APPENDIX.

No. I.—Physical Attributes.

(See annexed Illustrations.)

The physical characteristics of these races have already been summarily stated. But it is desirable to be more particular on this head with reference to the accompanying admirable illustrations, done by my Néwár artist, Rajmán Singh. A young man named Birna, a Bodo, has been selected to represent his nation, and through it the Dhimáls and Kocches also, for the traits of face and form are so nearly alike in all that neither pen nor pencil could satisfactorily set them apart. Birna is about 21 years of age (for like a true Bodo, he knows not how old he is), so that we are obliged to give his age conjecturally. The mistake however cannot exceed a year or two.

His dimensions are as follows in English feet, inches and quarters.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Measurement</th>
<th>1st time.</th>
<th>2nd time.</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Total height,</td>
<td>5 3(\frac{1}{4})</td>
<td>5 3(\frac{1}{4})</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Crown of head to hip,</td>
<td>2 3</td>
<td>2 2(\frac{1}{4})</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Hip to heel,</td>
<td>3 1</td>
<td>3 1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Length of arm,</td>
<td>2 3(\frac{1}{4})</td>
<td>2 3(\frac{1}{4})</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Length of foot,</td>
<td>0 9</td>
<td>0 9</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Length of hand,</td>
<td>0 6(\frac{5}{8})</td>
<td>0 6(\frac{5}{8})</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Greatest girth of chest,</td>
<td>2 7(\frac{1}{4})</td>
<td>2 7</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Greatest width across shoulders,</td>
<td>1 2(\frac{3}{4})</td>
<td>1 2(\frac{3}{4})</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Girth of pelvis at hips,</td>
<td>2 3</td>
<td>2 4(\frac{1}{4})</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Greatest width of pelvis, at hips, less,</td>
<td>0 11</td>
<td>0 10(\frac{1}{4})</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Greatest girth of head,</td>
<td>1 9</td>
<td>1 8(\frac{1}{4})</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Greatest length of head, chin to crown,</td>
<td>0 9</td>
<td>0 9(\frac{1}{4})</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Greatest width of head, across parietes,</td>
<td>0 5(\frac{3}{4})</td>
<td>0 5(\frac{3}{4})</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Greatest girth of thigh,</td>
<td>1 5(\frac{1}{4})</td>
<td>1 5(\frac{1}{4})</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Greatest girth of calf,</td>
<td>1 1(\frac{1}{4})</td>
<td>1 1(\frac{1}{4})</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Greatest girth of arm,</td>
<td>0 9</td>
<td>0 9(\frac{1}{4})</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Birna's colour is an olive or brunet, clear and pale as that of a high caste Hindú. Though a stout youth, of 21 or more, he has not yet the least symptom of beard, and but a very faint show of moustache. He expects, he says, to have more or less of beard in five or six years, but shall carefully eradicate the stray hairs, more majorum! He has no want of eyelash or eyebrow and the hair of his head is copious, straight, strong and glossy. He has no hair on the chest, but as much as usual on the armpits and elsewhere. He is well made and stout enough, sufficiently fleshy, but without any striking muscular development. His calves, in particular, though not quite equal to those of the mountaineers, are very superior to any thing of the sort to be seen amid the people of the plains. His legs are long in proportion to his trunk, but not awkwardly so, and his chest is finely formed, broad and deep. His head is well formed and well set on the shoulders, the great foramen having apparently a central aperture. There is no defect of cranial development antecally or postally, and the scull is well shaped and round, though not so ample in the frontal region as in fine specimens of the Arian vel Caucasian family, and the face is larger in proportion to the head than in such specimens. The length of the head to that of the body is as one to seven nearly. If the features are not straight, or perpendicular, to the front, the want of right line is caused less by recession of the forehead or chin than by the advance of the jaws and lips, which are both large. The mouth is too wide and the lips too thick for beauty; but there is no ape-like or negro-like deformity, nor do the finely formed teeth project forward. The chin wants the rounded projection of the Arian type; but it is not ill formed nor retiring. The forehead has sufficient height and breadth, though there are vague indications of contraction and backward slope as compared with very fine heads. The eye is sufficiently large and sufficiently well opened; but the cavity around it is too much filled with flesh, and the angles of the aperture have a tendency to obliquity, the outer one upwards and the inner, downwards. The nose, sufficiently long and well raised between the eyes, has a good, narrow, straight bridge, but a somewhat thickened or clubbed extremity, and the nares are wide, inclining from the elliptic to the round shape. The ears are somewhat large and stand rather apart from the head; but not remarkably so. The oval form to which the contour of the face inclines is broken by the projection of the cheek
bones, between which the face is noticeably wider than any where else, but only in a small degree; and, upon the whole, the ill-effect of the somewhat large and quasi-Mongolian features, is redeemed by their cheerful and amiable expression, though the human type indicated is clearly rather Mongolian than Caucasian.

No. II.

Production and consumption of a Newar peasant of the valley of Nepal, cultivating with the spade seven standard ropinis of Nepal.*

1 man, 1 wife and 3 small children.

Household utensils and agricultural implements.

Iron pots and implements, domestic and agricultural.

1 Lóhyá or Tá-kyá; 1 lamp, dip or Dallú, 1 spoon, Dárá or Dhouwo; 1 spade, Kúdál or Kú; 2 sickles, hasuá or ú; 2 spuds, Basuli or kokaicha; 1 knife, churi or chá-pi; 1 cleaver, Pahasúl or khúni; ..... 2 13 6

Copper pots, domestic.—4 plates or tháls; 1 drinking pot, lóthah or táhán-po; 2 cups or saucers for greens, &c. katóra or khola. ......................... 4 0 0

Earthen pots.—2 large vessels, hándi or kousi; 1 water-drawing, méntá or Gópah; 1 to hold water, gharra or dhapa; 4 dishes, parai or bhégó. ....................... 0 2 0

Sundries.—1 Pestle and mortar, silalora or lohomá; 1 winnow, dagara or hásá; 1 broom, jharu or túphi; 1 rope, dora or lákhá khi, .......................... 0 6 3

1 sleeping mat, chátaí or súkhá; 1 blanket, kamal or sángá, ................................. 1 1 0

Woman's weaving apparatus.—1 spinning wheel, charka or yong; 1 cotton cleaner, phatka or timá; 1 loom, karigá or tânjolong, .............................. 1 8 3

* Four ropini equal one bugah, or thereabouts.

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APPENDIX.

Production, annual.

5 ropini of wet rice land or दाखर्ष्टी—1st crop, Mālisi dhān, 20 mārī=40 man, .......................... 40 0 0
2 ropini of dry rice land or Ulābū, 1st crop, Ghauḍālāṅū, 5 mārī=10 man, ................................. 8 0 0
Gleanings of both the above, Phulowā, 10 Pāthī=1 man, ................................................................. 0 12 0
Second crops, or summer crops, Jari or Sē—Lakhābū Sē—Wheat, 2 mārī=4 man, .......................... 8 0 0
Ulābū Sē—Greens, roots and red peppers, 1½ mārī=3 man, 3 0 0
Straw and bran of rice and wheat of all crops, 36 loads (mās), .................................................. 2 8 0
Wages earned as a carrier in cold months, ................. 24 0 0
Wages for odd jobs all the year round, .................... 12 0 0

Total earnings, ............................................. 98 4 0

Earnings from the soil, ................................... 62 0 0

Monthly expenses.

Rice for all the family, 17th pāthī=1 man 27 sēr, ...... 3 3 3
Salt for do do, 2 māna=1½ sēr, ........................... 0 4 0
Oil, eating, do do, 1 bokōchā=½ sēr, .................... 0 2 0
Tobacco, do do, 1 bāḍhāṅī=1½ sēr, ..................... 0 3 0
Greens, roots, red peppers, do, 2½ pāthī=11 sēr, .... 0 4 0
Fuel, louna or chūsī, 3 loads, ............................ 0 3 3
Lights (burn pine sticks of own cutting), ................ 0 0 0
Grain for brewing and distilling, 3½ pāthī=13 sēr, yielding 1 sēr spirits, 10 sēr of beer, .......................... 0 8 0
Daily luncheon, jālpān or dīko,* .......................... 0 12 0

Per mensem, .............................................. 5 7 6

Per annum, ............................................... 65 10 0

Annual expenses.

Twelvefold of the above expenses, ........................ 65 10 0
Landlord’s rent on the Lakhābū, called Pēon, .......... 20 0 0
Do do on the Ulābū, do do, .............................. 4 0 0

* Throughout these details the native terms have been given to secure accuracy and facilitate reference. The first term is Hindi; the second, Newari, a language so little known that the Hindi equivalent is added.
APPENDIX.

N. B.—2nd crops are rent free—Landlord pays the land tax.

Government capitation or house-tax, viz., sáwani, 0 1 6;
phágú, 0 1 6; shri panchami, 0 0 9, ........................ 0 3 9
Government corvee or bhíth, composition for, ............... 0 12 0
Mendicant tax or Jógi pá, ........................................... 0 0 6
Barber, ................................................................. 0 6 0
Wear and tear of implements and utensils, .................... 1 11 0
Cotton to make clothes, 2 dhárni=6 sér, ........................ 2 0 0

Total expenses, .... 94 11 6
Balance in favor, .... 3 4 6

Peasant of the plains (Azimgurh), cultivates 6 standard bighas with the plough. Family as before.

Agricultural implements or stock.

Two oxen for the plough, ........................................... 16 0 0
One plough, ....................................................... 1 0 0
One harrow, &c. ................................................... 1 0 0
One duürmús or smoother, ....................................... 0 2 0
One kodál or spade, .............................................. 1 0 0
Two khúrpi or spuds, ............................................. 0 2 0
Two Ḥasúá or sickles, ............................................ 0 3 0
One Háthá or irrigating shovel, ................................ 0 4 0
One Doura or shovel, ........................................... 0 1 3
One Páncha or rake, ............................................. 0 1 6
One Akhana, ...................................................... 0 1 6

19 15 6

Household utensils.

Iron pots and pans, none, ........................................ 0 0 0
Brass pots, 1 lótah, 1 thál, .................................... 2 4 0
Earthen pots for cooking, drawing and holding water, .. 0 8 0
Wooden utensils—Okli músal, to husk rice, ................. 0 4 0
Plates, dishes, &c. .............................................. 0 7 0
Leathern utensils, Chalani, súp, &c. ........................... 0 2 0
Stone utensils, Pestle and Mortar, ............................. 0 8 0
Two bedsteads, .................................................. 0 7 0
### APPENDIX.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Item</th>
<th>Quantity</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>One blanket</td>
<td>1 0 0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Bed clothes, Dohar, chadar</td>
<td>1 12 0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Wife’s spinning wheel</td>
<td>0 4 0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td><strong>5 4 0</strong></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Annual production.**

Two fasals or crops, Kharif and Rabbi—Wet rice land, three bighas.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Crop</th>
<th>Bigha</th>
<th>Mans</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1st crop, kharif—Dhān or rice</td>
<td>20</td>
<td>0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Janerā, 8 mans</td>
<td>8</td>
<td>0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Tāngan, 1 man</td>
<td>0 8</td>
<td>0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>U’rid, 1 man</td>
<td>2 0</td>
<td>0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Kaukari, 1 man</td>
<td>0 12 0</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2nd crop Rabbi—Wheat</td>
<td>1 3 5 3</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Sugar 1/2 bigha, 10 mans gūr</td>
<td>25</td>
<td>0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Arhar, 1 bigha mixed</td>
<td>8 0</td>
<td>0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Cotton, 4 mans</td>
<td>8 0</td>
<td>0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Dry or wheat land, 3 bighas, 1 crop.</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Barley, 2 bighas, 20 mans,</td>
<td>20 0</td>
<td>0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Wheat, 1 bigha, 10 mans,</td>
<td>13 5</td>
<td>1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Straw, bran, &amp;c. of all the crops, 80 khāchā</td>
<td>14 0</td>
<td>0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Total raised</strong></td>
<td>130 10 8</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

### Annual expenses.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Expense</th>
<th>Amount</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Government tax</td>
<td>12 0 0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Interest at 25 per Cent. on whole stock, raised on loan.</td>
<td>29 0 0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Seed</td>
<td>8 8 0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Wear and tear of implements</td>
<td>1 0 0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Wagon or cart hire</td>
<td>0 8 0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Cotton bought to make thread</td>
<td>0 4 0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Pūjas or worship</td>
<td>5 0 0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Purōhit or family priest</td>
<td>0 8 0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Weaver’s charge for weaving wife’s and children’s clothes from own thread</td>
<td>2 0 0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Wear and tear of pots and pans</td>
<td>0 4 0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Repairs of house</td>
<td>0 12 0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Earthen pots</td>
<td>0 8 0</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Physician, ........................................... 0 8 0
Fees to miller, ......................................... 1 0 0
Washerman, Barber, Smith, ............................ 2 0 0
Man's clothes bought, .................................. 4 0 0

Monthy expenses.
Barley for food, 3 mans, ................................ 3 0 0
Pulse, do, 20 sér, ........................................ 1 0 0
Salt and oil, 2 sér of each, ............................. 0 8 0
Tobacco 2 sér, ............................................ 0 4 0
Food of two oxen, ........................................ 2 0 0
Flesh and fish for family, .............................. 0 8 0

............................................. 6 15 0

Per annum, ............................................. 83 4 0

Total expenses per annum, ............................. 151 0 0
Balance against, ....................................... 20 5 4

Thus it appears that the productive energy of the Néwár, working with the spade upon the same extent of land or thereabouts, is to the productive energy of the Bodo, working somewhat similarly, that is without aid of plough, as 3 to 2; and to that of the peasant of the plains, using the plough, as 3 to 2 also. The Néwars indeed are the best cultivators in Asia. 'Tis hard to compare the Bodo with them. I have no materials yet for comparison with the highlanders of Sikim, who however I know pretty well cannot compete with the Bodo, whose productive energy exceeds that of the lowland peasant, aided by the plough, by one-seventh. With regard to the peasantry of the plains it is very evident that it is not the weight of government taxation which crushes them, but the borrowing system—the miserable habit of never laying by a sixpence—of living upon loans—annually taking up their whole stock from the capitalist at an interest never less, and often more, than 25 per Cent., so that, as they say themselves, their life is spent in filling a vessel full of holes at the bottom, and beneath which is another entire vessel belonging to the usurer!—The above details show that the government tax is but one-eleventh of what the Azimgarh peasant raises from the soil; and also that the interest he annually pays is nearly (in fact, fully) threecold of the public demand.
Thus the poor peasant is perpetually plunged into difficulties such as the present account may fully explain, whereby it is seen that the annual deficit is equal to one-sixth of the annual gross produce raised by this cultivator. Now, look at the Bodo cultivator's account: here is no debt; and small as the whole earnings are, I can testify that they suffice for such comfort as no peasant of the plains has any conception of. But the Bodo, it may be argued, is nearly exempt from taxation.* Look, then, at the Néwar peasant of Népal, whose burdens equal two-fifths of all he rears from the soil—one-fourth of whatever he annually produces by all his industrious toils. Nor does it in the least matter to the present question that what he pays is rent—not tax—for in the plains of India the government stands in place of landlord, and, if it did not, the peasant's position cannot be at all affected by the quarter or denomination of his payment, but only by its positive and relative amount, including every permanent charge, such as that incurred by the Hindu to those craftsmen whose services his scrupulosity and his indolence compel him to pay for. On the other hand, the simpler and more active habits of the Néwar peasant and his wife enable him to dispense with these craftsmen, and to add, besides, nearly a third to his agricultural income by labour apart from, and in excess of, that devoted to the soil. And thus the Néwar peasant, whilst living far more comfortably than the Hindu peasant—better fed—better clad—and better housed by much—yet never exceeds his income; and, paying not a sous to the usurious capitalist or rather loan-monger, whose indirect frauds are as bad as his direct extortions, can sustain cheerily legitimate agricultural burdens great as those I have recorded!

Darjeeling, June 4th, 1846. B. II. Hodgson.

P. S.—I have said that I do not propose to go into comparisons till I have accumulated a large mass of materials. But I may mention, as a sample of the prospective fruits of this inquiry in re-uniting the so long and so utterly scattered members of the Tamulian family, that the identify of the Gárós and Khasias as well as of the Cacháris with the Bodo is already nearly or quite established, and that points of arbitrary similitude in creed and customs and speech, indicating radical identity of race, are rapidly multiplying in relation to the aborigines of this frontier and those of South Bihár, viz., the Kóls or Dhángars. C

* It has been shown above that the real pressure of taxation is in fact equal in both
ADDENDA ET CORRIGENDA.

Page ix. of Preface, last line—for Mantschurian, read Mantschuran.
Page 11 Vocabulary, 1st column, line 13 from top—for lux, read lux.
— 12 ditto, 4th column, line 17 from bottom—for Liyang, read Dyàng, Dìăng.
— 17 ditto, 4th column, line 5 from bottom—for Chai and Léi, read Chai Léi.
— 24 ditto, 4th column, line 16 from bottom—for Dan khambénkou, read Dànkhà mèn-
  kou.
— 25 ditto, 2d column, line 17 from bottom—for Banu Sùar, read Banu Sàvar.
— 27 ditto, 1st column, line 3 from bottom—for Phúktu, read Phàdki.
— 30 ditto, 1st column, line 21 from top—for Snipes or Scolopax aut, read Snipes or
  Scolopax.
— 37 ditto, 1st column, line 1—for Barb or ear, read Barb of ear.
— 65 ditto, 4th column, line 7 from top—for Elou mínths, read Elou mantho.
— 67 ditto, 4th column, line 22 from top—for Kóts-f, read Kôt-sá.
— 68 ditto, 4th column, line 6 from top—for Ghoro ko sá, read Oñiya ko sá.
— 70 ditto, 4th column, line 4 from top—for Ogyan, read Gyan manthu.
— 79 ditto, 4th column, line 17 from top—for Jisílí, read Jisílíp.
— 86 ditto, 4th column, line 11 from bottom—for Nhéchóto Pálí, read Nhéchóto Pálí.
— 88 ditto, 1st column, line 2 from bottom—for To fall, read To fail.
— 90 ditto, 3d column, lines 5 and 7 from top—for Ongó rains, read Ongó rains.
  Also same page, 4th column, line 8 from top—for Nhéchóto Dóplí, read Nhéchóto
  dóplí.
— 107 of the Grammar, line 8 from top, omit the word ' passim.'
— 110 ditto, line 2 from bottom—for (yônga) if a voice precede it, read (yônga)
  vowel precede it.
— 111 ditto, line 5 from bottom—for of the sort, read to form them.
— 123 ditto, 1st line—for an read and. Same page, last line, add the' after Bodo,
  and omit that before it—l. 2, from bottom, for form read from—l. 6, add ' and su-
  plements' after ' conjunctions'—l. 7, omit ' and' before ' the extensive'—l. 8, omit
  the comma in ' supine'—l. 9, add ' and' and there is' before ' nothing.'
— 128 ditto, line 8 from top—for jumule, read jumule 11, for Mí, read Míé.
— 135 ditto, line 8 from bottom—for Nà douán, read Na douán.
— 138 ditto, line 10 from bottom—omit full stop after skirt—l. 7, after Kébér, add
  Palluh.
— 152 ditto, line 2 from top—for Hajóns, read Hájóns.
— 156 ditto, line 6 from top—for characteristics, read characteristic.
— 158 ditto, line 10 from bottom—for are perpetually shifting, read they are per-
  petually shifting.
— 163 ditto, line 8 from top—before the word confirmative add not.
— 171 ditto, line 17 from top—for Hogron, read Hágrom.
— 175 ditto, line 7 from bottom—for Kaal, read Rajah.
— 121 ditto, line 14 from top—after the word gone, add foot note: ' This use of the past
  tense, wherever the action is past as an invariable idiom.' Same page, and after the word
  will, in second line—' in English, as must, ought, which answers in
  form as being inflexible or immutable.'

N. B.—For Meoch always read Bodo, wherever the language seems inconvertibly
  retained.