INDIA IN 'DZAM-GLING RGYAS-BSHAD

—Lama Sherab Rhaldi

[The book 'Dzam-gling rGyas-bshad (Geography of the World) occupies an important place in Tibetan literature from the historical and positional points of view of world geography. The major part of the book is about India ('Phags-Yul); since the most important elements of Tibetan culture, namely, Dharma, and Akshara or Lipi, came from India. The learned author of the book Lama Tsenpo was born near the famous mountain called Amnye rMa-Chen sPom-ra in Amdo. He is known as the pioneer writer on geography of the world in Tibetan literature. The author wrote about 1820 on the world outside Tibet in three chapters. In the first chapter he wrote about that part of the world in which great countries like India were situated. In the second chapter he wrote about the routes to India, the different holy places there, the people of India and their religions and customs. In the third chapter he wrote about the rest of world in general terms. The India portion of 'Dzam-gling rgyas-bshad has not been translated into English. It is for me a matter of privilege and honour to attempt a translation of the introductory portions on India. I ardently hope that this humble attempt will be appreciated by scholars interested in Tibetan history and I request their advice on improvement in my rendering of the original text into English. I have also kept the notes at a minimum, but I hope to provide adequate annotations, when the entire translation is completed.

My native village sMar-Khog in Golok (mGo-Log) is about one hundred and ten kilometres south west of Amnye-rMa-Chen sPom-ra and I first heard about the learned Lama Tsenpo and his great work when I was only twelve. I was greatly impressed by the Lama’s work on geography and I hope this English translation will be appreciated by all scholars interested in Tibetan studies.]

The Indians, themselves call (their country) Hindusthan. The Europeans (call it) यिन टे वे लांग (Yin Te We Lang) and in China it is known as क्वाउ थ्येन ग्रूअङ्ग को हांग तां (Kvau Thyen Gruu Ko Ham Ta). Famous as थ्येन (Thyen) (Arya)-this noble country of India, has the shape of a triangle (Chos 'Byung in Tibetan).

It is a vast (country) and in the north extends to the Himalayas or the snow covered ranges. In the other three directions it is mostly bounded by (different) seas and the narrow southern extremity extends far into the ocean. In the centre, between east, west and
south is Mount Vindhya. In the black mountains \(^1\) of the southern Himalayas there are some (important) regions of India, so the Acharyas have said. These countries are also described on the map. (Called Sa Yi Go La in Tibetan). The country (of India) is plain for the most part and there are only a few mountains with forests, various flowering plants and many fruit-bearing trees.

The Ganga, the Sindhu, the Narmada, the Brahmaputra and the Yamuna commonly called Jamuna and many other rivers, large and small, flow in all the four directions and there are (smaller) rivers in between. In this country in the time of spring and early summer the climate is hot. Some times, in the spring it is very windy but that is for short periods only. In late summer and autumn, due to torrential rains, the heat is not excessive. In the winter time, because it is quite warm, the springs do not freeze and snow does not fall. Frost some times occurs; but throughout the four seasons the fields (remain) cultivable and very many different kinds of grain are grown. सालू (Salu) or white rice itself is known as ठाकुर भोज (Thakur Bhoj), the food of rich people. It is fragrant, delicious and large-grained. Another variety called पोनाफिज (Ponafij), i.e. rice colour is yellow, coloured rice. This thin rice is also fragrant. The rice called तुख्यालिस (Sukhadhasi) smells of the six medical herbs. The small grained rice called राजखिस (Rajhisi) when boiled becomes fluffy, delicious and very soft. Thus there are more than a hundred different varieties of rice. The best of the pulses are चना (Chanaka) or Chana कुलत (Kulata) मोंग (Monga) in Chinese called लुस घो ड्वू (Lus Dvuo) and माश (Masha) called शाओ-वें-ड्वू (Shao-Dvuo in China) etc. Among the common pulses there are five colours of विकायसी (Vitawvasi), three kinds of मट्टर (Matar) white, black and variegated and mustard called in China शाओ-वें-ड्वू (Shao-vendvuo) of two varieties and so on. Thus there are many kinds of pulses. There are different kinds of maize, known (in Tibetan) as the crop which requires no cultivation चेन (Chena) and कानकुनी (Kankuni) or in Chinese जस्तो (Tsebo) and (other) millets have more than a hundred varieties. That which is called बजर (Dzati) or barley is known as क्वाओ लांग (Kvao Lang) in China. There are many varieties, white and black, big and small, good and bad. There is प्रतिर (Bhajira or Bajra) called युस-कु (Yus-ku) in China and white and black sesamum as well. White and black sugar cane, two kinds of cotton plant called नरम (Narma) and रू ए (Ru Ae) and so
on. The different kinds of crops are beyond counting. The fruit called कताहरी (Katahari) jackfruit is (as big as) a man can carry. The cover is blue green and contains many fruits yellow in colour, in size like a duck's egg and very sweet. It grows where the trunk joins the branches. The fruit called पाव (mango) has twigs with three leaves each and is shaped like an apricot. Different in colour, taste, leaves etc. are mangoes of red, yellow, orange, blue, green and many other colours. In size they range between two folded hands pressed together and a hen's egg. The taste is of many kinds both sweet and sour. The trunk of the केळ Kela (banana) tree is wrapped in leaves. The leaves are twice the span of a man's arms in length and one span in width. The fruit is shaped like दिंगु (male gender). In width it is between four or five fingers, and the length is a span or more. They grow connected at the stem in groups of two, three, seven eight etc. The taste is very sweet. In Tibet it is known as donkey's ear or Indra's hand. Other (fruits) are called जम्बू फल (Jambu fala) आमली (Amli) गुलर (Gular) आनिता (Anjita) or known in China as अमर (Au pa Kva) सेताफल (Setafala) or लुंग्यान Lung yan (in Chinese) and रसगुल्ला (Rasagulla) जंबूफल (Jambu fala) खुलपाणि (Khulapani) सेलो (Selo) गूजी (Gushi) and different varieties of oranges known as नारंगी (Naramgi). There are गंध धरणा (Gandh Dharya) etc. and नैपो (Naepo) of many varieties. Almonds are known as र ग्यार-स्तार-का (in Tibetan) तेन्तुकफल or pear (Tentu ka fala) or in Tibetan Amar fruit is known in Amdo as donkey's ear. There are also grown peaches, apricots, "three year peaches", pomegranates, green and purple grapes of many varieties, water-melon गंधर्व called शिस (Shis Dva in China and (another melon) called कलित्त (Kalin Ta or ताम्बा Ta-gva). The last is not very sweet in flavour but otherwise similar to the former. गंधर्व Muskmelon or called मेनथ्यन्त्वा (Men Thyen Gva in China) is very sweet. कचर्या (Kacharya) or शाहवता (Shang-gva) in Chinese is about the size of a fist and white, yellow, blue, green-black or multicoloured. There are many varieties of colour, taste and shape of कठठि or cucumber in Chinese called शिश हुलो (Shish Hulo). Some are sweet and some are not. They are of different sizes. गोड्वूट (Go hum Ta) or लोका Lvo Gva is orange in colour. It's size varies from the size of a Tibetan water jar to that of a man's head. The सितिसहेड़ सिटे Go Hong Ta or दुर्ग्या Dung Gva

2. Indian almond
(in Chinese) is light blue and about the size of a man’s head. (La Au Ka) or 蓝色 Hu Tsi, 墨色 Sutahe or 深色 深色 Yaya Hvu Lu, 五色 (Tsi Tsi Nar) 五色 Zigvga, 黑色 Shita or 深色 黑色 gbang Gva, 来色 Karola, 红色 (Khu Gva), also called 来色 Lau Gva which means petals of the golden flower. 蓝色 (Fatta) or 蓝色 Chitsi is of several kinds white, blue, golden etc. 紫色 (Tumbu) or called 紫色 (Hulu) in Chinese, in Tibet is known as 紫色 Kubar (Kuwa) and so on. There are many varieties of fruit bearing plants. 紫色 (Tumbu) or called Suthini Gandh is called 紫色 (Shan Yao) in China. 紫色 Sakra Gandh, (Sweet potato) is a root called 鲜红色 (Pae Shuu) in Chinese and is about as big as a medium sized radish. In flavour and like Tibetan 来色 Groma, it has white and red varieties. The root called 紫色 Purana is not in flavour and about the size of a water jug. The root called 紫色 Alu (Potato) various in size from about the same as a thumb to that of an earthen vessel and is sweet in taste. Otherwise there is 紫色 (Gandh Ling) or 紫色 Tshi Kau; 紫色 (A Kye ya Gandh) or 紫色 Pehes. 紫色 (Salagha) called 紫色 Man Kying; 紫色 (Karam) or 紫色 Fela, 紫色 Gha Jra called 紫色 (Hulobu); 紫色 (Rayimula) or 紫色 Kaita Radish 紫色 (Laphug) in Tibetan and various kinds of edible roots 紫色 (Non Yi) 紫色 (Bathuba), 紫色 (Chandan-bathuba) and 紫色 (Bosta) and so on many kinds of vegetables. 紫色 mKhal-ma Dzo-sha in Tibetan) called 紫色 Shima, there are large and small, white and black etc. various kinds. Likewise there are some varieties of 紫色 Churla or in Chinese called 紫色 Kyang Huo. 紫色 Prapar and 紫色 (Mithi) or 紫色 Shomuza etc.; many kinds of pulse can be prepared as vegetables. There are many edible flowers and roots which grow in water: white lotus, common pink lotus, 紫色 (Kumud) (water lily), red and blue 紫色 (Utpala (a lotus) etc. and also there are 紫色 (Champaka in Tibetan) flower or called in Chinese 紫色 (Yus Thang) 紫色 (Kipata) or 紫色 (Ling Tsao) 紫色 (Kadampa), 塞色 (Sela), 紫色 (Kulahra) or 紫色 (Dzuu Chau Mis) 紫色 (Kulmenta) or 紫色 (Tichitsova) 紫色 (Kulasafu) or 紫色 (Yus Chin Sang) 紫色 (Bhel) or 紫色 (Chinangthing,) 紫色 (Chameli) or 紫色 (Mono-dPa) and 紫色 (Mokara), 紫色 (Kulapa) or 紫色 (Mis-bkaes)

3. 紫色 mKhal-ma Dzo-sha is said to be kind of fruit of two species used in kidney disease.
of flowers which grow on bushes and trees there are different varieties beyond counting. Also in the forests there are edible tree-fruits: बिल्व (Bilva), कयेत (Kayeta) and गोयू (Goyu) etc.; the edible flower मन्हुवा; the edible leaf पान बेतेल; the edible branch ताला; the edible shoot of the bamboo; the edible root called अलुका (Aluka) and ताला (Tala) the sap of which is drinkable and so on. There are many kinds of edible wild plants. There are many kinds of wonderful timber: white and red sandal, three kinds of cypresses; भाव (Pal), पागोन (Pagon) शलम (Shalmapa). बटा (Bata) and बर्गाड Bargad etc.

Among the animals, the Ganj Raj is three to four times as large as the common elephant. In the Sutras it is referred to as बाग्लंग (in Tibetan). The elephants which flourish on mount Malaya बल्ब are much larger than other elephants and are known as incense elephants. The elephant known as खूनी (Khuni) has no tusks; in colour and form it is unpleasant and it is very fierce. The elephant which comes from the land of मग (Mag) is tame, small of stature with proper gait etc. The horse which can travel on the surface of the water is known as the finest horse. The horse called तादिगोर (Tachi Ghora) has a splendour body and having long legs like those of an antelope, travels by leaps and bounds. The horse called तुर्कूगोर (Turuki Ghora) (Thurky ?) is large bodied. These days many come from यिली (Yili). Apart from these, there are many kinds of horses called गोमीठ (Gomshtha), टांट (pony) and कन्नक्ये (Kana Kye) etc. of small size. There are many kinds of cattle, including the cow which, while never giving birth, continually produces milk, known as wish fulfilling (cow). There are buffaloes; the one humped camel called साम्पका (Sangti); the two humped उति (Uti); mules; donkeys; goats; sheep and many other kinds of animals.

There are four varieties of Vajra Ratna. गौमत (Gaumad) is of the same material as पद्मराग (Padma Rag), but white in colour.

4. बाग्लंग is called Gaja in Sanskrit.
The jewel called पुष्प रंग (Pushpa Rag) is of the same material as above but yellow in colour. Also पद्मरंग (Padma Rag), इन्द्रनील (Indra Neela), मंग वर्ष (Margad), नाल (Nal), थॉनक (Thonka) or greenish blue and वैदुर्य (Vaidurya) in colours: white, golden and blue respectively. There are five kinds of pearls and four corals. There is gold, स्पुग (in Tibetan), silver, स्पुर लेन, conches which turn to the right; शास्त्र ग्राम (Shaligram) etc. There are many kinds of jewels. The many varieties of silk include परापोसा (Paraposa), स्रिनवास (sKyen Khab, ) सर्वा (Sarvapa), धोताम (Dhotama) तिसिथन (Tisithan), मशीरु (Mashiru etc. There are very many kinds of cotton, the best of which, costing hundreds of thousands (are known as) श्रीशाब (Sri Shaba), अत्ला (Atvasa), and कजी (Kaji) etc. Apart from these, there are many kinds of clothing such as लतां (Lata), सल सान, बनात (Banata), etc. There are very many kinds of wealth including gold, silver and copper coins etc. The animals of the forest: wild elephants, rhinoceros, forest buffalos, wild horses, wild cattle, wild men and क्रिष्णसार (Krishnasar) black antelope and many other kinds of deer.

There are birds of many kinds whose song is very pleasant and who are resplendent with feathers of (many) colours such as peacock, parrot, cuckoo, कोयेला (Koyela) and गुर्लिंग (Gurling) etc. There are many kinds of wonderful birds such as the गरुड (Garuda), blue necked bird (i.e. Neel-kanth) and the bird called ब्या वुला (Bagula) whose beak is one cubit in length. There are various kinds of carnivora: Tigers, Lions, Bears, ड्रेड मॉंग, Leopards, गुंग (Gung),9 Jackals, Shahegosa, (शाहेगोस) Sharbha-(शारभ) etc.

The dangerous and venomous snake called भ्राचिष्ट (Ajgar) is capable of swallowing a bull alive. The very venomous snake called चितप्रपार (Chitaprapara) travels beneath the surface of the earth. The one called करेत (Kareta) has thickness of a pillar and as

5. स्पुग कककतन,कककलन a kind of gem.
6. स्पुर लेन in Tibetan-It is not identified proper English-word.
7. ब्या वुला,May be spelling mistake (Begula ?)
8. ड्रेड मॉंग- a kind of bear in Tibet.
9. Gung- a kind of cat.
long as seven or eight times a man’s length, as it travels it emits a hissing sound. The (snake) called ग्घरकारिता (Ghorakarita) is like the foregoing in size etc., it stays in trees coiled around them. There are many varieties of large snakes; one has one horn and sounds like a horse. There is a (snake) like animal called भोम (Bhom) with edible flesh. So I have heard. Apart from these, there are snakes of various sizes, from more than half the span of a man’s arm to the span of a man’s hand. There is a snake white in colour. The skin on its head has the shape of an umbrella, and inside its brain is the jewel called सर्वमुनि (Sarvamuni) with this jewel at night it appears that the snake travels with a lamp. When it moves, it has the power to go as swiftly as an arrow. It is extremely poisonous, and called in Indian language, ग्घोम्वान (Ghomwana). There is a snake called महोरक (Maho Rak) in colour either blue or red with many heads. It can take life with just a glance. The snake called पौन्यिया (Paunyiya) is green in colour like a peacocks throat and is small in size. It is very poisonous. The one called धामिन (Dhamin) has a head at either end. Also there is a seven step snake. The one called son of the wrathful one, is variegated or red in colour and is extremely venomous.

There are many kinds of poisonous small creatures, such as the insect आलिम कार (Alim Kar), the scorpion, the र्ता ब्ला, and leeches of two kinds., those which live in water and those which live on dry land.

There are many kinds of honey bees called भाम्रा (Bhamra), धति (Dhati) घृणि (Bhrimgi) etc., ants houseflies; and harmful insects of very many kinds in lakes and rivers. There are रोहित (Rohita) and (other) fish which are edible. There are inedible and interesting fish of many other kinds. There are many harmful crocodiles; कुंभिर (Kumbhira), one crocodile the killer of babies. घा (Gha) प्रया (Graya), झूलिस (Sunis), etc. There are many interesting (or wonderful) creatures such as snails making conches, turtles, oysters, cowries, crabs, water-snakes, mermaids, sea-horses, water-sheep, water-cattle, etc. So I have heard.

In divisions of the country are villages, cities and towns. There are innumerable holy places of the leader of those who conduct “others to freedom”, the King of the Sakyas as well as of those Buddhas

10. Seven step snake - after the bite the victim goes only seven steps before collapsing.
who came before him. There are thrones where they sat (and taught), monuments reminding us of their activities and stupas containing their relics in their interior. There are many holy places and monuments where the highly attained Bodhisattvas (of the past) took whatever form was appropriate to convert beings (such as) kings, ministers, merchants, householders, teachers, bramhins, rishis, birds and animals etc.

There are many wonderful holy places where the Bodhisattvas gave in charity their entire bodies, limbs or parts of them, their sons, wives, kingdoms, and so on.

There are many holy places where Sravakas and Arhants were born, the houses where they lived and stupas (which preserve) the relics of those who passed beyond suffering and without leaving any remains etc.

There are the staying places and viharas of the highly attained Pandits such as Sri Natha Arya Nagarjuna, the individual meditation caves of श्राधा (Saraha), तुषिप (Luyipa), गोरख (Gaurakhsha) etc. and of the eighty four Mahasiddhas and the places where various signs of accomplishment were shown by them. There are foot prints of Mahadeva and many other such gods; as also the places where many Asuras were subdued and specially the Dwarf or भवोन (Bhawon), i.e. Vaman Avatar, said to be the incarnation of Vaisravana, the birth places of नारसिंह (Narasingha) or Miyi Seng ge (in Tibetan) परशुराम (Parashuram) or dGa' Byed sGra sTa Chan (in Tibetan), रामण (Ramana) and कृष्ण (Krishna) or black Brahmin. There are also many (other) places where demons, Asuras, Yakshas etc. were subdued. Moreover there are the places of origin of many Rishis such as Kapila, Vyasa, अर्ग (Arga), भर्ष्ण (Bhar­dvaja), Gautam etc., and places where various amazing things arose from miracles and from the power of curses were witnessed. The wonderful holy places of many Dakinis, both worldly and those passed beyond the world¹¹ who are openly dwelling or wandering (inside our world) is beyond counting. How can one describe them completely?

¹¹. Passed beyond the world, i.e. having attained Wisdom.
GLOSSARY

Note:—Some of the names given can be identified. They are given below. Some, however, have not been identified.

Rivers.
1. गंगा (गंगा) - Ganga
2. सिंदुर (सिन्दुर) - Sindhu
3. नर्मदा (नर्मदा) - Narmada
4. ब्रह्मपुत्र (ब्रह्मपुत्र) - Brahmaputra
5. यमुना (यमुना) - Yamuna or Jamuna

Grains, Cereals
1. सांत (सांत) सांत्र - a kind of fine fragrant rice
2. ढाकुर भोज (ढाकुर भोज) - the food of rich people
3. गुणफल - yellow colour rice, the thin is fragrant
4. सुखालि - this rice smells of the six medical herbs
5. राजहिंस - when boiled becomes fluffy delicious and very soft, etc.
6. चन्दक (चन्दक) - pulse
7. कुलत (कुलत) - a kind of pulse
8. मोक्कु गुंगा - a kind of kidney bean
9. माल (माल) - a kind of pulse
10. बिलबाजिस - there are five in colours
11. खरी - pea
12. मक्क (मक्क) - maize
13. जिन - not identified
14. केंदुन (केंदुन) - a kind of corn
15. जती - not identified
16. भजर (भजर) - a millet
17. नरम - not identified
18. कई - cotton

Fruits and vegetables.
1. कट्टर (कट्टर) - jackfruit
2. ग्राम - mango
3. केला (केला) - plantain, banana
4. प्रमुखफल - a bunch of grape or pear
5. जामून - black plum.
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<tr>
<th>No.</th>
<th>Item</th>
<th>English</th>
<th>Notes</th>
</tr>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>6.</td>
<td>भ्रम्ले (भ्रम्लू)</td>
<td>amla</td>
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<tr>
<td>7.</td>
<td>गुलर (गुलू)</td>
<td>a wild fig tree</td>
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<td>8.</td>
<td>सेलफल</td>
<td>fruit of custard apple tree</td>
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<td>भ्रमरहव (भ्रमरहव्य)</td>
<td>guava</td>
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<td>10.</td>
<td>यालिस</td>
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<td>11.</td>
<td>खसुपण</td>
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<td>गुभू</td>
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<td>नारंग (नारंगी)</td>
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<td>नैंगा</td>
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<td>17.</td>
<td>बदम (बदाम)</td>
<td>almond</td>
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<td>18.</td>
<td>तेतुक (तितुक)</td>
<td>Diospyros Embryopteris, a tree of average size like ebony</td>
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<td>19.</td>
<td>तरबूज (तरबूज)</td>
<td>water-melon</td>
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<td>20.</td>
<td>कलिंदा (कलिंदा)</td>
<td>water-melon</td>
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<td>खवूना (खवूना)</td>
<td>musk-melon</td>
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<td>22.</td>
<td>कच्चा (कच्चा)</td>
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<td>23.</td>
<td>फक्कड़ (फक्कड़)</td>
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<td>सिंगोलियुक</td>
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<td>लडकी (लोकी)</td>
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<td>26.</td>
<td>सट्टो</td>
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<td>27.</td>
<td>चिचिंता (चिचिंता)</td>
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<td>28.</td>
<td>फिठ</td>
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<td>29.</td>
<td>कोरोल</td>
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<td>30.</td>
<td>फङ्ड</td>
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<td>31.</td>
<td>लुप्पा</td>
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<tr>
<td>32.</td>
<td>गुदुनिगाघ</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>33.</td>
<td>बारहखू (पारकंड)</td>
<td>sweet-potato</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>34.</td>
<td>कूरूर</td>
<td>not identified</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>35.</td>
<td>भुल (भुलू)</td>
<td>-potato</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>36.</td>
<td>ब्रामनखोल साघलता</td>
<td>- the priyangu creeper</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>37.</td>
<td>कोसगाँध</td>
<td>not identified</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>38.</td>
<td>सलंध</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
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<tr>
<td>39.</td>
<td>करेन</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>40.</td>
<td>वाजर (गाजर)</td>
<td>carrot</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
41. रायवूल - not identified
42. मूत (मूती) - radish
43. नोविय - not identified
44. बुधु (बुधुवा) - the pot herb Chenopodium album
45. बन्न बुधु (बन्न बुधु) - a kind of herb
46. बोत (बोता) - poppy
47. चुलाधिव - not identified
48. पपड़ -
49. भिलिव (भिलिव) - a small plant, the leaves of which are used as vegetable, fenugreek
50. शेमुज - not identified

Flowers.
1. कुमुद (कुमुद) - water-lily.
2. उल्लस (उल्लस) - the blue lotus
3. वत्मक - the champak
4. किनठ - not identified
5. कदम्ब, (कदम्ब,कदम्ब) - the kadamba flower; the tree Nuclea cadamba, a tree with orange-coloured fragrant blossoms
6. बेल - not identified
7. कुत्ला -
8. कुलमेल्त -
9. कुलसफो -
10. भेला (भेला) - jasmine flower
11. चमेलि, (चमेलि), - jasmine
12. भोकर - not identified
13. कुल -
14. सताकुल -
15. रकुपुर -
16. कुलतपलिति -
17. पतासींक -
18. बिलबा (बिलब) - Bel fruit
19. कवल्ले - not identified
20. गोरु -
21. महब (महबा) - the tree Bassia lalifolia bearing sweet flowers which are used in the preparation of a spiritous liquor.
22. betel.
23. cane.
24. not identified
25. not identified
26. seems Sal
27. Sagon
28. shalmali or a silk tree
29. banyan tree

Animals.
1. a big elephant
2. a kind of elephant and has no tusks.
3. a kind of horse, from Tadjik
4. a kind of horse, has a splendid body; of Turki stud
5. a kind of horse
6. not identified
7. 
8. pony
9. the one humped camel
10. camel
11. - deer
12. - the spotted antelope, a kind of black antelope which is said to possess the heart of a Bodhisattva.
13. not identified
14. - a mythical deer with eight legs. A leopard.

Gems.
1. - pearl
2. - coral
3. - gold
4. - silver
5. - a gem or precious stone brought from the Himalayas and the Indus, described as being of four sorts, white, pale-yellow, red and dark blue.
6. - ruby
7. - topaz
8. इंद्रनील - sapphire
9. मरक्त (मरक्त) - emerald (green)
10. नल - not identified
11. यीक -
12. शालिग्रंथ (शालिग्रंथ) Vishnu's symbol in black stone.

Clothings.
1. परयोश - not identified
2. नखब - a brocade
3. सबव - not identified
4. घोलाम (घोलाम) -
5. तासभान -
6. मशिक -
7. श्रीशांब -
8. झूतक्स -
9. क्रिम -
10. तल -
11. सल -
12. बनांत - a broadcloth.

Birds
1. कोेल - a cuckoo
2. मुरलिङ - not identified
3. ध्वजुत्र (ध्वजुत्र) a bagula?

Insects
1. भ्रेतिच (भ्रेतिच) i.e. python
2. छितपपर a very venomous snake
3. करेत these are different kinds of snakes
4. धोरकरित -
5. भों -
6. सर्वमनु the jewel of the snake.
7. धोबन different kinds of snakes
8. महोरक -
9. बोन्वय -
10. धमनि -
11. न्योलिकार -
12. भम्र not identified
| 13. धति | not identified |
| 14. निश्रिकि | " |
| 15. शंख | conch |
| 16. कछुवा | turtles |
| 17. सीष | oyster |
| 18. कोड़े | cowrie |
| 19. कंकड़ा | crab |
| 20. | water-snake |
| 21. | mermaid |
| 22. | sea-horse |
| 23. | water-sheep |
| 24. | water-cattle |

**Fish**

1. रातहुँत - a kind of fish
2. कुजिमर - a kind of crocodile.
3. ध - seems a kind of crocodile

**Saints.**

1. सारह - Saraha
2. लुयिपा - Luyipa
3. गौरख - Gaurakhsha

**Epic heros**

1. भवोन - Vaman Avatar
2. नारसिंह - Narasingha
3. परशुराम - Parashurama
4. रामण (राम) - Rama
5. क्रष्ण - Krishna
6. अग्घ - Arga
7. भरदवज - Bharadvaja
8. कपिला - Kapila
9. व्यास - Vyasa
10. गौतम - Gautama