

INDIA IN 'DZAM-GLING RGYAS-BSHAD

—Lama Sherab Rhaldi

[The book 'Dzam-gling rGyas-bashad (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) यिन्तेवेल्ङ (Yin Te We Lang) and in China it is known as कवउ थ्येन ग्रुउकोहंता (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 Achar-yas have said. These countries are also described on the map. (**Cal-
led 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. **सालु** (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 **पोणफिज** (Ponafij), i.e. rice colour is yellow, coloured rice. This thin rice is also fragrant. The rice called **सुखघासि** (Sukhadhasi) smells of the six medical herbs. The small grained rice called **राजहिंसि** (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 **चनक** (Chanaka) or Chana **कुलत** (Kulata) **मोज्ज** (Monga) in Chinese called **लुस डवुओ** (Lus Dvuo) and **माष** (Masha) called **शाओद्वुओ** (Shao Dvuo in China) etc. Among the common pulses there are five colours of **विटवांसि** (Vitawvasi), three kinds of **मटर** (Matar) white, black and variegated and mustard called in China **शाओवेन्द्वुओ** (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 **कंकुनि** (Kankuni) or in Chinese **चेबो** (Tsebo) and (other) millets have more than a hundred varieties. That which is called **जति** (Dzati) or barley is known as **क्वोलङ** (Kvao Lang) in China. There are many varieties, white and black, big and small, good and bad. There is **भजिर** (Bhajira or Bajra) called **युसु-कु** (Yus-ku) in China and white and black sesamum as well. White and black sugar cane, two kinds of cotton plant called **नरम** (Narama) and **रुई** (Ru Ae) and so

¹ i.e. covered by forests.

on. The different kinds of crops are beyond counting. The fruit called कटहुरि (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 आम (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 केल 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 Linga (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 अमृत फल (Amrita fala) जम्बु फल (Jambu fala) अमली (Amlī) गुलर (Gular) अन्जित (Anjita) or known in China as अूपा क्व (Au pa Kva) सेतफल (Setafala) or लुङयन Lung yan (in Chinese) and अमरूत (Guava) or यालिस (Yalis) छोहर (Tsohara) or खसुपाणि (Khasu pani) सेलो Selo or गुशि Gushi and different varieties of oranges known as नारंगि (Naramgi). There are शंख धरया (Shamkh Dharya) etc. and नैपो (Naepo) of many varieties. Almonds are known as र Gya-gar-sTar-ka (in Tibetan)². तेन्तुककफल 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 तरबूज called शिसग्वा (Shis Dva in China and (another melon) called कलिनत (Kalin Ta or तागवा Ta-gva). The last is not very sweet in flavour but otherwise similar to the former. खरबूज Musk-melon or called मेनथ्येनग्वा (Men Thyen Gva in China) is very sweet. कचर्य (Kacharya) or शङग्वा (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 ककठि or cucumber in Chinese called शिस हुलो (Shish Hulo). Some are sweet and some are not. They are of different sizes. गोहुम्ट (Go hum Ta) or लोग्वा 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 सितगोहोंठ Site Go Hong Ta or दुङग्वा Dung Gva

2. Indian almond

(in Chinese) is light blue and about the size of a man's head. लउक (La Au Ka) or हुचि Hu Tsi, सुटहे Sutahe or याया हूल Yaya Hvu Lu, चिचिनर (TsiTsi Nar) जिग्वा Ziggva, शिट Shita or दवेङ्ग्वा gbang Gva, करोला Karola, खुग्वा (Khu Gva), also called लौग्वा Lau Gva which means petals of the golden flower. फट्ट (Fatta) or चित्ति चि Chitsi is of several kinds white, blue, golden etc. तुम्बु (Tumbu) or called हूल (Hulu) in Chinese, in Tibet is known as कुवर Kubar (Kuwa) and so on. There are many varieties of fruit bearing plants. सुधिनगन्ध Suthini Gandh is called शन्यौ (Shan Yao) in China. सक्रगन्ध Sakra Gandh, (Sweet potato) is a root called पैशु (Pae Shuu) in Chinese and is about as big as a medium sized radish. In flavour and like Tibetan ग्रोमा Groma, it has white and red varieties. The root called पूरन Purana is not in flavour and about the size of a water jug. The root called अलु 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 गन्धलिङ्ग (Gandh Ling) or छिकुउ Tshi Kau; अक्येय गन्ध (A Kye ya Gandh) or पेहेस Pehes. सलघ (Salagha) called मन्क्युङ्ग Man Kying; करं (Karam) or फेल Fela, घाज Gha Jra called हुलोबु (Hulobu); रायिमुल (Rayimula) or कैता Kaita Radish मूल (Laphug) in Tibetan and various kinds of edible roots नोन्यि (Non Yi) बथुव (Bathuba), चन्दन बथुव (Chandan-bathuba) and बोस्त (Bosta) and so on many kinds of vegetables. mKhal-ma Dzo-sha³ (in Tibetan) called शिमा Shima, there are large and small, white and black etc. various kinds. Likewise there are some varieties of चुर्ला Churla or in Chinese called क्यङ्हुओ Kyang Huo. प्रपड़ Prapar and मिथि (Mithi) or शोमुज 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, कुमुद (Kumud) (water lily), red and blue युसथाङ्ग Utpala (a lotus) etc. and also there are चम्पक (Champaka in Tibetan) flower or called in Chinese युसथाङ्ग (Yus Thang) कपत (Kipata) or लिङ्गसौ (Ling Tsao) कदम्प (Kadampa), सेल (Sela), कुल्ला (Kulahra) or झाउ छुमिस (Dzuu Chau Mis) कुलमेन्त (Kulmenta) or टिचिछोव (Tichitsova) कुलसफो (Kulasafu) or युसचिन साङ्ग (Yus Chin Sang) भेल (Bhel) or चिन्यङ्गथिङ्ग (Chinyangthing), चमेली (Chameli) or मोनि दपा (Mono-dPa) and मोकर (Mokara), कुलप (Kulapa) or मिस ब्केस (Mis-bkaes)

3. mKhal-ma Dzo-sha is said to be kind of fruit of two species used in kidney disease.

सताकुन्त (Satakul,) or योसकियमिस (Yos Kyi Mis,) रकपूर (Rakapur) or विन्शुलन (Dzulan) and कुलतपात्रिति जोउमोयोसजुस (Kulatapatriti Jouyosjus;) - more than a hundred kinds. पतसोहक (Patasohaka) or in Chinese language फ्रङ्फ्रून (Frang Frun) etc.; of flowers which grow on bushes and trees there are different varieties beyond counting. Also in the forests there are edible tree-fruits: सिलव (Bilva), कयेत (Kayeta) and गोयू (Goyu) etc.; the edible flower महुव Mnhuva; the edible leaf पान betels; the edible branch cane; the edible shoot of the bamboo; the edible root called अलुक (Aluka) and तला (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; पाल (Pal), पागोन (Pagon) शल्पम (Shalmapa). बठ (Bata) and बर्गत 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 गणञ्जराज ⁴ Ba-gLang (in Tibetan). The elephants which flourish on mount Malaya मलय are much larger than other elephants and are known as incense elephants. The elephant known as खुनि (Khuni) has no tusks; in colour and form it is unpleasant and it is very fierce. The elephant which comes from the land of माग (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 ताचि घोर (Tachi Ghora) has a splendour body and having long legs like those of an antelope, travels by leaps and bounds. The horse called तुरुकि घोर (Turuki Ghora) (Thurky ?) is large bodied. These days many come from यिलि (Yili). Apart from these, there are many kinds of horses called गोमश (Gomshtha), टटव (pony) and कन्कयै (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 सोंति (Sangti); the two humped उटि (Uti); mules; donkeys; goats; sheep and many other kinds of animals.

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

4. Ba-glang is called Gaja in Sanskrit.

The jewel called पुष्प राग (Pushpa Rag) is of the same material as above but yellow in colour. Also पद्म राग (Padma Rag). इन्द्रनील (Indra Neela), मार्गट (Margad), नल (Nal), थोन्क (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, sPug⁵ (in Tibetan), silver, sPur Len,⁶ conches which turn to the right; शलिग्राम (Shaligram) etc. There are many kinds of jewels. The many varieties of silk include परपोस (Paraposa), कियन्खब (sKyen Khab,) सर्वब (Sarvapa), धोताम (Dhotama) तसिथान (Tisithan), मशिरु (Mashiru) etc. There are very many kinds of cotton, the best of which, costing hundreds of thousands (are known as) श्रीशाब (Sri Shaba), अत्वस (Atvasa), and कजि (Kaji) etc. Apart from these, there are many kinds of clothing such as लत (Lata), सल Sal, 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 कृष्णसार (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, कोयेल (Koyela) and गुरलिङ (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 Bya VuLa (Bagula)⁷ whose beak is one cubit in length. There are various kinds of carnivora: Tigers, Lions, Bears, Dred Mong, Leopards,⁸ गुङ (Gung),⁹ Jackals, Shahegos, (शाहेगोस) Sharbha(शारभ) etc.

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

5. sPug- कक्कतन, कर्केतन a kind of gem.

6. sPur Len in Tibetan-It is not identified proper English-word.

7. Bya Vu La. May be spelling mistake (Begula ?)

8. Dred Mong- 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 घोरकरित (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 भो (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 सर्वमनु (Sarvamanu) 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, घोंवन (Ghomwana). There is a snake called महोराक (Maho Rak) in colour either blue or red with many heads. It can take life with just a glance. The snake called पौन्य (Paunyya) is green in colour like a peacocks throat and is small in size. It is very poisonous. The one called धमिन (Dhamin) has a head at either end. Also there is a **seven step snake**¹⁰. 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 अलिंकर (Alim Kar), the scorpion, the rTa Bla, 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 भंर (Bhamra), धति (Dhati) ध्रिगि (Bhrimgi) etc., ants houseflies; and harmful insects of very many kinds in lakes and rivera. 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; कुम्भिर (Kumbhira), one crocodile the killer of babies. घ (Gha) ग्राया (Graya), सुनिस (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 Bodhisattavas (of the past) took whatever form was appropriate to convert beings (such as) kings, ministers, merchants, householders, teachers, brahmins, 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 सरह (Saraha), लूयिपा (Luyipa), गौरक्ष (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 Vaisravanī, the birth places of नरसिंह (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, Vyas, अर्ग (Arga), भरद्वाज (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. गङ्गा (गंगा) - Ganga
2. सन्धु (सिन्धु) - Sindhu
3. नर्ममत (नर्मदा) - Narmada
4. ब्रह्मपुत्रि (ब्रह्मपुत्र) - Brahmaputra
5. यमुना अथवा जमुना - Yamuna or Jamuna

Grains, Cereals

1. सालु (सलु) संरः शलि - a kind of fine fragrant rice
2. ठाकुर भोच (ठाकुर भोज) - the food of rich people
3. पोणफिज - yellow colour rice, the thin is fragrant
4. सुखधासि - this rice smells of the six medical herbs
5. राजहिसि - when boiled becomes fluffy delicious and very soft, etc.
6. चनक (चना) - pulse
7. कुलत (कुलत्थ) - a kind of pulse
8. मोङ्ग मूंग - a kind of kidney bean
9. माष (उड़द) - a kind of pulse
10. बिटलवांसि - there are five in colours
11. मटर - pea
12. मकै (मकई) - maize
13. चैन - not identified
14. कंकुनि (कंकु) - a kind of corn
15. जटि - not identified
16. भजिर (बाजरा) - a millet
17. नरम - not identified
18. रुई - cotton

Fruits and vegetables.

1. कटहरि (कटहल) - jackfruit
2. आम - mango
3. कैल (केला) - plantain, banana
4. अमृतफल - a bunch of grape or pear
5. जम्बु फल (जामुन) - black plum.

6. अम्लि (आंवला) - amla
7. गुलर (गूलर) - a wild fig tree
8. सेतफल - fruit of custard apple tree
9. अमरूत (अमरूद) - guava
10. यालिस - not identified
11. खसुपणि - seed of the poppy plant
12. सेलो - not identified
13. गुशि "
14. नारंगि (नारंगी) - orange
15. शंखधरया not identified
16. नैपो "
17. बद्धम (बादाम)- almond
18. तेन्तुक (तिन्दुक) Diospyros Embryopteris, a tree of average size like ebony
19. (तरबुज) तरबूज - water-melon
20. कलिन्त (कलिंदा) - water-melon
21. खरबुज (खरबूजा) - musk-melon
22. कचर्य (कचरा is कच्चा) -
23. ककड़ि (ककड़ी) - cucumber
24. सितगोहोड़ not identified
25. लउकी (लौकी) - gourd
26. सठहे - not identified
27. चिचिनर (चिचिड़ा) - snake-gourd
28. पिठ - not identified
29. करोल - bitter gourd
30. फठठ - not identified
31. तुम्बु "
32. गुथुनिगन्ध "
33. यक्रगन्ध(शकरकन्द) - sweet-potato
34. पूरन not identified
35. अलु (अलु (आलू) -potato
36. अगन्धलिङ्ग गन्धलता - the priyangu creeper
37. कोसगन्ध -not identified
38. सलगन्ध "
39. करे "
40. घाफ्र (गाजर) - carrot

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| 41. | रायिमूल | -not identified |
| 42. | मूल (मूली) | - radish |
| 43. | नोन्य | not identified |
| 44. | बथुप (बथुवा) | - the pot herb chenopodium album |
| 45. | चन्दन बथुप (चन्दन बथुआ) | - a kind of herb |
| 46. | पोस्त (पोस्ता) | - poppy |
| 47. | चुरलायि | not identified |
| 48. | प्रपड | " |
| 49. | मिथि (मेथि) | - a small plant, the leaves of which are used as vegetable, fenugreek |
| 50. | शेमुज | - not identified |

Flowers.

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| 1. | कुमुदत (कुमुद) | - water- lily. |
| 2. | उत्पल (उत्पल) | - the blue lotus |
| 3. | चम्पक | - the champak |
| 4. | किपठ | - not identified |
| 5. | कदम्प, (कदम्ब, कदब) | - the kadamba flower; the tree Nuuclea cadamba, a tree with orange-coloured fragrant blossoms |
| 6. | सेल | not identified |
| 7. | कुलह | " |
| 8. | कुलमेन्त | " |
| 9. | कुलसफो | " |
| 10. | भेला (बेला) | - jasmine flower |
| 11. | चमेलि, (चमेली), | jasmine |
| 12. | भोकर | not identified |
| 13. | कुलप | " |
| 14. | सताकुल | " |
| 15. | रकपुर | " |
| 16. | कुलतपत्रिति | " |
| 17. | पतासोहक | " |
| 18. | बिलबा (बिल्व) | Bel fruit |
| 19. | कयते | not identified |
| 20. | गोयु | " |
| 21. | महब (महुआ) | the tree Bassia lalifolia bearing |

sweet flowers which are used in the preparation of a spiritous liquor.

22. पान, betel.
23. बेंत, cane.
24. झलुक
25. तला - not identified
26. पाल (साल) - seems Sal
27. पागोन (साबौन) " Sagon
28. शल्मय (शल्मालि) - shalmali or a silk tree
29. बठ - banyan tree

Animals.

1. गऊजराज (गजराज) - a big elephant
2. खुनि a kind of elephant and has no tusks.
3. ताचिघोर a kind of horse, from Tadjik
4. तरुकि घोर (तुर्की घोड़ा) a kind of horse, has a splendour body; of Turki stud
5. यिलि a kind of horse
6. कन्थ्य not identified
7. गोष्ट "
8. टटव (टटठ, टटटू) - pony
9. सांठि - the one humped camel
10. ऊटि (ऊँट) - camel
11. हिरज - deer
12. कृष्णसार - the spotted antelope, a kind of black antelope which is said to possess the heart of a Bodhisattva.
13. शाहेगोस not identified
14. शरभ - a mythical deer with eight legs. A leopard.

Gems.

1. मोती - pearl
2. मूँगा - coral
3. सोना - gold
4. चाँदी - silver
5. गोमत (गोमेद) - 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. पद्मराग - ruby
7. पुष्पराग - topaz

8. इन्द्रनील - sapphire
9. मर्गत (मरकत) - emerald (green)
10. नल - not identified
11. थोन्क "
12. शलिगरं (शालिग्राम) Vishnu's symbol in black stone.

Clothings.

1. परयोस not identified
2. नखब a brocade
3. सर्वब not identified
4. धोताम (धोती) "
5. तसिथान "
6. मशिरू "
7. श्रीशाब "
8. अतक्स "
9. कजि "
10. तल "
11. सल "
12. बनात - a broadcloth.

Birds

1. कोयल - a cuckoo
2. गुरलिङ्ग - not identified
3. व्यबुल (बगुलाउ) a bagula ?

Insects

1. अचिघ (अजगर) i.e. python
2. चितप्रपर a very venomous snake
3. करेत these are different kinds of snakes
4. घोरकरित "
5. भों "
6. सर्वमनु the jewel of the snake.
7. धोबन different kinds of snakes
8. महोरक "
9. योन्यय "
10. धमनि "
11. अलिकर "
12. भम्र not identified

13.	घति	not identified
14.	भ्रिकि (भ्रिडकि)	"
15.	शख	- conch
16.	कछुवा	- turtles
17.	सीप	- oyster
18.	कौड़ी	- cowrie
19.	कैकड़ा	- crab
20.		water-snake
21.		mermaid
22.		sea-horse
23.		water-sheep
24.		water-cattle

Fish

1.	रोहित	- a kind of fish
3.	कुम्भिर	- a kind of crocodile.
4.	घ	seems a kind of crocodile
5.	ग्रया	"
6.	सुनिस	not identified

Saints.

1.	सरह	- Saraha
2.	लूयिपा	- Luyipa
3.	गोरक्ष	- Gaurakhsha

Epic heros

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