

A
Gazetteer of the Suket State

COMPILED BY

MR. B. R. BEOTRA, B.A.



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**THIS BOOK IS
MOST RESPECTFULLY DEDICATED**

TO

**H. H. RAJA LAKSHMAN SEN,
RAJA OF SUKET STATE,**

BY

THE COMPILER

PREFACE.

The present edition of the Suket State Gazetteer has been compiled under the kind instructions of His Highness the Raja Sahib of Suket State and the compiler feels he must place on record an expression of his feelings of gratitude to His Highness for the most valuable advice that he has so freely given from time to time.

In some places passages have been reproduced from the Mandi State Gazetteer, the old edition of the Suket State Gazetteer, the Forest Settlement Report of the Suket State, the Assessment Reports of the Suket State, and the Punjab Census Reports for which the compiler offers his thanks to their authors. My thanks are also due to Doctor Hutchison of Chamba for his chapter on the political history of the State.

I will feel amply repaid if the present work proves useful to the public.

B. R. BEOTRA.

RATAN COTTAGE, SUNDARNAGAR,
SUKET STATE.

The 2nd September, 1924.

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APPENDIX I.

THE DIALECTS OF MANDI AND SUKET.

BY THE REV. T. GRAHAME BAILEY, B.D., M.R.A.S.

INTRODUCTION.

Maṇḍī and Sukēt are two important states lying between Simla and Kāṅgrā proper with Kulū for their eastern boundary. They form part of the central linguistic wedge between Chamba and the Simla States, it being noticeable that north of Kāṅgrā and south of Suket certain linguistic peculiarities are found which are not observed in the central area. The future in *l* alluded to in the Introduction to the Chamba Dialects (See Appendix to Gazetteer of Chamba State) is a good example of this. In the central wedge the future is in *g* or *gh*, whereas to the north and south and east it is in *l*.

The main Maṇḍī dialect is rather widely spread. It is found with very little change over all the western and northern portions of the State. It is also spoken in the capital, and extends without much variation southwards into Suket. In the following pages a grammar of this dialect is given, followed by brief paradigms to illustrate the northern dialects. The centre of North Maṇḍāli may be taken to be Jhaṅgri half way between Sultānpūr and Pālampūr. Chōṭā Baṅghāli, as alluded to in the following pages, is spoken in that portion of Chōṭā Baṅghāl which lies in the extreme northern portion of Maṇḍī State. In the south-east portion of the State, called Maṇḍī Sirāj, the dialect spoken is still Maṇḍāli, but it shows resemblances to Inner Sirāji, the dialect of the northern half of the Sirāj Tahsil of Kulū.

In Maṇḍāli the genitive is formed by the postposition *ra*, the Dative by *jo*, and the Ablative by *gē* or *thē*.

Although the dialect shows many traces of the influence of Panjābi, it keeps clear of that influence in the plural of nouns, which is in the oblique, generally the same as the singular except in the vocative case. In parts of the State we have the special fem. oblique form for 3rd pers. pronouns so characteristic of Kulū and the Simla States. The future is either indeclinable in—*ṅg* or declinable in—*gha*.

The Pres. Part in composition is indeclinable, as *karāhā*, is doing, which reminds us of the Kashmīri participle *karān*. Another resemblance to Kashmīri is in the confusion between *e* and *ye*. Thus we find *tēs* used interchangeably with *tyēs*, *ēs* with *yēs*, *itthi*, with *ittthi* (*yēttthi*). The interchange of *s* and *h* finds frequent exemplification in the hill states, e.g., in the Pres. Auxiliary *hā* and *sā* or *āsā*. See the dialects passim. Maṇḍāli has a Stative Participle in—*irā*, thus *pairā*, in the state of having fallen, *pāirā*, in the state of having been drunk. The peculiarity of the verb *bāhṇā*, beat, has been alluded to under the verb in Maṇḍāli and Chōṭā Baṅghāli, and under the latter dialect will be found a reference to an interesting undeclined participle used in the Passive to give the sense of *ability*.

In Sukēt there are said to be three dialects—Pahār, Dahr and Bahal, but this is obviously an over-refinement. I have not had an opportunity of studying them at first hand, and therefore make the following remarks with some reserve.

The singular of nouns is practically the same as in Maṇḍāli, but in the plural Panjābi influence is shown in the oblique termination—*ā*. The Agent Plural, however, ends in—*iē*, *thē* is used for the ablative postposition, *gē* being generally

kept for the purpose of comparison of Adjectives. The pronouns are almost the same as in Maṇḍāli.

In verbs we find that the Dahr dialect resembles the Panjābi in its pres. part. in—*dā*, and in its past part. in—*ḥā*. The Bahal dialect has its pres. indic. like Maṇḍāli, as *mārā ḥā*, but in the imperfect has the peculiar double form, *mārā ḥā thā*, he was beating, *mārā ḥā thē*, they were beating. The Sukēti dialects make their future in *gh* and possibly *g* or *gg*, and have the stative participle in—*irā* as *mārā*, in the state of having been beaten. The auxiliary present and past is the same as in Maṇḍāli.

The system of transliteration is that of the Asiatic Society of Bengal. *i* denotes the sound half-way between *i* and *ī*, *u* italicised in a word printed in ordinary type is half-way between *u* and *ū*; *eu* similarly italicised represents the sound of *e* in French *je*; *c* is the sound of *ch* in *child*, *ch* is the corresponding aspirate.

T. GRAHAME BAILEY.

25th February, 1905.

MAṄḌĒĀLĪ [Maṅḍālī.]

Nouns.

Masculine.

Nouns in —ā.

	<i>Singular.</i>	<i>Plural.</i>
N.	ghōṛ—ā, horse	—ē
G.	—ē rā	as Sing.
D.A.	—ē jō	"
L.	—ē manjhā	"
Ab.	—ē gē, thē	"
Ag.	—ē	"
V.	—ēā	—ēē

Nouns in a Consonant.

	<i>Singular.</i>	<i>Plural.</i>
N.	ghar, house	as Sing.
G.D.A.L.Ab.	ghar-ā, rā, etc.	"
Ag.	—ā	"
V.	—ā	—ā

Nouns in —ī.

N.	hāth—ī, elephant	as Sing.
G.D.A.L.Ab.	—ī rā, etc.	"
Ag.	—īō	"
V.	—īā	—īō

Nouns in —ū, such as *hindū*, Hindu, are declined like those in—in—ī, *bāb*, father, is declined like *ghar*, except that the second b is doubled before any additions.

Feminine.

Nouns in —ī.

N.	bēṭ—ī, daughter	as Sing.
G.D.A.L.Ab.	—ī rā, etc.	"
Ag.	—īō	"
V.	—īō	īō

Nouns in a Consonant.

	<i>Singular.</i>	<i>Plural.</i>
N.	baih—ṇ	nī
G.D.A.L.Ab.	—nī rā, etc.	as Sing.
Ag.	—nīō	"
V.	—nī	nīō.

PRONOUNS.

Singular.

	1st	2nd	3rd	éh, thís.
N.	haũ	tũu	sē	éh
G.	mērā	tērā	tēs-rā (or tyēs or tis) (yēs).	ēs rā
D.A.	mējō	tūjō	tes, etc.	es, etc.
L.	mā bhittar, manjhā.	tuddh, etc.	"	"
Ab.	māthē	tutthē	"	"
Ag.	māi	taī	tīnē	inē
N.	āssē	tussē	āṣō	ēh
G.	āssā rā, mbārā	tussā rā	tinhā rā	inhā rā
D.A.	āssā jō	" etc.	" etc.	" etc.
L.	" etc.	"	"	"
Ab.	"	"	"	"
Ag.	āssē	tussē	tinhē	inhē

*Singular.**Plural.*

N.	kun, who	jō, who	kun	jeō
Obl.	kēs, etc.	jēs, etc.	kinhā	jinhā
Ag.	kūnē	jinē	kinhē	jinhē
	<i>kyā, what ? has Obl. kiddhī.</i>			

Other pronouns are *kōi*, someone, anyone, *kich*, something, anything; *har k ī*, whosoever; *har kich* whatsoever.

ADJECTIVES.

Adjectives used as nouns are declined as nouns, but adjectives qualifying nouns have the following declension:—All adjectives ending in any letter other than ā are indec. Those ending in —ā have Obl. —ē. PL —ē, indec. Fem. —ī indec. It should be noted that the genitives of nouns and pronouns are adjectives coming under this rule.

Comparison is expressed by means of *gē*, from, than, as *kharā*, good, *ēs gē kharā*, better than this, *sabbhī gē kharā*, better than all, best.

<i>Demonstrative</i>	<i>Correlatives</i>	<i>Interrogative</i>	<i>Relative.</i>
ērā, like that or this	terā like that or this	kērā, like what ?	jērā, like which
itnā, so much or many.	titnā, so much or many.	kitnā, how much or many.	jitnā, as much or as many.

ADVERBS.

Most adjectives can be used as adverbs. They then agree with the subject of the sentence. The following is a list of the most important adverbs other than adjectives:—

<i>Time.</i>	<i>Place.</i>
ēbbē, hun, now	ētthī, here.
tēbbē, then	tētthī, there.
kēbbē, when ?	kētthī, where ?

<i>Time.</i>	<i>Place.</i>
jēbbē, when	jēthī, where
āj, to-day	ēthī tikki, up to here
kāl, tomorrow	iēthī tē, from here
dōthī, tomorrow morning	ūprā, up
parsi, day after tomorrow	bun, down
eauthē, day after that	nēdē, near.
kāl, yesterday	dūr, far
parsi, day before yesterday	aggē, in front
cauthē, day before that	picchē, behind
kadhī, sometimes, ever	bhittar, inside.
kadhī na, never	bāhar, outside.
kadhī kadhī, sometimes.	

Others are *kī*, why, *idhī rē kaṭṭhē*, for this reason, *hā*, yes, *silābī*, quickly.

PREPOSITIONS.

The commonest prepositions have been given in the declension of nouns. Subjoined is a brief list of others. The same word is often both a preposition and an adverb.

pār, beyond	tērē kaṭṭhē, about thee
wār, on this side	mā sāhī, āssā sāhī, like me, like us.
whittar, manjhe, manjh, within	tinā bakkhā, towards them
hēth, below	tētāge prānt, after that
prallē—upon	
tikā tikki, up to	idhī rē ōrē parē, round about it.
mā nēdē, beside me	tūssa barābar, equal to you.
mā sāngī, with me	māthē partēg, apart from me.
tājō, for him	

VERBS.

Auxiliary.

Pres.	I am, etc.	Sing. hā	f. hī	Plur. hē	f. hī
Past.	I was, etc.	Sing. thā	f. thī	Plur. thē	f. thī

Intransitive Verbs.

paunā, fall.

Fut.	Sing. paūgh—ā f.—i Pl. —ē f. —i, also paung indecl.
Imperat.	pau pauā
Pres. Indio.	paūā indec. with hā f. hī. Pl. hē, hī
Impf. Indio.	paūā indec. with thā f. thī, Pl. thē, thī
Past Cond.	paund—ā (—i —ē —i)
Past Indio.	pēā f. pēi
Pres. Perf.	pēā hā, etc.
Plupf.	pēā tha, etc.
Participle	paūkē, having fallen, <i>paundē hī</i> , on falling, <i>paīrā</i> in the state of having fallen, <i>paundē</i> , while falling, <i>paunēwālā</i> , faller or about to fall.

Some verbs have slight irregularities.

hūṅhā, be, become.

Fut.	hūṅhā or hūṅg
Pres. Ind.	hūṅṅ hā.
Past Cond.	hundā.
Past Indio.	hūā.

aunā, come.

Fut.	āuṅhā or aūṅ
Pres. Indio.	āūā hā
Past Cond.	aundā
Past Indio.	āyā
Participle	āikē, having come, āirā, in the state of having comejānā, go.

Imperat.	jā jā
Pres. Indio.	jāhā hā
Past Cond.	jāndā
Past Indio.	gēā
Participle	jāikē, having gone; gēirā, in the state of having gone.

raihṅā, remain.

Fut.	rahaṅghā or rahaṅ
Imperat.	raih rahā
Pres. Ind.	raihā hā
Past	rēhā

baiṅhā, sit.

Fut.	baiṅghā or baiṅhaṅ
Past Cond.	baiṅdhā

Transitive Verbs.

mārṅā, beat, strike, in general like paṅṅa.

Fut.	mārṅhā or mārṅ
Pres. Ind.	mārṅṅ hā
Past Cond.	mārdā
Past Ind.	mārēā, with agent case of subject, mārēā, agreeing with object.
Pres. Perf.	mārēā hā, with agent case of subject, mārēā thā

agreeing with the object.

Plupf.	mārēā thā, with agent case of subject, mārēā thā agreeing with object.
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Participle	mārīrā, in the state of having been beaten.
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The passive is formed by using the past part. *mārēā*, with the required tense of *jānā*, go, *mārēā jānā*, be beaten. The passive is not very common. The following are slightly irregular :—

khāṅhā, eat.

Fut.	khāṅghā or khāṅ
Pres. Indio.	khāṅṅ hā
Past Indio.	khādhā
Participle	khādhī—ra, in the state of having been eaten.

piṇā, drink.

Past pīta
Participle pītīrā, in the state of having been drunk.

dēṇā, give.

Pres. Ind. dēhā hā
Past dittā
Participle dittīrā, in the state of having been given.

laiṇā, take.

Fut. laiṅhā or laiṅg
Pres. Indic. laiḥā hā.

karnā, do

Past kitā

lēaṇā, bring, like *aunā*, but.

Past lēi āyā

lēi jāṇā, take away, like *jāṇā*.

There is a noticeable peculiarity about the past of *bāḥṇā*, beat, strike (Fut. *bāhaṅghā*, *bāhaṅg*). The past is always used in the Fem. I beat him is *māi lēsjo bāhi*. Apparently the verb is in agreement with some fem. noun not expressed. The understood word would naturally have the meaning of "blow." See also under the Banghāl dialect.

Compound Verbs.

Habit, Continuance, State.

I am in the habit of falling, *haū paia karā hā* (compounded with *karnā*, do).

I continue falling, *haū paundā rahā* (compounded with *raihṇā*, remain).

I am in the act of falling, *haū paundā lagīrā hā* (compounded with *lagṅṇā* stick).

LIST OF COMMON NOUNS, ADJECTIVES AND VERBS.

ghōṛā, horse.
bāb, bāpū, father.
māi, mother.
bhāi, brother.
bōbbō, elder sister.
baiṅṅ, younger sister.
gābhrū, beta, son.
bēṭi, daughter.
biāhū, husband.
lāṛi, wife.
mardh, man.
janānē, women.
maṭṭhā, boy.
maṭṭhi, girl.
puhāl, shepherd.
cōr, thief.
ghōṛā, horse.
ghōṛi, mare.
baḷd, ox.
gāi, cow.

mhais, buffalo.
bakr—ā, he-goat.
—i, she-goat.
bhēḍ, sheep.
kutt—ā, dog.
—i, bitch.
ricch, bear.
barāgh, leopard.
gaddhā, ass.
sūr, pig.
kūkk—ar, cock.
—ṛi, hen.
bill—ā, cat (male).
—i, cat (female).
ūt, camel.
panchi, pankhēru, bird.
il, kite.
hāthi, elephant.
hāth, hand.
pair, pāō, foot.

LIST OF COMMON NOUNS, ADJECTIVES AND VERBS—*contd.*

nāk, nose.	tātā, swift.
hākkhi, eye.	painā, sharp.
mūh, face.	ūccā, high.
dānd, tooth.	gōrā, kharā, beautiful.
kān, ear.	kubhadrā, ugly.
saruā, kēs, hair.	ṭhaṇḍā, cold.
mūṇḍ, sir, head.	tattā, hot.
jibh, tongue.	guḍlā, miṭṭhā, sweet.
piṭh, back.	hacchā, clean, white.
pēt, stomach.	ghaṭ, little.
sariṭ, body.	bahut, much.
pōthi, book.	hōṇā, be, become.
kalam, pen.	suṇā, come.
mānjā, bed.	jāṇā, go.
ghar, house.	baiṭhṇā, sit.
daryāō, river.	laiṇā, take.
khād, stream.	dēṇā, give.
dhārā, hill.	paṇṇā, fall.
pādhar, plain.	uṭhṇā, rise.
ḍōhri, field.	khayṇā, stand.
rōṭi, bread.	dēkhṇā, see.
pāṇi, water.	khāṇā, eat.
kaṇak, wheat.	piṇā, drink.
challī, maize.	bōṭṇā, say.
ḍāl, tree.	saṇṇā, sleep, lie down.
grāō, village.	karna, do.
nagar, city.	raihṇā, remain.
ban, jungle.	bāhṇā, mārna, beat.
macchi, fish.	pachāṇṇā, recognise.
paiṇḍā, way.	bujjhṇā, know.
phaḷ, fruit.	pujjṇā, arrive.
māsa, meat.	daurnā, run.
duddh, milk.	nhasi jāṇā, run away.
batti, ānni, egg.	baṇāṇā, make.
ghiū, ghi.	thaiṇā, place.
tēl, oil.	sadṇā, call.
chāh, buttermilk.	milṇā, meet.
dhiārā, day.	sikkhṇā, learn.
rāt, night.	parhṇā, read.
sūrj, sun.	likhṇā, write.
chandarmā, moon.	marnā, die.
tāra, star.	suṇṇā, hear.
bāgar, wind.	haṭṇā, turn.
pāṇi, barkha, rain.	haṭi suṇā, return.
dhūppā, sunshine.	buehṇā, flow.
gird, stormy wind.	laṇṇā, fight.
bhārā, load.	jittṇā, win.
biū, seed.	hārnā, defeated.
lōhā, iron.	calējāṇā, go away.
kharā, good.	bāhṇā, sow.
burā, bad.	haḷ bāhṇā, plough.
baḍḍā, big.	khuāṇā, cause to eat.
halkā, little.	piāṇā, cause to drink.
dalidri, lazy.	suṇāṇā, cause to hear.
akliwājā, wise.	cugnā, graze.
bhacōā, foolish.	cārnā, carāṇā, cause to graze.

NUMERALS.

Ordinal.

1—ek.	37—satattri.
2—dūi.	39—antuāli.
3—trae.	40—cāli.
4—cār.	47—satāli.
5—pañj.	49—anaunjā.
6—chau.	50—pañjah.
7—sāt.	57—sataunjā.
8—āth.	59—anāhat.
9—nau.	60—saṭth.
10—das.	67—satāhaṭ.
11—gyārā.	69—aṇhattar.
12—bārā.	70—sattar.
13—tēhrā.	77—satēutar.
14—caudā.	79—uṇāsī.
15—pandrā.	80—assi.
16—sōlā.	87—satāsī.
17—satāra.	89—nauṭē.
18—thārā.	90—nabbē.
19—unni.	97—satānūē.
20—bih.	100—sau.
27—satāi.	200—dūi sau.
29—apattri.	1,000—hajār.
30—trih.	100,000—lakkh.

Cardinal.

1st, pahlū.	dujji bāri, second time.
2nd, dujjā.	ēk gūnā, one fold.
3rd, trijjā.	das gūnā, tenfold.
4th, cauthā.	āddhā, half.
5th, panjūṣ.	pañṇē dui, 1½.
6th, chatthūṣ.	sawā dui, 2½.
7th, satūṣ.	dhāi, 2½.
10th, dasūṣ.	ḍēōḍh, 1½.
50th, pañjuhūṣ.	sāḍḍhē cār, 4½.
pahlū bāri, first time.	

SENTENCES.

1. Tērā kyā nāō hā ? What is thy name ?
2. Eh ghōrā kitni barsā rā hāō ? How old is this horse.
3. Yēthi gē Kasmir kitnā kū dūr hā ? From here how far is Kashmir ?
4. Tērē bābbē rē gharā kitnē gābhūrū hē ? In thy father's house how many sons are there.
5. Aj haū barē dūrā ge haṇḍikē āyā. To-day I from very far have walking come.
6. Mērē cācē rā gābhūrū tēsri baiṇi sāūgē biāhā hūirā. My uncle's son is married to his sister.
7. Gharā sufēdā ghōrē ri jin hī. In the house is the white horse's saddle.
8. Ēri piṭṭhi prallē jin kāsi dēā. On his back bind the saddle.

9. Mai tésrē gābhrū jō bauht bāhi. I beat his son very much.
10. Uppūr dhārā rē sirē par gāē bakri cārā hā (or carāē karī hā or carāndā lagirā hā). Above on the top of the hill he is grazing cows and goats (or is in the habit of grazing, or is now grazing).
11. Sē tēs dājā hēṭh ghōrē prallē baiṭhīrā. He under that tree is seated on the horse.
12. Tésrā bhāi apṇi baiṇi gē baḍḍā. His brother is bigger than his sister.
13. Tisrā mūl ḍhāi rupayyā hē. Its price is two and a half rupees.
14. Mērā bāb tēs halkē gharā whittar (manjh) rahā hā. My father lives in that small house.
15. Tisjō inhā rupayyē dēi dēā. Give him these rupees.
16. Tinhā ḍhābbē tēsti lēi lā. Those piec take from him.
17. Tisjō bahut mārīkē rassī kē bannhā. Having beaten him well bind him with ropes.
18. Khūē gē pāṇi kaḍḍh. Take out water from the well.
19. Māthē aggē calā. Walk before me.
20. Kēsārā gābhrū tudh picche aundā lagirā ? Whose son is coming behind you ?
21. Sē tussē kistē mullē lēā ? From whom did you buy that.
22. Grāwā rē haṭṭiwālē gē lēā āssē mullē. We bought it from a shop keeper of the village.

NORTH MAṆḌĒĀLĪ.

Only those points are noted in which North Maṇḍēālī differs from Maṇḍēālī proper.

NOUNS.

The Ablative is formed with *gē*, from.
dēd, sister is thus declined :—

	<i>Singular.</i>	<i>Plural.</i>
N.	dēd	dēdd—ā
G.D.A.L.Ab.	dēdd—ā rā, etc.	—ā, etc.
Ag.	—ē	—ē

PRONOUNS.

Singular.

	1st.	2nd.	3rd.	eh, this
N.	..	tū	....	....
G.	..	..	....	fem. tēssā rā—ēsārā f. ēssārā
D.A.	munjō	tujō	....	....
L.	..	..	....	....
Ab.	majgē	tudhḡē	....	....
Ag.	..	taī	tiniē, tinē, f. tēssē	iniē, inē, f. ēssē

Plural.

N.	..	..	tēṣ
G.	mhārā	thārā	tinhārā
Ag.	āssē	tussē	tinhē

kuṇ, who ? Ag. s. *kuṇīḷ*.

jō, who, Ag. s. *jīnīḷ*.

kōi, someone, anyone, Ag. *kesī*.

ADJECTIVES.

Demonstrative.	Correlative.	Interrogative.	Relative.
<i>ēḥrā</i> , like this or that	<i>tēḥrā</i>	<i>kēḥrā</i>	<i>jēḥrā</i>
<i>ētrā</i> , so much or many	<i>tētrā</i>	<i>kētrā</i>	<i>jētrā</i>

ADVERBS.

pōrshē, day after tomorrow
or day before yesterday.
ētthī tāũ, up to here
etthī gē, from here

uphrau, up
bunhē, down.
nēḥ, near.
bhittar.

PREPOSITIONS.

andhar, big, within
thālḷē, below
tāũ, up to

maḷ nēḥē, besides me.
māḷ kannē, with me.

VERBS.

Auxiliary.

Pres.	1st. Sing. <i>hē</i>	3rd. s. <i>hā</i> or <i>hē</i>
Past	<i>thēā</i> Pl. <i>thīē</i>	<i>f. thī</i>

Intransitive Verbs.

paṇṇā, fall.

Past
Participle *paieā f. paī* Pl. *paie*
paīrā hōā, in the state of having fallen.

hōṇā, be, become.

Past *hōā*

aṇṇā, come.

Fut. *aṅghī*
Imper *a ā*

jāṇā, go.

Fut.	jaṅghā
Imperat.	jā jāṣ

rāhṇā, remain.

Fut.	rāhṅghā
Imper.	rāh rāhā
Past Con.	rāhndā
Past Ind.	rēhā

baṭṭhā, baṣṭhā, sit.

Past	baṭṭh
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Transitive Verb.

dīṇā, give.

Fut.	dīghā
Past. Con.	dīndā
Past	dittā

leuṇā, take.

Fut.	lēgha, laũ
Past. Cond.	lēnda
Past Ind.	lēā

galāṇā, say.

Past	galāyā
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jāṇā, know.

Past	jāṇēā.
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lēi auṇā, bring, like auṇā.

The future does not appear to have the indecl. form found in Maṇḍeālī proper, e.g., *paṅg* and *māṅg*. The last S however has an alternative form in —*ā* as *pauā*, *bāhū*, I shall fall, strike.

The partic. faller or about to fall, etc., dispenses with the *ē* in the middle: thus *mārnwālā* or *bāhṇwālā*, striker.

The past cond. is used for the present Indec. very commonly in negative sentences and occasionally in affirmative sentences.

bābbā, father.
ij, mother.
bharāṇṇū, bhāi, brother.
beuṇh, sister.
dēd, elder sister.
bēbbi, younger sister.
māhṇū, man.
māhtimī, woman.
bōld, ox.
kūtt—ā, dog.
—i, bitch.
gāddhā, ass.
sūṅgar, pig.

pair, foot.
shir, hair.
pyēṭ, stomach.
piṇḍā, body.
kāgad, book.
nāl, stream.
pahār, hill.
bāgrī, field.
shāih, city.
jaṅṅal, jungle.
mahachḷi, fish.
paiṇḍā, ray.

phōl, fruit.
 düddh, milk.
 āṇḍā, egg.
 ghēū, ghi.
 bāk, strong wind.
 bējā, seed.
 bāṅkā, fine, good, etc.
 bōḍḍā, big.
 dariḍi, lazy.
 sēānā, wise.
 gūār, ignorant.
 thōṇḍā, cold.
 matā, much, many.

baṭhṇā, bashna, sit.
 galāṇā, say.
 rābṇā, remain.
 paṭhṇā, arrive.
 nhatṇā, nhashna, run.
 bōḷṇā, call.
 shikkṇā, learn.
 shuṇṇā, hear.
 calē aṇṇā, return.
 baiṇṇā, flow.
 khiānā, cause to eat.
 shuṇṇā, cause to hear.
 lēṭṇā, lie down.

NUMERALS.

Cardinal.

3—trāi.	59—ṇāhat.
6—chiā.	60—shaṭṭh.
7—sātt.	69—ṇhattar.
13—tērā.	77—satattar.
29—nattri.	79—nuāsī.
39—aṇṭūāḷi.	90—nabbā.
49—ṇunjā.	100—shau, saikṛā.
57—satūnjā.	100,000—lākh.

Ordinal.

5th—panjūā.	10th—dasūā.
6th—chāūūā.	50th—panjāhūā.
7th—sattūā.	ḍēḍḍh, 1½.

The following sentences are very slightly different from those under Maṇḍālī proper, but when they happen to have another turn of expression they are worth recording :—

- Ēs ghōṛē ri kētri umar hi ? What is the age of this horse.
- Ētthigē Kashmīrā tāū kētrā dūr hā ? From here to Kashmir how far is it.
- Thārē bābbā rē gharē kētrē laṛkē hē ? In your father's house how many sons are there.
- Haū baṛē dūrā gē haṇḍi kannē āyā. I have come walking from very far.
- Mērē cācē rā bēṭā ēsri bēṭhṇi kannē biāhā hōā. My uncle's son is married to his daughter.
- Gharā manjhē hacchē ghōṛē ri kāṭhī hī. In the house is the white horse's saddle.
- Ēsri piṭṭhi mā jīn kōs. On his back bind the saddle.
- Māi ēsrā bēṭā baṛā mārēā. I beat his son much.
- Sē pahārā ri cōṭi mā gāiā bakri carāndā. He on the top of the hill is grazing oows and goats.
- Ēs ḍūlā hēṭh ghōṛē upphar baṭṭhirā. Under this tree he is seated on a horse.
- Ēsrā bhāi aṇṇi bēṭhṇi gē waḍḍā. His brother is bigger than his sister.
- Mērā bāb ēs halkē gharā mā rāhndā. My father lives in this small house.
- Ēshjō ch rupayyā dēā. To him this rupee give.

16. Ēsgē rupayyā lēi lau. From him take the rupee.
 17. Eshjō bāhiē rashīē bannhō. Having beaten him bind him with ropes.
 18. Bāī gē pāni kaḍḍh. From the spring take out water.
 19. Maī gē aggē cal. Walk before me.
 20. Kēsārā laḥka tūssā picohē āē. Whose boy is coming behind you.
 21. Tussē kēsagē mul lēā ? From whom did you buy it ?
 22. Grāuḥ rē ēk dukāndārā gē. From a shopkeeper of the village.

CHOṬĀ BANGHĀLĪ.

The following grammatical forms are those in which the Maṇḍālī spoken in that portion of Choṭā Banghāl which lies in the Maṇḍi State, differs from North Maṇḍālī generally.

PRONOUNS.

Singular.

	1st.	2nd.	3rd.	eh, this.
N.	hañ, maī	..	..	..
G.	..	..	tīsrā, f. tīssā rā	..
D.A.	minjō	tījō	..	..
Ab.	maygē	tuggē	..	..
Ag.	..	taī	tinnī, f. tīssē	innī, f. īssē

Plural.

N.	assē	tussē
G.	mbhārā, assḥ rā	tussḥ rā
D.A.	assḥ jō	„ jō
Ag.	assā	tussḥ

ADJECTIVES.

ētūā, so much or many	titnā	kētna	ētūā
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ADVERBS.

kai, why ?

VERBS.

Auxiliary.

Pres.	I am,	Sing. m. hā
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Intransitive Verbs.

paunā, fall.

Participle. pērā, in the state of having fallen

Past āyā ṁnā, come.

jāṇā, go.

Fut. jāyghā.

raihnā, remain.

Past rchā.

In Choṭā Banghāl also is found that peculiar fem. past of bāṇnā thus:—

māi tisjō dō trai bāhī, I struck him two or three blows; *māi tisjō dō trai thapre ri bāhī*, I struck him two or three blows or slaps.

In expressing the idea of ability with the passive voice, and in certain other cases the participle or infinitive is very strangely kept undeclined as—

eh kīlāb maggē nih parīēū jāndī, I cannot read this book.

rōṭi mangē nih khāyā jāndī, I cannot eat bread.

khaccar nīh mangē rōkēā jāndī, I cannot stop the mule.

phulkē nīh minjo ṁndē pakānā, I cannot cook *phulke* (*lit. phulke do not come to me to cook*).

In these cases on the analogy of Urdū and Panjābi we should expect *parhī*, *khāi*, *rōkī*, *pakānē*.

The following words taken from the beginning of the list show how slightly Choṭā Banghālī differs from N. Maṇḍeālī.

ōāppā, father.
ij, mother.
bhāū, brother.
b:bbī, baihn, sister.
munnū, son.
bēṭī daughter.
khasm, husband.
lāṇī, wife.
māhnū, man.
janāna, woman.
chōhrū, boy.
—ī, girl.
guālū, shepherd.
cōr, thief.
guōr—ā, horse.
—ī, mare.
mhaṭh, buffalo.
bakk—ā, he-goat.

bakk—ī, she-goat.
bhēḍ, sheep.
kutt—ā, dog.
—ī, bitoh.
ricch, bear.
mirg, leopard.
gadhā, ass.
sūr, pig.
kukk—ar, cock.
—rī, hen.
bill—ā, cat (male).
—ī, cat (female).
ūt, camel.
hāthī, elephant.
hāth, hand.
pār, foot.
nakk, nose.
hakkbī, eye.

APPENDIX II.

ARMS AND SHOOTING RULES.

Shooting is governed by the Suket State *Shikar* Regulations, 1979, of which the following is a *resume* :—

1. The possession of arms must at once be reported to the Police.
2. Shooting is prohibited except under a license from the Durbar or from an officer authorised by the Durbar for this purpose.
3. Shooting is strictly prohibited in the reserved forests and between 1st March and 30th September.

Titar and *Murghabi* can however be shot after April.

4. The capture and killing of *mushk nafa* and *Nil Gai* is strictly prohibited.

APPENDIX III.

SUKET STATE STAGING RULES.

1. There are Dak Bungalows and Rest Houses at the following stages:—

Dak Bungalows :—Dehar and Bhojpur. *Khansama, chowkidar, and sweeper* are maintained at the Dak Bungalows.

Rest Houses :—Ghiri, Chindi and Alsindhi. Only *Chowkidars* are maintained at the Rest Houses.

2. For the use of the Dak Bungalows a rent of Re. 1 will be charged from every traveller for 24 hours. If two or more persons occupy one room, then the second and every subsequent person will be charged rent at half rate.

No exception is made in favour of married couples.

If a traveller does not stay the night, a fee of 8 annas per person only will be charged.

3. Government officials except State Guests are not exempted from paying the above charges even though they may be travelling on Government duty.

4. No traveller can claim shelter in a Dak Bungalow for more than 24 hours, after the expiry of which he must leave, if required to do so by other travellers seeking accommodation.

5. Rest Houses cannot be occupied without the permission of the Durbar, applications for which should be addressed to the Chief Minister. No charge is made for their occupation from Government officials travelling on duty; other travellers are required to pay a charge of 8 annas a day each.

6. Whoever loses, breaks or damages any furniture or other property belonging to any bungalow must pay the value of the article or of repairs, as the case may be. The prices are shown in the list kept in the bungalows.

7. There are State houses for Indian travellers at Tattapani, Phernu, Pangna, Chindi, Chauki, Jaidevi and Sheri, application for occupation of which should be addressed to the Naib Tehsildar, Karsog. No charge is made for their occupation from Government officials travelling on duty; other travellers are required to pay a charge of four annas a day each.

8. All travellers are required to enter their names and addresses in full in the Dak Bungalow and Rest House Registers. The time and date of arrival and departure should also be entered.

9. State officials travelling on State duty will be exempt from all charges for the occupation of the bungalows.

10. The *chowkidars* will procure supplies for travellers at the expense of the latter. Six hours' notice is required for obtaining two coolies, thirty-six hours' for four coolies. If more than four coolies are required by any traveller, application may be made to the Chief Minister or the Tehsildar concerned a week before. Attempts should be made to procure mules instead of coolies. Coolies may only be engaged for a journey from one stage to the next and may not be detained any further. The rates of coolie hire per stage are as follows:—

Sundarnagar to Dehar	6 annas .
Dehar to Bilaspur	6 „
Sundarnagar to Galma	6 „
Sundarnagar to Ghiri.	6 „
Jaidevi to Chowki	6 „
Chauki to Pangna	6 „
Each stage	6 „

plus a commission of 6 pies per coolie payable to the *kardar* who supplies coolies.

No coolie shall carry more than 15 seers luggage in the hills and more than 24 seers in the plain valley.

For each day that a coolie is kept waiting for a traveller after the date for which notice has been given, and for each day's halt during which a coolie is detained, a sum of two annas is payable by the traveller. Coolies will not be kept waiting for a traveller for more than 2 days.

11. Except in Sundarnagar chickens and eggs are not procurable without prior notice.

12. No one shall occupy the Indian Guest House at Sundarnagar except with the permission of the Durbar. In case the permission is granted and the traveller is not a State guest, then he will be liable to pay the rent mentioned above.

APPENDIX IV.

SUCCESSION LIST OF THE RAJAS OF SUKET.

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| <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Bir Sen (c770 A.D.) 2. Dhir Sen. 3. Bikram Sen. 4. Dhartari Sen. 5. Lakshman Sen. 6. Chandar Sen. 7. Bijai Sen. 8. Sahu Sen (c 1000—1020). 9. Ratan Sen (c 1020 A.D.) 10. Bilas Sen. 11. Samundar Sen. 12. Hewant Sen. 13. Balwant Sen. 14. Sewant Sen (c 1120 A.D.) 15. Dilāwar Sen. 16. Biladar Sen. 17. Ugar Sen. 18. Bikram Sen. 19. Mantar Sen. 20. Madan Sen (c 1240 A.D.) 21. Davir Sen. 22. Dhartari Se. 23. Parbat Sen 24. Kam Sen. 25. ? 26. ? | <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 27. ? 28. Sangram Sen. 29. Mahan Sen (c1480 A.D.) 30. Haibat Sen. 31. Amar Sen. 32. Ajimardan Sen. 33. Parbat Sen (1500—1520). 34. Kartar Sen (1520—1540). 35. Arjan Sen (1540—1560). 36. Udai Sen (1560—1590). 37. Dip Sen (1590—1620). 38. Shyam Sen (1620—1650). 39. Ram Sen (1650—1663). 40. Jit Sen (1663—1721). 41. Garur Sen (1721—1748). 42. Bhikham Sen (1748—1762). 43. Ranjit Sen (1762—1791). 44. Bikram Sen (1791—1838). 45. Ugar Sen (1838—1876). 46. Rudar Sen (1876—1879). 47. Arimardan Sen (1879—1879). 48. Dusst Nikandan Sen (1879—1908). 49. Bhim Sen (1908—1919). 50. Lakshman Sen (1919). |
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