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STRAITS BRANCH

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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 DEVAWONGSE VAROPRAKAR. 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.

PART I.

Separate Works relating in whole or in part to Siam and its Dependencics, 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, Albuquerque 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. **Bulhao 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 beatissimissm. 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 | Descobrimto | 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 do mes 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 Fernâa 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 hū uisto in diuersi regni dell' Indie nelli quali andò 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 receuuti, 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 nenhūa 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 algūas 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 Felippe 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. Està 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 & algunas 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 EMMANVELIS, REGIS LVSITANIAEIN- | VICTISSIMI VIRTVTE ET AVSPI- | cio, annis sex, ac viginti, domi forisq̄ue gestis, libri duodecim. | COLON AGRIPPINÆ, | Apud Hæredes Arnoldi Birckmanni: | Anno M. D. LXXVI. | *Cum gratia & priuilegio Cæsareæ Maiestatis.*)

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 | guerres 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 suiuaus 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' Auua & 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- |

hebbers 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
Descalços, 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 Emprenta 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 admira- | tione & memoratu dignissimis alijs, iucun- | da breuitate percensentur atque | describuntur.* | AVTORE | M. GOTARDO ARTHVS | Dantiscano. | COLONIAE AGRIPPINAE | 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*, & circomnavigant 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 Librai- | 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. **Jarrius** : 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 egal : | 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 discovered, from the |
 CREATION *vnto this* | PRESENT. | *In foure*
Partes. | THIS FIRST CONTAI- | NETH A
 Theological AND | Geographically 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, Cochinchina, 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, be-
gunne 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 | ORIEN-
TALES | *Traduite de l'Anglois de Thomas*
Herbert. | AVEC LES REVOLVTIONS AR-
RIVÉES | 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. Iacques, à la Couronne
d'or. | M.DC.LXIII. | *AVEC PRIVILEGE*
DV ROY. | 1 vol. 4to.

31. **Pelsaert, F.:** Ongeluckige voyagie van 't schip Bata-
via 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 Schipyaerd 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 vermeer-
dert. (In vol. I of "Begin ende Voortgangh |
van de | Vereenighde Nederlantsche Geoetro-
yeerde | Oost-Indische | Compagnie.....Ged-
ruckt 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 | Et Aux Pro-

grez | De La | Compagnie | Des Indes | Orientales, | Formée | *Dans les Provinces-Unies des Pais-Bas.* | Nouvelle Edition, revûe par l'Auteur & considérablement 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 Voortgangh vande Vereenighde Neederlandtsche Geotroyeerde Oost-Indische Compagnie 2 vols. long 4to, 1645.]

Beschrijvinghe van de Regeeringe, Macht, | Religie, Costuymen, Trafficquen, en andere remercquable | saken, des Coninghrijcx Siam. Gestelt inden Iare 1636. door | Ioost Schouten, Directeur wegens de geotroyeerde Oost-Indische 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 geziertNürnberg.....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 CÈNE, 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 Lieden : 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, Pe-
ruaner, Mexicaner, Brasilianer, Abyssiner, |
Guineer, Congianer, Asiatischer Tartaren, Per-
ser, 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-Ge-
 braeuchen, 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 Wis-
 senschaften, Kuensten, und Handwercken, wie
 auch Lust- und | Freuden-Spiele, so heutiges
 Tages, unter oberzehten Voelckern, getrie- | ben
 werden : | V. Der Asiatischen und American-
 ischen Jagten, imgleichen mancher wilden
 Thiere, | nebenst andern dahin zielenden Dis-
 cursen : | 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 país ; 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. | Daselbst 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 curicuse koopere Platen, door den Auteur selfs na | het leven geteekent, verciert. | t'Amsterdam, | By Jacob van Meurs, op de Keyzers-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 missionibvs Chinæ, Tvnchini, Cochinchinæ, atq; Siami accommodatae, a Missionarijs S. Congregationis de Propaganda Fide, Juthiæ Regia Siami congregatis Anno Domini 1665, concinnatae, dicatae Svmmo Pontifici Clementi IX Romæ, per Zachariam Dominicum Accsamitek 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, Missionnaire 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 BECHÉT, 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. |
AVEC 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^o, 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-Sarrasin, 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^e 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 | País. 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 | Op en 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 DESCUBRIMIENTOS, 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 PADUA. | 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 | fuehr-
endem 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-Zeuegen 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 begreiffend | 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 es- cadre 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, Roïau- | mes, 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 Aprobaton & 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 BRAAM. GERARD ONDER DE LINDEN. }
AMSTERDAM, }
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 Géographiques, | & 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, | Bis
 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 Landsgelegentheid, Personen,
 Kle- | deren, Gebouwen, Zeden, Wetten, Ge-

woontens, | Godsdienst, Regering, Konsten en
Wetenschap- | pen, Koophandel, Han dwerken,
Landbouw, | Landziektens, 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, Description breve del Reyno de Siam.

Parte Segunda, pp. 102, 389, 393, mere mention of "Syam."]

- 92 **Dufresne de Francheville** : Histoire générale et particulière 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.* | OR, A | COMPLETE COLLECTION | OF | VOYAGES and TRAVELS. | CONSISTING OF ABOVE | Six hundred of the most AUTHENTIC WRITERS, | BEGINNING WITH | Hackluit, Purchass, &c. *in English*; | Ramusio, Alamandini, Carreri, &c. *in Italian*; | Thevenot, Renaudot, Labat, &c. *in French*; | De Brye, Grynæus, Maffeus, &c. *in Latin*; Herrera, Oviedo, Coreal, &c. *in Spanish*; | *And the Voyages under the Direction of the* | EAST-INDIA COMPANY *in HOLLAND, in Dutch.* | Together withe Such Other | HISTORIES, VOYAGES, TRAVELS, or DISCOVERIES | As are in GENERAL ESTEEM; | whether published in *English, Latin, French, Italian, Spanish, Portuguese, High and Low Dutch,* or in any other *European Language.* | Containing

whatever has been observed Worthy of Notice in | EUROPE, ASIA, AFRICA, and AMERICA ; | IN RESPECT TO THE | Extent and Situation of EMPIRES, KINGDOMS, PROVINCES, &c. | THE | CLIMATE, SOIL, and PRODUCE, whether Animal, Vegetable, or Mineral, of Each COUNTRY : | LIKEWISE THE | RELIGION, MANNERS, and CUSTOMS of the several INHABITANTS, their Government, | Arts and Sciences, Publick Buildings, Mountains, Rivers, Harbours, &c. | ILLUSTRATED BY | Proper CHARTS, MAPS and CUTS. | TO WHICH IS PREFIXED | A Copious INTRODUCTION, comprehending the RISE and PROGRESS of the ART of NAVIGATION, | and its successive Improvements ; together with the *Invention* and *Use* of the LOADSTONE, and its *Variation*. | Originally published in TWO VOLUMES in FOLIO. | By JOHN HARRIS, D. D. and F. R. S. | Now Carefully REVISED, | With LARGE ADDITIONS, and Continued down to the PRESENT TIME ; | Including Particular ACCOUNTS of the | MANUFACTURES and COMMERCE of Each COUNTRY. | LONDON : | Printed for T. WOODWARD, A. WARD, S. BIRT, D. BROWNE, T. LONGMAN, R. HETT, C. HITCH, N. WHITRIDGE, | S. AUSTEN, J. HODGES, J. ROBINSON, B. DOD, T. HARRIS, J. HINTON, and J. RIVINGTON. | M. DCC. XLIV. | 2 vols. folio.

[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-preuzsl. 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, | Japonoises, Si-amoises, | Tonquinoises, &c ; | Dans lesquelles on s'est attaché prin- | cipalement aux Moeurs 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.
104. **Juan de la Concepcion**: Historia general de las Islas Philipinas, conquistas espirituales y temporales de estos Españoles dominios, establecimientos y progresos, que comprehende los imperios, reinos y provincias, de las Islas y Continentes con quienes ha havido comunicacion y comercio, con noticias geograficas, de costumbres, de religiones, etc. En Manila 1788—92, 14 vols. sm. 4to. (Quaritch.)
[Vol. XV (?), Part IX, Chap. X, pp. 240-266, contains an account of an embassy of the King of Spain to Siam, which is translated in Bowring's Siam, vol II, p. 115.]
105. **Siamese Tales**: Being a Collection of Stories told to the son of the Mandarin Sam-sib, for the purpose of engaging his mind in the love of truth and virtue. With an historical account of the Kingdom of Siam. *To which is added* the principal maxims of the Talapoins. Translated from the Siamese. London, printed for Vernor and Hood, Birchin Lane, Cornhill; and Cham- pante and Whitrow, Jewry-Street, Aldgate. 1796. 12mo.
106. **Pinkerton**: A General Collection of the Best and Most Interesting Voyages and Travels in all parts of the World.....London 1808-1814. 17 vols. 4to.
[Vol. VIII, p. 419, Siam at war with Pégú.

p. 464, Account of Siam, from Hamilton.

Vol. IX, p. 418, Pegu at war with Siam.

p. 421, Peculiar custom prevalent among the Siamese. p. 425, Benzoin from Siam (from Eitch's voyage to Ormus and the East Indies).

p.p. 404, 405, extracts from Balbi's voyage to Pegu. p. 573, Translation of Turpin's History of Siam.]

107. **Bissachere**: Gegenwärtiger Zustand von Tunkin, Cochinchina, und der Königreiche Camboja Laos und Lac-Tho. Von de la Bissachère. Nach dem Französischen, herausgegeben und mit Anmerkungen versehen von E. A. W. v. Zimmerman. Weimar, im Verlage des H. S. privil. Landes-Industrie-Comptoirs. 1813. 8vo.
108. **Milburn**: Oriental Commerce.....
by Wm. Milburn Esq. of the H. E. I. C. Service.
London. 1813. 2 vols. 4to.
[For the commerce of Siam, see Vol. II, pp. 438 to 443.]
109. **Anderson, John**: Political and Commercial Considerations relative to the Malayan Peninsula and the British Settlements in the Straits of Malacca, Prince of Wales Island. 1821. 4to.
110. **Finlayson**: The Mission to Siam, and Hué the Capital of Cochinchina, In the years 1821-2. From the Journal of the Late George Finlayson, Esq., Assistant Surgeon of His Majesty's 8th Light Dragoons. Surgeon and Naturalist to the Mission. With a Memoir of the Author, By Sir Thomas Stamford Raffles, F. R. S. London: John Murray, Albemarle Street. 1827. 8vo.
111. **Crawford**: Journal | of an | Embassy | from the Governor-General of India | to the | Courts of Siam and Cochinchina; | Exhibiting a View | of the | Actual State of those Kingdoms. | By | John Crawford, Esq., F. R. S., F. L. S., F. G. S.,

&c. | Late Envoy. | London, 1828. 4to. pp. 598.
 Second Edition | In Two Volumes | London :
 | Henry Colburn and Richard Bentley, |
 New Burlington Street. | 1830 | 8vo.

A Descriptive Dictionary of the Indian Islands and Adjacent Countries. By John Crawford, F. R. S. London 1856. 8vo.

112. **Conder**: The Modern Traveller. A Description, Geographical, Historical, and Topographical, of the various Countries of the Globe. In Thirty Volumes. By Josiah Conder. Volume the Eleventh. London : James Duncan, 37, Paternoster Row. 1830. 12mo.

[Contains Burmah, Siam and Anam.]

113. **Tomlin**: Journal kept during a voyage from Singapore to Siam and while residing nine months in that country. (Probably published at Singapore in 1829. The author is supposed to have been J. Tomlin, a missionary. sm 4to. pp. 67.)

A Missionary Journal kept at Singapore and Siam ; from May, 1830, to January, 1832. By J. Tomlin. Malacca. pp. 90 ; 1832.

114. **Gutzlaff**: Journal | of | Three Voyages | along the | Coast of China | in | 1831, 1832, & 1833, | with notices of | Siam, Corea, and the Loo-choo Islands. | By | Charles Gutzlaff. | To which is prefixed, | An introductory essay on the policy, religion, etc. | of China, | By the Rev. W. Ellis, | Author of "Polynesian Researches, etc." | Second edition. | London : | Frederick Westley and A. H. Davis, | Stationers' Hall Court. | 1834. 12mo.

Third edition, London : Thomas Ward and Co.

115. **Abeel**: Residence in China and the neighbouring countries. By Rev. D. Abeel. New York. 1836. 12mo. pp. 378.

116. **Low**: A Dissertation on the Soil and Agriculture

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cier de l'Ordre Royal de l'Éléphant Blanc,
Commandeur | et Officier de plusieurs ordres
étrangers. | Publication ornée de Portraits et
vues | Dessinés par Riou | De dix photogra-
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(To be Continued.)

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 ماريله اشکو سکلين برهيمفون مندافتکن اکو مک سکلين رعية
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 دان گادوه مک ددالم انتارا ايت مک راج مبيخ بوخسو فون
 مسفي برهدافن دشن راج جين کفلا توجه اية مک دشن سکنيک اية
 سگل کرا دان بورخ ايت فون هاييسله اندور ممباوا ديرين مک
 هاري فون سده کمبالي ترخ چواچ مسرت سدي لام مک دفندخ
 اوله جين کفلا توجه اداله سئورخ مودا فد هدافنپ ترلالو انده
 روفاپ مک کات جين اية هي مانسي سياف اشکو مک جواب
 مبيخ بوخسو واهي ابخ روفان سده تيا د مغئل اديق ادفون اديق
 اين دهولو برنام کرا کچيک امام ترگگکا يغ ممباوا تيته راج سري
 رام مشمبيل امترين دنکري فولو کاچ فوري مک تنکل دگونوخ سده
 کيت براکران سودارا ابخ اد ممباي سبننو چنچين فد اديق
 اينله چنچينپ سکارخ اديق سده دکويکن ايه بندا کية دميني

تهویل براف لام منجادی راج ایه مهڭگ مناهن دوا بلس بولن
 مک فد سوات هاری مک ترسموتله فرکتان راج چین کفلا توجه
 برکهندکن توان فترې رنیق جنتن کفد راج شهتوبد جک
 تیاد دبرې توان فترې ایه مک دموره کوکوھکن مسکلین کوت
 فاریه هندق دلغگردغن لاکي ۲ اي هندق دمیلیق راتا نگرې
 بندر تهویل تله ددغراوله راج شهتوبد کهندق راج چین کفلا توجه یغ
 دمکین ایت مک اي فون ترلالوله سوسه هاتین لالو مندافتکن
 فتراپ ممیخ بوغسو هندق ممبالس فرکتان کهندق راج چین
 کفلا توجه تله سمفی کفد ممیخ بوغسو لالو دکتان ۲ کهندق
 راج چین ایت مک کات ممیخ بوغسو حال ایه جاغن ایهندا
 برصومده ۲ هاتی اتس انقداله ملوانن تنافی انقدا فنناهمشان توجه
 بوه رومه دان فننا قرطس مسوه کفل تله دسیفکن اوله راج شهتوبد
 کهندق انقن ایت مک اي فون تیاداله اٹ کرچان ممبوت
 بورخ قرطس مالم میخ هڭگ سمفی فنه بورخ قرطس ایت توجه
 بوه رومه لالو دکنچپپ انتارا مبولن لماپ مک راج چین کفلا توجه
 فون سمفیله دلوار کوت مک اي فون برسرور ۲ مننا لوان جک
 سیاف لاکي ۲ سیلاکن مغادو لاکي ۲ دلوار کوت این مک تله ددغر
 اوله سگل اورخ بسر ۲ سگراله دفرسمبهکن کفد ممیخ بوغسو مک
 اي فون سگر مغمبیل انق کونچي ممبوکا فتنی کچیک بنین ستنی
 برتاته گیواغ مغمبیل چندانا جڭگی کمپن باروس لالو فرگی ممبوکا
 رومه بوروخ ایه دغن ممباکر چندانا جڭگی کمپن باروس ایه سراج
 برایخ ۲ کفد سگل دیوات ۲ منچیتنا بورخ ایت دموره تربخ فرگی
 ملوان راج چین کفلا توجه مئیکور دتفیس سفوله دانغ مشوله

اي ڪنگرين لالو ممولائي برجاڳ ۲ مڱهيمڱونڪن سڱل اورڱ ۲ بسر
 دان ممالو سڱل بوپين ۲ دان مڱمبيليله سڱل ڪر بولمبو ڪمبيغ ايم ايتيڪ
 بربيو ۲ لقسا ڪرڻ ناسيڪ منچادي بويڪه دان ڌاره ڪر بو لمبو
 منچادي لاوت تيغگل دان اير ڊيڊيه منچادي انق سوڱي
 ڊڪرچڪن اوله سڱل اورڱ بسر ۲ نڱري بندر تهويل سنله گنڱ تيگ
 بولن برڪرڱ ايت مڪ راج سري رام دان انق راج ۲ دان اورڱ بسر ۲
 فون براغڪت ڪبندر تهويل اڌفون اڪن راج شهقوبڊ ڊمڪين ايت
 جوگ فڪرچانپ تله سمفي راج سري رام ڪڊالم نڱري بندر تهويل
 مڪ برتموله ڪڊوا فيهق اغڪائن راج ايه برڪرڱ فولا سمول توجه هاري
 توجه مالم لالوله ڊسا توڪن فغنتين لاکي ۲ دغن فغنتين فرمفوان
 ڊانس فتران يڱ ڪا مسن برٿا تهڪن موتو معنيڪم براومبي ۲ اڪن
 متيارا مڪ تله مڊه سلسي فڪرچان نيڪ ڪهوپن ايه مڪ مڱمبغ
 بوغسو فون ڪكلله دغن استرين توان فترتي رنيق چننن ستيڱ
 هاري ملاڪوڪن ڪسوكاڻن دان راج سري رام فون فولغ ڪنگرين
 ڊنچوڱ بوڱا دغن سڪلينپ.

ارڪين مڪ مڱمبغ بوغسو فون تيغگلله ڊدالم نڱري بندر
 تهويل انتارا براه لپاپ مڪ راج شهقوبڊ فون فيڪرله ڊدالم
 هاتين اي فون مڊه توا بايقله نڱري بندر تهويل اين اڪو سرهڪن فڊانق
 مننتوڪو مڱمبغ بوغسو اڪو سڱڊر مڱمڪو سهاج تله فوٽس فيڪر انپ
 يڱڊمڪين مڪ اي فون سڱراله مڱمگل مڱمبغ بوغسو مڱرهڪن
 سڱل فرنته عاڊت انوران نڱري يڱ ساله ماتي ڊسوره بونه يڱ
 برڊوس ڊفولڪ ڊبالون جوگ يڱڊوس رنڊم مڪ ڊسوره رنڊم
 جوگ سنله ايه تنفله مڱمبغ بوغسو منچادي خليفه ڊدالم بندر

کدوا لاکي امستري براشکت کنگري بندر تهويل تله ددغر اوله
 راج سري رام سمبه تمغگوڅ ايت مک اي فون ترلالو سوکا هاتين
 لالو براشکته ماسق مندافتکن امستري توان فتري مڪونتم بوڅا
 مستغكي برخبرکن انځدا بگندا کرا کچيک سده منجادي 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 کايستکن هارين درفد فاگي ۲ هاري مک راج سري رام
 کدوا لاکي امستري فون براشکتله داپريغکن سگل اتق راج ۲ دان
 اورغ بسر ۲ انتارا توجه هاري توجه مالم دجالن ايت مسقيه اي
 کبندر تهويل برتمو راج شهقوبد دان انځدا بگندا مميغ بوغسو
 فنه مسق رعيه بله تنترا 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 سرونې نشيري
 انتارا ايت مک راج شهقوبد فون فرگي مغادف راج سري رام
 موافقت هندق برکرج مغووينکن انځدا بگندا ايت سکالي لاگي
 اکن برفواس ۲ هاتي برتمديغ کرج ماسيغ نگرين ددالم تيگ بولن
 اين کيت توکر رعيه بلاتنترا دبندر تهويل باوا کنگري تنجوڅ بوڅا
 رعيه بله تنترا تنجوڅ بوڅا باوا کبندر تهويل درفد اتق راج ۲ دان
 اورغ بسر ۲ کارن کيه ماسيغ ۲ برانق مئورغ مهاج تله ايت مک ساڅه
 برکنن کفد هاتي راج سري رام کهندق راج شهقوبد ايت مک اي فون
 براشکت فولغ کنگري تنجوڅ بوڅا مباباوا اتقن مميغ بوغسو تله

مسنتف توان فتري دغن راج مميغ بوشسو ايت مك اينغ توا
 فون فرگيله مغادف راج شهقوبد فرمميهكن كرا كچيك امام ترگگگا
 سده منجادي مانسي ترلالو ايلق روف فارمن گيلغ كميلغ كيلوان
 مك اي فون سكراله دانغ هندق مليهت انقن سده منجادي
 مانسي تله سمفي اي درومه توان فتري ايت مك راج شهقوبد
 فون برتينه مغمفونكن سكل انق راج ۲ دان اورغيسر ۲ رعيت
 بلا تنتراپ اوله كسوكان انقن ايت سده منجادي مانسي سرت
 برهفون سكلين اورغيسر ۲ ايت مك اي فون برتينه كغد تمغگوغ
 مپوره ممبري تاهو كغد راج سري رام دنكري تنجوغ بوغا اكن
 كرا كچيك امام ترگگگا سده منجادي مانسي ترلالو بايك روفاپ
 سرت دفرميلاكن راج سري رام كدوا لاي امترين دانغ براخكة
 كنگري بندر تهويل تله هاييس تينه راج شهقوبد ايت مك تمغگوغ
 فون برجالن منوجو كنگري تنجوغ بوغا انتارا براف لمان توجه
 هاري توجه مالم دجالن ايت تله سمفيله اي كنگري تنجوغ بوغا
 لالو ماسق كوت لغسوغ نايك بالي فغادافن ادفون فدماس ايت
 راج سري رام سدغ حاضير دبالي نغه فنه مسك دهادف اوله
 اورغ يسر ۲ سكتيك لاكي مك تمغگوغ فون لالو مغادف
 سراي برداغ سمبه امفون توانكو بريپوم امفون هارف دامفون
 سمبه فاتيگ همب توا ادفون فاتيگ دانغ مغادف دولي يغ
 مها ملي اين منجونجوغ تينه فدوك ادندا راج شهقوبد دنكري
 بندر تهويل معلومكن حال فدوك انقدا بگندا كرا كچيك امام
 ترگگگا ايت سده منجادي مانسي ترلالو ايلق روف فارمن كارن
 ايتله فدوك ادندا يغ دبندر تهويل هارف مفرميلاكن توانكو

دوا مالام افکل مالام اي کلوار درفد ماروخن ترلالو ايلق روفاپ
 سفرت فرنام بولن امفة بلس هاري بولن گيلغ گميلغ كيلو۲ان
 مک سمفي فد مالام يغ کتینگاپ مک توان فتري رنيق جنتنن
 فون برتيتنه کفد ما۱ اينغ توا دسوره جاگ برينتکن پيور بولت
 دان دسوره چهاري سيره تاوار فينغ تاوار دان سيره مانيس فينغ
 مانيس دان سيره مابو۱ فينغ مابو۱ مک تله دکرجاکن اينغ توا
 سفرت تيته توان فتري اية سيف سکلينپ مک دحاضرکن فد
 سنتافن کرا کچپک اية مک تتکل اورغ سدغ لینا تيدر مک اي
 فون کلوارله درفد ماروخن اية دبوپهن دباليق بنتل بسراي فون
 مياموه موکا لالو منتف سگل مکانن يغ ترماچي ايت سده
 منتف سگل نعمة ايت لالو مغمبيل تمفت سيره تيفقپ امس
 چران بنجر دماکن سکافور تراس ترلالو تاوار اي فون کومر۲
 دمنتف سکافور لاگي ترلالو مانيس مک اي فون حيران ددالم
 هاتين مک لالودمنتف سکافور لاگي لالو اي ماسق برادو لالو ترلاي
 کارن مابو۱ سيره اية مک اينغ توا فون بگکيه مغمبيل ماروخن
 کرا ايت لالو دباکر امفن منجادي کاین فوته ابوب منجادي
 اوري مک هاري فون سده سمفي دينهاري ايم فون رامي
 برتفو۱ ارق مغيلي مک مميغ بوغسو فون باغون جاگ درفد
 فرادوان مک دليهت کفد بنتل بسرپ ماروغ ايت سده تيا۱
 مک اي فون باليق تيدر کتمفة فرادوان هاري فون سده سيغ
 مک توان فتري فون باغون درفد برادو لالو برتيتنه کفد سگل
 داغ۲ مپوره سيفکن سگل نامي سنتافن تله سده سيف سکلينپ
 مک مميغ بوغسو فون باغون منتف لاکي استرين تله سده

کوة تله برتمو کدواپ سما 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 منته مده تنف سگل اورغبسر ۲ دان هلباغ
 رعيت بلا تنتران ماسيغ ۲ دغن تمثنتپ مک راج شهبوبد دان
 راج سري رام فون برپچارا هندق ممولاي ۲ برجاگ تيگ هاري
 تيگ مالم مک دليموله کرا کچپک امام ترگڭگا دان توان فتري
 رنيق جنتن فد مالم جمعة کتپک يغ بايک ساعة يغ مسفرن
 مک برهمفونله سگل لبي دان حج امام دان خطيب منيککن
 کرا کچپک امام ترگڭگا دغن توان فتري رنتيق جنتن تله برساتو
 کرا کچپک امام ترگڭگا دغن توان فتري اية مک راج سري رام
 فون برموهن کفد راج شهبوبد هندق باليق کنگري تمجوغ بوغا
 تله مده راج سري رام براشکت فولغ ايت مک کرا کچپک
 امام ترگڭگا تيغڭله دنکري بندر تهويل ملاکون کسوکا ۲ دغن
 توان فتري رنتيق جنتن منته ملسي درفد فکرجان نيکح ايت
 مک فد مالم يڭکتنيگ مالمن وقتو ۲ تله مالم اي فون کلوارله درفد
 ماروغن منچادي سفرت صيفة مانسي مک ماروغن ايت
 دتاروه فد باليق بنتل بسر مک اي فون فرگي مننتف فغانن
 رامول دان اير فانس دغن فلباگي نعمت يغ لذت چيتنا راماپ
 مده مننتف مکانن ۲ ايت مننتف سيرة سکا فور فد تيفق جوروغ
 چران بنجر منته ايت اي فون فرگي برادو برسام ۲ دغن توان
 فتري فد تمفة فرادوان مک توان فتري فون سدiale مليهنتکن
 کلاکوان کرا کچپک امام ترگڭگا يغد مکين اية هڭگ برتوروت ۲

برايغ ۲ له مښگل مگل هلبالغ لشکر رعية بلا تنتران مپوره تبس
جالن بتول منوجو نگري بندر تهويل سکتیک ایت مک چفکیت
مايية باي فغليما باي بيکر هلبالغ نارون تگگکا نافورن تگگکا
مغميلون تگگکا سکورون تگگکا براننا نيلا کماله دان دردي ملاجمبونا
مښکماله مينا راج سيغا مرجن دان مرجن سيغا فون داتغله مبابوا
رعية بلا تنتراپ فنه مسق سفنجغ هوتن رمبا ایت اي برکرج
منبس جالن درفد نگري تنچوغ بوغا سمفي کنگري بندر تهويل
مک ممالم مالمن اية اي برکرج درفد اول سنجاکاله ایت هڅگ
سمفي بنتغ تيمور تبول نايک فجر صديق مپغسيغ مغرق تندا
هاري اکن سيغ مک جالن اية فون سده سيف سفرت تیکر
دبنتغ مهلي رومفوة تيا د تگگل تله اية مک مگل رعية 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
رعييت بلا تنترا اية مک اي فون براڅکه تيگ برانق دغن کرا
کچيک امام ترگگکا داپريغکن اوله مگل اورغ بسر ۲ برجالن منوجو
نگري تنچوغ بوغا سلغ اننارا 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 برکرة مگل اورغ بسر ۲ دان
رعية بلا تنتراپ فرگي مپمبوت مغالوکن راج سري رام دلوار

کنگری تنجوغ بوغا فرسمبهکن کفد راج سري رام سپورهکن باوا
 کرا کچپک اية مهاري سمفي مهاري اية جوگ دليمو سرت
 دنيکهکن دغن توان فتري رنيق جنتن تباداله بيت برکيريم
 سورت کفد راج سري رام تله اية مک تمغوغ فون برموهنله
 لالو برجالن کلوار کوت منوجو جالن باليق کنگری تنجوغ بوغا
 انتارا بهراف لام دجالن اية توجه هاري توجه مالم مک سمفيله
 کنگری تنجوغ بوغا لالو ماسق کوت فد کنیک اية راج سري رام
 فون حاضير دبالې فغدان فغه فنه مسق دهاف اوله سگل اورغ
 بسرم مک تمغوغ نايک مغادف راج سري رام سراي برداغ
 سمبه امفون توانکو بريو۲ امفون هارفنک دامفون کيراپ سمبه
 فاتیک ادفون حال فاتیک یغدتیتنهکن اوله توانکو فرگی کنگری
 بندر تهویل کفد راج شهقوبد ممینغکن انقادا بگندا کرا کچپک
 امام ترگغکا دغن توان فتري رنيق جنتن ایت مک سدهله
 سمفي فاتیک کسان دان لغسوغ مغادف راج شهقوبد اية مپمفيکن
 تیتنه توانکو ایت سدهله دتريماپ انقادا اية مک اینله دسورهکن
 فاتیک مغادف توانکو سرت تیتنه مهاري فاتیک سمفي
 مغادف توانکو مهاري اية جوگ دسوره باليق ممباوا کرا کچپک
 امام ترگغکا اية مهاري سمفي کفداپ فد هاري ایت جوگ
 هندق دليمو لالو دنيکهکن تله راج سري رام مندغر سمبه
 تمغوغ یغدمکین مک، اي فون ترلالو سوکا سراي برتیتنه کفد
 سگل اورغ یغاد دبالې اية دسورهکن برلغکف سگل عالی کلغکافن
 هندق برجالن فد ایسق هارين سرة ممبري تاهو کفد کرا کچپک
 امام ترگغکا مغتاکن هندق برجالن فد ایسق هارين مک کرا کچپک فون

مك تمڱوڱ فون برجالله دغن سڱل رعيت بلننتراپ منوجو
 چالن ڪنگري بندر تهويل انتارا براڻ لمارپ دچالن ايت توجه
 هاري توجه مالم مك سمڱيله فد فمڱگيران نڱري بندر تهويل
 مك ڪڏ هاري يڱدلافن مك سمڱيله فد ڪوت راج شهتوبد
 مك ايفون ڪلوارله مپمبوت تمڱوڱ لالو دباوا ماسق ڪدالم ڪوت
 لغسوڱ لنتس ڪمالي راج شهتوبد مڪتتيڪ دودق ايت مك
 تمڱوڱ فون لالو فرسمبهڪن سڱل بڱڪيسن ايت سرت سورت راج
 سري رام ايت مك لالو دسمبوة اوله راج شهتوبد دباچ دهدفن
 امترين درفد اول سمڱي اخيرپ مك فهمله اي اڪن فرڪتائ يڱ
 ترسمبوة ايت راج سري رام مپينڱڪن انڱن ڪرا ڪچيڪ امام ترڱڱگا
 دغن انڱن توان فترري رنيق چنتن مك اي فون فيڪر ددالم
 هاتين چيڪ تپاد دتوروتڪن ڪهندق راج سري رام ابن تنتو مالو
 اي ددغر اوله سڱل راج اخيرپ اڪن برفرغ فول اڪو دغن راج
 سري رام ايت بايڱله اڪو تريما چوا انڱن سده چنچين اڪو هندق
 برمننتوڪن ڪرا چوڱ تله سده دفيڪرڪنن مك اي فون برتيتنه
 ڪفد تمڱوڱ دمڪين بوپيپ هي اورڱڪاي تمڱوڱ ادفون ڪهندق
 توان موراج سري رام ايت تله اڪو تريما انڱن ايت منچادي مننتوڪو
 مك تپاداله برباق فيڪرن لاڱي سڱرا چوڱ هندق دڪهوينڪن
 انڱ بيه ايت دغن ڪرا ڪچيڪ امام ترڱڱگا مڪتتيڪ مك هيذاغن
 فون ڪلوارله دري دالم امتان برباڱي ۲ نعمت زواده يڱ لذت ۲
 چيتا راماپ تله ايت مك هاري فون مالم مامسيڱ ۲ ڪمالي تپدر
 فد تمفتن مك تله سيڱ ڪا ڪيسڪن هارين راج شهتوبد فون ڪلوار
 ڪمالي فغهدفن سراي برتيتنه ڪفد تمڱوڱ مپوروهڪن برباليق

کلکین افکل راج سرې رام تله برهنمتي درفد ففراغن ایت
 لالو ممولاً یله برجاگ ۲ توجه هاري توجه مالم مپمبله سگل کربو
 لمبو ايم ایتنيك كمبيخ کيبس هندق مغاتور سگل اینغ فغاصوه
 کند مندا کرا کچپیک تله سده برموکان ایت لالو داتورکن الت
 فاوي سگل کراجان دغن چوکف لغکف سفرة فترا راج یغ بسر ۲
 چوا مستله ایت مک اي فون دودقله فد بالي بسر برموکان
 فد تیف ۲ هاري دغن سگل راج ۲ دان اورغ بسر ۲ دان کند مندان
 مستله ایت بېراف لمارپ سمفي تیگ بولن مک کرا کچپیک
 امام ترگگگما فون مپوروه اینغ توا فرگي مغادف ایهندا بندا
 بگندا چک سوخگوه اي مگاوانق کقد بیت فنت فینغکن
 توان فتری رنیق جنتن فترا راج شهقوبد دنگري بندر تهویل
 چک تیدق ایهندا بندا فینغکخ بیت فتری ایه بیه فون هندق
 بالیق مېبواغ ديري کدالم هوتن مستله ایت مک اینغ فون
 مغغکة تاغن لالو فرگي مغادف راج سرې رام کدوا لاکي استري
 ددالم بیلیق انجوغ امتنان فرسېهکن یغدمکین ایت مک بگندا
 فون ترسپوم سراي برتینته بایقله اینغ توا بیسق بیت موافقت
 دغن سگل اورغ بسر ۲ مپوروه اوتوسن کنگري بندر تهویل ایت
 مستله کایسککن هارین درفد فاگي ۲ هاري مک راج سرې رام
 فون ممشگل سگل اورغ بسر ۲ دان مغمفونکن سگل رعیه بلتنترا
 کدالم بالي بسر هندق مپوروه اوتسن کنگري بندر تهویل تله
 لغکف سکلین مک دتولپس سفوچق صورت دسوره هنترکن
 کفد اورغکاي تمغگوغ صورت دغن سگل بیغکسن دغن سچوکف
 لغکف بتاف عادت راج یغ بسر ۲ مینغ جوگ تله نیف سنوان

دگرتق مستغگر ایت مک تورن ایر درفد مولوتن تیگ تیتیق
 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 بوتان جاوا سکالی دلتوفکن تیگ کالی
 دگومن اسف بر فایوغ کا و دار بوپیپ باگی بومی دگرتق گمفا ددالم
 نگری تنجوغ بوغا مک فلوروپ ایت فون لالو مینا کفد دادا راج
 لقسمان براتور توغکو مک ای فون ربه تله دلپهه اوله کرا کچیک
 امام ترگگگا اکن باف سوداراپ سده کنا ایت مک ای فون مملقه
 فرگی کگونوغ ایغگیل برایغگیل مغمیل اوبه راج لقسمان تله بایک
 سمبوه دان سمفرن سمفرت سدی لما راج لقسمان ایت مک دوندغ
 کفد خیمه مهراج دوانا سده تراغکت فنچی ۲ فوتیه علامه مئاگو
 تیواسن فرغن یغدمکین ایت مک ای فون لالو میناگیل کرا کچیک
 امام ترگگگا 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 فننئا هیدفکن
 سکلین هلبالغ لشکر رعیت بلنننرا 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
 دفرچیئکن کفد سکلین اورغ یغ ماتی ایت فون کمبالی هیدوف
 سموان بغکیپت مپمبه کاکي کرا کچیک سرت دغن ریوه گاگت
 ترلالو عظمة بوپیپ مک مهراج دوانا فون لالو براغکت فولغ
 کنگریپ ترهننتی چرتراپ ایت.

سكتنيك لاڻي مك تمفق هلبالغ لشكر رعيه تنترا مهراج دوانا
 فنه مسك دوار كوت راج سري رام سره منديريكن بهراف خيمه
 دان ممالو سگل فلباڻي بويين ۲ گندغ ففراڻن مايف ۲ بهسا
 كدڻران سلاكو تراڻگت نڱري تنچوڻ بوڻا ايت مك برسمبوتله
 فول دڻن گوڻ دان گندغ دري دالم كوت لما سكتنيك برماهو تن ۲
 گندغ ففراڻن ايت مك كدوا فيهق تنترا ايه فون بڱڪيه بيرغ لالو
 برفرغ ترغ چواچا منچادي كام كابوه اوله ساڻه بايق اسف سناغ
 مريم سكتنيك برفرغ ايت مك بايقله داره تومنه كيموي مغالير
 سفرت اير سابق لاکوپ دان سگل بڱڪي فون برکافران سفرت
 انق کاتي دان سگل يڻ بسر برتڱگورن سفرت باثغ هندق هيلير
 سنه بايق داره تومنه كيموي ايه مك بهاروله ترغ چواچا تمفق
 كيلت سنجات ممنيچر سمفي كاء ودر دان كدڻران سگل سوار يڻ
 براني برتڱران دان جريت يڻ فناكوت فون ترلالو هيپوه گمفر
 عظمه بويين درفد ساڻت كرمس لڱگرن مهراج دوانا يه هيڱگا
 سمفي توجه هاري توجه مالم مك كدوا فيهق تنترا فون برسوريله
 ماسيغ ۲ فولغ فد خيمهن سنه ايه مك دبيلغ اوله مهراج دوانا
 رعيتن يڻ توجه ريبو مك تيڱگل توجه راتس مك اي فون مڱمبل
 فتي كچيڪ بانين ستنني برتانه ڱيوڻ دڪٿا تمفه تيدر لالو دبوکا مڱمبل
 چندانا جڱگي كمين باروس اوبت تيڱ فتروم فلورو تيڱ بڱي
 ستيڱگر برتانه امس سماچادي مك دباكر فوننوڻ ڱهارو دان كمين
 ايت لالو داوسنن ستيڱگرا ايت سره برايغ ۲ كفد كاتي ديواة بارغ
 كوچيتا كوفراوله كهندق منچادي سهاج اكونتا بناسكن رعيه
 لشكر راج سري رام دان اكو فننا توجهون كفد سري رام سرت

ايسوٽپ اية اكو فون سمفي فول هندق مڱادو كسٽنين دسان تله
 برڪاسٽ ۲ اية مك كرا ڪچيڪ فون فولڱ مڱادف بندان ممبسرڪن
 ديرين سفرة ڳاڄه جنٽرن، مك دامبلن ٽيڱ بچي بوه ممفلم دان
 ٽيڱ بچي بوه پيور ڱاڍيڱ ڱولوم فد مولوتن لالو ڱكيليق بندان
 فٽري سڪونتم بوڱا سٽڱي اية مك اي فون مڱمير ٽرمندم ڪاوان
 بيرو ٽيما ۲ نون اية ڳاته ڪٽڱه فادڱ انا برائنا دهافن سري رام
 سرت دفرسمبهڪن بنداپ دان پيور ڱاڍيڱ دان بوه ممفلم ايت
 تله دلپهه اوله راج سري رام توان فٽري سڪونتم بوڱا سٽڱي
 دڱن كرا ڪچيڪ مك اي فون برسيڱ هندق باليق ڪنگري
 ٽنچوڱ بوڱا مك كرا ڪچيڪ فون برڪره مڱهيمفونڪن سڱل هلبالڱن
 منراڱي ڳالن هندق باليق ڪنگرين مك بيراف لماپ ڱڳالن
 ايت توجه هاري توجه مالم تله سمفيله ڱنگري ٽنچوڱ بوڱا مك
 سڪلين اورڱ بسر ۲ يڱدالم ڱنگري اية فون ساڱتله سوڪا داڱ برهيمفون
 مڱالو ڪن راج سري رام داڱ ممباوا اسٽرين توان فٽري سڪونتم
 بوڱا سٽڱي سرة دڱن انڱا بڱندا كرا ڪچيڪ مك دفالو اورڱله
 سڱل ڱوڱ ڱندڱ سروني ڱفيري علامه راج يڱسبر براوله ڪسوڪان
 مك كرا ڪچيڪ امام ٽرڱڱڱا فون مڱادف راج سري رام
 فرسمبهڪن لڱگران مهراج دوانا هندق داڱ دالم توجه هاري
 اين منا ڪوت يڱ رنده دسوره ٽيڱڱيڪن يڱ نيڱيس ڱٽيلڪن يڱ
 لما دبهاروڪن مك سڪلين رعيه بلا ٽنٽرا فون برهيمفون ڱرڱد
 اوچوڱ ڱنگري سمفي ڪڱڱڪل ڱنگري مڱرڱڪن سڱل ڪوه فاربه دان
 برسيڱڪن سڱل مريم سناڱ ليلا رنٽاڪ فستول فمورس اوبه فلورو
 تله ڱنڱ ڪڱد هاري يڱ ڪتوجه ٽرڱ چهيا منڱادي ڪام ڪاوتله

فولخ مسمفي گنڻف هاري يڱکتوجه فد فاگي ۲ اي فون مسمفي فد
 بالي مهراج دوانا لالو اي مموکل مگل گوڻ گنڻدغ سروني نشيري
 سلاکو اورڻ هندق نوبه ادقون مهراج دوانا فد ماس ايه تغه برادو
 تله مندغر بويين ۲ گنڻدغ ايه مک اي فون باخون لالو کبالي دليهه
 کرا کچيک جوگ تغه برماين مئورغدديرين مک ترلالوله مرکا ددالم
 هاتي مهراج دوانا سرست مچوره تشگف مک لشکر هلبالغ فون
 داغ مچربو منغکف کرا کچيک مک اي فون ممبرکن ديرين
 مسفرت کربو جنتن مک دتغکف اوله هلبالغ ايه جوگ تله ترايکه
 ايت مک دباوا اورڻ کهدافن مهراج دوانا مک کرا کچيک فون
 برکات ۲ هي هلبالغ چک اشکو مکلين سوڱگوه هاتي هندق
 مسمونه اکو فرگيله اشکوامبل کايين بالوتکن بدان اکو دغن کايين
 مک ايکت تگوه ۲ سده ايه تواغ دغن ميپق مک اشکو باکرله
 نسچاي اکو ماتي دان هنچور مکلين هاتيکو تله هلبالغ مندغر
 يڱدمکين ايت مک مگرا دفرسمبهکن کفد مهراج دوانا مک
 تيته مهراج دوانا دصوره کرجکن مسفرت يڱدکتاکن اوله کرا کچيک
 ايت تله سده سيف ايکت دان بالوت مک دصوره باکر دغن
 افي مک کرا کچيک فون برايغ ۲ له اي کفد مگل ديوات جکلو
 سوڱگوه لاگي اکو سقتي مک منچادي افياله فولو کاچ فوري
 سمستان ايه مک ترباکر نگري ايه تله سده مک اي فون مغادف
 مهراج دوانا فاتيک اين هندق برموهن فولغ کنگري تنچوڻ بوڱا
 مسمباوا بندا فاتيک مک کات مهراج دوانا بايک چک اشکو
 مسمفي کسان هندقله اشکو کوهکن کوه دان همفونکن لشکر
 هلبالغ رعيه تنترا کامو سهاري کامو مسمفي کنگري تنچوڻ بوڱا

ددالم سبجي تمفاین دسورهن ماکن کشف مسکلین اورغ کولیت دان
 بجي دسوره بالیٹکن منتله ایه مک ای فون فرگی فول کشف پیور
 گادیغ ایت دفریوایه دمکین جوگ لاکوپ مک مسکلین اورغیش
 برجاگ ۲ دسیتو فون ترلالو عظمة گادوه دان گمثر 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 سراي برکات اکو این هی مهراج دوانا سئورغ لاکي ۲
 یغترلالو فرکاس ممباوا تینته راج سزی رام مغمبل توان فتری سکونتم
 بوخامستغکی اشکو دهولو مغمبل توان فتری ایه دغن علمو حکمت
 کسنتین اشکو اکو سکارغ هندق ممباوا بنداکو دغن لاکي ۲ کو
 جوگ چک اد سبارغ لاکي ۲ اشکو هندقله اشکو کلوارکن مک مهراج
 دوانا فون لالو برتینته میوره تغکف ایته تاخنپ کبالکغ مک
 کرا ایت فون بردیم دیرین لالو دسوره تیمک دغن کریس کریس
 فاته دتیکم دغن لمبیغ لمبیغ فاته مک دسورهن جادیکن افی
 سفرت سواة بوکیت بسرپ دسوره باکر مک دکرچکن اورغ
 سکتیک ای ددالم افی ایت هابس تالی فغیکتن مک ای فون
 سده کلوار مغادف مهراج دوانا دامی دلپیه مهراج دوانا سهلی
 بولو فون تیاد هاغوس سراي ای برکات هی مهراج دوانا افله
 لاگی فرماینن اشکو مک کات مهراج دوانا فرگیله اشکو فولغ دهولو
 اکو برتغوه کشف اشکو ددالم توجه هاری این منتله ایه کرا کچیک

هندق سنتف برسمام دغن كرا كچيك امام ترگڱا منته سده
 سيڙ لالو سنتف برسمام فد سوات هيداغن مك انتارا ماكن
 ايت برڪاة٢ تون فترې برتپاكن راج سري رام ادفون سكارغ
 ايهندا اية تيغڱل دفاذغ انتا برانتا دغن سڱل لشكر هلبالغن
 هندق ملغگر نڱري فولو كاچ فوري اين مك اينله دسورهكن
 انقدا دهولو مغمبل بندا باوا فولغ كنگري تنجوغ بوڱا مك كات
 تون فترې بايك انڱو موافقة دغن داتو مو مهراج دوانا كارن
 يائيت داتو كڱدامو ادفون بندا اين دهولو هندق دفرامترين
 اكننتافي تباد جادي كارن بندا اين انڱن مك بندا فون هندق
 دهنتركن باليق كنگري تنجوغ بوڱا سبب فون مك ترهننتي
 سكين لماب كارن هندق مليهتكن سنتياوان ايهندا اية جوڱ مك
 كاة كرا كچيك تباد ما و انقدا بر موافقة كارن انقدا منجونجوغ تينته
 راج سري رام هندق دباكر نڱري فولو كاچ فوري اين جادي هابو
 هارغ دان دسوره مغادو كسنتين مهراج دوانا اية دغن كسنتين
 انقدا حال اينله مك انقدا تباد موافقة دغن مهراج دوانا اية كالو٢
 دمركائي ايهندا بڱندا اداب مك كاة تون فترې واهي انڱو
 ادفون مهراج دوانا ايت ترلالوله قهرپ اد دوا فرماينن سڱوهن
 پيورگا ديغ دان سڱوهن مڱلم دسيتو فون تباد بوله ساله سدكيتية
 بريب٢ اورغ سده دبونهن مك انڱو سكاليله چاغن فرڱي
 كسيتو دامې ددغر اوله كرا كچيك امام ترگڱا يغد مكين ايت
 مك اي فون سگرا فرڱي كڱد فوهن مڱلم ايت دامبلن سكلين
 بوهن دان دتندڱكن فوكوئن هابس لوله لنتق منجادي لاوة تڱل
 مك اي فون فولغ كرومه بنداب مياوا بوه مڱلم ايت دتاره

فوله امشۛ اية سمفي كقد بويوځ اينځ توا مك دچلوفكنپ ايڪورن
 ماسق بويوځ اية مك داينځ ٢ اية فون نايڪ ممباوا بويرځ ٢ اية سموان
 مك ڪرا ڪچيڪ فون مغيريڱن داينځ ٢ ايت سمفي ڪرومه مك
 ڪرا ڪچيڪ فون ملهٽ ڪاٽس بويوځ امتان توان فترتي سڪونتم بوځا
 سنڱي مك داينځ ٢ فون منچورهڪن اير ڪدالم لوځ تمباڱ ايت
 دامي ددځر ڪرا ڪچيڪ مك اي فون مپوره داينځ ٢ اية منافيس
 اير اية ڪارن اير فپيرم راج ٢ مك توان فترتي فون مندځر ڪات
 ڪرا اية مك اي مپوره جوڱ تافيس ايرپ اية مك سمفي ڪڏ
 بويوځ اينځ توا مك جاتوهله سبنتو چنچين ڪدالم ڪاين تافيسن
 اير اية لالو دامبل اوله توان فترتي چنچين اية مك لالو دفاڪيپ
 ڪچارين سرت دڪتھوپيله حال چنچين اية چنچين سوامين يځ
 دتھيڱلڪن دنڱري تنچوځ بوځا مك اي فون لالو مندي دځن
 سڪراپ لڙس برسيرم مك ڪرا ڪچيڪ امام ترڱڱا فون ماسق
 ڪدالم رومه دودق دائس الځ مك دفندځ اوله توان فترتي
 سڪونتم بوځا سنڱي انڀ جوڱ ڪرا ڪچيڪ امام ترڱڱا بهارو
 سمفي لالو دفڱلڪن هي انڱو چهيا مات بندا بهارو سمفيڪه توان
 ماريله تورن مندافتڪن بندا ساځت رندو دندم بندا لماله صده
 تباد برجمفا دهولو فون بوڪنپ بندا يځ ممباواڱن انڱا ايهو
 جوڱ دهاتي بندا تباد سمفي يڱدمڪين اية دامي ڪرا ڪچيڪ
 امام ترڱڱا مندځر فرڪتائ بنداپ اية مك اي فون مندافتڪن
 بنداپ دودق دائس ريبان توان فترتي دځن فلوق چيومن
 سڪلين اورځ فون حيران ترچڱغ مليهٽڪن ڪلاڪوان توان فترتي دځن
 ڪرا ايت مك توان فترتي فون برتته مپوره سيفڪن هيداڱن

فرقسا سگل فکرجان تباد فاتوت لاون اشکو برکات ۲ دغن اکو
 اشکو کرا اکو مانسي مک کرا کچيک ایت فون لالو برکات الگن
 راج اورغيسر لاڳي بوله برکات ۲ ابن فول ستارا اشکو مک
 داڳ ۲ ایت فون دانغ هندق مموکل کڙا کرا ایت مک لالو دسوره
 اوله کرا کچيک ایت بهارو هندق دفوکلن مک دانغله کرا ایت
 منغکف سکلين داڳ ۲ ایت ادڳ دفوکل سمفي برداره ۲ کمدين
 دلفسکن مک داڳ ۲ ایت سگرا مغمبل اير دباوا فولغ مک اوله
 کرا کچيک لالو دکوچين اير ایت هابيس کوتر فد تيف ۲ بويوغ
 ایت مک سمفي براف کالي ایت فون دمکين جوگ دگوچتي
 اوله کرا کچيک ایت برباڳي له کرا ایت بربايل دغن سگل داڳ ۲
 یغ مغمبل اير ایت مک دکوچين جوگ سراي برکات مغاف
 مک اشکو بواشکن اير ایت سيگيمان بايک اشکو باوا فولغ اير ایت
 منجادي نجس جوگ دان اکو ابن سمفي امفه فوله تاهن فون
 اکو تڱو جوگ دمين مک لالو دچتراکن گونا اير ایت کفد کرا
 ایت ادفون گونا اير ابن اداله دهولوپ مهراج دوانا مغمبل
 استري راج مري رام توان فتري مسکونتم بوغا مستغکي هندق
 دبواتن استري تله سمفي کمري مک دبوکا فصل ساسله یغ
 دهولو ۲ روفاپ سده منجادي انق کفد مهراج دوانا ایت ادفون
 دهولوپ تله هيلغ مک تباداله جادي دفرامستري بگندا ایت
 دفرواتکن مسوه استنان چوکف دغن کالنتنپ مک ملام سمفي
 کسين برفيغتنله مهراج متباري دان بولن فون تباد فرنه دفتنډ
 برمسيرم ددالم لوغ تمباگ دتغه استنان ایتله گوناپ اير ابن فپيرم
 توان فتري مک کرا کچيک فون مناتف سگل بويوغ یغ امفت

در شریف کمغرب مغگه دگونوڭ گونوڭ ررننه مغگه دکایو کایو فاته
 مک جاته ای کفولو تغه لاوله مک دودقله ای سئورڭ دیرین سرت
 برفیکر افله کسوداهن اکو این هندق ملمقه در سینې کفولو کاج
 فوري الغکن گونڭ لاڭي تباد تاهن افله فولو یغدمکین مک هیلغله
 عقلن توجه هاري توجه مالم مک ترايغله ای اکن جین کفلا توجه
 لالو دچیتن مک دسرولپه کوچیت کوفراوله اکو منتاله جین کثلا
 توجه سمفي فدکتیک این مک اوچف فون هابس جین کفلا توجه
 فون حاضیر تردیری دهدانپ روفاپ سفرة کانق ۲ سراي برکاة
 افله مولان مک ادیق سمفي کفولو این مک دچرتراکنله درفد
 اول هڭگ اخیرپ درفد باهو راج سري رام مک گگرله
 باهو راج سري رام مک دلپهت اوله راج لقسمان مک دسمبرپ
 کدوا کاکي تاغن ادیق مک دشاینکنپله ادیق مک جاتوهله کثولو
 این مک جین ایه فون گلق ۲ یا ادیقکو دمینله یغ تاهن نایک
 کانس باهوا یغ مک ای فون ممپسرکندیرین تیغگی سمفي کاوران
 فوته دان اوان هیتمم مک کیرا ۲ توجه دفا لاڭي تباد سمفي فد
 چمباتن نگري مهراج دوانا فولو کاج فوري مک ای فون ملمفت
 کتغه فادغ ددالم رومفوت کمونچف ایه مک برتدوه دباوه فوهن
 کدودق مک هاري فون سدغ بونتر بایغ ۲ مک دایغ ۲ فون
 تورون امفت فوله امفه اورغ ممباوا بویوغ سمواپ هندق مغمبل
 ایر مک لالو دساف اوله کرا کچیک هی مانسی افله گون اغکو
 مغمبل ایر ایه سغه بایق بویوغن مک ترکجوت دایغ ۲ مندشر کاة
 ایت مک دایغ ۲ ایه فون برکات هی کرا کچیک افله گون اغکو

ایتله لشکر هلبالغ کیه جک ایغ کسوکران باکر کمپن این مغادف
 امفته فنجورو علم این فغگل لشکر هلبالغ یغترسمبوه مک کرا کچپک
 کمبالی تورن کفادغ اننا براننا مغادف راج سري رام مک سمپهن
 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 اغکو 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 بگینتو مارپله داتس باهو اکو اینله یغ تاهن
 مک ای فون ملمفته کاتس باهوراج سري رام مک دگگرب
 مک سکیرا ۲ تغه بهاگی گائه مک براماله عورت سربو
 سراتس سمبیلن فوله سمبیلن دان سگل تولغ سندي مک مناب
 فون میره سفرت ساگ درندغ سفرت دوری نغکا دان برلوبغ ۲
 سفرت فنتت کلفوئ سغتنله گاهن مک تغلم هغگ لوتوت راج
 سري رام مک دلپهت اوله راج لقسمان جک اکو بیرکن سودرا
 اکو این مائین فون تیاد دافت دفتدغ مک لالو دتغکفپ دغن
 کدوا بله تاغین دشاینکن اوله راج لقسمان درفد دقسینا کفقسینا

سوکا سرت کتاب سکالی توانکو سوڊي سريب کالي فاتیک
 سوکاپ مک کات چین بیت فون دوا بلس موسیم سده لماپ
 برتاف دگونوڭ این تپاداله لالو بیت ملیگڭ ڭونوڭ ستنله سده
 برکات ۲ ایه مک چین کفلا توجه ایه فون دکوارکن سبنتو چنچین
 درفد مولوتن دبریکن کفد کرا کچیک سراي برکاة هی کرا کچیک
 اینله سبنتو چنچین تندا مڭاکو اڊیکو کرا کچیک سوڊرا اف
 مسق کسوکران هندقله دچیت فد چنچین این سرب نیک
 جنیس اد ددالمن درفد نعمة فلباگی مکانن دان لشکر اد امفت
 فوله امفته انق چین برتاف دکاکی ڭونوڭ این بوله دچیت مک
 کرا کچیک فون برلوده دتافی تاخن تیگ کالی مک دڭیسیلن
 تافی تاخن مک منجادی مانی کمین فوته سفرت کافس دبوسر
 بسرب باڭی تلور اینتک سمنتارا ای ڭیسیل تاخن ایت برکات ۲
 دغن راج چین کفلا توجه افله سبیب مک ابغ برتاف دڭونوڭ
 ایه سده براف لام مک جواين ادفون دهولوپ سده تیگ کالی
 ابغ مینغ انق راج شه قوبه تپاد جوگ دتريما اینله سببن مک
 ابغ برتاف جک تپاد دافه ددالم تاف این بلومله ابغ بالیق تورون
 مک کرا کچیک فون ممبري سبوکو کمین تندا سده مڭاکو سوڊار
 در دنیا سسفی کاء خیره سرت دچرتراکن حکمت کمین ایه جک
 اف ۲ مسق کسوکران مک باکرله داتغله رعیه کیت فد امفته فیبق
 چشکیه ماییه باي فغلیما باي بیگر هلبالغ نارون تڭگا نفورون
 تڭگا مسلون تڭگا سکورون تڭگا برانتا نیلا کماله دان دردین
 ملا جمبونا راج سیغا مرجن مرجن سیغا میغکماله سینا برانتا لاوي

نیت فاتیك این هندق مغمبر کنگری فولو کچ فوری منجونوچ
 تیتنه راج سری رام کونن چرتراپ درفد گونوځ این جوا یغ بوله
 تمفق میغکر بلم نگری فولو کچ فوری ایت مک کات راج جین
 دمان اشکو برفاوت دان برتراجغ نایک گونوځ ایت مک
 ساهوتن ادفون فاتیك برفاوة کشد اوگما دان برتراجغ کفد عقل
 دغن تیغگی دولت توانکو جوا مک لفس فاتیك نایک گونوځ ایت
 مک تله برکات ۲ ایت دسورهکن اوله راج جین ای فرئی مغمبر
 کفولو کچ فوری درفد کمونچق گونوځ ایغگیل برایغگیل ایت تله
 سمئی کرا ایت فد کمونچقن مک لالو دگرتن گونوځ ایت سفرت اورغ
 مغونچغ تفوغ تاوار لاکوپ مک باتوا ایت فون هابس گوگر جاتوه
 کسوشی هابیس توغگل جاتوه کرانتوم بنامس مک تله ترگوگر یغ
 دمکین ایت مک گمقرله سکلین انق جین امته فوله امفت یغ
 برتوغگو دکاکی گونوځ ایت سده دوابلس موسیم تیاد بوله مغقرکن
 گونوځ ایت مک کات مریکئیت میاف جوا یغترلمه قوات درفداکو
 مک راج جین کفلا توجه مغگل کرا کچیک بالیق تیاد دبنرکن ای
 مغمبر درفد گونوځ ایت تاکوت جادی بنامس گونوځ ایت مک ای فون
 برهننتی درفد سغه گمبیرا هاتین دسفقنپ گونوځ ایت دغن سبله
 تاغن مک گونوځ ایت فون رونته سبله لالو جاتوه کنگری کوالا
 ملاک مک ای فون برتمو دغن راج جین کفلا توجه سرت برتاپ
 افاله سببن مک فاتیك دغگل بالیق مک جواب راج جین ادفون
 سبب کامی فغگل بالیق این جک ریضا کرا کچیک کامی هندق
 براکواکوان سودرا درفد دنیا سمفی کا خیره مک ای فون ترماخه

سمفي كهدفن راج سري رام مك اي فون تندو مپمبه امفون
 توانكو بريب ۲ امفون هارفنك دامفون سمبه فاتيك دمناله جوا
 تمفت فاتيك مغمبر كفولو كاج فوري مك فادغ كروشيك 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 چوگ اي فون فرگي مملفة كاتس گونوخ ايه تله فرتغاهن
 گونوخ ايت مك برتموله اي دغن ساتو كوت فاگر تگگا باتو سكيليلغ
 امشة ساگي مك اد مئورخ انق جين برتوشگو دفتنو مك برتموله
 دغن كرا كچيك امام ترنگگا مك اي فون برتاپ كغد جين ايت
 هي اورغ مودا ميافله يغ فوپ كوة باتواين ترالو اندهن مك
 ماهوتن جين ايت هي كرا كچيك ايتله تمفة راج جين كفلا توجه
 اي برتاف دسيني سده دوا بلس موسم لماپ مك كرا كچيك
 فون مپوره بري تاهو اي هندق مغادف مك انق جين ايه فون
 فرگي مغادف راج جين كفلا توجه تله سمفي اي كبالي مك
 سگرا دفتنخ اوله راج جين كفلا توجه سراي برتينه افله فكرچان
 اشكو داغ اين مك سمبهن ادفون فاتيك ماري اين كارن سئيكور
 كرا كچيك هندق مغادف توانكو مك تيتهپ سگراه اشكو باوا
 ماسق كرا كچيك ايت مك انق جين عالم ادي مئوم سگراه
 مبابوا كرا كچيك ايت ماسق مغادف راج جين درجاوه مسركن
 دكت سده دكة سمفي تيبا مك برتموله دغن راج جين كفلا توجه
 كتاب هي كرا كچيك هندق كمن اشكو ماهوة كرا كچيك ادفون

فاتوت اشکو منتا تمفت هندق مغمبور ايم اد برافله بسر بان
 اشکو دان برافکه جين يغاد مغافيت اشکو مک فرگيله اشکو
 کدالم هوتن فد توالغ يغيسر داهن توان ترسندام کدالم اوان فوتيه
 دان اوان هيتم توجه هاري توجه مالم اکو مغليلغ فغکلن مک
 برتمو دغن رنتامن يغ ممولام مک سمبه کرا کچيک امفون
 توانکو بريو۲ امفون هارفن کدالمفون سمبه فاتک ادفون توالغ
 ايت تپاداله تاهن تمفة فاتک برتمفيق هندق مغمبر مک تينته
 راج سري رام فرگيله اکو هندق مليهت گائک فرکاس اشکو مک
 اي فون فرگي دغن کتيک ايت برلاري ۲ تله سمفي فد توالغ
 دغن سکچف ايت مک لالو دتفون فوکو توالغ ايت مک ايفون
 ملمفت نايک کداهن توا لالو دگونچغ سرت دتندغن مک توالغ
 ايت فون لولوه لنتق رموق ردم ترسندام کدالم بومي مک اي
 فون باليق مغادف راج سري رام برکهندکن تمفت هندق
 مغمبر کفولو کاچ فوري مک دسورهکن فول اوله راج سري رام
 فرگي کفاغ کروشيک مک کات کرا کچيک تپاد تاهن توانکو
 فاغ ايت مک کات راج سري رام فرگيله اکو هندق مليهتنکن
 کسقتين اشکو مک اي فون فرگي تله سمفي مک اي فون مپلم
 تيگ کالي کاس تيگ کالي کباوه مک هوجن فامير فون تورن
 کلم کباوه تغه هاري منجادي مالم مک فاغ ايت منجادي لاوتک
 مستاپ مک راج سري رام فون گمفرله کتاب هي ابغوراج
 لقسمان افله بلا يغدتورنکن الله تعالي فد مهاري ۲ هوجن اير مک
 سکارغ هوجن فامير فول تله مده برکاة ۲ ايت مک کرا کچيک فون

ماکنله تیگ اورغ سما سداون ایه سکتیک ماکن مک دامبیل
 اوله کرا کچیک کواه بایم ایه مک دکا چوکنن فد نامی ایه ترکاډغ
 ماکن ایت دغن کیتولن لاکو ترکاډغ کلاکوان کرا جوگ دغن
 ترگارو ۲ مک تیتنه راج سری رام هی کرا کچیک جاغنه برباق
 لاکو منجادی تیاداله سمفرنن اکو ماکن دغن اغکو انتارا ایت
 مک کرا کچیک فون مگارو داون فیسغ ایت مک منجادی
 برلاډوغ فلغه فیسغ ایت مک کواه ایت تورنله کدالم لاډوغ فلغه
 فیسغ ایت سکتیک لاڳی ماکن فون سدهله برهنهتی کنیگ ۲ پ
 تله لفس ماکن مینوم مک دبنتغ فول نیکر دباوه فوهن کایو ایه
 مک تیدورله راج سری رام برسما ۲ دغن کرا کچیک امام ترگگگا
 تله هندق ترلالی مات راج سری رام مک کرا کچیک اینثون
 بغکییت منچابوت بولو کنیغ دان بولو مات مک ترکچوت بالیق
 راج سری رام سری برتیتنه هی کرا کچیک جاغنه اغکو برباق
 لاکو کرن اکو هندق تیدور ترلالو لتیه مک ای فون بردیم دیرین
 مک راج سری رام فون بالیق برادو مک ای فون بغکیه مغوریق
 تلیغا کیری دان تلیغا کانن دان مغوریق هیدوغ مک راج سری
 رام فون باغون سری برتیتنه مغاف اغکو ترلالو باقی کلاکوان
 مک ترخالیب سکالی لاڳی دسمنتشپ جگوت دان میسی دان
 لالو باغون جاگ لالو دودق سرت ای فون برتیتنه کشد انثن هی
 کرا کچیک سمبه اغکو سده برلاکو کشد اکو تیتنه اکو بیلا اغکو
 کرجاکن مک کرا کچیک فون برکات دمناله تمغه تومفوان فاتک
 هندق مغمبر کفولو کاج فوری ایت مک تیتنه سری رام تیاداله

ترگنگا سوغگووهکه سفرة اشکو کات ایه سمبه کرا کچیک چیک
 اد دبزنکن الله برکة قدردت توهن سوغگووه جوا توانکو مسگیمان
 سمبه فاتیک ایه مک کاة راج سري رام افله کهندق اشکو کفد
 اکو مک اشکو کتاله مبارغن سممتان بوله اکو لاکوکن مک کات
 کرا کچیک ایمام ترگنگا اد فون کهندق فاتیک هندق سامداون
 ماکن دغن توانکو دان هندق تیدر براولیق ۲ داتس فغکوان توانکو
 انتهنک سیاف ماتي انتهنک سیاف هیدوف کارن فاتیک درؤد
 کچیک سمفي بسر سده مسکین عمر فاتیک بلوم فرنه فاتیک برتمو
 دغن توانکو ایه مسبب مک مبارغ ۲ تینته توانکو ایه فاتیک
 جنجوخله مک راج سري رام فون برتینته دمکینله کتاب هي
 انکو کرا کچیک ایمام ترگنگا جک اشکولالو منودوغ کمالوان اکو
 این اشکو کو امبیل بالیق باوا فولغ کنگوي سرت داکو انق درفد
 دنیا سمفي کاهرت مک اشکو مغمبیل بندا اشکوایه جاغن
 منچوري فادن هندتله امبیل دغن صیفة لاکي ۲ اشکو سکالي
 جاغن منچوري فادان دغن مهراج دوانا لاگی اکو فنتا باکرکن
 نگرې فولو کاج فوري بیر منجادي فادغ جارق فادغ تکوکر
 سفای فوامس هاتیکو مک بایقله کات کرا کچیک امام ترگنگا تله
 هابیس فرکتان ایه مک سمفیله سده کباوه فوهن بریغن دتغه
 فادغ انتنه برانته ایه مک راج لقسمان فون برسپقله ماسق نامي
 دان گولي سايور بايم یغدکوتیف دتغه فادغ ایه تله ماسق نامي
 دان گولي سکلینپ مک دامبیل فولق داون فیسخ دتفي فادغ
 ایه سقلشه مک دبوپهله نامي دان گولي داتس داون ایه مک

سگل هلمبغ لشکر رعیه بلتنتراپ لالو میو غسوغ ایهن در جاوه
 سمفی دکه لالو دایریغکن درفد بلاکخ ایهن سرای برداغ 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 تمثه یختیاد فرنه سمفی مانسی افله
 کیرا پچارا 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 تنکل اشکو سده دبواغ کدالم
 هوتن یغ لفس رمبا یغ باقه سکیرا۲ تیدق براف لمپ مک بندا
 اشکو فون دامبیل اوله مهراج دوانا دباوآپ فرگی کنگری فولو کاج
 فوری مک سمفی سکارخ بندا اشکو اداله ددالم ناخن مهراج دوانا
 دفولو کاج فوری سبب اینله مک ایهندا کدوا سمفی کماری
 مک اداله چرتراپ نگری کاج فوری تمفق میپشکر بالم در
 اتس گونخ ایغگیل برایغگیل اداکه اشکو لالو نایک کاتس
 گونخ ایغگیل برایغگیل ایه فننا 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 ایغگیل برایغگل مغمبار کنگری
 فولو کاج فوری فون لالو فاتیک دغن سکچف کتیکا این جیکلو
 اد دغن تیغگی دولت توانکو تنافین جک مغگاوال سمبه فاتیک
 تیتنه توانکو فاتیک جنجوخله مک بهارو اینله راج سرری رام
 برکتنا دغن انقن دمکین کتاب هی انکو کرا کچیک امام

کرا کچیک امام ترڱگا اي مڱهيمثونکن مسگل رعيت بلنننراپ
 فيکر فاتیک بايکله کيت دافتکن انڱدا کرا کچیک ايما م ترڱگا
 ايت فد فرامان ککندا اiale يغبوله نايک داتس گونڱ ايڱيل
 برايڱيل اية کيت براف صده لماپ ليما هاري ليما مال مپومر
 گونوڱ اين هندق نايک تباد جوگ لفس مک افبيل بگندا مندشکرکن
 سمبه ککندا يڱدمکين اية مک تيننه راج سري رام ايت منام
 فيکر ککندا ادند منوروت جوگ مک اي فون برجالن منوجو
 بويي لونوڱ دان کرا ککه اية لام فون تيدق براف لام درفد
 فائي ۲ سمفي تغه هاري مک تمثقله سوات فادڱ ترلاو لواص
 مئيوجان مات مننتڱ سلجڱ کودا برلاري ملله بوروڱ تريڱ لواصن
 فادڱ ايت مک اي فون سمفي فد تڱي فادڱ ايت مک دليهت
 تغه فادڱ ايت تباد دافه ملولسکن کاکي فنه مسک لونوڱ دان
 کراکرکه اوڱکا دان سيامڱ دڱن لومفة کينچاپ ماسيڱ ۲ اية دڱن
 راگم فرمائين برباڱي ۲ جنيس اد يڱ برجالن کاکي کانس کفلا
 کباوه اديڱ برچکتق فيڱڱڱ دان مستغه منچابوت رومفوت مک
 تله دليهتن اد دوا اورڱ مانسي اد دتفي فادڱ اية مک سکلين برو
 دان کرا اوڱکا دان سيامڱ ماسيڱ ۲ اية ملافڱکن جالن سدفا کيري
 سدفا کائن لواصن جالن اية منوجو سمفي کباوه فوهن بريڱين
 يڱدتغه فادڱ تمفة دودق کرا کچیک امام ترڱگا مک راج سري
 رام دان راج لقسمان فون ماسق کفادڱ مڱيکوت جالن ايت
 منته سمفي دکت فادڱ اية مک تمثقله دفتدڱ اوله کرا کچیک
 امام ترڱگا اکن ايهندا بگندا داتڱ کدوا برمودارا مک اي فون
 سگرا بڱکيت فرگي مپمبوت ايهندا بگندا ايت چوکف دڱن

هاري توجه مالم دجالن ماسق كدلافن هاري بهاروله سمفي باليق
 كڙغكل رنتس يڭ مولا تمفت برمالم ايت مك كات راج سري
 رام يا ككندا راج لقسمان دمناله تمفت يڭبرنام گونڭ ايڭگيل
 برايڭگل ايت مك ساهوتن اداله فاتيك مندغر ورت درفد
 اورڭ توام دهولو دسبله متهاري نايك چوگ كون چتراپ
 منته ايت مك برجالنه كدوا برمودارا بيراف لماپ توجه هاري
 توجه مالم مك تروس كفد سوات فادڭ كروشيك يڭامت لوامس
 تڙي لاوت يڭ لفس براف لماپ اي برهنتي دسيتو مهاري مسالم
 مك فد فاڭي ۲ ايسوهارين ايت اي فون برجالن فولا كدوا
 برمودارا براف لماپ سكيرام توجه هاري توجه مالم ماسق
 كدلافن هاري سدڭ فاڭي ۲ هاري مك مسفيله اي ككاي گونڭ
 ايڭگيل برايڭگيل مك، ددندڭ اوله راج سري رام باتو گونڭ ايت
 بركيله ۲ سفره كچ دسومرله كاي گونڭ ايت منچهاري جالن هندق
 نايك هيڭگ سمفي تيگ هاري تيگ مالم لماپ تباد جوا
 برتمو جالن مك مسفيله فد ايسوهارين سدڭ فاڭي فانس فون
 منچر درفد چله ۲ گونڭ هاري فون سده سمفي توليه تڭگال مك
 ددغراوله راج سري رام بوپي بناثڭ رپوه گانگ گمڙيتا تراللو
 عظمت بوپين مك ساعث حيران ددالم هاتين بوپي افله
 گراڭن يڭدمكين ايت سراي برتاپ كفد ككندا بگندا راج لقسمان
 يا ككندا بوپي افكه گراڭن ايت تراللو عظمت همب بلوم فرنه
 مندغر بوپين يڭدمكين ايت مك سمبه راج لقسمان امڙون توانكو
 ايت بوپين لوتوڭ دان كرا كركه اوڭكا ميامڭ بروق دان كوڭكڭ
 چاڭن توانكو تباد تاهو ايتله لشكر رعيت بلنتنرا انق كيمت

دهولو ماتي دهدافن ايتله عادت يغسده تورون تمورون مك كفد
 هاري اين فاتيك مسكلين سوکاله ماتي درفد هيديوف يغممکين
 منغگوغ کمالوان مک تينته راج سري رام دان راج لقسمان جاغنه
 اورغ کاي تمغگوغ منوروت همب سدهله همب مؤورغ يغ چلاک
 تپاداله فاتوت داتو سمواپ منوروت چلاک تيغگلله توغگو جاگ
 بلا فليهورا نگرې دان رعيت بلتنترا مسکلين چکلو اد سلامت
 کلق همب فولغ باليق کنگري اين دشن سننوس جوگ چکلو
 هاييس مسکلين فرغي بناسله نگرې کيت اين مک سفنيغگلن
 بيت فرغي اين اروغکاي تمغگوغله اکن گنتي کيت منچادي
 راج ددالم نگرې چک ساله بونه بونه چک ساله رندم
 رندم جوگ حکم يغ لام جاغن داوبه ۲۵ چک داوبه نگرې بناس
 ماهوت مسکلين بايکله انتارا برکتا ايت مک هاريغون سفيله تغه
 هاري رمبغ بونتر بايغ ۲ مک راج سري رام دان راج لقسمان کدواپ
 ايت برسفله هندق ملغکه ترکناله لغکه سدغ بديمان انق اولر
 برلبيت دکاکي انق لغ تربغ مپووغسوغ اغين مک ملغکهله ملغکه
 کهداف دوا لغکه برالبیق کبالکغ سلغکه کهدافن تندا منغگلکن
 نگرې تنچوغ بوغا دوا لغکه کبالکغ تندا برالبیق کنگري تنچوغ
 بوغا مک برجالن اي کدوا سودارا ماسق بلوکر کلوار فادغ ماسق
 فادغ کلوار هوتن ماسق هوتن کلوار رمبا براف لمان برجالن ايت
 سده سفې تيگ بولن سفوله هاري مک برتموله سفوهن کايو
 برنام توالغ تراغکف دوا دهن توا هاييس سندام کدالم اوان يغ
 فوته دان اوان يغ هيتم مک اي فون برهننتي برمالم دفغکل کايو
 ايت مک ايسوهارين مک دکلييلغن فغکل کايو 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 بچي مميغ
 گوڙر دان اورغ مغمندوغ تيگ بولن هابيس ترگوڙور ددالم نكري
 تنچوغ بوغا مندغرکن گمنتر سوارا راج سري رام برتمفيک ايت
 مک اي فون ربه فغسن داتس ريبان ککندا بگندا سکتنيک
 فغسن ايت اي فون لالو باغون درفد ريبان ککندا بگندا ايت
 دغن تريق تاغيس لالو برکتا ۲ وهي ککندا اداکه توان مڭاکو ادندا
 مسودارا لاگي درفد دنيا سمفي کا خرت دغن برسوشگوه هاتي
 مک کتا راج لثسمان فاتيک اين سدياله همب کباوه دولي توانکو
 سلماپ کيت برسودارا يغتنياد موخکير تله دغر راج سري رام
 چک دمکين ايت ماريله کيه فرغي مميواغکن ديزي افاله گون
 دودق فد ميدن مجلس اورغ مالو عايب ماسخت ددغر اوله
 سگل راج ۲ اورغ بسر درفد هيديوف بايک ماتي چک تپاد ترصافو
 هارغ دموک تربواغ مالو کيت تپاداله ادندا فولغ کنگري مک
 ماهوت راج لثسمان ميلاکن توانکو بايک بارغ کمان ۲ فاتيک
 سدي مغيريغکن رمثله ماتي فوته تولغ ددالم بلوکر لامون تپاد
 نرتودوغ مالو کيت افله گون کيت دودق دميدان اونتوغ لاین
 مياگي تپاد برسما دغن اونتوغ اورغيغ بايق برکتا ۲ ايت ددغر
 اوله سگل اورغيسر ۲ دان هلبالغ رحيت بلتنتراپ مک ماسيغ ۲
 فون برداتغ مميبه امفون توانکو بريو امفون 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 سنله سمفي اي لالو ممغخ تاغن توان فترتي ايت لالو
 دباواپ ادند ايت فرغي برجالن کنگري فولو کاج فوري
 چک توانکو هندق فرغي مغيکوت ادند ايت بوليله فرقسا
 کفد اورغ ۲ اکن نكري ايت کارن فاتيک تيا د تاهو مک
 راج سري رام فون کلوار سگرا فرغي کبالي بسر سنله سمفي
 مک برتمفيک اي تيگ کالي تلون تملون توجه نكري فادم فليتا
 توجه سيمفغ گلغغ راتو گوگر مبيغ توجه بيچي اورغ مغدوغ تيگ
 بولن هاييس گوگر ددالم نكري تنجوغ بوغا مندغرکن گنتر سوارا
 راج سري رام برتمفيک ايت مک اي فون فغسن 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 ميغ دان مال م مک
 اي فون سمفيله کبالي لقسمان لالو مغاد ف مک راج لقسمان فون
 برتيته افله فکرجان داتو داتغ کماري اين مک سمبه تمغگوغ
 ادفون فاتيک داتغ کماري اين دتینتهکن 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 کتهوي اکن حال
 کسوساهن فادک ادندا بگندا ايت مک اي فون برجالنله برسام ۲
 اورغکاي تمغگوغ توجه هاري توجه مال م دجالن ايت سمفي
 کدلافن هارين مک تيبا کدالم نكري تنجوغ بوغا نايک کبالي

حال اي يڭ سده لفس كدالم هوتن انتهنن دمان ۲ اي سكارڭ
 بايك كيت فولڭ كرومه مك ماسيڭ ۲ ايت برفيمئين تاڭن 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 مساختله تباد سدق كقد رامس
 هاتين مك اي فون برلاري كبالي دليهتن بالي فون تربوكا چوڭ
 مك نايك كبالي دليهت فنتو روڭ ايت فون تربوكا چوڭ مك
 لالو دليهت دفتنو بيليك انجوڭ تمفة فرادوان ايت فون سده تربوكا مك
 دفتنڭ اد سئورڭ توا مپوڭي فلينا مك ايفون سڭرا ماسق كدالم بيليق
 مسبوكا تايبركلمبو تمفة فرادوان مك دليهتن توان فتري سده تباد
 مك اي فون باليك دودق دهقان مائينڭ توا داتس تيكر فاچر
 فرميداني داتس چيو برامس تمفت سماين مك اي فون برتيتنه
 كقد مائينڭ سكارڭ دمان فرڭي توان فتري مسكنتوم بوڭا مستڭي
 مك تباد اي ددالم تمفت فرادوان مك مسبه اينڭ توا امفون
 توانكو بريبو امفون هارفكن دامفوني مسبه فاتيك همب توا
 مسبه فاتيك مسبه چلاك مسبه فاتيك مسبه درهكا هارفكن
 دامفون موهن دبوڭ فاتيك كلوارهندق فاتيك مسبهكن مائي ايبو
 دان تبادفاتيك مسبهكن مائي باف فد فيكران فاتيك فد ماس
 اين مائينڭ ايبو باف دبوڭ جادي ميبا فاتيك دتياڭلكن توانكو
 منوڭڭو استان مهاج مرننهكن دباوه دولي توانكو چوڭ درفد
 ببراف زمان هيڭگا مسفي فد توانكوادفون حال ادند ايت اداله
 فد سواة مالم تغه مالم تلمشو دينهاري بلوم مسفي مك انتارا
 ايت اداله سئورڭ اورڭ مودا داتڭ ماسق كدالم مك كتاپ
 اي يڭبرنام مهراج دوانا داتڭ در فولو كاچ فوري ترسيسيف

مك كندا توان فترې كية دودق ماكن ميره مكافور مئورغ ميره
 لايو فينغن بوسق گمبير هاغوس كافور منته تمباكو تمبه كبون
 مك منته مده مننتف ميره مكافور مئورغ توان فترې دغن
 مهراج دوان مك كتا مهراج دوانا يا ادندا توان فترې اداكه ريشا
 خالي رامه مسرا مغوטיפ تولغ كولىه ككندا دردنيا سمفي كا
 اخيرت مك ماهوة توان فترې مكالي ككندا ريشا خالي رامه
 سراكن ادندا مريبو كالي ادندا ريشا خالي رامه سراكن ككندا
 مك كتا مهراج دوانا

كالو مسبوه باگي لوكان
 اكر چندان توان لوروتكن
 جكلو مشگوه بارشكتان
 بارشكتان ككندا تورتن

ماريله كيت فولغ كنگري فولو كاچ فوري مك توان فترې فون
 مغاكوله لالو برميف تله سيف مسكلين سكيرام هاري تغه مالم
 ترلمفو دينيهاري بلوم منشي بودق ۲ دوا كالي باغون جاگ اورغ
 توا بركالبه تيدر وقتواينته مهراج دوان ممباوا توان فترې مكونتم
 بوغا منشكي امترې راج سري رام كنگري فولو كاچ فوري تله
 مده مهراج دوانا فولغ ممباوا امترپ راج سري رام مك
 ترهمنيله فركتان اين

مك ترسموتله القصه راج سري رام مشيكوت كمبيغ امس كدالم
 هوتن هاري گلف گوليتا دغن مالم بوتتا دغن مسكلين اورغ بسران
 بهاروله راج سري رام ترمدراكن ديرين سراي برتپتنه كغد مگل
 هلبالغ لشكر رعيت بلننتراپ دمكين كتاپ هي مسكلين هلبالغ
 گيلا اف كيت اين هاري مالم بوتتا اين هندق منشكف كمبيغ
 مدشكن اي ددالم كوت كيت لاگي تپاد دافت دتغكف افكه

دغن فرندځ چوکف حکمة سمولا جادي عاشيق مکمشوڅ مسيفوټر
 ليمن اسم گارم سراج سيو سري ځاځق سفالية ځيلا اهيدان مابو
 دعا اونس فون اد ترسورة دسيننو کارن بوکن تنون مبارڅ تنون
 تنون بندان دري مودا اد ساتو فنچا تا سده چک سده نکري
 بنامس مک دامبيل اوله مهراج دوانا ټځکو لو اية دراتس اولون مک
 دکرفسکنن کښنتو بيليق اية مک انق کونچي يځدوا بلس بچي اية
 فون بردرڅ 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 سؤرڅ مودا دلوار فنتو اية هندق
 ماسق کدالم بيليق انجوڅن تمفة فرادوان راج سري رام مک
 ترلفس ماسق برديري ۲ اي دهدانن توان فتري سکوئتم بوڅا
 مستغکي مک توان فتري برکنا ايوهي توان داټڅ دري مان مک
 ابڅ مسفي کماري اين مک دساهوة مهراج دوانا ککندا داټڅ دري
 نگري فولو کاچ فوري يځترميسيف داون ميگا هيلڅ دفوفوة
 اڅين ميځگر بالم تمڅق دري کمونچق گونڅ ايځگيل براڅگيل
 افله مشغولن دهاتي ابڅ مک مسفي کرومه اديق فد وقتو مالم
 اين مک ساهوة مهراج دوانا

تځگي لاڅي اسف افې
 تځگي لاڅي هارف کامي

براف تځگي فوچق فيسڅ
 براف تځگي گونڅ ملينتڅ

مک ساهوت توان فترې

ايکن مسق کبرومبوڅ
 چوبا برسره برادوانتوڅ

کالو بگيتو رمبڅ چلاپ
 بگيتو لتق رمبڅ کتاب

مک ساهوة مهراج دوانا

برتاره بواک کړنتوڅ
 اينکن برسره برادوانتوڅ

مرنتي چابڅپ دوا
 مکين ماتي لاڅي دچوبا

تياڊ جوڳ ڊاڦٽ مڪ هاري فون مڊه سنٽو مال مڪ تينته
 راج سري رام ڪڦڊ مڪلين اورڱ بسر ۲ دان هلبلڱ رعيت بلاٽنٽرا
 ڪمناته فرڱي ڪمبيڱ ڪيٽ ايه مڪ جواب مڪلينن اڊيڱ مڱٽاڪن
 ڪسبله صلاتن سنٽڱه مڱٽاڪن فرڱي ڊسبله ٽيمور دان اڊيڱ مڱٽاڪن
 ڊسبله ٻارت دان اڊيڱ مڱٽاڪن ڪسبله اونارا تياڊاله تنٽو مڪ تينته
 راج سري رام جڪلو تياڊ ڊفراوله ڪمبيڱ ايه ڪڦڊ مال مڪ اين تياڊاله
 ڪيٽ فولڱ ڪرومه مڪ هاري فون مڊهله ڪلف مڪ مامسيڱ ۲
 مريڪ برفڱڱ ۲ تاڱن ماسق ڪهوتن ايت انتارا ايه مڪ ترهنتپيله
 چرٽرا راج سري رام منوروٽه ڪمبيڱ ڪڊالم هوتن ايت*

مڪ ترسبوتله القصه مهراج دوانا ڊاٽڱ ڊري نڱري فولو ڪاڇ
 فوري ڪنڱري تنجوڱ بوڱا مڱهنڊڪن توان فٽري سڪونٽوم بوڱا
 امٽري راج سري رام هندق ڊبوانن امٽري مڪ تله لڱس راج
 سري رام ڪڊالم هوتن مڪ مهراج دوان فون ماسق ڪڊالم ڪوت
 منوڇو ٻالي بسر منٽله سمڱي ڪهلامن ٻالي مڪ اي فون مڱمبالين
 روفان مڱرت مانسي ترالو ٻايڪ فارمن رمبوت فنڱڱ جيڪڪ
 ٽڱو لالو نايڪ ڪاٽس ٻالي مڪ ڊليهٽن فنٽو روڱ فون تروڪا
 لالو ماسق ڪڊالم روڱ لڱسوڱ ماسق ڪڊالم امنان تله سمڱي اي
 ڪنڱه امنان مڪ ڊليهٽ فنٽو بيليق انجوڱن ياٽ برڊنڊيڱ
 ڪاڇ دوا بلس انق ڪونڇي يڱٽرڪونڇي مڪ مهراج دوانا فون برسمايم
 ڊلوار فنٽو ايت دڱن منٽف سپره سڪافور جنٽن ڪله ڊڪوڱڪوڱ
 سرين نايڪ ڪموڪا مڪ فيڪر هاتين بتافڪه ڱراڱن مڱبوڪا فنٽو
 بيليق اين مڪ ترايڱٽله اي سهلي ٽڱولو ڦڊهولو بربلڱ فلاڱي
 صلي عالي رمبيڱ ٽڱهپ ڊنڊم ٽا مڊه ڊنڱين چوڪف فرينڊو

کوة کیت ایت هندق دتگکف مک بایقله کات سکلین هلبلغ
 سکتیک لاڻي مک کمبیخ ایت فون لالو درهلامن مک دفندخ
 سوڱووله سفره تیتته راج مک سکلین رعیت بلا تنترا فون
 تورونله لاکي ۲ فرمشوان فرڱي مغشوخ کمبیخ ایت هندق منگکف
 مک سکیرا ۲ تیگ جگکل لاڻي جاوهپ تاخن مانسي هندق
 سمفي سفره کاکي تغلوخ باپقپ مک ایا فون هیلغ دماٺ مک
 دلیهت کبلاکخ اداله ایا موڱوٺه داون نغکا ماسق لوروه مک
 دکشوخ اورغ فولق دمکین ایت جوگ تیاد دافت مک سمفي
 تیگ کالي دکشوخ اورغ بسر ۲ تیاد جوگ دافت دتگکف مک
 تیتته راج سري رام دسوروه کچر برامي ۲ مک دتوتف فنتو کوت
 تیغڱي یغ مرنتغ مک دهمبت اورغله کمبیخ ایت درفد ساتو
 کوت کفد سوات کوت درفد فاگر دیول ساتو کفد فاگر دیول ساتو
 ایا برکلیق مک تیاد جوگ دافت دتگکف مک تیتته راج سري
 رام دسوروه ربه کوت دان فاگر دیول ایت سموپ 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 فاڱي ۲
 هاري سمفي تغه هاري بونتر بایخ ۲ تیاد جوگ دافت کمبیخ
 مک هاري فون سده سمفي وقتو ظهراي فون فرڱي کلوار کوة
 ایت مراڱوس ۲ رمشوت منچهاراي ماکن مک تیتته راج سري رام
 ماريله کیت ایکوة کمبیخ ایت کلوار کوة مک سمفي کلوار کوت
 لالو دایکوة برامي ۲ مک برتموله کمبیخ ایت تغه مراڱوس ۲
 رمشوت دتغه فادغ مک دهمفیریله برامي ۲ دري فاڱي مسرکن
 تیغڱي هاري دري تیغڱي مرنڱو فنتغ مڱیکوت کمبیخ ایت

درهلامن بالي ترالو امة چننتيك روفاپ مك توان فترې فون
 برلاري ۲ ماسق كدالم روغ امتنان مغادف سوامين راج سري رام
 دتمفة فرادوان بردائغ سمبه دمكين بويين امفون توانكو برېبو ۲ امفون
 ادفون فاتك تغه برماين دبالي بسر مك سكتيك ايت داتغله
 ساٲكور كمبيغ امس لالو درفد هلامن بالي مك فاتك ليهت
 دغن سكلين داىغ ۲ اينغ كاكق فغاصوه 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 سهارې
 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 براختك كدوا
 لاکي 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 سهارې مك دتنتوغله تابوه لاراغن گوغ
 فلاوغ چانغ فمغگل سكتيك لاڳي برهيمفونله رحيت درفد هوچوغ
 نگرې سمفي كفشگل نگرې يغ چافيق داتغ برتوغكة يغبوتا داتغ
 برفيمفين يغ تولي ترتان ۲ يغ كورف داتغ مغيمبر يغبوانق مندوكغ
 انق سكلين رحيت بلنتننرا فنوه تمفت داتغ مغادف كوتا مان
 يغ رنتوه فاريت مان يغ رابق مومسه مان يغ داتغ ملنغر دان
 تران سنرو لوان توان فاتك مك تيته راج سري رام تپاداله اف
 مسق كسوكران كيت ملينكن اداله ساٲكور كمبيغ ماسق كدالم

استان مک توان فترې مسکنتوم بوغا مستغکي فرگیله کفد سوامین
 مپمبهکن حال ای ایغین هندق فرگی برمین کبالی بسر دغن
 سکلین اینغ فغاموه دان کند منددا یغ ۲ امسه فوله امسه اورغ فاتک
 هندق برگندغ سرونې بردف ربان بیولا کچافی نوری دنلی تفو
 تارې فنتون سلوک گورو جناک مک تینته سوامین بنرله کفد بیت
 سیلاکنله توان فترې برمین ۲ ایه مک توان فترې فون براغکت
 کبالی دغن سگل دایغ ۲ کداین سکلین مک برما ینله توان فترې
 برسوک ریا ریوه گگق گمفیتا ترلالو عظمت مک ترهننتی الفیصه
 توان فترې برمین این .

انقیدحه ۵ مک ترسبوت فول چرترا مهراج دوانا
 یغدودق دلوارکوت ساغتنله ایغین هاتین منداغر فلباگی فرما ین
 توان فترې مسکنتوم بوغا مستغکي مک مهراج دوانا برهایغ ۲ له کفد
 سگل دیوات کوفقسا فراوله چیتا منجادی جکامه لاگی اکو
 کسنتین تورون درې نگرې فولو کچ فوری بارغ منجادیله اکو
 کمبیغ امس برکفلا امس برمتاکن اینتن برکاکیکن فیرق برکوکوکن
 سوامس برتیبوکن فیرق مراتا ۲ بادان برسغ دغن سوامس برتاتهنکن
 فرمات اینتن برتابور مراتا بادان دان رتنا موتو معنیکم برامبی ۲ کن
 متیارا تله سده منجادی کمبیغ امس مک ای فون ماسق کدالم
 کوت راج سري رام لالو منوجو بالی بسر بالی ملننغ درې جاوه
 مسرکن دکت تله سمفی کهلامن بالی ای فون برلاکو دغن حرمة
 دان چرمت دان ممبری تعظیم مک توان فترې تغه ساغمت ۲
 سړک برمین مک ترلیهنتله ای اکن مایکور کمبیغ برجالن لالو

مسمولا جادي عاشيق مسمفوغ مسيفوترليمن اسم كارم سري گاڭق
 مسفاليٽ گيلا اهيدان مابو^۱ مك توان فتري مسكنتوم بوڭا مسنتري
 راج سري رام ددالم بيليق انجوغ امتان تمفت فراوان مك
 فد مالم ايت كلوه كسه تپاد بركنتنتوان فيكرون دان سبارڅ لاکوپ
 هيڅگ برچچوران فلوه درفد توبه بادان دان موكن سرت دسافو
 دغن كاين مسليندغن درفد ساغت فانس ميڅپ مك هاتيپ
 فون نايك ليبيغ ليمو هابيس سهلي برگنتي سهلي كاين مسليندغ
 مپافو فلوه ساغت باپك فلوه برتيتيك درفد اوچوغ رهموتن
 تله دلپه اوله اينغ توا لالو اي بركات ياتوانكو افله حال كلاوان
 توانكو يڅدمكين اين مك تپته توان فتري مسكنتوم بوڭا ياما^۱ اينغ
 مسنجق درفد كچيل بيت مسفي كپس درفد دميد مسفي اڅوڅ
 دري مودا مسفي توا اين عمر بيت تپاداله فرنه بيت منغگوڅ هاتي
 گونده گولان يڅدمكين اين اننه افله بلاپ كغد بيت ياما^۱ اينغ توا
 مك كات ما^۱ اينغ مسنرپ توانكو براف لماپ سده كپه برمسما^۲
 بلوم فرنه فاتك لپهت توان فتري يڅدمكين اين مسكيرا^۲ اينغ
 توا بركات^۲ دغن توان فتري تغه مالم ترلمفو دينهاري بلوم
 مسفي بودق^۲ دوا كالي باغون جاځ اورڅ توا بركالپه تيدر بويي
 كواڅ جاوه كتغه سوروڅ لنتيڅ ريڅ درمبا تردغوڅ لمبو دفادغ
 مشواق كربو دكندغ امبون جنتن رنتيك^۲ برتفو^۲ مندوغ ارق مڅيلي
 كيچق كيچو بويي موري فجر صيديق مپڅسيغ نايك تا^۲ تپير ملبوڅ
 تيڅگي مڅوكو بالم دهوچوڅ بندول تردغوڅ فويوه فنچغ بويي
 فنتوڅ مسڅكل تيڅگل دوا جاري اينله علامه هاري هندق سيغ
 مك راج سري رام فون باغون درفد برادو ددالم بيليق انجوغ

انقيص۔ ۵۔ مك ترمبوتله فول حال ايه بنداپ راج سري
 رام ددالم نگرې تنچوڅ بوڅا منته مده مېبواڅكن فتراپ كدالم
 هوتن يڅ لفس ريمبا يڅ بانن سسفي تيگ بولن لماپ مك
 داتغله سوږڅ راج برنام مهراج دوانا درفد نگرې فولو كاچ فوري
 نماپ دتغه لاوت يڅبسر ادفون مهراج دوانا اين تله مندشر ورت
 خبران اورڅ اكن استري راج سري رام توان فترې سكنتوم بوڅا
 مستغكي نماپ فد نگرې تنچوڅ بوڅا ترلاو بايك فارمن دان
 مانيس سبارڅ لاکوپ تبادله تولو بندينځن ددالم سلوره نگرې
 تنچوڅ بوڅا ايت فيڅگڅ سچك جاري مانيس توبهن لغسر باتغ
 منجلي جاري هالوس تومبق سري تومية سفرت تلور بورڅ سنتف
 سپره برکاچ ۲ ايردمينوم بربايڅ ۲ خبرپ كون ورت اورڅ ايت
 مك ترلالوله براهي ددالم هاتي مهراج دوانا تباد لوف سپڅ
 دان مالم ايگوان مك اي فون مده برنيت هندق دفرامتري
 جوا توان فترې ايت مك اي فون برسيفله دڅن سوږڅديريپ
 اد كفد سوات هاري وقتو تغه هاري بونتر بايڅ ۲ مهراج دوانا فون
 مځناكن لڅكه سيدڅ بوديمان انق اولر بربلت دكاكي انق لغ تربڅ
 مپوڅسوڅ اغين سلڅكه كهاف دوا لڅكه باليق كبالڅڅ سلڅكه
 كهاف تندا منيڅگلكن نگرې فولو كاچ فوري دوا لڅكه برباليق
 كبالڅڅ تندا برباليق كفولو كاچ فوري مك اي فون برجالله دڅن
 كسنتين تريڅ منوچو نگرې تنچوڅ بوڅا هاري مده مرمېڅ فتڅ مك
 اي فون سسفي دلواركوة راج سري رام مك ايفون دودقله دسيتو
 سوږڅديرين مك سسفيله كون مالم مك اي فون مځناكن حكمة

دان مرجن میغا تله سمبیله کفادغ برهدافن دغن کرا کچیک
امام ترگنغا مک ای فون ترلالو سفتین لالو ممبرکن دیرپ
مولوتن ترغغا ۲ میره برالالا ۲ سفرت ای ناریک جهنم مک لاکوپ
بغیس سفرت هریمو لفس تگکافن سرت داتغ لالو تندو مپیمه
امفون توانکو بریبو ۲ امفون سمبه فاتک افله اد مسق کسوکران
توانکو مک توانکو ممگل فاتک سکلین لشکرهلبالغ رعیه بلتنترا
یغتیا د تر فرمنا ای باقن دسوروه برهیمفون مک متله دیدغر اوله
کرا کچیک سمبه یغدمکین ایه مک ای فون سپم سمبیل برتینه
تیا داله اف مسق کسوکران بیه ادفون سبب مک بیت فگل
سکلین لشکرهلبالغ این بیه هندق برکنن ۲ سره هندق برسوکا ۲
برما ۲ فد فادغ این متله مدده برتینه دمکین ایت مک سکلین
لشکر یغدمرو اوله کرا کچیک جگیت ماییت باي فغلیما باي
بیکر هلبالغ نارون تگگ نفورن تگگ سمیلون تگگ مشکرون
تگگ نیلا کماله دردی ملا جمبونا راج میغا مرجن مرجن میغا
مگکماله میغا دان برانته الاوی فنوه مسک تومفت ددالم فادغ
ایت لومفت کچرپ داتغ مغادف کرا کچیک امام ترگنغا دغن
ممباوا فلباغي بو ۲ هن کایو د فرسمبهکن باقن 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 انته برانته ایت
چوکف دغن سگل اورغبسر هلبالغ لشکر رعیت بلتنتراپ
یغتیا د تر فرمنا ای باقپ.

ايڱگيل برايڱگيل دتغه ۲ هوتن ايت مك باواله فنتوڅ چندان گهارو
 ڪمپن باروس اڪواين اڪل سمفي اڱڪو فادغ ايه هندقله باڪر
 تله سده دباڪر مك برچقق فيڱگغله اڱڪو مغادف امفته فنچورو
 عالم دنيا مك اڱڪو فغگل لشڪر هلبالغ ايت يڱثرتام جڱگت
 ڪدوا مابيت ڪننيگ باي فغليما باي ڪامفت بيڪر هلبالغ
 فيهق يڱكدوا فرتام نيلا ڪملا دان دردي مله فيهق ڪامفت
 جمبوا سغ ڪملا سينا راج سيغا مرجن دان مرجن سيغا برانتلاوي
 مك تله سده راج شاه نومن برتيتنه دمڪين ايه مك فائي بيسوڻ
 ايت ڪرا ڪچيڪ فون برجالنه فرغي ماسق هوتن منوجو جالن
 فرغي ڪفادغ اننه برانته ائارا بمراف هاري دجالن ايه درجاوه
 مسرڪن دڪه سده دڪه سمفيله تيبا دتفي فادغ مك دليهت فد
 تغه ۲ فادغ ايت اد سفوهن ڪايو برنام بريغين ترلالو بسر دغن
 ريمبون رومفقن مك اي فون فرگيله برهننتي دباوه فوهن ڪايو ايه
 مك لالو دفر بواتله سيگيمان يڱدفسن اوله داتوڻ راج شاه نومن
 مغادف اي ڪفد امفت فنچورو عالم دغن برچقق فيڱگغ برمسرو
 سڪلين لشڪر هلبالغن دمڪين بوئيپ هي ڇڱگيه مابيه باي فغليما
 باي بيڪر هلبالغ نارون تڱگغ نافورون تڱگغ سميلون ترڱگغ
 سغسڪرون تڱگغ نيلا ڪملا دان دردي ملاجمبونا راج سيغا مرجن
 مرجن سيغا سغڪملا سينا برانتلاوي ماريله اڱڪو برهيمشون سڪلين
 فد فادغ اننه برانته اين دغن تيتنه ڪرا ڪچيڪ امام ترڱگغا مک
 اڪوله يڱمبرنام ڪرا ڪچيڪ امام ترڱگغا مک تله لفس برڪات ۲ دمڪين
 ايه مک سڪلين لشڪر هلبالغ فون دائغله دغن مندررو بويين سفرت
 طوفن برچمفور ريهوت باگي هليلنتر ممبله مک راج سيغا مرجن

ساتو بکس مک دباکرله فونتوڅ چندان دان کمپن دان گهارو مک
داوکفن ایرماورایت تله تراوکف مک دفرچیڅکن کفد کرا
کچیک امام ترگنگا سکالی رنچیس مک مغویه ایبو کاکین دوا
کالی فرچیک مک مناریک تاخنن تیگ کالی فرچیک مک
ای فون برمین لالو بڅکیت ممندڅ کانن دان کیری کهدان
دان کبالکڅ دلپهت اداله راج شاهنومن مک کات کرا کچیک
یاتو همب مسختله لمپ همب تیدور مک کات راج شاهنومن
تیدور اف بوکن اشکو سده ماتی اکو فون تیاداله سوک لاڅی
اکن اشکو دودق دسین انچت په اشکو فرگی کدالم هوتن کرن
اشکو تیاد منوروت فغجاران اکو مک کات کرا کچیک توانکو
کباوه دولی یشما ملي دونه ماتی دگنتوڅ تیڅگی درندم بامه
دباکر هاڅوس دکرت فوتوس دچنچ لومت نما فاتک برالیق
کهوتن هارف دامفون توانکو مسب فاتک تاکوت دودق سوڅ
دیری ددالم هوتن ایه تیگ کالی راج شاهنومن برتیته مپورهکن کرا
کچیک کلوار درفدنگری تیاد جوا ای ماهو فرگی مک تیتنه راج
شاهنومن مغاف مک اشکو تاکوت بالیق کدالم هوتن ایه بوکنکه
اشکو انق راج یغبسر فد کیرا هاتیکو اشکو راج یغبسر ددالم عالم
این مغافله اشکو بودوه تیاداله اشکو کتهوی سکین لشکر هلبالغ
رعیت بلننترا اشکو یغاد حاضر دهوتن ایت ادامفت فیهق
امفت ۲ اورڅ کفد ساتو ۲ فیهق رعیت برکتی ۲ لقسا ملیون باپن
مک ممبه کرا کچیک میافله توانکو رعیت فاتک یغ امفت فیهق
ایت دان دمناله کدودکن رعیت فاتک یغاد مسایق ایه ادفون
تیتنه راج شاهنومن فرگیله اشکو کڅدڅ اننه برانته مسله اوتارا گونوڅ

رزقيپ كونن دغن تينه توانكو دسوروه ماكن همب مك اف ۲
 همب كتكن كقد كرا كچيك اية تيا د جوگ دفاكين لالو دتركن
 همب مك فغسنله اي جاتوه كنكري بندر تهويل يايه راجاپ
 برنام مشهورب دد كتيك اين اداله اي تغه دفرماين اوله توان فتري
 رنيق جنتن مك كات راج شاه نومن كقد منتهاري همب فننا
 امبيلكن چچو همب ايت كقد توان همب مك دغن مكتيك
 ايت جوگ منتهاري ممنجنگن تاغنن مغمبيل كرا كچيك امام
 ترگنگا داتس فغكوان توان فتري تغه برماين ۲ مك هاري فون
 فانس تيا دافت دهيشنگن مكتيك ردوف مك كرا كچيك
 فون صده لپف دامبيل منتهاري دفرسمبهن كقد راج شاه نومن
 مك توان فتري فون تغاده كلاغيه برگنغ ۲ ايرمناپ تندو
 كبومي برچچوران ايرمناپ سفرت جاووخ جاتوه كمبيدي لقسان
 مانيق فوتس فغارخ سفرت هاري رنيك فاغي بوه بمبان ماسق
 لوروه مك اي فون دغن فرچنننا فولغ كرومهب.

مك دكمباليكن فول القيصه راج شاه نومن داتس بوكيت
 ايغكيل برايغكيل تله دسرهكن اوله منتهاري كرا كچيك امام
 ترگنگا ايت مك اي فون فولغ ممباوا چچوپ ايت كدالم روغ
 امننان منته سمي مك دبنتنگن مگل همفران يغ انده ۲ تيك
 فاچر فرميداني داستان يغبسر مك لالو دلتنكن كرا كچيك
 داتس همفران ايت مك دامبيل انق كونچي دوا بچي مموكا
 فتي كچيك بنين سقني برتاته گيواخ دكفلا تمشت فرادوان
 بركرتف بويي كونچي بركريوت بويي تودوخن تله تربوك فتي ابة
 مك دامبيل فوننووخ چندان گهارو دامبيل كمپن باروس دان ايرماور

تیگ هاري تیگ مالم توانکو مک تیتته راج شاه نومن جکلو اي
 تباد فولغ کرومه کیت فد مالم این فاگی ۲ بیسو بیت هندق
 فرگی منوروتن سیاف تاهو کالو۲ اي ماتي انق بوه فوتیک کایو
 اورغ هندق دفرقسا کفد متھاري دمان اد کرا کچیک امام ترگنگا
 ایت فد ماس این مک هاري فون سیخ فاگی ۲ راج شاه نومن
 فون فرگیله نابک گونوغ ایغگیل برایغگیل ایت منته سمشي فد
 کمونچقن دندغ کیری کانن کهدافن کبالکغ تباداله تمفق کرا
 کچیک امام ترگنگا ایت مک راج شاه نومن فون نایک دکمونچق
 گونوغ ایت مننتي متھاري سکتیک مک متھاري فون کلوار
 لالو نایک برهدافن دغن راج شاه نومن 'مک سگرا راج شاه نومن
 ممبري سلام کفد متھاري السلام علیکم مک دساهوت متھاري
 وعلیکم السلام مک کات شاه نومن همب هندق برتپاکن چچو
 همب کرا کچیک امام ترگنگا دمناله اي فد ماس این مک متھاري
 فون برداله مغتاکن تباد تاهو مک کات راج شاه نومن هي متھاري
 تباد فاتوت سکالي ۲ توان همب برکات دمکین کرن توان همب
 دتیتھکن الله سبحانه وتعالی منراخي سکلین عالم دنیا جک
 جارم فاته فون توان همب کتهوي افکه حال چچو همب سوغ
 تباد دافت تاهو مک کات متھاري امفون توانکو اد فون چچو
 توانکو ایت اد تیگ هاري یغسده لفس دبالکغ این اي داغ
 هندق ماکن همب مک کات همب هي کرا کچیک جاغن
 دماکن همب این بوکنن بوه کایو همب این متھاري دتیتھکن
 الله سبحانه وتعالی منراخي سگل عالم دنیا این مغهیدوفکن
 سکلین همب الله مک تباد دفاکین هندق دماکنن جوگ همبله

کانن فول مک باڻي داوکر باڻي دجڻڪ باڻي اورڻ بياس سلما
 مک ترلالوله سوک ریا توان فترې مندافت کرا فرمائين ايت
 برهيمفونله سڱل بلتنترا درفد هوچوڻ نڱري کڻڻڪل نڱري يڻ
 چافيق داڻغ برتوڻڪت يڻ بوئا داڻغ برهيمفين يڻبرانق برتوڪوڻ
 انق يڻ تولي داڻغ ترٿان ۲ يڻ کورف داڻغ مڱيمبر مک سڱل
 اورڻبسر فون برهيمفون داڻغ لڻسمان اورڻڪاي بسر تمڱوڻ
 مليهت فنه تومفتله فادڻ تمڻه فرمائين ايت درفد فاڻي ۲ هاري
 سمفي مالم فد مالم ايت فون تيا د فولڻ توان فترې کرومهپ
 مک راج شهتوبه فون مڱل بودق کونڊڻ مپوروه فرڱي مڱل
 اورڻڪاي تمڱوڻ هندق برٿاپ فرمائين توان فترې مک مالله
 سده هاري تيا د جو فولڻ کرومه مک تمڱوڻ فون داڻغ مڱاد
 فرسميهکن سڱل فرمائين توان فترې ايت ترلالو اندهن ادفون
 يڻدفرمائين ايت کرا تيا د برٿاوا تنافي سلاکو هيڊف مک راج
 فون تورون براڻڪت کدوا لاکي استري سرٿ اورڻ بسر ۲ فرڱي
 مليهت فرمائين توان فترې رنيق جنٿن تله سمفي راج ايت
 سوڻڱوه عجايب سڱل فرمائين ايت سڪتنيق راج مليهت
 فرمائين ايت مک ايڻون براڻڪت فولڻ کدالم استان سڪلين
 اورڻ بسر ۲ تيهڱلله دسيتو تيهڱ هاري تيهڱ مالم برماين ايت
 ميڻ سما مالم فون سما مک ترهنتيله چتراپ مک دکمباليکن
 فول چتراپ کڻڻ راج شاه نومن تنکل سده کرا کچنيق ايت نايق
 بوکيت ايڻڪيل برايڻڪيل تيهڱ هاري تيهڱ مالم مک راج
 شاه نومن فون مڱل همب مهيان برٿان حال کرا کچنيق ايت
 سده براف لام اي برجالن مک ماهوت سڱل همب مهيا سده

نوري دندی برنثو تاري گورو جناک برننتون سلوک دغن
 برموکا^۲ن مک اينغ توا فون فرگیله مغادف شهبوبت امشون
 توانکو اداله فاتک اين دتيتهنکن اوله انندا مغادف توانکو معلومکن
 سمبه کباوه دولي يغمهامليا اداله انندا توان فتري رنيق جنتن
 هندق موهن برماين دفاغ ددالم کوت مک تيته راج شهبوبت
 بنرله کفد بيت ميلاکن اوله انندا فرکي برماين ايت مک اينغ
 اينفون منسفون باليق مغادف توان فتري مپمفيکن تيته راج
 شهبوبت ايت تله بنرله اوله کدوا لاکي استزين مک توان فتري
 فون برميفله فرگی براغکت کفدغ ايت دغن مگل فلباگی
 فرمايننن سرت دغن سکلين کداينن تله سمفي دفاغ مک
 ترديريله خيمه دتمفت فرماينن ايت منتله مده خيمه ايت ترالاوله
 عظمت سگل بوپين ۲ مسکيرا ۲ سچوروس برماين ايت کرا کچپک
 فون جاتوه دهدافن خلايق يغبایق ۲ ايت دمي دفندغ توان فتري
 کرا ايت تباد برپاوا تنافي کلاکوان سفرت هيДФ مک لالو
 دامبيل اوله توان فتري دفرپواتکن فرماينن سفرت گمبر دلاکون
 اوله توان فتري مک توان فتري فون برتيته کفد ماينغ کاکق
 فغاموه مپوروه امبيل کاین صخالت ميره دان صخالت هيچو
 دان صخالت کونيغ هندق بواتکن فکاین کرا اين مک اينغ فون
 سگراله مغمبيل يغدتيتهنکن توان فتري تله دباوا دهدافن فتري
 صخالت ايت مک دگونتيغ صخالت ايت دفرپواتکن باجو دان
 سلوار کاینن ايت مک دفاکيکن کفد کرا کچپک ايت تله ترفاکي
 ايت دلپهت اوله توان فتري رنيق جنتن دجاري کلپغکيغ کانن
 کرا کچپک ايت اداله سبنتو چنچين مک لالو دفاکين دکليغکيغ

گونوڱ مڪ دفندڱن ڪباوه ڪاڪي ڪونوڱ مڪ تمفق بوه ڪايو
 مشرت يڱدفسن 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 جاڱن اڱڪو
 ترڪم اڪو مڪ جواب ڪرا ڪچيڪ مغاف فول تباد بوله اڪو ترڪم
 ڪرن اڱڪو مڪانن اڪو دتپتھڪن داتو اڪو راج شاه نومن اڱڪوله
 رزقي اڪو مڪ ڪات بوه ايت هي ڪرا ڪچيڪ جاڱن اڱڪو ماڪن
 ڪرن اڪو اين بوڪنن بوه ڪايو اڪوله يڱبرنام منتهاري دتپتھڪن الله
 سبحانه وتعالی منراڱي مڪلين عالم دنيا اين جڪ اڱڪو ماڪن
 نسچاي اڱڪو ماتي اوله ڪرن وبا اڪو ترلانو فانس يڱ بمراف جاوه
 لاڱي مڪين هاڱتپ يڱدڪت دڱن اڪو بنتفاڪه گراڱن هاڱتپ
 دمڪين ايت فرڪتآن منتهاري تباد جوڱ ديدڱر اوله ڪرا ڪچيڪ
 لالو دترڪمن لالو فڱسن تباد سدركنديرين اوله ڪفانس منتهاري
 ايت تله فڱسن ايت ترهنتيله قيصهپ.

انقيصه مڪ ترسمبوله فول سوڱر راج مشهوبد
 دسبوه نڱري برنام بندر تهويل برفترا سوڱر فرمشوان برنام توان
 فترې رنيق چننن مڪ توان فترې اينفون فد فاڱي هاري ايت
 جوڱ هندق برماين ڪفادڱ ددالم ڪوت لالو برڪات ڪفد ماينڱن
 ڪاڪق فڱاموه فرڱيله مسمبهڪن ڪفد ايه دان بندا ڪتاڪن بيت
 هندق برماين ۲ اداڪه دبترڪن ايهندا دان بيت هندق ممبراوا
 مڱل ماينڱ فڱاموه دان داينڱ ۲ امفت فوله امفت دان ڪند
 منداپ هندق ممبراوا ڱندڱ سرونې دان ردف ربان بيولا ڪچافي

فون فرڱيله ممباوا باکول روتن سوئرڅ مبيجي امفت فوله امفت اورڅ فرڱي مموڅوت داوڻ کايو منته دافت داوڻ کايو ايت فد سوئرڅ مباکول دباوا ممبهکن فد شاه نومڻ لالو دفرجاموکن کفد چچوپ مک دماکن اوله کرا کچيک امام ترڱڱگا تارو کايو ايت کيرا ۲ کنيک ايه يڱدماکن اوله کرا کچيک هابيس امفت باکول مک سمفي مالڻ ممباوا فاڱي ۲ ايسو هارين هابيس مکلينڻ امفت فوله امفت باکول ايه دماکن اوله کرا کچيک منته کايو سکن هارين ايه دليهت اوله راج شاه نومڻ يڱدمکين ايت لالو اي برتپنه هي کرا کچيک فاتوتله اڅکو دباو اڅکن اوله ايه بندا اڅکو کدالم هوتن يڱ لفس رمبا يڱ باټه کرن تياډ فاتوت توبه اڅکو دڅن ماکن مسرفت گاجه توبه اڅکو ميسر لڅن فاتوتکه تارو کايو امفت فوله امفت باکول هابيس دڅن ساتو مالڻ اڅکو ماکن جک دمکين ايت اکو فون تياډ لالو مناره اڅکو ددالم نگري اکواين بيسو هاري فرڱيله اڅکو نايک داتس گونوڅ ايڱڱيل برايڱڱيل ايت کرن چرترا اورڅ کونڻ باپک فلماکي بوه کايو مکاڻن ۲ دمپيتو کمدين اداله مسرفت بوه کايو روفاپ مبيجي بونتر مسرفت بوه کفايڅ بسرپ مسرفت ردف ميره مسرفت فدندڅ مامق مسرفت کسمبا مورف داټڅ نايک درفد کاکي گونوڅ ايڱڱيل برايڱڱيل ايت جاڅن اڅکو ماکن مک ماهوت کرا کچيک بايقله توانکو.

منته کايو سکن هارين کرا کچيک امام ترڱڱگا فون فرڱيله نايک داتس گونوڅ ايڱڱيل برايڱڱيل منته سمفيله اي کاتس گونوڅ ايه مک ددندڅ کيري دان کانن جالن داتس گونوڅ ايت ترلالوله باپڅن بوه کايو فلماکي مکاڻن ۲ مک تياډاله دليهتن بوه کايو ايت اوله کرا کچيک اي برجالن جوگ منته سمفي فد کمونچي

مغادف راج شاه نومن منتله دمکين اية مک تينته راج شاه نومن
ياکرا کچيک امام ترگڱڱا 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
يغتياڊ سمفي مانسي دري مناله فاتک داغ کنگري توانکو اين
افاله مولاپ مک اغکو دتغه هوتن يغلانس کرن اغکوانق راج
يغسمر ممرنتهکن نگري تنجوڱ بوڱا ايه مو برنام راج مري رام بنڊا
مو برنام توان فتري سکونتم بوڱا مستغکي افله مولاپ مک دمکين
مک سمبه کراکچيک امام ترگڱڱا فاتک اين دبوآڱن اوله ايه
دان بنڊا افاله چلاک درهکا اغکو کڱد ايه دان بنڊا مو مک
کات کراکچيک امام ترگڱڱا تياڊاله فاتک کتهوي کسلاهن فاتک
اية فد فيکران فاتک سبب دبوآڱن اية کرن فاتک اين ما يکور
کرا تياڊ فاتوت فاتک دودق فد تمفت ميدان سگل راج ۲ اينتله
سبب يغ فاتک کتهوي توانکو مک راج فون ديم مندڱرکن
کات ۲ اية چيک ايه بنڊا اغکو تياڊ برگونا اکوله يغبرگونا دودق
کيه دسيني برصما ۲ کران بنڊا مو اية انق سودرا اکو براتور داتو
ايه اغکوايه انق سودرا اکو سفنچر مک بايک کات کراکچيک امام
ترکڱڱا مک کات راج سغهنومن هي کراکچيک افله بارڱيغ
اغکو ماکن دري کچيک سمفي کيسر مک سمبهپ ادفون يغ
تله فاتک ايف فد تيف هاري يغتله سده داهون کايو يغ مودا ۲
ايت ايافن فاتک ۲ يغتياڊ فاهيمت مک راج شاه نومن فون
برتينته کفد سگل دا يغ ۲ پ يغ امفت فوله امفت امبيلکن اکو
فوچو کايو يغ مودا ۲ هندق ممبري چچو اکو اين مک دا يغ ۲

ایفون ممبوات لاکو بر باڳي ۲ راگم منته سده دلیهت اوله سگل
 دایغ ۲ دریدالم ایت کلاکوان کرا کچیک مڱگنتیکن بکس کراچان
 ایت مک دایغ ۲ فون ماسق کدالم امتنان سموپ ایت برکات
 اینغ فغاموه افله حال کیت ادفون تمغه کراچان سده دگنتیکن
 اوله کرا بایقله کیت دافتکن ماینغ توا یا اینغ توا افله فیکران
 کیت مک اینغ توا فون فرگی ماسق کدالم انجوغ فیرق جملاگنتی
 ممباغونکن راج شاه نومن درفد فرادوان مک دستننکن ایبو
 کاکي کیری مرت کاکي کائن مک راج شاه نومن فون باغون
 درفد برادو مک دلیهت ککیری ککانن کهداف کبالکغ مک
 ترندخله کفد ماینغ توا دهدافن مک تیتته راج شاه نومن افله
 مسق کسوکران کیت مک ماینغ گرقن بیته تغه تیدراین مک
 ممبه اینغ توها امفون توانکو ادفون سبب فاتک گرقن توانکو
 درفد فرادوان این کرن سبب کرا کچیک نایک دبالی تمفت
 کراچان توانکوی دودق برمیلا فغگوغ دان برچونتی کاکي ممبه
 ادای ممفی سکارغ تله راج شاه نومن مندغر فرکتان ایت مک
 ایفون برتیتته مپوروه امبل باتیل امس تمفت باسوه موک منته
 سده ایت مک ایفون برمیف مڱناکن سگل فکاین کاین باجو
 منته سده میف مکلین مک ای فون برتیتته کغد اینغ کاکق
 فغاموه امبل چیپورکیت دان لغکت توجه یغاد برسروج تلفق امس
 دان بکس میره کیت تیفک جوروغ بوائن مڱکامر چران بنجر مک
 ایفون براغکت دری بیلیق انجوغ امتنان کلوار کبالی بسر راج
 شاه نومن فون کلوار دریدالم رواغ مک کرا کچیک امام ترگنگا
 فون تورون درانس مڱگهسان کراچان ایت مرت دغن صوفن تندق

سسفيله كرا كچيڪ امام ترڱڱگا ڪنفي لاوت مڪ ايفون برجالن
 فول مپوسر فننتي دثفي لاوت ايت هڱڱا سسفي توجه هاري
 توجه مالم هاري يڱ ڪڏلافن دليهتپ اداله مسبوه ڪمفوغ يڱاد
 دثفي لاوت ايت چوڪف فول دغن ڪوتا فارينتپ مڪ
 دتوجو اوله كرا كچيڪ امام ترڱڱگا دري جاوه مسرڪن دڪه
 مده دڪت سسفي تيبا دلوار ڪوتا لالو اي نايڪ دٽس ڪوت
 تيڱڱي مڪ دليهت اوله كرا ڪڏالم ڪوتا ايت تمفقله مسبوه
 رومه سسپيلن رواڱ سفوله دغن انچوغ فيرق سلس دغن ڄملاگنتي
 براتف تيبا بردينديڱ ڪاچ برڪمونچق انتن چوڪف دغن بالي بسر
 بالي ملنتغ توجه رواڱ توجه فمانه سلاله بورڱ تربغ ساڀوجان مات
 مننتغ سلچغ ڪودا برلاري مڪ فيڪر ددالم هاتين تمفت راج ۲
 جوا ڱراغن اين تنافي دليهت ددالم ڪوتا ايت سوڙغ فون تپاد
 مڪ ايفون فرڱيله ڪبالي ايت دري جاوه مسرڪن دڪت مده
 دڪت سسفي تيبا منته سسفي اي ڪهلامن بالي مڪ برديريله
 اي دهلامن بالي ايت مڪ دليهتپ بالي ايت مدي مسڪلينپ
 درفد تيڪر فاچر فرميداني دان همفران يڱ انده ۲ دمپنو تربنتغ
 مڪ ايفون نايقله ڪٽس بالي ايت دليهتپ فنران ڪراڄان
 داتس سڱمسان ڪفلا بالي اينفون مدي تربنتغ مڪ ڪرا ڪچيڪ
 امام ترڱڱگا فون فرڱيله ڪفلا بالي ايت مڪ ايفون نايڪ داتس
 سڱمسان ڪراڄان دودق برسپلا فغگوغ برجونتي ڪاڪي سبله
 منته مده ايت داڀغ ۲ يڱ امفت اينغ توجه فغاصوه توجه دودق
 مڱنتي دريدالم روڱ مليهتڪن ڪلاڪوان ڪراڪچيڪ فد بالي ايت
 ٿله دڪتهوي جوا اوله ڪرا ڪچيڪ اڪن اورڱ مڱنتي ۲ ايت مڪ

فد فاگي هاري فاتيک هندق باليق مک کات فاتيک تيغگلله
 اغکو ددالم جمبر فيسغ سسيکه اين اکو هندق باليق فولغ مک
 دساهوة اوله انقدا دمکين کتاب بايکله داتو ادفون همب ساهة
 سوک دودق ددالم هوتن کارن همب سوات کرا مک همب
 برکيريم سمبه کفد ايه دان همب فون سلام گفد بندا چاغنله ايه دان
 بندا برمشغول هاتي ادفون فوپ سمبه کفد ايه فننا حلالکن نامي
 يغدماکن گارم يغدکنتيغ اير يغدمينم فننا فوته هاتي سفرت کافس
 دپوسر درفد دنيا سمفي اخرت دان سلام کفد بندا فننا
 حلالکن اير موسو يغدمينم درفد کچپيک سمفي کبسر فوتيهکن
 هاتي درفد دنيا سمفي اخرت منته سده راج سري رام ميمواغکن
 فتراپ کدالم هوتن يغ لفس مک ترهننتيله قيصهن.

مک ترسمبتله فول القصة انقن کرا کچپيک ايمام ترگنگا
 يغتربواغ دتغه هوتن ايت تيغگل دشن سوڠخديرين ددالم جمبر
 فيسغ سسيکت بپراف لماپ ايا دودق دسپتو سکيرا توجه
 هاري توجه مالم مک برفيکيوله ددالم هاتين افله حالن اکو
 اين دودق سوڠخديري بايقله اکو برجالن مک ايا فون برجالنله
 درفد سفوهن کايو کسفوهن کايو مک برجهشا دشن سگل بوڠهن کايو
 ايت دان سگل بوڠمان کايو دان فوتيک دان فوچق کايو منام
 يغتيايد فاهييت اينته دماکن منام يغ فاهييت دبواغن افکل مالم
 ايا برهننتي تيدر افکل سيغ هاري ايا برجالن مک براف لماپ
 سکيرا تيگ بولن سفوله هاري برجالن ايت دشن سوڠخديري
 ددالم هوتن يغ لفس ريمبا يغ بانن مک اداله کفد سوات هاري

د مکین کتاب هی کرا کچیک تیغگلله اشکو دسین اکو هندق
 بالیق فولغ کنگری مک کرا کچیک ایت فون وقتو فاگی هاری
 اینله بهاروای برکات ۲ دغن تمغگوغ کتاب بایقله کارن همب فیکر
 اینله یغ فاتوت تمشت همب کرن همب این سوات کرا تیای
 فاتوت دودق کفد تمشت یغ میدان مچلیس سگل راج ۲ اینله یغ
 فاتوت تمشت همب ددالم رمبا بانن مک همب برکیریم سمبه
 کفد ایهندا دان بندا همب جاغنه ایه دان بندا بر مشغول هاتی
 دان سمبهکنله همب ممنتا حلالکن نامی یغدماکن گارم
 یغدکنیش 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 تمغوغ.

مستله سده کرا کچیل برکات ۲ دغن تمغوغ ایه مک تمغوغ
 فون برجالنله فولغ کنگرین تنجوغ بوخا برجالن ماسق هوتن کلوار
 هوتن ماسق فادغ کلوار فادغ مکیرا ۲ توجه هاری توجه مالم دجالن
 ایه ماسق کفد هاری یغدلانن سمفیله کنگری تنجوغ بوخا دری
 جاوه مسرکن دکت سده دکه سمفی تیبا کبالی بسر مک دلپه
 اوله تمغوغ راج سری رام فون اد حاضر دبالی دودق داتس
 سغکسان کراچان مک تمغوغ دری جاوه منچنجوغ دولی سده
 دکت لالو مپمبه اشکف قدم جاری سفوله منندتکن کفلا مک
 کونچف سفرة سولر باگوغ جاری سفرة موسن سیره سمبه تمغوغ
 سفرت انقد کرا کچیل ایمام ترکغکا ایت سدهله فاتیک هنترکن
 کنتغه 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 تمځوڅ دان لقسمان
 كرا كچپيك ايت اي د اټس سفوهن فوكو دوكو مك كات تمځوڅ
 هي كرا كچپيك سگرا اغكو توروون كشد اكو دان اكو اين منجونچوڅ
 تپينه اېهندا سرت بندا اغكو هندق دېواڅكن كدالم هوتن مك
 فيكر ددالم هاتي كرا كچپيك ماشته اي مسرا ددالم هاتيپ
 كرن اي كرا ايتله يځ فاتوت تمفت كدودق ديمن مك اي فون
 برلاريله سگرا داټغ كشد تمځوڅ مك تمځوڅ فون برجالنه كدالم
 هوتن ماسق بلوكر كلوار فادغ ماسق فادغ كلوار بلوكر لالو سمفي
 كتځه ريمبا هوتن يځ لفس ريمبا يځ بانټ براف لمپ مسكير ۲
 توجه هاري توجه مالم دجالن ماسق كدلافن هاري مك سمفيله
 تمځوڅ كتځه هوتن يځتنياد فرنه سمفي مانسي فيكت لاشو فون
 تپاد سمفي مك هاريڅون سدهله مرمبڅ فټغ مك كات داتو
 تمځوڅ هي سكلين رحيت دسنييله كيت دودق برېواټه مسافر فيسغ
 ماسيكت تمفة برمالم مك بايقله كات سكلين اورغ مك ماسيڅ ۲
 دڅن فكرجانن اد يځ مځمبل روتن دان اټف دان اكر دان كايو
 برېواټ جمبر ايت لالو سده اد يځ ماسمځكن نامسي دان مځگولي
 منته سده ماسق نامسي دان گولي جمبر دان مسافرايټه فون سدهله
 سيف سكلين مك هاريڅون سمفي مالم تله ماكن مينم سكلين
 برمسما لفس ماكن مينوم ماسيڅ ۲ تيدر سمفيله كونن فاگي منته
 سده سيڅ هاري مك برسيڅله فول ماكن مينوم منته سده ماكن
 مينوم ايت مك تمځوڅ فون بركتاله كشد كرا كچپيك امام ترځځا

تمغگوڻ لڙسماڻ اورڻڪاڻي بسر فردان منترِي ادفون ميبب بيت
 تمنتوڻ تابوه لارڻ مڱهيمفونڪن دانڻ مڪلينن برافله سده لماپ
 بيت دودق برفيڪر سوڙڻ ڊيري ڊيبلڪ انچوڻ اسٽان مڪيرا۲
 تيگ بولن سفوله هاري سده لماپ ادفون بيت فيڪر ڪرن بيه
 سوات راج يغبسر مڱڻ فرنته نڪري مڪ برانق اڪن ڪرا ماڻتله
 مالوپ ددالم هاتي بيت ايت بايٽله ڪيت بواڻڪن انق بيت
 ڪرا ڪچيڪ امام ترڱڱا ڪتغه هوتن يڱ لفس تمشٽ تپاد فرنه
 سمفي مائسي دسناله بايڪ ڪيت هنترڪن ڪرا ڪچيڪ ايت مڪ
 منته سده راج سري رام برتپنه دمڪين ايه مڪ ڪات تمغگوڻ سرت
 اورڻ بسر۲ بايٽله توانڪو بوله فاتڪ مڪلينن مڱنترڪن منته سده
 تمغگوڻ برڪات دمڪين ايت مڪ دساھوت اوله توان فتري
 سڪونتم بوڻا منڱي ياتو تمغگوڻ افله حالپ همب صيفه انق
 فرامفوان هندق منارهن ڪرا ڪچيڪ امام ترڱڱا ڪرن ايهنڊاپ
 هندق ميمبواڻڪن تنافي سوڱگوه فون تربواڻ ددالم هاتي همب
 تپاداله تربواڻ انق همب جوڱ ڊري دنيا سمفي ڪا خيرت انٽرا
 اي برڪات دمڪين ايت توان فتري سرت منڱاده ڪلاڱيه سرت
 برگنڻ ۲ اير ماپ تندو ڪبومي برچوچران سمرت بواه بمين ماسق
 لوره سمرت جاگوڻ جاتوه ڪبيدي باڱي مانپڪ فوتس فغارڻ باڱي
 هاري رنٽيڪ فاڱي ايرمات توان فتري تندو مناڱيس اڪن انقن
 ڪرا ڪچيل امام ترڱڱا ڪرن هندق دبواڻڪن ڪهوتن يڱ لفس
 ريمبا بسر منته سده دمڪين ايت مڪ تمغگوڻ لڙسماڻ فون
 منمشون فولڻ مامسيڻ ۲ ڪرومپ مڱمبل بلنجا هندق برجالن ڪدالم
 هوتن منته سده برصيف ايه مڪ هاري ايه جوڱ برجالن ڪدالم
 هوتن منڇهاري ڪرا ڪچيڪ امام ترڱڱا ايه ڊرڦد سواتو ڪمفوڻ ڪفد سواته

برجالن مک ایهنداپ راج سري رام دودق دبیلیق انجورغ استان
تمفت فرادوان دغن سورغدیرین ماختله برچننتا هاتي ادفون
فیکر ددالم هاتین ماختله اي مالو کرن اي سوات راج یغبسر
مگغ فرنتهنک سبوه نگري تنجوغ بوغا چوکف لشکر هلبالغ
رعیت بلتنترا چوکف سکلین اورغیسر تمگوغ لشماسان اورغکاي
بسر فردان منتری مک همب برانئکن کرا ایت ماختله مالو
دان عایب ددغر سکلین راج ۲ نگري یغلایین شهدان ددالم حال
دمکین ایت اداله کفد سوات مالم جمعیت جاتوه فیکرپ فد
تغه مالم ترلمفو دینیهاری بلوم سمفی بودق ۲ دوا کالی باغون
جاگ اورغ توا برکالیه تیدر بوی کواغ جاوه کتغه سوروغ
لنتیغ ریغ درمبا تردغوه لمبو دفادغ سمبوت مغواق کربو دکندغ
امبون جنتن رننیک ۲ برتفو مندوغ ارق مغیلی کیچق کیچوبوی
موري فجر صیدیق مپغسیغ نایک تاتیبیر ملمبوغ تیغگی مغوکو
بالم دهوجوغ بندول تردغوت فوبوه فنجغ بوی فننتوغ مسجکل
تیغگل دوا جاری اینله علامت هاریکن میغ مک ایفون بغکیه
درفد فرادوان لالوله کلوار دري بیلیک انجورغ دالم استان یغبسر
لالو ماسو کدالم روغ کلوار کبالی بسر بالی ملینتغ توجه رواغ
توجه فمانه سلله بورغ تربغ مایوجان مات مننتغ سلجغ کودا
برلاری مک فد وقتو فاگی اینله راج سري رام مننتوغ تابوه
لاراغن گوغ فلاوغ چانغ فمگگل مک برهمفون هلبالغ سکلین
بلتنترا فنوه مسق بالی کچیک دان بالی بسر مک برداغ سبوه
اورغکاي تمگوغ افله کیراپ کسوکران توانکو مک مننتوغ تابوه
لاراغن گوغ فلاوغ چانغ فمگگل مک تینته راج سري رام هی داتو

مك تپتنه راج مري رام بنرله كشد بييت سمبهكن مبارخ ۲ پ اوله
 تو بيدان توا مك سمبه تو بيدان توا اداله سفرت ادندا توان
 فتري سكونتم بوغا مستغكي ايت سدهله ساكيت برمالين ايت
 سلامتله سده ادندا ايت حال انندا اية يغاد ظهير درفد كندوشن
 ادندا ايت هاپ كراهه توانكو مك سياهله يغ ايلو كيه نماكن مك
 راج مري رام فون مندغركن كات تو بيدان توا دمكين ايت
 ترغنگله اي برفلو توبه برديم ديرپ مك فيكر ددالم هاتي تو
 بيدان توا بايقله اكو سمبهكن مكالي لاڭي امفون توانكو كباوه
 دولي يغمامله سياهله يغ ايلو دنماكن فترا توانكو اية مك تپتنه
 راج مري رام منا ۲ يغ ايلو فيكر تو بيدان تواله مك كاه تو بيدان
 توا امشون توانكو فد فيكران همب توا يغ ايلو دنماكن فترا توانكو
 ايت كرن نكري برنام تنجوغ بوغا راج برنام مري رام بنداپ
 برنام توان فتري سكونتم بوغا مستغكي فترا برنام كرا كچيك امام
 ترغنگا منتله سده تو بيدان توا برداغ سمبه كشد راج مري رام
 دمكين ايت مك تو بيدان توا فون منمفونله باليق كا مستان
 يغبسر برتموله تمغگوغ دان اورغكاي بسر دان سكلينن اداله نمان
 فترا راج كيه اين كرا كچيك امام ترغنگا منتله دنپناكنله فد سكلين
 لشكر هلبالغ رعية بالاتننرا يغدالم نكري سموپ حتي سمفيله
 توجه هاري لفس درفد برمالين ايت كرا كچيك فون لالوله اي
 برجالن كبالي بسر برماين ۲ منتله سمفي عمرپ امفت فوله امفه
 هاري اي فون لالوله مندا ۲ يره نكريپ درفد سبوه كمفوغ كشد سبوه
 كمفوغ درفد سواة دومن كشد سواة دومن درفد سواة تمفت كشد
 سواة تمفت هاري مالم اي فون فولغ فد امستان هاري سپيغ اي

لیہت باگی سفرت فترا راج کیت یغاد ظہیر فد ماس دیوامس
 کتیک این کدنیا درفد کندوخن بنداپ ادالہ فغاہہاتن ہمب
 داتو فترا راج کیت این کرا کالو بگیتو داتو فرگیلہ مغادف کفد
 راج کیت سمبہکن سیافلہ یغ ایلو دنماکن مک ماہوت داتو
 تمغوغ دان لقسمان اورغکای بسر فردان منتری مکلین اورغبسر
 برکتالہ کفد تو بیدان توا تو بیدان توجہ ہمب مکلین تیادالہ
 برانی فرگی مغادف راج مپمبہکن حالپ فد فیکر ہمب مکلین
 تو بیدان توجہ فرگی سمبہکن کفد راج کیت مک کات بیدان
 توجہ یاداتو تمغوغ تیدقلہ ہمب داتو برانی مناکوٹ ماختلہ
 ہمب داتو مپمبہکن کرن فتراپ ایت کرا چکلو بگیتو کات
 تمغوغ داتو بیدان توالہ کیت سورہکن کرن ای ہمب توا
 ملماپ مک کات بیدان توجہ فرگیلہ تو بیدان توا کرن فترا
 راج کیت این کرا یغاد فد ماس این کلوار درفد کندوخن بنداپ
 کمڈین سیافلہ دنماکن مک بیدان توا فون فرگیلہ درجاوہ مسرکن
 دکتہ مدہ دکتہ ہمفیرکن تیبا مک تلہ مسفی تو بیدان توا دبالیق
 انچوغ امتنان تمفت فرادوان راج سری رام مک کات راج سری
 رام افلہ خبر کیت تو بیدان توا مک سمبہ بیدان امفون توانکو
 بریبو ۲ امفون سمبہ فاتک کباوہ دولی یغماہلی فاتک ہمب توا
 معلومکن سمبہ ادالہ حال چک تیدق دسمبہکن ماتھ ایبو دان
 ہندق دسمبہکن ماتھ باف ماختلہ ہمب توا این تاکوٹپ
 ہندق مپمبہکن کباوہ دولی توانکو کالو جاخن منچادی کسلان
 فاتک معلومکنلہ سمبہ فاتک این چکلو منغوغ مرک توانکو اکن
 فاتک فاتک منمفونلہ کالو منچادی بئر کفد توانکو فاتک سمبہکن

رپوه گگتی گمفینتا عظمت بوبین میخ دان مالم تیاد برفتوسن
 مگل بوبین گندخ گوخ دان چانغ ردف دان ربان بیولا کچافی
 نوري دندي کوفق چراچف هر باب مهغکا رپوه گگتی ددالم
 نگري مکلین انق یخ مودا ۲ لاکي ۲ دان فرمشوان برسوک ریا ددالم
 لافن مسبیلن بولن ایت مک اداله کشف سوات هاري توان فترې
 سکونتم بوغا مستغکی اداله ساکیت مدیکیت ۲ هندق برمالین مک
 ترهننتیله مگل فرما ینن یغدوا بلس بغسا ایت.

القیصه مک ترسوتله فول دریحال توان فترې هندق
 برمالین ایت مک تیننه راج سري رام سیفکن داتو مگل امتنان
 کیست بنتغکن همفران دان مگل تیگر فاچر دان فرمیدانی دتغه
 امتنان یخ بسر گنتوغ تابیر لاغیت ۲ امفت فناهب منته مدده
 ترسیف تمفت توان فترې هندق ساکیه ایت مک کات تیتته
 راج سري رام یاتو بیدان توجه دان داتو بیدان توا تو فاوغ توجه
 دان تو فاوغ توا باواله توان فترې این کتغه امتنان یغبرس دري بیلق
 انچوغن منته مدده توان فترې دباوا کتغه امتنان یغبرس مک
 برهیمفونله مگل تمغگوخ لشمان دان منتری دودق براتور منوغگو
 توان فترې ساکیه ایت توجه هاري توجه مالم لمان میخ مسا مالم مسا
 ماسق کدلافن هارین مسفیله کونن تغه هاري بونتر با یخ ۲ لشله ساکیه
 برمالین مک دلپهت اولیه تو بیدان توجه دان تو بیدان توا تو
 فاوغ توجه دان تو فاوغ توا اداله فترا راج سري رام ایت یغاد
 ظهیر درفد کندوغن بنداپ ایت یا ایت سا یکور کرا مسبر لغن
 مک برکتاله تو بیدان توجه یاداتو تمغگوخ لشمان اورغکای بسر
 فردان منتری مکلینپ داتو مسا اورغبرس ۲ ماریله توان ۲ مکلین

برانق مندوڪڻ انق ڇاڻيڪ داٽڻ برتوڻڪا ڀڃ بوتڻا داٽڻ برقمڻين
 ڀڃ ٽولي داٽڻ برتڻاڻ ڀڃ ڪورڻ داٽڻ مڱيڀر مڪ ٽمڱوڱ فون
 داٽڻله مڱاڻڻ رڃ مڱي رڃ مڪ رڃ مڱي رڃ فون ٽله حاضيڻله
 ڊبالي بسر ڊوڊق داٽس ٽڻڪا ڪرڃاڻ مڱمڱهسان ڊڱن مڱنٽومڻاڻ
 مڪ ٽمڱوڱ فون برڊاٽڻ مڱمڱه امڱون ٽوانڪو بريڊو ڪالي امڱون ڪباوه
 ڊولي ڀڃمها مليا ٽوانڪو ٽوان فائڪ اڻله فڪرڃاڻ فائڪ ڊفمڱل
 اين ڪوٽا مڱاله ڀڃ روبه ٽو فاريڀٽ مڱاله ڀڃ ٽوڱمڱل ٽو فائڪر مڱاله
 ڀڃ ربه بالي مڱاله ڀڃ ڇنڊوڱ هائڻف مڱاله ڀڃ بوڇر ڊينڊيڱ مڱاله ڀڃ
 فسوق لڻٽي مڱاله ڀڃ فاته ٽيڱ مڱاله ڀڃ فوتس اڻله مڱسق
 ڪسوڪران ٽوانڪو ٽو مومسه ڊان ٽران لاوڻڪه ٽو مڱنٽرو فرمڱق ٽو
 فياموڻڪه مڪ ٽيٽه رڃ مڱي رڃ ٽيڊاله اف مڱسق ڪسوڪران
 ڪيٽ داٽو ٽمڱوڱ اڊفون مڱمڱه ٽيٽ ٽنٽوڱ ٽابوه لاراڱن ڱوڱ
 فلاوڱ ڇانڱ فمڱمڱل ايت ڪرن هندق مڱمڱيمڱونڪن لشڪر هلبالڱ
 رعيت بلنٽنٽر ڊڊالم ڱگري ڪيٽ اين مڪ هندقله ڊهيمڱونڪن
 مڱل لبي ڊان حج امام ڊان خطيب ڪرن هندق برموڪا ۲
 مڪلين قوم ڪلورگ صحابٽ هنڊي ٽولن ڪيٽ ماڪن ۲ ڪرن ٽوان
 فنٽري مڪوٽنٽم بوڱا مڱنٽڪي انق ٽوان ڊٽو ايت مڱه مڱنڊوڱ
 ڪيرا ۲ بهارو ٽيگ بولن ڪهنڊق ڪيٽ ڪڦڊ داٽو ڊڊالم لافن ڪسميڀلن
 بولن اين ڪيٽ برموڪا ۲ مڱيلڱ ۲ بولن خٽمله فغاڃي مڱمڱيليه
 ڪرڊو لمبو ڪمبيڱ ايتنيڪ هائم ڪيٽ ماڪن ۲ مڱنٽله مڱه برٽيٽه رڃ
 مڱي رڃ مڪين ايت مڪ بايقله ڪاٽ مڱل اورڱمڱسرا
 مڪ برمسما ۲ موڪاله مڪلين لشڪر هلبالڱ رعيت ٽنٽرا ڊڊالم
 ڱگري ٽنڱوڱ بوڱا ڪلوارله مڪلين فرماينن ڀڃڊوا ڊلس ڀڃسا

ساوهن برلاير فولغ باليک کنڱري تنجوڻ بوڻا براف لماپ برلاير
 ايت توجه هاري توجه مالم سيڻ سام مالم فون سام سمفيله
 توجه هاري کڏالافنن مک تيباله کنڱري تنجوڻ بوڻا کچمباتن
 لارڻ راج سري رام مک برلايوهله ساوه فراهو يڻ توجه بوه ايت
 مک سگراله براڻڪت نايک فولغ کرومهپ کڏالم امننان يڻ بسر
 کچمبليک انجوڻن استان انجوڻ فيرق جمالا ڳنڻي براتف تيلي
 بردنديڻ کچ برکمونچي اننن برتانهن رقنا متوما نايکم برامبي ۲
 متيارا تمڙه فرادوان راج سري رام دوا لاکي امترري مک سکلين
 اورڻ بسر ۲ دان سکلين لشکرهلبالغ فون ماسيڻ ۲ فولغله کرومهپ
 دمکين جوڳ سکلين رعيت بلتننرا فون فولغله کرومهپ
 شهيدان ستله ببراف لماپ سده راج سري رام فولغ درفد
 برفوکس ۲ کلاوت کوالا نڱري تنجوڻ بوڻا منچهاري فلباڳي کارڻ
 کاراڻن لاوت برباڳي ۲ جنيس مائنيک فرمکانن اد بهارو توجه
 هاري توجه مالم مک توان فترري فون براوبهله فيعل فراڻي لاکون
 يعني درفد ماکن دان مينومپ مک اد کيرام ۲ سبولن لماپ براوبه
 لاکوپ ايه مک راج سري رام فون کلوارله دردالم بيليق انجوڻن
 کڏالم استان يڻ بسر لغسوڻ ماسق کروڻ کلوار کبالي بسر بالي
 ملبيننڻ توجه رواڻ توجه فمانه ملله بورڻ تريڻ سوئوجان مات
 منننڻ سلجڻ کودا برلاري فنجڻ باليپ مک راج سري رام فون
 منننڻ تابوه لارڻ گوڻ فلاوڻ چانڻ فمڱيل مک برهيمفونله
 سکلين اورڻ بسر کڏالم نڱري تمڱگوڻ لقسمان اورڻ کاي بسر فردان
 منترري سکلين لشکرهلبالغ رعيت بلتننرا فنوه مسق بالي
 کچيک دان بالي بسر توها دان مودا لاکي ۲ دان فرمفوان يڻ

فرمیدانی ایه مک دباکرله فوننوڭ چندان گهارو کمپن باروس یغ
 سام جادی دغندی دان دهامسقله دین یغ فنچغ مهسنا جاری
 مانیس بسرپ باڭی لغن مسموپ باڭی ایبو تاغن منته مدده
 دهامسقله دین ایه مک دفولیه دغن تفوغ تاور مک دتگتکنله
 داتس فتران ایت منته مدده دتگتکنن دین ایت دلکتله دغن
 افي تله مدده لکت دین ایه دامبل تفوغ تاور دفولیهکنن دین
 ایت منته ایه دتاوور 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 ترجون کدالم تلاگ ایت منته بغکیه دری دالم تلاگ ایه
 لغسوغله جادی اورغ بالیق مسفرت مدیلام مک راج لقسمان فون
 مموکا تودغن مسرت دفادمکنله 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 مموکا راج
 مری رام ایت کدوا لاکي امتری منته مسفی کتفی لاوت دکاکی
 بوکیت 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 تيكرفاچر مهلي
 فرميداني مهلي فتران ماتو دين سباغ تفوغ تاور ساتو برتبه
 برامس كوپيت منته مدلهه سدي دميفكن اوله ماٲاينغ توا
 مكنتيك ايه جوگ براغكة كفراهو مك راج لقسمان فون ملغكهله
 تورن كفراهو هندق فرغي برلاير كلوت كوالا نكري تنجوغ بوغا
 ايه منته مسفيله راج لقسمان كفراهو مك دبوغكرله ساوه مك
 برلايرله راج لقسمان مك درغكهله دايوغ امفت فوله امفت مك
 فراهوايه فون ملنچرله سفرت فوچق دلونچوركن بلوت دكنيل
 ايكور باغي كومبغ فوتس تالين لالت هغگف ترگنچير بورغ تربغ
 دافت دتغكف اغين لالو دافه دلوفر كهاف جاتوه كبالكغ
 مسب لاچون فراهوايه برافله لمان برلاير ايه مكيرام توجه هاري
 توجه مالم سيغ مسا مالم فون مسا تباداله برهننتي ۲ توجه هاري
 مامق كلافن مسفيله راج لقسمان دلاوت كافي بوكيت ايه منته
 مسفي مك برلابوهله ساوه فراهوراج لقسمان ايه مك راج لقسمان
 فون مگراله تورن كسفن توندا ددايوغله مسفن توندا ايه منته
 مسفيله كتفي تانه دارتن دكافي بوكيت ايت مك راج لقسمان
 فون نايقله كاتس بوكيت ايه براف لماپ مكيرام ۲ درفاغي هاري
 مسفيله وقه ظهر مك تيباله دكمونچق بوكيت دتفي تلاگ ايت
 مك برتينه راج لقسمان كفد اورغ بسر ۲ ايه هي لقسمان اورغكاي
 بسر فردان منتري مگراله بنتغ تيكرفاچر اين مك دبنتغ اوله
 اورغكاي بسر تيكرفاچر ايه دان فرميداني مك دلتكنله فتران
 ايت مك راج لقسمان فون نايقله كاتس تيكرفاچر فرميداني
 مغادف كفد فتران ايه منته راج لقسمان دودق داتس تيكرفاچر

بوکیت ایت کفراهو منته تيبا نايقله کاتس مسفن توندا مک
 دکايوهله مسفن دري جاوه مسرکن دکه منته مسفيله تو تمغگوغ
 کفراهو مک کات تمغگوغ کفد جوړو باتو فراهو بوغکرله ساوه کيه
 بلاير باليک فولغ کنگري تنجوغ بوغا مغمبيل راج لقسمان مک
 برلايرله براف ۲ لمان سکيرا ۲ توجہ هاري توجہ مالم سيغ سما مالم
 فون سما مک ماسق کدلافن هارين تو تمغگوغ بلاير ایت دري
 جاوه مسفيله دکت منته تيباله تمغگوغ کچمباتن لارغ راج مري
 رام دنکري تنجوغ بوغا مک دلابوهله ساوه ایت منته سده برلابوه
 ساوه مک تمغگوغ فون مگراله نايک کبالي بسر مغادف کفد
 راج لقسمان مک برکتاله راج لقسمان افله خبر کيت داتو تمگوغ
 يغداغ کماري اين مک ماهوت تمغگوغ امفونله اشکو بريبو
 امفون ادفون سبب فاتيک همب توا برباليق فولغ کنگري اين
 مغادف توان فاتيک سفرت حالپ ککندا راج مري رام کدوا
 لاکي امترې سدهله منجادي کرا دکمونچق بوکيت دتفي لاوت
 ایت سبب مندي اير تلاگ ایت مک ایتله سبب فاتيک
 برباليق کماري اين مغمبيل توان فاتيک کرن فيکر فاتيک سرت
 سکلين اورخيسر ۲ دان لشکر هلباغ رعيت بلنننرا سکلين جکلو
 تيا د اشکو دميلاکن مغمبيل ککندا ایت فد فيکر فاتيک مسوا
 نسچاي ککله اي منجادي کرا ایت مک فد وقتو فاتيک تگلکن
 ایت تيا داله اي سدركن ديرين فرميلاکنله توان فاتيک فرگي
 برلاير بيرله فاتيک تيشگل توغگو استان راج کيه مک کات راج
 لقسمان بايقله همب فون بولهله فرگي دغن سکتیک اين مک
 راج لقسمان فون برميقله هندق فرگي برلاير مک برکتاله راج

ادفون راج سري رام داتس فوڪو^۰ توالغ دغن توان فنتري سكونتم
 بوغا مستغكي اية ريوه گنگي گمفبتاله عظمة بويين برسوك ريا كدوان
 ملومفت ۲ ترچون درفد سوات داهن كفد سوات داهن مك
 حيران عجا^۰ يبله سكلين اورغ بسر سرت لشكر هلبالغ رعية بلنتننرا
 ايت مك كات تمغكوغ امفونله توانكو بريو كالي امشون هارف
 اكن دامشونله سمبه هبم توها كفد وقة هاري اين سگراله توانكو
 باليك تورن كبومي كنگله توانكو ناميغ بايك كارن توانكو راج بسر
 مئگغ فرننه نكري تنچوغ بوغا اوسهكن اي تورن ملمشوق^۲ لاڳي برتمبه
 سوكا رياپ تپاداله اي سدراكن ديرين لاڳي فد وقتو ماس ايت
 مك بركتاله تمغكوغ دغن لشمسان اورغكاي بسر دغن فردان
 منتري سرت سگل لشكر هلبالغ سكلينن افاله حالپ كيت اين
 راج كيت مده منجادي كرا افاله فيكران كچه ماسيغ^۲ فد هاري
 اين مك كات فردان منتري هبم فيكر داتو^۰ فد هاري اين
 بايقله فولغ داتو^۰ تمغكوغ لايركن فراهو مسبه فولغ باليك كنگري
 تنچوغ بوغا دافتكن راج لشمسان افله حال كيت كفد هاري اين
 فيكر هبم جكلو تپاد دامبل توان كيت راج لشمسان دباوآپ
 كماري فستيله راج كيت ككل منجادي كرا مك دغن سبب اية
 بايقاه دتو^۰ فرگي امبل راج لشمسان دان دتو^۰ تيغگل منغكو استان
 راج كيت مك راج لشمسان اية سورهنله داتغ كماري دغن
 سگراپ هبم تيغگل دغن لشمسان اورغكاي بسر دغن لشكر
 هلبالغ سكلين رعية بلنتننراپ برتوځگو دان برچاگ مغاول
 مملپهرا راج كيت يغداتس فوڪو^۰ توالغ اين ايتله كفد فيكر هبم
 مك كات تمغكوغ بايقله مك تمغكوغ فون سگراله تورن دراتس

بسر فردان منترې ماسیخ ۲ فون تورنله کسمفن توندا برکایوه ممباوا
 راج سرې رام توان فترې سکونتم بوخا منغکي منته تیباله
 ککاکي بركة ایه کتانه دارت مک مگراله منداکي بوکیه ایه مان ۲
 اورغ یغ توها ۲ تیغگل منغگو فراهو یغ توجه بوه ایه یغ منغه
 دفراهو یغ منغه دتانه دارت تیغگل دکاکي بوکه ایه مک راج
 سرې رام فون برجالنله نایک کانس بوکه ایه درفاڅي ۲ سمفي
 کفد وقتو ظهور بهاروله نیبا کانس کمونچق ایت منته تیبیا
 دکمونچق بوکیه ایت بهاروله سمفي کتفي تلاگ ایه مک دلپهنله
 اوله توان فترې سکونتم بوخا منغکي ایر تلاگ مشگو هله سفرت
 کاه راج لقسمان موانفون تباد برمالهن مک توان فترې فون
 ترسید یقله ددالم هاتین هندق مندي ایر تلاگ ایه مک تباداله
 سمفه ای برداغ سمبه کفد موامین راج سرې رام ایفون ترجونله
 کدالم تلاگ ایه منته سده ای ترجون کدالم تلاگ ایه مک توان
 فترې فون مودهله منجادی کرا مک دلپهه اوله راج سرې رام
 امترین سده منجادی کرا منجه فوکو توالغ مک فیکرله ددالم
 هاتی راج سرې رام بنافله حال اکو این امتریکو سده منجادی
 کرا جک دمکین اکو فون بایقله ترجون کدالم تلاگ این مک
 ایفون ترجونله کدالم تلاگ ایه افبیل بغکیه منجادیله کرا لالو منجه
 فوکو توالغ ایه کدوا لاکي امترې تله منجادی کرا مک مسکلین
 اورغ بسر ۲ فون تمغگوخ لقسمان اورغکاي بسر فردان منترې
 مسکلین لشکر هلبالغ رحیه بلتننرا مسابق اد دسیتوکچیک دان
 بسر توها دان مودا لاکي ۲ دان فرمفوان سموپ هابس برتریق
 مناخیس سموپ ملیهنکن راجن سده منجادی کرا لاکي امترې

بلاك سمواپ سكلين لشكر هلبالغ رعيت بال تنتراپ كارن اف
 ميبپ باڳي سفرمت اتق تون داتو تون فتري سكونتم بوڅا
 منتځكي هندق نايك كاتس بوكت اية هندق مليهه هولوموڅي
 اية تلاگ يځ داتس كمونچق بوكه اية منتله سوده برتيتنه راج سري
 رام دمكين ايت كفد اورځ بسرپ مڪ دساهدوت اوله تمځگوڅ
 لقسمان اورځ كاي بسر فردان منتري بايقله توانكو فاتك سكلين
 فون هندق جوگ مليهتپ تلاگ اية كارن منغركن تيته سري
 فادك ككندا اية منتله سده تمځگوڅ بركات دمكين اية دڅن راج
 مڪ تمځگوڅ فون برمسبداله كفد سكلين لشكر هلبالغ رعيت بال
 تنترا ايت دمكين هي سگل لشكر هلبالغ رعيت بلتنترا كيت
 ايسوهاري فاكې ۲ برمسيفله كية مامسيڅ ۲ ماكن دان مينم فاڳي هاري
 هندق سگرا كارن راج كية هندق برجالن نايك كاتس بوكه اية
 هندق مليهت تلاگ منتله سده تمځگوڅ بركات دمكين اية هاري
 فون سيڅله مڪ سكلين لشكر هلبالغ رعيت بال تنترا سكلين
 فون يرمىفله ماكن دان مينم كچيڪ دان بسر توها دان مودا
 لاکي ۲ فرمفوان منتله سده ماكن دان مينم اية مڪ هاري فون
 تځگي فنوهله فادڅ فانسن سكيروا ۲ منتهاري اية تځكين توليه تځگال
 مڪ سكلين اورځ فون مامسيڅ ۲ تورنله كسمفن توندا توجه بوه
 سمن بركايوه براڅكوت اورځ مځنتر ككاكي بوكية اية منتله سده
 هابس لشكر هلبالغ رعيت بلتنترا ايت هابس نايك كدارت
 منبس جالن نايك كبوكة اية مڪ بهاروله راج سري رام دان تون
 فتري سكونتم بوڅا منتځكي كدوا لاکي امترپ براڅكت تورن
 كسمفن توندا مڪ سكلين اورځ بسر ۲ تمځگوڅ لقسمان اورځ كاي

براف لمارپ سکیرا ۲ توجہ هاري توجہ مالم برلاير اية مك مسفيله
 كتنغه لاوت مك برفوكس ۲ له سگل اورغيش مودا ۲ لاکي ۲ دان فرمفوان
 مامسيغ ۲ تورنله كسفن توندا مغمبل كارغ كارغن لاوت فلباگي
 جنيس برسوك رپاله سكلين بودق يغ مودا ۲ سدغ اولو ۲ لاکي ۲
 دان فرمفوان برگورو جناك مراتا ۲ لاوت ايت سمنتارا منچاري
 كارغ كارغن لاوت اية برسوك رپا دان برفوكس ۲ دلاوت اية سکیرا ۲
 توجہ هاري لمان مسئله مسفيله سده توجہ هاري توجہ مالم دلاوة
 مك مسفي كدلافن مالمن مك بركات تون فتري سكونتم بوخا
 مستغكي كغد مواميبپ راج سري رام دمكينله مسهبپ امفون
 توانكو اداله فاتك معلومكن سسبه كباوه قاوس تافق كاکي تون
 فاتك جكلواد منچادي بنر امفون كرنيا توانكو اكن فاتك اداله
 فاتك دغر كات سري فادك ككندا راج لقسمان دهولو اد اير تورن
 دراتس گونغ اية مك دهولوپ اية تلاگ مك كالوكن اد امفون
 كرنيا توانكو كغد فاتك مك ساختله براهي فاتك هندق مليهت
 تلاگ موغهي اية يغ دهولو داتس كمونچق گونغ اية دانلاكي كات
 سرفادك ككندا راج لقسمان اير تلاگ اية هيچو بيرو ورناپ لاگي
 توالمخ دوا باتغ دتفي تلاگ اية اينله مسهبپ فاتك هندق مليهتن
 تلاگ اية اتوا ياكه اتو تباد باگي سفرت كات سري فادك ككندا
 ايت مك كات راج سري رام بايقله بيت فون هندق جوگ
 مليهتپ تلاگ ايت كارن سسبه ادندا اية دمكينله مك راج
 سري رام فون لالو برتپته كغد اورغ بسرپ تمغگوغ لقسمان اورغ
 كاي بسر فردان منترې دان كغد سكلين لشكر هلبالغپ سكلين
 رعيت بال تنتران ادفون كيت ايسو فاکي هاري باغون جاگ

رام مڻکان فکاین هاري فون مسمفي تغه هاري بونتر بايغ ۲ مک
 ملڻڪهله راج مري رام هندق فرڱي برلاير دڪنان لڱڪه مدغ بديمن
 انق اولر برليت دڪاڪي انق لغ تربغ مپغسوغ اغين سلڱڪه كهدف
 دوا لڱڪه باليڪ ڪبلڪڻ سلڱڪه كهدف تندا منڱلڪن نڱري تنچوڻ
 بوڻا دوا لڱڪه باليڪ ڪبلڪڻ تندا بر باليڪ ڪنڱري تنچوڻ بوڻا
 سلڱڪه ڪاڪي يڱ ڪانن بردريق چڱڱي دڪيري ملڱڪه ڪاڪي يڱ ڪيري
 بردريق چڱڱي دڪانن ترايق دادا يڱ بيداغ تلمفي جاري يڱ
 هالوس دڪنان لڱڪه منوڱل ڪاچڱ ترڪنا ليڱڱ منابور بايم منتله
 تيباله راج مري رام تورن ڪفراهر مک دبڱرله ساوه فراهو يڱ توجه
 بواه ايه باٽو ساوه برتن تيڱ بهرا تالي ساوه فنچڱپ ليم راتس
 منتله مدده دبڱر ساوه مک دفالوله ڱندڱ دتيوفله مرونني دفولڪله
 ڱوڱ دان چانڱ رپوه ڱڱڱ عظمت سڪلين بويي بويين فرمائين
 دوا بلس بڱسا مک دتيڱڪهله ڱنداڱ لاڱو سنايوڱ گالا ڱنچر
 ڱڱوبيق دڪنان تڱڪه اغڱڱ تربغ اليه ۲ فولڱ مراحو دوا بلس
 بڱسا لاڱو ددالم مک سڪلين لشڪر هلبانڱ رعيت بال تنترا فون
 مهوڪل مريم گاتق فورو ڪتم تبوليله تمباڱ مسمفر فڱهابيس نماپ
 مريم ايت بردنتوم بديل يڱ بسر بدرف بديل يڱ ڪچيڪ باڱي
 فناڪ برتپه يڱامت بايڪ جادي مک فلوروپ مندي دموڱي
 تنچوڻ بوڻا ايه باڱي مسمرت هاري هوچن فاڱي هاري مک فراهو
 يڱ توجه بوه ايتفون مرڱڪوهله دايوڱن امڱه فوله امڱه باڱي فوچو
 دلنچرڪن باڱي بلوت دڪتيل اڪور باڪي گومبغ فوتس تالي لالت
 هيڱڱف ترڱنچير بورڱ تربغ دافه دتڱڪف اغين لالو دافه دلیمفر
 مک دلیمفر كهدف جاته ڪبلڪڻ ماڱتله امه لاريپ فراهو ايت

فولق کریس سمفان کنجا ایراس کنجا منمفخ فوتیغ بر فوتر
 سمدیریپ رتق مایت دوا سلنچور دفگل فامور جنجی دتغه لام
 جلاله دتننوغ فامور الیف تردیری مندیریپ بر صمبوت
 فنچوت فوته بوکنن بسی سبارغ بسی ۲ لهه فغنچپیغ فنتو کعبه الله
 دتمفا اتق نبی الله ادم دهولو هنچرر دتافق تاخن دتمفا دهوجغ
 جاری مک دسفوه دغن ایر بوخا دسفوه دا فر چینا تورن بیسا
 دراتس لاغیبت دامم دهولو ایر ماتی ایکن دایکور ایر مک
 ترامبل فدغ لغ فغوغکغ مک ایتله فکاین راج سری رام مک
 ترامبیلله تغکولو بولغ هولوبولغ فلاغی بسالو الی رمبغ تغه
 دندم تا سوده اد سوات فنچا تا سوده چک سوده دنیا قیامت
 بوکنپ تنون سبارغ تنون تنون بندا دری مودا چوکف فرندو
 دغن فریندغ چوکف حکمت مولا چادی عاشق سکمفوغ می
 فوتر لیمن اسم گارم اهدن مابو سفالیت گیله سری گگق دعا
 فون اونس اد ترسورت دسیتو اینتله 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 سبارغ
 تنون تنون اورغ یغ برایشغ گنتی اورغ یغ بر فاروه دالم
 تمفاین تغه لاوت سهاری سوده توکغ دونه تیاد میاف
 تورت تلادن بوکنپ فاکی راج ۲ سکارغ این فاکی راج زمان
 دهولو سدی لام دچهور بر تمبه بامه درندم بر تمبه کریغ اد
 کویق سدیکت بر چرومت اوسهکن کورغ بر تمبه هرگ مراتس
 ریل فمبلی بنغ دتیتیق امبون مستینیق ساهستنا بنغ منجغ
 کوسوت اغین سلاتن داغ مپلسیکن منتله سده راج سری

باوا کن ائق اورغیغ ممودا لاکي ۲ دان فرمشوان تمباهن فول لاین
 درفد ایت فلباگی فرماینن یغاد حاضر ددالم نگرې هندق
 باواکن جوگ کفد راج مک ددالم تیگ هاری تیگ مالم سگل
 اورغ فون داتغله مغادف راج سکلین رعیه بلا تنترا درې هوجغ نگرې
 سمفی کفغکل نگرې فنوه مسق بالي کچیک بالي بسر بالي
 ملنتغ مک راج فون ممیلیه اورغیغ مودا سدغ اولو ۲ یغ لاکي ۲
 بودق یغ مودا فرمشوان سدغ ایلوله سده دفنچت نیجھ سنله
 سیفله برموات فراهو بلنجا فلباگی فرمکانن سکلین براس بکل
 فرگی برفوکس ۲ دان سگل بودق ۲ یغ مودا فون ریوه گگق گمفیة
 عظمت بوپیپ دغن سگل فلباگی فرماینن دان سگل بوپین ۲
 یغ دوا بلس بغسا مک ایسو هارین ایه راج سري رام فون برسیفله
 مک برهیمشونله سکلین اورغ بسر ۲ فردان منتری دان سکلین
 فغاوا ائق راج ۲ دان لشکر هلمالغ رحیت بلا تنتراپ سنله سده
 میف حاضر بالک سمواپ مک راج سري رام فون سیفله مغانن
 فلباگی فکاین ۲ ترامبل سلوار برادو اغگی نماپ فیسق برفیسوغ
 سندیریب برانس جرمین دفغغغ بریب چرمین دکاکي منابور
 مرانا بدان چرمین بسر منورت فیسق ایه فکاین راج سري رام
 ترامبل فولق کاین ایکه فیغغ کاین چندی جنتن فنچغ تغه تیگ
 فوله تیگ فوله دغن رمبو رمبوپ تیگ کالی مھاری براوبه
 ورناپ فاگی ۲ ورن امبون تغه هاری ورن لمباووغ فنغ ۲ ورن میپتی
 ایه فکاین راج سري رام ترامبل فولق باجو بلدو کسمبا مورف
 تیگ کالی منولق سري توجه کالی منولق فاتی تیگ تاهن
 داغغ بلایر فاتی لکت تافق تاغن ایه فکاین راج سري رام ترامبل

نوکڻ فون فرڱيله مندافتڪن تمڱگوڻ درجاوه مسرڪن دڪة سده
 دڪت مسفي تيبا كهلامن تمڱگوڻ لغسوڻ نايڪ مغادف مسهب
 ياداتو سفرت فراهو يڻ داتو سبداڪن دهولو ايت سودهله مسيف
 دان سده لغسوڻ تورن كاير مسدي سده برساوه دجمباتن لارڻ
 راج گيت مڪ ڪات تمڱگوڻ بايڻله مڪ اي فون فرڱيله مغادف
 راج درجاوه مسرڪن دڪت سوده دڪت لغسوڻ تيبا درجاوه
 منڇوڻ دولي سده دڪت لغسوڻ ميمبه تراڻڪت قدم جاري
 مسوله جاري سفرت سومون مسيره ڪنڇوف سفرت مولور باڪوڻ
 امفون توانكو بريپ ڪالي امفون اداله فاتڪ معلومڪن مسبه ڪباوه
 دولي توانكو يڻمها ملي اداله باڱي سفرت تينته توانكو فراهو يڻ
 توجهه بوه ايت سودهله مسيف مڪ ڪات راج بايڻله مڪ راج فون
 برتيتنهله ڪتاب ياداتو تمڱگوڻ وقتو ماس هاري اين بيت مننتا
 همفونڪنه ڪفد داتو انق اورڱيڻ مودا ۲ لاکي ۲ دان فرمفوان ددالم
 توجهه هاري اين جوڱ هندق دهيمفون ڪبالي بسر مسرت سڪلين
 فلهاڱي فرمائين ڪيت يڻهاد حاضر مسدي سنننياس فد ماس اين
 گنداڻ سرونڻي ربب ڪچافي موري دندي ردف ريان چراچف گوڻ
 دان چانڱ تاوق ۲ فرمائين هندقله دهيمفونڪن درهوچڻ نڱري
 ڪفڱڪل نڱري مڪ مسبه تمڱگوڻ بايڪ توانكو تينته فاتڪ جنڇوڻ
 سبوله ۲ دانس باتو ڪفلا فاتڪ مڪ تمڱگوڻ فون منمفونله باليڪ
 ڪرومهن سنله مسفي ڪرومهن مڪ ايفون مپورهڪن تنديل بزڪره ڪفد
 سڪلين فڱهولو ۲ يڻ ددالم دايره نڱري تنڇوڻ بوڱا برڪهندڪن
 انق اورڱيڻ مودا ۲ لاکي ۲ دان فرمفوان مڪ تنديل فون فرڱيله
 بزڪره مندافتڪن سڪلين فڱهولو ۲ ميمفيڪن سبدا تمڱگوڻ مننتا

هندقله سده سيف دغن تپاد بوله تپاد کارن اي هندق ممبراو
انق امترين بلير کلاوت بر فوکس ۲ منچپاري فلماگي کاراغ کاراغ
لاوت سا نیکا جنيس فلماگي فرمکان لاوت اية مک اينله ممبر
مک توکغ همب فغگل داتغ ماري اين هندقله مگرا فاء توکغ
ددالم توجه هاري اين فراهو لاوت اية هندقله سوده دغن تپاد
بوله تپاد کارن راج کيمت فون ببراف سده لمان اي منچادي
راج ممرنته نکري تنجوغ بوغا اين داتس کرجا ن سگهسان دغن
مجهترا دان مننوماپ تپاد فرنه اي مپوره کيمت بکرج بهارو
اينله اي برکهندق کغد همب رعيت مک همب رعيت فون
جنجوخله تيمتپ اية دغن مبوله ۲پ داتس باتو کفلا کيمت مک
کيمت کرجاکنله سايسي نگري رام ۲ مپهفيکن کهندق توان کية
اية مک بارغ اف کتيدان بلنجا توکغ يغ هندق مگرچاکن فراهو
اية امبلله کغد همب مک کات توکغ بايقله بولله همب کرجاکن
دغن مبوله ۲پ داتس مپدا داتو ايت مک توکغ فون بالیک
کرومهيپ مغمبل سگل فرکاکس توکغ يغ هندق دکرجاکن فراهو
يغ توجه بوه اية مک ايسو هارين اية توکغ فون بکرجاله ممبر
فراهو ۲ ايت امفت فوله امفت توکغ بکرج مک برافله لام توکغ
بکرج ممبرا فواهو اية سکيرا ۲ توجه هاري توجه مالم تپاد برهننتي
ظهور دان عصر ميغ دان مالم هاپ برهننتي ماکن دان مينم
سهاج متله سمي توجه هاري کدلا فنن فراهو فون سودهله سدي
سيف لفسوغ دتورنکن کايير دلابوه ساوه دجباتن لارغ راج
سري رام متله سده سيف فراهو توجه بوه سده دتورنکن کايير
بلا بوه ساوه دجباتن راج سري رام دنگري تنجوغ بوغا مک

هاري فون سيغله مك راج سري رام فون برلاري ۲ له كدالم روغ
 كلوار كبايي بسر بالي ملنتغ مننتوغ تابوه لارغ گوغ فلاو غ چانغ
 فمگيل مك داغله تمگوگ لقسماں اورغ كاي بسر مغادف كقد
 راج سري رام دري جاوه منچنچوگ دولي سده دكة لغسوغ مپمبه
 تراغكة قدم جاري سفوله كنجوف سفرت سولور باكوغ جاري
 سفرت موسون ميره دمكينله سمبپ تو تمگوگ امفون
 توانكو بريب كالي امفون سمبه فاتك كباوه دولي يغمهاملي
 توانكو توان فاتك يغ مرتق باتو كڙلا فاتك افاله تيته فاتك
 دفغكيل مك ماهوت راج سري رام ادفون يغ بيت فغكيلن
 داتو ۲ ايه فد وقتو هاري اين بيه مننتا سيفكن توجه بوه فراهو
 لاوت دغن سگراپ هندقله سده ددالم توجه هاري اين كارن
 بيه هندق ميباوا اتق داتو توان فتري سكونتم بوغا ستغكي
 بلاير كالوت برفوكس ۲ منچهاري فلباگي كارغ كراغن لاوت مانيك
 جنيس فلباگي فرمكائن لاوت ايه مك اينله سمبپ 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 كفلا فاتك مك لالو تمگوگ فون
 منمفونله فولغ كرومهن مك منتله سمفي تمگوگ كرومهن مك
 ايفون ممشكيلله توگخ امفت فوله امفته اورغ منتله داغله توگخ مك
 كات توگخ يا داتو اف فكرجان همب داتو دفغكيل ميبدا داغ
 كماري اين مك كات تمگوگ ادفون همب ممشگل فاه توگخ يغ
 امفته فوله امفته اورغ اين بهوا راج كيه ممشگل همب تادي كفدهاري
 اين اي مننتا سيفكن فراهو توجه بوه ددالم توجه هاري اين

د فوليه ايت د تابور برتیه براس کویپه مک دامسپ دغن کمپن
 صده ایه ایفون مناریقله تودغ مک برتیلقله ای دغن مملو توپهن
 سرت بریدیم دیرین براف ۲ لمپ درفد فهون فتغ سمفیله فد
 وقتو دینی هاری مک ایفون بهاروله مهبوک تودشپ مک کات
 راج سری رام یا ابغکو راج لقسمان بگیمان ددالم فتوان دان
 فیکران مندافت ابغ یغ دامنتکن اورغ توهام کهد ابغ اداکه ادیق
 براوله اتق اتو تیاد مک ساهوت راج لقسمان یا ادیشکو اد جوگ
 براوله دکرنیای الله ادیق مندافت اتق دغن ادند توان فتری
 سکونتم بوخا منتغکی ایت تنافی هندقله ادیق سیفکن فراهو توجه
 بوه فراهو لاوت هندق برفوکس ۲ کلاوت منچهاری فلباگی کارغ
 کراغن لاوت فلباگی مکان سائیکا جنیس فرمکان ستله سوده
 ایه جک ادیق هندق فرگی کلاوت ایت هندقله دهمفونکن اتق
 اورغ یغ مودام لاکي ۲ دان فرمفوان دان همفونکن فرماینن یغ
 دوابلس بغسا ددالم نگرې گندغ سرونی ردف ربان دان کچافی
 بیولا نوری دندی گوغ دان چانغ سگل فلباگی فرماینن ددالم
 نگرې جکلو ادیق هندق فرگی بلایر کلاوت ایه ستله 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 اینته منجادی ایر سوخی ایه ادفون ایر تلاگ ایه هیچو
 بیروورن ایرپ مک اداله دتفی تلاگ ایه توالغ دوا باتغ جکلو
 بارغکالی ادیق تیبا ملیهه تلاگ ایه جاغمنله ابغ مندی ایر تلاگ
 ایه جک دمندی منجادی کرا مک ساهوت راج سری رام بایقله
 مک منتله ه! بسله مسمبه راج لقسمان کهد 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
برتیتهله کفد ما^۱ اینغ توها یا ما^۱ اینغ کاچوله برتیته بوات برس کوپیة
بوات تفوڅ تاور بوات دین سباتڅ فنچڅ مهستا جاري مانیس
سریپ باگی لخن سمبو باگی ایبو تاخن مک کتاکن کفد بنتار دالم
میفکن امتان بننغکن تیکر فاچر فرمیدانی گنتوڅ تابیر امفت
فندهب دان گنتوڅ لاغیة ۲ متله سده اولس تیغ امفت باتغ
مک دبنتغله فتران دتغه امتان مک سدهله دمیف اوله
ما^۱ اینغ توها دتغه امتان یغ بسر ایت سفرت یغدتیتهکن راج
سري رام دان راج لقسمان ایت مک ما^۱ اینغ توها فون بالقله
مغادف راج سري رام دان راج لقسمان میمبه امفون توانکو باگی
سفرت تیته توانکو مپوره میف کفد فاتک همب توها یغ هینا
درفد اورڅ سکلین ایت سدهله فاتک میفکن مک کات راج
سري رام دان راج لقسمان بايقله متله ایته هاري فاگی فون مسرکن
تغگی هاري تغگی مسرکن فتغ هاري فتغ سمفیله مالم سکیرا ۲
لفس وقتو عیسا مک راج لقسمان فون براڅکتله کتغه امتان مک
نایقله کا^۱ تس مغگهسان مغادف کفتران مک دامبلله کمپن اوله
راج لقسمان کمپن باروس مک دباکرله فنتوڅ چندان گهارو مک
دباکرله کمپن باروس ترامبل تفوڅ تاور مک دامفله دخن کمپن
باروس دسیرمکن کفتران دفولیتهکن متله سده دفولیته فتران
ایت دخن تفوڅ تاور بهاروله دتگکن دین دتابور برتیته برس
کوپیته سده ایته بهارو دلکه دخن افي سده لکه دین ایت مک
دامبل فول تفوڅ تاور مک دفولیته اوله راج لقسمان متله سده

حالن مک تمغگوڻغ فون فرگیله کھولو نگري تنجوڻغ بوڻا مندافتکن
 راج لقسمان منجنجوڻغ تینتہ راج سري رام سنلہ درجاوہ مسرکن دکہ
 مدہ دکہ سمثیلہ تیبیا مک کات تمغگوڻغ ادفون فاتک این داٹغ
 مغادف کفدتوان فاتک کارن منجنجوڻغ تینتہ ککندا راج سري رام
 هندق مپیلاکن توان فاتک کسان کالو جاڻن اف۲ عرض گندالان
 توان فاتک سھاري فاتک تیبیا این سھاري اینلہ جوڻغ هندق بربالیک
 دڻن سگرپ برسام۲ دڻن توان فاتک سنلہ ایت بایقلہ کات
 راج لقسمان مک برمیقلہ راج لقسمان هندق ملغکہ برجالن برسام۲
 دڻن تمغگوڻغ مغادف راج سري رام درجاوہ مسرکن دکہ مدہ دکہ
 لغسوڻغ تیبیا سنلہ تیبالہ کلامن بالی مک، دلپھتہ راج سري رام فون
 اد حاضیر مننتی دبالی بسر بالی ملنتغ داتس کراجانن مک
 کات راج لقسمان یا ابڻکو راج سري رام افلہ تینتہ ادیق فغگل این
 مک دسھوت اولہ راج سري رام یا ادیقکو راج لقسمان سبب
 ابغ ممغگل ادیق کارن تاکوت بارڻکالی ادیق اد مندافت امانہ
 اورڻ توھام۲ یغ دھولو دافت ملیھتکن حال کیت لاکي امتری
 جک اد فتوای بولہ ملیھت براولہ انق اتو تیاد ایتولہ سببن ابغ
 ممغگل ادیق کماری مک کات راج لقسمان اد جوڻغ ادیق دافہ
 مغتھوی فکرجان ایت مک کات راج سري رام بگیمانلہ روفپ
 ادونپ فغلیھاتن ایت مک کات راج لقسمان بوتلہ دین فنچغ
 مھستا جاری مانیس بسرپ باڻی لڻن سببو باڻی ایبو تاڻن دان
 برتپہ برمس کوپتہ لاین درفد ایت تڻوڻغ تاور دان کاین فوتہ فنچغ
 دلافن مک دبنتغلہ تیکر فاچر فرمیدانی دتغہ امتنان یغ بسر دان

فمڱڱل مک کارن براف لماپ توانکو منجادي راج ددالم نگري
 تنجوڻ بوڱا مڪيرا ۲ توجہ موسم سده لماپ مک تباد فرته تونکو
 مننتوڻ تابوه لاراڱن گوڻ فلاوڻ چانڱ فمڱڱل مڱهمفونکن مڪلين
 اورڱ بسر ۲ ددالم نگري مڱڱل لشکر هلبالڱ رعيت بلنترا
 درفد هوڱن نگري کفڱڱل نگري مک کات راج سري رام ياد اتو
 تمڱگوڻ ادفون سبب بيت تننتوڻ تابوه لاراڱ گوڻ فلاوڻ چانڱ
 فمڱڱل مڱهمفونکن داتو مڪلين اورڱ بسر ۲ ددالم نگري مڪلين
 لشکر هلبالڱ رعيت بلنترا برافاله سده لماپ بيت منجادي
 راج ددالم نگري تنجوڻ بوڱا داتس کراچان مڱڱهسان مڪيرا ۲
 توجہ تاهن سده لماپ مک بيت برامتري تيڱ تاهن سده
 لماپ تباد جوڱ برانق مک ددالم ايت بيت دودق برفيکر
 سوڻڱ ڊيري ددالم بليق انجوڻ انجوڻ فيرق جمالا ڱنتي تمفت
 فرادوان بيت داواکي امتري مک مڪيرا ۲ تيڱ بولن مشوله
 هاري لماپ ايه اداله فد سوات مالم جمععت تغه مالم تلمفو ديني
 هاري بلوم مڱهي بودق ۲ دوا کالي باڱون جاڱ اورڱ توها برکاليه
 تيدر بويي کواڱ جاوه کتغه سوروڱ لنتيڱ ريڱ درمبا امبون جنتن
 رنتيڱ ۲ تردغر لمبو دفادڱ سمبوت مڱوا کربو دکندڱ تفو
 مندوڱ ارق مڱيلي فجر صديق مڱمسيڱ نايک کيچق کيچو بويي موري
 فد وقتو ايتله جاته فيکران بيت هندق مڱڱل اديق همب راج
 لڱسمان يڱ ديم دهولو نگري تنجوڻ بوڱا ايتوله سبين بيت تننتوڻ
 تابوه لاراڱ گوڻ فلاوڻ چانڱ فمڱڱل مڱهمفونکن مڪلين اورڱ بسر ۲
 ددالم نگري سرت مڪلين لشکر هلبالڱ رعيت بلنترا ايتوله

بندول تردشوت فویوه فنجغ بویې فنتوغ سچگل تیغگل دوا
 جاري ایتله علامه هاری هندق میغ مک باغونله راج سری رام
 درفد تمغه فرادوان بیلق انجوغ امتان انجوغ فیرق جمال گنتی
 براتف تیلی بردندیغ کاج برکمچی انن برتاتهن رقناموتو معنکم
 برامبی ۲کن متیارا مک لغسوغله ای ماسق کدالم امتان لغسوغ
 ماسق روغ کلوار کبالی بسر بالی ملنتغ توجه رواغ توجه فمانه ملله
 بورغ تربغ سائیوجان مات مننتغ سلجغ کودا برلاری فنجغ
 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 بسر توها دان مودا لاکي ۲ دان
 فرمفوان برهمفون بلاک سموان داتغ مغادف کفد راج سری رام
 یغ برانق بردوکغ انق دان یغ چافیق داتغ برتوغکده دان یغ بوت
 داتغ برهمفون 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 بر زمان تورن تمورن درفد زمان سری
 فدک ایهندا لاگی فاتک دباوه فرننه توانکو افله مسق کسوکوران
 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
 لننی مناله یغ فاته دان اشکاتن درمناله یغ تیبا لاون سترو
 توان فاتیک اتو فرمفق اتو فپامون اتو موصه لاون سترو توان
 فاتک مک توانکو مننتوغ تابوه لاراغن گوغ فلاوغ چانغ

SRI RAMA

A MALAY FAIRY TALE,

FOUNDED ON THE RÂMÂYANA.

—:0:—

الفصل ۵۰ اینله فري مغتاکن چترا راج ۲ دهولو کال سدي
لام انتهنکن اي انتهنکن تباد چترا اير هيلير اغين لالو بورغ تربغ
اداله کونن سوات نگري ۲ برنام تنجوغ بوغا راج برنام سري رام
امترين برنام توان فترې سکونتتم بوغا مستغکي خليفه منجادي راج
ممرنتهنکن نگري تنجوغ بوغا چوکف دغن تمغگوغ لقسمان اورغکاي
بسر چوکف دغن فردان منترې چوکف دغن لشکر هلبالغ رعيه
بلننتراپ اي داتس کراچانن مئگهسان دغن سکچيتاپ برافاله
سده لماپ اي مئغ نگري تنجوغ بوغا منجادي راج خليفه
سکيرا ۲ توجه موميم سده لماپ دان اي برامترې فون تله تيگ
موميم سده لمان تباد جوگ برانق مک ماشنتله موکر ددالم
هاتين کارن اي سوات راج يغ بسر مئغ نگري تباد برانق ايت
حتي برافاله لماپ اي دودق برفيکر ايت سکيرا ۲ تيگ بولن
سفوله هاري مک اداله کفد سوات مالم ۲ جمعت تغه مالم ترلمفو
ديني هاري بلوم سمفي بودق ۲ دواکالي باغون جاگ اورغ توها
برکالپه تيدر امبون چنتن رنتيق ۲ بربوي کواغ جاوه کتغه سوروغ
لننيغ ريغ درميا تردغر لمبو دفادغ سمبوت مغوآ کر بو دکندغ
برتفو مندوغ ارق مغيلي فجر صديق مپغسيغ نايک کيچق
کيچو بر بوي موري تف تيبو ملبوغ تغي . غوگو بالم دهوجغ

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

* 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 sampei
 Budak-budak dua kali bangun jaga
 Orang tua ber-kalih tidor
 Ambun jantan rintik-rintik
 Ber-bunyi kuang jauh ka-tengah
 Sorong lanting riang di-rimba
 Ter-dingur lembu di padang
 Sambut menguwak kerbau di kaudang
 Ber-tepuk 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,
 Pitful 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'yोजना 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 palaeae 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 eubit 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 eanopies 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 eandle 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 eontemplation from sunset (*pohon petang*) to daybreak the next morning.* He then announeed 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 eolleeting 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.

* 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-junjung 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
 Tujuh 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

* " 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"

* "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 *lam 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 kėring
 Ada koyak sadikit ber-jerumat
 Usah-kan korang ber-tambah harga
 Saratus rėal pem-bėli benang
 Di-titik ambun sa-titik
 Sa-hasta benang panjang kusut
 Angin sėlatan datang meniėlėsei-kan †

* “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-bélit di kaki
 Anak lang terbang meniungsong angin
 Sa-langkah kahadapan dua langkah balik ka-bélang.
 Sa-langkah kahadap tanda meninggal-kan nēgri
 Dua langkah balik ka-bélang tanda ber-balik
 Sa-langkah kaki yang kanan
 Ber-dérik changgei di kiri
 Sa-langkah kaki yang kiri
 Ber-dérik 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, 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

* "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

* "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 dâli 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 dâli 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

* 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 punggung, ber-juntei kaki sa-bělah*) "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,

* *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 luruh, saperti jagong jatuh ka bidei, bagei manik putus pengarang, bagei hari rintik pagi, ayer mata tuan putri tundok menangi 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

* 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.

* 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 RÂVANA 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 Inggil-ber-inggil 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 gunung 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 hungus, kapur mantah, tembaku tambah kabun* §). This ceremony over, Maharaja DUWANA had no difficulty in persuading

* How high soever the shoot 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 elope 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 biji

*Orang mengandong 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 wat 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

* 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 Kēchil 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

* *Saga*—*Adenantha pavonia*?

† According to the Rāmāyana, 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

* 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 balang 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. §

* 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 spreadingslowly 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

*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,

* 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 Tanjung Bunga.

* * * * *

This is one only of many *cheritras* 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.

[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.]



MALACCA was built by the Celates, ⁽¹⁾ a people who chiefly subsisted by fishing, and who united themselves with the Malays, who inhabited the mountains. Their first Chief was Paramisôra, ⁽²⁾ 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) ⁽³⁾ where he was well received by the lord of that place and raised to high employment. But having rebelled against his benefactor, ⁽⁴⁾ he was driven from thence by the King of Siam, and forced to wander about Malacca, as

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

⁽²⁾ Javanese, *Prâma-sûra*, or *Prâmeça-sûra*; Sanscrit, *Apramasya-sûra*, incomparable hero (?).

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

⁽⁴⁾ 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. ⁽¹⁾ 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, ⁽²⁾ as a memorial of his own fortune. The first king of Malacca was XAQUE DARXA or SHEIKH DARSHAH, ⁽³⁾ 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. ⁽⁴⁾ In the Chinese Records, AUNGOT'S Collection, quoted by Colonel YULE in his Marco Polo, vol. ii.

⁽¹⁾ 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 "pělandok" hunt, and a *white* "pělandok" 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.

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

⁽³⁾ 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."

⁽⁴⁾ 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, (1) 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.

(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 T'çlok 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, ⁽¹⁾ by means of rich presents, to destroy LOPEZ and the Portuguese. On the third day, LOPEZ sent HIEROM TEIXEYRA ⁽²⁾ 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 ⁽³⁾ 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

(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 ⁽¹⁾to ALMEYDA. Having been informed of the fate of SEQUEIRA'S expedition, he resolved to go and

(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 ⁽¹⁾ 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 ⁽²⁾ 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. ⁽³⁾

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'EDDIN, 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, (1) 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,

(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⁽¹⁾ 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,⁽²⁾ 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,⁽³⁾ 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 (1) 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, (2) 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

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

(2) This must probably be meant for Bértan, 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. (1) He likewise built a church, which was dedicated to the Visitation of Our Lady; (2) 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, (3) another native of Java, whom ALBUQUERQUE appointed to succeed UTIMUTI in the government of the Moors in Malacca, was gaided 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 (4) formed a similar design, for the attain-

(1) The Commentaries say "A Famosa," the famous.

(2) "Nossa Senhora da Annunciada".—*Commentaries, Albuquerque.*

(3) Pati Kuâtir.

(4) 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, (1) 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. (2) 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

(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. ⁽¹⁾ 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, ⁽²⁾ 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

(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 gallcons, 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 TÂN MAXI-

LIZ⁽¹⁾ 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⁽²⁾ 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,⁽³⁾ 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

(1) Majlis (?).

(2) ABDULLAH.

(3) 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 ⁽¹⁾ 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 ⁽²⁾ 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, ⁽³⁾ where he then resided. Having

⁽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° N., and its mouth in lat 13° 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. ⁽¹⁾ 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 ⁽²⁾ 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

⁽¹⁾ 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.

⁽²⁾ 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, ⁽¹⁾ who had been

(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, ⁽¹⁾ 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 ⁽²⁾ 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 ⁽³⁾ 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-

⁽¹⁾ Jênal (?).

⁽²⁾ Aru.

⁽³⁾ 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 ⁽¹⁾. 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 ⁽²⁾ 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

⁽¹⁾ 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.

⁽²⁾ 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, ⁽¹⁾ Macquein, ⁽²⁾ 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, ⁽³⁾ 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,

(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, ⁽¹⁾ 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.

(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 Iler, ⁽¹⁾ 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*.

(1) 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

(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, ⁽¹⁾ 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,

(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° 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° 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 unwieldy 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.

NOTICES OF BOOKS.

“*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

* 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.

* 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 *parwang* 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 *sialungs*; 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.

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

* *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.]

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.

Indian Notes and Queries,

CONDUCTED BY

CAPT. R. C. TEMPLE, F. R. G. S., etc.,

JOINT EDITOR OF THE "INDIAN ANTIQUARY," MEMBER OF THE
COUNCIL, ROYAL ASIATIC AND FOLKLORE SOCIETIES, ETC.

Annual Subscription, ... Rs. 8 | Single Numbers, ... Re. 1 each.

Publishers.—The "Pioneer" Press, Allahabad, N. W. Provinces, India.

Agents in London.—Messrs. TRÜBNER & Co., 57, Ludgate Hill, London.

THE great and unexpected success of *Panjab Notes and Queries* has encouraged the Proprietor, at the commencement of the Fourth Volume, to extend its sphere of usefulness to all India, including the countries connected therewith, by changing the title to INDIAN NOTES & QUERIES. The Periodical will be conducted on precisely the same lines as before, and there will be no change except in the title, the former one having been found to be too restricted. Its *objects* will be as heretofore :—

- (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.
- (3). To gather together those minute details which are so necessary for the building up of useful generalisations on the structure of society in modern India, and for the proper explanation of the existence and forms of modern institutions, customs, and beliefs.

The *methods* will be to admit:—

- (1). Notes and short articles, questions, and answers to those questions, on all points connected with the physical geography, ancient and modern topography, antiquities, history, flora, fauna, and products of India; with its people, their history, distribution, languages, religions, castes, customs, trades, and occupations.
- (2). Also similar notes and queries bearing on any branch whatever of practical administration or trade.
- (3). Any scrap, however trivial or familiar to the writer, and it may be to the editors; as no facts, connected with the country or the people, can be *too* trivial or *too* familiar to be worth recording. What is a mere common-place to the Anglo-Indian is often a new revelation to the European scholar; it is most important to discover in what other parts of the country a custom known to be current in one part does or does not prevail; and minute local variations of customs constitute valuable material.
- (4). Any scrap from any trustworthy printed source, or from any observer, however slender his attainments, and however humble his sphere in life.
- (5). But under no circumstances any contribution which can be interpreted as in any way criticising the

principles followed, the measures adopted, or the rules of procedure laid down by Government.

- (6). It is to be hoped that all notes, articles, and answers to questions will be signed by the writers, as it is most useful to know the authority upon which a statement is made. But signature will not be insisted on, and queries will, of course, be usually anonymous.

In order to ensure that the many peoples and languages of India and the East shall be adequately represented in the pages of *Indian Notes and Queries*, several highly qualified gentlemen have kindly agreed to co-operate in editing it, and the conductor hopes before long to add considerably to the list of coadjutors.

The chief object of the paper being to collect systematically information about the country and the people, and to place that information within easy reach of all who study the subjects within its scope, suitable quotations from difficult sources are as valuable as otherwise original information. These will accordingly be freely received on the same footing as original notes, and opportunity be thus afforded to many persons of making good use of the fruits of their researches. Every provincial library in the East contains good old books about India, and every local official library has on its shelves scores of reports and documents full of valuable information which, though printed and circulated by Government can hardly be said to have been "published."

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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SINGAPORE:

PRINTED AT THE GOVERNMENT PRINTING OFFICE.

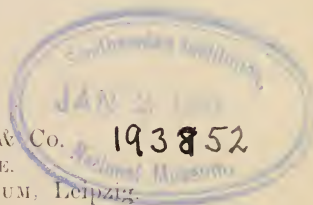
1887.

AGENTS OF THE SOCIETY:

London and America. ... TRÜBNER & Co.

Paris. ... ERNEST LEROUX & CIE.

Germany, ... K. F. KOEHLER'S ANTIQUARIUM, Leipzig.



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THE
STRAITS BRANCH
OF THE
ROYAL ASIATIC SOCIETY.

PATRON :

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

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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.
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76	LEMPRIÈRE, E. T.	Labuan.
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79	LOW, H. BROOKE	Sarawak.
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105	SATOW, E. M., C.M.G.	Bangkok.
106	SCHAALJE, M.	Rhio.
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MEMBERS FOR 1887,—*Continued.*

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108	SERGEL, V.	Europe.
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110	SKINNER, Hon. A. M.	Singapore.
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112	SOHST, T.	Singapore.
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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.

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.

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.

Treasurer's Cash Account for the year 1886, —Continued.

	1886.	Brought forward,...	1886.	Brought forward,...		\$	c.
						1,740	35
						1,508	66
						120	00
						25	70
						8	50
						1,662	86
						77	49
						\$	1,740 35

SINGAPORE,
January, 1887.

EDWIN KOEK,
Honorary Treasurer.

ASSETS AND LIABILITIES.

	ASSETS.	\$ c.	1886.	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		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. Courveyz, 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:—
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|---------------|--|
| 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 Kamphêng 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.

4^e 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.

ADDENDA.

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Part III.

LANGUAGE.

PART III.

Language.

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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.
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Part IV.

MAPS.



PART IV.

Maps.

- Kiepert** : Karte der indochinesischen Reiche Birma, Siam, Kambodja und Annam nebst Bemerkungen dazu. Von Dr. H. Kiepert, Professor. Jena, Hermann Costenoble. 1867.
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- 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.)
- Dutreuil 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.
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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^e 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	lângsângăn	
Nail (of the finger)	* kûku	kuku. (See Hoof)
Naked	hûbu	
Name	ngân	
Narrative	kâtă-kâtă	(See Fable)
Narrow	bûkun muâk	
Nation ; race	* bângsă	bangsa. (See Family)
Nature ; disposition	părăngai ; * tăbiât	{ (See Disposition) tabi'at (<i>Ar.</i>)
Navel	* pûsăt	{ pusat. Jav. and Day., puser ; Bat., pusot ; Mak., pochi ; Bug., posi ; Tag., posor ; Bis., posod
Neap-tide	âăn ; 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	lîuk ; liüg	leher
Needed ; wanting	* kûrâng	korang. (See Less)
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	* bîchărâhkăn	bichara. (See Case)
Nephew	ânâkun	anak per-anak-an
Nerve; sinew	* ūrăt	urat. (See Artery)
Net	.....	(See Seine)
Never	wăllă bîâksă	
Never mind	sâhrinâ; sîâhrinâ	
New	bâgu	{ 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	ngăwî	
Night	dom	
Night, Last	kăwîi; kăvi	
Night, To-	dom inî	
Nine (9)	sîâm	
Ninety, (90)	kăsiâmân	
Nipa-palm leaf for cigarettes	tîgol	
No	dî	
Noble birth	pânkăt	pangkat
Noise	hûru-hără	{ rank haru-hara. (See Distur- bance)
None	wai	
Noose	taingă	
North	* ūtărâ	{ 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	* bisã	bisa. (See Deadly)
Nursery (for plants) orchard	kubûn	{ kabun, garden, plantation. Jav. and Sund., <i>kebon</i>

O

Oar ; paddle	* daiăng ; 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	lĩm	
Odour	mâhmud	
Of	dĩa	
Offence	* dosâ	dosa. (<i>See Crime</i>)
Often	biâksă-biâksă	{ 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	mă'ûtông	
Omit, to ; forget	kălûpâhân	{ lupa, to forget, ka- lupa-an, forget- fulness
On	hâtăs	{ atas, occurs in Sund., Bat. and Day.
Once	kumısân	
One	ısă ; ı̄sai ; hâmbûk	
One, It's all	wai-bidă	
Onion	* bawâng	{ bawang. Occurs in Jav., Sund., Bat. and Day.
Only	* sehêjâ	sahaja
Open	okei	
Open, pearl shells, to	sısioen	
Opinion	pikilân	{ 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	

<i>English.</i>	<i>Sulu.</i>	<i>Malay.</i>
—	—	—
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	*bhăgiân	{ 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>dîng- 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	*kôngsĭ	{ kôngsi (<i>Ch.</i>). Jav. and Sund., <i>kongsĭ</i>
Pass by, to	lâbei	
Passage (through)	mâktuĭ	
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 ; paisĭh	(<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	hătĭko ; 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* رعيه," (*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	hulăs ; ulăs	
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	tĩtiân ; *jămbătăn	(<i>See</i> Bridge)
Pig	bâbûi	babi (<i>See</i> Hog.)
Pigeon	âsung	
Pigeon (green)	lâbûyu	
Pigeon (large)	bogôk	
Pilgrim	*hâjĩ	{ haji (<i>Ar.</i>). Jav. and Sund., <i>haji</i> ; Mak., <i>aji</i>
Pillar ; post	toko	
Pillow	ûân	
Pilot	mâlĩm	(<i>See</i> Mate)
Pincers	gipĩt	{ sepit, penyepit. Jav., <i>sapit</i> ; Sund., <i>jepit</i> ; Mak. and Bug., <i>sipi</i> ; Tag. and Bis., <i>sipit</i>
Pineapple	pĩsâng	{ pisang, † banana. <i>Id.</i> in Jav. and Day.
Pirate	pângôrâb	
Pit	lôngâk	

† 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>Da-</i> <i>mara</i>
Pitch (at sea), to	mâglungăn	
Pitcher ; water-jar	pûgâ	
Place	*tămpăt	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>ta-</i> <i>nom</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	leii	
Play, to (music)	pănaiăm-naiăm	main (See Act)
Play, to (games)	pănaiăm	
Pliant ; flexible	bălïoen	
Plough, a pearl- shell dredge	} bājâk	baja
Pluck feathers, to	lârûtăn	
Plump ; fat	mătâmbok	těmbûn
Plunge in, to ; dive	lûrop ; mâklûrop	
Pock-marked	pălï-pângkut	
Pocket	bosâh	
Poem	*pântun	{ pantun, stanza of 4 lines
Point (of land)	tândôk	tanjong (See Horn)
Point (of a wea- pon, &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	miskîn	{ miskin (Ar.). 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 tûûd	
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 (See Lobster)
Pray, to	*sămbaiâng	{ sambahyang.* Jav., <i>sambahyang</i> ; Sund. and Mak., <i>sem-</i> <i>yang</i>
Precede, to	unahan	
Precipice	pânông	
Pregnant	bûrus	
Present, a	tândăk	
Present, to give,	dûmchil	
Previous	mûnă ; tâgnă	

* See note Journal Straits Branch Royal Asiatic Society, No. 9, page 63.

<u>English.</u>	<u>Sulu.</u>	<u>Malay.</u>
Price ; rate,	hálgǎ	harga (<i>See Charge</i>)
Prince ; heir ap- parent	} *Rájáh úďă	Raja Muda
Profit	úntông	untong (<i>See Fortune</i>)
Prohibit, to	liáng	larang
Promise	*pǎjánjǎn	per-janji-an
Promontory	*tânjông	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	hêlǎ	(<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	ănák êdu	
Purchase, to ; buy	mǎ	
Purpose ; inten- tion	} *mâksúd	maksud (<i>Ar.</i>)
Pursue, to	mâkûrul	
Push, to	tïod	
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	lināū ; mălināū ;	
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	sîâgau	
Rapid (of water or horses)	mătigdă	
Rare ; precious	măhâng	
Rat	âmbau	
Rattan	whai	
Ravenous ; hungry	hâbdĩ	
Raw ; uncooked	hêlâu	
Read, to	membâchă	{ bacha, Jav. and Sund., <i>wacha</i> ; Mak. <i>bacha</i> ; Bat., Day., Tag. and Bis., <i>basa</i> .
Ready	păniâpân	{ siap, ready ; meny- iap-kan, to make ready
Ready, to Get	mâksâpâk	
Reasonable	aun sebab	
Recede, to	sâggâ ; sibûk	
Recent	bâgu	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	* ingât	{ ingat. Jav., <i>enget</i> ; Sund. and Day., <i>ingat</i> ; Bat., <i>ingat</i> ; Mak., <i>inga</i> .
Recover, to (from illness)	kâhûlĩ	
Red ; scarlet ;	polâh	
Reduce, to lessen,	kulângân	{ korang-kan (<i>See</i> Less)
Reef ; rock ;	tâkut	
Reject, to	bugit	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	(See Part)
Religion	* ăgâmă	{ agama (Sansk.) Foundin Jav., Sund., Mak., Bug. and Day.
Rely upon, to	măkândul	
Remit, to ; forgive	* ămpûnkân	{ ampun. (See For- give)
Remnant	kăpin	
Remote ; far ; dis- tant	} meio	
Remove, to ; change the place		* pîndăhkân	(See Change)
Repay, to	păkbaiyât	(bayar (See Pay)
Reply, a	dăwă ; * jăwăb ;	{ jawab (Ar.). Jav. and Sund., jawab ; Bat., majuwăpkon, 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	{ tuntut. Jav., tut ; tun- tut, to follow

<i>English.</i>	<i>Sulu.</i>	<i>Malay.</i>
Rescue, to	mâkrâmpâo bâlik	{ rampas, to match, plunder (<i>See</i> Booty)
Resemble him, to	sâlî sâlî 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	lââng	{ larang. Jav., <i>larang</i> , rare, <i>larangan</i> , for- bidden; Sund. and Mak., <i>larang</i> ; Bat., <i>rarang</i>
Result	* âkhoenyâ	akhir
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	mădûniă	
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	beită	

<u>English.</u>	<u>Sulu.</u>	<u>Malay.</u>
Revenue,	* hâsîl	{ hasil. Jav. and Sund., asil
Reverse, to ; change	} ûbâhîn	ubah (<i>See Change</i>)
Reverse ; quite different	} dũgeing	
Revile, to	mâksimut simut	
Revive, to	* sedêr	sedar. Bat., sodar
Revolt, to	* drâhkă	{ derhaka. Jav., dura- ka ; Sund., doraka
Revolution (of heavenly bodies)	} pănuân	
Revolve, to	măgligăt	
Reward	tângdân	
Rheumatism	* sengâl	sengal
Rhinocero	* bătâk	{ badak. Jav. wadak ; Sund., Bat. and Day., badak ; Mak., bada
Rib, a	bukoeg rûsok	{ buku, joint ; rusuk, side ; tulang rusuk, rib. Bat., rusuk ; Mak., rusu ; Bis., gosok
Rice ; paddy (unhusked)	} pei	
Rice (husked)	boghăs	{ bėras. Jav., beras and wos ; Sund., beyas ; Bat., boras ; Mak., berasa ; Day., be- has ; Tag., bigas ; Bis., bogas
Rice (boiled)	kauoenoen	
Rice (crops)	pautân	
Rich ; wealthy	deigăhân	

<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	* răndăm	{ rendam. Jav., <i>ren-</i> <i>dam</i> ; Bat., <i>rondam</i> ; Day., <i>rاندam</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., gulong ; 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	{ *kêlilung ; 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>

<i>English.</i>	<i>Sulu.</i>	<i>Malay.</i>
Rouse, to ; waken	pukauñ	
Rudder	* kâmûdĩ	{ 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	{ përgi, pëgi, mëmëgi, to go. rantik
Rush, a (plant)	* răntek	
Rusty, to Become	măgmângĩ	

S

Sacrifice, to ; slaughter	} sômbe	(See Kill)
Sad ; sorry ; difficult	sûsă	(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. ⁷ 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	măâsîn lûrât	masin
Sallow ; pale	*pûchât	{ puchat. Jav. <i>puchet</i> ; Sund., <i>puchat</i> ; Mak., <i>pucha</i> ; Day., <i>musat</i>
Salt	âsîn ; âsîm	(See Brackish)
Saltpetre	*sendâwă	{ sendawa. Jav., <i>senda-</i> <i>wa</i> ; Sund., <i>chinda-</i> <i>wa</i>
Salutation	âsâlăâm	salam
Salutation (when meeting)	} âsâlăâm 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.

<u>English.</u>	<u>Sulu.</u>	<u>Malay.</u>
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	âpokniâ	
Say, I	âku beitä	
Says, He ; said	laung-niâ	
Say, That is to	beheiân	

<i>English.</i>	<i>Sulu.</i>	<i>Malay.</i>
Saying, a	pākâtââniã	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	} *tîmbângân	{ timbang, to weigh. Occurs in Jav., Sund., Bat., Mak., Bug., Day., Tag. and Bis.
Scandal	*fitânâh	(See Mischief)
Scar	tigbâs; nâhiã	
Scarce	mâhuniã kâbâken	
Scare, to	dâktoân	
Scarecrow	tâbîniân	
Scatter, to	mâmûâng; súbûngân	m. em-buang, to throw
Scattered; dispersed	} kaukauun	
Scent; scented	mâhmut	
Scholar; scholarly	măpândeï; *âlim	{ pandei, 'alim (<i>Ar.</i>). (See Clever, Learned)
Science	elmu	(See Knowledge)
Scissors	*gûntîng	{ gunting. Occurs in Jav., Sund., Bug., Day., Tag. and Bis. In Mak., <i>gon- 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	{ kikis. Day., ikis. (See File)
Scrape, to ; grate	liîs	
Scraper, a ; grater	liîsân	
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	} mâmârîksâ	{ preksa, memareksa. (See Inquire)
Scuffle ; affray			mâkâlu
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	lĭngkôrân	
Seat, Take a	lĭngkût-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	inlûpâ	rupa-nia
Seine, a (net) circular net (to throw)	} pûkut } laiât	} pukat. (See to Fish)
Seize, to ; catch	sâgau ; mâksâgau ;	
Seize, to ; hold	kâpûtî	
Seldom	mâhûnet kâbâken	
Select, to ; selected	mâgpî	{ pilih, memilih. (See Choose)
Selfish	tâmâân	tema'a (Ar.) avarice
Sell, to	pâgbĭ	

<i>English.</i>	<i>Sulu.</i>	<i>Malay.</i>
Send, to	pârâh	
Send for, to	pākãriân	
Senior, the	yâng mâas	
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	sïmilông	
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	jïnês ; dagbus ;	(jines Ar.) See Kind
Share, a	* bhâjïân	{ bahagi-an (See Dis- tribute)

<i>English.</i>	<i>Sulu.</i>	<i>Malay.</i>
Share, to	mâkbăhâjîân	mem-bahagi-kan
Shark	kaitân	
Sharp	măheit	
Sharp ; acid	măâslom	
Sharp ; cunning	măpândei	(See Apt)
Sharpen, to	măghăsă	{ asah. (See Grind- stone)
Shave, to	băgûngân	
She ; her	săă	
Shed tears, to	măktângis	(See Cry)
Sheep	* bîri-bîri	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	tămng	
Shift, to ; move	pîndâhê	
Shift, to ; change clothes	gânti	{ (See Change)
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 }	tîmbâk	{ tembak. Sund. and Day., <i>tembak</i> ; Mak. and Bug., <i>temba</i>
Shore (of the sea)	higât	
Shore, a ; prop	săgnâtăn	
Short	măhopu	
Shot ; ball ; bullet	pônglo	peluru (<i>See</i> Bullet)
Shot, Small	hâmbul	
Shoulder	ăbâghâ ; 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	măksuâlăk	
Shrimp	ûlâng	(<i>See</i> Lobster)
Shuffle, to (at cards)	b'lăshăhân	
Shut, to	tâmboloen	
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	ûgât	(<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	pândei	(<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>туру</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 ;	hâas	
Sneeze, to	mămâhânoen	
Snore, to	năghâgong	
Snout	sûngâd	
Snow	* thălĵ	salju (Ar.). Jav., <i>salju</i>
Snuff, to (a candle)	pûngăn ; pêteiän	
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	(See Care)
Sort, a	* jĵnĵs	(See Kind)
Soul, the	nĵăwă	{ nyawa. Occurs in Jav., Sund., Mak. and Bug.
South	selâtân	selatan

<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	* chărmin mâtă	{ 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	tâgbâkăn	
Stable	beï kûrâ	
Stake, a (in the water)	} hîtâgbâ	
Stand up, to	tîndûg	
Star	bĭtoon	{ bintang. Kw. <i>win- tang</i> ; Jav., <i>lintang</i> ; Sund., <i>bentang</i> ; Bat. and Day., <i>bin- 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	măatei	
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 ; tiaun	
Stone	* bātu	{ batu. Java., watu ; Sund., Bat., Mak., Bug. and Day., batu ; Tag. and Bis., bato
Stone of a fruit	bigî	biji (See Seed)
Stone, Precious	* părmâtâ	permata (See Gem)
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.)
Stout ; robust ; fat	mătâmbuk	tembun
Straight	mâtolid	
Stranded	sâgnât	
Strange	âjai	(See Singular)
Stream ; river	sûbâk	(See Brook)
Stream, to Go up	mātu 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	lûbîť ; lûbĭk	
Strip, to ; naked	mâghobu	
Stroke, to	êloegoeng	
Strong ; manly ; brave	} mâkĭssăk	
Success	mauntông	{ untong, ber-untong. (See Fortune)
Suddenly	să'kâlĭ	{ 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 dĭĭ	{ 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	pâtăũn băbau	
Sun	shêgră	
Sun, to Dry in the	ûbârwan	
Sunrise	gûmwă ĩn shêgră	

<u>English.</u>	<u>Sulu.</u>	<u>Malay.</u>
Superior ; better	lâudok mǎraiyou	
Surf	mâ'âlûn	
Surgeon ; doctor	tau mângobât	{ tukang ubat. (See Medicine)
Surprise, to ; startle	} kǎblâân	
Surround, to		mâlibut
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			mâksimut simut
Sweat	hûlâs	
Sweat, to	hûlâsǎn ; ûlâsǎn	
Sweep, to	mâksâpu	sapu (See Broom)
Sweeper, a ; broom	sâpûhân	
Sweet	mâimu	
Sweet potatoes	ûvǐ	{ ubi. Jav., <i>uwi</i> ; Bat., <i>ubi</i> ; Day., <i>owi</i> ; Tag. and Bis., <i>obi</i> . kakasih (See Love)
Sweetheart	mâkâsih	
Swelling, a ; to swell	} hûmûbâg	
Swift ; fast		sûmut ; mâ'sûmut
Swim, to	mâklângoi	
Swim, to ; float	liâlântuk	
Swim in the head, to ;	} kǎgdâng sǎn sâlâk	
Swing, to		mâkdûngdâng	dondang, to rock
Swing, to (at anchor)	} mǎbǎng	

<i>English.</i>	<i>Sulu.</i>	<i>Malay.</i>
—	—	—
T		
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 mâkbâlîk	
Take away, to	kâwăkânâ	
Take care, to	dio-diou	
Take heed, to	* ïngât	(<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	

<i>English.</i>	<i>Sulu.</i>	<i>Malay.</i>
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 Po- tatoes)
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 ; disposi- tion	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 ditu	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	măkaiŭg	
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>lokxa</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	lîûg	leher
Throw, to ; throw away	bugît	{ (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> (See Fasten)
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	tĩngã	
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>)
Tow, to	tûndân	tunda. Sund. and Day., <i>tunda</i> ; Mak., <i>tonda</i> ; Bug., <i>tonra</i> ; Tag. and Bis., <i>tondaan</i> , taken in tow
Town	vânuâ	(<i>See Country</i>)
Trousers	lâlwu ; sâwâl	saluar (<i>Pers.</i> <i>shalwar</i>) and saruwal (<i>Ar.</i> <i>Sirwal</i>). Jav., <i>seruwal</i> ; Bat., <i>sarawar</i> ; Mak., <i>saluwara</i>
True ; quite so	bunâl ; *boenâr	benar (<i>See Lawful</i>)
Trunk ; box	bilûlâng	(<i>See Box</i>)
Try, to	sûlei sûlei	
Turban ; handkerchief	pïis	
Turn, to ; return	mâkbâlik	balik. (<i>See Return</i>)
Turn, to ; roll over	bïng	
Turtle, a	pïokân	{ penyu. Jav., <i>penyu</i> ; Sund., <i>pinyu</i> ; Bat., <i>ponu</i> ; Mak., <i>pannyu</i> ; Tag., <i>pagong tarang</i> . 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>
U		
Udder, an	dûroh	
Ugly	măngĭ dăgbus	
Ulcer	puru puru	puru
Umbrella	*pâyong	payong. (<i>See Parasol</i>)
Uncle	âmăkân ; âmâân	
Unconscious	nâpûnûng	
Under	kăbâwâh	bawah. Mak., <i>rawa</i>
Understand, to	măkăhătĭ	{ mengarti (<i>See Com-</i> prehend)
Undo, to	howôřĭ	
Unfold, to ; unfurl	hukăpĭn	
Unreasonable	wai sebăb	
Unripe	wăllă pâ 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	mihi	
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	* ūrât	{ <i>sayur</i> ; Day., <i>sayor</i>
Verandah	pântăân ; hâgoă	(See Artery)
Very ; too	hũid ; 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 ; tĩngoeg	suara (See Shout)
Volcano	boât nâlúngkâg	
Volume ; book	sûlât ; sũrât	surat (See Book)
Vomit, to	mâksûkâh	

W

Wag the tail, to	mâklâbâd	
Wages	* gâjĩ	{ 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	dĩndĩng ; sumau	{ dinding. (See Parti- tion)
Want, to ; wish for	mâbaiă	
Wares	ĩndâpopâh	
Warm ; hot	mâpâsso	

<i>English.</i>	<i>Sulu.</i>	<i>Malay.</i>
Wart, a	ogûd	
Wash clothes, to	daktakan	
Wash, to ; bathe	{ maigo ; mêgo ; *mâkmûndî ;	} mandi. Sund., <i>mandi</i>
Wash, to ; clean	ûgâsî	
Watch, to	kită kită	
Water	tûbîg	
Water (salt or brackish)	} tûbîg măâsîn	
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	măâbâl	
Weather side, to be on the	} pällis	

<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 diă	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	* ângĭn	(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	sâpoĭn	(See Broom)
Wire	* kâwât	{ kawat. Jav., Sund. and Day., <i>kawat</i> ; Bat., <i>hawat</i> (See Capacity)
Wit	* âkâl	
With	ibân	
Withered	kumolûs	
Witness	* sâksĭ	saksi. (See Attest)
Woman	bâbai	
Wood ; timber	kâhûĭ	kayu. (See Timber)
Wool	bulbul	
World, the	* duniă	{ 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	mâjuntĭg	
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., <i>tahun</i> ; Mak. and Bug., <i>tanug</i> ; Tag., <i>taon</i>
Yellow	biânġng	{ kuning. Jav. and Sund., <i>kuning</i> ; Bat., <i>huning</i> ; Mak., <i>kunyi</i>
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	dġog-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 فرجنچين دغن توان فترې
 ليغگم چهيا داتس اودرا مك توان فترې گندايرن تله ممبرنكن اكن
 سواميپ فرگي ايت مك فد سوات هاري راج دونن برجالنله
 دغن مئورخد يريپ ماسق هوتن كلور فادغ ماسق فادغ كلور هوتن
 نايك بوكيت تورن بوكية بمراف مالوئي سگل گونخ يغ تيشگي ۲
 هغگ سمفي توجه هاري توجه مالم مك راج دونن سمفيله كتغه
 فادغ ايت لالو دودق دباوه فوهن كايو بريجين ايت سكتيك
 دودق ايت مك بورغ مق توغخ ايتفون داتغله مغمبل راج دونن
 ايت لغسوخ دتريغكن كاتس كياغن تله سمفي داتس كياغن لالوله
 نيكح دغن توان فترې ليغگم چهيا سمفي توجه بولن توجه هاري
 راج دونن ايت دودق برسوك ۲ن دغن توان فترې ايت مك
 ايفون ترايغته اكن جنچي دغن توان فترې گندايرن استريپ
 تيشگل دنكري گداوځ باتو

مك فد سوات هاري ايفون مننتا فد استريپ توان فترې
 ليغگم چهيا هندق باليق كدنيا مندافتكن استرين مك توان فترې
 ليغگم چهيا سگراله مسگيل بورغ مق توغخ دموره هنتركن راج
 دونن ايت سمفي فد استناپ ددالم نكري گداوځ باتو تله مده
 بركات ۲ ايت مك راج دونن نايك داتس بلاكخ بورغ مق توغخ
 تربخ منوجو نكري گداوځ باتو تله سمفي راج دونن فد استناپ
 بورغ مق توغخ فون برموهن باليق مك راج دونن تنفله دودق
 داتس تحت مسگهسان كراچان نكري گداوځ باتو دمكينله چتراپ
 دچتراكن اوله اورخيغ امشوپ چترا اداپ

ترموره حكاييت اين ددالم بندر ميغافورا فد ۳ هاريبولن

نگري اية سكتيك برکاة ۲ اية مک راج دونن فون مہيري ايشارة
 کفد مگل اورغيسر ۲ اية مپوره تفکف مک بررپوتن ۲ هلبالغ اية
 منغکف نجوم توجه هابس سکالي ترغکف لالو دموره باوا فولغ
 کنگري مندي اغين دپوه ددالم فنجارا بسي مک سکيلين رعية
 ايسي نگري اية منغه دباوا کنگري ايهن دان منغه دتنفکن تيغگل
 منوغگو نگري ايت منته سده سلسي فرکارا اية مک راج دونن
 فون باليقله مندافتکن ايھپ دان دکمبالیکن کسناغن دان
 ککيان نگري مندي اغين ايت لبیه ليفته درفد سديکال ليمفه
 معمرپ

تله سده تنف ايھپ منجادي راج اية مک راج دونن دان
 راج فيکس دان بودق بوروق فون برموهنله فد راج بسر ايت
 هندق فولغ کنگري گداوغباتو مغيريغکن راج دونن دان راج بندھرا
 توا تيغگل مگکو کراجان ايھپ دنگري مندي اغين تله ايت
 مک راج دونن فون برلاير فولغ کنگرين گداوغباتو منجادي راج
 بسر دان راج فيکس دجاديکن راج بسر ددالم نگري بيرم بيرو
 دان بودق بوروق دراجکن ددالم نگري گوا باتو منجادي
 ککله کراجان امشت بواه نگري اية اوتس مغوٹس کسان کماري
 فد تيف ۲ بولن دغن برموکا ۲ امفته بواه نگري اية مک تله سده
 تنف کراجان امفته بواه نگري اية دغن سلامه مسجهنران
 مک دکمبالیکن فول کفد چترا راج دونن تتکل برجنجي
 دغن بورغ مق توغغ دباوه فوهن کايو بريغين دتغه فادغ ايت
 مک اداله کفد سواة هاري راج دونن ايتفون ترايغنده اکن جنجيين
 اية مک ايفون فرگي مندافتکن امترپ تون فتري گندايرن

ساتو تمغه کفد سوات تمفت مغلیلغی نگری ایه تیگ اورغ تباد
 برچری سکتیک برجالن ایت مک برتموله دغن نجوم توایغ
 مښتاکن راج برتواه دهولو سرست دغندغ اوله راج دونن مک نجوم
 توا اینتفون تندوق میمبه دان مراوٹ تافق کاکي راج دونن لالو
 دفرصیالکن نایک کرومهپ سرست دفرجامو ماکن دغن سگل
 فلهاگی نعمة مک راج دونن فون دودقله بیراف هاری فد رومه
 نجوم توا ایت سرست راج دونن ایه برتپاکن سگل حال احوال فرنته
 اتوران نگری ایت درفد سگنٹ فرکاراپ لالوله دچتراکن 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 مبه نجوم توا ایه جکلو توانکوهندق برجیفا دغن نجوم
 توجه ایه ننتیلهدهولو بوله فاتک فرتموکن توانکو دغن سگل اورغیسر۲
 ایهند ایه دهولو سفیا بوله دکنلن توانکو تله سده برکاته۲ ایت مک
 نجوم توا فون فرگیله مښگل اورغیسر۲ ایه دباوا فد رومهن دکنلکن
 دغن راج دونن سره موفاکه دغن سگل اورغیسر۲ ایه هندق برجیفا
 دغن نجوم توجه دان هندق دتغکف کتوجهپ۲ تله فوتس موفاکه
 ایه ماسیغ۲ فون فولغ فد رومهپ

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 ساغه
 موک هندق مبري دان دسوره فیلیه۲ کسوکان ددالم

امستریین تیما ۲ دسوره راج دونن برلیمو دان بریدق سره دبري مہاکی
 فکاین یخ اندہ ۲ دان دسوره دودق فد تمثہ یغملیا ۲ مک اورختوا
 اینفون ماختله کتا کوئن ددالم ہاتین مک راج بندھراتوا فون کلور
 درفد کوروخ دانغ مملوق دان منچپوم ادیقپ سرہ مپنکان اینلہ
 انق ادند یغدبواشکن کلوت دھولو ادند ماختہ مندشکرکن فرکتان
 نجوم توجہ تلہ ددغر اولہ راج بسر مک ایثون برتاغیسن ۲ کامفت
 برانقپ

تلہ مسلہی درفد برتاغیسن ۲ ایتہ مک راج دونن فون تمفیللہ
 برکرہ سگل رعیتہ بلاتنتران یغدفراہوایت سورہ نایک کدارت
 ممہوات سگل کوت دان فاریتہ دان سگل بالی دان امتان سرہ
 منچیتا سگل گملا حکمتن مک دغن سکچف سکتیک ایتہ سدھلہ
 منجادی نگری دان سگل رعیتہ بلاتنتران فون ترلالولہ رامی
 بالیق سفرت سدیا کالا دغن کوت فاریتہ دان فاگر سامق دان
 سگل ہلبالغ لشکر یغبرتوگگو جاگ فنوہ نسق میخ دان
 مالم تلہ سدہ سیف سکلینپ لالولہ دتتفکن بالیق ایہ بنداپ
 داتس کراجان ددالم نگری مندی اغین دودق داتس تحت
 مہگہسان دغن کسناغنپ

مک راج دونن فون موفاکت فول دغن راج فیکس دان
 بودق بوروق تیگ اورغ برجالن مشرہ اورغ رعیتہ جوگ فرٹی
 منوجو کنگری نجوم توجہ دھولو سوخی مندی اغین ایتہ ببراف
 ہاری برجالن ایتہ مک ایثون لالومفی فد نگری نجوم توجہ ایت
 مک دفتدغپ ترلالولہ باق سگل رعیتہ بلاتنتران چوکف لغکف
 دغن سگل لشکر ہلبالغن مک راج دونن فون لالو برجالن ۲ درفد

كفراهو دان اورځ توا اية بېراف فول دېري امس دان هرت
 تله سيڅ كايسقن هارين مك راج دونن فون نايك كدارت
 منچپاري ايېن بېراف هاري تباد جوگ برجمفا مك فد سوات
 هاري اي برچالن دتشي هوتن ايت ترفندځله كغد مسوه داڅو
 كچپيك دتغه هوتن اوله راج دونن فرگي دهمشيري سرت دكت
 دفتدځ اداله اورځ ترا هيدوڅ لاكي بيېني مك راج دونن اينتفون
 لغسوڅ نايك فد روم، اورځ توا ايت برتپاكن سگل حال احوال
 نكري ايت مك اورځ توا اينتفون برچتراله درفد اول هڅگ
 اخيرپ بركات ۲ اينتفون برلينڅ ۲ اير متاپ مك فيكر ددالم هاتي
 راج دونن پتاله گراڅن اورځ توا اين ايهكو مك راج دونن فون
 بركات هي نينيڅكو بيسوق بوله تورن كفراهو باوا سگل بواهن ۲
 تله سده بركات ۲ ايت راج دونن فون باليق تورن كفراهو پ تله
 كايسقن هارين مك اورځ توا اينتفون تورنله كفراهو راج دونن
 ممباوا سگل فلباڅي بواهن ۲ كايو دان سگل تاروق ۲ دان فوچق
 اولم دان اوبي گلادي دفرسمبهكن كغد راج دونن مك سمفي
 فتڅ هاري ايفون باليق مك بېراف فول دېري اوله راج دونن
 سگل امس هرت كايېن دان باجو مك ترلالوله سوڅ اورځ توا اية
 براوله هرت دېري راج دونن ايت مك براولغله اي تيف ۲ هاري
 مك افكلا دانڅ اورځ اية راج بندهرا توا ايت برسمبويي مځنتي
 درفد دالم بيليق كوروشن مك دفتدځن پتاله سده اديقپ
 مك فد ساتوهاي راج دونن فون برتيتته فنتا ميڅكن ليمو
 دان بدق دان سگل كايېن باجو يڅ بايك ۲ مك دكرچاكن اورځله
 دڅن سگراپ مك كايسقن هارين اورځ توا اينتفون تورن لاكي

تياڊ برهنٽي سيڇ دان مالڻ مڪ لالولہ سمفي دڪوال سوڃي
 نڱري منڊي اڃين مڪ راج بندھرا نوا اينٽون بڱڪيۃ مڻمنڊڻ فڊ
 تمفت رومہ ڪمفوڇن يڱڊئيڱڱلڪن دھولو اية سدہ منڃاڊي هوتن
 سڪلينپ مڪ سڱل فراھو اينٽون لالولہ ماسق برلابوہ دڪوال
 نڱري ايت سرت مڱواڻ اوبہ سڱل مريم دان ليلا رنناڪ مڱواڻ
 فمورس گڱق گمفيۃ دلاوت ايت سمفي ٽيڱ هاري ٽيڱ مالڻ
 تياڊ جوڱ تورن سمبوتن دري دالم نڱري مڪ راج دونن فون
 مڱورہ بوڱڪر ساوہ سڪلين فراھو اية بلاير ماسق ڪدالم نڱري تلہ
 سمفي فڊ تمفتہ جمباتن لارڱ ايهن لالولہ برلابوہ سڪلينپ

تلہ سدہ برلابوہ سڪلين فراھو ۲ ايت مڪ راج بندھرا نوا
 اينٽون لالولہ برڇترا ڪفڊ راج دونن سرت دتنڱڱڪن سڱل تمفت
 امتان دان بالي ڪوت فاريۃ ايهن دھولو تنافي سدہ ٽيڱڱل بڪس
 سھاج منڃاڊي هوتن چارق فادڱ ٽڪوڪر مڪ راج بندھرا نوا
 دان راج دونن مڻمنڊڻ اية ترلالولہ بلس هاتين مڪ انتارا بيراڻ
 هاري راج دونن دودق دسيتو مڪ برتمولہ دڃن اورڱ نوا ۲ يڱاڊ
 سوڱرڱ دوا ٽيڱڱل دسيتو مڪ لالولہ دفرقسا دان دسيامۃ ڪفڊ اورڱ
 نوا ايت دافتلہ خبر حال نڱري اية سدہ ترانيائي اولہ نجوم توجه
 سڪارڱ راج يڱبراصل ايت ادالہ اياپ دودق دڃن ڪساڪيتن
 ڪدوا لاکي امترين مڱواڻ لادڱ فڊ سبلہ دارتن نڱري اين دان
 نجوم توجه اية سدہ منڃاڊي راج دڃن سڱل رعيت بلائنتراپ
 مڱواڻ نڱري دھولو سوڃي اين چوڪف دڃن سڱل ڪوت فاريٽن
 دان هلبالڱ لشڪرپ تلہ ددڱر اولہ راج دونن چترا اورڱ نوا ايت
 ماڪين ساڃاۃ فول برتمبہ ۲ بلس ڪسيهنن مڪ ايفون لالولہ تورن

لاکي امستري دان راج بندھرا توا کدوا لاکي امستري هندق نيڪڪن بوق بوروق دغن توان فتري چي مودا ددالم نگري گواباتو مک تله فوتس موفاڪه ايت انتارا توجه هاري توجه مالم مک راج دونن دان راج بندھرا توا دان راج فيڪس فون بلاير مامسيخ ۲ ماباوا امستري دغن رعية بلاتنتران دان مامسيخ ۲ دغن فراهو کنايشکنن مک انتارا توجه هاري توجه مالم بلاير ايه لالوله سمفي فد نگري گواباتو مک سکلين راج ۲ دان رعيت بلاتنتران ايتشون هابسله نايڪ کدارت دودق مامسيخ ۲ دغن نمفتن مک انتارا بيراف لپاپ تمفيلله ممولائي کرجا برجائ ۲ دغن ممالو سگل بوپين ۲ گگق گمفیه ترالو عظمت تپاد برهننتی سيخ دان مالم دغن برموک ۲ ماکن دان مينم دان برجاموسگل رعيت بلاتنتران تله سمفي فد کتيڪ دان وقتپ مک بوق بوروق دان توان فتري چي مودا ايتشون لالوله دهيامسي اوله سگل اورغ بسر ۲ مک قاضي دان سگل حاج دان لبي ايام دان خطيب ببالل دان شينخ فون تمفيلله منيڪڪن تله سده نيڪ مک تنفله بوق بوروق ايت برککاسيهن کدوا لاکي امستري

سبرمول مک راج بندھرا توا ايتشون 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 برتپنه کفد سگل هلبالغ دان فغليما مپوره سيفکن سگل فراهو يغ تيگ راتس هلوان ايه مک انتارا بيراف هاري سدهله سيف سکلينن تله سمفي فد کتيڪ يغبايڪ مک راج دونن فون لالوله ملڱکه تورن بلاير هڱگ سمفي تيگ بولن سفوله هاري فلايرنپ

توان فتري تليفوق چهيا اديق راج فيكس تيغگل دنكري بيرم
 بيرو مك تله فوتس بچاران لالوله دسورهكن راج فيكس اية برلاير
 دهولو فولغ كنگريپ مك انتارا بپراف لام لفس موفاكة ايت مك
 راج فيكس اينفون برلاير ممباوا امترين توان فتري چي امپوڅ
 بلاير ايت توجه هاري توجه مالم مك راج فيكس فون سمفي
 كنگرين لالو برسييف كلغكافن هندق دودق كرجا دان مشهيمفونكن
 سگل رعية بلاتنتران دان راج دونن تيغگل دنكري گواباتو فون
 برسييف 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 مسرة دغن سگل سهاره مارهن مسرة
 عادة راج يغسبر ۲ هندق نيكح جوگ توجه هاري توجه مالم راج
 دونن بلاير اية سمفياه كنگري بيرم بيرو مك راج فيكس فون
 تورنله كدوا لاکي امترين مپمبوة راج دونن لالو دباوا نايك كدالم
 نكري دبري مپواه امتان انتارا توجه هاري لمپ راج دونن
 دودق ندالم نكري اية مك لالوله دودق كرجا ممولائي برجاگ ۲
 توجه هاري توجه مالم دغن برسوك ۲ فلپاگي فرماينن يغدوا
 بلس بغسا تپاد برهننتي مپيغ دان مالم گگقي گمفيه ترلالو عظمت
 بوپين ۲ دان ماكن مينم فلپاگي نعمت برجامو سگل اورغيسبر ۲
 دان رعيت بلاتنتران سكلين تله سمفي فد وقت يغبايك لالوله
 دنكككن راج بندهرا توا دغن توان فتري تليفوق چهيا مك
 دودقله كدوا لاکي امترين ملاكوكن كسوك ۲ ن ساشتله بركامپين ۲
 مك تله سلسي درفد فكرچان منيكككن راج بندهرا توا
 ايت مك راج دونن فون موفاكت فول دغن راج فيكس كدوا

منافع فمورس تباد برکیرا ۲ لاڳي مک راج دونن فون مارا جوڳ
 ماسق کدالم سوڳي مکتیک برفرغ ایت مک توان فتري چي
 امبوڳ فون ممباکر لیل کچیک یغدتڳلکن راج دونن منوڳگو
 نڱري ایت مک فیلورون بتول ماسق کتاڳن راج دونن مک دفندڳ
 اوله راج دونن ترالو کرس فوکل اورڳ ۲ ددالم نڱري ایت فلورو
 سفرة هوچن یغلبت تباد بوله منچلیقکن ماة مک ایئون ممبواتله
 علامت تندوق سرمت دپتاکن فراهوای سندیري تله دفندڳ اوله
 اورڳ ۲ ددالم نڱري مک برهننتیله فرڳ لالوله تورن سکلینن میمبوة
 راج دونن ایت دباوا نایک کدوا لاکي استرین دان سڳل انق راج ۲
 ایت هابس دباوا نایک سکلین دبري تمشت سوڳ سوات مک
 دودقله برسوک ۲ انتارا ببراف لماپ برسوک ۲ ددالم نڱري
 گوا باتو این

مک راج دونن فون لالو برتیتنه مپوره مڳهیمڳونکن سڳل
 اورڳسیر 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 تباد برهننتي سیڳ دان مالم ترالو عظمت 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 ای ملاکوکن فلباڳي کسوکاڳن دان ترالو
 برکامپین ۲ کدوا لاکي استرین سلالو جوڳ داڳ مڳادڳ راج
 دونن انتارا ببراف لماڳ سلسي فکرجاڳن ایت مک راج دونن فون
 موفاکت دڳن راج فیکس هندق دنیکهکن راج بندھرا توا دڳن

مېباوا راج فيكس ماسق كدالم نكري گداوڅ باټو سرمت برسوكا^۲ ن
 توجه هاري توجه مالم ممالو سگل بويين^۲ دان ماكن مينوم دغن
 سگل اورڅبسر^۲ تله اية مك انتارا بېراف لمارپ مك راج دون
 فون برتپته كشد سگل اورڅبسر^۲ فنننا^۲ سيفكن فراهو تيگ راتس
 هلوان کران هندق بلاير باليق كنكريپ گوا باټو مېباوا راج فيكس
 هندق دنیککن دغن توان فترې چي امبوڅ انتارا بېراف هاري
 سدهله سيف سکلين فراهو اية مك راج دون فون برلايرله سکالي
 دغن استريپ دا^۲ پريگن اوله راج فيكس دغن فراهو تيگ
 راتس هلوان مك بلاير ايت تباد برهنتي ميغ دان مالم هڅگ
 سمفي توجه هاري توجه مالم مك سمفيله سکلين فراهو ايت
 ککوال سوڅي نكري گوا باټو مک راج دون ايغينه هاتين هندق
 مليهتکر، هاتي سگل اورڅبسر^۲ يغدسوره منوڅگو نكري گوا باټو
 ايت کران فد ماس اي هندق برجالن دهولو سده دتېڅگل فس
 فد توان فترې چي امبوڅ دان فد سکلين اورڅبسر^۲ چک مومه
 داغ درفد سبله لاوت دسوره لاون برسوڅگه^۲ دان چپک دري
 سبله دارتن اکواکن لاون

يغد مکين اين فيکر راج دونن مک لالو دسوره ايسي سگل
 مريم ليلا رنتاک سناغ فمورس تله سيف لالوله دفوکل نكري اين
 سلاکو سوڅگه مومه داغ ملڅگر سگل مريم سناغ فون تباد
 برکيرا^۲ لاڅي مک سکلين اورڅ ددالم نكري ايتفون گادوهله هورو
 هارا تباد برکنهوان سيف هندق ملاون دغن برسوڅگه^۲ کران
 دسڅاکن سوڅگه جوگ مومه داغ ملڅگر ايت مک اورڅ ددالم
 نكري فون تمفيل ممبري بالس دغن سگل مريم ليلا رنتاک دان

فاتهنڪن لاکي ۲ اڪو بلومله اڪو منوره فرڪنٽان اشڪو مک ماهوه راج
 دونن جڪلو سده دمڪين ڪهنڊق اشڪو افاله گونا ڪيه برفرغ بايقله
 ڪيه مغادف لاڻي دسپيني سڦاي بوله سگرا سلسي فڪرجان ڪيه
 اين تله ددغر اوله راج فيڪس مک ايفون مغونس فدغ تمڦيل
 مشرة راج دونن تباد برڪيرا لاڻي دفارغ تيغڳي دسوسمڪن دفارغ
 رنده دلومفتڪن دان دفارغ ڪيپري دتغڪيسڪن ڪڪانن دان دفارغ
 دڪانن دتغڪيسڪن ڪڪيري هڱگ لله راج فيڪس ممارغ دان راج
 دونن فون سده لتيه منغڪيسڪن لالو برهنٽي ڪدواپ تله سده
 هيڏغ لالوله ماسيغ ۲ مک ڪاه راج دونن هي راج فيڪس فاداله سده
 اشڪو ممارغ اڪو چوباله فول اڪو هندق ممبري بالس برڪاه ايت
 سمبيل مغونس فدغ مشرة راج فيڪس برتوره ۲ فنتسن مشرة ريبوه
 يغامه تغڪس مک ترساله تغڪيس راج فيڪس ترڪنا لپهيريپ فوتس
 ڪڦلاپ ترفلنتيغ لغسوغ ماتِي

مڪ راج دونن فون ملهبي فراهو توان فترِي گندايران يغ
 دتغه لاهه ايه مڪ فراهو ايتفون داغ تله سمڦي توان فترِي
 گندايران لالوله نايق فد فراهو راج فيڪس مک دلپهتن راج فيڪس
 ايه سده ماتِي مڪ راج دونن فون موفاڪه دغن سگل اورغسٽر ۲
 راج فيڪس ددالم فراهو ايت بچارا هندق مغهيدوفڪن راج فيڪس
 يفسده ماتِي ايه مڪ راج دونن فون مپوره چاري فاکورومن مسرة
 دتموڪن ڪهلا راج فيڪس ايه دغن توبهن مڪ دسپيرم فول دغن
 اير ماور مڪ راج فيڪس فون سده هيڏوف مشرة سدياڪلا لغسوغ
 تندوق مپمبه فد راج دونن مسرة براڪوان ۲ سودرا تله سلسي
 فڪرجان ايه مڪ راج دونن فون موفاڪتله دغن استرين هندق

مسگل هلبالغ فغليما لشكر رعية بلا تمنتراپ ميپوره ممباكر مسگل
 مريم دان ليلا رنتاك سنا فغ فمورس مك دلاوت ايتفون ترلالوله
 گتق گمفية بويي اورغ برفرغ مك فلورو فون سفرت هوچن لبة
 داغ منيمفا داتس راج دونن مك ايفون ممبيري بالس دغن مسگل
 مريم دان ليلا مك بويي بديل فون سفرت برتبه درندغ دان فلورو
 فون تيا د برفوتس سلغ مپلغ فرغي داغ كلمكايوت دلاوتن اية
 مك تغه لاگوت برفرغ اية

مك توان فتري گندايرن فون تونر كدالم فراهو دغن
 مسگل هلبالغن بردايوغ كنتغه لاوتن تله سمفي كنتغه لاوت اية دليهن
 راج دونن دغن راج فيكس تغه برفرغ دغن برموغگه ۲ هاتي مك
 توان فتري گندايرن اية اوندر فد سبله فيهتي تمفيل فول ممباكر
 مسگل مريم دان ليلا رنتاك منوجو اشكاتن راج فيكس مك ترلالوله
 كرس فوكلن مك راج فيكس برفالينغ هلوان مموكل فراهو توان
 فتري گندايرن دان راج دونن دودق ممندغ چوگ كران تيا د
 دمسگكان امترين مك برفرغ اية ترلالوله كرسن مك دمندغ اوله
 راج دونن هندق تيواس راج فيكس دان فراهو فون سده هندق
 تغگلم دفوكل اوله فراهو توان فتري گندايرن مك داغ راج دونن
 دمسينتكن فراهو توان فتري اية كنتغه لاوت سمفي سهاره سمالم
 جاوهن سرت لكه دانس بتيغ

تله اية مك راج دونن فون فرغي فول مندافتكن راج فيكس
 موفاكه هندق درنتيكن برفرغ اية سرت هندق دنكككن راج
 فيكس اية دغن توان فتري چي امبوغ كاه راج فيكس هي راج
 دونن فنتغ اتق لاکي ۲ تندوق دتغه ميدان سبلوم بوله اشكو

مغادف لقسمان راج دلاوت تله سمفي لالو برکات کتان پتاله سده همب فرقسا دلاوت اين ادفون يغداتغ اية اغکاتن راج فيکس هندق ملغگر نگرې اين تله ددغر لقسمان مک ايْفون لالو تورن فرځي مغادف راج دونن تله سمفي تندق مپمبه امفون توانکو بريپو۲ امفون افاله تينته دولي توانکوکارن دلاوة ايت سده فنوه تومفت دغن فراهو اغکاتن راج فيکس هندق ملغگر توانکو تله ددغر اوله راج دونن مک ايْفون برسيقله دغن سگل هلبالغ هندق ملغکه تورن مک توان فترې گندايرن برسييف دغن سگل داينغ ۲ پ هندق مغيکوت راج دونن تله سده لالو تورن برجالن برسام ۲ مک دسوره تغگل توان فترې تيا د ماو هندق مغيکوت جوگ تله سمفي دتفي فنتي مک راج دونن فون مغمبيل سکفيغ کلوفق جنتوڅ دان ساتوهلي داو نغکا جنتن مک راج دونن فون نايک داتس کلوفق جنتوڅ ايت برکايوهکن داو نغکا مک توان فترې سدهله تغگل تفي فنتي ايت باليق فولغ کا مستانن ياي ت برسييفکن سبواه فراهو دغن اورڅ فدايوڅن امفته فوله امفت دان هلبالغ امفته فوله امفته سمواپ فرمفوان بلاک تله سده سييف سمواپ مک توان فترې فون دودقله مننتي خبر راج دونن يغ سده فرځي برکايوه کلاوت دغن مدورڅ ديري اية .

ادفون راج دونن يغ برکايوهکن داو نغکا داتس کلوفق جنتوڅ ايت مک ايْفون سمثيله کلاوت لغسوڅ نايک مغادف راج فيکس مغاچق موفقت جاغن برفرڅ مک راج فيکس تيا د ماو برباگي ۳ له فوجق راج دونن راج فيکس تيا د جوگ ماو يغد مکين اية مک راج دونن فون برکايوه باليق مک راج فيکس فون تمفيلله برکراه

سگل گملا حکمة یغسقتني ۲ نگري گداوځ باتو ايت مننتا جاديکن
لاوت هندق ميمواځ بلا مرگستو ايت اوچف فون لفس سکتیک
مک نگري ايتفون مده ايرپ نايک ميموځ ۲ منچادي لاوه مننتاپ
مک سکلين بناتځ ايتفون هابسله ماتي بېراف هاري مک لاوت
ايتفون کريځ مک راج دونن فون دودقله دځن منغ مننتومان
مک ترسمبولته فول قصه راج فيکس ايت منته مده هابس
سقتين اديقن توان فتري تليشوق چهيا مک ايتون برکه سگل
هلبالغ فغليما رعيت لشکرپ مپوره برسيفنک فراهو تيگ
رائس هلوان چوکف لځکف دځن سگل هلبالغ فغليما رعيت دان لشکر
مريم دان ليلا منافع فموراس اوبت فيلورو هندق ملنگر راج
دونن کنگري گداوځ باتو تله حضير سکلين دودقله مننتيکن ماعة
دان کتيک يغبايک جوگ هندق ملنگه منته مسمفي فد کتيک
يغبايک دان ماعت يغ سمفرن مک راج فيکس فون برلايرله
دځن سگل هلبالغ لشکر رعيت بلا تئتراپ دځن تيگ رائس فراهو
منچنچوځ افيلن مک برلاير ايت مسمفي توجه هاري توجه مالم مک
مسمفيله دکوالا موځي نگري گداوځ باتو مک دفوکله مريم بردگوم
بدیل يغبسر بردراف بدیل يغ کچيل مک مسمفي بهنان کدالم نگري
گداوځ باتو مک لقسما راج دلاوت فون مپوره فرگي کلاوه فرقسا
بويي بدیل ايه دان اغکاتن سياف دان کمان فرگين مک سگل
لشکر فون فرگيله بردايوځ ککوالا موځي نگري گداوځ باتو مک تله
مسمفي ککوالا مک دليهت باکت موځي ايت دځن فراهو تيگ
رائس هلوان مک دفرقسا اوله لشکر ايت اغکاتن راج فيکس
هندق ملنگر نگري اين مک ددځر اوله لشکر ايت ايتون باليق

فد فرامان ساختله موكر هندق مغالهن نگري گداوڅ باتو ايت
 همفيرله فاتيك سكلين برچري دڅن تون فترې مرة برتاڅيسن ۲
 سكلينن كارن سده دكتهوي جوگ كسقتين راج ددالم نگري
 گداوڅ باتو ايت تله سده بركات ۲ ايت مك سكلين هرېموگاچه بادق
 سيغا دان ماچن ايتفون برموهن فولغ مامبيغ ۲ مڅهيمفونكن رعية
 بلاتننران هڅگ سمي فوجه هاري فوجه مالم مك هوتن ايتفون
 براومبو، فنوه تومفة دڅن سگل رعية بلاتننرا بناتڅ تله سده
 برهيمفون مك سكلينن ايتفون براوڅكتله منوجو جالن كنكري
 گداوڅ باتو مك برجالن ايت برتمو گونوڅ گونوڅ راة دان برتمو بوكية
 بوكية رات برتمو ريمبا ۲ ترڅ منچادي فادڅ كران ساڅة بايق رعية
 بلاتننرا يڅ ملالوي ايت مك انتارا ببراف هاري برجالن ايت مك
 سمييله اڅكاتن ايت فد فميڅگيران نگري گداوڅ باتو تمفيله منڅكف
 سگل كربو كمبيغ دان سباگين تباد بوله تورن كنانه هابس دتڅكف
 اوله سگل مرگستو ايت سمي كفد سگل نپور فينڅ رمفوة رننيڅ
 ايتفون هابس سكلينن دماكن اوله سگل بناتڅ مك خبر ايتفون
 سمييله كفد راج دون اوله راج دون مهاج دبريكن سكلين بناتڅ
 ايت برفوامس ۲ هاتي مماكن سگل ايم ايتنيك دان كربو كمبيغ دان
 سگل تومبوهن ۲ هڅگ سمييله بناتڅ ايت ملنكر كدالم كوة سده
 تباد ترتهن اوله سگل رعييت سايسي نگري ايت مك سكلينن
 داتڅ مغادف راج دون فرمسيهن حال بناتڅ ايت مك راج دون
 فون منتا سيمفن ليمو دان بدق مك سمي فد وقت تڅه مالم
 مك راج دون فون تورنله برليمو دان بربدق تله سده لالونايك
 دودق مياكر فوننوڅ چندانا گهرو دان كمين باروس مرة منچيپتا

مك مسكلىن رعيه ايسي نگرى گداوڻ باٽو ايتفون موفاڪت فرڻي
 مڱاڻف راج دون فرمسيهڪن تپاد ترٿاهن لاڳي لغگر ناڱ دان
 بواي ايه منٿله ددغر اوله راج دونن سمبه مڱل رعيه بلائنترا ايه
 مك ايتفون برميٿف ليمو دان بدق مك سمفي فدوقه نغه مالم ايتفون
 تورن برليمو دان بربدق تله سده مك ايتفون سمباڪر فونٽوڻ چندانا
 گهرو دان ڪمپن باروس منچيتنا گملا حڪمتن نگرى گداوڻ باٽو اين
 فنٽا اشڪتڪن كاودرا مك دغن سبنتر ايت جوڳ نگرى سده
 تراشڪه دان مسكلىن ناڱ دان بواي ايتفون هابسله ماتي تپيڱل
 دوا ايڪور جوڳ باليق مڱاڻف توان فترى فد نگرى بيرم بيرو
 منٿله سمفي ناڱ دان بواي ايت مك توان فترى تليفوق چهيا
 فون تورن فد جمباتن لارڱن ممرقسا ناڱ دان بواي ايت مك
 هابسله دفرمسيهڪن درفد اول سمفي اخيرن تله ددغر اوله توان
 فترى تليفوق چهيا يڱدمڪين ايت مك ايتفون مڱاڻف ڪسبله
 دارٽن سمبيل سمباڪر فونٽوڻ چندانا گهرو دان ڪمپن باروس سرة
 منچيتنا گملا حڪمه فد مڱل رعيه يڱدمسبله دارٽن يا ايه مڱل هرېمو
 دان بادق ميڱا دان ماچن دان مڱل مرگستنو يڱ ملات دبومي
 ايتفون داٽغله سڪلينن منندوقڪن ڪفلا فد توان فترى تليفوق
 چهيا مك توان فترى فون برٿيته واهي مسكلىن سودراڪو چياڪ
 اد لاڳي مڱاڪو بيه اين سودرا مک بيه فنٽا فد مسكلىن سودراڪو
 فرڻي ملڱگر نگرى گداوڻ باٽو رومق بنساڪن سڪالي پير منچادي
 فادڻ چارق فادڻ ٽڪوڪر اڪن منودوڻ ڪملوان ابڱ ڪيه راج فيڪس
 داتس راج نگرى ايت مك مسكلىن بناٽغ ايتفون برداٽغ سمبه
 ادفون تينٽه توان فترى اين فاتيك مسكلىن جنچوڻ جوڳ تنافي

لاوت سكتيک توان فتري اية دودق مسباکر فونتوڅ چنداناً گھرو
 دان کمپن باروس ايت سرت تورن منفوق اير دلاوت اية تيگ
 کالي مک لاوت ايتفون سدهله برگلمبغ مک ددالم الون يغبسر
 ايت دائغله دوا ايکور راج ناگ دان دوا ايکور راج بواي مک
 توان فتري فون برکات هي سودارا کور راج ناگ دان سودارا کو
 راج بواي جيک اد لاڻي ابغکو يغبکدوا مڱاکو بيت اين سودارا فد
 هاري اين بيه فنتا لغڱرکن نگري گداوڅ باتو جاديکن فادغ جارق
 فادغ تکوکر اکن منودوڅ کملمان ابغ کيت راج فيکس ددالم
 نگري ايت

مک مسبه راج ناگ دان راج بواي سده تيته توان فتري
 يغبدمکين ايت فاتيک کرجاکن جوگ تنافي فد فرامان سکالي
 فرگي ملغگر اين تيباد اکن باليق لاڻي مغادف توان فتري همفيرله
 سکالي اين جوگ توان فتري دافت مپوره فاتيک سکلين اين
 برچريله کيه فد سکالي اين مک منته سده برکاة ۲ ايت مک راج
 ناگ دان راج بواي فون برموهن فولغ کفوسه تاميقي مغيريمفونکن
 سگل هلباغ لشکر رعيه بلا تنتران مسفي توجه هاري توجه مالم
 مک لاوه ايتفون سدهله مسقي فنوه نومفت دغن رعيت کدوا
 بغسا اية لغسوڅ برجالن منوجو نگري گداوڅ باتو اننارا ببراف هاري
 دجالن اية مک سمفيله رعيه راج ناگ دان رعيت راج بواي فد
 کوال سوڅي گداوڅ باتو اية منغکف سگل رعيت راج دونن تيباد
 بوله ملننس کسوڅي سکلينن هابس دماکن اوله ناگ دان بواي
 تيباد ترتهن اوله سگل رعيت نگري گداوڅ باتو ايت مسفي ايم
 ايتيک کربو کمبيڅ سموان سده هابس دماکن اوله ناگ دان بواي

کسوکاڻ توان فترې گندايران تله سده فوتس فيکړپ مک راج
 بندھرا مڅکو بومي فون برپچاراله دڅن مځل اورڅبسر۲ دان
 هلباغ لشکر رعيت بلاتنتراپ هندق منيکڅکن توان فترې
 گندايران دڅن راج دونن مک لالوله برجاگ ۲ فول توجه هاري
 توجه مالم برېنتولن فدکننيک يغبايق ماسعت يغمسفرن مک تمفيل
 قضي داغ منيکڅکن راج دونن دڅن توان فترې گندايران تله
 سده نيک مک دباوا اورڅله ماسق کدالم تمفت فرادوانپ سره
 دلنڅکن داتس فترقن يڅکا مسن دکانن توان فترې دان برمسوا۲ فن
 نامي^۰ يغبرامتنگون تله سده لالودباوا ماسق کدالم تيري ديوڅگا
 يڅکامسن مک راج دونن دان توان فترې ايت سديکيه تاء جڅگل
 بارڅلاکوپ سفرة اورڅيڅ سده بيامس مللملپ مک دودقله
 کداوپ ملاکوکن فلپاڅي کسوکاڻپ

تله ايت مک ترمبوته فول فرکتان راج فيکس يڅ برلاير
 فولڅ کنگريپ بېرم بېرو توجه هاري توجه مالم دلاوت ايه ايڅون
 مسميله کنگري بېرم بېرو لالو ماسق برلابوه فد جمباتن لارڅن
 لغسوڅ نايق مندافتکن اديټپ توان فترې تليفوق چهيا مننتا^۰
 تولڅ بالسکن کموانپ داتس نگرې گداوڅ باتوکران اديټپ ايت
 ادوا ماچم کسقتينپ ددالم لاوت اي برعيتکن ناگ دان
 بواي دان داتس بومي سکلين يڅملاک جادي رعيه توان فترې
 جوگ مک تله دفندڅ ابڅپ داغ ايه دڅن مېباوا کموان سرت
 دمننتا^۰ تولوڅ کفداپ مک توان فترې تليفوق چهيا ايټفون سگرا
 فرڅي مڅمبل فوننوڅ چندانا گهرو دان کمپن باروس فرڅي تورن فد
 جمباتن لارڅن سره مېباکر فوننوڅ چندانا ايه دان منچپيتارعيټن يڅددالم

فتري ايت سراي برکاة افکه مسبن اددند برگورو سلاکو اين مک
 توان فتري گندايران فون ماختله برتمبه ۲ ساکيه هاتين سراي
 برکات هي راج فيکس سکالي ۲ اکو تياک سوک برسواميکن اخکو
 بلوم لاگي اکو منچادي استري اخکوسده اکو اخکو چاديکن سگل
 تاروه سابوځ جودي اخکو سرت دغن تيکن مک راج فيکس
 فون مملفت کلور لالو کبالي لغسوځ تورن کفراهوپ مک سگل
 اورغیځ حضير دسپينو هابسله هورو هارا تياک برکتھوان لاکوپ
 ممندځکن توان فتري سده سلاکو گيلا مک راج دونن فون تورن
 کفراهو مېبوځي راج فيکس هندق دباوا باليق نايق کرومھن مک
 کاة راج فيکس سنوان کلاکوان اين بنچان درفد اخکو جوگ منيفو
 دايا داتس اکو مک ترلالو مرکاپ راج فيکس کفد راج دونن دغن
 سبب اخکوله اکو منغگوځ کموان يغد مکين بايقله اکو چاديکن
 فادغ چارق فادغ تکوکر نځري گداوځ باتو اين بهاروله فواس
 هاتيکو تله سده برکاة ۲ ايت راج دونن فون باليق نايق کدارة دان
 راج فيکس فون برلاير فولځ کنگرين بيرم بيرو

تله سده راج فيکس فولځ ايت مک راج بندهرا مځکو بومي
 اينفون ترلالوله کونده هاتين لمبت لاون تنتواکن سمفي سرځ دان
 لغځر راج فيکس ايت کران اي راج يغبسر چوکف دغن سگل
 هلبالغ لشکر رعية بلاتنتراپ دان بايق جوگ کسقتنين يغد مک
 فيکرپ جکلو سمفي کلقي لغځرپ سيافله اورغیځ بوله مناهنکن
 مومسه ايت بايقله اکو نيککن توان فتري گندايران ايت دغن
 راج دونن کالو اياله يغبوله مناهنکن مومسه راج فيکس ايت کران
 بايق جوگ کسقتنين دانلاگيفون راج دونن ايت سده دغن

برکرجا فون مده لام جيڪ توانکو تپاد نيڪح دغن تون فترې
 گندايران ايت تنتوله ادند اية ممبواغکن ديرين کدالم هوتن
 دانلاڻي فون فادڪ ايهند راج بندھرا مڱکو بومي ايت جاوهله
 هاتيپ کفد توانکو مندغرکن فرکتان اية مک راج فيکس فون
 سوکاله هاتين فيکرپ دغن مسنر جوگ فرکتان راج دونن ايت
 مک ايئون باليقله کداره برتوڱگو تونغ مک فکرجان برجاگ ۲
 اينئون سدهله سيف فد مالم ايت تمفيل برجامو سگل راج ۲ دان
 اورغ بسر ۲ دان هلبالغ لشکر رعيت بلاتنترا دان ممبمنتغ سگل
 همفران يڱ انده ۲ دان مڱهيمفونکن سگل حاج دان لبي دان ايمام
 حطيب شينچ دان بيلل کران منيڪکن انقد بگند تون فترې
 گندايران دغن تونغن راج فيکس منته سمفيله فد ساعت دان
 کتيڪاپ مک تمفيل اورغ منيڪکن راج فيکس دغن تون فترې
 گندايران دلينکن اوله راج دونن اي سنديري جادي جاوانن سگل
 فلپاڻي فکايڻ راج فيکس دان مبارغ کهندق راج فيکس اية اي
 سنديري منچارينکن فد فيکران راج فيکس سوڱگهله راج دونن
 ايت کاميه سايغ فداپ تنافي افکل سمفي مالم هاري اي هيلغ
 مندافتکن تون فترې گندايران کران مميري جنجي افکل راج
 فيکس دباوا اورغ ماسق دموره تيکم فد تون فترې ايت منته
 مده نيڪح راج فيکس اية مک دباوا اورغله ماسق کدالم فرادوانن
 تله دفندغ اوله تون فترې گندايران اکن راج فيکس دباوا اورغ
 ماسق دا پريڱکن اوله راج دونن مک تون فترې فون بشکيت
 مڱغ سميله فيسو منرکم راج فيکس هندق دتيکمن مک راج
 فيکس فون ملسقت ککيري دان ککانن منڱکيسکن تيکم تون

کیت میا هارا ۲ فاته ۲ دکولائیکن رمبوت ایکل باسه ۲ دهوریکن
 چیک فاته ای برتلکو مک ایم اینتفون دتغکف دهوجا فول مستله
 صده لالو دلفسکن سکالی لاگی بربومبوغ داتس مک برتابوران
 فادی کلور درفد تمبولقن دتغه گلغگخ ایه مک راج فیکس فون
 برسورق تیاد برهشگ مک دفندغ بودق بوروق ایمین برتابوران
 فادی دگلغگخ ایه ایفون برکات واهی ابغ سدهله ایم کیت کلور
 فادی درفد تمبولقن مک راج دون فون برمسرو واهی ادیق اینتله
 بهارو سمفی تواه ایم کیه مک راج دون فون برتمفیق مپاروکن
 تواهن هی میا هارا ۲ فاته ۲ دکولیکن رمبوت ایکل باسه ۲ دهوریکن
 رومه بسر دتیشگلکن رومه کچیل دتوغگو فاته تیغ توغکت برتلکو
 اینتله بهارو سمفی تواه ایم کیت ادیق بودق بوروق جاتوه کفد
 انق راج برتابور اوری مک ایم اینتفون دتغکف سره دهوجا لغسوغ
 درننغ مک ایم اینتفون برلاگ سکالی بربومبوغ کاتس مک ایم
 راج فیکس فون صده فوتس لیهبیرپ مغلوفور دتغه گلغگخ ایت
 لالو ماتی مک ایم راج دون ایه تربغ کاتس فاگر برکوکو مرننس
 تنجوغ بوپین مک بودق بوروق اینتفون تمفیل برتمفیق مغادشکن
 لغنن دان منچابو ۲ بادیق دان لومفته کنیجا تیاد برکییرا ۲ مک راج
 فیکس فون سدهله کمالوان ۲ لاکوپ لالو بالیق تورن کفراوهندق
 فولغ کنگرین کران نگر ایه دان توان فتری گندايران ایه صده
 هابس جادی تاروه سابوغ صده فولغ کفد راج دون سموان
 تله صده راج فیکس سمفی کفراوه مک راج دون فون تورن
 فول مندافتکن راج فیکس سره دفوجق دشن فرکنان یغمانیس ۲
 هندق دلیککن جوگ دشن توان فتری گندايران ایت کران

جوگ فنتا^۱ سسفيکن رخگيۀ مک سسنترا لاگي رخگيۀ ايتئون
 سسفيله برتسون ۲ دگلگنغ اية مک تباداله چوکف تيسان رخگيۀ
 راج فيکس اية کران رخگيۀ راج دونن ترلالو بايقن مک کات راج
 دونن تباداله چوکف رخگيۀ توانکو اين مک ساهوة راج فيکس
 واهي اديق جيک تباد چوکف رخگيۀ نگري بيرم بيرو ابغ
 تيسانکن دان جيک تباد چوکف نگري اية نگري گداوغ باتو اين
 ابغ تيسانکن دان جيک تباد چوکف نگري اين سسفي فد تونغ
 ابغ توان فتري گندايران ايتئون جادي تاروه سابوغ جوگ مک
 تتکل برکات ۲ ملنق تاروهپ سابوغ اية توان فتري گندايران سدغ
 مغمنتي درفد تيغکف کچيل روغ موک مک سگل کات ۲ ايت
 ددغراوله توان فتري

مک ساهوت راج دونن جيک دمکين کهنديق ابغ ايتئون
 اديق تورس جوگ ماريله کيۀ رننغ ايم مک بردکتله کدوان سردت
 مغوچا ايم سنتله ايت دتاريق رننغ لالو دلفسکن مک ايم ايتئون
 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 ايتله
 توهن ايم کيۀ سياه هاره فاته ۲ دکولاي کن رجبوت ايکل بامده ۲
 دهوریکن مک ايم ايتئون دتغکف داوجا مک دلشسکن برلاگ
 دوا تافق کتنيگاپ مک سده فاته ترکولي کاکي ايم راج دونن مک
 راج فيکس فون برسورق دان مليمقة سردت مپيلق ۲ تاغن باجو
 دان مغادشکن لغن مک کات بودق بورق واهي ابغ ايم کيۀ
 سده فاته کاکين مک راج دونن فون برسرو واهي اديق ايتله تواه ايم

فکاین لالو دفاکي منتله سده مک ایفون برجان بالیق ماسق کنگري
 مغفیه مدئیکور ایم دوگیل منتله سمفی ای کتفی گلغغ ایت مک
 د فندغ اوله راج فیکس سوئرغ مودا ترلالو ایلوق فارسن داتغ مغفیه
 مدئیکور ایم دوگیل مک سگرا دسوره فغگل ماسق کگلغغ سرت
 داجق مپابوغ مک ساهوت راج دونن افله اوفیا فاتیک هندق
 مپابوغ کران تیاد رشگییت 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
 سالی جوگ منتله سده ترقدان ایم ایت بریفیکیرله راج دونن
 سیافله فولق ممبیگ ایم کواین مک دامبلپ بولوه بغسی فد
 فیغغغپ مک دچمشقکن منجادی سوئرغ بودق بوروق داتغ
 مندافتکن راج دونن منتله ایه مک راج فیکس فون مغاجق ممبولغ
 ایم مک راج فیکس فون تمفیل مغیکه ایم دان بودق بوروق
 ایتفون داتغله ممبیگ ایم راج دونن سرت بودق بوروق ایت
 مسغغ ایم لالو ای برفنتون دمکین بویین

بواه رمبیگ دباوه بولغ رام۲۱ تربغ کچاوا

ادیق ممبیگ ابغ ممولغ سام۲ ممبواشکن پاوا

منتله سده تربولغ ایم ایت مک راج فیکس فون مپوره بودق
 کوندغن ممبیل رشگیه ممبیلان گونی سکتیک لاگی مک رشگیه
 ایتفون سمفی لالو دتواشکن دتغه۲ گلغغ تله ایه مک راج فیکس
 فون مغاجق اوجا ایم مک راج دونن فون سده کمالوان ۲ لاکوپ
 تیاد ترتیبان تاروه ایت مک ایفون مپوره بودق بوروق فرگی
 ممبیل رشگییت کنگري گداوغ بائر دشن سکچف سکتیک ایه

يغدكتناكن اوله اورغ مودا اية تله سده سلسي برکاة ۲ اية لالوله ماكن
سگل فلباڳي نعمت دان زواده مك ددالم منتف اية برباڳي ۲ له
فرکتان ٿورو دان سندا متله سده منتف مك کدواپ برمسقه
متيا دان برجنجي تگوه راج دونن دغن توان فتري کنديران
متله سده برکات ۲ ايت

مک راج دونن فون براليه روفان دان نمان براوبه چي ټواکل
مک ايئون منتا ټاين کڙد توان فتري گنديران هندق مخرچاکن
فخرچان ٿوان فتري هندق نيکح دغن راج فيکس ايت مک راج
فيکس يغدالم فنچارا بسي اية متله سده توان فتري ايت سده
باليق هيديوڻ سمول ايئون تله دلفسکن اورغله کران سده دکت
هندق سمفي جنجي اکن برنيکح دغن توان فتري گنديران اية
لاگيفون دودق کرچان سده لام يغد مکين اية مک سگل اورغيسر ٢
دان هلبالغ لشکر رعية بلاتنترا فون تمفيل برسوکا ٢ن دان ممالو
سگل بويين ٢ گگق گمشينا سيغ دان مالم تراللو عظمة تباد سغک
بويي مک راج فيکس اينئون فد تيف ٢ هاري ٿورن برماين مپابوڻ
ايم دغن سگل اتق راج ٢ دان اورغيسر ٢ فوه مسق گلغگغ ايت
دغن تمفيق سورقن مک اورغ مپابوڻ ايت دفندغ اوله راج دونن
يغبرگلر چي ټواکل ايت ترالوله سولک سوڻغ فون تباد دافت
هندق مغالهن راج فيکس ايت

مک چي ټواکل اينئون لالو ٿورن برچالن فرگي منوجو
کفوهن فولي تمفة اي مناروه سگل بارخ ٢ دهولو متله سمفي اي
کسيټو مک ممبري سالم فد فولي ايت مک فولي اينئون تربوک
سنديرين مک دامبلله سگل فدغ دان ايم دوگيل دان سگل فلباڳي

دوکوڅ توان فترې اي مناڅيس جيک دامبل توان فترې ددوکڅ ترلالو بايق لاکون سفرت کلکوان اورڅ توام هندق برگورو بمراف هاري سده دفرهاتيکن اوله توان فترې کلکوانن مک فد سواة هاري برېځکينته گرم دهاتي توان فترې بودق افاکه يځ مملاکواين کهندق اورڅ توام فون تيباد سماچم اين برکاة۲ اية مسمبيل مغوريکن دوکڅن سره مرمفوس دهمفسکن بودق اية داتس تيڅ گونتوڅ تله اية توان فترې سگرا فرگي مغمبل تنون تيباد ممندڅ بودق اية لالي دڅن برتون جوگ مک بودق اية ديم تيباد مناڅيس دان تيباد برسوارا فد سڅک توان فترې سده ماتي بودق ايت مک ددندڅ کبلاکڅ سدهله منچادي سووڅ مودا څيلڅ گميلڅ چهبيا موکاپ سقره فنوه فرنام امڅه بلس هاريبولن مک توان فترې فون سدهله کمالوان۲ لاکوپ سراي برکاة سيافکه يځمڅگل دان مپيرييه فينڅ اورڅ مودا ماسق کماري اين جيک دتاهو ايهند بند تمنتوله اورڅ مودا ماتي دبوڼهپ

مک ماهوة اورڅ مودا اية توان فترې جوگ يځ مپوره داتڅ کماري لڅسوڅ دچتراکن درفد اول اي داتڅ ککوال نگري گداوڅ باتو دان سگل بارڅيڅ دکيريم توان فترې کفد سڅيکور بورڅ هلڅ دان سگل چنچين دان بوڅا کارڅن توان فترې دان بوڅکوس دان څبر ايان کفد توان فترې دان سکلين باڅين دچتراکن مک توان فترې فون سدهله ترايڅت ددالم هاتين تنافي کران سده کمالوان ايت تيباداله اي مڅاکو مک برباڅي۲ له فوجق چمبوگرندم اورڅ مودا اية سرست دکلورکن اف۲ يڅاد علامه تندا ددالم فرچنچين دهولو مک توان فترې فون لمبوته هاتيپ لڅسوڅ مڅاکو سوڅگه سبگيمان

غایب سکالی مک اینخ توا اینتفون ترلالوله تاکوة کالو۲ دمراکای
 اوله راج اکندی مک اینخ توا اینتفون فرگیله مغادف سگل اورغ بسر۲
 فرسمبهکن انق سمخ ایت مده هیلخ مک اورغ بسر۲ اینتفون
 سگراله دفرسمبهکن کفد راج مک تیتته راج دسوره چهاری سمفی
 دافت مک سگل رعیه بلا تنترا فون برهمفونله سکلین منچهاری
 سفنخچ ۲ سوغی ایت تیاد جوگ برجمفا

ادفون انق سمخ ایه هیلخ ای میلم کمدین تیمبول ای منچادیکن
 دیرین سوغ کاتق ۲ ترلالو ایلوق روفاپ بودق داتس کافر ددالم
 سوات تلق سوغی ایه مک سکلین اورغ بسر۲ ایه منچهاری جوگ
 کمدین سمفیله فد تمفه ایه مک دفندخ اداله سوغ بودق داتس
 کافران ایه ترلالو ایلوق روفاپ لالو دامبل اوله سگل اورغ بسر۲ ایه
 دباوا فولغ دفرسمبهکن کفد راج انق سمخ مده هیلخ دچهاری ۲ تیاد
 دافه تیپام برتمو دشن بودق این مهاج 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 دشن فلوق چیوم
 دان فغکو بالی تیاد لغس درفد دوکغن مک بودق اینتفون ترلالو
 فندی ترکورغ توان فتری هندق منچپیوم ای لبه لاگی منومسکن ۲
 سوکاپ دان کورغ تیمغ توان فتری ای لبه لاگی مملشت ۲ مک
 توان فتری فون ترلالو امه کامیه مایشن فد بودق ایه تیاد برچری
 مالم دان میغ سمفی تیگ هاری تیگ مالم دفلیهرا اوله توان
 فتری مک بودق اینتفون برباگی له لاکون تیاد بوله ترلتق درفد

دلابوهکن اورخله تيري ديوشگا دان کلمبو توجہ لافيس منتلہ مدہ
 مک انق سمخ هوتن ایتفون ممباکر فونتخ چندان گهارو دان کمپن
 باروس مک داوسفکن کفد بولوہ بغسي مک ایفون برايخ ۲ کفد سگل
 دیوات ۲ منتا فولغ فولیہکن روح سماخه توان فتري ایت مشرت
 سدیکلا دان لالودبوکا خرنده ایت دان کاین قافن توان فتري
 دماسکن سگل فلباڻي فکاین توان فتري یغ سلملما جوگ منتلہ
 مدہ انق سمخ هوتن ایتفون ممولیہ بولوہ بغسي ایت لالودتیف
 سکالي تیف دوا بلس لاڻوپ توان فتري فون مدہ سناریق کاکین
 دوا کالي دتیف امفت لیکور لاڻوپ توان فتري فون مدہ
 سناریق تاخمن تیگ کالي تیف تیگ فولہ انم لاڻو دالمن توان
 فتري گندايران فون تربرمین لالو بغکیه تردودق منندخ ککیري
 ککان کهدان کبلاکخ مک تمثله برتیمون ۲ فرکاکس اورخ ماتي
 دان انق سمخ ایتفون اداله دودق همفیر دمیسی توان فتري
 این مک ایتفون مرکاله اکن انق سمخ این دسوره هالوکن مک انق
 سمخ ایتفون کلورله کبالي مغادف راج بنداهرا مگو بومي
 فرسمبہکن حال توان فتري ایت سدهله فولغ فولیہ سفرت سدیا
 لام مک راج بنداهرا فون ترلالوله سوک هاتین لالو برتینہ مسگل
 سگل اینغ فغاموه توان فتري گندايران ایت مپوره لیمو دان
 بدق دان لاخیر انق سمخ هوتن ایت مک دکرچاکن اورخله دخن
 مشرتین مک دباوا اوله اینغ توا انق سمخ ایت کسوغی لالو دلیمو
 دان دبدق مک انق سمخ ایتفون برباگی ۲ له ای مسموات لاکو فد
 اینغ توا ایت کران فدیہ کنا ایر لیمو ایت مک اینغ توا ایتفون مارہ
 لالو دتفیسکن تاخمن مک ایفون منچا توہکن دیرین کدالم ایر ایت

دائغله برهمفون رامی ۲ دکفوغ سرمای سده دکه بهارو هندق دتغکف ایفون سده هیلغ مک دفندغ دلوار کفوغن ای اد جوگ مموغته بیللغ ایت هغگ مسقی تیگ کالی کفوغ تیاد جوگ دافت مک سگل اورغبسر ۲ ایفون تاهوله ددالم هاتین بوله دسمغ این کسقتین جوگ روفان مک مسکلیر، اورغبسر ۲ ایفون تندق مپمبه کفد انق سمغ ایت مک دفندغ اوله انق سمغ سگل اورغبسر ۲ ایت سده مپمبه مک انق سمغ ایفون بر دیم دیرین داتغ تمغگوغ فرئی دکت لالو دجولغ دتغکوقن دباوا فولغ مغادف راج بندهرا • مغکوبومی مک سفنجغ جالن ایت هابسله تمغگوغ مندی دغن نانه دان داره چابوق انق سمغ ایت مک بر جالن ایت مسقیله کبالی راج بندهرا مغکوبومی مک انق سمغ ایفون دفرملیاکن دغن سریبو کملیان دسورهن دودق داتس همفارن یغانده ۲ تله ایت مک راج بندهرا مغکوبومی فون برتینه هی انق سمغ جک لاکواشکو ممولهکن انق اکو توان فتری گندايران این بالیق سفرت دهولو اشکوله اکو نیکن دغن ای دانلائی نگری گداوغ باتو این کوسرهکن کفد اشکو مک اشکوله منجادی راج بسر ددالم نگری این تله ددغر اوله انق سمغ ایت مک ایفون برداتغ مسمبه بولهله توانکو فاتک چوب اوبت تنافی فاتک فوهنکن فونتغ چندان گهارو دان کمین باروس دانلائی اورغیغ رامی ۲ برتغگو خرنده ایت توانکو سوره اندور فاتک مسموات اوبه این یغ مغادف تیگ اورغ جوگ مک سگل اورغ ددالم استان ایت یغبرتغگو دان جاگ جنازه ایفون سمان دسورهکن تورن درفداستان ایت تله سده مک انق سمغ ایفون مامقله تیگ اورغ دغن اینغ توان فتری ایت تله لفس کدالم مک

دان خطب بیلال دان شیخ مہجوات سگل خرندا دان شراج راج
 دان سگل اوسوخن ہندق منانمکن توان فترې ایۂ سفرت عادت
 راج یغیسر۲ جوگ مک اولہ راج بنداہرا مگو بومی تیاد دبری
 تانمکن فتراپ مقدر دسورہ تاروہ مایت ایت ددالم خرندا دان
 دحضیرکن دتغہ۲ استان ایت سرت دسورہ تغکوئی دان دجگائی
 اولہ سگل رعیت بالا مالم دان سیخ کران راج بنداہرا ہندق
 ننتی برجہفا دغن اتق 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 دسورہ تغکف تاروہ ددالم فنچارا بسی تلہ
 سدہ تر فنچارا راج فیکس ایت مک راج بنداہرا فون برتینتہ کفد
 سکلین ایسی نگری مپوروہ چہاری اتق سمغ جیک سدہ دافت
 جاغن دبونہ باوا کماری دغن سگراپ

سنتلہ سدہ راج بنداہرا مگو بومی برتینتہ ایت مک سگل اورغ
 بسر۲ دان ہلبالغ تمفیللہ مگرہکن سگل رعیتہ بلاتنترا سکلین فرگی
 مامق هوتن سبلوم دافۂ اتق سمغ دہوتن ایت تیاد بولہ فولغ مک
 سگل اورغ بسر۲ اینفون فرگیلہ منچہاری دغن برسغگوہ۲ ہاتی فد
 سگنغف بوکیت دان گونغ دان فد سگنغف هوتن دان ریمبا تیاد
 جوگ برتمو مک سکلین اورغ بسر۲ دان رعیتہ بلاتنترا فون
 برموقتلہ ہندق فولغ سکلین سرت تانہ منغگوغ کمراں راجن
 سنتلہ ایت مک ہابسلہ مہواپ براغکۂ فولغ تیبام سمقی فد فرتغھن
 بندغ مک ترندغلہ کفد اتق سمغ ایت تغہ مموغۂ بلالغ براس دافۂ
 سئیکور دماکنپ دمکینلہ لاکوپ مک سگل اورغ بسر۲ اینفون

جوگ جاغن اغکو تاکوت جاغن ستارا اورغ ۲ رعیه ددالم نگرې
 گداوغ باتو این چکلو سمفی کفد انق اکو توان فترې گندايران
 ایفون گیله مابوق سبب فرمایین این اغکو تیاد بوله ماتی دونه
 اورغ کران اکو این راج یغیسر بوله منگهن اف ۲ فربواتن اورغ
 دائس دیرې اغکو

مک ماهوت انق سمغ ایه چکلو مشگوه توانکو هندق مندخر
 جوگ بولهله 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 اغکو اکو فننتا
 امبیلکن روح سماخت توان فترې گندايران ایت اکو مننتا راف
 کمشوغکن سماختن باوا ماسق کدالم بولوه بغسی این مک بولوه
 ایت دگرتقکن فول تیگ کالی سرت دتیوف سکالی دوا بلس
 لاگو ددالمپ توان فترې فون ترجمه دوا کالی تیوف امفه لیکور
 لاگو ددالمن دان توان فترې فون سده ربه سمفی تیگ کالی تیوف
 تیگ فوله انم لاگو ددالمن دان توان فترې فون سده فغنس تیاد
 برپاوا هیلغ لپف سلاکو اورغیغ سده ماتی مک سکلین اورغ فون
 گادوهله هوروهارا ترکم جرابا تیاد برکتیهوان دغن تریق تاغیس
 ممندخ توان فترې یغدمکین این

مک انق سمغ اینفون ممندخ اورغ سده گادوه مک ایفون
 ترجمون لاری کهوتن برسمبولی 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

پنتا۲ مک دفنڱل اوله راج بنداهرا مڱکو بومي نايق کبالي بېراف کالي مک انق سمځ اين برېوا۴ فور۲ تپاد ماهو نايق تاکو۴ فاتپک منولپه مک دڱگاهي جوگ سور۴ نايق مک ايفون نايق درفد ساتو تڱگ کفد ساتو تڱگ برهننتي مروفاکنديرين دځن بېراف کنتکوئن لاکوپ منلنہ سمځي کبالي دفنڱ اوله راج بنداهرا مڱکو بومي ايفون ترلالو بنچين ايفون براڅک۴ ماسق تيڱگل توان فتري جوگ دځن مڱل اينځ فځاموهن دبالي اية مک دفنڱ اوله انق سمځ اية راج بنداهرا مڱکو بومي سده ماسق ايفون مڱيسو۴ هندق تورن کتانه مک دفنڱ اوله توان فتري فد فيڱڱ انق سمځ اية اداله سوا۴ بولو۴ ترسيسف مک توان فتري فون باليق ممڱل ايھن داڅ کبالي فنن۴ فڱگلکن انق سمځ اية باليق کران هندق بولو۴ يڱدفيڱڱن مک راج بنداهرا مڱکو بومي ايتنئون کلورسرت ممڱل انق سمځ اية باليق سر۴ دکه مک راج بنداهرا مڱکو بومي مرسقا هي انق سمځ هوتن بولو۴ اف يڱترسيسف دفيڱڱ اڅکو مک ساهوتپ امفون توانکو اينلہ بولو۴ بڱسي فرماينن فاتپک اف اورځدهوتن دفرېوانکن اوله باف فاتپک سوڙڅ ساتو انقن ۲ مک راج بنداهرا مڱکو بومي ايتنئون مپوره تيوف بولو۴ اية مک ساهو۴ انق سمځ اين امفون توانکو برېيو۲ امفون مناکوئلہ فاتپک منيوڅ ددالم نڱري توانکو انتھکن مياف فنيڱ دان انتھکن مياف يڱ څيلو ماتيلہ فاتپک دبوئہ اورڅ کران فاتپک اف ۲ اورڅ هوتن جيک مندڅر مڱل فرماينن اورڅ ۲ ددالم نڱري بسر۲ بگيني باپقلہ يڱ گيلہ مابوق لوف فد ماکن مينوم دان لوف فد کابن باچوب مک کا۴ راج بنداهرا مڱکو بومي هي انق سمځ اڅکو تيوف

فتري گندايران ددالم انجوغ امتنان بويي بودق مناغييس ترلالوله
 بلس هاتيپ تباد ترتهن لاگي مك توان فتري گندايران بربوات
 گمفر سگرا مئگل سگل اينغ فغاصوهپ برتپاكن بودق مناغييس
 اية سياف يغتباد تاهو برانق اية باواله كماري كامي يغتاهو برانق
 دان جيڪ تباد برمودارا كاميله يغتاهو برمودارا دان جيڪ تباد
 تاهو براديق كاميله يغ فندي براديق مق اينغ سگراله فرگي امبل
 بودق يغ مناغييس اية باوا كماري مك اينغ اينفون سگراله كلور
 دهلمن بالي مك دفتندخپ اداله سوئخ انق سمخ هوتن تغه
 دودق مناغييس ترلالو بوروق روفاپ چابوقن سده تباد ترموات
 بادنپ دان براغا فون مموته سگنغ بادنپ دان هولتن سفرت
 هولته ليمو فورت دان لاشو فون مغاوم مغيكوت فوغگوخپ دان
 دارهن برچيچيران تله دليهت اوله اينغ توا ايئون ترمونته بليليه
 دغن لاته ليتهن مولوتن ممندخ انق سمخ هوتن ايت مك ايئون
 باليق مامق كدالم امتنان مغانف توان فتري فرسمبهكن روف
 دان چترا انق سمخ هوتن اية مك گمفرله مامسيخ ۲ داينغ ۲ ددالم
 امتنان اية بربوة ۲ فرگي مليهت انق سمخ هوتن اية كران تباد فرنه
 سمخ هوتن مامق كدالم نكري گداوخ باتو مك گمفر ايت تردخر
 كغد راج بنداهرا مگو بومي مك ايئون ايخين هندق مليهت لالو
 براشكة كلور كبالي ممباوا توان فتري گندايران مليهت انق سمخ
 ايت دان توان فتري گندايران كلور ايت دسوره باوا تمفت سيرة
 دغن سهلي تيكر چيو منتله سفي كبالي مك دفتندخ كتشگ بالي
 اداله انق سمخ اية ترلالو بوروق روفاپ اوله توان فتري گندايران
 دسورهكن ايهپ مئگل انق سمخ اين نايق كبالي هندك دفتندخ

فولی مک تر توتف بالیک مک راج دونن فون منچیتا دیریب
 هندق منجادی اتق سمغ هوتن کنا توکق کنا تکیق کنا ساون
 کمپیخ بیاس کورف لوسوغ کورف فکن کورف بوکیه کودیس بوتنا
 تیاد ترمواة بادنپ تله مده منجادی سفرة کهندقپ مک سگل
 اولت چابوقن ایتئون سفرة اوله نغک دان گارون ایتفون فوتس ۲
 برهوبغ مک ایفون برجالن منوجو مامق کدالم کوت منتله سمقی
 کدالم کوت ایه مک دندشپ راج فیکس تغه دودق مادن ایم
 هندق مپابوغ دشن سگل اورشیسر ۲پ فنه مسق دتغه گلغغ ایه
 مک اتق سمغ ایفون داتغله دودق دتشی گلغغ ترلالو بوروق
 روفاپ دشن بوسق هنچیئن چابوق فون فنه مراتا بادنن دان
 هولت فون جنتیک منجنتیک سفرت هولت نغک دان لیمو فوره
 دان لاشو فون مغاوم مغوروشن تله دندش اولیه سگل بودق ۲ کوندش
 دان جواق ۲ راج فیکس ایت اداله سوئغ اتق سمغ هوتن ترلالو
 بوروق روفاپ مک دهالوکن دسوره هنتر سرت دشن کات نستا
 یغ بوروق ۲ تله تردش کفدر راج فیکس سرت دندشپ سوغگهله
 سوئغ بودق ترلالو بوروق روفاپ مک دسوره تندش تراچکن مک
 سگل بودق ۲ کوندش ایت مندشکن تیتنه راج فیکس ایه سگراله
 دمیفق دان دندشکن مک اتق سمغ ایفون کورغ لاگی دندش
 بودق ۲ ایت ای یغترلبه فول مغولیغکن ۲ دیریب دان مغمشکن ۲
 کفلاپ هغک برچچوران سگل نانه چابوقپ دان کلور داره درفد
 موک کفلاپ مک ایفون منجریه دان مناغیس سکوات ۲ هاتیپ
 سرت منچیتا گمالا حکمتپ یغ برسام جادی دبوبهکن ددالم
 سواراپ سرت ای مناغیس ایه مک تردشگرله سواراپ کفد توان

دونن مندغركاټه بورغ مق توغغ دمكين مك ايفون بركاټه وهي
 بورغ مق توغغ بيت فون ساخټه هارف هندق برجمفا دغن توان
 فتري ايه تنافي فد ماس ايه تياد بوله بيت هندق مپمفرناكن
 كهندق توان فتري اين كارن بيهټه اين هندق فرگي مننتوه جنجي
 دغن توان فتري گندايران ددالم نگرې گداوغ باتو بولهله مق
 توغغ سمفيكن فسن بيهټه اين كفتد توان فترې ايت كتاكن بيت
 برجنجي تيگ تاهن تيگ بولن سفوله هاري ددالم جنجي ايت
 اداله بيهټه كماري مغادف توان فترې ليغكم چهيا داتس كياغن
 تله سده بركاټه ۲ ايت مك بورغ مق توغغ ايتفون برموهن فولغ
 لغسوغ تربغ كادارا مغادف توان فترې

مك راج دونن فون تله سده بورغ مق توغغ ايه تربغ ايفون
 لالوله برجالن ماسق هوتن كلور فادغ ماسق فادغ كلور هوتن نايك
 بوكيه تورن بوكيه بېراف ملالوي سگل گونوغ يغ تشگي ۲ هېگ
 سمفي تيگ بولن فرجالنن مك كفتد مواته هاري مك ترومله اي
 كفتد سوات فادغ ترلالو لوامن مك دفندغن كسبله منتهاري تربيهټه
 مك تمفقله فول سوات كوت مرنتغ ترلالو تشگي دان بوبي سگل
 اورغ برسوك ۲ فون ترلالو ريوه گنگي گمفيهټه ترلالو عظمهټه دغن
 گوغ دان گندغ تياد سغك بوبي سگل فرماينن مك راج دونن اين
 برهننتي دباوه سفوهن كايو فولي ترلالو بسرپ سراي برفيكر
 ددالم هاتين بايقله اكو تيغگلكن سگل فلباغي فكاين اكو اين ددالم
 باتغ فولي مك راج دونن فون برايغ ۲ كفتد سگل ديوا ديوات بارغ
 كوفقسا اكو فراوله بارغ كوچيتنا منجاډي مك باتغ فولي ايتفون
 تربوك سنديريپ تله ايهټه مك دماسقن سگل بارغن ۲ كدالم باتغ

كلور فادغ دان ملاوي رمبا دان بېراف چڅكۀ دان گونځ يځ تڅگي ۲
 دجالني مك فد سوات هاري مك تروصله راج دونن اية فد سوات
 فادغ ترلالوله لرامنن مك فد سام ۲ تغه فادغ اية اداله سفوهن كايو
 بړيځين ترلالو بسردغن ريندځ ريمبون داوونن مك دباوه فوهن كايو
 ايت سهلي رمفوة فون تباد لپيچين لپچو سفرة دگيلف مك راج
 دونن فون سيڅگه دباوه فوهن كايو اية برهنننيكن للهن
 القصة مك ترسمبوتله حال توان فترې ليڅگم چېبيا نماپ
 دودق داتس اودارا يا اية اتق راج فينځ لومة ادفون توان فترې اين
 سلالو جوگ برماين دباوه فوهن كايو دغن سگل اينځ فغاسوهپ
 مك فدهاري اية سده اي برسيف هندق تورن كدنيا مرة ممندځ
 كباوه اداله مووځ برهننني دباوه فوهن كايو اية ترلالو ايلوق روځ
 فارمنن مك توان فترې اينتون ترلالوله براهين كفد راج دونن اية
 مك توان فترې اينتون سگرا مڅگل مڅيكور بورځ فرمايننن برنام
 مق توڅغ مپوره تورن كدنيا مڅمبل اورځ مودا اية مك بورځ مق
 توڅغ اينتون تريځ بنول منوجوراج دونن تله مسفي دهدفن راج
 دونن مك بورځ مق توڅغ مڅيبرر ۲ كن سايفن كدوا بله سلاكو اورځ
 مپمبه دمي فندځ اوله راج دونن مك بورځ مق توڅغ اينتون برداتځ
 مسمبه ادفون فاتيڪ داتځ اين دغن سورهن فادوك ادند توان
 فترې ليڅگم چېبيا داتس كياڅن موهن فرمبيلكن توانكو نايك
 داتس كياڅن اودارا كارن توان فترې اية ساختله ايدان كسميران
 دان گيلا براختا اغځنله لمبوڅكن ديري كدالم هوتن منجادي
 اتق ياتيم فياتو تباد برايوباف قاوم كلورگ هندي دان صحابه
 ملينكن اي هارڅ فرتاروهكن ديرپ كفتوانكو جوگ منته راج

دغه امتنان تله سده برندم اية مك راج دونن فون نايك لغسوخ
 دكرة اوله مودين فيسو لالو لوک فون سمبوه تورن داره تيگ
 تيتيک تله اية مک دبري اوله راج دونن مودين اية ريل سراتوس
 دان کربو مئیکوردان اورغ سکلامين دان فيسو سمبيله مک مودين
 توا ايڤون برموهن فولغ باليک کرومهن سلغ انتارا توجه هاري
 مک راج دونن فون هندق برامه گيگي مک لالو دسوره فغگل
 توکغ جاتي فمبيلغ فندي مک ايڤون برامه تله سده لالو دبري
 اوفه سراتس ريل تله سمڤي توجه هاري ايڤون هندق برپاج فرتام
 ممباکرکن کايو بجا اية توان فتري چي امبوغ دان فد مالم يغ کدوا
 توان فتري چي مودا فد مالم يغتتيگ کهندقن راج دونن
 سنديري ممباکر بجا اية سنله بر بجا اية انتارا براف لمپ مک راج
 دونن فون مننتوڤ تابوه لاراڤن گوغ فلاورغ چانغ فمغگل مک سگل
 اورغ بسر ۲ دان هلبالغ رعيت بلتنننرا فون داتغله برهمفون فنه
 نسق دبالې اية مک راج دونن فون ممولغکن فرننه نگري ايت
 کفد سگل اورغ بسر ۲ درفد حکم عادت لمباگ رسم اتوران نگري
 اين دان رعيت بلا سکلين ترسره باگي اورغ بسر ۲ دسوره مهرنتهکن
 کران بيه هندق برجالن چيک داتغ مومسه درفد سمبله لوة ايت
 هندقله دلاون دشن برموغگه ۲ دان چيک مومسه داتغ درفد سمبله
 دارتن جاغنه مومسه بيه بوله مناغکن تله سده برکات ۲ ايت لالو
 ماسق فلباڤي فکايڤن يغ انده ۲ مک تله سده لغکن سکليمن ايڤون
 لالو براڤکة تورن منوجو جالن نگري گداوڤ باټو ممباوا بولوه بغسي
 ساتو دان ايم توگيل مئیکوردان فدغ سمبنتق يغ برمام ۲ جادي
 دشن ايان مک برجالن اية ماسق فادغ کلور هوتن دان ماسق هوتن

باغون درفد برادو لالو کلور کبالي مننتوڅ تابوه لارخن دان گوڅ فلاوڅ
 چانڅ فمځگيل سکتیک لائي مک سگل رعية بلتنترا فون داتځله
 برهيمفون فنوه مسق درفد اوڅوڅ نځري سمفي کفځکل نځري
 دودق دبالي مغادف راج دونن تله ايه مک سگل اورڅ بسر۲
 اينتفون 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 تيا داله اف۲
 کهندق بيت فننتا کرجاکن کفد سکلين اورڅ بسر۲ بيه هندق دودق
 برکرجا برجاگ۲ توجه هاري توجه مالم بيه هندق خندوري ماسق
 جاوي مک کهندق بيه فد هاري اين جوگ ممولائي ممالو سگل
 بوپين۲ دان سگل فرماين مک دکرجاکن اورڅ بسر۲له فد هاري
 ايه گځگي گمفينا ترلالو عظمت تيا د برهننتي سيڅ دان مالم تيا د
 سځک بويي لائي هځگ برفوله ريو کربو لمبو دان کمبيڅ ايتیک
 دان ايم دسمبليهن فربوآه جموان اورځيڅ برجاگ۲ ايه سهځگ
 سمفي توجه هاري توجه مالم مک راج دونن فون برکهندقله اکن
 مودين يڅ توجه اورڅ مک مودين اينتفون داتڅ لالو دفرقسا اوله
 راج دونن کفندين مودين ايه جيک منحاتنکن تاء دافه تيا د اکن
 کلور داره جوگ دان منځگوڅ ساکيت سلکس۲ يڅ بوله سمفي
 سهارې 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 سهځگ تيگ تيتیک داره فيسو لالو
 لوک فون سمبوه تله ايه مک راج دونن فون برارڅ تورن برندم
 کسوڅي دان توان فترې کدوا اين برندم کاکي تاڅن ددالم فامو

تیدر جرگ منله سده برکامه ۲ ایه مک ماسیخ ۲ بگکیست فرگی
تیدر فد تمفتن

ادفون راج دونن فد مالم ایه تله توان فتري ایه سده برادو
فد وقة اولو دنیهارى توا ایفون بگکیه سوږخدیربن لالو برایخ ۲ کشد
سگل دیوات ۲ دان منچیتا سگل گملا حکمت درفد زمان نینیق
موپن سرت ای برکاه ۲ جیک سوږگه لاڭی اکو این راج یغبراصل
تورن تمورن ایه بنداکو راج بسر ددالم نگری مندی اغین سمفی
کفد اکو سجا اکو منتا جادیکن تلوق گوا باتو این نگری ستانه
دغن نگری گداوڭ باتو سرة چوکف دغن کوت فارینن دان فاگر
سامقن سرة دغن رعیه بلتننران دان اکو منتا بگکیستن سگل
رعیت بلتننرا راج چامر لاوت دان بلتننرا راج فتوکل دان اکو
منتا جادیکن کاکف بوڭا رمفی این مسواه استان یغبرس اوچف
فون لفس سکتیک مک کدڭرنله گڭی گمفیتا ترلالو عظمه بوی
سگل رعیه بلتننرا مندرو مندق دتانه درومه تله ایه مک راج
دونن فون برادو دبیلیق سکتیک مک هاریفون سیخ مک توان
فتري چي امبوڭ 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 فد سڭکان سده دتاون اوله مومه
جوڭ مسالم مک ایفون برجالن ددالم استان ایه مک برجمفاله
دغن راج دونن لاڭی برادو دفنتو بیلیم هندقشون دباڭونکن
کران ای سده برفسن فد مالم تادی مک دودقله توان فتري کدوا
این منڭو راج دونن برادو سکتیک لاڭی مک راج دونن فون

تنتق مسبتون لاریقکن کیلغ بائغ چمفدق ماری کورافه
 موهنکن امفون فاتیق نن فولغ بارغ کهندق سدهله دافه
 مک هلغ اینثون مماتو^۲ بوخکس ایست لغسوغ تربغ توجه هاری
 توجه مالم ایفون مسفنی کدالم نگری گداوغ باتو لالو مغادف توان
 فتری گندایران ددالم بیللیک انجوغن فیرق جمالا گنتی مک
 توان فتری اینثون ترلالوله سوکاپ ممدنغ بورغ هلغ ایست داتغ
 سرت منریما کیریم دان فسن راج دونن ایه دشن ترمنچوم تیاد
 برکفتوسن .

القصد مک راج دونن سنتله سده بورغ هلغ ایست تربغ مک
 ایفون لالو مغشکة ساوه برلایر فرگی کنگری گوا باتو انتارا براف
 لماب برلایر ایه توجه هاری توجه مالم مک ایفون مسفیله فد
 نگری گوا باتو لغسوغ برلابوه مسکتیک لاگی مک هاریفون سده
 مریمبغ فتنغ مک راج دونن فون فنتنا^۲ فربواتکن لیمو دان بدق
 کفد توان فتری چی امبوغ دان توان فتری چی مودا سنتله سده
 سیف لیمو ددالم باتیل امس مک راج دونن فون برلیمو تورن
 مندې دتغه لاوه ایه برکاجق داتس ایکن رای دان برفگغ فدهیو
 بیغکوغ تله سده مندې سفواس^۲ مندې ایست مک ایفون نایک
 داتس کاکف بوغا رمفی ایه برسالین کاین بامهن مامق فلماگی
 فکاین یغ انده^۲ دان ماکي سگل باهوان^۲ تله ایست مک دودقله
 کتیگ برمودارا مک راج دونن فون برکات کفد توان فتری کدوا
 ایه بیسق فاگی^۲ هاری جیک کاکق اتو ادیق باغون دهولو درفد
 برادو جیک سیاث^۲ اورغیغ لاگی تیدر جاشن دباشونکن بیر ای

بغسا ماچم ماسقن تله سده سيف مك دبوته ددالم مسبيجي
 مځكوؤ فتوتوف كمدین دبوځكس دغن فلباځي كاين یخ انده ۲
 مك توان فتري فون مځگيل بورځ هلځ دبري ماكن دغن
 مسكپځن ۲ منته سده مك توان فتري فون مپوره بورځ هلځ ایت
 فرگي مندافتكن راج دونن سرت مځباوا مځل ماكن مكان ایت
 ددالم سوات بكس منته ایت مك بورځ هلځ مځاځوټ بوځكس ایت
 لالو تریځ بتول منوجو كاكف بوځا رمځي ایت توجه هاري توجه
 مالم مك هلځ ایتفون مسفي لالو هیځگف دځوچوټ تیځ لایر كاكف
 بوځا رمځي ایت دځنځ كباوه راج دونن اد جوگ تځه دودق برماين ۲
 تیگ برادیقن مك هلځ ایتفون تونن مځهمفركن مایځن سلاكو
 اورځ مپمبه لالو دفرسمبهن موندن ایت اوله راج دونن مځرا دسمبوه
 لغسوخ دبوک سرت دماكن مځل فغانن ایت ترلالوله نعمة چیننا
 رامن تله ایت مك راج دونن فون برموافقه تیگ برسودارا هندق
 ممالس کیریمن توان فتري گندايران ایت دان بوځكس توان فتري
 ایت لالو دامبیل دتوکر فول دغن بوځكس لاین تله ایت مك
 دبوځكسكن مځل فلباځي فكاين یخ انده ۲ مك دسرهنك فد بورځ
 هلځ تله سده سيف مكلین مك توان فتري چي امبوځ دان
 توان فتري چي مودا فون مځبري بورځ هلځ ایت ماكن دغن
 مسكپځن ۲ دان برفسن كځد توان فتري گندايران جاځن مپوره لاځي
 کران اي هندق بلایر دځد نځري این تنافي تیاد اكن لام بربالیق
 جوگ مځادف توان فتري منته سده برکاټه ایت مك بورځ هلځ
 ایتفون لالو برځنتونن دمکینله بویین

فرگي مغادف توان فتري گندايران مك دڤندڠ اوله توان فتري هلمڠ ايت داتڠ ترلالوله سوك لاکوپ تيبام دكت مك دڤندڠ فد بوڠكوس اية تيباد براوبه بارڠ سدیکيت سفرة فربواتن اي دهولو جوگ مك توان فتري فون مرکان بورڠ هلمڠ ايت لغسوغ بغکية مناشيس ماسق کدالم بيليك فرادونن تله دليهة اوله بورڠ هلمڠ کلاکوار، توان فتري يغمکين ايفون برکات ايوهي انچي توان فتري چيک هندق مرک مکالي فون چوباله بوك دهولو بوڠکس اين مک بوله فاتيك دمركاي کران فاتيك اين همب توا مکالي بلوم دوا کالي بلوم فاتيك دموره اداکه سمفي هاتي هندق منيفو دايا توان فتري دامی ددغر اوله توان فتري فرکتان اين ايشون ترسنپوم لالو بغکية فرگي ممبوك بوڠکس اية مک دڤندڠن سده برايسي کاین بکس توبه دان چنچين تيبگ بنتوق مک توان فتري فون ترسنپوم تيباد برکشنومن دان چنچين اية دماروڠکن کچارين باگي داوکر باڠي دچنگ باڠي اورڠ بيام سلما دان کاین بکس توبه دبوك درغد ليفتنن لالو دچيوم مسمنتر دفاکي دان مسمنتر دتڠگلکن سرت دچيوم دان دتناب فد مگنڠف راڠي دان جا يتنن دغن ترسنپوم لاکوپ تله اية توان فتري فون دودق مک بورڠ هلمڠ اينفون مپمفيکن مگل فسن راج دونن تيباد سياف ۲ بوله موڠکير مک توان فتري فون ترلالوله سوکاپ براوله سفرت کهندق دان بورڠ هلمڠ اينفون تيباد دبري کمان ۲ دموره دودق ددالم بيليك اية دبري ماکن مینوم دغن مچوکف لغکفن تله اية مک توان فتري اينفون تمفيلله برکره مگل همب مهبيا دان اينڠ فغاموهن دموره بربواته مگل زواده نعمة فرمکانن امفة فوله امفة

بلوم مسمفي ادفون توان فتري اية ماسختله هارف مننتا فرمسيالكن
 توانكو براغكة ماسق كدالم نكري كداوځ باتو چيك سهارې مسمفي
 هندق براليق اينتون سوكر كران اي اد مننتي دغن كسغلن
 مك ماهوة راج دونن فسن اين سدهله بيت تريما بولله مسميكن
 كقد توان فتري دان بيت كماري اينتون مهاج نية هندق مغادف
 توان فتري جوگ تنافي فد ماس اين تبادله دافت بيت هندق
 فرگي كران تباد مسمفي هاتي بيت منيشگلكن كاكف بوڅا رمفي
 اين دغن كاكق بية دان اديق بيت دان ايه بية دتغه لاوت اين
 دان بولله مق هلخ مسميكن فول فسن بيت اين كقد توان فتري
 گندايران اية مننتا تيمفوه ددالم تيگ تاهن اتو تيگ بولن اتو
 ددالم سفوله هاري لاگي اداله بيت كماري مغادف توان فتري
 چيك بية تباد دانغ فد ماس ايت ايند، سومئه بية ماتي دتيمفا
 ماروځ فدغ دان ماتي دتمفا ماروځ كريس دان ماتي دولت سگل
 راج ۲ يغدولو كلا دان ماتي دتمفا اوله توان فتري گندايران
 سندبري دان چيك توان فتري اين موڅكير فول اينتون دمكين
 جوگ منته ددغر اوله بورځ هلخ فركتنا اين ايفون برموهن فولځ
 لالو اي برفنتون دمكين بوپين

فرگي كيندځ منچابوة كومبوه دچابوة بودق چفت برلاري
 موهنله فاتك كاي دتوبه كاي دفاكي سهارې هاري
 تنق سينتون لاريكن كيلخ باتغ چمشدق ماري دراقت
 موهنكن امشون فاتيكن ن فولځ بارځ دكهندق سدهله دافة
 مك هلخ اية ماسوت بوڅكوس اية لالو ترېځ ملبموځ تيشگي توجه
 هاري توجه مالم مك ايفون مسمفيله كدالم نكري گداوځ باتولڅسوخ

توان فترې گندايران يغبلموم سمڅي مك د فندڅن راج دونن اين
 سلاكو اورڅيڅ مده تباد ايڅنكنديرين مك توان فترې چي امبوڅ
 دان توان فترې چي مودا فون تر فندڅ فول كفد راج دونن
 يغبدمكين كلاكوان مك توان فترې كدوا اينفون دائڅ صراي بركاټه
 وهي اديڅكوراج دونن مڅافكه مك اديڅكو سلاكو اين ميريده دباوا
 اوله بورڅ هلڅ سمڅي هاتي اديڅكو ماكن سهاج تباد سمڅت برتان
 كاكڅ انتهكن بنچان راج ۲ دان انتهكن بنچان درفد اورڅ بسر ۲ دان
 انتهكن بنچان مڅل همننو شيطان دان انتهكن بنچان مڅل بورڅ
 بارڅ مندڅركن كات بنچان بورڅ بارڅ ايت راج دونن فون بركات
 كران اي تاكوټه منچاوهكن هاتي بورڅ هلڅ ايت كتاب افله كاكڅ
 گوندهكن هاتي سبب اديڅ برديم ديري اين كران مميكرن يڅ
 فاتوت هندق دبالسكن كيريمين توان فترې گندايران اين مك
 ماهوت توان فترې كدوا ايت چيڪ بر بتولن فدهاتي اديڅ
 فرتام چنچين تيگ بنتوق يڅ سمبنتوق تندا ممينڅ دان سمبنتوق
 براقدر جنچي دان سمبنتوق تندا جادي مبارڅ بچارا دان كاین
 بكس توبه سهلي تندا اديڅ مده رامه دان مسرا مك كاین گبر
 ايتڅون دامپيل اوله توان فترې چي امبوڅ دان توان فترې چي
 مودا لالو دلپشت امڅه فوله امڅت دان چمبول ايه دايسي دڅن
 چنچين تيگ بنتوق لالو دتغڅم دڅن بوکو بمبان دوا بلس لافيس
 باليڅ كمس سفرمت فربواتن توان فترې گندايران جوڅ سهلي
 بنڅ تباد براوبه تله مده مك دسرهكن فد بورڅ هلڅ ايت مك
 ايڅون بردائڅ سمبه اداله فاتيك اين ممباوا كيريم دان فسن ادند
 توان فترې گندايران مك كيريمين مده توانكو تريما دان فسنن

امپوڻ دان توان فترې ڇي مودا فون دان راج کنيگان برهمبست
 کچر فرځي کهلوان کاکف بوڅا رمځي ايت ممندځ کانس فوچوق
 تيځ مک تمفقله مئيکور بورځ هلځ مځگوڅگوڅ ساتو بوڅکوس ترلالو
 هيبت روفان د فندځ اوله راج دونن مځگرا دلبي تونن مک هلځ
 اينفون ملايځ تونن برکبير کڅق يځ کيري دان ترفيتوق کاکي يځ
 کانن ترنوڅکوم فاروهن کتيکر سلاکو اورځ منځونچوڅ دولي سراي
 برداڅ سمبه مځنچوڅکن بوڅکوس ايت لالو دسمبوت اوله راج
 دونن دځن سنپوم ۲ لاکون دسامرکن دځن برکات ۲ وهي مق هلځ
 افله کيران مک داڅ برسومه ۲ کماري مندافتکن بيت داڅغيځ
 مست لاوت اين مځباوا نصيب يځتياډ بايک مک ماهوت بورځ
 هلځ ايت اداله همب داڅ اين دسوروهکن اوله توان فترې گندايران
 مپمفيکن بوڅکوس اين کفد اورځمودا دان توان فترې ايت اد
 مننتي ددالم نگري گداوڅ باڅو دځن دوک نستاڅ چنتا مځسارا
 منځگوڅ هاتي هندق برتمو دځن اورځ مودا مک راج دونن فون
 ترمنپوم مندڅر کات بورځ هلځ ايت تله ايت مک راج دونن فون
 مځبوک بوڅکوس تلفوق لايو ايت دليهنن بوڅا مده ترکارڅ لالو
 دمامځکن دکفلان باځي داوکر باځي دڅڅک باځي اورځ بيانس سللمان
 مک دليهنن فول مځبيچي چمبول گاديځ برکمنچق انتن لځسوش
 دبوک اداله ميريده مده برليفته تيگ کافور اوله راج دونن لالو
 دماکن مڪافور سره ترماکن ايت هيځلغ فيکران مځورس برفلوق
 توبه دان برديم ديري تياډ برکات ۲ هيڅگ منيتيک فلوه دداهين
 دان مليليه فلوه ددادان دامې د فندځ اوله بورځ هلځ کلاکوان راج دونن
 دمکين ايت ايڅون ترلالو مومه هاتين کران بايق لاځي مځل فسن ۲

تودوځن لالو د اټيکي کاین ایت توجه کالي مک هلغ اینفون
 مغیمیغ تورن سکچف کتییک ایت جوگ سمفی دهدان توان
 فترې برکیبر کفق یغ کیري تر فینوق کاکي یغ کانن تر توځوگوم
 فاروه کتانه سلاکو اورغ منچونچوځ دولي سراي برداغ سمبه امفون
 توان فترې اوتق باتو کفلا فاتیک افله کیران فاتیک دفغگیل این
 مک توان فترې فون برکات ادفون بیت مسگیل مق هلغ این
 بیت هندق سوره سهاري سکرک هاري فاتا هنترکن ساتو
 بوځکوس این کفد اورغ مودا ددالم کاکف بوځا ره شي بلابوه
 دکوال نگرې گداوځ باتو جکلو مق هلغ لافر تیاد ماکن فرگیله
 تغکف ایم مغندوځ تلور دهلامن بالي ایهند بند ایت مک هلغ
 اینفون فرگیله ماکن ایم ایت تاه سده اي ماکن لالو مغادف توان
 فترې سرت دامبیل بوځکوس ایت دگوځوځ ایفون تر یغ ملبوځ
 تغگی ترسندم کاون بیرو هیغگ سمفی توجه هاري توجه مالم
 مک هلغ اینفون سمفیله برتنناخن کوال سوځي گداوځ باتو مک
 دندځ کباوه اداله تمفق سایوف ۲ بهسا سبوه فراهو ترافوځ ۲ دتغه
 لاوت ایت رمبیغ دشن کوال سوځي ایه مک ایژن مغیمفر تورن
 منوجو کفد فراهو ایت سکتیک اټ چرگ هلغ ایت سمفی لالو
 هیغگف دفوچوق تیغ لایر دندځن کباوه راج دونن تغه برماین ۲
 بیولا تر لالو مردو بوپین مک هلغ اینفون سبب بلوم تمفق دندځ
 اوله راج دونن ایت ایفون لالو بر فننون دمکینله بوپیب
 انق مرفاتي تر یغ کهولو انق اغکغ مغکوت سارځ
 جاوهکن هاتي توان فغهولو تیاد مگور مسورځ هلغ
 بر فننون ایه تر لالوله مردو بوپي سواران مک "ان فترې چي

سیره ایه لالو د فرسمبهکن کفد توان فتري مک د سمبوة اوله توان
فتري گندايران دغن سوك لاکون لغسوخ نايق کرومه دودق مليشه
سیره ايت ټيگ کافور مکافور ليشت امفت فوله امفت دان
مکافور ليفه سیره مکافور دان یغ مکافور برنام ليفه هالا برگنتا
تله سده ترليفت سیره ايت مک دامبيل فول چمبول گرو
یغ فسکا درفد نينيق مويغن سده توجه کتورونن برکمونچق انتن
مک دامسکن سیره ايت کدالمن دان دامبيل فول بوغا لالو
دکارغ سفرت باغون کفيه مک دتودوغکن داتس چمبول ايت
مک دبوغکوس فول دغن بوغکوسن تنون تلفوق لايو برتغکم
دغن سيمفولن بوکو بمين دوا بلس لافيس منته سده سيف ايت
مک توان فتري فون مساختله برگنده قلبو دان برجاوه چييت
منچپاري اکن اورغیغ بوله دسوره ککوال نگري گداوغ باتو کران
تياد مگسا یغ بوله مپمفيکن سفرت حشره یغترمتری دمرچو
هائي توان فتري ايت مک ایفون مناخيس فول برچچوران ایر
منان سراي بغکيه تورن فرگي دتغه ۲ کبون جمباغن سره برتودوغ
دغن سهلي کاین فوته برتيليك معرفه ممندغ ککيري تروس
کمشریف دان دفندغ ککانن لنتس کمغرب دان دفندغ کباوه
تروس توجه فتلا بومي دان دفندغ کاتس سمثي توجه فتلا لاغیه
مک دانتارا اون یغ فوته مگندوغ میگ یغ بیرو برباکه کونیغ
اغکاس دلاغیه مایوف ۲ بهسا کدغرن نگر دلاوت برسري مورم
چهيا اودارا دان بر بويي گوروه مپارق ککسيه علامت راج یغسبر
منغگوغ کدوکان مک ترندغله توان فتري کفد سټیکور بورغ
ترلا یغ ۲ داغکاس مک توان فتري فون مگرا مموککن کاین

منیوف بولوه بغسي ایت رمله بیتا ممبواغ دیری کدالم هوتن
 اغگن منجادی اتق یاتیم فیاتو تیاد برایو دان باف دان قاوم
 کلورگ کران تیاد ترتهان ددالم هاتی بیتا رموق دان ردم هنچور
 دان لوله صایو دان بلس اولیه مندغر بوی بولوه بغسي ایه برکاة
 اینتفون فوتس ۲ سواران دان برچچوران دغن ایر متان دغن تیاد
 ترتهان لاگی هاتین ایفون لالو بغکیه برجالن تورن فرگی مموخوة
 سگل بوخا ۲ دان ددالم جمباغن ممبیل ملیشرکن هاتین ایرن کشیمران
 سرت برفیکر ۲ هندق مپوره فرگی ککوال نگرې گداوغ باتو
 منچہاری اورغیغ منیوف بولوه بغسي ایت دغن مکنیک ایت
 توان فتری برفیکر مک ترندخله ای کشد سئیکور توفی سدغ
 ترلومفت ۲ هندق منچہاری ماکن اوله توان فتری لالو دفغگیل
 ایوهی سغ توفی یغبایق روف فارس اداکه ریضا سغ توفی کامی
 سوره سکچف مبنتر منتا^۴ چہاریکن فیئغ یغ مولغ بربواه بارغ
 تیگ بیچی^۵ مغادف کمتہاری نایک دان سیرہ مولغ نایک یغ
 لفس درفد جنچوغن تیگ هلی ترجونتی مغادف کمتہاری
 هیدوف دان جیک سغ توفی لافر بوله بیت بری ماکن بواه
 سومبو لایغ بارغ مسیچی^۶ دوا ماریلہ کیت ماسق کدالم بیلیق
 انچوغ بیت سنله ددغر اوله سغ توفی مک ایفون تندوق مپمبه
 کتان توان فتری اتق باتو کفلا فاتیک سکالی تیدق دوا کالی
 تیدق مپوره فاتیک ساختله ریضا دهاتی فاتیک هندق مخرجاکن
 تیاداله مومسه دغن اوفه دان فاوه مک توفی اینتفون برموهن فرگی
 منچہاری فیئغ دان سیرہ ایه فد سگنغ دومون دان کبون سنله
 مدده دکت هاری فتغ مک توفی اینتفون داغ ممباوا فیئغ دان

فوله انم لاگو ددالمپ دوا بلس بغسا اد بويي فرماينن ددالمپ
 مستله ددغر اوله توان فترزې چي امبوغ دان توان فترزې چي
 مودا ترلالوله بلس هاتيپ برچچوران دغن ايرمتاپ مک مسگرا
 دسوره رنتيکن

القصة مک ترسمبوتله 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
 سنتف سيره ددالم فوان چرانا بنجر بهارو سکاچيف فينغ ماسق
 کمولوت دکتيف دغن گيگي سراي کدوا بله تاغون تغه مغاچيف
 فينغ جوگ بهارو سفاروه مات کاچيف کدالم فينغ ايت مک
 کداغرانله بويي بولوه بغسي يغتياگ فوله انم راگم ايه لالو ترلفس
 کاچيف ايت درفد تاغون مک د فندغ اوله اينغ توا کلکوان توان
 فترزې ايت سده براوبه لايو۲ بهسا توبهن دان برسري فوچت ورن
 موکاپ مک اينغ توا ايت برکات مغان جوگ مک دمکين
 کلاکوان توان فترزې اين ماسحت براوبه دغن مکچف مسبتر اين
 درفد کچيل سمفي سده بسر ممباوا اگوغ بلوم فرنه فائيک ليهت
 کلاکوان مساجم فاگي اين بوکنکه توان فترزې تونغ لانغ اورغ افله
 گوناپ توان فترزې مپابوغ ايهند دان بند ايه جکلو مپابوغ ايم اداله
 اوننوځ تواهن

مک کات توان فترزې واهي مق اينغ دري کچيل سمفي
 سده بسر بيتا تباداله فرنه بيتا مندغر بويي بولوه بغسي تيگ
 فوله انم راگم لاگو ددالمن سيافله اورغيغ فون بولوه بغسي ايت
 ددالم نگرې گداوځ باتو اين مبلوم بوله بيتا برفندغ دغن اورغيغ

مودا درفد کوالا سوڅي اين بمراف هاري فرجالنن مك مسفي
 كدالم نكري تمفت امتان راج بنداهرا مڱكو بومي ايت مك
 ماهوت توان فتري كدوا ايت انتهنن سوڅگه انتهنن بوڅ كاكق
 دڅر چرینتا اورڅ توجه هاري توجه مالم موديقپ مك مسفي كقد
 امتان راج بنداهرا مڱكو بومي ايت مك راج دونن ديم كران
 صاڅت برکنن ددالم هاتيپ تله ايت مك راج دونن دان بنداهرا
 توا دان توان فتري كدوا ايتفون سنتف مته مده لالو برادو فد
 مامسيغ ۲ بيليقپ تله سيغ فاڱي هاري متاري سدغ مچه فانس
 مموهي فادغ مك راج دونن فون فنتا بنتنن تيكرا فاچر دان
 فرميداني داتس تنجران كارڅ كاكف بوڅا رمفي ايت منته مده
 دسيفكن اوله توان فتري كدوا اين مك راج دونن اين فرڱي
 مهبوك فتي كچيل بنیان سفتي ترلتق دكفلا تيدور تمفت فرادوان
 مڱمبل بولوه بغسي منته ايت ايتفون دودق داتس تنجران كارڅ
 كاكف بوڅا رمفي لالو ممبر فونننڅ چندانا گهارو دان كمپان
 باروس سرت داومفكن كقد بولوه بغسي ايت سرت دكرتقن
 تيگ كالي ايتفون بريغ ۲ كقد مگل ديوانت ۲ هي بولوه بغسي چيك
 سوڅگه لاڱي اڅكو برسام ۲ جادي دشن اكو مك برپوپيله اڅكو
 ملنننن مسفي توجه هاري توجه مالم جاوهپ سدغ ايلق مسفي
 كدڅران كقد توان فتري گندايران ددالم نكري گداوڅ باتو توتفنن
 فندڅران فد يغلان اڅكو دڅرکن فد تليغا توان فتري گندايران
 جوگ سوڅ تله مده برکا۲ ايت مك بولوه بغسي ايتفون
 دفرتيوڅ مڪالي تيوف دوا بلس راڅم بوي لاگو ددالمپ دوا
 كالي تيوف امفت ليكور لاڱو ددالمپ تيگ كالي تيوف تيگ

سوات سوڻي تر لالو بسر تورن منروس لالو ڪنڻه لوت تر لالو فرمي
 روفاپ اينه گراڻن ڪوال نگرِي گداوڻ با تو اين مڪ ايڻون
 مباحنڪن بنداهرا توا مپوره لاهوڪن ساوه برت تيگ بهارا
 فنجڻ رننپ ليم راتوس دفا سدڻ بايق مهاج ماڪن ساوه تله
 سده برلابوه ايت مڪ هاريڻون سده مريمبڻ فتح مڪ راج دونن
 فون منئا بواتڪن بدق دان ليمو ڪفد توان فترِي ڇي امبوڻ دان
 توان فترِي ڇي مودا مڪ دشن سمنتر ايت جوگ ليمو براوڪوف
 دان بدق برستنڱي سده ترسيڻ ددالم با تيل امس سوات ليم
 چوفق اير لالو دسرهن فدراج دونن مڪ ايڻون لالو برليمو دهلوان
 ڪاڪف بوڻا رمفي ايت منته مندي اير ليمو دان برصافو بدق مڪ
 راج دونن فون تورن ڪلاوت مندي برڪاچق داتس ايڪن رايان دان
 برڻڱ فدايڪن هيو بيڻڱوڻ مڪ دلاريڪن اوله ايڪن رايان دان هيو
 ايت سمنتر ڪنڻي سمنتر ڪنڻه لوت مڪ دفنڻ اوله توان فترِي
 ڇي امبوڻ دان توان فترِي ڇي مودا ترلالوله بلس هاتيپ سراي
 مڻڱيل باليق جاڍيله توان مندي سوڻرڻڱڍري دتڻه لوت اين
 انتهڪن دمان ادهيو دان انتهڪن دمان ايڪن دان انتهڪن دمان
 بواي يڱانسان افله اوفيا ڪاڪق هندق منولڻ بنتو اديق صلاڪو اين
 تله ددڻ اوله راج دونن اڪن ڪاڪق دان اديڻپ ايه سده مناڻيس
 بريڇي ۲ راتڻپ مڪ ايڻون نايق فد ڪاڪف بوڻا رمفي ايت لالو
 برصالين ڪاين بامهن ماسق مڱل فلباڱي فڪاين يڻ انده ۲ لالو
 دودق برمنڻ ۲ ڍيري دان برمنڻ ۲ تولڻ دان برمنڻ ۲ هاتي منته
 ايت مڪ هاريڻون سده جاوه مالم مڪ راج دونن فون برتپا ڪفد
 ڪاڪڻپ توان فترِي ڇي امبوڻ دان ڪفد اديڻپ توان فترِي ڇي

سرت برايغ ۲ کفد سگل دیواد یوات بارغ تورنله کیراپ اغین یغبر گمبر اورغ منچا بوة چکر دهلامن بالی دان منچا برت مالی ۲ دلومفر دان مر به کربو دکندغ 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 ایه جوگ کاکف بوغا رمفی ایه ملنچر فرغین باگی فوچق دلنچرکن باگی کمبغ فوتس تالی باگی بلوت دگتیل ایکور درس فرگین باگی کیامت یغامه تغکس دهولو متافق درفد اغین سنتله سمفی توجه هاری توجه مالم برلایر ایت مک کاکف بوغا رمفی اینفون برهننتی کران برتمو سوات سوخی کوال نگری ترلاو اندهن مک راج دونن فون مغمبل ترفوغ سره برتپا کفد توان فتري چي امبوغ دان توان فتري چي مودا مک دلیهه اوله توان فتري یغکدوا این سوات سوخی ترلاو اندهپ منروس تودن درفد سبله منتهاری نایق لالو کلاوت مک دکنل اوله توان فتري ایت یادیقور راج دونن اینله کوال سوخی نگری یغبرنام بیرام بیرو ایت مک ساهوت راج دونن نگری گداوغ باتو ایه براه لاگی چاوهپ کاکق درفد نگری این مک کات توان فتري ایت خبرپ 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 ایه 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 سوورخ فرمفوان
 مک برباگیله ۲ فوجق راج دونن ایت کفد توان فترې سوخگهله
 روفاپ کاکق تیاد سوک برموداراکن ادیق اورغیخ فاف این مک
 ساهوت 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 مگو بومي برفترا سوورخ فرمشوان برنام
 توان فترې گندايران ترلالو بایق فارسن

دان سبه نگري برنام نگري بیرام بیرو یغ ممرنتهن برنام
 راج فیکس اد سوورخ اديق فرمشوان برنام توان فترې تلیفق
 چهیا مک توان فترې ایتفون ترلالو بایق فارسن تنافي راج کدوا
 بوه نگري ایت ترلالو بسر تخت کراچانپ چوکف لغکف دغن
 سگل هلبالغ لشکر رعیت بلننتراپ سرت دغن مشهورگاگه
 برانین ددالم عالم دنیا این تیاد سیا ف تولوق بندیغن کران ایتله
 کاکق تاکو۱ هندق ممبري تاهو فد اديکو لاگیفون خبرپ توان
 فترې گندايران ایت برتونخ فول دغن راج فیکس ایه مک متله
 ددغراوله راج دونن یغدمکین چرینا کاکقن ایه ترلالوله سوک ددالم
 هاتین سراي برکات وهي کاکق نگري گداوغ باتوا ایت چرینا اورغ
 اد برافکه چاهون درفد تمفت کیت این مک ساهوت توان فترې
 خبرپ کاکق دغر ترلالو جاوه نگري ایه تیگ بولن فلايران کفل
 مک سمفي تله ایه مک راج دونن فون لالو دیم فرگی بغکیه دودق
 دهلوان کاکف بوخا رمفي ایه برتیغ توغگل دان برکاجغ مگون

دونن فون مغاچق توان فتري چي، مودا ابن برفنده كفراهو
 كاكف بوغا رمفي ايت دان توان فتري فون سوكله مك راج
 دونن فون منغلكن بولخ اولو بلخ فلاخي سرت دلمبيكن كاكف
 بوغا رمفي اية مك ايفون داتخ تله دكت مك توان فتري چي
 امبوغ فون نايق دكفل بدوري مپمبوت توان فتري چي مودا تله
 برتمو كدواپ سام ۲ برفلوق دان برچيوم سرت برتاخي سن ۲ دان
 مراتف برباغي ۲ بيچي ماسيغ ۲ تركنغكن انتوغ نصيبن تله ايت
 لالوله سننتف كتيگ برمودرا تله سده سننتف مك تران فتري
 چي مودا فون برفغكه سگل بارخ ۲ پ كدالم كاكف بوغا رمفي اية
 تله ايت مك توان فتري چي امبوغ دان توان فتري چي مودا
 فون براغكت تورن كدالم كاكف بوغا رمفي سننه سده اية مك
 راج دونن فون سگرا مغارمكن كفل اية دتغه هاراوغن اية
 مك راج دونن فون نايق داتس كاكف بوغا رمفي ايت لغسوخ
 برلاير ممباوا توان فتري چي امبوغ دان توان فتري چي 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 فتري چي امبوغ وهي
 كاكق توان فتري چي امبوغ مكين لام يفسده كاكق برلاير توجه
 تاهن سمپيلن بولن ممپيلغ سگنغف توكون دان فولو دلاوت اين
 دان ماسق فد سگنغف تلق دان رنتنو نكري اورغ دسناله جوگ
 كاكق مندغر نكري يغمسر دان راجاپ برانق فرمشوان يغبايق
 روف فرامن کران اديق ترلالوله ايغين هندق مندغر دان مرسائي
 ماسق فد نكري يغمسر ۲ اية مك ساهوت توان فتري چي امبوغ

یغ برما سفتي سرت برمسرو کندی رین چیک مسگه اکو این فترا راج
 بسر ایه بند اکو راج یغبراصل تورن نمورن مسرننتهن کنری مندی
 اغین بارغ بالیقله کیراپ 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 دتگکف
 فول راج فتوکل ایت سرت دل میوڭ ۲ کن تیگ کالی سمقی کاون
 بیرو دان دفومیڭ ۲ فول تیگ کالی مک مغکرتف سگل مندی
 تولغ راج فتوکل ایت لالو دهمیلغن فول دمسگه دکایو کایو فاته
 چیک مسگه دگونوڭ گونوڭ رنته مک راج فتوکل اینشون چاته کلاوة
 یغماکن اورغ یا ایت فومۄ تامیق فاوۄ چغگی لالوراج فتوکل اینفون
 ماتي تیغگل سوڭرغ ادیقپ فرمشوان ددالم کفل ایه برنام توان
 فتری چي مودا منتله سده راج فتوکل ایه ترچمقی مک راج دونن
 اینفون برجالن ۲ ددالم کفل ایت مک برتمو دغن سوات بیلیق
 ددالمپ اد سوڭرغ 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 تربق
 تاغیسن گیلا افکه همب هندق ممبري اشکو ایر دان سیره ایه
 کران ابغکو دان قاوم کلورگا دان هلبالغ اکو تله اشکو بونه مک
 تیغگل اکو سوڭرغ دیری این افکه جادین بایقله اشکو بونه سکالی
 سفای مشهور نام اشکو دسبوس اورغ تله ددغر اوله راج دونن
 اکن بیچی رائف دان تاغیس توان فتری ایت ترلالوله بلس
 هاتیپ مک دفوجق جوگ دغن فرکتان یغمانس ۲ مک توان
 فتری چي مودا اینفون لمپوتله هاتیپ منتله سده ایه مک راج

مك ايفون منچپيتا ۲ كفد فدغ اية جيبك موغكه اشكو مام ۲ جادي
 دغن اكو بالبقله سفرة سديا كالا لالو دهورت تيگ كالي فدغ
 اينفون سده فولغ سفرت سديا كلالا مك راج دونن اية لالو مغونس
 كريس سمفنا گنجا ايرس سرت دتيكمن فد دادا راج فتوكل
 اينفون فاته جوگ مك دلاوة اوله راج دونن كريس اينفون سده
 فوليه باغي سديا مك دتيكمن فول اينفون فاته جوگ سمفي
 تيگ كالي تيكم فاته كريس اية مك ترلالوله ساكيت هاتي راج
 دونن لغسوغ دچمفتكن 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 دفومسيغ ۲ كن
 ليگ كالي مك دهمشكن فول ايفون بغكبة سفرة سديا جوگ
 منغكف راج دونن لالو برهمفس ۲ دان برتكن ۲ دان برگومل ۲ دغن
 گمبيرا لاکو كدواپ برفنچران فلوه درفد توبهپ دان تربية داره فد
 ليغ روماپ مك دتغكف اوله راج فتوكل فيغكغ راج دونن ايت
 سرت دفومسيغ ۲ كن برتورة ۲ تيگ كالي لالو دهمبلشكن دري
 دقسينا كفشينا دري شريف كمغرب مشگه دگونوغ گونوغ رونته
 دمشگه دكاپو كايو فاته مك راج دونن اينفون لالو جاته دتغه لاوة
 يغلفس هاروغن يغالدم ترافوغ ۲ هاپوة دلاوة اية فغسن تباد
 سدركنديرين مككتيك لاغي ايفون ايشت درفد فغسن ايت سرت
 ترمسدرکنديرين ددالم لاوت برامس لتنيه دان لسو سرت لهه مندي
 تولشن مك ايفون برايغ ۲ كفد مگل ديواد يوات دان منچپيتا كشدمشغ

برديري تيغ توغگل مرت منچينا کفد کاکف بوغا رمفي ايه سننا
 باوا کفد کفل بدوري راج فتوکل ايه مک کاکف بوغا رمفي ايتفون
 ملنچر فرگيپ منوچو کفل ايه تيگ دفا لاڻي بلوم مسمفي راج دون
 فون سده مملفة نايق کفل بدوري ايه مک کاکف بوغا رمفي
 ايتفون دسوره اوندر ميباوا راج بنداهرا توا دان فتري چي امبوغ
 مک راج دون فون برتمشيق تيگ کالي برتورت ۲ مرت 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 کان
 هغگ مسمفي توجه هاري توجه مالم اي مغامق ايه مک ماسي
 کفل ايتفون هابسله ماتي انچيغ کوچيغ فون تباد تيغگل مستله ايه
 مک راج دون فون لالو برهننتيکن للهپ دودق برمندر د فغگل
 تيغ اڻوڻ مرت ممندغ کيري دان کان کاس دان کباوه مک
 تر فندغ کفد راج فتوکل ايه دودق برمميوتني دباوه تمبا رواغ دامی
 اي ممندغ راج دون ايه متاپ ميره مشرت سگا درندغ دان
 داداپ ميره مشرت بوغا راي کمبغ فاگي هاري مرت اي نايق
 مغرت راج دون ايه دغن تباد برکيرا ۲ لاڻي دفارغ دري کيري
 دلمفتکن ککان دان دفارغ دکان دتغکسکن ککيري دفارغ دباوه
 دلومفتکن دفارغ تيغگي دسوسبکن هغگ لتيه راج دون مغيلتکن
 تر لالو کرس اموق راج فتوکل ايه مک راج دون فون سگرا مغونس
 فدغ جناوي جنتن سمبل مغيلتکن فرغ راج فتوکل ايه مک دفارغ
 اوله راج دون تيگ کالي برتورت ۲ مسمئي راج فتوکل ايه فدغ
 ايتفون فغگل تيگ تباد تالب کفد توبه راج فتوکل ايه کران ايتفون
 هلبالغ بسر جوگ دامی راج دون مرماسي فدغچپ سده فاته ايه

فنوکل مسکالي فوکل دوا بلس فاکولکة دوا کالي توکل امثة ليکور
 فاکولکة تيگ کالي فوکل تيگ فوله انم فاکو لکة مک ايثون
 باليق نايق کاءتس کاکف بوخا رمفي اينثون ترلبه ايلق درفد
 مول دان ترلبه چندايم درفد لام

مک راج دونن اينثون مغبل انق کونچي ميبوک فتي گيواغ
 بنيان ممتي مغميل فونتخ چندنا گهارو دان کمپن بارس دان ليلا
 کچيک فنجغ ساتو هستا جاري مانس اوبه بدیل دوا بيچي فتروم
 دان فلورو تيگ بيچي مک مده ترهمفون ايت لالو ممباکر فونتخ
 چندنا گهارو دان کمپن بارس مک داومفکن سکلين منجنتا ۲ اية
 سرت برايغ ۲ کشف سگل ديواد يواست جيبک سوغگه اغکوصام ۲ جادي
 دغن اکو فرگيله اغکو کارم دان تگگلمکن فراهو يگکورغ ساتو
 سراتس هلوان اية تيغگلمکن کشل بدوري اية جوگ ميبوه اکن
 ماکنن کريس مسمنا گنجا ايرس دان فدغ جناوي جنتن مک
 لغسوغ دباکر لپلا اية مسکالي لتف تيگ کالي دگومپ اسف
 برفايوغ کاودارا مک فلوروپ اينتون مغماموق کشف فراهو اية ترلالو
 ريوه گگق گمفيتا عظمة دان سگل تيغ لایر فراهو اينثون تومبيغ
 سفرت بهنا اورغ منبغ کايو درمبا دان سگل جرية يغشمناکوت دان
 تمفيق سورق سگل يغبرائي اينثون برتلون تباد سغک بوبي لاگي
 ددالم لاوت اية گلث گوليتا تباد اف تمثق اوله کران اسف اوبه
 بدیل دان فلورو اية جوگ يگکدغران دغن مکتنيک لاگي مک
 سگل فراهو يگکورغ ساتو سراتس هلوان اينثون هابسله تگگلم رافة
 مسکالي کدالم لاوت اية مک فلورو دان اوبه اينثون بر باليق کشف
 تاغن راج دونن مک ايثون فرغي کهلوان کاکف بوخا رمفي اية

بر فرغ ایه مک راج فتوکل ایتفون بر تیتنه سورہ رنتیکن سگل مریم
 انتھکن سده فچہ دان بلہ رموق دان ردام ہنچر دان لولہ کارم
 تگلکم کاکف بوخا رمفی ایت مک سگل ہلبالغ ایفون برھننیلہ
 سکلینپ سمفی تیگ ہاری تیگ مالم تلہ ہیلغ کابوس سگل
 امف اوبہ بدیل دان فلورو ایتہ مک تمقلہ دفندغ کاکف بوخا
 رمفی ایتہ ترلبہ ایلق درفد مول دان ترلبہ چندایم درفد لام تلہ
 دفندغ اولہ راج فتوکل یغدمکین ایتہ مک ایفون ترلالو مرکاپ
 کفد سگل ہلبالغ دان فغلیما سیا۲ جوگ اغکو بر فرغ ممبواغکر
 اوبہ دان فلورو ددالم توجہ ہاری این سوغ بودق ایتفون تیاد
 ترلاون لیہنتلہ فناغن بافق تیریمو این مک ایفون بغکیہ مغمبل
 انق کونچی فرگی ممبوک فتی کچیک بنیان صقتی مغمبل فونتغ
 چندان گھرو دان کمپان باروس دان اوبہ 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 اوبہ
 دان فلورو دان مستغگر ایتہ مک دگر تلکن مستغگر ایتہ تورنلہ ایر
 تیگ تیتیق درفد مولنتپ 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 بر فایوغ کاودارا مک فلوروپ ایتفون بنول منوجو دایوغ
 فمیغغ کاکف بوخا رمفی ایتہ کنا ملننس کسبلہ مک سگرا جوگ
 دممبوتہ اولہ توان فتری چی امبوغ دغن فنچا کاین ملندغن تلہ
 دفندغ اولہ راج دونن مک ایفون سگرا مغمبل رنتی دایکتکن
 کفمغکغ لفسوغ ترجون ممباوا فافن مکف یغ دان بسی فاکو دان

بوڭا رمفي دان سوٽرڅ کالڻق ۲ ايتفون دافت ممبري کملوان داتس
 همب دامې ددڅر اوله سگل هلبالڅ دان فغليما اکن تيننه راج
 فتوکل يځدمکين اية مک سکلين هلبالڅ دان فغليما ايتفون برداڅ
 سمبه امفون توانکو برييو۲ امفون ادفون فاتک اف سکلين اين
 منچادي همب فساک درفد زمان نند بگند دان ايهند بگند سده
 تورن نمورن بلوم فرنه برفالڅ سمبه کباوه دولي توانکو سده بيراف
 فوله بوه نگرې 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 اية جيک
 توانکو فريوة انياي اتس کالڻق ۲ اية همفير۲ بربالڻق کفدکيه سکلين
 اکن رومق بنسا تله ددڅر اوله راج فتوکل سمبه سگل هلبالڅ دان
 فغليما اية ماکين ساڅه برتمبه۲ مرکاپ دسوره مينوم سگل اير
 فيساک سلورپ تله سگل هلبالڅ دان فغليما مندڅر تيته راج فتوکل
 اين ساڅت مرکاپ مک هلبالڅ دان فغليما ايتفون نايقله
 ڏمبيراپ مټاپ ميره سفرت شاگ سمڅک درندڅ دان داداپ ميره
 سفرت بوڭا راي کمبڅ فاڻي لالو برکره سمواپ رعيت کورڅ ساتو
 سراتس هلوان مپوره تگڅ بنداوت مريم دان چاڻڻ ليلا دان
 دسوره کوکمهکن سگل افيلن کران هندق فرڅ سموکل کاکف بوڭا
 رمفي ايت منته سيف سکلينپ لالو دفوکل سگل مريم دان
 ليلا سناڅ بردنتوم بديل يځسرم بردرف بديل يځکچيل سفرة برتبه
 درندڅ مک فلوروپ اية کلمکابوت لاوت اية سفرت جاڅوڅ جاته
 کبيدي دان سفرت مانڻق فوتس فغاڅر تباد برهنتي فلورو سفرة
 هوچن يغلبيت بيراف لماپ هڅگ سمفي توجه هاري توجه مالم

لاوت این کفد اورغ مودا ایلوق مک ساهوت راج دون هی چی
 فغلیما جاغن همب برهوتغ سمبه کفد راج فتوکل دان برهوتغ کاة ۲
 کشد هلبالغ جیک برکهندکن چوکي کراجت دتغه لاوت این چوبله
 دهولو فرقسا کشد سگل چرافوڭ مریم دان لیلا دان فدغ جناوي
 جنتن دان کریس سمفان گنجا ایرس این جیک ای ماهو برابیر
 بولهله همب بایر دغن سکچف سکتیک این چوگ دان جیک
 ای تیاد ماهو ملینکن لبه ۲ معلوم دان کسوکاں فد هاتی سگل
 هلبالغ دان فغلیما چوگ

مک سگل هلبالغ دان فغلیما ایت تله مندغر فرکتان راج
 دونن یغدمکین ایه مک ایفون برفیکر دالم هاتیپ بودق این
 بوکنن انق مبارغ ۲ اورغ اننهفون فنچلمان سگل دیواد یوات دلاوت
 این اتو فون انق راج یغبسر چوا سکورخ ۲ پ انق اورغبسر چوگ
 کاران ساخت فاتوة میکف دغن فرچاکشپ جیک دمکین بایقله
 کیمت بالیق فرسمبهکن کفد راج فتوکل ایه مک سگل هلبالغ دان
 فغلیما اینفون بردایوڭ بالیق سمفی ککفل لالو مغادف راج فتوکل
 سراي برداتغ سمبه ادفون فاتک دتیتیهکن فرگی ممرقسا سبوه
 کاکف بوخا رمفی ایه سدهله فاتک مکلمین فرقسا سگنغ فرکاراپ
 لالو فرسمبهکن فرچاکش راج دون درفد اول هغگ اخیرپ تله
 ددغر اوله راج فتوکل یغدمکین ایه مک ایفون ترلالو مرکاپ
 اکن سگل هلبالغ دان فغلیما ایه کران ساخت فناکوة سیا ۲ چوگ
 اکو بری ماکن نامی دهیدشکن فاگی دان فتغ دان تیاد فاتوة
 دبری نام هلبالغ دان فغلیما تیاد سناره مالو دان حایب بلوم
 لاگی برتمو دغن مومسه فرمفتی فپامون یغبسر بهارو سبوه کاکف

مك سگل هلبالغ ايتفون برکات هي اورغ مودا ايلوق سياف نام
 نخودا فراهو اين دان دريمان نگري داتغ کماري اين دان هندق
 کمان فرگيپ دان اف بارغ مواتنپ دان براف اورغ ددالمپ
 دان سياف نام چورو باتو چورو مودپ دان اف بگسا اورغچپ
 دان برلابوه دميني مده براف لماپ دان اف ۲ منچتاپ ددالمن
 دان براف اورغ لاکي ۲ دان براف اورغ فرمفوان ددالمپ دان
 اداکه تاهو اورغ مودا ايلوق اکن عادت لمبگ رسم دان اوگما اورغ
 ددالم لاوت اين اداله کامي اين ممباوا تپته راج فتوکل

تله راج دونن مندغر فرقسا هلبالغ ايت ماسختله برکنن ددالم
 هاتپ کران چوکف لگکف سکالي فرقساپ لالو دساهوتپ ادفون
 کلور کاکف بوغا رمفي اين درفد نگري مندي اغين برلابرکتغ
 هاروغن لاوتن يغدالم اين ادفون نخوداپ اتو توکغ فينتق ماليم
 اغين اتو چورو باتو چورو مودي دان اتق دايوغچپ اتو فون اورغ
 ددالمپ ملينکن همبله سوورغ ديري ملايرکن کاکف بوغا رمفي
 اين دان مواتنپ باتغ کابو ۲ اد مسکرت دوا دان چينتن هيتم اد
 سفيتق دوا دان ليمو مانيس اد مسچيبي دوا دان فدغ جناوي
 چنتن اد مسنتق دان کريس مسفنا گنجا ايرس اد مسپيله ادفون
 عادت استعادت دان رسم اوگما ددالم لاوه اين يغتله همب تريما
 فتوا درفد اورغ تواق ۲ اد اغين ايلوق برلابرکن کيت لاييرکن
 دان جيک مده کماتين اغين مک برلابوهله کيت ايتله فتوا يغ
 همب لاييرکن کاکف بوغا رمفي اين

مک کات هلبالغ دان فغليما ايه هي اورغ مودا ايلوق ادفون
 همب اين دتپتهکن اوله راج فتوکل مغميل چوکي کراچت دتغ

دکتانکن افوڅ بوکنن افوڅ دان هندق دکتانکن کمفوڅ بوکنن کمفوڅ
 دان هندق دکتانکن فولو بوکنن فولو دان تنجوڅ بوکنن تنجوڅ
 مسکنیک دفندڅ تمفقله کیلت فوته مموته چرافوڅ مریم تیڅ لایر
 مسځگیت مپځگت مشرت دوسن ککابو کورڅ ساتو سراتس هلوان
 فراهو یغترجنجوڅ افیلن دغن سیف حالت کلځکافن ددالمپ
 مک راج دونن این فون مسځگل توان فترې چې امبوڅ مپوره
 باڅونکن بندھرا توا فنتا لابهکن ساوه کاکف بوڅا رمفي ایت
 مک بندھرا اینفون باڅون فرځي مځگت باتو ساوه ایت برت
 ټیځ بهرا دان رنتیپ فنځځ لیم رانس دفا سدڅ ایلوق مسھاج
 ماکن ساوه ایت سنتله سده ترلابوه ساوه ایت مک راج دونن فون
 مسځگل توان فترې چې امبوڅ دسوره مسندڅ دسبله هلوان مک
 دفندڅ اوله توان فترې پتاله اڅکاتن راج فتوکل مک توان فترې
 این فون ترلالوله تاکوتپ

القصة مک ترسبوتله فول حال راج فتوکل ایت سرت اي
 مسندڅ کهلوان کفلپ تمفقله سبوه فراهو کاکف بوڅا رمفي برلابوه
 برتنتاڅن هلوان کفلپ مک ایفون مسځگل هلبالځپ یغبرنام فغلیما
 هیتم دان فغلیما فوته دان فغلیما لیملا تمباڅ دان فغلیما لیڅڅڅ
 لاوه دان فغلیما اڅکوب بسی دان فغلیما امفیڅ برانته دان فغلیما
 ماچڅ برگولپڅ مپوره فرقسا فراهو کاکف بوڅا رمفي ایت مک
 سځل هلبالڅ دان فغلیما ایت فون سگراله منورنکن سمبوق موات
 دوابلس کوبن سرت دلافن فوله اتق ۲ فدایوڅن برکایوه منوجو کاکف
 بوڅا رمفي ایت مک سنتله سمفي ایلوق برفنداڅن مک دلیهه اوله
 سځل هلبالڅ ایت اداله سووڅ مودا سدڅ ایلوق دودق داتس تنجران
 کارڅ کاکف بوڅا رمفي ایت ترلالوله بایق فارمپ

اي هندق مغبيل كاكق هندق دفرامترين مك اوله ابغ كاكق
 راج چامر لاوة تباد سوک لالو دلاریکنن کاکق این برلایر کسان
 کماری دودق سفنجج لاوة این مک راج فتوکل ایتہ اد جوگ ای
 مغیکوۃ درفد بلاکخ تباد براف جاوه برتیغگلن سکارغ مسب سده
 لام تباد تمفق کفل راج فتوکل ایتہ کران ای ککریغن کفلن ترلکۃ
 فد بنتیغ نگری لوبق گوا باتو سده تیگ بولن لمپ چکلو کیتہ بلایر
 مغاروغ تنتوله کیتہ برتمو دغن راج فتوکل ایتہ

ستله راج دون مندر فرکتان کاکمپ ایتہ مک ایفون دیم
 سچورس تباد برکات اوله کارن ساخته کسپین فد کاکقن ایتہ ترلالو
 تاکوۃ فد راج فتوکل ایتہ مک اد کفد سواۃ هاری مک راج دون
 اینفون نایقله داتس تنجران کارغ کاکف بوغا رمشی ایتہ سرت
 برایغ ۲ کفد سگل دیوا دیوات چیک سوغگه لاگی ایتہ بنداکوراج بسر
 تورن تمورن ممرنتهکن نگری مندی اغین برانکن اکو مہاری
 جادی مہاری ایتہ جوگ دبوآشکن کلاوۃ یغسرها روغن یغدالم
 مندی اومبق مندی اغین بسر دالم امف اوبۃ فلورو بارغ تورن
 افله کیراپ اغین یغبر گمیر اورغ یغ منچابوۃ چکر دهلمن دان
 منچابوۃ مالی ۲ دلمشور دان مره کربو دفاغ دان مپافو نیور دارا
 دهلمن بالی برگرنپیغ کارغ دلاوت اکو منتاۃ لایرکن کاکف بوغا
 رمفی این فرگی کتلق گوا باتو برتمو دغن راج فتوکل مسکتیک
 اوچفن لفس مک اغین فون تورنله ملایرکن کاکف بوغا رمفی
 ایت ترلالو لاجوپ تباد برهننتی سیغ دان مالم هغگ مسفی
 توجه هاری توجه مالم مک مسفی فد وقت تغه هاری رمبغ
 بونتر بمایغ مک تمقله مردم دسبله هلوان کلماکابوۃ هندق فون

مك كاكف بوڤا رمڤي ايتفون دائغ ملنچر سنديرين سننله
 بردكة مك نايقله توان فتري چي امبوغ اية كدالم كاكف بوڤا
 رمڤي اية مك كفل بدوري اية فون دكارمکن اوله راج دونن
 دتغه هاروخن ايت مك ايفون نايقله دودق ددالم كاكف برشا
 رمڤي اية برتيگ برانق دغن بندهرا توا لغسوڤ برلاير تيگ هاري
 تيگ مالم دغن برموكائن ماكن دان مينوم مك فد سوات
 هاري توان فتري چي امبوغ اية فون مغاچق راج دونن فولغ
 كنڠرين افله مدهپ كيت تيگ برانق دودق دتغه لاوله اين دغن
 بمراف صده لمپ مك ماهوة راج دونن وهي كاكق توان فتري
 چي امبوغ ادفون فلايران اديق اين بوكنن كارن منچهاري
 كسوكائن دان بوكنن كارن منچهاري اونتوڤ اوله كارن ممباوا
 اونتوڤ دان نصيب يغتياڊ بايق جوڠ مك بلاير فد مسگنڤ
 توكون دان فولو دان فد مسگنڤ تلق دان فننتي جكلو اد اونتوڤ
 سابوة تيمبول دان جكلو اونتوڤ باتو تڠگلم مندغر فركتان راج
 دونن يڠدمكين اية مك توان فتري ايتفون برڠنڠ ۲ ايرمتاپ مليهتكن
 راج دونن اية كاتق ۲ ترلالو كچيل سدغ فاتوة دلين اوله مسگل اينغ
 فغاموهن مك دفندغ اوله توان فتري مسگل كلاكوان راج دونن
 اية ماكين برتمبه ۲ بلس دان كسيهن مك توان فتري چي امبوغ
 ايتون برکاة ۲ جكلو اديق تياڊ ماء و فولغ هندق بلاير جوڠ بايقله
 كيه بلاير مپومر ايكوة تفي فننتي اية كارن فراهو كيه اين ترلالو
 كچيل برلاير دتغه هاروخن كفل يڠبسر دانلاكي فون حال كاكق
 اين دهولو مسب كلور منڠگلكن نڠري موندم باتو كارن لاري درفد
 سوڤرڠ راج برنام فتوكل ترلالو بسر تحت كرجان بڠند اية مك

ڪاڪڻ توان فترتي مننئله اديق اير بارغ مستگق دان سپره بارغ
 مسڪافورڪارن اديق ترلالو دهگا مك ماهوة توان فترتي چي امبوغ
 هي بودق ڪچيل گيلا اف اشڪو سده اشڪو بونه ابغ اڪو دان سگل
 هلبالغ قوم ڪلورگ اڪو مك اشڪوماري ڪفداڪو مننئله سگل بارغ ۲
 ماڪنن بايئله اشڪو بونه اڪو اين مسڪالي مسفيا مشهور نام اورغ مودا
 مك ماهوة راج دونن ايت فون بنر ساخه ڪات ڪاڪڻ اين تنافي
 بوڪنن اديق يغبربوة انياي اين راج چامر لوة جوگ دهولو مسقدر
 اديق اين ممبري بالس جوگ مك ڪات توان فترتي جڪلو بگيمان
 مسڪليفون اشڪو بونهله اڪو اين سگرا مشيا چاغن اڪو منغگوغ
 فرچنئان سماچم اين برلامان هيديوف فون سده تباد لاڳي مسفرة
 اونئوغ اورغيغ بايق مك ڪات راج دونن برفاڪه ساڪيتن اونئوغ
 ڪاڪڻ اديق اين ترلبه لاڳي مسهاري جادي ڪدالم دنيا مسهاري
 دبوغڪن ايهند بند ڪدالم لوة بسر مندي اوميق مندي ائين
 سنئله مندغر فرڪئان ايه مك توان فترتي فون لمبوئله هاتيپ
 بايئله ڪاڪڻ ڪيهه براڪو ۲۰ سو درا مک توان فترتي چي امبوغ
 ايه فون سگرا له ممبوڪ فنتو لالو دسوره مامق مسره دفرچمو دغن
 سگل فلپائي نعمة ماڪن ماڪن يغ انده ۲۵ سده هابس ماڪن ايه مک
 راج دونن اين فون مغاچق توان فترتي برفنده ڪفراهو ڪاڪڻ بوغا
 رمفي دان توان فترتي فون سوڪله هندق فرگي مسره هندق
 دفوغگه بارغ ۲ ددالم ڪفل ايه اوله راج دونن تباد دبئرنڪن سموپ
 چوڪف لغڪف ددالم ڪاڪڻ بوغا رمفي ايه يغبتياد تمغه سپره دغن
 بوغڪومس جا ايه ايتله ڪاڪڻ باوا سنئله سده برڪاة ۲ ايت مک راج
 دونن فون فرگي ڪهلوان ڪفل ايه ملهبي ڪاڪڻ بوغا رمفي ايه
 دغن بولغ اولوپ

مالڻ برتلون سڳل تمفيڪ يغبُراني دان رپوه گڱڪ گمفيٽا ترلالو
 عظمت ددالم ڪفل ايت تپاد سڱڪ بويي لاڳي سيڱ دان مالڻ
 هڱڪ سڱي تيڱ هاري تيڱ مالڻ اي مڱاموق ايت مڪ سڱل
 هلبالڱ ددالم ڪفل ايت فون هابسله ماتي مڪ راج دونن فون دودق
 برهنٽيڪن لڙهپ برهنٽرڌ تيڱ اڱوڱ سڪتيڪ مڪ اي مهنڱ ڪدالم
 راوڱ مڪ تمفقله راج چامر لاوت ايت هنڱ ڪلور متاپ ميره
 سفرت افي برپالا۲ دان داداپ ميره سفرت بوڱا راي ڪمبغ فاڱي
 مڪ ڪات راج دونن اينله روفاپ بهارو اڪو برتمو دڱن لاوان مڪ
 سنٽله ددغر اوله راج چامر لاوت فرڪٽان راج دونن ايت سڱرا
 نايق دڱن تمفيڪ سورڱن تمثيل منتق دان مڱرت سره مڱارڱ
 ڪدوا بله تاڱن دڱن تپاد برڪيرا۲ لاڱي ڊڪرت داتس دمو سبڪن
 دان دڱارڱ رنده دلومشتڪن دان دتتق دري ڪانن دتڱڪيسڪن ڪڪيري
 دان دڱارڱ دري ڪيري دلومشتڪن ڪڪانن تپاد جوڱ برالهن۲ مڪ
 دڱرڌ ساڱت ضرب راج چامر لاوه ايت مڱارڱ دان مڱره هڱڪ
 لتيه راج دونن مڪ ايڱون نايقله گمبيراپ لالو دهونس فڌڱ جناوي
 جنٽن سراي برڪاهه هي راج چامر لاوه يغبُرپاد بربودي اڱڪو تريما
 بڪس تاڱن اڪو سره ڊڪره اوله راج چامر لاوه ترساله تڱڪيس ڪنا
 ليهرپ لالو فوتس ترفلنٽيڱ ڪتغه لاوه مڪ راج چامر لاوه ايتفون
 ماتيله

مڪ راج دونن اين برجالن۲ اي ددالم ڪفل ايت مليهه سڱل
 فلباڱي ڪلڱڪانن دان حاله فرهيامن ڪفل ايت مڪ برتموله اي دڱن
 سواهه بيليق ددالمن اد سوڱرڱ توان فترتي برنام چي اميوڱ اديق
 اوله راج چامر لاوه ترلالو بايق فارمن مڪ راج دونن برڪاهه۲ وهي

جادي دغن ايان لالوداومفکن ليلا اية سرت دايسي مك دگرتقن
 تيگ کالي تورن داره درفد مولتن مک راج دونن فون برايخ ۲ کفد
 سگل ديوات ۲ بارغ اکو چيپتا اکو فراوله بارغ اکو کهنديق منجادي چيک
 سوغگه لاڻي اکو اين اتق راج بسردنگري مندي اغين تورن تمورن
 ايه بند اکو راج يغبمر اصل دنگري اية مهاج اکو فنننا رومتي بنساکن
 فراهويغ کورغ ساتو سراتس هلوان منننا کارم تگلگمکن دان اکو
 منننا تيغگلکن کفل بدوري اية مهاج سبوه اکن جهوان فدغ هلغ
 فغغگوغ دان کريس سمقان گنجا ايرس اوچفپ لئس ليلا فون دباکر
 سکالي لتوف تيگ دگومپ اسف برفايوغ کا و درا مک فلوروپ
 اينفون تمثيله مغاموق کفد فراهويغ کورغ ساتو سراتس اية ريوه
 گگتي گمفيپتا عظمة بويين سکتنيک لاڻي مک سکلين فراهوايه فون
 هابسله تگلگم تيغگل سبوه چوگ کفل بدوري اية منته سده
 تگلگم فراهوايه مک راج دونن فون برسيف ماسق سگل فلباگي
 فکايں هلبالغ لالو نايق داتس ننچران کارغ کاکف بوخا رمفي ايه
 سرت برايخ ۲ کفد سگل ديوات ۲ چيک سغگه هي کاکف بوخا رمفي
 برسمما ۲ جادي دغن اکو سگراله اغکو لايکن اکو کشد کفل بدوري
 راج چامرلاوت ايه مک کاکف بوخا رمفي اينشون ملنچر فرگي
 بتول منوجو کفل بدوري منته سمي لاڻي تيگ دفا جاوهپ
 مک راج دونن فون مملفة نايق کانس کفل بدوري مک کاکف
 بوخا رمفي ايه فون اندر ممباوا بندهرا نوا منته جاوه کاکف بوخا
 رمفي ايه مک راج دونن ايه فون برتمفيک تلون تملون تيگ کالي
 برتوره ۲ توجه بوه نگري فادم فليپتا دان توجه سيمشغ گلغغ رتق
 مک ايفون مغاموق ددالم کفل بدوري ايت تيگ هاري تيگ

برهنننيله سكلينن ليهتنن لاکي ۲ همب سنديري بوله تنتواله دان
 منغن مک راج چمر لاوت ايت فون فرگي مموکا فتني کچيل
 بنیان سفتني مغمبيل فونتوغ چندان گهرو دان کمپن باروس دان
 اوبه فتروم دوا بچي دان فلورو تيگ بچي دان مستغگر سفوچق
 فربواتن جاوا برتاتهنن امس مک دباکر فونتوغ چندان گهرو دان
 کمپن باروس مک داوسنکن کهد مستغگر ايه مک دگرتنکن تورن اير
 درفد مولتنن تيگ تيتيک مک راج چامر لاوه اين منداخيس کارن
 سده دکتهوي دالم علامتنن اکن ففراغن هندق کتياوسن مک
 مستغگر ايه فون لغسوغ داغکه کباهوپ سرت دغن تگنی تگون
 دتیننکن دان برايغ ۲ فدمگل ديواديوات بارغ کوفقسا اکو فراوله بارغ
 کوچيتا منجادي چيک شه لاگي فلورو دان اوبه فتروم برسما
 جادي دغن اکو سهاج اکو منتا روسق بناس دان کارم تغگلنکن
 کاکف بوغا رمشي ايه مک مستغگر ايه فون دفتيک سکالي لتوف
 تيگ دگومپ اسف برفايوغ کاودرا دان فلوروپ ايتفون فرگي
 بتول منوچو تيغ لایر کاکف بوغا رمشي ايه فوتس لغسوغ ترچمفق
 دغه لاوتن ايت

سرة راج دونن مليهته فراهوپ يغد مکين ايه مک ايشون سگراله
 مباحونکن ايهن بندهرا توا سرة اي مغيکتکن رنتي فد فيغکن
 لغسوغ ترچون برنغ مغمبيل تيغ لایر ايه منته دافه لالو دکناکن باليق
 ترليه ايلوق درفد لام دان ترليه چنديم درفد مول مک ايفون
 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 يغ فنچغ سچکل جاري مانيس يغبيرسما

ماليم اغچين اتو اتق دايوخن ملبينکن همبله سوئرخ ديري
 ملايرکن کاکف بوغا رمفي اين دان مشرت عادت رشم بهسا
 اورغدلوت ايت اد جوگ همب تريما فتوا درفد دانوق نينيق
 يغ توام دان درفد ايهند دان بند همب عادت رسم دان
 بهسا اوگما اورغ دلوت چک اد اغچين برلاير دان چيک صده
 کمتين اغچين برلابوه اينله فنوا يغ همب تريما مک ماهوت هلبلاغ ايه
 هي کانق ۲ اکو اين ميباوا تينه راج چامر لوت اکن منريما چوکی
 کراجت کاکف بوغا رمفي اين کفد اغکو چکلو تيدق اغکو باير
 نسچاي کاکف بوغا رمفي اکنجادي تاون راج چامر لوت لفس
 جوگ بلنجا کافورپ ددالم سهاراي دوا هاري

مک ماهوت راج دونن هي چي^۶ فغليما اد فون کيه هيذف
 ددالم دنيا اين دري کچيل دکندوخ ايو سده بسر دکندوخ عادت
 چکلو ماتي دکندوخ تانه مک تيف ۲ ماسق فد ساتوم نگرې اورغ
 تنتوله منوره استعادة راج نگرې ايت دان چکلو همب ترماسق
 ددالم کاون گاجه مندرين دان ماسق کاون کرېو مغواق دان ماسق
 کاون کمبغ بردبيع دان ماسق کاون ايم برکوکو^۷ دان همب اين
 ترماسق ددالم نگرې اين تنتوله همب منورت عاده استعادة
 راج چامر لاوه ايت تنافي جاغن همب براوتغ سمبه کفد راج
 چامر لوت دان ترهوتغ چاکف کفد هلبلاغ چوکی کراجت ايت
 بوکنن همب تيباد ماهو باير چوباله تاپ دهولو چرافوخ مريم اد
 مسفتنوخ دوا اين دان تنتوخ کريس سمقان گنجا ايرس دان فدغ
 لغ فغو شگوغ^۸ اين چک دبایر کتاب بولهله همب باير تمبغ سگل
 چوکی کراجت يغد کهنديکي اوله راج چامر لوت ايت دامی

اف کرجاپ دان اداکه اي تاهو عادت رشم بهسا اوگما اورخدلاوت
اين

مک هلبلغ ايتفون سگراله منورنکن مسبوق مواص تغه دلافن
کوين دغن امفه فوله امفه انق فدايوغن لالو منوجو کفد کاکف،
بوغا رمشي ايه بېراف کتتيک بردايوغ ايه متله سمفيله برفنداغن
دغن راج دونن ايه مک دفندغ اوله هلبلغ ايه سوارغ کانق ۲ جوگ
ترلالو بايک روف فارمن مک هلبلغ ايه فون بركات هي کانق ۲ يغ
کچيل فراهو اغکو اين داغ دريمان دان هندق فرگي کنگري
مان دان اف ۲ اد بارغ مواتنن دان سيات نام نخوداپ دان براف
اورغ انق دايوغن دان سيات نام جوړو باتو دان جوړو مودين دان
سياف نام توکغ فيتق ماليم اغينن دان برهننتي دميني 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 يغتياي برباتس اير يغتياي
براينک تمفه سلوڅکغ برپويي مالم دان تمفه سياتمغ مينوم برگنتوڅ
دان تمفه چيم چيلي براولغ مندي تمفه اورڅيغ ماکن فکو کمڅ
درسناله همب داغ اين هاجت دهاتي همب تباداله هندق فرگي
کمنام مقدر ملايرکن اونتوڅ نصيب همب يغتياي بايق دان مواتنن
فراهو همب اين باغ کابو ۲ اد سکرمت دوا دان جينتن هيتم اد
سفيتق دوا دان ليمو مانس اد جوگ مسچي^۱ دوا دان کريس
سمفان گنجا ايرس اد مسيله دان فدغ جناوي جنتن اد سمبنتق
دان سفرمت نخوداپ اتو جوړو باتو دان جوړو مودين اتو توکغ فيتق

اتس کانق ۲ ایت بارشکالی همشیر ۲ کیس بر بالیق کنا کبسنان
اینله فندا فاتی فاتک همب نوا

تله راج چامر لاوت مندغر سمبه سگل هلبالغ ایت مک بر تمبه ۲
فول مرکاپ مک سگل هلبالغ ایت ممندشکن راجاپ تر لالو مرکا
مک سکلین ایت فون بر یغ کیتله بیرغ هاتین دان گمبیرا لاکوپ
لالو ممغگیل سگل هلبالغ یغ کورغ ساتو سراتس هلوان ایت مپوره
تگغ بنداوت مریم دان مغوکوهکن سگل افلین دان ممباغونکن
سگل چاٹق لیلا دان مغیسور سگل فداتی مریم دان ملکیت سگل
تونم متله سده سیف سکلین لالو دسوره فولک بردننوم 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 تر لالو عظمت دلاوت ایت تیاد سغک
بر یی لاگی دان فلوروپ باگی هوجن یغ لبیت سیغ دان مالم تیاد
برهننتی هغک سمفی توجه هاری توجه مالم مک راج چامر لالو
ایت فون بر تینه مورهکن رنتیکن سگل مریم ایت کناپ انتهنکن
سده هنجر دان لومه دان انتهنکن سده روصق بنامس دان انتهنکن
سده کارم تغکلم کاکف بوغا رمفی کانق ۲ ایت مک سکلین هلبالغ
ایت فون لالو برهننتی درفد منمبق سمفی سهاری مسالم 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 تر لالو مرکان کتان سیا ۲ جوگ سگل
هلبالغ مغهابسکن اوبت فلورو سده توجه هاری توجه مالم بر فرغ
مسبوه کاکف بوغا رمفی ایت فون تیاد تر تغکلمکن دان تیاد تر لالوان

هلبلغ مندغر فرکتان راج دونن ایت مک ایفون مڭگیلیغ ۲ کن
 کفلا لغسوغ یرفالیغ هلوان سمبون منوجو کفد کفل بدواری تله
 سمفی لالو نایق مغادف راج چامر لاوت سرای برداتغ سمبه امفون
 توانکو بریبو ۲ امفون هارفکن دامفونی کیراپ سمبه فاتک ادفون
 تینته توانکو اوتقی باتو کفلا فاتک اکن حال فاتک فرگی ممرقسا
 فراهو کاکف بوخا رمفی ایت سدهله هابس فاتک فرقسا سکلینن
 لغسوغ دسمبهکن درفداول فرچاکشن راج دونن ایت هڭک سمفی
 اخیرپ منتله راج چامر لاوت مندغر فرکتان ایت ترلالوله مرکاپ
 میره فادم ورنه موکاپ سرای برکاة جک سده دمکین مغافکه
 گراخن مک تیاد اشکو باوا بودق ایت کماری میام ۲ مهاج
 اشکو دبری ماکن برهیدغ فاڭی فتغ دان میام ۲ چوگ اشکو برنام
 هلبلغ بلوم لاڭی اشکو برجمفا دشن موسوه دان فرمفق یغبسر ۲
 بهارو برتمو دشن سوئرغ بودق کچیل ایت فون سده تیاد تربچاراکن
 جکلو دمکین بایقله همب سنديري 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 فرسمبهکن کباوه دولی ایهند بگند
 دهولو دان ببراف ریبو کفلا مگل هلبالغ یغبسر ۲ فاتک کرت
 فرسمبهکن کباوه دولی بگند بلومله فاتک برتمو سماچم فرکتان
 کانق ۲ ایت فد فیکران فاتک بودق ایت بوکنن انق سبارغ اورغ
 انتنهفون فنجلما ۲ مگل دیوا دیواست اتو فون فترا راج ۲ یغبراصل تورن
 تمورن دمکینله فمنداخن فاتک چیک دولی توانکو بواست انیای

سبوه فراهو کاکف بوخا رمفي هاپوت درفد هولو ترلاو ایلوق
 روفاپ مک بندهرا ایت فون برکات یاالله یا توهنکو بارغ سمفي
 افاله کیراپ کاکف بوخا رمفي ایت فد جمباتن اکواین سکنتیک
 اوچفپ لئس کاکف بوخا رمفي ایتفون باغي کمبغ فوتس تالی دان
 باغي فوچق دلنچورکن باغي بلوت دکنتیل ایکور داتغ ملغگوخکن
 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 فغکو دان بالی
 اتق سوداراپ تله سده مک ایشون هندق بالیق نایک ممباوا
 اتق سوداران مک دفندغ فد جمباتن ایت سدهله هیلغ دان
 کمفوغ فون سده تیاد دافت دفندغ کران سده جاوه ساغت
 کتغه لاوتن یغد مکین ایت مک بندهرا توا این فون بوسرهکندی رین
 کفد توهن یغسینر سده چنچي اکوهندق ماتی دوا برانق تشکور
 الحمد لله هندق بالیق فون سده تیاد تراوفیاکن مک کاکف بوخا
 رمفي ایت برلایر جوگ تیاد برهننتي میبغ دان مالم هئگ سمفي
 ساتوموسیم لماپ دلاوة ایت مک بودق این سدهله فندي برکات ۲
 دنما کندیرین راج دونن

مک فد سواة هاری راج دونن فون میپورهکن باف سوداراپ
 ملابوهکن ساوه کران هندق برمنغ ۲ هاتی دان هندق برمنغ ۲
 تولخ کران اغین فون تیاد مک بنداهرا ایتفون سگراله فرگی
 منچا توهکن ساوه لالو دودق برلابوه دسینتو ترا فوغ ۲ دغن ببراف
 لماپ

فکاین ددالمپ دان سبجي طابق ایسیکن سچوکف سگل مکانن
 ددالم سورہ ہنترکن فد انقن اکن چادی بکل ہندق دبواغ ایت
 منتله سده دسیفکن اولہ سگل داہغ ۲ ایت لالو دسورہ ہنترکن
 مک توان فتری فون دغن ببراف تریق تاغیسن ترکنغکن انتوغ
 نصیب ای دان نصیب انقن منغادہ کلاغیبت تندق کبومی
 ایرمتاپ برچچورن سفرت مانیق فوتس فغارغ تلہ سده سیف
 سکلینپ مک بودق ایت فون دہاپوتکن اورغله کدالم موغی
 مندی اغین ایت مک راج بسر فون اروح دان مباح سگل دعا
 فنولق بالا منتله سده مک تمفل فول ممباکر سگل مریم دان لیلا
 ممبری علامت تندا کسوکاں ممواغ بالا نگری مندی اغین

القصہ مک ترسبوتلہ فول فرکتان ابغ راج بسر ایت برنام
 بندھرا توا دودق دیم برامستان دکوالا موغی مندی اغین ایت
 مک فد سوات ہاری ای تغہ دودق دوالاکی استریپ مک
 کدغران بوی مریم گگی گمفیت ددالم کوت ادیقپ راج بسر
 مک ایفون برفیکر ددالم ہاتپ سده جواگراغن ادیقکوراج بسر
 ایت برفترا سرت اد علامت کسوکاں ممواغکن انقپ ایت
 کارن چلاک سمشی ہاتی سمشی رامس برانق سورغ دبواغکن
 مندغرکن سگل فرکتان فاوغ دان اهل النجوم منتله سده ای
 برفیکر یغد مکین ایت مک ایفون توزن فد جمباتن لاراغن سرت
 ای برناجت کحضرت توهنپ جکلو مشگہ لاگی اکو مسام سائیو
 دان مساف دغن راج بسر ایت بارغدمسفیکن اللہ تعالی کیراپ
 انق سودراکوایت کماری مک ای فون لغسوغ برتغگو فد جمباتن
 ایت سمشی سہاری مسالم فد وقت تغہ ہاری رمبغ مک تمفلد

فون برکات واهي انٿڪو راج دونن چوباله تون سماڪي مگل فڪاين
 يڄ انده ۲ سڪالي لالو بوله ملسڪن ترپوڪو هاتي ايهنڊ انٿهڪن
 انٿڪو ماتي دان انٿهڪن ايهنڊ ماتي جاڻن مناره بيل مک راج
 دونن فون مندغرڪن کات باف سوڊارپ اي فون بڻگهيت فرگي
 مميوك فتي ڪچيڪ بميان مڻتي ترلنق دڪفلا تيدرپ لالو دبوڪ
 برڪرتب بوي ڪونچي برڪرپوت بوي تودڄ مک دامبل سلوار
 ديوڄگ دان ايڪه فڄڄڄ چندي جننن دان ڪريس جاوا تڦا دان
 باجو بلدو ڪسمبا موروف دان ڪاين گشه گنت فوالم دان تڄوواق
 بولڄ اولوتله مده ترڪنا ملسڪف فڪاين ايت مک دامبل فول
 فدڄ جنواي جننن مٿان سلبير داون فادي فدڄ برصما ۲ جادي
 دڄن اياپ مٿله مده چوڪف لڄڪف مگل عالء سنچتاپ مک
 راج دونن فون لالو برجالن نايڪ کاتس تنچران ڪارڄ ڪاڪف بوڄا
 رمڦي ايت دڄن سوڙخديرين ممنڊڄ ڪفد ڪفل بدوري ايت
 مک باف سوڊارپ راج بندهرا توا ايت فون سباگي ممنڊڄ
 راج دونن ايت برچچوران اير مٿاپ ڪارن ساڄت بلس دان ڪسيهن
 ممنڊڄڪن ڪلاڪونن

مک تر مميوتله فول فرڪٽان راج چامر لاوه ددالم ڪفل بدوري
 مميواوا اڄڪاتن فراهو ڪورڄ ساتو سرا توس هلون ايه دائڄ درفد نگرِي
 موندم باتو مک ايفون تله تر فندڄ ڪفد سمويه فراهو ڪاڪف بوڄا رمڦي
 تله پتا دندڄن مک راج چامر لاوه اين فون برتيتنه ڪفد مگل هبلڄ
 دان فغليمان مپوره فرگي فرقسا ڪاڪف بوڄا رمڦي ايه دريمان
 دائڄن دان هندق ڪمان فرگين دان بمراف بايق اورڄدالمن دان
 ممياف نام نڄوداپ دان اف ۲ بارڄ موائنن دان برهنٿي دسپني

مك فد سوات هاري راج دونن اين فون مپورهكن باف
 سودراپ بندھرا توا اية نايك كاتس تنجران كارغ كاكف بوغا
 رمفي ايت كارن، ماشة تباد سدق فرامان هاتي انقد انتھكن
 دمان مومس فرمفق تران لاون سترو كيت دلاوت اين مك بندھرا
 اينفون باغون لالو فرغي نايك كاتس تنجران كارغ ايت سرت
 ممندغ كسبله اوتارا دان دندغ كسبله ملاتن مك دندغ لاوت
 ايت ترغ سمناپ مك دندغ فول كسبله متھاري نايك ايت
 فون دمكين جوگ مك دندغ فول كسبله بارت تفت انتارا
 دغن بارت لاوت مك تمقله 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 فوئە مموئە چرافوغ مريم تيغ لايير برمشگيتن سفرت دوسن
 كابو ۲ مك ددالم بايق ۲ ايت تمقله سبوه كافل بدوري ترلالو
 بسرپ سرت دغن فراھو فشيريغن كورغ ساتو سراتس بوە
 سكلينن سده سيف منجونجغ افيلن سموپ مك بندھرا توا
 اينفون تورنلە مندافتكن راج دونن سراي بركات واهي انكوراچ
 دونن فد هاري اينلە روغن كية اكن ماتي مك جواب راج دونن
 مغاش مك ايھكو بركات ۲ دمكين اين مك كات بندھرا توا
 واهي انكوراھلە اوفاي كيت دوا برانق هندق ملاون سترو يغ
 داتغ اية بگيتنو بايق مك كات راج دونن جاشنلە ايھكو برسومسە
 هاتي جاشن كية عتقت ساله كغد اورغ سدھلە مك راج بندھرا
 توا اينفون ماشتلە تاكوت رامن دان جاوہ هاتين ممندغ فتراپ
 ترلالو كچيك تباد سمفە سمفي عمرپ اكن ماتي دبوئە اورغ مك اي

بونتر بايغ ۲ مک هوجن فون تورن باغي دتواغ دان ريبوت دان
 طوفن باغي دلونتر دان کيلت فون سابوڭ مپابوڭ دان هلننتر فون
 فانه ممانه دان اير فون سابوڭ مک توان فترې لندوڭن بولن اية
 فون لفسله ساکيت برمالين مک فتراپ اية کنور درفد کندوڭن
 بنداپ لالو جاتوه کتانه مسمي کياتو همفر سکتتيک لپف ددالم
 تانه ايت مک کلور باليق دمونتھکن اوله بومي ترلتق دباوه
 فلمبهن امتان ايت ترهنتر داتس سهلي چيو لغکت توجه لافس
 دڭن سبيله فدغ دان مبيجي تلور ايم دان سبيله کريس دان
 سفوچق ليلا دان ماتو بولو بهسي دان فوننوڭ چندان گهرو دان
 کمپن باروس مک سگل بيدن توجه دان فاوڭ توجه ايت فون
 ماسختله حيرن حال بودق اين مک سگراله دفرمسبهکن اورڭ ۲
 کفدايهن راج بسر مک تينته راج بسر بودق ايت تپاد بولپه
 دباوا نايق کرومه دموره باوا کتفي سوڭي سرمت دموره سيڭکن
 سبوه فراهو کودوڭ دان فغايوه سيمفق هندق دباوڭ هاپوتکن
 کدالم سوڭي مندي اغين ايت تله ايت مک بگند فون برتپته
 مپوره اروح مپاچ دعا تولق بالا مک دکرچکن اورڭله سفرمت
 تپته راج ايت تله مده دمنديکن دان دکرة فومستن سرمت دباروه
 لالو دبدوڭ لغسوڭ دباوا اوله بيدن اية کدالم فراهو کودوڭ فغايوه
 سيمفق دتودوڭ دڭن سبيدڭ کاچڭ تله اية لالو دفرمسبهکن اورڭ ۲
 کفد بنداپ توان فترې لندوڭن بولن حال انڭپ ايت هندق
 دبواڭکن دڭن تپته راج مک توان فترې فون مناڭيس برچچوران
 ايرمتاپ کارن ساڭه کاسيه اکن انڭن مک توان فترې فون برتپته
 کفدسگل دايج ۲ مپوره ميفکن مبيجي فتي دڭن مچوکف لغکف

تپاد برهننتي سيغ دان مالم تولغ سگل کربو لمبو کمبيغ ايت
 سده فوته برتمبون ۲ سفرت گونخ باتو دان سگل کرق نامي يغ
 تربواغ ايت سده منجادي توکوغ دان فولو دان سگل دارة کربو
 دان لمبو دان اير ديديهن سده منجادي سوات انق سوغي دان
 امف افين سده منجادي اون دان سگل اورغ ۲ کتوان يغبرجاگ ۲
 دالم بغسل ايت رمبوت يغ هيتم سده فوته منجادي اوبن دان
 کايو دريهبا سده ترغ برفوله ۲ بوه گونخ مک فکرجان اين ماکين
 سهاري برتمبه سوک دان لالي دان مابوق مليهه سگل فرماينن ايه
 برباگي ۲ راگم دان لاکون مک سگل اورغ يغبرانق امترې ايت،
 فون باقله سده يغبرجري کارن سواميپ تپاد فولغ درومه سمفي
 بربولن مابوق دشن کسوکان ترلوف کفد سگل انق بيني مک
 فکرجان اينفون سمفيله تيگ بولن مک بگند فون برهننتيله
 درفد برجاگ ۲ ايه کارن توان فترې لندوشن بولن اين سده مغارق
 ساکيت مک لالوله بگند برتيتنه ممگل تو بيدن توا دان تو
 بيدن توجه دان ممگل تو فاوغ توا دان تو فاوغ توجه برهيمفون
 کبالي بسر هندق برسيرم مک سگل بيدن دان فاوغ يغد فغل
 اينفون داتغله برهيمفون دبالي مندي ۲ کن بگندا ايت لاکي
 امترې منتله سده برمندي ۲ ايت انتارا بيراف هاري لماب
 مک توان فترې اينفون کرسله ساکيتن هندق برمالين کارن
 سده چوکف گنف بولنن مک سگل بيني اورغ بسر ۲ فون تپاداله
 کلور ۲ درفد دالم امتان برتوشگو دان جاگ توان فترې ساکيت
 ايت سمفي توجه هاري توجه مالم ماسق کدلافن هاريپ مک
 توان فترې فون ترلالوله ساخه کريغپ سمفي فد وقتو تغه هاري

مك اننارا بېراف لعاپ ايت مك حاميل توان فترې لندوخن
 بولن ايت فون سمفيله توجه بولن مك بگند فون برفيكر هندق
 دودق كرج خندوري بومندي ٢ بوننيغ توان فترې لندوخن بولن
 ايت كران بلوم فرله برفترا مك منته سده يغممكن ايت مك
 ايفون براخكت كلور كبالې بسر بالې ملبنتغ مننتوغ تابوه لارخن
 گوغ فلاوڅ چانغ فمغگل مك سگل فردان منتري دان تمغگوڅ
 لقسمان اوڅكاي بسر دان سگل هلبلغ لشكر رعيت بلنترا داتغه
 برهمشون درفد هوڅ نكري سمفي كغگل نكري فنه مسق
 داتغ مغادف لاکي ٢ دان فرمشوان منته حضير سكلين مك راج
 بسر فون برتپته كشد سگل اوغيسر ٢ هندق دودق كرج
 مندي ٢ بوننيغ توان فترې لندوخن بولن ايت مك سكلين
 اورڅ بسر ٢ ايتفون تندق مېمبه منچونچوڅ تپته رجاپ مك
 ببالخن بولن حاميل توان فترې ايتفون گنله توجه بولن مك
 بگند فون لالوله ممولاي برجاگ ٢ مېمبليه سگل كرابو دان لمبو
 كمبيغ ايم دان ايتق دان سباگين برجاموسگل رعيت بلنتنراپ
 فنه مسق تپاد دمغك بويي لاگي مبيغ دان مالم گگق
 گمفيتا ترلالو عصمت دشن سگل بوپين ٢ گوڅ دان گندغ سرونې
 دان نفيري كوفق دان چراچف بيولا كچافي سردم 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 برشيفك
 راگ دان مپابوڅ ايم دشن تمفيك سورقن سما جوا ددالم
 استان دان دلور ترلالو بسر فوچانن بومندي ٢ ايت هغگ

اينله اوفهن جاغن اشكو سمبهكن كفدر ايت مك سگل داىخ ۲
 اينفون ريوه تراتوا لالو كدشران كشد بگند ددالم بيلق مك
 اي فون كلور دكت تمفت هندق برتيلك ايت مك دفندغن
 نجوم توا سده داتغ لالو دسورهكن برتيلك مك اهل النجوم ايت
 برتيلك درفد فتنغ ۲ هغگ سمفي تغه مالم دنپهاري بلوم سمفي مك
 اي فون لالومبو كاكن كاين تودغن سرت مغگرق ۲ كن كفلاپ مك
 راج بسر فون برتيتته هي اهل النجوم افكه خبرپ ددالم فتوا يغ
 دليهت اتق بيت ايت مك نجوم اينثون برداتغ سمبه امثون
 توانكو بريمو ۲ امفون ددالم فمنداغن فتوا فاتك انقد اية تمنتوله
 لاي ۲ ترلالو بسر تواهن منروس سمفي توجه فتلا لاغيت دان
 توجه فتلا بومي دان جك سمفي كلق عمر انقد اية توجه تاهن
 نگري اينفون بهاروله ليمفه دان معمور دان موره دان امان
 منتوس لاگي سجهترا فد مسكين بغسا ايسي نگري توانكو اين
 سوک دان دكاسيهي اوليه مسكين رعيت بلنتنراپ دان دافة
 دتومشغ اوله سگل رعیه بلا برتدوه دباوه ناوغن هيغگ اينله يغدافة
 فاتك فرسمبهكن تواه انقد ايت مك راج بسر فون برتيتته فول
 دمكين برسالهن ساغت فتوا نجوم توا اين دشن فتوا نجوم
 توجه براديق ايت مك سمبه نجوم توا حال فاتك اين سده توا
 دان مات سده بوت دان تليغا سده تولي دان ايغاتن فون سده
 كورخ ملينكن حال فدوك انقد ايت لبه ۲ معلوم كباوه دولي
 يغمها مليا جوگ سنله سده برکات ۲ ايت مك نجوم توا اية فون
 برموهن فرلغ کرومهن

ایت بگیمانله ددالم فتوا اهل النجوم مک سمبه نجوم توا ایت
 جک ادغن تغگی دولت توانکو بولهله فاتک چوب لیهنکن
 تنافی منتااله توانکو بواتکن فتران دان بمتغکن تیکر فاجر دان
 فرمیدانی دان تفوغ تاور دان برتیه برمس کوپیت دان دین لیلین
 سمبغ بسرلشن فنچغن ساتوهستنا جاری مانیس دان سومبوپ
 بسر ایبو تاغن مک لتکن دتغه ۲۵ استان توانکو این مالم سکارغ
 بولهله فاتک چوب لیهنکن فدوک انقد ایت مک بگند فون
 برتینته کغد اینغ. توا مپورهکن بر بوات بارغیغ دکهنداکی اوله
 اهل النجوم توا ایت تله سده ترحضیر سمان دتغه استان ایه مک
 هاری فون سدهله مرسمغ فتغ دان نجوم توا ایتفون داتغله برجالن
 سلغکه تیگ کالی بگکیت ممبتولکن فغگغپ دان توجه کالی
 برنفس فنچغ مک بوله برجالن مک دغن براف کتیک ای
 برجالن ایت مک سمبیله کهالمن 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 ممشوس ایتفون دفغگل چوگ دغن لاته دان لینته
 مولتن مپومفه راج کوتو راج چلاک راج ماتی دسمبل اوله گرگامی
 توا مک ای برکات ۲ ایت ددغر اوله سگل دایغ ۲ راج یغبرتوغگو
 ایت مک دایغ ۲ ایتشون فوراً فول هندق فرگی سمبهن کغد
 راج مک نجوم ایتشون داتغ ممگنکن کاین دایغ ۲ ایه هندق مپمه
 کتان جاغنده اغکو سمبهن کغد راج ماتیله اکو دبونهن تیغگلله
 اینیک اغکو سچوق سورغدییرین تیاد برکاون جک ای ماتی
 اکو بولهله نیکح دغن اغکو سراي دچیومن فینچا کاین دایغ ۲ ایه

نسچاي دېواغېپ يځدمکين بايقله کييت کتاکن چلاک انقپ اين
مک تودغېپ اينشفون هايسله تربوک کتوجه ۲پ.


مک بگند فون برتینته هي اهل النجوم يځ کتوجه افاکه څير
ددالم علمو دان فتوا اهل النجوم کتوجه مک نجوم ايت فون
برداغ سمبه امفون توانکو بريپوم امفون هارفکن دامفوني کيراپ
سمبه فاتک ساغمت مناکوت فاتک هندق فرسمبهکن حال
فدوک انقند اية چکلو کيراپ چاغن چادي کمراک ان دولي توانکو
بولهله فاتک فرسمبهکن مک تیتته بگنده هي اهل النجوم برکات
بنرله اغکو کفد اکو تيباد اکن چادي کمراک ان مک سمبه نجوم اية
ادفون حال فدوک انقند فد فثاتهن اورغ توار ۲ دان شرط يفسده
فاتک اف گوروکن تنتوله لاکي ۲ تنافي ترلالو بسر فادک دان جمبالغ
دان فيلق دان بهدي چلاک پ سمفي کلاڅيية دان کيومي چکلو
دتاره ددالم کمفوغ مک کمفوغ اية رومق دان چک دتاره ددالم
نگري مک نگري بناس هغگ اين يڅيراني فاتک فرسمبهکن
مک بگند فون تر فکور سکتنيک تيباد برکات ۲ مک اهل النجوم اية
فون برموهن فولغ باليق کرومهپ

سنتله سمفي کايستکن هارين مک بگند فون برتینته فول
مپوره مغلل اهل النجوم توار ددالم نگري مندي اغين ايت
سکتنيک مک نجوم اينشفون داغ لغسوغ نايک کبالي مغادف
بگند سراي تندق مېمبه امفون توانکو بريپوم امفون افله تیتته
فاتک دفغلل اين همب توار مات فون سده بوت دان تليغا فون
سده تولي مک تیتته بگنده هي اهل النجوم چوباله ديري ليهنتکن
ددالم رامل اية انق بية يځددالم کندوغن توان فترې لندوغن بولن

دسمتف اوله توان فترې اين دغن سگرا بگند سوره چهاريکن
 مک حاميل توان فترې اين فون سمفيله سده تيگ بولن مک
 بگند راج بسر اين فون فد سوات هاري برتيمته کفد سگل اورغ
 بسر ۲ مپوره فغگل اهل النجوم توجه براديق مننتا^۱ ليهتکن فتراپ
 يغدالم کندوغن امترين ايه لاکي^۲ که اتو فرمشوان دان برتواهکه
 اتو فون چلاک مک اهل النجوم ايتفون داغله کتوجه^۳ پ مغادف
 بگند دبالې مک بگند فون برتيمته مپوره مميوک رامل کفد
 نجوم ايت مک نجوم توجه اين فون برداغ ميمه فد بگندا مننتا^۴
 فربواتکن دين فنچغ ساتو هستا جاري مانيس مسبر لغن دان
 سمبوپ بسر ايمو کاکي دان تفوغ تاور دان برتيمه برس کوييت
 دان کاین فوته دان فوادي^۵ تمثت هندق برتيلک مک بگند
 فون برتيمته مپوره بواتکن مشرت يغدکهندق اوله نجوم توجه ايت
 مک دکرجاکن اوله سگل داغ^۶ مکتتيک سدهله ترسيپ چوکف
 لغکف سبگيمان اتوران فرکاکس اورغچغ هندق برتيلک ستله
 سده ايت مک اهل النجوم توجه براديق ايتفون تمفيلله برتيلک
 درفد فوهن فتغ ايت دودق ترفکور هيغگ ممفي فد وقتو
 امبون جنتن رنتيک^۷ مک نجوم توجه ايتفون سگراله مميوک
 تودغپ مک سدهله کتهوان ددالم فتوان فد ففاتهن اورغ توا^۸
 دان کفد علمون اتق راج ايت لاکي^۹ جوگ تمباهن فول ترالو
 بسر نواهن منروس ممفي کلاغية يغکتوجه لافيس دان ترسندام
 کباوه ممفي کباتو همقر نواهن مک اهل النجوم توجه براديق اين
 ادمناره خيآته هاتين کفد راج ايت چک کچه خبرکن انقپ اين
 برتواه تنتوله دتارهن دان چک کيت خبرکن چلاک اتقن اين

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.”

* 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 balei
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 LENGGANG 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-kajang 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
kadegaran 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 menjunjong 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

* 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 kêlang
Batang chêmpe dak 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

* 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 :—

* 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 rambêga di bawah bulang
Rama-rama terbang ka Jawa
Adek mem-bêga 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 *Bêram 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 (*tepuke*) 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 (*merantastanjong*). 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.

THE SURVEY QUESTION.



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.)



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 $\frac{1}{200000}$ 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," *Dià-bố*. Far superior in this respect to our *livres cadastraux* (survey record books) in France, these *Dià-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

* 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

* 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.	
	<i>Hectares.</i>	<i>Hectares.</i>	<i>Hectares.</i>	<i>Hectares.</i>	
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.

* 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

* 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.

* 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
			<hr/>
			367
			<hr/>

NOTES ON ECONOMIC PLANTS.

STRAITS SETTLEMENTS.

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.

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 sapintum*).—The common plantain or banana yields a good fibre worth about £15 a ton. I observed when in Sélångor 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 Urticaceæ, Verbenaceæ and Malvaceæ 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, ^{or} 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*) } These two
MOUNTAIN PAPAYA (*Carica candamarcensis*) } excellent
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, $2\frac{1}{3}$ 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 Bourbon. 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."

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.
Davauboota,	Meera,	
Samoan,	Ila,	

LIST OF THE PRINCIPAL ECONOMIC
PLANTS CONTAINED IN THE FOREST EXPERI-
MENTAL NURSERIES.

<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>Adenantha pavonina</i> ,	... Circassian Bean	... E. Indies.
<i>Ægle marmelos</i> ,	... Bael Fruit,	... Do.
<i>Æschynomene aspera</i> ,	... Shola,	... India.
<i>Azalia plembanica</i> ,	... Merabou,	... Malaya.
<i>Azalia 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 Perryi</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. <i>do. 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		
<i>Bergamia</i> , ...	Bergamot Orange,	India.
Do. do. var		
<i>Bigaradia</i> , ...	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.
Coffea 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.
Crotalaria 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>
Cyphomandra betacca, ...	Tree Tomato, ...	Peru.
Cycas revoluta, ...	Sago, ...	Japan.
Cycas circinalis ...		Malaya.
Cycas rumphiana, ...		Australia.
Cycas media, ...		E. Australia.
Cynara scolymus, ...	Artichoke, ...	S. Europe.
Cynometra cauliflora, ...	Nam Nam, ...	E. Indies.
Dalbergia sissoo, ...	Sissu, ...	E. Indies.
Do. frondosa, ...	Black Wood, ...	E. Indies.
Dammara robusta, ...	Kauri Pine of Queensland,	Queensland.
Do. orientalis, ...	Dammara, ...	Malaya.
Datarium senegalense, ...	Senegal Plum, ...	Senegal.
Datura stramonium, ...	Thorn Apple, ...	Trop. America.
Daucus carota, ...	Carrot, ...	Britain.
Derris elliptica, ...	Tuba, ...	Malaya.
Dendrocalamus strictus, ...	Male Bamboo, ...	E. Indies.
Do. spinosus, ...	Prickly Bamboo, ...	E. Indies.
Do. tulda, ...		Bengal.
Do. sp. sikkim,		E. Indies.
Dialum indicum, ...	Kranji, ...	Malaya.
Dichopsis gutta, ...	Gutta Percha, ...	Malaya.
Diospyros discolor, ...	Mabola, ...	Malaya.
Do. ebenum, ...	Ebony, ...	Ceylon.
Dioscorea batatis, ...	Sweet Potato, ...	E. Indies.
Do. bulbosa, ...		E. Indies.
Do. bulbifera, ...		India.
Dipterocarpus laevis, ...	Kayu Minyak, ...	Malaya.
Dipterix odorata, ...	Tonquin Bean, ...	Cayenne.
Doona trapeziformis, ...	Doon, ...	Ceylon.
Dolichos tetragonolobus, ...	Kashing Boty, ...	India.
Doryanthes Palmeri, ...	Palm Lily, ...	Queensland.
Dolichos sesquipedalis, ...	Kachang Prot Ayam, ...	India.
Dryobalanopsis aromatica, ...	Borneo Camphor, ...	Borneo.
Dolichos sesquipedalis var.	Kachang Prot Ayam Panjang, ...	India.
Durio Zebethiuns, ...	Durian, ...	Malaya.
Dyera costulata, ...	Gutta Jelutong, ...	Malaya.
Dorstenia Contrayerva ...	Contrayerva Root, ...	Trop. America.
Dracæn Draco, ...	Dragons Blood, ...	
Davidsonia pruriens, ...	Queensland Plum, ...	Queensland.
Elaeocarpus serratus, ...		Australia.
Elaeis giuneensis, ...	African Oil Palm	Africa.
Elettaria cardamomum minor, ...	Cardamum, ...	Malabar.
Erythrina corallodendron	Coral Bean Tree, ...	W. Indies.
Erythrina umbrosa, ...	Bois Immortelle, ...	W. Indies.
Erythroxylon Coca, ...	Coca Leaf, ...	W. Indies.
Eriobotrya Japonica, ...	Loquat, ...	Japan.
Do. Do., improved, ...		Do.
Eriodendron anfractu-		

<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>Gamboge</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 ...	Manchine 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 arundinaeae, ...	Arrow-root, ...	S. America.
Mangifera, indica, ...	Mango, ...	India.
Do. do. vars, ...	Do. ...	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, ...	Do. ...	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, ...	Do. ...	E. Indies.
Musa sapientium, ...	Pisang Mas, ...	Do. ...
Do. var., ...	Do. Tandok, ...	Do. ...
Do. " ...	Do. Pinang, ...	Do. ...
Do. " ...	Do. Sooson, ...	Do. ...
Do. " ...	Do. Nipah, ...	Do. ...
Do. " ...	Do. Kling, ...	Do. ...
Do. " ...	Do. Raja, ...	Do. ...
Do. " ...	Do. Raja Udang, ...	Do. ...
Do. " ...	Do. Bakar, ...	Do. ...
Do. " ...	Do. Bata, ...	Do. ...
Do. " ...	Do. Hijau, ...	Do. ...
Do. " ...	Do. Lang, ...	Do. ...
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.
Ocimum basilicum, ...	Basil, ...	E. Indies.
Olea Europea, ...	Olive, ...	Europe.
Opuntia Cochiniifera, ...	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, ...	Chökop manis, ...	...
Phœnix 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 indica</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	
Do. minus, ...	Small do., } Cress,	Peru.
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 firmi</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 CERATOLOBUS, 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, Gærtin.

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-instalment 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) Ajteh 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 Sêlângor 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 LIMAH, 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 Sêlângor 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 Inchis 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 kllamin 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 kllamin* 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 klatin* 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 klatin* 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.

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.

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.

Ianthocinclla 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 lêkor* is one way of expressing twenty-one in Malay, *dua lêkor* is twenty-two, *tiga lêkor* 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.

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 Menginjanaku meminta 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 (*bertabun 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
Kecil menjadi besar ;
Tuah jadi muda ;
Yang ta'kejab di per kejab ;
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.

* "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 امثون توانكو
بريمون امثون فنه لفته سدي ترچنچيخ كاتس جمالا اوبن ۲ فاتك
سكليين همب يغ هيينا يائت سگل رعية توانكو يغبراگام محمدية
اصلاميه يغدودق برناوڭ دباوه فمرنتاهن كراچان دولي يغمهامليا
ددالم نكري فولوفينغ دان سگل دائرهن معلومكن سمبه صرت
مموهنكن امثون فد كباوه تافك چرفو لمبو دولي هر مچستي كوين
ويكتوريا راج دراج يغ مسفويائي تحت كراچان يغبرمسايم داتس
سگهسان نكري اشگلن دان كراچان نكري سكوتلن دان ايرلن
دان سگل نكري يغبسوم داتس اغيين دان نكري ۲ دان سكليين
ججهن دباوه اغيين دان راج داتس راج ۲ ددالم هندي دغن
سكليين ججهنپ مك دليفوتيله سكليينپ دغن لفته معهور
دان منتومسا دغن مناره بلس كاميه سايغ دغن كعاديلن يغ
مسقرنا داتس سكليين رعيت مليا دان هيينا مك سگل رعيت
يغدودق برناوڭ دباوه تته كراچان دولي يغمهاملي ددالم نكري
فولوفينغ اين دان سگل دائرهن مك سكليينپ اية دودق دغن
مسفنه ۲ امان دان سلامت منتومسا صوك ريا تباد مناره بميغ دان
خواطر دان كتاكوتن درفد سگل ماچم ۲ جنس مسترو دان ظالم

درفد سگل فيهق لاوت دان دارت دان ببراڻ داڻغ مستري
 درفد سگنڻ نڱري ۲ يڻ جاوه دان يڻ دڪت ۲ درفد سگل ماچم
 بڻسا سلاو فرگي ماري تباد برهنتي سيڻ دان مالم مك سڪلين
 ايت براوله سلامه منتوما درفد سگل مرهيا دان ببراڻ اتق ۲
 نڱري دان اورغ ۲ داڻغ مستري يڻ مسڪين ۲ تله منجادي كاي
 يڻ بسر ۲ دان ببراڻ اورغ يڻ ۲ تله دافت دڻن فلاجران يڻ
 مسفرن مك سڪلينپ ايت تله ترنتو دڻن تواه دولت دولي
 يڻ مهاملي.

امفون توانكو فاتك سڪلين سمبه معلومڪن ببراڻ فادغ
 تله منجادي نڱري دان رومه يڻ بسر ۲ تباد لاڱي رمبا دان هوتن
 مليونڪن هابس جادي كمڻوڻ دان كيون دان بنداغ دان ببراڻ
 فاي دان تفي لاوت دان لاوت يڻ سفنڻچ بندر سڪلينپ هابس
 جادي نڱري دان بندر يڻ ۲ دڻن سگل رعيه سيڻ دان مالم
 دان سگل تانه ۲ دان رومه ۲ دان كمڻوڻ ۲ يڻ موره جادي مهل
 هوڳاپ يڻ تباد دسڻك مڪالي ۲ مك سڪلينپ ايت ترنتو دڻن
 تواه دولت دولي يڻ مهاملي.

امفون توانكو فاتك سڪلين سمبه معلومڪن ببراڻ نڱري
 يڻ همفر دڻن فولوفينڻ اين منجادي مومه كڻد سنڻه رعيت
 دسبن يڻ فرڱي ماري دسپتو مك سڪلين نڱري ۲ ايت مده
 تندق جادي تعلق فد كباوه كراچان دولي يڻ مهاملي دڻن سبب
 يڻ دمڪين ايت فنهله نڱري فولوفينڻ اين دان سڪلين دائره
 دڻن سگل داڻغ مستري درفد سڪلين بڻسا دان مسقله سگل

فلا بوهنپ درفد سگل ماچم کفل ۲ دان فراهو ۲ درفد سگنٹ
 لگري ماسيغ ۲ ماري منچھاري انتوخن ددالم فولوفينغ اين
 مک مکليدپ اية مندافت انتخ دان سلامه منتموما يغ مسفرن
 دغن تواه دولة دولي يغمها ملي دغن سبب اية تله دککلکن اوله
 الله سبحانه وتعالی دولي يغمها ملي دغن مسفرن ککل دائس
 دمکين کراچان ليم فوله تاهن يغتنله دغن سلامتن.

امفون توانکو برداتغ سمبه يغتياي لاگي مسبر ۲ سمبه يغ
 داوچف دان دچيتاکن دغن مسبر ۲ درفد سکلين رعيه ملي
 دان هبنا تيف ۲ ماسيغ ۲ موهنکن دعا کفد الله سبحانه وتعالی
 اکندلنچوتکن اميا يغمها ملي دغن سفنه ۲ صيحت دان عافيت
 دائس فکة درجه يغ مها بس ۲ تگي دان دککلکن تحت کراچان
 تورن منورن درفد درجت دولي يغمها ملي مسلمان امين ۳.

امفون توانکو سکلين رعيه معلومکن صورت سمبه اين
 صورت برهمفون سکلينپ مغاداکن کسلامتن دولي يغمها ملي ليم
 فوله تاهن ايت دغن بيراف کسوکان دان سفنا يغ کچيکن
 کفد 27 هاريبولن چون هاري اثنين 1887.

امفون توانکو بريو ۲ امفون حال اينله فاتک سکلين
 معلومکن سمبه عزت معادت برتمبه ۲ دولة علي الدوام تمت کفد
 شوال ۱۳۰۴ سنه.

ميد هاشيم بن ميد خميد عيده
 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.

نورالشمس وانقمر

دولت توانكو مشاه عالم ظل الله في العالم خالفة من بني
ادم الذي ملك الكريم خلدالله ملكه وزاده في مراتبتي العظم
مادامة الليل والايام.

دولت توانكو فرميسوري كوين ويكتوريا يغمها ملي امفون
توانكو بريو ۲ امفون فنه ليمفه سدي ترچنچخ دائس جمالا اوين ۲
فلمبه توان مسكلين رعية ددالم نكري فيرق دارالرضوان.

بر معلومكن كباوه تافق چرفو دولي حضرت يغمها ملي يغ
بر مسمايم دائس ميغكسان تعة كراجان نكري اخلن مرت
تعلق ججاهنپ دغن سلامة ممبرن اداب.

دولت توانكو فرميسوري	* *	كوين ويكتوريا يغمها مغموري
دوما كرنيا كلمفاهن ممبري	* *	يغمها مشهور تيف ۲ هاري
بر مسمايم دائس ميغكسان	* *	تعة كراجان يغ مها ممبرن
حالة كبساران مسكلين تركنا	* *	يغمها مشهور كمان مان
كوين ويكتوريا يغمها ملي	* *	يغمها تغني لائي بهگيا
مرتابنتپ بسر مساعه مهاكاي	* *	تياداله بنديغپ ددالم دنيا
يغمها بايك بودي بهسپ	* *	سرة مها ايلق مبارغ فراخين
ليمفه دان معمورسگنفركاران	* *	تنف كراجان مسلمماپ
سده دفرنتنن دائس نكري	* *	سرت ججاهنن تعلق دبري

- ليم فوله تاهن صده ممرنته ديري * * * نام يڭ كچلان تيا داله ددغري
 موانفون نيدق چاچه چلان * * * ممرنتهن نڭري مها عادلن
 ممليهراكن داتس رعية بلان * * * سلامه سمفون مگنفر كاران
 دبهائي توهن سرو عالم * * * برکت عيسي عليه السلام
 كمليان مها بسر ميڭ دان مالم * * * منرخن مكلين داتس يڭكلم
 مسواه نڭري صده دكيليكن * * * فيرق نماپ فول دمسوتكن
 توان مرهپولو رسدينه دنماكن * * * راج ملايو نصيحت داچرڪن
 دخبرڪن عاده ممرنتهن نڭري * * * ببراف نصيحه فول داچري
 دغن اتوران حكمن ديري * * * جاگ فليهرام ميبليغ هاري
 مگل راج ۲ اورغ بسرپ * * * فغپولو دان رعيت تمنتراپ
 دجالنكن حكمن ددالم اندغن * * * سلامه سمفون مكلين تمفتن
 نڭگي دولت فرميسوري * * * برتميه رامبي ددالم نڭري
 دغن كموراهن مبارغ يڭدچار * * * دودق كسندغن مهاري ۲
 منغ دان معمور بارغ مياڭين * * * سمبه ترچنچورغ هارفكن امفون
 داتس همب توان رعية سموان * * * هارفكن امفون خيلف بيلن
 دان اداله مكلين رعيت نڭري فيرق مندافة جموان
 يڭ ساخه موره دان معمور دكرنياي توان مرهپولو. كي. سي. ام. جي
 رسدين فيرق يڭترامة مليا كغد 27 هارپولن چون 1887 اكن منتنا
 برپايق دغا دغن سلامنتپ داتس فرميسوري كوين ويكتوريا يڭمها
 ملي يڭسده تتف داتس ميبڭگهسان تحت كراچان.
 دانلاڭي بايق هارف مكلين رعية بلا ددالم نڭري فيرق
 اكن برنچاغن عمر زمانن مفرقت يڭتله لالو ايه دمكپنله ممبه

رعيت بلا ددالم نكري اين كباوه تافق چرفو دلي يغمها ملي
ايت اداب.

محمد علي بن مادين يڄ منظمکن
رعيت مسکلين منتا بوانکن
چي مة کراني دغن تو کراني عبدالله يڄ منجالکن
رحمت يڄ کلیمفاهن ساغة دهارفکن
تنافي اد مئورڄ دمیتو
انچي ابراهيم خان نام يڄ ننتو
ددالم فکرجان اين ايله مسبنتو
ممرقسا مسکلين کيرام ايت
27 هاريبولن جون موروت اين تمت
مپورت تباد برفا چرمة
مدهداهن هارفکن رحمت
دنيا اخرت بيرله سلامت
مريبو دلافن راتس تاهن دمبوکن
دلافن فوله توجه لاڳي دسماکن
يڄتراست ملي ساغة دهارفکن
بارغیڄ خيلف هارف دامفولکن

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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 بربو۱۲ امفون فنه ليمفه سدي ترجنجڻ
دانس او بن ۲ جمالا هنب توان فڳهولو سرت رعيت ددالم نڱري
فيرق دارالرضوان.

بر معلومڪن سمبه ڪباوه تافق چرفو دولي حضرة فرميسوري
ڪوين امفرا م فرينس اوف ويل انڊيا يڳهه مامي لائي يڳهه باسر
بر مامايم دانس سيڳهه سان تحت ڪراچاڻ نڱري اغگلن دغن
ملا مڪ سمفرا ناپ.

ڪوين ويڪتوريا عاريف بستاري	* *	امفون توانکو فرميسوري
معموردان موره مشهور تر فوجي	* *	امفون ڪراچاڻ اغگلن نڱري
ڪوين ويڪتوريا بچق بستاري	* *	امفون توانکو مهڪوه نڱري
سرت تعلق براتس ۲ نڱري	* *	ڪراچاڻ بسر تيدق تر فري
نڱري اغگلن برتعهه دميتو	* *	ڪوين ويڪتوريا منجادي راتو
سديڪيه فون تيدق چاچه سواه	* *	ليم فوله تاهن سده ترنتو
دڪر نياي توهن اتس اياپ	* *	برتمبهه ۲ فڳت درجنپ
دانس ڪراچاڻ ملهه لپاپ	* *	سرت مڪلين اتق چچوپ
مگنڻ نڱري مشهور اورينا	* *	ملا م ڪوين دانس تحت
ڪڪياڻ تباد دافت دڪات	* *	فاتله اي سوري مهڪوت
فراثوران چوڪف منترې وزيرن	* *	ببراف نڱري دالم تعلقپ
عادل دان معمور سمواپ	* *	موڪر دچاري دمڪين ادان
روف مچليس ساخه درماوان	* *	فرميسوري ڪوين بڳساوان
ددالم دنيا موڪر ملاوان	* *	هالوس مانس ميارڻ ڪلڪوان
مفرت ڪوين فرميسوري	* *	ددالم دنيا موڪر دچاري

چھپاپ ترغ مرات نگري	** *	امفام سنگي بوغا بيدوري
معزة عيسا المسيح عليه السلام	** *	دکرنيا توهن سرو عالم
منرخکن ظلمت يغامه کلم	** *	چھپاپ ترغ مهنوه عالم
مالو دان سو فن کفد سوري	** *	سکلين راج ۲ مڱکو نگري
بندیغن دوا سوکر دچاري	** *	کارن عقلن عاريف جوهاري
ملمفهن کورنيا چوگ سلاو	** *	کارن عادت دري دهولو
فاتوتله سوري جنجوغن اولو	** *	کفد رعيت ناي فغهو لو
سوري منجادي ممرنتهنک ديسا	** *	دغن قدرت توهن يغ اس
هلبالغن بايق گاگه فرکاس	** *	وزير منتري اورغ برغسا
تورن تمورن ممرنتهنک ديسا	** *	کوين ويکتوريا مڱوپ کواس
بمراڻ نگري مڱربواة جاس	** *	عادل دان موره وعد فرقسا
فاتوتله سوري ممرنتهنک نگارا	** *	کوين ويکتوريا مڱوت اندرا
کفد سکلين رعيت بلا تنترا	** *	سمرن اوصل بلا فليھرا
سکلين راج ۲ مناره حيران	** *	فرميسوري فوپ کبسا ران
سکلين رعيت بلا تبادکسوکاران	** *	ملمفهن معمور برتابوران
سکلين راج ۲ موجي رات	** *	کوين مهابسر ساختله پات
مملیھراکن رعيت سمات ۲	** *	عادلين موره معمور سرت
گکيائن پات سده تر فري	** *	تعلق بايق براڻ نگري
وزير يغبسر ممرنتهنک نگري	** *	برائس ۲ فگاوي دغن منتري
وزير يغ فانت ممرنتهنک	** *	کباوه اغين سڱي تعلق
عشکر يغ جاگ بمراڻ بايڻ	** *	چوکف دغن منتري هلبالغن
دتاره گبنو ويل جادي وزيرن	** *	ميغا فورا نام نگريپ

فینغ ملاک دباوه فرنتهپ	حکمن سوري دجالکنپ
دسبوکن قصه سبغا فورا *	نگري ايلق مده کنارا *
فینغ ملاک مام متارا **	سشرت اورغ تیگ برمودار **
توان گبر نورویل عاریف جوهاري ***	فینغ ملاک دفرنتهپ سنديري ***
دغن تینه مهکوت سوري **	دفرنته گبر نور تیگ بواه نگري **
گبر نور ویل د سبغا فورا **	فرنتهپ نیاد چاچت چدرا **
رحیم رامي دالم نگارا **	مگنغ هاري جاگ فلیهرا **
سبواه نگري دولي یغد فرتوان **	سلطان یوسف مده دطابکن **

توانکو راج ادرس سي.ام.جي. راج موداکن

منجالنکن حکمن وکیل سلطان

نگري دتاتغ مهکوت سوري **	ساتو رسدين فول د بري **
نجان ساره یولو نماپ ديري **	ممبري نصیحة فدراج منتري **
نصیحة فغا جران مملیهرا کنديري **	ممرنتهکن رعیه د اگخ منتري **
نیاد مبلغ مگنغ هاري **	مشهور اورینا سرات نگري **
سي.ام.جي هبوغن گلارنن **	منمبهکن فغکه درجه کبسرانن **
مهکوة سوري مغرنیا گلارنن **	منغغه توان گبر نور فون کبسرانن **
ترمسفیله قصه دغن اورینا **	دفر ممبرهکن کباوه دولي مهکوة **
سرت بنر امشوپ اورینا **	توان رسدين فیرق یغ ساغة پاه **

دان مسکلین فغولور رعیه نگري فیرق مندافت جاموان
یغ ساغة کمورهن معمورپ دکرنیا بحرمة توان ساره یولو کي.سي
ام.جي رسدين یغترامت ملي فد 27 هاریبولن جون تاهن 1887
اکن مننتاه دعا دغن سلامتنپ دانس فرمیسوري کوین ویکتوریا

امشراس انديا يغمها ملي لاگي يغمها بسر يغم مدده تننت داتس
 ميغگهسان تحت کراچان اية لاگي بر يابق ۲ هارف مکلين راج ۲
 اورغيسر ۲ فغهلو رعيت ددالم نگوي فيرق اکن بر فنچغن عمر
 زمانن يغمها ملي اية مشرت يغنله لالو دمکينله سمبه مگل راج ۲
 اورغيسر ۲ فغهلو رعيت کباوه تافق چرفو دولي تلافکن يغمها
 ملي لاگي يغمها بسر اداپ.

تمه الکلام فدوا فوله توجه هاريمولن سورة اين تمث يغم
 ميپوره تياد براف چرمة مدهمدهن هارفکن رحمت دنيا اخرت
 ممنتاً سلامت مريبو دلافن رانس تهن دسبوکن دلافن فوله توجه
 لاگي دسماکن يغمترامة ملي ماسحة دهارفکن بارغيشغ خيلث هارف
 دامشونکن اداپ.

INSTITUT CANADIEN-FRANÇAIS DE LA
 CITÉ D'OTTAWA.

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 préférerions 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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