

The following alphabet has been used in transcribing Indian words and names:

a, e, i, o, u,	have their continental sounds (short).
ā, ē, ī, ō, ū,	long vowels.
ʷ	not articulated, but indicated by position of the mouth.
E	obscure e, as in flower.
ä	in German <i>Bär</i> .
â	aw in law.
ô	o in German <i>voll</i> .
ê	e in bell.
î	i in hill.
-	separates vowels which do not form diphthongs.
ai	i in island.
au	ow in how.
l'	as in English.
ɽ	posterior, palatal l; the tip of the tongue touches the alveoli of the lower jaw, the back of the tongue is pressed against the hard palate, sonant.
L	the same, short and exploded (surd).
q	velar k.
ä	velar g.
k	English k.
k'	palatized k, almost ky.
g'	palatized g, almost gy.
x	ch in German <i>Bach</i> .
X	x pronounced at posterior border of hard palate, between x and x'.
x'	palatal ch in German <i>ich</i> .
s	as in English.
c	English sh.
d, t } b, p } g, k }	as in English, but surd and sonant are difficult to distinguish.
h	as in English.
y	as in year.
w } m } n }	as in English.
'	a pause; when following a consonant combined with increase of stress of articulation.
ˈ	accent.

The texts of Indian songs, phrases, and legends do not lay any claim to philological accuracy. They are merely inserted here as authenticating the translations and the material presented in this paper. It may be that a further study of the songs will modify the translations in many respects. The obscurity of the songs is often very great,