

Census of India, 1931

VOL. I—INDIA

Part III—Ethnographical

A. Racial Affinities of the Peoples of India

by

B. S. GUHA, Ph. D.,

Anthropologist, Zoological Survey of India.

B. Ethnographic Notes by various Authors

edited by

J. H. HUTTON.



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List of Errata in the Census of India—1931.

VOL. I.—INDIA.

PART III.—ETHNOGRAPHICAL.

A. Racial Affinities of the People of India.

- Page i .. 11th. line from top. Insert the word "de" after the word "Aryens".
- Page v .. 31st. line from top. For "Mr. J. Foulkes" read "Mr. R. Fou kes".
- Page x .. 27th. line from top. Insert the word "upper" before the word "Chitral", and insert the word "val ey" after the word "west".
- Page xiii .. Table.—In column "Cephalic Index" against "Tadjik (Ujfalvy)" and against "Uzbek (Ujfalvy)"; insert "3" on the right hand top corner of both "84.78" and "84.57" as indicating the reference numbers in the foot-note.
- Page xxv .. 18th. line from bottom. For "westwards" read "eastwards".
.. 22nd. line from bottom. For "Gabiote" read "Gahilot".
- Page xxxi .. In foot-note 1, for "Moscow, 1984." read "Moscow, 1894."
- Page xxxii .. 12th. line from top. Insert the word "among" before the last word—"the" in the line.
- Page xxxiii .. Last line. For "Bnnjaras" read "Banjaras".
- Page xli .. 6th. line from top. Insert the words "and calculated" after the word "measured".
- .. Last Table.—In column "Bangaja Vaidya" against: "Pod" for "14.99±9.28" read "14.99±0.28".
- Page li .. 1st. line. For "dolichocephala" read "dolichocephale".
- Page lxi .. 2nd. line from bottom. Insert the words "in the population of S. India" and "after the word "element".
- Page lxiii .. 6th. line from bottom. For "type (G)" read "type (F)".
- Page lxvi .. 15th. line from top. For "other stone" read "hewed stone".
- Page lxix .. 1st. line. For "this case" read "this race".
- Page lxx .. 6th. line from bottom. Insert the word "of" after the word "character".
- Page lxxi .. 14th. line from top. For "and explanation" read "an explanation".
.. 4th. line from bottom. For "Hoernle" read "Hornell".
- Page 27 .. Table IX (a). For "Probable Error is x 0.25 in all cases" read "Probable Error is ±0.25 in all cases".
- Page 29 .. Table XIII. In column "Kunbi-Patidar" against "Nagar Brahmin", and "Brahma-Kshatri" for "20.41±0.4" and "24.51±0.6" read "20.41±0.42" and "24.51±0.61" respectively.
.. Table XIII (b). In column "Bania Jain" against "Parsi (Crude)" for "3.18±0.19" read "23.18±0.19".
- Page 30 .. Table XV. In column "Audich Brahmin" against "Karada Brahmin" and in column "Karada Brahmin" against "Audich Brahmin" for "3.75±0.27" read "3.73±0.27" in both the cases.
- Page 33 .. Table XXI (a). In column "Nattu Malayan" against "Yeruvas (Holland)" for "4.88±30" read "4.88±0.30".
- Page 35 .. Table XXII. In column "Uzbek" against "Pathan" for "44.50±43" read "44.50±0.43".
- Page 37 .. Table XXIII (a). In column "Pwo-Karen" against "Talaing" for "14.98" read "14.93".
- Page 40 .. Table XXV. In column "Uzbek" against "Orbitonasal Arc" for "0.06" read "6.06".
- Page 43 .. Table XXVI. In column "Desastha Brahmin" against "Nasal Height or Depth" for "51.16" read "41.16".
.. In column "Kanarese Brahmin" against "Bigonial Breadth" for "93.85" read "13.85".
- Page 45 .. Table XXVII. In column "Saraswat Gour Brahmin" against "Max. Head Breadth" for "63.37" read "62.37".

- Page 51 .. Table XXX. In column "Nair" against "Total Facial Index" for "0.7" read "0.78".
In column "Bhil" against "Min. Frontal Breadth" for "0.00" read "0.09".
- Page 56 .. Table XXXIII. In column "Banias Jain" against "Auricular Height" for "0.04" read "0.01".
- Page 62 .. Table XXXVI. In column "Banias Jain" against "Orbitonasal Breadth" and "Nasal Length" for "12.4" and "6.9" read "12.46" and "6.95" respectively.
- Page 66 .. Table XXXVIII. In column "Malve Brahmin" against "Total Facial Index" for "30.40" read "30.90".
In column "Rajput" against "Orbitonasal Breadth" for "25.37" read "35.37".
In column "Kathi" against "Length Breadth Index" for "0.0" read "0.03".
- Page 70 .. Table XL. In column "Pathan" against "Vertical Cephalo-Facial Index" for "1.05" read "1.50".
- Page 72 .. Table XLI. In columns "Orissa Brahmin" and "Rajput" against "Min. Frontal Breadth" for "10.0" and "0.60" read "10.30" and "20.60" respectively.
In column "Nagar Brahmin" against "Trans. Cephalo Facial Index" for "2.00" read "52.00".
- Page 73 .. Table XLI. In column "Banias Jain" against "Orbitonasal Index" for "24.42" read "25.42".
- Page 75 .. Table XLII. In column "Kala" against "Total Facial Index" for "0.07" read "2.07".
- Page 76 .. Table XLIII. In column "Nagar Brahmin" against "Sagittal Arc" for "11.02" read "18.02".
- Page 92 .. Table LI. In columns "Bengali Kayastha" and "Kathi" against "Min. Frontal Breadth" for "37.73" and "19.72" read "38.73" and "19.78" respectively.
In column "Kathi" against "Stature" for "40.2" read "40.23".
- Page 93 .. Table LI. In column "Nambudiri Brahmin" against "Upper Facial Length" for "14.15" read "14.51".
In column "Telegu Brahmin" against "Bigonial Breadth" for "0.04" read "0.40".
- Page 94 .. Table LII. In column "Bengali Kayastha" against "Trans. Cephalo-Facial Index" for "38.55" read "28.55".
In column "Malvi Brahmin" against "Max. Head Breadth" for "22.60" read "21.60".
- Page 96 .. Table LIII. In column "Bengali Kayastha" against "Trans. Fronto-Parietal Index" for "183.01" read "183.04".
- Page 99 .. Table LIV. In column "Characters" for "Max. Frontal Breadth" read "Min. Frontal Breadth".
- Page 113 .. Table LVIII (c). In column "Nose Form, (Convex)" against "Illuva" for "18.00" read "8.00".
- Plate No. II .. In columns "C. I.", "N. I." and "Eye colour" against "Fig. 1." for "74.30", "83.33" and "2" read "75.28", "97.56" and "1" respectively.
In columns "C. I." and "N. I." against "Fig 2." for "72.78" and "79.17" read "74.03" and "93.62" respectively.
- Plate No. III .. In column "Stature" against "Fig. 1." for "1638" read "1632".
In columns "Stature" and "C. I." against "Fig. 5." for "1658" and "85.31" read "1638" and "85.71" respectively.
- Plate No. IV .. In column "N. I." against "Fig 1." for "72.7" read "72.73".
- Plate No. V .. In column "C. I." against "Fig 2." for "89.57" read "87.57".
In column "Eye colour" against "Fig. 5." for "2" read "2".
- Plate No. VI .. In column "Eye colour" against "Fig. 3." and against "Fig. 5." for "7" and "3" read "3" and "2" respectively.
- Plate No. VII .. In column "Skin colour" against "Fig. 6." for "9" read "8".

PREFACE.

The last time that the Census of India published a volume of ethnographic Appendices was in 1901 when Sir Herbert Risley supplemented his famous report with a volume of papers on the physical and cultural anthropology of various castes and tribes. The present volume consists of two parts A and B with separate pagination. Part A is the work of Dr. B. S. Guha alone; part B is a collection of papers, many of which have already appeared in provincial census volumes, by various hands. Part A deals primarily with physical and part B with cultural anthropology.

It has unfortunately been impossible for Dr. Guha to finish his report on the somatic affinities of the castes and tribes measured by him in time for me to see it before closing my office and leaving India on furlough, and I therefore write under this disadvantage, but I have seen his diagrams and the admirable photographs obtained by him with the help of the Zoological Survey's photographers, and likewise his tables of the co-efficients of racial likeness, and it is not too much to say that his is easily the most important contribution to the physical anthropology of India since Sir Herbert Risley's. Anyone who is familiar with the labour involved in the lengthy calculations required to produce such co-efficients as he has given us will express no surprise at the time taken to complete the report on his survey. The survey itself involved visits to many parts of India, some of them not too easy of access, and the taking of exhaustive measurements on many individuals. The taking of these measurements and the extraction of the reduced co-efficients of racial likeness has been a laborious task.

It has long been apparent to students of Indian anthropology that some of Risley's conclusions were unsatisfactory and open in some respects to grave doubt. His conception of India as isolated from the rest of Asia and inhabited entirely by barbarous tribes until the Aryan invasion of c. 1500 B. C., already impugned, has been proved to be erroneous by the discovery of Mohenjo-daro. His explanation of brachycephaly in the west of India as due to Scythian invasion in historic times has been justifiably attacked on the score that the population so introduced was never numerous enough to make a complete and permanent change in the somatic characteristics of the population. His explanation of brachycephaly in Bengal as Mongolian has been impeached, largely on sentimental grounds, but the impeachment is almost entirely justified by facts. From the date on which I was appointed Census Commissioner I was in touch with Colonel Seymour Sewell, then Director of the Zoological Survey of India, and with Dr. Guha, who is the anthropologist attached to that department, both of whom were as anxious as I was that the opportunity of the 1931 Census should be made use of to obtain fresh light on the racial constitution of India. It was easy therefore to obtain the co-operation both of Dr. Guha in particular and of the Zoological Survey in general, but that increases rather than reduces my indebtedness to them for their help, and the plan of campaign was Dr. Guha's not mine.

Dr. Guha will have seen his own manuscript through the press and it was only considerations of economy which prevented part A's appearing as a separate volume. The first proofs of part B were received in time for me to look through them in haste and to add an occasional note, but I am indebted to the Government of India Press at Simla for their final reading. I owe some apology to a number of authors whose contributions have been freely cut down in order to reduce the volume of material presented. This has unfortunately been inevitable, and I have endeavoured to restrict my regrettable excisions to points of theory rather than of fact. In many cases the articles here incorporated will be found in full in provincial volumes, and generally speaking those which have so appeared can be distinguished from those not published elsewhere in the census series by their being printed in smaller type.

I should also here make it clear that a large proportion of the contributions in part B were received in reply to a questionnaire, which is printed as an appendix at the end which has frequently determined the form taken by the papers constituting that part. I take this opportunity of expressing my indebtedness and my thanks to all those, whether or not their contributions appear here, who have so kindly endeavoured to comply with the importunate questions of my Census Superintendents and of myself.

SIMLA;

J. H. HUTTON.

June, 1st 1933.

M5300

PART III A.

The Racial Affinities of the Peoples of India

by

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Anthropologist, Zoological Survey of India.

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(Plates I—X.)

APPENDIX I.

Head Measurements of the Primitive Tribes of Travancore.

No.	Name of Tribe.	No. measured.	Length c.m.			Breadth c.m.			Index.		
			Average.	Maximum.	Minimum.	Average.	Maximum.	Minimum.	Average.	Maximum.	Minimum.
1	Vishavan	25	18.1	19.0	17.5	13.5	14.3	12.7	72.0	80.2	71.7
2	Ulládan	22	18.6	19.4	17.3	13.7	14.5	13.0	73.9	79.1	70.0
3	Kánikár	25	18.0	19.6	17.7	13.5	14.6	12.5	71.5	78.9	65.8
4	Mala-Védan (Cheruvédan).	22	18.1	19.0	17.2	13.4	14.7	12.2	74.4	79.6	70.0
5	Mala-Arayan	66	18.7	20.0	17.8	13.5	14.3	12.6	73.1	77.7	65.0
6	Muduvan	22	18.6	19.0	14.0	10.7	14.3	10.0	70.9	81.2	63.0
7	Mala-Adiyar (Mala-Kuravan).	12	18.7	19.9	17.5	13.5	14.5	12.7	73.7	76.8	67.5
8	Urálí	26	18.6	20.6	17.7	13.6	14.3	13.0	70.6	78.5	67.7
9	Paliyan	11	18.5	19.6	17.3	13.8	15.0	13.7	74.3	78.0	71.1
10	Thanta-Pulayan	35	18.5	19.6	17.4	13.1	15.2	12.1	74.0	81.7	63.6

APPENDIX II.

Stature and Nasal Measurements of the Primitive Tribes of Travancore.

No.	Name of tribes.	Number measured.	Stature c.m.			Nasal Index.			Remarks.
			Average.	Maximum.	Minimum.	Average.	Maximum.	Minimum.	
1	Vishavan	25	152.2	163	144	83.05	100	66.0	
2	Ulládan	22	152.8	163.1	145.5	83.4	97.2	73.1	
3	Kanikár	25	153.0	163	141.6	89.1	100	75.0	
4	Mala-Védan (Cheru-Védan).	22	153.7	163	144.2	83.6	100	68.7	
5	Mala-Arayan	66	155.2	173.5	146.1	83.1	100	62.0	
6	Muduvan	6	156.4	163.3	147.3	81.05	100	84.2	
7	Mala-Adiyar (Mala-Kuravan)	12	156.6	162	149.3	84.6	90.5	73.9	
8	Urálí	26	157.0	169.0	137.6	84.6	113.3	74.0	
9	Paliyan	11	157.6	167.0	145.2	83.5	97.2	73.1	
10	Thanta-Pulayan	35	158.3	161	139	78.1	91.4	67.4	

APPENDIX III.

Revised Rules for the treatment and management of hillmen in Government Forests and Reserves, passed under Clause (c), Section 60 of the Forest Regulation II of 1068, as amended by Regulations IV of 1071 and IX of 1085, with the sanction of His Highness the Maha Raja in supersession of those passed on 23rd September 1903, 7th Kanni 1079, and published on pages 789 and 790 of the Government Gazette, dated 6th October 1903/20th Kanni 1079.

1. The term "Hillmen" in these Rules means and includes only the following tribes who have been living in the hills from time immemorial and does not include any others :—

- (1) Kānikārs residing in the hills of the Southern, Trivandrum and Quilon Land Revenue Divisions extending up to and inclusive of the Shendurni valley.
- (2) Palliyārs residing on the banks of the Kallada and Achencoil rivers.
- (3) Malayadiyārs on the banks of the Kakkād river.
- (4) Malapantārams along the banks of the Pambayār river up to Perinthēnaruvi.
- (5) Kochu-Vēlans on the banks of the Pambayār river.
- (6) Ullādans on the banks of the Pūlaiyār river.
- (7) Malaarayans living along the foot of the hills between Pambayār and Thodupula.
- (8) Vizhavans at the foot of the hills on the Periyār.
- (9) Ūrālis on the hills to the west of the Periyār.
- (10) Palliyans on the Cardamom Hills near Vandamēttu.
- (11) Mannāns on the Cardamom Hills east of the Periyār up to the foot of the High Range.
- (12) Muthuvans on the Cardamom Hills, High Range and Anjanād.
- (13) Mannāns in the Deviār valley.
- (14) Muthuvans in the Malayattūr Reserved Forest.
- (15) Hill Pulayās of Anjanād.

2. Hillmen residing in Government Forests and Reserves shall be under the control of the Forest Department.

3. Each settlement will have a headman, who has attained that position either by hereditary right or by selection or election by the members of the settlement, in conformity with the existing practice :

Provided that when a headman fails to carry out any of the duties, as hereinafter stated, the Divisional Forest Officer may call upon the adult male members to depose him and elect another competent man to take his place.

4. Hillmen residing in Government Forests and reserves shall have their numbers registered in the office of each Forest Division, and for this purpose the headman of each settlement shall report to the Range Officer concerned. Once a year or whenever called on to do so, the name of his settlement or Kāni, the number of males and females composing it, adults and children, children below three years being classed as under age.

5. No Hillman can leave his settlement or kāni or migrate to another without the permission of his headman. Appeals from the headman's decision shall lie to the Divisional Forest Officer, whose decision shall be final.

6. The settlements of hillmen residing in a Government Forest or Reserve shall be permanently fixed and they shall not be permitted to shift them from place to place, except temporarily with the special written permission of the Divisional Forest Officer in cases of scarcity of water, outbreak of epidemics, such as small-pox, etc.

7. The hillmen shall enjoy the concession of cultivating land free of tax in the Government Forests and Reserves in which they live, to the extent of 5/8 of an acre per head for every member of a settlement above three years of age.

(i) A compact block of land, comprising 7 times the total area required for each settlement in a year, deducting the area of wet lands permanently under cultivation shall be demarcated by the Forest Department (the hillmen concerned providing the labour free of payment) and 1/7 of that area shall be cultivated in any one year, so that the cultivation may be carried on permanently in that block on a rotation of seven years.

(ii) It shall be the duty of the headman to apportion the area among the several families of his settlement, subject to an appeal to the Divisional Forest Officer, whose decision shall be final.

(iii) In cases of trespass or encroachment in a settlement, the headman shall decide such disputes subject to an appeal to the Divisional Forest Officer, whose decision shall be final.

8. No hillman shall be entitled to the grant of patta for any land cultivated in a Government Forest or Reserve, however long his occupation of such land may be.

9. All produce of the land cultivated by hillmen in accordance with the foregoing Rules shall be the property of the hillmen and may be disposed of as they think fit, except food-grains and tobacco which shall not be sold or taken out of the Government Forest Reserve, without the written permission of the Divisional Forest Officer.

Proviso. The Divisional Forest Officer may delegate this power to such of his Range Officers as he thinks

10. The hillmen may fell and use any timber (other than of Royal or Reserved trees) and firewood: bamboos, reeds, and canes, free of charge, for their *bona fide* domestic and agricultural purposes, and the last three, viz., bamboos, reeds and canes, may be used by them in the manufacture of petty articles for sale, provided, however, that the Government may at any time restrict or prohibit the trade or charge a fee on the produce.

11. The hillmen may collect and use, for their own consumption or for sale or for both, any minor forest produce not collected by the Government or leased by the Government to contractors or leasees, but the sale of minor forest produce for which seigniorage has been, or may hereafter be, fixed by the Government shall not be permitted.

12. The hillmen may shoot game in wet weather from the 15th Vykāsi to the 30th Kārthigay except such animals and birds as may be prohibited by the Government from time to time, and they may catch fish, provided that the poisoning of water or the use of dynamite or gunpowder for the purpose is not resorted to. For the purposes of this rule and for the protection of person and property, each settlement may keep one gun ordinarily in the custody of the headman. The Government may, from time to time, lay down any restrictions in respect of these privileges.

13. Proviso. In exceptional cases, the Government may authorise more than one gun being kept in a settlement.

(i) Licenses to deal with the hillmen living within the Government Forests and Reserves will be granted by the Divisional Forest Officer to respectable traders, who undertake to supply articles of daily use to them at reasonable rates, provided that they bind themselves to the following among other terms by executing formal written agreements:—

(a) Not to enter into any credit transactions or to lend them money,

(b) not to sell any intoxicating liquors or drugs to them,

(c) not to quarrel with or illtreat the hillmen,

(d) not to buy grain or other articles, the sale or removal of which is prohibited by the preceding Rules or by the Forest Regulation and rules already in force or that may hereafter come into force, and

(e) to keep proper and clear accounts of all their transactions with the hillmen which accounts shall be open for inspection by the respective Range Officer or Divisional Forest Officer.

(ii) Licenses shall be liable to be revoked, withdrawn or cancelled for breach of any of the conditions of the agreement, the trader being rendered liable besides to the penalties prescribed therein.

(iii) Such licensed traders shall acquire no title whatever to lands occupied or cultivated by the hillmen under these rules.

14. The Hillmen shall work for the Forest Department, whenever called upon to do so, at prescribed rates of wages, such rates being fixed by the Divisional Forest Officer with the previous sanction of the Conservator, for three years at a time, calculated with reference to the wages paid during the preceding three years and the current market rates.

15. The hillmen shall not set fire to the Forests and they shall take all possible care and precaution to prevent fires occurring in the Government Forests and Reserves. They shall assist the Forest Officers in preventing the occurrence or commission of offences, and the occurrence of fires and in extinguishing such fires.

16. All hillmen shall assist the Police Revenue or other officers of the Government in preventing crimes, or in detecting offenders who may have sought shelter or refuge in the Government Forests or Reserves.

17. Hillmen shall not harbour, or allow to remain in their settlements, any lowland criminals or persons likely to commit any breaches of the Forest or other laws of the country, nor shall they take into partnership any outsiders, in their cultivations within the Government Forests or Reserves or in their hunting or shooting excursions.

18. They shall be further bound to deliver to the Forest Department any ivory, elephant teeth, cardamoms, wax, dammer and lac collected by them, as well as honey or any other forest produce which they may be called upon to collect and deliver to the Forest Department, in return for which they will be paid at the rates fixed in the following schedule:—

No.	Produce.	Rates.
1	Ivory	1st class (weighing 18 lbs. and above per tusk), 7 fanams. per lb.
	Do.	2nd class (weighing below 18 lbs. but above 13 lbs. per tusk), 5½ fa. per lb.
	Do.	3rd class (weighing below 13 lbs. but above 7 lbs. per tusk), 3¼ fa. per lb.
	Do.	4th class (weighing below 7 lbs.) 1½ fa. per lb.
2	Cardamom	with husk, 35 fa. per Thulām.
	Do.	Seeds 26 fa.—3chs-4c. per Thulām.
	Do.	Chaff with husk 6 fa. Do.
3	Wax	45 fa. Do.
	Dammer	6 fa. Do.
	Honey	17½ fa. per Parah.

For articles for which rates are not prescribed in the above schedule, the hillmen will be paid an amount not exceeding one-half of the sale proceeds of such articles, with the sanction of the Conservator of Forests.

19. Any hillman found to wilfully violate, or act in contravention of these Rules, or of the Forest Regulations and Rules, shall be liable to be expelled from his settlement in a Government Forest or Reserve, temporarily or permanently, with the previous sanction of the Conservator, besides being subjected to the penalties prescribed in the Forest Laws.

22. The Kuria Muria Islands and Sokotra.

The following notes on the Kuria Muria Islands and Sokotra were obtained in 1921 through the Political Resident at Aden from the Senior Naval Officer, no subsequent information appears to be available as to the inhabitants of these islands. It will be noted that Sokotra is reported to have a peculiar language in general use among its inhabitants which is no longer written, though it may have been formerly, and that many of the inhabitants are cavedwellers.

The practice in the Kuria Muria Islands of roofing huts with fish bones is suggestive of Arrian's *ichthyophagi*.

Kuria Muria Islands (British Possession).

A group of five islands, 25 miles off the South east coast of Oman between Ras Sharbatat and Ras Nus, to the N. E. of Dhofar. They are of granite, and form a chain running for fifty miles due E. and W. ; they stand upon a granite ledge with very deep water immediately outside. During the N. E. monsoon they are exposed to winds from all points of the compass.

Hollaniyah the largest and central island of the group is the only one at present inhabited. It is seven-and-half miles long from East to West, and three-and-half miles broad from North to South ; one of the hills in its centre rises to a height of 1,503 feet. Water is abundant but slightly brackish. The few inhabitants are reported to speak a dialect akin to that of Murbat on the main land and resembling Mahri. They live in semi-circular huts, with walls of loose stones, roofed with sticks, fish bones and seaweed. They keep goats, and engage in fishing, but have no boats. In 1835 they numbered 23, and had increased to 36 in 1883 ; but in 1901 the island was found to be temporarily deserted. In 1835 Suda the second largest island was also inhabited ; the remaining islands are known as Jibliyah, Hasikiyah, and Gharzaut.

The origin of the English name for the islands 'Kuria Muria' is unknown. The Arabs know them as *Jeza'ir Bin Ghalfan*, after a Mahrah family called Bin Ghalfan, who once seized them, and in 1835 still claimed them as their property. They had been raided and the settlements depopulated, by pirates from Trucial Oman in 1818. In 1854 the Sultan of Oman, who had established a title to the group, ceded them to Great Britain and they have since remained a British possession. Between 1857 and 1859 the rich guano deposits of Jibliyah and Hasikiyah were worked out. A British telegraph station was established on Hallaliyah in 1859, but it was removed in the following year.

Sokotra Island.

Sokotra is distant about 130 miles from the nearest point of the Arabian coast, and some 500 miles from Aden. It is about 70 miles in length and 18 miles in width, and has an unbroken coast on the Southern side. The interior may be described as a tableland from 700 to 1,900 feet high (with rugged peaks rising to nearly 500 feet), surrounded by coast plain averaging from 2 to 4 miles in width ; total area about 1,400 square miles ; population about 12,000. Its principal products are gum and resin-producing plants and aloes ; the island has been famous for the latter from the earliest times. The natives look for their chief means of support to their flocks and date-groves ; melons, beans and a little tobacco are also grown. The trade of the island is small, the chief exports being aloes and ghi. The capital is Tamrida, situated on the Northern shore. The Island was formally placed under British protection in 1886 and the Sultan receives a stipend from the Government of 360 dollars, undertaking to enter into no arrangement with any foreign power without the sanction of the British Government.

The inhabitants may be divided into two different classes the Bedouins, many of whom are tall and well made, who inhabit the mountains and the high land near the Western extreme of the island, and who, there is every reason to believe, are the aborigines ; and those who reside in Tamrida, Kadhup, Kallansiya, and the Eastern end of the island—a mixed population, the descendants of Arabs, Indians, Africans, Portuguese and several other nations.

With regard to the population, so many people dwell in caves in the hills that it is impossible to arrive at anything but an approximation.

Though Arabic is spoken by the Merchants when transacting business with traders visiting the island, there is a language peculiar to it in general use amongst its inhabitants ; it is no longer a written language though it appears formerly to have been so.

APPENDIX.

POINTS ON WHICH INFORMATION WAS ASKED FOR AT THE CENSUS OF 1931 IN THE CASE OF PRIMITIVE TRIBES IN FOREST OR HILL TRACTS.

1. Existence of division into different exogamous clans or groups of clans.
2. Existence of division into two or three groups or classes with a definite order of social precedence as between these classes.
3. Existence of a chiefly class or clan from which all chiefs are drawn, and whether or not a chief must belong to that class or clan by both parents.
4. If organization democratic, how run.
5. Existence of traditions of origin from North-West, North-East, or South, etc. Possibly different clans will prove to have different traditions.
6. Existence of terraced cultivation, and if it exists whether merely in flat valleys, or built up on steeper slopes and revetted with stone.
7. Existence of megalithic monuments and whether merely monoliths (single upright stones) or alignments (rows of such monoliths) or dissoliths (one stone upright and one flat at the foot, as in the Khasia Hills) or dolmens (large flat stone supported on a number of smaller uprights).
8. Use of stone for seats, and whether such use is privileged.
9. Use of materials in building and what restrictions if any on the use of stone or of wood for walls or roofs.
10. Whether the social position of individuals is indicated (a) in the shape or material of their houses, (b) in the pattern and colours of the cloths they wear.
11. Ideas as to the sun, moon and stars, comets, etc., e.g., respective genders of sun and moon (some tribes make the sun female); names for different constellations and the meaning of such names, particularly for Orion's Belt, the Pleiades, the Hyades, Castor and Pollux, Hydra, Cassiopeia, the Great Bear, the Milky Way, Sirius. Explanation of the markings on the face of the moon; causes of earthquakes, and of eclipses. Explanations of the Rainbow (frequently regarded as the bridge by which the souls of the dead reach the sky), and of thunder and lightning (The latter is often associated with neolithic stone adzes.)
12. Methods of disposal of the dead—in trees, cliffs, on *nachans* or by burial or by burning; form of coffin, erection of stone cairn or of any form of shelter over grave; treatment of the head (some tribes dispose of it separately from the body, wrenching it off after putrefaction).
13. Beliefs as to the ultimate abode of the dead; as to transmigration into butterflies or other insects. (N. B.—Contradictory beliefs may be expected to exist simultaneously.)
14. Appearance—Complexion—sallow, red or dark? Hair straight, wavy or frizzly and how treated? Eyes straight or oblique, brown or black? Shape of nose and head and physique in general.
15. Method of sowing seed, i.e., broadcast or by separate placing of seed; shape of hoes used and implements generally.
16. Musical instruments.
17. Weapons—bow used or not—and treatment of heads taken from enemies—e.g., buried hung in trees or kept in houses or Bachelor's Hall.
18. Methods of making fire.