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THE
HINDOOS AS THEY ARE.

THE
HINDOOS AS THEY ARE:

A DESCRIPTION OF
THE MANNERS, CUSTOMS, AND INNER LIFE OF HINDOO SOCIETY
IN BENGAL.

BY
SHIB CHUNDER BOSE.

SECOND EDITION, REVISED AND ENLARGED.

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PREFATORY NOTE.

Babu Shib Chunder Bose is an enlightened Bengali, of matured conviction and character, who, having received the stirring impulse of Western culture and thought during the early period of Dr. Duff's work in the General Assembly's Institution, has continued faithful to it through all these long and changeful years. His extended and varied experience, his careful habit of observation and contrast, his large store of general reading and information, and his rare sobriety and earnestness of judgment, eminently qualify him for lifting the veil from the inner domestic life of his countrymen, and giving such an account of their social and religious observances as may prove intelligible and instructive to general English readers. In the sketches which he has now produced we are presented with the first-fruits of "the harvest of a quiet eye" that has long meditatively watched the strange ongoings of this ancient society, and penetrated with living insight into the springs and tendencies of its startling changes.

Although I had no special claim to any right of judgment upon the present phases of Hindoo life, the writer took me early into his confidence, and from the apparent quality and sincerity of his work I had no hesitation in encouraging him to persevere, recommending him, however, to leave historical speculation to others and to confine himself to a faithful delineation of facts within his own experience. While his manuscripts were passing through my hands, I took pains to verify his descriptions by frequent reference to younger educated natives, who, in all cases, confirmed the accuracy and reliability of the details. The book will stand on its own merits with English readers, whose happily increasing interest in the forms

and movements of Hindoo life at this transitional period, when the picturesque institutions and habits of thousands of years are visibly and irrevocably passing away, should gladly welcome its fresh and opportune representations. And all who, viewing without regret the decay of the old order and animated by the faith of nobler possibilities than it has ever achieved, are actually engaged in the great work of religious regeneration and social reform in India, should find much in these truthful but saddening sketches to intensify their sympathies and give definite direction and guidance to their best efforts.

W. HASTIE.

THE GENERAL ASSEMBLY'S INSTITUTION,
23rd March, 1881.

SECOND EDITION.

My worthy friend, whose high character and sound judgment always impress me more deeply, insists on retaining my introductory word of recommendation in his Second Edition, although his excellent work now stands secure on its own universally recognized merits. I heartily congratulate him on his well-deserved success, and especially on the practical sympathy which he has so largely awakened in earnest circles. The very favourable recognition which he has received from the most competent judges and critics is not more generous than just, and it stamps his production as of solid and enduring value. His Second Edition appears most opportunely when Englishmen, interested more than ever in India, are eagerly seeking the means of estimating aright the intellectual and moral characteristics of his countrymen, and amid the many extreme, interested, and passionate outcries of the partisans of the hour, they will find no source of information to which they may more safely turn for guidance than these candid, conscientious, and careful sketches.

5th November, 1883.

W. H.

PREFACE TO THE SECOND EDITION.

THAT a second edition of my work—"The Hindoos as they are"—has been called for within so short a time as two years, has afforded me, I need hardly say, the greatest possible encouragement. In presenting this edition to the generous public, I beg to say that it has undergone a thorough revision, and a chapter has been added on "Married life in Bengal." For the convenience of foreign readers, it has been thought necessary to append a glossary of the vernacular terms interspersed in the text, which I hope will be found useful for the purpose intended.

In conclusion, I have to offer my most grateful thanks for the very liberal support extended to it by

The Rt. Hon. the Secy. of State for India in Council

H. E. the Viceroy and Governor-General of India.

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The Chief Commissioner of British Burmah.

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H. H. the Maharajah of Mysore.

H. H. the Maharajah of Burdwan.

H. H. the Maharajah of Travancore.

H. H. the Maharajah of Vizianagram.

And several other distinguished Native Chiefs, &c.

In London and Edinburgh, the cordial reception the work has met with, and the very favorable opinions passed on it by the Press—brief extracts from which will be found at the end of the volume—have far exceeded my most sanguine expectations. Such encouragement, I need hardly add, furnishes a strong stimulus to the further prosecution of my humble literary labors, undertaken under a deep sense of the responsibility attached to a trustworthy description of the present manners and customs of my countrymen, and with a hope of facilitating, if possible, the work of philanthropists to ameliorate their social condition and raise them in the scale of civilization.

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GLOSSARY



<i>Āchmany jalpān</i>	... Sweetmeats prepared with flour and sugar, and fried in ghee, which are considered as contaminated by the orthodox Bráhmans if touched by a <i>Sudra</i> .
<i>Adhúbássi</i> ...	... Present of sundry articles, see p. 53. Preliminary rite in meritorious acts.
<i>Adhyapakṣ</i> ...	... Professors of Sanskrit.
<i>Ādigangā</i> ...	... Original sacred stream of the Ganges. It is now known as Tolly's Nullah.
<i>Āgmaney</i> ...	... Songs expressive of joy on the near approach of Durgá-pujá.
<i>Agrajanma</i> .	... First born.
<i>Āhūbarrabhāt</i>	... Dinner given to bride or bridegroom in honor of approaching wedding; also entertainment given to friends and relations on that occasion.
<i>Akhanda</i> ...	... Means whole, uncut. <i>Sáris</i> , female's garment, are generally woven by pairs, to be divided into two at the time of use. But <i>sáris</i> for ceremonial use are woven single, and consequently they need not the service of a knife. These latter are called <i>akhanda sáris</i> .
<i>Ābolá</i> ...	... Smoking apparatus.
<i>Ālkhellá</i> ...	... A garment copied from the Mahomedans.
<i>Ālpáná</i> ...	... Painting with rice paste.

- Ālā* ... Cotton saturated with lac, for painting the edges of the feet and toes of Hindoo women. It is used both for beautifying and preserving their bare feet from corroding.
- Amābāshyā* ... The dark night.
- Ānanda Nāru* ... *Ānanda* means rejoicing; and *Nāru*, a ball. A kind of home-made sweetmeat prepared at times of domestic rejoicings.
- Anchal* ... The end of female's garment which hangs over her shoulder.
- Andarmahal* ... Female apartment; zenana.
- Anna* ... Boiled rice.
- Annaprāsana* ... First feeding ceremony, which takes place generally on the sixth lunar month for the male, and seventh for the female child.
- Antarjalī* ... Few minutes before death, the dying person, especially if old, is taken to the edge of the river, and placed there under water knee-deep, his or her toes touching the earth under water, and the body resting on the lap of some of the attendants, who are generally relatives, and these latter at the same time keep reciting the name of the guardian deity of the Kālī Yuga, and put drops of holy river water in the mouth of the dying person, who is so kept there till the last spark of life goes out. This process is called *Antarjalī*. But unhappily this simple and comparatively inoffensive practice is so often abused by the unscrupulous and designing men to gain their end, as is described in text, p. 259, that it is justly considered a cruel and heartless practice.
- Ātmora* ... *Helicteres isora*.
- Aowni Bāwni tin din
putta bhāt khāwni.* } Cake festival has arrived, let us enjoy for three days, eating cakes, rice, &c.
- Apar-pakshya* ... The fortnight immediately preceding the fortnight in which Durgā-pujā takes place.

- Apar-pakshya tarpan* Oblation of water offered to departed ancestors during the fortnight immediately preceding the fortnight in which Durgá-pujá takes place.
- Ārghi* ... Consecrated articles, p. 71 note.
- Āripáto* ... Eavesdropping.
- Āshrams* ... Habitations of sages. [August].
- Āssár* ... Third month of the Hindoo calendar (July—
- Āssirbád* ... Blessing.
- Asúchi* ... Impure state. In case of death or birth in a family, one month in the case of *Sudras*, and ten days in the case of *Bráhmans*, is observed as impure, during which period the whole family is prohibited from taking part in any religious ceremony—even giving alms to the poor, paying obeisance to seniors, or greeting equals are also forbidden.
- Aswatha* ... *Ficus religiosa* (Pipal).
- Ātab chál* ... Rice husked by drying in the sun.
- Ātab rice* ... Table rice.
- Ātcowray* ... A ceremony which takes place on the night of the 8th day from the birth of a child.
- Atterdán* ... A cup for keeping attar or otto of roses.
- Ayos* ... Bridesmaids. Unlike Christians, Hindoo bridegrooms have no sponsors, bridesmaids (*ayos*) being engaged on both sides. Hindoo bridesmaids must be married women whose husbands are alive. Their number is generally five on each side; but this might be varied into more or less according to circumstances or convenience, the odd number always being observed.
- Aystri* ... Opposed to widow, i.e., one whose husband is alive.
- Aystrihood* ... Opposed to widowhood; state of husband being alive.
- Aystrism* ... Opposed to widowhood; state of husband being alive.
- Āyurveda* ... A Sanskrit work on medicine.

<i>Bábd</i> ...	... Papa; father; a term of endearment when addressed to a boy.
<i>Bábd Thákur</i> ...	... Another form of <i>Shiva</i> ; god of hobgoblins.
<i>Báchhá</i> ...	... A term of endearment, used in addressing children.
<i>Bael</i> ...	... A hard shelled fruit.
<i>Bágdi</i> ...	... A low caste Hindoo (labouring class).
<i>Bailak-kháná</i> ..	.. Sitting or receiving room.
<i>Baitarani</i> ...	... A rite performed generally at point of death, like the extreme unction of the Roman Church; for detail see p. 256, note.
<i>Bakrede</i> ...	... A Mahomedan festival, when goats are slaughtered in large numbers.
<i>Bála</i> ...	.. Bangle.
<i>Bale bulo sári</i> ...	.. Fancy <i>Sári</i> , with rows of <i>Bale</i> flowers, woven.
<i>Bámáchári</i> ..	.. A sect, followers of <i>Káli</i> .
<i>Bámun</i> ...	.. Corruption of <i>Bráhma</i> n.
<i>Bápu</i> ...	... Same as <i>Bábd</i> , a term of endearment applicable to boys only.
<i>Bar konay bachay thákug</i> ...	... A phrase indicative of blessing used by beggars and others who come on the morning after marriage, and before the bridegroom's departure, expecting to get something from bridegroom's father. It means—May the bridegroom and bride live long.
<i>Barábharan</i> ...	... Presents of household articles given by bride's father to bridegroom.
<i>Barandála</i> ...	... A winnowing fan (<i>Kulo</i>) with sundry articles emblematic of prosperity, plenty &c. It is placed in front of bride or bridegroom on their reception and departure.
<i>Barfi</i> ...	.. A kind of sweetmeat.
<i>Bargis</i> ...	... Mahratta marauders.
<i>Barjátrus</i> ...	... Bridegroom's friends and relations who accompany the marriage procession.
<i>Barra Bau</i> ...	... Elder daughter-in-law.
<i>Bársik</i> ...	... Annuity given to <i>Bráhmans</i> .

<i>Bārwaḍri-pujā</i>	...	A puja (worship) mainly got up and supported by aid of subscription and fees levied on marriage festivals on bridegroom. Shopkeepers and dealers in country-produce are the chief patrons of this puja. They raise a fund by levying small impost on purchasers on all transactions. By this means, sometimes, in favourable quarters, a large fund is raised and wasted, which, had it been properly applied, might have done immense good to the country.
<i>Bāsarghar</i>	...	Sleeping room on marriage night for the happy pair.
<i>Bāssanti</i>	...	Yellowish; this color is emblematic of Spring, and is used by the gay and sprightly on the advent of that season.
<i>Bāssi-Bibāha</i>	...	Literally stale marriage; ceremonials which take place on the morning following the marriage night.
<i>Bātā</i>	...	A tray for betel-nut.
<i>Bata</i>	...	<i>Ficus Indica</i> .
<i>Bātāsā</i>	...	Native sweetmeat.
<i>Bāti</i>	..	A cup.
<i>Bau</i>	...	Daughter-in-law; sometimes, amongst lower classes, it means wife.
<i>Bāuti</i>	...	Old-fashioned bracelet, a costly jewel.
<i>Bayāḍab</i>	...	Want of good breeding.
<i>Bayhanta</i>	..	Heaven, Paradise.
<i>Bayri</i>	...	Kind of tongs.
<i>Belbarān</i>	...	A ceremonial rite of welcome.
<i>Bhabāni</i>	..	Another name of <i>Kālī</i> .
<i>Bhabitarbi</i>	...	Fate; dispensation of Providence.
<i>Bhādrabau</i>	...	Sister-in-law (younger brother's wife).
<i>Bhāja</i>	...	Sister-in-law (brother's wife).
<i>Rhājā shād</i>	...	Parched peas, &c., given to women <i>enceinte</i> on the seventh month of their pregnancy.
<i>Bhārey mā Bhabāni</i>	...	An expression used by drunkards, meaning "Mother <i>Kālī</i> is within the bottle."

<i>Bhásán</i> ...	... Immersion of image in river after being worshipped.
<i>Bhásur</i> ...	... Brother-in-law (husband's elder brother).
<i>Bhāts</i> ...	.. Professional genealogists.
<i>Bhavanāndo</i>	... A popular ballad singer.
<i>Bhayto</i> ...	... Literally rice-fed; it means weak-stomached.
<i>Bhrátridvitiya</i>	.. A festival in which sisters entertain brothers.
<i>Bhudeva</i> ...	... God of earth.
<i>Bhumi-sanya</i>	... Wanting land.
<i>Bhupadā</i> ...	... A girl's name.
<i>Bichuti</i> ...	... A stinging plant (<i>Fragia involucrata</i>).
<i>Bidai</i> or <i>Budāya</i>	... Literally means farewell; also means farewell gift.
<i>Biddhi shrād</i>	... Ancestor worship on special occasions.
<i>Biddya Sunder</i>	... A popular play.
<i>Bidhabā</i> ...	... Widow.
<i>Bidhātā</i> ...	... God of Fate.
<i>Bidhātā Purush</i>	... God of Fate.
<i>Bij mantra</i>	... Literally <i>bij</i> means seed; <i>mantra</i> , incantation or formulary. Certain formula a spiritual guide (<i>guru</i>) imparts to his pupil, which is to be his daily prayer, but religiously forbidden to repeat to the hearing of any one else. The ceremony of imparting <i>Bij mantra</i> is like the christening of the followers of Jesus.
<i>Bijyā</i> ...	... Day for immersion of Durgā in river; or the fourth day of her puja.
<i>Billapatro</i> or <i>Billow</i> ...	Leaf of <i>Bael</i> tree, a tree considered holy by the Hindoos.
<i>Biraha</i> ...	... Songs expressive of pangs of separation.
<i>Bisveswar</i> ..	... The presiding god of Benares.
<i>Bodan Ghar</i>	... Place where preliminary rites are performed.
<i>Bodya</i> ...	... A Sanskrit work on medicine.
<i>Bore</i> ...	... A jewel worn round the waist, by juvenals only.
<i>Bowbhāt</i> ...	... Bridal dinner.
<i>Boyra</i> ...	... A kind of nut, <i>Terminalia belerica</i> .
<i>Brahmachāri</i>	... Religious mendicant.

<i>Bráhmaṇ</i> ...	... Sacerdotal class.
<i>Brahmatras</i> ...	... Rent-free grants of land to Bráhmaṇs.
<i>Bratā</i> ...	... Vow.
<i>Brisakāṭ</i> ...	... A painted log of wood, with an ox carved on its top. It is necessary for higher grade <i>śhráddhas</i> .
<i>Brithá</i> ...	... Literally vain ; unconsecrated.
<i>Bróhma</i> ...	... The creator, first person of the Hindoo Trinity.
<i>Cassay</i> ...	... A kind of grass.
<i>Chádar</i> ...	... Sheet for covering the body. A loose vesture.
<i>Chál</i> ...	... Literally roof of thatched huts ; colloquially uncooked rice ; here (p. 100) it means the semi-circular frame over the images.
<i>Chámār</i> ...	... Fan made of tails of Thibet cows.
<i>Chánakya sloka</i> ...	... Verses compiled by Pandit Chánakya.
<i>Chandan</i> ...	... Sandal paste.
<i>Chandi</i> or <i>Chandi-puthi</i> ...	A book on Goddess Durgá ; also another name of Durgá.
<i>Chandra</i> ...	... Moon.
<i>Chandra-puli</i> ...	... A sweetmeat.
<i>Cháphān</i> ...	... A garment.
<i>Chappatee</i> ...	... A kind of cake.
<i>Charak-pujá</i> ...	... Hook-swinging festival.
<i>Charak-Swasru</i> ...	... A Sanskrit work on medicine.
<i>Cháráls</i> ..	... Low caste Hindoos, who are considered very impure.
<i>Charká</i> ...	... Cotton-spinning apparatus.
<i>Chárpoy</i> ...	... A string bed, used for carrying the dead.
<i>Cháru</i> ...	... Table rice boiled with milk and sugar on ceremonial occasions, and consecrated.
<i>Chatuspáti</i> ...	... School kept by learned Bráhmaṇs for teaching Sanskrit.
<i>Chháduhtalák</i> ...	... A temporary shed, where certain portion of marriage ceremony takes place.
<i>Chhánā</i> ...	... Coagulated milk ; native cheese.
<i>Chhātu</i> ...	... Gram parched and powdered.
<i>Chhillam</i> ...	... It is a part and parcel of the smoking apparatus of the Hindoos, generally made of earth.

<i>Chhoto Bau</i>	... Younger daughter-in-law.
<i>Chhoto-ma</i>	... Literally younger mother.
<i>Chick</i> ...	... A gold jewel (chain-like) for neck.
<i>Chinirmurki</i>	... Parched rice coated with syrup.
<i>Chirá</i> ...	... Parched rice (flattened).
<i>Churá-vájá</i>	... The above re-parched.
<i>Chogá</i> ...	... Overcoat.
<i>Cowries</i> ...	... Shells current for small payments, fractional part of a pie.
<i>Crore</i> ...	... Equal to ten millions.
<i>Dáhar</i> ...	... A vessel for various use.
<i>Dagdhd</i> ...	... Literally burnt.
<i>Daibajna</i> ...	... Astrologer.
<i>Dák</i> ...	... Tinsel-ware.
<i>Daksha Yajna</i>	... A popular play.
<i>Dakshind</i> ...	... Fees to officiating priests; also small amounts given to priest class after entertaining them.
<i>Dakshindanto</i>	... Last rite in puja ceremonies.
<i>Dál</i> ...	.. Peas; split peas boiled.
<i>Dál Vát</i> ...	... Chief and common food of the Hindoos.
<i>Dalapati</i> ...	... Head of a caste-party.
<i>Dalls</i> ...	... Parties.
<i>Dán</i> ...	... Gift.
<i>Dánságar</i> ...	... Literally "Ocean of gifts." It is a mode of <i>shraddha</i> , very expensive, intended for millionaires.
<i>Dasaratha</i>	... King of Oudh, father of Ráma Chandra.
<i>Dási</i> ...	... A maidservant.
<i>Dátá</i> ...	... Charitable person.
<i>Dayur</i> ...	... Brother-in-law (husband's younger brother).
<i>Debatras</i> ..	... Rent-free grants of land in name of some god or goddess.
<i>Debipakshya</i>	... The fortnight in which Durgá-puja takes place.
<i>Debtá</i> ...	... God.
<i>Dewá-thowá</i>	... Literally giving and taking presents, &c.

<i>Devāli</i> ...	... Kali-pujā night. A festival observed by illumination and fireworks.
<i>Dhāk</i> ...	... A big drum.
<i>Dhān</i>	... Paddy.
<i>Dharmo Shabhā</i>	... Assembly for discussion of religious subjects.
<i>Dhole</i> ...	... A small drum.
<i>Dhuti</i> ...	... Lower garment for male,—i.e., sheet of cloth worn round the loins.
<i>Dipay</i> ...	... A betel-box.
<i>Dobjā</i> ...	... A loose vesture.
<i>Dole</i> or <i>Dole Jātrā</i> ...	... Commonly known as <i>Holi</i> -festival.
<i>Dome</i> ...	... A low caste Hindoo (street-sweeper, worker on bamboo-barks).
<i>Dome Saraya</i>	... What the <i>Domes</i> supply, i.e., baskets, &c.
<i>Durgā</i> ...	... A goddess with ten hands, whose worship is performed, with great pomp, in Lower Bengal, in Sept.—October.
<i>Durgāsnab</i>	... Durgā-pujā.
<i>Durvā</i> ...	... Grass.
<i>Dvija</i> ...	... Twice-born or regenerated. Bráhmans are called twice-born : their first birth being their natural birth ; and second, the metaphorical, when they are invested with the sacred thread (regenerated). This term is also applicable to birds, because they are supposed to be born once when eggs are laid ; and again when eggs are hatched.
<i>Eed</i> ...	... A Mahomedan festival.
<i>Ekādashī</i> ...	... Eleventh day of new moon as well as the same day after full-moon (days of close fast for widows).
<i>Eklái</i> ...	... See <i>Urāi</i> .
<i>Fakirs</i> ...	... Mahomedan mendicants.
<i>Fulsharjya</i>	... Literally bed of flower. It is the third night after marriage, which is a night of festivity, in bridegroom's house, and passed in all manner of jollities. Also it means the presents given by girl's father on that occasion.

<i>Ganesha</i> ...	... An elephant-headed god, son of <i>Shiva</i> and <i>Durgá</i> .
<i>Gántchhárá</i>	... Bridal knot.
<i>Garibparbar</i>	... A flattering term used by up-countrymen. Literally means Supporter of the poor.
<i>Garu</i> ...	... Cow; figuratively illiterate.
<i>Gáru</i> ...	... Water-pot with a tube attached, as a teapot has.
<i>Gátra-haridrā</i>	... Ceremony of besmearing the body of bride or bridegroom with turmeric.
<i>Gaurí</i> ...	... Maiden name of <i>Durgá</i> .
<i>Gáyatri</i> ...	... Divine prayer enjoined for the Bráhmans.
<i>Gaylásh</i> ...	... Glass, drinking vessel.
<i>Ghará</i> ...	... Large water-pot.
<i>Gharbasáth</i>	... Ceremony of visiting father-in-law's house three times within the week after marriage.
<i>Ghar-Jamaye</i>	... Son-in-law who lives with, and is solely dependent on, father-in-law.
<i>Ghata</i> ...	... Earthen water-pot used in religious ceremonies.
<i>Ghatak</i> ...	... Go-between; professional match-makers.
<i>Ghungur</i> ...	... A jewel for juvenals, which makes jingling sounds on least motion, worn round the waist or ankle.
<i>Ghunsi</i> ..	.. String worn round the loins.
<i>Gilay</i> ...	... An unedible fruit.
<i>Ginní</i> ...	... Female head of a family.
<i>Giri Báld</i> ...	... Name of a girl.
<i>Gokhadák</i> ...	... Beef-eaters.
<i>Golappás</i>	... A vessel for keeping rose-water.
<i>Golemal</i> ...	... Confusion.
<i>Gopinis</i> ...	... Milkmaids, <i>Krishna's</i> sweethearts.
<i>Gote</i> ...	... Waist chain.
<i>Goylas</i> ...	... Milkmen.
<i>Grahajág</i> ...	... Religious atonement.
<i>Grámvati</i> ...	... Stop-money given to urchins of the neighbourhood to prevent the nuisance caused to the bridegroom on his way to the bride's house, by pelting him with stones and other things—a privilege sanctioned by

- custom. This bears some affinity to the European practice of casting old boots and shoes at the wedded pair by the relations on their making exit from the house.
- Guru* Literally senior, master ; spiritual guide.
Gurumohásay Pedagogue, village school-master.
Gyásur , The presiding god of Gya.
- Habbishee* A dish for sages in days of yore ; a pure food according to Hindoo notion.
- Hákím* Mahomedan physician ; also a judicial officer.
Handi Earthen pot for cooking purposes.
Hara Another name of *Shiva*.
Hari Another name of *Krishna*.
Haribole Unlike one of the ten commandments in the Bible, "Thou shalt not take the name of the lord thy God in vain"—Hindoo shastra enjoins to repeat the name of god as often as possible. Consequently some of the bigotted *Vaushnavites* day and night repeat the name and turn their beads. *Hari* is another name of *Vishnu*, the second person of the Hindoo trinity, and *bole* means *sound*. Consequently it is considered meritorious to repeat the word "*Haribole*," as often as possible, during the funeral, in order to keep off all worldly considerations, at least for the time.
- Hárikát* Sacrificial post ; it is like a two-pronged fork.
Háris Mehters.
Haru Thakur A popular ballad singer.
Hát-bázár Purchases ; marketing.
Háthá A ladle.
Háthchhari A method of discipline to enure early attendance in vogue in village schools.
- Háyi-ámlá* Refuse of spices ground down into a paste. Two women, whose husbands are alive, and who are known to be uncommonly doted upon by their husbands, are selected from

amongst the friends and relations of the bride, who, sitted opposite of each other, face to face, grind the above ingredients, at the same time keep a small quantity of honey in their mouth. This paste, thus prepared, is supposed to possess some hidden charms. When the marriage ceremony is going on in the courtyard of the zenana, the female relatives and friends of the bride throw lumps of this paste at the bride, from a respectable distance, as an inevitable means of winning the bridegroom over to the bride, and bringing him (the bridegroom) under the all-powerful influence of petticoat government. Sometimes rice coated with treacle is used instead.

<i>Homa</i>	...	... Burnt offering.
<i>Hukká</i>	...	... Smoking apparatus.
<i>Indra</i>	...	... King of heaven.
<i>Jáchi-jáchi</i>	...	... Coming, coming.
<i>Jagannátha</i>	..	.. The presiding god of Pooree in Orissa.
<i>Jagat</i>	...	... World
<i>Jagutáhátri</i>	...	... A goddess; literally means Mother of the world.
<i>Jai</i>	...	... Victory.
<i>Jai Káli Kalká-wáli</i>	An exclamation generally used by illiterate and low people; literally means Victory to Káli, the presiding goddess of Calcutta.	
<i>Jalpán</i>	...	... Sweetmeats in general.
<i>Jámá</i>	...	... Waistcoat.
<i>Jámái Shasthi</i>	...	... A festival; day for entertaining sons-in-law.
<i>Janma Ayestri</i>	...	... Life long ayestrihood,—i. e., never to be a widow.
<i>Janmáshumi</i>	...	... A festival (Krishná's birthday).
<i>Jarawýá</i>	...	... Jewels set with precious stones.
<i>Jasam</i>	...	... A gold jewel for arm.
<i>Jasodá</i>	...	... A milkmaid, the foster mother of Krishna.

<i>Játrá</i>	...	... Departure ; also Dramatic performance.
<i>Jatuk</i>	...	... Literally small money-presents given to bride and bridegroom by friends and relations on the consummation of marriage, and to child on its first feeding ceremony.
<i>Jhál</i>	...	... Literally hot ; pungent ; preparation of spices, generally given to mothers at childbirth as a stimulant acting as a preventive against cold.
<i>Jhí</i>	...	... Maidservant ; literally Daughter.
<i>Jhulán</i>	...	... The swinging festival dedicated to <i>Krishna</i> .
<i>Kabiráj</i>	...	... Hindoo physician.
<i>Kachuri</i>	...	... A kind of cake.
<i>Káhans</i>	...	... Quantity numbering 1280. A <i>káhan</i> of cowries (shells) is now worth four annas.
<i>Kājalnáthá</i>	...	... A collyrium case.
<i>Kalá Bau</i>	...	... Ganesha's wife.
<i>Kalá-káta Amābashya</i>		The dark night immediately before the <i>Durgá-pujá</i> , so called because the gardeners on that day collect all the plantains they can for sale during the festival.
<i>Kālī</i>	...	... A goddess with four hands and dark-complexioned, whom thieves and dacoits worship before setting out on their nefarious purposes.
<i>Kāl, ghát</i>	...	... A holy place in the southern suburbs of Calcutta, where stands the shrine of <i>Kālī</i> from time out of mind, after which, it is said, Calcutta is named.
<i>Kālī maikey jay</i>	...	... Victory to mother <i>Kālī</i> .
<i>Kali-yuga</i>	...	... One of the four great periods of the world ; it is the present or iron age.
<i>Kalae</i>	...	... A kind of pulse.
<i>Kállyá</i>	...	... A Mahomedan dish.
<i>Kalpa</i>	...	... Ceremonial rite prefatory to <i>pujá</i> proper.
<i>Kámdhenu</i>	...	... A cow which gives milk at all times of the year ; also an imaginary heavenly cow.

- Kanakāñjuli* ... A ceremony performed immediately before a bridegroom leaves his house to join marriage procession; also in *pujā* ceremonies before *Vāsān*, or immersion.
- Kāñchā shād* ... See note to p. 306.
- Kāñśātri* ... Brazier.
- Kaowra ārah* ... A kind of scent; decoction of the *Kāyā* flower.
- Kartā* ... Lord; owner; male head of a family.
- Karatāl* ... Cymbal; a kind of circular metallic musical instrument.
- Kārtik* ... A god, who is a celebite; therefore he is considered as a child-god and worshipped by those who are not blessed with children.
- Kāsar* ... A circular metallic instrument producing, when struck, a loud and harsh sound.
- Kashye or kasaye* .. Butcher.
- Kātā* ... A land-measure: one-sixteenth of a biga = 720 sq. feet.
- Kātyayana*... .. A sage.
- Kausalya* ... One of the wives of Dasaratha, and mother of Rāma Chandra.
- Kāyastha or kāyasto*... Writer caste.
- Kerāni* ... Writer.
- Khā-khā* ... A cant term meaning lonely.
- Khui* ... Parched rice.
- Khānsāmā* .. A valet.
- Khupparer Śarā* ... Sacrificial vessel (earthen) for holding blood of the immolated animal.
- Khārá* ... Sacrificial sword.
- Khari* ... Chalk.
- Khāśātri-dāl* ... A kind of inferior pulse.
- Khāśgaylāp* ... Staff encased in cloth, which accompany marriage processions.
- Khāśgaylāp-wāllās* ... Those that carry *Khāśgaylāp* in marriage processions.
- Khnyur* ... Obscene songs.
- Khichri* ... Hodge-podge; a dish of mixture of dāl and rice.

<i>Khīrarchhāch</i>	... A sweetmeat.
<i>Khodāband</i>	... A flattering term used by up-countrymen, equivalent to "Your Worship."
<i>Khokā</i> ...	... Baby (male).
<i>Khole</i> ...	... A musical instrument like a drum, with both ends tapering to a smaller circumference than the centre.
<i>Khopā</i> ...	... Hair gathered and wound round on back of head of Hindoo women.
<i>Kinkhab</i> ...	... Gold embroidered cloth.
<i>Kittanis</i> ...	... Band of singers and musicians with a head female singer.
<i>Kobi</i> ...	.. Popular ballad.
<i>Kobiwāllā</i> ...	... Popular ballad singers.
<i>Komarpatā</i>	... A jewel for juvenals, worn round the waist.
<i>Koṣṭā</i> ...	... A Mahomedān dish.
<i>Koray-rāur</i>	... A virgin widow.
<i>Krishna</i> ...	... An incarnation of <i>Vishnu</i> . [scale.
<i>Kula-marjādā</i>	... Honorarium given to one higher in social
<i>Kulins</i> ..	... One higher in social scale.
<i>Kulo</i> ..	... Winnowing fan, made of bamboo-bark.
<i>Kumār</i> ...	... Potter.
<i>Kumār Sarya</i>	... Pottery.
<i>Kumāris</i> ...	... Virgins.
<i>Kunti</i> ...	... Mother of the five <i>Pandavas</i> , the well-known heroes of the great epic poem <i>Mahābharat</i> .
<i>Kurmā</i> ...	... A Mahomedan dish.
<i>Kusāsuns</i> ...	... Grass seats used on ceremonial occasions.
<i>Laganshā</i> ...	... Marriage season.
<i>Lajjā-buṣṭra</i>	... A piece of cloth for covering the bride and bridegroom, so as to screen them from public gaze during certain portion of marriage ceremony: thus initiating her into the seclusion of zenana.
<i>Lakshmi</i> ...	... A popular ballad singer.
<i>Lakshmi</i> ...	... Goddess of wealth and prosperity.
<i>Lamb-ras</i> ...	... One of the 12 signs of the zodiac; <i>Aries</i> , the ram.

<i>Lanká</i> ...	... An imaginary island of gold, egg-shaped, supposed to be the present Island of Ceylon.
<i>Lion-rass</i> ...	... One of the 12 signs of the zodiac; <i>Leo</i> , the lion.
<i>Lowkatá</i> ...	. Social custom. [glee.
<i>Iuchi</i> ...	... A kind of cake, like <i>chuppatees</i> , but fried in
<i>Má</i> ...	... Mother.
<i>Mudhusudan</i> ...	... Another name of <i>Krishna</i> .
<i>Máduli</i> ...	... A small casket made of gold, silver, or copper, used as a receptacle for charms, &c.
<i>Mágo má</i> ..	... An exclamation of surprize generally used by women, equivalent to Oh mother!
<i>Muhá Astami</i>	... The second day of the Durgá-pujá.
<i>Muhábhárat</i>	... One of the two great epic poems of the Hindoos.
<i>Mahádeva</i>	... Another name of <i>Shiva</i> .
<i>Mahálayá</i> ...	... It is like the All Souls' day of the Romish Church.
<i>Mahámáyúr Bázár</i> ...	... A cant phrase, meaning—It is the day and place for amusement and revelry.
<i>Mahápayá..</i>	... A covered palanquin.
<i>Mukur Saukránti</i>	... The second day of the Cake Festival.
<i>Málá</i> ...	... String of beads; also garland (of flowers).
<i>Málá-chandan</i>	... Sandaled garlands.
<i>Mall</i> ...	... Anklet.
<i>Mantra</i> ...	... Incantation; certain formulas of words.
<i>Manu</i> ...	... The great Hindoo lawgiver.
<i>Mánvanjan</i>	... A popular play.
<i>Márkando</i> ...	... Name of a sage.
<i>Maruporá Bráhma</i> n.	The priest who officiates at the time of cremation of the dead.
<i>Má Shasthi</i>	... A goddess (patron déity of children).
<i>Maulik</i> ...	... One lower in social scale to the <i>kulins</i> .
<i>Maurpankhi</i>	... A boat fitted as a stage for musical choir; it is so called from its resembling a <i>Maur</i> , or peacock.
<i>Mayná</i> ...	... A talkative bird.
<i>Melá</i> ...	... Fair, exhibition.

<i>Methdi</i> or <i>Mitdi</i>	... A kind of sweetmeat.
<i>Methi</i> <i>anis</i> ...	... Women of the sweeper caste.
<i>Mlechas</i> ...	... Literally unclean; filthy; a term of contempt used by the Hindoos towards Mahomedans, Christians, &c., who are not clean according to Hindoo idea of cleanliness and purity.
<i>Mondá</i> ' ...	... A kind of sweetmeat.
<i>Moong-dál</i> ...	.. A kind of pulse.
<i>Moonghivár</i>	... Earthen-pot. It is one of the articles which compose <i>Barandálá</i> .
<i>Moori</i> ...	... Literally head; a victim.
<i>Moti</i> ...	... Pearl.
<i>Munis</i> ...	.. Sages or saints.
<i>Murdafuráshes</i>	... Undertakers.
<i>Murkhi</i> ...	... Parched rice coated with treacle.
<i>Nabami rátri</i>	... Ninth night from new or full moon. Also night of the third day of Durgá-puja.
<i>Nabarattan Tágyá</i>	... A gold jewel for arm.
<i>Nágárá</i> ...	... Big drum.
<i>Nágás</i> ...	... Hindoo mendicants.
<i>Nahabat</i> ...	... A concert of nine musical instruments; it is generally played from a lofty place, for which a temporary stage or tower of bamboo is made, which is also sometimes called Nahabat, but properly Nahabat-khana.
<i>Naibiddhi</i> ...	... Offerings to gods or goddesses.
<i>Nal</i> or <i>nul</i>	... Pipe.
<i>Nanad</i> ...	... Sister-in-law (husband's sister).
<i>Nanadkhámee</i>	... Money-present given by bride's father to her husband's sister.
<i>Nánni-muka</i>	... Ancestor-worship.
<i>Narun</i> ...	... Nail-cutter.
<i>Nátch</i> ...	... Dancing.
<i>Neybuful</i> ...	... A jewel for juvenals worn round the waist.
<i>Nidan</i> ...	... A Sanskrit work on medicine.
<i>Nim</i> ...	... A sacred tree.
<i>Nimfal</i> ...	... A jewel for juvenals worn round the waist.

<i>Nindá</i> ...	... Finding fault with.
<i>Niranján</i> ...	... Immersion of image in river after being worshipped.
<i>Nishi</i> ...	... Midnight.
<i>Nitái</i> ...	... A popular ballad singer.
<i>Numbhanga</i>	... Literally means breaking of rules. The day from which the restrictions imposed during mourning are removed.
<i>Pádris</i> ...	... Missionaries.
<i>Págri</i> ...	... Head dress, a turban.
<i>Páji</i> ...	... Mean, wicked.
<i>Páká drykhá</i>	... Final marriage-settlement.
<i>Páká jalpán</i>	... Feast given of sweetmeats only.
<i>Pálki</i> ...	... A kind of conveyance carried by four bearers on their shoulders.
<i>Pall-ball</i> ...	... A vegetable much liked by the Hindoos.
<i>Pán</i> ...	... Betel.
<i>Páñcháli</i> ...	... Musical drama. Popular ballads.
<i>Panchámrita</i>	... See note, p. 306.
<i>Pán-dán</i> ...	... A tray for betel-nuts, &c.
<i>Pápar</i> ...	... A kind of cake.
<i>Parakál</i> ...	... Next world.
<i>Párbans</i> ...	... Festivals.
<i>Pashminá</i> ...	... Woollen.
<i>Pátsálá</i> ...	... Village school.
<i>Pattra</i> ...	... Literally leaf, letter; marriage agreement.
<i>Páttra-darsáni</i>	... Present of money given to would-be bridegrooms.
<i>Paus</i> ...	... Ninth month of the Hindoo calendar : December-January.
<i>Paus Sankránt</i>	... Last day of the month of <i>Paus</i> ; the second day of Cake Festival.
<i>Paykáti</i> ...	... Faggots.
<i>Phág</i> ...	... A kind of red powder used in <i>Holí</i> festival.
<i>Pikdán</i> ...	... A spittoon.
<i>Pinda</i> ...	... Funeral cake.
<i>Piráli</i> ...	... An outcast.
<i>Piray</i> ...	... Wooden seat.

<i>Pitli</i> ...	... Rice-paste.
<i>Pijhápá</i> ...	... A jewel for the back.
<i>Pota</i> ...	... Sacred thread of the sacerdotal class.
<i>Poláo</i> ...	... A Mahomedan dish, now become fashionable amongst Hindoos.
<i>Prajápati</i> ...	... God of Fate, another name of <i>Brahmá</i> , the creator, the first person of the Hindoo Trinity.
<i>Prán</i> ...	... Literally life; term of endearment used in addressing sweethearts.
<i>Pratimás</i> ...	... Images of gods.
<i>Pratipada</i> ...	... First day after new and full moon.
<i>Pravakar</i> ...	... Literally sun.
<i>Práýischitra</i> ...	... Atonement.
<i>Pronám</i> ...	... Bow, a mode of saluting the senior in vogue amongst the natives of Bengal.
<i>Pronámi</i> ...	... Small amounts of money offered to gods and goddesses at the time of making obeisance to them.
<i>Pujá</i> ...	... Worship.
<i>Purnabishaka</i> ...	... Orgies.
<i>Purohit</i> ...	... Literally well-wisher of a family; family priest.
<i>Puspányali</i> ...	... Offering of flowers.
<i>Puthi</i> ...	... Manuscript sacred books.
<i>Rádhá</i> ...	... <i>Krishna's</i> principal sweetheart, a milkmaid. <i>Rádhá</i> and <i>Krishna</i> are model lovers.
<i>Ráj</i> ...	... Reign, kingdom.
<i>Rájá</i> ...	... King.
<i>Rákshasis</i> ...	... Female monsters, or cannibals.
<i>Ráma</i> <i>Chandra</i> ...	... The deified hero of the <i>Rámáyana</i> .
<i>Rámáyana</i> ...	... One of the two great epic poems of the Hindoos.
<i>Rámprośád</i> ...	... A popular ballad singer.
<i>Rár-háthé</i> ...	... Widow-handed, i.e., without any jewels on.
<i>Rás</i> ...	... A festival of <i>Krishna</i> .
<i>Rasogolla</i> ...	... A kind of sweetmeat.
<i>Rávana</i> ...	... The monster king of Ceylon, with ten heads and twenty hands, the principal hero of the <i>Rámáyana</i> .

<i>Raykáb</i> ...	... 'A small plate (dish).
<i>Rayowbháts</i>	... A class of people who are neither beggars nor religious mendicants, of decent appearance, and in social scale below the priest class, whose precarious living is the occasional charity given them during the <i>shráddha</i> and marriage ceremonies. Consequently, they are of all the most troublesome and discontented people, and, like Oliver, always ask for more.
<i>Raywos</i> ...	... See <i>Rayobháts</i> .
<i>Rek</i> ...	... A small basket for measuring grain, corns, &c.
<i>Rishis</i> ...	... Saints, sages.
<i>Sabhá</i> ...	... Assembly.
<i>Sadhavás</i> ...	... Those whose husbands are alive.
<i>Sádkvi</i> ...	... Virtuous woman.
<i>Safeydá</i> ...	... Pounded rice.
<i>Sáheb loques</i>	... Europeans.
<i>Sajuti</i> or <i>Sanjuti Brata</i>	A religious vow, performed by unmarried girls only.
<i>Sakhisangbád</i>	... Songs expressive of news conveyed to <i>Krishna</i> by <i>Brinda</i> (one of <i>Krishna's</i> sweethearts) of the pangs of separation felt by the milkmaids.
<i>Sáktas</i> ...	... A religious sect, followers of <i>Káli</i> , who can offer animal sacrifice and eat animal food.
<i>Sakti</i> ...	... Literally strength. Another name of <i>Káli</i> (wife of <i>Shiva</i>).
<i>Sálgrám Silá</i>	... A household god.
<i>Sáli</i> ...	.. Sister-in-law (wife's sister).
<i>Samájik</i> ...	... Social presents.
<i>Sánái</i> ...	... Flute.
<i>Sandes</i> ...	... A kind of sweetmeat.
<i>Sandhya</i> ...	... Literally evening ; daily evening service.
<i>Sang</i> ...	... Caricature representation
<i>Sankha-dhani</i>	... Sound of conch.
<i>Saptami</i> ...	... Literally seventh day of the new and full moon ; first day of <i>Durga-pujá</i> .

<i>Sarā</i> ..	... Earthen vessel, covering for <i>Handi</i> .
<i>Sāra Sangraha</i>	... An abridged Sanskrit work on medicine.
<i>Saraswātī</i> ...	... Goddess of speech and learning.
<i>Sāri</i> ...	... Is a piece of cloth, 5 yards long, by 1½ yards wide, for adult, with borders, the ground generally being white, but sometimes colored, striped, checked, or otherwise. It is the only garment of Hindoo female, which covers her from head to foot,—that is, one-half is worn round the loins and the other half serves the purpose of covering the upper part of her body, as well as veiling the head. Widows are religiously prohibited from wearing bordered or colored <i>sāris</i> . They use a piece of cloth of same length and breadth, but always white. However, they are allowed to use silk <i>saries</i> (of course unbordered and uncolored as above) on festive occasions.
<i>Sarjya-tolāni</i>	.. Honorarium paid to bridesmaids for removing the temporary bed set up for bride and bridegroom on the night of marriage,—an office which they are privileged to perform.
<i>Sarvasuśn</i> ...	... A Sanskrit work on medicine.
<i>Sastyān</i> ...	... Religious atonement; a service like the <i>mass</i> of the Romish Church.
<i>Sati</i> ...	... Literally chaste; a name of Durgā; immolation of Hindoo widow.
<i>Satin</i> ..	... Rival wife.
<i>Saudāminī</i> ...	... Name of a girl; literally lightning, to which she is likened.
<i>Sawsur</i> ...	... Father-in-law.
<i>Sāwsuri</i> ...	... Mother-in-law.
<i>Seityetrā-pujā</i>	... Worship of the God of Fate on the 6th night after birth of a child.
<i>Shād</i> ...	... Means "desire." Here (pp. 306-7) it means a ceremony and entertainment given on the 5th, 7th, and 9th month of pregnancy. On which occasion all desirable (palatable)

- eatables are given to pregnant women, as well as to the female guests invited. This ceremony originated with the idea that this is the most critical time for a woman, and she might not survive the (sweet) pain of childbirth; so the relations and friends become anxious for her, and feed, clothe, and entertain her in the best way they can.
- Shundhyá-pujá* ... Special puja on the second day of the Durgá-puja festival.
- Sharat-Shushi* ... Literally moon of a particular season, when she shines brighter than ever. Here it is the name of a girl, who is likened to the moon of that season.
- Shástra* ... Sacred book.
- Shayámá* ... Another name of the goddess *Káli*.
- Shuddi* ... Hemp.
- Shiva* ... The destroyer, third person of the Hindoo Trinity.
- Shrád* or *Shráddha* ... Funeral ceremony.
- Shobeborát* ... A Mahomedan festival.
- Shuva-drsti* ... Auspicious sight.
- Shuva-karma* ... Meritorious work.
- Siddha* ... Any thing boiled.
- Siddha chál* ... Rice husked by boiling.
- Sidheswári* ... Another name of the goddess *Káli*.
- Sindur* ... Vermillion.
- Sindurchupri* ... Toilet box made of bamboo-barks lined with shells; silver ones are made for the wealthy.
- Sinti* ... A jewel for forehead.
- Sitá* ... Ráma Chandra's wife, heroine of the *Rámáyana*.
- Sitáhaur* ... A jewel for forehead.
- Sital Shasthi* ... Another name of the goddess *Shasthi*, whose festivity is observed by eating stale food.
- Sitdooge* ... A kind of sweetmeat.
- Sitori* ... Presents given in winter.
- Sloku* ... Verses.
- Smriti* ... Sacred book.

<i>Sonárchánd</i>	...	... Literally golden moon; a term of endearment.
<i>Soroṣh</i>	...	... Sixteen different kinds of gifts allotted to Bráhmans during <i>shráddhá</i> ceremony. They are as follow :—
		1. Land, or its value.
		2. Seat (wooden) or a piece of carpet.
		3. A waterpot.
		4. A plate with rice.
		5. A plate with a piece of cloth.
		6. A plate with a garland of flowers.
		7. A plate with a piece of sandalwood.
		8. A milch cow, or its value.
		9. An umbrella.
		10. A pair of shoes.
		11. A tray for betel-nut.
		12. A lamp-stand.
		13. A piece of silver.
		14. A piece of gold.
		15. A bed.
		16. A plate with a fruit, generally a cocoanut.
<i>Srí</i>	...	... Emblem of prosperity and beauty; it is made of rice-paste, of conical shape; and with its colored ornaments, which are also made of the same material, it bears a distant resemblance to a Xmas cake.
<i>Srimat Vágbat</i>	...	... Sacred book of the Hindoos, especially for the <i>Vaishnav</i> class.
<i>Srutí</i>	...	... Sacred books; traditions.
<i>Subáhani</i>	...	... A goddess.
<i>Sudra</i>	...	... Servile caste.
<i>Suji</i>	...	... Grainy flour.
<i>Sukáśan</i>	...	... Literally comfortable seat; bridal conveyance.
<i>Surjya</i>	...	... Sun.
<i>Tábij</i>	...	... A gold armlet.
<i>Tógá</i>	...	... A jewel worn above the elbow in the shape of a bangle.

<i>Támáshā</i> ...	... Sport, jokes, fun, amusements.
<i>Tantra Shāstra</i> ...	... Sacred books of the <i>Sākta</i> sect.
<i>Táp</i> ...	... Heat.
<i>Tārāhār</i> ...	... A gold chain for neck.
<i>Tarkāri</i> ...	... Vegetable dish.
<i>Tastiram</i> ...	... Religious mendicant.
<i>Tatwad</i> ...	.. Literally enquiring after one's health. In case of relatives presents are given on such occasions.
<i>Tār</i> ...	... A gold jewel for arm, and a costly one.
<i>Terchā Sāri</i> ...	.. Fancy <i>Sāri</i> , with slanting rows of flowers or stripes.
<i>Thākurddālān</i> ...	... Place of worship.
<i>Thākurghur</i> ...	... Place of worship.
<i>Thākurpo</i> ...	... Sisters-in-law (elder brother's wife) use this term in verbally addressing their husband's younger brothers.
<i>Thālā</i> ...	... A large plate (dish).
<i>Thātta</i> ...	... Pleasantries.
<i>Theyti</i> ...	... Widow's garment, a piece of cloth without any border or color.
<i>Thuk-thuk</i> ...	... Supernatural influence.
<i>Tīla Kānchan</i> } <i>Shraddha</i> }	... Inexpensive funeral ceremony.
<i>Tīthas</i> ...	... Places of pilgrimage.
<i>Toddy-khānnā</i> ...	... Where fermented palm-juice is sold.
<i>Tom-tom</i> ...	... Drum.
<i>Trisul</i> ...	... A 3-pronged weapon.
<i>Tulsi</i> ...	... A holy plant; <i>Ocimum sanctum</i> .
<i>Ulu, Ulu, Ulu</i> ...	... Sounds indicative of excessive joy uttered by women only on certain ceremonial occasions.
<i>Unglia</i> ...	... Corset.
<i>Urāni</i> ...	... A loose vesture for covering the body; sometimes worn over chapkan, frizzed.
<i>Uttari</i> ...	... A sheet of cloth worn by the chief mourner for one month, at one end of which an iron key is fastened to keep off evil spirit.

<i>Vaishnavas</i>	...	A religious sect, followers of <i>Vishnu</i> , commonly known as <i>Bairágis</i> .
<i>Vásán</i>	...	... Same as <i>Niranján</i> , or immersion.
<i>Váth</i>	...	... Boiled rice.
<i>Veylá</i>	...	... <i>Semicarpus anacardium</i> . A kind of nut, the black acrid juice of which serves the purpose of marking-ink to Indian Dhobies (washermen).
<i>Vikramáditya</i>	...	A king, who was a great patron of learning ; there is an era current in Bengal reckoning from his time.
<i>Vihvu</i>	: ...	... See <i>Billa patra</i> .
<i>Vipra</i>	...	... Bráhmans are called <i>Vipra</i> .
<i>Vishnu</i>	...	... The preserver, second person of the Hindoo Trinity.
<i>Vojan</i>	...	... Literally means eating. It is an entertainment to one's own caste-people. No others can partake of it without violating the rules of caste.
<i>Yama</i>	...	... God of death.
<i>Yogas or jogas</i>	...	... Auspicious time.
<i>Yudhisthira</i>	...	... One of the five <i>Pándavas</i> , heroes of the great epic poem <i>Mahábhárat</i> .
<i>Yugas</i>	...	... Ages.
<i>Zabardast</i>	...	... High-banded.
<i>Zenáná</i>	...	... Harem.

THE HINDOOS AS THEY ARE:

A DESCRIPTION OF THE
MANNERS, CUSTOMS, AND INNER LIFE OF HINDOO
SOCIETY IN BENGAL.

By SHIB CHUNER BOSE.

With a Prefatory Note by the REV. W. HASTIE, B.D., Principal of
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through his Chief Clerk.

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I am very much pleased with your book. It is all the more interesting, as many of the customs portrayed are strikingly different from those of the Hindoos of Southern India. It is an admirable book.

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I have derived much pleasure from your book. It is a work the facts of which are as accurate in their representation of Hindoo life as its scope is remarkable for the extent of its range. I may call it an exhaustive treatise on the subject.

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OPINIONS OF THE PRESS.

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Saturday Review.

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Opinions of the Press.—Contd.

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the more important among the many religious and family festivals observed by the Hindoos, and so forth. The work derives its distinctive importance from the fact that the writer is a native Bengali, a man of exceptional intelligence and force of character, who has added Western culture to an ample stock of Hindoo learning and experience, and who is able to speak on the subjects he here treats with the authority of personal knowledge and observation. He has acquired a thorough mastery of our language, as this book abundantly proves, for there is scarcely a single peculiarity of style to indicate that it has been written by a foreigner. He has performed his undertaking in an unpretentious, straightforward fashion, and he supplies a mass of information about the domestic life and customs of the Hindoos such as is not presented in any other book of which we have knowledge, in so clear and succinct a form."

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