KOHISTANI TO KASHMIRI
An Annotated Bibliography
of
Dardic Languages

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KOHISTANI TO KASHMIRI
An Annotated Bibliography of Dardic Languages.

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# Contents

Introduction .................................................. 9

1. Classifications, Linguistic Atlases and Typologies .............................. 16

2. Surveys, Linguistic Profiles and Dialect Studies ................................ 20

3. Grammars, Grammatical Studies and Language Courses ...................... 26

4. Phonology and Orthographical Studies ........................................... 39

5. Ethnographies and Ethnographic Summaries ..................................... 46

6. Geographical and Historical Studies .............................................. 49

7. Studies on Religion and Folklore .................................................... 55

8. Literature, Miscellaneous Texts and Language Specimens ................... 59

9. Dictionaries, Vocabularies and Lexical Studies ................................ 70

10. Reviews ........................................................................... 74

Index ............................................................................. 76
Abbreviations


JRAS: Journal of the Royal Asiatic Society of Great Britain and Ireland

JRASB: Journal of the Royal Asiatic Society of Bengal.

NRLC: Northern Regional Language Centre.

CIIL: Central Institute of Indian Languages.

JKAACL: Jammu and Kashmir Academy of Art, Culture and Languages.
Introduction

The bibliographer of Dardic languages soon discovers that neither his scope of inquiry nor his region are neatly defined. We had hoped to present a comprehensive bibliography of Dardic languages. However, the very term ‘Dardic’ is ambiguous, as it is used to define both geographic and linguistic regions, the boundaries of which do not correspond to each other:

DARDISTAN, the name given to the area, lying between the Hindū Kush and Kāghān, between lat. 37° N. and long. 73° E., and lat. 35° N. and long. 70 30’ E., the country of the Dardas of Hindū mythology. In the narrowest sense it embraces the Shinā speaking territories, i.e., Gilgit, Astor, Gurayz, Cīlās, Hōdur, Darēl, Tangir etc., or what is now known as Yāghistan. In a wider sense the feudatory states of Hunza, Nāger and Chitrāl q.v. (including the part known as Yasin, now forming the northern regions of Pakistan, comprise Dardistān; in the widest sense parts of what was until very recently known as Kāfīristān. Herodotus...is the first author who refers to the country of Dards, ‘placing it on the frontier of Kashmir and in the vicinity of modern Afghānistān’.

This definition includes Burushaski-speaking areas—Hunza,

Nager and Yasin—in Dardistan, although Burushaski is neither an Indo-Aryan language nor a Dardic one. It specifically excludes Kashmir, the home of the best known and numerically most significant Dardic language.

Nor is the distribution of Dardic languages restricted to Dardistan: Morgenstierne's classification, which is now generally acknowledged as the most accurate, defines them as:

DARDIC AND KAFIR LANGUAGES, the description now generally applied to a number of what are in many respects very archaic languages and dialects, spoken in the mountainous N.W. corner of the Indo-Aryan (IA) linguistic area, in Afghanistan, Pakistan and Kashmir.²

Morgenstierne goes on to distinguish between the Kafir languages of Nuristan (in Afghanistan), and the Dardic ones, commenting that the latter ‘contain absolutely no features which cannot be derived from old IA’.³ The Kafir languages, on the other hand, ‘have retained several decidedly un-Indian features’.⁴

Morgenstierne's classification contains a number of Dardic languages spoken in regions lying outside of what has generally been considered Dardistan: Bashkarik (Gawri/Garwi), spoken in the upper Panjokora valley, above Dir; Torwali, spoken in upper Swat; and Maiyā, spoken in the Indus Kohistan, mainly on the right bank of the Indus. These are often informally termed as “Kohistani” languages (from Kohistān, ‘place of mountains’). The distribution of Shina also extends beyond the boundaries of Dardistan: south along the left bank of the Indus in Indus Kohistan and along the right bank of the Indus as far as Tangir-Darel, and east into Baltistan and Ladakh. Finally, Kashmiri is classified by Morgenstierne as a Dardic language despite the fact that the Kashmiris were among the

4. Ibid., see also Koul and Schmidt 1983, “Dardistan Revisited”, for an examination of the relationship between Kashmiri and Shina.
first to distinguish between themselves and the Dards as separate ethnic groups.⁵

A glance at the history of exploration of the region clarifies the ambiguity. The term “Dardistan” was coined by G.W. Leitner in 1866, on the analogy of names like “Kohistan” and “Baltistan”, from the classical term for the inhabitants of the region, Darada. At the time, the regions so designated had largely come under the control of the Hindu Maharaja of Kashmir; Leitner became an ardent champion of the cause of these subjugated peoples. Linguistic research was slow to follow in the footsteps of exploration and political debate, partly owing to the rugged topography and the great distance involved (Srinagar to Gilgit, 22 marches),⁶ but also to the reluctance of the Kashmir government to allow Europeans into the region.⁷ Grierson, when conducting his Linguistic Survey of India, was often forced to rely on individuals with little linguistic training. Frederic Drew and Robert Shaw—both major sources of data for Grierson’s section on Shina—were, respectively, a geologist and a tea planter.

We have deliberately limited the scope of this bibliography to a narrow section of the languages classified by Grierson and by Morgenstierne as Dardic, for two reasons. First, from a practical perspective, this bibliography is intended as a companion work to the authors’ survey paper, “Dardistan revisited: an examination of the relationship between Kashmiri and Shina”, and we wished to deal comprehensively with the source materials for those two languages.

More importantly, we feel that there have been few attempts to make any comprehensive collection of bibliographic resources for Dardic languages, even with regard to a narrowly defined subject matter. Most writers have been handicapped by the diversity and multilingual nature of the resources, which have been published in at least seven languages (English, French,

7. See Keay 1979, Chapters 1 and 2, for a treatment of this period in the history of the region.
German, Russian, Urdu, Kashmiri and Shina); as well as in scattered locations around the globe. Many original editions are over a century old and long out of print; their republished editions are occasionally to be found in India, occasionally in Pakistan, sometimes in Europe, and sometimes in those American libraries participating in the U.S. Library of Congress PL-480 program—but only rarely, in all four places.

In the interests of dealing adequately with these materials, we have restricted the universe to Sections V-VII of Morgenstierne's Dardic Group of Languages. This includes the languages listed below (excerpted from Morgenstierne's "Dardic and Kafir Languages"):

V. (k) Bashkarik (Gāwri/Gārwi); (l) Torwāli; (m) Maiya, including Kanyawāli, Dubēri, Cilis, Gowro; (n) Wotapūrī and Katarkalāī; (o) Tirāhī;

VI. (p) Ṣinā, described as spoken in many dialects in Gilgit, Cilās etc. as far south as Gurez in Kashmir, and Dah Hanū in Baltistān, formerly even beyond Leh; (q) Phalūrā, described as an archaic off shoot of Ṣinā; (r) Dumākī, the speech of the Doms in Hunza.⁸

VII. (s) Kashmirī, with Kashtawārī as a true dialect and other dialects strongly influenced by Dōgrī.⁹

This restriction eliminates not only Nuristani languages but also languages of Chitral, such as Khowar. This may be seen by some as a defect, particularly since the boundaries of our universe fail to correspond to those of any geographic entity (thus perpetuating the ambiguity which has afflicted Dardic linguistics since the beginning). However, we considered it wisest to limit ourselves to a subject capable of exploration within available time and resources. Researching even of the relatively few entries contained here has involved a

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⁸. However, Buddruss (personal communication, 1981), says that Dumaki is not a Dardic language.
disproportionate investment of time and expense in travel and correspondence.

We have included relatively few primary sources in the bibliography. Most are excessively rare. Clark (1977) and Keay (1977 and 1979) present excellent discussions of primary sources. Where a primary source continues to be of unusual value (such as Biddulph 1880) we have listed it. The major works of Leitner are also listed. Primary sources for Kashmiri have generally been listed because these have not been reviewed as thoroughly as primary sources for Shina and the Shina speaking region. Finally, wherever a primary source has been reprinted, it has been included, generally with an annotation. Standard reference works, like Turner, A Comparative Dictionary of the Indo-Aryan Languages, have been omitted. Brief articles, whose content is apparent from their titles, have not been annotated; neither have works which (despite effort) were not available for examination.

The bibliography is divided according to the following subject headings:

1. Classifications, linguistic atlases and typologies;
2. Surveys, linguistic profiles and dialect studies;
3. Grammars, grammatical studies and language courses;
4. Phonology and orthographic studies;
5. Ethnographies and ethnographic summaries;
6. Geographical and historical studies;
7. Studies on religion and folklore;
8. Literature, miscellaneous texts and language specimens;¹⁰
9. Dictionaries, vocabularies and lexical studies;
10. Reviews.

Each entry is listed in full, with its annotation if any, under its primary subject heading. Other subjects treated in the work

¹⁰All miscellaneous texts, including texts of folk-tales, have been included in Section 8; as it was not possible to review each text to determine its content. Works clearly intended as works of folklore have been included in Section 7.
are indicated by bracketed numbers following the title, for example:

**GRAMMARS**


This indicates that the primary subject matter of Bailey 1924 is grammar, and that phonological analyses and glossaries are also included.

In cross references the author's name, title of the book, and date of publication are given followed by a number in parentheses. This number indicates the location of the full reference:

**PHONOLOGY**


All authors are listed in alphabetical order by their last names, in the Index.

It would be difficult, to say the least, for a single scholar to control all seven languages in which these works were written; or to gain access to works published in so many and such distant countries, on three continents. This bibliography has been a “joint venture” from the beginning. In general, Kashmiri selections and annotations have been done by Omkar N. Koul, and Shina and “Kohistani” selections have been done by Ruth Schmidt. V.K. Kaul prepared some annotations of works written in Urdu and made an assessment of works dealing with the subjects of geography and history related to Shina.

The authors wish to express their gratitude to Kenneth Logan, Georg Buddrus, Boris Zakharyin and Peter Hook for
offering practical advice, mentioning new titles, and in several cases, sending us complete references along with annotations. We hope that the scholarly co-operation generated by this little book will continue in years to come.

Ruth Laila Schmidt and Omkar N. Koul

Patiala
March, 1983
1

Classifications, Linguistic Atlases and Typologies


Using published source materials and the unpublished notes of Georg Morgenstierne and Georg Buddruss, the author has produced an atlas, with maps and etymologies, of the distribution of 167 vocabulary items occurring in Nuristani and Dardic languages from the Panjshir Valley in the west to the Kishenganga and Srinagar Valleys in the east. An indispensable reference work for all students of Dardic linguistics.


Argues for a close relationship between Kashmiri and Sanskrit.


Reviews Grierson’s classification of Kashmiri with Shina in the Dardic group of languages, and argues against it.


This work outlines Grierson’s classification of “Modern Paiśāci” languages, and is the basis for his Vol. 8 of the LSI. Although the classification has been superseded, it is still a useful work which bristles with phonological detail, derivations, and sound correspondences.


A brief account of his classification of the Dāːdic speeches under the designation of Pišāca languages.

Grierson, George A. 1919. *Indo-Aryan family, North-Western Group. Specimens of the Dardic or Pisacha languages* (including Kashmiri).


Presents a brief description of Kashmir, Kashmiri people and the Kashmiri language. Attempts to provide some examples for demonstrating the proximity of Kashmiri and Vedic Sanskrit.


Reviews the earlier classifications of Kashmiri and other Dardic languages made by Grierson and Morgenstierne, and mentions some linguistic characteristics of Kashmiri.


Attempts to illustrate similarities between Vedic Sanskrit and Kashmiri at the lexical and some grammatical levels, with the aid of examples.


Reviews previous classifications and presents a comparison of four Kashmiri and four Shina dialects, based on an analysis of typological features, survival of archaisms, and shared vocabulary.


Brief, but the authoritative description and classification of Dardic and Kafir (Nuristani) languages.


A brief review of Dardic and Nuristani languages, based on Morgenstierne's 1961 classification. Shahidullah employs the term “Dardic” for Morgenstierne's “Kafir (Nuristani)" group, arguing that these languages are derived not from Indo-Aryan but from Proto-Indo-Aryan.


Strand examines survey articles on “the so-called Dardic languages” by the Voegelins (1965) and Kachru (1969) on a point by point basis and presents an updated version of Morgenstierne's classification.

Zakharyin, Boris A. Stroji tipologija jazyka Kašmiri. (3)


Parents quantitative typological indexes for Kashmiri and eight other language of South Asia, and comments about their implications for early contacts between the Dardic languages and their neighbors.
Surveys, Linguistic Profiles and Dialect Studies


Contains essay length descriptions of Purik (Purki), Kanauri, Chitkuli, Kaghani, Koci dialects; dialects of Suket and Mandi, dialects of Bilaspur and Nalagarh—as well as secret argots of the Qalandar, Qasai and Punjabi gamblers. All done with Bailey’s usual attention to phonetic detail. Tone contrasts occurring in several Indo-Aryan dialects are noted. Though not specifically addressed to Dardic languages, we have included this work because of its relevance to the Dardic “substratum”.


Demarcates the Poguli speaking area and points out regional varieties of the dialect. It also mentions some linguistic characteristics of Poguli.

Biddulph, John 1880. Tribes of the Hindoo Koosh. (6)


Grierson, George A. 1898. In memoriam of G. Bühler, on some Swat languages. Indian Antiquary, Vol. 27, pp. 375-382. (8)

Contains a specimen of Garwi.


A compilation of vocabularies, skeleton grammars and texts of the "Kafir and Dardic" languages. Grierson was one of the first scholars to address the problem of classifying these languages, and while his classification is no longer generally accepted, it continues to provide a point of departure for debate and reclassification.


A first attempt to correlate linguistic diversities and social stratification of Kashmiri speech community in Srinagar and Anantnag (two districts in the Kashmir Valley of the state of Jammu and Kashmir). The dissertation is divided
into six chapters—(1) Introduction, (2) Review of literature on sociolinguistics, (2) Social stratification, (4) Sociolinguistic variables, (5) Style switching and the use of speech and (6) Sociolinguistic variations in the use of lexical items. These chapters are followed by conclusions and select bibliography.


Discusses linguistic characteristics of Kashmiri very briefly.


Presents the analysis and results of a sociolinguistic survey on the use of language and language preferences by the native speakers of Kashmiri in various domains of day-to-day life.

Leitner, G.W. 1877. *Results of a tour in Dardistan* (5)

Leitner, G.W. 1876. *The languages and races of Dardistan.* (5)


Leitner, G.W. 1893. *Dardistan in 1866, 1886 and 1893.* (5)

Contains brief but useful notes on several Dardic languages of Chitral, including the little-known Palula (Phalūrā), which is an archaic dialect of Shina.


An account in Urdu of Gilgit and the Shina language, dealing also with the geography, population, and customs of Gilgit, plus the author's views regarding the origins of the Dards. He discusses the dialect distribution and extent of the Shina speaking area, describes the Shina sound system and presents a formula for transcribing them with Nastaliq characters. Plus: grammar, syntax, vocabulary, idioms, and formulas for greeting and parting. He includes some Shina stories with Urdu translation. The author stresses the originality of his work; nevertheless echoes of Grierson, Biddulph and Bailey are occasionally audible.


Discusses problems with special reference to the Shina language.


A brief report on the project which furnished the data base for Koul and Schmidt 1983, "Dardistan revisited". The major points of that paper are summarized.

Schmidt, Ruth Laila (Forthcoming). Shina Speakers of Pakistan and India.


Examines linguistic features at the lexical, phonetic and morphological levels which are shared by Dardic and Pahari languages, but not found in other Indo-Aryan dialects.

Varma terms the unexplored dialects spoken in the mountainous regions between the Kashmir valley and the areas in which Pahari is spoken as 'Dardo-Pahari'. He maintains that many dialects in these regions spoken by Hindus are 'Dardo-Pahari' but those spoken by Muslims are Kashmiri.


Briefly illustrates some linguistic characteristics of Khasi and some other unexplored dialects in Riasi and in the Kashmir valley.


Gives a brief account of the Guresi dialect, which is of interest, despite the phonological inaccuracies typical of the author's time, because it provides clues to the historical development of the language. The author's corpus is small, but well selected.


Lists lexical variations of some Kashmiri vocabulary items in different regions of the Kashmiri speaking area.
Grammars, Grammatical Studies and Language Courses


A comprehensive grammar of Gilgiti Shina, and briefer grammars of Kohistani, Guresi and Drasi Shina. Contains vocabularies and texts for all four dialects. Although the work is nearly sixty years old, it is still pertinent and useful. Bailey’s observations are painstaking and accurate, especially as concerns the phonological data and the tone contrast. Also of interest is his description of Shina dialect groups and their distribution.


Describes the structure of gender system in Kashmiri.
along with examples. This is the first book on the subject written in Kashmiri.


Derivation and function of the causative infix -ar- in Shina verbs.


A comprehensive treatment of the Yasin Valley dialect of Burushaski, which is an offshoot of the Burushaski of Hunza. The author provides 18 texts with translations, and a glossary.


Besides an introduction, it contains chapters on pragmatic aspects of communication, illocutionary force, presuppositions and implicature, deixis, and conclusions.


Presents a general description of main aspects of Kashmiri phonology and morphology.


A language text book for teaching Kashmiri as a second language in schools.


The author focuses on phonological issues but also provides a morphological sketch, four texts, and a glossary.


Notes on the phonology and morphology of Kashmiri. This may be of interest to students of Kashmiri phonology, but it is long out of print and hard to obtain.


Presents some grammatical characteristics of some Dardic languages very briefly.


A skeleton grammar with a brief vocabulary, collected by the author in Ludhiana during 1839.


Written in Hindi for non-Kashmiri speaking students of Kashmiri. It provides a brief description of Kashmiri speech sounds (vowels and consonants), a list of words and sentences in Kashmiri, both in the Perso-Arabic and Devanagiri scripts. It may be of limited usefulness for Hindi speakers who wish to learn Kashmiri.

Grierson, George A. 1895. On pronominal suffixes in the Kashmiri language. JRASB, Vol. 64. No. 4, pp. 336-351.

A brief description of pronominal suffixes in Kashmiri, along with those of Sindhi and Western Punjabi. The author discusses the origin of the suffixes and their occurrence in other languages of the subcontinent.


A description of 37 primary suffixes as treated in the Kṛdanta-prakriyā of Iśvara Kaula (1898) with examples.

An account of secondary suffixes in Kashmiri based on the work of the fourth part of Isvara Kaula (1898). It provides examples of 89 secondary suffixes used for expressing relationship and in the formation of abstract nouns, diminutives, etc.


Provides a very brief grammatical sketch of the Kashmiri language, and also contains texts and a vocabulary.

Grierson, George A. 1919. *Indo-Aryan family, North-Western group. Specimens of the Dardic or Pisacha languages (including Kashmiri).*


Includes notes on the Torwal and its people; linguistic analysis including: phonetics, morphology (declension, conjugation, indeclinables); three folktales and other texts, a vocabulary; and sound correspondences for Torwali and OIA. Torwali is spoken in the upper Swat Valley from Kalam to Churrai.

Addresses the issue of word order in Kashmiri, which is unique among Indian languages. Hook postulates an underlying SOV word order.


A description of some syntactic and semantic aspects of copula verbs in Kashmiri.


Contains an introduction, chapters dealing with phonetics, phonology, word formation, word classes, the noun phrase, the verb phrase, the adverbial phrase, sentence types; and appendices covering compound verbs, a glossary, bibliography and index. It is the first attempt at a comprehensive treatment of Kashmiri. Unfortunately it has a limited distribution, is sketchy in some respects, and requires revision before it is printed.


Part I contains an introduction, a description of Kashmiri speech sounds, and 50 lessons (31 lessons presenting
functional conversations, 14 lessons presenting narrative texts, and 5 lessons dealing with Kashmiri poetry). There are grammatical and cultural notes plus exercises. Part II contains a Kashmiri-English and English-Kashmiri glossary. The course is useful as supplementary instructional material for teaching Kashmiri as a second language.


Presents a first detailed description of Kashmiri grammar in Sanskrit. The book is out of print now.


Koul and Hook (Eds.), Aspects of Kashmiri linguistics. New Delhi : Bahri Publications. [4, 9]

Presents a brief description of Kashmiri phonology, grammar and vocabulary.


As reviewed by Fussman in Journal Asiatique (1980, p. 456) it “responds to a pedagogical need, as seen from the table
of contents: the noun phrase, the adjective phrase, the Auxiliary, the verb phrase, questions, etc. . . . Mr. Koul is a specialist in generative grammar, but the diagrams which illustrate his book are simple enough to be understood without too much difficulty by a reader little acquainted with contemporary linguistic theory”.


Koul, Omkar N. (Forthcoming). An intensive course in Kashmiri. Mysore: CIIL.

Useful for the teaching of Kashmiri as a second language. Introduces graded grammatical structures of Kashmiri in the form of dialogues, narrations followed by drills, exercises, vocabulary and notes on grammar.

Koul, Omkar N. (Forthcoming). An intermediate course in Kashmiri. Mysore: CIIL.

Introduces graded lessons in Kashmiri using grammatical structures of intermediate level. Lessons contain texts followed by drills, exercises, and notes on grammar and vocabulary.


A handbook for teaching and learning of Kashmiri as a second or foreign language. Each lesson contains text which is followed by drills, exercises, notes on grammar and vocabulary.

Presents a brief survey of grammatical works on Kashmiri.


Contains papers on 'Kashmiri and the typology of South Asian languages' by Boris A. Zakharyin, 'Dardistan revisited: An examination of the relationship between Kashmiri and Shina' by Omkar N. Koul and Ruth Laila Schmidt, 'Kashmiri: A descriptive sketch' by Ashok R. Kelkar, 'Towards a morphological classification of Kashmiri monosyllabic nouns' by C. Shackle, 'On the grammar of derived transitives and causatives in Kashmiri by Peter Edwin Hook and Omkar N. Koul, 'Modes of address in Kashmiri by Omkar N. Koul, Word Order in Kashmiri by K.V. Subbarao, etc.


Presents main characteristics of Kashmiri grammar.


A discussion of the occurrence of the agent case in pronouns with transitive verbs. The author comments on similar constructions in Tibetan, Pashto, Khwar, Wakhi,
Kashmiri, Burushaski and the Gabri dialect of Modern Persian.


Describes Burushaski phonology, morphology (nouns, postpositions, adjectives, adverbs), and syntax. Compendious, but unreliable from the standpoint of phonology. Georg Buddruss is checking Lorimer’s data.


A brief survey of the forms of personal pronouns in Dardic and Kafir languages.


A brief traditional grammatical sketch of Kashmiri, in the Kashmiri language. The authors have coined a number of grammatical terms in Kashmiri, equivalent to ones used in traditional grammars of other languages.


A very brief grammatical sketch of Kashmiri in the Kashmiri language. The author explains Persian grammatical terms with examples in Kashmiri.


A grammar of Kashmiri in Urdu.


It has chapters on phonology, morphology, syntax, text transcription and a Bibliography. Provides a brief grammatical sketch of Brokskat.


Describes mainly the verbal inflections of Kashmiri.

A critical study of Iśvara Kaula's *Kaśmīrāśabdamṛtam* in the Sanskrit language. The author explains the text of the *Kaśmīrāśabdamṛtam*.


Argues for underlying SOV Word-order in Kashmiri.


Describes "split ergativity" in Burushaski: the subjects of transitive verbs appear in the absolutive (nominative, or direct) case, rather than in the ergative (agentive); in the first and second persons in two tenses: future and imperative. Of special interest is the authors' use of the phonemic transcription proposed by Berger (1974), which permits notation of the vowel length and stress contrasts that play an important part in the distinction between the ergative and absolutive cases. This system of transcription is potentially useful for transcribing some dialects of Shina also (Buddruss 1982, personal communication).

A descriptive outline of Kashmirī in the Hindi language. It contains chapters dealing with the phonology, morphology and syntax.


A summary of his doctoral dissertation under the same title.


Wilson, J. 1899. On the Gurezi dialect of Shina.  (2)


Contains a preface in which the sociolinguistic status of Kashmiri is reviewed, and chapters dealing with phonology, grammatical categories, and the main problems of Kashmiri syntax. The concluding chapter discusses the place of Kashmiri among other Central Asian languages on the basis of typological criteria.
Phonology and Orthographic Studies


Presents a brief description of the consonants of Kashmiri.

Describes Kashmiri speech sounds, utilizing contrasting grammatical forms. Contains texts and a vocabulary. A useful description both from the viewpoint of the phonetician and the language learner.


A point by point examination of Lorimer’s article, “Phonetics of the Gilgit dialect of Shina”, JRAS 1924 (pp. 1-42 and 177-212). Presents charts of Shina consonant and vowel phonemes.


Bhat, Roopkrishen 1980. *Phonology and morphology of Kashmiri* (3)

Buddruss Georg 1959. *Kanyawali*: Proben eines Maiya-Dialektes aus Tangir (Hindukusch) (3)

Burkhard, Karl Freidrich 1895. Essays on Kashmiri grammar. (3)


A short text (The North Wind and the Sun) in phonetic transcription, with a tentative analysis of vowels and consonants. A useful companion to Bailey 1937 and Morgens-tierne 1941.

Ganju, Triloki Nath 1979. Kʰāːšur-hendiː riḍar (3)


Contains a note of the Śāradā script, with plates showing the Gurmukhī, Laṅḍā, Takri and Śāradā scripts.
Grierson, George A. 1906. *The Piśāca languages of North Western India.* (1)

Grierson, George A. 1919. *Indo-Aryan family, North-western group : Specimens of the Dardic or Pisacha languages (including Kashmiri).* (2)

Grierson, George A. 1929. *Torwali. An account of a Dardic language of the Swat Kohistan.* (3)


Provides a brief description of the articulation of Kashmiri speech sounds, and contains sections on phonetic drills and phonemic contrasts. An appendix outlines methods of adapting the Nastaliq and Devanagiri writing systems to Kashmiri. Useful for students of Kashmiri.


Presents a brief introduction, inventory of Kashmiri phonemes, their contrasts and phonetic correlations, distributional limitations, along with orthographic recommendations.


Presents a brief survey of the classification, characteristics of Kashmiri phonology, vocabulary and script.


A phonological examination of the Gilgit dialect of Shina. Though useful, it contains inaccuracies, many of which have been identified by Bailey (1938).


Lorimer, D.L.R. 1939. The Dumâki language. Outlines of the speech of the Doma, or Bëricho of Hunza. (3)

Morgenstierne, Georg 1932. Report on a linguistic mission to North-Western India. (2)

Morgenstierne, Georg 1934. Notes on Tirahi. (2)

Morgenstierne, Georg 1940. Notes on Bashkarik. (2)

Morgenstierne, Georg 1940. Notes on Phalura, an unknown Dardic language of Chitral. (2)


Based on a comparison of transcription systems used for Kashmiri vowels by Grierson (Isvara Kaula), Bailey, Firth, Stein, Elmslie and Govind Kaul; the author discusses the inventory of Kashmiri vowels.

Morgenstierne, Georg 1945. Notes on Shumasti, a Dardic dialect of the Gawar-Bati type. (2)

Morgenstierne, Georg 1960. Notes on Gawar-Bati. (2)

Narnus, Mohammad Shuja 1955. *Gilgit aur Śina zabān*. (2)


Points out certain problems in the use of Kashmiri script and suggests solutions.


Presents a brief description of Kashmiri phonetics and phonology, in the Kashmiri language.


Presents a brief introduction to Kashmiri phonology, morphology and syntax, in the Kashmiri language. (3)


A description of the sound system of Brokskat, a Shina dialect of Garkhon (central Ladakh) and surrounding villages. Allophonic distribution is described, and a phonemic inventory and graphemic representation provided.

In the section on phonemics, contrastive segmental units are analyzed into binary features, and in the section on morphophonemics, nominal inflections have been generalized and transformational rules evolved.


The first attempt at a comprehensive description of the phonology and tonal system of a dialect of Kohistani Shina.


Presents the problems in the use and development of Sharada and Perso-Arabic scripts for Kashmiri and offers suggestions for the standardization of the Kashmiri script.

Trisal, Pran Nath 1964. *Kasmîri bhâsâ kâ varnanâtmak vyâkaran.*

Presents etymologies and sound correspondences showing the treatment of OIA -t- and -d- in Dardic languages and discusses the case for survival of the Sanskrit augmented tenses in Dardic.


Wilson, J. 1899. On the Gurezi dialect of Shina.


The introduction compares description of Kashmiri phonology by Grierson, Iśvara Kaula, Morgenstierne, Kelkar and Trisal. Chapter 1 deals with acoustic features of Kashmiri sounds as analyzed in the phonetic laboratories of Leningrad University, and pays special attention to vowels. Chapter 2 deals with paradigmatic and syntagmatic characteristics of Kashmiri phonemes. Chapter 3 discusses frequencies and information load of phonemes; and Chapter 4 addresses prosodic structures and morpho-phonemics. Written in the Russian language.
Ethnographies and Ethnographic Summaries


A pioneering study of an area which remains virtually inaccessible even today. The data are based on a three week expedition, and the author himself described them as "fragmentary and preliminary". However, the study is remarkably comprehensive and remains the major source of information about Indus Kohistan.

Biddulph, John 1880. *Tribes of the Hindoo Koosh* (6)

Clark, Grahame E. 1977. Who were the Dards? A review of the ethnographic literature of the western Himalaya. (10)


Describes different types (interjections, kinship terms, second person pronouns) of modes of address and their use in three dyadic (social, professional and familial) relations.

Leitner, G.W. 1877. Results of a tour in Dardistan. Lahore. [2, 6, 7]


Leitner, G.W. 1889. The Hunza-Nagyr handbook. Lahore. [2, 6, 7]

Vintage Leitner—his only work to have been reprinted so far.


Ethnography, folklore and folk literature, history, religion, biography. Written in English with German annotations. Unfortunately, this compendium is not easily available outside Europe.


An encyclopedia article covering the Shina language and its distribution; social division among Shina speakers; agriculture and herding; settlement patterns, and modernization. The bibliography lists the essential works available in English, French, German, Urdu and Shina.
A brief review of the history of the area in which Shina, Burushaski and Khowar are spoken. The author discusses the origin of the name, “Dardistan”.


A century after its publication, this work continues to be a valuable source of information for the region stretching from Indus Kohistan all the way to Gilgit, Hunza-Nager, Baltistan and Chitral. Though many customs and conditions have changed since Biddulph observed them, his descriptions are precise enough to permit verification of their historical validity. His description of the physical terrain is especially valuable (the narrowness of the mouths of the
Indus tributaries, which is such a crucial factor in communication, goes unremarked by Barth. He furnishes vocabularies and skeleton grammars of ten dialects, data which are still useful despite an obsolete system of transcription. The genealogies of the ruling families of Gilgit, Hunza, Nager and Chitral also are informative, especially when considered in the light of data presented by Schomberg and Keay. Unfortunately, the most easily available reprint of this work (Indus Publications, Karachi), is defective, lacking page 3 and the map. We have not seen the edition which was reprinted at Graz.

Clark, Grahame E. 1977. Who were the Dards? (10)


It contains two main sections on 1. Origin and development of śāradā script and 2. Śāradā inscriptions of Kashmir-Jammu and Ladakh. The third section gives appendices on defaced and lost inscription, Kashmiri names of the individual śāradā characters, and the Laukika (saptaṣi) Era.


A still useful geography of the region. It contains information about routes and travelling distances as they existed a century ago. It also contains ethnographic and linguistic notes, some of which have been incorporated into Grierson 1919, Vol. 8, Part 2.

"Contains numerous illustrations, photographs and drawings of inscriptions of the second to the seventh century A.D., most of them found by German and French expeditions. The inscription where the Dāradarājya, 'the king of the Dards', is mentioned is dealt with on page 18 ff. It is written in the Kharoṣṭhī script (Georg Buddruss, personal communication dated 16 February 1982)."


Geography, topography, routes. Useful as a supplement to Drew 1875.


Recounts and partially reconstructs the discovery of the Gilgit Manuscripts at Naupur (Gilgit), and relates their original concealment by burying them in a stupa, to chronological data deduced from the Hatun inscription, Kashmiri bronze statuette, and Dainyor inscription. The bibliography will be of interest to archaeologists and paleographers.

We have not been able to examine the earlier edition to ascertain its publisher and date of publication. Kalhana's (12th cen.) Rājatarangini is a classic work on the history of Kashmir, which contains references to the Dards (Darad, Dāraddā) and their country (Daraddeva).


Accounts of the early explorers of the Western Himalaya and Hindu Kush, some of whom (Moorcroft, Vigne, Burnes and Shaw) are mentioned in bibliographies even today. In a work which is enjoyable as well as scholarly, he exposes the preconceptions, misconceptions, and political and economic dreams which motivated men to explore some of the ruggedest terrain on earth.


The sequel to his *When men and mountains meet*. Noteworthy for his accounts of the careers of G.W. Leitner and J. Biddulph.


Originally published in the year 1925, the present edition is updated and includes an introduction by P.N.K. Bamzai. A general description of Jammu and Kashmir with chapters dealing with routes, the inhabitants, commerce, industries, natural calamities and places of interest. Useful in connection with Drew 1875.

Discusses historical development of certain linguistic characteristics of Kashmiri.

Leitner, G.W. 1877. *Results of a tour in Dardistan.* (5)

Leitner, G.W. 1876. *The languages and races of Dardistan.* (5)


Leitner, G.W. 1893. *Dardistan in 1866, 1886 and 1893.* (5)

Morgenstierne, Georg 1951. Linguistic geography applied to the Dardic languages of the Hindu Kush. (2)


A first attempt to present a brief survey of history of civilization in Kashmir.


A description of the Gilgit Agency and its neighbors (Punial, Yasin, Hunza, Darel-Tangir) in the early 1930's. He describes the terrain and major routes of communication, and mentions local customs and folklore. The accounts of the rulers of various small Dard states (notably the then Mir of Hunza, Nazim Khan), are interesting, as are the historical accounts of Gilgit, Yasin and Hunza.

Sufi, G.M.D. 1948-49. *Kashir: Being a History of Kashmir from the earliest times to our own.* Punjab University,

Contains chapters on Kashmir and the Kashmiri, the Pre-Islamic period, the Spread of Islam in Kashmir, the Sultans of Kashmir, Kashmir under the Chaks, Kashmir under the Mughuls, Kashmir under the Afghans, Letters and literatures in Kashmir under Muslim rule, Arts and crafts in Kashmir under Muslim rule, Civil and military organization under Muslim rule in Kashmir, Kashmir under the Sikhs, Kashmir under the Dogras.


A travel narrative, describing routes, passes with their elevations and opening seasons, observations about the inhabitants of the area and their rulers; and geographical and historical details. Vigne was among the first authors to cite geological data supporting the belief that the Kashmir Valley was once a lake. A good companion to Keay 1977.
7

Studies on Religion and Folklore


A collection of folksongs with an introduction.


An attempt to describe main characteristics of Kashmiri folk theatre with the help of various examples of this type of theatre.

Biddulph, John 1880. *Tribes of the Hindoo Koosh.* (6)

Eight specimens of folk songs in a hitherto unrecorded Shina dialect of Tangir-Darel, with commentary.


A collection of Kashmiri folktales in Punjabi.


Presents a comparative study of Kashmiri and Hindi folk songs.


Pays special attention to the pre-Islamic beliefs of the area from Nuristan to the borders of Kashmir. Subject headings include: religions of Kafiristan (Nuristan); religious traditions of the Shina Speakers and Burushos; the religion of the Kalash; religious traditions of the Kho (Chitral).


Presents a brief survey and description of Kashmiri Shaive Philosophy in Kashmiri.


The author provides the narrators’ names, explanatory notes, and references to other collections.


Leitner, G.W. 1877. *Results of a tour in Dardistan*. (5)

Leitner, G.W. 1876. *The languages and races of Dardistan*. (5)


Leitner, G.W. 1893. *Dardistan in 1866, 1886 and 1893* (5)


Calendrical festivals, tied in with the agricultural cycle: descriptions plus commentary, with analysis of the festivals from the perspective of cultural anthropology. The work is based on a comprehensive study of written sources.


Nasir Chilasi, Ghulam [no date]. *Kalām Bābā Cilāsī*. (8)

A collection of Kashmiri folksongs with an introduction.


A first attempt to present in Kashmiri a brief description of the Rishi cult with special reference to Kashmiri Rishis.


A collection of Kashmiri folksongs with an introduction.


A collection of Kashmiri folk songs along with an introduction and notes on certain lexical items.


A collection of Kashmiri folk songs with an introduction by Ali Mohammad Lone.

Schomberg, Reginald Charles Francis 1935. Between the Oxus and the Indus. (6)

Schmidt, Ruth Laila (Forthcoming). Shina speakers of Pakistan and India. (5)


A collection of Shina proverbs with Urdu translations and occasional notes in Urdu. The translator is a Shina poet. Will be re-edited and enlarged by Buddruss in Germany.

A collection of selected Kashmiri poems of Shams Faqir—a noted poet of Kashmiri, translated into Urdu by the editor.


The Vol. I of the book presents a brief introduction to Kashmiri language, its dialects and its geneological classification. The section on Kashmiri dialects is interesting. The book presents a first detailed survey of Kashmiri literature from the beginning to the early modern period.

Presents a survey and critical appraisal of the history of Kashmiri elegy written during 1392 to 1979.

Bailey, T. Grahame 1937. *The pronunciation of Kashmiri. Kashmiri Sounds: how to make them and how to transcribe them.* (4)

Barth, Frederik and Georg Morgenstierne 1958. Vocabularies and specimens of some Southeast Dardic dialects. (2)


Buddruss, Georg 1959. *Kanyawali. Proben eines Maiyä-Dialektes aus Tangir (Hindukusch).* (3)

Buddruss, Georg 1964. *Aus Dardischer Volksdichtung.* (7)

Buddruss, Georg (Forthcoming). *Neue Schriftsprachen in Nord-Pakistan* [New literary languages in North Pakistan]. 30 pp. ms.


Presents brief introductory notes on selected men of letters of Kashmir in Kashmiri.


Describes literary terms used in Kashmiri.

A collection of selected pieces of poetry written by various poets from Lal Ded to the present period.

Firth, J.R. 1939. Kashmiri (specimen). (4)


A collection of selected Kashmiri poems of Azizullah Haqānī and translated into Urdu by the editor.

Fussman, Gérard 1978. Inscriptions de Gilgit. (6)


Complete poetry of Abdul Ahad Azad with an introduction.

Grierson, George A. 1898. In memoriam of G. Bühler, on some Swat languages. (2)

Grierson, George A. 1911. Standard manual of the Kashmiri language. (3)

Grierson, George A. Indo-Aryan family, North-Western group: Specimens of the Dardic or Pisacha languages (including Kashmiri). (2)

Grierson, George A. 1929. Torwali. An account of a Dardic language of the Swat Kohistan. (3)


A collection of seven essays written in Kashmiri on different aspects of Kashmiri language and literature (including one on Tagore). The essay dealing with the early development of Kashmiri language is useful.

The Devaan written by Wahab Parey—a noted Kashmiri poet is edited with an introduction by the editor.


A selection of Kashmiri poetry of prominent Kashmiri poets from the early period to modern.


A collection of selected Kashmiri poems of prominent Kashmiri poets from the early period to modern.


A collection of selected Kashmiri poems of Maqbool Shah Kralwari—a noted poet of Kashmiri, translated into Urdu by the editor.


Presents the mathnavi of Amir Shah Kreri with an introduction by the editor.


A survey of all forms of Kashmiri literature from 1300 A.D. to the modern period. Treats Śaivite, Bhakti, Sūfī, vatsan and lol traditions as well as modern poetry, prose and literary movements. The introduction describes the
linguistic affinity of Kashmiri and the bicultural context of the literature, as well as thematic and formal traditions.


Presents a selection of sufi mystic poetry of fourteen kashmiri mystic poets with a detailed introduction.


A selection of different pieces of Kashmiri literature by different writers depicting humour and satire in Kashmiri.


A collection of selected Kashmiri poems of Habba Khatoon and translated into Urdu by the editor.


Besides presenting a critical survey of some aspects of Kashmiri literature like poetry, prose, lullabies, humour, masnavi tradition, Kashmiri literature (1947-1967) etc., it has independent chapters on Lal Ded, Habba Khatoon and Arnimal, Parmanand and Zinda Kaul—some important poets of Kashmiri.


A collection of selected poetry of Parmanand—a noted Kashmiri poet, with an introduction.

Presents the life and legend of Lal Ded, the text, content of her vākh, her times and milieu, a reappraisal and English translation of her 138 vākhās (verse-sayings)


A collection of selected Kashmiri vākhās (Verse-sayings) of Lal Ded and translated into Urdu by the editor.


Presents devotional poetry of Permanand with an introduction.


A collection of selected Kashmiri poems of Mahmud Gami—a noted poet of Kashmir, translated into Urdu by the editor.


A Kashmiri mathnavi written by Lakshman Kaul Bulbul with an introduction by the editor.

Koul, Anand 1933. The wise sayings of Nand Rishi. Indian Antiquary, Vol. LXII.


Presents a comparative, and critical study of prominent works of the legends of Rama written in Kashmiri and Hindi.


Presents the development of different genres like short story, novel, drama and criticism in Kashmiri.


The book presents a brief survey of Kashmiri literature from the beginning to the modern period. It it the first book on Kashmiri literature written in Punjabi.


Lorimer, D,L.R. 1935-1938. The Burushaski language. (3)

Lorimer, D.L.R. 1939. The Dümäki language. Outlines of the speech of the Doma, or Boricho of Hunza. (3)


The book presents a brief survey of Kashmiri literature from the beginning upto the modern period. The book is written in Kashmiri and is useful for the students of Kashmiri literature.

Namūs, Mohāhmad Shuja 1955. Gilgit aur Šinā zabān. (2)

A religious tract in Chilasi Shina. "Zād-e-Safar" connotes the spiritual provisions required for this earthly sojourn.


Presents a critical survey of certain literary aspects of Kashmiri poetry.


A collection of Kashmiri poetry written by Abdul Ahad Nadim, with an introduction by the editor.


A collection of selected Kashmiri poems of Abdul Ahad Nadim and translated into Urdu by the editor.


The text of the Kashmiri Ramayana based on earlier versions has been presented with an introduction.


A collection of selected Kashmiri poems of Abdul Ahad Azad and translated into Urdu by the editor.

A collection of selected Kashmiri poems of Ghulam Ahmad Mahjoor and translated into Urdu by the editor.

Rahbar, Autar Krishen 1965. *K̪a:šir̪l adбиc t̪a:r̪ik̪h* 1209-1775 (History of Kashmiri literature, from 1209 to 1775). Srinagar : Published by the author.

Presents first comprehensive survey of early Kashmiri literature in Kashmiri.


A collection of selected pieces of prose in Kashmiri.


It is a collection of critical essays on different aspects of literature with special reference to Kashmiri. It is written in Kashmiri and is useful for students of Kashmiri literature.


Rahmat Malang Jan is a poet of Punyal (in the upper Gilgit Valley). The work is in Persian with some Shina verses (Punyali dialect), on pp. 172-181, which will be edited and translated by Buddruss (Forthcoming).


Presents a brief life sketch of Zinda Kaul—a Kashmiri poet and main characteristics of his poetry.


Presents a survey of Kashmiri literature from the beginning to the modern period in Hindi.

Presents English translation of selected Kashmiri poetry of prominent poets of the period. The original text is presented in roman transcription alongwith a brief introduction of the poet.


Compilation of the Poetry of Samad Mir—a noted Kashmiri poet, with an introduction.


A collection of Kashmiri vākhs (verse—sayings) of Rits Ded—a saint poet of Kashmiri with introductions by Dina Nath Nadim, Hari Krishen Koul Fani and the editor.


A compilation of different pieces of prose written by different Kashmiri writers in Kashmiri with an introduction by the editor and a set of relevant questions at the end of each piece of prose. Useful for reading comprehension.


The author discusses different aspects of literary criticism, language, literature and style. It includes some essays on Kashmiri literature also.


A collection of selected Kashmiri poems of Rasul Mir, translated into Urdu by the editor.

Presents a life sketch and main characteristics of the poetry of Wali-Ullah Mattu and a selection of his poetry.


The text of the Gulrez is presented with an introduction and notes by the editor.


A collection of selected Kashmiri poems of Parmanand, translated into Urdu by the editor.


A collection of selected Kashmiri poetry of Parmanand—a noted Kashmiri poet, with an introduction.


Dictionaries, Vocabularies and Lexical Studies


Bailey, T. Grahame 1937. *The pronunciation of Kashmiri. Kashmiri sounds: how to make them and how to transcribe them.* (4)

Barth, Frederik and Georg Morgenstierne 1958. Vocabularies and specimens of some Southeast Dardic dialects. (2)


Biddulph, John 1883. *Tribes of the Hindoo Koosh.* (6)

Buddruss, Georg 1959. *Kanyawali. Proben eines Maiyā-Dialektes aus Tangir (Hindukusch).* (3)

Edgeworth, M.P. 1841. Grammar and vocabulary of the Kashmiri language. (3)


Grierson, George A. 1911. Standard manual of the Kashmiri language. (3)

Grierson, George A. 1919. Indo-Aryan family, North-Western group. Specimens of the Dardic or Pisacha languages (including Kashmiri). (2)

Grierson, George A. 1929. Torwali. An account of a Dardic language of the Swat Kohistan. (3)


The first comprehensive Kashmiri-English Dictionary, which is now out of print. Compiled by Grierson with the assistance of Mahamohapadhyaya Mukundaram Sastri (a native speaker of Kashmiri). It gives lexical items in Roman and Devanagri scripts. Most of the Kashmiri lexical items are translated into Sanskrit and then into English. Idioms and phrases are explained in detail.


The Vocabulary is divided into four sections—1. Words of similar shape and same meaning, 2. Words with slightly different shape but same meaning, 3. Words of similar shape with different meaning and 4. Common words with similar and additional meanings. The Vocabulary is given in Devanagri as well as Kashmiri (Perso-Arabic) script.


Lists lexical items used by Kashmiri butchers.


Knowles, James Hinton 1885. *A dictionary of Kashmiri proverbs and sayings, explained and illustrated from the rich and interesting folklore of the valley.* 7


Presents a brief survey of lexicographical works in Kashmir.


Namus, Mohammad Shuja 1955. *Gilgit aur Šina zabān* 2


It provides a short list of English-Kashmiri Vocabulary. The author’s primary aim has been “to provide the visitor to Kashmir with a list of words for quick reference”.

The Kashmiri-Kashmiri dictionary compiled by an editorial board consisting of the Chief editor and J.L. Kaul, Mohi-ul-Din Hajini, P.N. Pushp, and Akhtar Mohi-ul-Din. This is the first Kashmiri-Kashmiri dictionary. It provides etymology of lexical items and explains their meanings. It also explains idioms and proverbs. The entries are listed in Perso-Arabic script.


A first Urdu-Kashmiri dictionary compiled by the Chief editor and the editorial board consisting of A. RahmanRahi, Hamidi Kashmiri, Abdul Rashid Nazki and Mohan Nirash. It explains meanings of Urdu lexical items in Kashmiri and also explains idioms and proverbs.


Introduces and describes the projects of the preparation of the Kashmiri-Kashmiri and Urdu-Kashmiri dictionaries taken up by J&K Academy of Art, Culture and Languages, Srinagar. This paper was written in 1970.
Reviews


Reviews ethnographic and historical literature on this subject. The review of linguistic sources is somewhat less focussed. It contains a lengthy bibliography of primary sources.


A general review of recent publications by Jettmar. Edelman, Buddruss, Koul. Hook, Morin and Dagenais, Edelberg and Jones, Tucci, Fussman, von Hinuber, Snoy, Wutt, and Müller-Stellrecht. The author mentions some of the major theoretical issues addressed in their works.

Keay, John 1977. When men and mountains meet. The explorers of the Western Himalayas 1820-75,


Index

Acharya, K.P. 39
Ahmad, Shams-ud-Din. 59
Andrabi, S.M.I. 26
Ansari, A.S. 49
Azad, Abdul Ahad. 16, 59
Badgami, Shahid. 59
Bailey, T. Grahame. 20, 26, 39, 60, 70
Bashar, Bashir. 26
Banihali, Marghub. 20
Barth, Fredrik. 21, 46, 60, 70
Berger, Hermann. 27, 40, 60, 70
Bhadarwahi, Bashir. 55
Bhagat, Mohammad Subhan. 55
Bhat, Raj Nath. 27
Bhat Roopkrishen. 27, 28, 40
Biddulph, John. 21, 46, 49, 55, 70
Buddruss, Georg. 28, 40, 55, 59, 70
Burkhard, Karl Friedrich. 28, 40
Chaman, Chamal Lal. 60
Clark, Grahame E. 46, 50, 74
Dar, Nazir A. 29
Deambi, B.K. Kaul. 50
Drew, Frederic. 21, 51, 46, 50 70
Dulari, Narinder. 56
Edelman, D.I. 16, 29
Edgeworth, M.P. 29, 71
Elmslie, W.J. 71
Firaq, Ghulam Nabi. 60
Firth, J.R. 40, 61
Fitrat Kashmiri, Maulana. 61
Fussman, Gerard. 16, 21, 51, 61, 74
Ganju, Padam Nath. 61
Ganju, Triloki Nath. 16, 17, 29, 40
Grierson, George A. 17, 21, 29, 30, 40, 41, 61, 71
Hajini, Mohi-ul-Din. 61, 62
Handoo, Jawaharlal. 41, 56, 71
Hamidi, H.U. 62
Hashimi, Manzur. 62
Hook, Peter Edwin. 30, 31, 33
Jalali, J.L.K. 17
Jettmar, Karl. 46, 51, 56, 62
Joshi, S.S. 41
Kachru, Braj B. 18, 31, 41, 62, 72.
Kalhan. 51
Kalla, Badri Nath. 18, 56
Kamil, Amin. 63
Kaul Isvara. 32
Kantroo, Gopi Krishen. 72
Kaul, Zinda. 64
Kaul, J.L. 63, 64
Kaula, Isvara. 32
Keay, John. 52, 74, 75
Kelkar, Ashok R. 32, 41, 73.