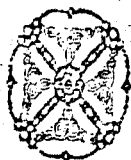


THE BIRHORS



Prat Chanda Roy

"For Favour of Review."

THE BIRHORS:

**A LITTLE-KNOWN JUNGLE TRIBE
OF CHOTA NAGPUR.**

THE BIRHORS:

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of Chota Nagpur.

BY

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PREFACE.

The present work is the third volume of a series of monographs in which I have been endeavouring to record, as faithfully as possible, the 'primitive' culture,—the rapidly disappearing customs and institutions, ideas and beliefs,—of the different 'aboriginal' tribes of Chōṭā-Nāgpur. As for the Birhōṛs, it is not only their 'primitive' customs and institutions, ideas and beliefs, that are fast decaying, but the people themselves would appear to be gradually dying out. And no apology is therefore needed for the publication of the present account in spite of its many defects and imperfections.

Although it is now over fifteen years that I have been engaged in studying the life and culture of this interesting tribe, I cannot say that I have seen or learnt all that has to be seen and learnt about the Birhōṛs. They are scattered in very small migratory bands over such an extensive area of hills and jungles, not unoften difficult of access, that I have not had the opportunity of

tracing out and visiting all their different encampments and studying the variations in the customs and institutions among all the different clans of the tribe. If a second edition of the present work ever comes to be published, I hope to be able to add much further information,—for, the fascination of the study of such an interesting people will not permit my investigations amongst them to cease with the publication of this work.

My thanks are due mostly to the people themselves, but more particularly to an exceptionally intelligent Birhōr of the name of Budhu of the Aṇḍi clan. As the *Uṭhlā* or migratory sections of the tribe are always on the move, except during the rainy months when they encamp generally in comparatively inaccessible jungles and hills away from villages and settlements of other castes and tribes, it is only during the rains that one can have an opportunity of studying them, if admitted into their encampments. It was this man who during the rainy months acted as my guide and chape-

ron to different Uṭhlū encampments which he ferreted out for me and where I could not have expected a friendly reception but for his introduction and support. In these difficult journeys in some of which we had to walk several miles on foot over hills and through jungles and sometimes had to wade across swollen and rushing hill-streams, Budhu was my constant guide and companion ; and in some of these journeys my son Dinesh Chandra Roy accompanied me with his camera and several of the illustrations in this book are from photographs taken by him. I am also indebted for a few of the photographs to my esteemed friend Rev. Father M. Stas, S. J. who accompanied me to two Jaghi Birhōr settlements in the Ranchi District.

Finally, my thanks are due to my friends Mr. Satis Chandra Ray, B. L., who kindly helped me in seeing the book through the press, and Mr. Manindra Bhusan Bhaduri, B. L., who kindly prepared the index.

DATED RANCHI,) S. C. R.
The 1st March, 1925.)

ERRATA.

- P. 11, l. 20, for 'brideroom' read 'bridegroom'.
P. 59, l. 18. after 'Melanesia', add 'to Polynesia'.
P. 70, l. 1. for 'discribed' read 'described'.
P. 84, l. 4, for 'infrigement' read 'infringment'.
P. 99, l. 16, for 'Khngar' read 'Khangar'.
P. 117, l. 21, for 'natnre' read 'nature'.
P. 123, l. 2, for 'would' read 'world'.
P. 151, last line, for 'o' read 'to'.
P. 153. l. 5, for 'figure' read 'diagram', & *vice versa*.
P. 154, last line for 'ths' read 'the'.
P. 213, l. 5, for 'aud' read 'and'.
P. 214, l. 9. for 'stage' read 'state'.
P. 247, l. 15, for 'spinsters' read 'spinisters'.
P. 253, l. 16, for 'af' read 'of'.
P. 328, ll. 17, & 20, for '*Jeth*' read '*Jeg*'.
P. 361, l. 11, for 'stength' read 'strength'.
P. 364, l. 9, for 'harmonions' read 'harmonious'.
P. 399, ll. 18 & 19, for 'boga' read 'bonga'.
P. 400, l. 20, for 'aprang' read 'sprang'.
P. 461, i. 16, for 'him' read 'her'.
P. 532. l. 15, for 'tāndā' read 'clan'.
P. 561, l. 18, for 'he' read 'they'.
P. 566, l. 19, for 'probale' read 'probable'.
P. 566, last line, for '276-293' read '376-393'.
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APPENDIX I.

Birhor Vocabulary.

The Birhōṛs, as I have said ⁴⁸, speak a language now classed among the Austric linguistic family which is said to extend from India and Burma through Indonesia and Melanesia to Polynesia. The *Munḍā* languages to which the Birhōṛ speech belongs are classed along with Khāsī, Mon-Khmer, Wa, Palaung, Nicobarese and the aboriginal languages of Malacca under the Austro-Asiatic sub-family of this great Austric family. Although the stock of words of the Birhōṛs is necessarily scantier than those of their neighbours and congeners the *Munḍās*, the *Santāls* and the *Hōs*, who stand on a relatively higher level of culture, the vocabulary of the Birhōṛs, like those of other branches of the same

⁴⁸ Page 59 *ante*.

group, is fairly rich in words for different varieties or different parts of some particular animal, plant or fruit or other concrete object that they know, but extremely poor in words to denote either collective or abstract ideas. Thus, although the Birhōṛs have no general word for the genus of rodent mammals known to Zoologists as *mūs*, they have terms for its different varieties, e. g. a small mouse is called a *chūṭlā*, a middle-sized mouse a *kābā* or *guru*, a large rat *bhūsh*, and a musk-rat *Chūndi*. As in other dialects of the *Mundā* group, the same Birhōṛ word may be used as a noun, an adjective, a verb or even an adverb, often with little variation. Except in a very few instances, traceable to outside influence, in which a feminine termination is used, Birhōṛs do not distinguish natural gender by any modification of the noun itself; but this is done, in a few instances, by using different words, but, more often, by adding words meaning 'male' and 'female'. Suffixes *-kin* and *-kā* respectively are employed to denote the

dual and the plural numbers; such case-suffixes (*-ke, -ātē, -rā*) as are employed appear to have been borrowed from Hindi or Bengali. I shall not enter into details of the grammatical structure of the language which resembles that of the other languages of the *Munḍā* group in its main features. I shall conclude this introduction to this Birhōṛ vocabulary by citing only a few instances to illustrate how faithfully the language of the people reflects their economic, social and mental life.

Birhōṛ society knows no distinction between 'rich' and 'poor', for all Birhōṛs are almost equally poor. So when they now see this distinction among their neighbours and require to express it they have to borrow the terms 'dhanīn' (rich) and 'garīb' (poor) which are in use among their Hindi-speaking and Bengali-speaking neighbours. Again, in a society, where all are equal, honorific pronouns are necessarily unknown and every Birhōṛ addresses every other man as *ām*, 'thou'.

In their strenuous life, every Birhōṛ has to work and requires to be strong and courageous and he has no leisure to be idle and no reason to be weak or feeble, and consequently the Birhōṛ has no terms of his own to express the ideas of 'weakness' and 'weak', 'idleness' and 'idle'. And so when he sees such distinctions among his neighbours he borrows (with phonetic modifications) the words with which their Hindu or Hinduised neighbours express these ideas, namely, *dūrbal* for 'weak', *balimān* for 'strong', *dilgār* for 'courageous', and *kōṛhi* for 'idle'. As a keen hunter, the Birhōṛ has a name for every distinct part of the body (*hōṛmō*) of an animal, viz, its head (*bōhō*), the top of the skull (*dōṛōm bōlō*), forehead (*mōlōng*), hair (*nūb*), eyebrow (*med-khuṭi*), eye (*med*), nose (*mū*), mouth-hole (*āngōb*), mouth (*mōchā*), chin (*dāchō*), cheek (*jōhā*), ear (*lūtūr*), neck (*hōṭō*), the back of the neck (*tūtā*), the face just below the ears (*lūtūr hupā*), tooth (*dāṭā*) jaw (*chowhāt*), upper lip (*lācho*), lower lip (*lūṭi*), chin (*dāchō*), chin-hair (*gūchū*),

tooth (*dāṭā*), throat (*nārṭi*) shoulder (*tāran*), breasts (*tōā tānel*), hand (*ti*), upper arm (*sūṭū*), finger (*angur*), nail (*rāmā*), chest (*kāndūrām* or *kūrām*), navel (*būkā*) stomach (*lāhi*), the large intestines (*dānā pōṭhā*), the small intestines (*nānhā pōṭhā*), the convolutions of the intestines (*dūgdūgiā pōṭhā*), the male organ (*koṛā*), the testicles (*bili*), the buttocks (*chutuṛā*), palm of the hand (*ti-thhalkā*), back of the hand excluding the fingers (*āngur lūlūhā*), lap (*kōyōng*), thumb (*chunḍūl āngūr*, or *dhābū āngūr*), little finger (*kāni āngūr*), big toe (*bākārea dhābū āngūr*), little toe (*bākārea kāni āngūr*), bone (*jāng*), hip-bone (*chūki-jāng*), thigh (*būlū*), arm joint (*fārkaṭ jāng*), elbow-joint (*ūkkū*), front of the foot including the toes, (*bākā*), leg excluding the foot (*nārhuṛā*), upper part of the foot excluding the toes (*sūṭli*), sole of the foot (*bākā thhalkā*), knee-joint (*mūkūṛi*), the thigh-bone (*dhāṭē-jāng*), heel (*iṛgi*), sides of the body (*khōkhā*), bile-bag (*ihim*), lungs (*bōrkōd*), flesh (*jilū*), blood (*māyōm*), and skin (*hārṭā*).

It is interesting to note that the word for flesh (*jilū*) is also employed to signify 'deer', as its flesh is to the Birhōṛ the most delectable and coveted animal food. As for the monkey (*gāṛi*), the catching of which forms a favourite occupation of the Birhōṛs, they have different words for the animal in different stages and conditions of its life. Thus, the male monkey is called *bhākōr*, the female monkey *engā bhākōr*, a pregnant monkey *ānṛhowrā*, a female monkey carrying a child on its back *hōmōing*, and so forth.

Although in the languages of some of the comparatively advanced branches of the Muṇḍā race the first ten numerals are their own, the Birhōṛs have words only for the first four numerals (*miā*, *bāreā*, *peā*, and *pūniā*). For the rest he uses the Hindi or Bengali terms (*pañch*, *chhai*, *sāt*, etc.). It is interesting to note that the Birhōṛ has only two terms to distinguish colours, namely *hendē* (black) and *pūṇḍi* (white). For 'red' he uses the Bengali word *rāngā*, whereas 'yellow' is described as *sasāng baran* (turmeric-colour). He

can hardly distinguish between 'green' and 'blue' and has naturally no term of his own for these colours, but uses the Hindi word *hariār* (green) for both. He has no name, indigenous or borrowed, for 'brown'. It is also noticeable that to express the abstract conception of colour, the Birhōṛ borrows the Bengali word 'baran'.

Instances might be multiplied to any extent to show that the languages of lower culture, such as that of the Birhōṛs, are deficient in the expression of abstract conceptions and class names; and so his words mostly express concrete ideas. Thus, to give one example, the Birhōṛ has no term for 'food' in general or for 'corn' but has names for the different articles of food that he takes, as, for example, *jiln* for animal flesh and particularly the flesh of the deer, *jō* for fruit, *hōrōmsi* for honey, *madkam* for the *mohuā*, *sim* for fowl, *holonj* for bread, and so forth. The Birhōṛ has no general words for 'time' or 'place', for which he uses the Bengali or Hindi words *sōmae* and *jāegā*, but he has words for different periods or points of

time (*māhā*, last year; *kālom*, next year; *tihing*, to-day; *gāpā*, to-morrow, *nidā*, night, *singi*, day; and so forth), and for different places that he knows. Again, although the Birhōṛs do not appear to possess a general term for cutting, they employ the term *mā* 'to cut at a stroke', and *ged* 'to cut slowly'. Although a strictly general term for the idea of cutting does not exist, the word '*mā*' is, however, employed for the purpose except when the process of cutting is markedly slow.

In the subjoined vocabulary I have marked the words that are common to the Birhōṛ and the Muṇḍāri languages; and among these the Sanskrit-knowing reader will not fail to notice the large proportion of undoubted and probable Sanskrit or Sanskritic words. The probable ethnic significance of this I have discussed in an article in the *Journal of the Bihar and Orissa Research Society* (1923, Vol. IX, pp. 276-293).

BIRHOR VOCABULARY.



A.

| | |
|--|--|
| <p><i>ā'</i>. Bow (cf. M. <i>ā'ā</i>).* <i>āben</i>. You two. M. <i>ābūng</i>. To wash any part of the body. <i>āchām</i>. To marvel, wonder (cf M. <i>āka-danda</i>.) <i>āchū</i>. To order; to employ. <i>āchur</i>. To move round; crooked. <i>āchhū</i>. To sneeze (cf. M. <i>achū'ū</i>.) <i>ād</i>. To loose. <i>āder</i>. To take inside. M.</p> | <p><i>āḍu</i>. To micturate; urine (M. <i>Duki</i>). <i>āgu</i>. To take away. M. <i>āji</i>. Grand-mother. M. <i>ājom</i>. To feed. M. <i>ākō</i>. They. M. <i>ālāng</i> We two (I and thou). M. <i>ālāng</i>. Tongue. M. <i>ālchū</i>. To overflow (said of water). <i>ālē</i>. We. M. <i>āling</i>. We two (I and he) M. <i>ām</i>. Thou. M. <i>āmbrū</i>. Hog-plum. <i>āndā</i>. To boil <i>āndhrā</i>. Blind. H.</p> |
|--|--|

In this list, the letter M. stands for *Mundari*, and when it appears alone after the meaning of a word it indicates that the same word is used in the same sense in the *Mundari* language. Similarly, H. stands for *Hindi* and B. for *Bengali*.

- āngā.* Morning (cf. M. *āng.*)
āngōb. Mouth-hole.
āngur. Finger (M. *Dārō.*)
ānjed. To dry up.
ānrhōnra. Pregnant monkey.
ānto. Then. M. *ente.*
āṣe. You (more than two). M.
āṣegar. Quarrel. (M. *Eṣeger.*)
āṣir. To fly.
ārānū. Yoke.
ārā. Vegetable; to set free. M.
ārḡū. To descend; to bring down. M.
ārid. To gaze, stare. M.
ārō. And. (M. *ōrō.*)
ārū. Urine, to urinate. (M. *Duki; Dōḍō.*)
āsūl. To bring up, to support; to tame.
āta. To fry. M.
ātar. To burn. M.
āted. To spread. (M. *urmi.*)
āten. To hear (cf. M. *āyum.*)
- āting.* To graze. M.
ātkir. To fly [with something] (cf. M. *atingir.*)
ātom. Side.
ātū. To be carried away [as, by waves] M.
ātūr. To winnow [corn].
āu. To take. M.
āuri. Not yet. M.
āyā. His own. M.
āyub. Evening. M.

B.

- bāgi.* Leave. (M. *Bāge, bāgi.*)
bāhā. Flower. M.
bahin. Younger sister. (M *Buini.*)
bahirā. Deaf. H.
bāka. The front portion of the foot (including the toes.)
bākhānr. To talk; to describe (M. *Bākānrī*)
bāklā'a. Tree bark. M.

- bākli.* Heron, stork. M. *Bākā.*
balimān. Strong
bālu. Mad; lunatic M.
bālē hōpōn. Infant; child. (M. *Bāle hōn.*)
bāmṛe. Brāhman. M.
bānā, bir-miṇḍi, Bir-būrhiā. The bear (M. *Bir-miṇḍi.*)
bānām. Fiddle [M. *Bānōm*] (cf. Sanskrit, *Bīnam.*)
bānāō. To make. (M. *Bāi, Bānāō.*)
bānār. Both. (M. *Bārānā.*)
bānārsāth. Both sides; twice [M. *Bārāngsā.*]
bāndā. Embankment. M. (H. *Bāndh.*)
bānū. Not [M. *Bānō.*]
bāonā. Short. H.
bāplā. Marriage, marriage-procession. (M. *Bālā.*)
bāptā. To scratch; witch; ringworm. (M. *Bābtā.*)
bār, bāre. Two. M.
- bārē.* Large. (H. *Bārā; B. Bārā.*)
bārābāri. Equally. M.
barhiāum. A carpenter. (M., *Barāi.*)
bāru. *kusum* tree (*seblechira trijuga*) M.
bāsiām, basi-māṇḍi. Breakfast.
bāu-honjhār. Husband's elder brother. M.
bāyār. Rope. M.
bedā. To deceive, to tell lies; false; a cheat. M.
bejūt. Bad. (M. *Etkān*)
beler. Uncooked; raw. (M. *Berel.*)
benghār. Brinjal (M. *Bengar.*)
benkō. Bent, crooked. (M. *Bepdhō.*)
berā. A bracelet. M.
bērāo. To spoil. (M. *Bāgrāo.*)
bes. Good.
bet. Handle (of some instrument). (M. *Dāmīm; dāṇṭi.*)

- bey.* To spit ; spittle. M.
bhādul. The bat. (M. *Bhadūr*; H. *Bādūr.*)
bheñt. To meet. M.
bhingā. Separate (M. *Bingā.*)
bhitār. Inside. (M. *Bitar*) H. and B.
bhūs. A large rat.
bhūsri. Mosquito. (M. *Hānrū.*)
bhūli. Day-labourer. M.
bhū'. To make a hole (M. *Bu'u.*)
bhū'ū. Bark of dog (M. *Bu'u*)
bi. To be satisfied with. (M. *Bi, Biu.*)
bid. To plant. M.
bihin. Seedlings [of paddy &c.] (M. *Biānr.*)
bijūt Bad.
bili. To ripen, ripe. M.
bing. Snake. M.
binti. To beseech. M.
bir. Jungle. M.
birāi. To tempt. M.
birsukuri. Wild boar M.
birid. To rise, to get up. M,
bish. Poison (M. *Bisi*)
bisi-jāng. Spine M.
bōhō. Head. (M. *Bō*)
bokā. Foolish, stupid. (M. *Dōṅḍō.*)
bōkō. Younger brother. M.
bōlō. To enter. M.
bōngā. Spirit ; a god. M.
bōr. A plaited straw-receptacle for grains M.
bōrō. Fear.
bōrōkōd. lungs. (M. *Bōkōd.*)
bōrōey. Timid ; to fear. M.
bōrsi. Fire-pan. (M. *Bāṅrsi*)
bōsō. To rub, anoint (M. *Gōsō.*)
bōtor. To frighten. (M. *Bōtong.*)
būgi, būgin. Good. M.
bukā. Navel (M. *Būti*)
būl. To be drunk. M.
būlū. Thigh. M.
būlūng. Salt. M.

buru. Hill. M. The original signification would appear to have been 'god'.

busu. Straw. M.

C.

chābā. To finish. M.

chāhāp. To yawn (M. *chab*.)

chāṇḍu. The moon; month. M.

chāpi. To wash up. M.

chāpuā. Bellows. M.

chāpud. Husk; to husk. M.

chāri. A reed for sewing up leaves.

chātā. To tear; rend. M.

chātom. Umbrella. M.

chāuli. Rice. M.

chāyā; *rō*. A kind of insect-pest which destroys paddy crops. (M. *chāyā*.)

chē, *chejā*. Why. (M. *chiā*.)

chenre. Bird. M.

cheplā. Flat. (M. *chōpōd*.)

chēntā. Envy. foolish.

chetāu. Upon, above. M.

chetāō. To advise. M.

chi. What. M.

chiāri. Arrow-head.

chilekā. How. M.

chilikan. What sort of. (M. *chilekan*.)

chimināng. How much.

chipū. To squeeze. (M. *chipā*.)

chipūd. Handful. M.

chirā. To split. (M. *cherā*.)

chirgā. To awake.

chirgāl. To be awake; cunning. (M. *chirgal*.)

chitri. Partridge. M.

chōkē. A frog. M.

chōpōd. To suck. (M. *Chepod*; *jembed*.)

chūkā. A small earthen jug. (M. and H.)

chūi. A calf. M.

chūmā. To kiss. (M. *Chū*, H. & B. *chumā*.)

chūmān. Waving a light ceremonially. M.

chūṇḍal. To point with the fingers.

chūndi. A musk-rat.
M.

chūndūl āngur. Fore-
finger next to the
thumb.

chūril. To leap.

chūtūrā. Buttocks.

D.

da. Hive. (M. *dāhā*.)

dā'. Water. M.

dab. Hatch, covering
M.

dab-ruar. To repair.
M.

dāi, didi. Elder sister.
M.

dāl. To beat, to strike.
M.

dāli. Pulse. M.

dāndā. A stick. M.

dāngrā. Bullock. (M.
Hārā.)

dangrā. Bachelor. M.

dāpōm. To meet with
one another. (M. *Dā-
pārōm*.)

dāri. To be able. M.

dāru. Tree.

dāḷā. Tooth. M.

datrōm. Sickle. M.

de'. Climb. M.

delāng. Come along.
(M. *Delā*)

deyā. Back. M.

dengā. Assist.

deonṛā. Magician;
witch-doctor. M.

deṛē, deṛṛē. To have
sexual intercourse.
M.

dhāngā. Tall. B.

dhāngrin. Spinister.
(M. *Dhāngri*)

dhānk. Drum. M.

dharti. Earth. M.

dhichua. The king-
crow. M.

dhīmak. Proud.

dhing. Young.

dhinki. Rice-cleaning
pedal. M.

dhūkū. Knee-joint.
(M. *mukuri*.)

dhūnā. Resin. (M.
Dūān.)

dhūrā. Dust. M.

diju. To walk.

dinaki. Daily. M.

dindā. Virgin. M.

| | |
|---|---|
| <i>dipil, dūpil.</i> To carry upon the head. (M. <i>Dūpil.</i>) | <i>duṛūm; dūdūṛūm.</i> To be drowsy, to sleep. M. |
| <i>dipli.</i> Time. M. | <i>dutām.</i> Match-maker. M. |
| <i>diri.</i> Stone. M. | |
| <i>diring.</i> Horn. M. | |
| <i>dōhōe.</i> To place, to keep. (M. <i>Dō'</i>) | |
| <i>dol.</i> Lower portion of an arrow-shaft. | |
| <i>dōlāng.</i> Go. | |
| <i>dolābu.</i> Let us go. | |
| <i>dōlōb, upāsh.</i> Fast; to fast. M. | |
| <i>duār.</i> Door. (M. <i>Du-rā;</i> H. & B. <i>Duār</i>) | |
| <i>ḍūbhā.</i> Brass-cup. (M. and H.) | |
| <i>dūbrā.</i> Weak. (H. <i>dublā.</i>) | |
| <i>dūdram.</i> To doze. | |
| <i>dūkū.</i> Pain, sorrow. M. | |
| <i>dulār.</i> Beloved. (M. <i>Dulār.</i>) | |
| <i>dunḍū bing.</i> Dhoṅrā snake. M. | |
| <i>dūrāng.</i> Song; to sing. M. | |
| <i>duriā.</i> Plaited thread. M. | |
| <i>Dūrūb.</i> To sit. (M. <i>Dūb.</i>) | |
| | E. |
| | <i>e.'</i> Lac. M. |
| | <i>eger.</i> To abuse. M. |
| | <i>eklā.</i> Alone. (M. <i>es-kār.</i>) |
| | <i>eklā'.</i> To tremble. M. |
| | <i>em.</i> To give. |
| | <i>em ruār.</i> To return [a thing.] M. |
| | <i>en.</i> To thresh. |
| | <i>ende.</i> Thereabouts. |
| | <i>endrej.</i> Day after tomorrow. M. |
| | (<i>Miang endre.</i> two days after to-morrow.) |
| | <i>enē'.</i> To dance. (M. <i>sūsūn.</i>) |
| | <i>engā merōm.</i> She-goat. M. |
| | <i>engā sādōm.</i> Mare M. |
| | <i>engā sim.</i> Hen. M. |
| | <i>enreo.</i> Even. M. |

epger. Quarrel, to quarrel with each other. (M. *Epeger*, *Eperang*.)
era. Adult female. M.
eṭā. Different. M.
eṭē. Beginning. M.
eṭē'. To tease. M.

F.

jesiār. To hoax; cheat; a cheat; a liar. M.
phōksā. Lungs. (M. and H.)

G.

gādel. Crowd. M.
gādi. Dumb.
gādi. By the side of. (M. *Genā*.)
gadlē. A water weed. (M. *Gāded*.)
gālāng. To weave. M.
gām. To agree; to promise; to speak. (M. *gabāo*.)
g m. To rain. M.
gāṇḍū. Low stool. M.

gāpa. To-morrow. M.
gārā. River; stream.
gāri. A monkey. M.
gāti. Friend, companion. M.
ga'ui. To make a sign. M.
ged. To remove the entrails; to cut [meat]. M.
gēgē. To cut.
gejā. Quarrelsome.
gēlē. Ear of corn. M.
ger. To bite. (M. *Hūā*.)
gerāng. To groan. M.
get. To cut. (M. *Hād*)
ghāni. Oilpress. (M. *Ghandi*, H. & B. *ghāni*.)
gidhi. Vulture. (M. *Gid*, *Gidi*)
gil. To cuff; fist. M.
giri. To throw down. M.
giti. To lie down, to sleep; sleep. M.
gitil. Sand. M.
gō' To carry. M.
gōd. To pluck a fruit. M.

- go'e.* To die. M.
gondli. The grain
panicum malabaracum. M.
gonong. Price, cost.
 M.
gōt. Herd of cattle;
 (M. & B. H.); place
 where cattle is her-
 ded.
gōṭā. Round.
gōṭā. To scratch.
gūngi. Snail. (M.
Gurṭu.)
gūrū. Field-rat. M.
gūrgudū. Arm-pit. (M.
Gōtē.)
gūchū. Beard and
 moustache. M.
gūl. Whistle. (M.
Gōte.)
gūm. To winnow. M.
gūrij. Dung of cattle.
- H.
- hāgā.* Brother. M.
hāgā kimin. Younger
 brother's wife. M.
hāke. An axe. M.
hāku. Fish. M.
hālāng. To pick up.
hāmbāl. Heavy. M.
hāngā. A large ditch.
 (M. *Hāngi.*)
hānhār. Mother-in-
 law. M.
hānred. To shut. (M.
Hanted.)
hāñru, sinkṛi. Mos-
 quito. M.
hanṭing. Part; share.
 M.
hāpē. To be silent. M.
hārā. To grow. M.
hāram. Old man. M.
hāram-herel. The
 wood-pecker.
hārbā. The Indian
 scaly ant-eater. M.
hārhaū. Bitter. (M.
Hārad.)
hārōm. To collect. M.
hārōb. To be cured. M.
hārtā. Leather; hide.
hāsā. Clay, earth. M.
hāsū. Ill; illness. M.
hāsūr. Setting of the
 Sun or the Moon. M.
hātāng. Brain. M.

| | |
|---|--|
| <i>hātlā.</i> Arm-pit. (M. <i>Gōte.</i>) | <i>hōpōn.</i> Small. |
| <i>hāting, hānāting.</i> | <i>hōr.</i> Man. (M. <i>Hōrō</i>) |
| To share; to divide. | (Sāntali <i>Hōr.</i>) |
| <i>hātom.</i> Father's sister. | <i>hōrā.</i> Road. M. |
| M. | <i>hōrmō.</i> Body. M. |
| <i>hāyā.</i> Lust; desire. M. | <i>horomsi.</i> Honey (M. <i>Hurumsuku.</i>) |
| <i>hēbē.</i> To carry [e. g. a child] astride at the waist. (M. <i>Hebep.</i>) | <i>hōyō.</i> Wind. M. |
| <i>herē.</i> Chaff. M. | <i>hoyo āndhi.</i> Storm. |
| <i>herel.</i> Adult male. M. | <i>hōyo.</i> To shave. M. |
| <i>herem.</i> Sweet. M. | <i>hōyōn.</i> Shaving. |
| <i>higar.</i> To separate [from a mass or herd.] M. | <i>hūchā.</i> To break. (M. <i>chōā.</i>) |
| <i>hiju.</i> To come. M. | <i>hūrū.</i> Paddy (M. <i>Bābā.</i>) |
| <i>hilāng.</i> Hate (M. <i>Hilā, hilāng.</i>) | |
| <i>hili.</i> Elder brother's wife. M. | I. |
| <i>hirchi.</i> To sprinkle. M. | <i>iām.</i> To weep, M. |
| <i>hisir.</i> Necklace. M. | <i>ichā, iti.</i> To pinch. (M. <i>Ichū.</i>) |
| <i>hōhō.</i> To call. | <i>ichā-hākū.</i> Prawn. M. |
| <i>hōkā.</i> Hang up. M. | <i>idi.</i> To take away; to carry. |
| <i>hōlā.</i> Yesterday. M. | <i>idū.</i> Perhaps. |
| <i>hōn.</i> Son. M. | <i>idūn.</i> Who knows! Don't know. (M. <i>Idurō</i>) |
| <i>hōmōing.</i> A female monkey with a young one at its back. | <i>ihip.</i> Bile-bag, liver. (M. <i>Imi-ār.</i>) |
| | <i>ii.</i> Stools. B. |

Ii; Tandī. To ease oneself; stools.

Ili. Beer made from rice or other grains. M.

Imis. Then (M. *Imtang, imtā.*)

Inā mente. Therefore, for that. (M. *Enā mente.*)

Ipil. Star. M.

Ipir-piung, bhāg-jōgni. Glow worm, fire-fly.

M.

Ir. To reap.

Irgi. Heel (M. *Inḍkā.*)

Iri'. To quench (M. *Erenj.*)

Iriul. Husband's younger brother (M. *Iriul-koṛā.*)

Iriul-kuri. Husband's younger sister (M. *Iriul-kuri.*)

Isin. To cook. M.

Iti. To pinch; pinching.

Itil. Fat; fatty. M.

Itir. To rub; shampoo.

J.

Jā. Perhaps. (M. *Derāng.*)

Jāhāi. Any one (M. *Jetāi.*)

Jāhānā; } Any-
Jāhan jetan } thing.
(M. *Jetānā.*)

Jaha-lekā. Of some sort (M. *Jelikā.*)

Jaikōṛā. Son's son; daughter's son. M.

Jaikuri. Son's daughter; daughter's daughter. M.

Jāting. To fly about; hover about. M.

Jānāo. Always. M.

Janṛhūm. Nightingale. (M. *Chepō.*)

Jāng. Bone; seed. M.

Janjid. Bamboo fishing trap. M.

Jānum. Thorn. M.

Jāoā. Twins. (M. *Juri.*)

Japid. To close the eyes. (M. *Japid.*)

- Jārgi.* Rainy season. (M. *Jārgi; Jārgi-sā.*)
Jārūm. To ripen. (M. *Jārōm.*)
Jerkā. Joined (as two fingers or two fruits) [M. *Jirki.*]
Jeter. To dry in the sun (M. *Jedēr.*)
Jhāli. Net. (M. *Jālōm.*)
Jhōla. Scorch, roast. (M. *Rō.*)
Jhumpā. Cluster,) bunch. (M. *Jhumpā.*)
Jhūr. A bower; bush. (M. *Jhūmbār.*)
Ji. To smell (active.)
Jijilāt. To slip by the foot. [M. *Jilad; chūpād*]
Jik. Porcupine. (M. *Jiki.*)
Jiling. Long. M.
Jilu. Flesh, (M.) Deer.
Jinēd. To live (*Jid*)
Jirūb. To warm oneself in the fire. M.
Jirāo. To take rest.
Jō. Fruit; to bear fruit. M.
- Jō-ō.* To sweep. M.
Johā. Cheek. (M. *Jōā.*)
Jōhār. To salute. M.
Jōjō. Tamarind; sour. M.
Jokhā. Equal. (M. *Jokā.*)
Jōm. To eat. M.
Jōm-ti. Right hand. M.
Jonrā. Maize (M. *Jōnhār; Jondrā.*)
Jōnō. Broom. M.
Jonorāo. Joint. (M. *Jōnōrē.*)
Jōri. Equal. (M. *Juṛi.* H. *Jori.* B. *Juṛi, Joṛā.*)
Jōrō. To leak. M.
Jōt. To wipe off. (M. *Jōd.*)
Jotā. Equal. M.
Jōted. To touch. (M. *Jutid.*)
Jōter. To dry in the sun. (M. *Jedēr.*)
Jūl. To kindle.
Jūmṛi. Gluttonous. (M. *Jumbri.*)
Jūṛū. Creeper.

- Jirūpūtū*. Too old to walk properly. (M. *Jōrōi-pōṭā*.)
- K.**
- Kahū*. Crow. (M. *Kau*.)
- Kalōm*. Ensuing year. M.
- Kāmi*. To do, work. M.
- Kāmi*. Female labourer. (M. *Kāmri*.)
- Kāpi*. Battle-axe. M.
- Karḃā*. The handle of a plough. M.
- Karē*. Oil-cake. M.
- Kāshā*. Acid. (M. *Heben*.)
- Kā'som*. Cotton. M.
- Katā*. Foot, leg. M.
- Kartāl*. Cymbal. M.
- Katā-tālka*. Sole of the foot. M.
- Katū*. Finger. M.
- Khāli*. Empty.
- Khārā*. To expectorate.
- Kharchā*. Money; food. (M.) [H. & B. *kharchā*. *kharach*, expense.]
- Kharpā*. Wooden slippers. (M. *karpā*.)
- Khātkhata*. Beef-steak bird. M.
- Khīs*. Anger. M.
- Kichri*. Cloth. M.
- Kidū*. Evening star.
- Kimin*. Son's wife; younger brother's wife. M.
- Kiring*. To buy. M.
- Koē*. To ask.
- Koer*. Plum (M. *Dō-dāri*.)
- Kōkōr*. Owl.
- Kōrhi*. Idle.
- Kōṭlēy*. Jute plant.
- Kōyōng*. To take [a child] on the lap. M.
- Kūd*. To carry [e. g. a child] on the back. M.
- Kūhūra*. Frog. (M. *Kūhāsi*.)
- Kulā*. Tiger. M.
- Kūli*. To ask. M.
- Kūm*. A big earthen vessel.
- Kumburū*. Thief; to steal, M.

- Kūmkāl, kūmbhār.* A kind of fly which makes small burrows into walls.
- Kūmū.* Dream. M.
- kūndurām.* Chest (M. *Kūrām.*)
- Kūpūl.* Relation ; guest. M.
- Kurā.* To roll up. M.
- Kurāi.* Wages. M.
- Kūri.* Woman.
- Kūri hōn.* Girl.
- Kūtām.* To grind ; hammer.
- L.**
- Lāchō.* Upper lip. M.
- Lādi.* Load. M.
- Lāhā.* Increase, exceed. M.
- Lāhi.* Stomach, belly. M.
- Lāi hāsū.* Stomach-ache. M.
- Lāndā.* Laugh. M.
- Lāngrā.* Lame.
- Lāp.* Handful. M.
- Lāpāndā.* To interchange smiles or laughs,
- Lāprāi.* To fight with one another. M.
- Lāpūd.* Chicken pox. M.
- Lāt.* Cave (M. *Lātā, tāpāngā.*)
- Lāṭāb.* To clip, (M. *Lāṭāb lānātāb,* Scissors ; to clip.)
- Lātār.* Below. M.
- Lātum.* A mouthful.
- Lēbē.* Soft. M.
- Lekā.* Like. M.
- Lel, nel.* To see. (M. *Nel.*)
- Lel-beṛā.* To look about. (M. *Nel-beṛā, hetā-beṛā.*)
- Lel ruar.* To look behind. (M. *Neṭa-ruar.*)
- Lendād.* Earthworm. M.
- Leser.* To sharpen. M.
- Lēy.* To put out the tongue. M.
- Limbir.* Cloud. (M. *Rimil.*)
- Lingi.* To flow. M.
- Lipi.* The sparrow. M.
- Lo'.* To burn. M.
- Lōā.* Fig. M.

- Lōhōt.* To be wet;
 Wet. (M. *Lūm*)
Lōlō. Hot ; warm. M.
Lopod. Wet. (M. *Lō-
 pūd.*)
Lōsōd. Mud. M.
Lōyōng. Low-lying
 rice-field. M.
Lūdām. A kind of tree.
 M.
Lūlūhā, wrist.
Lūmām. Silk-worm.
 M.
Lūṇḍi. A ladle. M.
Lūpū. Husk of rice.
 M.
Lūpū-mūi. A kind
 of small ant. M.

 M.

Mā. Day. M.
Mā'ā. To cut. M.
Mād. Bamboo. M.
Madkām. *Bassia lati-
 folia.* M.
Māhā. Last year. M.
Māhānder. Day be-
 fore yesterday.
Mailā. Dirty, dirt.
Mā-mā'. Well ! (M.
Mār.)
- Mānchi.* Chair. M.
Māndā. Cough. M.
Māṇḍi. Rice. M.
Mānhāl. Flat bean.
 (M. *Malau.*)
Māni. Mustard seed.
 M.
Māpārang. Big. M.
Māpā-tūpūin. To
 fight with cutting
 weapons. M.
Mārang. Big ; Large.
 M.
Marchi. Red pepper.
*Mārmār ; dhāori mār-
 mār.* Scorpion (M.
Mārmār.)
Māri. Old [things]
 M.
Māri-māritē. Slowly.
 M.
Mārōā, māṇḍōā. A
 earthen platform for
 ceremonial purposes.
 M.
Marsāl. Light ; sun-
 light. M.
Māyom. Blood. M.
Meāng. Day after to-
 morrow. (M. *Miāng.*)
Meāng endrej. Two
 days after tomorrow.

| | |
|---|---|
| <i>Med.</i> Eye. M. | <i>Mālū.</i> New moon. M. |
| <i>Med-kāṇḍōm.</i> Eye-brow. M. | <i>Māni, oni.</i> He. (M. <i>Ini.</i>) |
| <i>Men.</i> To say. M. | <i>Mūnū.</i> Beginning. M. |
| <i>Mentē.</i> To that place (M. <i>Ente.</i>) | <i>Mūrūd.</i> Parās tree. M. |
| <i>Merōm.</i> Goat. M. | <i>Mūrūm.</i> A species of deer. M. |
| <i>Miā.</i> One. (M. <i>Miād, Mia.</i>) | <i>Mūtāl khūntā.</i> Central post of a hut. |
| <i>Mid-jāng.</i> Very little. (M. <i>Itij torāng</i>) | N. |
| <i>Mina, Mini.</i> That. (M. <i>En, Enā.</i>) | <i>Nāchā, dōriā nāchā.</i> False hair. M. |
| <i>Minḍi.</i> Sheep. M. | <i>Nāhel.</i> Plough. M. |
| <i>Mirū.</i> Parrot. M. | <i>Nājōm.</i> Wizard. M. |
| <i>Misā.</i> Once. M. | <i>Nāki'.</i> Hair comb. M. |
| <i>Misā-misā.</i> Sometimes. M. | <i>Nālhā.</i> Wages. (M. <i>nālā.</i>) |
| <i>Misāte.</i> Together. M. | <i>Nām.</i> To search. (M.); To find. |
| <i>Misi.</i> Sister. M. | <i>Nānhā.</i> Thin. (M. <i>Naub.</i>) |
| <i>Mō.</i> To swell. M. | <i>Nārādurā.</i> Weak. M. |
| <i>Mōchā.</i> Face. M. | <i>Nāri.</i> Pulse. M. |
| <i>Mōlōng.</i> Forehead. M. | <i>Nāri.</i> Creeper. M. |
| <i>Mū.</i> Nose. (M. <i>Mūhū.</i>) | <i>Nārkā.</i> To wash the head with mud. M. |
| <i>Mū-bhū.</i> Nostril. (M. <i>Muhu-ūndū.</i>) | <i>Nāsi-sāri.</i> Falsely. |
| <i>Mui.</i> Ant. M. | <i>Nel, lel.</i> To see. M. |
| <i>Mūkūing.</i> Tired, satiated, anxious. M. | <i>Nel-urūng.</i> To discriminate. M. |
| <i>Mūkūri.</i> Knee. M. | |

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|---|---|
| <i>Nendā, Nerā.</i> Ap- pointed time. | <i>Nūnū.</i> Breast of a woman; milk. (M.) to suckle, to give a a drink. |
| <i>Nidā.</i> Night. M. | <i>Nūrā.</i> To wash clo- thes. M. |
| <i>Nidir.</i> White ant. M. | <i>Nūtūm.</i> Name. M. |
| <i>Nighā.</i> Axle. M. | |
| <i>Ni'i.</i> Open. (M. <i>Nij,</i> <i>nig.</i>) | O. |
| <i>Nimidō.</i> Now. (M. <i>Nādō, nā.</i>) | <i>Okoā.</i> Whose. M. |
| <i>Nimin, nimināng.</i> So much. M. | <i>Okōē.</i> Who (M.) (absolute.) |
| <i>Ninkā.</i> So (M. <i>Enkā.</i>) | <i>Om.</i> To give. M. |
| <i>Nir.</i> To run; to flee. M. | <i>Omōn.</i> To grow, spring up. M. |
| <i>Nirāl.</i> Good-looking; beautiful. (M. <i>Niral.</i>) | <i>Onā.</i> Other. (M. <i>Etā.</i>) |
| <i>Nir, nipir.</i> To run. M. | <i>Ong.</i> To blow (as with the mouth.) M. |
| <i>Niurā.</i> Mongoose. M. | <i>Optōng.</i> Copulate; sexual intercourse. (M. <i>Dēṛē, depēṛē.</i>) |
| <i>Nōe.</i> This. (M. <i>Ni.</i>) | <i>Or.</i> To drag. M. |
| <i>Nonḍo.</i> Here. (M. <i>Nērē.</i>) | <i>Orā.</i> House. M. |
| <i>Nōtō.</i> On this side. Hither. [M. <i>Netē.</i>] | <i>Orēy, Orēj.</i> To break, to tear. M. |
| <i>Nā.</i> To drink. M. | <i>Orōng.</i> To blow a pipe. |
| <i>Nūāte.</i> From here. (M. <i>Neātē.</i>) | <i>Oṭā'.</i> To open. M. |
| <i>Nabā.</i> Dark; dark- ness. M. | <i>Oṭāng.</i> To fly. M. |
| <i>Nuā-lekā.</i> Like this. (M. <i>Nelekā.</i>) | <i>Oṭē.</i> Earth, land. M. |

Otōng. To follow. M.

P.

Pachhtāe. To repent.
M.

Pādā. To kick (M.
Phādā.)

Pāghā. Rope. (M. &
H)

Pāichā; ūdhrā. Loan
for a short term. M.

Pāinā. A goad. (M.
Painrā.)

Pāṇḍu. White. M.

Pāṇḍū-bing. Cobra.
M.

Pāṇḍki. Dove. (M.
Pūlām.)

Pārā. To split (M.
Phārā.)

Pārḱōm. Bed stead;
string-bed. M.

Pārōm. To cross;
across. M.

Pasrā. Smithy. M.

Pātā. To lay cross-
wise; to throw ano-
ther down by inser-
ting one's leg into
that other's legs. M.

Perej. Full.

Petej, Pete hūrū. Chaff.
(M. *Pete bābā.*)

Phāl. Ploughshare.
(M. *Pahal.*)

Phāṇḍil. To rebound.
(M. *Paṇḍil.*)

Pharich. Neat, clean.
(M. *Pharchi.*)

Pheriā. Clear.

Phiri. Shield. M.

Phōnka. A hole, to
open out. (M. *Pōn-
kā.*)

Piāj. Onion. (M.
Piājō.)

Pichhā. To follow.
(M. *Pichā.*)

Pilāhi. Spleen (M.
Pilhi.)

Piṅṅgi. Verāṇḍā. M'

Pini. Bow-string.

Pipini. Eye-lashes.
M.

Pitid. To spin cotton.
M.

Pōkhar. Tank. (M.
Pukhari.)

Pōṇḍē. Dirty water.
(M. *Bōrā.*)

Pōṭom. A bundle (of

- grains &c.) packed
in straw. M.
- Pāguri*. Pocket-
money. M.
- Pāṇḍi*. White. M.
- Purā*. Much. M.
- Pūrū*. Leaf-cup. M.
- Pūsi*. Cat. M.
- Pūtrid*, *Puri*. Froth.
(M. *Pūtrid*.)
- R.**
- Rā'*. To cry; to call.
M.
- Rābāṅ*. Cold. M.
- Rābāṅ din*. Cold
season.
- Rāchā*. Courtyard,
open space before a
house. M.
- Rākāb*. To climb up.
M.
- Rāmā*. Nail. M.
- Rāmṛā*. Phaseolus.
M.
- Rāṅā*. Red.
- Rānu*. Medicine. M.
- Rāpā*. To burn. M.
- Rāpūd*. To break a
hollow thing (e. g. a
pot.) M.
- Rāsāo*. To be morose;
to be beside oneself.
- Rātāṅ*. Frost. M.
- Rāwāl*. Light; easy.
M.
- Rear*. Cold. M.
- Rehed*. Root. (M.
Red.)
- Rej*. To snatch, to rob.
M.
- Rekāe*. To do. (M.
Rika.)
- Rengē*. Hunger; hun-
gry, poor. M.
- Rid*. To grind in a
stone. M.
- Rim*. To lift. M.
- Ringa*. Famine. M.
- Riṇi*. Debt. M.
- Rimil*. Cloud. M.
- Rimil-sāri*. Thunder.
M.
- Riring*. To forget. M.
- Rohōr*. Dry. M.
- Roko*. A fly. M.
- Rū*. To beat a drum.
M.
- Rūā*. Fever. M.
- Rūar*. Return. M.
- Ruknā*. Chisel (M. &
H.)
- Rūnu*. To tremble. M.

Rūṛung. To poke or give a thrust, as with a stick.

S.

Sā. Side, direction. M.

Sāb. Seize, hold. M.

Sādōm. Horse. M.

Sāgri. Cart. M.

Sahan. Fuel. M.

Sāhet. Breath. (M. *Sāiād.*)

Sāil. Wild buffalo. M.

Sākam. Leaf. M.

Sāki. Namesake. M.

Sākōā. Conch; trumpet.

Sākōm. Bangle. M.

Sālāngi. High. M.

Sāmā. Gratis; empty. M.

Sāmāgē. Empty; with empty stomach. M.

Sambaō. To put in; arrange. (M. *Sānju.*)

Sāmbir. To lie on the back; lie with face upward. M.

Sāmṛāo. (Prepare: preparation.)

Sāmṛōm. Gold. M.

Samuchā. All; whole.

[M. *Sāmūtā.*]

Sānām. All.

Sānāing. Wish, desire.

(M. *Sānāng.*)

Sāngen. Put forth

new leaves; new

leaves. M.

Sāngil. To gaze, look

up. M.

Sāngin. Distance, far.

M.

Sānr. Bull. M.

Sānrē-sim. Cock.

Sānrī bhākōy. A male monkey.

Sāsang-lekā. Yellow;

lit., like turmeric.

M.

Sāphā. Clean.

Sār. Arrow-head. M.

Sārjōm. *Shorea robusta* tree. M.

Sa'rmā, sārmi. Roof.

(M. *Sārmi.*)

Sāri. To know. M.

Sārte. True. (M. *Sarti.*)

Sāri. Sound, voice. M.

Sasān. Burial place.

(M., B., H., S.)

- Sāsāng.* Turmeric. M.
Sāset. To persecute.
 (M. *Sasati.*)
Sāuri. Thatching-
 grass.
Sehel, Sehel-kūti. A
 hollow embedded in
 the floor for husking
 rice. M.
Sen. To go. M.
Sengel. Fire. M.
Ser. To melt. M.
Sered. To pound. (M.
Siled, to mix.)
Setā. Dog. M.
Seta'. Morning. M.
Sibil. Sweet; tasty. M.
Sikhā. To learn (M.
Itūn.)
Sikhāo. To teach. (M.
Itu.)
Sikid. To scratch. M.
Sikri. Chain. (M.
Sinkiri.)
Sim. Fowl. M.
Sim-hōn. Chicken. M.
Sindūr. Vermilion.
 (M. *Sinduri.*)
Sing-bōngā. (*Lit.,*
 Sun-god) God. M.
Singi. Day, the Sun.
- Singi hāsūr.* The
 West, sun-set. M.
Singi-rākab. { The east;
Singi-turo. { Sun-rise.
 M.
Sipūd. To blow the
 bellows. M.
Siring. Song, to sing.
 (M. *Durāng.*)
Sirmā. Sky. M.
Sisir. Dew. (M. *Sisir-*
dā.)
Sithed. Wax. (M.
Situād.)
Sitūng. Heat (parti-
 cularly of the Sun.)
 M.
Sitūng din. Summer.
Siu, Si. Plough. M.
Sō. Smell, to smell
 (passive.) M.
Sōj. Straight. M.
Sōndrō. Pus. M.
Sōng. To measure.
 M.
Sōpāō. To place in
 charge. M.
Sōrō. To close doors
 with a bar; door-bar
 M.
Sorōi. To whip; to
 beat.

- Sōsō*. Marking nut. M.
Sōtā. Cudgel. M.
Sūbā. Under (particularly, under a tree.)
 M.
Sūhūd. A spring. M.
Sūkū. Happy, happiness. M.
Sūkūl. Smoke. (M. *Sūnkūd*.)
Sūkūri. Pig. M.
Sūlij. Mucus of the nose; snot.
Sūnum. Oil. M.
Sūnūtū. Younger brother. M.
Sūpid. Chignon. M.
Sūpū. Upper arm. M.
Sūrsā. To bolt a door. M.
Surtā. To turn on the side when lying down. M.
Sāsār. To serve. M.
Sūsi. Opportunity. M.
Sūsūn. Dance. M.
Sutām. Thread. M.
Suti. Right mind; sane; come to senses after intoxication or a fainting fit. M.
- Sūed*. To mix up.
 (M. *Sūid*. To mix up.)
- T.
- Tāben*. Flat rice. M.
Tāber. To stoop, to lie with face downward. M.
Tāenōm. After; behind (M. *Tāiom*.)
Tāenōm-sā. Back-side (M. *Tāiom-sā*.)
Tāher. Cucumber. (M. *Tāihār*.)
Tāhi. To remain. (M. *Tāin*.)
Tākā. Rupees. M.
Tākūi. To spin. M.
Tālā. Middle. M.
Tālā-nidā. Midnight. M.
Tāṇḍā. Settlement; encampment.
Tāngilā. A small axe. (M. *Tōngē*.)
Tāran. Shoulder. M.
Tārōb. The *piar* (*Buchania latifolia*) tree. M.

| | |
|--|--|
| <i>Tāsing.</i> Afternoon. M. | <i>Ṭhāniāo.</i> To aim (e. g. an arrow) [M. <i>Etel.</i>] |
| <i>Tāsi.</i> To spread. M. | <i>Ti'.</i> Hand. M. |
| <i>Ṭāthi.</i> Earthen lamp. M. | <i>Tihing.</i> To-day. (M. <i>Tising, ising.</i>) |
| <i>Tāyād.</i> Place. M. | <i>Ti-jhumpā.</i> Back of the hand. |
| <i>Tekād.</i> To bar. M. | <i>Tiju.</i> Worm, insect. M. |
| <i>Telā.</i> To receive in the hand. M. | <i>Ṭikin.</i> Midday. M. |
| <i>Ṭendā.</i> Rice-gruel. M. | <i>Tilāe.</i> Kettle. (M. <i>Chelō.</i>) |
| <i>Teng.</i> To weave. M. | <i>Tilir.</i> Ebony. (M. <i>Tiril</i>) |
| <i>Tenjāng.</i> Elder sister's husband. M. | <i>Tilming.</i> A kind of oil-seed; linseed. M. |
| <i>Ṭenrō.</i> A small spotted species of leopard. M. | <i>Tinjlā.</i> To stretch the legs. (M. <i>Tinjul.</i>) |
| <i>Teō.</i> To fry. M. | <i>Ṭipā'.</i> Drop. M. |
| <i>Terej.</i> Third day after tomorrow. | <i>Ṭir.</i> Arrow-staff. |
| <i>Tetāng.</i> Thirst. M. | <i>Tirio.</i> Flute (M. <i>Rūtū.</i>) |
| <i>Tēte'.</i> Moonlight (M. <i>Tetej.</i>) | <i>Tirub.</i> Bow down the head. M. |
| <i>Ṭhāukā.</i> Right. M. | <i>Ti-talkā,</i> Palm of the hand. |
| <i>Ṭhekrej.</i> To bask in the sun. (M. <i>Ṭheker.</i>) | <i>Ti-thāp̄ri.</i> Clapping the hands. M. |
| <i>Ṭher.</i> Thunder-bolt. | <i>Tō'.</i> To hit. M. |
| <i>Ṭhōr.</i> To understand, know. M. | <i>Toā.</i> Milk. M. |
| <i>Ṭhōr.</i> Beak. M. | <i>Tobē.</i> Then. M. |
| <i>Ṭhūkūri.</i> To collide. M. | |

| | |
|--|--|
| <i>Tōhot.</i> Sprain. (M. <i>Tōt</i>). | <i>Tūṅḍāng.</i> To creep. M. |
| <i>Tōl.</i> To bind. M. | <i>Tūṅḍū.</i> End. M. |
| <i>Tōṅāng.</i> Small jungle. M. | <i>Tūpū.</i> To steep in water. M. |
| <i>Tōṅḍōm.</i> Knot. (M. <i>Tōṅḍōng.</i>) | <i>Tūpkūri.</i> Collision. M. |
| <i>Tōre'.</i> Ashes. (M. <i>Tōrej.</i>) | <i>Tūr.</i> Squirrel. M. |
| <i>Tōtā.</i> Snapping [as, of a rope.] | <i>Tūram.</i> (Wooden) pillar. M. |
| <i>Tōṭṭ.</i> Arrow-shaft with a wooden knob at one end. M. | <i>Tūtūn.</i> Cold. M. |
| <i>Tūd.</i> To uproot; pull up. M. | <i>Tūtūkā.</i> Back of the neck. M. |
| <i>Tūghrā.</i> To walk slowly. | U |
| <i>Tūi.</i> To shoot an arrow. M. | <i>Ub.</i> Hair. M. |
| <i>Tūilā.</i> A stringed instrument. M. | <i>Uchūng.</i> To poke with the elbow. |
| <i>Tūiyū.</i> Jackal. M. | <i>Ud.</i> To Swallow; M. |
| <i>Tākū.</i> A pestle. M. | <i>Udū.</i> To inform, tell. (M. <i>Udūb.</i>) |
| <i>Tālā.</i> To weigh. M. | <i>Udūr.</i> To push (M. <i>idūr, iting.</i>) |
| <i>Tumbal.</i> To glean. M. | <i>Uihār.</i> To remember. |
| <i>Tūmbid.</i> To fall down with face downwards M. | <i>Uiyū.</i> To fall. M. |
| <i>Tūmda.</i> A small drum (M. <i>Dūmāng.</i>) | <i>Ukā.</i> Elbow. M. |
| | <i>Ukū.</i> To hide; secret. M. |
| | <i>Ukrūn.</i> To kneel. (M. <i>Ikṛūn.</i>) |

| | |
|--|---|
| <i>Ulä.</i> To vomit. M. | black bee. M. |
| <i>Uli.</i> Mango. M. | <i>Urüm.</i> To feel, to recognize. M. |
| <i>Um.</i> To bathe. M. | <i>Urūr.</i> To fall down. M. |
| <i>Umbül.</i> Shade. M. | <i>Uskūr.</i> To excite, to poke (e. g. fire.) M. |
| <i>Uṇḍu.</i> Narrow hole. | <i>Usū.</i> Lean. |
| <i>Ungüd.</i> To stoop, bend. M. | <i>Usūr.</i> To irritate; to be angry. M. |
| <i>Uni.</i> Yonder. (M. <i>Hän, hāni.</i>) | <i>Uyū.</i> To throw. To bring down. (M. <i>Huāng, hūtmā.</i>) |
| <i>Uplāo.</i> To float. M. | |
| <i>Ur.</i> To dig. | |
| <i>Urgūm.</i> Tepid. M. | |
| <i>Urher.</i> To entice away | |
| <i>Urū.</i> A species of | |

APPENDIX II.

Census Figures for Birhor Population in 1911 and 1921.

The total Birhōṛ population in 1911 was 3,085 (1,489 males and 1,596 females.) Of these there were 1,024 in the Hazaribagh District, 927 in the Ranchi District, 104 in the Manbhum District and 27 in the Palamau District, and 745 in the labour districts and States outside Chota Nagpur.

The total Birhōṛ population in Chota Nagpur dwindled down to 1,510 in 1921.

Their distribution by districts is shown in the following tabular statement:-*

| District. | Males. | Females. | Total. |
|------------------------|--------|----------|--------|
| Hazaribagh. | 297 | 285 | 582 |
| Ranchi. | 181 | 193 | 374 |
| Palamau. | 23 | 23 | 46 |
| Manbhum. | 65 | 63 | 128 |
| Singbhum. | 183 | 197 | 380 |
| Total in Chota Nagpur. | 749 | 761 | 1510 |

* Unfortunately the Indian Census Report for 1921 omits the statistics for Birhor population ; and so no statistics for Birhor population outside Chota Nagpur is available.

APPENDIX III.

Anthropometrical Measurements of Some Adult Birhors.

| Names. | Head- Breadth. | Head- Length. | Cephalic- Index. | Nose- Breadth. | Nose- Length. | Nasal- Index. |
|-------------------------|-------------------|------------------|---------------------|-------------------|------------------|------------------|
| 1. Asman. | 13·5 in- | 17·7 in- | 76·3 | 4·5 in- | 3·5 in- | 77·7 |
| 2. Jitu.. | 13·4 ches. | 18·6 ches. | 71·9 | 4 ches. | 4·8 ches. | 83·33 |
| 3. Budhu. | 13·2 " | 18·7 " | 70·59 | 4·2 " | 5·1 " | 76·39 |
| 4. Lalka. | 13·13 " | 17 " | 76·49 | 4·1 " | 5·1 " | 80·4 |
| 5. Kodo. | 12·4 " | 16·5 " | 75·01 | 4 " | 4·4 " | 90·9 |
| 6. Rohora | 13·2 " | 16·6 " | 80 | 4 " | 4·2 " | 95·01 |
| 7. Jugna. | 12·5 " | 17·4 " | 71·8 | 4·1 " | 4·4 " | 93·18 |
| 8. Dibru. | 13·4 " | 17·2 " | 77·9 | 4 " | 5·6 " | 71·43 |
| 9. Chita. | 13·4 " | 18·1 " | 74 | 4·2 " | 4·3 " | 97·69 |
| 10. Sukhlal. | 12·8 " | 18·1 " | 70·7 | 4·4 " | 4·5 " | 97·7 |
| 11. Pushua. | 13·7 " | 16·8 " | 71·58 | 4·2 " | 4·6 " | 91·51 |
| 12. Lenga. | 13 " | 17·5 " | 74·29 | 3·9 " | 4·8 " | 81·21 |
| 13. Etwa. | 13 " | 17·6 " | 73·9 | 4·2 " | 4·5 " | 93·3 |
| 14. Garku. | 12·5 " | 16·3 " | 76·25 | 3·2 " | 4 " | 80 |
| 15. Lakhiram | 12 " | 15 " | 80 | 3·4 " | 3·5 " | 97·01 |
| 16. Burka. | 13·4 " | 17·8 " | 75·3 | 4·1 " | 4·7 " | 87·24 |
| 17. Kuli (female.) | 12·2 " | 16 " | 76·25 | 3·4 " | 5 " | 78 |

APPENDIX IV.

Size and Sex of Families.

From the Census figures for Birhōṛ population, we have seen that there is a slight excess in the female population over male population. The following statistics of the size and sex of the families in one Birhōṛ settlement might seem to indicate that the first-born child of a Birhōṛ is generally a female. But for accidental death and loss of life through wild animals, particularly tigers, the Birhōṛ, and in particular, the Jāghi or settled Birhōṛ, is fairly long-lived. The excess of the female population over the male population may perhaps be partially traceable to the greater loss of life amongst males through wild animals. Thus, in one family of the Bhūiya gotrā I found that two out of three brothers had been killed by tigers. And the genealogies of several families that I gathered showed cases of similar untimely loss of life through tigers.

1. Dibru (male) of the Ludambā clan, now aged about 60, was married at the age of 24 to Budhni three years younger, and in 36 years of married life, has had 2 sons and 6 daughters, of whom all except one daughter are living. The first-born child was a daughter.

2. Sukhlal (male) of the Lupung clan (now aged about 52) was married at 28, and in 24 years of effective married life, has had 4 sons and 5 daughters of whom all except one son are living. The first-born child was a daughter. His wife Chunia (of the *Aṇḍi* clan) is now about 48 years old.

3. Burkā (male) of the *Aṇḍi* clan, now aged about 32, was married at the age of 25 to Koili of the Lupung clan (now aged about 29) and in 7 years of married life has a male child who is now living.

4. Mangal (male) of the *Aṇḍi* clan, now aged about 45, married at the age of 25 Pairo of the Hembrom clan, now aged about 43, and in 20 years of effective married life has had 1 male child and 5 female children. Of these all but one

female child are living. The first-born child was a female.

5. Lālkā (male) of the Samdhōar clan (now aged about 42) married at the age of about 22 Birsi of the Hembrom clan (then aged 20) and in 16 years of effective marriage had 7 male children and 3 female children by her, and on her death, about 4 years ago, again married Sumri of the Lupung clan and has one male child by her. The sex of the first-born by his former wife was also male.

6. Asman (male) of the Bhūiya clan, now aged about 26, married at the age of 22 Somri of the Nagpuria clan (then aged about 20) and has had one male child, who is living.

7. Etwa (male) of the Bhūiya clan, now aged about 39, married at the age of 22 Radha of the Murum clan, about three years younger than himself, who deserted him within a year of marriage, and the next year he married Bhinsāria of the Ludambā clan (now aged about 25) by whom he has had 2

male and 2 female children, all living. The first-born was a male.

8. Chaitu (male) of the Bhūiya clan now aged about 23 married, 2 years ago, Chaiti of the Murum clan and has yet had no child.

9. Pusua (male) of the Ludambā clan, aged about 26, married at the age of 18 Budhni then aged 16, (who is the daughter of a Munda father by a Birhōṛ wife), and in 8 years of married life has had only one female child who is living.

10. Koṛo (male) of the Murum clan, now aged about 29, married, at the age of 25, Genda of the Lupung clan three years younger than himself, and in four years of married life has had only one female child who is living.



female child are living. The first-born child was a female.

5. Lālkā (male) of the Samdhōar clan (now aged about 42) married at the age of about 22 Birsi of the Hembrom clan (then aged 20) and in 16 years of effective marriage had 7 male children and 3 female children by her, and on her death, about 4 years ago, again married Sumri of the Lupung clan and has one male child by her. The sex of the first-born by his former wife was also male.

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