

5.3.4.1.11. *Lakey*- cylindrical leather bag used for carrying fodder for horse while on a long journey

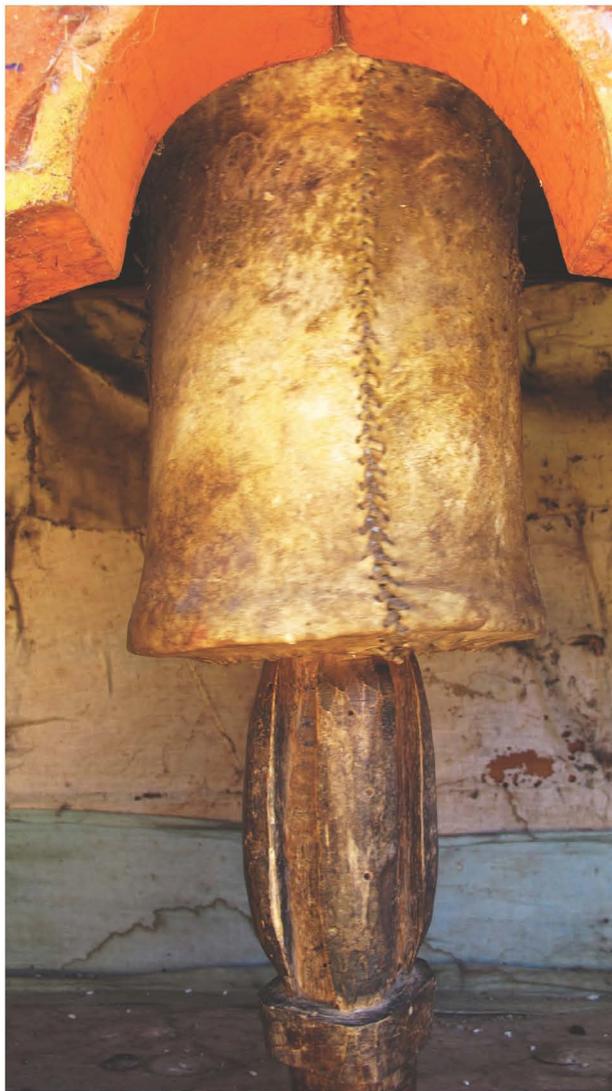
5.3.4.2. Religious use:

5.3.4.2.1. *Rem-thab*

5.3.4.2.2. *Dril-che thab*

5.3.4.2.3. *Mani la-khor* – the small prayer wheels which are turned by hand were made with leather in the earlier times.

5.3.4.2.4. *Nga*- drum used during Buddhist ritual ceremonies.



5.3.5. Boot-Making

Although the boot making craft (*Lhamzo*) is quite old in Bhutan, its origin is difficult to trace. The traditional knee length boots are made from leather using threads

made from yak hair. Today, the boots are made of both leather and cloth, which is hand stitched (*lagtshem*) and embroidered with colourful patterns. The traditional boots come in different colour patterns to denote the ranks of officials. It is mostly worn during the official functions. This dying art has now been revived with the government’s prerequisite for all the officials having to wear *tsho lham* when attending official functions.

The boots are classified as:

5.3.5.1. *Dra lham*– worn by members of the monk body, but this type is not mentioned commonly these days.

5.3.5.2. *Tshog lham*– this is popularly worn today by everyone including the royal family, members of parliament, and government officials.

5.3.5.3. *Thru lham karchung*– This is used by the officials and has green strip, red colour on the front and white on the either side (left and right).

5.3.5.4. *Dzom lham*– is worn by women and it is similar to *tshog lham*. It has red strips and the frontal portion of the boot is red in colour.

5.3.5.5. *Yue lham (gyus lham)* - is worn by ordinary people in the villages and is often sewn using animal hides. This was popularly worn in the ancient times in the absence of those imported shoes.

For details on the different parts of a boot, please refer to Section 3.2 in Chapter Three.

