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## DIALOGUES

IN

## CANARESE,

## BY MUNSHI SHRINIVASIAH.

WITH AN

## ENGLISI TRANSLATION,

BY
RICHARD G. HODSON.

REVISED

BY THE REV. D. SANDERSON.

## BANGALORE :

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TRRATA.

| Page. | Line. | For <br> 16 | Note |
| :---: | :--- | :--- | :--- |
| a khanduga |  |  |  |$\quad$ two khandugas.

## PREFACE.

The following Dialogues were written by an able munshi, unacquainted with English, but of long experience in teaching Europeans Canarese. They are a specimen of the daily spoken language of the several classes of persons introduced. The variety of subject, purity of idiom, the vast number of words, and the colloquial differences of pronunciation and expression, combine to make it the best work extant for acquiring a useful knowledge of the language. Commencing with the simplest sentences, it becomes gradually more difficult, and requires close application. But any one who thoroughly masters the whole, will be well repaid.

In the intercourse of the cutcherry people, and in the conversation with the Amildar, there is a large admixture of Hindustani words, as is usual with them. The descriptions of the Shepherd,-the Feast, in conversation with him,-Evening, in the conversation with the Merchant,-Tanks, and the Ghost Story, in conversation with the Amildar,-and other parts, are very
graphic. A vein of good humour, characteristic of the author, runs through the whole book; and much light is thrown upon the habits, opinions, the modes of thought, feeling and expression of the people. As might be expected, the gentleman cuts a poor figure among the brahmans!

The translation is made for the help of students. It is neither slavishly literal nor vaguely free; but such as to afford every needful aid to the student. The notes are a further help.
D. S .
tieot the oot fylue
studeth.
butush
at. lie

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Betur
G. II
S.18
G. II
8.10
G. 0 f
8. A
G.

1. Ince
2. Prot
3. Nowe


ఢ̣ృ. నిలను హృరు? 1

ఢిง. ఎల్లిండ బంబి? ${ }^{2}$

ఛై. సీలను యృః బగియుచను ? ${ }^{3}$
ఆ. బశ్హల మగగను.
ఢిง. నినేగి త๖ఱు, త్రంది, అణ్టి, త్రవ్మందిరు vo line?

## DIALOGUE I.

Between an English Gentleman and his

## Servant.

G. Who are you?
S. I am a servant.
G. Where have you come from?
S. I came from the village.
G. Of what caste are you ?
S. A cultivator.
G. Have you mother, father, and brothers?

1. In Canarese the verb is not required.
2. For $\omega \circ$, 2 nd pers. sing. past tense of $బ 2$.
3. More respectful than జขప్రువను.






 తだぁవను ？



ఆ．పుదిનి ఆก શశి．

S．My mother and father are old，and at home Of my brothers，the two elder keep separate house． My two younger brothers are still little ones，they bring grass and husks for the cattle about the house，and stay with oar aged parents

G．Then are you the only one that can earn anything？

S．Yes，Sir，I alone must work and maintain the family．

G．Are you married？
S．I am married．
G．How many children（have you）？
4．Cattle and Calves．
5．A form of interrogation．
6．Vulg for స్నిమి． ， 0 no 200


ఆ．నసల్కు శひుష్రేశను，તులవి．

 నंల పరుష్ష నిఱ઼ృుత్రె． 7



 べంత్త． 9



S．One boy and one girl．
G．How old is your son？
S．Four years old，Sir．
G．How old is your daughter？
S．She is full two years，and going on to three．
G．How old are you？
S（I cau＇t say）how old I am ；there is no ac－ count，Sir．But there is a mark：They say that Seringapatam fell just before I was born．

G．Then you may be over forty？
S．May be，sir ；what do I know ？


8．for zoa $200 \%$ ．
1．तనत ゆను．

ఫిన．ని९ను యృవ ซిలనై వృఱిల？${ }^{2}$
ఆ．నวను ఆరరంబひ ซึలసౌว వృడిคను，${ }^{3}$ తోృల టృర శిలనై పూఙిలను．

ఛீง．ఇనున్ పను ซँలన่ว పనడిల？



 మి？



 ळోคళ゙う．

G．What work can you do ？
S．I can do farming，and I can do gardening．
G．What else can you do ？
S．I can drive a carriage，and look after a horse．
G．Then you must be my horsekeeper．
S．I will．What pay will you give，Sir ？
G．I＇ll give you four rupees．
S．My belly，won＇t fill（with that）Sir．
G．Then your belly is a very big one．I＇ll give you five rupees．Will you stay or not？Say ！

2．2nd per．sing．con．fut．

3．1st per．sing．con．fut．
5．For èzueqo．
6．Pres for fut in constant use．
7．In speaking of onesself or to another respectfully，the plural is used．
G. Go to the stable, put on the bridle, and bring the horse. H. I'll bring it. . . . . . See, I have brought it.

9. and per. pl. imp. .

1. For is used for any thing put into the mouth, as bits, medicine, \&c.

ఆ. ఇరుత్రైలనె, तైమి.



ఆ. \&\%్యృ
S. I'll stay, Sir.
G. Here then. I give you a rupee in advance for your food. Take.
S. Very well, Sir ; give.






## DIALOGUE II.

## With a Horsekeeper.



 Oిこతు?

శు. సై పొమిచ్దొలని.
 $\checkmark$ evotio ?
 ఇద్ది एలు.




G Have you saddled the horse?
H. Ill do so. .... . l've done it, Sir.
G. Why are the stirrups uneven?
II. I have made them right (or equal.)
G. How far is it from here to the next village?
H. Perhaps about a haridari.
G. Are there any trees midway ?
H. There is a large grove.
G. How many trees may there be in it?
H. Look Sir ! It is in sight.

3. for Li $^{2}$ dd
4. A little more or less.
5. A sing. verb often follows a pl. noun of the neut. gen.
 ळళవినిి．





 Db？

 రこべద゙．

G．O yes！It is a large grove；there are a great many mes．

H．There are many trees，sir．
G I will stay a little while in this grove，and then come on．Do you go forward．

H．Very well．（So let it be．）
G．Put out the gram．
H．How many seers of gram must I put out， Sir？

G．Put out five seers of gram．
II．I have put it out．．．．．The gram is boiled and ready．

G．Cool it well，and put it into the gram bag．

## 6．i．e．give out raw gram．


 むごでう．



 శృง． 7

テง．ธ๐ ํำกํ．



 బంでసుコ．

H．I have set it to cool．．．．．．It is cooling．
$G$ ．In the meantime rub down the horse well．
H．I＇ll do so．
G．Tie on the bag．
H．I＇ve tied it．
G．Shake the grass well，free from dirt，and give it．

H．I have given it．
G．To morrow morning you must give some－ medicine（to the horse．）Fetch the ingredients．

H．If you write and give me a list，I will bring according to it．．．．．．I have brought it．

7．lit．put it（before the horse．）





G. Pound the medicine well, make it propertly into balls, keep all the balls carefully in some place; a ball in the morning, and one in the evening, thus continue to give, and take good care of the horse.



తైల. ఇగినీ, బంబిసు.

 でงค?
G. Ho! Gardener, come here.

Ga. See, I have come.
G What work have you done to day since morning? Have those other two labourers come?

 ஸスペ ఎృతでずす 8
 อัออ？



 0ァァe？



Ga．They have both come．I and they，three persons，have dug the（length of the）garden a fa－ thom（broad．）

G．Did you water the young trees that were lately planted？

Ga．We built a wall breast high round the plants，made a channel（under the wall）to water them，and put four chatties of water to each．

G．Have the first plants sprouted well？
Ga．All the plants have burst nicely，and put
8．A labourer＇s fathom is the space that a man can dig on both sides，he keeping in a straight line．A plough－fathom is the space gone over by the plough＇s turning at the end of the furrow．Each had dug a fathom．

9．Per head．
 డు ఇఫి.







forth large leaves. One only of them, an olive tree, (I don't know why) is stunted.
G. Then that tree must be infested l by insects. Examine its leaves well, and if there be any insects, pick them off, loosen the earth well, mix red earth and manure, make a basin for watering, water it to prevent its withering, and carefully protect it; dig well about the other trees, and water them, I shall come myself in the evening.

1. జుళు అీ ఇరర
2. For నబฟో.
 భ○ใియు వన તంスで．



భ．నిలుコ 干ుతిసిబిను．






## DIALOGUE IV．

## With a Bandy man．

G．Bandy man，bring the cart．Have the bul－ locks had water？

B．I have watered them．
G．Did you water them at this pond，or at the tank？

B．I watered them at this pond．
G．The pond water is muddy；why did you make them drink that water？You should have given them tank water．

3．For \＃umolita？；sing．verb．with pl．noun．
4．For శుailiano．






 โి తేచైృండు బง.

శిรల. బంజేసు.



B. No, Sir ; the pond water is good. They have had all the sediment taken out; fresh water has sprung up. The water is clear and good.
G. Is it so ? then that's right. Put the bullocks in the cart, and tell the coachman that he may put the horse in the carriage and bring it.
B. Ho! Sir, Coachman, yoke the horse and bring the carriage.
C. I have brought it.
G. Bandyman, dust the box well, and put on the cover. Get the servants to bring all the lug-
5. ఇల్ల, అ్రుगु.
6. Eng: Coachman.
7. For ?วziff. The spelling of many words varies thus.
8. For ${ }^{7} 3 \cdots{ }^{2}$.







gage that is to be put into the cart, put it into the cart, and make it secure. When you take out the luggage, put by all the luggage that is to go into the large box in the far room. Of the remaining luggage put some against the wall, and some in small boxes.

Having said thus, he set out, and as he went along the road, a Ryot came up and made Salaam. Seeing whom, (the gentleman addressed him,)


## DIALOGUE V.

With a Ryot.
G. Of what town are you, Gowda?




 పొజుతీ ৎल.






R. See, Sir, I am from this village.
G. Are you a farmer in that village, or the Govda?
R. At first I was a day labourer, but now for four or five years I have cultivated
G. Well then, do you cultivate (fields) or keep a garden?
R. I cultivate a little of both dry and wet land, and keep a garden too, Sir.
G. Very good. How much dry land do you cultivate? How much garden? and how much wet land?







 ళుЈత్తి ?
 వి.
R. Sir, I have the dry land on rent; I pay ten pagodas rent. As for the wet land, I plough two khandugas of wet land on wára. The gardens, I have one garden on wára, in the other I plant sugarcane, and according to muk kup-pè agreement, give one third (of the produce) to Government, and take two thirds myself.
G. Aha! How much seed does the field take?
R. It takes a khanduga of ragi, Sir.
G. Well, but is it a good field?
R. What can one say of its being a good field? It is as it is.
9. i. e. as much land as requires a khanduga of seed.




 స்๖విత？






G．Well，do you grow ten khandugas of rági a year？

R．That＇s good，Sir．If I grow ten khandugas of ragi，it is not enough for the Government rent． And how are we，bairns and all，to live the whole year，Sir？

G．Then how many khandugas more do you grow？

R．It produces fifty or sixty khandugas of grain， Sir．

G．Well done！I＇m glad（to hear it．）How many kihandugas of paddy do you grow in the wet land？

2．avo the young of an animal，but used by roots，\＆c．as a collo－ quill expletive with హだぁళ่ง．
3. หన్ను ఎజ్ట్ట.











R. If the wet crop be a good one, it produces forty or tifty khandugas of paddy; twenty likandu. gas come to me for my share.
G. What do you do with the garden? (lit, what are the circumstances (or state) of the garden?)
R. Exactly half of the produce of the wàra Garden - cocoanuts, areka nuts, and besides these, small things, such as fruits, millet, Bengal gram, \&c. goes to government; the remaining half comes to my share. The rent in money must be paid by selling the produce of the (rented) garden. We must live on the produce of the dry and wet
4. a pleonasm, without signification. Such words are much used, by the common people especially, and in many instances answers to the English " and all that," "etcetera," and the like.
5. lit. to my plough's share.












land. If by any means I get four pagodas from the sugarcane garden, I must buy bullocks and other things, so as to cultivate properly. If the grain does not produce in this way, I must work very hard, get deeply in debt, and if I keep at work without ceasing, and if God's favour be good (towards me,) the crop grows well. In the year in which the crop grows well, we clear off past debts, and, no longer the creditors' children, we become our mother and fathers' children, and make a living, Sir. What business is ryots' busisiness ? If such upright gentlemen as you come,
7. జivee is a pleonasm added to ㄱ.ల.

9. నౌき ધ入.










and look well to the affairs of the country，the ryots will prosper somehow or another．But if we have a goverument that does not look after things，the ryot has to pay fines and extortions， and comes to（under）poverty．You are gentle－ men，you know every thing．We are ryots．We （just know how to）plough（a field）three times over for gram．What do we know，Sir？Give me leave to go，please．The cattle are going to the gardens．The owners will quarrel with me，and I shall have to pay a fine to Government，Sir． Salaam！

Saying which，he went away．

## 1．for విబారేశ్．

2．used as a noun of multitude．
3．a pleonasm，yet properly rendered with zot as in the translation． 4．キ०でపరు．


## ఆరెనீ స్యృృష్మి．












## DIALOGUE VI．

With a Shepherd．
Afterwards a Shepherd came that way．He had a handkerchief round his head，a grey kambly tied like a hood，a six－cubit piece of cloth round his loins，and a kachchè arivi on．Behind him came a flock of sheep．Behind it，（the flock，）in front， and on both sides，dogs came along，barking＂bow－ wow－wow．＂He had a stick in his left hand，which

6．a square head－cloth about the size of a handkerchief．
7．चows．In union with a preceding word，₹ often becomes $\pi$ ． 8．జజ゙్す is added because ซ゙డ applies to either side，front，or behind．












he laid upon his left shoulder；in the right hand he had a long switch，and under the armpit a bag in a small net of hemp－cord network，the net hung from the shoulder on the left side．Calling ＂hus－si，hus－si，kiy－yo＂to the sheep that were straggling on（all）four sides，he brought them all together，and drove them along，going sometimes before，and sometimes behind．Whilst he was going behind，he saw this great man，who was coming along，and the horse carriage，and said to himself，＂Who in the world is this？A gentleman

9．ヱでう cosicu，with interrogative $ఓ$ ．
1．でvedruiv the pl．used for sing，honorifically．





 వునుష్ష్యను ఆ శునుష్ష్యనస్బ్ ఈంశుం, అయ్య్య,





coming, as I'm alive! Why should I stay in his way? I'd better hide myself a bit." So, getting behind a milk-hedge, and fearing lest the sheep should stray, as he kept peeping and looking out every now and then, and huffing them with his cry "hus-si, hus-si," this gentleman saw him, and called out, "Ho Sir, Gowda, come here." Hearing which, the shepherd said to himself, "what trouble is come now? He's calling me to come to him. If I go to him, (I cannot tell) what trouble (may happen.) And if I don't go, I cannot tell what trouble. But they say that English gentlemen never

> 2. బరుత్రే ర అఫ్పి
> 3. రపేశ్ట్య.
> 4. gen. case.
> 5. సెన్నૂన్ష్ 2D ఎంచు.







 బండు, పూతినృడు, ఎంబదృగ گుงగెలు; ఇస్ను


 do any thing to any body. Though I hear him, I'll just keep quiet as though I didn't hear, and if he calls again, I'll go." The gentleman, seeing the shepherd's great perplexity, and knowing that it was through fear that he did not come, again called out, "Ho Sir, Gouda, Gouda, come (here ;) don't be afraid; I won't do any thing to you; you neednt give me any thing; come here, come and talk." On which the shepherd thinking within himself, "If I don't go to him after this, he may get angry, and I can't tell what he'll do," delayed a little as

8. CNopinope imp. mood. lIst per.



1. acc.








 ごつべだゆざ○びー
though driving his sheep；when（the gentleman） again called，＂come．＂＂There＇s no getting out of it，I must go，＂said the shepherd to himself，and came near，and stood with the stick across his shoulders，holding the ends of the stick on both sides with his hands，swinging the switch that he held in his right hand，stooping，moving his head from side to side，and shuffling his feet．Seeing the shepherd，who thus came and stoorl，the gentleman thus entered into conversation（with him．）

G．Well Sir，Gowda，who are you？

[^0]干ు. నాసు चుతుల, ద్యావరు.
 ను ?

శు. నన్న ळిసెరు బిక్టైరి ిిశ్కగుు, సiతৎవి.



ఫియ. ఎల, ఎల, బిలరెప్పన బుద్ధి యిల? అశను ळ్యయిరువసు ?


S. I am a shepherd, (my) Lord.
G. Lord Shepherd are you? What is your name?
S. My name (is) Bit-tarè Shik-kanu, Sir. (The words mean, " if you let him go, you won't catch him again. ")
G. Bravo! If one let go your name, he won't catch it again, eh? Well! what is your god's name?
S. Sir, Bír-ap-pa is our god.
G. Ha, ha! Sir Bír-appa, eh? What is he like?
S. That's good, Sir. What should God be like? It is in this temple.
6. for $20{ }_{\phi}^{\text {on }}$ wisdom, a title used in addressing superiors. Sir.
$7, \mathrm{pl}$. for sing.

ఫిง. అడు గైణిగెళ్లి డునేగెళ్లి ఇరుచవదల్లవ్లిల?
 చుంటిలి, సiఁ๑९మి?


 అఏ్యి?



G. Is it in the temple only? Is it never in your houses?
S. Now Sir, did yoa ever hear of God's being in houses?
G. Why not, Sir? Nay not God be in houses? They say that God may he on the breasts of the Banajigars. What should hinder his being in your houses?
S. Yes, Sir, but they are Shivites; they always have God tied to their necks. People say that when they eat their rāgi pudding, they feed the god too with it; and when they drink their gruel,











they shew it to the god，and then drink it．Every thing＇s right for them；but that won＇t do for our god．We worship our god once a year，or once in two years，or if we miss that，once in three years．When that worship is made，there is a great gathering；numbers of people come，－wind instruments，cymbals，tambourines，drums，flags， Vishnuite mendicants，lingä̀t priests，and fakirs， beggars，devotees，stoics，Shivite beggars with wooden bells，lingäit dancing mendicants，bear－ skin－capped shepherd－priests，－and as for brah－ mans，they are without number；they abound

6．Өoņpでひు．
4．బరుత్తైర．
5．నిలెనిగఁళె．









wherever you look. Besides these, shops, cocoanuts, plantain bunches, and bundles of betel leaves -innumerable. Mountebanks, ballad singers, tumblers, companies of stage players; all these, a great gathering, Sir. Then worshipping god, presenting flowers, lighted wave offerings, offerings of money, of ornaments, votive offerings, and consecrated cattle, persons who give their hair, mouth-
8. ZJwe. The construction is, むj wez prevalence, is theirs.
9. lit. tumblers' poles.

1. चีప్ప.
2. Buns or cakes of rice flour, milk, sugar, \&c. with a lighted wick in a hole in the centre filled with liquid butter.
3. In sickness or distress, it is common to vow to present silver anklets, bracelets, \&c. to an idol, on condition of recovery or deliverance.
4. Sums of money that have been previously set apart by vow to be presented to the idol at such a time.
5. Cattle are often dedicated to the idol, seated, and formally presented at the festival.
6. One of the commonest vows is that of shaving the head and presenting the hair to an idol.




 てు．
 ダก పుడ゙へడ゙び，પొసు？

lockers，cocoanut scramblers，lamp－bearers，offerers of fruits and flowers，－many people come together， and we worship our Birappa．If one keep such a god in the house，how can the houses stand， Sir？Impossible！Impossible．

G．Why impossible？What if you do keep the god in the house？

S．Cannot keep him in the house，Sir．What－
7．Persons vowing abstinence from solid food for a certain period， have a wire thrust through both cheeks，and locked at one end．

8．Yersons who purchase an ox－load of cocoanuts，dedicate them to the idol，and throw them to the people，that those who are unable to purchase may have the means of offering one or more to the idol． 9．జిaరువువుర ；who carry lamps on their heads．

2．ఒప్పిびపపひు．

4．పుసొంiosct
5．పుగ జిొoజరే．
3．च゙个ప゙ひస్ను．
6．i，e．the families would be ruined；it being impossible，（as afterwards explained，）to avoid provoking him by ceremonial defile－ ment．
7．（で）がనః⿱一土儿？
8．ప్నారిఁย゙గగ．










ever we are, we are (only) shepherds. Cows, calves, sheep, goats, milch buffaloes, bull-buffaloes, asses, foals, wives, bairns, brats and babbies -we have multitudes of things. Leavings, unclean things, shadows, \&c. if they tonch him, it won't suit our god.
G. Then is the place where your god is very clean?
S. Yes, Sir. If God's place isn't clean, what is? God is set up in a stone temple. Once a year, or once in six months, if we open the door, we

$$
\begin{aligned}
& \begin{array}{l}
\text { 3. The leavings after a meal are considered unclean. } \\
\text { 4. for అహుంగe. }
\end{array}
\end{aligned}
$$

5. The shadow of an unclean person or thing falling upon the god would defile him.

$$
\begin{aligned}
& \text { 6. ซร้. } \\
& \text { 7. ซైひ. }
\end{aligned}
$$




 సెวవి？






 open it ；if we don＇t，we don＇t．Nobody goes there at all except at the feast ；at other times not at all． If a temple like this isn＇t clean，what is，Sir？

G．But don＇t you sweep，and smear，and sprinkle（the floor）with water every day？

S．Who is to smear it every day，eh？Once in six months，once in three months，or once a year， the priest opens the door，and if there be a feast or full moon，smears and sweeps a little，colours and whitewashes with red and white carth，streaks

| 8．మునుప్యర <br> 9．జ゚ったు゙F． <br> 1．మిซ్ ఆడాగినళ్లి． <br> 2．สరుばびg 5 ． |
| :---: |
|  |  |
|  |  |

9．ส゙ง むుF．
1．మిच్，ఆడాగన్ల్ల ．


3．pl．honorific．

6．हుర．









 テอణుక్ర్రే.
it, brings mango leaves and makes them into foestrons (over the door,) and if we worship and bring flowers, we do ; aud if we don't, we don't. Such a god is our god, Sir.
G. Aha! Bravo! A very fine god indeed! What do you do to this god at the feast?
S. Do you ask what we do at the feast? It's a very glorious affair.
G. What is it, Sir? Tell us a bit, and let us hear.
S. What can I tell you, Sir? We are silly shepherds; all our language seems queer to you.
8. สూనిన్ ఎలే.

1. żప్ ${ }^{3}$.
2. జీ భివు


3. un











G．Never mind，tell me，Gowda．
S．Eight days before the feast，the priest must get his head shaved，bathe himself in water，and take but one meal a day．Having thus taken but one meal a day（for eight days，）on the feast day， he worships the ged in the temple，praises it， prostrates himself，and begs it to do us all good． He then comes out．In the court（of the temple） there is a stone pillar like a temple lamp－post． Coming to this pillar，he kneels down before the

| 5．ఇరుత్త ల゚¢． | 2．ํ．${ }^{(3)}$ ） |
| :---: | :---: |
| 6．నpలనర్ల． | 3．มె）ซారరా |
| 7．ముふుగ． |  |
| 8．ఒ－బు మోoひ్తు． |  |
| 9．己）चुण | 6．ช̛¢వరగగ ఎટుఁ冖గి． |
| 1．TNe cdoen | 7．सूoci foul mit fuoczu． |











idol, shuts his eyes, and rests on his hands and knees. When he has taken this position, all this Brappa's ryots who have come to the festival, cocoanut scramblers, throwers, breakers, whole-of-ferers,-these all bring cocoanuts, and going up to the pillar where the priest is kneeling, they take the cocoanuts in their hands, and press upon one another, each crying, " I am first, I am first." Then ten of the most respectable people come out, stand apart from the rest, make the people stand

[^1]











 back who are pressing forward，and take the co－ coanuts which the people have brought，into their own hands．Four others，strong men，stand near the priest ；the elders hand the cocoanuts to them ； and they keep on breaking them on the priest＇s head，（who sits on his hands and knees before Bir－appa，with his eyes shut，holding out his shav－ en head，and his body naked，except a cloth round the waist，）until great heaps of cocoanut frag－ ments are piled up as high as an elephant on both

## \＆o

6．inf，of उ2\％ె． 9．ズคア『．

8．acc．









 ซึครดరอ?


sides of him. And though so many nuts are dashed against his bare skull, the priest feels no pain, does not utter a sound, never cries "ap-pap-pa! ay-yo! kuy-yo! mor-ro!" but sits kneeling with his hands set out before him, and holds out his head for the nuts to be broken upon. Such a glorious god, Sir, is our god! No matter what trouble happens to us, he wards it off. He always takes care of us, Sir. Did you hear?
G. How is it, master-shepherd, that you do such a silly thing as this? If the priest has co-

[^2]


 అబు శిలవర స్త్యపేల్ల. అంగ్గిగెళల్లి ซiలవు జనగ


 లసు. ఇడు డెలహర ซீలసేపల్ల.



coanuts broken on his head, is that the glory of God? Not at all. If the priest feels no pain at the breaking of cocoanuts on his head, that is hardened by continually knosking it against stones and walls ever since he was a child, that isn't the glory of God. Some people have the knack of breaking cocoanuts in the palms of their hands. Just so this is done by the knack of the breakers and the practice of him who has them broken. This is not God's doing at all.
S. How it is, Sir, I don't know. You are a gentleman ; you understand it. I only said what every body says, Sir.
 0ి)సువవనెงల?




 ఇద్దిలని.
 అజియియల్లి వెలయిసుత్రిలయుల్ల్? త్నคళను బండు రి, పను వూడుః్తిల?



G. But have you always been a feeder of sheep?
S. Yes, Sir ; I have fed sheep from my youth.
G. Don't you understand farming?
S. I know every thing, sir ; but I never did farmer's work. I only feed these sheep.
G. So you feed this flock of sheep in this way in the jungle? If a wolf comes, what do you do?
S. What can I do, Sir? If the dogs see the wolf, it runs away. If the dogs don't see it, it comes and falls upon the flock. And when once it falls

 గైది，బిజిల్దిల్ల，${ }^{9}$ సౌమి．


 నెวమిว．






upon it，it will not leave without carrying off one or two sheep，Sir．

G．But you feed these donkeys too．What do the donkeys do？

S ．It is much better to have the donkeys，Sir．
G．How is that，Sir？
S．When the wolf is coming in the distance，the donkey scents the wolf before the dog；and when it scents it，brays．The dog understands the sig－ nal，and looks all around．And when it looks around，the wolf runs away，Sir．
 రงతృృ ${ }^{3}{ }^{3}$





ధిァ. ఆळை! ळ๖กొภฺ?

ధిల. ఇన్నినను?



G. But does the wolf come whenever the donkey brays?
S. Let the wolf come or not come; whenever the donkey brays, the dog is on his guard, and looks about on all sides; so that the wolves are a little afraid to come, Sir.
G. Aha! that's it, is it?
S. These donkeys are very useful, Sir.
G. What else ?
S. For a field that takes ten cart loads of these sheep's dung, five cart loads of asses' dung are enough. A field manured with asses' dung grows

> 3. బ山ుశ్తశిొP.

 오, तेอ

 © 0 ?



 ひฉิృอ?
 well. Besides, they are useful for carrying grain, and for guarding sheep too. They answer all these purposes, Sir.
G. You are all day in the jungle feeding sheep? If it rains, what do you do?
S. If it rains, what can I do, Sir? I get wet. I have an old cambly, and if that gets wet, I get wet too.
G. But cannot you provide yourself with a reed covering?
S. I have a reed covering at home, Sir. In the

> 4. a pleonasm.
 దిల్ల.






 กైひอ?



rainy season I bring it in my hand, but do not bring it in the hot season.
G. Is this the rainy season, or the hot season?
S. It is now three months past new year's day. After this will be the wet season. There isn't so much rain now, you know. If a shower comes at any time, why let it come, Sir. What is it to us? It doesn't matter to people who are always out in the jungle, if they are exposed to the rain for one day.
G. Well Govoda, how old are you now?
S. I am now nine years over eighty, Sir.
G. One year short of ninety? You are a very

 బిడిద్ విలయిసుుత్తు, తిరుగుత్తిలయుల్లి? బండు ది
 สిงคร.







old man; a hale old man! Well now, you walk about all day after these sheep, feeding them. How far do you go in a day? Say, and we'll see.
S. How can I tell that, Sir? But suppose a man were to travel a whole day without stopping, could he get over four or five gāvadas of ground? We need not say so much as that. Three gāvadas he would walk easily. If you reckon the distance I walk, it will amount to that. Take off one or two haridāris more, and that's the amount I walk.

7. かో

8. सులభవనగ.

1. ळరి Wి



 ขอกี่!






G. Well, well, old man! He has made a fine reckoning. Well done! Not less than ten haridāris a day! You, an old man of ninety, walk about at this rate! A strong man! Well done!
S. What matters it, Sir? Your favour. It's very late. The sheep have gone far away. Give me leave, please, Sir. I'm going, Sir. Your servant, Sir. Homage to you, Sir.
G. Very well, Gowda, Good bye ! I'm going too. Let your favour rest upon me, Gowda.

> 2. The gentleman says this to himself.
> 3. A corruption of అహారె.

> 4. రisశ్తి జispcuజు.
> 6. ひineగ.
7. "Go and come," the usual mode of wishing good bye.




S．What is our favour，Sir？If we have the gentleman＇s favour，we poor people shall pros－ per．

So saying，he took his departure．

పళానొల సెంభృష్షణ్．
పత్తఁశన సుたたた





## DIALOGUE VII．

With a Merchant．
As this gentleman proceeded further，another man met him．He had a ragged turban round his head，a tattered jacket that hung down to his








ఫిల. నిలल్య్రరు? నిన్న ळొసెరొలను? నిన్న్ పత్ర

 త్రు, તులొం వગఱి,

thighs, an old body-cloth wrapped round him, a dirty cloth thrown over him, and a wallet over his shoulder. With his left hand placed on his hip behind, and swinging his right hand, he came bustling along. The gentleman laughed when he saw him, and asked him:-
G. Who are you? What's your name? What are you, Sir?

The man stood to one side of him, made salaam, and replied:-
M. Sir, I am a poor man, a tradesman; my
9. ace.

1. From నึగึ.




 త్తెరే.





హ. నసేగి లుంటəదేతన ఎల్లి బందిలతు? నస్న్

name is Yengi Shet-ti. What can there be pecal in my circumstances, Sir?
G. A merchant, are you? Your business is rading, is it? Of what caste are you?
M. They call as Kômatis by caste.
G. Kơmatis, are you? They say that Kômatis are very clever in trading, and that there are very few poor people amongst the Kốmatis. Are you a poor man, or a man of property?
M. Where should I get property? There is nobody, Sir, who looks at my appearance, that won't













say that I am a poor man. Whether, you ask me seriously if $I$ be a man of property, because after seeing me, I don't seem to you poor, or whether you are humbugging me, I don't know. However that be, you are a great man, and I am the poorest of all the poor, Sir.
G. Are you very poor, then? Is that the reason you wear such clothes? From your clothes and your appearance one must infer that you are a poor man. Beyond this, how can I know your poverty or wealth? However, never mind. What is your trade? How do you make a living?












M. What living, Sir? It's a very hard living.
G. What do you mean by a hard living? Do you take a spade and dig? No. Do you carry a palankeen? Or are you servant to any one, and do whatever you are bid? No. Nothing of all this, yet your cry is, "a hard living, a hard living." How is it a hard living? Tell me.
M. What is it but a hard living, Sir ? As soon as I get up in the morning, with my wallet on my shoulder I must go about a great deal amongst the villages. Walking, walking, if in any village I met with any ragi, or millet, paddy, beans, peas,
4. lit a hard living, if you say?
5. บ\% แม.
6. a pleonasm.


 క్రుంబరి బినజ, ఈరుళ్ళ, బిళ్ళుe్ళల, ఈ వుంతా







 బొడిగి భంఱియువరల్లి ఒబ్బ్ బుద్ధి వంతనృగ, ుుळ
oil seed, green gram, pulse, wheat, Bengal gram, opium seed, horse gram, panic seed, sámè, háraka, or ghee, butter, jaggory, tobacco, chilies, coriander seed, onions, garlic, and such things, at a cheap rate, I buy them, and fill my wallet. For other things I advance money, hire carts for paddy, rāgi, and other grain that I have got in large quantities, pay them their hire, stay that day in such and such villages, fill all the grain into the carts, reckon the number of the carts, choose from amongst the hired carters a clever, honest and intelligent man,

శ్లునాగి, న్యాయుహరితపనాగి ఇひుపవన్న్ ఎల్ల భం










 ళ゙ง బరువదునేన్న, రวగి బిలాวదశవరిగి రวగ, నిల్లు
and appoint him over all the carts, give all these carts into his charge, settle all arrangements before them and him, and take security from the overseer. This done, I go first to the town, and tell the merchants there, "I am bringing such and such things; if you want them, give me a deposit." If the price in the villages be three rupees a khan$d u g a$, I fix the town price at four rupees, agree with them all, and if I wait one or two days, when the carts come on the third day, I measure out

$$
\begin{aligned}
& \text { 9. జొరీ. }
\end{aligned}
$$





 ซ゙డి బంచ అయివజు ఎష్ట్రు? ఇదరల్లి బొణిగి,





rāgi to those who want $r \bar{a} g i$, and paddy to those who want paddy, thus giving to each of them the things that he wants. When all the grain that I brought is sold, I reckon up how much money I took with me at first to trade with; how much merchandise I brought for it ; how much I have gained above the price at the place (where I bought it ;) what of this has gone for cart hire, duty, and other road expenses. Deducting this, if four rupees or so remain, I pay my household expenses out of it, quiet my creditors, perform any marriage or funeral ceremonies; and if beggars come, in order

$$
\text { 1. ఇపశూ . 2. subj. of } \mathfrak{\text { anగు, }}
$$

 Oి ఆగలలి, అగ్ రైపాวయి ఆగలి, పైవలో ఆగలి,










that I may not say to them, "I have nothing, go away," I give them a rupee, or half a rupee, or a quarter of a rupee, as I think fit, satisfy, and send them away, and cause all to speak well of me. Thus I must make my living. How can such a living be an easy living, and not a hard one? Whatever I get, must come by trading. Besides this, have I any wages or pay from any other quarter? Not a thing.

The gentleman looked at the merchant, who had related that thus he must get his living, and said:
G. Mr. Merchant, your living is not a hard one
3. a pleonasm.






 జినొసిసెల్లి సెపిరారు 4 శరరణా చేనఱి బరుత్తి. Q




at all. You are a dealer; and I am told that if you bring a hundred pagodas worth of merchandise, you take care to have a hundred pagodas profit upon it, and then sell it. And, though half of that profit may go in expenses, you clear the remaining half, as much as fifty or sixty pagodas, for yourself. And out of the things that you bring and sell in this way many times a year, you make pagodas without number. On this you live very comfortably, build large houses, accumulate great quantities of brass pans, chembus, caldrons, coppers, cans, dishes, salvers and all kinds of household
4. a definite for an indefinite number.
5. श่วข్య నై.



 ళง, సు








utensils; that you acquire numbers of silver ornaments, and gold ornaments, diamond jewellery, pearls, corals and other necklaces; that you have shawls, woollen clothes, the very best garments, \&c ; that you lade the persons of your children, and the persons of your wives with silver and gold ornaments, as many as you wish; and that you eat of the very best. Yet with all this, "we are poor, we are poor," you cry, and go about with an old turban round your head, a tattered jacket on your back, a six cubit cloth round your loins, a dirty cloth thrown over you, and a wallet over your






ఎన్నలు，ఆ వతాశగను పొసి వుస్ట6 నగైవ్రు న గెత్తృ，

ప．నిৎవు ఎల్ల కిళశు，నన్న్ను్న్ ซేలళుత్రిలరి．
 ను，నวను విద్వెంసేను，నวను బळెళ బుద్ది వుంత్



shoulder，appearing like a very poor man．Now， Mr．Merchant，tell me honestly，is this true，or is it false？

The merchant smirking，replied ：－
M．You know all about it，and yet you ask me． Does any sensible，well educated man in the world， go about like a fool giving out to every body that he is a learned man，a very clever man？ Or is he reserved as though he knew nothing at all？That＇s one illustration．The second is：If

6．Imitative of the sound of gentle laughing．


 ల్లణి7 తుంబిరువశడిఎల? అฉిల ळరివియుల్యనగలి,








you fill either a large pot or a vessel with water, quite full, and shake it, is there the least sound heard? Or is it full and without sound? If you half fill the same pot or vessel with water, and shake it, it makes a great noise. That makes two illustrations. The third illustration is: Swans, large eagles and such birds, that fly much in the air, do not move their wings in the least in flying, yet easily go quite out of sight. In like manner barn-door fowls, that can fly only a short distance,
8. i, e, common fowls are, like them, birds, and fly.

 రు వృరుగెళు ణారి, అల్లియిల నిలశ్ళ్రి బిৎళుతత్త,
 రింద బ్రువ్య లుంటాదపను, త్స్నల్లి చ్రువ్యవిధి, నృసు బळళ్ లుంటొదవనింగు, ఠొలైవదిల్ల. యనరెన ซం







cry loudly, "kǒ-kǒ-kō," flap their wings pitterpatter, fly four or six fathoms, fall to the ground, then rise again-this is their mode. So a rich man does not say, "I have wealth, I am a very rich mau." When he sees any one, he speaks affably, moderately, just what is needful and no more. If he have occasion to lay out any thing, in spending he does not in the least regard the consequences, but spends just what money is required, and thus gains respect and renown. He does not grudge spending his money, nor wring his hands like a




 ฉెలఆ ఇచ్ధి คన. 9







fool, crying, "What shall I do? Alas! What a deal of money has gone! has gone!"-This is not an illustration to be applied to poor people like us, Sir. I have used this illustration of great men like you.
G. Well said, Mr. Merchant! Have you answere the question I asked you? Or have you yourself put a question, and answered it yourself? You are a clever fellow; you know how to talk well. But I don't approve of a man like you being dressed in dirty clothes in this way.

$$
\text { 9. ఇซ్ధే eR. } \quad \text { 1. for బల్లి. }
$$




 డ゙ బळుచు.

 ere;




M. Well, well, Sir ; be it as you say. There is a bungalow near this village; you might stay here, take your meals, halt for to day in this village, and to morrow at sunrise proceed on your journey.

Hearing these words of the merchant, he asked,
G. Are you from this town?
M. Yes, Sir, my house is in this town. I am going to this village before us, but shall return quickly.

Hearing these words of the merchant, the
2. ersరు yనిని, expressive of doubt.

నదః ఈ నునుష్య్ను త్న్న్ల్లి బండు, వూత్తడు



 ళగి బరువ విలెగి ఎంటైరర \&ంభత్తు ఫేంటిగి, ఆరు ప్ళు ఫేళగి ఆయితు. ఆగెలว బంగెలోయుల్లి


 నిఙ్రె వృఱి, బిగెలిన బళలిశియున్ను పెరిळరిసి శ్రంండు, స่ગయుంచ్ల నలల్మువరి ఐచు ఫึంటిగి,
gentleman was thinking, "It seems this man intends to come again to converse with me," when the merchan't made salaam to him, and set out to the village.

Here, when the gentleman approached the bungalow mentioned by the merchant, it was half past eight or nine o'clock, that is, past six or seven Indian hours. Alighting at the bungalow, he breakfasted, according to his own custom of eating, before it grew hot, read a book for a short time, then took a nap, refreshed himself from the fatigue occasioned by the heat, and whilst he was sitting

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ov
 యు ఇరువ బుంుు బశెరిల నురెడ నేరెళనల్లి శుు


 ఒళ్టిల ఫిలคత్ర లుట్ట్టు ซiคండు, ఒట్టిల ప่วగు సుత్తి


 రిస, తన్న ఆళుగెళ ซోలి తిసి ซiనండు, ఇస్ను


upon a chair in the shade of a waved leaf banyan tree near the bungalow, about half past four or five o'clock in the evening, the time when the cool breeze blows, the aforesaid merchant having returned quickly home from the village, finished his ablutions and meal, dressed himself in a good cloth, put on a good turban and a silk coat, and thrown a scarf over his shoulders, placed flower garlands, nosegays, and fine ripe and dried fruits on salvers, and brought them by the hands of his servants, - came with four other persons, his friends, to the bungalow, put the flower garlands



 ఆ విలల అป్పుణి తిగిరు ซాఎండు, తన్న వునేగి బం బినుు.




 యుంశాలవวయిత్రు.

 round the gentleman's neck, gave a bouquet into his hand, presented the fruits, made salaam, took a seat at his request, talked very pleasantly until evening, then took leave, and returned home.

When the merchant had gone home, the gentleman, having witnessed the merchant's civilities, respectful conversation, and becoming politeness, was reflecting upon them with pleasure, when it became evening.
"The sun has gone down into the sea;" "The sun has fallen;" "It is twilight;" "It is even-


 బరెలిల్లశిలల? ఎంతెలు; ఎత్రుగగళు బండివ్రిల? ఎ




 యల్లి ซొయళసుత్రృ ఇత్రు.


ing;" "It is time for the cattle to come home;" " It is time to light the lamps;" "Have the boys, who were out playing, come home." "Have the calves come, or not?" "Have the bullocks come ?" "Have the buffaloes come?" "Bomma, Timma, have you tied up the cows, or not?" The noise of herds of cattle, droves of bullocks, herds of buffaloes, flocks of sheep, flocks of goats, and the shouts of the boys who tend sheep and calves,sounded loudly in that evening time.

Also, the dust that ascended in the road by which the cattle, \&c. returned to their several











 వాయితు.

houses and pens, was so abundant that one was ready to say, "Has this lady, Evening, adorned herself with a crimson dress?" Cattle-dust filled every quarter, and was beautiful to look upon. In the west appeared the crimson of evening. Before that, appeared the sun's full orb-three quarters appeared-half appeared-a quarter-three six-teenths-an eighth-a sixteenth-and, "plop," it sunk. Then, as before written, it was evening.

The birds that had gone out for food, calling












with their several notes, returned with all speed to their nests in the trees, to nests in the chinks of walls, to nests in the hollow of trees, to nests in bushes, to nests in the eaves of houses, in verandahs, in sheds, in porticoes, in the cornices of pillars, in water spouts, and in the hollows of the bamboo rafters of tiled houses; and put the food, which they had brought, into the mouths of their young ones, which had not yet opened their eyes; which as yet had no wings; or if they had, were not yet grown ; or which, though grown, were not

 బరువు పూగగాశన్ను వునస్ససస్లి ఎడురు నొఃలశు











yet strong enough for flight; but remained still in their nests; and, anticipating the road by which the parent birds would return, put their faces to the doors of the nests, and hearing the voice of the parent birds calling at hand, answered, twittering, " kíchari páchari, kila-kila, ku-ku-kú, ku-ku, ru-ru, ku-ku-rū." The parent birds put their faces into the wee, wee, little faces of their young ones, rejoiced as if kissing and caressing them, then covered the fed young ones with their wings, and sitting upon them to soothe and send them
 శు, ఈ గొంజు ఱొంణు శృ

 శ్టరేవు.

ఇల్లి లురినేవరు మనేగళల్లి రృత్) అఔగగయనన్ను



 రు ซ®నడ ఎంబదృగియున, స్వుల్స బిసి నిలరు ఇట్టై
 రున్న్
to sleep, the cock and hen birds close together, and resting on each other's necks, were soundly sleeping.

The towns-people in their houses, some preparing supper; some eating the supper prepared; some of the men asking, "Mistress," "little sister," " elder sister," " mother," "grandmother," "sister-in-law," "child, give me some good water ;" others calling, "give me water to wash my hands and feet; set on a little warm water and give me, I want to drink."
 దอळదాగుత్తి.





 నలల్లియిల తిరుగిడరరం, నిలరిిశొ ఆగుత్తి. నిৎరడిశి ఆ



" Why do you want to drink warm water now?" "I am thirsty."
"If when you are thirsty, you first eat, and then drink a little water, your thirst will cease. Going about all day in the sun makes you thirsty. From to morrow, you must go out early, and come home before the sun is hot; then wait until the heat is abated, and go out again. If you don't do this, but go about in the sun, you will get thirsty. And if you lie down at night after repeatedly drinking to allay continual thirst, in the morning you will be weary all over, and this will cause disease."
 రువేరు.

స్వుల్ప నరગ్య జઁనతిర్మాయ్్యూ.
 నె. నిప్ముల్లి ఒళ్ళ నేచ్యవిర బळుదు. శిబ్బి ఎల్లి Qe్టై ద్ది?

టか
 ซ్రొతుత్రే คని.

ळ๖గి వృతి, స్ప్విమి.



Thus they conversed together.
" Give me a little snuff, Sir."
"My snuff is not good ; but if you wish, I'll give you some. I dare say you have good snuff. Where have you put the snuff box?"
"I'll bring it, prepare the snuff, and give it you."
"Do so, Sir.
I suppose you'll give your snuff another time; prepare my snuff now; take and try it. I put

 యి ఎరెడిన ఇట్ట్టు ఇద్ధి คనే; తేగెదు శోతళ్షి.
 జూరొండు ఇధిలని.

అదు ఒళ్టిల సుంంణవల్లవొలనేనల?

 గి వృaి; ซ゙aిస బిలి.

ఇల్ల; జేన్న్గి వూడుత్రేలనా.

both the snuff box and chunam box into my jacket pocket. Get them."
"I've got chunam myself, I have it tucked in my waist."
"I suspect it isn't good chunam."
"Of course not!-It's new chunam, put in to day."
"Then put only a little chunam, and make the snuff well ; don't spoil it.
"No ; I'll make it well."
"What news in the cutcherry to day ?"
4. Said ironically.

 నంతె.

ఆ విలరిగి ఆひులి, సురె








"They say that our present master will remain four, or perhaps six years more."
"If so, it is well."
"Yes, he's a good ruler; one who knows the difficulties of the people. He is able to discern a man's capacity; a benevolent man. If he sees persons who have large families, he is very kind to them. Being himself a family man, he thus treats the people with benevolence and kindness. Besides, he is a well read man; he has been a long time in this country, and is well acquainted with the customs of the people."

## 5. acc.

E
 యిల తిగెగు దొఫ బిడుతృంనే.











"Yes! make a little mistake in your work, and he takes your situation from you."
"He won't deprive one of his situation in that way. If for once he make any mistake, he says, ' Not so ; you must do thus.' If after that one make mistakes, he imposes a fine. He has proclaimed that, " any one who, after being fined, is idle, and does not diligently attend to his duties, is not fit for my service." Hearing the proclamation, all the people are quick at their work; not one forgets himself. In this way he has all the people under him, instructs those who have





 రోండు,






not been instructed, appoints to each suitable employment, and has given to all good livelihoods. He is a great man! An excellent master! If this gentleman remain ten years longer in our country, the people will be very happy. God grant it may be so.

After conversing thus on various subjects, the friends politely called each other to supper, and having supped, presented to each other betel leaf, areka nut, flowers, sandal and other civilities. Some then spent a while in reading books, ex-

[^3]











plaining and asking the meaning. Some player l upon guitars, lutes, and other favorite instrumints; and tuning their voices to the instrumints, sweetly sang songs. Those who were skilled in the art, questioned the singers where a mistake occurred in the singing; whilst others satisfied them by the rules of the art, If any, ignorant of the art, answered simply from habit, the skilled ones assured them, " not so, this is the way." To these the singers assented, and sang as they directed.

## EVENING-AMUSEMENTS.














Some read the shastras; others studied what they had read in the morning. Fathers, grandfathers, brothers, brothers-in-law, fathers-in-law, uncles, elder uncles, and others examined the boys, what they had written since morning; what they had read; what they had delivered to the schoolmaster. Some heard the boys repeat their lessons, accounts, stanzas, verses, meaning of the verses; and if there were any mistakes, corrected them. Others, who could not correct, were quietly thinking that they said their lessons very well.

$$
\begin{aligned}
& \text { 9. బర゙చుప్దు עనేత. }
\end{aligned}
$$













Some punish the boys who cannot say their lessons properly, how often so ever they correct them. Others thinking, "This boy will not be cured by punishment; the more he is punished the more stupid he will become; he is one who yields to reason," speak kindly to him: "How is this, Sir? How is this, brother? How well your classmates read! How well they write! But you, though told never so often, make nothing but blunders in this way. How long yet, Sir, before you get sense? When are you going to be wise? Next Mägha you are to be married, you know.
 3. The month commencing towards the end of January.












At the Maha-navami festival, Mr. Subbayya of Dib-bür eagerly sent by a certain man to say that be would give jou a wife. Some how or another, by borrowing and getting into debt, Iwill get you married. But are you likely to learn to read after you are married and your wife comes to live with you? Whatever you learn, if you learn now, you will become clever. Your father and mother-in-law will be glad to be able to say to every body, "our son-in-law is very clever; he reads and writes well." But if you can neither read nor write, and they are iguorant of it
4. The first day of the Dusserah.
5. A pleonasm.









 స్ગురు.

beforehand, they will give you a wife and marry you. And then, either by hearing from others, or by examining you in something or another, they find that you are an ignoramus and know nothing at all. On discovering this, they will despise you, saying, "Is this all our son-in-law's ability? What did not we expect? He turns out to be a great blockhead. He is only fit for carrying water; and even for that work he must be strong." In this way, by various persuasions and intimidations they taught their boys.
Some thus spent the night till half past ten or

7. Which he is not.










eleven o'clock; and then was heard the familiar conversation of the brahmans, who, having first devoutly repeated the names of God, were entering their dormitories to sleep.

Brahmans and others, officers of Government, and of the military profession, having finished their business during the day, returned home at half past six or seven o'clock in the evening, and according to the practice of their respective castes, some bathe, others wash the face, some wash the
8. i. e ten or twelve Indian hours, of which sixty make a day. From six o'clock till twelve are fifteen hours.
9. Repeating the several names of the deities, is regarded as meritorious.

1. The sentence begins at page 64 , and the final verb is at pare 94 . This paragraph ends the description of the clerical bratmans; the following describes the lay brahmans, Rajputs and others, who have government situations, or are soldiers.
2. See note 8 .












hands and feet, others wash the arms only as far as the elbow. Thus purifying themselves, they sat down in their several sitting places-in upper stories, in verandahs, in rooms, in halls, politely assembled to them what friends they wished, and amused themselves; at intervals discussing the coudition of the country under their authority; fiscal matters ; stable coucerus; household affairs; questions of borrowing and lending, and government topics. If players happen to come, they test

## 3. Ceremonial purity.

4. The lobby or passage of a native bouse.
5. Being cavalry soldiers.





 జసేైงనన్న్-


 ก 干ૈ



their skill. If singers come, they hear them sing. Also talking of lawsuits, \&c. Thus they spent till half past nine or ten o'clock. After this they had supper, \&c. and went comfortably to sleep.

The merchants and tradespeople, as soon as evening set in, put lamps in front of their shops, tie up the blinds that are put in front to screen the drapers' shops; apothecaries or druggists, green grocers, fruiterers, florists, rows of betel sellers \&c.
7. acc.










 sprinkle water before their shops in the evening, in order to lay the dust well. When the evening has set in, some have fixed lamps, others elevated wicker lamps, some lanterns, some four or six lights, others lamps on stands. Thus all set out their shops, and if any dealers in women's cloths, pairs of men's cloths, women's silk cloths, silk and cotton cloths, and still more expensive articles, as shawls, kinkihäbs, and other garments come, by

## 8. Eng.

9. The manufacturers bring in goods to the petta. The merchants employ servants to stand in front of their shops and call loudly for the goods they require. The manufacturers bring their goods, purchases are made, and the manufacturers di missed before retailing begins. A good deal of business is done by brokering. A man asks the merchant to procure some article; upon which the merchant is allowed four cash to each rupee of the price. But the article is not returned to the manufacturer, even if the merchant and purchaser cannot agree ; but is taken into his stock.












means of their servants they (the shopkeepers) call out for cloths of all colours, settle the prices of the cloths they (the manufacturers) bring, so that they may get profit themselves, and the weaver not suffer loss; pay half of the proper price, or a quarter, or the whole price at the time, give them satisfaction (for payment of the remainder), and, having dismissed the dealers, immediately sell to those who have come to trade, whatever articles they want-four hundred pagodas worth of cloths -taking good care that they are not below prime
10. Small traders who get their supplies from the merchants.
 లు పృరి ఆగలి, అञుల్లి ఇప్ద్ ఐవజస్ను తగడు







 こ๘ గెలిబిలియుః;-


cost, but yield a profit less or more; receive from them what money they have, -half, or quarter of the whole amount, -reckon up the remaining balance, take from the traders a reliable security or pledge for that amount, -or if they know or be acquainted with them, a note of hand, an account, or invoice of particulars, file their voucher, dismiss them, collect the total when due, and return the voucher.-Such is the bustle of the cloth bazar.

The druggists arrange bags and boxes, full of all

> 2. From โีซย.






 పరు? పసశుప్పు? బన్నిం, బన్ని, బా, పను బిలశீంబ




kinds of drugs, on shelves and boards, place their lamps near them, put down camblies folded square, stools, or boards, sit upon them; and, scanning the people in the streets as they approach their shops, ask them, " Well, squire;" " Well, Sirs;" "Well, my Lord;" "Well, your Lordship;" "Well, mas-ter;"-"Honour me;" "Favour me;" "Come;" "What do you want?"-The things they ask for -"I have them," "I v'e got them," they reply, and politely invite those who have come requiring the things they have, to " be seated."








 నెงలడ్ బふుశు.


The purchasers address them: "Well, Mr. Merchant;" "Well, Dealer;" "Well, Sir;" "Have you cardamums, nutmegs, cloves, mace and such things in your shop?"

On their replying, "I have; come here, Sir ; I'll supply you," they enquire the price of the articles, ask for and examine samples of various things, and say,
"The cardamums don't look like foreign."
"Well, well! if they are not foreign, what are they? Are they Tripetty cardamums? nothing of the sort; you may pat them into your mouth and see."
"Why is the colour a little dull?"
4. An inferior kind of cardamum grows at Tripetty.

 N®eฺి，

 తృ ఇでふర゙ง．







＂What if the colour seem a little less than usual，the quality and fragrance are not the less for that．See，Sir，they are good seed．＂

With this，they weigh it out，take the proper price，andsupply whatever is wanted．

The fruiterers arrange cocoanuts，plantains， limes，oranges，grapes，figs，jack－fruits，sweet ba－ nanas，and other fruits in rows，piles，and heaps； and，fixing the price according to the quality，sell to their trader－customers both by wholesale and retail．

$$
\text { 5. జుఎచూరు అరితు. } \quad \text { 6. By the ox-load. }
$$







 త్లి ఇరుపひరు.





The florists have by them large quantities of jasmin, chrysanthemum, Arabiau jasmin, the great flowered jasmin, white jasmin, the many flowered jasmin, calder leaves, mint, davana, and other flowers; also cakes of fine sandal, sandal powder, essence of sandal and other perfumery, which they sell so as to appear cheap to their customers, and yield an immense profit to themselves.

Also the throng of the betel sellers, who with large bundles of betel leaves before them, are tying up the young leaves into small packets; sorting out the ordinary white leaves; putting showleaves at the back and front of each packet of
7. The best leaves.





 ఇస్ను రంయితొవి శృడుગవంథావరు దనగెళ' ఈ




black leaves, that they may appear to the bystanders to be all good leaves, reaching out, counting and giving the packets to persons who, hearing the small price, examine them, and purchase what leaves they want.

Also farmers tying up their cattle; putting their sheep, lambs and goats into folds; tying up separately the cows and buffaloes that have young calves; giving them grass; rubbing down the bullocks; shaking up grass, and giving to them; then

## 8. The worst.

9. Suspecting the quality from the smallness of the price, yet unable to afford the best.
10. For ₹రుగ்ళ.



 ఎQబ శ్ల్గగగంద శరేదు, ๘ొవిగెళల్లి తుంబి, తిర






giving to the milch-cows and buffaloes abundance of grass and husks of grain; putting the calf to the cow ; letting it suck first ; tying it up ; then taking small cans into their hands, drawing the milk, sounding "ghum, ghum;" pouring it into large cans; and again, a second time, letting the calves suck the mothers' teats; and when they have drunk, tying the calves up again; bringing the milk-cans, and when they have given them into the care of the women of the house, -who in the mean time have finished the necessary cooking, and prepared the fire (to boil the milk) on the hearth.

##  <br> 3. acc.

4. Imitative of the sound of the milk falling into the vessel.
5. The sentence is broken off here.












Placing the milk-cans upon the fire places, they make a slow fire that it may not blaze too much, and heat the milk gently lest it should boil over and be spilled. As soon as it is properly boiled, they take it off and put it away, and when it has cooled, they put in curds of buttermilk, and cover it up. 'Then the men first eat what has been cooked-rägi pudding, or rice. After them, they themselves (the women) having taken their meal with gladness, feed the children with rice; give them milk, and give milk to drink to the very little ones; lay them down by their sides, and in cradles;

> 6. ravi ఇeట్టె.
 వృబిసి, తәవ్రు నిక్ది వూజ్ శులగువరు.



 రువద్ద రింగ, వృటె మణణ నిశ్యు్ద పృగ ఇత్తె.






 sing and rock, and put them to sleep, and themselves lie down to sleep.

Many such busy sounds were heard till ten or eleven o'clock. After that, at midnight, men cattle, birds and all else being asleep, all was hushed and still. Owls, screech owls, bandicoots, snakes and other nocturnal animals, prowled about the houses and roads in search of food.

On such a night, this gentleman lay down in









 వ్ము స్వంత ซాలసేగళల్లి ప్రునతి下 సదరు. ఆగలిల శిన
 డియున్ను సిద్ధా వూడిసి, తన్న సొలవశరరు, తాను స్ and passed the night in comfort. Before sunrise, in the first watch, the cock crowed, "kok-kok-ko " Immediately, in about an hour and a quarter, all the birds being in their nests, shook their wings, and began to send forth their several notes. On this, the crows set up a great cawing ; the lotus flowers expanded; the water lily and other flowers closed and were still; dawn appeared in the east; all the people arose and entered upon their work. Then this gentleman arose at five o'clock, ordered his carriage, and set forward with his servants.
7. See note 8, p. 81.















When he had gone some distance, he came near to Denkanikōte, a market town and the residence of an amildar, and alighted at the bungalow there. Previous to this, the amildar of the district had heard that some great personage was coming ; and, resolving to visit the gentleman who was to halt at the bungalow that day, before he arrived at the bungalow, the amildar, sheristedar, killedar, postmaster; also the hobalidars, duffadars, peons, police and civil peons, merchants and tradesmen too,











 బిలనందారి-
came and made salaam. Some presented fruit; some presented nothing. Having conversed very politely with the amildar and the rest. who had thus come and visited him, the gentleman then came and alighted at the bungalow. After he had alighted, the amildar, sheristedar, killedar, and postmaster sat down upon chairs ; the gentleman himself having taken a chair, gave leave to all the people who had come, dismissed them, detained the amildar, sheristedar and a few other people, and then enquired of the amildar :-



 బంబు ఇభియిภค?
 చుళాయుల్లి \&ండిరశు ఙబ వుళి ఆయితు. అふఁం





G. Well, Amildar, are you quite well ?
A. Yes, Sir, I am quite well.
G. Has there been plenty of rain around the villages and hamlets of your district? And are the tanks and ponds supplied with water?
A. Eight days ago, in the September rains, we had one or two sufficient falls of rain; which have done good to the crops. Before that, in the first monsoon, the April rains, there was a great deal of rain, so that the large and small tanks were all completely filled, and running over the wiers. So the tanks are quite full, Sir.
8. గృమ゙ అసుగ్రృజుగళ\%
9. A pleonasm.
 విฟైృరేవాగి ఆి ఇధియిఃల?









G. Is there much Kärtika cultivation in your district?
A. All the land below small tanks that only suffice for one crop, were tilled in Kärtika, and sown with rice; and now they are weeding it. In some places it is coming into ear. Below large tanks, rice is chiefly cultivated in Vaishākha. Yet under these tanks, according to circumstances, there is also Kârika cultivation. Besides, there is a great deal of sugarcane cultivation around all the villages.

1. The first season, in which the crops planted in April, are ripe in October.
2. The second season, in which rice crops planted in October, are ripe in A pril.





 ఇప్ด ర゚?




G. The sugarcane must be watered for a whole year, must it not? If sugarcane be planted near villages having only small tanks, they water it for six months, or four months, as long as there is water in the tank. What contrivance have they for watering the sugarcane when the water in these small tanks is spent?
A. In the neighbourhood of villages that have such tanks, there are wells, long reservoirs, basket wells and pools of perpetual water. In such places, sugarcane is cultivated in dependence upon the

## 3. Wells built of stone, generally square.

4. Reservoirs made long to accommodate a larger number of contrivances or people for throwing the water into the channels that conduct it to the fields.
5. Wells sunk in sandy ground, in which, to prevent the sides falling in, cylinders of strong wicker work are let down as the well is being dug.




 శ్ట్ట్రైలర





water of these. So long as there is water in the small tauks, they use running water. When the water in the tanks is done, they apply yãtas, baskets, bulluck-buckets and other things to the wells, reservoirs, and pools, and water the sugarcane gardens by proper quantities at intervals.
G. Are these sugarcane gardens let by Government on wàra, or rent? What is the usual method?
A. In some villages these sugarcane gardens are taken on reut; in some villages on wära; in

[^4] टెత్తి.
 ₹ంరాయ゙)?


 ఈ నిలొరిగి రివృజు ఇభి.
 ద్దేల భూమి ఎష్ట్రై ఆగుత్రడు?


some villages on muk-kuppè ; according to which, one third comes to Government.
G. On the plan of rent, what is the rent per thousand plants?
A. For as much land as will plant a thousand canes, the usual rent is one and a half, one and three quarters, or, if the large or striped cane be planted, two rupees.
G. But how much wet land is required to plant a thousand canes?
A. Of thin cane, they plant two canes of half a yard long each, in one hole. Thus a thousand







 ఫఫ:


holes take five hundred yards of land. If it be the white thick cane, it will take six hundred yards. The striped and other kinds require seven hundred yards. With drains and channels besides, it will require eight hundred yards of land. For that (amount of) land the root has to pay sugarcane rent, two rupees.
G. Is this rent more profitable to Government?
A. Yes; the sugarcane cultivation is most profitable to Government ; because if rice be sown instead of sugarcane, for the same land, for one kolaga, one rupee would be high rent. So that
8. ซఞరిపే.
9. A Kolaga of seed sows five hundred yards of land.
 ここったぶ．

అ．ปొてస్







 Government gains by the cultivation of sugar－ cane．

G．How is it when they are wära gardens？
A When cultivated on wära，the land is Go－ vernment＇s，you see．He who works and tills it， and raises the crop，is the ryot，you see．Half of the outlay，expenses，and cost of the seed－cane must be paid by Government．Thus when the crop is ready，it is necessary，you see，to erect a mill and press the cane，in order to make jaggory．For this there are expenses，such as mill rent，hire of boilers，pay of blackemith，and duty．If an even

1．A blacksmith must be in constant attendance during the cane－ pressing，to repair the mill if it get out of order．




 డిల వారెచ రివాజు.







half of these be defrayed by Government, after paying trifling expenses ont of the jaggory produced, either by maund or by balls, or by cakes, half of the remainder falls to the ryot, and Government takes half. This is the method of wära.
G. What is the custom of mukkup-pè, or third part?
A. In the same way, when Government throws the outlay, expenses, hire, duty and all such things upon the ryot, -which otherwise would fall equally upon the land's share that comes to Government, and the plough's share paid to the ryot,-takes





 ఇびృపひు．


 వ్యొయై్యొ．

ఫిภ．అబిৎశ？
one third of the jaggory produced，and gives two thirds to the ryot－that is，one share for the ex－ penses，and one share for his labour－this method is called trijāi，（or muk－kup－pè．）So of these three modes，if the ryot agree to cultivate on pure rent， it is best for Government．The other two me－ thods are middling．

G．Then is there any difficulty to prevent the ryot＇s agreeing to cultivate sugarcane on rent？

A．What difficulty can there be？But he will not easily consent，Sir．

G．Why is that？

అ. மஜ తెర బొคデష్షె.
ఛిత. ळణ తిత్రరా, అబెరల్ల అవనిగి లృభవిల్ల విలৎ?







 యञ్యూ.


A. He has to pay money, you see.
G. If he does pay money, doesn't he gain by it?
A. Whether he gains or loses, the ryot likes to pay the rent of his field-ten or five pagodas-to government by instalments, and put the produce into his granary ; and to grow other crops, such as rice, millet, Bengal gram, sugarcane, \&c. without having a $d u d$ to lay out himself, and take half the produce. This he thinks to be best for himself, Sir.
G. He knows no better. For which is easier, to cultivate all his crops well, and sell the pro-



 దాయూ శేట్టి, బిక్టై ఒబ్బుర తంటి ఇల్లది, ఆశ దేవ







duce-the produce of each field, whatever it be, to pay the rent of that field-at the current price, " paddy green, jaggory hot," as the saying is,pay his rent to Government, and house his grain without any bother from any body,-or give half and take half of all the produce?
A. Yes, Sir; it seems indeed to us that if, as you have just now said, he took all his land on rent, it wouild be both better for himself, and more profitable to Government. On this subject he

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 బిలరర. అబు ळ్యొగగందరర, శాలఃవదియుల్లి ${ }^{3}$ పల్ల
 ిి, ముసెలכ ఒబ్బ రయిత్రిగి ఙீృల చందวంకువిష్ట్రు,







thinks and reasons very differently about taking all his land on rent. In this way : when all the land is let out for farming at the end of the season, suppose there be reckoned for one ryot so much for rent of field, so much for rent of wet land, rent of sugarcane garden so much, rent of chili garden so much ; castor oil plant field, millet field, $\dot{s} a \overline{m e ̀}$ field, betel garden, areka garden, cocoanut garden, rent of plantain garden, and rent of sundries so much,-from a ryot who cultivates to the amount of ten pagodas rent, the Government
3. The end of one season is the time for re-letting land for the
ext. next.












will gain from the land he ploughs on wāra, twenty pagodas a year. This twenty pagodas the sheikdar and shanabhäga settle, according to the ground, at the end of the season, and send to the office a lease document for the end of the season, to the effect that, " in addition to ten pagodas rent for this man's field, the rent of the wet and other land that he has for a long time ploughed on wära, is twenty pagodas,-total, thirty pagodas." This is registered; and according to the cultivation each month, the accounts are reported to the head office. Thus if one year there be abundance of

> 4. Eng.












rain, and the crop succeeds, with great difficulty the poor ryot sells all the grain, whatever it happens to be, that he has grown, and pays the money to Government. The second year, the same rent is entered for the same portion. If that year, through failure of rain, or disease from the ground attacking the crops, the crop is spoiled, he sees no grain at all, and the government rent, thirty pagodas, is not remitted. To meet this, he sells his old grain, sells the grain of his rented field which he had reserved for his support; that not being enough, he sells his oxen,-if he has the rent to pay, what can
5. Of former years.












he do? On this account he wants to have as little rent to pay as possible. If, at the letting season, he plough largely on wära on his own account, and raise the crop, then let as much corn grow as his good luck brings; and whatever he gets satisfies him. He recollects the old proverb that a father uttered to his son, "Give your goh, and lessen your rent, my boy," and a ryot who works two ploughs always hesitates greatly to agree to more rent than five or six pagodas. On this account, the last settlement in this district was
6. His merit derived from virtue in former births.
7. i. e. spend the money you have hoarded in bribes, \&c. At any cost get the amount of your rented ground lessened.




 ల్లద్దదర్ది, ఇల్ల.







half in net rent, and half in value of grain cultivated on wāra.
G. But if the amildar be a clever man, the district will be well cultivated, and he will see that the government is profited. If not, he won't.
A. If any one in the service of Government, does not honestly attend to the affairs of Government, what else is there for him to do, Sir? It is just that those employed should attend day and night to those things that serve the Government. Knowing this, the business of graciously caring for them is in the hands of their masters.

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\text { 8. A pleonasm. } \quad \text { 9. బపుప్ ఐాగ. }
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To the amildar thus speaking，the gentleman then said，

G．I am anxious to have a good deal more con－ versation with you．Have you time for it？You have to attend to public business．How if you sit talking with me？

A．There is no work of greater importance than conversing with great men like yourself．True， the business of Government is more important than all other business ；but the authorities have com－ manded that wherever I sit down，whatever go－ vernment business there may be there，shall pro－ 1．Acc．












ceed. Besides, there is a Pēshkār in the office, who also has power to transact whatever public business comes in, not contrary to law, whether the amildar be absent or present in the office. The governor's order is, that petitions and other business, which it is necessary for the amildar himself to attend to, he is to transact after informing the amildar ; and that if any persons in high authority, like yourself, be travelling this way, he is respectfully to visit and converse with them. You need not be at all concerned on that
2. The Amildar must go about a great deal to look after things. 3. pl. honorific.




 ఈడివే తోలరిదేరో，ळəగల్ల，கృగి ఎండు，తఃపు న సగ゙ ఙீలళ బఙుుుు，




 ఎష్ట్రు పでळల？
account．Whatever you wish to say，you may say at your own leisure and pleasure．You may also consider the replies which I shall give to the best of my knowledge，and if you perceive any errors in them，you may tell me，＂Not so，but so．＂

The gentleman was much pleased on hearing the amildar＇s exceedingiy modest and courteous address，and being pleased，enquired of him fur－ ther ：

G．How many pagodas does the assessment of this district amount to for this year？
 ఆగలిల్ల. ซวల๖వదిన గుత్తిగి, ซృయుం గుత్రిగి,








A. The assessment of this year is not yet complated. Besides the annual contracts, permanent leases, villages lightly assessed and others, five or six smaller districts have yet to be assessed. The assessment may come up to what it was last year. The assessment of the villages for the Vaishàkha crop is settled when the crop is on the ground. In a month hence, the Vaishàkha cultivation begins. On which the assessment must commence and be settled.
4. According to this method, part of the rent is remitted as a gratuity to brahmans, or those who have done special service to Government.
5. The value of the crop is determined and contracted for, when the ground has been planted, and the probable harvest estimated from the quantity of water in the tanks.












G. But what was the total assessment last year?
A. Last year's assessment was ninety nine thousand and odd pagodas. Towards that, rent, annual contracts, \&c. to the amount of sixty thonsand pagodas, have been already entered in the accounts. Forty thousand pagodas more ought to come from dry cultivation, wet cultivation, under-ground produce, held on wāra, and fruit trees. It will doubtless be realized. Besides, there are eight thousand pagodas from the customs alone. This was settled in the head office in July. There is a separate contractor for that; and the money is

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being paid to Government by monthly instalments． The total value of the remaining $w a ̀ r a$ grain has to be ascertained．When known，it is given on contract to the gowdas of the several villages．The total is then reckoned，so many pagodas．This year the total assessment may be as the last．

G．ls last year＇s money all collected，or is there still some outstanding？

A．There is still a balance of a thousand pago－ das or thereabouts．

G．Why is that？Must not the balance be paid up by the end of June？

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A. It ought to be, of course; but there is still a balance against the poorer roots, partly in goods, partly in money.
G. Perhaps the village authorities have kept back the money collected, and entered it as still outstanding. Otherwise what cause is there for a balance outstanding against the roots?
A. No; the ryots were examined separately, and it was found that with the loss of their sugarcane crop and other balances against the roots, the whole was accounted for. On being hard pressed for payment, some of the ryots having complained to the head office, an order came from

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the office to ascertain their circumstances, give them a term, and collect the money accordingly. In the meantime the head office had come into the district, and all the same ryots having fully explained to the governor the cause of their poverty, the gentleman enquired of me, took into consideration the circumstances of the ryots, which I related, and ordered that I should give the ryots a term till the next Kärtika dry crops-ràgi and other crops-are ready, allow them time to breathe, and then collect the money. Accordingly, two instalments of money have been already collected,

 పర゙mొふ పురియుంతరపిఫి.




 ఇబ్దల్లి, శ్త మునొసెబు, ణెలు అङ்వాలు విబొ


and the remaining balance is being collected in the same way. Such balance still amounts to a thousand pagodas.
G. Then if there be outstanding balances every year when the head office comes, is a further term given?
A. Of course, if time were not given, how could the ryots manage? Where there is really a balance against the ryots, after enquiry into his present circumstances, time is given according to the ability of each ryot; and the money collected according to that time. This year the sugarcane crops
7. A pleonasm.




 తు బంతు. సబబు «ల్లశి ర్తోతు పుుంతこదేశు





having been attacked by disease and destroyed,the rent having been fixed at the end of the season, the payment of the money cannot be re-mitted,-the ryots had cause for withholding balances, and representing their circumstances. On this account balances have been left. Without some cause, the ryots and others cannot withhold balances. Or if any, from obstinacy, withhold them, some fitting expedient may be sought out, and the Government money brought in. If good cause be found, it must be suitably alleviated, and the money collected only with civility. If
8. i. e. they must be persuaded, not coerced by punishment, torture, or imprisonment.












harsh measures be adopted, the ryots will be greatly alarmed, and will give us a great deal of trouble about the cultivation next season.
G. How is that? What can the ryots do to hinder the Government's cultivation?
A. Why, you see, making the suffering they endured for the money an excuse, they will say, " Last year, when, in consequence of our crops being spoiled, we could not pay the money to Government, and became exceedingly poor, we petitioned you to give us some little time, and then collect the money; but without heeding us, you distrained upon us, sold up our property, bullocks and calves, and thus collected the money. This











 year you tie this great flag-stone, cultivation, round our necks, to drive us away from this village. This frightens us." Thus a rent-roll that might be satisfactorily settled in a single day, will not be settled by a month's struggling. For this reason, if one enquire into their circumstances, and soothe them by giving them a time for paying the outstanding balances, allow them to recover themselves, and then collect the money, there will be no ground for the excuses, as I have mentioned before, from the ryots; and it will be easy for

9. A pleonasm.






 పడు.

 బు, శూ వృ యృరు ఙొఠళరు?

 ळృత్తు ఫొంటి ఆయితు. ఆగుఃచున్స్,

Government to settle a rent-roll that will satisfy and please the ryots.
G. Ah! is it so? Whatever comes, the ryots must be contented. By that they gain confidence, and cultivate properly. And by this Government is profited.
A. If Government must be supplied with money from the ryots, who won't say that the ryots must be quite satisfied?

Whilst the gentleman was making various enquiries of the amildar, ten o'clock came. When it was past, he said,

1. lit. wherever you go.
2. A pleonasm.

 భిలৎజన వూఱి శొఠండుง, బిసెలు తగ్గు వదున్ను ని ప్ము శびలరిగి బరుత్తెలవా,

 బందు, జวగృత్రయింద స్ప్నిన భినৎజు ఆిరిసి






G. Is it time to bathe and breakfast? Well, do you go to your ablutions; and I too shall bathe and take breakfast, and come to your office when the heat is abated.

Hearing which, the amildar was much pleased; took leave; came home; quickly despatched his ablutions and breakfast; came to his office; sat down; had all the front of the office swept and sprinkled with water to make it cool; had the pandal in front of the office covered with fresh cocoanut branches, \&c. ; adorned it that it might be green; put on and dressed himself in his best












clothes; ordered the sheristedar, killedar, and all the office people to put on and dress themselves in clean clothes, to be sitting in their respective places, and attending to their duties; called a few merchants and tradespeople, and filled the office. He himself was gladly superintending, on one side the counting of money; on another the settling of accounts; on another side magistrate's business; on another enquiries into outstanding balances; on another the hearing of complaints; on another examination into farmers' cases; when about half past five o'clock, the pleasant time of evening, the

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\begin{aligned}
& \text { 3. దీఃపహత్తు జనగు. } \\
& \text { 4. Eng. }
\end{aligned}
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gentleman having set out from the bungalow where he was staying, with two servants before him, on foot, handsomely dressed, and a small cane in his hand, came through the town, looking on both siles at the shops, front shops, houses, schools, temples, travellers' rest houses, platforms round trees, raised seats, verandahs, rows of cocoanut trees, with their clusters of nuts and bunches of flowers; and the pranks of the monkeys upon the trees, sitting, peeping about, jumping down
5. The verandahs in which things are sold, as distinct from the
shop behind, where they are stored at night. shop behind, where they are stored at night.
6. The raised platforms around the foot of trees.





 టి బృగిల బళగి బందు, ळiภశ్క్, బวగిలినల్లి పు






into the shops below, carrying off whatever eatables they could lay hands upon, springing up into the trees, sitting, grinning and making antics in mimicry of the passers by below. Looking at these and other things, he passed through the town; came to the fort gate ; and as he entered, the peous guarding the gate, and others jumped down from the seats in the gateway, and made salaam. Returning their salaam, he entered the street within the fort. The amildar having heard before that the gentleman was coming towards his office,

త్రวగియిల ిిళశు, అవులుదారేను ఎగ్దు, బంచు,









 జసగెళ యృవత్తు తవ్ము తవ్మ మిసిల శ్థీ
which was situated in the centre of the fort, rose (from his seat,) came forward, and giving his hand to the gentleman who was ascending the steps, politely conducted him into the office, called for a chair, ordered it to be placed where he himself was accustomed to sit, seated the gentleman upon it, and was about to seat himself on the carpet. The gentleman observing the amildar, recollected politeness, and said, "Have another chair brought." Immediately he ordered another chair, and himself sat down at the gentleman's right hand. All the office people, without mov-
7. Acc.
8. Which he had ready for the purpose.

గెళన్ను బిక్టు ఈయiగి జวరెని, అల్లియిల నింత్ల

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ing from their places, stood up where they were, made salaam to the gentleman, and sat down in their places as before.

When he saw the amildar's office which was so neat, he was delighted, looked round on all sides, and perceiving what a well arranged office it was, said, " the office is in a good situation, and well built;" and was conversing pleasantly on current topics, when evening closed in. Instantly they lighted lamps in the office, and set them upon stands; and as the amildar was looking around,











the reporters from all quarters came, and stood in a line.

The torch-hearer came forward, lit his torch, and made salaam first to the gentleman then to the amildar. On this, the armed soldiers in their uniforms, with the havildar at their head, in like mamer saluted both the gentleman and the amildar. After them, the civil duffadars, accompanied by their peons, made salaam. Then the military hobalidars, duffadars, and policemen made their

[^7]ఎల్ల ఆశ తరునాయు, ఔలగియుహకు, ซீనంబిసేప
 దై.








salaams. When all had done, the drummers and trumpetere called out from a Listance, " iny lord, my lord," and made salaam.

Then the torch-bearer, taking his torch, retired. Upon which, first of the reporters, the military havildar annourced, " office guard!" reported everything briefly or in detail,-the arrival of money from the district; what had been counted ; what had been deposited in the treasury uncounted; things in the office; boxes; what things had been sealed ; persons in custody ; persons who had
6. The drummers, usually two, are chucklers; the trumpeters, who blow the long horn in front of the amildar to announce him, are pariahs. Consequently, they are not allowed to enter the office, but make their salutations from the street.
7. Retires and puts out his toreh.





 లวం వనఱి, ఙినరడువరు.


 బంగు, ఇ్ష్టు ఎంశడుగ గగద్ది లుత్తు ఇధారర. ఎరరతు

been released after examination; and any thing else of importance that had taken place in the office. Then made as though the amildar was signing his report, listened as though the amildar was telling something secret into his ear, made salaam, and departed.

Then came the report of the civil duffadars, who superintend the arrangements for cultivation :"Below such and surh a tank of such and such a village, such and such ryots have come and ploughed so many kihandugas of wet land. Two ploughings are over; they are ploughing for the third

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 బంబు ఇభి. నాలコ్యరు దినదల్లి శీటాపు పృఱిస





ploughing, and tying up the steeped seed. When the fourth and fifth ploughings are finished, they will make the land of the proper consistence, and sow the sprouted seed. Near the same place, so many lihandugas of wet land are let to the ryots of such a village. The Kàrtika crop situated above that, is ready for cutting, and must be cut in four or six days. All the rice planted four days ago, has come up nicely. They have been choking the young weeds in that ground since yesterday. The contract rice grounds that are supplied with running water (from the tanks,) are let to the extent of twenty lihandugas. Also the

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 ground watered by means of baskets, and the grounds watered by means of yätas, are let in eight are ten places. I have let on the water from the upper sluice to day. (The ground along) that channel is yet to let. Guessing the quantity of water, I am in doubt whether it should be let as wet land, but will do as you command."

When he had delivered his report, the amildar gave this order:-
"Duffadar! You and the peons that have charge of the government tank, must look well after the wet lands every day. During the present

1. i. e. on the higher level.
2. i.e. tanks that do not belong to or are assessed with the village, but let separately.











rain, all the rice grounds ought to be ploughed five times, and the seed sown. So be quick, and get them well ploughed. More rains are coming, and the tank will be filled. Settle with the roots of the different villages for the cultivation of the (lands along the) upper channel. Also look well after the land that is sown below, and have it well weeded once a week. If the weeds grow up, the crop will be spoiled. And get the accountant to write out a detailed list of each tank, as to how much contract grounds with running water, how much ground watered by $y$ ätas, how much watered
3. Each rain lasts about a fortnight.
4. A form of the imperative.




 బరేత్ర్ ఆగుపదరల్లి అంతరపల్ల. ఈ అథా తిళ


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by baskets, is let. And how much land may yet be let. If I hear that you are at all idle about the cultivation, your situations are gone, and no wistake. So mind this, and be always at your posts. I am coming myself the day after to morrow in the evening, to inspect the cultivation."

With this, he dismissed them.
The report of the peons who had gone to collect revenue:-
"My lord, I went to such a district. The 5. Imp.



 ఇద్గా で,

 ఒరే;-


 వ బిస్నळ్ర, స్వ్విమి;-
sheikdare, shānabhàgas and all of them are collecting all the money of the present instalment. The evening after to morrow they will bring the remittance. The sheikdar has writteu a petition about it."

As soon as he said this, the moonshee read the sheikdar's petition as follows:-

To the presences of the feet of the Most Illustrious Emperor, my lord Subadar, your humble servant Mallikārjuna, Sheikdar of the district of Ayendùr, presents his petition, my Lord :-










 దినవొల ఈజకొలిగి బర బిలశొంచు, బిఎలరనాయుళగు

$U_{p}$ to the 20th of September A. D. 1842, I am intent on Government business, my lord. I have given strict orders to the Shänabogas of the different villages to collect all the money of this instalment for the above mentioned district. The money collected up to this time is 588 pagodas. The balance to complete this instalment is 120 pagodas ; which will be collected to-morrow, or within the evening of the day after. As soon as it is complete, I shall have the remittance packed up, and bring it to your presence, my lord. Both Boranāìk and Timmanäik urgently insist that I must not delay so long,





 ఆయు నింనేల రాత్రి ఒళ్ళల వుళాంకృగి, ఇడు వరి
 Qで.




but come to the office to day. On this account Timmanàik has come to your presence, Boranäilk is still here; and I beg you will order Boränaill to stay till tomorrow, to make up the instalment money, and bring the remittance, my lord.

In the villages and hamlets of the aforesaid district, there was a good fall of rain last night, and all the crops sown up to this time are looking well.

They say that the night before last some travellers came in the evening, and put up in the travellers' rest house near Chilènahully. The villagers, the village servant, watchmen, policemen, and peons, all








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ఈ నొల్లిగి ఇరుపల్లి, రాత్) డన్నిరతు ఫోళగ్యి

saw them, and asked them, " Who are you? Where are you going?" To which they replied, "We come from Coimbatoor; and are going to Gadwäl." Observing that the people were all men, and other circumstances, the policemen and the rest suspecting that they were rogues, took every care for the safety of the village, and collected also some of the neighbouring villagers.

Whilst things were in this state, about eleven o'clock at night, the aforesaid men, who had alighted at the travellers' rest house in front of the cillage,

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 ఆ బวగిలిన ซวవఙియల్లి ఇశ్ద్ వుంగวइల゚యువరు





twenty or five and twenty persons, came all together, armed, to break into the village. When they came, the outer gate of the rillage was well secured with a gate of thorns. On this side, the doors of the inner gate were fastened with cross bars. Hearing the noise of the aforesaid people at the thorn gate, the outer guards, who were stationed at the guard house of that gate, got up, mounted the bastion, and looked, and saw twenty or thirty people collected about the gate. They immediately gave warning to the people in the guard house of the inner gate. On their doing so, four musketeers of their number opened the wicket gate, mounted the bastion near






 బタగi బంగు, ఈ తెట్టైగి బిం\% ळబ్బ్ర బిట్టై, \&




 the thorn gate, and when they looked, some of the people were trying to pull down the thorn gate. Others went to see if there was any other way through the fence. After looking and seeing that there was no way anywhere, but that all was secure, they too came back again to the thorn gate, talked amongst themselves, and proposed to get in by setting fire to the gate. Seeing them strilking a light, one of the watchmen, named Bēdara Ranga, took up a ready loaded musket, took a good aim at the wrist of the man who was striking the steel, applied











 గాబరి షૈట్ట్రె, నన్నల్లి బంచు, ఈ పత్వృన త్రి
the match, the ball went off, and hit him right ons the wrist joint. As soon as he was hit, he threw down the fiint and steel; and when they saw the people with guns on the bastion, unuble to stay there any longer, as they were going away, they swore, "Whoever you are, you people of this village, listen. If, in a year or six months from this time, we do not attack this rillage and plunder it, we will change our names," and went off; so they say.

All the night after this they kept on the alert, and as soon as it was light, the people of the village all came to me in a great fright, and told me all









 బిన్నర్ల.

this. So I encouraged them all, and went yesterday to the rillage and saw particularly all the places; where they had put up, where they had come, and where they had gone off, my lord.

They brought and showed me the stecl that had dropped when the ball struck; so I have sent both the fint and the steel to the office. I beg your attention, my lord. Be pleased to consider this and my other requests, and command me what public business I shall attend to hereafter, my lord.

Such is my petition.
When the amildar had heard the petition thus




 వరు నముసગ్యృర. అదృగ,
petition concerto haw
ని९వ్రు బరిబ బిన్నవత్రల త్రలపి, బర゙డ వత్రవస





read, he was much astonished, and had the following order written, and sent to the sheikdar of the aforesaid district, in reply:-

To the most Illustrious Mallikàrjuna, Sheikdar of the District of Ayendūr, Subadar Lingappa sends his respects :-namely,

The petition you wrote has come to hand, and I have fully understood all the intelligence written therein. You must collect without arrears the money of this instalment due from the above district, and the remittance must be paid into the office

## AMILDAR'S REPLY. <br> 149

mectriby.t. delay th. above 佟
 బరొద తวరీఖిగి బండు, దวఎలจగువడు.




 ససు దుష్య్య లిశిగళు 7 ఫర
 శృుపడు.


sent immediately to the head office, you must not delay, but bring it on the above mentioned date.

As there has been a good fall of rain in the neighbourhood of the villages, you must let out the gram and other cultuvation according to the orders previously sent to you, take notes of hand with the signatures of the villagers attached, make out a summary list of these agreements, including the amount of seed to be sown by each, and forward them to the office.

The villagers must be in great alarm at the affair of the robbers at Chilēnahally. This very day a
7. For ace.








 బరుత్తి ఇభిలవి.
 กレーـ నొల ఇసివి.

 petition is being sent to the Head Office about it. Most likely an order will come from the Head Office to secure well all that part of the country, and give confidence to the people, by Silladar cavalry and other mears. You must immediately assure the ryots and others of the several villages, of safety. I myself am coming shortly into that district, to look after the cultivation.

This 21st day of September, A. D. 1842.
In the meantime, the military hobalidars and duffadars,-who, if the killedar be in the military








 ఇధారె. ऊగ ణాజరు ఆసైినగళ్ల్లి వునరు జ



office, first make their report to him there, and thence to the amildar in the District Office,-on that day the killedar being in the amildar's office, made their report to both at once, as follows :-
"The fort and other guards are all secure. The gate is unlocked, and the key is in the office. In the gate guard house sixteen persons have been set at liberty. Three of those now in custody are sick; and having no relatives, they suffer greatly for want of victuals. The rest of the people have finished the works severally appointed them, and












are now in custody. Eight prisoners were out repairing the road. To day they cleared the earth out of the gutters on both sides of the road, and made the gutter properly, for the length of eighteen fathoms. Besides, the people employed on the bridge were thirty five paid workpeople, forty women pounding chunam; and, in addition to these, ninety impressed persons ; in all, a hundred and sixty five people. They have built the brick kiln, piled up all the bricks in the kiln, covered them with earth, and made all ready. To morrow they ought to begin to burn them ; and the hired la-






 లదారుసు,
 ఎష్షై బంచు ఇఢి?
 ఛిలని, గ్వ్విమి.
bourers must be paid to morrow." When they had reported these particulars, and received an answer, they went to their several duties.

In the meantine, the gowdas and shānabhägas of the respective villages came, made their obeisance and presented themselves to the amildar and sheristedar, and sat down in their proper places. The amildar addressed them :-
A. Well Sirs, Gowdas! How much of your monies has been paid in?
G. We have paid our monies according to instalment, my lord.












On this they examine the shánabhágas' accounts; and if the money has been paid in according to their instalment, well and good. If short, they set peons over them, and make them pay the money till there be no balance left. When the money is all passed, they take lists of remittances from the villagers and the sheikdars, examine the total amount by the particulars from each village, examine and correct them where they differ. Where the receipts have been twice entered, they return the lists, and have other lists written; which
8. When accounts are behindhand, a peon is set over the defaulter, to dun him; and the defaulter has to pay the peon's wages, so much per day, until payment of the debt releases him.










if correct, they keep. If the amoant entered be two little, they add in a postscript to the list of remittances, that the money of such a village was paid into the office separately; make the tutals agree; make a clear accomnt of particulas, giving the amounts, the sums for each year, and the items; file it, give receipts accordingly, affix the signature of the amildar, the government seal, and the file endorsement of the sheristadar, and give them to the different villagers. If any accounts are to be written, they detain the shànabhàgas, and, by their
9. A list of the annual amounts realized for several years, is kept as a document of easy reference. 1. Eng.
2. Every document of the kind must have the amildar's signature, the seal of the gorernment, and be endorsed by the registering sheristadar.





 బబు వునలసుబు ఐను キంమి, ఎంబ విపేరేగళః


 వళ జวస్తి; జవృను బిৎజువి ఇష్ష్టు ఎండుగ; అ

examination, separate the individual accounts and the different items in the account of decrease, increase and totals, compare the items of increase and decrease, find out the cause of decrease,-decrease by exchange of land; decrease by rented lands being let on wära; decrease by non-cultivation; and decrease by money remitted on the ground of the ryots' poverty. These particulars being written, the accounts are filed.

The increase is entered in the same way:-increase by exchange of land; increase by wära lands being rented; increase from fallow lands being cultivated; that is, so many lihandugas of land sown. The regular value of such land is half a













pagoda per kolaga; but it must be advanced gradually for three years. The first year the rent is three fanams per lolaga; the next year four fanams; the year after, the full rent, as usual. There must be a written agreement to this effect, given either from the office, or by the sheikdar, or by the villagers. After thus carefully investigating the matter, and every now and then refering every thing to the amildar and sheristedar, the writers file the accounts.

The amildar addressing the gowdas, says,
A. Well, Mr. Gowda, settle for your village and go.


 ల゙デ బర゙び శ゙ふでง．










G．I will，if you wish it．
A．Then write and give an agreement for as many pagodas as your village was estimated at， exclusive of the Vaishākha crop．

G．What＇s the use of giving an agreement for that much？Have the Vaishàk ha crop entered too， and I will give an agreement for the whole，if you like．

A．How much Vaishàkha wet laud is already cultivated？and how much is yet to be cultivated？

G．No matter how much be cultivated，it will be very difficult to get the same money as last year out of the Vaishàkha crops，my lord．









అ. તుహ్మున ఇల్లద భ๖స శూత్రుగ శుట్టైస,



A. Why do you say so, Sir?
G. The land sown last year had lain fallow for three years. Land like that being cultivated, the paddy came on well; and prices were good. The same land being cultivated this year, there won't be such a crop this year as last. How prices will he, we cannot tell.
A. Don't frame idle excuses. If you plough the land well, throw in plenty of greens, and sow it , it will produce the eame crop as last year. So far this year prices are the same as last year ;
3. A pleonasm. Rice ground, are not manered, but dressed by treading in leaves, green stalks, \&c. of succulent plants.










 జనరు శెગગ తొను ఇళఃిరువ బంగెలోగి బండు, అ
and will continue the same, a fanam or half a fanam less or more. There is no need to be anxious about that. Write and give your agreement to the Government for the whole.

When the amildar had got them to consent, the gowdas and shànabà gas settled the contracts of their several villages as they had agreed, took leave, and set out for their homes.

The gentleman witnessed this and other business with great pleasure, left the office about nine o'clock, and came to the bungalow where he was staying, accompained by some of the a mildar's peo-












ple. Dismissing the office people thence, he took supper; and having slept soundly, the night of that day healthfully lightened, and shewed him Comfort.

Hearing that the gentleman, resolving to stay the next day in the same village, and ride out to the neighbourhood of the tank and other places, had set out, the amildar mounted his horse at sunrise, set out, and seeing the gentleman, made salaam. The gentleman returning his salaam, enquired after his welfare. On which the amildar asked, "Whither are you going ?" "I set out
4. A figurative mode of saying "the day broke and found bim well."
5. An indirect and polite mode of asking: "I am not aware whitber you are going."





 బึคరుగెళง





 with the intention of going to the tank，＂the gen－ tleman replied．＂I too am going to the tank for the purpose of looking after the cultivation，＂the amildar answered．＂I am glad of it，＂the gentle－ man said，and talking very pleasantly together， they went towards the tank，Near the weir of the tauk was a large banyan tree，whose roots， limbs，branches and pendents，if all counted，would not amount to less than over a thousand．The shade of this oo large a tree spread for more than a hundred fathoms round．Many birds lived in the tree．Under the tree，the seeds of the fruit the

[^11]






ఫిన. అగు ద్య్యగి తిళంయతతు?






birds had fed upon were scattered knee deep. Seeing such a tree, the gentleman said,
G. Amildar, what aged tree may this be?
A. Sir, this tree cannot be less than over five hundred years old.
G. How do you know that?
A. Those who understand these banyan trees say, that a tree that has these pendents, unless intentionally cut by some one, will not die of itself by disease, \&c., and though an arm or branch or any thing be broken off by a high wind, not one of K

గి ఇల్లిస జనేరు ఒబ్బురుఎ ఐiఃలగువదిల్ల. ఆప్దరం ద ఆ పురిదు బిద్ద ซ゙నంంబు నేలబెల్లి బిలరు బిక్టై ซినండు, ప్లులాపగుత్తి.

 ను భయు తుంఓు?







the people of the neighbourhood will go near this tree. So that the broken off branch strikes root into the ground, and spreads.
G. Why is that? What makes them so afraid that no one will take away even a limb or a branch that has been broken off by the wind?
A. A goblin, called Munishwara lives in this tree. Once a year a great festival takes place in honour of it. At that time, many persons who have made vows, bring brass bells, bells of bellmetal, and iron bells, in great numbers, and tie them to the branches of this tree. They tie them












also to the trunk. Nobody is able to climb this tree. On this subject some time ago some mussulmans made light of it, and said "Pooh! what is there in this tree?" and four of them resolving to climb the tree, threw ropes over it on four sides, and as they were climbing up, one slipped his foot and fell down. The rope that another was climbing was cut, and he fell. The third, on the middle of the rope, four men's height up, having climbed so far, had neither power to climb higher, nor strength enough to descend; but midway, his arms and legs trembling, grasped the rope with fright, and with his eyes shut, hung swinging there.






 గెలవాడ ఫణ్ణగగళు; వినరేడ అగెలడ ఫివియు;







The fourth climbed to the end of the rope, got upon the tree; and the moment he stood there, he saw a form before him. The form was thus:-The head was as big as a large caldron ; upou the head were twisted red matted locks a fathom long; a nose a cubit long; huge staring eyes; ears as broad as a dust shovel ; a tiger's mouth; when it gaped, a blood red wagging tongue a cubit long; large tusks; mustaches ; immense bread; a thick neck; black all over; great long arms; breast and back in proportion; a belly like an invert-




 వు జొయన ఆగ, ఆ శునుష్ష్యను గృను బిస్న్ళుళ్ర






ed boiler ; clothed with tiger's skin; and in the shape of a man. At sight of this goblin he screeched out, "kir-r-ro," and fell down insensible. Instantly, the one who was swinging to and fro on the rope, let go his hold, and fell too. His back was injured, and the man is hump backed; an old man of ninety, he is still alive in this village. All the people who have heard the story from the old man ninety years old, who is still living, tell how the man that saw the goblin and fell down from aloft, did nothing for three days but rave about the goblin he had seen, and faint through terror; and at the end of three days,





ఎంబు అవులదార ఙొభళ゙లふ；

 బుపేదేశ్ళి 干ారణనొలను？అన్నలు；





he died．Since then nobody will meddle with this tree．

When the amildar had done，the gentleman said，

G．I will answer that bye and bye．What rea－ son have you for saying that this tree may be more than five hundred years old？

A．The banyan tree puts forth pendents after it is a hundred years old．These pendents have now become large trees．Besides，hollows are not formed in the banyan tree until after it is a huu－ dred years old．Such hollows having formed two












 fathoms broad, and several of the pendents also which this tree has put forth being hollowed in the same way,-looking at the tree, I say that it may be a tree of five or six hundred years old.

When the gentleman had heard the amildar's relation, "True," he said, agreeing with him, "but those men perished so through the common dread of many ghosts in this country." "No matter what became of them, I am glad to see that the tree is vigorous and not injured by any body. It's a fine tree, a fine large tree," the amildar re-


 ల్లి, ఆ శ్రేరుల్లి బळ゙ఆ తృంబวగి నిలరు తృంబి, ఎ








plied. After remaining for a short time on horseback under the tree, and going about it, they both set out thence; and as they were going along the bank of the tank, they were delighted with the sight of the tank completely full of water; water pressing the bank raised on the weirs on both sides, water completely filling the sluices, and running off by the channels; and below that, wherever you look, rice lands being ploughed and sown; good water filling a large pool below the tank, cool, dark, clear, and delicious; lotuses, lilies, and other
7. In order to save as much water as possible, a temporary bank of earth is raised upon the top of the weir, which is washed away if the water rise too high for the safety of the tank bank, and lets off the superabundance of water.














flowers; large humming bees crowding to drink the honey in the flowers; also numerous aquatic birds, crows, water-hens, and cranes; frogs too that inhabit the water, croaking with many various notes; crabs black, red, white, crawling about, with nippers like adzes, sharp and pointed ; turtles with their hard backs and bellies, strong legs, long necks, and mouths, and stumpy tails, that crunch snch crabs and other animals with their grinders, and swallow them ; birds of various
8. Imitative of the sound of cracking.







 సుంజీరిసువ గెరుత్ హֹ


 రుడ్నది పే
flight; shoals of glistening fish; water birds that narrowly watch them, skim lightly above them, dart under with a "plop," and swallow the fish. Besides these, kankas or black vultures; grudhras or white vultures; brahmany kites with their white heads, bodies all red, soaring above, and uttering their pleasing note; long snakes called watersnakes, that swim about in the water; and numerous kites and other birds that watch the snakes, suddenly seize and carry them off into the air.

[^12]










But when the gentleman saw the fish catchers, boatmen, fishermen, netters and others all round the pool with casting nets, bag nets, pole nets, fishing rods too, catching large quantities of fish; heaping them up; throwing their nets; making small dams (across the pool;) baling over the water ; setting trap baskets, throwing small hand nets and bag nets; taking the numerous fish caught in them, and putting them in heaps;-they had also long lines fixed to fishing rods, a cork fixed in the middle of the line, a sharp steel hook at the

[^13]












end, a red earthworm pierced on the point of the hook; and when they throw the fishing line into the water, the line sinks as far as the cork. The fish, thinking the worm at the end of the hook to be their food, come and swallow it ; the steel point catches in their throat ; this draws the cork under water. Judging from the sinking of the cork the fisherman draws up the line with a jerk, and the fish comes up with it. When the gentleman saw them catching fish by these devices, he was angry, and said to the amildar, "These men must not
3. A picce of pith.














hereafter catch the fish that live in a beautiful pool like this. If they like, let them fish in the tank. You ought to fine heavily and punish any one who fishes in this pool in future. If you don't do this at my request, I shall send a government order to that effect."

He spoke; and the moment the amildar heard him, he called out, " Who is there, you servants?" Immediately, the peons who were at hand all stood before him. Addressing them, he commanded, "Seize all these fishermen's nets, take all the men into custody at the office, let the water-









 ขలు వూడిసాడరరు.
 men carry all these fish, and order the cutwal to have them sold by auction in the street, bring the proceeds into the office, count it, and enter it in the account of "extraordinaries." Instantly the government servants took all those people to the office, put them into custody, sold all the fish by auction in the street through the cutwal, brought the money realized into the office, and had it entered in the account of "extraordinaries."

Here, the amildar addressing the gentleman,

[^14]


 ळుశువిన అములస్ను ఇచిల బంజియు విలల రాస్ర








said, "The government will give an order according to what you have directed. I myself shall write to the Head Office to this effect, get an order that fish shall never again be caught in that pool ; have the substance of the order inscribed on this rock, and perpetuate the occurrence of this good deed in your days."

Hearing the amildar's agreeable speech, the gentleman, glad at heart, and talking very pleasantly, both of them returned to the town. The gentleman went to the bungalow; the amildar came to his office, took a written agreement from



 ట్టె, చళుఃంసదనుు.
the fishermen and the rest, that, " if we ever hereafter fish in the above-mentioned pool, we will pay a heavy fine to government, and subject ourselves to due punishment." He then dismissed them, and sent them to their several homes.

బల

ఈ దినశ్డ్ర వుసుష్ష్యను ఆ దివస్ ఆ అూరినెల్లి



## DIALOGUE IX.

## With some Brahmans.

The gentleman having stayed that day in the town, went forward on the third day, and as he pitched his tent and halted near the tank of another













town, some brahmans of the town, ten or fifteen persons, came in a party to the tank to bathe. The gentleman addressing them, said, "Sirs, brahmans, come here;" and beckoned to them with his hand. Seeing the gentleman sitting on a chair, under a tree in front of the tent, some of them who were a little senior to the rest said, "What's up now? This Copper-face is calling us. Let's go and see. Come along." At once they all went to the tent; and seeing him, some made salaam. Some asked, "Is the gentleman quite well?" Others were silent.
7. An epithet of red-faced persons, or Europeans.



 צ'లు;

ఫిన. నావ్రు ఃంంగణ లురినింద బంగిప్రు; శుుం


 ซ゙నండిం,





Thus they all sat down in the shade of the tree; and two of them, who sat before the rest asked, "My lord, whence have you come? Whither do you intend to proceed? Why did you call us?"
G. "I came from the town behind; I intend to go to the town before. I called you to have a talk with you,'" he replied.

Seeing that he was a witty man, they said, B. "Very well; glad to hear it. We have come to bathe. We shall bathe, go home and take our meal, \&c., come again after the third

[^15] డు, ఎంబు ふొలళలు;





 పొ; సివ్ము శన్తు నివ్మ్ల ల్లీ $\rho$ లుళయుత్తే, 9



watch, and then we can talk at leisure till evening."
G. "What! have you not bathed and breakfasted yet? Do so; bathe and breakfast; and if you all come in this way after the third watch, we may have a little pleasant conversation. If you don't come to day, I shall set out to morrow, and your word will remain with yourselves,"

Hearing the gentleman speak thus, the brahmans assured him, "We will come as we have said, and talk with you;'set ont, came to the tank,

[^16]



 డిలరింింంచ ఙినరెగి బంచు, ఎల్లరెత ఒళగగి బరు




 ణవాగుత్తి? ${ }^{2}$ ఎన్నలు;
finished their ablutions, went home, despatched their meal, and all together set out after three o'clock, came to the tent near the tank, and sent to inform the gentlemen, who was within. He himself came out of the tent, and on his saying "You may all come in," they all went into the tent, and sat down upon footstools and chairs that were there. Some who sat in front said, "Is it not to my lord (that we are about to speak?) How far may you be pleased to be going?"

## 1. A very polite mode of address.

2. Iit. how far are you going to favour us? A phrase used for either coming or going; also for other things; on the principle that whatever a man of rank does, is a favour.

ధిన. నావు పుదరాసేంబ ప్రుతినాపుధిలయువ్ర్త్త



బ్.) ळౌబెంక్య్య్, నావిల్లరు ఇదిల లూరినెవరుు.
 భిత్రి లుంటె?

 తిరిగి evoటిలe?
 క్రొలవ్తియ్్య్రి.

G. I was in Channapatnam, otherwise called Madras ; and now I am come to this country. Are you all of this town?
B. Yes, Sir; we are all this townspeople.
G. What means of living does this town afford you all?
B. This village is an agrahàra.
G. An agrahära? Does it pay any tax to Government?
B. We pay (400) four hundred pagodas to Government, Sir.
G. How can it be called an agrahāra, when












 you pay four hundred pagodas to Government? You pay a large sum. Has it always paid at this rate?
B. Formerly our rulers used to give it quite free. Since then, in the days of Tippu Saib, a quitrent of one hundred pagodas was fixed. Since that again, Dewan Pūrniah raised it three hundred pagodas. So some of us, unable to leave the place and go anywhere else, pay the money and stick here. Others, unable to pay the money, went elsewhere. In this way we suffer. There are copper inscriptions made and given by former sov-

 రు మొుంగి స్థరపวగ ఆళుద్ద్ర శ్రి నింతు ఇధి. ఇ









ereigns, to the effect that this village used formerly to be given to us free. And there is a stone inscription shewing the same thing, that stands in front of the village, as high as a man. We have not seen a sovereign to enquire into the circumstances, what they are, and act accordingly. Thus we live on in poverty, Sir, continually praying to God, and looking for the time when such a sovereign shall arise.
G. You pay a large sum. Yet it seems right enough for Tippu Sib to fix a suitable quit rent for a brahmans' agrahära; because he was not a brahman. But why did Dewan Pürniah, who was

[^17]











a brahman, increase the rent of a brahmans' agrahāra?
B. Not having the power to make more agrahäras than had been made by former sovereigns, he thought he should not acquire renown; so he gave some new agrahäras, and some quitrent and free villages to his own people. And as he could not lessen the amount of those villages to the Government, he increased all the amount of those villages upon the agrahäras of such poor people as we, that were established by former rulers, and delivered in his accounts. The Company's rulers not being well acquainted with this circumstance,






 ిిళియేలిల్ల.




passed the accounts, which shewed that the total was correct. Since that time, though we all went and informed them, they told us that what was in the Dewan's time is fixed. Thus, in order to get credit to himself, he gave one man's livelihood to another. This matter has not been investigated here ; where else it will be, we don't know.
G. Was it so ? Then you've been cheated. It must indeed be very hard for you to pay the money and make a living. Are there any scholars or learned men amongst your people? Bahmans are learned, I know. But if there be any of

> 4. i. e. he has not been punished for it in this world.


 విల వృతనాడుత్తృ ${ }^{\circ}$ వి.

ధిత. ఈ జగిత్తినల్లి ఎల్ల్ వునుష్య్రరన్ను దిల

 పూగగాచల్లి నఱియ బిలశు.





you who can converse scientifically, we may have a little conversation.
B. Very well, Sir. We will converse as well as we can.
G. God created all the men in this universe. It is not right that they should pursue different paths. All ought to walk in the same way.
B. Yes, that is true. In a certain sea, the world, there are many islands or countries. In those islands, no one people is like another. The ideas of one are not like the ideas of another. The

విలరిగి ఒబ్బ్ర ఆయుుష్ష విల్ల．ఇడిల్ల బిలరే బొ





 వల్లి，యనవ యూవ దిలฮəంతిగగళ యృవ యనవ


 గ下テ్డ్ర బుద్ధి ప్రులతిసువదిల్లవు．

life of one is not（of the same length）as the life of another．All these are manifestly diverse．But if one has even the will to walk in the same way as another，he cannot govern the will．Though a man have power to subject the will，it will some－ times be influenced by other things，as though he had no power over it at all．In these circum－ stances，what nation soever has long adhered to the practice of any philosopher，will delight in such practices ouly，and not be disposed to adopt the ways of $o$ hers．

G．If the way of the ancient philosophers be









 గెలరియుదించు, ${ }^{6}$ తిళ్యయు బిలశు.
 good, we may certainly walk in it; and may regard it as a good way. But if in that way, there be stones, thorns, holes, ruts ; and besides these, molestation from robbers, danger from tigers and bears, annoyance from snakes and scorpions; no water to drink, no shade to rest under; and wherever you sit down you get your hands, body and feet full of sharp thorns;-we must think that if any one obstinately takes such a road, and walks in it, simply because it is the way our ancestors walked in, he cannot find any comfort in it.
B. Yes; when persons wishing to set out in
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5. ऊยูతర లో
6. సे











the road made by our wise ancestors in order to go to a very distant city, to reach the city, and ar quaint themselves with the wonders and curiosities there, -enter upon and walk in that road,if there be stones, they must step aside ; if there be thorns, they must avoid treading upon them; if there be holes, they must pass by them ; if there be large stones, they must not knock against them; but walk on keeping their eye fixed upon the road, and not looking about them or up at the clouds. In addition to this, being aware of the molestation of robbers, they must take good help; if there be any danger from tigers and bears, they must travel at a proper time; if there be any an.

[^18]











noyance from snakes and scorpions, they must provide themselves with suitable charms and remedies; if there be any difficulty in procuring water to drink, they must take in their hands goglets and vessels filled with cool water; if there be no shade, they must provide themselves with umbrellas; if prickly thorns abound, they must put on sandals; and the travellers must walk careful. ly. He who says, "I don't want any trouble, I'll stay at home," will be a booby, knowing nothing whatever of the nature of the country, the nature of the road, or the nature of the city to which the road leads. The traveller undergoes trouble, meets with difficulties, and then meets with great happiness. Study appears very difficult to child-

[^19]








 च゙ß९?

 rein ; but as they gradually taste (the sweets of) knowledge, it daily brings wisdom. Science appears like poison to one who has never studied; but to a student, it is delicious and pleasant as milk, as honey, as sugar ; yea, as nectar that combines all these sweets.
G. If your forefathers did foolish things before they became wise, are you bound to do the same?
B. The growing crop appears in the shoot, they say. So one who is destined to become wise

బై
Et is








 బึలซు.
 ళువ నిమిత్తువిల్ల. భంగวరేవు అఱేతతన శస్తువ్రు, మునైష్యను થక్లెతస్యవుళ్ళపను; భంగృర నిలదలినిం

hereafter, will display wisdom from childhood, and to the extent of his knowledge, will do virtuous deeds only. Why should he act foolishly? He may appear to others to do so, but he will not do it. Or if one say he has done it, the disgrace will not cleave to him. Though an ingot of gold fall from its place, or some one cast it, into the dirt, we know that the gold is not polluted by the dirt.
G. There is no ground for comparing geld to man. Gold is an inanimate thing; man is animate. What gold is from the first, it will be the





 లిల్ల.






 same wherever it be Man is subject to the states of childhood, boyhood, youth and old age. He may be foolish, or he may be wise. And to esteem the actions of such foolish ancestors as actions of the wise, and do them, does not seem reasonable.
B. Gold of inferior value, by successive refininge and mixing with good gold, becomes pure gold of great value. If such pure gold be mixed with copper, \&c., its quality is lowered. In like manner, a man by virtuous associations obtains honor ; from the worthless, folly. Therefore I do

 లిల్ల.




 ळคభువల్లి, అబే



 not see any thing to hinder our comparing animate man to inanimate gold.
G. You have said that as gold, though in dirt, is not polluted by the dirt, so the sayings of the wise of ancient times are not affected by folly, though they fall into the mouth of fools. When any one commands works to be done, whether good or bad, the mind and judgment assent at the time. But afterwards they refuse, and the command is useless. Just so, when the time comes to enquire into the customs of your ances-
2. i, e, said by you.
 De.










 tors, established among you, they will not appear to be right.
B. True ; so it is. Whatsoever way is at any time, by the adoption of the majority, and by its celebrity, acknowledged to be right, such ways are said to be suitable for those times. Yet though said to be so, the ancient customs are not forgotten. Many persons, by their right of possession, have charters inscribed to the effect that such and such land is theirs. And at the time it is acknowledged to be theirs according to the charter. In like manner it comes to others. No matter how many











 (own it,) not one of them can take it away, but it remains fixed as it ever did. So old customs cannot pass away.
G. Then you think your way alone to be right, and have no wish to walk in the way that I advise.
B. If in our way there were many things that ought not to be done, and in the way you mention many things that ought to be done, one might leave this way, and follow that. But if for no profit one forsake his native town and wander from town to town, he loses his home, and finds no abode in the places where he wanders. In
 రింబు，బిశువదశ్క్రి ఆగలి ఆగడు．
 లస్సవ్రొ హూశుువదిల్లవిలఁ？







ధిన．ఆ పురేవిల్లిండ డుట్ల్టెతు？
25．）．ఆ వురెపు బిৎజదింశ ఙుట్టైకు．
one way and another he misses both．Therefore one must not forsake it on any account．

G．Then do you do nothing profitless？
B．Though a thing be profitless to one＇s self， yet if it be at all beneficial to the public，a man who does such a deed，may be called a good man． This tree，itself standing in the sun，affords shade to travellers．To that extent at least，one must benefit the public，they say．

G．Where did that tree spring from ？
B．That tree sprung from a seed．

[^20]ఛిల. బినజనిల్లింద ๘ుట్టైకు?
 నిమిణసువవనుు ฉి९శరు.
 గెళ్లి ळீ९భుత్త్ర?

 డొలళుత్తి $ి$ వి.




ఛిన. స్లాల విషేయువందెరానసు?
G. Where did the seed spring from?
B. It sprang from a tree. He who creates both these, is God.
G. What are the attributes of God according to your shastras?
B. We say that they are attributes too great for the mind to conceive, or the mouth to utter.
G. What do you mean by great attributes?
B. Glorious attributes are great attributes.
G. Glorious in what respect?
B. Glorious in every respect.
G. What do you mean by every respect?




 వ్యావచు?

 రేప్ర.


B. All the transactions of the world.
G. Are there no bad transactions in the world ?
B. The bad transactions are the men's who have committed them; all the good transactions are God's.
G. What is a good transaction? and what is a bad transaction?
B. Kindness to others is a good transaction ; affliction of others for one's own pleasure is a bad transaction.
G. If one afflict others, will the afflicter obtain happiness?
 ఇరైన్ను.








ఫిల. యుచనింబువన్యురు?
 వును.


B. For the present he will appear to obtain happiness.
G. What do you mean by " the present?"
B. The present is the time (of doing it.)
G. What after that?
B. If the king hear of it, he will receive punishment in this world. If, unknown to the king, he afflict others, he will be punished by Yama in the next world.
G. Who is Yama?
B. The ruler of hell is Yama.
G. Are there two kinds of men, those who go to hell, and those who do not go?



 యన్న్ను వృణిదవరిగి అగ్యియ దఃగి లురొు హూ

 బిలరో యృళ్ ఇర బృరుు?
 గ్యననృ ${ }^{9}$ యూचి ఇరు బอర゙డు?


B. All men must see hell, the city of Yama. But that world is paradise to those who have done good works, such as kindness to others. To those who have done bad works, such as afflicting others, hell is a world flaming like fire.
G. Why cannot there be a separate place of happiness for the good?
B. Why cannot the good and the bad be in the same city?
G. So? Yes, (indeed.)

As they thus talked on many subjects, evening
7. Those who have gained merit by charitable and other good
eeds. deeds.
8. The meritorious as above. 9. A sinful man who lacks merit.











drew on, when the brahmans said, "It is now evening; if you will do us the pleasure of staying here to morrow, we may hold further conversation. Do you permit us to go home now?" The gentleman replied, "I have been gratified by your conversation. It is too late to talk more. To morrow morning I proceed on my journey. You can now return home." When he had thus given them leave and made salaam, the brahmans returned the gentleman's salaam, and came home.

1. A command; the visitor being regarded as at the disposal of the person he visits, for the time being.






 চితత్రినల్లి స్వుల్ప నిచ్రి పృఱి，ఆ తరుపాయు శిల


## DIALOGUE X．

## With an Old Man．

The gentleman set out next day at sunrise． As he proceeded，there was a village to the East， called Kelamangala．It was nine o＇clock when he approached the village；so he had his tent pitched in a grove in front of the village，halted there，breakfasted，and slept a little during the heat of the day．After this，he had a chair placed outside the tent，and was sitting there，when an




 రేసు ఈరేయులు; బలగెడి తిరి నినలిిదేను. అల్లి






old man, leaning upon a stick and stooping, came out of the village by way of the grove, and was going to some field, or rice ground, or well beyond. The gentleman seeing him, called, " Ho, old man, come here." The old man turned and looked to the right, and seeing there the Copperface sitting on a chair hefore the tent in the middle of the grove, said to himself, "Who can this be? Some nobleman has come. Did he call me, or somebody else, I wonder?" The gentleman seeing the old man standing in doubt, with his face
3. zispeu enso.

 సేణ వృతనెతిసులు;


 ఒంబు వృవిన పురేబ బుడెదల్లి ఒంచు బొలరు అగగ
 ళతు, ఆ వురేవన్ను బిన్నుసెరే5 వృతి శిృండు,
 ङృ?

ఛిง. నౌవ్రు జింగఆఆ่ภరింగు బంచివ్ర. ${ }^{6}$
towards him, again addressed him, "Ho, old man, it was you I called."

On which the old man came leaning on his stick, stood near, and made salaam. Returning his salaam, the gentleman said, "Be seated, Sir." There was there at the foot of a mango tree, a wide spreading root. So sitting down upon the root, and supporting his back against the tree, he began :-
O. Whence has the gentleman been pleased to favour us?
G. I came from Bangalore.

> 5, బీస్షు ఆశులి.
6. The discrepancy between this and the statement at page 183 is not to be regarded; as the former was said to deceive the brahmans!

వు. వుుంబి ఎల్లి వరివిగుง त్వెరల బిళయుు ి్రిదొంిలల?

干ృరిత్రు,



ఛి. నిన్న ङేసేలేను?
శుు. నన్న్ ङెసరు శేవ్లీఁయేును.

 సెవ్య్యును. అవనేల డిలవరు. ఆ డిలవర హొసెరు.
O. How much further does your journey extend?
G. Further on is Salem. I am going to that district.

The old man listened and was silent. So the gentleman said to him,
G. Old man, do you live in this town?
O. Yes, Sir ; I live in this town.
G. What is your name ?
O. My name is Sarvayya.
G. Sarvayya? What god's name is that?
O. The Sire or parent of the whole universe is Sarvayya. He is God. This is that God's name.
 బळుఙితల?

శుు. డిలశర ఙిసైరల్లది, వునుష్ష్యర ఙొసైు బ్యొరి లుంటిలల?
 あ?







G. Is it right for men to take God's name?
O. Is there a name of men separate from the name of God?
G. Men's names and ways are various. God's name is one, and different (from men's.) Do you tell me by what name that separate God is called. You are an old man of many days.
O. I don't know it merely because I am an old man. This is a matter to be settled by clever people like yourself,' who have examined and understand the shastras.











G. Is God's name to be found by searching the shastras?
O. One name at any rate, "God, God," is known to everybody, you know; both to those who search the shastras, and to those who are unable to search them. Beyond this, by repeatedly searching, we must see whether we can find that God possesses, in addition, such and such names, such and such greatness, such and such virtues.
G. Have you a shastra that contains God's name, and greatness, and virtues?
O. Though I have not, most likely some of our priests have.

## 212 <br> DIALOGUES.

ఫిง. నిప్మ్ర గురుగెళง యృృరు?

ఢిง. అవెర్యుコ?
శుง. బృృయ్మ్ల ణెరు.
 వరిలల?

ఛి. ซాక్రై వృత్ర అవరల్లి ఇల్లశ్యిల?

 లృరేరిふల?


G. Who are your priests?
O. Those who teach us good things.
G. Who are they ?
O. Brahmans.
G. Do the brahmans teach you good things?
O. What they teach is good.
G. Are there no wicked things in them?
O. Why should there be wicked things?
G. If there be, cannot they teach it to you?
O. Why should they teach us wicked things? On no account do they teach them.

ఛిง. నిలను ₹ులచెల్లి యూరు?

 लు?

 N్న్ భజిసుత్యిలర?


 ఆ శిలశరస్న్ భజిసుత్రేคశి.

ధిన. ఆ โిৎవర్యుర?

G. To what caste do you belong?
O. Our caste are weavers.
G. If weavers, what is your business?
O. We are (cotton) cloth weavers
G. Weavers, are you? Then what god do you worship?
O. The god that danced on our warps in the form of a boy, that appeared to our forefathers and gave them everlasting happiness, he is the god we worship.
G. Who is that god ?
O. Shrì Krishna Swãmy.

ఛిง. ซృ ష్ణనేనల?
వుコ. ळౌబుు.

పుు. ळౌడుు.





 వాగి オృంథగళు వృడి ఇద్ధౌరా.

G. Krishna ?
O. Yes.
G. Was Krishna an incarnation of Vishnu ?
O. Yes.
G. Was Krishna a god, and gave everlasting happiness to your forefathers?
O. Yes, Sir, he gave it.
G. Did you see it ?
O. Though I did not see it, learned men of old saw it, and have written books declaring all that took place.
G. What is the name of that book ?

వుు. సৎత గిలృవిందేవింబ గ్యంఖవ్రు.


ఫిภ. ఆత్ల్య్యరు?

 బరియు Fiऽశిరిงల?

 ซ్మి అన్న ఎळుひు.
 శ్రి విద్వాంసెల్లశిలో?
O. The book ealled Gita Govinda.
G. Who wrote that book ?
O. The poet Jaya Deva, the husband of Padmāvati.
G. Who was he?
O. A brahman, a learned man.
G. Though a learned man, couldn't he invent and write lies?
O. When we are more learned than they, we may pronounce the words of the learned to be lies.
G. Amongst the learned men of the present day, is there none cleverer than that poet?

వుు. నాను ఇభిలనే, ఎన్నువ విద్వాంశేనసస్ప్రు నృ
 విలలల లుంటాడరే, నวనాగెలి, ఇన్ను ఇరుప జనెగ్ ఆวగెలి, ళిৎశంతరు ซృణ బळుడుు.

 యిఁఁజనేప్రు.

ఛిల. అइర యిలలగ్యతేయున్న్ నిలను విణొరిసుు త్తిలoకs?

 రై.

ధిง. అవరు ఎల్లి ఇడ్ధృ రే?
O. I never yet saw a learned man that said he
was; nor heard of one either. If, at some future time, one should arise, either I or those who come after me, those who are living, may see him.
G. What would be the use of seeing or hearing of him?
O. It would be of use to test his ability.
G. Would you test his ability ?
O. I should test him to the extent of my ability ; and there are many who would test him further.
G. Where are they ?

 వరలస్ల్ల, అరేుు.


 ఆ బాయియిక్ళ గ ఈ బ్లందాండ్నాద్యంతెవన్ను ${ }^{9}$


ధిన. బొరియుల్లి ఎల్లృ జగగత్తు 干วణణిసితేల? వు. 千วణిసితు.


O. In many places.
G. Krishna, whom you call God, was not God ; he was a king.
O. If he were a king, he might rule like other kings. But how was it that when a boy of three years old, he opened his mouth before his foster mother, and showed her the whole of this universe in his mouth?
G. Did the whole universe appear in his mouth?
O. It did.
G. Then it must have been a large mouth. The mouth of a boy three years old is very small.
8. ธвజ్घ อధిซార.
9. 2j)
 తైల, తిళయు బిలテు.



 లసె అనెహృననపాగి తృృరుత్రి.




 ซ శృコఙిదనుు?

I want to know how this universe appeared in such a mouth as that.
O. As a large elephant, with all its limbs, appears in a small looking glass, so it appeared.
G. The illustration you have given is a good one; but the circumstance seems incredible.
O. The actions of God are thus incredible to men to understand, and most wonderful to relate,
G. If this Krishna were an incarnation of God, why did he follow the practices of the world like a man?






 ైలృరువశిఎృ?



వు. అంథః జనరు ఇనై్న జ్యృనదేంతరల్లవిం దు,4 కిళయయ బొలశు.
O. He acted like a man, because he was incarnate as a man.
G. If God become incarnate as a man, all his actions should be good, and so that every body may hear and speak of them without being ashamed.
O. Can there be any shame in hearing and speaking of his actions?
G. Respectable people are afraid to speak, and ashamed to hear.
O. Such people must be regarded as not yet wise.
3. షుసుష్య ఆవతారశేన్ష్ ఎక్తిర్దించే.
4. Those who have not obtained spiritual wisdom.
 నెపంత్రై?

 పుత్రె ఇన్నెలనస్న ${ }^{6}$ బిలశ?







G. Then the wise have abandoned shame and fear?
O. What else can be said of them, if they are ashamed or afraid of hearing and repeating the excellent story of Krishna?
G. Those who explain that story, and those who listen to it, do seem to have abandoned buth shame and fear.
O. The great Sins that have possessed those who listen to and repeat that story, may be afraid because they can no longer remain in those men; and ashamed that their remaining so long has been to no purpose.
5. లుహ్రు లుత్త ఐునాగ.
6. צన్షు ఫను ఆన్ష.
 రణవొలను？




 అฉెల నౌぴも゙．
 Tునదిภค？
 శెడిภల？

> ఫిల. గూణిశిళ్లి ఇరుుపుు.

G．Why should the sins be so ？
O．Sins are afraid，because they cannot remain in the heart of those who hear and repeat the sto－ ry of Krishna，but must flee．Having taken pos－ session，it is the honor of sins to stay until they have punished their possessors．If they are oblig－ ed to depart in the mean time，that is a disgrace．

G．Will sin depart by merely hearing the story？
O．Will darkness remain after the sun has risen？

G．In caves it will．





 Mse?


 Neอ?
©

O. Let the darkness of sins remain in the careminds of those who have no faith in this.
G. What is faith ?
O. Faith is the devout conviction that besides Krishna, there is no God.
G. Then are those who are called gods numeous?
O. The gods are numerous; but the greatest of them all is Vishnu in the form of Krishna.
G. Another man says that Shiva is the greatest, doesn't he?
O. Let him say so. How can it be merely by his saying so?

ఫిన. అశొలశః నిన్న హతతు వూత్ర ఆగగ బఠు
 వొలసై?




ఫిన. అవన వృత్ల నౌసౌ వృతృడుతత్తిలనే.
 డువదు శ్ష్టు.



G. Why is it that your werd only is to be taken? What reasou is there for not taking his word?
O. You may find that out when they are arguing. Why raise that question now whilst you are conversing with me?
G. I will take his part.
$U$. If you question me in this way, it will be difficult to answer.
G. Why cannot you answer?
O. You are a gentleman ; we are poor people. If I speak positively, you will perhaps get angry.

[^21] క్త్రంనా.
 గు $ల ు ప ె ౖ య ు ~ త ే గ ె ద ి య ి ః ৎ ? ~$

వుు. ळౌడృయ్య్య్, వూతిగి వృతు సరయయూగ

 త్ర్పు్పు?





What need is there for that? If you give me permission, I will go home.
G. Have you taken this plan because you are at a loss to answer?
O. Yes, Sir; if I answer each point correctly, and you think I am right, all well. But if you think me wrong, and get angry, what can I do ?
G. We must find out in conversation whether a thing be right or wrong. If right, it will be right ; if wrong, I shall merely say, " that is not a proper answer;" what ground is there for being
 గீ ळึァలగెప్ప.

వుు. నసెగి బిৎేరిశ్ ఇల్లవ్యెయ్య్య; ఇనుె్రి







ఆ వుుడుళగను వునేగి బందెను.


angry? If, however, it be disagreeable to you to talk, you may go home, Sir.
O . It is not disagreeable to me , Sir . If you question me in this way for three days longer, I shall answer you as well as I can. But when talking with gentlemen, one must take precautions in that way. On this account I said so to you. It is now evening. If you give me leave, I shall go home.
With this, the old man returned home.
The gentleman having passed the night there comfortably, in the morning proceeded on his

[^22]226 DIALOGUES.

 ఇద్దనంు.
స్రుత స్తి.
journey; and having, by this time, been eight or ten days absent, he returned, reached home as before, and lived happily.

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[^0]:    2．สัa̧̧入 with em．У．
    
    
    5．నిलలు యsod？It is scarcely possible to give，in Eaglish，the play upon words in the following sentences．

[^1]:    
    

    1. Persons who, in offering cocoanuts, throw them high in the air to be scrambled for.
    2. Persons who break their own cocoanuts by dashing them on a stone, (properly the work of the priest,) and thus offer the fragments.
    3. Persons who offer single whole cocoanuts at the temple.
    
    4. విกัลส.
[^2]:    
    3. กิจ్న,

[^3]:    6. lit. great king.
[^4]:    6. Baskets covered with leather, held by two ropes at each side, and worked by two men. With these the water is laded over the bank rapidly and in large quantities.
    7. The word signifies as much rain as will soften the ground sufficiently for ploughing or tilling; about six inches deep.
[^5]:    2. i. e. new paddy measures more than when dried; and fresh jaggory weighs heavier than when kept; both, therefore, fetch more when sold off as soon as produced.
[^6]:    6. พర゙స్ ఇఁ్దు.
[^7]:    9. Persone sent out to look after and bring intelligence of what is being done in their several departments. All bring their reports in the evening to the amildar.
    10. This is called the " lamp's salutation."
    11. Eng. "dress."
    
    12. An officer over thirty or forty men,
    13. An officer over ten men.
[^8]:    8. A ${ }^{2}$ is ploughing the field once lengthwise, and once crosswise. After five such ploughings the land should shake with the wind, somewhat like jelly. It is then fit to receive the seed.
[^9]:    9. The land is infested with very small weeds, which must be killed in the earliest stage, by squeezing them with the hand; care being taken to avoid injuring the young rice plants.
[^10]:    6. i. e. men without their families, and therafore not like travellers, who have their families along with them.
[^11]:    6．From がలひు．

[^12]:    9. Intended to imitate quick flashings.
[^13]:    1. These are but three different castes of fishermen ; their occupation the same, though translated by different words.
    2. A common mode of catching very small fish that are found in pools is, to construct a small dam of earth across the pool, with the hand or a piece of a broken water pot throw the water from one side to the other, catching with the hand or small nets all on the side nearly empty; then making an opening in the dam, putting a double funnel shaped wicker basket in the opening, and letting the water run through it, and catching the fish in it, between the outer and inger funnels.
[^14]:    5. i. e. an account of receipts fiom other than the regular sources of revenue.
    6. i. e. where the gentleman and amildar stood. This is the usual expression in returning after a digression.
[^15]:    8. i. e. after three o'clock; the third watch being from 12 to 3.
[^16]:    9. i.e. you will bave told a lie; your word will not proceed to its accomplishment.
[^17]:    3. Past and present.
[^18]:    7. ぶveత్ OO
[^19]:    

[^20]:    

[^21]:    8. i. e. the two holding different opinions.
[^22]:    9. i. e. must get them to promise not to be angry if they do not agree with one.
