

16 Regent's Row, Calcutta.

A FEW SPECIMENS OF INDIAN SONGS.

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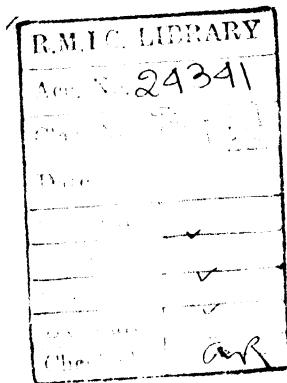
AND
PATRON OF THE ATHENEUM OF THE ROYAL UNIVERSITY OF SASSARI,
SARDINIA ; &C., &C., &C.

Glossary:

PRINTED BY I. C. BOSE & CO., STANHOPE PRESS, 249, BOW-BAZAR
STREET, AND PUBLISHED BY THE AUTHOR.

1879.

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14, number.

P.S.

His Excellency the Right Honourable
 EDWARD ROBERT LYTTON, BULWER-LYTTON,
 •BARON LYTTON OF KNEBWORTH, G.M.S.I.,
Viceroy and Governor-General of India, &c., &c., &c.

MAY IT PLEASE YOUR EXCELLENCE !

BEING desirous of celebrating this the auspicious occasion of the THIRD ANNIVERSARY of the assumption by HER MOST GRACIOUS MAJESTY QUEEN VICTORIA, of the Title of ~~EMPEROR OF INDIA.~~ I beg most respectfully, with Your Excellency's kind permission, to place at the foot of Your Excellency's august throne the various flowers, which I have culled from the garden of *Hindu Music*, in the shape of "A FEW SPECIMENS OF INDIAN SONGS," as an offering of my deep-felt gratitude and devoted loyalty.

I have the honor to remain,
 Your Excellency's
 Most obedient and grateful Servant
 SOURINDRO MOHUN TAGORE.

CALCUTTA,
 2nd January, 1879. }

A F E W

Specimens of Indian Songs.

(1)

A L Á P A .

IT is difficult to convey in writing an adequate idea of what an *Alápa* is. It is not a song—as the music is not set to any particular words, neither is it a tune or air, as it is not subject to the rules of any particular metre, and is not divided into "bars." Vocally speaking, it is the expression of a particular *Rága* (melody-type) in its fullest extent, either by means of "humming" or by the use of certain unmeaning words, such as *te, re, ne, tom, &c. &c.* An *Alápa* should thoroughly explain the character of the *Rága*, by showing the gradation and succession of the notes, giving prominence to the *vádi* or principal note, paying due attention to the other notes with reference to the length of their duration, and by avoiding the *biládi* or inimical notes—that is such note or notes, the use of which would destroy the characteristic peculiarity of the *Rága*. It is invariably composed of four strains, each of which has to be sung in its turn in very slow time, and then promiscuously all, in successively quick multiples of it.

An *Alápa* can also be played on the *Mahati Vind, Surbáhár,* and such other instruments as are capable of producing it, and the different modulations of the human voice can be partially imitated by means of a process, called the *murchhaná*, which is done by flicking the wire, to some extent, to the left of the fret, so as to produce uninterruptedly one to six notes, (as may be required) higher than the one represented by that fret, either in the ascending or descending succession.

(१)

आलाप ।

नेते तेरे नेरि तोम् ना ताना तोम् ना तोम् ना तोम् ।
 तेरे नेते तोम् नेते तेरे ना तोम् नेना तेने तोम् नेते तेने तोम् ना ।
 नेते तेरे नेरि ना तोम् नेना तेरे ने तेरे ने तेरे नेते ने नान् ना ।
 नेते तेरे नेरि नेना तेरे नेने ना तेने ने नान् ना तोम् नेते नाना
 नेते ना तोम् नावे ना तोम् ॥

RÁGINÍ BIBHÁSA.

रागिणी विभास ।

First Strain.

आस्थायौ ।

Ne te te re ne ri to — m ná tá — ná
 ने ते ते रे ने रि तो — म ना ता — ना

to m ná — to m ná te ná —
 तो म ना — तो म ना ते ना —

to m.
 तो म् ।

Second Strain.

अन्तरा ।

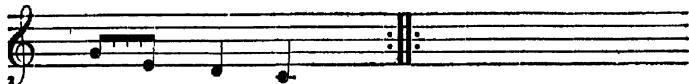
Te re ne te tom ne te te re na
 ते रे ने ते तोम् ने ते ते रे ना
 to — m ne na to ne tom ne te te ne —
 तो०० म् ने ना ते ने तोम् ने ते ते ने०
 to m na.
 तो म् ना।

Third Strain.

सचारौ ।

Ne te te re ne ri na to m ne
 ने ते ते रे ने रि ना तो म् ने
 na te re ne te re ne te re ne
 ना ते रे ने ते रे ने ते रे ने

A FEW SPECIMENS OF INDIAN SONGS.



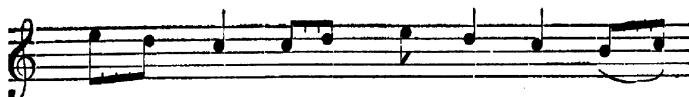
te ne nān nā.
ते ने नान् ना।

Fourth Strain.

आभोग।



Ne te te re ne ri ne nā te re ne ne
ने ते ते रे ने रि ने ना ते रे ने ने



te ne nā te ne ne nān nā to m
ते ने ना ते ने ने नान् ना तो म्



ne te nā tā — — ne te nā —
ने ते ना ता ० ० ने ते ना —



to m nā te nā — to m.
तो म् ना ते ना ० तो म्।

(२)

SVARAGRÁMA.

THE wordings of this species of song are simply the seven initial letters of the scale *sá, ri, ga, ma, pa, dha, ni*. These notes (and in some cases, some of them) are arranged according to the character of the particular *Rága* to which the piece is set and confined to particular *táls*, according to the option of the composer. The literal signification of the term *Svaragrámá* is sol-faing or solmization. These songs have generally two strains.

(२)

स्वरग्राम ।

RÁGINÍ BHÚPÁLÍ.

रागिणी भूपाली ।

TÁLA MADHYAMÁNA.

ताल मध्यमान ।

First Strain.

आश्वायी ।



Second Strain.

अन्तरा ।





(३)

TELENÁ.

THIS kind of song is generally composed of two strains, in which are used some unmeaning expressions, (*ne, te, tere, tome &c.*), similar to *rum, tum &c.* Sometimes expressions, representing the variety of sounds produced on the native drum-instrument, are used, such as, *dhá, dhá, kitilák, terekiti, &c. &c.*

(३)

तेलेना ।

देरु नाता देरे दानि दिम् तालु ना ताना ना देरु देरु लोम् देरु देरु
लोम् देरु ता देरे ताना नाना ना देरु ना देरु ना ताना ना देरु देरु लोम्
देरु देरु ताना। ना देरु देरु दानि लोम् देरु देरु ताना नाना नाना
ताना देरे नेता दिम् दिम् ता लुम् ताना ना ताना ना लोम् देरु देरु देरु
दानि धा किटि धाधा किटि ताक् तेरे किटि धाधा किटि ताक् तेरे
किटि धाधा ।

RÁGINÍ LUMA.

रागिणी लुम।

TÁLA MADHYAMÁNA.

ताल मध्यमान।

First Strain.

आस्थायी।

Der ná tá de re d̄e ni dim tán ná
दे ना ता दे रे दा नि दिम् तान् ना

tá ná ná der der tom der der tom der tā de
ता ना ना दे दे दे तोम् दे दे तोम् दे ता दे

re tā ná ná ná ná der ná der ná
रे ता ना ना ना ना दे ना दे ना

tá ná ná der der tom der der tā ná:
ता ना ना दे दे दे तोम् दे दे ता ना।

Second Strain.

अन्तरा ।



Ná der der dá ni tom der der tā ná ná ná
ना देर् देर् दा नि तोम् देर् देर् ता ना ना ना



ná ná tā ná de re ne tā dim dim tā
ना ना ता ना दे रे ने ता दिम् दिम् ता



* lum tā ná ná tā ná ná tom der der der
लुम् ता ना ना ता ना ना लोम् देर् देर् देर्



dá ni dhá ki ti dhá dhá ki ti ták te re ki ti
दा नि धा कि टि धा धा कि टि ताक् ते रे कि टि



dhá dhá ki ti ták te re ki ti dhá dhá.
धा धा कि टि ताक् ते रे कि टि धा धा ॥

(4)

TRIBUT.

THE *Tribut* is generally composed of three parts, one of which contains the expressions of the *Telená*, another, those of the *Svaragráma*, and a third, of the drum. In some of these songs, a few descriptive words are put, but in all specimens of this kind, the expression “*Tribut*” must be used.

(8)

त्रिवट ।

ओ देर् ताना तोम् देर् दानि ओ देर् ताना तोम् देर् दानि दानि
तारे दानि । ता दिम् ता तादिम् ता ओ ताना नाना ना नाना तादेर् ना
देर् देर् देर् देर् देर् ठं नं आम दानि । किडि किडि
नानाकिडि किडि नाना दिग्
दास प्रभु चिवट गाँडे ताक् दानि ॥

RÁGINÍ HÁMIRA.

रागिणी हामिर ।

TÁLA KÁOYÁLÍ.

ताल काओयाली ।

First Strain.

आस्थायौ ।

da - - ni o - de - - r tā nā
दा०० नि ओ० दे०० र् ता ना

to - - m· der da - ni - - da ni
तो०० स् देह् दा० नि०० दा० नि०

tā - re da - ni - -.
ता० रे० दा० नि००।

Second Strain.

अन्तरा।

Tā di m tā tā dim tā o tā tā nā
ता॒ दि॑ म् ता॒ ता॒ ता॒ दि॑म् ता॒ ओ॒ ता॒ ता॒ ना॒

nā nā nā tā der nā der der der der
ना॒ ना॒ ना॒ ना॒ ता॒ दे॑र् ना॒ दे॑र् दे॑र् दे॑र् दे॑र्



dhañ nañ nañ nañ nañ nañ nañ drá — m
ठ न न न न न न न न द्रा० म्



da — — ni — —.
दा०० नि००।

Third Strain.

अन्तरा।



The musical score consists of four staves of Western-style musical notation (G-clef, four-line staff) with corresponding lyrics in English and Devanagari script below each staff.

Staff 1:

kiri kiri, ná ná
किडि किडि ना ना

Staff 2:

kiri kiri ná ná dig dig dig dig dig dig dig
किडि किडि ना ना दिग् दिग् दिग् दिग् दिग् दिग् दिग्

Staff 3:

s'yá ma dá — sa pra bhu tri — ba ta
श्वा म दा ○ स प्र भु त्रि ○ ब ट

Staff 4:

gá — ñe tá — k dá — — ni —
गा ○ णे ता ○ क् दा ○ ○ नि ○ ○।

(5)

CHATURANGA.

THIS is a species of song which should be composed of four strains, one of which must contain descriptive words, another, expressions of the *Telená*, a third, those of the *Svara-gráma*, and a fourth, of the drum. It is sometimes composed

of two Strains, but within this limit, all the four requisite conditions must be fulfilled. In some part of the piece, the word "Chaturanga" must have a place.

(५)

चतुरंग ।

गाइए चतुरंग गाइए चतुरंग चतुरतान गुणियनको गाए वाजाए
रिभाए देखब शुभाउ कर चतुर छां गाइए चतुर । ओठेराग
दुग्नकहलागरंग गाइए चतुर । तारे दानि तारे दानि तादारे
तादारे दानि थेह एह एहया एह एह एहया । धाकिटिकिटि
किटिधा किटि किटि धाकिटि किटिताक् किटिताक्
धाएसेने चतुरंगकि छां गाइए चतुर ।

RÁGINÍ LALITA.

रागिणी ललित ।

TÁLA MADHYAMÁNA.

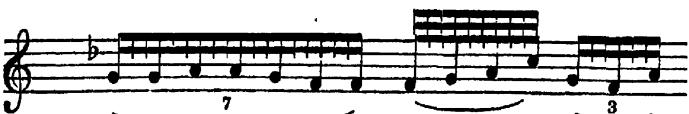
ताल मध्यमान ।

First Strain.

आस्थायी ।

Gá — i — e — cha tu ráñ — —
गा० इ० ए० च० तु० र०००

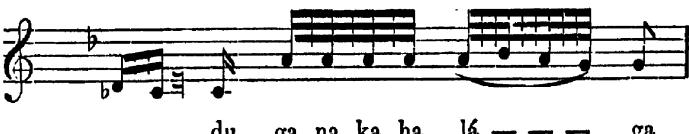
ga — --- / गा००००





Second Strain.

अन्तरा ।





cha tu ra — — —.
च तु र ० ० ०।

Third Strain.

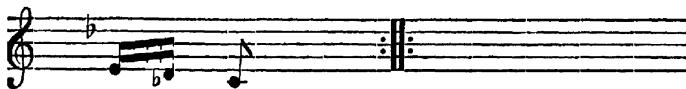
सच्चारो ।



Tá re dá ni tá re dá ni tá dá re tá
ता रे दा नि ता रे दा नि ता दा रे ता



dá re dá ni — thei ci e i yá ei e i
दा रे दा नि ० थेइए ए इ या एइए



e i yá.
ए इ या।

Fourth Strain.

आभोग ।



Dhá ki ti ki ti ki ti dhá ki ti ki ti ki ti
धा कि टि कि टि कि टि धा कि टि कि टि कि टि

dhá ki ti ki ti ták ki ti ták dhá e — se —
धा कि टि कि टि ताक् कि टि ताक् धा ए ० से ०

ne — cha — tu — rañ ga ki dhañ — —
ने ० च ० तु ० रङ् ग कि छ ० ० ०

ga gá — i — e —
ग गा ० इ ० ए ०

cha tu ra — — —.
च तु र ० ० ० ।

(6)

D H R U P A D A .

"THE *Dhrupada* may properly be called the heroic song of Hindustan. The subject is frequently the recital of some of the memorable actions of their heroes or other didactic theme,"

or the glories of the Gods. The style is very masculine, grave and eminently fitted for solemn occasions. The old Sanskrit *Dhrubapada* or *Dhrupada* was brought to its present state by the Rājah Mān of Gwalior, who is also said to have composed and sung many *Dhrupadas* in the Hindustanee language.

(६)

ध्रुपद ।

आजु मन भाष्मीन कि व्वनिके लागत तेरे आश्मीन । चिन गुला माला
विराजत ओरपर अधरण अङ्गन सोहाश्मीम । न्यना ताम्बुल लालाट महो
वरकोट मगनभेष आजुके आश्मीन । किंवरके प्रभु तुम बज नायकर
ओरि दरसपार गृह पश्मीन ॥

RÁGINÍ LALITA.

रागिणी ललित ।

TÁLA CHAUTÁLA.

तालै चौताल ।

First Strain.

आश्मायी ।



A' ju ma — — na bhá o na ki
आ जु म०० न भा ओ न कि



Second Strain.

अन्तरा ।



Musical notation for the first strain of the Indian song. The music is in common time (indicated by 'C') and consists of two measures. The first measure has a bass note followed by a series of eighth notes. The second measure has a bass note followed by a series of eighth notes. Below the musical staff are the lyrics:

— o — ma — — —.
ओ० म००००।

Third Strain.

सच्चारी।

Musical notation for the beginning of the third strain. The music is in common time (indicated by 'C') and consists of two measures. The first measure has a bass note followed by a series of eighth notes. The second measure has a bass note followed by a series of eighth notes. Below the musical staff are the lyrics:

Nay — ná — — tám bu — — la — — la
नय० ना०० ताम् बु०० ल०० ल००

Musical notation for the middle of the third strain. The music is in common time (indicated by 'C') and consists of two measures. The first measure has a bass note followed by a series of eighth notes. The second measure has a bass note followed by a series of eighth notes. Below the musical staff are the lyrics:

lá — — ta — — — ma ho — ba ra
ला००००० म हो० ब र

Musical notation for the end of the third strain. The music is in common time (indicated by 'C') and consists of two measures. The first measure has a bass note followed by a series of eighth notes. The second measure has a bass note followed by a series of eighth notes. Below the musical staff are the lyrics:

ko ta — ma ga na — bhe e á — ju
को ट० म ग न० भे ए आ० जु

Musical notation for the final notes of the third strain. The music is in common time (indicated by 'C') and consists of two measures. The first measure has a bass note followed by a series of eighth notes. The second measure has a bass note followed by a series of eighth notes. Below the musical staff are the lyrics:

ke á — — o — — — na.
के आ०० ओ००० न।

Fourth Strain.

आभोग ।

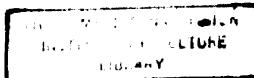
Kin — — na ra ke — pra bhu tu — ma ba
किन् ० ० न र के० प्र भु तु० म ब

hu ná — — ya ka — — — ra —
अ ना० ० ० य क० ० ० र०

o — ri — da ra sa pá — — ra —
ओ० रि० द र स पा० ० र०

gri — ha — pa — — o — — na — — —.
ग० ह० प० ० ओ० ० न० ० ०।

24341



(7)

VISHNU PADA.

THE *Vishnupada* is a kind of hymn, of which the glory of the Hindu God Vishnu forms the subject. There is no fixed rule as to the number of strains in which the pieces are to be composed. Suradása Bábjí, a blind Hindu mendicant, who lived in the reign of the Mogul Emperor Akbar Shah, is known to have been the first composer of songs of this description, and is credited with the composition of 1,25,000 hymns.

(7)

विष्णुपद ।

माथेपर मुकुट श्रुति कुण्डल विश्वाले भासे असक कुटिल सोहसीनद
गङ्गा । कश निकलितकतिकिञ्चिंगि विचित्रतट पीताम्बर अङ्गमे
विराजे द्रुति वैज्ञानी ॥

RÁGINÍ LUMA.

रागिणी लुम ।

TÁLA MADHYAMÁNA.

ताल मध्यमान ।

First Strain.

आस्थायी ।

Má the par mu ku ta s'rū ti kūn da
मा थे पर मु कु ट श्रु ति कुण दा



la bi sá — le bhá le a la ka ku ti
ल वि शा० ले भा ले अ ल कु टि



la — — so ha lí — — na
ल ०० सो ह ली ०० न



da gan — ja na.
द गञ् ० ज न।

Second Strain.

अन्तरा ।



Ka chha ni ka li ta ka ti kiñ ki —
क छ नि क लित क ति किं कि ०



ni bi chi tra — — ta ta — — pi tam
नि बि चि त्रा०० ता०० पी ताम्

ba ra ań — — ga me bi rá je dyu ti
ब र अङ् ० ० ग मे बि रा जे दु ति

bai — — ja lí.
बै ० ० ज ली।

(8)

B H A J A N A .

THIS is a species of hymn very popular amongst the *Hindusthanis*. Suradása and Tulasidása, are known to have been the best composers of these songs. The former sings the virtues of Krishna, the latter, those of Ráma. Suradása Bábájí, the blind poet and musician, was a staunch follower of Vishnu or Krishna. Tulasidása, well-known for his poetical compositions regarding the life and virtues of Ráma and Sita, died in the reign of the Emperor Jehangir Shah.

(८)

भजन ।

जय नारायण भक्ति परायण श्रीयति कमलाकालं । नाम शनको
काहा लागि वरणन शेषहि पावो न धनं । शिव सनकादि आदित्रस्ता-
दिक नारद धान धरनं । मच्छ कच्छ श्रुकरवर नरहरि वामनरूप

धरनं। परशुराम रामचन्द्र भेद हे कोटिके खीला करनं। अमर्त्यिष्ठो
वसुदेवकि गृहते यशोमती गोद खेलनं। परसि पाताल कालीनाग
नाथो फणी विच वृत्त करनं। बलभद्र भेदे दैत्य संहरे कंसके केश
यहनं। जगनाथ होइ जगचिन्नामणि वैठ रहो निचिनं। कलिविष
हरय अकलझी है ए जगदीश्वर भगवनं। दशमस्तान्द भागवत गाये सुर
स्मरण भगवनं।

RÁGINÍ YOGIYÁ·BHAIRABA.

रागिणी योगिया-भैरव।

TÁLA KÁHÁRBÁ.

ताल काहारवा।

First Strain.

आख्यायी।



Ja ya ná rá — ya na brah ma pa rá ya
ज य ना रा० य न ब ा प रा य



na s'ri pa ti ka ma lá ká n tañ.
न श्री प ति क म ला का न तं।

Second Strain.

अन्तरा ।



ná ma a na n ta ko ká há lá gi ba ra
ना म अ न न् त को का हा ला गि ब र



na na s'e sha hi pá bo na a n tañ.
ना न शे ष हि पा बो न अ न् तं।

Third Strain.

तृतीय अन्तरा ।



Sí ba sa na ká di á di brah má di
शि ब स न का दि आ दि ब्रह मा दि



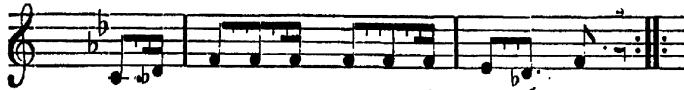
ka ná ra da dhyá na dha ra n tañ.
क ना र द धा न ध र न् तं।

Fourth Strain.

चतुर्थ अन्तरा ।



Mach chhá kach chhá — sú ka ra ba ra na ra ha
मच् छ कच् छ० शु क र ब र न र ह



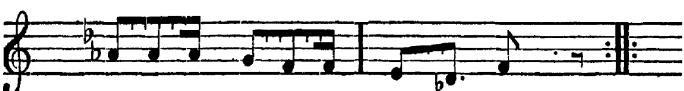
ri bá ma na rú pa dha ra — n̄ tañ.
रि बा म न रु प ध र • न् तं।

Fifth Strain.

पञ्चम अन्तरा।



Pa ra sú rá ma rá ma chan dra bhe i he
प र शु रा म रा म चन् द्र भे इ हे



ko ti ke lí lá ka ra n̄ tañ.
को टिं के ली ला क र न् तं।

Sixth Strain.

षष्ठ अन्तरा।



Jan ma li o — ba su de ba ki gri ha te
जन् म लि ओ — ब सु दे ब कि ग्रि ह ते



ya s'o ma tí go da khe la — n̄ tañ.
य शो म लो गो द क्षे ल • न् तं।

Seventh Strain.

सप्तम अन्तरा ।



Pa ya si pā tā la kā lí ná ga ná thyo pha
प य सि पा ता ल का ली ना ग ना थो फ



ní bi cha nri tyā ka ra n tañ.
नी वि च नृ त्यक र न् तं ।

Eighth Strain.

अष्टम अन्तरा ।



Ba la bha dra — bhe ye daitya sa ñ há re
ब ल भ द्र ओ मे ये दैत्य स ओ ह रे



ka ñ sa ke ke s'a gra ha — n tañ.
क ओ स के के श य ह ओ न् तं ।

Ninth Strain.

नवम अन्तरा ।



Ja gra ná tha ho i ja ga chin tá ma ni
ज ग्र ना थ हो इ ज ग चिन ता म नि



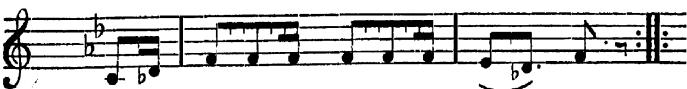
bai' tha ra ho — ni chi n tañ.
वै ठ र हो० नि चि न तं।

Tenth Strain.

दशम अन्तरा।



Ka li bi sha — ha ra na a ka lañ ki hai
क लि बि श० ह र ना क लां की है



e ja ga dí s'va ra bha ga ba n tañ.
ए ज ग दी श्वर भग ब न तं।

Eleventh Strain.

एकादश अन्तरा।



Da s'a mas kan da bhá ga ba ta gó ye su
द श मखान द भा ग ब त गो ये सु



ra sma ra na bha ga ba ñ tañ.
र स्म र न भग ब न तं।

(९)

J A T .

THIS kind of song contains a number of strains, each of which is composed in a different dialect and set to a different *Rāga* and *Tála*. According to some authorities, the difference in the *Tála* is not an absolutely necessary condition. 24, 34

(१०)

जाट ।

चतुरङ्ग पचरङ्ग हृगुणिन सङ्ग रङ्ग वरङ्ग वनाए कह तुहे । हए
एकरङ्ग हत्तरङ्ग हे नओ रस रङ्ग वनाए गयो तुहे । सारिग म सुधे
साधे जिया धरिए । देर् देर् दानि दिम् तादेरे दानि ना देर् देर् दानि
ता दिम् ताना नाना दिम् तादेरे दानि देरेना देरेना दिम् दिम् तादिम्
ताना नाना नाना नादेरे दानि तादानि नादेरे दानि । मृदङ्ग वाजाओत
साथे हताता परण भरण तिथा हस्तक भेद तादित् थुनना प्रथम उच्चारण ।
आयु करिम्के आज खां जाने गयेव गवरीत रसा उजि फखोरदारी दोस्तारा
कुजा कुनि महरम् तोके वादुस्त नानजटदारी । बलगल आलाव
कमालहि कसफदा जाव जमालहि हसनत जनाखो सालहि सालहि अले
हया खहि । प्रग्नामि शम्भुं शिवं सक्षमङ्गलं पञ्चाननपरमयौ॥१३८॥

SRÍ-RÁGA.

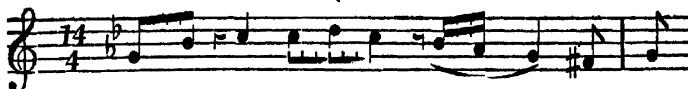
श्रीराग ।

TÁLA TEOTA.

साल ते ओट ।

First Strain.

आस्थायी ।



Ch a tu rañ ga pa cha ra — ñ ga ha
च तु रङ्ग ग प च रोङ्ग ग ह



ra ñ ga ba rañ ga ba ná — ye
र ङ् ग ब रङ् ग ब ना० ये

ka ha tu — he.
क ह तु० हे।

Second Strain.

अन्तरा ।

I e e ka ra ñ ga hap ta
इ ए ए क र ङ् ग हप त

ra — — — ñ ga he — — —
र . . . ङ् ग ह . . .



na o ra sa ra — ñ ga ba ná — —
न ओ र स रा० ङ् ग ब ना०००



e — — gu ne tu — he.
ए०० गु ने तु० हे।

RÁGINÍ IMAN-KALYÁNA.

रागिणी इमन-कल्याण।

TÁLA KÁOYÁLÍ.

ताल काओयाली।

Third Strain.

द्वृतीय अन्तरा।



Sá ri ga ma su dhe sá — dhe — ji yá dha ri
सा रि ग म सु धे सा० धे० जि या ध रि



e.

ए।



RÁGINÍ KEDÁRÁ.

रागिणी केदारा ।

TÁLA EKATÁLA.

ताल एकताला ।

Fourth Strain.

चतुर्थ अन्तरा ।



Der der dá — — ni di — m tá de re
देर् देर् दा०० नि दि० म् ता दे रे

dā — ni ná der der dā ni tā dim
 दा ०० नि ना दे॒र दे॒र दा नि ता दिम्

tā ná ná ná di — m tā dā re dā —
 ता ना ना ना दि ० म ता दा रे दा ००

ni de re ná de re ná di — m dim
 नि दे रे ना दे रे ना दि ० म दिम्

tā di m tā ná ná ná ná tā de
 ता दि म ता ना ना ना ना ना ता दे

re dā ni tā dā — ni ná — — de
 रे दा नि ता दा ०० नि ना ०० दे

re dā — ni.
 रे दा ०० नि।

RÁGINI BÁGÍSVARI.

रागिणी बागीश्वरी ।

TALA ÁRÁCHAUTÁLA.

ताल आडा चौताल ।

Fifth Strain.

पञ्चम अन्तरा ।



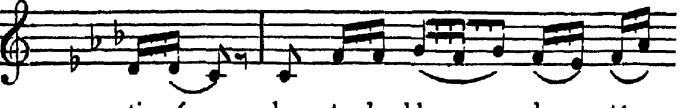
Mri dan ga bá já — — — — — o
मृ दण् ग वा जा० ०००००००० ओ



ta — — — tá — the — — i — —
त ०००० ता० थे००० इ०००



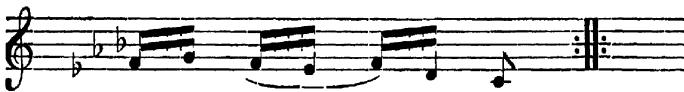
tá tá — — pa ra na dha ra na — —
ता ता००० प र न ध र ना००



ti yá — has ta ka bhe — — da — tá —
ति या० हस् त क भे००८० दा० ता०



di t thu n ná — — — — — pra tha
दि त् थु न् ना० ०००० प्रथा०



ma uch chá — — ra na.
म उच् चा०० र ण।

RÁGINÍ MADHUMÁDHABÍ SÁRANGA.

रागिणी मधुमाधवी-सारङ्ग।

TÁLA MADHYAMÁNA.

ताल मध्यमान।

Sixth Strain.

षष्ठि अन्तरा।



Áy ka rí ma ke á j khán já — — ne
आ॒य् क रि॑ म के आ॒ ज् खाँ॑ जा०० ने॒



— — ga — eb ga ba ro — — —
०० ग० ए॒ ग ब रो००००००

ta ra sa u ji pha khor dá ri do s
 त र सा उ जि फ खोर दा रि दो स

tá — rá ku já — ku ni — ma ha
 ता० रा० कु जा० कु० नि० म ह

ru — — — m to — ke bá — —
 रु०००००० स तो० के वा००००००

— — dus ma ná na jar dá ri.
 दुस० म० ना० न० जर० दा० री०।

RÁGINÍ PARAJA.

रागिणी परज।

TÁLA SAOYÁRÍ.

ताल सच्चोयारी।

Seventh Strain.

सप्तम अन्तरा।

Ba la ga la á — lá —
 ब ला ग ला आ० ला०



ba ka má — — — — la hi —
ब क मा ० ० ० ० ल हि ० ०



ka s pha d dá já — — ba ja má
क स फ द दा जा ० ० ब ज मा



— — — — la hi — — ha sa na ta
० ० ० ० ल हि ० ० ह स न त



ja ná — kho sá — — — la hi —
ज ना ० खो शा ० ० ० ल हि ०



— — — — sal lu a le — ha
० ० ० ० साल् लु अ ले ० ह



yá — — — — la hi — —.
या ० ० ० ० ल हि ० ० ।

RÁGINÍ BEHÁG.

रागिणी बेहाग।

TÁLA JHÁNPATÁL.

ताल झांपताल।

Eighth Strain.

अष्टम अन्तरा।



Pra na má mi s'am bhuñ s'i ba ñ sa ka la
प्र न मा मि श्म भूं शि व० स क ल



ma — ñ ga lañ pañ ché — na na —
म० डु ग लं पञ् चा० न न०



pa ra ma yo — gai ka ni la yañ.
पर म यो० गै क नि ल यं।

(10)

KÁOYÁL-KÁLBÁNÁ.

THIS kind of song is composed in the Arabic language, and has for its subject the praise of the Almighty or of Mahomed the prophet. It is generally sung by a class of singers, known as the "Kábáls."

(10)

काओयाल-कालवाना ।

आसेहक आज्ज आखाधासे मूर्देखो दारा । समझ वुभके साचि
साचि साचि बत गोपाले भावे साचिके मनमे आचकहा यासे आज्
नविके दिल दारा ।

RÁGINÍ IMAN-KALYÁNA.

रागिणी इमन-कल्याण ।

TÁLA SURPHÁKTÁ.

ताल सुरफाक्ता ।

First Strain.

आस्थायौ ।



A le ha ka á — hu — á —
आ से ह क आ ० ऊ ० आ ०

la - - - - - yá s te mú r
ला ० ० ० ० ० य स ते मु र

de kho dá - - rá.
द खो दा ० ० रा।

Second Strain.

अन्तरा ।

TÁLA MADHYAMÁNA.

ताल मध्यमान ।

3
Sa mu - jha bu jha - ke sa - -
स मु ० झ बु झ ० के सा ० ०

chi - sa - chi - sa - chi - - bá -
चि ० सा ० चि ० सा ० चि ० ० वा ०

ta go pá - - le - bhá - - be.
त गो पा ० ० ले ० भा ० ० बे।

TÁLA KÁOYÁLÍ.

ताल काओयाली ।

Sá chi ke ma na me á cha ka há — —.
सा चि के म न मे आ च क हा ० ० ।

TÁLA SURPHÁKTÁ.

ताल सुर्पाक्ता ।

yá s te áj na bí ke dil dá — — — rá.
या स् ते आज् न वी के दिल् दा ० ० ० रा।

(11)

G U L - N A K S .

THIS species of song is generally composed in the Persian language. The expression "Gul" (flower) must be used in some portion of the composition.

(११)

गुल-नक्स ।

गुल-खण्ड औ बुल-बुल-चथचहा मे जनदना इय कुमरि सर्ववा वाजा
खोद मुन् दपा मुक वाचमन् श्रीशा बदल्य गमेनेहृदगा मेचमन् कज् रवेकज्
अरज् मन् आथज्ञामे विदा बोवि ।

RÁGINÍ IMAN-KALYÁNA.

रागिणी इमन-कल्याण।

TÁLA EKATÁLÁ.

ताल एकताला।

First Strain.

आस्थायौ।



Gu 1 kha ɳ da o bu 1 bu 1 chay
गु ख ण ड ओ बु ख बु छय्



cha há — me ja na da ná -- -- ray
च हा . मे ज न द ना . . रय्



ku m ri sar ba rá — — bá já —
कु म रि सर ब रा . . बा जा .



khod mu — n da pá mu — k bá cha man
खोद मु . न द पा मु . क बा च मन्

(12)

TAPPÁ.

THE *Tappá* was known in Sanskrit as the *Jhumari* and has been reduced to its modern form by Golám Nobi, the husband of the famous songstress Shorf, with whose name most of these songs are connected. The style is light and pleasing to the generality who cannot appreciate the higher forms of music.

(१२)

टप्पा।

सात राजि रना नावे मिलितकि नहि दोलोदा मिलना सा । मेय् मन
विष्णु तोरफे कावेहि दथा वर् कफे पाथेतु दि गर् दि दारा मालीदोसा ।

RÁGINÍ KHÁMBÁJ.

रागिणी खाम्बाज ।

TÁLA MADHYAMÁNA.

ताल मध्यमान ।

First Strain.

आशायी ।

Sá ta — — — — rá ji ra — — —
सा त ० ० ० ० ० रा जि र ० ० ० ० ०

ná ná be — — — mi li ta ki na hi
ना ना बे ० ० ० मि लि त कि न हि

do — — — — to — — — dá — — —
दो ० ० ० ० तो ० ० ० दा ० ० ० ०

Musical notation for the first strain of an Indian song. The notation is on a single staff with a treble clef, a key signature of one sharp, and a common time signature. The melody consists of eighth and sixteenth notes. Below the staff, the lyrics are written in Romanized English and Devanagari script. The Romanized lyrics are: mi la ná --- sá ---. The Devanagari lyrics are: मि ला ना ० ०० सा ० ००००००००००००।

Second Strain.

चन्तरा।

Musical notation for the second strain of an Indian song. The notation is on a single staff with a treble clef, a key signature of one sharp, and a common time signature. The melody consists of eighth and sixteenth notes. Below the staff, the lyrics are written in Romanized English and Devanagari script. The Romanized lyrics are: Mey man bi --- shnu tor phe ká be ---, di --- da yá --- ba --- r ka, phe --- pa --- e tu --- di ---, ga --- r di dá rá má ---. The Devanagari lyrics are: मेय् मन् वि ० ००० श्नु तोर् फे का वे ०००, दि ० ००० द या ० ००० ब ० र क, फे ० ००००० पा ० ० ए तु ० दि ०००, ग ० ००००० र दि दा रा मा ० ०००००।

The musical notation consists of two staves. The top staff uses a treble clef and has a tempo marking of 7. The lyrics below it are "li do" and "ली दो". The bottom staff also uses a treble clef and has a tempo marking of 9. The lyrics below it are "sa" and "सा". The notation includes various note heads and rests, typical of Indian musical notation.

(१३)

KHEYĀL.

THE *Kheyāl* song has a very graceful style and is full of elegance and embellishments. It is lighter than the *Dhrupada* but graver than the *Tappa*. The Sanskrit style of songs called *Lahachārikā* was introduced, under the designation "Kheyāl," by Sultan Hossain Shirki of Jounpore.

(१४)

खेयाल ।

श्वैया मातशारा थोगी मेरे द्वारे आए हो श्वैया मातशारा थोगी मेरे
द्वारे आए हो । डिमि डिमि डिमि डमह वजे पिनाको खाल वाजाय
हो कानन सोहे रुद्धकि माला श्रीश नागल पटाए हो ।

RÁGA BHAI'RABA.

राग भैरव।

TÁLA KÁOYALÍ.

ताल काओयाली।

First Strain.

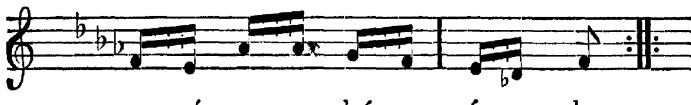
आस्थायी।



E dai yá má ta yá rá yo gó me re
ए दै या मा त या रा यो गो मे रे



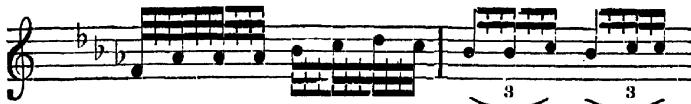
dvá ro á e ho e dai yá má ta yá rá
द्वा रे आ ए हो ए दै या मा त या रा



yo gó me re dvá re á e ho.
यो गो मे रे द्वा रे आ ए हो।

Second Strain.

अन्तरा।



Di mi di mi di mi da ma ru bá je pi
डि मि डि मि डि मि डि मि डि मि बा जे पि

ná kí lá la bá já e ho — ká na na
 ना की ला ला बा जा ए हो ॥ का न न

so he ru n da ki má iá sí — s'a ná
 सो हे रु न दा कि मा ला शी ॥ श ना

ga la pa ta e ho.
 ग ल प टा ए हो ॥

(14)

T A P-K H E Y Á L.

As the name implies, this species of song is a combination of the *Tappa* and *Kheyál*. With respect to the wording and to the style of music, it partakes of the nature of both the above-mentioned specimens.

(१४)

ठप-खेयाल ।

काजरारे नयनते हारो कजरारे नयनते हारो राढ़े लागे साजि-
नारोरा । कोन गुण पिया रसिर हे मोहे मेरे नन्द लनाहि काजरे ।

RÁGINÍ PARAJA.

रागिनी परजा।

TÁLA MADHYAMÁNA.

ताल मध्यमान।

First Strain.

आस्थायी।

Ká ja rá — — re — na — y
 का ज रा ० ० रे ० न ० य
 na te — — há ro — — — — ka ja
 न ते ० ० हा रो ० ० ० ० क ज
 rá — — re — na — y na te — —
 रा ० ० रे ० न ० य न ते ० ०
 há ro — — — — ru rhe — lá — ge —
 हा रो ० ० ० ० रु रहे ० ला ० गे ०



- sa ji na - - - - ro rá -.
० सा जि ना ० ० ० ० रो रा ०।

Second Strain.

अन्तरा ।



Ko -- na gu na pi yá -- ru si ra
को ० ० न गु न पि या ० ० र सि र



हे ० ० मे हे ० मे रे न द ल ना हि



का ० ज् रे ० ० ० ० ०।

(१५)

THUNRÍ.

THE *Thungrí* is intended for female singers and is set to light *rágas* and simple *tálas*. The singing is invariably accompanied with appropriate gestures.

(१५)

ठंरी ।

नउजि लागि आंखि आंउनसेरे जिनकि हित्से यतना दुख पाओ ।
आग् लागेतो बुते जल्सेरे जल् माभू लागेतो बुते केश्सेरे हमारि वियोग
शकुसे कट तुहे पियाके वियोग कटे कथसेरे ।

RÁGINÍ DEO-JHIJHIT.

रागिणी देओ-भिझिट ।

TÁLA THUNRÍ.

ताल ठंरी ।

First Strain.

आस्थायी ।



Nau ji lá gi áñ kхи áñ u na sen re ji na ki
नउ जि ला गि आं खि आं उ न से रे जि न कि



hit se e ta ná du kha pá o.
हित्से ए त ना दु ख पाओ ।

Second Strain.

अन्तरा ।



Ág lá ge to bu te ja l sen re jal májh lá
आग् ला मे तो बु ते जा ल से रे जल् माझ् ला



ge to bu ten ke y sen re há má ri bi
मे तो बु ते के य से रे हा मा रि वि



yo ga s'a tru se ka ta tu he pi yá ko bi
यो गा स त्रु से क ट तु हे पि या के वि



yo ga ka te key sen re.
यो गा क टे के य से रे।

(१६)

GAGAL.

THE *Gagal* is generally composed in the Urdu and Persian languages. As in the *Thuhrl*, the songs treat invariably of love, and the singing is accompanied with suitable gestures to represent the words.

(१७)

गजल ।

साजा वाद् खोदा या दिलु वेराने रा या मदेमै छरेवो सांहि चम्सल
मानेरा। गद्द सज्जोट् वर्के करम् सामारहे गद्दे रया वेरवेके तातेया
कद्द वया वानरा।

RÁGINÍ PILU-JANLÁ.

रागिणी पिलु-जंला ।

TÁLA POSTÁ.

ताल पोस्ता ।

First Strain.

आस्थायी ।

Sá - ja bá d kho dá yá di l be
सा ० जा वा द् खो दा या दि ल वे



rá - ne - rá - yá ma de me ha re bo tāñ
रा ने ० रा ० या म दे मे ह रे बो ताँ



hi cha mu sal má ne - tá -.
हि च मु सल मा ने ० रा ०।

Second Strain.

अन्तरा ।



Gar sa o d bar ke ka ram sá má ra 'he
गर स ओ द बर के करम् सा मा र हे



gar me ra yá be s'a be ke tá te yá -
गर मे र या वे श वे के ता ते या ०



kar da be yá bá ne - rá -.
कर द वे या वा ने ० रा ०।

(17)

H O R I.

THE *Hori* Song is intended to be sung on the *Dola-jáitrá*, or the Swinging Festival, which generally takes place in the end of February or in the beginning of March. It describes the life and virtues of *Krishna*, and is set to high-class *rágas* and invariably to a particular *tála*, known as the *Dhámára*.

(१७)

होरि ।

पिचुकारि मारि रङ्ग रसिया मेरे मुख पर आविर अचकतारि ।
श्वाम रङ्गुले सखा सङ्ग रसिया मिनति करतु मेय इरि मारि रङ्ग
रसिया ॥

RÁGINÍ BHAIKABÍ.

रागिणी भैरवी ।

TÁLA YAT.

ताल यत ।

First Strain.

आश्वायौ ।



Pi ch ká ri má — ri — — rañ ga
पि च् का रि मा० रि०० रङ् ग



Second Strain.

अन्तरा ।



(18)

RÁGAMÁLÁ.

THE *Rágamálá* or the garland of *Rágas* is composed of a number of strains, each set to a different *rágā*. The first strain has to be repeated at the end of each part, and each strain must contain the name of the particular *rágā* to which it is set. This kind of song is almost rare, owing, perhaps, to the difficulty in the composition or rendering of it.

(१८)

रागमाला ।

धोये भैरव महादेव श्रीश जटा ओर गङ्गाधर । आशावरी दृष्टपर ।
योगियाको धानधरे । खटदरशनमे महिमा जिनके । विभाषत । सम्बिल
पाल कर मातआसाहियाके नहि ठोर । दयासिंहु । भक्त भय तोड़ी ।
ए सारङ्गमे वीण वाजाओत । अनमूलतान मानसी । पुरवी अरण्यग्री ।
गौरी सातथे ॥

RÁGA BHAIKABA.

राग भैरव ।

TÁLA MADHYAMÁNA.

ताल मध्यमान ।

First Strain.

आस्थायी ।



Dhā — — — e — bhai — — — ra ba — —
धा • ० ० ए • ० मै ० ० र व ० ०

Musical notation for Indian songs in Western staff notation. The notation uses a treble clef and a key signature of two flats. The lyrics are written below the notes, with some syllables followed by a dash and a number '3' under a bracket, indicating a three-note grouping. The lyrics are:

ma — — há — — — de — ba sí —
म ० ० हा ० ० ० दे ० ब शी ०

— s'a ja tá — — — o ra ga — — fi
० श ज टा ० ० ० ओ र ग ० ० फ़

gá — — — — — — — — — — — —
गा ० ० ० ० ० ० ० ० ० ० ० ० ०

dha — ra.
ध ० र।

RÁGINÍ ÁSÁBARI.

रागिणी आशावरी।

Second Strain.

अन्तरा।

Musical notation for the Second Strain of Ráginí Ásábari in Western staff notation. The notation uses a treble clef and a key signature of two flats. The lyrics are:

Á — — s'a — — ba — — ri — —
आ ० ० हा ० ० ब ० ० री ० ०

— bri sha pa ra.
ब श प र।

RÁGINÍ YOGINÁ.

रागिणी योगिना ।

Third Strain.

त्रितीय अन्तरा ।

Yo — gi — yá — — — ko dhyá — — —
यो ० गि ० या ० ० ० को ध्या ० ० ० ० ०

— — — — — na dha re.
० ० ० ० ० न ध रे।

RÁGINÍ KHATA.

रागिणी खट ।

Fourth Strain.

चतुर्थ अन्तरा ।

Kha ta da ra s'a na me ma hi má —
ख ट द र स न मे म हि मा —

ji na ke — —.
जि न के ० ०।

RÁGINÍ BIBHÁSHA.

रागिणी विभाश ।

Fifth Strain.

षड्म अन्तरा ।

Bi bhá — — — — —
वि भा ० ० ० ० ० ० ० ० ० ० ० ० ० ०

sha ta.
ष त।

RÁGINÍ ÁLÁHIYÁ.

रागिणी आलाहिया ।

Sixth Strain.

षष्ठ अन्तरा ।

Sam bi ta pá na ka ra — — — má
सम बि त पा न क र ० ० ० मा

Musical notation for the first line of the song 'Tahiyá'. The notation consists of two staves of music for a single voice. The first staff begins with a treble clef, a dotted half note, and a common time signature. It features a series of eighth-note patterns: a triplet group of three eighth notes, followed by a single eighth note, another triplet group of three eighth notes, a single eighth note, and a final triplet group of three eighth notes. The second staff begins with a bass clef and continues the musical line. Below the notation, the lyrics are written in English and Hindi/Urdu, with the Hindi/Urdu words having dots below them indicating a long vowel sound. The lyrics are: ta — — á — lá — hi — yá — — —
त ०० आ० ला० हि० या०००

RÁGINÍ SINDHU.

रागिणी सिन्धु ।

Seventh Strain.

सप्तम अन्तरा ।

Musical score for 'Dandayatra' featuring a single melodic line on a treble clef staff. The score includes two measures of music with lyrics 'Da' and 'ya' below them, followed by a measure of music with lyrics 'si' and 'n dhu' below it. The music consists of eighth-note patterns and rests, with a fermata over the first measure and a measure number '3' over the third measure.

RÁGINÍ TORÍ.

रागिणी टोड़ी।

Eighth Strain.

नवम अन्तरा।



Bha — — — — ka — — — ta
भ ० ० ० ० क ० ० ० त



bha — — ya to — rí.
भ ० ० य तो ० डी।

RÁGINÍ SÁRANGA.

रागिणी सारङ्ग।

Ninth Strain.

नवम अन्तरा।



E — sá — — — ra — ñí ga —
ए ० सा ० ० ० र ० ञि ग ० ०

me -- bí -- -- na 'bá já --
मे ०० बी ००० न बा जा ०

-- o 'ta --.
०० त ०।

RÁGINÍ MULTÁNÍ.

रागिणी सुलतानी ।

Tenth Strain.

दशम अन्तरा ।

A na mu -- la -- -- tá -- -- --
अ न मु ० ल ०० ता ०००००

-- na má -- -- na so --.
०० न मा ०००० न सो ०।

RÁGINÍ PURABÍ.

रागिणी पुरबी।

Eleventh Strain.

एकादश अन्तरा।



Pu - - - ra bī - - - a -
पु ० ० ० र वी ० ० ० ा ०



- ru na s'í - -
० र ा शी ० ०।

RÁGINÍ GAURÍ.

रागिणी गौरी।

Twelfth Strain.

द्वादश अन्तरा।



Gau - - - rí - - sa - ta le.
गौ ० ० ० री ० ० सा ० त ले।

(19)

A SONG OF RAM-PERSHAD.

RAM PERSHAD SEN, the author of this song, was born in a village named *Kumárhatta*, near *Hallishahar*. He had a fair knowledge of Sanskrit and Persian, and had, from a very early age, a predilection for composing spiritual songs. He was not a clever musician nor had he a good voice, but the pathos which he threw into his compositions, together with the peculiar character of the music to which he set them, has rendered his songs exceedingly popular. He was a devout follower of *Kálí*, in whose praise he had composed a large number of songs, full of simple and beautiful rhetoric, which have, even to this day, continued to be looked upon as great favorites, especially by men of a religious turn of mind. These songs are frequently sung by the street-beggars who manage to make much of these backneyed yet ever-fresh compositions. Rajah Krisna Chunder Roy of Krisnaghur (who was contemporary to Nawab Sheraj-u-dowllah), liked Ram Pershad very much and is said to have given him the literary title “*Kabi-ranjana*.”

(19)

ରାମପ୍ରସାଦୀ ।

ଯାମେର ଏମନି ବିଚାର ବଟେ । ବିଚାର ବଟେ ଗୋ ଆବନ୍ଧୟ ।
ଆଦାଲତେ ଆଜି ଦିଲେ, ହାଜିର ଆଛି କରପୁଟେ ; ଓମା କବେ
ସେ ଶୁଣନି ହବେ, ଭାଗ ପାବ ଯା ଏ ମଙ୍କଟେ ।

RÁGINÍ KHÁMBÁJ-JAÑLÁ.

রাগিণী খাম্বাজ-জংলা।

TÁLA EKATÁLA.

তাল একতালা।

First Strain.

আহ্নামী।



Má ye — — r em ni bi chár ba te
মা যে ০ ০ র্ এম্বি বি চার ব টে



má ye — — r em ni bi chár bi chár
মা যে ০ ০ র্ এম্বি বি চার বি চার



ba te — go & nan da ma yi má ye
ব টে ০ গো আ নন্দ ম পি মা যে..



— — r em ni bi chár ba te.
০ ০ র্ এম্বি বি চার ব টে।

Second Strain.

অন্তরা।



A dā la te á — r ji di ye — —
আ দা ল তে আ • র জি দি যে • •



— há jir á chhi ka ra — — pu te — omá
• হাজিৱ আ ছি ক র • • পু টে • ও মা



ka be ye sú na ni ha be — —
ক বে যে শু ন নি হ বে • •



trá — — n pá ba má — — e sa ní ka te.
ত্রা • • ন পা ব মা • • এ স নি ক টে।

(20)

A SONG OF THE BÁULS.

THIS is a kind of song sung by a certain Hindu religious sect, known as the *Báuls*. According to their doctrines, the subjects of their worship, Rádhá and Krishna, live in the human body, as everything else, in heaven or earth, does; and it is their belief that love between man and woman, when brought to perfection, leads to the enjoyment of divine love. The *Báuls* wear a fantastic dress, use rosaries, made of Coral, crystal beads &c., do not shave at all, and tie up their hair in tufts over their heads. They do not believe in idol worship or fasting. Their religious songs are simple yet impressive.

(২০)

বাউলের গান।

সত্য বল সুপথে আমার মন তলাতল পাতাল খুজে পাবি রে শ্রী
(ভোলা মন পাবি রে শ্রী) বৃন্দাবন মন কথা শোন। মিথ্যা কথা প্রবক্ষ-
নায় যেতে পারবে না পথে আছে রে থানা আর পড়লে ধরা যাবি মারা রে
ওরে হারাবি (ও ভোলা মন হারাবি) অমূল্য ধন। (মন কথা শোন)।
ফড়ে যারা মরবে তারা বাইচারাতে কম্ তাদের তসিল করবে যম, আর
গদিয়ান মহাজন যারা রে তারা বদে কিন্বে (ভোলা মন বদে কিন্বে)
প্রেমরতন (মন কথা শোন)।

RÁGINÍ YOGÍYÁ-JANLÁ.

রাগিনী যোগিয়া-জন্লা।

TÁLA KHEMTÁ.

তাল খেমটা।

First Strain.

আস্তারী।



Sa tya bal su pa the chal á mār man
স তা বল্ সু প থে চল্ আ মার্ মন্



ta lá tal pá tal khu je pá bi re s'rí bho
ত লা তল্ পা তাল্ খু জে পা বি রে শ্ৰী ভো



lā man pá bi re s'rí brin dā ban man ka thá son.
লা মন্ পা বি রে শ্ৰী ব্ৰিন্ দা বন্ মন্ ক থা শোন।

Second Strain.

অন্তরা।



Mi thyá ka thá pra ban̄ cha náy ye te pár be
মি ধ্যা ক থা প্ৰ বন্ চা নায় যে তে পাৰ্ বে



ná — pa the á chhe re thá ná ár par
না . প খে আ হে রে থা না আর পড়



le dha rá yá bi má rá ye — — —
লে ধ রা যা বি মা রা রে ০ ০ ০



o re há rá bi o bho lá man há rá
ও রে হা রা বি ও ভো লা মন হা রা



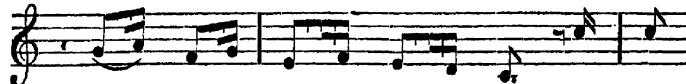
bi a mú lya dhan man ka thá s'ón.
বি অ মূ ল্য ধন মন ক থা শোন।

Third Strain.

তৃতীয় অন্তরা।



Pha re yá rá mar be tá rá bát khá rá te
ফ ডে যা রা মর বে তা রা বাট থা রা তে



ka m tá der ta sil kar be yam 'ár ga
ক ম্ তা দেৱ ত শিল্ কৰ বে যম্ আৱ গ



di yán ma há jan yá rá re — — —
দি যান্ ম্ হা জন্ যা রা রে ০ ০ ০



tá rá ba se kin be bho lá man ba se
তা রা ব সে কিন্ব বে ভো লা মন্ ব সে



kin be prem ra tan man ka thá s'on.
কিন্ব বে প্ৰেম র তন্ মন্ ক থা শোন্।

(21)

A DURWAN'S SONG.

THE Durwan's song, sometimes called the *Ghanto* or *Chaiti*, is a kind of rustic song, sung by Hindustháni Durwans (door-keepers) or Hindustháni ploughmen, while at work in the fields. Sometimes the Durwans invite their friends to their master's house, and spend with them a portion of the day or night in singing these songs, accompanied with the *Dhola* and *Mandirá*.

(२१)

दरथान जातिर चैति गान ।

नयनवाणि सागि गेषो चकह कर डोर मोरे रामा हो । हाजिपुके
चकह भमर या पठने करडोर मोरे रामा हो ॥

RÁGINÍ PILU-JANLÁ.

रागिणी पिलु-जंला ।

TÁLA KÁOYÁLÍ.

ताल काओयाली ।

First Strain.

आस्थायौ ।



Nay na bá — — — na lá gi — ge — —
नय न वा ० ० ० य ला गि ० गे ० ०



lo cha ka i ka ra dor mo re rá má ho.
लो चक ह कर डोर मोरे रा मा हो ।

Second Strain.

अन्तरा ।



Há ji pu — — ke cha ka i bhra ma ra
हा जि पु ० ० के चक ह भ म र

yá pa ta ne ka ra dor mo re rá má ho.
যা প ট নে ক র ডোর মো রে রা মা হো।

(22)

A SONG OF THE SNAKE-CHARMERS.

THIS kind of song is generally sung by the Snake-charmers, to the accompaniment of the pastoral wind-instrument, called the *Tubri*. The words are invariably invocations to the deities that preside over serpents, to protect the players from accidents when playing with them or hunting for them in holes or jungles.

(22)

সাপুড়িয়ার গান !

ওরে তোলামন রে দুর্গানাম বল বদনে নম গো নম গো দুর্গা নম
নামায়ণি, প্রথমে বলিব তব চরণ দুখানি, তিন লাখ পাঠাইলাম কেহ নাই
তার এলো, সরম পাইয়ে নাগ দেখা না করিল, প্রথম প্রহরে চলে নামে
বকরাঙ্গ, কে আলে কে আলে নাগ খুড়া এলে তুমি, তোমারে না দেখে
খুড়া নিতি কান্দি আমি ।

RÁGINÍ " PILU-JANLÁ.

রাগিণী পিলু-জংলা ।

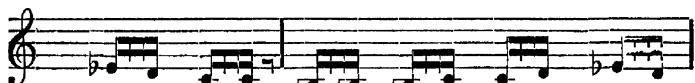
TÁLA THUÑRÍ,

তাল ঠুঁঠুৰী ।

O re bho lá ma — n re dur gá nám ba la
ও রে ভো লা ম ০ ন রে দুর গা নাম্ ব ল



ba dā ne na ma go na ma go dur gá na ma
ব দ নে ন ম গো ন ম গো দুর গা ন ম



ná rá ya ni pra tha me ban di ba ta ba
ন রা য নি প্র থ মে বন্দি ব ত ব



cha ra na du khá ni tin lák pá tha i lam
চ র ন হ খ নি তিন লাক পা ঠ ই লাম



ke ha náitár e lo sa ra ma pá i ye
কে হ নাইতার এ লো স র ম পা ই যে



ná g de khá ná ka ri la pra tha ma pra
ন গ দে খ ন ক রি ল প্র থ ম প্র



ha re cha le ná me báñ ka ráj ke á le ke
হ রে চ লে ন মে বঙ্ক রাজ কে আ লে কে



a le ná g khu rá e le tu mi to má
আ লে না গ্ খু ড়া এ লে তু মি তো মা



re ná de khe khu rá ni ti kán di á mi.
রে না দে খে খু ড়া নি তি কান দি আ মি।

উল্লিখিত শুরানুসারে নিম্নলিখিত পদগুলি গেয়।

তারপর বন্দিলাম নামে কাল্মাগিনী!—

ইন্দ নাই ছিন্দ নাই লোহাঁর বাসন্তৱ।

তাতে শয়ে নিজ্ঞা যায় বেহুলা লখিন্দৱ॥

সিতামেতে ছিল নাগ পদতলে গেল।

নিজ্ঞার আলিসে বেহুলা পাশমোড়া দিল॥

আশমোড়া পাশমোড়া দিল লখিন্দৱ।

পদ ষা লাগিল সাপের মন্তকের উপর॥

ঠান্ড শুরয় বিশুবালাঁতোময়। হইও সাথি।

মিরি অপরাধে বেনেহু ছেলে দণ্ডে মারে লাধি॥

থঙ্গুল কপালি বেহুলার চির লয়ে দাঁতি।

বিবাহ রাত্রি খেলো সাপ না পোছাল রাতি।

পঞ্চপাতে নিল জন্ম পছুয়া কুমারী।

শিবের জটায় জঘ নিলে এহ কাল্মাগিনী॥

(२३)

A SONG OF THE KÁHÁRS.

THIS kind of song is sung by a low class of people known as the Káhárs. On certain occasions, and generally during leisure hours, these people assemble and sing these songs, accompanied with the *Huruk* and *Jhánj*.

(२३)

रत्रोयानि वेहारादिगेर गान ।

ताल बामे बाढ़ तुंत लग्नकेमे रहथा मेषु करो करे खेतथा वाढ़इ
लाङुज्जं थाक् वालि मेषु करोकरे तिरिया तु बाढ़ तु आपने नाई इरया
मेषु करोकरे थोवन वढ़इ लास सुरार मेषु करो करे।

RÁGINÍ PILU-JANLÁ.

रागिणी पिलु-जंला ।

TÁLA THUÑRÍ.

ताल ठुंरो ।

Tá la bá — me bá rha tun ta la yá
ताल बा० मे बा॑ छ तु० ता॒ ला॑ या॒

ke me rui yá mey ka ron ka re — khe ta
के॒ मे॒ रू॑ या॒ मे॒ क॒ रौ॑ क॒ रे॒ ० खे॒ ता॒



yá bá rhai lá gu hūn yák bá li mey ka
या वा छ्र ला गु हुं याक् वा लि मेय क



ron ka re — ti ri yá — tu bá rhá tu
रों क रे० ति रि या० तु वा छ्र तु



á pa ne ná i ha ra yá mey ka ron ka
आ प ने ना इ ह र या॑ मेय क रों क



re — yo ba na'ba rhai lá sa su rá ra
रे० यो ब न ब छ्र ला स सु रा॒



mey ka ron ka re —.
मेय क रों क रे०॥

(24)

KÁJ RÍ.

THIS species of song, in vogue in the North-Western Provinces, is specially sung in the month of August, on the occasion of the *Jánma Ashtami*, or the anniversary of the birth-day of *Krishna*. The period for which this kind of singing continues is a week—it commencing four days previous to the festival and ending on the fourth day after it. It is sung in company with *Dhola* and *Mandirá*, and with a peculiar movement of the body, accompanied with the snapping of the fingers. It is sometimes sung on occasions of marriage.

(25)

काजरि ।

फुले दयाक आडे आडे आवे गरिया । टपकल वद चुओलबोरिया
ए चुओ लबोरिया ।

RÁGINÍ PILU-BÁROYÁ-JAÑLÁ.

रागिणी पिलु-बारोया-जंला ।

TÁLA THUÑRÍ.

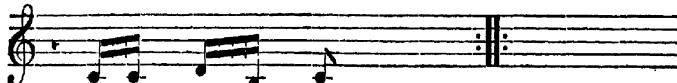
ताल ठंरी ।

First Strain.

आस्थायी ।

Phu la ge da yá ke á re á re

फु ले गे द या के आ डे आ डे



á be go ri yá.
आ वे गो रि या।

Second Strain.

अन्तरा ।



Ta pa ka la bún da chú o la o ri
ट प क ल बूं द चू ओ ल ओ रि



yá — e chu o la o ri yá — .
या० ए चु ओ ल ओ रि या००।

(25)

A SONG OF THE SÁNOTÁLS.

THIS kind of song is sung by the aboriginal tribes known as the Sánótáls who live in the Sánótál Pergunnas, and in the Districts of Midnapore, Beerbhoom, &c. The tune and the words are as wild as the tribes whose national song they represent.

(२५.)

सांच्रोतालि गान ।

राजा दार् विरम् कोइ रोङ्के राजा दार् विरम् कोइ रोङ्के
 राजा दार् विरम् कोइ रोङ्के । कोन् पुलेर् फोट्ना जुहि पुलेर्
 फोट्ना वाड् ने वज् वाड् ने वज् दार् विरम् कोइ रोङ्के ।

RÁGINÍ JAÑLÁ.

रागिणी जंला ।

TÁLA THUÑRÍ.

ताल ठुंरी ।

First Strain.

आस्थायी ।

Rá já dá r bi ram kond roñ ge — —
 रा जा दा र् वि रम् कोइ रों गे ॥

rá já dá r bi ram kond roñ ge rá já dá r
 रा जा दा र् वि रम् कोइ रों गे रा जा दा र्

bi ram kond roñ ge.
 वि रम् कोइ रों गे ।

Second Strain.

अन्तरा ।



Kon phu ler phod ná — ju hi phu ler
 कौन् फु लेर फोद् ना०० जु हि फु लेर्



phod ná bár ne — baj bár ne — baj dá r
 फोद् ना बाढ़ ने० बज् बाढ़ ने० बज् दा र्



bi ram kond roñ ge.

बि रम् कोंद रों गे॥

(26)

KÍRTANA.

THE *Kírtana* system of songs (*kírti* in Sanskrit) is supposed to have been established in Bengal, at the time when Bidyá-pati and Chandidásá flourished (about 1378 of the Christian era). They were very sincere and devout followers of *Krishna* and were the authors of several metrical compositions, regarding his life and character, which were afterwards set to music and sung in temples and other places of worship, to the accompaniment of the *Khola*.

A century later when *Chaitanya* the great leader of the *Vaisnab* sect of the Hindus, flourished and made quite a stir amongst the religious communities in Bengal, he introduced the procession system of *Kirtana* songs. These songs were sung from street to street, by himself and his followers and admirers and succeeded in drawing many people towards the doctrines they preached.

Both the system of *Kirtana* songs are still in use amongst the people of Bengal. The specimen given below belongs to the former system.

(২৬)

কৌর্তন।

ধৈর্যং রহ ধৈর্যং রাই ধৈর্যং হাম্ গচ্ছং মথুরায়ে চুড়ব পুরী অতি প্রতি
গৃহে যাহা দরশন পাওয়ে আৰ্ যাবাৰ বেলা কান্দিস না মা, একবাৰ
হাস গো চক্রযুধি রাই আমি গৱব কৱে বাহ দোলায়ে চলে যাই যাক
যাক যাক না কেন কোখা গেছে সে তোৱ প্ৰেমভূরিতে বাঁধা আছে।

RÁGINÍ JANLÁ-DEOGIRÍ.

রাগিণী জংলা-দেওগিৰী।

TÁLA EKATÁLA.

তাল একতাল।



Dhair yyāñ ra hu dbair yya — ñ rá i
ধৈৰ্ যাঁ র হু ধৈৰ্ য় ০ ঁ রা ই



dhair yyañ ra hu dhair yya — ñ há' ma gach
ধৈর যং র হ ধৈর য় ০ ং হ ম গচ্



chha ñ ma thu rá — ye — — gach cha ñ
ছ ১ ম ৩ রা ০ যে ০ ০ গচ ছ ১



ma thu rá — ye — — dhu — ra ba pu ri
ম খু রা ০ যে ০ ০ তু ০ ড ব পু রী



pra ti pra ti gri he yá há da ra s'a na
প্রতি প্রতি গ্রি হে যাহা দ র শন



pá o ye — — dhair yyañ ra hu dhair yya — ñ
পা ও যে ০ ০ ধৈর যং র হ ধৈর য় ০ ০



rá i dhair yyañ ra hu dhair yya — ñ ár
রাই ধৈর যং র হ ধৈর য় ০ ং আর



yā bár be lá — kán dis ná — má — — —
যা বার্ বে লাু ৰ কি দিস্ নাু মাুুুুু



dhair yyañ ra hu dhair yya — ñ ek bár hás go
ধৈৰ যং র হ ধৈৰ য ৰ ং এক বার্ হাস্ গো



chan dra — chan dra mu khi rá — — — — i
চন্দ্ৰ ৰ চন্দ্ৰ মুখি রাৰ ৰ ৰ ৰ ৰ ৰ ৰ ৰ



ga ra ba ka re bá hu á mi ga rab
গ র ব ক রে বা হ আ মি গ রব্



ka re ek bár hás go rái á mi ga rab
ক রে এক বার্ হাস্ গো রাই আ মি গ রব্



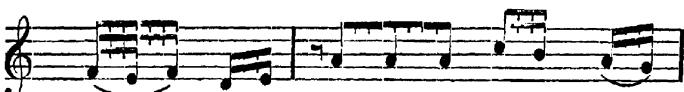
ka re ek bár hás go rái á mi ga ra
ক রে এক বার্ হাস্ গো রাই আ মি গ র



ba ka re ga ra ba ka re bá hú du lá
ব ক রে গ র ব ক রে বাহু দুলা



ye — cha le — yá — i dhair yyañ ra hu dhair
য়ে । চালে । যাই । ই ধৈর য়ান্ত রহ ধৈর



yya — ñ rá i yák yák yák ná ke ne —
য়ান্ত রাই যাক্যাক্যাক্যানকেনে ।

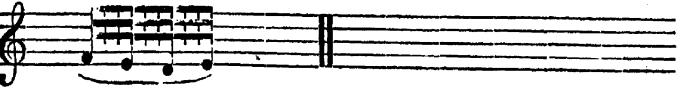


yák yák yák ná ke ne — ko thá ge chhe —
যাক্যাক্যাক্যানকেনে । কোথা গেছে ।

"



se tor prem du ri te — báñ dhá á —
সেতোৰ প্ৰেম দু রি তে । বান্ধা আ ।



che — — —,
ছে ।

(27)

J Á T T R Á .

THE origin of the *Játrá* species of musical entertainment is traced in the following manner. After *Krishna* (who, according to the Hindu Purans, or mythological history, was one of the incarnations of the Divinity, and whose scene of action chiefly lay in *Brindábana*, in the North-Western Provinces of India) had finished his earthly career, the people of the country used to have *Dválasa-Játrá* or twelve festivals annually celebrated in his honor. On each of these occasions they used to dance and sing songs illustrative of his life, character and exploits, accompanied with dramatic representations of them. This practice was and is still in vogue in the Upper Provinces and goes by the name of *Rásdhári Játrá*. The *kriti* songs of old having failed to satisfy the mind of the people, this form of entertainment was substituted in its place. As time advanced, the people of Bengal likewise felt the necessity of religious songs, in an attractive form—such as should combine amusement with spiritual sentiments. Hence the origin of *Játrás* in Bengal. About 300 years are said to have elapsed since they were introduced here. Originally the subject of *Játrás* was confined to the virtues and deeds of *Krishna*. But now other subjects from the mythology are chosen for the representations. The songs sung in the *Játrás* of old, bore the character of *Kírtana*, from which they had evidently sprung. The tunes have now been materially modified to suit the tastes of the present generation. The difference between *Kírtana* and *Játrá* is that the former relates the character and virtues of *Krishna*, sung singly or in chorus, to the *khola*, whereas the latter is performed by a company who personate the different characters that are required in the representation of a certain portion of *Krishna's* life, and who .

sing to the accompaniment of other musical instruments, besides the *khola*, such as the *Violin*, *Dholaka*, *Bánya*, *Tablá*, &c. The *Játtrá*, is, in short, a sort of opera in a rough state—*minus* the scenes. Now-a-days, subjects other than the life of *Krishna* form the text of *Játtra* entertainments.

The specimen here given is taken, from the once very popular *Vida-Sundara Játtrá* of Gopal *Ure*, who lived about 40 years ago.

(২৭)

ষাত্রা ।

আমাৰ যদি কুল দেন কুলকুণ্ডলিনী, নিষ্ঠাৱকারিণী তবে কি ভয় ওলো
সজ্জনি। অসৎ লোকেৰ বাণী, হৃদয়েন দংশে ফণী, জলেতে অনল জলে
দিবা রজনী;—বিনে সেই আদ্যা শক্তি, নিবারিতে কাৰ শক্তি, নিৰপায়েৰ
উপাৰ যুক্তি, মুক্তিপ্ৰাপ্তিনী॥

RÁGINÍ DEO-BIBHASA-JANLÁ,

রাগিণী দেও-বিভাষ-জংলা ।

TÁLA MADHYAMÁNA.

তাল মধ্যমান।

First Strain,

আস্থায়ী ।



Ku la de na ku la kuñ da li ní á máy
কু ল দে ন কু ল কুণ্ড লি নী আ মায়



ya dí ku la de na ku la kūñ da li ní¹
য দি কু ল দে ন কু ল কুং ড লি নী



nis tá — — ra — — ká ri ní ta be
নিদ্ তা ০ ০ র ০ ০ কা রি নী ত বে



ki bhay o — lo — sa ja — ní —
ক ভয় ও ০ লো ০ স জ ০ নী ০



— — — .
০ ০ ০ ।

Second Strain.

অন্তরা।



A sat lo ker bá ní hri de ye na dan se —
অ সৎ লো কেৰ বানী হ্ৰি দে যে ন দং শে ০

pha ní — ja le te a na la jva lè di bá
ফ নী । জ লে তে আ ন ল জ লে দি বা

ra ja ní bi ne se i á dyá s'ak ti ni bá
র জ নী বি নে সে ই আ দ্যা শক্তি নি বা

ri te ká ra s'ak ti ni ru pá yer u páy
রি তে কা র শক্তি নি রু পা য়ের উ পায়

yuk ti muk ti pra dā yi ní — — —
যুক্তি মুক্তি প্ৰদা যি নী । ০ ০ ০ ।

(28)

KABI.

"THE *Kabi* system," in vogue amongst us for about 150 years, "requires the attendance of two rival parties of songsters, on the same occasion; one party begins and the other replies. Originally the answers were composed by taking notes previously of the songs which would be sung by the opening party;

but subsequently the plan was altered. The answers were given *extempore*. The opening party would begin and 'the rival party would reply by singing songs composed *extempore*, *apropos* of the subjects, allusions, and character of the original songs. This was a most difficult performance, as it taxed the highest wit to produce ready answers, which however, not unoften turned out to be master-pieces." This kind of musical entertainment was called *Kabi*, because it required the genius of a *Kabi* (poet) to compose the reply-songs, *on the spur of the moment*. Each of the *Kabi* parties has to stand in rows, on two different sides of the quadrangle where the performance takes place, and sing—the words being "prompted" to them from behind by a person who holds the manuscripts in his hands. The *Kabi* is accompanied with the *Dhol* and *Kansi*.

(२८)

କବି ।

ବସନ୍ତକାଳେ ଏବେ ଆସିଯେ ହେରିଯେ ଦୁଃ ସମୁଦୟ ପୁନରୀଯ ମଧ୍ୟରୀଯ ରାଜ-
ଭାରତ ଉପନୀତ ହେଁ ଉନ୍ନବ କଥ । ଶୁଣ ଶୁଣ ବନମାଲି ବୃଦ୍ଧାବନେର ବାର୍ତ୍ତା
ବଲି ପତ୍ରାବଲୀ କରେ ଏନେଛି, ଭାଣ୍ଡିରବନ ତମାଳବନ ନିଧୁବନ ଆର ନିକୁଞ୍ଜବନ
ଭରଗ କରେଛି, କର୍ତ୍ତେ ଗୋଚାରଣ ବେ ବେଳେ, ମେ ବନ ବନ ହଲୋ ଏକ୍ଷଣେ, ତୋମା
ବିହନେ, ବନେର ଶୋଭା ଗିଯାଇେ, ଦେଖେ ଏଲାମ ଶ୍ରାମ, ତୋମାର ବୃଦ୍ଧାବନ ଧାମ,
କେବଳ ନାମ ଆଇଁ । ମେଥା ବସନ୍ତ ଖ୍ତୁ ନାଇ କୋକିଳ ନାଇ ଭ୍ରମର ନାଇ
ଜଳେ କମଳ ନାଇ କେବଳ ରାଇ-କମଳ ଧୂଳାୟ ପଡ଼େ ରଯେଇଁ । ବନେର କଥା
ମନେର କଥା କଇ ତୋମାର କାହେ, କୁଳେ ମୂଳେ ଜଳେ ଶଳେ ସକଳେତେ ନମାନ
ଜଳେ ନୟନଜଳେ ଭାବେ ଅନିବାର ହାହାକାର ସବାକାର ଶବାକାର ପ୍ରେମବିକାର
ବିଚ୍ଛେଦବିକାର ନା ହୀ ଗ୍ରୁହିକାର ସକଳ ଗୋକୁଳେର ଗୋପିକାର ହେଁଚେ ଅତି
ଶୀଘ୍ରକାର ବିଚ୍ଛେଦ ଅଲଙ୍କାର ସବାଇ ଅଞ୍ଜେ ପରେଇଁ । ସୁରଖ୍ୟ ସବାଇ ଶୋକାକୁଳୀ
ତୋମାର ଶୋକେତେ ବନମାଲି ହେ ; ଦାନନ୍ଦ ଉପାନନ୍ଦ ଶ୍ରୀନନ୍ଦ କହିଛେ ମନେର
ବିଷାଦେ ଗୋବିନ୍ଦ ଗୋବିନ୍ଦ କୋପାୟ ଦେଖା ଦେ, ଯଶାଦା ବୋହିଣୀ ଆଦି,
ରୋଦନ କରେ ନିରବଧି, ବଲେ ବିଧି କି କରିଲି ହାର, ମୁଛ୍ରୀ ଯାଯ ଚତନ ପାଯ ପୁନ-
ରୀଯ ବଲେ ଆୟ ଆୟ କୋଳେ ଆୟ ଆୟରେ ଗୋପାଳ ଆୟ ତୁଇ । ଗୋପାଳ କି
ତୁପାଳ ତୋମା ବିହନେ କୀଦେ ଗୋପାଳ ବ୍ରଜରାଥାଳ ସବ ଗୋପାଳ ବଲେ କୀଦିଛେ ।

RÁGINÍ BASANTA-BÁHÁR.

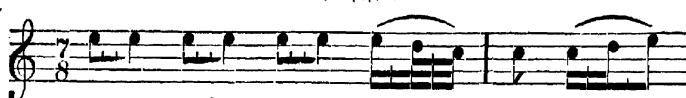
রাগিনী বসন্ত-বাহার।

TÁLA RÚPAKA.

তাল রূপক।

First Strain.

আন্তরী।



Ba san ta ká le bra je — — á si — —
ব সন্ ত কা লে ব্ৰ জে ০ ০ আ সি ০ ০



ye — — he ri — ye du kha sa mu — —
য়ে ০ ০ হে রি ০ যে দু খ স মু ০ ০



da ya — pu na ráy ma — thu rá —
দ য ০ পু ন রায ০ ম ০ থু রা ০



— — — y ráj sa bhá — — y u pa
য়্রাজ ০ স ০ ভা ০ ০ য় উ প



nít ha ye ud dhab kay —
নৈত হ যে উদ ধব কয ০ ।

TÁLA SURPHÁKTÁ.

তাল সুরফাক্তা।

Second Strain.

অন্তরা।

5

S'ú na s'u na ba na má li brin dá ba ner
শু ন শু ন ব ন মা লি বন্ দা ব নেৰ
bár ttá ba li pa trá ba lí ka re e
বাৰ্ ভাৰ লি প ত্রা ব লী ক রে এ

ne — — — chhi — bháñ dir ban ta mál ban
নে ০ ০ ০ ছি ০ ভাঞ্ডিৰ বন্ ত মাল বন্

ni dhu ban á r ni kun ja ba n bhra man ka
নি ধু বন্ আ র নি কুঞ্জ ব ন অ মন্ ক

re — — — chhi — kar tte.
রে ০ ০ ০ ছি ০ কৰ ত্তে।

TÁLA RÚPAKA.

তাল রূপক।



Go chá rañ ye ba ne se ban ban ha lo e
গো চা রঞ্যে ব নে সে বন্ বন্ হ লো এ



ksha ne to má bi ha ne ba ner s'o bbá
ক্ষ ণে তো মা বি হ নে ব নেৰ শো ভা



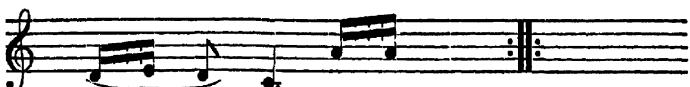
gi — ye — — chhe — — de khe e
গি ০ যে ০ ০ ছে ০ ০ দে খে এ



lá — — — m s'yá m to mā r brin dá
লি ০ ০ ০ ম্ শ্যা ম্ তো মা র্ বন্ দা



ba n dhá — — m ke bal ná m
বন্ ধা ০ ০ ম্ কে বল্ না ম্



á — — chhe. Se thá.
আ ০ ০ ছে। সে থা।

TÁLA RÚPAKA.

তাল রূপক।

Third Strain.

তৃতীয় অন্তরা।



Ba san ta ri tu nái ko kil nái bhra mar
ব সন্ ত রি তু নাই কো কিল নাই ভ মৰ



ná — i ja le ka ma — la nái ke bal
নাৰি ই জ লে ক মাৰি ল নাই কে বল



rái ka mal dhú láy pa re ra ye —
রাই ক মল ধু লায় প ডে র যেৰ



chhe — — — — de khe e lá — — m
ছেৰে দে খে এ লাৰে ম



s'yá m to má r brin dá ba n dhá —
শ্বি ম তো মাৰ বুন্দা ব ন ধাৰ



— — m ke bal nā m a — — chhe.
• • ম কে বল না ম আ • • ছে।

TĀLA KĀOYĀLĪ.

তাল কাওয়ালী।

Fourth Strain.

চতুর্থ অন্তরা।



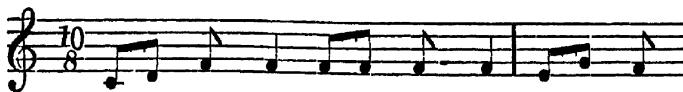
Ba ner ka thá — — ma ner ka thá — —
ব নেৰ ক থা • • ম নেৰ ক থা • •



kai to mār kā chhe.
কৈ তো মার কা ছে।

TĀLA JHĀNPTĀLA.

তাল ঝানপতাল।



Kú le mū le ja le stha le sa ka le
কু লে মু লে জ লে স্থ লে স ক লে

te .sa mán jva le na yan ja le bhá se
তে স মান্ জ্ব লে ন যন্ জ লে ভা সে

a ni bár hā hā ká r sa bá kár sá bá
অ নি বাৰ্ হা হা কাৰ্ স বা কাৰ্ শ বা

kár prem bi ká — r bich chhed bi ká — r
কাৰ্ প্ৰেম বি কাৰ্ বি বিচ ছেদ বি কাৰ্ বি

ná hay pra ti — — ká r sa kal
না হয় প্ৰ তি কাৰ্ স বা কল

TÁLA RÚPAKA.

তাল রূপক।

go ku ler go pi kár ha ye chhe a ti s'ír ná
গো কু লেৱ গো পি কাৰ্ হ যে ছে অ তি শীৱ না

ká r bich chhed a lañ kár sa bá añ ge pa —
কাৰ্ বিচ ছেদ আ লঙ্কাৰ্ স বাই অঙ্গ গে পা



re — — chhe — —. Su kha.
ରେ ୦ ୦ ଛେ ୦ ୦। ଶୁ ଖ।

TÁLA RÚPAKA.

তাল রূপক।

Fifth Strain.

পঞ্চম অন্তরা।



Sú nya sa bái s'o ká ku lí to mó r's'o ke te
শু ন্য স বাই শো কা কু লী তো মাৰ্ শো কে তে



ba na má li he — — — —.
ব ন মা লি হে ୦ ୦ ୦ ୦।

TÁLA RÚPAKA.

তাল রূপক।

Sixth Strain.

ষষ্ঠ অন্তরা।



Sá nan da u pa nan da — — s'rí nan — da —
সা নন দ উ পা নন ୦ ୦। শ্ৰী নন ୦ দ ୦।



— 'ka hi chhe ma ner bi shá — — de —
ক হি ছে মনেৰ বিশা ০ ০ দে ০



go bin da — go bin da — — — go bin
গো বিন্ দ ০ গো বিন্ দ ০ ০ ০ গো বিন্



da — — — ko tháy de khá de —
দ ০ ০ ০ কো থায় দে খাদে ০।

TÁLA SÚRPHÁKTÁ.

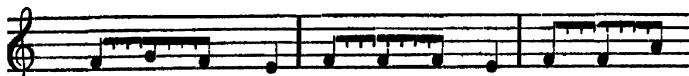
তাল সুরফাক্তা।

Seventh Strain.

সপ্তম অন্তরা।



Ya s'o dá ro hi ní á di ro dan ka re
য শো দা রো হি নী আ দি রো দন্ত ক রে



ni ra ba dhi ba le bi dhi ki ka ri
নি র ব ধি ব লে বি ধি কি ক রি



li - - - há y mür chechá yáy che tan páy
লি ০ ০ ০ হা য় মুর ছচা যায় চে তন পায়



pu na ráy, ba le áy áy áy ko le á — y
পু ন রায় ব লে আয় আয় আয় কো লে আ ০ য়



áy re go pál áy tui.
আয় রে গো পাল আয় তুই।

TÁLA RÚPAKA.

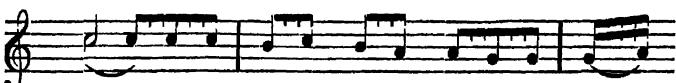
তাল রূপক।

Eighth Strain.

অষ্টম অন্তরা।



Go pál ki bhú pál to má bi ha ne kán de go —
গো পাল কি ভু পাল তো মা বি হ নে কান দে গো ০



pá l bra ja rá khál sab go pál ba le kán —
পাল ব জ রা খাল সব গো পাল ব লে কান

di chhe — De khe e lá — — m
দি ছে দে খে এ লা ম

s'yá m to má r brin dá ba n dhá —
শ্ব ম তো মা র বন্দা বন্ধা

m ke bal ná m á — — chhe.
ম কে বল নাম আ ছে।

(29)

PÁNCHÁLÍ.

THE *Páncháli* had its origin in the *Kabi* and is rather a refined edition of it. It is so termed, because it takes up *five* subjects, the Bengali word *Panch* denoting that number. The performance invariably begins with a musical overture, and sometimes requires the presence of two parties, each vieing with the other as to superiority in music, strength of voice, cleverness in framing the songs and replies, &c. The company have to sit down, sing and play on different instruments. The music is more congenial to the tastes of modern society than that of the *Kabi*. Several verses called *chharás*, learnt previously by heart, and all bearing on the subject performed, are recited in the intervals, by one or two of the leading members of the company. Like the *Játrá*, the modern *Páncháli* embraces subjects other than the deeds of *Krishna*.

(২৯)

পাঞ্চালী ।

(কই) কেশব আইল কুঞ্জেতে বাঁচিনে প্রাণেতে আসাৰ' আশে আৱ
সথি ধৈৰ্য নাহি ধৰে চিতে । গো ঝন্দে গোবিন্দ কই এলো, নিশি
পোহাল কেবল বিকল উপায় বল বল, পরাণ বিকল ভূষণ দৃষণ হলো
মৱি হারপ্রাহারেতে ।

RÁGINÍ BHÚPÁLÍ-JANLÁ.

রাগিণী ভুপালী-জংলা ।

TÁLA MADHYAMÁNA.

তাল মধ্যমান ।

First Strain.

আশ্চায়ী ।

Ke s'a ba á i la kūn je te (kai) ke s'a
কে শ ব আ ই ল কুঞ্জে তে (কই) কে শ

ba á i la kūn je te bāñ chi ne prā ñe
ব আ ই ল কুঞ্জে তে বাঁ চি নে প্রাণে

te — — á s'ár á s'e á ra sa khí
তে ॥ ॥ আ সার্ আ শে আ র স থি



dhair yya ná hi dha re chi te.
ধেৱ য্য না হি ধ রে চি তে।

Second Strain.

অন্তর।



Go brin de go bin da kai e lo ni
গো বন্দে গো বিন্দ কই এ লো নি



s'i — — — po há lo ke ba la — —
শি ০ ০ ০ পো হা লো কে ব ল ০ ০



bi pha la u páy ba la ba la pa rá
বি ফ ল উ পায় ব ল ব ল প রা



na bi ka la bhúsha na dú sha na ha lo
ণ বি ক ল ভু ষ ণ দু ষ ন হ লো



ma ri hā ra pra hā re te.
ম রি হা র প্র হা রে তে।

(30)

A SONG OF DÁSARATHI RÁY.

THIS kind of song is very popular in Bengal. Dásarathi Ráy, the author of these compositions was born in 1804, in a village in zillah Burdwan. He had a fair knowledge of Bengali composition and a smattering of English. He had a great aptitude for composing songs, which he used, for sometime, to supply to a company of *kabi-wallahs*. Subsequently he organized a *Pánchálí* company for which he composed several pieces, which were, at one time, very much liked by the people. He died in 1857. His songs, and especially those composed in honor of the goddess *Kálí* are very simple and at the same time very touching, and there is scarcely any one in Bengal who does not know one or two of them. On account of the simplicity of the tunes, even the youngest boys can sing them with ease.

(30)

দাশরথিরায়ের গান।

(কালি) একুপে আৱ গত হবে কত কাল ; কি সকাল কি বৈকাল, ঐ
যে কালন্দণ লয়ে কাল, মাহি মানে কালাকাল, সঙ্গে সঙ্গে ভ্ৰমণ কৰে চিৱ-
কাল ! জননীজষ্ঠৰে ছিলাম যতকাল, আশা ছিল ভবে এসে সাধনে কাটাৰ
কাল, প্ৰতিবাদী হলো তাহে রিপু কাল, অজ্ঞান বিফলে গেল বাল্যকাল,
গেল যুবকাল যুবতীৰ সঙ্গে, কাল কাটালাম রসৱঙ্গে, জৰাতে পীড়িত হলো
বৃদ্ধকাল।

RÁGINÍ ÁLÁHIYÁ-JANLÁ.

রাগিনী আলাহিয়া-জংলা।

TÁLA MADHYAMÁNA.

তাল মধ্যমান।

First Strain.

আস্থায়ী।



E rú pe ár ga ta ha be ka ta
এ রু পে আৱ গ ত হ বে ক ত



ká - - - l (ká li) - - e rú
কা ০ ০ ০ ল (কা লি) ০ ০ এ রু



pe ár ga ta ha be ka ta kál ki sa
পে আৱ গ ত হ বে ক ত কাল কি স



ká - - - l ki bai kál ai ye ká la
কা ০ ০ ০ ল কি বৈ কাল ঐ যে কা ল



dañ da — la ye — ká la ná hi má ne
দ্ব ড় ল যে ক ল ন হি ম নে



ká lá — ká la sañ ge sañ ge bhra mañ ka re
ক লা ক ল সঙ গে সঙ গে ভ মণ ক রে



chi ra ká — — — l ká li — —
চি র কা ল ক ল

Second Strain.

অন্তর়।



Ja na ní ja tha re chhi lám ya ta kál
জ ন নী জ ঠ রে ছি লাম য ত কাল



á sá chhi la bha be e se — — — sá dha
আ শি ছি ল ভ বে এ দে সাধ

ne ká tá ba ká la prá ti bá dí ha lo
 নে কা টা ব কা ল প্র তি বা দী হ লো
 tā he ri pu kál a juán bi pha le — ge la
 তা হে রি পু কাল অ জান বি ফ লে । গে ল
 bá lya — — — — kál ge la yu bá
 বা ল্য । । । । কাল গে ল যু বা
 kál yu — ba tí ra sañ ge kál ká tá lám
 কাল যু । ব তী র সঙ গে কাল কা টা লাম
 ra sa — rañ ge ja rá te pí ri ta ha lo
 র স । রঙ গে জ রা তে পী ডি ত হ লো
 brid dha ká — — l ká li — .
 বৃদ্ধ ধ কা । । । ল কা লি । ।

(31)

THE LOYAL SONG* OF BENGAL.

Daughter of Bengal.—Nature worships Thee, O Queen beloved! lighting up her altar at dawn of day with the transcendent beams of the Sun, as a Priestess lights the sacred lamp on a plate encrusted with flashing gems.

Chorus.—Victory! Victory! Victory!—
 Success to our Empress!—
 To-day is a day of perfect joy
 For thee, O Land of Bengal!

Daughter of Bengal.—At night again, O Queen beloved! Nature worships Thee and prays for Thy welfare, lighting up the blue concave with myriads of sparkling lights.

Chorus.—Victory! Victory! Victory!—
 Success to our Empress!—
 To-day is a day of perfect joy
 For thee, O Land of Bengal!

Daughter of Bengal.—In every household, O Queen beloved! Thy children worship Thee with songs of praise from joyous hearts.

Chorus.—Victory! Victory! Victory!—
 Success to our Empress!—
 To-day is a day of perfect joy
 For thee, O Land of Bengal!

* This song was sung on the representation of the *Tableaux Vivants* of the different people of the British Dependencies in the East—held, at the author's house in January 1877, in commemoration of the assumption of the Imperial title by HER MOST GRACIOUS MAJESTY. Scene.—The Government Palace at Calcutta. A daughter of Bengal (loyalty of Bengal personified), performing, before the figure of Britannia, the *āratī*, or the ceremony of waving the sacred lamps.

Daughter of Bengal.—This day, O Queen beloved ! is the Festival of Joy. The glad sound of the *conch* shell is heard all over the country, and every one finds his heart too confined to contain his unbounded happiness.

Chorus.—Victory ! Victory ! Victory !—

Success to our Empress !—

To-day is a day of perfect joy

For thee, O Land of Bengal !

Daughter of Bengal.—Thou art our Empress and Queen beloved ! and I, Thy loyal and humble subject, worship thee on this solemn occasion with a heart full of affection, and wave the sacred lamps before Thee.

Chorus.—Victory ! Victory ! Victory !—

Success to our Empress !—

To-day is a day of perfect joy

For thee, O Land of Bengal !

Daughter of Bengal.—Mayst Thou be ever happy, O Queen beloved ! and the source of happiness to all Thy loyal subjects. The SPIRIT OF LOYALTY of this our native land, thus bends before Thee with a heart full of adoration and devotion.

Chorus.—Victory ! Victory ! Victory !—

Success to our Empress !—

To-day is a day of perfect joy

For thee, O Land of Bengal !

(৩)

ରାଜଭକ୍ତିସୂଚକ ଗାନ୍ ।

(ସମୀକ୍ଷାରେ ରାଜଭକ୍ତିର ଉପରେ ।)

ଆଶ୍ରାୟୀ ।

ଅକ୍ଷତି ତୋମାରେ ରାଗି, ଦିବସେ ଆରତି କରେ,
ଆଲିଯେ ତପନ-ଦୀପ ହୀରକେର ଧାଳୋପରେ ।

(সমবেত গীত—Chorus.)—

অন্তরা !

জয় জয়, জয় জয়, রাজরাজেশ্বরীর জয় !
আজি রে এ বঙ্গরাজ্য অতুল আনন্দময় !

RÁGINÍ BHUPA-KHÁMBÁJA.

রাগিনী ভূপ-খাম্বাজ।

TÁLA CHAUTÁLA.

তাল চৌতাল।

First Strain.

আশ্রায়ী।



Pra kri — ti to má — re rá — ni
প্ৰ ক্ৰি । তি তো মা । রে রা । নি



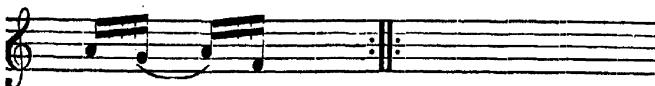
di — ba se á — ra ti ka — re
দি । ব সে আ । র তি ক । রে



jvá li ye — ta pa na — — df pa
জ্বা লি যে । ত প ন । দী প



hí ra — — ke — — ra thá — —
হী র ॥ কে ॥ র থ ॥



lo pa — re.
লো প ॥ রে।

(Chorus.—সমবেত গীত)—

Second Strain.

অস্তরা ।



Ja ya ja ya — ja ya ja — — ya
জ য জ য ॥ জ য জ ॥ য



rá ja rá — je s'va rí ra ja — — ya
রাজ রানি ॥ জে শ্বরী রাজ ॥ য



া ji re e ba ñ ga rá — jya a tu —
আজি রে এ বঁগ রানি ॥ জ্যা অ তু



— — la — — á na — n da ma — ya.
◦ ◦ ◦ ◦ ◦ ◦ ◦ ◦ ◦ ◦ ◦ ◦ ◦ ◦ ◦ ◦ ◦

(বঙ্গীয় রাজতত্ত্ব)—

আশ্চর্য !

নিশায় গগন-থালে কোটি কোটি দীপ জেলে,
আবার আরতি করে তোমার মঙ্গল তরে ।

(সমবেত গীত—Chorus.)—

অন্তরা !

জয় জয়, জয় জয়, রাজরাজেশ্বরীর জয় !
আজি রে এ বঙ্গরাজ্য অভুল আনন্দময় !

(বঙ্গীয় রাজতত্ত্ব)—

আশ্চর্য !

এ বঙ্গের ঘরে ঘরে, তোমারে আরতি করে,
গাইয়ে তোমার শুণ সকলে হরষ ভরে ।

(সমবেত গীত—Chorus.)—

অন্তরা !

জয় জয়, জয় জয়, রাজরাজেশ্বরীর জয় !
আজি রে এ বঙ্গরাজ্য অভুল আনন্দময় !

(বঙ্গীয় রাজতত্ত্ব)—

আশ্চর্য !

আজি শুখ-মহোৎসব, হইতেছে শৰ্মারব,
অভুল হরযোচ্ছস—হৃদয়ে নাহিক ধরে ।

(সমবেত গীত—Chorus.)—

অন্তরা !

জয় জয়, জয় জয়, রাজরাজেশ্বরীর জয় !
আজি রে এ বঙ্গরাজ্য অভুল আনন্দময় !

(বঙ্গীয় রাজতত্ত্ব)—

আশ্চায়ী ।

রাজরাজেশ্বরী তুমি, তব অন্নগতা আমি,
সাদরে আরতি করি এ হেতু আজি তোমারে ।

(সমবেত গীত—Chorus.)—

অস্তরা ।

জয় জয়, জয় জয়, রাজরাজেশ্বরীর জয় !
আজি রে এ বঙ্গরাজ্য অতুল আনন্দময় !

(বঙ্গীয় রাজতত্ত্ব)—

আশ্চায়ী ।

চিরকাল স্থৰে ধাক, প্রজাগণে স্থৰে রাখ,
বঙ্গীয় রাজতত্ত্ব তোমারে ভক্তি করে ।

(পূর্ণ সমবেত গীত—Grand Chorus.)—

অস্তরা ।

জয় জয়, জয় জয়, রাজরাজেশ্বরীর জয় !
আজি রে এ বঙ্গরাজ্য অতুল আনন্দময় !

প্রত্যেক আশ্চায়ী ও অস্তরা উন্নিষ্ঠিত স্বরসংযোগে গেয় ।

THE END.

