

STANISŁAW PIŁASZEWICZ

‘We Thank the Lord God’.

A Hausa Poem from the IASAR/160 Manuscript

The poem from the IASAR/160 manuscript, like many other Hausa texts in the *Ajamī* script, has no formal title. For practical purposes, however, it was given a conventional name *We Thank the Lord God*, which is the translation of the first three Hausa words of the poem. This poem comes from the Arabic Collection of the Institute of African Studies, University of Ghana. In the provisional and so far unpublished catalogue of the Institute’s manuscripts it is described in the following way:

IASAR/160 — Hausa

Accession date: June 1963

Author —

Title —

Description: Admonition

Date of work —

Ms from: Malam Abū Bakr b. al-Ḥājj ‘Umar of Kete
Krakye, 7 folios, 17,5 × 22 cms, 15—25 years [old].

The fact that the manuscript, whose xerox copy underlies the present edition, was obtained from al-Ḥājj ‘Umar’s son made some people think that it was al-Ḥājj ‘Umar himself, the famous Hausa poet, who had written this poem¹. The careful analysis of the Hausa *Ajamī* text reveals, however, that it constitutes a shortened version of another Hausa poem published at the turn of the XXth century by Ch. H. Robinson². Although the poem under consideration has only 176 verses and that published by Ch. H. Robinson as many as 256 verses, the content of both of them is the same. The only difference is that the poem from the

¹ See for example D. E. Ferguson, *Nineteenth Century Hausaland*, University of California, Los Angeles, unpublished Ph.D. Thesis, pp. 35—36.

² Ch. H. Robinson, *Specimens of Hausa Literature*, Cambridge University Press, 1896, pp. 68—101.

IASAR/160 Ms omits all Koranic quotations in the Arabic language which are rather numerous in the poem edited by Ch. H. Robinson. Ch. Robinson claims (and not without reason) that the author of this poem was "Sheikh Othman of Sokoto, the conqueror of Hausaland"³. It was composed in 1802 but first committed to writing by his brother Abdullahi in 1843⁴.

Summing up these facts we can assume that al-Hājj 'Umaru, the well known leader of Islamic community in the Volta Basin, might be eventually the author of this adaptation of an earlier poem by Uthman dan Fodio.

The poem *We Thank the Lord God* is typical for the Islamic tradition in the Hausa literature. This tradition is rich in homilies on the frailties of this world, on its deception and its instability. These all homilies are nourished by the eschatology of the *Koran* and the post-Koranic writings. The prophets of the *Old Testament* as well as the *Koran*, and the heroes of Middle Eastern mythology (Nimrod, Nebuchadnezzar, Solomon and others) are often referred to.

According to the characteristics typical for Islamic tradition, the poem *We Thank the Lord God* consists of:

- invocation to God, to His Prophet and to the Prophet's companions (verses 1—3),
- introduction of the poem's theme (4—6),
- exhortations to repent (7—17),
- statement that God is giver of all things and that to Him only we should address (18—20),
- obligations' list for women to observe (21—25),
- warnings against transitory character of this world — even prophets, great kings, great "heathens" and Pharaohs have passed away (26—44),
- statement that no one can avoid death, description of the last days of life and burial ceremonies (45—65),
- description of the first examination in the tomb by two angels of death and image of a believer's and an unbeliever's fate (66—75),
- description of the Resurrection Day (76—81),
- statement that no prophet except Muhammad can render help (82—100),
- image of God's judgement and description of a narrow bridge over Hell which everyone must cross (101—118),
- description of believers and unbelievers' fate (119—126),
- description of tortures to be endured by heathens and the image of different divisions of Hell (127—152),
- description of the fate of believers, (153—172),
- conclusion (173—176).

The poem *We Thank the Lord God* is written partially in the form of the classical

³ Ibid., p. 68.

⁴ Ibid.

Arabic *qaṣīda*. It opens with an invocation to God and an eulogy to the Prophet Mohammed and his companions which substitutes an amatory prelude of the pre-Islamic *qaṣīda*. Like in a classical Arabic poem the two hemistiches of the first verse rhyme with each other and the same rhyming syllable *wā* is repeated at the end of every verse throughout the whole poem.

Translation

[f° 1 r°]

In the name of God, the Merciful, the Compassionate. May God bless our noble Prophet Mohammed and grant [him] peace.

1. We thank the Lord God, the Powerful One,
The Almighty who has power over all.
2. We invoke blessing on Mohammed;
[On] his relatives, friends and [all] the Prophets.
3. [On his] helpers and their followers;
And the angels, too, we greet.
4. And after the salutations and greetings,
Do you listen to this little song of mine!
5. Know that, in truth, I am only a student,
Not a teacher, far less a superior to others.
6. Know that in this little essay
I am longing for the Envoy who is superior to all.
7. O, my friend, listen attentively to my warning!
Fear our Lord God who has created all.
8. Repent, give up adultery, lie and underhandedness;
Give up this humiliating of others.
9. Give up all impurity as well as stealing.
Give up gambling, fear to slander anyone.
10. Give up evil doings, eagerness and wickedness.
Give up all proud looks and all abuses.
11. Give up taking away property of orphans.
Do not behave tyrannically towards anyone.
12. Give up being hastily angry, my brother;
You want others to say that you excell all.

[f° 1 v°]

1. You swell also with pride going mad,
You abuse people [by saying] you excell all.
2. People, indeed, praise you, if you give them [something].
They say that you do surpass all.

- 15 3. If anyone abuses or injures you in this world,
Do not bother about it, [leave him] to the Almighty.
4. Because, you too, you are friend of the Almighty.
He looks at you, He, who has power over all.
5. If it is you who listens to my admonition,
Repent, please, give up begging of anyone.
6. If you want to ask [for something], ask the God,
The Almighty who gives to everyone.
7. For He gives you without going angry;
For He is Generous, nobody would deny.
- 20 8. For to Him we call [saying]: "Have mercy on us".
In truth, He does not ignore it, there is no doubt.
9. Women, stay only with [women], do you hear!
Fear our Lord God who has created all.
10. Cover your whole bodies, even the heads.
Fear entering the Hell, [it exists] for sure.
11. Give up temptation to go out [of house], leave it only when necessary
And when law allows it, there is no doubt.
12. When there is no necessity, there is no law [for it];
When you are walking, then you will descend to Hell.
- 25 13. Repent, do not hate anyone in the world.
Stop singing loudly — [it is not good] without doubt.

[f° 2 r°]

1. Leave off enjoyment of this world, ye brethren!
You know it is deceptive, there is no doubt.
2. The world is like a city, but it is not city;
Because there is no way back to this world.
3. O friend, know that the world is a place for strolling;
Behold the Prophets, there is no one [left].
4. Both Adam¹ and Seth² and Noah³, too, remember!
They are where the Almighty is, who has power over all.

¹ In the Hausa text *Adamu* — the Biblical Adam, surnamed "the father of mankind". In Islam he is regarded as the first prophet, to whom God has revealed "books". God ordered Adam to build the Ka'ba temple, and angel Gabriel taught him the pilgrimage ceremonies.

² In the Hausa text *Shitu* — the third son of Adam and Eve according to the Bible. According to the Moslem tradition he lived in Mecca performing the rites of pilgrimage until his death. He built Ka'ba of stone and clay.

³ In the Hausa text *Nūhu* — the Noah of the Bible. He is particularly popular figure in the Koran and in Moslem legend. The Bible does not regard Noah as a prophet. In the Koran Noah is the first prophet predicating punishment.

- 30 5. Saleh⁴ together with Abraham⁵, both of them
Have returned to the Almighty King.
6. Where are Isaac⁶ and Ishmael⁷, either?
They are where He is, who has power over all.
7. Where are Moses⁸ and Aaron⁹ in this world?
Indeed they have gone to the Almighty One.
8. Where are David¹⁰ and his son Solomon¹¹, either?
Indeed they have gone to the Almighty King.
9. Where is Jesus¹², the spirit of God, he also?
Indeed he has returned to the powerful King.
- 35 10. Consider, even the first among the Prophets [passed away];
Mohammed, Amina's¹³ son, who excells all.
11. Through the dignity of these Prophets
[May] God grant us a good end of the life.
12. Consider, even the great kings, too,
Are in the Next World, today they are nothing.

⁴ In the Hausa text *Şālihu* — a prophet who was sent to the Arab people *Tamūd*. He is usually depicted as a sign and a warning.

⁵ In the Hausa text *Ibrāhīmu* (Ar. *Ibrāhīm*) — the Biblical Abraham. According to the Koran he was the son of *Āzar*. On the day of the Resurrection he will take his place at the left hand of Allah and guide the pious into Paradise.

⁶ In the Hausa text *Ishāqa* (Ar. *Ishāq*) — the Biblical Isaac, son of Abraham.

⁷ In the Hausa text *Samā'ilu* (Ar. *Ismā'il*) — the son of patriarch *Ibrāhīm* (Abraham), mentioned several times in Koran. He is called the messenger and prophet, who summoned his people to *ṣalāt* (prayer) and *zakāt* (almsgiving).

⁸ In the Hausa text *Mūsā* — the prophet Moses of the Bible. In the Koran Mohammed regards *Mūsā* as his predecessor, his model, and beliefs he had already been foretold by *Mūsā*. *Mūsā* spends "30 and 10 nights" with God. He brings instructions and admonitions on the tablets.

⁹ In the Hausa text *Harūna* (Ar. *Hārūn*) — the Aaron of the Bible, mentioned several times in Koran.

¹⁰ In the Hausa text *Dāwuda* (Ar. *Dā'ūd*) — the Biblical David. The Koran has several passages in which reference is made to the legend of the kingly prophet David.

¹¹ In the Hausa text *Sulaimāna* (Ar. *Sulaimān b. Dā'ūd*) — the Biblical Solomon. He is an outstanding personality in Mohammedan legends. Special emphasis is placed on his wonderful power of magic and divination. He is believed to be a true Apostle of Allah, a divine messenger, and prototype of Mohammed.

¹² In the Hausa text *'Isa* (Ar. *'Isā*) — the proper name of Jesus in the Koran and thence in Islam. He is called "a spirit of Allah".

¹³ Amina, Mohammed's mother. She died, when Mohammed was 6 years old.

13. Where are Fulfulana¹⁴, he and Nebuchadnezzar¹⁵, either?
Where is Nimrod¹⁶ — these all great heathens?

[f° 2 v°]

1. Where is Shaddad¹⁷, the splendid builder?
They are there, in the Next World, today they are nothing.
- 40 2. Where is their wealth today in this world?
They are there, in the Next World, today they are nothing.
3. Where is their wealth today in this world?
They are there, in the next world, today they are nothing.
4. Where is Qarun¹⁸ rich in money in this world?
Where are Pharaohs, these bad heathens?
5. Where is Haman¹⁹, the oppressor of the world?
They are there, in the Next World, today they are nothing.
6. Thus it has happened with Abu Lahab²⁰, the hypocrite; even his father,
Abu Jahl²¹ is there, he is nothing.
- 45 7. Fear the day when death comes to you!
You will pass away, you alone, there will be none [with you].

¹⁴ Probably Hulagu Khan (1217—1265), the founder of the Hulagu dynasty which was governing in Iran, Mesopotamia and Eastern Anatolia in XIII—XIX cc., is meant. In 1258 he deprived of power the Abbasid caliphs and subdued the Mesopotamia.

¹⁵ In the Hausa text *Buntanasar* (+652 B.C.) — king of Babylon. The Mohammedan historians have very much corrupted the Biblical story of Nebuchadnezzar. They usually make him a satrap and an infidel.

¹⁶ In the Hausa text *Namrūdu* (Ar. *Namrūd*) — the Nimrod of the Bible. He is associated in Moslem legend with the story of childhood of Abraham.

¹⁷ Probably *Faḍl* from *Banū Šaddād* is meant here. He has built a vast bridge across the river Araxes. He died in 1031 after a reign of 47 years over *Arrān*.

¹⁸ In the Hausa text *Qārūna* (Ar. *Qārūn*) — this person occurs in Koran as an unbelieving minister of *Fir'awn* in oppressing the Israelites. He behaves proudly towards *Mūsā* (Moses) and says that he is an enchanter and a liar. In the Koran *Fir'awn* is always the king with whom *Mūsā* (Moses) and *Hārūn* (Aaron) had to deal.

¹⁹ In the Hausa text *Hāmānā* (Ar. *Hāmān*) — the Persian minister, hostile to the Jews. According to the Koran he acted with *Qarun* on *Fir'auna's* council and held the office of grand vizier. This two learned of the approaching birth of *Mūsā* (Moses) and advised that the boys should be slain and the girls allowed to live.

²⁰ *Abū Lahab* ("father of the flame") — the surname by which an uncle and at the same time violent opponent of Mohammed is designed in the Koran. His real name was *'Abd al-'Uzzā*. Until his death he sided with the most resolute adversaries of Mohammed in Mecca.

²¹ *Abū Jahl* — one of Mohammed's chief opponents; he was killed at the battle of Badr.

8. When illness harasses you what is to be done?
People are unable to give you any support.
9. [Your] family and brothers will come to you
And say: "Listen, such and such has recovered".
10. They will bring medicine, put into water and give you.
They will give [it] to you [to drink] that you might recover.
11. And then the world will become too troublesome for you.
You will cry: "By God", the day you will see the death.
- 50 12. Your eyes will be clouded over, the life will depart;
All these who love you will be only able to go away.
13. Some will be praying, some will lament;
The men will say: "The power of the Almighty".

[f° 3 r°]

1. The children and the wives will be weeping;
The men will say: "The power of the Almighty".
2. [People] used to say: "Be it weakness, or jaundice —
If the Almighty orders it, nobody will survive.
3. They will man themselves, for they are powerless;
[There is no strength] apart from the power of God.
- 55 4. Some will arise and go to dig the grave.
The wood will be cut for the grave.
5. Water is brought for you, ablution is completed.
You are washed and prepared for resting in the grave.
6. They will stop praying for you — alas!
But you shall not know what is done, for sure.
7. When praying has been finished, they take you,
They carry you and thrust you into the grave.
8. The disciples are brought and arranged in a row.
Some people place [broken] pots here and there on [the grave].
- 60 9. They mix the earth and knead it up, too;
Dry bark is brought and placed upon the tomb.
10. They wash their hands and then the feet;
They present their condolences to each other.
11. O, they deceive you, they do not like you!
Is it for love of you they carry you to grave?
12. They scatter, they leave you in the grave;
As for you, you are alone, there is no way out.
13. Then they approach your goods, they divide them;
They are given to your children, each is given something.
- 65 14. You are forgotten, your [share] is not put off for you;
The anguish in the tomb is your lot!

[f° 3 v°]

1. Nakiri and Munkari²² come forth to you;
You are in your grave, nobody is with you.
2. They approach you here, encased in the grave.
They also examine you — listen ye fool!
3. If you are believer you will be able to answer
And then the prosperity of God will overflow the tomb.
4. All the perfumes of Heaven and fertility [will be for you].
The houris²³ will be strolling within the tomb.
- 70 5. Also the angels illumine the grave;
This light disperses the darkness of the grave.
6. If you are heathen, you will be in trouble.
Nakiri and Munkari circle around you.
7. They so oppress you that you must go deeper into grave.
You cry but who will help you, ye fool!
8. They beat you furiously with the iron cudgels.
You groan but who will help you, ye fool!
9. Scorpions and snakes gather together,
They come with poison and bite you without pity.
- 75 10. When they bite you, you have no power to turn round.
You remain there for ever without turning round.
11. You remain there for a long time till the Resurrection Day.
On that day the Almighty will raise up every one.
12. The horn will call to rising and all will rise.
Then all will gather at the standing place.
13. Hypocrites and adulterers — keep it, please, in mind —
Will rise with the crowd of heathens.
14. The true believer and his family will rejoice;
He will rise with the group of Prophets.

[f° 4 r°]

- 80 1. Hundred and twenty rows will be rejected
From among the assembled on the Resurrection Day, no doubt.

²² Ar. *Munkar wa-Nakir* — the names of the two angels who examine and, if necessary, punish the dead in their tombs. To the examination in the tomb the infidel and the faithful, the righteous as well as sinners are liable.

²³ Ar. *hūru-l-ʿaini* “having eyes with a marked contrast of white and black” — the maidens in Paradise, the black iris of whose eyes is in strong contrast to the clear white around it. According to the Muslim tradition when the believers enter Paradise, they are welcomed by one of these beings. A large number of them are at their disposal.

2. The sun will come down upon the people;
It will burn forming blisters, there is no doubt.
3. If they continue to stand still on the Resurrection Day,
They will go to the Messengers and to the Prophets.
4. [Their standing] continues for about fifty thousand years;
It will be a difficult [period], there is no doubt.
5. If the standing on the Resurrection Day becomes unbearable,
They will gather and go to the Prophets.
- 85 6. They will beg them: "Seek salvation [for us] from the God,
For it is He Who has power over all today".
7. They will say to Adam: "You are our father.
Bring us salvation from the Almighty God".
8. He will answer them: "I have no power even over myself.
Go and see Noah, perhaps he may help".
9. When they go to Noah, he will say: "Return, please.
Go and see Moses perhaps he may help".
10. When they go to Moses he will say: "Return, please.
Go to the faithful friend [of God] who has power".
- 90 11. When they go to Abraham, he too,
will say: "I have no power to save anyone".
12. He will say to them: "Ye people, my brothers!
Go and see Spirit of God, perhaps he may help".
13. When they go to Jesus, he will say: "Return, please.
It is Mohammed, Amina's son, who excells all.
14. For it is he who saves, there is no doubt:
Mohammed, the apostle of God, is superior to all.
15. When they go there, they will say: "O Mohammed!
Seek salvation for us from the Almighty King.

[f° 4 v°]

- 95 1. He will fall down and prostrate himself before God;
He will say: "These are my people, o the Almighty One!"
2. He will say: "These are my people, o Glorious God!
Your promise will be kept, there is no doubt."
3. It will be said to him: "Raise your head, o Mohammed!
Do not prostrate yourself, for it is you who excells all.
4. Whomever you desire, we are going to give you.
In truth we have chosen you, you excell all.
5. He will answer: "I desire salvation, o God!
The most Glorious and Having power over all."
- 100 6. It will be said to him: "It is granted to you.
Let us judge all of them and alot them places."

7. So the judgement is completed, the deeds are weighted.
The doings of everyone are put on the weighing scales²⁴.
8. The lists of our deeds are then separated;
Those of the Muslims will pass to the right hand side.
9. As for hypocrites and heathens, they will feel ashamed;
The lists of their [deeds] will pass to the left hand side.
10. The bridge has been set up in the Hell²⁵,
Men will ascend upon it by power of the Almighty.
- 105 11. We have heard the bridge has mounds for man to overcome them;
At each of them different questions are asked of everyone.
12. On the first mound you will be asked
Whether you believe in the oneness of your God.

[f° 5 r°]

1. On the second mound, we have heard, it is ablution;
Everyone will be questioned [concerning it].
2. On the third mound, we have heard, it is prayer;
In truth, everyone will be questioned here.
3. On the fourth mound, too, we have heard, it is fast;
Everyone will be questioned here [concerning it].
- 110 4. On the fifth mound it is alms, as we have heard;
Everyone will be questioned here [concerning it].
5. On the sixth mound it is obedience;
The questions will be asked about it, no doubt.
6. Have you pushed men to goodness or kept them from evil? —
Everyone will be questioned on the seventh mound.
7. When you have reached all of them on the Resurrection Day,
You will make enquiries there, in the heavenly home.
8. If by then you have not reached all of them,
For sure you know your lot: you will remain in the fire.
- 115 9. Some will pass the bridge as fast as a wind.
Some will pass it as fast as a lightning.
10. Some will go over running, others will go slowly;
Some will pass it crawling on their bellies.

²⁴ The weighting of the deeds concerns those as to whom there might be doubt.

²⁵ The name of the bridge over Hell into Paradise is in Arabic *Sirāt*. In Koran it is a mere allusion to the "road to Hell." This has become in tradition "the bridge" elaborately described "over the back of Hell". This bridge, as narrow as the edge of a sword, has to be crossed by the souls in order to enter Paradise. The souls of saints cross it in a moment, those of ordinary righteous people take a longer or shorter time to cross it, while those of the unrighteous do not reach Paradise but fall into the gulf.

11. The assembly of the faithful will pass over it;
The assembly of the heathens will not cross [it], for sure.
12. The heathens will slither down to the Hell.
For all of them, there will be an iron chain for each.
13. They will be brought to *Ḥahim*, *Sakar*, and *Halma*.
They will enter *Lazan*, *Sa'ir*, there is no doubt.
- 120 14. When they have reached *Hawiya*²⁶, segregation will take place there:
They will be brought to different towns and will remain there.

[f° 5 v°]

1. Those who have stolen tithes will be brought to their town:
To Mansina, I have heard that they will remain there.
2. Those who are proud will be taken to their town:
To Bukhlisa, I have heard that they will remain there.
3. And the whisperers of evil will be brought to the town of carrion:
To Jifiya, I have heard that they will remain there.
4. The liars also will be taken to their town:
To Wadan Gain, it is there that they will remain.
- 125 5. The adulterers, too, they will be taken to their town:
To Habhabu, we have heard that they will remain there.
6. Those who were refusing ablution will be taken to their town:
To Zamhari²⁷, where destroying cold does reign.
7. They will be crying, Maliki²⁸ will oppress them;
There is a wall of fire around Zamhari, without doubt.
8. It will be breaking bones and tearing out veins;
It will be stirring blood, there is no doubt.
9. They will be brought and divided, it will be said to them:
"Stay there for ever, nobody will die there."
- 130 10. They say, they will repent and follow their Lord God;
May they be allowed to go and serve the Powerful One.
11. But they will be expelled to start climbing the *Ṣa'ūdu*²⁹ rock
Which has sharp edge and will be torturing the heathens.

²⁶ According to Mohammedan tradition the Hell is composed of seven sections: *Jahannam* — to wicked Mohammedans; *Lazan* — to the Jews; *Hutamā* — to the Christians; *Sa'ir* — to the Sabians; *Sakar* — to the Magians; *Ḥahim* — to idolators; *Hāwiya* — to hypocrites. See C. H. Robinson, *Specimens of Hausa Literature*, Cambridge 1896, p. 89.

²⁷ *Zamhari* (Ar. *Zamharir* — "bitter cold") — the only alleviation which will be granted to those in Hell will be that they will be taken out of the fire to drink boiling water and to suffer extreme cold.

²⁸ *Maliki* — the angel in charge of Hell fire.

²⁹ *Ṣa'ūdu* — Ar. "steep Hell"; applied to rock *Mayāminu* in Hell.

12. They will be climbing it thousand years, remember,
For [the rock] is a high one, there is no doubt.
13. When they have climbed it, they will say they will go down
And from thence again will the heathen cry out.
14. Alas, thence they will roll down beneath it:
Into the depth of the fire they will fall.

[f° 6 r°]

- 135 1. The big serpents will gather in abundance
Spitting and also attacking everyone.
2. And there will be big dogs in the fire;
They will be barking, tearing and growling.
3. The fire, too, will fly into rage and burn the liver
And the fire will scorch [them] also.
4. The fire will come out through eyes and nostrils;
Likewise through the mouth will the fire be emerging.
5. The fire will consume them and burn them completely up.
Some will be like charcoal, namely the heathens.
- 140 6. The Glorious One will keep the fire burning.
It will never die down, there will be no death for anyone.
7. The sour drinks will be brought to them to slake their thirst;
The boiling water will be poured into [their] intestines.
8. They will be forced to drink poison, blood and urine.
A drop of water will be desired much by the heathens.
9. They eat also the Hell tree's fruits³⁰, there is no doubt.
The thorny fruits will be desired much by the heathens.
10. It is because they were accustomed
To follow the voice of the world, and to hate the Prophets.
- 145 11. There are also locked shackles in the fire;
There are stocks to put the heathens in.
12. The locked rings encircle the fire:
The big ones and solid, there is no doubt.
13. The fire kills them and punches hardly:
All of them, they utter curses, kick and scold.
14. There is hunger in the fire and thirst, too.
There are scabies and eczema, no doubt.

[f° 6 v°]

1. This day the adulterers will feel ashamed;
They will get into great troubles pressing [them] hard.

³⁰ Ar. *Zaqqām*. At the lowest stage of Hell there is a tree called *Zaqqām* which has for flowers the heads of demons.

- 150 2. The thieves with stolen things will shed tears;
They will fight the troubles without any help.
3. If only one of the hells starts to roar,
It will surpass the thunder-claps, no doubt.
4. I warn, you, their fire blazes violently,
It will never die down, there is no death here for anyone.
5. Be aware of the distribution of the believers,
For it is better to talk about them than about the heathens.
6. The believers will be entering through *Kaucara*³¹,
They will be rejoicing and shaking their hands.
7. They will drink from *Kaucara*, the lake of Mohammed.
The water will be cold and good, there is no doubt.
8. Its whiteness surpasses the light, ye my brothers!
It tastes like honey, there is no doubt.
9. If it is drunk, one will become immortal
As well as immune against sickness and old age, no doubt.
10. From this place they will mount the horses.
Everyone will be running when approaching the Paradise.
11. In truth, their families will come out here to meet them.
Everyone will be given a spear at the moment of meeting.
- 160 12. Indeed, a house will be beautified for everyone.
It will wait open and swept for everyone.
13. When they come, they will rest on beds,
In the entrance-porches prepared for everyone.
14. All the wool-rugs, shining like sun, will cover the beds;
Your cushion is comfortable, there is no doubt.

[f° 7 r°]

1. The houris will be strolling and scenting the air.
There will be no dirt inside there, without doubt.
2. There is also a stream filled with honey and beer;
With milk likewise and with good water for everyone.
- 165 3. There is neither death in the house of Paradise
Nor sickness of body, there is no bad luck.
4. There is no old gae no quarreling and no slavery;
There is no abuse and beating of anyone.
5. Excrements, too, urine and infecting air —
Nobody excretes them in the house of Paradise.
6. Their excrements are like sweat;
They imitate fragrant smell, there is no doubt.

³¹ Ar. *Kautar* — the name of a river in the Paradise.

7. The same can be said about urine, spoiled air
As well as phlegm of them all.
- 170 8. In truth, they will go where the Powerful is;
They will see the Almighty, there is no doubt.
9. Seeing Him surpasses everything, any pleasure;
It will delight us, the Kadiri brotherhood people.
10. It was said that in Paradise everyone is young,
The women are virgins, there is no doubt.
11. We ask our Lord God — may He give us power
To follow Him, and greet Him, and smile at Him.
12. Through the dignity of the first among Prophets,
Mohammed, beloved by God, there is no doubt.
- 175 13. I thank also God, o ye my brothers!
For I have finished this song, there is no doubt.

[f° 7 v°]

1. Ye, people of Kano! It is my song-admonition:
As for me, I am going to Madina, to the glorious grave!³²
The end. For the glory of God. Prayer and peace
Be with the last of the Prophets. Amen.
Praise be to God, the Lord of the Worlds. Praise be to God...
Praise be to God, the Lord of the Worlds,
The Merciful, the Compassionate, the Master of the Day of Judgement.
Thee only we serve; to Thee alone we pray for succour.
Guide us along the straight path,
The path of those whom Thou have blessed,
Not of those against whom Thou are wrathful, nor of those
Who went astray. In the name of God...

In the name of God above Whom there is no Lord, no doubt.

He who has written it and will drink it with honey twenty times [from] Qur'ān (?),
and he who reads it each day — the fire will never burn him. By this World!
May God forgive all the sins by the holiness of the verse [of Qur'ān]. An he who
has read it will have the same profit as if he has offered a thousand in the way
of God, or as if the Qur'ān was sent to him ten times and one more. And he who
reads it once on Thursday night or any other night, I swear by this and the
Next World! — the fire will never burn him.

³² I.e. to the tomb of Mohammed which is in Madina.

Transliteration of the Hausa Text

[f° 1 r°]

*Bi'smillāhi ar-Rahmāni, ar-Rahīmi.**Wa-ṣalla-l-Lāhu 'alā Sayyidinā Muḥammad wa-sallama.*

1. *Mu gōdi Ubangiji dai mai iyawa,
Ta'ala wanda kē ikō da kowā.*
2. *Muna yin ṣalāti bisa Muḥamā,
Da danginai, abokai, Annabāwā.*
3. *Da māsū bayā, da māsū biyā garī su;
Mal'ā'iku mun kuma salamāwā.*
4. *Fa baici kō salāti da salamāwā
Ku saurarā alfatāru wakā di nāwa!*
5. *Ku san nī dan karātū ni hakikan,
Fa bā mālam bā, balē in fi kōwa.*
6. *Ku san nī dai satī¹ kankani nan
Ina begē Rasūlu, da ya fi kōwa.*
7. *Abokinā, in kara ji gargadinā,
Ku tsorce Ubangijinmu da yai kōwā.*
8. *Ku tūbā, ku bar zinā, karyā, da zanba,
Ku bar al-kunkunci² nan ga kōwā.*
9. *Ku bar dauda duka, dū da sātā.
Ku bar cāca, ku tsorci rada ga kōwā.*
10. *Ku bar hasada, zumde³, da kētā;
Harāra dū, ku bar zāgi ga kōwā.*
11. *Ku bar cin dūkiyā yāyā marāyū,
Ku bar yā da zālīmcci⁴ ga kōwā.*
12. *Ku bar saurin fushi, kai da uwana;
Kana sō wai a cī, kai ka fi kōwā.*

[f° 1 v°]

1. *Kana kuma ciccika jirmā⁵, si⁶ hauka,
Kana zāji⁷ mutāni, kā fi kōwā.*
2. *Mutāni na yabonka fa in ka bā su.
Sunā cīwā ni ai kai kā fi kōwā.*

1 Read *shāci*.
 2 Read *kankanci*.
 3 Read *zumūdī*.
 4 Read *zālunci*.
 5 Read *girmā*.
 6 Read *sai*.
 7 Read *zāgi*.

- 15 3. *Kowā ya zāgi ka, ya cūci ka dūniyā*
Ka cālē⁸ don Ta'alā mai iyāwā.
4. *Gamā kai mā, kana sǎbō Ta'alā.*
Yana ganinka, mai ikō da kōwā.
5. *Inda kai ne, kana ji gargadinā,*
Ku tūba, ku bar fa yi rōkō ga kōwā.
6. *Kadan rōkō ka kī so, rōki Allah*
Ta'alā wanda ke baiwā ga kōwā.
7. *Gamā shī ni ki bā ka ba fusātā;*
Gamā shī ni Karīmu, bā hanāwā.
- 20 8. *Gamā shī ni: "ka ji kai" — a kira shi.*
Ba yā yas nan dar kuma, bābu wāwā.
9. *Ku zamna dā ku tak fa ku ji mātā!*
Ku tsorci Ubangijinmu da yai kōwā.
10. *Ku lulubē duka jikinku, fa har ga kā-*
Nū, ku tsorci shīgā Jahannama, bābu wāwā.
11. *Ku bar kuma so fitā, sai kō da tilas,*
Fa sai yardan shari'a, bābu wāwā.
12. *Idan kō bābu tilas, ba shari'a,*
Ku kā yāwo, wuta ku ka gangarāwā.
- 25 13. *Ku tūba, ku bar fa kī kowa ga duniyā.*
Ku bar wāka da karfi, bābu wāwā.

[f° 2 r°]

1. *Ku bar murna da duniyā, yan uwānā!*
Ku san rūdi garē⁹ ta fā, bābu wāwā.
2. *Tana da kaman garī, ita ba garī bā,*
Gaman nan dūniyā taka ba dawāwā.
3. *Ku san duniyā mayauta cī, abōki;*
Ku duba Annabāwā bābu kōwā.
4. *Dā Adamu, du da Shītu, tunā da Nūhu,*
Shina can inda mai ikō da kōwā.
- 30 5. *Da Šālihu, du da Ibrāhīmu, sū mā*
Fa sun kōmā ga sarki mai iyāwā.
6. *Inā Ishāqa, har wānan Samā'ilu?*
Sunā can inda mai ikō da kōwā.
7. *Inā Mūsā, da Harūna ga duniyā?*
Fa sun tafi inda sarki mai iyāwā.

⁸ Read *kyāle*.⁹ Read *garē*.

8. *Inā Dāwuda, har dānai Sulaimāna?*
Fa sun tafi gun Ta'alā mai iyāwā.
9. *Inā 'Īsa fa Ruḥu-l-Lahi, shī mā?*
Fa yā kōmā ga sarki mai iyāwā.
- 35 10. *Ka dūba, har fiyayen Annabāwā,*
Muḥammadu dan 'Amīna da ya fi kōwā.
11. *Da alfarmā wadansu Anabāwā*
Fā Alā, ka bā mu kekewān¹⁰ cikāwā.
12. *Ku dūbā sarākuna kuma maiya-maiya¹¹*
Suna can Lahira, yau ba su kōwā.
13. *Anā kuma Fulfulāna, da su da Buntanasar?*
Anā Namrūdu — manyan kāfirāwā?

[f° 2 v°]

1. *Anā Shadādu mai jīnā¹² da kyawu?*
Suna can Lāhira, yau bā su kōwā.
- 40 2. *Anā dukyānsu yau nan ga duniyā?*
Sunā can Lahira, yau bā su kōwā.
3. *Anā dukyānsu yau nan ga duniyā?*
Sunā Lāhira, yau bā su kōwā.
4. *Anā Qārūna mai kurddi na duniyā?*
Su Fir'auna, miyāgu kāfirāwā?
5. *Da Hāmāna da jālūta¹³ ga duniyā?*
Suna can Lāhira, yau ba su kōwā.
6. *'Abū Lahabi musailimu, har ubanai*
'Abu ḡahli — shina can, bā shi kōwā.
- 45 7. *Ku tsorci fa ran da mutuwā tā ishī ka.*
Fa kā tafi, kai fa kadē¹⁴, bābu kōwā.
8. *Fa ciyō yā tsananta — inā dabāra?*
Mutāni nā kasa kuma talabāwā.
9. *Iyāli, yan uwā su tafō gara ka,*
Sun ci: "Wani kō dai kā ji, afwā."
10. *Su kāwō māganī, su jika, su bā ka,*
Su bā ka, ka shā fa wai ka sām afwā.
11. *Da dai a jika maka dūnya nan,*
Ka sā wallahi ranan kā ga mutuwā.

¹⁰ Read *kyakkyāwan*.

¹¹ Read *manya-manyā*.

¹² Read *gina*.

¹³ Read *zālunta*.

¹⁴ Read *kadāi*.

- 50 12. *Idō yā birkicī, rai yā fiti*¹⁵ *mā*
*Masawwan*¹⁶ *nāka sai kuma salamāwā.*
13. *Wadansu suna šalātti, wanasu*¹⁷ *suna kūkā,*
Maza nā ci: "Sarautar mai iyāwa."

[f° 3 r°]

1. *Da yārayē, da mātayē ka kūkā;*
Mazā nā ci: "Ikō mai iyāwā."
2. *Suna ciwā ko hankon*¹⁸ *kai, ko danyā —*
Fa ikō ʒala bābu zamā ga kōwā.
3. *Sunā karfi halī, don bā su ikō;*
Fa bayan ikonsa sarki mai iyāwā.
- 55 4. *Wadansu su tāshi, zā su hakar kushēwā.*
Anā sāra itacē don kushēwā.
5. *A kāmā mā ruwā, a gama alowā*¹⁹,
A wankē ka fā ga salo zaman kushēwā.
6. *A tsai da shafō salācinka — kaitō!*
Fa kai ba ka san abi da a ka yi, bā wāwā.
7. *Idan an kāre sala kuma, a daukā,*
A kai ka, a ʒankadī ka cikin kushēwā.
8. *A kāwo kuma kurāwā, a jērā.*
Tukānē wānsun kō suka azazāwa.
- 60 9. *Su kwābā kāsā, suna kuma lāllabāwā;*
*A sa bāwō kikisasa*²⁰ *cikan kushēwā.*
10. *Suna wanka hamwasu, kadā kafāfū;*
Suna kuma gaisuwā mutwa ga kōwā.
11. *Ashi kariyā su ki maka, bā su sonka;*
Zamā sō ni a ka kai ka cikin kushēwā?
12. *Suna wāsuwa, su bar ka cikin kushēwā;*
Ka kō, ka da kanka, bābu wuri fitāwā.
13. *Su zō fa ga dūkiyarka, su rarabā tā;*
A bā yāyā, a bā su, a bai wa kōwā.
- 65 14. *Fa an mancē da kai, ba a fidi da nāka;*
Azāba ana rabonka cikin kushēwā.

¹⁵ Read *fita*.

¹⁶ Read *masōwā*.

¹⁷ Read *wad'ansu*.

¹⁸ Read *fankō*.

¹⁹ Read *alwalā*.

²⁰ Read *kēkasasshē*.

[f° 3 v°]

1. *Nakirī da Munkari su tafō garī ka;*
Kana kabari kanka, kai dā bābu kōwā.
2. *Su tāshi ka a nan, kumshi kushiwā.*
Suna kuma tabayenka fā — kā ji wawā!
3. *Idan kō mumini ka kī, kā yi amshi,*
Fa ni'mā Rabu tā cika fal kushewā.
4. *Turārē duk nā aljanā da ni'ma,*
Da hūru 'aini na yāwo kushewā.
- 70 5. *Mala'ikū suna fūri mā kushiwā;*
Cikin anūri bābu dufu kushiwā.
6. *Idan kuwa kāfiri ka kī, kā ga wāhala;*
Nakirī da Munkari su ka kiwāyāwā.
7. *Suna tika ka har ka nomī kushiwā*
Kana yi shāri, anā mai agazā wāwā?
8. *Kulakī karfuna suka bubbugā ka.*
Kana kārā, anā mai agazā wāwā?
9. *Kanamai²¹ duka su yō gayā, macizai,*
Suna zō da dafi, suna kuma zuzubāwā.
- 75 10. *Su cī fa bā ka ko da jirkitāwā.*
Ka zamna nan tutur, bā jirkitāwā.
11. *Ka zamna nan tutur, har ra kiyāma,*
Wani nan jala kō shi ka tā da kowā.
12. *A būsā kafō na tashi, duk a tashi.*
Fa sa'u²² dai a tāru wari²³ tsayāwā.
13. *Munāfikai, da māsū zinā — ka koyi —*
Su tāshi, da sū, da tāro kāfirawā.
14. *Di mūminai, da 'ālaini, ka murnā;*
Shi tāshi di²⁴ su, da tāro Anabāwā.

[f° 4 r°]

- 80 1. *Safū mīniya wa ishrin a kiyā*
Ga tāruwa al-kiyāma, bābu wāwā.
2. *Fa rānā tā kusāto kan mutāni;*
Tana kōna ka kalwā nāna, ba wāwā.
3. *Inda tsayawar kiyāma tā tsawaita,*
A ji gun Mursallina, da Anabāwā.

²¹ < kunāma.

²² Read *sā'a*.

²³ Read *wurin*.

²⁴ Read *da*.

4. *Shīkarā dubū hamsin kwatumcē*
Tsawaita, don wiyā tata bābu wāwā.
5. *Kadan tsayūwan kiyāma ta tsananta,*
A tāru, a jī wuri kō Anabāwā.
- 85 6. *A ci musu: "Kū nam²⁵ citō ga Alā,*
Gamā shī ni ko ikō yau ga kowā."
7. *Su ci wā Ādamu: "Kai nī ubāmu.*
Ka jī citō ga sarki mai iyāwā."
8. *Shi ci musu; "Bā ni ikō kō ga kainā,*
Ka jī, ka ga Nūhu, kō fa shinā iyāwā."
9. *Kadan sun jī ga Nūhu, shi ci: "Ku kōma.*
Ka jī, ka ga Mūsa, kō fa shinā iyāwā."
10. *Idan an jē ga Mūsa, shi ci: "Ku kōma.*
Ku jī ga Khalilu Amīnā mai iyāwā."
- 90 11. *Idan an jē ga Ibrāhīm, shī kō*
Shi ci: "Nī, bā ni ikō tsar da kōwā."
12. *Shi ci musu: "Yā mutānī, yan uwānā!*
Ku jī, ku ga Rūhū fa shinā iyāwā.
13. *Idan an jī ga Īsa, shi ci: "Ku kōma:*
Ga Aḥmadu dān Amīna, da ya fi kōwā.
14. *Gamā shī ni ka citō bābu wāwā.*
Rasūlu-l-Lāhi Aḥmadu yā fi kōwā."
15. *Idan sun jī, su ci masa: "Yā Muhama!*
Ka cētō mu ga sarki mai iyāwā."

[f° 4 v°]

- 95 1. *Ya fādi, yana sujūdi inda Allah;*
Yana ci: "Uma ci, yā mai iyāwā."
2. *Yana ci: "Uma ci yā Ĵala Sarki.*
Fa alkawalinka yā zō, bābu wāwā."
3. *A ci musu: "Tā da kanka fā yā Muhammā!*
Fa bā ka sujūda, ai kai na, kā fi kōwā."
4. *Wan ka ka son ka rōkā, mu bā ka.*
Fa mun zabī ka ai kai ni, kā fi kōwā."
5. *Shi ci: "Citō ni ki so, ya Ilāhī!*
Fa Ĵala Ĵalālā mai ikō da kōwā."
- 100 6. *A ci shi: "Ana bā ka. Ai musu duk*
Hisābi, da līsāfi, da zāmāwā ga kōwā."
7. *A karā kau hisābi, har awuka²⁶.*
Awansu a kai ga mīzāni na kōwā.

²⁵ < nēmā.²⁶ Read ayyuka.

8. *A wātsū kau takardū aiku tamu;*
Musulmīna nāsu dāmā su ki tafōwā.
9. *Munafukai, da kafirai ka kamyā;*²⁷
Takardū nāsu hauni su ki tafōwā.
10. *Fa an kafa kō sirātsi cikin Jahannama;*
A tāshi, a hau da ikō mai iyāwā.
- 105 11. *Sirātsi mun ji tōzo, mutun ya kai nan*
*Fa ko wane tanmaya*²⁸ *banban ga kōwā.*
12. *Bisa tōzo na farkō tō diyanta*²⁹
Ga Alā nasa a ki kuma tanbaya tāwā.

[f° 5 r°]

1. *Bisa tozō na biyu kuma, kā ji — lalō;*
A ka kuma tanbayāwā nan ga kōwā.
2. *Bisa tōzō na uku kuma mun ji — sala;*
A kī dada tanbayāwā nan ga kōwā.
3. *Bisa tūdū na fudu kuma nā ji azumi;*
A kī kuma tanbayāwā nan ga kōwā.
- 110 4. *Bisa tōzō biyar kuma mun ji zakā;*
A kī kuma tanbayāwā nan ga kōwā.
5. *Bisa tōzō na shida fa biyāyē;*
A kī kuma tanbayāwā, bābu wāwā.
6. *Fa fōron kiwtā, da kuli*³⁰ *ga mūgu*
A kī kuma tanbayā na bakoi ga kōwā.
7. *Idan kā zō da sū duk ra kiyāma,*
Gidan aljanā can ka kā tanbayāwā.
8. *Kadan ba ka zō dadai ba garī su,*
Dāhir ka san kaidā, wutā ka ka tabatāwā.
- 115 9. *Sirātsi wansu sun cūdirwa iska,*
Wadansu fa wulkiyā su ka kītarēwā.
10. *Wadansu gudu, wadansu da sanū*
Sanū, wadansu da jan ciki suka kītariwā.
11. *Fa tārō mūminai kai kītariwā,*
Fa tārō kāfirai bā kītariwā.
12. *Fa kāfirai Jahannama zā su tuzga,*
Fa sū duk sāsari karfi ga kōwā.
13. *A kai su jahīmi, har Saqara, da Halma;*
A kai su Lazan, Sa'iriyā, bā wāwā.

²⁷ Read *kunya*.²⁸ Read *tambaya*.²⁹ Read *ḍayantā*.³⁰ Read *kullē*.

- 120 14. *Fa tun daga Hawiyā aka rarabā su;*
A kai su gari gari kuma tabatāwā.

[f° 5 v°]

1. *A kai kuma māsū cin zaka garinsu;*
Ga Mansina na jī can su ka tabatāwā.
2. *A kai kuma māsa garman kai garinsu;*
Ga Bukhlisa nā ji can su ka tabatāwā.
3. *Fa māsū radā a kai su gari na mūshi;*
Ga Jifina — nā ji can su ka tabatāwā.
4. *A kai kuma māsū ciya karyā garinsu;*
Ga Wādan Gain can su ka tabatāwā.
- 125 5. *A kai kuma māsū yin farkā garinsu;*
Ga Habhabu mun ji can su ka tabatāwā.
6. *A kai kuma masu kiya lallō garinsu*
Ga Zamhari, inda sanyī mai fasāwā.
7. *Shina kirkirā fa Māliki kai tukanasu*³¹.
Fā gāru wutā da Zamhara, bābu wāwā.
8. *Shina karyayā kashī, yana tsumki juwoji,*
Shina mōtsi jinī ni, bābu wāwā.
9. *A kai su, a rarabā su, a cī: “Ku zamnā*
Tutur can, bābu mutwa nan ga kōwā.”
- 130 10. *Su ci su tūba, su bi Ubangijinsu;*
A maishī sa su ji, su bi mai iyawa.
11. *A kōro su, su hau dūtsin Ṣa’ūdu;*
*Fudū*³² *tsinī — azāba kāfirāwā.*
12. *Shikāra dubū kau ca — ku tumcī;*
Hawā nasa don tsawo nasa, bābu wāwā.
13. *Idan su hau, su kan ci zā su safkō.*
Fa tun daga can a tsauce kafirāwā.
14. *Fa kaito, su gangarū kuma karkasinsa;*
Cikin zurfī wutā su ka gangarāwā.

[f° 6 r°]

- 135 1. *Kunamai manya maiya su ka ishawā,*
*Ya kākī*³³ *nī, suna halbi fā kōwā.*
2. *Da karnakan cikin wutā manyā manyā*
*Suna habshi, suna yāgā, da sāwā*³⁴.

³¹ < *tikā*.³² Read *tudu*.³³ Probably *kāke* — to spit is meant here. Notice also inconsistency in person-aspect pronouns.³⁴ Read *tsāwā*.

3. *Wutā kō ta yi fushī, tā kōni hanta.*
Kadā fa wutā na babakāwā.
4. *Wutā kūwwa tā fitō ta ido, wutā hanci,*
Kadā bākī wutā nā firfitōwā.
5. *Wutā tā cī su, tā maishi su kur-*
Mus, wasu jūyi kamar gawayi su ki kāfirāwā.
- 140 6. *Fa ƴalla shi mai dā yin sābō danta,*
Tuturta bābu mutuwā nan ga kōwā.
7. *A kai su fā yāmī dōmin su shāwō;*
Ruwan zāfi fa hanji nā junbāwā³⁵.
8. *A kai su su shā dafi, da jinī, da bauli³⁶,*
Ruwan hiki abin so kāfirāwā.
9. *Fa zakūmi su kī ci, bābu wāwā.*
Gaza-l-karami abin son kāfirāwā.
10. *Gamā dai sun yi sābō nan ga*
Dunyā suna shāfi, sunā kī Anabāwā.
- 145 11. *Akai malwa cikin wutā kō ta damri;*
Akoi tūru ta sāwan kāfirāwā.
12. *Fa zabā ni cikin wutā, shī ka damri;*
Shina da tsūwo, da gwābi, bābu wāwā.
13. *Ya kāshī su, yan nūshi su³⁷, sū*
Duk suna zāgi, suna shūri, da sāwā.
14. *Fā ga yunwa cikin wutā ga kishir-*
Wā. Fa ga kircī, da kazwā, bābu wāwā.

[f° 6 v°]

1. *Fa māsū zinā a ran nān sū ka kumya;*
Suna da wiyā mugunya nā zubāwā.
- 150 2. *Barayi kō da kāyā, māsū hāwayi;*
Wiyansu yā kadē, bā taimakāwā.
3. *Idan dayā kō ƴahannama tā yi rūri,*
Fa ya fi shadda da tsāwā, bābu wāwā.
4. *Akul wutāsu sauri ta ki hakīkan*
Tuturta bābu mutwa nan ga kōwā.
5. *Fahimci fadā da faṣlu mūminīna,*
Zamā mōwa yin zancin kāfirāwā.
6. *Fa mūminai ta Kaucara zā su tāka.*
Suna murna da bā hanū ga kōwā.

³⁵ Read *zubawa*.³⁶ Read *bawalī*.³⁷ < *nausa*.

- 155 7. *Su shā da Kaucara, tabkī Muhammā*
Ruwan dādi na sanyi, bābu wawa.
8. *Farī nasa yā jī nūru, yā uwānā!*
Ga zāfāwā zuma nan bābu wāwā.
9. *Idan an shā shi bā saura kisa,*
Duk fa bā cīwō, da tsūfā, bābu wāwa.
10. *Fa tun daga nan su hau kuma kan dawākī,*
Zawā³⁸ aljanā sai gūdu ga kōwā.
11. *Iyāli su tafō tarbō su dāhir.*
Da māsōshi abin taryā fa kōwā.
- 160 12. *Sa'an nan an kawāci gidā na kōwā.*
Fa an būdē shi, an shāri ma kōwā.
13. *Idan su zō, su safka cikin gadajī,*
Da zauruka da suna yin ga kōwā.
14. *Kilisi duk nā anūri gadajē;*
Mātashinka mafitai, bābu wāwā.

[f° 7 r°]

1. *Da hūru na 'aini kā yāwō da kamshi*
Ciki kō bā kazamtā, bābu wāwā.
2. *Akai kuma kōramā na zuma, da na giyā;*
Kadā madarā, ruwa dādi ga kōwā.
- 165 3. *Gidan aljanā can kō bābu mutwā,*
Fa bā cīwō ciki kuma, bābu gaiwā.
4. *Fa bā tsūfā, da bābu fada, da bautā;*
Fa bā zāgi, bugan wa kō da kōwā.
5. *Tarōsō kuma, da bauli, har da iska —*
Gida Aljanā bābu mai a nan ga kōwā.
6. *Tarōsōsu kaman dai dai zufa nī,*
Akai kōyi da kamshī, bābu wāwā.
7. *Kadā baulī, da iska kuma katamci,*
Da fātar mājinā duk dai ga kōwā.
- 170 8. *Ashē kuma za a jī gun zūwa-l-ḡalālī*
A gānō shī Ta'ālā, bābu wāwā.
9. *Fa wannan yā fi kōmī, duka dādi;*
Fa nan shi shā da mū, mū Kādirāwā.
10. *A cē aljanā kōwā samrayi nī,*
Fa mātā kō buduri nī bābu wāwā.
11. *Mu rōkī Ubangijīnmu shi bā mu*
Ikō bayā nasa har gashī sa da yākiwā.

³⁸ Read *zūwa*.

12. *Da alfarman fiyayan Anabāwā,
Amīni-l-Lahi Ahmadu, bābu wāwā.*
- 175 13. *Fa nā gōdi ma Alā, yan uwānā!
Da na cika walga wāka, bābu wāwā.*

[f° 7 v°]

1. *Kanāwa, nan ce wāka tāta wa'azū,
Da zā ni Madīna gu haskin kushiwā.
Tammāt. Bi ḥamdi li Llāhi. Ṣalātun wa salāmun
'alā man lā nabīyya ba'da. 'Āmīn.
Al-ḥamdu li-Llāhi Rabbi-l-'ālamīna, (lamīna) al-ḥamdu li-Llāhi...
Al-ḥamdu li-Llāhi Rabbi-l-'ālamīna,
ar-Raḥmāni, ar-Raḥīmi, maliki yaumi-d-dīn.
Iyyāka na'budu, wa iyyāka nasta'in.
'Ihdinā-ṣ-ṣirāṭa-l-mustaqīma,
Ṣirāṭa lladīna 'an'ama 'alaihim,
Ġairi-l-maḡdūbi 'alaihim wa lā-d-dāllīna³⁹.
Bi'smi llādī...*

*Bi'smi llādī lā 'ilāha 'illā huwa, lā shakka fīhi. Wa-man katabahā wa-yashra-
buhā ma'a-l-'asali 'ishrūna marra al-qur'ān, man qara'ahā fī kulli yaum lā
ta'kuluhu nār 'abad. Ad-dunyā! Li yaḡfira Allāhu dunūba kullahu bi-ḥurmati-
l-āyati. Wa man qara'ahā fa ka'annamā taṣaddaqa alf, ad-dunyā, fī-s-sabīli
Llāhi fa-ka'annamā nuzilahu al-qur'ān 'ashra marra wa aḥad. Wa man qara'ahā
lailata-l-khamīsi aw al-lailata marratan — wa-d-dunyā, wa-l-'ākhīrata! — lā
ta'kuluhu an-nāru abad⁴⁰.*

³⁹ Arabic text written in a square.

⁴⁰ Arabic text written around the square.

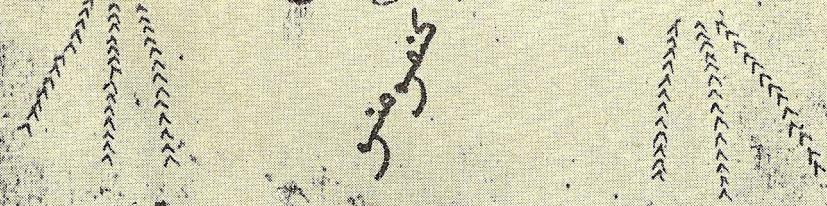
- 1 ۶ خور رهنر کایا، واد کسه : نکو با فرمتایا پ ۱۵۱
- 2 اگین کم کور قونزما دنقر : کذا امیر از واد ایخ کو و
- 3 خدر البناش کویا پ سنوا : قبا شیوونک کم باب فیوا
- 4 قبا صو قبا پ با بد پونا : قبا ز اقم خ بقو کو و کو و
- 5 نرو سو کم لایو له قرد اسک : عدا البنا پان مر اثر فی کو و
- 6 نرو شو سر کفر در در زین : اکر کو پین کم مش باب و و
- 7 کذا یو له اسک کم کشف : دی نر ما پنا لایو فر کو و
- 8 اشتر کم ز اجو فر خ او ابلال : اقا نو شرتالی باب ۱۵۱
- 9 قبا و نوبی کوم دک خا : قبا نو سر شدا مو صو فا درا و
- 10 اش البنا کو و اسفرین : قبا لا کو لدر له باب و و
- 11 صروف ابینم شرتام : عینکو بیان سر فر شرتام یا کیوا
- 12 لایو بر من لیبیرا شیدا : امیر الله احمد باب و و
- 13 قبا خود مر لایو رونا : لایو کولم و اکباب و و

1 با ما سر ز نار تن شو کیمی : سر و پیر مقنن تا زین هوا
 2 بر این گوید گایا ما هر جا ویم : و پیا نشریا کجای با تیغ کاف
 3 از زایس و بجهنم تار و ریز : فیما باشد د صا و ابا و او
 4 ز کل و تاس شور و کیکین : شکر تا با بملو تر می گووا
 5 بعمت لیل الا قمر الفوضیر : ز ما هو و پیر زین کاکیر و
 6 بجه مینت گو تر ز اشک تاک : شکر هر جا با شو و گووا
 7 شکر تا دگو تر بیج صفا : روز ادا نشه با و او
 8 بپیش بیایه نور تا او انا : فزایم او از هر نشر تا و او
 9 از رشتنا س با سور کس : با کفایتی و او سو یو با و او
 10 بکش و فخر بشویم کس و او : ز و ایشناسی و او گووا
 11 عیار ساریو تر به سر آرد : با ما شو به ایس تر تا و او
 12 سائو تر گووا : فخر و گووا : با ان بو : سلسل از شمار گووا
 13 از سر زو و سبک شکر خیم : از و ز و سور و گووا
 14 کلیس دکنانو خدیو : متاسیر و صلیو تا و او

خوار ایستد



- 1 کفر من مین سک ایشتوا : یلفن سر واپ جا کو وا
- 2 دگر نگر نگر و تا مینو مینو : ستر مین سر تا غا لسا وا
- 3 و تا کو مین مین تا کو رخت : کذا ابو و تا نبیکا و
- 4 و تا کو تا جنوت عد و تا مینو : کذا ابای و تا نجر و تا و
- 5 و تا تا شیش تا امیشیش فر : مشرو و سر واپ کمر و مین سک کلا و
- 6 بچر شمی ایبر سا بو طن : شش تا یاب مینو سر و کو وا
- 7 اکیسر قیا مر جو مر سشنا و : روز تا چه چینی تا جنبو وا
- 8 اکیسر سشنا ای چینه ل بول : روز هی ایبر نگر کا جرو وا
- 9 بز قوم سکیش تا بو وا : غز الفرم ایبر شر کا جرو وا
- 10 غما ایبر سنیج صابو نگر : لایا شسر سلا ماسر فم انیا وا
- 11 اکیر ملو نگر و تا کو تلامر : اکیر شور سنا و کا جرو وا
- 12 بزبان نگر و تا شر کلامر : سر و صو و فو اب با و وا
- 13 یکا شیش مینو شسر شو : لک شراغ شسر شور و صا وا
- 14 باغ بیو نگر و تا غ کیش : و ای فگر نگر و تا اب و وا


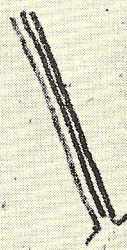
1 آگيو گم ماسر شز زک فر نش دغم صنيسر تاج نو سسک لبتاوا
 2 آگيو گم ماسر شز زک فر نش دغم بعليسر تاج نو سسک تبتاوا
 3 بماسر آگي سر غر هوش دغم بيلو تاج نو سسک لبتاوا
 4 آگيو گم ماسر شز زک فر نش دغم و ادر کي نو سسک تبتاوا
 5 آگيو گم ماسر شز زک فر نش دغم عه صيب دغم بيلو تاج نو سسک لبتاوا
 6 آگيو گم ماسر شز زک فر نش دغم غر صهر حله سني صيو قسووا
 7 بشز کي رما لک کي نکلان و ا تار و تاج و صهر تاج و اوا
 8 بشز کي نو کسي ب صعد بوج و بشز صه صي صي تاج و اوا
 9 آگيو شز زک فر نش دغم و بشز تاج نو سسک لبتاوا
 10 سسک بشز تاج نو سسک لبتاوا و بشز تاج نو سسک لبتاوا
 11 آگيو شز زک فر نش دغم و بشز تاج نو سسک لبتاوا
 12 بشز کي رما لک کي نکلان و ا تار و تاج و صهر تاج و اوا
 13 ادر شز زک فر نش دغم و بشز تاج نو سسک لبتاوا
 14 لکي نکلان و ا تار و تاج و صهر تاج و اوا



1 پسر تو زو بنی کم گار آله • اگم تنییا و اتق ز کوور
 2 پسر تو زو ناک کم عنج صل • اکیه تنییا و اتق ز کوور
 3 پسر تو زو ناک کم تاج ازم • اگم تنییا و اتق ز کوور
 4 پسر تو زو ناک کم منیر عا • اگم تنییا و اتق ز کوور
 5 پسر تو زو ناک کم قیایا یس • اگم تنییا و اتق ز کوور
 6 ق جوز زو ناک کم کل ز موغ • اگم تنییا و اتق ز کوور
 7 اگم تنییا و اتق ز کوور • اگم تنییا و اتق ز کوور
 8 کمر زو ناک کم قریس • اگم تنییا و اتق ز کوور
 9 سیرا و ناک کم ناک کم و ناک کم • اگم تنییا و اتق ز کوور
 10 و ناک کم ناک کم ستم • اگم تنییا و اتق ز کوور
 11 و ناک کم ناک کم کبیرا و • اگم تنییا و اتق ز کوور
 12 و ناک کم ناک کم ز ناک کم • اگم تنییا و اتق ز کوور
 13 اختیار و ناک کم ناک کم • اگم تنییا و اتق ز کوور
 14 قتل و ناک کم ناک کم • اگم تنییا و اتق ز کوور



1 بجا دیر شیوه اندازده  بیست و هفت و بیست و
 2 بیست و هفت و بیست و بیست و بیست و بیست و بیست و
 3 از دست راست که باها ضعیف و بیجا که شیوه دیر کبیر که او را
 4 و ز کس شکر و کاغذ و با که  بیست و بیست و بیست و بیست و
 5 بیست و بیست و بیست و بیست و بیست و بیست و بیست و
 6 از بیست و بیست و بیست و بیست و بیست و بیست و بیست و
 7 از کس که بیست و بیست و بیست و بیست و بیست و بیست و
 8 او از صو که بیست و بیست و بیست و بیست و بیست و بیست و
 9 بیست و بیست و بیست و بیست و بیست و بیست و بیست و
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 11 بیست و بیست و بیست و بیست و بیست و بیست و بیست و
 12 بیست و بیست و بیست و بیست و بیست و بیست و بیست و



 بیست و بیست و بیست و بیست و بیست و بیست و بیست و

1 صومينو و مشتر كين همتار و انكيام باه و او
 2 قدر انا تا كساتو كز شان و تا كوز كغلو انا زيو و او
 3 از صيور كيام تا صويي و ان نمتر سليون انا و او
 4 شير انا و نمتر كمن و صويي انا و تا تا باه و او
 5 كدر صيور كيام صك و انا ز انا و او و او و او
 6 ان نمتر و كمن و صويي و ان نمتر و صويي و او
 7 شير و او و او و او و او و او و او و او
 8 شير و او و او و او و او و او و او و او
 9 كدر و او و او و او و او و او و او و او
 10 از ان نمتر و او و او و او و او و او و او
 11 از ان نمتر و او و او و او و او و او و او
 12 شير و او و او و او و او و او و او و او
 13 از ان نمتر و او و او و او و او و او و او
 14 نماشير و او و او و او و او و او و او و او
 15 از ان نمتر و او و او و او و او و او و او

۷۷۷۷۷۷۷۷

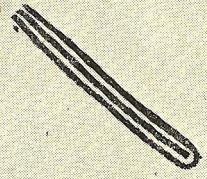
۷۷۷۷۷۷۷۷

1 ديار بوخ ماشيو گگو کان مزانان بويگو مزيانوا
 2 بشن شو رگ فتگر کي گگو شيان ف ميگو جل سياتر ماغگو ووا
 3 بشنا گره قله خن باش ميگو و و ستر ميگن ستر مزيانوا
 4 و خن ستر ستر اش و ستر گگو ستر و اناسل ان ستر گگو
 5 اگا ما مارو انم خا نوا و اونگي فدا ستر مزيانوا
 6 اسام در گگو ستر ستر و ا جيشيك مزيانوا ووا
 7 اصي سله و اشيك کيتو و ا کي و ستر ستر ا کي ووا
 8 راز نگار ستر گگو و ا کي و ستر گگو ووا
 9 اگا و گگو گگو و ا کي و ستر گگو ووا
 10 ستر گگو و ا کي و ستر گگو ووا
 11 ستر و نگو ستر گگو و ا کي و ستر گگو ووا
 12 اش و ستر گگو و ا کي و ستر گگو ووا
 13 ستر و ستر گگو و ا کي و ستر گگو ووا
 14 ستر و ستر گگو و ا کي و ستر گگو ووا
 15 و ا ستر گگو و ا کي و ستر گگو ووا



1 اناشداً عینو بینا کاف و شتر شرافت یو با سر گو و ا
 2 اناظیان شرفی نو غنییا و شتر شرافت یو با سر گو و ا
 3 اناظیان شرفی نو غنییا و شتر شرافت یو با سر گو و ا
 4 اناظیان شرفی نو غنییا و شتر شرافت یو با سر گو و ا
 5 اناظیان شرفی نو غنییا و شتر شرافت یو با سر گو و ا
 6 ابولصب مسیلم ترا پس و بیو بقیل شتر شرافت یو با سر گو و ا
 7 حضرت بزرگوار تو ایسیک و بیو کالیف کتیب کرم با سر گو و ا
 8 و ایشو با صند انا ابار و منام نای سر کرم االب ا و ا
 9 عینا ایشو ا و ا شرفی نو غنییا و شتر شرافت یو با سر گو و ا
 10 شکر او و ما ا فیم شکر کرم با سر گو و ا و بیو کتیب کرم با سر گو و ا
 11 و بیو کتیب کرم با سر گو و ا و بیو کتیب کرم با سر گو و ا
 12 عینا و بیو کتیب کرم با سر گو و ا و بیو کتیب کرم با سر گو و ا
 13 و بیو کتیب کرم با سر گو و ا و بیو کتیب کرم با سر گو و ا

چهار سو



1 کبر فرزند نیایش زوانا و کسز زوانا و فرات شایان و او را
 2 نتر کفر عمراه انا فریسا و غم نتر و نیایش کد و او را
 3 کسز نیز میو نتر ابو کد و کد و نتر انا و نای کد و او را
 4 د ا ا م د ل سید انا و نوح و س نتر انا و سید میو کد و او را
 5 د ا ا ل خ و ه ا براهیم شوقه و نتر کد و ما غم نتر و نتر انا و او را
 6 انا انا و نتر و اسی سما ایل و س نتر انا و سید میو کد و او را
 7 انا و س و د م نتر و نتر انا و نتر انا و س نتر و نتر انا و او را
 8 انا و او د نتر انا و س نتر انا و نتر انا و نتر انا و او را
 9 انا و س نتر و نتر انا و نتر انا و نتر انا و نتر انا و او را
 10 کد و نتر انا و نتر انا و نتر انا و نتر انا و نتر انا و او را
 11 د انا و او د نتر انا و نتر انا و نتر انا و نتر انا و او را
 12 کد و نتر انا و نتر انا و نتر انا و نتر انا و نتر انا و او را
 13 انا کد و نتر انا و نتر انا و نتر انا و نتر انا و او را

1 کرم شسته چر قاسر سو قه کرم کتابه فتانه کاهه کو ورا
 2 فتانه شسته چر کبابه شسته فتانه ورا کرم کبابه کو ورا
 3 کو ورا کرم کبابه شسته فتانه ورا کرم کبابه کو ورا
 4 نما کبابه کرم کبابه شسته فتانه ورا کرم کبابه کو ورا
 5 از کبابه کرم کبابه شسته فتانه ورا کرم کبابه کو ورا
 6 کرم کبابه کرم کبابه شسته فتانه ورا کرم کبابه کو ورا
 7 نما کبابه کرم کبابه شسته فتانه ورا کرم کبابه کو ورا
 8 نما کبابه کرم کبابه شسته فتانه ورا کرم کبابه کو ورا
 9 کرم کبابه کرم کبابه شسته فتانه ورا کرم کبابه کو ورا
 10 کرم کبابه کرم کبابه شسته فتانه ورا کرم کبابه کو ورا
 11 کرم کبابه کرم کبابه شسته فتانه ورا کرم کبابه کو ورا
 12 از کرم کبابه کرم کبابه شسته فتانه ورا کرم کبابه کو ورا
 13 کرم کبابه کرم کبابه شسته فتانه ورا کرم کبابه کو ورا

کرم کبابه

بِسْمِ اللَّهِ الرَّحْمَنِ الرَّحِيمِ وَصَلَّى اللَّهُ عَلَى سَيِّدِنَا مُحَمَّدٍ وَآلِهِ وَسَلَّمَ

1 مَلَكُودِ ابْنِ فَرْحَانَ خَيْرٍ مِنْ أَيْدِيهِمْ لَقَدْ وَجَدْتُهُ كَيْفَ عَيْتُكَ وَكَوْوَ

2 فَخَيْرٌ صِلَانِ بَسْمِ اللَّهِ عَمَّا فِيهِ نَفْسُ أَبِي بَكْرٍ وَابْنِ بَقِيَّةٍ وَ

3 مَا شَرِيحًا مَا شَرِيحًا مَعْرِيشٍ نَلَا كَوْفَرٍ كَيْفَ سَلَمًا فَرَا

4 بَيْتِشِ كَوْصَانَةٍ سَلَامًا وَابْنِ كَسْرٍ وَابْنِ بَقِيَّةٍ وَفَارَا

5 كَسْرٍ وَفَارَا وَابْنِ بَقِيَّةٍ وَابْنِ بَقِيَّةٍ وَابْنِ بَقِيَّةٍ وَ

6 كَسْرٍ وَفَارَا وَابْنِ بَقِيَّةٍ وَابْنِ بَقِيَّةٍ وَابْنِ بَقِيَّةٍ وَ

7 أَبُو كَيْسَانَ كَسْرٍ وَفَارَا وَابْنِ بَقِيَّةٍ وَابْنِ بَقِيَّةٍ وَ

8 كَسْرٍ وَفَارَا وَابْنِ بَقِيَّةٍ وَابْنِ بَقِيَّةٍ وَابْنِ بَقِيَّةٍ وَ

9 كَسْرٍ وَفَارَا وَابْنِ بَقِيَّةٍ وَابْنِ بَقِيَّةٍ وَابْنِ بَقِيَّةٍ وَ

10 كَسْرٍ وَفَارَا وَابْنِ بَقِيَّةٍ وَابْنِ بَقِيَّةٍ وَابْنِ بَقِيَّةٍ وَ

11 كَسْرٍ وَفَارَا وَابْنِ بَقِيَّةٍ وَابْنِ بَقِيَّةٍ وَابْنِ بَقِيَّةٍ وَ

12 كَسْرٍ وَفَارَا وَابْنِ بَقِيَّةٍ وَابْنِ بَقِيَّةٍ وَابْنِ بَقِيَّةٍ وَ