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ACCOUNT
OF THE
VALLEY OF MUNNIPORE
AND OF
THE HILL TRIBES;
WITH A
COMPARATIVE VOCABULARY
OF THE
MUNNIPORE AND OTHER LANGUAGES.

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English.	Munniporee.	Undro and Sengmai.	Chairel.	Meeyang.
Brother	{ Elder Younger Yama Nau ...	Elder Younger Pahoo Nasee Apee Nasee ..	Elder Younger Ako Na nao ...	Elder Younger Kakei Beyá ...
Sister	{ Elder... Younger Chem...Chul ...	Elder Younger Ans Loochal Apée Chai ..	Elder Younger Achoo Ná sul ...	Elder Younger Kaeé Goethei ...
Son	... Cha nipa ...	... Saija hora Sa hora	... Na sa ...	... Pootok
Daughter	... Cha noopee ...	... Saija yahoo Sa yahoo	... Na sa noopee ...	... Pootok
Elephant	... Samoo ...	... Kee ...	... Surumpoo ...	... A thee ...
Rhinoceros	... Samoogunda ...	... Keegunda ...	... Gunda ...	... ..
Buffalo	... Keroi ...	... Ké ...	... Aloí ...	... Moos ...
Methin	... Sundung ...	... A ...	... Sun dung ...	... Sundung
Cow	... Sul, samook ...	... Sok Ngo	... Sa mook ...	... Gooroo
Horse	... Sagol ...	... Shoorook ...	... La tarau ...	... Gora
Goat	... Hameng ...	... Kémék ...	... Kel ...	... Sag hol
Tiger	... Kei, keioompee ...	... Hul ...	... Hoompee ...	... Bak
Bear	... Sa wom ...	... Supmo ...	... Sa wom ...	... Balook
Leopard	... Keijeng lang ...	... Huljengso.. Kéi jäng lang	... Kei jeng lang ...	... Keijeng langko
Monkey	... Yong ...	... Kol Hulcha	... Yong ...	... Bador
Hog	... Ók ...	... Wak ...	... Huk ...	... Hoor
Dog	... Hwee ...	... Kee ...	... Hwee ...	... Kookoor
Cat	... Hau dong ...	... Hung gen Huljeek	... Hau dong ...	... Mekoor
Rat	... Oóchee ...	... Kooyook ...	... Asim ...	... Oodoor
Porcupine	... Lang hei ...	... Kootook ...	... Sap hoo lang hei ...	... Sena kuta
Badger	... Noongók ...	... Noo ók ...	... Nongok ...	... ..
Hawk	... Koonoo ka rung...	... Lajangsa Karrung	... Koonoo khur rung	... Koonooha rung
Pheasant	... Wa hong ...	... Ootong..... Wa hong	... Wa hong ...	... Wang go
Crow	... K wak ...	... Ooha Miyang wak	... Kwak ...	... Kaua go
Hen	... Yél ...	... Oo ...	... Phoo ...	... Koorakee
Toucan	... Lang mei ...	... Langmeipong ... Langmei	... Lan mei ...	... Soral lang mee
Fish	... Nga ...	... Tanga ...	... Nga ...	... Mas
Lizard	... Choom ...	... Changkok Choom	... Choom ...	... Soom
Crab	... Wai khoo ...	... Aha Niha	... Wai khoo ...	... Ka kra
Snake	... Leel ...	... Koophoo ...	... Leel ...	... Horop
Centipede	... Nachul ...	... Nachul ...	... Nachul ...	... Chelago
Earth-worm	... Tin thók ...	... Loonja ...	... Beng bang ...	... Hé soa
Catterpillar	... Tin kak ...	... Kotong ...	... Ting kak ...	... Bisa
Butter-fly	... Koo rak ...	... Koorak ...	... Koorak ...	... Pak see ko
Fly	... Hei ing ...	... Poo ...	... Hei ing ...	... Machee ko
Musquito	... Kang ...	... Poo ...	... Kang ...	... Moha
Beetle	... Kabee kangchet ...	... Pheichunjó.....Kkwoom	... Kang chet ...	... Goo kora pokto
Ant	... Kuk cheng ...	... Pijings Sengké	... Kuk sheng ...	... Pe poora
White ant	... Lei sau ...	... Lei sau ...	... Lei sau ...	... Lei sau
Head	... Kók ...	... Hoorung ...	... Kootoo ...	... Moorooogo
Body	... Sa, hukehang ...	... Sumpon Sul	... Na tuk ...	... Garee go
Leg	... Kóng ...	... Tuka Tuha	... Na la ...	... Jang gan
Arm	... Pam bom ...	... Tuka ding ...	... Pam bom ...	... At kan
Face	... Mai ...	... Man ...	... Ra mul ...	... Mai tong kan
Neck	... Nguk sum ...	... Kotok ...	... Nguk tong ...	... Garo go

dogs are expended in sacrifices; all the tribes eat them, and the manner of putting them to death is beating with bludgeons. "But" applying to them the remarks of Goldsmith on another people "among this barbarous and brutal people scarce anything that has life comes amiss, and they may well take up with a dog, since they consider toads, lizards, and even the flesh of the tiger itself as a dainty."

Of wild animals, almost every kind is to be found in the hills, and their chase is a chief occupation of the hill-men. The elephant, rhinoceros, tiger, bear, wild hog, the elk and various other deer, the wild buffalo, wild cow, and the wild goat are all met with in the dense forests that clothe the mountains. But, those are not the only denizens of the mountain-forests, they literally swarm with animal-life, and whilst by nature these animals prey on one another, the hill-man preys on them all. There is nothing almost he does not eat, and the methods he uses for the capture of his prey, whether bird, beast, insect, or reptile, are evidences of his possessing great ingenuity. Fish abound in every stream, and at the proper season are caught in great numbers.

Our knowledge of the geology of the country occupied by these tribes, has not, since Captain Pemberton wrote his Report on the Eastern Frontier, been in the least improved. The universal prevalence of dense and impervious forests, extending from the summits of the mountains to their bases, he observes, has restricted observations to those portions that have been laid bare by the action of the torrents, and to some few of the most conspicuous peaks and ridges. In that portion of the tract which extends between Munnipore and Cachar, a light and friable sand-stone of brown colour and a red ferruginous clay, are found to prevail on the lower heights. On reaching the more lofty elevations, these are succeeded by slate of so soft and friable a nature, as in many instances to be little more than an indurated clay; it is distinctly stratified in very thin layers which generally dip slightly to the southward. Petrifications of the different species of woods growing on the borders of the nullahs are very numerous. Among the central ranges, he states, West of Munnipore, lime-stone has been found cropping out from the banks of the streams, and it has since then been found in the North, South, and East. The rocks found on the hills between the Munnipore and Kubbo valleys are, on the Munnipore side, composed of different varieties of sand-stone and slate,