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Note on Two Maps of the Andaman Islands

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Willoughby and Chancellor. Their Voyages to the North-east, with the Voyages of Burroughs, Pett, and Jackman; and the Embassy of Sir Dudley Digges to Russia.

Icelandic Sagas narrating the Discovery of America.

The Voyages of the Earl of Cumberland, from the Records prepared by order of the Countess of Pembroke.

La Argentina. An account of the Discovery of the Provinces of Rio de la Plata from 1512 to the time of Domingo Martinez de Irala; by Ruiz Diaz de Guzman.

II.—*Note on Two Maps of the Andaman Islands.* By E. H. MAN, Assist. Supt. Andaman and Nicobar Islands, M.R.A.S., &c., and R. C. TEMPLE, Lieut. Bengal Staff Corps, M.R.A.S., &c.

[WITH MAPS.]

THE two maps of the Andaman Islands, with which we have the pleasure to present the Royal Geographical Society, are copies of those originally intended to illustrate a Grammar and Dictionary of the Andamanese Languages, which we have had in preparation some three-and-a-half years. But as the publication of this work, though considerably advanced, will, on account of the pressure of official duties, probably be postponed for some time, yet we have thought it advisable to send these maps as containing new Geographical information of a sort likely to interest the members of this Society.

We regret that we have not now leisure to send more than these hasty notes in elucidation of the maps, and in order to help towards the better understanding of the terms and names to be found on them, and in the notes themselves. We send herewith, for the Society's Library, a pamphlet and a "specimen" of the Grammar which form all that has been published so far. Both we now know to be in fault in many particulars, but still they contain enough correct information to give a preliminary idea of the subject, and to help those who may study the maps, and will, we trust, explain much of what is here perforce omitted.*

Map No. I. purports to show the distribution, as far as at present understood, of the tribes, which are nine in number. And we have nothing further to add in explanation here, except to give a clear list of the tribes and their territories.

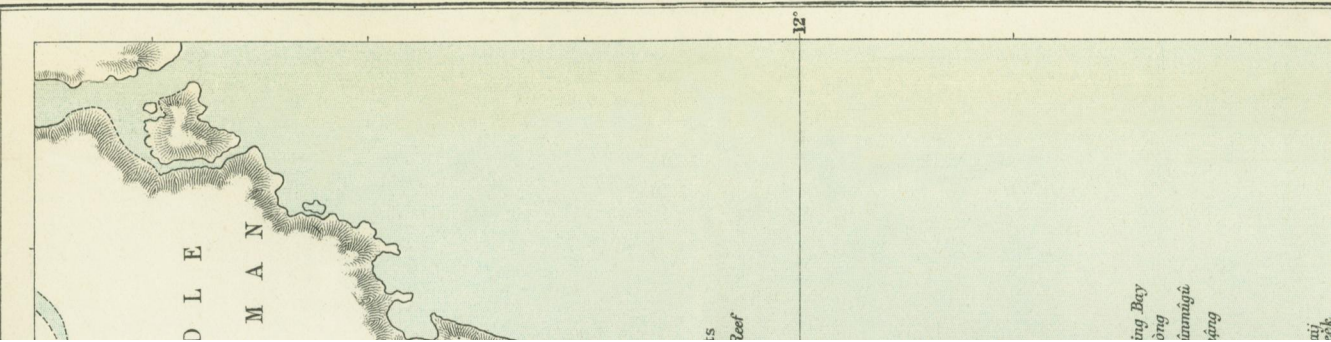
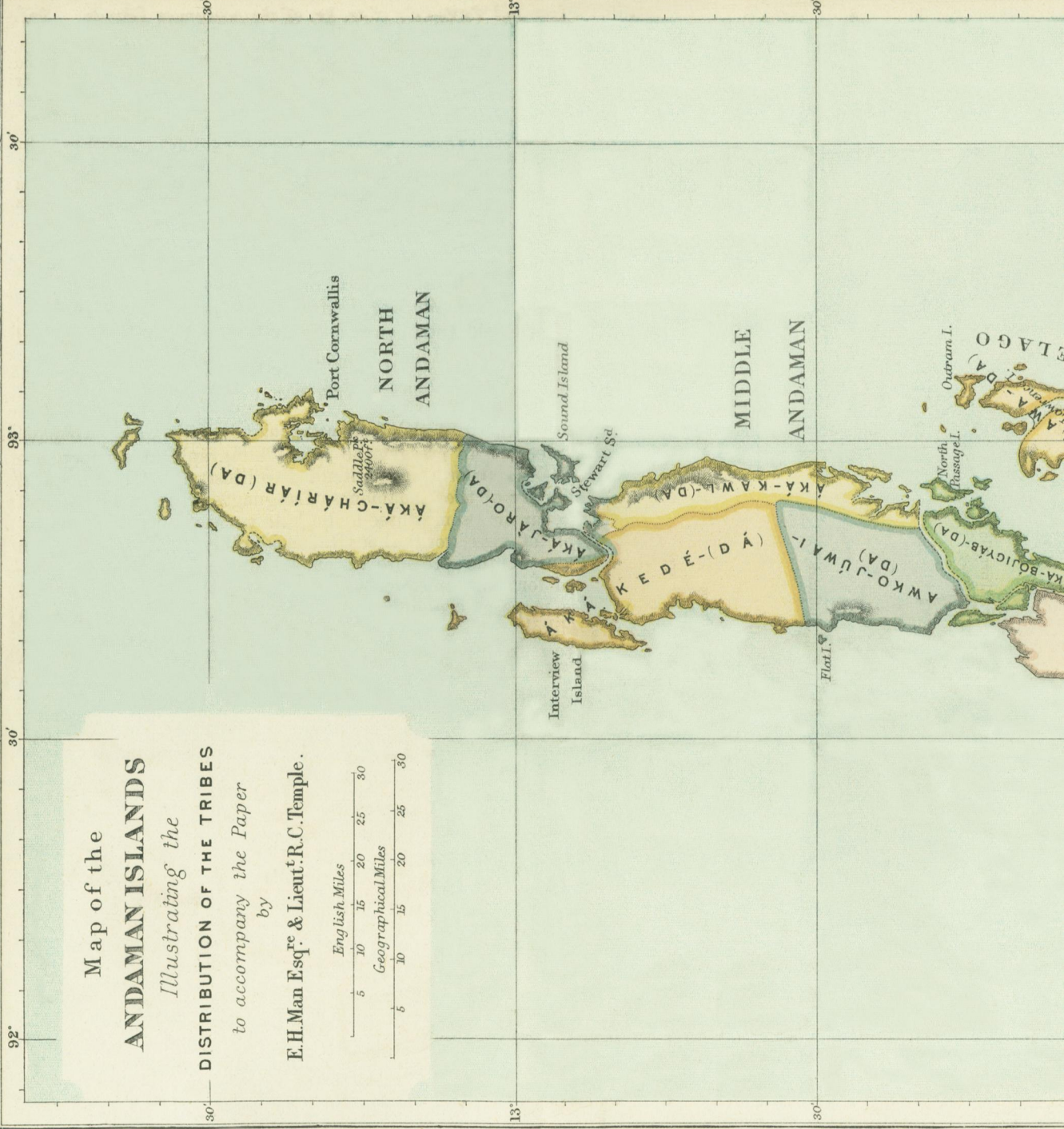
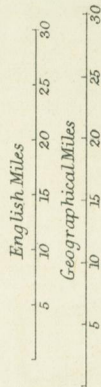
1. The ÁKÁCHÁRÍÁR, in the north part of the North Andaman.
2. The ÁKÁJÁRO, in the south-east part of the North Andaman.

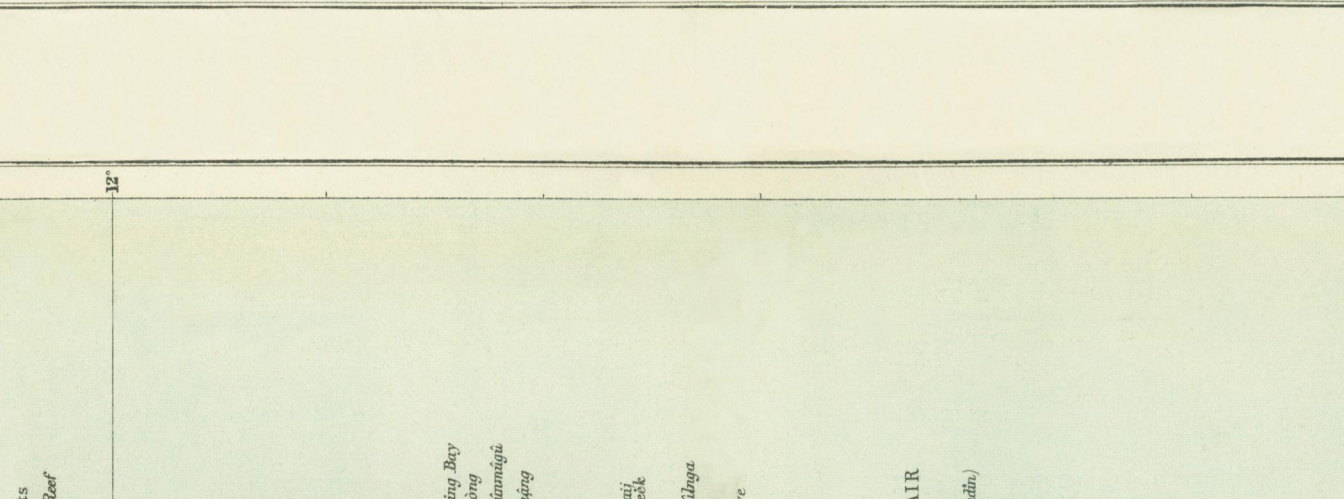
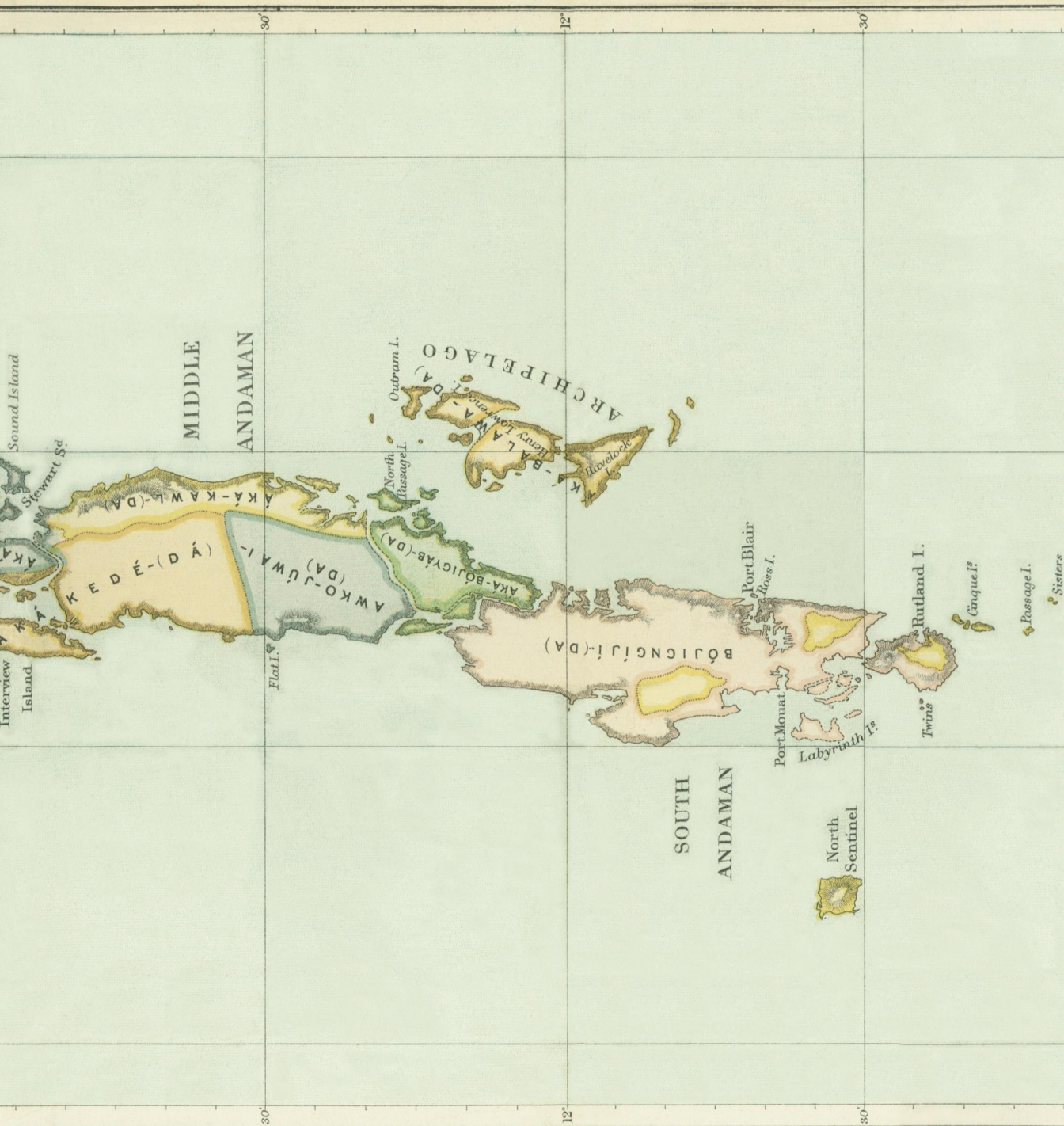
* An explanation of the system of spelling used will be found at p. 8 of the 'Lord's Prayer in the BÓJINGGÍJÍDA Language.' See note at end of the present paper.

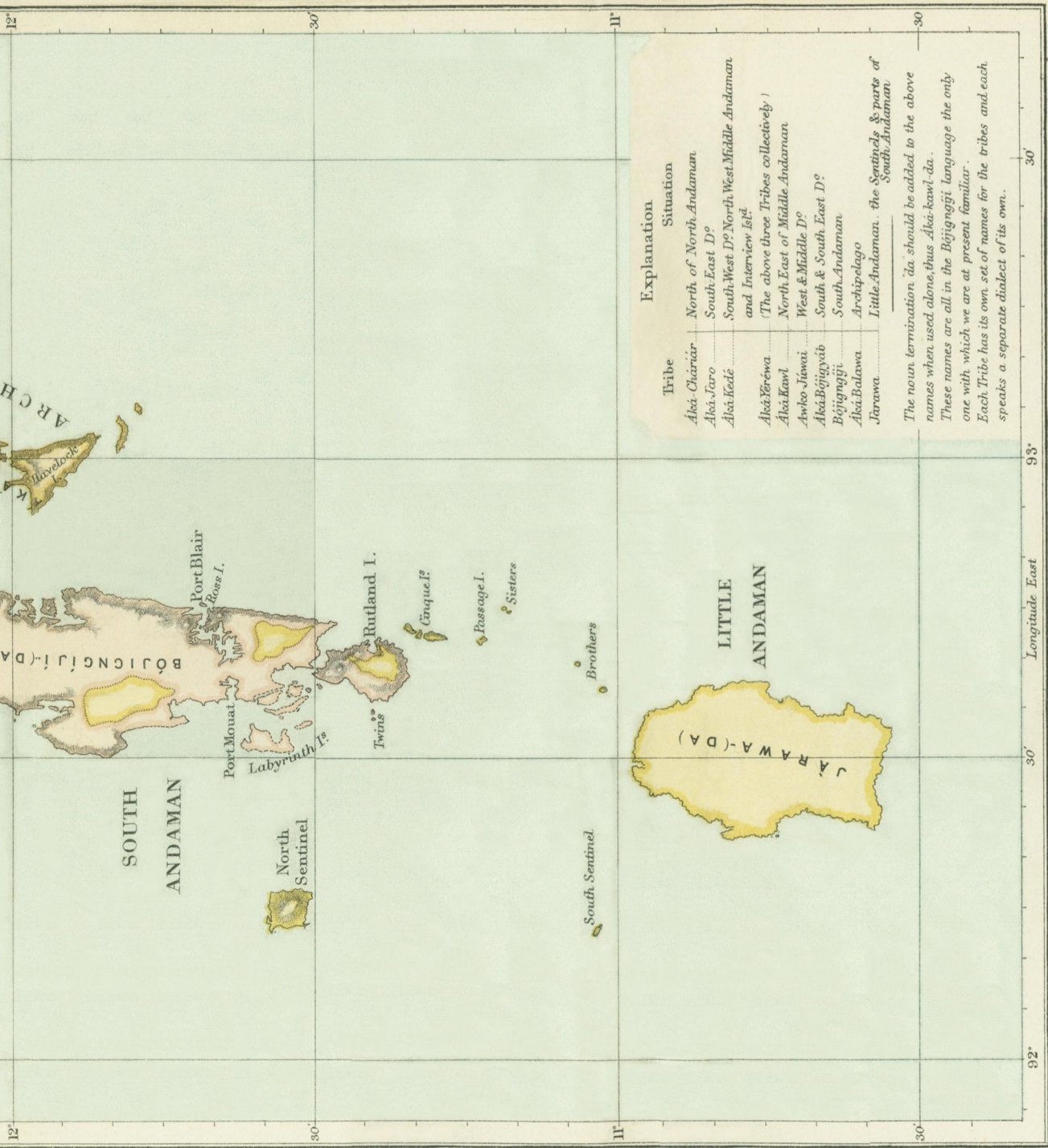
Map of the
ANDAMAN ISLANDS
Illustrating the

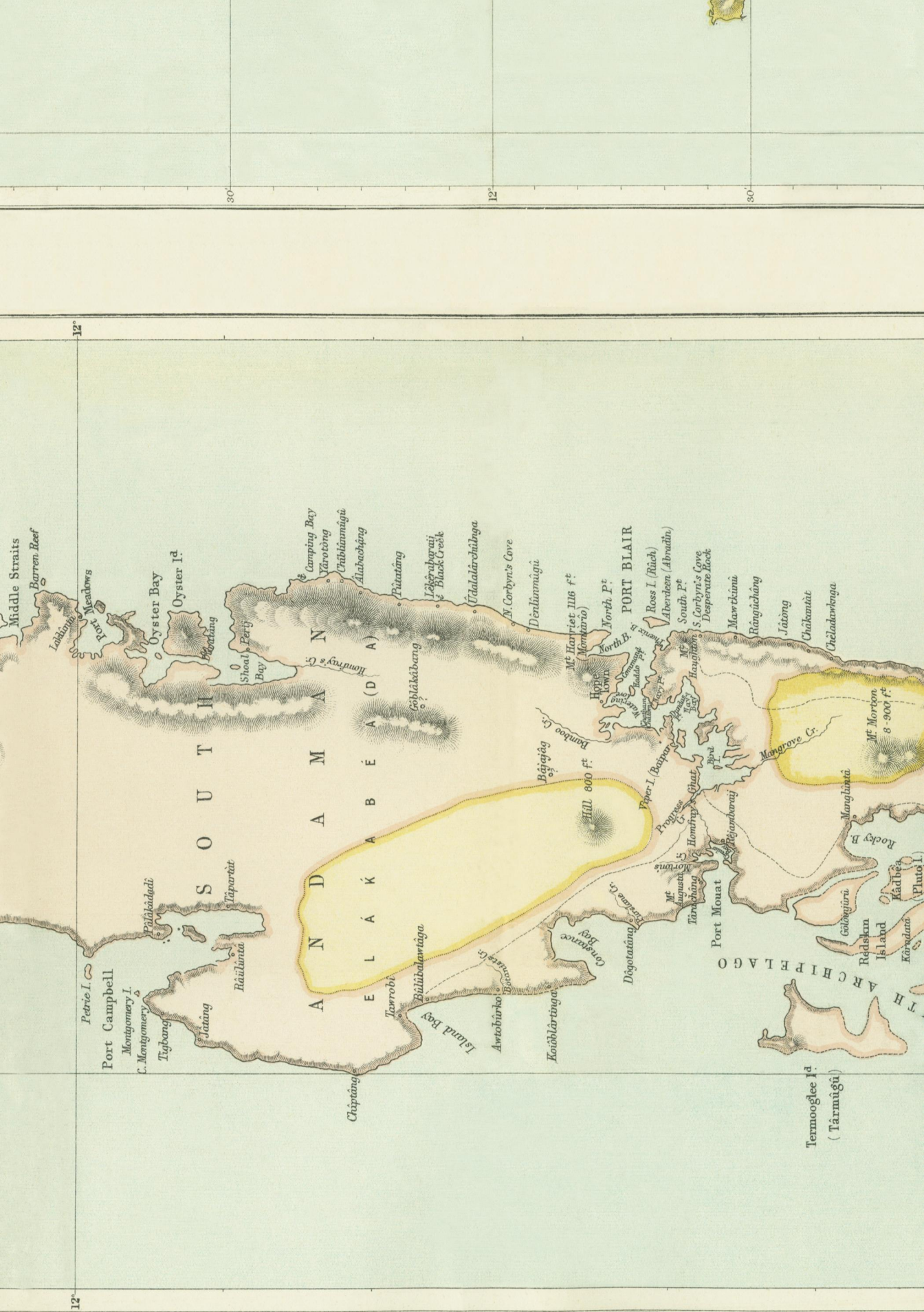
DISTRIBUTION OF THE TRIBES
to accompany the Paper
by

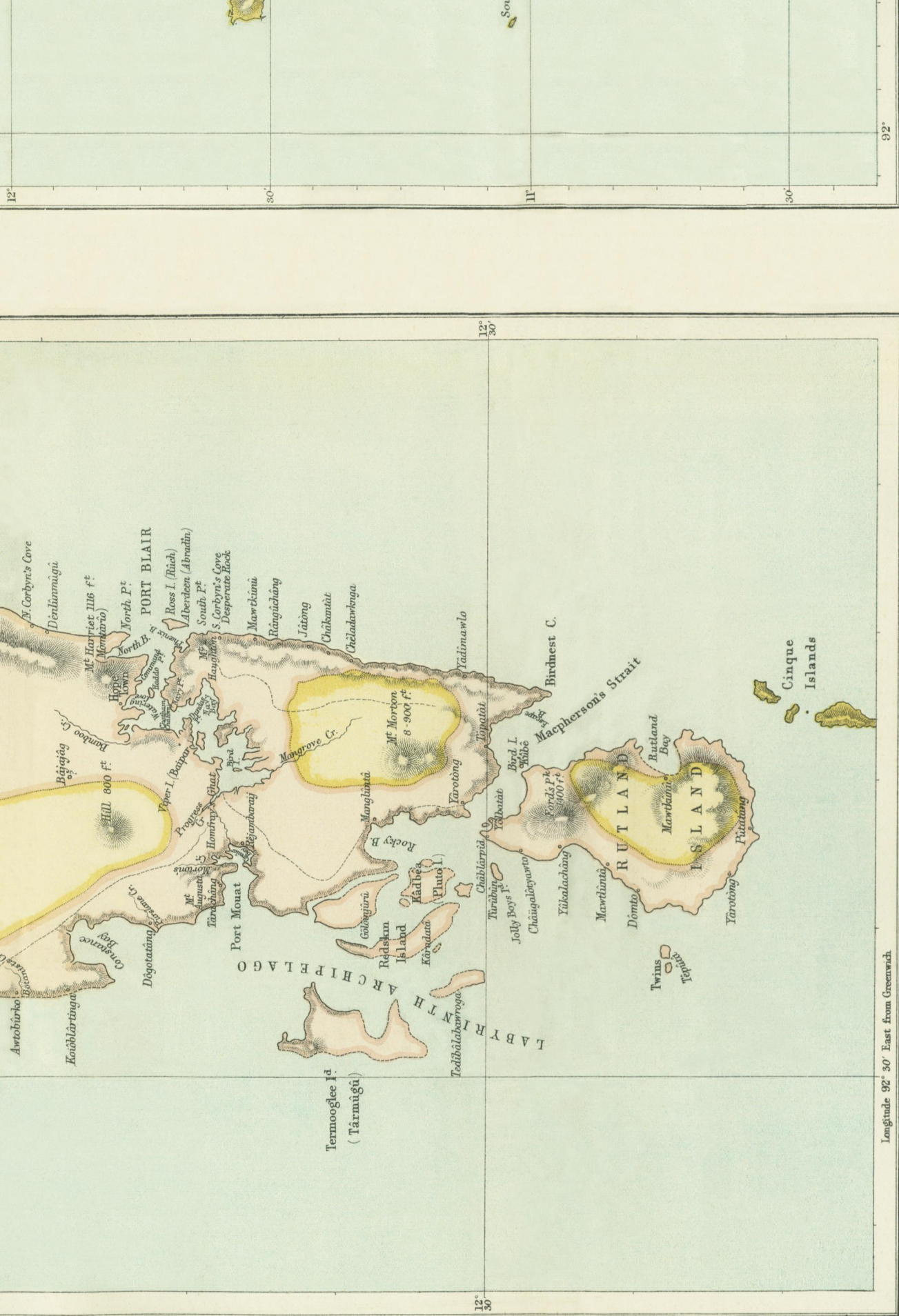
E.H.Man Esq.^{re} & Lieut.^t R.C.Temple.











3. The ÁKÁKEDÉ, in Interview Island and north-west part of the Middle Andaman, and south-west part of the North Andaman.
4. The AWKOJÚWAI, in the middle and west part of the Middle Andaman.
5. The ÁKÁKAWL, in the north-east part of the Middle Andaman.
- 6.*The ÁKÁBÓJIGYÁB, in the south and south-east part of the Middle Andaman.
- 7.*The ÁKÁBALAWA, in the Archipelago.
8. The BÓJINGGÍJÍ, in the South Andaman and Rutland Island.
- 9.*The ÁKÁJÁRAWA,† in the Little Andaman, the Centinels, and in parts of the South Andaman and Rutland Island, in the Cinque Islands, &c.

Map No. II. purports to give a list of the known encampments (for the villages are hardly more) of the BÓJINGGÍJÍ tribe of the Andamanese, the only one of which we have any real knowledge. These, it will be observed, lie all along the coast; but it must not be thought that the Andamanese people are merely a coast race,‡ the real fact being greatly the other way, as the interior of the islands is filled with encampments. The great difficulty, however, of ascertaining their sites with anything approaching accuracy has prevented our placing them on the maps, though we hope to be able to do so at some future date. It must not be supposed that all the encampments are occupied at one and the same time, for the habit of the people is to move from camp to camp as the exigencies of food-getting oblige them. The following is a list of the best-known interior encampments of the BÓJINGGÍJÍ, not shown in the map.

- | | |
|--------------------|-------------------------|
| 1. PÚTATÁ. | 6. KÁDAKACHÁNG. |
| 2. JÍRKATA. | 7. JÚMÚLÁRMÚGÚ. |
| 3. BÁJALÍTILIK. | 8. PAWCHÁNG. |
| 4. JÁLÍTILIK. | 9. ÓTMAHÍLÍTILIK. |
| 5. BÚDLÓTDEGRANGA. | 10. BÁJALÁKÁTÁLAWARNGA. |

The ÁKÁJÁRAWA, properly a little Andaman tribe, have, as will be seen from the maps, spots of territory in the heart of the BÓJINGGÍJÍ dominions, the results of wars among themselves. These two tribes have long disputed the possession of Rutland Island, the BÓJINGGÍJÍ being till recent years possessed of the major portion of it.

As might be expected, Andamanese place-names are all descriptive, the bulk of them being at once explainable, thus:—

1. TÁBAWROGA(DA), coral § (TÁ) shore (BAWROGA).
2. RÁŪLÁRCHÁG(DA), roots (CHÁG) of the (LÁR) || FICUS LACCIFERA (RÁŪ).

* In speaking of 6, 7, and 9, the 'ÁKÁ' is frequently omitted.

† Every place-name when used alone should, according to BÓJINGGÍJÍ grammar, have the inanimate termination DA attached.

‡ A common error, even at the convict settlement at Port Blair.

§ This termination should be added when the word is used alone, as above explained.

|| The difficult and intricate question of the Andamanese genitive and its innumerable forms is fully gone into in the grammar in preparation. These forms are really pronominal conjunctive particles.

3. PÁLÁKÁDADI(DA), sail (DADI) of the (LÁKÁ) PÁ tree. The foliage of the PÁ tree spreads out somewhat like a sail.
4. TÁPARTÁT(DA), the TÁPAR creeper (TÁT). TÁT (DA) means radically a "bowstring."
5. RÁŪLÚNTÁ(DA), the pípal tree. Tree (TÁ) of the (LÚN) FICUS LACCI-FERA (RÁŪ).
6. TIGBANG(DA), rock-hole. There is here a hole in the coast rocks through which an Andamanese canoe can pass.
7. JÁTÁNG(DA), the JÁ tree (TÁNG). GLUTA LONGIPETIOLATA.
8. CHÍPTÁNG(DA), the CHÍP tree (TÁNG).
9. TAWROBÍ(DA), sandy (TAWRO) spot (BÍ).
10. BÚLÚBALAWTÁGA(DA), the burial platform (TÁGA) of (LAW) BÚLÚBA (a chief's name). One method of dealing with the dead is to place the corpse wrapped in leaves on a platform under a tree, whence, after several weeks, the bones are removed, and then cleaned and distributed in the form of necklaces, &c., to surviving relatives.
11. KOÍÓBLÁRTINGA(DA), road (TINGA) of the (LÁR) red-ochre (KOÍÓB). Red-ochre Road. KOÍÓB is red-ochre found as a clayey substance.
12. DÓGOTATÁNG(DA). DÓGOTA tree (TÁNG), the MIMUSOPS INDICA.
13. TÁRACHÁNG(DA), encampment (CHÁNG, *lit.* a thatch roof) on the sand (TÁRA). Sandy Camp.
14. RÉJAMBARAIJ(DA), RÉJAM tree camp (BARAIJ).
15. YÁROTÔNG(DA), the YÁRO leaf (TÔNG).
16. TÁRMÚGÚ(DA), the west (Island).
17. GÓLÓJNÚRÚ(DA), the swell (GÓLÓJN) of the sea (JÚRÚ).
18. KÁDBÉÁ(DA), the pungent yam.
19. TEDIÁLABAWROGA(DA), the foreshore (BAWROGA) on the other side (TEDIÁLA). Yon foreshore. The island so named is locally famous for its extent of foreshore. The name must have been given by some one standing on the adjoining island (Redskin Island).
20. CHÁBLÁRPÍD(DA), the foliage (PÍD, *lit.* hair) of the (LÁR) CHÁB tree.
21. CHÁŪGALÓTYAWTO (DA), the turtle-nets (YAWTO) of the (LÓT) departed spirits (CHÁŪGA).
22. YÚKALACHÁNG(DA), grassy (YÚKALA) camp (CHÁNG).
23. MAWTLÚNTÁ(DA), tree (TÁ) of the (LÚN) MAWT. The MAWT tree- (Heritiera littoralis).
24. DÓMTO(DA), the DÓMTO tree, the GUETTARDA SPECIOSA.
25. PÚTATÁNG(DA), the PÚTA tree (TÁNG), the dunny-leaf palm. (Nipa fruticans.)
26. MAWTKÚNÚ(DA), the MAWT (Heritiera littoralis) tree (with the) buttress roots (KÚNÚ).
27. KÚBÉ(DA), the pool—BÓJINGGÍJÍ name for Bird Island in Macpherson's Straits.
28. YÓLBATÁT(DA), the YÓLBA fibre bowstring (TÁT). (ANODENDRON PANICULATUM.)
29. TÓPATÁT(DA), the TÓPA creeper (TÁT).
30. PÁRÁNGAJÍG(DA), valley (PÁRÁNGA), creek (JÍG).
31. MÚNLÚNTÁ(DA), tree (TÁ) of the (LÚN) MÚN. The MÚN tree.
32. DÚMLAPACHAÔNG(DA), anchorage (ÔNG) in neighbourhood (PAICHA) of the (LA) DÚM tree.
33. LAKLÚNTÁ(DA), the tree (TÁ) of the (LÚN) LÉKÉRA (LAK). The LÉKÉRA tree.
34. DÚRATÁNG(DA), the DÚRA tree (TÁNG).
35. PÉRIJ(DA), the PÉRIJ tree.
36. CHÍBLÚNMÚGÚ(DA), the point or cape (MÚGÚ) of the (LÚN) CHÍP tree (CHÍB). CHÍP-tree Point.
37. ALABACHÁNG(DA). The ALABA camp (CHÁNG). The ALABA is a tree, VCL. L.

the bark of which produces the fibre from which turtle-nets, harpoon-lines and such like commodities are made.

38. LÉKÉRABARNGA(DA), a row (BARNGA) of LÉKÉRA trees.
39. ÚDALALÁRCHÚLNGA(DA), the spring (CHÚLNGA) at the (LÁR, *lit.* of the) ÚDALA tree. PANDANUS VERUS.
40. DÉNLÚNMÚGÚ(DA), the point or cape (MÚGÚ) of the (LÚN) DÉN tree. DÉN-tree point.
41. BÁJAJÁG(DA), the hole (JÁG) in the BÁJA tree.
42. GÓBLÁKÁBANG(DA), the hollow (BANG) of the (LÁKÁ) GÓB. GÓB Hollow. A GÓB is a bamboo vessel for holding water. Bamboos are especially numerous and fine at this camping-ground.
43. RÁNGUCHÁNG(DA), RÁNG-tree camp (CHÁNG).
44. JÁTÔNG(DA), leaf of the (TÔNG) JÁ tree. The GLUTA LONGIPETIOLATA.
45. CHÁKANTÁT(DA), the CHÁKAN creeper (TÁT). The ENTADA PURSETHA.
46. CHÉLADAWKNGA(DA), the dragging (DAWKNGA) of the ship (CHÉLA). A ship was once wrecked here.
47. YÁDÍMAWLO(DA), turtle (YÁDÍ), eggs (MAWLO).
48. JÍRKATÁ(DA), the JírKA (Cyrena) shells (TÁ).
49. BÁJALÍTILIK(DA), the TILIK tree near the (LÍ, *lit.* of the) BÁJA tree.
50. JÁLÍTILIK(DA), the TILIK tree near the (LÍ, *lit.* of the) JÁ tree.
51. BÚDÓTDEGRANGA(DA), Defeat Camp. The defeat (DEGRANGA) at the (LÓT, *lit.* of the) camp (BÚD, *lit.* house). There was a severe fight here.
52. KÁDAKACHÁNG(DA), the FICUS HISPIDA (KÁDAKA) camp (CHÁNG).
53. JÚMÚLÁRMÚGÚ(DA), in front of (MÚGÚ) the (LÁR) JÚMÚ tree (Bruquiera gymnorhiza).
54. PÁWCHÁNG(DA), bamboo (PAW) camp (CHÁNG).
55. ÓTMAÍLÍTILIK(DA), the TILIK tree near the (LÍ, *lit.* of the) MAÍ tree (ÓTMAÍ).
56. BÁJALÁKÁTÁLAWARNGA(DA), the beautiful BÁJA tree. The beautiful (WARNGA) body (TÁLA) of the (LÁKÁ) BÁJA tree.
57. PÁTÁNG(DA), the PÁ tree (TÁNG). GIRONNIERA LUCIDA.
58. PÚLGALÁKÁBANG(DA). God's Abode. Cave or ravine (= abode) (BANG) of (LÁKÁ), God or the Supreme Spirit (PÚLÚGA).

The following are some of the native names for the various islands: *—

- | | |
|-----------------------|---------------------|
| 1. ELÁKÁBÉÁ | The South Andaman. |
| 2. PÁTÁNG | The Little Andaman. |
| 3. GÓLÓINJÚRÚ | Homfray's Island. |
| 4. TÁRMÚGÚ | Termooglee Island. |
| 5. KÁRADATÁ | Redskin Island. |
| 6. KÁDBÉÁ | Pluto Island. |
| 7. TÚRÚBÚN | Jolly Boys' Island. |
| 8. TÉPUTÁ | The Twins. |
| 9. DÚRATÁNG | Oyster Island. |
| 10. KÚBÉ | Bird Island. |

Specimens of English borrowed place-names are the following:—

1. RÚÍT, RÚT RÚICH, RÚCH (being attempts to pronounce the word) Ross Island.

* A complete list of these is being collected. The names here given are BÓJINGGÚÍ; each tribe has its own set.

2. PAIPAR, BAIPAR, Viper Island.
3. ÁBRADÍN, Aberdeen.
4. CHÁTÓM, Chatham Island.
5. AMTARIO, MÔMTARIO, Mt. Harriet.

And native names for some places which have English ones are:—

1. TÁRACHÁNG (Sandy Camp), Mt. Augusta, one of the chief encampments of the BÓJINGÍJÍ tribe.
2. PÚLÚGALÁKÁBANG (God's Abode), the Saddle Peak near Port Cornwallis, North Andaman.
3. LÚRWA, Cape Bluff.
4. AWTOBÚRKÓ, Botanist's Creek.
5. PÁRÁNGAJÍG (valley creek), Water Creek Valley.
6. TAWROBÍ (sandy spot), Island Bay.
7. MAWTKÚNÚ, Rutland Bay.

The maps sent are not quite correctly drawn, but a good map of the Andaman Islands will be found in Admiralty Maps, Gulf of Bengal, sheet No. IX., Andaman Islands; Blair and Moorsom's Survey, 1789–90, corrected to 1866.

VOWELS.

Symbol.	English.	Symbol.	English.
a	woman	ò	cot
á	bird, murder	ó	mole
à	hat	u	put
â	father	ú	brute
e	met	ai	aisle
è	pair	oi	foible
é	fête, late	au	house
i	fit	afi	Germ. haus
í	oblique	aw	awful
o	opaque	ëä	soothsayer

CONSONANTS.

Symbol.	English.	Symbol.	English.
b	boat	n	now
ch	charger	p	pump
d	doll	r	robbery
g	gun	t	tunnel
j	jump	w	wife
k	kill	y	yard
l	land	ng	sing, mingle
m	mind		