

Feasts of the Dead.--There are three feasts required for the dead, they are--

1. Khuta--given to those who attend the funeral.
2. Teiya--given to the tribe.
3. Jagha--a set quantity of provisions divided among those who attend the feast.

The Teiya Feast. When the party has assembled, the pig (which has been fastened up since the previous evening) is brought to the gathering. Taking up heavy sticks one of the male members of the party fractures the right hind leg of the pig with a heavy blow. The blood drawn as a result of the fracture of the skin, is smeared over the utensils used in the feast. If blood is not drawn the pig is abandoned and performed at some other time. The pig is next laid on the ground and following declaration is made:--

"Al Maharaj Sri Thakar Ji Tere nam ahile, jaise bap daden men hota hai waise hi karte, Yeh apna manzur kare. Mari ki roti ham karte hain; hamare ghar par taklif na dena, bal bachhon par mehrban ho, ek roti rahgayi hai woh bhi nam karenge, aur isko jat biradari men jane do." "Oh Maharaj, thy name shall ever be first. As our ancestors have done so do we. Accept this. We are giving the feast for the dead so do not give any trouble to our households. Be kind to our children. The feast remains that also will be given. Allow the departed one to enter his brotherhood". The pig is then killed, and the four men who bore the deceased at the funeral, make a chappati and break it up in karna oil at the fire-place. Each then takes a little and puts it on the ground, the following declaration being made by the tappewale: "Al Maharaj, is ke rote karte hain. Khandan par mehrban ho, aur jo Jagha rahgayi hai woh phir karenge. Ise chhor do. Jat biradari men jane do." "Oh Maharaj, we are giving the death feast of the deceased. Be kind to our families. We shall also provide the feast that remains. Let him go. Allow him to join the brotherhood". Four pindi or balls consisting of rice, wheat and gur are then given to the four men who partly eat it and throw the remainder into a hole which has been dug in the ground. The tappewale gives chappaties to five women who dip them in-gravy and throw them untouched into the hole. A large nand, then follow succes-

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earthen pot is then filled with food. First a layer of rice is laid in the bottom of the nand,

vessels are broken, thrown into the fireplace, and the whole party walk round the debris seven times. The broken leg, etc., are not eaten but are left in the empty nand for the dogs. The provisions for the feast consist of wheaten flour, ghee, sugar, and one pig, rice, etc.

The "Jagha" feast.--Chappaties are baked and then mixed with ghee and gur. The pig (hink te) is then killed, a similar declaration being made as in the "Teiya". After the hair has been