

Ep. Indica, vol. ii. Kindly return these proofs. With respect to Barhut, see Hultzsch, vol. xl. of the *Zeitschrift dr D. Morg. Ges.* With best regards and the compliments of the season,—Yours sincerely,

G. BÜHLER.

KIMBUM (LUSAR),
1st March, 1892.

MY DEAR RHYS DAVIDS,—Having been detained in this part of Kan-mu for a few weeks, waiting to complete my preparations for my journey westward, I availed myself of the opportunity to visit the Salar, a Turkish people living on the Yellow River, S.E. of here some eighty miles.

Robert Shaw published some years ago in the *J.R.A.S.* some interesting notes about this people (he had met a couple of Salar in Kashgar, if I remember rightly). Prjevalsky mentions them, but confounds them with the Tibetans. Potanin passed through their villages, but I do not know what he learnt, as nothing of his work has been published (as far as I am aware).

The Salar traditions (their Ahars say they have no written records) state that in the third year Ming Hung-wu, three or four men, driven from Samarkand, (*sic*) arrived at the Yellow River, and founded the present Salar head village of Kätzu-kun. They had been driven from their country by internal discords. They were rapidly followed by others of their countrymen, and soon the eight *kun* (or thousands, for the Chinese *chim* has that meaning) were founded, and these Turkish settlements were henceforth known in this part of China as Salar pa-kun. The villages the people now occupy are probably 75 to 100 in number, and the population is estimated at 8,000 families at the lowest.

In the forty-sixth year Ch'ien-lung they rebelled under a Ahar called Ma Ming-ching. A narrative of this rebellion is found in Wei Yuan's *Sheng wu chi*.

For the last month I have been in daily intercourse with Salars, as a number of them had come to this place. I send you a short vocabulary, and have a much longer one, but have not now time to copy it. I have read it over to any number of the people, men, women, and children, and believe the phonetic transcription represents fairly well their pronunciation.

The Salar have in their language a number of words borrowed from Chinese, Māngol, and Tibetan. Some of these borrowed words are worth noting. It seems strange that they have no name for a mare, a stallion, or a gelding, but use the Chinese terms. The word for "language" they have borrowed from Tibetan; thus they say *Mohul Kā-chá*, "the Chinese language." So likewise their term for "flint and steel," *cháh-mah* is Tibetan. From the Mongols they have borrowed the word *aihá*, "wooden bowl," *shinaha*, "spoon," and from the Chinese a large number of terms of various classes.

I have taken a number of photographs of the Salar, both men and women, but as I have not developed them, I cannot send them to you now.

In my transcription of Salar words the accents only mark the emphasized syllables, those on which stress was laid.

I was rather surprised to find among the Tibetans (Fan-Tzü) living in the mountains along the Yellow River a large number of Bönbo. They have on the very summit of a mountain some forty miles west of Hsün hua T'ing, a lamasery (Sachung gamba), with some 100 or 200 lamas, and many more live with their wives and families in the little mountain villages. I stopped over-night in the house of one at Ssü-ké. He was very communicative, showed me his books, etc., but could tell me little about his creed. The Bönbo wear red gowns, and all their hair, but plait into it a huge tress of yek hair which is afterwards wound round the head. At the Shachung gamba they print books, and it would be well if some one visited the place, as they might have books of interest, although the two I have read of

theirs were a jumble of lamaist works and of undoubtedly recent date.

Trusting that I may be able to see you when I get out of this part of the world (probably sometime in the autumn of this year).—I remain, ever sincerely yours,

W. W. ROCKHILL.

	SALAR.		SALAR.
One	<i>Pir</i>	1st month	<i>Pir-indye</i>
Two	<i>Iské</i>	2nd month	<i>Isk-indyé</i>
Three	<i>Ushk</i>	3rd month	<i>Ush-indyé</i>
Four	<i>Tüe</i>	4th month	<i>Tüétindyé</i>
Five	<i>Pesh</i>	To-day	<i>Pugun</i>
Six	<i>Alché</i>	To-morrow	<i>Été</i>
Seven	<i>Yété</i>	Day after to-	
Eight	<i>Sekése</i>	morrow	<i>Pasagon</i>
Nine	<i>Tokos</i>	Spring	<i>Loyé</i>
Ten	<i>Un</i>	Summer	<i>Yé</i>
Eleven	<i>Un-pir</i>	Autumn	Nobody knew a
Twelve	<i>Un-iské</i>		name for this
Thirteen	<i>Un-ush</i>		season. They
Twenty	<i>Igérmi</i>		called it 7th,
Thirty	<i>Utush</i>	Winter	8th, 9th months.
Forty	<i>Kéren</i>	Wind	<i>K'ish</i>
Fifty	<i>Ellé</i>	Rain	<i>Yel</i>
Sixty	<i>Hamish</i>	Snow	<i>Yarmur</i>
Seventy	<i>Yémush</i>	Mountain	<i>K'ar</i>
Eighty	<i>Siksän</i>	River	<i>T'ar</i>
Ninety	<i>Toksan</i>	Stone	<i>Uzen</i>
Hundred	<i>Pirens</i>	Sky	<i>Tash</i>
Thousand	<i>Pir-ming</i>	Earth	<i>Asman</i>
Myriad	<i>Pir-sanza</i>	Sun	<i>Yir</i>
Ten myriad	<i>Un sanza</i>	Moon	<i>Kun</i>
		Star	<i>Ai</i>
Year	<i>Il</i>	North	<i>Yuldus</i>
This year	<i>Pilé</i>	South	<i>Ashar</i>
Next year	<i>Eché sagon</i>	East	<i>Uriss</i>
			<i>Ch'vyi</i>

	SALAR.		SALAR.
West	<i>Isht'yi</i>	Beard	<i>Sahal</i>
Ground	<i>Ir</i>	Foot	<i>Enjé</i>
Water	<i>Su</i> (also <i>Ossu</i>)	Hat	<i>Sorok</i>
Man	<i>Erkish</i>	Furlined gown	<i>Iamak</i>
Woman	<i>Kadim</i>	Belt	<i>Bulk'a</i>
Boy	<i>Ao</i>	Trowsers	<i>Ishtan</i>
Little boy	<i>Balaksh</i>	Socks	<i>Ling-wa (Ch)</i>
Little girl	<i>Anna</i>	Boots	<i>E'tu</i>
Father	<i>A-pa</i> (families)	Sandals	<i>H'ai (Ch)</i>
Mother	{ <i>A-ma</i> „	Sash	<i>Quene</i>
	{ <i>Ichia</i> „	Button	<i>T'ügma (Tib ?)</i>
Brothers	<i>Aréné</i>	Gold	<i>Altum</i>
(elder brother ?)		Silver	<i>Kumush</i>
(younger		Iron	<i>Témur</i>
brother)	<i>Éni</i>	Copper	<i>Tuguma</i>
Sisters	<i>Éhé sanyé</i>	Salt (white)	<i>T'uss</i>
Friend	<i>Nukur seda</i>	Coarse salt	<i>Kuh t'uss</i>
Face	<i>Jambau</i>	Black	<i>Karás</i>
Head	<i>Pash</i>	White	<i>Ak'asen</i>
Nose	<i>Purni</i>	Blue	<i>Kuh</i>
Lips	<i>Akse</i>	Yellow (or red)	<i>Kenzil</i>
Eye	<i>Kuso</i>	Green	<i>Yashil</i>
Eyebrows	<i>Kulu</i>	Good	<i>Iskur</i>
Eyelashes	<i>Su-kulu</i>	Bad	<i>Ishimas</i>
Teeth	<i>T'ich</i>	Rich	<i>Parkish</i>
Ear	<i>Golak</i>	Poor	<i>Yarkish</i>
Hand	<i>Elle</i>	Good boy	<i>Balatsh iskur</i>
Finger	<i>Pirma</i>	I	<i>Men</i>
Thumb	<i>Pash-pirma</i>	Thee	<i>Sen</i>
Forefinger	<i>Irmum</i>	He	<i>Ush</i>
Second finger	<i>Otta</i>	To write	<i>Pitégän</i>
Third finger	<i>Mazum</i>	To drink	<i>Ish</i>
Little finger	<i>Séje</i>	To eat	<i>Ash</i>
Finger-nail	<i>Terna</i>	To ride	<i>Min</i>
Tongue	<i>Tili</i>		

This man is good

Kishi irshider.

That man is bad

Ukshi irshi émostér.