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## XXV. Observations on the Oriental Origin of the Romnical, or Tribe miscalled Gypsy and Bohemian

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XXV. *Observations on the Oriental Origin of the Romnichal, or Tribe miscalled Gypsey and Bohemian; by Colonel JOHN STAPLES HARRIOT, Bengal Infantry.*

Read December 5, 1829, and January 2, 1830.

DURING my residence in North Hampshire, in the years 1819-20, I was led to pay considerable attention to a race of vagrant men, who, roaming about the high roads and lanes in the vicinity of Waltham, Overton, and Whitchurch, appear almost to be out of the protection of the law (whether in this or any other country), and are known throughout the world under the varied names—

in England ... of Gypsey.

Scotland ..... Tinkler, or Caird, as they are called in the Highlands.

France ..... Bohemien, Egyptien.

Portugal ..... Cygana.

Spain ..... Gitano.

Germany ..... Zigeuner.

Sweden ..... Spakaring.

Denmark ..... Tartar.

Italy ..... Zingari, and their language Zingaresco.

Hungary ..... Cygani, Czygai, or Tzygani; and Pharaoh Nepek, or Pharaoh's people.

Russia ..... Tzingani.

Turkey and }  
Syria ..... } ... Chingana.

Persia ..... { Kauli کاولی; quasi Kavuli or Kabuli, an inhabitant of Kabul?  
Luri لوری, or Luli, deducible from Lohari (Hindí), a smith?  
Karashmár, in the dialect of Chorasan.  
Karáchi کراچی, literally swarthy; a Turkish word of Azerbiján.

Hindustán ..... Nath, Beria, and Kanjar.

The Gypsies are possessed of a language, hitherto so much unknown, as to be vulgarly designated 'cant,' or 'canting.'

The English word 'Gypsey' is corrupted from Egyptian, and originates in the vulgar error of Egypt being their native place; the same people being called in France, for a similar reason, 'Egyptien and Bohemien;' because, when first noticed as jungleurs, jugglers, and minstrels, in the vicinity of Paris, they said that they came from the respective countries of Egypt and Bohemia.

Nathan Bailey, the lexicographer, and Skinner, call them "a crew of pilfering stragglers, who rove up and down the country, under pretence of being Egyptians, and tell people their fortunes."\*

The history of this singular people, although spread or rather scattered over the greater part of the Old World, is very little known; arising evidently from the erratic life they lead, their forlorn appearance, their poverty, and apparent wretchedness. Comparatively speaking, we may say of this strange society that, without house or home, without national or kindred ties, and almost without religious rites, without any communication with those of a similar denomination and mode of life, either on the European or Asiatic continent, they still maintain nearly the same customs, habits, and principles of conduct; the same language, and means of supporting themselves; the same general spirit of independence and freedom from controul: a race of men who, in all climates, take, it may be said, from choice

" This frantic dress, and make the earth their bed."

They are dispersed over the face of Europe, the greater part of Asia, and a part of Africa; but, without letters or a vestige of science, they are every where the same unchangeable race of beings; the same in appearance, manners, habits, and language; whether in England, Spain, Bohemia, the Deserts around Aleppo, the Plains of Persia, or of India.

Their real name in England, and that by which they exclusively call themselves, is *Romnichal*; their language *Romanes*:† and in tracing their origin these terms should be remembered.

\* Errones nequissimi Gallis nomine Ægyptiorum, et Bohemorum, Italis Zingarorum notissimi proculdubio, sic dicti, quia ob subnigrum, Fuscum colorem Ægyptii vulgo credebantur.—*Skinner. Etymologicon Angl.*

† The Germans call this language 'Rotwelsh;' hoc est rubrum barbarissimum.—*Munster.*

Their language is partly, perhaps chiefly, Oriental, and partly mixed with the dialects of those countries they have passed through, as may be clearly demonstrated by the short vocabulary affixed, taken *verbatim* in Hampshire, and illustrated with a number of synonymes inserted from the Hindui, Persic, and Sanskrita.

In Germany their first appearance, as Sir Thomas Browne remarks, was since A.D. 1400: and they were not observed before in any other part of Europe.

Munster and Spelman fix this period as being ... A.D. 1417.

In Switzerland, they appeared or were noticed ..... 1422.

In Italy ..... 1422.

In France ..... 1427.

In England as early as the reign of Henry the Eighth.

At these periods, they assumed the character of pilgrims and penitents, for the sake of being well received, both by the governing powers and by the people of the country.

The appearance of the Gypsies in Germany, Italy, &c. in the fifteenth century being noticed by Dulick, Sir Thomas Browne, and Muratori, disproves the testimony of those writers who consider them to be "the followers of one Zinganeus, who was banished Egypt, A.D. 1517, by Sul-tān Selīm; and whose party agreeing to disperse themselves over the world, they thence derive the name Zinganee." This deduction is sufficiently disproved by the anachronism as to the date of their dispersion in Egypt, and appearance in Europe; and, on the other hand, Ralph Volaterianus affirms, that "they first proceeded from among the Uxii, a people of Persis or Persia." Again, Foroliviensis, in the nineteenth volume of Muratori's History of Italy, observes, that "on the 4th August 1422, two hundred of the Cingari came to his native town, on their way to Rome; and some of them said, that they were from India: "*et ut audiivi, aliqui dicebant, quod erant in India.*" Munster corroborates this account from the information he gathered of one of the Cingari, in A.D. 1524; at which period, also, an impression existed among them of their having come from that country.

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‘Romnichal;’ I was favoured with the following derivation by Dr. C. Wilkins: *Ramna*, رمنه, Hindi; ‘a park, plain, or champagne;’ and *chal*, چال, ‘a rover, wanderer, traveller:’ or perhaps, *Rumna*, ‘to roam,’ and *chal*, ‘habit or manner.’

In A.D. 1560 they were expelled from France ; in 1591 from Spain ; in 1530, by a statute of Henry the VIIIth, and subsequently by others of Mary and Elizabeth, " an outlandish people, calling themselves Egyptians, using no craft or feat of merchandise," were outlawed and banished from England, on pain of death ; but, notwithstanding these and other sanguinary laws, the Gypsies\* still wander over the face of the country.

In France, as well as in the Austrian dominions, frequent violent attempts have been made to force them to quit their singular mode of life ; but even the absolute power of Maria Theresa, and of the Emperor Joseph, was unable to overcome their invincible dislike to " house-dwelling," as they emphatically term a settled life ; or to obliterate the love of that rude, unostentatious sort of liberty they command ; the enjoyment of which, not all the inducements of wealth, of luxury, or domestic comfort, can tempt them to forego ; so true it is, that " amid the revolution of ages, national character seems indued with unconquerable vitality, and retains to the last its original peculiarities."†

Burn, in his popular treatise, under the title '*Vagrant*,' mentions what classes of people in England shall be deemed by law rogues and vagabonds. Under the eighth section he classes, " persons pretending to be Gypsies, wandering in the habit or form of Egyptians, who are a strange commonwealth of impostors and jugglers, originally called *Zinganees* by the Turks."

•On the other hand, Baronius observes of the same tribe of people, " that no part of the world is free from those banditti, wandering about in troops, whom we, by mistake, call Egyptians and Bohemians. When we were at Cairo, and in the villages bordering on the Nile, we found troops of these strolling thieves, sitting under palm trees ; and they are esteemed foreigners in Egypt, as well as among us." Leo Africanus mentions the same tribe inhabiting the interior of Africa, and plundering the merchants of Agades.

Swinburne, in his travels, notices the Italian Gypsey ; Russel, in his account of Aleppo, those of Syria ; and Bright, a later tourist, those of Hungary—giving a considerable list of words and sentences used both by the Hungarian and Spanish Gypsey.

In corroboration of the opinion of Baronius, the English Encyclopedia,

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\* Until the 23d year of the reign of King George the IIIrd it was felony without benefit of clergy, to be seen for one month together in the company of persons calling themselves Egyptians. F.W.A.

† *Vide* Edinb. Rev. Dec. 1818.

under the article "Gypsey," has a remark, that "their language differs entirely from the Coptic, and that their customs are very different from those of the Egyptians."

The surnames most prevalent in Hampshire, are those of Stanley, Aires, Lee, and Peters. Their complexion, eyes, and hair are dark, and of that nature we might expect from their Oriental origin. To strangers they appear reserved, but not so to those who treat them with general kindness: many of them have served in the army, and, I believe, some few as sailors.

In Europe, their employments, avocations, and customs, appear to be generally as follow:—

1. Basket and mat making; fabricating needles, bodkins, nets, carpets, seives, besoms, and foot-bosses; grinding and cutlery; turning or making troughs, trenchers, dishes, and spoons; farriery and horse-dealing; braziers; and in the summer they are occasionally employed in the fields, reaping, weeding, and hop-picking.

2. Feats of dexterity, as jugglers' tricks, wrestling, single stick, dancing, singing, and music.

3. Palmistry and soothsaying, fortune-telling, astrology, chiromancy, and exorcism.

4. Begging, poaching, pilfering, and stealing: although, on the latter head, it may be observed that they are countenanced by their more settled neighbours.

5. They sit on the ground rather than on chairs and stools.

The circumstance of their living under tents, blankets, or mats, in barns, sheds, or caves; their invariable antipathy to houses; their dislike of agriculture, and the harder kinds of manual labour; their love of an erratic life, and toleration of religion, or rather indifference to religious rites and forms, with a similarity of language, seem common to all, and constitute the most prominent feature in their individual and national character. In short, as of the ancient Bedouin of the desert, it may be truly said of them, "every man's hand is against them, and their's is against every man;" since the term house-dweller,\* like Ajami or Gentile to the Jew and

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\* The following anecdote was communicated to me by Mr. Leadbeater, of Overton, Hants. "On the 5th June 1809, I was sent to attend Barbara Ayres in her accouchement. I found her under one of their usual tents; and in the space of an hour after my arrival she was delivered of a female child. The first thing which suggested itself to me, was the necessity of removing her into a house, where she might receive that attention her situation required. A

the Arab, Barbaros or Barbarian to the Greek and Roman, and the name of 'alien,' in English jurisprudence, implies with them something foreign and inimical.

Mr. Williams, travelling through Russia some few years ago, saw several families of the Gypsey tribe in Siberia. In my own late journey\* through Poland and the southern provinces of Russia towards Persia, I heard of them every where: they can only enter Galicia or reside in it by trespass, since these wanderers are banished from the country by an order of government.

Colonel Wm. Francklin, accompanying the British mission under the late General Keopler in 1799, from London to Constantinople, observed, during his progress through Hungary and Transylvania, numerous bodies of Gypsies, particularly in the neighbourhood of Buda and Hermanstaadt. Their habitations were under-ground in caves; and each family resided in a single one. Passing through the villages, Colonel Francklin frequently saw them resorting to inns, for the purpose of merriment and entertaining the spectators; and observed them also in the kitchens, dancing and singing their wild songs, accompanied with gestures that appeared almost frantic. Their complexions resembled those of their brethren whom he had seen in India, Persia, Turkey, and other parts of Europe, being swarthy, with black eyes and black hair.

*The Zingari of Persia.*—The following are the few particulars I gleaned during my journey through that country, regarding the Zingari. They are designated commonly by the name of *Luli*,† لولی, and *Kauli*, کاولی.

In the extensive province of Azerbijān they are called *Karāchi*, a Turkish

horse and cart, with a bed in it, were sent to convey her to the parish workhouse; but, on reaching the tent, to my great surprize, she was very indignant at our thinking that, under any circumstances, she would ever sleep under the roof of a *dwelling-house*: her words were, '*she never had, nor never would.*' The following night a tremendous storm of wind, rain, and thunder came on; the tent under which she lay was blown over the hedge; and for two hours she was exposed to the violence of the storm, without suffering the least after inconvenience.

"It should be observed, that the early part of the month of June 1809 was unusually severe."

\* A.D. 1821.

† "*Luli*, A people in Persia called *Karāchi*; handsome boys and girls.

"*Lulian*, Nice, delicate; a public singer, a strumpet."—*Richardson's Pers. Dict.*

This word was known in Persia at least as early as Hāfiz, who wrote and sung 562 years ago.

فغان کدین لولیان *Faghān'k'in Luliān*, &c.

word signifying 'black' or 'swarthy,' from *kara*, 'black,' with the participial termination *chi* as an affix. The *Luli* are found in the greatest number in Kurdistān; although they migrate from one end of Persia to another, moving towards what is called *Garmasir*, or the warmer provinces, in the winter months, and returning northward during the spring and summer.

Mr. Cormick, an English surgeon, attached to the Prince Royal Abās Mirza at Tabriz, and to whom I am much indebted for the information his long residence in Persia enabled him to afford me, describes the *Karāchi* or *Kauli* of Azerbijān and Kurdistān as being found mostly in the vicinity of towns, villages, and inhabited places. They live like the wandering tribes called *Il* or *Ilyāt*, without having any connection with them. They are a perfectly distinct race of people from the latter; move about in tents, have no fixed place of residence, and lead the same unsettled mode of life which they are observed to do in European countries. The men, for the most part, employ themselves in tending their flocks, fabricating mats, wicker-work, *namad* or felt-cloths, and carpets, and still more in making sieves, riddles, and such like articles. They also pass their time in begging, fortune-telling, and chiromancy; dancing, singing, and tumbling are also practised by them, and appear to be the chief means by which they first engage the attention of those who pass within their reach. In autumn they quit the *Sardisar*, or cold mountainous region of Azerbijān.

Throughout Irak Ajami, at Ispahān, Shirāz, and every intermediate place, to which my personal inquiries extended, the same account was given me of this singular people. In the former province, *Kauli* is the name by which they are best known. In Fārs they are goldsmiths and smiths. In Kurdistān their families are numerous; and the young women of this tribe, with their dark eyes, black hair, and their well-formed swarthy figures, their musical art, and other blandishments, often put the traveller's heart in danger. They deal in palmistry; and, as in England,

" the village maid

" Seeks the dark Gypsey's fearful aid."

The celebrated Fateh Ali-Khān, of Tehrān, whose acquaintance with the history, customs, and manners of Persia is perhaps unequalled, told me that, according to the best information he could procure, four thousand of the *Luli* of Persia were brought into that country some fourteen hundred years ago, by Bahrām Gor, the reigning monarch, who wanted musicians,



and sent for them to Kabul, the northernmost province of Hindustan;\* thence they derive their origin and name, with their swarthy features, dark eyes, and ebon hair. From Persia they were subsequently scattered over Syria, and Egypt.

This account is so ingenious, and at the same time probable, that I cannot but credit the narration, which, from its simplicity, satisfies me much more than the detailed etymology given by the Persian Mullā to Sir John Chardin of the same subject, a hundred and fifty years ago. My reason for yielding an assent to the present poet laureate, Fateh Ali-Khān's narrative, is, that the *Nat'*, of India, leads the same wandering life there, which the *Kauli* does in Persia, and the *Gypsey* in Europe. In each of these countries, they had, and still have, the same unsettled, roving, and apparently idle habits; they practise the same feats of dexterity,† the same arts of music, dancing, and palmistry; and the name of *Kauli*, which some well informed men derive, by an easy change of the labials *v* and *b*, from Kabul, and adjectively Kābulī, indicates even the province of India whence their emigration commenced.

In Belochistan, a province bordering upon the river Indus, and forming the south-east boundary of Persia, there is at present a similar tribe, also called *Luri*, a corruption of *Luli*, or rather *vice versā*. They are described as being fond of a wandering life, devoid of controul, indolent, and thievish.

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\* Sir John Malcolm, in his History of Persia, cites a MS. Persian history, A.D. 420, called *Zinātu't Tavārīkh*, and observes,—it was under Bahrām-Gur, that minstrels and musicians were first introduced into that kingdom to the number of twelve thousand. Sir John is of opinion there were always a few of this class in Persia, but that since the days of Bahrām they have abounded; adding, “it is a curious fact, that the dancing and singing girls of Persia are termed *Kāoulee*, a corruption of Cābuli, Cabul.” Vide Vol. I. p. 117.

† Juvenal, enumerating the fortune-tellers and astrologers who frequented Italy in the first and second centuries of the Christian era, mentions distinctly the Phrygian and Indian juggler:

..... frontemque, manumque  
Præbebit, voti crebrum poppysmo roganti.  
Divitibus responsa dabit Phryx augur et Indus  
Conductus; dabit astrorum mundique peritus.—*Sat.* 6. v. 582.

The Minstrel, Jungleur, Jogleur, Juggler of France and of England exercised the same arts, and may possibly have the same eastern origin, although the era is too distant to trace any more immediate connection than the following:—

Merry is it in hall, to hear the harpe,  
The mynstrelles synge, the jogleurs carpe.—*Adam Davie*, A. D. 1312.  
A lousy jogleur can deceive the,  
And parde, yet can I more craft than he.—*Chaucer, Friar's Tales.*

They have no fixed habitations; speak a dialect peculiar to themselves; are notorious for kidnapping and pilfering, and have a chief or king to each troop. The *Luri* keep bears and monkees, which they teach to perform grotesque tricks; profess divination and fortune-telling, that is, the sciences of '*Ramal* and *Karaa*,' which obtain them a ready admission into every society; but their most favourite pastimes are dancing, music, and drinking. They dress preposterously with feathers, skins, berries, shells, and baubles; are immodest, addicted to sensuality, and are said never to marry. The religion this tribe professes is Mahometanism; but they appear indifferent to it, and, according to convenience, conform to the opinions of any other sect. So far Lieutenant Pottinger, who travelled through the southern part of Persia for the purpose of gaining information, as to the political state of the country.\*

Hasan, an intelligent native of Mekran in Belochistan, whom I met in my journey from Bombay through the province of Malwah, described the *Luri*, or Gypsey, of his country, in nearly the same terms as Lieutenant Pottinger does; but with this addition, that they are *Lohār* or *Lohāri* by profession, that is, iron-smiths or tinkers; and adds, that they derive the name of *Luri* by contraction from *Lohār*. According to his account, they are a roaming tribe who reside in temporary sheds, or under a small sheet or tent, are notorious for their bad habits, and live chiefly by smithery and music.

This account of the *Luri* of Belochistan approaches so near to the *Luli* of Irāk-Ajami, and Curdistan, that they may, without fear of mistake, be classed together as part of the same original tribe; but, whether they entered Persia at the same time, or in union with the northern *Kauli* from Kābul, or separately, and at a different age, we require other data to enable us to determine. In the eastern province of Chorasan the Gypseys are said to be very numerous, and bear the name of Karashmār.

In regard to language, all I could learn was, that the *Luli* or *Luri*, the *Kauli*, and *Karāchi*, names by which, in different provinces of this extensive country, the Gypsey tribe is known, possess a distinct dialect or speech, that is unintelligible to the natives of Persia; and that the words thus used by them, as for instance, *Pita*, drink—*Pani*, water—*Tum*, you, &c. resemble in a very striking manner the common Hindi language.

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\* Vide Travels in Belochistān, by Lieutenant Pottinger, A.D. 1809. Sir John Malcolm, in a note to the second volume of his History of Persia, observes, "Small encampments of Gypseys are frequently met with in Persia; the habits and occupations of the families which we saw in that country appeared very similar to those of the vagrant tribes who wander over England." Vide p. 596.

The following detailed account is given by Firdausi, in his *Shāh-Nāmāh*, of the introduction, fourteen hundred years ago, of the *Luri* into Irān, from India, in consequence of a request to Shankal, the Raja of that country, and the father-in-law of Bahram.

سبب آوردن بهرام لوریانرا از هند

وزان پس بهرموبدي نامه کرد	بجائي که درویش بد جامه کرد
پرسید شان گفت پر رنج کیست	بهرجاي درویش بي کنج کیست
زکار جهان یکسر آکه کنید	دلم را سوي روشني ره کنید
بیامدش پاسخ بهرموبدي	زهر نامداري وهر بخودي
که آباد بینیم روی زمین	زهرجاي پیوسته کشت آفرین
مکر مرد درویش کر شهریار	بنالد همي از بد روز کار
که چون مي کسارد توانکر همي	بسر بر زکل دارد افسر همي
بر آواز رامشگران مي خورد	چو ما مردمانرا بکس نشمر
بخندید از آن نامه بسیار شاه	بفرمود تا بر گرفتند راه
بنزدیک شنکل فرستاد کس	چنین گفت کاڻي شاه فریاد رس
تهي دست بي رود مي میخورد	توانکر ندارد همانا خرد
از آن لوریان برگزین ده هزار	نر و ماده بر زخمه بریط سوار
چو لوري بیامد بنزدیک شاه	بدان نامه برداد فرخنده گاه
بهر کس يکي کاو داد و خري	زلوري همي خواست دهقان سري
همان نیز خروار کندم هزار	بدیشان سپرد آنکه بُد پایدار
بدان تا بورزد بکاو و بخر	زکندم همي تخم آرد بير
کند پیش درویش را مشکري	ورا رایکائي کند کهشري
بشد لوري و کاو و کندم بخورد	بیامد سر سال رخساره زرد
بدو گفت شاه این نه کار توبود	پراکندن تخم و کشت و دزد
خري مانده اکنون بُنه بر نهید	بسازید رود و بریشم دهید
همه سال کردید کرد جهان	بکوئید نزد کهان و مهان
کنون لوري از پاک گفتار اوي	همي گردد اندر جهان چاره جوي
سک و کرک همسایه و همراه	زدزدي شب و روز پویان براه

*“ Reason of Bahrām’s bringing the Luri from India.*

“ The king addressed letters to the priests of each province inquiring who  
 “ was distressed, and where the poor were afflicted ; demanding of them  
 “ every information relative to the state of his empire, that the same might  
 “ be communicated to the royal heart. Each mobed, noble, and sage  
 “ replied, that the face of the country was populous, and on every side  
 “ thanksgivings were heard : the indigent alone complaining to his majesty  
 “ of the hardness of the times ; that the opulent drank wine, and orna-  
 “ mented their heads with chaplets of flowers, quaffing liquor to the sound  
 “ of music, without reflecting on their poorer fellow creatures. The king  
 “ smiled at the complaint ; and, to remedy the privation complained of,  
 “ dispatched an envoy, with the following message, to Shankal, King of  
 “ Canauj. ‘ O prince, attentive to justice ; the indigent classes here drink  
 “ wine without music, a circumstance of which the wealthier cannot approve.  
 “ Therefore, of those *Luri* [of India], chuse for and send to me ten thou-  
 “ sand male and female who play upon the lute.’ The *Luri* were accordingly  
 “ sent to the Persian king, who assigned them an appropriate residence,  
 “ and gave to each individual a cow and an ass ; he desired them to nomi-  
 “ nate a village chief, and bestowed also a thousand load of wheat on such  
 “ as were most deserving ; to the end that, labouring with their kine and  
 “ asses, they might reap, in due season, the seed of their wheat, and thus  
 “ enable his poor subjects to have their music gratuitously performed.

“ The *Luri* departed ; and heedlessly consuming all their wheat as well  
 “ as their cows, toward the end of the year were left shamelessly destitute.  
 “ The king rebuked them for their lavish conduct in wasting the corn, and  
 “ neglecting to harvest any crop : and then dismissed them, with an order  
 “ that, taking their asses, they should load them with their chattels, and  
 “ support themselves by means of their songs, and the strumming of their  
 “ silken bows : and that each year they should travel over the country, and  
 “ sing for the amusement of the high and the low.

“ The *Luri*, agreeably to this mandate, now\* wander about the world,  
 “ seeking employment, associating with dogs and wolves, and thieving on  
 “ the road by day and by night.”

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\* A.D. 420 is the age of Bahrām-Gūr, and A.D. 1000 that of Firdausi ; an interesting fact as it regards the introduction of the Gypseys into Persia. Vide *Shah-Namah* of Firdausi.

According to Sir W. Ouseley, the tribe *Karāchi* in Persia resemble our Gypseys in the use of a particular dialect, and in their fondness for an erratic life ; their preference of tents to houses ; telling fortunes by inspecting the palm of the hand ; in their pilfering habits ; and in being nearly without religion, although they make occasionally an outward profession of it.

The following list of Persic-Gypsey words shews their correspondence with those of India and England. *Vide Travels in Persia, Vol. III. p. 400.*

	English Gypsey.	Persian Gypsey.
Water.	Pani.	Pani.
Horse.	Gri.	Agora.
House.	Ker.	Gar.
Salt.	Lon.	Nul.
Man.	Mush.	Manes.
Great.	Boro.	Barah.
Silver.	Rup.	Ourp.
Go.	Ja.	Gaunk.
Nose.	Nak.	Nak.
Hand.	Vast.	Khast.
Foot.	Pero.	Paf.
Sheep.	Bakro.	Bekra.
Woman.	Juvu.	Jivi.
Fire.	Jag.	Aik.
Sun.	Kem.	Gam.
Father.	Dade.	Dadi.
Sister.	Pen.	Behn.
Fish.	Machko.	Metche.
Black.	Kālo.	Kālā.
Eye.	Yak.	Aki.
Wind.	Bevo.	Wai.
Knife.	Churi.	Cheri.
Finger.	Vangashti.	Angul.
Ear.	Kān.	Kān.
Hot.	Tattov.	Tata.
Cold.	Shilalu.	Si.
Rope.	Shelo.	Sehli.
Three.	Trin.	Teran.
Four.	Star.	Ishtar.

*The Gypsey of India.*—In the part of Hindustān which is watered by the river Ganges, as well as in Malwah, Guzerat, and the Deccan generally, there is often to be met with an outcast class of people, who are supposed originally to have been of the *Chatriya*, or *Rajpūt* tribe, and are known generally by the name of *Nat'* and *Beriā* ; while a particular division of them, in Bengal and the central provinces of Behar and Alahabad, are called *Kanjar*. *Bāzigar*, or juggler, and *Pānchpiri* are the common names by which this class of wanderers is designated by Mahometans.

The *Nat'*, or *Beriā*, assimilate closely in the following circumstances to their more distant and exiled brethren, the *Kauli* of Persia, the *Chingāna* of Syria, and *Zigeuner* and *Zingari* of Germany, Italy, and generally of Europe.

1. The *Nat'* tribe have no regular house or habitation, but live in small and low matted sheds, which they remove and carry about on a little bullock or ass, and roam at pleasure from one part of the country to another.

2. They are commonly esteemed rogues : that is, *Nat'-k'hat* ; the latter being a familiar popular term to signify any one sly, underhand, or roguish.\*

3. In Bengal, Behar, Benares, Oude, and Malwah, they live in groupes of from five to ten or fifteen families ; some of them profess Mahometanism, although but slightly, since they can hardly repeat their short creed ; others, by citing the *Biz'hak*, or scripture of the reformed *Kabīr*, would seem to be *Kabīr Panthis*, a sect of dissenting Hindūs, whose tenets are Deistical, and free from every species of idolatry.

4. They catch snakes, and are excellent jugglers and tumblers ; make baskets, ropes, and mats ; practise singing, music, palmistry, and, assuming occasionally the habit of religious mendicants, collect alms.

5. They inter their dead, contrary to the common custom of Hindūs.

6. They elect a chief.

7. They have trial by jury, or *Panchāyat* ; having both great and small meetings for the purpose of deciding any quarrel.

They are reported by Mr. Harris, an enterprising traveller of my acquaintance, to be numerous in Cashmir ; and it appears that they are not unknown in Kabul and the Sik'h provinces of the Panjab.

On submitting my brief vocabulary of the Gypsey to the inspection of the Honourable Mountstuart Elphinstone, late Governor of Bombay, I was favoured with the following note ; and, as the observation it contains throws

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\* For several characteristic traits regarding the *Nat'* of Hindustan, vide Capt. Richardson's Essay in the *Asiatic Researches*. Vol. vii.

additional light on this subject, coming from a quarter of the world which he visited under peculiarly favourable circumstances, I trust I shall have his pardon for its insertion :—"You are, I believe, the first who has traced them home to India through Persia and Kabul : in the latter country they are now unknown. There are many words in the vocabulary not Hindustanī ; but being Asiatic, a comparison of them with the other languages of India, and even with the Zend and Pehlevi, might throw further light on the age in which the Gypsy emigration took place."

For the following detail of the Deccan Gypsey, I am indebted to the Abbé Dubois :—*Kuraver*, *Kuru-meru*, *Lambadi*, *Sukater*,—these appear to be the usual terms by which the Gypsies of southern India are known : they live under little tents constructed of woven bamboos, about three feet high by five or six feet in length and breadth.

*Kanoji* is another class of Gypsies, who are said to be equally formidable as their brethren. Those again called *Dumbaru*, are jugglers and mountebanks ; they keep tame serpents, and are initiated in occult and necromantic arts. Another race exhibit comedies, farces, and puppet-shows.

The *Paka-Nati* are a set of wanderers who sojourn in the open fields as the others do, and employ themselves in hunting, fishing, and begging ; the heads of this tribe or family decide disputes and hold *Panchāyats*, or juries : but the palm of ingenuity and dexterity must be conceded to the *Kalla-bantru*, who are, or at least were, such complete robbers, thieves, and sharpers, and were so well trained, that the Mysorean prince Tippoo had a regular battalion of them on service with his army in time of war ; not for the purpose of fighting, but, far otherwise, to infest the enemy's camp at night, to steal away horses and other necessities of the officers, to spike cannon, and to act as spies, in a manner similar, in some degree, to what has been reported of the Turkish and Hungarian Gypsey.

From the same writer, I am led to suppose that the Indian Gypsey may be the bastard offspring, not only of the *Chatriya*, but of all those who were driven out from the other tribes ; and finding themselves a class separated from and despised by every other, they lost all respect for themselves. In the Deccan, their use of carrion may be derived from necessity ; to kill a cow being a crime which the Hindu law punished with death.

The tribe called *Nat'*, or dancers, is numerous in Bengal, Behar, Bundelkand, Malwah, and Guzerat ; they are commonly known by three names, *viz.*

1. *Nat'*, a rogue ; one who leads a wandering life.

2. *Beriā*, a dancer or tumbler ; and  
*Berīn*, a female dancer or songstress.

3. *Bāzi-gar*, a player or juggler.

The two first are Hindi names expressive of their characters ; the third is a Mahomedan, or *Urdu* appellation, of the same tribe, from the Persian words *Bāzi* بازی play, and *Gar* گر an affix implying an agent.

The *Nat'* are skilled in gymnastic exercises, such as wrestling and single-stick ; the use of the *Lēzam*\* and *Mugdar* ;† and in performing the *Dand*, or gymnastic prostrations ; beside music, dancing, treading a rope, tumbling in all its varieties, playing with balls, swallowing a sword, and a great variety of other feats. The *Berīn*, or female Gypseys, have a dance peculiar to themselves ; it may be danced by a great number, and in former times is said to have been got up with extraordinary expence.

The following introductory stanza to a war song, called *Karkā*, of Raja Jai Sing of Canauj, mentions these dances as being exhibited at an entertainment in the king's palace ; and then goes on to detail a severe battle fought between the Hindu and Mahomedan forces, some 700 years ago.

Nāchen Berin, jab Banglin men,  
 Larke bole kalāvat kā ;  
 Cham cham, cham cham, pāel bole  
 Aor gat'h lage seringi kā.

Tirche bao batae ;

B'hanan b'hanan sitar ;

Table tan bige sārkā  
 Pare ghalichī makhmal vāli,  
 Banglen bare bare sirdār.

Bangla hoven chalisva rāg ;  
 K'hamba lage, sang marmarkā :

[hall,

When the female Gypseys danced in the  
 The young musicians struck up,  
 The guitars sounded,  
 By the tuneful tabor :  
 Which, spread over with velvet carpets,  
 Was filled with noble chiefs.

Exhibiting sly glances ;  
 The ankle-bells jingled,  
 And violins, accompanied [the palace,  
 Then the 36 Rāgs†† resounded through  
 Adorned with marble pillars,

\* A kind of bow with an iron chain, instead of a string, with which the natives exercise their bodies.—*Hunter*.

† A large mallet employed by the native soldiers as we do dumb-bells. Vide Col. Broughton's letters from a Mahratta Camp, for a lively account and representation of these athletic exercises.

†† Rāgs are the musical modes of the Hindus.



The *Nat'* of Hindustan live in matted huts, which can be removed at will, and are usually pitched near to some town or village, or any open spot of ground, in order either to sell their small manufactured wares and goods, or to practise their manual feats of dexterity. Generally speaking, they appear to be more industrious here than in other countries; but still, as the late Colonel Richardson expresses it, they are esteemed, as elsewhere, "rogues, not downright, but imaginary; being at least reputed thieves."

Having thus traced the Gypsey through Europe and Asia to his native place, and shewed the general resemblance of this tribe in feature and in language, I may briefly advert to what occurred the day before I left my late residence in Hampshire. Old Master Sam. Ayres is considered as the head or chief of those bearing his name, or that of Stanley: he was born in the year 1745, and had served several years in the army. On one occasion I saved his life by a little surgical aid, and he acknowledged the service I had done him gratefully. A number of his family came to pay their humble respects at Court House, and to wish me a prosperous journey: this was done in a plain but earnest manner; and seated on the steps before my door, eating some slices of fresh barley bread which I gave them, with water to drink, it was impossible not to be pleased with their songs and artless mirth, their cheerful merry countenances. The children danced and sang; but as soon as they had finished their homely meal, they came and said in a very pretty manner, "Thank God, and thank you, sir!"—a grace that I little expected, and which, if studied ever so much, could scarcely be altered for the better.

The following remarks I owe to Mr. Horace Hayman Wilson, of Calcutta, and I cite them to mark this eminent Oriental scholar's opinion of the origin of this race:—"The affinity of the Gypsey to the Hindustani language was first pointed out by Grellman, in his '*Historischer Versuch uber die Zigeuner.*' His French translator, the Baron de Bach, in 1787, added considerably to the vocabulary. The Petersburg vocabulary contained specimens of the same. Bartolomeo exhibited the Sanscrit origin of many of Grellman's examples; but the Monthly Register of Berlin, for February and April 1793, contained the most extensive collection of this nature. Some of the most intelligent views of their origin and language are to be found in Bright's Travels in Hungary, where the Zigeuner appear to be numerous, and enjoy something like political existence, being assembled in towns, under peculiar

regulations. Of the seventy-four words in Sir William Ouseley's list, at least fifty-one are pure Sanscrit; the rest are mostly Persian. In like manner, the language of the Zigeuner which is not Hindi is German—that of the Gitano, Spanish—and that of the Gypseys, English; in most instances corrupted into slang or cant, but referable to the spoken dialect of the country in which the people happen to reside: a local variation which was to have been expected, and leaving, in the uniformity of the base of their dialect, sufficient evidence of their Indian origin."

Adelung of Germany, Mr. Marsden, Colonel Richardson, Lieutenants Vincent and Pottinger, are the other writers who have thrown light on the history of this singular people; and it is only by the collection of data and by the comparison of their respective vocabularies, by which we can expect to trace their affiliation and general history.

To explain briefly the similarity of the Gypsey or *Romanes* language in England, Hungary, Spain, and Hindustan, I shall put down a few corresponding words of each country, as selected from Mr. Bright for the Hungarian and Spanish, and from my own vocabulary for the English.

English.	English Zingari.	Hungarian Zingari.	Spanish Zingari.	Hindi.
Cow.	Guvni ; Guvani.	Gurinum.		Guru.
Ox.	Gouro.	Gouro.		Gáe; Gau; Guru.
Soul (life).	Zi (life).		Ochi.	Ji.
Knife.	Churi.		Chori.	Chori.
Drunk.	Matto ; Māto.		Matto-chino.	Mat ; mat-vala.
Salt.	Lon.	Lohn.	Lon.	Lon.
Mouth.	Mui.		Mui.	Munh.
Flesh (meat).	Mās.	Mas.		Mans.
God.	Midevol ; Midaval.	Dievla.	Dever ; Oteber.	Deva.
Father.	Dade, Dad.	Dade.		Dada, grandfather.
Man.	Mush.	Manush.		Manush.
Water.	Pani.	Pani.	Pani.	Pani.
Fire.	Jag.	Jeg.		Ag.
Rain.	Brischin.	Brischin.		Bārish.
Silver.	Rup.	Rup.	Rup.	Rupa.
Wheat.	Giv.	Give.		Gihun.
Feather.	Pori.	Por.		Par.
Old.	Puru.		Puri.	Bur'a ; Purana.
— man.	Puru mush.		Puri ; Puro.	Purania.
One.	Yek.	Jeg.		Ek.
Two.	Due.	Dui.		Do.
Three.	Trin.	Tri.		Tin ; Tri.
Four.	Stār.	Stah.		Char.
Five.	Panj.	Paunch.		Panch.
Six.	Shov.	Schef.		Chah.

Beyond these numbers I could never proceed with any success.

*Extract of a Letter from Capt. J. T. Ellis, at Baroda, in Guzerat.*

“ *Kolāti, Kanjari, Nat'.*—At Baroda these people are stated to be of very different castes, though their habits in some degree assimilate. The *Kolāti* come from Nagpur, and eat carrion; the *Kanjara* and *Nat'* come from Visiapur, near Wagur: the former eat meat, but not carrion; the latter eat no meat. At present at Baroda there are no *Kanjaras* or *Nat's* and only (as reckoned by the natives) an inferior kind of *Kolāti*, who tumble on the ground, but do not dance on ropes, &c.

“ None of these three castes know the original country of their ancestors; all three dance, tumble on ropes; and the *Kolāti* and *Kanjara* make toys with *Kadjans* for children, bamboo sieves, mats, &c.

“ A few of the *Kanjara* are fortune-tellers and astrologers, and all of the three castes are supposed to understand, or rather to be imbued with, *jadoo* or witchcraft, the *maila-ilam*, without which it is supposed, indeed, they cannot perform their feats of activity. The *Nat'* are famous for exhibiting the deceptive growth of mango trees, &c.

“ The three great castes sometimes act as *Wāgrīs*, or are beggars, or follow any other vagrant course of life. The *Kolātis* and *Kanjaras* never engage in cultivation, but the *Nat'*, when the summer excursion has been unproductive, halt near a village or town, hire a spot of ground for the monsoon, or till they can derive a crop from it; after which they give up the ground, and recommence their erratic life. It is only, however, when labouring under great distress that they thus become temporary cultivators.

“ Every detachment of each caste has a head-man, or chief; and they settle their disputes by *Panchāyat*.

“ It is said, at Baroda, that all three castes bury their dead. The *Kolāti* convey their baggage on asses; the *Kanjara*, on buffaloes; but the *Nat'* in Guzerat move with carts.”

COMPARATIVE VOCABULARY of the Gypsey Dialect, with a variety of Asiatic  
Synonymes, deduced chiefly from the Hindi, or Language of Hindustan.

English.	Gypsey.	Hindī, or Hindustani.	Persian, or Sanscrit.
All.	Sa.	Sārā, سارا .	Sarva सर्व s.
Ask.	Puch.	Puchnā, پوچنا .	Prach प्रच
— Go and ask.	Jā puch las.	Puch, پوچ , imperat.	
Air.	Baval.	Bāu, باو , Bai, بای .	Bāta वातः s. Bād P.
Above.	Pre, apre.	Upar, اوپر .	Upari उपरि s.
Aunt.	Bibi.	P'upi, پھوپھی .	
Acquaintance.	Jin.	Chin, چن , Jānna, جان .	
Ass.	Maila.		
Angry.	Honi, Hono.		
Alehouse.	Kichema.		
Art thou a maid.	Tute tano juvu.	Jovan; Joban, a maid.	
Apple.	Pābo.		
Afraid, v. Fear.	Atraish.	Trāsīt, تراست .	Tars ترس P.
Bread.	Māro.		
Butter.	Kil.		
— Milk.	Kil-Tod.	K'ir کھیر ; Dud' دودہ , Milk.	
Book.	Lil.		
Bosom.	Bar.		Bar بر .
Bee, (honey).	Pesham.		Pasham پشم , fly, gnat.
Beggar.	Māngar.	Māngtā مانگتا .	
— is coming.	Māngar ave.		

English.	Gypsey.	Hindi, or Hindustani.	Persian, or Sanscrit.
Big.	Boro.	Bara <span>بڑا</span> .	
Bite (to).	Dānde en.	Dānt <span>دانت</span> , a bite, a tooth.	Dandān <span>دندان</span> , a tooth.
— He has bit me.	Ov dande man.	Dantalu, a biter.	
— Don't bite me.	Mā dande mi.		
Blood.	Rat.	Rud'ir <span>رودهر</span> .	
Bless.	Achipaleste.		
— God bless you.	Me deval achipaleste.		
Boy.	Raklo.		
Bull.	Guvani, Guruni.	Gāu <span>گاو</span> , Gāi <span>گای</span> , a cow. Guru, cattle.	Gau <span>गौ</span> s. Nar-gāu <span>نرگاو</span> p.
Begging, v. Beggar.	Meng.	Māngtā, a beggar.	
Black, v. Blue.	Kālo.	Kālā <span>کالا</span> .	
— Black eye.	Kālo yak.	Kala-ānk'.	
Bird.	Chericlo.	Cheryā <span>چریا</span> .	
Belly.	Pār.	Pet <span>پیت</span> .	
Ballad, v. Song.	Giti.	Git <span>گیت</span> .	Gita <span>गीत</span> s.
Battle (combat).	Kurea, Kuru.		Kār <span>کار</span> , kar-zar <span>کارزار</span> p.
Blow (as the wind).	Pude.		
Blow (up. the fire).	Pude aprę āg.		
Blows (the wind).	Beval pude, Bevo pude.		
Bed.	Vadras.		
Brave.	Bāro.	Bir <span>بیر</span> .	Bira <span>विरः</span> a warrior.
— man.	Bāro mush, = Great man.	Bara-manus.	
Bad.	Vāsavo.		
Breeches.	Rehamges.		
Blind.	Koredō.		Kor <span>کور</span> p.
Broth.	Siman, samin.		

English.	Gypsey.	Hindi, or Hindustani.	Persian, or Sanskrit.
Beer.	Levina.		
Break (to).	Pāga, pāgar.		
Breath.	Bavol.	Bāu باو .	
Breast (bosom).	Bark.		Bar بر P.
—A woman's breast.	Gāja bark.		
Blow (a knock).	Del, de.	D'ol دھول .	
Brother.	Pāla.	Pālā پالا , a son.	
Brother, let us go and cut a piece of wheat.	Ne pala jasa mego tichin nāsa mege bete giv.		
Brother (come).	Ne pala.		
Boar (hog).	Bālo.	Barāh براہ . Barhela, wild hog.	Baraha वराहः
Board (plank).	Kasht.	Kāth کائھ .	Kāsht काष्ठ s.
Boat (ship).	Ber.	Bera بیرا , a raft usual- ly of earthen pots.	
Back.	Duma.		
Bind.	Pandi.	Bānd'na باندھنا .	Band بند P. Bānd'a बन्ध
Bind (it up).	Pandi to pre.	Bānd'o बान्दहो .	
Bone.	Kukalis.		
Bottle.	Pelim, velin.		Piāla پیال P.
Branch (bough).	Patin, petin.	Pattā پٹا , Pāt پات , a leaf.	
— of a tree.	Petin ruk.	Ruk' ka-pāt.	
Box.	Makto, maktā.		
Beg (to).	Mang.	Māngna مانگنا .	v. Beggar.
Brief (short).	Bete.		
Bridle.	Salaveris, solovariss.		
Bristle.	Balas, bal.	Barāh kābāl.	
Broil (quarrel).	Chingaren.	Jāg'arna جهگړنا .	

English.	Gypsey.	Hindi, or Hindustani.	Persian, or Sanscrit.
Broke.	Pigar.		
Brook.	Beti pani, <i>lit.</i> small water.	Pāni پانی	
Ball.	Bār.		
Bunch.	Bunet.		
Burden, a load.	Pado.		
Burn (to).	Kāchar.		
Butcher.	Mas-engro : meat man.	Māns مانس , meat.	
Buy.	Kin.	Kīnna کینا , Kin, imp.	
— I will buy.	Mange kin las.		
Brewer.	Leven-engro : beer-man.		
Button.	Pab-engro.		
Below (down).	Tale.	Tale تلي .	
— Hide below.	Chiv tale.		
Bald, callow.	Nango-shiro.	Nangā-sir ننگاسر , or naked head.	
Bonnet.	Stār.		
Blue (black).	Kālo.	Kālā کالا , black or dark blue.	
Blanket.	Kop.	Kapra, linen.	
Cap.	Kufā, kufo, stari.	K'opri کھوپری , a head or scull.	
Cabbage.	Chav.		
Cold (chill).	Shalalu, shil.	Sil.	Silalu शिलालु .
Candle.	Mumbel, mumbli.		Mum موم P: wax; Mum-bati, a wax-candle.
Corps.	Mulo.		
Carry (to).	Regar.		



English.	Gypsey.	Hindi, or Hindustani.	Persian, or Sanscrit.
Catch.	La, lam, lal.	Lilnā لیلنا, take inward; to catch.	Scamnum (Latin).
Caught.	Lel.		
Chair.	Skamin.		
Clay.	Chik.	Pat'a پتہا, linen sheet. Patta, woollen cloth.	
Cloth (linen).	Partan.		
— broad.	Choho.		
Coat.	Chaho.	Kāng'i کانگہی .	Dasta دست P. Ā Ā P. imp.
Comb.	Kāngri.		
Crew (company).	Dasto.		
Come.	Av.	Āu آو, Ānā آنا inf.	Pangu پنگو .
— to come.	Avāta.	Ā Ā .	
Coming.	Ave.	Ātā آتا .	
Crooked, (lame).	Bango.	Pingal پنگل, lame.	
Companion.	Mal-gar, Pail.	Gāu گاو, Gāi گای, Guru گورو.	
Cow.	Guvni, Guvani.		
Cock, v. Fowl.	Kāni Bāshno.	Ronā رونا, Ro. imp.	Kungra کنگرہ, battle- ment.
Cry (to).	Rov, Roven.		
Cry (I).	Ma rov.		
Church.	Kangre.		
Cozen, (to cheat).	Churan.	Churi چوری .	
Crab, (apple).	Pābo.		
Crack, (broke).	Pāgar.		
Cram (to).	Haro baro : but hāben hābina, eating much.		
Create.	Kir.	Kār کار, Karnā کرنا .	
— Go and do.	Ja kir.	Kuraben, Kuren.	Dasta دست P.
Combat.	Kuraben, Kuren.		
Company, v. Crew.	Dasto.		

English.	Gypsey.	Hindi, or Hindustani.	Persian, or Sanscrit.
Company of Gypseys.	Dasto Romni-chal.		
Concise, (small).	Tikno.		
Conjuror.	Gashu, Gajo.		
Conversation.	Rokramen.		
Cook.	Hāben-engro.		
— (to cook).	Karvit, Hāben.		
Cold, (chill). Soal, Danish.	Shilalu.	Sil سیل, Sītal سیتل.	
Cord.	Dori; Shalo.	Dori دوری.	Sula शुल s., string; v. Am. Cos. p. 204.
Corpulent, v. Fat.	Tullo, Tulo.	Tundala تندله.	
Corrupt (stink).	Ken, Kan.		
Cottage, v. House.	Ker.	G'ar گهر.	Grih गृहः s.
— a small House.	Ker bitta.		
Cover.	Chan-dapre.	Chānv چہانو, D'apna.	
Couch (bed).	Badras.		
Cough.	Baro-shil, a great cold.	Bara-sīl, very cold, chill.	
Countenance.	Mui.	Mun'h مونہ.	
County.	Besham.		Bes'a بیش p. a wood.
Couple.	Doe.	Dono دونو, both.	
Coward (afraid).	Bara; dinlo; atraish; trasela.	Trasit تراست.	Tarsinda ترسندہ p.
Chaff.	Pus.	B'usi بیوسی Bu'sā.	
Charity.	Dein; avai Lova.	Dan دان.	Dānam दानं
Chat, (to).	Rokra.		
Cup, v. Can.	Kuro.		
— of beer.	Kuro Levina.		
Cheese.	Kil; Kael.		
Cheese and bread.	Kael-Marō.		

English.	Gypsey.	Hindi, or Hindustani.	Persian, or Sanscrit.
Chest, <i>v.</i> Box.	Makto, Makta.		
Chew (to), <i>v.</i> Eat.	Hāen.	K'ana کھانا to eat.	
Child.	Chāvo.		
— little.	Beti Chāvo.		
Chill (cold).	Shil.	Sil سيل, Sital سیتل .	
Cholic.	Perduk'ho.	Pet-duk'ai, belly-pains.	
Cut, <i>v.</i> Clip.	Chin, Kinoben.		
Clock, <i>v.</i> Watch.	Hora.		Hora होर: s.
Club, (a stick).	Bāro Kasht.	Bara-kat', great piece of wood.	
Cohabit (to).	Sov, lasa.	Sou سو sleep.	
— to sleep together.	Spark lasa.		
Colt.	Tane-Groi.	G'ora گھوڑا .	
Cake.	Merikli, Māricli, from Māro, bread.		
Chicken, <i>v.</i> Fowl.	Kāni.		
Cable (rope).	Shalo, Shelo.		Sula शुल: s. a cord.
Cage.	Chariklo.	Chirya چریا , a bird.	
Cloak.	Pelashta.		Palash پلاش.
Cat.	Machka.		
Calf.	Biti-guoni, small cow.	Guvni گوونی , a cow.	
Callow.	Nango.	Nanga ننگا .	
Can (a pot).	Kurha, Kar.	Kulhar کُلہر .	
Cannon, <i>v.</i> Fire.	Yag-engri, firething.	<i>v.</i> Fire.	
Carcass.	Mulo gājo.		
Carry (to).	Regar.		
Cell (room).	Kamora. Camora, Portuguese.		
Change.	Pāra, vāsa.	Phir پھیر .	
Chopper, <i>v.</i> Knife.	Chinen, Churi.	Churi چوری .	

English.	Gypsey.	Hindi, or Hindustani.	Persian, or Sanscrit.
City.	Gai, Gaiv.	Gaon गाँव.	
Clean.	Juzo, Yuzi.		
— hands.	Juzo vast.		
Chant (to sing).	Given.	Gānā गाना; Gungan, to rejoice.	Gānam गानं
Cheat, (to cozen).	Churan.	Churi चुरी, theft.	
Clip, (to).	Chin.		
Crimson.	Lalo.	Lal लाल. Laliāna, to redden.	
Cripple (lame).	Vesavo.		
Cyder.	Pāl-engro, apple-thing.		
Crook (stick).	Kāsht.	Kāt'h काठ.	
Crow (bird).	Chiklo.		
Crowd.	But, Dasto.		Dasta دست P.
Curd.	Kil.	K'ir کھیر, milk.	
Cuff, (a blow).	Kuren, fighting a battle.		Kār کار, Kārzār P. fighting.
Coppice (wood).	Vesh.		Besha بیشه.
Do (to do).	Kar.	Kar کر.	Karana करण s.
— do not so.	Ma-karo, ja.	Mat मत, not. Karo-do.	
Dry, (thirsty).	Traslo.	Trāsīt ترست. Taras-nā ترسنا, to thirst.	Tis.
Drunk.	Motto, māto.	Mat मत.	Mast مست.
Day (to-day).	Devas.	Devas دیوس.	Devasa देवसः s.
— Good day.	Kash-ko devas.		
Drink (to).	Pi.	Pi پی, Pina पीना.	Panam पानं.
Donkey.	Maila.		
— young.	Tane Mail.		

English.	Gypsey.	Hindi, or Hindustani.	Persian, or Sanscrit.
Duck.	Papin, pepin.		
Dog.	Jukal, Juklo.	Srigāla, jackal.	Síal, Shigal, s.
Down, (below)	Tale.	Tale تلي.	
Desire.	Kām.	Kām کام.	Kam कामः s. Kam کام P.
Dirt, v. Clay.	Chik.		Chirk چرک P. dirt, filth.
Dread.	Atraish.	Trāsīt تراست.	Tars ترس P
Dad.	Dāde, Dad.	Dādā دادا.	
Eye.	Yak.	Ānk' انکھ.	Akshi अक्षि s.
— eye-brow.	Yakar bal, eye-hair.	Bal بال, hair.	
Ear.	Kan, Kanya.	Kān کان.	Karna कर्णः s.
— ear-ring.	Kanyo.	Kanaura کنورا.	
Eat (to).	Hā, Hāben, Haen.	K'hā کھا, eat.	K'āditun खादेतुं s.
— victuals.	Hāben.	K'ānā کھانا, victuals.	
Fight.	Kurin, Kuran.		Kar کار P.
Fighting.	Kuran.		
— hard.	Kutta Kuran.		
Father.	Dade, dad, v. grand- father.		
Face.	Mue.	Munh مونہ.	Muk مُک P.
Far (off).	Dur.	Dur دور.	Dur دور P. Dur دूर s.
Flesh.	Mas.	Māns مانس.	Mānsa मांस s.
Fire, v. Cannon.	Jag.	Ag آگ.	Agni अग्नि s.
Feather.	Pori.		Par پر.
Foot (feet).	Pero, Peras.	Paer پیر.	
Finger (a span).	Vangashti.	Angut'i انگوتھی.	Angusht انگشت P.
Full (complete).	Poru.	B'ar بهر.	Pur پُر.
Fish.	Machko.	Machi مچھی.	Matsya मत्स्यः s.

English.	Gypsey.	Hindi, or Hindustani.	Persian, or Sanscrit.
Forest (wood).	Vesh.		Besha . بیش .
Fill up (to).	Perdo.	B'ar-dena. B'ar-do, imp. fill.	
Farmer; landholder; er; a man of some property; a house- holder.	Rāe.	Rai رای .	
Friendship.	Kāmoben.	Kām کام , desire, love.	Kāma कामः s.
Fun.	Paías.		
Field (land).	Puv.	B'u بهو .	B'um بوم p. B'uma भुम s.
Fair (colour).	Vail goro.	Gora, گورا , fair, hand- some.	Gaura गौर s.
Fowls (two).	Doe Kani.		
Flower.	Ruzho, Ruzh.		Rosa (Latin).
Fortune (telling).	Duroken, foresee- ing.	Dur دور , far ; Gyan, knowledge.	
— Fortune-telling book.	Duroken Lil.		
Fat.	Tulo.	Tundala تُندَل , corpu- lent.	
Fear.	Atraish, Trasela.	Trāsīt تراست , afraid.	Tars ترس p. Tras त्रस s.
Foreigner.	Perdas, v. Traveller.	Pardes پردیس .	
Fool.	Dinlo.		
Fiddle.	Bāshom-angri.		
Faggot.	Ver-angri.	Per پیر , a tree.	
Fellow (man).	Engro; a person, man, or thing; used as an affix to other words, as Ber-engro, sailor; Gri-engro, horse-soldier; yag-engro, gun, musket or fire-arms.		

English.	Gypsey.	Hindi, or Hindustani.	Persian, or Sanscrit.
Four.	Stār.	Chār چار .	Chehar چهار P.
Five.	Panj.	Pānch پانچ .	Panj پنج P.
Ground, v. Field.	Paw.	B'u بهو .	Bum بوم P. B'uma भुम s.
— Hide it in the ground.	Chiv Puv.		
Gentleman, v. Farmer.	Rae.	Rāi رای .	
God.	Midovel, Midavel.	Dev دیو .	Dai دي P. Deva देवः s.
Go, and ask.	Ja puch las.	Jā-puch-lo.	
Go, thou	Jā tuki.	Jā-tu جاتو .	
Go, to.	Ja.	Jana جانا . Ja جا imp.	
Go, and do.	Jā-kir.	Ja-kar جاکر .	
Gold.	Seneka.	Sonā سونا .	Svarna स्वर्णः s.
Gift, (present).	Davo.	Dān دان .	Dāna दान
Gypsey (male).	Romni-chal (the proper name in England, Spain, and Bohemia).		
— (female).	Romne-chal, Ro maniche.		
— (language).	Romanes.		
— (Irish).	Efage.		
Great.	Boro.	Bara بڑا .	
— A great deal.	But.	Bohat بہت .	
Good.	Kashto, Kashko.		Khush خوش .
— Good day.	Kashko-devas.	Devas देवस .	
— Good night.	Kash ko-rati.	Rat رات , night.	
Girl.	Rakli.		

English.	Gypsey.	Hindi, or Hindustani.	Persian, or Sanscrit.
Grandfather.	Dād.	Dāda दादा.	
Grandmother.	Dāde.	Dādi दादी.	
Grandchild.	Rekadil.		
Hat.	Stāri.		Dastār دستار p.
Head.	Shero.	Sir سر.	Sar سر p. Siro शिरः s.
Health (your good).	Tepauben.		
Horse.	Gri.	G'ora گورا.	
Honey, v. Sugar.	Gudlo.	Gur گُر.	
He.	Of.		O او p.
House.	Ker.	G'ar گهر.	Grih गृह.
— great.	Boro-ker.	Bara-g'ar.	
Housekeeper (maid).	Ker-engro.		
Horn.	Shing.	Sing سینگ.	Sringa शृंगः s.
Hair.	Bāl.	Bāl بال.	
Hot (heat).	Tattov.	Tatta तत्ता.	Tāu ताو p.
Hour, v. Clock.	Yekora.	G'ari گهری.	
Hungry.	Bakalo.	B'ūk بهوک.	
Hearing, to hear.	Shun.	Sunnā سُنّا Sun سن imper.	
Hide (to).	Garove.	Gārna گارنا, to bury.	
How d'ye do.	Sarishen.		
Halfpenny.	Pashero.		
Hog.	Bālo.	Barāh वराह. Bar- hila, a wild hog.	
— Two hogs.	Doe bālo.	Do-barah.	
Harvest.	Chinnane giv ; (lit.) cutting wheat.	Gihun گیہون, wheat.	
Heart.	Zi.	Ji جي, life.	Jan جان p. Jiva जीव s.



English.	Gypsey.	Hindi, or Hindustani.	Persian, or Sanscrit.
Hay.	Kais.	Ghas گھاس.	Kāh کاه P.
Hand.	Vast.		Hasta हस्त: s. Dast دست P.
Halter.	Gri-stari (horse-cap or bonnet, v. Horse).		
Handkerchief.	Pach nikas.	Ponchan, Poncha, a wiper. Ponch'na, to wipe.	
Hang, hung.	Nāshko.		
— Man going to be hung.	Mush jāen be nashko.		
Hanging.	Neshiven, Neshan.		
Hen.	Kāni.		
Hare.	Kan-engro (ear- fellow).		
Iron.	Sastar.		
Kiss.	Chumer.	Chum چوم. Chum- nā, inf.	Chumvana.
— Let me kiss you.	Muk man chumer tote.		
Know (to).	Jin.	Jāna जाना. Jan, imp.	Gyan ज्ञान.
— I know them.	Jin elali.		
Knife.	Churi.	Ch'ori چھوڑی.	
Knee.	Chang.	Janghā جنگا.	Janu जानु.
Kettle.	Rekabe.		Rikāb رکاب P. (a dish).
Language.	Rokrabin.		
— Gypsey.	Romanes.		

English.	Gypsey.	Hindi, or Hindustani.	Persian, or Sanscrit.
Leave (to).	Muk.		
Love.	Kām.	Kām کام.	Kāma कामः s. Kam کام P.
— I love.	Kāmelō.		
Life, living.	Jiven.	Ji جي . Jiv جيو .	Jān جان .
Lord (a gentleman).	Rae.	Rāi رای .	
— Lord or chief.	Kralis, Boro Rae.	Bara-rai.	
Lady.	Rāni.	Rāni رانی .	Ragni राज्ञी .
— A great lady.	Boro Rāni.		
Lamb, (sheep).	Bakro.	Bakra بکرا .	Barkara वर्कर, a sheep. Osht ओष्ट s.
Lip.	Usht.		
Lend.	Muk.	Māngi مانگی, a loan.	
Long.	Baro, i. e. great.	Bara بڑا, great.	
Lean.	Bite, (lit.) small.		
Let's go.	Jaso mingo.		
Load.	Pado.		
Little.	Beti, tikno.		
— man.	Tikno gājo.		
Lame.	Bango.		
— man.	Bango mush.		
— feet.	Vesavo peras.		
Land (field).	Puv.	B'um بهوم, earth.	Bum بوم P.
Moon.	Chung.	Chānd چاند .	Chandra चंद्रः s.
Man (person).	Mush, Gājo.	Mānus' مانوش .	
— old.	Puru mush.	Burha بورها .	
— young.	Rakto.		
Maid (virgin).	Tano Juvu.		
Mother.	Dāe Dāya.	Dai دای, a nurse.	Dadā ددا, P. a nurse.
Milk.	Tud.	Dud' دودہ .	

English.	Gypsey.	Hindi, or Hindustani.	Persian, or Sanscrit.
Me.	Mande.	Māra مارا .	Man من P. Mām मां s.
Mouth.	Mui.	Munh مونہ .	
Multitude.	But.	Bahut بہت , much.	
Meat (food).	Mās.	Māns مانس .	
Meatman (butcher).	Mas-engro (meat- man).		
Musket.	Yag-engri (fire- arm).		
Much.	But.	Bahut بہت .	
Money (I've no more).	Neni man noboto. Delovo.		
Marry (to).	Kamade, Raman, s. q.		
Nobleman.	Res, Boro Rae (great man).	Rāi رای .	
Nose.	Nak.	Nāk ناک .	Nāsika नासिक s.
New.	Nevi.	Naya نیا .	No نو P. Nava नवः s.
Naked, bald, or callow.	Nāngo.	Nanga नंगा .	Nanga नगनः s.
Night.	Ratti.	Rāt رات .	
Nail (of the finger).	Nāe.	Nah نہ . Nak' نکہ .	Nākhūn ناخون P.
No, or not.	Nā.	Nahin نہین .	Na نہ P. Na न s.
Nothing.	Chi.		Chize چيزي pro. چيز .
(Not), Do not.	Ma.	Mat مت .	Ma م P. Ma मा s. prohibitive ; e. g. Mā kuru माकुरु , do not.
Old.	Puru.	Purātan پراتن . Pura- na پُرانا . Bur'a بورہا .	Pir پير P.

English.	Gypsey.	Hindi, or Hindustani.	Persian, or Sanscrit.
Old man.	Puru mush.	Bud'a-manush.	Yek يک P.
— woman.	Puru juvu.	Purana-jovan.	
One.	Yek.	Ek ایک.	
Pretty.	Rikeno.	Rishi ريشي. Rani راني.	Rāgni s.
Priest (a holy man).	Rāshi.		
Princess (a great lady).	Rani.		
Partner.	Malgār, Mal-yār.	Gulgulā.	
Pin.	Spinyu.		
Pea.	Bobi, Babi.		
Pudding.	Goe.	B'um بهوم, earth. Vrit ورت, turn.	
Poor.	Churu.		
Plough.	Puv-varado.		
Prisoner.	Starom-angro.	Dān دان.	Dād داد P.
Present (a gift).	Davo.		
Penny.	Hāro.		
Plenty (enough).	Dasta.	Avate, coming.	
Person.	Gājo.		
— A person is coming.	Gajo-avate.		
Pot (cup).	Kar.	Jagarnā جگرنا. Rāni راني.	Jang جنگ P. Rāgni راسي.
Quarrel.	Chingaren.		
Queen.	Rāni.		
Red (a crimson).	Lalo.	Lāl لال.	
Ribband (a cord).	Dori.	Dori دوری. Dor دور.	
Room.	Kamora-mas, Kamoras.		

English.	Gypsey.	Hindi, or Hindustani.	Persian, or Sanscrit.
Read (to).	Dey apre.		
Rain.	Brischin.	Barskal برسكال .	Bārish بارش P. Barsha वर्षः s.
Ring (for the finger)	Vangash.	Angut'i انگوتہی .	Angushtāna انگشتانہ P.
Relation (kin).	Simensa.	Samān سمان , equal, alike, kin.	Samānam समानं s.
Reap (to cut).	Kinoben.		
Rob (to steal).	Chure.	Chori چوری , steal.	Choriya चोरीयः s.
Rod (kind of broom).	Kanyo, s. q.		
Rope.	Shalo.		Sula शुलः s.
Rabbit.	Sheshai.		Sasa शशः s.
River (a stream).	Boro pani.	Bara-pāni برابانی .	
Rick.	Stagus, s. q.		
Speak (to).	Rokra.		
— I spoke.	Rokra.		
Sugar, v. Honey.	Gudlo.	Gūr گور .	Guda गुडः s.
Sword.	Boro-churi.	Bara-chori. Chora چورا , a large knife.	
Sky.	Pral.		
Snake.	Sap.	Sānp سانپ .	Sarp सर्पः s.
Sea (the).	Doe yar.		Darya دریا P.
Stream (great).	Boro pani.	Bara-pāni, great wa- ter. Ocean.	
Street.	Beti gav.	Gaun गाउन , a village.	
Smoke.	Tuv, tuvi.	D'ua دھوا .	
She.	Di.		
Sister.	Pen.	Bahin بہن .	
Salt.	Lon.	Lon لون .	Lavana लवनः s.
Silver.	Rup.	Rupā روپا .	Rupya रुप्यः s.

English.	Gypsey.	Hindi, or Hindustani.	Persian, or Sanscrit.
Straw.	Pus.	P'us پھوس.	Busha वुषः s.
Sight.	Dek.	Dek'दिके. Dek'nā, inf.	
Soap.	Sapa.		Sabun साबुन ar.
Smell (to).	Snum.	Sungnā सुनकहना. Sung, imp.	
Sing (to)	Giv.	Gā गा. Gāna गाना.	Gai गै.
— (come).	Ave giv.		
Song, v. Ballad.	Jixa, Giti.	Git गित.	Gita गीत.
Solicit (to beg).	Mang.	Māng مانگ.	
See (to).	Dek.	Dek'nā دیکهنا. Dek', imp.	
Sailor.	Ber-engro (ship- man).		
Ship.	Bero.	Berā بیڑا, a raft.	
Shin.	Matse, Matsa.		
Shirt.	Gād.	Chaddar چڈر.	Chadar چادر p.
Shoe.	Chāpar, chaha (stump).	Chapaura چپورا, a slipper.	
— maker.	Chāh-engro.		
Stairs.	Padras.		
Stone.	Bar.	Pat'ar پتھر.	
Saddle.	Boshto, Boshta.		
Sheepfold.	Chaho.		
Stockings.	Holaves.		
Sixpence.	Shakori, Shahari, Trinkarushi.		
Sleep.	Shutur.	So سو. Sonā سونا. So- tā سوتا, slept.	
— I must go to.	Ja tur shutur.		
Soldier.	Kurum-engro (a fighting man).		Kār کار p. a fight, bat- tle.

English.	Gypsey.	Hindi, or Hindustani.	Persian, or Sanscrit.
Soldier's horse.	Gri-engro.	v. Horse.	
Sheep.	Bakro.	Bakra بکرا, a goat.	Barkara वकीरः, a sheep, or goat.
Story (second, of a house.)	Preopodus.	Pre پری, first. Pad پد, a place, or station.	
Steal.	Chure.	Chori چوری. Chor چور, thief.	
Small.	Beti, Tikno, Tane.	Tanik تنک.	Tanuka तनुकः s. Tang تنگ P.
Sow (hog).	Bālo.	Barhela برهیل.	
Short.	Beti.		
String (twine).	Dori, Shalo.	Dori دوری.	Sūla शूलः s. cord.
Stick.	Kaisht, Kāsh.	Kāth.	Kasht काष्ठः s.
— Single-stick.	Kelin Kāshta.		
Stranger, v. Travel-ler.	Perdas.	Pardesi پردیسی. Par-des, foreign.	Para-desha परदेशः s.
Six.	Shov.	Chah چه.	Shat षट s.
Sun.	Kem.	G'am گہام, sun-beams.	Gam. Pers. Gypsey.
Tent.	Ten.		
Thirsty, v. Dry.	Traslo.	Trasit ترست.	Tis'na تشنه P.
Town.	Gav, Boro, Gav.	Gāun گاؤن, a village.	
Thou.	Tute.	Tu تو.	To تو P.
True.	Tacho.	Sach سچ.	
Tongue.	Chiv.	Jiv جیو. Jib جیب.	
Tree.	Ruk.	Ruk' روکھ.	
Tooth.	Danyaş.	Dant دانت.	Dandān دندان P. Danta दंतः s.
Thief.	Chor.	Chor چور.	

English.	Gypsey.	Hindi, or Hindustani.	Persian, or Sanscrit.
Traveller.	Perdas, Perda (a name given to common vagrants, not Gypseys).	Pardesi پردیسی.	
Tea.	Peam-angri (literally, a drinking thing); Mut-engri, <i>i.e.</i> aqua mic-ta.	Pi پی, drink.	
Tea-kettle.	Kekavi.		Rikabi رکابی P.
Turnpike.	Stekas.		
Thank thee.	Perakra tut.		
Table.	Misali.		Mez میز P.
Twine.	Dori.	Dori دُری.	
Terror.	Atraish.		Tars ترس P.
Throat.	Karlo.	Gallā گلا.	Gala کلا P.
Thread.	Tel.		Tār تار P.
Three.	Trin.	Tin تین. Tri تری.	Tri त्रि s.
Two.	Doe.	Do دو.	Dva द्वा s. Do دو P.
Uncle.	Kako.	Kaka کاکا.	
— Aunt.	Kā.	Kaki کاکي.	
Us.	Mege.	Muj'i موجہي.	Mara مارا.
Up, upper.	Apre.	Upār اوپر.	Bar بر P.
Urine.	Mutar.	Mut موت v. Tea.	
Village, or place.	Gav.	Gaon گاؤں.	
Victuals.	Hāb, Haben.	Kha کھا, eat. K'hānā, to eat victuals.	
Violin.	Basho mangri.		
— String.	Dori.	Dori دُری, string.	



English.	Gypsey.	Hindi, or Hindustani.	Persian, or Sanscrit.
Virgin.	Tāno, Juvu.	Juru, جورو, a wife.	
Woman.	Juvu Manush, Gaji.	Juru, a wife; joined.	
— young.	Rakli.		
White.	Pano.		
— White Hair.	Pano bal.	Bal بال, hair.	
Wood (timber).	Kasht.	Kath. کاتھ.	
— (forest).	Vesh.		Besha بیش P.
— (cutter).	Kasht-engro.		
Water.	Pāni.	Pani پانی.	
Walk (to).	Jā.	Ja; Jana, to go.	Ya یا s.
Whale (a large fish).	Boro-mochi.	Bara-machi, large fish.	
Whore.	Ludni.		
Wine.	Mul.	Mad مد.	Mul مل. Mai می P.
Warm (to heat).	Tattavit, Tetto.	Tatto تتو, hot.	Tau تاو P.
Wind, v. Breath.	Bevel, Bevo.	Bau باو. Bai بای.	Bayu वायु s. Bad P.
Willow.	Kipsi, Kasht.	Kath کاتھ, wood.	
Window.	Kev.		
Whip.	Chakni.		Chabuk چابک P.
Wasp, v. Bee.	Pasham.		Pasham پشم P.
Wheat.	Giv.	Gihun گیہون.	
Walking, walk.	Piren.	P'irnā پیرنا.	
Yesterday.	Kaliko.	Kal کل.	Kalya कल्यः s.
Yes.	Āvo.		
— Yes brother.	Ava pala.		
Young.	Tane.		
— Horse (colt).	Tani gri, v. Horse.		

In the Gypsey and oriental words I have followed Sir William Jones, or the Italian orthography, as being the most perfect; except the short breathing letter *ă*, marked with

this character to distinguish it from the long  $\bar{A}$ ,  $\bar{a}$ ; to the former belongs the power of the Arabic *fatha*, and the Sanskrit अ *akār*; or the short *e* in the French words, 'le' 'me, de.'

Thus *A*, vel *a*, short, like *e* in 'me, Gallice;' or *u* in 'but;' or *o* in 'money, Anglice.'

$\bar{A}$ ,  $\bar{a}$ , long invariably.

#### *Of the Consonants.*

*G* is always hard, as in the Latin 'gravitas.'

*J* is always like the soft English *j* in 'jasmine.'

*K* is used, instead of *c*, for the third letter in the English alphabet, from its always retaining the same sound.

*Y* is always a consonant, like the English *y* in 'your, yoke.'