر تخت كراچائن بگند ايت برنام راج بسر دان  
امترين برنام توان فترې لنډوڅن بولن نگرين برنام مندي اغين  
مك بگند اين چوكف لغكف دڅن فردان منترې دان تمغگوڅ  
لقسمان دان هلبالغ لشكر رعيت بلتنتراپ دان چوكف  
لغكف دڅن مگل كوت فاربه دان بالي استان دان مگل داىغ ۲  
بیدوندا سيدا ۲ بنتارا مكلمين چوكف لغكف بتاف عادت راج  
يغيسر ۲ جوگ مك اداله بگند اين صده بپراف لام منجادي راج  
ممرنتهكن نگرې مندي اغين اين تپاد چوا براوله فترا مك  
ماختله ايغين كدوا لاکي امترين هندق برفترا بپرافله قاول دان  
نپت مرت صدقه دان جوربه كفد مگل فقير دان مسكين تپاد  
چوا براوله فترا مك مسمفيله توجه تاهن مسمبيلن بولن منجادي  
خليفه ايت مك توان فترې ايتفون صده براليه بارغكلاكوانپ  
دان منتف فون صدهله كورغ مك تله مسمفي گند هارپ پتاله  
صده توان فترې لنډوڅن بولن اين حاميل مك بگند فون  
ترلالوله موك هاتيپ براوله باگي دچيتان مك بارغښخ هندق



## RAJA DONAN.

[The Malay text of the following story, which is printed in the vernacular in this No. of the Journal, has never before been committed to writing. It is one of the *cheritras* which have been taken down *verbatim* from the lips of MIR HASSAN. See Journal No. 17, p. 87.—ED.]

NCE upon a time, there was a very powerful King who was called Raja BESAR; his consort was called Princess LINDONGAN BULAN, and the name of his kingdom was Mandi Angin. He had all that the monarch of a great kingdom ought to have—chiefs and ministers, warriors, soldiers and subjects, a fortified capital with a palace in it, and inside the palace a complete array of attendants, maids of honour, and officers in waiting. He was unfortunately childless, and so, of course, the one desire of himself and the Princess was to have a son and heir. They made vows at shrines and gave alms to the poor and presents to religious men, but it was not until the King had been on the throne for seven years and nine months that, to his great joy, it became apparent that the Princess was *enceinte*. She was three months advanced in her pregnancy when the King summoned his astrologers, seven brothers, to divine whether the unborn infant would be a boy or a girl and whether it would be fortunate or unfortunate. The attendants got everything ready for the ceremony—a large wax candle, holy water, parched rice, yellow rice, white cloth, and a small platform, sitting on which the diviners would become entranced. This done, the astrologers performed their incantations, commencing in the evening and going on until day-break, when they emerged from the coverings with which they had enveloped themselves. By this time, they had become aware, through their mysterious art, and by indications the secrets of which had come down to them from their forefathers, that the expected infant would be a prince, and that he would be possessed of extraordinary qualities (*ter-lalu besar tuah-nia menurus sampei ka langit yang ka-tujoh lapis dan ter-sëndam ka bawah sampei ka batu hampar tuah-nia*).

But these astrologers were inwardly hostile to the King, and they said to themselves "if we declare that the prince will be fortunate, the King will get rid of him; we had better say that there will be a curse upon him." Having resolved on this, they threw off their wrappings.

Then the King asked them the result of their divination, and with much apparent hesitation the traitorous astrologers delivered the false opinion they had resolved on. The infant, they said, would be a prince, but he would be possessed by every kind of evil influence, and any *kampong* or town in which he lived would come to harm. The King, on hearing this, remained silent and seemed to be deep in thought, and the false prophets took their leave.

Next day the King summoned a single old astrologer, and called upon him to prognosticate the future of the unborn prince. The old man was blind and deaf and infirm, and, when all the preparations for the ceremony of divination had been made, he made his way slowly with great difficulty into the hall where it was to take place. He was furious at having been sent for, and swore roundly at the Raja (behind his back) for the trouble he was put to. Some maids of honour overheard the expressions used, and teased the old man by pretending that they would go off and tell the Raja, and great amusement was caused when the terrified old man seized the end of the robe of one of his tormentors and vowed that he would marry her and so reward her, if she would not tell the King what he had said. They all laughed so loud that the King came out. Seeing the old astrologer, he called upon him at once to commence his divinations, which accordingly went on from sunset to daybreak. At the conclusion of the ceremony, the old astrologer announced that the infant would be a prince, that the prince would be gifted with every kind of fortunate quality, and that, if he reached the age of seven years, the kingdom would attain an unheard-of degree of prosperity, while the people would be peaceful and successful. "This is altogether different," said the King, "from the prognostication pronounced by the seven brethren." "I," answered the old man, "am blind and deaf and of failing memory, but in all that concerns the prince, your Highness may rely on what I

say." Then the old man took his leave and departed.

From the seventh month to the period of the Princess' confinement, there were great rejoicings and festivities. Labour lasted for seven days and nights, and, at last, on the eighth day, in the middle of a fearful storm of wind and rain, thunder and lightning, the Princess gave birth to a son. The infant dropped to the floor and disappeared into the earth, which, however, vomited him forth again, and he reappeared seated on a cushion, and with him a sword, a hen's egg, a *kris*, a *lela* (swivel gun), a flute, a piece of scented wood for burning, and some incense. This mightily astonished all the nurses and attendants, and the tidings were borne to the King. He, influenced by the forecast of the seven lying astrologers, would not permit the child to be brought into the palace, but directed that he should be taken to the river-side and placed in a ricketty old boat with a broken oar and set adrift on the river. He also directed prayers to be read and a ceremony performed to avert evil. The child was duly washed and the umbilical cord cut, he was then wrapped in swaddling clothes, and carried down to the boat by one of the midwives. A *kajang* was placed over him as an awning. The Princess wept on being told of the disposal of her baby, and she made her handmaids prepare a box containing every kind of garment that the child would want, and a large basket (*tabak*) full of all kinds of food, and these she sent down to the boat as a provision for the castaway. This done, the boat was set adrift on the river of Mandi Angin, and the King had special ceremonies performed (*aruah dan mem-bacha segala d'oa penolak bala*) and directed cannon to be fired as a token of joy at having averted evil from the kingdom.

Now, the King had an elder brother called BANDAHARA TUA, who lived at the mouth of the river. He, one day, was sitting with his wife at their house, when he heard guns firing at the town up the river, and he said to himself "Sure enough it has come to pass that a Prince has been born and they are firing guns in token of rejoicing at ridding the kingdom of a curse. How can any one, having just experienced the joy of paternity for the first time, have the heart to cast his new-born son away, just because a lot of seers and astrologers choose

to tell him something?" Pondering in this way, he made his way down to the private landing place, and there he prayed that God Almighty would direct his new-born nephew to him. A whole day and a whole night did he wait there on the watch, and about noon on the second day he saw a boat (*kakap*) coming down the river. Then again he prayed "O God, O Lord, may it please thee to cause that boat to come to my landing place!" No sooner had he uttered this prayer than the boat came down with extraordinary swiftness and ran alongside of his steps (*datang me-lenggang-kan haluan-nia pada tangga jambatan itu*). Down went the Bandahara to the boat and forthwith entered the cabin. The boat instantly floated out into the middle of the stream again, but the Bandahara was much too busy covering the infant with caresses to observe this. When eventually he started to carry his nephew on shore, he found, to his astonishment, that he was out of sight of his home, being in fact some way out at sea. Resigning himself to the will of God, he made up his mind that nothing but death was in store for them both, but the boat kept on her way, never stopping in her course day or night and no disaster happened to them. In this way a year went by, and the child, at the end of that period, was able to talk, and gave himself the name of RAJA DONAN.

One day RAJA DONAN told his uncle to let go the anchor, so that they might rest for a while, there being no wind; this was accordingly done, and there they lay for ever so long rocking about gently. One day the BANDAHARA, at his nephews' request, climbed up to the look-out place (*tinjar-an karang*) to satisfy the latter, who had a presentiment that some danger was threatening them. North, South and East were carefully scrutinised, all was clear in those quarters; to the West the BANDAHARA thought he saw a something; it wasn't an island, and it wasn't anything floating; nor was it a cape or a town. At last he made it out to be a forest of masts like a grove of cotton-trees (*tampak putih memutih cherapong mariam tiang laiar ber-sungit-an saperti dusun kabu-kabu*), and then a fleet of ninety-nine ships led by one very large one, all equipped for war. RAJA DONAN was down below when his uncle brought him the news and warned him to

prepare for death. By mutual consent, RAJA DONAN proceeded to put on the magic garments which his mother had sent on board in a box, which he always kept at the head of his bed. *Gr-r-r* went the key as it grated in the lock, *cr-r-r* creaked the hinges as the lid was raised; \* then the magic clothes were taken out and put on one by one, trousers and girdle, *kris* and jacket, skirt (*sarong*) and turban. † When RAJA DONAN was dressed, he girded on his sword,—

*pedang janawi jantan*

*mata-nia sa-lebar daun padi*

*pedang ber-sama-sama jadi dengan iya-nia—*

(“a straight sword of the kind called *janawi*, the blade of which was of the breadth of a leaf of rice; the sword which had been supernaturally produced at the time of his birth”) and he went on deck and walked about in his finery, and his old uncle’s heart was heavy within him and his tears fell as he watched the boy and thought of what might befall him.

All this time the fleet was approaching. It was the fleet of RAJA CHAMAR LAUT of Mundam Batu, who was on board the leading ship—the *Biduri*. When he espied the *prahu* of RAJA DONAN (the *Bunga Rampei* or “mixed flowers”), he ordered some of his people to board her and enquire where she came from, where she was bound for, how many persons she carried, what was the name of her commander, what merchandise she had on board, why she was waiting where she was, and did her crew know the customs, observances, language and religion of “the men of the sea” (*orang laut*).

Some idea of the size of the *Biduri* may be formed from the fact that the galley which was lowered to take the officer who was sent on this mission was of seven and a half *koyans* burthen and was manned by forty-four rowers! To the surprise of the officer when he approached the *Bunga Rampei*, he saw no one but a pretty child. To RAJA DONAN, therefore, he put the questions which he had been ordered to convey.

\* *Ber-kerut bunyi kunchi, ber-kernyut bunyi tudong.*

† The original *raconteur* repeated, in the description of RAJA DONAN’S dress almost the whole of the lines already employed in another story in describing the dress of SRI RAMA. These I have suppressed to avoid repetition.

“This boat,” said RAJA DONAN, “has come from the country of Mandi Angin,

*deripada bendang yang tiada ber-batas*  
*ayer yang tiada ber-ikan*  
*tampat si-longkang ber-bunyi malam*  
*tampat siamang minum ber-gantong*  
*tampat chinchili ber-ulang mandi*  
*tampat orang yang makan paku kamahang*

from the rice-fields where are no embankments,  
 from the waters where no fish are ever seen,  
 a lonely place where the ape howls nightly,  
 where the gibbon swings himself down to drink ;  
 a place haunted by the *chinchili* bird which bathes there  
 unseen,  
 inhabited only by people who live on fern-shoots.”—

“Thence it is that I come, and I have no purpose of going to any fixed destination, but am driven to wander on the sea by evil fortune. As for cargo, there are a few lengths of cotton-tree trunks and a case or two of carroway-seeds and some oranges ;\* also one *kris* with a waved blade, and one straight sword (*janawi jantan*). Master, mate, steersman, supercargo, boatswain and crew are represented by myself, for it is I who sail this boat. As for the customs and observances of those who live on the sea, the learning that has come down to me is simply this—that when there is a favourable wind one sets sail, and when the wind dies away one anchors.”

The emissary of RAJA CHAMAR LAUT, who was all this time alongside in his galley, began to get impatient, and stated plainly that either tribute must be paid, or the *Bunga Rampei* would be seized as a prize. RAJA DONAN was by no means disconcerted, and answered politely that he would always conform to the custom of any country in which he might find himself. “I do not,” said he, “refuse to pay the tax demanded, but first just ask the port-fire of my cannon, the point of my *kris*, and the blade of my sword whether I must pay or not. If they say I must pay, there is an end of the matter.”

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\* By these, cannon, gunpowder and round-shot are meant.

Back went the officer to his ship with the news of this defiance. RAJA CHAMAR LAUT, furious, upbraided his emissary with cowardice, and declared his intention of going himself. His counsellors implored him to do no harm to the child whose message they had just heard. They felt sure, they said, that he must be either an incarnation of the *Dewatas*, or else a Prince of an ancient royal house, and to use violence to him would only bring destruction on them all. But the Raja was much too angry to listen to good advice, and all was made ready for battle. For seven days and nights did the fleet fire cannon and muskets, and then the King ordered firing to cease, in order to judge of the result. When the smoke cleared away, there was the *Bunga Rampei*, floating unharmed and looking handsomer than ever. The Raja reproached his people with incompetence, and told them to stand by and see his personal prowess. Taking his own match-lock, powder and bullets, he prepared for action, but first had recourse to magic to forecast the result. To his disappointment, it was made apparent to him by infallible signs that he must be defeated. Nevertheless, he persevered, and his first shot brought down the mast of the *Bunga Rampei*. The damage was soon repaired. RAJA DONAN simply plunged overboard, hauled up the mast out of the sea, and fitted it in its place again. With a little *lela* (brass swivel gun) not more than a span long he fired a shot, which sunk the whole fleet of ninety-nine sail, leaving only the *Biduri* afloat. Thereupon he invoked the aid of the trusty craft which bore him, and forthwith the *Bunga Rampei*, of her own accord, ran alongside of RAJA CHAMAR LAUT'S vessel. With a terrible shout RAJA DONAN sprang on board, his own boat sheering off at the same moment and keeping the BANDAHARA out of danger. Attacking furiously the warriors on board, he maintained the combat single-handed for three days and three nights, and killed them all. Finally, after a hand to hand fight, he defeated RAJA CHAMAR LAUT and cut off his head.

Left master of the vessel, RAJA DONAN went all over her to judge of his prize, and came upon a cabin in which he found a beautiful maiden named CHE AMBONG, the younger sister of his dead foe—RAJA CHAMAR LAUT. Addressing her he

asked for water and *sirih*, saying that the battle had made him thirsty.

"Are you mad, boy," said the Princess, "to come and ask *me* to supply you with refreshment, after you have killed my brother and all his warriors? Take my life too that your fame may be complete."

The young Prince answered modestly, "It was not I who sought to do thy brother harm. It was he who began; I did but retaliate."

"Be that how it may," replied the Princess, "slay me now and put an end to a life which can only be a misery if prolonged."

"However unhappy you may be," said RAJA DONAN, "my lot is a much more wretched one, for on the very day of my birth my parents cast me forth to be the sport of the winds and the waves."

The Prince's account of his misfortunes so softened the heart of the Princess, that she opened her cabin and let him in and fed him with all sorts of dainties. They agreed to be brother and sister, and, at RAJA DONAN'S request, the Princess agreed to accompany him to his own vessel. He would let her take nothing with her but her betel-box and work-basket. All this being settled, he went forward and hailed the *Bunga Rampei*, waving his turban, and instantly the *prahu* came up swiftly alongside. Having transferred the Princess to her, RAJA DONAN sunk the *Biduri* in mid-ocean.

Then they recommenced the voyage, the BANDAHARA and the two children, of whom the Princess, of course, was much the elder. They sailed about for some time, and CHE AMBONG began to get tired of having nothing to do but eat and drink, and she tried to persuade RAJA DONAN to return to his own country. But he said sadly that he was not travelling for amusement or profit, but in pursuance of his own evil destiny. The tender heart of the girl was deeply touched when she heard him speak thus, and when she looked on him, for in truth he was of an age when he should have been looked after and cared for by nurses and attendants rather than left to sail the world alone. Then she told him of the cause that had made her quit her own country—Mundam Batu,—how a pow-



erful Raja called PETUKAL had asked for her in marriage, and how her brother CHAMAR LAUT, not liking the match, had carried her off to sea. RAJA PETUKAL had pursued them, but had run his ship aground at a place called *Lubok Goa Batu*, and had been delayed there for three months. He was even now pursuing them, and the Princess therefore advised that they should run along the coast keeping near the shore where large vessels would not venture, instead of sailing on the high seas.

RAJA DONAN pondered over his sister's story, she was evidently genuinely alarmed, and he was very sorry for her, so one day he went up to the look-out place (*tinjar-an karang*) and prayed to the Dewatas to send him a breeze—

*Angin yang ber-gambar orang  
Yang men-chabut chekor di-halaman  
Dan men-chabut malei-malei di-lumpur  
Dan me-rebah kerbau di-padang  
Dan menyapu nyior dara di-halaman balci  
Ber-gerēnchit karang di-laut*

“a gale so strong as to be visible in a form resembling human shape; one that would tear the *chekor* root from the ground and the *malei-malei* plant from the mud, which would lay prostrate the cattle feeding in the fields and sweep away the young cocoa-nut trees growing in the court-yard.”

—a breeze which would drive the *Bunga Rampei* straight to the bay of *Goa Batu* and thus bring him face to face with RAJA PETUKAL.

For seven days and seven nights did they scud before the breeze which sprang up, and one day, about noon, something was observable right ahead. As they approached, it was made out to be a fleet of ninety-nine sail. Then RAJA DONAN called the Princess and told her to rouse up the BANDAHARA and make him let go the anchor. This was done (the anchor weighed three *bharas* and the cable was five fathoms long) and then RAJA DONAN pointed out to the Princess the fleet right ahead of them, and of course she was terribly frightened.

RAJA PETUKAL, on board his ship, looking out, became aware of a vessel anchored ahead of him, and he called some of his officers—Panglima ETAM, Panglima PUTEH, Panglima

LELA TEMBAGA, Panglima LENGANG LAUT, Panglima ANGKUP BESI, Panglima AMPING BERANTAH, and Panglima MACHANG BER-GOLING—and told them to go off to the *Bunga Rampei* and make enquiries. They accordingly let down a boat of twelve koyans burthen, manned by eighty rowers, and pulled off to RAJA DONAN'S vessel. When they approached, they saw a very handsome boy sitting on the fore-castle. They hailed him and asked him the name of the master of the vessel, whence she came, where she was going, what cargo she carried, how many persons were on board, the names of the mate, steersman, and the nationality of the crew; also how long she had been anchored there, what armament she carried, and did the person addressed know the customary dues taken in these waters? All this was said in the name of RAJA PETUKAL.

RAJA DONAN answered them much as he had answered the emissary of RAJA CHAMAR LAUT, saying that he constituted the whole of the crew of the ship, that his arms were all his cargo, and that the custom he followed was to sail when he had a fair wind, and to anchor in a calm.

A demand for tribute was met just as the former one had been.

Then the Panglimas went back to the Raja and reported the result of their mission. He flew into a fury, and refused to listen to their excuses and advice. Accordingly, as in the previous case, an attack began; the fleet for seven days and nights kept up a continuous fire of cannon and musketry on the *Bunga Rampei*. After this RAJA PETUKAL ordered firing to cease in order that they might see what had become of their enemy. But the smoke was so dense that it took three days to clear away, and when at last it cleared, there was the *Bunga Rampei* floating unharmed and looking better than she had done before. RAJA PETUKAL swore at his people for their failure, and said that he would show them the way to do it. He loaded his own matchlock and used a magic spell to ascertain whether he would be successful or not. The result was unfavourable, but nevertheless, levelling his weapon, he fired, and his bullet struck the side of the *Bunga Rampei* doing some damage, which was, however, quickly repaired by RAJA DONAN and CHE AMBONG.

With his wonderful cannon which had already sunk one fleet, RAJA DONAN then fired a single shot, which sent ninety-nine vessels of RAJA PETUKAL'S fleet to the bottom, leaving afloat only the ship which carried the Raja. This RAJA DONAN boarded, uttering three terrible shouts, and then cut and thrust right and left, cutting off a leg or chopping off a head at every stroke, until not a single soul was left alive on board the vessel except himself and RAJA PETUKAL. A single combat then took place between these two; RAJA DONAN'S sword was shivered into three pieces in his hand in a blow aimed at his adversary, but it was made whole again almost immediately. In vain did he stab RAJA PETUKAL three times with his kris. The weapon broke off short in his hands each time, and after restoring it twice, he got angry and threw it overboard. Seeing this, RAJA PETUKAL threw away his sword and grappled with RAJA DONAN. They wrestled furiously, and at the end of the first round RAJA DONAN was hurled violently into space and fell into the sea in mid-ocean where he floated insensible. When he recovered sufficiently, he prayed to *Sang Hyang Barma Sakti* to replace him on board RAJA PETUKAL'S ship and the prayer had hardly left his lips when he was back again on the deck confronting his enemy. It was now his turn, and the next struggle ended in RAJA PETUKAL being hurled into the air and falling into the whirlpool of *Pauh Janggi*, where he perished.

A beautiful princess, Tuan Putri CHE MUDA, the sister of RAJA PETUKAL, was discovered in a cabin on board the vessel, and was persuaded by RAJA DONAN to accompany him on board the *Bunga Rampei*. A wave of his magic turban brought the latter alongside, and CHE AMBONG came on board and greeted the new-found damsel affectionately. RAJA DONAN had now two sisters, and after they had eaten and drunk together, CHE MUDA'S things were transferred to the small vessel and the large one was sunk by RAJA DONAN.

The seemingly endless cruise of RAJA DONAN'S *prahu* now began again. When they had been seven days and nights at sea, he demanded of CHE AMBONG, who had travelled so much about the world with her brother, to know where he might find some great powerful kingdom with a Raja blessed with a

beautiful daughter. Pressed to give the information required, the two Princesses admitted that they did remember having heard a rumour, "borne by the passing wind, or by the running water or by the bird in its flight" (*di-bawa angin lalu dan di-bawa ayer hilir dan di-bawa burung terbang*), that there existed two countries one called *Gedong Batu* ruled by BANDA-HARA MANGKU BUMI who had a beautiful daughter named Princess GANDA IRAN, and the other called *Béram Biru* where RAJA PIAKAS reigned with his beautiful sister TELÊPÔK CHAHYA. The two ladies also related how it was currently reported that Princess GANDA IRAN was already betrothed to RAJA PIAKAS and they described *Gedong Batu* as only to be reached after a three months' voyage.

RAJA DONAN then went to the forward part of his vessel and stood in the attitude of one in mystic contemplation (*ber-tiang tunggal dan ber-kujang mĕgun*) and prayed again to the *Dewatas* for a wind to take her quickly to the port of *Gedong Batu*. No sooner was his supplication uttered than the wished for breeze sprung up and sailing at a miraculous speed before it the *Bunga Rampei* reached the mouth of a large river in seven days. This the two Princesses pronounced to be the port of the country of *Béram Biru*. Again they set sail and duly arrived at the mouth of the river of *Gedong Batu* where they anchored about evening (*hari merimbang petang*). Here RAJA DONAN performed a ceremonial ablution for which the Princesses presented him with limes and rice-powder in a golden basin (*limau ber-ukup dan bedak bersatanggi*). Then he bathed in the sea alongside standing on a skate (*ikan raya*) and holding on to a shark (*ikan hiyu bengkong*) which darted about here and there taking him with them, until his sisters were seriously alarmed and called him back. Then he came on board and changed his wet clothes for a rich suit and sat down and talked to the two Princesses till late at night. From them he learned that the palace of RAJA BANDA-HARA MANGKU BUMI was seven days' journey up the river. Next morning about 7 or 8 o'clock when the sun was just getting hot and filling the land with its rays (*matahari sedang memechah panas memenoh-i padang*) RAJA DONAN had mats and carpets spread for one of his magic

ceremonies. He burned incense and fumigated his magic flute to which, after a prayer to the *Dewatas*, he addressed an invocation desiring it to play sweetly so that its sounds might be heard in the palace of the Princess GANDA IRAN, seven days' journey off, by her and by her only. Then he blew in it three times; the first time the flute gave forth the sounds of twelve instruments, the second time it played as if twenty-four instruments were being sounded, and the third time it played like thirty-six different instruments, and its strains were so sweet and tender that the Princesses CHE AMBONG and CHE MUDA dissolved in tears and the music had to be stopped.

Now it happened one morning that the Princess GANDA IRAN was standing at her window. She had just got up and was about to chew betel-nut. She had the betel-nut scissors in her hands, one little chip of betel was already between her teeth and she was just in the act of cutting off some more when the sound of the distant flute, which was then playing with thirty-six instruments, arrested the blades of the scissors in the act of closing and they fell to the ground. Her old attendant saw her change colour and asked the reason. The Princess then described what she heard and bursting into tears vowed that she would never be satisfied until she found out the player of the magic flute. Then she went down into the garden and walked about pondering how she could despatch some messenger to the entrance of the port to find out the unknown player. While so pondering she came across a squirrel and she said "O dear, beautiful squirrel, will you get for me this instant three betel-nuts grown facing the east on a tree which is bearing for the first time and three leaves from the top-most shoots of a sirih-vine which have just outgrown the prop and are hanging over towards the east? If you are hungry come with me to my chamber and I will give you *sumbu layang* fruit to eat." The squirrel was much too devoted to the Princess to want any reward, and he started off at once and before evening was back again with the betel-nut and sirih. These the Princess with her own fair fingers did up into quids or mouthfuls in three different ways and put them in a gold vessel which had been an heirloom for five genera-

tions. This she crowned with flowers which she arranged in a bouquet in the shape of a cap and she tied up the whole in a silk cloth embroidered with gold (*telepuk layu*), which she knotted in the most elaborate way (*ber-tanggam dengan simpul buku bĕmban dua-bĕlas lapis*).

The next thing was to find a messenger. The Princess went down into the garden and pulling a white cloth over her head became entranced so that her vision could pierce the earth and clouds and could reach to all quarters of the compass

*maka di-antara awan yang putih mengandung mĕga  
yang biru ber-bakat kuning  
angkasa di langit sayup-sayup bahasa  
kadengaran tagar di laut  
ber-sri muram cahya udara  
ber-bunyi guroh menyarak kakasih  
'alamat raja yang besar menanggong ka-duka-an.\**

Then the Princess became aware of a bird circling overhead and quickly throwing off her hood she waved it seven times, whereupon a large kite swooped down and settled on the ground before the Princess, to whom she proceeded to make obeisance "she spread out her left wing and bent her right leg and bowed her beak to the ground like one bowing before a Raja" (*ber-kibar kepak yang kiri, ter-pĕtok kaki yang kanan ter-tungkum paruh ka-tanah sa-laku orang menjunjung duli*). Then the kite asked what she was wanted for.

"O mother kite," said the Princess, "I want you to go this very day and take this bundle to the youth who is in the vessel lying at anchor at the mouth of our river. If you are hungry go and eat one of the hens which is feeding in the court-yard of my parents." So the kite went away and ate up a hen and thus refreshed returned to the Princess and took up the bundle in her talons and soared aloft with it. After flying for seven days and nights the kite found herself over

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\* Beyond the white clouds was the blue sky streaked with yellow rays; the colouring of the heavens glowed and faded and the roar of the sea was heard in the distance. Then a dark shade came over the face of the firmament, low thunder rolled, mourning the parting of lovers—signs, all these, that a Prince or Princess is in distress.

the mouth of the river and could see far below a little vessel rocking about at anchor in mid-stream. Then she swooped down and perched on one of the masts just above RAJA DONAN, who was sitting below playing the violin. And as she could see that she had not been perceived by RAJA DONAN she sang the following stanza to the tune which he was playing:—

*anak merpati terbang ka hulu  
anak enggang meng-angkut sarang  
jauh-kan hati tuan penghulu  
tiada menegor sa burong barang.*

The young pigeon flies inland  
The horn-bill gathers sticks for its nest  
Far away are my lord's thoughts  
He does not accost any bird that comes.

So beautifully did the bird sing this verse that RAJA DONAN and the two Princesses ran forward where they could see the mast. On being beckoned to by RAJA DONAN to come down the kite descended and delivered the bundle which RAJA DONAN opened without delay. He put on his head the cap of flowers, which fitted him exactly, and ate one of the quids of betel-nut. He at once became absent and pre-occupied, to the great alarm of the Princesses, who thought that he was poisoned, but he declared that he was only thinking of what he should send to the Princess GANDA IRAN in return for her present. By their advice he sent three rings

*yang sa-buntok tanda meminang  
dan sa-buntok ber-ikrar janji  
dan sa-buntok tanda jadi sabarang bechara.*

One as a sign of betrothal, one to bind the promise, and one as a sign that whatever was undertaken would be successfully carried out; also a shawl which he was in the habit of wearing as a sign of intimacy. These were put into the golden bowl, the wrapper of which was knotted up in exactly the same way as before, and delivered to the kite. Before taking her departure the kite delivered to RAJA DONAN an invitation from the Princess to enter the country as she was very anxious to see him. RAJA DONAN desired the kite to say in reply

that in coming to the port he had no other intention than that of visiting the Princess, but that he could not leave his vessel and his sisters and the BANDAHARA in the river and go up alone. Within three years, three months and ten days, he would present himself before the Princess, and if he should break this engagement he wished that he might die a violent death

*mati di timpa sarong pedang  
dan mati di-timpa sarong kris  
dan mati di-timpa daulat segala raja-raja yang dahulu  
kala  
dan mati di-timpa uleh tuan putri GANDA IRAN sendiri.*

Then the kite craved leave to depart and repeated these verses :—

*Pergi ka bendang men-chabut kumboh  
Di-chabut budak chepat ber-lari  
Mohun-lah patek kain di tuboh  
Kain di-pakei sa-hari-hari*

*Tetak sabantun larék-kan kèlang  
Batang chèmpedak mari di-rapat  
Mohun-kan ampun patek nen pulang  
Barang di-kahandak sudah-lah dapat.*

The *kumboh* grass is pulled up in the ricefields  
The children run off with it quickly  
I ask but for a garment of your own  
One that you wear every day.

The *sabantun* log is cut for the sugar-mill  
The roller next to it is of *champedak*  
Your servant now craves leave to depart  
Having obtained all that was asked for.

When the bird returned with the bundle to the Princess she was deceived by the exact similarity of its appearance to the one she had despatched and she went crying to her own apartment making sure that her present had never been opened. But the kite induced her to open it and she found the rings and shawl. The former she put on at once and the latter she put on and took off, kissing it and examining the pattern and



the sewing after the manner of a young woman very much in love.

The kite was despatched a second time by the Princess to RAJA DONAN and this time the present was one of all sorts of delicacies and sweetmeats. A corresponding present was delivered to the bird to convey to the Princess, with an injunction to send nothing more, as the vessel was about to leave the river, and these were safely taken back by the kite to the palace.

RAJA DONAN then set sail for a place called *Goa Batu* and on the night before arriving there he performed a ceremonial ablution and bathed in the sea with his attendant skate and shark. Before retiring for the night he agreed with his sisters that on the following morning no one was to be wakened up by either of the others who might happen to rise early. During the night, when the Princesses were fast asleep, RAJA DONAN got up and invoked the assistance of the *Dewatas* to cause the country of *Goa Batu* to be one continent with the land of *Gedong Batu*, which he had left seven days before. He also entreated that *Goa Batu* should be transformed into a powerful kingdom with a walled and fortified capital and a numerous population, that the troops of RAJA CHAMAR LAUT and RAJA PETUKAL should be restored to life and that the *Bunga Rampei* should be turned into a magnificent palace. No sooner was his prayer uttered than the busy hum of multitudes commenced to be heard on shore. Then RAJA DONAN retired to rest.

It was broad daylight when the Princesses awoke and they were not a little astonished at finding themselves in a palace the precincts of which were thronged by people. At first they thought that they must have been taken captive by an enemy during the night, but RAJA DONAN who was sleeping at their door, soon awoke and straightway proceeded to the *balei* where he sounded a gong and called all the chiefs and people together. He announced that he intended to submit to the rite of circumcision and ordered the usual week's preliminary ceremonies. At the end of the week he sent for the operators and seven *mudin* presented themselves. The oldest undertook that only three drops of blood should be

drawn and that the wound would heal up the minute the knife was withdrawn. Then RAJA DONAN went down in procession to the river and remained there soaking himself, while the two Princesses in the palace soaked their fingers and toes in a jar of water,\* and on his return to the palace the rite was performed. As the *mudin* had promised, only three drops of blood were drawn and the wound was healed at once. The old man was rewarded with a present of one hundred dollars and a buffalo, a pair of slaves and a knife. RAJA DONAN also underwent the ceremonies of filing the teeth (*ber-asah gigi*) and of blackening them (*ber-baja*).

One day RAJA DONAN sounded the alarm bell and summoned all the chiefs and people together. He then made over the charge of the kingdom to the former, enjoining them that if during his absence an enemy should attack the country from seaward they were to resist with all their force, but that if an attack should be threatened from the land-side no uneasiness need be felt for he would repel it. He then started on foot for the country of *Gedong Batu*, taking with him the magic flute, a tail-less cock (*ayam dugil*), and his trusty sword. Crossing hills and mountains, and successively passing through plains and forests, he at last reached one day an open plain, in the middle of which grew a *beringin* tree with spreading branches, beneath which there was no vegetation whatever, the ground there being as smooth as if it were polished (*lichin lichau saperti di-gilap*). Here he stopped to rest.

Now there was a certain Princess named LINGGAM CHAHYA, who dwelt in the heavens. She was the daughter of RAJA PINANG LUMUT, and it was her custom to descend to the earth for amusement and to play about with her attendants under this very tree. One day when she was about to start for the earth she looked out and saw an exceedingly handsome youth already there, and she forthwith fell in love with him. Calling a favourite bird of hers, named *Mak Tongang*, she despatched her to fetch the mortal on whom she had set

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\* Bathing is customary before circumcision as cold water causes contraction of the parts. Members of the family of both sexes bathe with the boy who is about to undergo the rite. Young women and girls who do not appear in public, bathe indoors as a sign of co-operation or solicitude.

her affections. The bird presented herself before RAJA DONAN, and graphically described the love-lorn condition of the Princess. He explained that he was unable to accept the invitation at once as he was on his way to *Gedong Batu* to keep an appointment with another Princess, but he promised to come back within three years three months and ten days. With this message, *Mak Tongang* flew back to the skies, and RAJA DONAN continued his journey. At last he came in sight of a large fortified town which was evidently thickly inhabited, and he stopped under a large *pulai* tree to think what he should do. Having made up his mind, he invoked the assistance of *devatas*, and forthwith the trunk of the tree opened, and when he had bestowed inside it carefully all his rich raiment and the things he was carrying, it closed again. He then transformed himself unto a Sĕmang, or wild hill man, with all the skin diseases and sores which disfigure those unhappy people (*kena tokak, kena takik, kena sawan kambing, bisa kurap lusong, kurap pakan, kurap bukit, kudis buta, tiada ter-muat di badan badan-nia*). Entering the town, he found RAJA PIAKAS and some of the nobles engaged in matching cocks at a cock-pit, and he approached the place and took a seat. From this he was summarily ejected by the attendants, who, by the orders of RAJA PIAKAS struck, kicked and abused him. The Sĕmang, under this treatment, roared and howled a good deal more than was necessary and infused into his voice a magic power intended to have an effect on the Princess whose palace was at no great distance. Hearing cries of some one in pain, she was seized with compassion, and indignantly sent her women servants to bring the sufferer to her. The old nurse who went returned with such a shocking description of the state of the Sĕmang that all the maids of honour crowded out to see, and the noise attracted the attention of the RAJA BANDAHARA MANGKU BUMI, who in his turn went out to the *balei* to see the Sĕmang, a wild man being an unusual spectacle in his capital. The Princess joined him at the *balei*, and ordered the Sĕmang to be brought upstairs. The latter refused, pretending to be afraid that evil would befall him if he ventured to approach people of rank (*takut menulah*). At last he allowed himself to be induced to enter and went up hesita-

tingly one step at a time. The RAJA BANDAHARA went off in disgust as soon as he saw the state of his body, and the Sēmang was about to descend again when the Princess perceived the flute stuck in his girdle, and expressed a desire to hear it. The RAJA BANDAHARA then came out and questioned the Sēmang, who said that the flute was merely a country instrument used by the Sēmang tribe, and made by his father, who had given one to each of his children. On being told to play it, the Sēmang said that he was afraid to play it in a town, for fear that those who heard it might be afflicted with vertigo or madness and then he would be put to death. The RAJA BANDAHARA swore that no harm should happen to him, even if evil consequences should be caused to the Princess herself by the sound of the flute. The Sēmang then consented to play, but first invoked the *Dewatas* to accomplish the end he had in view. At the first tune, when the flute gave forth the sounds of twelve instruments, the Princess gave a scream; at the next she fell down on the floor; and at the third, when the effect was that of thirty-six instruments playing together, she became unconscious and lay to all appearance like one dead. Then there was a terrible commotion, in the middle of which the Sēmang jumped down and disappeared.

Then the religious men assembled and made preparations for the burial of the Princess, whom all believed to be dead, but the RAJA BANDAHARA would not suffer this, and merely had the body placed in a coffin and deposited in the hall of the palace, saying that he would wait until he could get another interview with the Sēmang. RAJA PIAKAS, on hearing that the Princess to whom he was betrothed was dead, was about to run amuck (*amok*), but the RAJA BANDAHARA had him seized and imprisoned pending the discovery of the Sēmang, in search of whom he at once despatched messengers.

Search was organised by the Chiefs on a large scale, but for a long time was unsuccessful, and the search-party were on the point of returning home when, as they were passing through the fields, they saw the object of their search engaged in the Sēmang-like occupation of catching grasshoppers and eating them. They surrounded him and were on the point of

seizing him when he disappeared and was immediately afterwards seen to be outside the circle of captors, engaged as before in catching and eating grasshoppers. This happened three times, and then the Chiefs were satisfied that he was possessed of supernatural qualifications and they approached him prostrating themselves and making obeisance. Then the Sēmang remained quiet and the Tumunggong bending down took him on his shoulders and bore him, notwithstanding his sores and skin-disease, to the *balei*, where he was received with distinction by the Raja. The latter then addressed the Sēmang and promised that if he could restore the Princess to life her bond in marriage and the sovereignty of *Gedong Batu* should be his. The Sēmang then asked for sandalwood and aloes and frankincense, and asked that the guardians of the coffin might be withdrawn, all but two women. Entering the chamber with them, he burned the scented woods and incense and fumigated the magic flute in their smoke, praying at the same time to the *Dewatas* that the Princess might be restored to life. Then he opened the coffin and removing the shroud replaced it with the rich garments worn by the Princess when alive. Then he took up the flute and played it. At the first tune the Princess moved her foot, at the second she moved an arm, and at the third she set up and sneezed, and looking round saw the accessories of a death chamber on every side and the Sēmang sitting beside her. She ordered him out angrily, and then went out and told the Raja that the Princess was restored to life. Then preparations were made for the marriage, and the Sēmang was sent down to the river to be washed and cleansed by some of the old women. He pretended that they hurt him, and aggravated them until one of them struck him, and he at once fell down and disappeared. The old women went back in a terrible fright to the palace and search was immediately ordered.

In the meantime, RAJA DONAN having quitted the form of a Sēmang, took the shape of a child sitting on a heap of drift-wood in a bay. When the chiefs and their searching party came to the place they took him up and carried him to the palace reporting that they had failed to find the Sēmang. The pretty boy was made over to the Princess, who kissed

and petted him, and he soon shewed an astonishing and precocious appreciation of her caresses. One day she threw him off rather roughly, and turned to her weaving, and when she looked round again, behold the child had taken the form of a handsome young man. Then RAJA DONAN explained who he was and how he had come there and reminded the Princess of the presents she had sent him by the kite. Then they ate together and exchanged mutual vows and were exceedingly happy.

RAJA DONAN now took the name of CHE TUAKAL and by private agreement with the Princess commenced to busy himself with the arrangements for her marriage with RAJA PIAKAS, which had been interrupted by her supposed death and his confinement in prison. RAJA PIAKAS on being released amused himself daily with other young nobles at the cock-pit, where no one was found to vanquish his birds.

CHE TUAKAL wended his way to the *pulai* tree where he had, as RAJA DONAN, left his clothing and other property. The tree opened as before, and he took out his things and went back to the town carrying the tail-less cock under his arm. With it he presented himself at the cock-pit, where he was challenged to a match by RAJA PIAKAS. At first he said he had no money, but eventually let himself be persuaded to accept the challenge. Then the owners proceeded to match their birds. That of RAJA PIAKAS was of the size for which the top spur (*bulang atas*) is suitable, and RAJA DONAN, though his bird was smaller, used a spur fixed in the same way.\* Wanting some one to hold the bird while he was fastening the spurs, † RAJA DONAN threw his flute on the ground and it immediately became an ugly youth who forthwith attended him. RAJA PIAKAS now gave the word to fix the spurs on the birds. The ugly youth held RAJA DONAN'S bird, and while the latter fixed on the spur, repeated this verse:—

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\* There are several ways of fixing spurs on game cocks among the Malays. The smaller the bird the lower should the spur be fixed. A small bird with a spur fixed above the claws may be matched against a large one with a spur fixed near the knee-joint.

† The bird must be held by one person while another fastens the spur on, otherwise the bird might be cut and injured; *mem-béga* is the technical word for this office.

*Buah rambéga di bawah bulang  
Rama-rama terbang ka Jawa  
Adek mem-béga abang mem-bulang  
Sama-sama mem-buang-kan niawa.*

RAJA PIAKAS then had nine bags of dollars brought by his attendants, and poured them out in the cock-pit as his stake, and proposed to set the birds at each other. RAJA DONAN then sent the ugly youth to fetch money, and presently so much was brought and thrown down that the stake of RAJA PIAKAS was thrown into the shade and his opponent reminded him that he had not staked enough. RAJA PIAKAS then added to his stake his country *Béram Biru*, his intended father-in-law's country *Gedong Batu*, and his affianced wife the Princess GANDA IRAN herself. The Princess who was looking out of a window heard all that he said.

Then they set the birds beak to beak (*meng-oja*) and drawing them away from each other (*rentang*) let them go. In the third round (*tebuk*) the wing of RAJA DONAN'S bird was broken and RAJA PIAKAS shouted with delight. The ugly youth was despondent, but RAJA DONAN re-assured him, and repeated this verse :—

*Si-harah harah patah patah di-kulei-kan  
Rambut ikal basah basah di-urei-kan.*

“If the *harah* \* branch is injured it can be straightened again.”

“If a woman's head-dress is wetted, the wet hair can be let down.”

Then they recommenced, and this time one leg of RAJA DONAN'S bird was broken. RAJA PIAKAS shouted and jumped about and tucked up his sleeves and bandished his arms. Again the ugly youth addressed his master despondently, but RAJA DONAN answered him confidently with the same verse, and declared that if the bird's legs were broken, he would fight on his stumps (*ber-telku*). The next time they did not put the birds on the ground, but set them at each other at some height from it and let them fall together (*ber-bumbong*)

\* *Harah* or *ara* is a very tough wood which cannot be snapped.

*diatas*). This time the crop (*tembolok*) of RAJA DONAN's bird was torn open, and the paddy in it was strewed about the cock-pit. Again RAJA PIAKAS was triumphant. RAJA DONAN still confident repeated again his verse and added this one :—

*Rumah besar di-tinggal-kan rumah kechil di-tunggu  
Patah tiang tongkat ber-telku.*

“ If one leaves a big house one lives in a small one

“ If the post be broken one uses a prop.”

In the next round the throat of the bird of RAJA PIAKAS was cut and it fell bleeding to the ground and died, while the victor flew up on the rail of the cock-pit and crowed, so that it could be heard in the next reach of the river (*merantas tanjong*). The ugly youth shouted and bared his arms and drew his knife and leapt about (*lompat kinja*) after the manner of Malays when excited, and RAJA PIAKAS, very much ashamed of himself, having lost his money, his country, and his bride, went back to his boat.

RAJA DONAN had yet another humiliation in store for his rival. He persuaded him to land again and to let the preparations for the marriage go on as if nothing had happened, assuring him that RAJA BANDAHARA MANGKU BUMI would be furious if it did not take place. Preparations accordingly went forward, there were feasts and ceremonies, and at last, at the appointed day and hour, the marriage ceremony was performed and the bridegroom was escorted according to custom to the bride's chamber. But here he met with a reception very different from that which he expected, for the Princess GANDA IRAN flew at him with a knife, declaring that she would never accept as a husband a man who before the marriage had staked her in a gambling bout. RAJA PIAKAS escaped to the *balei* and thence went back to his boat, where RAJA DONAN followed him. The efforts of the latter to persuade him to return were quite fruitless. RAJA PIAKAS declared that he now saw that he had been deceived all along, and he went back to his own country in a fury, vowing that he would return and lay waste *Gedong Batu*, making it a field where the castor-oil plant would grow wild and the doves feed undisturbed (*padang jarak padang tekukur*).



After this RAJA BANDAHARA MANGKU BUMI decided that the best thing to be done for the protection of his kingdom was to make RAJA DONAN his son-in-law, and the marriage took place accordingly with great rejoicings.

Now RAJA PIAKAS had a sister the Princess TELÊPUK CHAHYA who was possessed of various supernatural powers and whom all the dragons and crocodiles of the sea and all the beasts of the earth obeyed. To her accordingly he repaired asking her to avenge the slights put upon him in the kingdom of *Gedong Batu*. She summoned the kings of dragons and crocodiles, two of each, and asked them to lay that country waste. They said that they would obey her commands, but that nevertheless they had a presentiment that they would never return. All the dragons and crocodiles now started for the mouth of the river which runs through *Gedong Batu* and there they ate up every person and every fowl, duck, goat and buffalo that they could find. The distressed peasants flocked to RAJA DONAN'S palace for protection and by his intercession the *Dewatas* caused the country to be lifted up in the air so that all the dragons and crocodiles perished miserably on the dry land, and only two escaped into the sea and got back to *Bêram Biru* to tell the Princess TELÊPUK CHAHYA of their discomfiture. The Princess was not to be discouraged, and now she called out her faithful subjects the beasts of the forest, lions and tigers and rhinoceroses and all sorts of wild animals, and told them to go and lay waste *Gedong Batu*. Like the dragons and crocodiles, they undertook the mission, but they said at the same time that they knew that they would never return.

The march of the army of wild beasts through the forest to *Gedong Batu* was a sight to see. So numerous were they that the mountains and hills which they had to cross were levelled before they had all passed by, and the trees were rooted up so that what had been forest became open plains (*ber-temu gunung, gunung rata, dan ber-temu bukit, bukit rata, ber-temu rimba, rimba tĕrang menjadi padang*). When they had crossed the frontier (*peminggiran negri*) they set to work to devour everything they came across, cocoa-nuts, betelnuts and fruit as well as goats and buffaloes. No one dared to put a foot outside his house. At last when they began to

get near the capital itself, the people implored the protection of RAJA DONAN, and by his intercession with the *Dewatas* the country was transformed into a sea and as the salt water poured in and covered the land the wild beasts were all drowned, though of course no other harm was done, and when they were all dead the water subsided and everything went on as before.

RAJA PIAKAS, having exhausted his sister's resources, led an expedition himself against DAJA DONAN. With three hundred ships he appeared at the mouth of the river and the LAKSAMANA, or *Raja dilaut*, reported to his Sovereign the arrival of the invading force. RAJA DONAN thereupon set off down the river alone. His boat was a bit of the sheath of the plantain flower and his paddle was a single leaf of the jack-tree (*sa-kěping kelopak jantung dan satu halei daun nangka jantan*). His wife, the Princess GANDA IRAN, had a boat got ready for herself, rowed by forty-four of her women and having on board forty-four Amazonian warriors, and waited to see what would happen next.

RAJA DONAN reached the invading fleet and did all he could to persuade RAJA PIAKAS to make peace, but the latter would not listen, and the battle commenced. In the meantime, the Princess had started down the river and reached the scene of the fighting just when the fire was hottest. She too opened fire on RAJA PIAKAS, and he was getting the worst of it when RAJA DONAN, recognising his wife, gave her boat a push, the momentum of which carried it off to the distance of twenty-four hours' journey and then it stuck on a bank.

Again RAJA DONAN offered peace, but RAJA PIAKAS still refused and a single combat ensued. RAJA PIAKAS failed to parry a stroke and his head was severed from his body.

The magnanimous conquerer fitted the head on to the body and restored his adversary to life, and RAJA PIAKAS then made due submission. RAJA DONAN and the Princess then took him with them and sailed for *Goa Batu*, in order to marry him to the Princess CHE AMBONG. It will be remembered that RAJA DONAN, on leaving that place, had enjoined the chiefs to defend the country against any one invading it from the sea, but to leave him to deal with any land-attack.

He now resolved to test their obedience to orders and he opened fire when his fleet entered the river. He met with a spirited resistance and was himself wounded in the hand by a shot fired by the Princess CHE AMBONG. He then made signals of surrender and was soon recognised and suitably received in his kingdom.

RAJA PIAKAS was married to the Princess CHE AMBONG, RAJA BANDAHARA TUA to the Princess TELÊPUK CHAHYA at *Béram Biru*, and the ugly boy, who had been created out of the magic flute at the cock-fight, to the Princess CHE MUDA.

RAJA DONAN'S adventures were now nearly over, but before settling down in his kingdom, he and his uncle determined to revisit their own country, *Mandi Angin*. With a fleet of three hundred sail, they voyaged for three months and ten days and at last entered the well-known river. In vain did the BANDAHARA look for the house and garden he had left, all was jungle. They anchored and fired their guns, but three days passed and no one came down the river in answer to their signals. They then weighed anchor and proceeded up stream to the place where the capital had been. All was silent and deserted; the BANDAHARA pointed out the sites where hall and palace, wall and moat, had once been and where now the castor-oil plant flourished and the wood pigeon fed undisturbed. The scene saddened them inexpressibly. After a few days they fell in with one or two old men who still lingered about the place and from them they learned that the old Raja had been dethroned by the seven lying astrologers, who had now established themselves as Rajas at the head of the river, and that he and his Queen were living like peasants on a little patch of garden-ground in the interior. A few days later, after long search, RAJA DONAN succeeded in reaching a humble cottage in the forest in which he found an old couple living. After conversation, he convinced himself that these were his parents, but he did not make himself known. He invited the old man to come the next day to sell his fruit and vegetables on board the vessels of the expedition. The latter duly came, and went away loaded with presents, and after this he continued to come daily. The RAJA BANDAHARA always hid in his cabin on these occa-

sions, but peeping out he satisfied himself that the fruit-seller was really his brother RAJA BESAR.

After this, RAJA DONAN caused rich raiment to be prepared, and one day when the old couple came on board he caused them to be suitably arrayed and seated in a place of honour. They were much frightened and amazed, but presently the BANDAHARA came in and made himself known to them and presented RAJA DONAN to them as their son whom they had once cast away. Then the newly met relatives wept for joy together. No time was now lost in resuscitating the ancient glories of the capital. The crews of all the vessels were landed and with their aid and by the magic power of RAJA DONAN, walls and moats were repaired, palaces rose again from their ruins, warriors and courtiers took their places and performed their duties, as of old, and RAJA BESAR and his consort were enthroned in their ancient state and splendour.

It only remained to punish the lying astrologers, and RAJA DONAN, RAJA PIAKAS and the ugly boy now started up-country, disguised as peasants, and made their way to the new city where the seven brethren lived and governed. On arrival there the wayfarers fell in with the old astrologer who had prophesied RAJA DONAN'S good luck. He at once recognised and made obeisance to the Raja, and took him and his companions to live in his house and told them all about the state of the country. Through him, RAJA DONAN'S arrival and identity were made known to all his father's old chiefs and a plan of operations was concerted.

One day RAJA DONAN and his two companions presented themselves at the hall of audience where the seven brethren sat with their chiefs and nobles. They pretended to have come for the purpose of trade, and received gracious promises of encouragement, but suddenly, at a sign from RAJA DONAN, the chiefs and warriors rose and secured the seven impostors, who were forthwith carried down to *Mandi Angin* and put into an iron cage. Half of the inhabitants of the town were taken down to *Mandi Angin*, the old capital, and the rest were left to populate the new settlement. *Mandi Angin* was now once more as prosperous and peaceful as it had ever been.

RAJA DONAN and RAJA PIAKAS sailed for their respective kingdoms, leaving the old BANDAHARA with his brother, and the ugly youth was made Raja of *Goa Batu*.

RAJA DONAN still had to carry out the promise which he had made to the bird *Mak Tongang* under the *běringin* tree. With the consent of his wife, the Princess GANDA IRAN, he went off one day alone and made his way to the same place. There the bird met him and carried him up to the heavens where he was married to the Princess LINGGAM CHAHYA and remained with her for seven months and seven days. At the end of this period the bird *Mak Tongang* carried him back to his own palace in *Gedong Batu*, where he dwelt ever after in peace and happiness.

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## THE SURVEY QUESTION.

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IN the Straits Settlements the "Survey Question" is one which has been before the public for some years and which, especially since 1883, has been the subject of much discussion—discussion which has just culminated in the publication by Government of a valuable report by an officer of the Survey of India (Lieut.-Colonel BARRON, B.C.S.) especially deputed to study the subject on the spot.

Some of the questions connected with land-revenue administration which have been engaging the attention of the Government of these Settlements (1,310 square miles) have recently been under discussion in a much larger Colony—Cochin China—and I have thought that it may be of interest to the members of our Society, and to persons in the Colony interested in land, if I republish here in English a paper on the subject which appeared last year in the *Bulletin de la Société des Études Indo-Chinoises de Saigon*.

I have translated this paper, not because I agree with the principles which M. CAMOUILLY advocates, but because I have been desirous of understanding, in what manner it has been thought possible to carry out, in an Asiatic Colony, registration of title on the Torrens system without a preliminary general allotment survey. The arguments of the writer are chiefly directed against any project for carrying out a cadastral survey, but he does not seem to realise that some of these arguments, if their cogency is admitted, will militate equally against the introduction of the Torrens system, which he advocates. "Never think," says M. CAMOUILLY, "of carrying out a systematic survey of holdings. Do you know what the effect could be? Why you would destroy the communal system, by which the land-revenue is collected in a lump for each village and would introduce a system of revenue-settlement, holding by holding, which would give infinite trouble."

Later on, his argument in favour of the Torrens system is something of this sort:—"Annamite land-holders are terribly fleeced by money-lenders. Give them Government titles and they will be able to raise money at reasonable rates from respectable establishments. Confine your survey to those lots which

the native land-holders want to bring under the new system.''

The questions which will naturally occur to any one on comparing these recommendations are :—

Will not the argument about the communal system, which is said to be a reason for not carrying out a cadastral survey, apply to the proposal to survey separate holdings and issue separate titles for them under the Torrens system?

Suppose that the number of land-holders who apply to have their lands surveyed and their titles registered be very large and constantly increasing, will not the Government be compelled to carry out what would in effect be a cadastral survey?

It cannot be readily admitted that there are any real grounds for the fear expressed that the system of revenue-settlement by villages would be prejudiced by a field to field survey. In British India, the experience is the contrary. It must not for a moment be supposed that the *lambardari* settlement is abandoned and a *raiayat-wari* settlement introduced as a consequence of cadastral survey.

The expense of isolated surveys of holdings, to be carried out from time to time, according to demands, by surveyors stationed here and there throughout the country, would be fatal to the success of any voluntary scheme for the introduction of registration of title, and how such isolated surveys are ever to fit together as one compact and accurate map, M. CAMOUILLY does not explain. He had forgotten, perhaps, that in Australia, where he saw and admired the Torrens system, the survey of a whole tract before the alienation of any part of it is the rule.

I have to express to the author, whose work I have translated, and to the *Société des Études-Indo-Chinoises de Saigon*, my hope that they will pardon me for having taken for granted their permission to reproduce here this interesting paper on an important subject. If I do not agree with M. CAMOUILLY, being myself an advocate of a good cadastral survey as a help to good administration, and being sceptical as to the existence of difficulties which have been overcome in British India, I am able at all events to place his views before those in this Colony whose opinions may more nearly coincide with his than with mine.

W. E. MAXWELL.



## THE SURVEY QUESTION IN COCHIN-CHINA.

(Translated from the "Bulletin de la Société des Etudes Indo-Chinoises de Saigon" for the first half-year of 1886.)

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THE Colonial Council has lately had under consideration the question of undertaking a cadastral survey of Cochin-China.

In the course of the debate on the subject (at the meeting of the 21st of December, 1885), the Chairman of the Committee for *affaires diverses*, himself opposed to the measure, quoted in support of his opinion a memorandum which I had drawn up on this question. But though unfavourable to the proposed survey, this memorandum contained, on a matter of much more real importance, certain proposals to which no allusion was made in the Colonial Council, and in respect of which I think it advisable to lay certain information before the Committee. I mean the introduction of the Torrens system in the Colony.

No subject is more completely within the scope of the researches to which our Society devotes itself, and there must evidently be every advantage in seeing this question made the subject of such discussions as may eventually contribute to the determination of the steps to be taken in the future. But before laying before the Council the system which I advocate, it is necessary to clear the ground of the proposals having reference to the carrying out of a cadastral survey to which I alluded just now.

These projects originated with Messrs. A—— and G——, with the Administrator of Soctrang, and with the Council of the *arrondissement* of Bentré, who in 1884 put forward a resolution on this subject, which was taken up in the Colonial Council by the Hon'ble M. C——.

From the words of the resolution of M. C——, (*Journal Officiel* of the 16th March, 1885), I gather that the local Council of Bentré entertained the idea of undertaking, at their own expense, an allotment survey of the *arrondissement*; it was proposed to ask for authority to take credit in the budget for a special vote, and for power to fix a scale of charges for the remuneration of the surveyors employed in the operations. Where and how these surveyors were to be engaged, the Council does not say.

The resolution of the representatives of Bentré, another which emanated from M. C——, and the offers made by Messrs. A—— and G—— have, in point of fact, the same object, and what I shall have to say about one of these propositions, will apply equally to the other two.

The isolated survey of one or even of two *arrondissements* being quite objectless, the Colony, if she concurs in these projects, impliedly undertakes, by so doing, to extend later on, to the rest of her territory, the allotment survey undertaken at Soctrang and at Bentré, or in either one of these two *arrondissements*.

In reality, therefore, the question which has been brought before the Colonial Council is one of very great magnitude; it is a project so vast that, in comparison with it, the topographical survey on the scale of  $\frac{1}{20000}$  on which the whole survey staff has been engaged for the last fourteen years, may be regarded as child's play.

As a considerable outlay, a large staff, and a period of some length must thus be necessary for the accomplishment of this immense work, it ought not to be undertaken without weighing carefully, on the one side, the cost and the chances of success; on the other, the immediate or future advantages which it may hold out to the Treasury and to individuals.

I shall be obliged, therefore, to go somewhat fully into the different matters which I have to lay before you, but as we have to do with a question involving no small demand on the financial resources of the Colony, its importance must be my excuse for discursiveness.

## I. THE FEASIBILITY AND COST OF THE SURVEY.

It is necessary, in the first place, to give a general description of the different operations which make up the "*cadastre*," for, as is usual in Cochin-China, the people who talk the most about the allotment survey seem to be those who are least well informed as to the circumstances under which such a work is carried out and maintained.

*Nature of survey operations.*—A survey, of the nature of that which has been undertaken in France, has for its object the ascertaining of the area of holdings and the sum to be levied thereon by way of revenue.

The plans and areas are consequently made out for individual holdings having regard either to difference of proprietorship or the nature of the cultivation. The plans have to be preceded,—

1st. By the definition of the boundaries, of the "*communes*," a work a great portion of which has already been carried out in the Colony, but being mapped on a scale of  $\frac{1}{200000}$ , is useless for the purposes of the cadastral survey.

2nd. By triangulation, the purpose of which is to fix with precision certain points selected at convenient distances one from the other, to which the details of the survey are thenceforth referred.

The revenue survey is effected with the assistance of "*indicateurs*" and with the concurrence of the proprietors on whom the surveyors serve notices showing in each individual case the position and area of all the lots belonging to each of them, whether contiguous or scattered here and there in the *commune*.

The areas of these lots are afterwards computed and a list is then prepared describing the proprietors and the holdings.

Commissioners charged with classifying the different kinds of lands proceed then to assess the revenue which is to be leviable on each lot. This is a matter of valuation.

I leave unnoticed the subsequent stages, viz. :—the verifica-

tion of the plans and the preparation of the maps.

*The survey of France.*—The survey of France designed on these lines is a comparatively recent institution. Its history is well known, and in treating of an undertaking which has taken so long, it seems desirable to recall how it has been carried out in the mother country in order to estimate with due reference to experience, what chances it has of success in the Colony.

I shall not deal here with surveys peculiar to certain provinces, which even before the institution of the *taille réelle* or even of a regular land-tax were, it is said, undertaken in France.

I content myself with asking what could possibly have been the value of an allotment survey of a district, such as the Dauphiné for instance, effected with the appliances of the 14th century. These so-called surveys, if they were ever made, were in every instance successively abandoned, and in the 18th century there was no trace of them left.

In 1763, a general survey of the kingdom was ordered. In the furtherance of the policy of government of that period, it was meant to serve as the basis of the assessment-tax of 20 *c.* (5 per cent. ?) which had just been established. This revenue survey was carried out only in Paris and its neighbourhood. The tax of 20 *c.* (5 per cent. ?) which in 1788 had already been exchanged for a subscription paid by the provinces, was replaced in 1791 by a land-tax which retained the character of a rateable charge upon holdings which the original assessment had had.

In this system of contribution, an exemption from charges by which one proprietor profited was counterbalanced by adding to the share which a neighbouring proprietor had to pay. Unfairness of dealing was inevitable in the absence of a land survey, and resulted in immediate protests.

The Government, hesitating to embark in the labour and expense which a survey would necessarily entail, had recourse, quite in vain, to half-measures—the revision of the registers; the revenue survey of 1,800 *communes*, the result of which was to be applied on the principle of analogy to other parts

of the territory ; compulsory declaration on the part of land-holders of the areas of their respective properties.

These palliatives produced no improvement ; it was necessary to fall back upon a general survey of the country, and this was the conclusion arrived at in 1807 by a great committee of enquiry presided over by the celebrated DELAMBRE.

The regulations having reference to this work are the object of Chapter X of the law of the 15th September, 1807.

Begun some time afterwards, the survey was only finished in 1850 with the settlement of Cantal. The accomplishment of the survey of France has taken, therefore, more than 40 years ; that of the three departments annexed in 1860 is not yet completed.

This work has cost one hundred and sixty million francs—an expenditure justified doubtless by the richness of the country, the importance of the land-tax, and the variety of soil, of products and of classes in which those products may be ranked.

Decided upon, unfortunately, under pressure brought to bear by the tax-payers with no end in view except the equal adjustment of the tax ; inspired with the ideas of GALBERT, of JURGOT and of NECKER, who themselves sought no result from it but the means of checking arbitrary imposts, the survey of France is a purely administrative measure, of no use in legal transactions, and without effect as regards the registration of ownership.

Even considered from this limited point of view, can this immense work be accepted as final ? Has it satisfied the land-owners and the Government ? In no way. Complaints are still heard on all sides ; some departments and some *communes* are always being favoured at the expense of less fortunate districts ; these irregularities are exaggerated at will by the injured tax-payers, and there is no scheme which law-makers have not at some time or other proposed, and keep on proposing daily, in order to attain an even incidence of taxation.

*Cadastral Survey in Cochin-China.*—If the authority of the *Description de la Basse-Cochin-Chine* is to be trusted,

the Emperor GIA-LONG began in 1806 the survey of the Delta. No trace of this work remained, however, at the time of the conquest, and with his usual penetration, LURO points out that in documents and deeds before the time of MINH-MANG the area of lands is never expressed in *máu*, a circumstance which seems to exclude the idea of the existence of an earlier land-survey. It is more likely to have been a general map of the country that was drawn up in the time of GIA-LONG, and on this point the ordinarily accurate author of *Gia-dinh Thống Chi* is probably mistaken.

It is the Emperor MINH-MANG who really deserves the merit of having caused the execution of the native survey. In the 15th year of his reign, this sovereign sent into the southern provinces a special envoy, under whose direction a number of mandarin surveyors proceeded, with the concurrence of the interested parties and the local authorities, to register and compute the area of every allotment.

In spite of serious errors by which, according to the old (Native) Rulers, this survey was disfigured, the rapidity with which it was carried out is astonishing, and to account for it, one must remember the vigour of the administration of MINH-MANG, his great severity, and the promptitude with which his orders were executed.

But I hasten to say it would be most rash to deduce from this instance, an impression that the execution of the proposed cadastral survey is moderately easy. No analogy can be established between a register of holdings made without instruments by men ignorant of the first elements of geometry, simple eye-sketches barely verified by a few measurements, and the allotment survey required from our French surveyors.

The results of this work, which was so rapidly completed, were entered, for every village, in books, the so-called "descriptions of fields," *Dia-bố*. Far superior in this respect to our *livres cadastraux* (survey record books) in France, these *Dia-bố*, according to custom, take the place, to a certain extent, of the titles to property. It has been by amalgamating with these the supplementary registers (*cahiers de correction*) that the revenue-roll has since been drawn up; but this

collection of documents seems to have been very badly kept, and I do not suppose that it is of any great use now.

*Schemes drawn up by the Survey Department.*—The topographical department have, on their part, had under consideration the expenditure necessary for the execution of a cadastral survey of the Colony, and there exist in their archives two estimates, originating, one from M. BATAILLE, *Chef de Section*, and the other from the lamented M. BOILLOUX.

*By M. Bataille, Chef de Section.*—From information furnished by officers of Government and by surveyors, M. BATAILLE, in 1879, estimated, not very accurately, I fancy, the cultivated area of the Colony, the only portion to be surveyed, at 650,000 *hectares*.\* With a staff of 24 Europeans and 37 natives, costing 377,948 francs and surveying annually 40,800 *hectares*, M. BATAILLE reckoned that the allotment survey of these 650,000 *hectares* would take 16 years and would cost 6,048,000 francs; this would be 9 francs 26 cmes. a *hectare*.

In these calculations, M. BATAILLE has omitted to include the cost of valuation, and of determining and marking boundaries; nor has he foreseen that a third of the staff will always be either ill or on leave, for he takes it for granted that the whole staff will be always at work at the same time; finally, he has not given a thought to the cost of keeping up the survey when once completed.

*By M. Boilloux, Chef de Service.*—M. BOILLOUX has taken these various matters into account. He supposes, further, that before this survey could be completed three-fifths of the Colony would be under cultivation. It is on the revenue survey of this area of about 3,600,000 *hectares* that he has based his calculations.

For the execution of this work, M. BOILLOUX estimated that there would be required a staff of, first, 84 Europeans supplying on an average 40 surveyors employed on the revenue survey, secondly, 105 natives, as demarcators and draftsmen. He calculated the annual cost to be 1,456,549

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\* 1 *hectare* = 2.471 acres.

francs. He set down the survey of four villages as the annual work to be expected from each of the forty surveyors, and concluded consequently that 16 years would be the period required for the survey of 2,460 \* villages.

According to this scheme, to carry out the survey would involve an expenditure of the sum of 23,304,784 francs. But in this sum-total M. BOILLOUX did not include the cost of purchase and erection of permanent boundary-marks defining *cantons*, villages, and holdings; he supposed these charges to be borne by the *communes* and by private individuals. Allowing 40 boundary-marks to each village, at a cost of 5 francs per mark, there is an expenditure of 500,000 francs to be added to the estimate of M. BOILLOUX for the demarcation of villages alone. This sum must be increased ten-fold to arrive at the cost of the permanent demarcation of private properties.

To maintain and turn to account this work, which 189 Engineers and Overseers will have thus completed in 16 years, a staff of 124 persons, exclusive of revenue officers and valuers must be kept up, and under this heading M. BOILLOUX estimated an annual expenditure of 960,633 francs. At the rate of 5% this sum represents a capital of 19,212,660 francs, which added to the cost of the survey, namely, 23,304,784 francs

makes a total of                   ...                   ...                   ... 42,517,444 francs

as the expenditure which, in the opinion of M. BOILLOUX, would be required to carry out and maintain a cadastral survey. According to these calculations the cost of the allotment survey and the registration staff amounts to 10 francs 75 cmes. per *hectare*.

These sums speak for themselves. But, even so, granting the *data* (open to question though they are) on which M. BOILLOUX'S calculations are based, the sums for which he asks appear to me to be insufficient.

In these calculations, in which, at first sight, he seems to

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\* 2,560 (?)—W. E. M.



have allowed for all contingencies, M. BOILLOUX has neglected to take into account the mistakes and disappointments which are inevitable here in an undertaking of this kind. He has not taken into consideration that, where such a large staff is employed, in spite of all the care taken in recruiting, a comparatively large number of important hands must be non-effectives, spending without producing; that of the 84 surveyors employed at the start, very few would see the end of the work; that provision must therefore be made for replacing them and for the instruction of their successors; all this at a very considerable outlay, which he has not taken into account.

On the other hand, in reckoning on three-fifths of the Colony being under cultivation before the completion of the survey, M. BOILLOUX seems to me to have been led into exaggeration in the opposite direction.

These three and-a-half million *hectares* will no doubt be under the plough some day, but this can only be in the distant future, much further off than the end of the 16 years allowed by M. BOILLOUX. To obtain such an extension of cultivation, so rapidly, it would be necessary to take in hand the reclamation, by means of canals and embankments, of the unreclaimed swamp which comprises one-half of the Colony, and to populate the lands thus gained by forming new villages on them. At no great outlay, I fancy, a large part of the extensive marshes to the north of Cholon and of Tanan, those of the plain of Reeds (*Foncs*) of Baclieu, Cantho, Soctrang, Longxuyen and Chaudoc and even perhaps the vast uninhabited tracts of Rachgia, Camau and Hatien might be drained sufficiently to allow of their conversion into paddy-fields.

But these drainage works on which, in my opinion, the Colony ought to concentrate its greatest energy, must, it seems, be reserved for another generation, and one cannot, therefore, take as a basis for calculation the results which may be produced by them.

It is necessary to seek elsewhere grounds on which to base estimates which the periodical recurrence of these visionary schemes induces me, in my turn, to present to you to-day.

On the 31st December, 1884, the cultivable area, measured by the topographical staff, amounted to about 730,000 *hectares*. The cultivated land of the *arrondissements* or of the *cantons* remaining still to be surveyed was approximately 70,000 *hectares*.

We may, therefore, consider 800,000 *hectares* to be the cultivable area which will be shewn in the returns of cultivation furnished by the topographical staff when the survey on the scale of  $\frac{1}{200000}$ , now approaching completion, shall have been finished. But some *arrondissements* and those not the least important ones were surveyed before the remarkable activity which has been shewn recently in jungle-clearing, and it must be remembered that the returns do not shew the present state of the cultivation of those sub-divisions, but on an average that of the years 1881-1882.

The Colony exported in 1881, ...	4,210,000	}	piculs of pad- dy and rice.
,,                   ,, 1882, ...	6,160,000		

Total, ... 10,370,000

Average for two years, ... 5,165,000

Allowing ten piculs to each inhabitant, the local consumption may have amounted in each one of these years to 16,300,000

For seed ( $\frac{1}{24}$ of the harvest) there must have been required, ...	...	...	900,000
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The average produce for the years 1881 and 1882 must therefore have been, ...	...	...	22,400,000
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The export rose in 1883 to, ...	...	...	8,630,000
,,                   ,, 1884 ,, ...	...	...	<u>8,445,000</u>
Total, ...	...	...	<u>17,075,000</u>

Average, ... 8,538,000

The local consumption, which must have slightly increased may be put down for each of these years at, ...	...	...	16,600,000
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For seed there must have been required, ...	1,040,000
Average produce of each of the last two years,	26,180,000
Average of the years 1881 and 1882 brought forward, ...	22,400,000
Increase, ...	3,800,000

There does not seem to have been any noticeable improvement in the attention given to the land or in the choice of seed, during the last three years; the climatic conditions have remained about the same, there is no reason, therefore, why the return per *hectare* for 1883 and 1884 should have been appreciably larger than that of the two preceding years. It is in the extension of the area taken up for cultivation that we are compelled to look for the cause of the increase in value of production, the sum of which may consequently enable us to calculate the extent of the accession to the area planted with rice.

The Annamites divide the paddy-fields into five classes producing from 35 to 15 piculs of rice per *hectare*. Opened by people without much capital, on land not yet sufficiently prepared for cultivation, and in any case far inferior as regards soil to the splendid paddy-lands which date from ancient times, the new grain-fields may, in general, be ranked in the 3rd class, that which produces 25 piculs to the *hectare*. The quotient found by dividing 3,800,000 by 25 would give, therefore, approximately the extent of land lately brought under cultivation. This would seem to be 152,000 *hectares* and this has to be added to the total of the cultivated area as computed by the topographical department, namely 800,000 *hectares*, in order to find out the total of the cultivated area of the Colony, which may thus be put at 950,000 *hectares*.

Other kinds of cultivation, with the exception, perhaps, of some betel-nut gardens, are so little developed that it seems useless to take them into account.

If, then, like Messrs. BATAILLE and BOILLOUX, I were to lay down 16 years as the period necessary for the completion

of a cadastral survey, I should have to add to the above total of 950,000 *hectares* the land gradually opened up for cultivation during that period. Taking into account the results of the last two years, and always remembering that the population must soon begin upon the marshes, which will be more and more difficult to reclaim, I estimate, somewhat arbitrarily no doubt, that in this coming period of 16 years the area under cultivation will be increased by 500,000 *hectares*.

The survey then must be applied to a surface of 1,450,000 *hectares*.

Estimating the cost of the survey and establishment at 11 francs the *hectare*, the expenditure would amount to about 16,000,000 francs.

The survey of France, which, in consequence of the rise in the price of everything in recent times, would be a much more serious undertaking now-a-days, cost 150 million francs, or about 3 francs a *hectare*.

For this country, the salaries assigned to surveyors must be multiplied by three, and though a revenue-survey may be carried out more easily in the Colony, it must be remembered that an operator employed here will turn out, on an average, only about two-thirds of the work of one of equal ability and industry working in France. As the two circumstances last stated nearly counterbalance each other, it is sufficient to take into consideration only the difference of salaries, and, looking to this fact only, we may safely put down the cost of the survey at 9 francs the *hectare*. My estimate of 11 francs, which includes the registration establishment, would, therefore, probably be rather under the mark.

Having taken all possible care to reduce everything that can possibly be objected to as exaggerated in M. BOILLOUX'S figures, I have now to give my opinion as to the chances of success, which, whatever may be its cost, the cadastral survey would have.

Here is my opinion in two words:—

I. The cadastral survey, if it is undertaken, will never be finished.

II. Whatever portion of it is completed will never be kept up and its value will be lost.

On these two points, I entertain the most absolute conviction. I know the Colony well enough not to be afraid that future events will prove me to have been wrong.

## II.

### *The Use of the Survey of the Colony.*

I have shown above at what a heavy figure the expense of a cadastral survey must necessarily be estimated.

I have not attempted to conceal the small amount of confidence I entertain of the success of such an undertaking.

It only remains to give my opinion as to its utility, and on this point I shall speak even more plainly. The cadastral survey (*cadastre*), giving the word the meaning it possesses in our language, and in our system of administration, that survey which has, up to the present time, been kept in view in the Colony, and in reference to which the schemes which I have just reviewed have been drawn up, such a survey has no *raison d'être* here, it would be useless; much more, it would do actual harm.

We found in Cochin-China an admirable institution which used to be of the greatest service to the Annamite Government, and which, to us strangers to the lands, the language and the customs of the population, has been still more useful; I refer to the Annamite system of district-government by *communes*, an institution which, instead of trying to ruin by awkward administrative importations, we ourselves, weakened as we are by centralisation, might perhaps seek to introduce into the mother-country for the good of the nation.

The native *commune* has been much encroached upon already, at all events, as regards the collection of the direct taxes (and this is one of its most important functions); it still exists with its principal attributes. Beyond the twentieth *arrondissement*, the Government has no need to know the 1,600,000 inhabitants of the Colony. It is sufficient to communicate with the 2,450 municipalities by the medium of whom the taxes are collected without documents, prosecutions or expense.

I will not deny that abuses may arise from this mode of procedure, but such abuses are not the result of French administration, they have existed, and in a much greater degree, from time immemorial; they are less felt in all that regards the assessment of allotments for land revenue than in any other matter, and they do not affect the interests of the Treasury in any way.

The Officers of Government who know by the computations of the (topographical) survey the exact area of land under cultivation in each village, can in fact maintain a check upon the full collection of the land revenue, nor do they fail to do so, and in *arrondissements* where the holdings have been completely surveyed, the difference discovered between the actual cultivated area and that on which revenue is paid is comparatively unimportant, it amounts to about one-fortieth.

Arrondissements.	Area under cultivation.		Difference.		Remarks.
	According to the revenue-rolls of 1885.	According to calculations of the topographical survey.	Excess.	Deficiency.	
	Hectares.	Hectares.	Hectares.	Hectares.	
Baria, ...	10,233	10,548	...	225	
Bienhoa, ...	29,050	26,143	2,807	...	
Saigon, ...	47,179	57,906	...	10,727	
Cholon, ...	59,952	65,834	...	5,882	
Gocong, ...	37,798	38,303	...	505	Deficiency 22,042
Tanan, ...	42,865	43,499	...	634	Excess 7,336
Mytho, ...	99,938	102,769	...	2,831	14,706
Bentré, ...	87,988	87,332	656	...	
Vinhlong, ...	79,790	75,917	3,873	...	
Sadec, ...	52,100	53,338	...	1,238	
	544,893	561,499	7,336	22,042	

At Travinh and at Soctrang, the difference seems to be more considerable. Although the survey of these *arrondissements* is not yet finished, the cultivated area, according to the calculations of the survey department, already exceeds the area on which revenue is paid, in Travinh by 7,603 *hectares*, and in Soctrang by 3,211 *hectares*. But there can be no doubt that when the topographical survey of these *arrondissements* is finished, the local officials will hasten to take advantage of the materials for a check furnished to them by the cultivation returns, to secure accuracy in the revenue declarations of the villages.

Thus, without any expense whatever, and without even the European staff being brought into contact with the taxpayers, the land revenue is collected at the present time almost without arrears. The cadastral survey once effected, the collective liability of the *commune* would be transformed into the personal contribution of the individual and all the *arrondissements* would thus become *vingtièmes*. Every *administrateur*, or rather every *contrôleur*, for officials of this nature will have to be created, would have to open registers of holdings, to keep a record of numerous mutations of title, and to keep nominal rolls which the central office will have to verify entry by entry. Next, the tax gatherer will come and he will have to serve a notice of demand on every taxpayer, to see him, to listen to his excuses, and to sue him and levy an attachment in case of non-payment.

Attachment on what? The Annamites have no furniture, the animals used in cultivation are as much landed property as the fields themselves. For arrears to the amount of \$2 could one go as far as to seize immoveable property?

In an *arrondissement* which is subject to the assessment of one-fifth, the Government expends, in order to collect the land-revenue, forty per cent., perhaps, of the sum realised. I do not profess to say that the same thing must necessarily occur in all *arrondissements*, for in the latter the payments may be heavier, but at least it is not rash to suppose that the cost of assessing and collecting the revenue will be considerable; that the collections will far exceed the utmost expectations of

those who hold the most optimistic of opinions—as far as I am concerned, I distinctly deny.

Everything being taken into consideration, the immense labour which the direct taxation of individuals will entail upon the Government, will result in the reduction, in a sensible degree, of the actual sum realised by the land-tax, and further, in consequence of the transport charges which will have to be incurred, will increase the burden on the native population.

This, therefore, is what would be the probable result of effecting a cadastral survey, with its natural consequence, the separate direct liability of each land-holder for the land-tax.

I have already stated what a large establishment it would be necessary to keep up in order to secure the due working of these institutions. I need not go on to point out how greatly increased the Central Government will find their work and responsibility to be, by having to control and direct an entirely new financial department, with the public works necessitated by it.

Almost the whole of Eastern Indo-China is being laid open, at the present day, to our action, and in order to fulfil the mission thus imposed upon it, the Government has need of all its liberty; is this the time for the introduction here of reforms, or rather of useless changes, the putting of which into operation will absorb all our attention and the sole result of which will be to accentuate the differences which may exist between Cochin-China and Tonkin, to the prejudice of the administrative union of the two Colonies?

Let us rather respect what still survives of the organisation of the Annamite *commune*; this institution will be invaluable to us in Tonkin; thanks to it, we govern Cochin-China easily. But we take advantage of it in an ungrateful spirit, and we shall not appreciate its benefits until the day when its disappearance shall enable us to judge how well it served us when we had it.

### III.

*Means of introducing the Torrens System into Cochin-China.*

I shall now pass to another subject, in which I trust to be able to interest the Committee in a more special manner.



All administrators and lawyers who have to deal with questions relating to loans on landed security and on agricultural property, are acquainted, in its general features at least, with the ingenious system invented at Melbourne \* by the Hon'ble Mr. TORRENS † and so properly called after his name.

Land-owners in Australia who are desirous of bringing their land under the Torrens system, send in their title-deeds to a special office, where they are examined, in the same manner as the titles of a vendor are scrutinised by the purchaser, and where, after this verification, they are entered, if need be, in registers kept for this purpose. In consideration of a small payment, the Government certifies thenceforth that the person named in the title (*porteur du titre*) has the right to dispose at will of his property, free from all charge, and undertakes to indemnify those who advance money upon it, in case of eviction.

These titles may thenceforth be employed as freely as negotiable instruments; they become regular securities (*des véritables warrants*), and are transferred, and pass from hand to hand with the same facility. Simple promissory notes afford in this way the same security as mortgages of real property, and land becomes the safest medium of credit.

In Australia, where, in many respects, land is not more valuable than here, the Torrens system has produced very remarkable results; the costs of conveyancing, so heavy in English possessions, have fallen to next to nothing; dealings are put through without delay, and in no single case (at least up to 1878) has the liability of the Colonies been brought into question.

The analogy which exists between the Torrens system and the practice which obtains among the Annamites of guaranteeing possession of land by the issue of title-deeds, struck me forcibly during my stay in Australia, and I have ever since thought that the adoption of the former here would be in the highest degree useful and very easy.

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\* At Adelaide.—W. E. M.

† The late Sir R. R. TORRENS.—W. E. M.

All the reflection which I have bestowed on the subject since has only confirmed me in this idea.

Annamite law does not recognise any absolute rights in real property, whether express or implied.

Native land-holders only borrow, ordinarily at the sowing season, on an undertaking to repay the advance at harvest, eight months afterwards.

They are the victims of the most frightful usury.

There exist at Saigon great money-lending institutions\* which would find every advantage in embarking in these agricultural loans. Their intervention would at once reduce by four-fifths the rate of interest which the native land-holders pay at present. Perhaps, even, the Bank of Indo-China would be willing, in consideration of the deposit of title-deeds, to make the necessary advances to cultivators.

All these different circumstances tell greatly in favour of the adoption of the Torrens system, and the natives who seem to have had an intuitive idea of the principle, would at once appreciate the benefits derivable from it.

Should the Torrens law (*l'acte Torrens*) be applied to the Colony, it would be necessary to undertake, not a cadastral survey (*cadastre*), but a registration of holdings (*levé*) and the demarcation, with the concurrence of contiguous proprietors (*délimitation contradictoire*) of those lands the owners of which might apply to have them brought under the new system. New titles of uniform tenor, drawn up in accordance with a form agreed upon, would be issued then to the parties entitled.

Surveyors attached to the principal *arrondissements* might be entrusted, in such numbers as the demand for their services might require, with the scientific part of the work; the civil functionary in charge, an officer deputed by the *direction de l'intérieur* (possibly an *employé des domaines*), the *chef du canton*, and a headman selected in the village would pronounce upon the titles of the land-holders, would exercise a careful watch over the interests of third persons and of the

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\* The Bank of Indo-China, the statutes of which might easily be modified; the Hongkong and Shanghai Banking Corporation, and the Chartered Bank.

Colony, would sign, with the parties interested, the descriptions of boundaries, and would prepare the new certificates of title.

The costs of these proceedings might be charged in part to those land-holders on whose account they are incurred, the balance would not be a very heavy charge on the local budget.

In a short time, and without undue expense, the Government would, I believe, by this means, accomplish the definition and demarcation of holdings. And these combined measures would not only facilitate the enforcement of the Torrens system, but, by determining the extent and the boundaries of holdings, they would operate in putting an end to the numerous law-suits to which boundary questions give rise.\*

None of these advantages can be hoped for from the cadastral survey.

## CAMOUILLY.

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\* Number of suits tried in 1884, in which claims to land or disputes about boundaries were the cause of action:—

Court of Binh-hoà	...	...	66
Mytho,	...	...	13
Chaudoc,	...	...	133
Vinhlong		No returns furnished.	
Bentré,	...	...	136
Soctrang,	...	...	19
			<u>367</u>



# NOTES ON ECONOMIC PLANTS.

## STRAITS SETTLEMENTS.

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To his Annual Report on the Forest Department for 1886, Mr. CANTLEY, Superintendent of the Botanical Gardens, Singapore, has added some notes on Economic Plants—notes to which it seems desirable to give wider publicity than can be obtained by incorporation in a volume of "Proceedings of the Legislative Council." They are, therefore, reprinted here.

The introduction of trees and plants into countries in which they are not indigenous often involves, if the acclimatisation is successful, a growth of nomenclature which creates puzzles for future philologists. "Tobacco" and "ananas" have gradually been adopted, in varying forms, by all the languages of the East, but what are we to say of "*jamrose*," the name given in Mauritius to one of the *jambu* family, perhaps the rose-apple (*jambosa vulgaris*), which seems to be an odd mixture of the Malay and English words?

In Penang, where the *cho-cho* (*sechium edule*) is called "the Bainie fruit," a name has been established which will perhaps find a place some day in dictionaries and glossaries. The vegetable in question was first grown at Bellevue on Penang Hill in 1865 by the Recorder, Sir BENSON MAXWELL, to whom one ripe specimen was presented by Mr. ROBERT BAIN, a merchant in the island. The name of the new product was not known, and it was christened by the children of the family after the donor. The plant has grown freely on Penang Hill ever since, and is known both to Europeans and natives in Penang by the name invented in the nursery of the Recorder's family.

What is now being done by a Government Department in

a report of this kind to inform and educate the public as to the value of tropical products, was attempted here in 1836 by Colonel LOW, who published a "Dissertation" on Agriculture in the Straits. Mr. CANTLEY would do good service if he, like Colonel LOW, would attempt to get trustworthy statistics of the yield of rice and other grain and of various kinds of fruit, etc., in the several Settlements, and of the profit to be expected from cultivation of all sorts.

W. E. M.

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## APPENDIX C.

## NOTES ON ECONOMIC PLANTS.

The following Notes on Economic Plants are made with a view to the encouragement of minor industries. Sufficient time has not yet elapsed since the establishment of the Experimental Nurseries to obtain complete information, but that given below may be useful in shewing the tendency towards results, in the absence of more complete details.

## FIBRES.

MAURITIUS HEMP (*Furcræa gigantea*) continues to grow with great vigour in the Nurseries, and several thousand plants have been disposed of to planters for trial. The price realized for good fibre is about £28 per ton in London, and if the fibre can be prepared here at say 5 cents per pound, its profitable cultivation is no doubt possible.

MANILA HEMP (*Musa textilis*) grows well. When first planted it takes longer to send up suckers than the common Banana does, but once established it grows freely.

In Manila, on good soil, the plantations are renewed only after a period of about 20 years. The present market value of the fibre is from £30 to £40 per ton in London, and as labour is about equally as cheap in the Straits as in Manila, the plant is no doubt capable of profitable cultivation in favourable localities.

SUNN HEMP (*Crotalaria juncea*).—Common in a wild state all over the Settlements, and grows well in ordinary soil. Some attempt to utilize the plant should be made, as the fibre commands a good price in the market.

PENGUIN HEMP (*Bromelia sylvestris*) grows with remarkable vigour. It is one of the pine-apple tribe, but the leaves

are much longer than those of the pine-apple plant. It succeeds best under the treatment pine-apples require.

RHEA or CHINA GRASS (*Boehmeria nivea*) grows well in rich moist soils, and now that a simple process for the extraction of the fibre from the wood by steaming has been hit upon, its manufacture, considering the high price obtained for the fibre, is worthy of careful trial, especially on land where sugar cultivation has ceased to be remunerative owing to low prices, and where the ground is not marshy.

PLANTAIN and BANANA FIBRE (*Musa sapientum*).—The common plantain or banana yields a good fibre worth about £15 a ton. I observed when in Sēlāngor a wild banana which grew there with great luxuriance, in appearance the plant looked very like *Musa textilis* and it is probable it will be found to yield a very good marketable fibre.

From the *Kew Gardens Bulletin* of April last I learn that in Jamaica a red banana produces fibre worth £25 per ton; the plant is probably the same as the red banana of the Straits.

LALANG (*Imperatia Kænigii*).—Lalang has been found to produce good papermaking material, but as the grass had to be transported to England in bales, only the longest grass containing stout fibrous stems was found to pay. The land that will support grass of such a robust nature, will also grow more valuable crops. The quantity of material available for paper-making in the Straits, including bamboos, pine-apple leaves, wood, &c., would seem to warrant the establishment here of a permanent paper factory.

PINE APPLE FIBRE (*Ananassa sativa*).—In reference to pine-apple fibre, Mr. MORRIS writing in the *Kew Bulletin*, already referred to, observes as follows:—"Although not much at present in commercial use, the fibre has a future of considerable importance before it. It is finer and stronger than that yielded by any other plant. A beautiful fabric known as Piña cloth is made from it. A rope of pine-apple fibre  $\frac{3}{4}$  inches in circumference bore a strain of 57 cwt."



MUDAR FIBRE (*Calotropis gigantea*).—Plants of Mudar have been in demand during the past year. The plant on hand is apparently the white variety, and grows very freely in almost any soil. The downy substance contained in the follicles or seed pods is the part most valued, but the stem also yields a fibre, which is said to be superior to the common *Calotropis* which by branching more is less valuable. The plant also yields a Gutta. The juice of ten average plants is said to yield about a pound of Gutta.

COTTON (*Gossypium arboreum*).—Cotton is found to do well on alluvial deposits on the plains and also on hills up to an elevation of about 2,000 feet as a first crop after the removal of virgin forest, but the soil of the Straits generally is unsuited for the cultivation of Cotton, being too clayey and retentive.

KAPOK (*Eriodendron anfractuosum*).—The cultivation of Kapok is attracting much attention. The plant is of rapid growth and succeeds well on ordinary soils. Its cultivation in the Straits can hardly fail to be profitable under good management.

INDIAN HEMP (*Cannabis sativa*) grows, but shews no hope of profitable production, the fibre being five times shorter than it naturally is when grown in a congenial climate.

OTHER FIBRES.—The following fibre-producing plants are also found to grow well in the Straits:—American aloe, Hibiscus of sorts, Bowstring hemp of sorts, Cus-cus, Palm and Pandan fibres, and numerous plants belonging to the Urticacæ, Verbenacæ and Malvacæ families. Jute has not been tried, the seed requisitioned not having arrived in time, but I have hope of the plant succeeding.

## OILS.

CITRONELLA GRASS (*Andropogon nardus*) and LEMON GRASS (*Andropogon citratus*).—The cultivation of these grasses would appear not to receive sufficient attention. Their growth in the Straits is all that can be desired, and the cultivation pays well when properly attended to.

RUSA OIL GRASS (*Andropogon schænanthes*) does not seem to be known in the Straits, and so far I have not been able to procure plants, but that it will succeed here there is but little doubt.

CROTON OIL (*Croton tiglium*).—Among recent introductions, this is by far the most promising. It seems to have found a climate and soil entirely to its liking in the Straits. The plant bears heavy crops of fruit, its cultivation will no doubt prove a profitable investment.

ILLUPI OIL (*Bassia latifolia*).—Plants of this valuable oil tree do not appear to succeed well in Singapore. They are much preyed upon by insects, and although the tree is found in a wild state at no great distance, it has refused so far to grow satisfactorily in this island.

CASTOR OIL (*Ricinus communis*).—Castor oil is now largely used in the manufacture of soap, for machinery and other purposes. In the Straits the plant grows with great vigour, and under proper treatment its cultivation should pay. Some Chinese made an attempt to cultivate the plant in Malacca some years ago. The attempt was a failure in point of profitable return, and no one else seems to have tried it since then. I have strong reason to think, however, that the plant used was an inferior variety, *i. e.*, the variety common in the Straits, the cultivation of which could hardly have been expected to be profitable. The failure has had the effect of discouraging others, but there would seem no good reason to be discouraged so long as the plant has not had a proper trial.

COCOA-NUT OIL (*Cocos nucifera*).—Little need be said of this well-known oil, but it is found that the plant does not yield sufficient crops to pay, when grown more than about half-a-mile from the sea; when grown in the interior of Singapore the crops obtained are said to be only sufficient to cover cost of labour.

OLIVE OIL (*Olea europea*).—The olive plants introduced in 1885 and planted on Penang Hill are making very satisfactory growth, and I am in hope of its proving well adapted for cultivation on mountains and high lands generally.

**BEN OIL TREE** (*Moringa pterogysperma*) is everywhere cultivated in the Straits for its leaves and roots, which are used as vegetables, but apparently no attempt has been made to manufacture oil from the tree.

**KAYU PUTEH OIL** (*Melaleuca leucodendron*).—Whole forests of this tree exist in Malacca, but little attention seems to be given to the manufacture of oil from the plant as is done elsewhere. The tree yields many useful produce, but oil may be looked upon as the most valuable, and it could, no doubt, be extracted from it at a rate which would give a good margin of profit.

**GINGELLY OIL** (*Sesamum indicum*) grows wild all over the country, and bears abundance of seed from which oil might be profitably extracted. The seed contains 50% of oil, and some three crops a year may be had. The oil is used for soap-making, in perfumery, and to adulterate almond oil, which it much resembles. In India one million acres is said to be under cultivation of *Sesamum*.

**WOOD OIL** (*Dipterocarpus spp.*).—At present wood oil in paying quantity is obtained only from primeval forest. I would however suggest that indigenous trees yielding wood oil and gutta percha be planted for pepper supports. The time they will require to make supports will be about seven years, at which date the temporary supports (Dadup or deadwood) could be removed. Acting on this principle, a time would arrive when the supports would become a source of considerable revenue, probably greater than the pepper crop, whereas at present they are generally a source of trouble and expense.

## FRUITS.

**PEACH** (*Amygdalus persica*).—The successful acclimatization of the peach tree in the Straits is a work of the Forest Department which has already borne fruit, and very excellent fruit too; the trees have now borne three crops in succession, which shews that they are in earnest, and it is not too much to hope that, when the tree gets widely distributed among Chinese cultivators, peaches will become a common fruit in the bazaars of the colony.

APPLE (*Pyrus malus*).—Very good apples have been produced by the plants introduced from Sydney. I did not attach much importance to the first crop, as plants with fruiting branches (buds) ripened before their arrival will generally produce a first crop, but that the plants are now producing good fruits from Colonial ripened wood shews that they have adapted themselves to the altered circumstances of climate.

COCOA PLUM (*Chrysobalanus icaco*).—The cocoa plum of the West Indies came into bearing during the year for the first time in the Straits. The plants were received originally from Kew. On being removed from their pots and planted in the open ground they grew with great rapidity, and when about six feet in height came into fruit which they have ripened in fair quantity.

PINE-APPLE (*Ananassa sativa*).—The following pine-apple plants have been collected from various sources and are now growing in the Experimental Nursery, viz.:—Black Jamaica, Cayenne, Queen, Mauritius and New Providence. It is unfortunate that of all those just named the Mauritius, a very inferior kind, is the only one extensively cultivated here; time only will work a change. I would here mention that the profitable introduction of a new product (fruit or vegetable) into a Chinese bazaar is a more difficult thing than most people imagine, the Oriental taste once educated to a certain thing, even though an inferior article, is clung to with a persistence truly remarkable. I would observe further that the pine-apple everywhere known here under the name "Mauritius" is not known in that colony, and that the sugar-cane known in Mauritius under the name of "Penang" is not found here.

LIME BERRIES (*Triphasia trifoliata*).—The fruit of this plant is preserved in Manila and sent to the London market. The plant produces fruit here in great plenty, and will no doubt be found to-day here as well as in Manila.

BREAD NUT (*Brosimum alicastrum*), and BRAZIL-NUT (*Bertholetia excelsa*).—These plants continue to grow with unabated vigour, the first planted are now about twelve feet in height, and I have hopes of their producing useful fruit in the Colony.

ALLIGATOR PEAR (*Persea gratissima*).—This highly esteemed fruit tree is now in bearing in the Nursery. About two years ago when only a small plant it was removed from the Botanic Gardens where its growth had stood stationary for some years, but since being planted in more congenial soil it has grown with great freedom.

DATE PALM (*Phoenix dactylifera*).—Being often asked as to the possibility of dates being grown in the Straits, I may observe that our climate is altogether unsuitable for the cultivation of the plant or any of its varieties, of which there are over a hundred. The date grows well only in hot, dry climates, in localities where its roots can find a sufficiency of moisture. The plant exists in this Colony.

COMMON FIG (*Ficus carica*).—The common fig ripens fruit in the Straits very freely, but is much subject to attack from insects. A few drops of kerosine oil applied to the parts attacked will keep the ants away for about a week when another application becomes necessary. The underground portion of the stem is generally the part attacked first. Fruits which have attained full size but are backward in ripening may be brought to maturity in a few days by the application of a little olive oil to the extremity of the fruit.

NATIVE FRUITS.—It is notorious that the supply of native fruits, such as Durian and Mangosteen, is not sufficient to meet the local demand, and still orchards are not being extended with any great rapidity. So far as I have been able to discover, there seems two causes for this. The first is, that nearly all the land accessible to small cultivators on which fruit trees can be grown *easily* in Singapore and Penang is already under cultivation; and the second appears to be, that the growers in Malacca where land is available and who are chiefly Malays, are indifferent to money-making further than sufficient for their daily requirements.

The foreign demand for Mangosteen plants has become somewhat excessive since the tree has been found to fruit in East Africa and East and West Indies.

ORANGES.—Every effort has been made to get together as large a collection of orange plants as possible in the hope that

at least a few may be found to fruit freely. So far, orange cultivation in the Straits has not been very successful, the plants grow freely enough, but produce but little fruit. Some China oranges planted on the Woodneuk Estate in Singapore produced during the first year a perfect crop of yellow oranges, next year a crop of a greener nature, and the third crop was entirely green. For some years past they have ceased producing edible fruit. How far cultivation may be to blame for these results is not known, but the stock now on hand will shew what can be done to acclimatize and cultivate this favourite fruit.

### BEVERAGES.

LIBERIAN COFFEE (*Coffea liberica*) is becoming an established product of the Straits, but its proper cultivation is far from being properly understood. Drainage is too little attended to by some; others by starting the plant in very rich compost change the character of the roots to an extent that unsuits them for penetration of the natural soil. When these errors and some others get corrected, the adaptability of the plant for cultivation here will then shew itself in its true character. Plants of this Coffee are under various treatment in the Experimental Nursery, but it would be premature at present to detail these, I may state however that the plant will not bear manuring in the ordinary way when in fruit, manure should therefore be applied in liquid form, or as top dressing, when given to encourage the welling of the berries. When the soil is disturbed around the plant when in fruit, a large number of the berries wither and die owing to the destruction of rootlets in the manuring process, and which renders the act a loss instead of a gain.

MAROGOGEPIE COFFEE (*Coffea sp.*).—Three plants of the Coffee known as "Marogogepie" and very favourably reported on some little time ago by the Brazilian Minister of Agriculture, were received from Kew during the year and have grown with less vigour than the Liberian kind, but with almost double that of Arabian Coffee (*Coffea arabica*). The leaves are somewhat larger than the Arabian kind, so that the plant seems from its growth to approach an intermediate form between *Coffea liberica* and *Coffea arabica*, and is not as yet affected

by the disease. Should it prove as well adapted to our soil as *Coffea liberica* does, keep free from disease, and have a distinct cropping season, it will no doubt supersede all other kinds in the Straits.

ARABIAN COFFEE (*Coffea arabica*).—The Arabian coffee planted in the Nursery Hooks healthy, but grows slowly. Hybridization may probably re-establish it in cultivation.

BENGAL COFFEE (*Coffea bengalense*).—The growth made by Bengal coffee does not look promising, the plants are still small however and may not shew their true character.

CHOCOLATE (*Theobroma cacao*).—Some plants of Chocolate which stood for some years leaf-eaten, extremities of the branches dead, and looking in a dying state had, on the land coming under the control of the Forest Department, a number of Dadup trees planted among them for experiment. The Dadup trees have now grown to about twenty-five feet in height and their branches having nearly met, the solar rays are prevented from striking the Chocolate plants directly.

The result has been that the latter have thrown off their lethargy and started into determined competition for light with the Dadups and have grown remarkably, the insects have given up attacking the leaves, and robust health has returned to them, but on other plantations where the plants have had shade from their infancy they have mostly died.

The Chocolate plant has proved very capricious in the Straits, whole plantation going off without any apparent cause except the attacks of leaf insects, while here and there a solitary plant will for many years survive its fellows and go on bearing heavy crops of fruits. It has been said that animals or plants located in large numbers together are liable to epidemic disease, which loses its grasp only after the individuals are thinned down to health permitting numbers. There is doubtless such a law in nature. What seems required is a knowledge of how far one can safely go without danger of calling its working into activity.

TEA (*Assam hybrid*) grows with a freedom which would seem to insure profitable cultivation, the question is more one of cheap manipulation than of plant growth.

I have lately inspected tea cultivation on some estates in Ceylon, and I see no good reason why its cultivation should not be taken up freely in the Straits on selected soils and made remunerative.

### SPICES.

CLOVE (*Caryophyllum aromaticum*).—The Clove trees raised from Singapore grown seed and planted in the Tanglin Nursery look remarkably healthy, both in swampy ground and on the hill sides. They could hardly succeed better anywhere than they are doing.

NUTMEG (*Myristica fragrans*).—Nutmegs planted in the same Nursery look very promising and seem as if prepared to begin another cycle of satisfactory growth in the Settlement. Their successful cultivation seems to depend on what nearly all other crops depend on in the Straits, *i. e.*, liberal manuring.

ALLSPICE (*Pimenta vulgaris*).—A plant of allspice raised from seed some nine years ago is now about twelve feet in height and is for the moment covered with blossom and small fruit.

GINGER (*Zingiber officinale*).—Ginger grows satisfactorily, low prices only prevent its cultivation being freely developed. It is, however, an exhausting crop, soon wearing out the land in which it is planted in the absence of liberal manuring.

CHINESE GINGER (*Zingiber sp.*).—Some plants of this species, which produces the well-known preserved ginger of the shops, were received during the year from the Royal Gardens Kew. It has grown well, but shews no sign of flowering. It is believed to be an entirely new species, but this cannot be determined in the absence of flowers.

PEPPER (*Piper nigrum*).—The cultivation of pepper is being gradually taken up by Europeans. If present prices (\$41 per picul for white) keep up, large areas will soon be placed under pepper cultivation.



CAYENNE PEPPER (*Capsicum annuum*).—No pepper from this plant seems to be made in the Straits, but chillies of all kinds grow freely. The value of chillies is about 45 shillings per hhd. in London.

CHINESE CASSIA (*Cinnamomum cassia*).—The plants of this, introduced from Hongkong in 1884, have grown with remarkable rapidity and are now large pyramidal bushes of 25 feet in height, but the substitution of Ceylon Cinnamon leaves for those of this Cassia will probably put an end to its cultivation, which has never been very profitable.

### ROOTS AND CULINARY VEGETABLES.

TAPIOCA (*Fatoupha manihot*).—The rise in the price of Tapioca flour has stimulated planting afresh. The estates lately closed are getting into working order again.

Of Tapioca, there are many varieties; so far I have been able to secure the following:—Red and white Brazilian, Singapore, and Mauritius. These are all in cultivation here, and the time they take to mature is about as follows:—Brazilian, nine months; Singapore, fifteen months; and Mauritius, eighteen months.

ARROW-ROOT (*Maranta arundinacea*) grows perfectly in the Experimental Nursery. It is not much cultivated here except by Cottagers for home consumption, but the produce is said to be very superior in quality.

KUMARA (*Ipomœa chrysorrhiza*).—This is a new vegetable received from the Royal Gardens Kew, and has grown with remarkable vigour. The tubers have grown to a fair size at date, but the crop is not yet ripe. I have no doubt that it will realize its high reputation as a vegetable and prove a most beneficial acquisition.

ARRACACHA ESCULENTA.—Native of New Grenada and said to be an excellent vegetable. The plants received from Ceylon have all failed.

Among the more common European vegetables which have been found on trial to grow well are the following, which

may be ordered from Europe with every hope of success by those desirous of cultivating them:—

- Radish, early varieties (*Raphanus sativus*).
- Carrot, early varieties (*Daucus carota*).
- Lima Bean (*Phaseolus lunatus*).
- Watercress, of sorts (*Nasturtium officinale*).
- Parsley, of sorts (*Pteroselinum sativum*).
- Tomato, all the varieties (*Lycopersicum esculentum*).
- Beet, Turnip rooted (*Beta vulgaris*).
- Horse Radish (*Cochlearia armoracia*).
- Jerusalem Artichokes (*Helianthus tuberosus*).
- Basella alba (*Basella alba*).
- Lettuce, <sup>6</sup>mixed (*Lactuca sativa*).
- Cho-cho, or Jamaica Cucumber (*Sechium edule*).
- Turnips, American Strop leave (*Brassica rapa*).
- Kohl-Rabi (*Brassica oleracea Caulo-rapa*).

## DYES.

INDIGO (*Indigofera tinctoria*).—Not yet under cultivation by Europeans here, but largely cultivated by Chinese. The plant succeeds equally well on hill and swamp.

DIVI-DIVI (*Cæsalpinia coriaria*) is a new product for the Straits. The plant has shewn satisfactory growth. At the late flower show, Mr. ALLEN exhibited some pods from plants grown on his estate and which seemed quite equal to Indian produce. Its cultivation will no doubt be found profitable.

ARNOTTO (*Bixa orallina*) has found apparently a congenial home in the Straits, and grows with all the vigour of its native habitat. It yields abundance of dye which might surely be profitably utilised.

DYERS CASSIA (*Cassia auriculata*).—This plant is quite at home in Singapore soil, and its profitable cultivation is believed to be possible.

OTHER DYES.—Among other unutilised dyes, the growth of which leave nothing to be desired, may be mentioned,

*Cæsalpinia sappan*, *Fibraurea tinctoria*, *Henna*, *Phytolacca*, &c.

## INDIA-RUBBER, CAUTCHOUC. AND GUMS.

**GUTTA PERCHA** (*Dichopsis gutta*).—From statistics afforded by plants growing in the Nursery, this plant, the best variety of Gutta Percha tree, seems a moderately fast grower. A plant planted in 1879 is now twenty-five feet in height and twelve inches in circumference at six feet above the ground. This gives an average yearly growth in height of about three and a half feet, and an annual increase in circumference of about one and one-fourth inch.

**NATIVE CREEPING GUTTA.**—The various Willoughbeias and others from which a very large proportion of East Indian Gutta is drawn, grow with great vigour when planted on cleared land, and where, in the absence of anything to climb upon, they form large bushes in twelve months. Results of growth seem to show that it would be more profitable to plant these than the larger trees requiring some fifteen years to produce a first return.

**FOREIGN CREEPING GUTTA.**—The Foreign creeping Guttas on hand are the African and Madagascar creepers; these are planted side by side with the native kinds, and although they grow freely are far behind the native kinds in rate of growth and general vigour.

Other foreign rubber, such as Para, Ceara and Panama rubbers grow well, but so far as experiments have gone, the produce of latex is very watery and it is doubtful whether they will hold their own against the better native kinds. The other Gums under cultivation are, Gum Tolu, Gum Benzoin, and Gum Arabic, all growing satisfactorily.

## DRUGS.

**KOLA** (*Cola acuminata*) a native of western Africa and acclimatised in our West Indian Colonies, produces a pod which contains several seeds about the size of horse chestnuts, which are used for many purposes by the Negroes, but one

of its newest uses is that of an antidote for the effects of alcohol, or cure for inebriety, a nut powdered and taken in a little water is said to at once restore the most intoxicated mind to a state of sobriety. It is also used to heal wounds, as a remedy for indigestion, and a substitute for coffee, &c. The plant grows well in the Straits.

IPECACUANHA (*Cephalis ipecacuanha*), a native of Brazil, and a plant which has been found generally very difficult to cultivate, seems to grow in the Straits with all the luxuriance of its native country when a proper situation is hit upon. It enjoys a very moist still atmosphere and somewhat dense shade. In the Straits it forms a compact little bush of about eighteen inches in height and is very ornamental when well in flower. I lately visited a plantation of the plant in Johor and saw thousands of plants in excellent health. They were protected from the sun by palm leaves laid side by side on artificial supports about 6 feet in height; hedges of the same material were put down a few yards apart. Soil chocolate colour, rich in vegetable matter, wood ashes, &c.

TOBACCO (*Nicotiana tabacum*)—The soil of the Straits is generally not sufficiently rich for the successful cultivation of tobacco, except perhaps as a first crop after the removal of virgin forest, or in specially prepared compost. The plant requires heavy manuring to keep it growing satisfactorily on ordinary ground, as it exhausts the soil so quickly and thoroughly. Where the soil is not congenial, to start with its cultivation can hardly prove remunerative. Seed of the best kinds have however been distributed amongst the planting community.

CAMPHOR (*Camphora officinarum*), or Formosa Camphor, is not of much interest to Straits people so far as its cultivation is concerned, the climate being unsuitable for its proper growth. It nevertheless grows fairly well in Singapore.

SUMATRA CAMPHOR (*Dryobalanops aromatica*), also known as Borneo Camphor, is sparingly found on the Peninsula; and its importance in the afforestation of the Settlements is not overlooked. Private enterprise will hardly ever

successfully cultivate the plant, owing to the time which is required to elapse between first outlay and first income.

JALAP (*Ipomœa purga*) } The climate of the Straits  
 GENSENG (*Panax genseng*) } is not found suitable for the  
 cultivation of either of these valuable drugs. The former sell  
 at 1s. 2d. a pound, the latter at (occasionally) \$400 the ounce.

SIAMESE BENZOIN (*Styrax sp.*).—The cultivation of Siamese Benzoïn might pay, as it seems greatly in demand. I frequently receive letters offering long prices for plants or produce. The plant is supposed to be a variety of the common Benzoïn (*Styrax benzoïn*) but until proper specimens are obtained, this cannot be settled.

CUBEBS (*Piper cubeba*).—Experiments with Cubebs on a small scale seem to shew that the plant prefers a shady moist situation. Plants exposed to the full sun grew much more slowly. The cultivation of Cubeb plants does not receive the amount of attention in the Straits it deserves. The crop pays well, but for the present the monopoly of its cultivation remains in the hands of the Dutch, through apparently no other reason than a want of enterprise on the part of planters on this side of the water. In Johor the plant grows remarkably well, bearing heavy crops of fruit, but details of its cultivation as practised in Java is still a desideratum.

#### MISCELLANEOUS.

SAGO (*Sagus Rumphiana* and *S. lœvis*).—The cultivation of native Sago is deservedly receiving increased attention in the Straits. The trees prefer rich swampy ground and become productive in about six years after planting from seed. When grown on other than swampy land the seed seldom matures. The tree can be increased from seed or from suckers or off-shoots, but when the latter process is adopted a large percentage generally fail to grow.

PATCHOULI (*Pogostemon patchouli*).—Plants of Patchouli have been in demand for experimental planting, and a good number have been supplied. Picked leaves are now selling at \$17 per picul. The plants grow freely with but little

care, and should figure among Colonial products. Plants raised from seed are reported to grow well, but to have no scent, but retain it when produced from cuttings. I have not been able to verify these statements, but it is well known that plants do sometimes play tricks of this kind—Sandalwood frequently.

TONQUIN BEAN (*Dipterix odorata*).—A plant of this, received from Kew some three years ago, has made very fair growth, being now about ten feet in height.

GUINEA CORN (*Sorghum vulgare*).—A quantity of seeds of Guinea Corn was received during the year from His Excellency the Governor. The plant grew well and produced an abundance of fruit, but the seeds were so much attacked by insects when near maturity that it was with difficulty a sufficiency was saved to retain the plant in stock. It is said to succeed well wherever Indian Corn will grow. The plant is of rapid growth and makes excellent fodder.

INDIAN CORN (*Zea mays*).—Indian Corn tried in the Nursery grew with great ease and ripened fine heads of fruit. Why the plant is not more largely cultivated here is difficult to understand. The plant comes to maturity in about sixty days, which admits of numerous crops in a year being reaped under energetic treatment.

TREE TOMATO (*Cyphomandra betacea*) }  
 MOUNTAIN PAPAYA (*Carica caudamarcensis*) } These two  
 fruits have been introduced, but a proper place to plant them has not yet been procured. They would no doubt grow admirably on the Thaeping Range in Pêrak at about four thousand feet elevation, or on the Sêlângor hills, and be within range of practical use. I hope to obtain permission to plant them there under my personal directions. I had the advantage of seeing both of these fruits growing when lately at Hakgala in Ceylon, and of tasting them, and can testify to their excellence. The fruit of the mountain Papaya had some of the flavour of a peach and a very agreeable odour. Some of the Papaya plants I observed had partly left mother earth and were establishing themselves as sub-epiphytes, growing

with but scanty support and fruiting freely in the crevices of stone walls, &c.

DAHL (*Cajanus indicus*) grew and produced fruit freely. Considering the large Indian population in the Straits, the plant might be profitably cultivated.

RICE (*Oxyra sativa*).—The mode of cultivating rice is as varied as the nations who cultivate it. The Malays are good cultivators in their particular way; they take only one crop a year, and which has been ascribed to indolence, but enquiry has led me to the conclusion that this is not the case. What the Malay does is simply this, he grows a crop of rice during one half of the year, and a crop of manure during the other half. One he harvests, the other he digs into the ground to enrich it for his principal crop, and thus obviates the necessity of purchasing manure.

BAMBOOS (*Bambusa dendrocalmus, gigantochlia, &c.*).—The absence of serviceable Bamboos in Singapore must be a sore point with Indian immigrants. Clumps of Bamboos are common enough near villages, but are protected on account of their being used as a vegetable in a young state, and do not belong to the species used in house building, &c. Attention has been turned to the introduction of more serviceable kinds, and among those procured are the male Bamboo possessing an almost solid stem, the giant Bamboo, Sikkim Bamboo, green and yellow Java Bamboo and several unnamed kinds from Calcutta.

SUGAR CANE.—The new varieties of Sugar Cane which have been planted in the Province Wellesley Experimental Nursery have attracted much attention. Planters have expressed a belief that some promising kinds have never been tried in the Colony. The following descriptive summary of some of them will, therefore, be of interest. The summary is taken from results obtained by Mr. MORRIS in Jamaica:—

“*Hillu*.—Of slender habit; 16 canes in a clump; height 9 feet; length of joint 5 to 6 inches, circumference  $3\frac{1}{2}$  inches; leaves heavy; round stem, 4 feet long, 3 inches wide; stands

drought well; stools freely; a prolific small black cane suitable for poor soils. Percentage of trash 35; juice 65 (6.0 gals.); density of juice 1.067: Arnaboldi 22.

*Seeti*.—Of stout habit; 12 to 16 canes in a clump; height 8 feet; colour a greenish yellow when young, white when matured; length of joint 4 inches, circumference 3 inches; foliage very heavy, length 4 feet, breadth 3 inches; stands drought moderately well; a good cane for experimental trial in soft soils. Percentage of trash 30; juice 70 (6.5 gals.); density of juice 1.082: Arnaboldi 28.

*Nagapoury*.—Of strong vigorous habit; 16 canes to a clump; colour cream white; length of joint 4 inches; circumference 5 inches; foliage heavy; does not stand drought but grows well in fairly moist situations; an excellent cane under irrigation. Percentage of trash 31; juice 69 (6.4 gals.); density of juice 1.065: Arnaboldi 21.

*Vulu-Vulu*.—Of stout habit; 10 to 12 canes in a clump; height 8 to 10 feet; length of joints 4 inches; colour fine yellow; foliage light; stands drought well; not liable to lodge; free from rust. Percentage of trash 35.75; juice 64.25 (5.9 gals.); density of juice 1.078: Arnaboldi 26.

*Liguanea*.—Of short stunted habit; number of canes in each clump 10 to 12; height 6 to 8 feet; colour dark purple and black; length of joint  $3\frac{1}{2}$  inches, circumference 5 inches; foliage light; length  $4\frac{1}{2}$  feet; breadth 3 inches; stands drought very well. Percentage of trash  $33\frac{1}{3}$ ; juice  $66\frac{2}{3}$  (6.2 gals.); density of juice 1.076: Arnaboldi 25.

*Nain*.—Habit strong, with large stools ratooning freely; canes in each clump 35; height 10 feet; colour light brown; length of joint 5 inches, circumference 5 inches; foliage of a fine texture and dark green, leaves short and broad. This cane stands drought well; a clean healthy cane of very vigorous habit. Percentage of trash 34; juice 66 (6.1 gals.); density of juice 1.066: Arnaboldi 23.

*Lahina*.—Of rather delicate habit at first, but afterwards a



strong fine cane; canes in each stool 18; height 9-11 feet; colour yellow; length of joint 5 inches, circumference  $5\frac{1}{2}$  inches; foliage pale green and moderately light. This cane does not stand drought well and is liable to get lodged. A bright free growing cane under irrigation, very much like the best type of Bourbon canes. Percentage of trash  $37\frac{1}{2}$ ; juice  $62\frac{1}{2}$  (5.8 gals.); density of juice 1.076: Arnaboldi 25 (Beaumé 10.).

*Keni-Keni*.—Of slender habit; 12-15 canes in a clump; 8-10 feet high; length of joints 5 inches, circumference 4 inches; colour white; leaves green, 4 feet 6 inches long,  $2\frac{1}{2}$  inches broad; fine healthy cane suitable for seasonable districts; does not stand drought well. Percentage of trash 33; juice 67 (6.2 gals.); density of juice 1.080: Arnaboldi 26.

*China*.—Very similar in habit, size and characteristics to last. Percentage of trash 35; juice 65 (6.0 gals.); density of juice 1.066: Arnaboldi 22.

*Po-a-ole*.—This would appear to be identical with the Mauritius cane No. 96 already distilled and tested in 1880. "A stout black cane of fine habit and growth; leaves rather heavy; stands drought well; rind rather hard; not subject to lodge; makes a good grain of sugar and yields at the rate of  $2\frac{1}{3}$  hhds. per acre."

*Ko-poapa*.—Of strong rapid growth; 18 canes in a clump; about 11 feet high; length of joints 4 inches, circumference 5 inches; colour white; leaves moderately heavy, 5 feet long,  $2\frac{1}{2}$  inches broad; stands drought well; not liable to get lodged; a fine white cane, one of the best in the collection for dry districts; always healthy and throwing good large stools. Percentage of trash 28; juice 72 (6.4 gals.); density of juice 1.063: Arnaboldi 21 (Beaumé 8.2-5.)

*Lakona*.—Of upright and somewhat slender habit; about 12 feet high; length of joint 6 inches, circumference 4 inches; colour white; leaves dark green; 5 feet long, 3 inches broad; healthy, vigorous cane and free from rust. Percentage of trash  $30\frac{1}{2}$ ; juice  $69\frac{1}{2}$  (6.4 gals.); density of juice 1.074: Arnaboldi 24 (Beaumé 9.4-5.)

*Vitua haula*.—Strong, vigorous habit; 30 canes in a clump; about 11 feet high; length of joints 3 inches, circumference 4 inches; colour pale when young, growing into a light purple; leaves dark green  $4\frac{1}{2}$  feet long, 3 inches broad; somewhat liable to lodge; free from rust. Percentage of trash 25; juice 76 (7.0 gals.); density of juice 1.055: Arnaboldi 18 (Beaumé  $7\frac{1}{3}$ .)

*Sacuri*.—Of strong habit and very rapid growth; 20 canes in a clump; average height 11 feet; length of joints 6 inches, circumference 5 inches; leaves somewhat heavy, 5 feet long, 3 inches broad; likely to lodge; free from rust. Percentage of trash 25; juice 75 (7.9 gals.); density of juice 1.076: Arnaboldi 25 (Beaumé 10.)

*Cubun*.—Habit light; 12 canes in each clump; height 10 feet; joints long and straight; leaves light green, 5 feet long,  $2\frac{1}{2}$  inches broad; suitable for moist districts only; a clean healthy cane resembling the Bourben. Percentage of trash  $33\frac{1}{3}$ ; juice  $66\frac{2}{3}$  (6.2 gals.); density of juice 1.074: Arnaboldi 24 (Beaumé 9.4-5.)

*Horne*.—Habit strong; 20-25 canes in each clump; height 10 feet; colour pale with purple and violet stripes; length of joint  $4\frac{1}{2}$  inches, circumference 5 inches; leaves heavy, 5 feet long, 3 inches broad; stands drought well and not liable to get lodged. Percentage of trash  $24\frac{1}{4}$ ; juice  $65\frac{3}{4}$  (6.1 gals.); density of juice 1.076: Arnaboldi 25 (Beaumé 10.)

*Samuri*.—Of slender habit; 16 canes in each clump; average height 8 feet; colour black with pale purplish stripes; length of joints  $2\frac{1}{2}$  inches, circumference 4 inches; leaves light, 5 feet long,  $2\frac{1}{2}$  inches broad, rather hard rind; stands drought well. Percentage of trash 40; juice 60 (5.5 gals.); density of juice 1.079: Arnaboldi 26 (Beaumé  $10\frac{1}{2}$ .)

*Brèhèret*.—Of strong habit; 14 canes in each clump; height 8 feet; colour black; length of joints  $2\frac{1}{2}$  inches, circumference 5 inches; foliage light, 4 feet long,  $2\frac{1}{2}$  inches broad. The joints of this cane are strikingly short and heavy; it stands drought well and would be very suitable for

dry districts. Percentage of trash  $33\frac{1}{2}$ ; juice  $66\frac{2}{3}$  (6.2 gals.); density of juice 1.079: Arnaboldi 26 (Beaumé  $10\frac{1}{2}$ .)

*Mamuri*.—Of strong habit and rapid growth; 30 to 40 canes in each clump; height 10-12 feet; colour light brown with the outer epidermal layer dry and chaffy; length of joints 4 inches, circumference  $3\frac{1}{2}$  inches; foliage light; leaves 4 feet long, 3 inches broad; a clean healthy but somewhat peculiar looking cane; stands drought well. Percentage of trash 34; juice 66 (6.1 gals.); density of juice 1.084: Arnaboldi 28 (Beaumé 11.1-5.)

In favourable localities the Elephant cane, where it has been tried, throws immense canes looking almost like clumps of bamboos: the yield per acre has not, however been quite equal to the show of the canes, but it has yielded at the rate of two, to two and-a-half tons of sugar per acre, which is far beyond the average of ordinary canes in Jamaica.”

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The following have not yet been tested :—

Vico,	Meligeli,	Kokeia,
Kamba Vati,	Lahria,	Mozambique,
Chyaca,	Vagabonde,	Samoa,
Canne Morte,	Dark red striped cane,	Claret coloured cane
Diard,	Loma Loma,	Loa,
Dama,	Nova Java,	Green and yellow,
Tamarind,	Large green,	Karaka Rawa.
Davanboota,	Meera,	
Samoan,	Ila,	

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LIST OF THE PRINCIPAL ECONOMIC  
PLANTS CONTAINED IN THE FOREST EXPERI-  
MENTAL NURSERIES.

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<i>Systematic Name.</i>	<i>Local Name.</i>	<i>Native Country.</i>
<i>Abrus precatorius</i> ,	... Crabs' eyes,	... E. Indies.
<i>Abutilon indica</i> ,	... Chinese lantern,	... Do.
<i>Acacia arabica</i> ,	... Gum Babool,	... Arabia.
<i>Acacia Catechu</i> ,	... Cutch,	... E. Indies.
<i>Acacia decurrens</i> ,	... Black Wattle,	... Australia.
<i>Acacia Farnesiana</i> ,	... Cassia,	... S. America.
<i>Achros sapota</i> ,	... Chicko or Bullet Wood,	... Trop. America.
<i>Acrocomia sclerocarpa</i> ,	... Gru-gru Palm,	... W. Indies.
<i>Adansonia digitata</i> ,	... Boabab,	... Africa.
<i>Adenanthera pavonina</i> ,	... Circassian Bean	... E. Indies.
<i>Ægle marmelos</i> ,	... Bael Fruit,	... Do.
<i>Æschynomene aspera</i> ,	... Shola,	... India.
<i>Azelia plembanica</i> ,	... Merabou,	... Malaya.
<i>Azelia sp.</i> ,	...	British Guiana.
<i>Agati grandiflora</i> ,	... Trong Merah,	... India.
<i>Agati grandiflora alba</i> ,	... Trong Puteh,	... Do.
<i>Agave mexicana</i> ,	... Mexican Aloe,	... S. America.
<i>Agave americana</i> ,	... American Aloe,	... Do.
<i>Alternanthera sessilis</i> ,	... Kruma,	... Asia.
<i>Albizzia procera</i> ,	... Safed Siris,	... E. Indies.
<i>Albizzia stipulata</i> ,	... Bummaizale,	... Do.
<i>Albizzia Lebbeck</i> ,	... Bois Noir,	... Travancore.
<i>Aleurites triloba</i> ,	... Otaheite Walnut,	... Polynesia.
<i>Aleurites vernicifera</i> ,	... Chinese Varnish Tree	... China.
<i>Aleurites sp.</i> ,	...	Cochin China.
<i>Alpina galanga</i> ,	... Galangal,	... E. Indies.

<i>Systematic Name.</i>	<i>Local Name.</i>	<i>Native Country.</i>
Allium cepa, ...	Onion, ...	Africa.
Allium porrum, ...	Leek, ...	Switzerland.
Allium ascalonicum, ...	Bawang, ...	Palestine.
Do. do. var. ...	Bawang Kechil, ...	Do.
Do. do. var. ...	Bawang Merah, ...	Do.
Do. schænoprasum, ...	Chives, ...	Britain.
Alocasia indica, ...	Taro, ...	India.
Amaranthus spinosus, ...	Bayam Durie, ...	Do.
Do. gangeticus, ...	Bayam, ...	Do.
Do. tristis, ...	Bayam Pasir, ...	Do.
Amygdalus persica, ...	Peach, ...	Asia.
Anacardium occidentale, ...	Cashew Nut, ...	W. Indies.
Ananassa sativa, ...	Pine-apple, ...	Do.
Do. var. ...	Mauritius Pine, ...	Tropics.
Do. do., ...	Black Jamaica Pine, ...	Do.
Do. do., ...	Hen and Chicken Pine, ...	Do.
Do. do., ...	Queen Pine, ...	Do.
Do. do., ...	New Providence Pine, ...	India.
Do. do., ...	Smothe Cayenne Pine, ...	Do.
Ancilema nudiflorum, ...	Tapak Etek, ...	Asia.
Andropogon nardus, ...	Citronella-oil Grass, ...	India.
Andropogon citratus, ...	Lemon Grass, ...	Central India.
Andropogon muricatus, ...	Cus Cus, ...	India.
Anamirta paniculata, ...	Cocculus, ...	E. India.
Anethum foeniculum, ...	Fennel, ...	England.
Anethum graveolens, ...	Dill, ...	Spain.
Anona reticulata, ...	Custard-apple, ...	W. Indies.
Anona cherimolia, ...	Cherimoyer, ...	S. America.
Anona muricata, ...	Sour-sop, ...	Trop. America.
Anona squamosa, ...	Sweet-sop, ...	Do.
Anona montana, ...	Mountain Custard-apple, ...	
Anisogonium esculentum		Malaya.
Anthriscus cerefolium, ...	Chervil, ...	Europe.
Antiaris toxicaria, ...	Upas, ...	Malaya.
Apium graveolens	Celery, ...	Britain.
Areca monostachya, ...	Walking-stick Palm, ...	N. S. Wales.
Areca Catechu, ...	Areca-nut, ...	Ceylon.
Areca nebong, ...	Nibong, ...	Malaya.
Areca oleracea, ...	Mountain Cabbage Palm, ...	Trop. America.
Arachis hypogaea, ...	Earth-nut, ...	E. W. Tropics.
Araucaria Bidwellii, ...	Bunya Bunya, ...	Australia.
Arenga saccharifera, ...	Sugar Palm, ...	Malaya.
Artocarpus incisa, ...	Bread Fruit, ...	Malacca.
Artocarpus integrifolia	Jack Fruit, ...	E. Indies.
Artocarpus echinatus, ...	Monkey Jack, ...	Malaya.
Artocarpus Blumeii, ...	Gutta Tarrap, ...	Malaya.
Artocarpus polyphemia, ...	Tampang, ...	Malaya.
Artocarpus sp., ...	Kledang, ...	Malaya.
Asclepias curassavica, ...	Bastard Ipecacuanha, ...	W. Indies.
Asparagus officinalis, ...	Asparagus, ...	Europe.
Averrhoa bilimbi, ...	Blimbing, ...	India.

<i>Systematic Name.</i>	<i>Local Name.</i>	<i>Native Country.</i>
<i>Averrhoa carmbola</i> , ...	Carambolla, ...	India.
<i>Azaderachta indica</i> , ...	Nem, ...	E. Indies.
<i>Aberia Caffra</i> , ...	Kei Apple, ...	Cape of Good Hope.
<i>Artanthe elongata</i> , ...	Matico, ...	India.
<i>Aloe Perryii</i> , ...	Socotrine Aloe Tree, ...	Socotra.
<i>Arduina grandiflora</i> , ...	Natal Plum, ...	Natal.
<i>Bambusa nana</i> , ...	Hedge Bamboo, ...	China.
<i>Bambusa arundinacea</i> , ...		E. Indies.
<i>Bambusa verticillata</i> , ...		China.
<i>Bambusa vulgaris</i> , ...	Common Bamboo, ...	E. Indies.
<i>Bambusa vulgaris var aurea</i>	Yellow Bamboo, ...	E. Indies.
<i>Bambusa vulgaris var stria-</i>	Striped Bamboo, ...	E. Indies.
<i>Barbarea præcox</i> , [ta,	American Cress, ...	England.
<i>Barringtonii speciosa</i> , ...	Bois de jolie cœur, ...	Seychelles, &c.
<i>Bassia butryacea</i> ...	Butter Tree, ...	India.
<i>Bassia latifolia</i> , ...	Mahwa, ...	E. Indies.
<i>Basella alba</i> , ...	Indian Spinach, ...	Bengal.
<i>Berrya amonilla</i> , ...	Trincomalee-wood, ...	N. Australia.
<i>Beesha travancorinsis</i> , ...		Travancore.
Do. <i>Rheedii</i> , ...	Quill Reed, ...	Do.
<i>Beta vulgaris</i> , ...	Beetroot, ...	S. Europe.
<i>Bixa orellana</i> , ...	Arnatto, ...	Trop. America
<i>Boehmeria nivea</i> , ...	Rhea or China Grass, ...	China.
<i>Borago officinalis</i> , ...	Borage, ...	England.
<i>Boxus sempervirens</i> , ...	Box Wood, ...	Europe.
<i>Brassaca actinophylla</i> , ...	Umbrella Tree, ...	Australia.
<i>Brassica oleracea acephala</i> ,	Borecole or Kale, ...	Europe.
Do. do. <i>Caulo-rapa</i> ,	Kohl-Rabi, ...	Do.
<i>Brassica napa</i> , ...	Turnip, ...	Britain.
<i>Bromelia Pinguin</i> , ...	Pinguin Fibre, ...	W. Indies.
<i>Brosimum alicastrum</i> , ...	Bread-nut Tree, ...	Jamaica.
<i>Butea frondosa</i> , ...	Bengal Kino, ...	Bengal.
<i>Bertholletia excelsa</i> ...	Brazil-nut, ...	Brazil.
<i>Bombax malabaricum</i> , ...	Malabar Silk Cotton Tree, ...	E. Indies.
<i>Blighia sapida</i> , ...	Akee Apple, ...	W. C. Africa.
<i>Caesalpinia ferrea</i> ...	Brazilian Iron Wood, ...	Brazil.
<i>Caesalpinia coriaria</i> , ...	Divi-Divi, ...	E. Indies.
<i>Caesalpinia Nuga</i> , ...		China.
<i>Caesalpinia sappan</i> , ...	Sappan-wood, ...	E. Indies.
<i>Caesalpinia sepiaria</i> , ...	Mysore Thorn, ...	E. Indies.
<i>Cajanus indicus</i> , ...	Kachang Dahl, ...	E. Indies.
<i>Calophyllum inophyllum</i> ,	Poon Spar, ...	E. Indies.
<i>Calamus Rotang</i> , ...	Rotang, ...	Malaya.
<i>Calamus arborescens</i> ; ...	Rotang, ...	Malaya.
<i>Calamus fasciculatus</i> , ...	Rotang, ...	Malaya.
<i>Calamus longipes</i> , ...	Rotang, ...	Malaya.
<i>Calodendron Capense</i> , ...	Natal Wild Chestnut, ...	Natal.
<i>Coscinium fenestratum</i> , ...	False Calubra, ...	Malacca.
<i>Chloranthus inconspicuus</i> ,		China.
<i>Calamsogus hernifolius</i> , ...	Rotang, ...	Malaya.
<i>Calamsogus Wallichifolius</i> ,	Rotang, ...	Malaya.

<i>Systematic Name.</i>	<i>Local Name.</i>	<i>Native Country.</i>
<i>Calotropis gigantea</i> , ...	French Cotton ...	E. Indies.
<i>Calocasia esculenta</i> , ...	Kladi Klamomo, ...	Do.
Do. do., var., ...	Kladi China ...	Do.
<i>Cajanus, indicus</i> ...	Pigeon Pea, ...	Do.
<i>Canavalia villosa</i> , ...	Do., ...	Do.
Do. <i>gladiata</i> ...	Kachang Parang, ...	India.
<i>Cannabis sativa</i> , ...	Hemp, ...	Do.
<i>Cannabis gigantea</i> , ...		Do.
<i>Canna Indica</i> , ...	Indian Shot, ...	China.
<i>Cananga odorata</i> , ...	Kananga, ...	W. Indies.
<i>Carica papaya</i> , ...	Papaya, ...	Columbia.
<i>Carica Candamarcensis</i> , ...	Mountain Papaya, ...	E. Indies.
<i>Carypha flabelliformis</i> , ...	Lantor, ...	E. Indies.
<i>Carissa Carandas</i> , ...	Karaundas, ...	Moluccas.
<i>Caryophyllum aromaticum</i> , ...	Clove, ...	Panama.
<i>Carludovica palmata</i> , ...	Panama Hat Palm, ...	India and Ceylon.
<i>Caryota urens</i> ...	Jaggery Palm, ...	E. Indies.
<i>Cassia auriculata</i> , ...	Dyers Cassia, ...	E. Indies.
<i>Cassia fistula</i> , ...	Purging Cassia, ...	E. Indies.
<i>Cassia florida</i> , ...	Waa Tree, ...	E. & W. Indies.
<i>Cassia occidentalis</i> ...	Payavera, ...	E. Indies.
<i>Cassia grandis</i> , ...		India.
<i>Cassia alata</i> , ...	Ringworm Shrub, ...	Malaya.
<i>Castenopsis</i> sp., ...	Brangan or Native Chestnut, ...	Malaya.
<i>Casuarina equisetifolia</i> , ...	Beef-wood, ...	E. Indies.
<i>Casuarina sumatrana</i> , ...	Sumatra Beef-wood, ...	Panama.
<i>Castelloa elastica</i> , ...	Panama Rubber, ...	Moreton Bay.
<i>Castanospermum australe</i> , ...	Moreton Bay Chestnut, ...	Sumatra.
<i>Ceratonia Siliqua</i> , ...	Carob Bean, ...	S. Europe.
<i>Ceratopteris thalictroides</i> , ...	Rawan Rawan, ...	Malaya.
<i>Cerus triangularis</i> , ...	God Ochro, ...	...
<i>Cedrela toona</i> , ...	Toon, ...	E. Indies.
<i>Cedrela odorata</i> , ...	West India Cedar, ...	W. Indies.
<i>Ceropegia bulbosa</i> , ...		...
<i>Cephaelis ipecacuanha</i> , ...	Ipecacuanha, ...	Brazil.
<i>Cerasus vulgaris</i> , ...	Cherry, ...	Barbadoes.
<i>Cinchona saccirubra</i> , ...	Chinchona, ...	S. America.
<i>Cinnamomum Cassia</i> , ...	Cassia Buds, ...	China.
<i>Cinnamomum Zeylanicum</i> , ...	Cinnamon, ...	Ceylon.
<i>Cinnamomum iners</i> , ...	Wild Cinnamon, ...	Malaya.
<i>Cinnamomum camphora</i> , ...	Camphor, ...	E. Asia.
<i>Cichorium Endivia</i> , ...	Endive, ...	E. Indies.
<i>Cicer arietinum</i> , ...	Gram, ...	India.
<i>Cicca disticha</i> , ...	Cambling, ...	India.
<i>Citrullus vulgaris</i> , ...	Water Melon, ...	...
<i>Citrus Aurantium</i> , ...	Sweet Orange, ...	India.
<i>Citrus aurantium</i> var Bergamia, ...	Bergamot Orange, ...	India.
Do. do. var		...
Bigaradia, ...	Bitter or Seville Orange, ...	India.

<i>Systematic Name.</i>	<i>Local Name.</i>	<i>Native Country.</i>
Citrus aurantium var melitense, ...	Blood Orange, ...	...
Do. decumana, ...	Shaddock, ...	India and China.
Do. Limetta, ...	Sweet Lime, ...	India and China.
Do. Limonum, ...	Lemon, ...	India and China.
Do. medica, ...	Citron, ...	Persia.
Do. nobilis var Tangerina, ...	Tangerine Orange, ...	N. Africa.
Do. do. var major,	Mandarin Orange,	China.
Cissampelos Pareira, ...	Brava, ...	Jamaica.
Chavica betel, ...	Betel Pepper, ...	Java.
Chloroxylon swietenia,	Satin Wood, ...	Ceylon.
Chlorophora tinctoria, ...	Dindie, ...	B. Columbia.
Chilocarpus sp., ...	Gutta sp. ...	Perak.
Chrysophyllum Cainito,	Star Apple, ...	W. Indies.
Chrysobolanus Icaco, ...	Cocoa Plum, ...	Trop. America.
Cleome viscosa, ...	Mamum Këchil,	E. Indies.
Cookia punctata, ...	Wampee, ...	China.
Cochlearia Armoracia, ...	Horse Raddish,	England.
Coffea Bengalense, ...	Bengal Coffee, ...	Bengal.
Coffea arabica, ...	Arabia Coffee, ...	Arabia.
Coffea sp, ...	Marogogipe Coffee	Mexico.
Coffee liberica, ...	Liberian Coffee,	W. Africa.
Cocos nucifera, ...	Cocoa-nut, ...	Tropics.
Cocos nucifera var,	Kalapa Gading,	Do.
Do. do., ...	Do. Pooyoh,	Do.
Do. do., ...	Do. Dadeh,	Do.
Do. do., ...	Do. Sapang,	Do.
Do. do., ...	Do. Logee,	Do.
Do. do., ...	Do. Hijau,	Do.
Do. do., ...	Do. Tandok,	Do.
Do. do., ...	Do. Kapal,	Do.
Do. do., ...	Do. Manis,	Do.
Do. do., ...	Do. Chin Chin,	Do.
Do. do., ...	Do. Pooyoh Panjang,	Do.
Do. do., ...	Do. Wangi,	Do.
Do. do., ...	Do. Laut, ...	Do.
Coleus parviflorus, ...	Ubie, ...	Java.
Coix Lachrynea, ...	Job's Tears, ...	Tropics.
Cola acuminata, ...	Kola-nut, ...	Africa.
Coccoloba uvifera, ...	Sea-side Grape,	W. Indies.
Convolvulus repens, ...	Kangkong, ...	China.
Crotolaria juncea ...	Sun Hemp, ...	Asia.
Crescentia cujete, ...	Calabash, ...	W. Indies.
Croton eluteria, ...	Cascarilla Bark,	Bahamas.
Croton tiglium ...	Croton-oil Tree,	E. Indies.
Cucumis sativus flavus,	Loba Ayer, ...	Moluccas.
Curcuma zedoaria, ...	Zedoary, ...	Java.
Curcuma longa, ...	Turmeric, ...	India.
Cucurbita pepo and vars,	Kaundon, ...	Moluccas.
Cucurbita moschata, ...	Kitula (Pumpkin),	Moluccas.



<i>Systematic Name.</i>	<i>Local Name.</i>	<i>Native Country.</i>
<i>Cyphomandra betacca</i> , ...	Tree Tomato, ...	Peru.
<i>Cycas revoluta</i> , ...	Sago, ...	Japan.
<i>Cycas circinalis</i> ...		Malaya.
<i>Cycas rumphiana</i> , ...		Australia.
<i>Cycas media</i> , ...		E. Australia.
<i>Cynara scolymus</i> , ...	Artichoke, ...	S. Europe.
<i>Cynometra cauliflora</i> , ...	Nam Nam, ...	E. Indies.
<i>Dalbergia sissoo</i> , ...	Sissu, ...	E. Indies.
Do. <i>frondosa</i> , ...	Black Wood, ...	E. Indies.
<i>Dammara robusta</i> , ...	Kauri Pine of Queensland,	Queensland.
Do. <i>orientalis</i> , ...	Dammara, ...	Malaya.
<i>Datarium senegalense</i> , ...	Senegal Plum,	Senegal.
<i>Datura stramonium</i> , ...	Thorn Apple, ...	Trop. America.
<i>Daucus carota</i> , ...	Carrot, ...	Britain.
<i>Derris elliptica</i> , ...	Tuba, ...	Malaya.
<i>Dendrocalamus strictus</i> ,	Male Bamboo, ...	E. Indies.
Do. <i>spinosus</i> , ...	Prickly Bamboo,	E. Indies.
Do. <i>tulda</i> , ...		Bengal.
Do. <i>sp. sikkim</i> ,		E. Indies.
<i>Dialum indicum</i> , ...	Kranji, ...	Malaya.
<i>Dichopsis gutta</i> , ...	Gutta Percha, ...	Malaya.
<i>Diospyros discolor</i> , ...	Mabola, ...	Malaya.
Do. <i>ebenum</i> , ...	Ebony, ...	Ceylon.
<i>Dioscorea batatis</i> , ...	Sweet Potato, ...	E. Indies.
Do. <i>bulbosa</i> , ...		E. Indies.
Do. <i>bulbifera</i> , ...		India.
<i>Dipterocarpus laevis</i> , ...	Kayu Minyak, ...	Malaya.
<i>Dipterix odorata</i> , ...	Tonquin Bean, ...	Cayenne.
<i>Doona trapeziformis</i> , ...	Doon, ...	Ceylon.
<i>Dolichos tetragonolobus</i> ,	Kashing Boty, ...	India.
<i>Doryanthes Palmeri</i> , ...	Palm Lily, ...	Queensland.
<i>Dolichos sesquipedalis</i> , ...	Kachang Prot Ayam,	India.
<i>Dryobalanopsis aromatica</i> ,	Borneo Camphor,	Borneo.
<i>Dolichos sesquipedalis</i> var.	Kachang Prot Ayam Panjang, ...	India.
<i>Durio Zebethiuns</i> , ...	Durian, ...	Malaya.
<i>Dyera costulata</i> , ...	Gutta Jelutong,	Malaya.
<i>Dorstenia Contrayerva</i> ...	Contrayerva Root,	Trop. America.
<i>Dracæn Draco</i> , ...	Dragons Blood,	
<i>Davidsonia pruriens</i> , ...	Queensland Plum,	Queensland.
<i>Elaeocarpus serratus</i> , ...		Australia.
<i>Elaeis giuneensis</i> , ...	African Oil Palm	Africa.
<i>Elettaria cardamomum</i> <i>minor</i> , ...	Cardamum, ...	Malabar.
<i>Erythrina corallodendron</i>	Coral Bean Tree,	W. Indies.
<i>Erythrina umbrosa</i> , ...	Bois Immortelle,	W. Indies.
<i>Erythroxylon Coca</i> , ...	Coca Leaf, ...	W. Indies.
<i>Eriobotrya Japonica</i> , ...	Loquat, ...	Japan.
Do. Do., improved, ...		Do.
<i>Eriodendron anfractu-</i>		

<i>Systematic Name.</i>	<i>Local Name</i>	<i>Native Country.</i>
sum, ...	Silk Cotton Tree or Kapok,	Trop. America.
<i>L. pipremnum mirabile</i> , ...	Tonga, ...	Fiji, Malaya.
<i>Lucalyptus Baileyana</i> , ...		Australia.
Do. <i>corymbosa</i> , ...	Blood Tree, ...	Queensland.
Do. <i>pilularis</i> , ...	Black Butt, ...	N. S. Wales.
Do. <i>Planehowiana</i> , ...		Australia.
Do. <i>fibrosa</i> , ...	Stringy Bark, ...	N. S. Wales.
Do. <i>rostrata</i> , ...	Red Gum of South Australia,	S. Australia.
Do. <i>resinifera</i> , ...	Red Mahogany, ...	N. S. Wales.
Do. <i>obliqua</i> , ...	Stringy Bark, ...	N. S. Wales.
Do. <i>piperata</i> , var		
<i>eugeneoides</i> , ...	Stringy Bark, ...	N. S. Wales.
Do. <i>coriacea</i> , ...	White Gum, ...	N. S. Wales.
Do. <i>tereticornis</i> , ...	Bastard Box, ...	N. S. Wales.
Do. <i>amygdalina</i> , ...	Peppermint Tree,	Tasmania.
Do. <i>homostoura</i> , ...	Spotted Gum, ...	Queensland.
Do. <i>siderophlora</i> , ...	Iron Bark of N. S. Wales,	N. S. Wales.
Do. <i>citradorea</i> , ...	Spotted Gum, ...	Queensland.
Do. <i>fasiculata</i> , ...	Iron Bark, ...	N. S. Wales.
<i>Eugeissonia triste</i> , ...	Bertam, ...	Malaya.
<i>Eugenia brasiliensis</i> , ...	Brazil Cherry, ...	Brazil.
<i>Eugenia magnifica</i> , ...	New Caledonian Apple, ...	N. Caledonia.
<i>Eupatorium Ayapana</i> , ...	Ayapanah, ...	E. Indies.
<i>Euterpe edulis</i> , ...	Maurcole, ...	Brazil.
<i>Exostemma caribacum</i> , ...	West Indian Bark	Jamaica.
<i>Fagraea peregrina</i> , ...	Tembusu, ...	Malaya.
<i>Fibraurea tinctoria</i> ...	Dye-root, ...	Malaya.
<i>Ficus religiosa</i> , ...	Peepul Tree, ...	E. India.
<i>Ficus Carica</i> , ...	Fig, ...	S. Europe.
<i>Flacourtia Sepiaria</i> , ...	Rukum, ...	Tropics.
Do. <i>Rukam</i> , ...	Do., ...	Do.
<i>Furcraea gigantea</i> , ...	Mauritius Hemp,	S. America.
<i>Fatsia papyrifera</i> , ...	Rice-paper Plant,	China.
<i>Garcinia Livingstonii</i> , ...	African Mangosteen,	Africa.
Do. <i>Xanthochymus</i> ...		Malaya.
Do. <i>Sp.</i> ...	Siam Gamboge,	Siam.
Do. <i>Gambogea</i> , ...	Gamboge, ...	India.
Do. <i>Morella</i> , ...	Ceylon Gamboge,	Ceylon.
Do. <i>Mangostana</i> , ...	Mangosteen, ...	Malaya.
<i>Genderussa vulgaris</i> , ...	Gendarussa, ...	Malaya.
<i>Gigantochloa Aspera</i> , ...	Bintong, ...	China.
<i>Gmelina arborea</i> , ...		E. Indies.
Do. <i>asiatica</i> , ...		Do.
<i>Gluta velutina</i> , ...	Rûngas, ...	Malaya.
<i>Gnetum Gnemon</i> , ...		Malaya.
<i>Grevillea robusta</i> , ...	Silky Oak, ...	Moreton Bay.
<i>Grias cauliflora</i> , ...	Anchovy Pear, ...	Jamaica.
<i>Gossypium arboreum</i> , ...	Tree Cotton, ...	S. America.
Do. <i>flaviflorum</i> , ...		
<i>Guaiacum officinale</i> , ...	Lignum Vitæ, ...	W. Indies.

<i>Systematic Name.</i>	<i>Local Name.</i>	<i>Native Country.</i>
Guilandina Bonducella,	Bonduc, ...	E. Indies.
Gynandropsis pentaphylla,	Mamum, ...	Asia.
Gonolobus Cundurango,	Cundurango, ...	New Grenada.
Galactodendron utile, ...	Milk Tree, ...	S. America.
Haematoxylon campechia- num, ...	Logwood, ...	Central America.
Hardwickia binata, ...	Acha, ...	E. Indies.
Helianthus tuberosus, ...	Jerusalem Artichoke,	Brazil.
Hevea Brasiliensis, ...	Para Rubber, ...	Brazil.
Hippamane mancinella ...	Manchinel Tree, ...	W. Indies.
Hibiscus Sabderaffa, ...	Indian Sorrel, ...	E. Indies.
Do. esculentus, ...	Kachang Bendie,	India.
Hopea cernua, ...	Serayah. ...	Malaya.
Hopea meranti, ...	Meranti, ...	Malaya.
Heriteria littoralis, ...	Looking-glass Tree,	E. Indies.
Hura crepitans, ...	Sand Box, ...	Trop. America.
Hydrocotyle asiatica, ...	Pungga, ...	Asia.
Ilex paraguayensis, ...	Paraguay Tea, ...	Paraguay.
Illicium anisitum, ...	Star Aniseed, ...	Japan.
Indigofera tinctoria, ...	Indigo, ...	E. Indies.
Inga dulcis, ...	Manila Tamarind,	India.
Inga laurina, ...		W. Indies.
Inga Xylocarpa, ...		E. Indies.
Inocarpus edulis, ...	Otaheite Chestnut,	Malaya.
Ipomæa purga, ...	Jalap, ...	Mexico.
Ipomæa chrysorrhiza, ...	Kumara, ...	New Zealand.
Jateorrhiza palmata, ...	Calomba Root, ...	Mozambique.
Jatropha curcus, ...	Physic-nut, ...	E. Indies.
Do. manihot, ...	Tapioca, ...	W. Indies.
Do. do. var, ...	Mauritius Tapioca,	W. Indies.
Do. do. do., ...	Brazil do., ...	Brazil.
Jambosa vulgaris, ...	Rose Apple, ...	Malaya.
Kigelia pinnata, ...		Nubia.
Kumpussia Malaccensis,	Kumpas ...	Malaya.
Lactuca sativa var, ...	Sawi (Lettuce),...	Asia.
Lagenaria vulgaris var striata, ...	Ketula Ular (Gourd),	India.
Lagetta lintearia ...	Lace Bark Tree,	Jamaica.
Lancium domesticum, ...	Dukoo, ...	Malaya.
Landolphia Watsonii, ...	African Rubbers,	Africa.
Do. Patersonii, ...	Do., ...	Do.
Do. Kirkii, ...	Do., ...	Do.
Lavendula vera, ...	Lavender, ...	S. Europe.
Lablab cultriformis, ...	Kachang Kara Puteh,	Moluccas.
Lawsonia inermis, ...	Henna, ...	Egypt.
Do. var rubra, ...		
Licula acutifida, ...	Penang Lawyer,	Penang.
Limnophila punctata, ...	Brëmis, ...	Malaya.
Linum usitatissimum, ...	Flax, ...	Europe.
Lepidium sativum, ...	Garden-cress, ...	Persia.
Leucaena glauca, ...	Soah-wood, ...	Tropics.

<i>Systematic Name.</i>	<i>Local Name.</i>	<i>Native Country.</i>
Lonchocarpus sp., ...	Yurabo Indigo, ...	W. Indies.
Lucuma Sapota, ...	Mammee Sapota, ...	New Grenada.
Luffa acutangula, ...	Strainers Vine, ...	India.
Luffa petola, ...	Timon, ...	Moluccas.
Lycopersicum esculentum, ...	Love Apple or Tomato, ...	S. America
Latania borbonica, ...	Latanier Palm, ...	Reunion.
Macadamia ternifolia, ...	Queensland Nut, ...	Queensland.
Malpighia urens, ...	Barbados Cherry, ...	Barbados.
Manihot glaziovii, ...	Ceara Rubber, ...	Trop. America.
Marrubium vulgare, ...	Hoarhound, ...	Britain.
Mammea americana, ...	Mammee Apple, ...	W. Indies.
Maranta arundinacea, ...	Arrow-root, ...	S. America.
Mangifera, indica, ...	Mango, ...	India.
Do. do. vars, ...		Do.
Do. caesa, ...	Benje, ...	Malaya.
Do. foetida, ...	Bachang, ...	Malaya.
Monstera deliciosa, ...	Monstera, ...	Mexico.
Melianthes Major, ...	Honey Shrub, ...	Cape of Good Hope.
Melia composita, ...	Limbarra, ...	E. Indies.
Melia sempervirens, ...	West Indian Lilac, ...	India.
Melaleuca leucodendron, ...	Kayu Puteh Oil, ...	Malaya.
Melissa officinalis, ...	Balm, ...	S. Europe.
Messua ferrea, ...	Ceylon Iron-wood, ...	Ceylon.
Mentha viridis, ...	Mint, ...	Britain.
Mimosa arborea, ...		W. Indies.
Michelia champaca, ...	Champac, ...	E. Indies.
Mimusops elengi, ...	Elangi, ...	India.
Do. indica, ...	Smaram, ...	Malaya.
Do. sp. ...	Sou, ...	Malaya.
Mirabilis jalapa, ...	Marvel of Peru, ...	Peru.
Momordica charantia and vars, ...	Pria Paddy (Bitter Gourd), ...	India.
Momordica balsamina, ...	Pria, ...	Do.
Moringa pterygosperma, ...	Ben Oil Tree, ...	Trop. Asia.
Morus alba, ...	Mulberry, ...	Persia.
Murraya exotica, ...	China Box, ...	China.
Musa textilis. ...	Manila Hemp, ...	E. Indies.
Musa superba, ...		E. Indies.
Musa sapientum, ...	Pisang Mas, ...	
Do. var., ...	Do. Tandok, ...	
Do. " ...	Do. Pinang, ...	
Do. " ...	Do. Sooson, ...	
Do. " ...	Do. Nipah, ...	
Do. " ...	Do. Kling, ...	
Do. " ...	Do. Raja, ...	Malaya.
Do. " ...	Do. Raja Udang, ...	
Do. " ...	Do. Bakar, ...	
Do. " ...	Do. Bata, ...	
Do. " ...	Do. Hijau, ...	
Do. " ...	Do. Lang, ...	
Maclura tinctoria ...	Fustisk-wood, ...	Brazil.

<i>Systematic Name.</i>	<i>Local Name.</i>	<i>Native Country.</i>
Marsilea macropus, ...	Nardoo, ...	...
Mucuna puriens, ...	Cow Etch, ...	E. Indies.
Machærium firmum, ...	Palissander-wood, ...	...
Myrospermum Peruiferum, ...	Balsam of Peru, ...	Peru.
Nasturtium officinale, ...	Water Cress, ...	Britain.
Nectandra Rhodiæi, ...	Green Heart, ...	Guiana.
Nerium oleander, ...	Oleander, ...	S. Europe.
Nicotiana tabacum, ...	Tobacco, ...	Trop. America.
Nephelium Lappaceum, ...	Rambutan, ...	Malaya.
Do. Litchi, ...	Litchi, ...	China.
Do. Longan, ...	Longan, ...	Do.
Do. Mutabile, ...	Polesan, ...	Malaya.
Ocymum basilicum, ...	Basil, ...	E. Indies.
Olea Europea, ...	Olive, ...	Europe.
Opuntia Cochinitifera, ...	Cochineal Plant, ...	Trop. America.
Do. Ficus-indica, ...	Indian Fig, ...	Trop. America.
Origanum marjoram, ...	Marjoram, ...	Europe.
Oreodoxa oleracea, ...	Cabbage Palm, ...	Antilles.
Ouvirandra fenestralis, ...	Madagascar Yam, ...	Madagascar.
Pachyrrhizus anglutus, ...	Měng Kawang, ...	India.
Paederia foetida, ...	Bedolee Sutta, ...	Malaya.
Pandanus utilis, ...	Sugar Mat Plant, ...	Madagascar.
Panicum spectabile, ...	Guiana Grass, ...	Guiana.
Parmentiera cerifera, ...	Candle Tree, ...	Panama.
Parkia Roxburghii, ...	Saputi, ...	Malaya.
Payenia Learii, ...	Gutta Sundak, ...	Malaya.
Passiflora quadrangularis, ...	Grenadilla, ...	W. Indies.
Passiflora laurifolia, ...	Sweet Cup or Water Lemon, ...	W. Indies.
Passiflora macrocarpa, ...	Gigantic Granadilla, ...	...
Persea gratissima, ...	Avocado Pear, ...	Trop. America.
Petroselinumsativum, ...	Parsley, ...	Sardinia.
Petiveriæ alliiciæ, ...	Tooth-ache Tree, ...	Trop. America.
Phaseolus lunatus, ...	Kachang Kara (Lima Bean), ...	Brazil.
Phaseolus vulgaris, ...	French Bean, ...	India.
Do. sp., ...	Kachang Hijau, ...	...
Physalis alkekengi, ...	Water Cherry, ...	S. Europe.
Phyllanthus emblica, ...	Malacca, ...	Malaya.
Do. reticulatus, ...	Chèkop manis, ...	...
Phoenix sylvestris, ...	Wild Date, ...	India.
Phytelephas macrocarpa, ...	Ivory-nut, ...	S. America.
Phytolacca decandra, ...	Dye Wort, ...	India.
Phormium tenax, ...	New Zealand Flax, ...	New Zealand.
Pimenta vulgaris, ...	Allspice, ...	W. Indies.
Pimpinella Anisum, ...	Anise or Aniseed, ...	Egypt.
Pierarda dulcis, ...	Rambe, ...	Malaya.
Piper Betel, ...	Betel Leaf, ...	E. Indies.
Piper nigrum, ...	Pepper, ...	E. Indies.
Piper cubeba, ...	Cubebs, ...	Java.
Piper Futokadsura, ...	Japanese Pepper, ...	Japan.
Pinus longifolia, ...	Long-leaved Pine, ...	E. Indies
Pisum sativum, ...	Pea, ...	Levant.

<i>Systematic Name.</i>	<i>Local Name.</i>	<i>Native Country.</i>
<i>Piscidia erythrina</i> , ...	Dog-wood, ...	W. Indies.
<i>Plumiera lutea</i> , ...	Frangipani, ...	Trop. America.
<i>Pogostemon patchouli</i> , ...	Patchouli, ...	E. Indies.
<i>Pongamia glabra</i> , ...	Pongam, ...	E. Indies.
<i>Portulaca oleracea</i> , ...	Daun Galang (Purslane) ...	Tropics.
<i>Pterocarpus indica</i> ...	Rose-wood, ...	E. Indies.
Do. <i>marsupium</i> , ...	Kino, ...	E. Indies.
<i>Psophocarpus tetragono-</i> <i>lobus</i> , ...	Kachang, ...	Trop. Africa.
<i>Poinciana regia</i> , ...	Flamboyant, ...	Madagascar.
<i>Psidium cattleianum</i> , ...	Guava, ...	W. Indies.
Do. <i>guava</i> , ...	Do., ...	S. America.
Do. <i>do. varigata</i> , ...	Do., ...	
Do. <i>acre</i> , ...	Do., ...	
<i>Punica granatum</i> , ...	Pomegranate, ...	E. Indies.
<i>Premna cordifolia</i> , ...	Buas-Buas, ...	Malaya.
<i>Pyrus malus</i> , ...	Apple, ...	Persia.
Do. <i>communis</i> , ...	Pear, ...	Persia.
<i>Paritium elatum</i> , ...	Cuba Bast, ...	Cuba
<i>Prosopis juliflora</i> , ...		
<i>Paullina sorbilis</i> ...	Guarana Tea Plant, ...	
<i>Putranjiva Roxburghi</i> , ...	Putranjiva, ...	E. Indies.
<i>Pistacia terebinthus</i> , ...	Turpentine Tree, ...	
<i>Pisonia sylvestris</i> , ...		Moluccas.
<i>Quassia amara</i> , ...	Quassia or Bitter-wood, ...	W. Indies.
<i>Quercus salicina</i> , ...	Chinese Oak, ...	China.
<i>Quisqualis indicus</i> , ...	Rangoon Creeper, ...	E. Indies.
<i>Raphanus sativus</i> var, ...	Lobak (Long Raddish), ...	China.
<i>Ravensara aromatica</i> , ...	Ravensara, ...	Madagascar.
<i>Rheum officinale</i> , ...	Rubarb, ...	Asia.
<i>Ricinus communis</i> , ...	Castor-oil Plant, ...	E. Indies.
<i>Ruta graveolens</i> , ...	Rue, ...	S. Europe.
<i>Roupellia grata</i> , ...	Cream Fruit, ...	W. Indies.
<i>Rhmex patiens</i> , ...	Patience, ...	Italy.
<i>Rhus vernicifera</i> , ...	Japanese Lacquer Tree, ...	
<i>Rhus succedaneum</i> , ...	Japanese Wax Tree, ...	Japan.
<i>Sabal palmetto</i> , ...	Palmetto, ...	S. America.
<i>Sagus rumphiana</i> , ...	Sago, ...	Malaya.
<i>Sagus laevis</i> , ...	Sago, ...	Malaya.
<i>Sandoricum indica</i> , ...	Sentol, ...	E. Indies.
<i>Sapindus saponaria</i> , ...	Soap Berry, ...	
do. <i>inaequalis</i> , ...	Do. ...	W. Indies.
<i>Sansevieria, Zeylanica</i> , ...	Bow String Hemp, ...	Ceylon.
<i>Santalum album</i> , ...	Sandal-wood, ...	E. Indies.
<i>Sarcocephalus cordata</i> ...	Negro Peach... ..	Australia, &c.
<i>Sechium edule</i> , ...	Cho-Cho, ...	Jamaica.
<i>Scorodocarpus Borneensis</i> , ...	Bawang Hutan, ...	Malaya.
<i>Senecio chinensis</i> , ...	Tang Ho, ...	
<i>Sesamum orientale</i> , ...	Gingelly-oil Plant, ...	E. Indies.
<i>Semecarpus anacardium</i> , ...	Marking-nut, ...	India.

<i>Systematic Name.</i>	<i>Local Name.</i>	<i>Native Country.</i>
Shorea Dyeri, ...		Ceylon.
Sinapsis alba, ...	Mustard, ...	Britain.
Sideroxylon Malaccense, ...	Daroo, ...	Malaya.
Solanum melangena, ...	Trong (Egg Plant), ...	
do. coagulans, ...	Trong Manis, ...	
do. tuberosum, ...	Potato, ...	S. America.
Sorghum Saccharatum, ...	Millet, ...	Tropics.
do. vulgare, ...	Guinea Corn, ...	E. Africa.
Sloetia sideroxylon, ...	Tampinis, ...	Malaya.
Stenochlaena palustris, ...	Paku Akar, ...	
Stillingia sebifera, ...	Tallow Tree, ...	China.
Strombosia Javanica, ...	Petaling, ...	Malaya.
Strychnos nux-vomica, ...	Nux-vomica, ...	E. Indies.
do. colubrina ...	Shakewood, ...	E. Indies.
Styrax Benzoin, ...	Benzoin, ...	Sumatra.
Sterospermum chelonoides, ...	Padrie Marum, ...	E. Indies.
Saccharium officinarum, ...	Sugar Cane, ...	Tropics.
Salvadora persica, ...	Mustard Tree of Scripture, ...	Central Africa.
Smilax sarsaparilla, ...	Sarsaparilla Vine, ...	India.
Tabernaemontana Crassa, ...		Senegal.
Taraxacum officinale, ...	Dandelion, ...	Europe.
Tecoma pentaphylla, ...	Fiddle-wood, ...	Jamaica.
Do. leucoxylon, ...	Tecoma, ...	Madagascar.
Terminalia Catappa, ...	Wild Almond, ...	E. Indies.
Terminalia Bellerica, ...	Myrabalans, ...	India.
Tetragonia expansa, ...	New Zealand Spinach, ...	New Zealand.
Thamnopteris nidus, ...	Samber, ...	
Thea chinensis var assamica, ...	Assam Hybrid Tea, ...	China.
Theobroma Cacao, ...	Chocolate or Cacao, ...	W. Indies.
Do. var condeamar, ...		Do.
Do. criollo, ...		Do.
Do. Forbsteri, ...		Do.
Do. Cavenne, ...		Do.
Do. Ferdilico, ...		Do.
Do. Sangle toro, ...		Do.
Thevetia neriifolia, ...	Exile Tree ...	India.
Triphasia trifoliata, ...	Lime Berries, ...	China.
Tropæolum majus, ...	Nosturtium, ) or Indian	Peru.
Do. minus, ...	Small do., ) Cress,	
Tacca pinnatifolia, ...	Tacca, ...	Australia.
Uncaria gambir, ...	Gambier, ...	Malaya.
Urena lobata, ...	Beng Fibre, ...	E. Indies.
Vanilla planiifolia, ...	Vanilla, ...	Trop. America.
Do. aromatica, ...		W. Indies.
Do. Sp., ...		Singapore.
Vahea gummifera, ...	Madagascar Rubber Vine, ...	Madagascar.
Vitex umbrosa, ...	Box-wood, ...	W. Indies.
Vitis Martenii, ...	Saigon Vine, ...	Saigon.
Vitis vinifera . ...	Grape Vine, ...	E. and W. Hemispheres.

<i>Systematic Name.</i>	<i>Local Name.</i>	<i>Native Country.</i>
<i>Vitex trifoliata</i> , ...	Chaste Tree, ...	E. Indies.
<i>Vangueria edulis</i> , ...	Edible Vangueria, ...	Malaya.
<i>Willoughbeia firmæ</i> , ...	Gutta Gegrip, ...	India.
<i>Wrightia tinctoria</i> , ...	Ivory-wood, ...	Jamaica.
<i>Yucca aloifolia</i> , ...	Dagger Fibre, ...	Malaya.
<i>Zalacca edulis</i> , ...	Salak, ...	...
<i>Zea mays</i> , ...	Indian Corn ...	...
<i>Zingiber officinale</i> , ...	Ginger, ...	E and W. Indies.
<i>Zingiber</i> sp., ...	Chinese Ginger, ...	China.
<i>Zizyphus mucronatus</i> ...	Wild Injob, ...	Australia.
<i>Zizyphus Jujuba</i> , ...	Jujube Tree, ...	China.

## LIST OF THE FOREST DEPARTMENT PALMETUM, SINGAPORE.

( *Vide Para. 35.* )

### TRIBE I.—ARECEÆ.

#### SUB-TRIBE EUARECEÆ.

#### Genus ARECA, Linn.

- A. catechu*, Linn. Betel-nut Palm. Tropical Asia.  
*A. concinna*, Thwaites. Ceylon.  
*A. triandra*, Roxb. Molouccas.

#### Genus PENANGA, Blume.

- P. maculata*, Porte.  
*P. malaiana*, Scheff.

#### Genus HYDRIASTELE, Wendl. & Dr.

- H. Wendlandiana*, W. & D. Tropical Australia.

#### Genus HEDYSCEPE, Wendl. & Dr.

- H. Canterburyana*, W. & D. "Umbrella Palm."  
 Lord Howe's Island.

#### Genus LOXOCOCCUS, Wendl. & Dr.



*L. rupicola*, W. & D. Ceylon.

Genus ARCHONTOPHÆNIX, Wendl. & Dr.

*A. Alexandræ*, W. & D. Queensland.

Genus RHOPALOSTYLIS, Wendl. & Dr.

*R. Baueri*, W. & D. Norfolk Island.

Genus DICTYOSPERMA, Wendl. & Dr.

*D. aureum*, W. & D. Rodriguez Island.

*D. album*, W. & D. Mauritius.

*D. rubrum*, W. & D. Mauritius.

SUB-TRIBE II.—PTYCHOSPERMEÆ.

Genus PTYCHOSPERMA, Labill.

*P. filifera*, Wendl. Fiji Islands.

*P. Macarthurii*, Wendl. Tropical Australia.

Genus CYRTOSTACHYS, Blume.

*C. Renda*, Blume. Malay Archipelago.

Genus DRYMOPHLOEUS, Zippel.

*D. Singaporensis*, Hook. Singapore.

SUB-TRIBE III.—ONCOSPERMEÆ.

Genus ONCOSPERMA, Blume.

*O. filamentosum*, Blume. "Nibung Palm." Java.

Genus EUTERPE, Gœrtn.

*E. edulus*, Mart. "Assai Palm." Tropical America.

*E. oleracea*, Mart. "Mountain Cabbage Palm." Tropical America.

Genus ACANTHOPHÆNIX, Wendl.

*A. crinita*, Wendl. Mauritius and Bourbon.

*A. rubra*, Wendl. Mauritius and Bourbon.

Genus OREODOXA, Willd.

*O. oleracea*, Mart. West Indies.

*O. regia*, Kunth. "Royal Palm." West Indies.

## Genus PHYTELEPHAS, Ruitz et Pav.

*P. macrocarpa*, R. et P. Ivory-nut Palm. New Grenada.

## Genus NIPA, Wurmbr.

*N. fructiens* Thumb, Nipa Palm. Trop. Estuaries.

## Genus PHOLIDOCARPUS, Blume.

*P. Ihur*, Bl. Moluccas.

## Genus LIVISTONA, Br.

*L. altissima*, Zoll. Java.

*L. australis*, Mart. Eastern Australia, Temperate and Tropical.

*L. Hoogendorhffii*, Teysm. & Binn. Hab.?

*L. humilis*, Br. Tropical Australia.

*L. olivæformis*, Mart. Java.

*L. rotundifolia*, Mart. Malay Islands, Moluccas, Penang.

## Genus RHAPIS, Linn. f.

*R. flabelliformis*, Ait. China.

## Genus THRINAX, Linn.

*T. argentea*, Lodd. "Silver-Thatch Palm." West Indies.

*T. parviflora*, Swartz. West Indies.

## TRIBE IV.—LEPIDOCARYEÆ.

## SUB-TRIBE CALAMEÆ.

## Genus CALAMUS, Linn.

*C. callicarpus*, Griff. Malacca.

*C. fissus*, Blume. Borneo.

*C. marginatus*, Blume. Borneo.

*C. periacanthus*, Miquel. Sumatra.

*C. rotang*, Linn. Bengal, Assam, and Coromandel.

## Genus ZALACCA, Reinwtdt.

*Z. edulis*, R. Java, Moluccas.

## Genus CERATLOBUS, Blume.

*C. glaucescens*, Bl. Java.

## Genus PLECTOCOMIA, Mart.

*P. elongata*, Blume. Java, Malacca, Penang.

Genus *RAPHIA*, Beauv.

- R. *Ruffia*, Mart. Madagascar.  
 R. sp. West Africa.

## TRIBE V.—BORASSEÆ.

Genus *BORASSUS*, Linn.

- B. *flabelliformis*, Linn. "Palmyra Palm." Tropical Africa

Genus *LATANIA*, Comm.

- L. *Commersonii*, Linn. Mauritius and Bourbon.  
 L. *Loddigesii*, Mart. Round Island.  
 L. *Verschaffeltii*, Linn. Rodriguez Island.

Genus *HYPHÆNE*, Gartn.

- H. *thebaica*, Mart. "Doum Palm." Upper Egypt,  
 Nubia and Abyssinia.

## TRIBE VI.—COCOINEÆ.

Genus *ACROCOMIA*, Mart.

- A. *sclerocarpa*, Mart. "Macau Palm." Brazil and West  
 Indies.

Genus *MARTINEZA*, Ring and Pav.

- M. *caryotæfolia*, Humb and Kth. New Grenada.

## SUB-TRIBE II.—ELÆIDEÆ.

Genus *ELÆIS*, Jacq.

- E. *guineensis*, Jacq. "Oil Palm" West Tropical Africa.

## SUB-TRIBE III.—EUCOCOINEÆ.

Genus *COCOS*, Linn.

- C. *flexuosa*, Mart. Brazil.  
 C. *nucifera*, Linn. "Cocoa-nut Palm." Tropics.  
 C. *plumosa*, Lodd. Brazil.  
 C. *Weddelliana*, Wendl. Brazil.

Genus *MAXIMILIANA*, Mart.

- M. *Martiana*, Karst. N. Brazil and Guiana.

## SUB-TRIBE IV.—LINOSPADICEÆ.

Genus CALYPTROCALYX, Blume.

C. spicatus, Bl. Moluccas.

Genus BACULARIA. F. Muell.

B. monostachya, F. Muell. "Walking-stick Palm."  
North South Wales and Queensland.

Genus HOWEA, Beccari.

H. Forsteriana, Becc. "Flat or Thatch-leaf Palm." Lord  
Howe's Island.

H. Belmoreana, Becc. "Curley Palm." Lord Howe's Island.

SUB-TRIBE VII.—CEROXYLÆ.

Genus CEROXYLON, Humb. and Bonpl.

C. andicola, H. & B. "Wax Palm." New Granada and  
Venezuela.

SUB-TRIBE VIII.—MALORTIÆ.

Genus MALORTIEA, Wendl.

M. intermedia, Wendl. Costa-Rica.

SUB-TRIBE IX.—IGUANUREÆ.

Genus HETEROSPATHE, Scheff.

H. elata, Scheff. Amboyna.

Genus NEPHROSPERMA, Balf. fil.

N. Houtteanum, Balf. fil. Seychelle Islands.

Genus STEVENSONIA, Duncan.

S. grandifolia, Wendl. Seychelle Islands.

Genus VERSCHAFFELTIA, Wendl

V. splendida, Wendl. Seychelle Island.

Genus DYPsis, Norohn.

D. madagascariensis, Hort. Madagascar.

D. pinnatifrons, Mart. Madagascar.

D. sp? Madagascar.

SUB-TRIBE X —CHAMÆDOREÆ.

## Genus CHAMÆDOREÆ, Willd.

*C. elegans*, Mart. Mexico.

## Genus SYNECHANTHUS, Wendl.

*S. fibrosus*, Wendl. Guatemala.

## Genus HYOPHORBE, Gœrtin.

*H. amaricaulis*, Mart. Round Island. Mauritius.

*H. Verschaffeltii*, Wendl. Rodriguez Island, Mauritius

## Genus CHRYSALIDOCARPUS, Wendl.

*C. lutescens*, Wendl. Mauritius and Bourbon.

## SUB-TRIBE XI.—GENOMICÆ.

## Genus CALYPTOGYNE, Wendl.

*C. Swartzii*, H. F. Mountain Thatch Palm. West Indies.

## SUB-TRIBE XII.—CARYOTIDÆ.

## Genus WALLICHIA, Roxb.

*W. caryotoides*, Roxb. Eastern Bengal, Chittagong and Burma.

## Genus ARENGA, Labill.

*A. obtusifolia*, Mart. Java and Sumatra.

*A. saccharifera*, Labill. "Gomuti Palm." Malay Archipelago, Moluccas and Bourbon.

## Genus CARYOTA, Linn.

*C. Cumingii*, Lodd. Philippine Islands.

*C. furfuracea*, Bl. var. *Timbala*. Java.

*C. obtusa*, Griff. Upper Assam.

*C. sobolifera*, Wall. Arracan and Andaman Islands.

*C. urens*, Linn. "Wine Palm." East Bengal and Malay Peninsula.

## Genus ORANIA, Zipp.

*O. macrocladus*, Mart. Malacca.

## TRIBE II.—PHŒNICEÆ.

## Genus PHŒNIX, Linn.

*P. acaulis*, Roxb? Central India, Bengal and Burma.

- P. dactylifera, Linn. "Date Palm." North Africa.  
 P. Hanceana, Naud. China.  
 P. reclinata, Jacq. South East Africa.  
 P. rupicola, T. Anders. "Sikkim." Himalaya.

TRIBE III.—CORYPHÆ.

Genus CORYPHA, Linn.

- C. Gebanga, Blume. "Gebang Palm." Java.

Genus SABAL, Adans.

- S. Adansoni, Guerns. "Dwarf Palmetto." Southern United States.  
 S. glaucesens, Lodd. Trinidad.  
 S. Palmetto, Lodd. "Cabbage Palmetto." Southern United States.  
 S. Princeps, Hort. Versch. Hab.?

Genus WASHINGTONIA, Wendl.

- W. filifera, Wendl. South California.

Genus TEYSMANNIA. Reichb. f. & Zoll.

- S. altifrons, R. & Z. Malaya.

Genus CHAMÆROPS, Linn.

- C. humilis, Linn. South Europe and North America.  
 C. Humboldtii.

Genus PRITCHARDIA, Seem & Wendl.

- P. pacifera, Seem & Wendl. Fiji Islands.  
 P. Thurstonii, do.  
 P. sp. novo.

Genus LICUALA, Thunt.

- L. acutifida, Mart. "Penang Lawyer." Singapore and Penang,  
 L. peltata, Roxb. Bengal, Assam, Burma, Tenasserim, &c.

N. CANTLEY,  
*Superintendent*

*Singapore, 4th July, 1887.*















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## OCCASIONAL NOTES.



### SUMATRA IN 1886.

THE island of Sumatra is entirely under Dutch rule, nominally so at all events, though there are large tracts of country where Dutch rule is not yet recognised, or where no attempt has as yet been made to introduce it. This applies particularly to the interior of Atjeh (Acheen), the countries of the Alas, Gayus, and the different tribes of the Battaks.

The island is divided into a number of districts, provinces, or kingdoms, some of which are under direct Dutch rule, whereas others continue to be governed by their native rulers with the assistance of European advisers.

The latest official statements give the following particulars:—

Area,  $8,567\frac{6}{10}$  geographical miles. (This includes the Riouw residency, Banka and Billiton. Though geographically dependencies of Sumatra, these are considered and treated as separate parts in official records.)

Population:—Europeans, ... ..	3,847
Natives of the country, ... ..	2,792,561
Chinese, ... ..	105,823
Arabs, ... ..	2,600
Other Asiatics, ... ..	5,196

These figures must, of course, be regarded as more or less conjectural, as it is only as far as Europeans are concerned that there can be any attempt at accuracy.

The following are the political divisions into which the country has been sub-divided by the Dutch Government:—

1. West Coast of Sumatra, 2,200 geographical square miles under direct Dutch rule. A Governor is at its head with his head-quarters at Padang.

This Government has the following sub-divisions :—

- (a) Padang Lower Counties (Padangsche Benedenlanden). Chief place, Padang.
- (b) Padang Upland Counties (Padangsche Bovenlanden). Chief place, Fort de Kock.
- (c) Tapanuli (Tapien Na Uli). Chief place, Padang Sidempuan.

The Governor of the West Coast is subordinate to the Governor-General in Batavia. The Upland Counties and Tapanuli are administered by Residents, who are subordinate to the Governor of the West Coast.

The Residencies contain smaller districts, with Assistant Residents as Chief Magistrates, under whom there are again lesser sub-divisions under Controllers.

The West Coast is a very rich and thickly populated country. Being, however, very mountainous, and without navigable rivers, and traversed by two chains of high mountains running almost parallel to each other, road-making is difficult, and the country has as yet hardly been able to develop its very rich resources. Vast coal-fields of very superior coal, equal to the best English coal, discovered in 1870, have not yet been opened up, as the question of a railway to the coast still remains unsettled. The coal-fields are estimated to contain about 200 million tons of coal, half of which could be worked by open galleries.

- 2. Residency of Benkoelen, 455 geographical square miles under direct Dutch rule. Chief place, Benkoelen.
- 3. Residency of the Lampong Districts, 47,569 miles, under direct Dutch rule. Chief place, Telok Betong.
- 4. Residency of Palembang, under direct Dutch rule, 2,558 square miles. Chief place, Palembang.

The Resident of Palembang has also to watch the affairs of the Sultanate of Djambi, which continue to be governed by a Sultan with a Dutch Political Agent. The Dutch have taken possession merely of the Coast port—Muara Kompeh—where they keep a small garrison, and levy import and export duties.

The present Sultan, being a nominee of the Dutch Government, is no favourite with his people, who continue to side

with the dethroned Sultan ; the latter lives up-country far away in the interior. The Djambi people are known as great religious fanatics, and troubles are likely to be raised ere long in this part of Sumatra.

5. Residency of East Coast of Sumatra, about 768 square miles. Chief place, Bengkalis.

This Residency consists of a number of native states under their native rulers. The Dutch Government claims direct rule in the island of Bengkalis and in Laboean Batu, a district up the Panei river.

The independent native states in this Residency are :—

Siak Sri Indrapura.

Pelalawan.

Kota Pinang.

Panei and Bila (these latter states dependencies of Siak.)

Kwalu.

Asahan.

Batu Bara.

Tandjong.

Si Pare Pare.

Pagarawan.

Padang } dependencies of Deli.

Bedagei }

Serdang.

Deli.

Langkat.

Tamiang.

Siak, until a few years ago, claimed sovereignty over all these states.

Under treaties with all of them (the last of these only having come into force as late as January, 1886), the Dutch Government now collects import and export duties, has jurisdiction over Europeans and Chinese, controls the land contracts which the native rulers may enter into with Europeans, &c., &c.

The Government disclaims the idea of annexing any of these states, or putting them under direct Dutch rule, and only

a few months ago a native prince was re-installed in Asahan. The Government at that place had, for a number of years, been administered by a Dutch official, the native ruler, for misconduct, having been banished to Java, and his re-installment was evidently made *against* the wishes of the greater part of the Asahan people, who preferred to remain under direct European influence.

6. Atjeh and dependencies, 928 square miles, being the northern part of the island adjoining on the West Coast Singkei, and on the East Coast Tamiang.

Atjeh is under a Governor, who resides in Kota Radja. The country is sub-divided as follows:—

- (a) Atjeh Proper (Groot Atjeh) with 10 sub-districts (Hulubalangs).
- (b) Dependencies, viz. :—
  1. West Coast of Atjeh, consisting of 20 states under native Rajas ;
  2. North Coast of Atjeh, 9 states under native rulers ;
  3. East Coast of Atjeh, 23 native states under Rajas ;
  4. Southern settlements of Atjeh Proper, consisting of 10 states under native rulers.

The interior of Atjeh is entirely unknown. The Dutch troops, since April, 1885, have been concentrated on the northern Coast of Atjeh Proper, in a line which is defended by a number of fortifications. Edi, one of the native states of the East Coast of Atjeh, has also a garrison—the only place out of the line of defence.

What the Dutch Government intends doing towards the final pacification of the country and submission of its obstinate subjects, is difficult to guess.

7. Residency of Riouw and dependencies, about 825 geographical square miles. Chief place, Tandjong Pinang.

There belong to this residency :—

- (a) The Bintang or Riouw group of islands ;
- (b) The Lingga group ;
- (c) The Karimon, Tambilan, Anambas and Natuna

Islands, further on the Eastern Coast of Sumatra.

(g) Indragiri, with Mandah and Reteh.

8. Residency island of Banka with the Leper islands; area about 237 geographical square miles. Chief place, Muntok.

9. Assistant Residency Island of Billiton (I litung) with surrounding islands 154 in number. Chief place, Tandjong Pandan.

Riouw and dependencies, Banka, and Billiton are under direct Dutch rule.

A great deal has been done of late years towards the development of the rich resources of Sumatra, but there still remains a vast field for European capital and enterprise.

F. KEHDING.

## THE KURAU DISTRICT, PÈRAK.

Kurau was originally a nest of pirates, and no one ventured to live near the *kwála*, the people living at Kampong Tuah, about 70 miles up the river. Many of the Kurau people were themselves pirates, and Colonel LOW, then Government Agent in Province Wellesley, in conjunction with TOH JENUA, Palawan, led, about fifty or sixty years ago, an expedition against Kurau and destroyed a number of piratical boats. Colonel LOW created TOH JENUA Palawan of Kurau in the place of Nakkoda UDDIN, who was a pirate.

No *hasil klamin* was originally paid in Kurau. Kurau formerly extended to Pasir Gedabu and was under Panglima BUKIT GANTANG. Hilir Kurau was itself given to Datoh REJAB under the Panglima. After this the Bendahara came to Kurau and claimed *makan Raja* namely 30 *gantangs* of paddy from each *klamin*, which the Datoh refused to pay. The Bendahara then led an expedition from Pèrak against Kurau and took the Datoh prisoner.

On hearing this, the Panglima came down the river and met the Bendahara, and it was then agreed to pay the Bendahara one elephant or \$250, being its estimated value, and 70 *gantangs* of paddy or \$1.75 for each *klamin*. The Panglima then assembled the people and asked whether they would pay this and liberate the Datoh. The people agreed to pay this tax, and the fine and tax was guaranteed by the Panglima.

Datoh REJAB then consulted with Haji OMAR whether this tax was to be continued, and the Haji, who was chief over the Sélângor people, agreed to its continuance. The tax was then regularly collected under the name *hasil klamin*, and was paid to the Panglima, who had agreed matters as above with the Bendahara, the payments being very regularly kept up for a few years. Some fourteen or fifteen years ago, Datoh REJAB failed to pay the *hasil klamin* to the Panglima, and on the latter demanding the same, it was refused, the Datoh wishing to retain it for his own use. An expedition in the name of Toh Muda GHAFAR was then arranged by the Panglima; it was led by Inchi LIMA, daughter of the Panglima and wife of Panglima Besar, who again was brother to KANDA HASSAN (still living) (KANDA HASSAN is the father of Haji ABDUL RAUF of Tanjong Piandang and Teluk Srah). The other leaders of the expedition were Inchi MARIAM, another daughter of the Panglima BUKIT GANTANG, together with Panglima Prang SEMAHON, Raja LOP, Raja ALANG, Haji ALI, Maharaja Lela, Panglima KIATA, Panglima KAMPAR, and all the élite of Upper Pêrak.

This war is spoken of as "Prang Panglima Bukit Gantang." When the expedition reached Kurau, the Mantri supplied rice from Lârut to Panglima BUKIT GANTANG and fire-arms to Inchi MAT ALI, son of Datoh REJAB; the Mantri is the nephew of the former Panglima BUKIT GANTANG. War was declared, and Haji OMAR together with Inchi MAHMUD of Teluk Rubiah, both Sélângor men, joined Inchi MAT ALI. Panglima BUKIT GANTANG'S force erected five stockades at Kwâla Kurau and attacked Inchi MAHMUD at night at Teluk Rubiah. Inchi MAHMUD evacuated his position, but next day informed Inchi MARIAM and LIMA that he was ready to fight,

and returning to Teluk Rubiah erected a stockade, his retreat on the previous night having been only a feint as his preparations were not complete. Inchi MAHMUD was attacked on the same night by a Kota Lama party of 150 men led by their chiefs, who carried the stockade, which had been left in charge of 3 or 4 men to keep up appearances, Inchi MAHMUD and his party retiring into the neighbouring jungle. When the Kota Lama people had occupied the stockade, Inchi MAHMUD'S party returned, surrounded the Kota Lama people, killed 15 or 16, and put the remainder to flight in the greatest confusion, when they were met by Haji OMAR about half way to Kwâla Kurau, who fired into them, and the Kota Lama people then took to their boats, pursued by Haji OMAR, who was for attacking them, but was restrained by Inchi MAHMUD. For two months the Kota Lama people tended their wounded who had suffered severely from *ranjaus* which had been placed by Inchi MAHMUD'S people along the line of retreat which the Kota Lama people would have to follow when retiring from the stockade.

After this Inchi NGAH LAMAT of Bukit Gantang, uncle of the Mantri, hearing of the defeat of the Kota Lama men, came to settle the dispute, but leaving Kwâla Kurau for Bagan Tiang was taken ill and returned to Kurau to die. This led to the return of the Panglima BUKIT GANTANG'S expedition. The Panglima had gained this title because when the Kedah people attacked Pêrak, he lay in ambush for them in the Bukit Berapit pass and defeated them with great slaughter.

*Hasil klamin* still continued to be paid, but Datoh REJAB retired from the administration of the district, handing over his authority to his fourth son, Inchi MAT ALI, who received the *hasil klamin* as formerly, and from this war all land cases date. Five years after this, Inchi MAT ALI received a *kuasa* from the Mantri to attack Sultan ALI'S Penghulus at Bagan Tiang, who were led by Panglima Besar, WAN ISMAIL, and MAGAT ARIS. The Bagan Tiang people were defeated, and MAGAT ARIS was wounded in the arm. The English Government sided with the Bagan Tiang people, but rendered no assistance. Another fight took place and Inchi MAT ALI was defeated. Sultan ALI, fearing that Inchi MAT ALI might

organize another attack, transferred his authority over all the districts from Krian to Kurau to the Mantri.

Before the Chinese war, Raja Muda ABDULLAH, as he was then called (not having yet been appointed Sultan), went to Krian and passed himself off as Sultan, he then proceeded to Kurau, where he was visited by Inchi MAT ALI, whose father, TOH REJAB, was still alive. Inchi MAT ALI gave Raja MUDA ABDULLAH \$300 as a present, and the Raja gave him authority over the Kurau district as far as Kampong Tanjong. Inchi MAT ALI continued to collect *hasil klamin* as before from the Sëlângor people of 70 *gantangs* or 7 *sukus*, \$1.75, and from the Penang people the same rate or the value of the paddy, say \$2.80 or 4 cents per *gantang*. This was the rate to 1875. When Mr. BIRCH was appointed Resident, he gave a *kuasa* to Inchi MAT ALI to collect the *hasil klamin* as before, the Inchi to receive one-fifth as commission, the revenue to be paid in at Larut. Inchi MAT ALI collected the tax to the extent of two boat loads of paddy and no more was forthcoming, the Mantri always denying that anything had been paid to him. Thus the matter remained till 1876, when Mr. JEREMIAH instructed Captain SPEEDY to collect it, but owing to the war then being carried on the rate was reduced to \$1, and it remained at this figure till Sir HUGH LOW raised it to its present rate.

N. DENISON.

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MR. R. B. SHARPE ON BIRDS FROM PÊRAK.

(From the Proceedings of the Zoological Society of London, June 29th, 1886.)

Notes on some Birds from Pêrak. By R. BOWDLER SHARPE, F.L.S., F.Z.S., etc.  
Zoological Department, British Museum.

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Thanks to the exertions of Mr. DAVISON, who explored the western side of the Malayan Peninsula, we have a tolerably complete list of the birds of this portion of the Indian Region, and a list of his collections has been given by Mr. HUME



(‘Stray Feathers,’ 1879, p.p. 37, 151). The series of Malayan birds in the Hume collection, now in the British Museum, is an extremely valuable one, and it is to be regretted that Mr. DAVISON was never able, through political obstacles, to reach the mountains on the eastern side of the Peninsula and explore the high ridge or “backbone” which runs down its entire length. Considerable speculation has been excited respecting the fauna of these Malayan mountains, because all the collections hitherto made in Malacca have proved that, as regards the birds, there are very few species which are not common to Borneo, Sumatra, and the Malayan Peninsula. Sumatra, however, has always enjoyed a certain distinction from possessing at least one genus—*Psilopogon*—peculiar to itself; and, again, in the mountains several Himalayan genera have been found with species identical with, or only slightly differing from, those which occur in the Eastern Himalayas and extend down the mountains of Tenasserim. Many Malayan species range into the southern portions of the last-named province; but as regards the Himalayan genera, such as *Niltava*, *Liothrix*, *Pnæpyga*, *Sibia*, &c., all traces of them are lost after leaving Tenasserim until they turn up again in Sumatra.

Many prognostications have been made that when the mountains of the Malayan Peninsula were explored, the above-named genera and many others common to the mountains of Tenasserim and Sumatra would be found to extend along the eastern side of Malacca; but of this the first actual proof has been furnished by Mr. L. WRAY, who has sent a small parcel of birds from the mountains of Pêrak to the British Museum. Although so few in number, the revelations which they disclose are of the greatest value, for they show that in Pêrak, at least, and probably throughout the mountain-range, there is a curious mixture of Himalayan and High-Sumatran forms. Thus the *Psilopogon*, hitherto supposed to be a peculiar Sumatran genus, is accompanied by *Rhinocichla mitrata* (*Ianthocinclla mitrata*, Auct.), another species hitherto believed to be confined in Sumatra; and the *Sibia* is also the Sumatran *S. simillima*, and not *S. picata*. The affinities of the Pêrak species being there-

fore so markedly Sumatran, it is not a little surprising to find that the *Mesia* is *M. argentauris* of the Himalayas, and not *M. laurinae* of Sumatra as one would have expected.

The following is a list of the specimens sent by Mr. WRAY, who informs us that they were mostly obtained at an elevation of 3,000 feet, and that his native collector, after an experience of 30 years' work, had not met with some of the species before:—

*Fam. Muscicapidæ.*

*Niltava grandis*, Hodgs.; SHARPE, Cat. B. IV, p. 404, "No. 11, male. Irides red; leg and feet nearly black; beak black. The female is brown, with a blue spot on each shoulder and a patch of ash under neck; head blackish and slightly glossed with blue. Specimens obtained at 4,000 feet."

Compared with males from Sikhim and Tenasserim in the Hume Collection, and apparently identical in every respect.

*Rhinocichla mitrata* (S. Müll.); SHARPE, Cat. B. VII, p. 452.

*Ianthocincla mitrata*, Bp. Consp. I, p. 371. "No. 12, males. Irides brown; beak orange; legs yellow; skin under eye pure white. Common above 3,000 feet."

Two specimens sent, identical with others in the Museum from Sumatra, to which island the species has hitherto been supposed to be confined.

*Fam. Timeliidæ.*

*Hydrocichla ruficapilla* (Temm.); SHARPE, Cat. B. VII, p. 319.

*Henicurus ruficapillus*, Temm. Pl. Col. III pl. 534. "No. 17, female. Irides brown; legs nearly white; beak black. Rocky streams in the jungle on the hills."

Agrees with the females of this species as described by Messrs. HUME and DAVISON.

*Sibia simillima* (Salvad.); SHARPE, Cat. B. vol. VII, p. 402.

*Heterophasia simillima*, Salvad. Ann. Mus. Civic. Genov. XIV, p. 232.

"No. 13, female. Iris brown; beak black; legs plumbeous. Flies about among the tops of trees in parties of from 20 to 30. Above 3,000 feet."

The two specimens sent agree precisely with a Sumatran example in the British Museum collected by Mr. CARL BOCK.

*Mesia argentauris*, Hodgs.; SHARPE, Cat. B. VII, p. 642.

"No. 10, female. Iris brown; feet and beak of same colour as throat of female. Male bird has red under tail-coverts; throat orange. From the hills of Pêrak over 3,000 feet. Flies about in small parties of 10 or 12."

The female sent is absolutely identical with Himalayan specimens, and the note given by Mr. WRAY as to the colouring of the male also suits the Himalayan bird and does not agree with the Sumatran *M. laurinxæ*, Salvad. (Ann. Mus. Civ. Gen. XIV, p. 231), which is the species one would have expected to find along with *Sibia simillima*.

*Fam. Capitonidæ.*

*Psilopogon pyrolophus*, S. Müll.; MARSHALL, Monogr. Capit. p. 133, pl. 53.

"No. 14, male and female. Iris brown; legs dull green; bare skin under eye green. On the hills over 3,000 feet."

This species has only been recorded from Sumatra up to the present time.

*Fam. Alcedinidæ.*

*Carcineutes pulchellus* (Horsf.); SHARPE, Monogr. Alced. p. 251, pl. 96.

"No. 16, male. Irides white; bare skin under eye pale brown; beak crimson-red. Had just caught and partly eaten a large spider."

*Fam. Trogonidæ.*

*Harpactes duvanceli*, Temm.; Gould, Monogr. Trogon. 2nd ed., pl. 40.

"No. 15, male. Irides brown; bill pure cobalt-blue. Hills, up to about 2,000 feet."

## EVIDENCE OF SIAMESE WORK IN PÊRAK.

Some time ago I obtained possession of a *Kachit*\*—*i.e.*, scissors for cutting betel-nut—which was found at a depth of about six feet below the surface in a hill-mine near Ipoh in Kinta. This *Kachit* is of quite a different pattern from those in use by the Pêrak Malays, not being fitted with a cutting blade, but having two corrugated surfaces, for the apparent use of crushing the nut instead of cutting it into slices. I have been told that this is a common form of *Kachit* in Siam.

But a more positive item of evidence is an ingot of tin weighing about two *kati*, of semi-elliptical form, which was found near Kwâla Dipang in Kampar, in the workings of a mine; this specimen bears an inscription in what are evidently Siamese characters, as several letters may still be deciphered, but I cannot find anybody in Kinta who is a good enough Siamese scholar to put together enough of the letters to make any sense of them. I have sent these two specimens to the Pêrak Museum at Thaipeng hoping that perhaps somebody may be able to make out the inscription.

A. H.

## CURRENCY (NEGRI SEMBILAN).

1 <i>liku</i> †	=	21 cents.
2 „	=	22 „
3 „	=	23 „
1 <i>'ngbharu</i> ‡	=	2½ „
1 <i>liku 'ngbharu</i>	=	52½ „
2 „	=	55 „
<i>S'tâli</i> = <i>s'ngbharu</i>	=	12½ „

\* *Kachip* (♯)—ED.

† *Satu lékor* is one way of expressing twenty-one in Malay, *dua lékor* is twenty-two, *tiga lékor* twenty-three, and so on.

‡ *Wang bharu*, “new coin” is the name which was given in Malacca to a small Dutch silver coin no longer current. The phrase is still used to signify 2½ cents.—ED.

<i>S'pérak</i>	=	6 cents.
<i>S'suku</i>	=	25 "
<i>S'wang</i>	=	2 "
<i>S'kupang</i>	=	12½ "
<i>S'omeh (mas)</i>	=	50 "
<i>Omeh dua puluh</i>	=	\$ 7.00
<i>20 omeh</i>	=	10.00
<i>Dua puluh s'rěpi</i>	=	7.00
<i>Dua blas s'rěpi</i>	=	4.00

A man who marries a virgin must pay 20 *s'rěpi* or \$7.00 into the hands of the *Ibu-Bapa* or elders of her *suku*.

A man who marries a widow must pay 12 *s'rěpi* or \$4.00.

A man who abducts a widow must pay 4 *liku s'rěpi* or \$9.30, for a virgin the fine is 48 *s'rěpi* or \$18.30.

R. N. B.

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### THE PRINCE, OR PRINCESS, OF THE BAMBOO.

In Part I of Vol. XIX (N. S.) of the Journal of the Royal Asiatic Society (January, 1887), there is a translation of a Japanese romance which contains a feature common in Malay romances and legends. The Japanese story of the Old Bamboo-hewer, translated by Mr. DICKINS, opens as follows:—

“Formerly there lived an old man, a bamboo-hewer, who hewed bamboos on the bosky hill-side and manywise he wrought them to serve men’s needs and his name was Sanugi no Miyakko. Now one day while plying the hatchet in a grove of bamboos was he ware of a tall stem, whence streamed forth through the gloom a dazzling light. Much marvelling he drew near to the reed and saw that the glory proceeded from the heart thereof and he looked again and beheld a tiny creature, a palm’s breadth in stature and of rare loveli-

ness, which stood midmost the splendour. Then he said to himself, 'day after day, from dawn to dusk, toil I among these bamboo-reeds, and this child that abides amidst them I may surely claim as mine own.' So, he put forth his hand and took the tiny being and carried it home and gave it to the goodwife and her women to be nourished."

In his notes on the text, Mr. DICKINS says that a Japanese bibliography (native) published about the year 1800 mentions several native works as sources from which incidents in the tale of the bamboo-hewer have been derived. From one of these a curious Buddhist legend is cited to the following effect:—

"Three recluses, after long-continued meditation, found themselves possessed of the truth and so great was their joy that their hearts broke and they died. Their souls thereupon took the form of bamboos with leaves of gold and roots of precious jade and after a period of ten months had elapsed, the stems of these bamboos split open and disclosed each a beautiful boy. The three youths sat on the ground under their bamboos and after seven days' meditation, they, too, became possessed of the truth, whereupon their bodies assumed a golden hue and displayed the marks of saintliness while the bamboos disappeared and were replaced by seven magnificent temples. The legend is manifestly of Indian origin."

I have already pointed out the fact of the existence both in Japanese and Malay legends of the main feature of this story, the supernatural development of a young child in the interior of some vegetable production (*Notes and Queries*, No. 4, issued with No. 17 of the *Journal*, Straits Branch of the Royal Asiatic Society), and those interested in the Japanese romance introduced to English readers by Mr. DICKINS will find it curiously paralleled, as to this particular incident, by the Malay legends cited in a paper in the *Journal* of the Royal Asiatic Society, Vol. XIII (N. S.), Part IV.

## NOTES ON KAYU GHARU.

In CRAWFORD'S Dictionary of the Malay Archipelago I find the following:—“AGILA the Eagle-wood of Commerce. Its name in Malay and Javanese is *kalambak* or *kalambah*, “but it is also known in these languages by that of *gharu* or “*kayu gharu*, gharu-wood, a corruption of the Sanscrit “*agahru*.....There can be no doubt but that “the perfumed wood is the result of disease in the tree that “yields it produced by the thickening of the sap into a gum “or resin.”

This “Eagle-wood of Commerce” under its more familiar name *gharu* is one of the rarest and most valuable products of our Malayan jungles, and the following notes may be of interest. They are the result of enquiries amongst the Malays and *Pawang*s in Ulu Muar and Johol and I am indebted to Mr. L. J. CAZALAS for much assistance in obtaining the information contained in them.

The *gharu* tree is a tall forest tree sometimes reaching the size of 15 feet in diameter. The bark is of a silvery gray colour and the foliage close and dense of a dark hue. The Malay name for the tree is “*tabak*” and no other may be used by the *Pawang* when in search of the *kayu gharu*. *Gharu*, the diseased heart-wood of the *tabak*, is found in trees of all sizes even in trees of one foot in diameter, thus shewing that the disease attacks the tree at an early stage.

The *gharu* is found in pockets and may sometimes be discovered by the veins which run to these pockets. In other trees the veins are absent, which renders the process of searching more difficult. The tree is generally cut down and left to rot which exposes the *gharu* in about six months.

“Pockets” are found to contain as much as 104 catties; a single tree has been known to yield 400 catties. *Gharu* is seldom found in the sap-wood, generally in the heart-wood or *tēras*.

Many *tabak* trees do not contain *gharu* at all. To select the right trees is the special province of the *Pawang* or wise

man. The *tabak* trees are under the care of certain *hantu* or wood-spirits and it would be hopeless for the uninitiated to attempt to find *gharu*; even the *Pawang* has to be very careful.

The following is the process as far as I have been able to ascertain it:—

On the outskirts of the forest, the *Pawang* must burn incense, and repeat the following charm or formula:—

“*Homali hamali matilok (mandillah?) serta kalam mandiyat serta teboh. Turun suhaya trima suka turun kadim serta aku kabul kata gharu mustajak kata Allah Berkat la ilaha il'allah. Hei Pūtri Belingkah, Pūtri Berjuntei, Pūtri Menginjanakumeminta isitabak. Ta'boleh di surohkan, ta'boleh lindong kapada aku kalau di suroh di lindong kan biar dūrāka kapada tuhan.*”

There is no “*pantang gharu*” except that the words “*isi*” and “*tabak*” must be used instead of “*tras*” and “*gharu*”.

He then proceeds to search for a likely tree, and upon finding one he again burns incense and repeats the spell as above. The tree having been cut down the next thing is to separate the *gharu* from the sap-wood. The best way is to let the tree rot, but the *Pawang* is often “hard-up” and does not mind wasting some of the *gharu* in his hurry to realize.

The following are said to be the tests for finding *gharu* in a standing tree.

1. The tree is full of knots. (*Berbung kol.*)
2. The bark full of moss and fungus. (*Běrtūmuh běrchandāwan.*)
3. Heart-wood hollow. (*Berlobang.*)
4. Bark peeling off. (*Bergūgor kulit.*)
5. A clear space underneath. (*Mengelěnggang.*)
6. Stumps jutting out. (*Berchulak.*)
7. Tree tapering. (*Bertirus.*)
8. The falling of the leaves in old trees.



There are great differences in the quality of *gharu*, and great care is taken in classifying them. It requires a skilled man to distinguish between some of the varieties.

The names are as follow :—

1. *Chandan.*
2. *Tandok.*
3. *Menjulong-ulong.*
4. *Sikat.*
5. *Sikat Lampam.*
6. *Bulu Rusa.*
7. *Kemandangan.*
8. *Wangkang.*

The *chandan* (*padu tiada champur*) is oily, black and glistening. It sinks in water.

The *tadak* very closely resembles the *chandan*.

The *menjulong-ulong* may be distinguished from the *chandan* and the *tandok* by its length and small breadth. Splinters, 36 inches long, have been found evidently from veins not pockets.

*Sikat* (*bertâbun champur kubal dan tēras*) fibrous with slight lustre will just float in water. Black and white streaks.

*Sikat Lampam*—the same as *sikat*, only white streaks more prominent.

*Bulu Rusa* will float in water, fibrous, generally of a yellow colour.

*Kemandangan* floats in water, whitish, fibrous fragments small.

*Wangkang* floats in water, fibrous blocks whitish in colour.

The *chandan* tree differs from other *gharu* trees in having a maximum diameter of about  $1\frac{1}{2}$  feet and very soft sap-wood.

*Gharu* varies in price between \$200 and \$50 a *pikul* according to the variety. The *chandan* and the *tandok* are the most valuable.

Chinese and Malays burn it in their houses on high days and festivals—the latter generally take a supply with them on the pilgrimage to Mecca. The better varieties are used in the manufacture of aromatic oils.

R. N. B.

## CEREMONIES AT SEED TIME.

In common with the Burmese and Siamese, the Malays have a superstitious belief in the power exerted by the spirits of the earth and air and of the sun and moon in furthering the growth of *padi*. This is especially evinced in the propitiatory invocations which they resort to, and the offerings which they lay upon the ground or scatter in the air at seed time. Of the invocations given below, the first two, with their renderings, are taken from a work \* by Captain LOW, Superintendent of Province Wellesley under the East India Company in 1836, and the remainder, which I have obtained from Malays in Penang, are in common use up to the present time in the Straits Settlements and throughout the Malay Peninsula. They are known as "*Puji padi*" or "propitiation of the *padi*." The first is to Dangomala and Dangomali, spirits of the sun and moon :—

*Sri Dangomala, Sri Dangomali !  
 Handak kirim anak sambilan bulan ;  
 Sagala inang, sagala pengasoh ;  
 Jangan bri sakit, jangan bri demam ;  
 Jangan bri ngilu dan pëning  
 Kechil menjadi besar ;  
 Tuah jadi muda ;  
 Yang ta'kechap di per kechap ;  
 Yang ta'sama di per sama ;  
 Yang ta'hijau di per hijau ;  
 Yang ta'tinggi di per tinggi ;  
 Hijau seperti ayer laut ;  
 Tinggi seperti Bukit Kaf.*

O illustrious spirits of the sun and moon !  
 Let there be fruit (offspring) nine months hence.

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\* "A Dissertation on the Soil and Agriculture of the British Settlement of Penang, &c." by Captain JAMES LOW of the Madras Army, in civil charge of Province Wellesley and Corresponding Member of the Asiatic Society of Great Britain and Ireland, &c.—Printed at the Singapore Free Press Office, 1836.

O royal nurses all preserve it from sickness and  
 fever, vertigo and headache.  
 May it reach the full stature.  
 May the old become young again.  
 Where backward may it become forward.  
 Where unequal may it be made equal.  
 Where colourless may it become green.  
 Where short may it become long.  
 Green as the waters of the Ocean.  
 High as the mountains of Kaf.

The second is a hyperbolical description of each of the nine months during which the grain is coming to maturity; the tenth, or harvest time, is compared with the birth of Mohamed, and the incantation closes with a prayer for an abundant crop:—

*Bintang mara chuacha limpat ;*  
*Ka-dua limpat di langit ;*  
*Ka-tiga limpat di bumi ;*  
*Ka-empat ayer sambayang ;*  
*Ka-lima pintu mazahap ;*  
*Ka-anam pintu rēzuki ;*  
*Ka-tujuh pintu mahaligei ;*  
*Ka-dilapan pintu shurga ;*  
*Ka-sumbilan anak di-kandong ibu ;*  
*Ka-sāpuluh Mahomed jadi.*  
*Jadi sākilian jadi.*  
*Bayan Allah didalam rongga batu.*  
*Lagi ada rēzuki ;*  
*Deri hulu deri hilir*  
*Saref mengaref ;*  
*Deri sina ka daksina*  
*Manghantar rēzuki*  
*Bertambah bertambun.*

The gloriously resplendent stars lighting the firmament are the first;  
 The full refulgence is the second;  
 The fullness spreading over the earth is the third—  
 causing abundance ;

The fourth, the blessed waters, harbingers of fertility ;

The fifth the four gates of the world, pouring out plenty.

The sixth is the door to the abundance of food ;

The seventh is the portal of the palace ;

The eighth the floor of Surga or Heaven ;

The ninth the pregnant mother ;

The tenth (*i. e.*, the harvest) month the birthday of Mahomed (the luckiest day of the year) ;

May all prove prosperous.

May dry grain prosper.

May the hand of the Almighty appear in the filling of the husk, as the hole in a rock is shut up by degrees.

From above, from below, let plenty always flow,

From East and West may abundance ever increasing pour in.

The next is an invocation of the earth spirit Noh and Dewa Imbang, a sprite of air :—

*Hei! Noh yang dalam bumi,  
Dewa Imbang deri udara,  
Anak saraja jin ketala bumi,  
Yang memegang bumi.*

Hail! Noh who dwellest within the earth!

And thou Imbang who art ruler in the air,

Son of the spirit who rules the folds of earth,

Who guardest with thy power the gates of earth.

The last is an invocation to Setia Guni, an earth spirit, and contains the poetical idea that the grain is surrendered like a dear child to a tender foster mother by its parent who will come to claim it back after six months have passed :—

*Hei Tuanku Setia guni  
Yang memegang bumi tujuh lapis  
Aku bertarohkan anak aku  
Sri Chinta rasa chukup dengan inang  
Pengasoh kanda manda itu*

*Sampei lima bulan kã-anam  
 Aku datang mengambil balik  
 Jangan angkau bagi rasa binasa  
 Chachat chelah inilah upah-kan mu.*

Hail! lord *Setia Guni*,  
 Who dost rule the seven-fold earth,  
 I herewith lay my child upon thy breast,  
 My child the darling of my heart,  
 With his full following of nurses and attendants,  
 And when the fifth moon wanes unto the sixth  
 I shall come to claim him back again.  
 Let him taste no harm or evil, great or small,  
 Here is thy reward.

The “*upah*” or payment of the services of the spirit, is generally as follows:—

An egg, a bunch of betel-vine leaves, some “*bras kunniet*” (*oryza glutinosa*), some “*bras bertik*” (*i. e.*, the white pulp which exudes from rice grains when roasted), and a “*ketupat*” or little woven basket of cocoa-nut leaves filled with rice.

After this invocation of *Setia Guni* loadfuls of rich are sprinkled on the ground, and the following invocation is then raised to the spirit of the air:—

*Hei! Tuanku Malim kã-raja-an  
 Yang memegang langit tujuh lapis  
 Aku bertarohkan anak aku  
 Sri Chinta rasa, &c. [as in the last.]*  
 Hail! *Malim*, who dost supremely rule  
 The seven folds of sky,  
 I lay my child in pledge with thee,  
 My child the darling of my heart, &c., &c.

After this the rice is thrown into the air, and the ceremony is complete.

The “*pawangs*,” sorcerers or rather “wise men” who are skilled in these incantations, are in great request at the sowing of the padi crop.

A. W. O'SULLIVAN.

*Address of the Penang Mohammedans to the Queen on the occasion of the Jubilee of Her Reign, June, 1887.*

### يا غفور الرحيم

دولت توانكو شاه عالم ظل الله في العالم امفون توانكو  
بريمون امفون فنه لفته سدي ترچنچخ كاتس جمالا اوبن ۲ فاتك  
سكليين همب يغ هيينا يائيت سگل رعية توانكو يغبراگام محمديه  
اصلاميه يغدودق برناوڭ دباوه فمرنتاهن كراچان دولي يغمهامليا  
ددالم نگرې فولوفينغ دان سگل دايرهه معلومكن سمبه صرت  
مموهنكن امفون فد كباوه تافك چرفو لمبو دولي هر مچستي كوين  
ويكتوريا راج دراج يغ مسفويائي تحت كراچان يغبرمسايم داتس  
سنگهسان نگرې اغگلن دان كراچان نگرې سكوتلن دان ايرلن  
دان سگل نگرې يغبسوم داتس اغين دان نگرې ۲ دان سكليين  
چاهن دباوه اغين دان راج داتس راج ۲ ددالم هندي دغن  
سكليين چاهنپ مك دليفوتيله سكليينپ دغن لفته معور  
دان منتومسا دغن مناره بلس كاميه ساينغ دغن كعاديلن يغ  
مسقرنا داتس سكليين رعيت مليا دان هيينا مك سگل رعيت  
يغدودق برناوڭ دباوه تحت كراچان دولي يغمهاملي ددالم نگرې  
فولوفينغ اين دان سگل دايرهه مك سكليينپ ايه دودق دغن  
مسفنه ۲ امان دان سلامت منتومسا موك رياتياد مناره بمبغ دان  
خواطر دان كتاكوتن درفد سگل ماچم ۲ جنس مسترو دان ظالم

دردف سگل فيهق لاوت دان دارف دان ببراڻ داغ مستري  
 دردف سگنڻ نڱري ۲ يڻ چاوه دان يڻ دڪت ۲ دردف سگل ماچم  
 بغسا سلاو فرگي ماري تباد برهنئي سيڻ دان مالم مك سڪلين  
 ايت براوله سلامه سننومسا دردف سگل مرهيا دان ببراڻ انق ۲  
 نڱري دان اورغ ۲ داغ مستري يڻ مسڪين ۲ تله منجادي ڪاي  
 يڻ بسر ۲ دان ببراڻ اورغ يڻموده ۲ تله دافت دڻن فلاچران يڻ  
 مسفرن مك سڪلينپ ايه تله ترنتنو دڻن تواه دولت دولي  
 يڻ مهاملپ.

امفون توانكو فاتڪ سڪلين سمبه معلومڪن ببراڻ فادغ  
 تله منجادي نڱري دان رومه يڻبسر ۲ تباد لاڱي رمبا دان هوتن  
 ملينڪن هابس جادي ڪمفوخ دان ڪيون دان بنداغ دان ببراڻ  
 فاي دان تفي لاوت دان لاوت يڻ سفنچ بندر سڪلينپ هابس  
 جادي نڱري دان بندر يگرامي دڻن سگل رعيه سيڻ دان مالم  
 دان سگل تانه ۲ دان رومه ۲ دان ڪمفوخ ۲ يڻ موره جادي مهل  
 هوڻاپ يڻتباد دسغڪ مڪالي ۲ مك سڪلينپ ايه ترنتنو دڻن  
 تواه دولت دولي يڻمهاملپ.

امفون توانكو فاتڪ سڪلين سمبه معلومڪن ببراڻ نڱري  
 يڻ همفر دڻن فولوفينغ اين منجادي مومده ڪشد سنغه رعيت  
 دسبن يڻ فرگي ماري دسپتو مك سڪلين نڱري ۲ ايت مده  
 تندق جادي تعلق فد ڪباوه ڪراچان دولي يڻمهاملپ دڻن سبب  
 يڻدمڪين ايت فنهله نڱري فولوفينغ اين دان سڪلين دائره  
 دڻن سگل داغ مستري دردف سڪلين بغسا دان مسقه سگل

فلا بوهنپ درفد مگل ماچم کفل ۲ دان فراهو ۲ درفد مگنپ  
 نگري ماسيغ ۲ ماري منچپاري انتوخن ددالم فولوفينغ اين  
 مک مکليدپ ايه مندافت انتغ دان سلامه منتوما يغ مسفرن  
 دغن تواه دولة دولي يغمهاملي دغن سبب ايه تله دککلکن اوله  
 الله سبحانه وتعالی دولي يغمهاملي دغن مسفرن ککل دائس  
 دمکين کراچان ليم فوله تاهن يغتله دغن سلامتن.

امفون توانکو برداتغ سمبه يغتياي لاگي مسبر ۲ سمبه يغ  
 داوچف دان دچيتاکن دغن مسبر ۲ درفد مکلين رعيه مالي  
 دان هبنا تيف ۲ ماسيغ ۲ موهنکن دعا کفد الله سبحانه وتعالی  
 اکندلنچوتکن اميا يغمها ملي دغن سفنه ۲ صيحت دان عافيت  
 دائس فغکه درجه يغ مها بس ۲ تغگي دان دککلکن تحت کراچان  
 تورن منورن درفد درجت دولي يغمهاملي سلملمان امين ۳.

امفون توانکو مکلين رعيه معلومکن مورث سمبه اين  
 مسرت برهمفون مکلينپ مغاداکن کسلامتن دولي يغمهاملي ليم  
 فوله تاهن ايت دغن بېراف کسوکان دان سفنا يغ کبچيکن  
 کفد 27 هاريبولن چون هاري اثنين 1887.

امفون توانکو بريبو ۲ امفون حال اينله فاتک مکلين  
 معلومکن سمبه عزت معادت برتمبه ۲ دولة علي الدوام تمت کفد  
 شوال ۱۳۰۴ سنه.

ميد هاشيم بن ميد خميد عيديه

حج محمد نور بن حج محمد عاريف

حج محمد صالح قاضي

ميد محمد بن ميد شيخ عظامس



*Jubilee Address by Perak ra'iyats, June, 1887.*

## نور الشمس وانقمر

دولت توانكو مشاه عالم ظل الله في العالم خالفة من بني  
ادم الذي ملك الكريم خلد الله ملكه وزاده في مراتبتي العظم  
مادامة الليل والايام.

دولت توانكو فرميسوري كوين ويكتوريا يغمها ملي امفون  
توانكو بريو ٢٠ امفون فنه ليمفه صدي ترچنچخ دائس جمالا اوين ٢  
فلمبه توان مسكلين رعية ددالم نكري فيرق دارالرضوان.

بر معلومكن كباوه تافق چرفو دولي حضرت يغمها ملي يغ  
بر مسايم دائس ميغكسان تعة كراجان نكري اغكلىن مرت  
تعلق ججاهنپ دغن سلامة ممبرن اداپ.

دولت توانكو فرميسوري	* *	كوين ويكتوريا يغمها مغموري
درما كرنيا كلمفاهن ممبري	* *	يغمها مشهور تيف ٢ هاري
بر مسايم دائس ميغكسان	* *	تعة كراجان يغ مها ممبرن
حالة كبساران مسكلين تركنا	* *	يغمها مشهور كمان مان
كوين ويكتوريا يغمها ملي	* *	يغمها تغكي لائي بهگيا
مرتابتپ بسر مباحة مهاكاي	* *	تياداله بنديغپ ددالم دنيا
يغمها بايك بودي بهساي	* *	مرة مها ايلق مبارغ فراخين
ليمفه دان معومر سگنفركاران	* *	تنف كراجان سللماپ
مده دفرتنهن دائس نكري	* *	مرت ججاهنن تعلق دبري

نام یغ کچلان تیا داله ددغري	**	لیم فوله تاهن صده ممرنته ديري
ممرنتهن نگري مها عادیلن	**	مواتفون تیدق چاچه چلان
سلامه مسفرن مگنفر کاران	**	مملیهراکن داتس رعیه بلان
برکت عیسی علیه السلام	**	دبهاگی توهن سرو عالم
منرغکن مسکلین داتس یغکلم	**	کملیان مها بسر میغ دان مالم
فیرق نماپ فول دصبوکن	**	مبواه نگري صده دکیلیکن
راج ملایو نصیحت داچرکن	**	توان مرهیلولو رسدینه دنماکن
بیراف نصیحه فول داچري	**	دخبرکن عاده ممرنتهن نگري
جاگ فلیهرا مییلغ هاري	**	دغن اتوران حکمن ديري
فغهلولو دان رعیت تنتراب	**	مگل راج ۲ اورغ بسرپ
سلامه مسفرن مسکلین تمفتن	**	دجالنکن حکمن ددالم اندغن
برتمه رامی ددالم نگري	**	تغگی دولت فرمیسوري
دودق کسندغن مھاري ۲	**	دغن کموراهن مبارغ یغدچار
مسمبه ترچنچوڭ هارفکن امفون	**	منغ دان معمور بارغ مباحین
هارفکن امفون خیلغ بیلن	**	داتس همب توان رعیه سموان

دان اداله مسکلین رعیت نگري فیرق مندافه جموان یغ ساڅه موره دان معمور دکرنیای توان مرهیلولو کي. سي. ام. جي رسدین فیرق یغترامه ملیا کفد 27 هاریپولن جون 1887 اکن منتنا برپایق دعا دغن سلامه متپ داتس فرمیسوري کوین ویکتوریا یغها ملي یغسده تتف داتس مییغکسان تحت کراچان.

دانلاڅي باپق هارف مسکلین رعیه بلا ددالم نگري فیرق اکن برنچاڅن عمر زمانن مفرت یغتله لالو ایه دمکینله مسمبه

رعيت بلا ددالم نكري اين كباوه تافق چرفو دلي يغمها ملي  
ايت اداب.

محمد علي بن مادين يڭ منظمکن  
رعيت سکلين منتا بواتکن  
چي مة کراني دغن تو کراني عبدالله يڭ منجالنکن  
رحمت يڭ کلیمفاهن ساغة دهارفکن  
تنافي اد مئورڭ دمیتنو  
انچي ابراهيم خان نام يڭ تنتو  
ددالم فکرجان اين ايله ممبنتو  
ممرقسا سکلين کيرام ايت  
27 هارپبولن جون موروت اين تمت  
مپوروت تباد براف چرمة  
مدهمداهن هارفکن رحمت  
دنيا اخرت بيرله سلامت  
مريبو دلافن راتس تاهن دمبوکن  
دلافن فوله توجه لاڭي دسماکن  
يغترامت ملي ساغة دهارفکن  
بارغیڭ خيلف هارف دامفولکن

—————:0:—————

*Jubilee Address by Perak Penghulus,—June, 1887.*

دولت توانکو شاه عالم ظل الله في العالم من باني  
ادم الذي مالک الکرام خلدالله ملکه وزاده في مرتبت العظیم  
مادامة الليل والايام.

امفون، توانکو بربووا امفون فنه ليمفه سدي ترجنجغ  
دانس اوين ۲ جمالا هنب توان فغبولو سرت رعيت ددالم نگري  
فيرق دارالرضوان.

بر معلومڪن ممبه كباوه تافق چرفو دولي حضرة فرميسوري  
كوين امفرا م فرينس اوف ويل انديا يغمها ملي لائي يغمها بسر  
بر سمايم دانس سيغگهسان تحت كراچان دنكري اغگلن دغن  
سلامت سمفرا ناپ.

امفون توانكو فرميسوري	* *	كوين ويكتوريا عاريف بستاري
امفون كراچان اغگلن نگري	* *	معموردان موره مشهور تر فوجي
امفون توانكو مهكوة نگري	* *	كوين ويكتوريا بحق بستاري
كراچان بسر تيدق تر فري	* *	سرت تعلق برانس ۲ نگري
كوين ويكتوريا منجادي راتو	* *	دنكري اغگلن برتحة دسيتو
ليم فوله تاهن سده ترنتو	* *	سدیکیه فون تيدق چاچه سواة
برتمبه ۲ فغكت درجتپ	* *	دكرنيائي توهن اتس اياپ
سرت سكلين اتق چچوپ	* *	دانس گراچان سلملماپ
سلام كوين دانس تحت	* *	سگنغ نگري مشهور اورينا
فاتله اي سوري مهكوت	* *	ككيا ن تباد دافت دكات
ببراف نگري دالم تعلقپ	* *	فراثوران چوكف منترې وزيرن
موكر دچاري دمكين ادان	* *	عادل دان معمور سمواپ
فرميسوري كوين بغساوان	* *	روف مجلس ساحة درماوان
هالوس مانس مبارغ كلڪوان	* *	ددالم دنيا موكر ملاوان
ددالم دنيا موكر دچاري	* *	مفرت كوين فرميسوري

چھپاپ ترغ مراٹ نگري	** *	امقام مستغكي بوغا بيدوري
معزة عيسا المسيح عليه السلام	** *	دكرنيا توهن سرو عالم
منرخن ظلمت يغامه كلم	** *	چھپاپ ترغ ممنوه عالم
مالو دان صوفن كفد سوري	** *	سكلين راج ۲ ممغكو نگري
بندين دوا موكر دچاري	** *	كارن عقلن عاريف جوهاري
ملمفهن كورنيا چوگ سلالو	** *	كارن عادت دري دهولو
فاتوتله سوري جنجوغن اولو	** *	كفد رعيت ناي فغھولو
سوري منجادي ممرنتهن ديسا	** *	دغن قدرت توهن يغ اس
هلبالغن بايق گاهه فركامس	** *	وزير منتري اورغ برغسا
تورن تمورن ممرنتهن ديسا	** *	كوين ويكتوريا ممفوپ كواس
ببراف نگري ممثربواه جاس	** *	عادل دان موره وعد فرقسا
فاتوتله سوري ممرنتهن نگارا	** *	كوين ويكتوريا مهكوت اندرا
كفد سكلين رعيت بلا تنترا	** *	سمفرن اوصل بلا فليھرا
سكلين راج ۲ مناره حيران	** *	فرميسوري فوپ كساران
سكلين رعيت بلا تبادكسوكران	** *	ملمفهن معمور برتابوران
سكلين راج ۲ موجي رات	** *	كوين مھابسر ساختله پات
مملیھراكن رعيت صاحت ۲	** *	عادلن موره معمور صرت
گكيائن پات سده ترفري	** *	تعلق بايق براف نگري
وزير يغبسر ممرنتهن نگري	** *	برانس ۲ فگاوي دغن منتري
وزير يغ فانت ممرنتهنپ	** *	كباوه اغين سمفي تعلق
عشكر يغ جاگ ببراف بايقن	** *	چوكف دغن منتري هلبالغن
دتاره گبنو ويل جادي وزيرن	** *	ميغا فورا نام نگريپ

حڪمن سوري دجالنڪمپ	فِينِغ ملاڪ دباوه فرنتهپ
نگري ايلق مده ڪنارا	* * * دسبوٽڪن قصه سيغا فورا
مفرت اورغ ٽيگ برمودار	* * * فينغ ملاڪ سام ستارا
فينغ ملاڪ دفرنتهپ سنديري	* * * توان گبر نورويل عاريف جوهاري
دفرنته گبر نور ٽيگ بواه نگري	* * * دغن ٽينته مهڪوت سوري
فرنتهپ ٽياد چاچت چدرا	* * * گبر نور ويل د سيغا فورا
مگنڻ هاري جاگ فليهر	* * * رعيت رامي ددالم نگارا
سلطان يوسف مده دطالڪن	* * * سبواه نگري دولي يغد فرتوان

توانڪو راج اديرس سي. ام. جي. راج موداڪن

منجالنڪن حڪمن وڪيل سلطان

ساتو رسدين فول د بري	* * * نگري دتاتغ مهڪوت سوري
ممبري نصيحه فدراج منتري	* * * تان سارهيولو نماپ ديري
ممرنتهڪن رعيه داگخ منتري	* * * نصيحه فغا جران ممليهراڪنديري
مشهور اوريتنا سرات نگري	* * * ٽياد مبلغ مگنڻ هاري
منمبهڪن فغڪه درجه ڪيسرانن	* * * سي. ام. جي هيوغن گلارنن
منتغه توان گبر نور فون ڪيسرانن	* * * مهڪوت سوري مغرنيا گلارنن
دفر ممبرهڪن ڪباوه دولي مهڪوت	* * * ترسمفيله قصه دغن اوريتنا
توان رسدين فيرق يغ ساغته پاه	* * * سرت بنر امشوپ اوريتنا

دان مسڪلين فغولور رعيه نگري فيرق مندافت جاموان

يغ ساغته ڪمورهن معورپ دڪرنيا بعمرته توان سارهيولو ڪي. سي

ام. جي رسدين يغتوامت ملي فد 27 هاريبولن جون تاهن 1887

اڪن ممنتاه دغا دغن سلامتنپ دائس فرميسوري ڪوين ويڪتوريا

امشراس انديا يغمها ملي لاگي يغمها بسر يڄ مده تنئ داتس  
 ميڄگهسان تهت ڪراچا ايه لاگي برابيق ۲ هارف سڪلين راج ۲  
 اورغيسر ۲ فغهلو رعيت ددالم نگوي فيرق اڪن برفنچن عمر  
 زمانن يغمها ملي ايه مشرت يڄنله لالو دمڪينله سمبه سگل راج ۲  
 اورغيسر ۲ فغهلو رعيت ڪباوه تافق چرفو دولي تلافٽڪن يغمها  
 ملي لاگي يغمها بسر اداپ.

تمه الكلام فدوا فوله توجه هاريبولن سورة اين تمث يڄ  
 مپوره تياد براف چرمة مدهمدهن هارفڪن رحمت دنيا اخرت  
 ممئنا سلامت مريبو دلافن رانس تهن دسبوٽڪن دلافن فوله توجه  
 لاگي دسماڪن يڄترامة ملي ماسه دهارفڪن بارغيش ڃيلف هارف  
 دامفونڪن اداپ.

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INSTITUT CANADIEN-FRANÇAIS DE LA  
 CITÉ D'OTTAWA.

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The following communication from the President of the  
 "Institut Canadien-français" is published for the information  
 of members, who are requested to communicate with the  
 Honorary Secretary in the event of their wishing to become  
 members of the "Institut."

OTTAWA, (Canada), Mai 1887.

*Monsieur et cher collègue,*

Lorsque, l'année dernière, nous sollicitons l'honneur d'entrer en corres-  
 pondance avec la Société dont vous êtes le digne représentant, sollicitation  
 à laquelle vous avez répondu d'une manière si délicate, j'étais loin de penser  
 que j'aurais aujourd'hui la douleur de vous annoncer que notre bel édifice  
 national à été complètement détruit par le feu.

De ce monument qui a coûté tant de sacrifices à nos compatriotes, et que nous considérons à bon droit comme un des boulevards de notre nationalité dans la province d'Ontario, où l'élément anglais prédomine largement, il ne reste plus qu'un monceau de ruines.

L'avancement moral et intellectuel de notre population, je dirai plus, la conservation de notre belle langue française et de toutes ces traditions que nous ont léguées nos ancêtres, exige que nous réparions sans retard ce désastre.

La perte que nous venons de subir s'élève à 89,000 francs, et il nous est impossible de trouver cette somme sans le secours de l'étranger, cela me décide à m'adresser à vous et aux membres de votre société, qui, j'en suis sûr, ne refuseront pas de nous venir en aide dans cette épreuve.

Notre situation ne nous permet pas de refuser l'obole de la charité; nous préférierions cependant que le secours nous fût offert sous la forme d'adhésions de membres de notre Institut, et ce serait une grande faveur de votre part de nous en procurer autant que possible.

Sur votre recommandation, ou sur celle de votre société, et après réception des honoraires, nous serions heureux de décerner :

1°. Moyennant une somme (une fois payée) de 50 francs, un diplôme de membre honoraire, lithographié et au sceau de l'Institut.

2°. Moyennant 12.50 francs par an une carte de membre titulaire.

Espérant que vous voudrez bien nous venir en aide de cette manière,

J'ai l'honneur d'être,

Monsieur le président,

Votre dévoué collègue,

F. R. E. CAMPEAU,

*Président de l'Institut Canadien-français.*













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