001

**(1)** @|| ḅay·ṁḥ d'ak· v'iy·ṁ 1tim·ṁ 2mlik· °u saḥ tg'a 3knon· 4°u 5[p]li

**(2)** ḅay·ṁḥ 6rūṅ· 7ḅa hi °u rūp· yaṁ @ || @

1 Probably <t> rather than <n>, agreeing with Blagden and Tha Myat who both read <t> here. If so, then *tg'a* is correct too.

2 Sastri (as reported in ASB 1915, 21-23) is less reliable than Blagden, reading <th> for <ḅ> and <sh> for <m> and <p> and medial <l> as <ḍ>.

3 *knon·*: *kñoñ* Blagden.

4 Nice examples of attributive/genitive function of *°u*: ‘revered son of … and grandson of ….’

5 Photos such as IMG\_8373 favor initial <p> over <m>: *pli* ‘grandson’.

6 *rūṅ·*: *nū* Blagden; *rūp·*: *nu* Blagden;

*rūṅ·*: *tu+°u·* Tha Myat; *rūp·*: *tu+p* Tha Myat

Note two slightly different shapes of <rū>, with and without loop at

bottom; the first of them attested also in PYU006, where it was

interpreted as <bhū> by Blagden; perhaps <lu> would be a possibility

for shape with loop, but reading <rū> for shape without loop virtually

guaranteed by occurrences of apparently related sequence *°u ru kleḥ*

*yaṁ* at end of several urn inscriptions.

7 Sequence *ḅa hi* also attested in PYU002.

Luce’s translation (PPPB I Page 75n. 27): “These are the bones of the Honourable Ru-ba deceased son of the Honourable La-wi: ni’ mli (sic), grandson of Nga-kno.”

Revised translation: *(to appear)*