

The principal native musical instruments are the surinda, or violin; the choutura, or guitar; tuphla, or drum; and the sunod. The last is the leading instrument, and is sounded with a plectum, like other native guitars. The Surinda plays in unison with it, while the choutura forms a kind of bass accompaniment.

No. 89. Jogis.

These Jogis must not be confounded with Jogis who are religious devotees. They are a low caste, migratory tribe, found almost all over India, who share the profession of catching, and to a certain extent, taming snakes, with Mahomedans of the same character. The photograph displays two of the tribe exhibiting cobra capellas, or nāgs, and playing to them upon an instrument made of a gourd of peculiar shape, into which a reed with holes is fitted, which has six holes; sometimes there are two reeds set side by side. The sound is like that of a flageolet, and is often mellow and sweet, but there is little attempt made at time or melody.

No. 90. Deena and his nephew Hooseinee —Snake Charmers.

Their occupation is exhibiting harmless snakes, and catching or charming venomous ones. Their tribe is migratory; going from place to place during the cold and hot months of the year, and remaining in one spot during the rainy season. They are Mussulmans of the Soonee sect, and have a great veneration for the memory of a deceased Fakir or saint called Madar Shah, who is buried at Mukunpore, in the Cawnpore district; they believe that the three most sacred places on earth, are Mecca, Medina, and Mukunpore, and the three objects of worship are—Moulah, namely the Almighty, Mahomed, and Madar Shah.

No. 91. Nuts.

Nuts or Nāths, called in Western India Nutwa, correspond to the European gipsy tribes, and, like them, have no settled home. They are arrant thieves, and their principal occupations are conjuring, dancing, and tricks of legerdemain. The men are very active and clever as acrobats. The women attend their performances, and sing and play on small native drums or tamborines. They also affect knowledge of the science of palmistry, and prepare and sell love

philtres and other charms. The Nāths do not mix with or intermarry with other tribes. They live for the most part in tents made of black blanket stuff, and move from village to village through all parts of the country. Some of the men are skilful blacksmiths, and the women make patchwork quilts, frequently very ingenious in pattern and neatly sewn.

It is difficult to say whether Nāths are Hindoos or Mahomedans, as they have indifferently Hindoo and Mahomedan names, and practise the observances of both religions, intermixed with strange ceremonies of their own at marriages and other festivals, which are kept secret among them.

No. 92. Gwal Nut.

Gwal Nut is a gipsy woman.

No. 93. Kesarah—Nutni.

Black hair and eyes, complexion rather dark, black dress, with figured boddice over the bosom, coral necklace, and head-dress of silver beads with a knot on the top made of cowries, a white scarf over the head and shoulders. Age, seventeen years; height, five feet six inches.

No. 94. Sookha Kunjur.

Kunjurs are for the most part a wandering thievish race, resembling gipsies, and are to be found in nearly all parts of India. They live by snaring wild animals, making ropes and twine, as well as brushes of cocanut fibre, used by weavers. Being of degraded and filthy habits, they are reckoned a very low caste; living on the flesh of wild animals of every description, and not even sparing carrion.

No. 95. Sanseeas.

Sanseeas are neither Hindoos nor Mahomedans in reality, but profess to be Hindoos, and do not practise circumcision, by which rite alone they could become Mahomedans. They are essentially outcasts, admitted to no other caste fellowship, ministered to by no priests, without any ostensible calling or profession, totally ignorant of everything but their hereditary crime, and with no settled place of residence whatever; they wander as they please over the land, assuming any disguise they may need, and for ever preying upon its people.

B.—ABORIGINAL, LOCAL, AND FRONTIER TRIBES OF NORTHERN INDIA.

a.—BENGAL AND BEHAR.

No. 96. The Coles of Chota Nagpore.

The total area of Chota Nagpore is estimated at 4,468 square miles, with a population of 645,359 souls, of whom about one-half are what are known to Europeans by the name of Coles. The word Col or Kol is an epithet of opprobrium applied to these tribes by the Hindoos. It includes many tribes, but the people of Chota Nagpore to whom it is generally applied are either Moondahs or Oraons; and though

the two races are found in many parts of the country occupying the same villages, cultivating the same fields, celebrating together the same festivals, and enjoying the same amusements, they do not intermarry. The uniform tradition in Chota Nagpore is, that the Moondahs were the first settlers, and thus acquired certain proprietary rights in the soil, which they are most tenacious of to this day.

Physically, the Moondahs are the finer race of the two; they are taller, fairer, better proportioned, and