## APPENDIX I

### REIGNS OF THE CHITRADURGA NAYAKAS (based on Epigraphical Sources)

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>No.</th>
<th>Name</th>
<th>A.D.</th>
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<tr>
<td>1</td>
<td>Mahanayakacharya Mamagatti Hanumti Nayaka</td>
<td>1531</td>
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<td>2</td>
<td>Kasturi Timmanna Nayaka</td>
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<td>3</td>
<td>Vobona Nayaka</td>
<td>1584</td>
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<td>4</td>
<td>Madakeri Nayaka (Sargappa)</td>
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<td>5</td>
<td>Hiriya Chikkanna Nayaka-I</td>
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<td>1627</td>
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<td>6</td>
<td>Immadi Madakeri Nayaka (Rangappa II)</td>
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<td>7</td>
<td>Kamageti Kasturi Chikkanna Nayaka-II</td>
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<td>8</td>
<td>Kamageti Baramanna Nayaka-I (Arasu)</td>
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<td>9</td>
<td>Madakeri Nayaka (Kumar Pattad Chikkanna)</td>
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<td>10</td>
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<td>11</td>
<td>Durgappa Nayaka</td>
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<td>12</td>
<td>Raja Madakeri Nayaka (Asghavappa)</td>
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<td>13</td>
<td>Rangappa-IV</td>
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<td>14</td>
<td>Kamageti Baramanna Nayaka-II</td>
<td>1778</td>
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FOREIGN POLITICAL CONSULTATION. No.133-34. 26.6.1800.

To: G.H. Barlow Esquire,
Chief Secretary to the Government
Fort William.

Sir,

The Right Honorable the Governor in Council
having received from the President of the Commission in
Malabar the communication of certain pretensions on the
part of Yemen Nair to the possession of the district and
forts of Chittledroog, lately subjected to His Highness
the Rajah of Mysore by the partition treaty of Seringapatam, directs me to request that you will submit to the
Right Honorable the Governor General in Council the enclosed
copies of Mr. Spencer's letter of the answer transmitted
to that Gentleman, and of a letter from the Resident in
Mysore on the same subject.

I have the honor to be &c.,

Fort St. George, Signed/- J. Webbe
29th March 1800.

To the Right Hon'ble Lord Clive
Governor and President in Council.

Fort St. George.

My Lord,

I have the honor to transmit a letter bearing the
seal of the Ram Rajah and said to be to your Lordship's
address, which I have deemed it advisable to accompany
with two other letters shewn to me at the same time by a person calling himself the Madakery Nyakan of Chittadroog for whose own account of himself, I beg leave to refer your Lordship to the accompanying copy of a translation of his deposition.

From his own very carried exposition of his intention as well as from the want of sufficient authority to allow him to quit the Travancore dominions, I have detained him in Calicut, until I have the honor to receive on intimation of your Lordship's pleasure in regard to this person's future proceeding.

I have the honor to be &ca.,

Calicut

12th February 1800

President.

/ A TRUE COPY /

Signed/- G. Backon

Translation of a letter from the Raja of Travancore

To: His Excellency Lord Clive Governor &

Dated ............

Received 24th February 1800.

After Compliments,

The Rajah Madgury Naig Zemindar of Chittadroog was in former time expelled from his hereditary possessions by the Tyranny of Hyder Ali Khan, a circumstance which is
publicly known to all the contemporary chiefs, the son of his paternal uncle, by name Raja Madgurry Naig, fled from his own country, and sought refuge with me. In consideration of the rank of his family, I have, for these ten years, treated him with every respect and kindness and supplied all his wants.

The said Rajah has offered up his prayers to the almighty for the extirpation of the enemies and the elevation of the victorious banners, of the English.

The same of the generosity and humanity of the Company, which is known to the whole world, has induced him to place himself under the shadow of your Goodness and liberality, trusting from your favour that by means of your assistance and support, the hereditary possessions of his ancestors will devolve on him, and that supported by the Company; he may gratefully pass the remainder of his life, under the Shade of their prosperity.

I hope that, considering me anxious for accounts of your welfare, your will continue to delight expressive of your Esteem.

A true translate
Signed/- A. Talconar

/A true copy
Signed/- G. Buckan

Sub-Secretary.
Translation of a Malabar letter to Major Bannerman

Dated 23rd Carteega in the year 975
or about 3rd December 99.

It is well known to you that Madaghery Naig of Chittaldurg will be assisted from hence if he comes here after he has been dispossessed of his country— as the country of Chittul-Durg fell in possession of the Hon'ble Company and as I have requested you to procure him the Company's Protection I sent him to you with my letter to the Governor; I trust on his arrival there, you will be pleased to introduce him to the Governor and see the letter delivered and intereseed with him, that the said may be restored to his Country, I hope to hear from you frequently respecting this and other Tidings of that place.

Signed/- in Sanscrit Language
three Pudmanauber

/A true translation/

Signed/-Anna Sawmy
Interpr.

/A true copy/

Signed/- G. Backon
Sub-Secretary.

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My Dear Sir,

I have the honor of informing you with this letter recommending you for the hearer of this named Madagiree Naik, the former Raja of Chittadroog, whom you knew very well is recommended to you by his Majesty while you are here now he is coming to you with the King's letters, one for the Governor of Madras, and the other for you, therefore I hope on your Goodness that you will be pleased to keep the favour in introducing him to the Governor, and assisting us to reestablish him as much in your power, as he is my friend, for which I will be much obliged for your acceptance of my thanks, the said Naik will not be ungrateful if he gets any favour.

My dear Sir

I am &ca.,

Terivandaporam
10th January 1800

Vakeel

Signed/- Subia

P.S. You will excuse me as I wrote you in this Paper.

A true copy

Signed/- G. Backon

Sub-Secretary.

Calicut W. February 1800-

Colonel Papier the Commandant of a corps of the Ram Hajah's Troops stationed at Calicut, this morning waited on the President of the Commission, and informed him that
he had received a letter from an officer in the service of the Rajah, requiring a small guard for the Escort of a person styled the Chitrakala Nyakan, who was arrived in Calicut from Travancore, and proceeding to the Northward, and delivered Mr. Spencer the letter of which the following is a translation.

The Chitrakala Madaghery Nyakan having received his Highness the Rajahs letter, in order to obtain to him the restoration of the affairs of the Chitrakal Sanstanam under Seringapatam, in the manner he possessed them formerly, is proceeding to effect this purpose. When he arrived at Calicit you will introduce him to the Colonel, and obtain a couple of sepoys to accompany him as far as Tellicherry to prevent his arms being seized. Five hundred Rupees has been dispatched in the charge of the Dabash Maotao Swammy Pillah on account of the Colonel's Pay, and will be delivered therefore at Calicut without delay, upon this and all other subjects that require it you must write to me.

This writing to be read and made known to Colonel Papier by the Pellas or writers of the Corps, written by Sawandra Pandian Subramanean.

Dated 7th Makarom 975
26th January 1800.
11th February 1800.

After the letter was perused the person mentioned in it was sent for, and some question asked him, in answer to which he very frankly declared that the purpose of his journey was to reinstate himself in the authority of his forefathers; he was therefore requested to commit to writing an account of himself, which he very readily did, and of which the following is a translation.

Deposition of Madakery Nyakan of Chitrakalla Doorgam or Chittedroog.

Unto the year called Walamby, Madakery Nyakan the son of my father’s elder brother exercised the Government of the country of Chitrakalla Doorgam, whereof the Revenues amounted to Forty Lacks of Rupees, which were disposed of in supporting an army consisting of 4000 Horses, 2000 Regular Infantry and 30,000 Camalics, and in discharging a Tribute to the Mahratta States of 500,000 Rupees; the surplus Madakery Nyakan appropriated to the purpose of his Government.

About three years antecedants to this period, the Nabob had made an attack on Madkery Nyakan’s dominions, and invested the Fort of Chitrakala Drogum for three months,
when being obliged to raise the Sugi, he went, and made a conquest of some of the Territory of the Mahrattas.

In the latter part of the year Wilamby in the month of Phalgaon/March and April 1778 / Hyder Nawaob made a second attack on the country of Madakery Nyakan, and again invested the fort for about three months with an army that consisted of 40,000 horse, 60,000 Regular Infantry, a hundred thousand camalics, and the Rajah Battalions -during the seige the Mussulman Holydays intervening a fast of ten days was required, and the Mussulmen in the fort not being able to perform their ablutions within the walls, four or five of the officers who were Jemedars of Corps of five or six hundred Horse, and some horse, requested permission to go out to Celebrate the festively and promised to return. Madakery Nyakan remonstrated with them on the unpropriety of their request, while he was at war with the Nawaob, and his Fort invested by his troops; but they persisting in their demand, and urging that they were of the same religion and worshipped the same God as the Enemy, he consented and they proceeded to perform their ablutions, the Nawaob being informed of this, had stationed some troops in amburk and surprized and took them to his camp, where he detained them three days, and on the fourth sent them back with a message that it being their
holyday he had caused them to be brought and detained with him for three days, and invited Madakery Nyakan to visit him, and promised to relinquish and restore to him his dominions. They returned and delivered their message, to which Madakery Nyakan replied, "He had committed hostilities against me for these three years, and I will not submit to him, will you join him and fight against me." They answered, we have suffered a three years war, and peace is now necessary but if you are not satisfied to make peace, we will still fight with you. Madakery Nyakan then said, we will resist him and by another battle, and if he then proposes peace we will accept of it, and he gave his soldiers what was necessary for their subsistence. The Talukars (Mussulmans) in Madakery Nyakan's Service, sent secret information of a meditated attack to the Nawsab, who immediately advanced a force of 20,000 foot and 10,000 Horse to the walls of the Fort; the news of its approach being known, and the Talookers refusing to quit their families, and go out of the Fort to attack the enemy, Madakery Nyakan sallied forth at the Head of 10,000 men, and drove the enemy off, but not without being wounded himself, and having his younger brother Passesheer Ramon Nyakan, and myself also wounded; a great number of men killed on both sides.

When our troops had returned into the Fort, the
Nawaab sent fresh overtures of peace, and promised on his oath to resign the country to Madakery Nyakan, who, in consequence of this assurance ascended his Palangain, and accompanied with fifty attendants, went out to wait on the Nawaab; on his arrival in the camp he was shewn into a separate tent, the Nawaab being then, it was said, at his virtuals, who sent a message that he would come to him as soon as he had done, in the mean time however the Nawaab caused the tent to be surrounded by 4000 of his troops, and after making him thus his prisoner, sent him another message, that as soon as four of his Battalions had proceeded and placed his standard on the fort, he would see him, and acquaint him with everything else. Madakery Nayakan being obliged to submit to this, sent a couple of his attendants to see the Flag of his enemy hoisted upon his fort, and then solicited an interview.

The next day his whole family with their meaning appeal were led out of the fort and put into two or three tents, and three days afterwards taken with himself to Seringapatam, where we were all put into confinement and our treasury and all our effects and property seized upon, and the fort placed under the charge of Ayathupay (Hyat Saheb).

The next day the Nawaab proceeded and made a conquest of the Kaduppaah Rajaunn.
Madakery Nyakans' wounds mortifying he died, and about three days afterwards the Nawaab returned to Seringapatam, where he had not staid a month when Parashoo raman Nagakan was likewise was killed by a mortification of his wound after which the rest of the family were kept in confinement for a year.

When the Nawaab went upon his expedition to Arcot he took me your prison, and appointed me to a Command in his army; Krishna Raw and Ptunia induced me to accept of this appointment, by the prospect they pointed out to me of gaining a speedy death in the front of the battle. I was accordingly nominated Bukshy of five or six thousand men, with a salary of 300 Rupees for per month, a Tent and Horse, and accompanied the Nawaab in this expedition I was present at the siege of that Fort, in the Battle with Colonel Bailie, and in the sieges of Trichinopoly, Cuddaore, and Vellore, and signalized myself at the head of my Corps so much to the Nawaab's satisfaction, that he presented me and my men with gifts, and increased my salary 200 Rupees per month. At this time news being arrived of the death of Sirdar Kaun in an attack upon Tellicherry, a force was immediately dispatched to Calicut consisting of 4000 horse under Mukudien Saheb 12,000 regular infantry under Hackbar Goolaam Ali Khan, and 14000 under Hyder Bukshy and myself on our arrival at
Calicut we proceeded to Travanangady, were a corps of Europeans attacked us, and Mududien Saheb was killed, and Hyder Buckshy and myself were wounded, we retired to Vekaty Kota, and the next day to Paulghaut, from whence we advised the Nawab of what had happened—The Nawab instantly detached Tippoo with 16000 horse 20000 Regular Infantry, and 30,000 Camalics to our support, which the English army hearing of fell back from Tartalla to Ponany, where we followed them under the direction of Tippoo and surrounded them. An attack which we made upon the enemy's line proved unsuccessful our troops could not stand the fire of the Europeans, and quitted their guns; they fled and the English pursued them determined rather to die than to fly myself I kept about five hundred men with me, and covered the retreat of Tippoos' army a couple of companies of English troops that were in pursuit coming up, I dispute the road with them, and look twenty two prisoners, a Colour, and a Drum, and killed sixteen of them, whose Heads with my Prisoners, and spoils, I carried to Tippoo, who was overjoyed at my success, and rewarded me with 20 Rupees for each head of the killed, and 25 Rupees for each of the Prisoners, and promised to restore me to my dominions, and embraced me.

The day after this, news was received of the
death of Hyder and Tippo immediately set off for Arcot
(directing Arshed Beg Khaun Badar Kaun, and myself to go
to Calicut) whence he proceeded without delay to
Seringapatam.

Soon after this information was brought him,
that the English had taken Nagara and Bedaroor, Tippo
therefore hurried off, and besieged Nagara, and retook
it, and returned to Seringapatam. In the year 963
(1788) Tippo made a second expedition towards Calicut
and began to make convert and returned to Coimbatoor,
whence he sent Mahomed Buckshy to relieve me in my
Command, and ordered me to join him. I had proceeded
as far as Kamalapara, when I was informed that it was
Tippoos intention to make a Massulmans of me for which
purpose he was indeavouring through some of my attendants
who were with him to inveigle me to him; finding this
to be his determination from a person that he sent to
me, I resolved not to trust myself with him and therefore
giving it out, that I was going with my women to Cochin,
I proceeded direct for the gate of Bagamathy Kota, from
whence I addressed the Dewan (of Travancore), who sent
force Harkarras with Sektohmanan Salayan, and had me
taken in a very satisfactory manner to the Rajah, who
appointed me a salary of 300 Rupees and 24½ measures of
rice &c. &c. per month, and the charge of 200 men, and
afforded me his protection, till the year 967/1791/2; since which to this day, he has supported me in the exact same manner, excepting that he reduced my men 26 less than the number was at first.

In the month of Kanny last (September October 1799) when the Brigade Major (Bannerman) came and paid the Raja a visit at Palianghote, I happened to be present, and the Major asking who I was the Rajah told him that I was the Chitrakalla Nyakana, upon which the Major remarked that Serringapatam had now been taken, and he told me that the Company would restore those persons to their dominions, who had been deprived of them, I said I could not go away without the Rajah's permission the Major spoke to the Rajah; who immediately consented to my going to Madras, you must do what you can to assist the Nyakan, and the Major replied it is necessary the Nyakan should repair there immediately. After this the Raja presented me with a thousand Rupees for my travelling expenses, a Horse, and a Tent, and a pair of Shawls, and ordered that my salary should be paid to my family; he likewise gave me a letter to Lord Clive, General at Madras, another to the Brigadier Major, and one to Weshnanaat Row the Rajah's Vakeel at Madras, and dispatched me off.

The Southern roads being infested in the gangs of pee-booters I determined on proceeding by this route,
waiting upon the Company's representatives here, and obtaining their permission and prosecuting my journey through Coorga. I therefore solicit you Gentlemen to give me a pass through the Coorga Country and permit me to depart.

2nd Kumbam 975
or W. February 1800
(Signed) Jos: Watson.

February 12th.
The deposition of Madakery Nyakan having been read, and its parport duly considered, he is informed that it is not possible for him to proceed to the place he proposed visiting without express permission from the Resident in Mysore that his account of himself will be transmitted to Colonel Clare, as well as to the Right Hon'ble Lord Clive the Governor Madras, accompanied by the letter from the Ram Rajah to his Lordships's address and such other papers as he has produced. In the mean time is directed to remain in Calicut until order are received for his further procedure and the following letter is addressed to the Rajah Travancore.

(Signed) J. Spencer,
President

To His Highness the Ram Rajah.

A report was made to me yesterday of the arrival

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at Calicut of a person of Travancore, styled the Chitraka Nyakan.

Considering the standing orders of the English Government in India prohibiting persons from travelling through the Company's dominions without regular Passports, I at first attributed the report to some mistake, but in sending for the person, I was very much surprized to find it actually true, and that he was charged with a letter from your Highness to the Right Honorable Lord Clive the Governor of Madras. However recollecting that no application had been made to me for a Passport for this person, and as he had no letter from your Highness advising me of his proceeding up this Coast, I immediately conjectured that you had interested he should go by the direct route from your country to Madras, and that he had taken this way without your knowledge, and I was confirmed in this conjecture when I learned from Enquiry that he had come by water, thereby evading the High road, and the stations at which he would have been stopped. I should not therefore have thought it necessary to address your Highness on this occasion, but that I have been informed that a letter was written by a person in your Highness's Service to Colonel Papier, who commands one of the corps of your Highness Troops that are now employed in the service of the Company, requiring a guard to escort. The persons
styled the Chittrakala near as far as Tellicherry
Colonel Papier could not detach this guard without
orders from the officer commanding the station of Calicut
to whom he applied for permission, and thus I became
acquainted with his having received the abovementioned
letter, of which I transmit you a copy for your informa-
tion, I have too high an opinion of your Highness' under-
standing and Judgement, to attribute this in any respect
to your Highness, or to suppose that the letter was
written with your knowledge, and I merely inform you of
the circumstances, in order that your Minister of other
officers may be acquainted, that no orders to your troops,
while they are employed by the Company, can be obeyed,
unless delivered to them through the Commanding Officers
of the stations where they are fixed.

As the person who is charged with your letter to
Lord Dillie has no Passport to travel through Malabar, I
am under the necessity of directing him to remain here
until I receive his Lordship's instructions regarding him,
your Highness's letter to his Lordship, as well as two
delivered to me by the same person to the address of Major
Benneman, I shall forward to Madras, in my present
dispatched.

Calicut
12th February 1800.

Signed/- John Spencer
President.
To John Spencer Esquire,

President of the Commission in Malabar.

Sir,

I am directed by the Right Honorable the Governor in Council to acknowledge the receipts of your letter dated 12th ultimo with its several enclosures.

In considering the pretensions of Mughery Naik to the provision of Chittledroog, it is necessary to advert to the actual situation of affairs at the time when the Company and its allies acquired the rights of sovereignty over the dominions of the late Tippoo Sultaun, founded on the success of their arms.

At a period long antecedent to that of the conquest of Mysore, the ancestor of Mughery Naik appears to have submitted to the victorians arms of Hyderally Khan; and that Chief exercised his right of conquest (whether justly or unjustly is immaterial to the consideration of the present claimant, submitted to the terms of the conqueror became an officer in his service, and incurred by emigrating from Mysore without the consent of his
Sovereign, the penalties of forfeiture and out lawery.

In this situation no connexion was formed with him, nor were his pretensions known to the Company's Government, until a period long subsequent the conquest of Mysore.

It is evident therefore from this recapitulation that at the time of the conquest Mudghery Naik possessed no territorial rights under the late Tippoo Sultan; and consequently that the allies succeeding to the rights of that Prince, were free from the encumbrance of the Palaygar pretensions.

This is the principle on which the allies exercised their right of conquest after the death of Tippoo Sultan for in establishing the present Government of Mysore, no rights of his Highness Rajah Krishna Woodan Bahauder to that Government were recognized but the measure of establishing a separate Government in Mysore having been deemed necessary and expedient by the contracting Parties, His Highness was selected and placed at the head of that Government by the allies.

On these grounds the Governor in Council entirely rejects the claim of Mudghery Naik and being fully impressed with the impolicy of revising any absolute pretension to independent jurisdiction under the new Government of Mysore, His Lordship directs me to convey to you his acknowledgements for the detention of that Palaygar within the Company terri-
tories, and as his presence in the province of Chittle-
droog at this period might be attended with the most in-
jurious consequences to the manquility and settlement of
the Rejah's territories I am farther directed to express
His Lordships earnest desire that effectual means may be
taken for preventing the entrance of Mudghery Naik into
Mysore.

The Governor in Council proposes to refer this
subject to the Resident in Mysore, and will transmit to
you at a future period his Lordship's farther Sentiments
on this case.

I have the honor to be Sir,
Fort St. George, Signed/- J. Webee,
W. March, 1800. Secy. to Govt.

/A true copy/
Sd/- G. Bucken
Sub-Secretary.

TO THE RIGHT HONORABLE LORD CLIVE,
&ca. &ca. &ca.

My Lord,

I have been Honored with the Dispatch from the
Secretary of Government dated W. Instant, conveying to me,
copy of the reply which your Lordship directed to be
written to Mr. Spancler, relative to the pretensions of
Midgherry Naighue, and an intimation of your Lordship’s desire to have a communication of my sentiments on this subject.

Upon enquiry into the history of the former Palligars of Chittledroog and the circumstances under which the late Hyder Ally Khan achieved the conquests of that Province, the Narrative delivered in by Midgherry Naigie, appears in greater part to be founded.

An Alliance seems to have subsisted from an early period between the Rajah’s of Mysore, and the Palligar family of Chittledroog, and accordingly in most of the enterprises by which Hyder Alley Chan, extended the dominion of Mysore, the Palligar of Chittledroog is found to have either assisted him in person, or published him with a body of troops but at a subsequent time when the Peshwah Madaw Raw pressed upon Hyder Alley, and threatened to subvert his Governments, the Polligar of Chittledroog seems to have been placed in circumstances which made it difficult for him to preserve his independence.

On the noted occasion when Madow Row defeated Hyder Ally at Annawutty, the Palligar was present with the latter but on a later occasion when Madow Row crossing the Toombuddra made himself master of Sava, and penetrated to the center of Mysore, the Polligar joined his forces with a considerable corps of Horse and Peons and particularly
distinguished himself at the assault of Nidgegal, a Hill-Fort near Bangalore, which he carried after the Marattas had been repeatedly refused. By this invasion Hyder Ally’s power had been nearly extinguished and as the Polligar had taken an active part against him, at a juncture when he had most occasion for his aid, he seems from that moment to have resolved an deposing his, and adding Chittledroog to the number, of his conquests—accordingly no sooner had he accommodated with the Marattas, and recovered from the severe efforts of the war than he commenced on attack upon the Polligar, and laying siege to Chittledroog, at length carried the plan by assault, making the Polligar and all his family prisoners. This achievement seems to have taken place about the year 1778. The Polligar and his progeny having been imprisoned, died in confinement but Mudgherry Naigie deriving his descent from a lateral Branch of the House reconciled himself to Hyder’s Government, and entertaining with him as an officer of Peons on about 100 Rupees per months, continued to serve as such, till some time after Tippoo Sultaun’s accession, when he deserted as he relates himself to the Rajah of Travancore.

As the facts stated in your Lordship’s reply to Mr. Spencer are too well known, and the reasonings deduced from them are too conclusive to allow of their being weakened, on illustrated by any reference to the history of
the Palligar's family, or the causes which led to his fall, I have adverted to the foregoing transaction, only in the idea that it might be satisfactory to your Lordship to be made acquainted with that part of his political conduct, which accelerated the extinction of his authority.

The Ryots of Chittledroog being of the Bedier Case are accustomed to arms, and marked by an obstinate spirit of independence, and although the Province is quiet at present it cannot be doubted, that should Mudgheery Naigue, find an occasion to shew himself amongst them, he would not only have the means of assembling them around him, but by intriguing with the peons of Harponelly, be enabled to raise such a force on the frontier as would occasion extreme embarrassment to the Government of Mysore.

I have the honor to be, Sir,


Resident in Mysore.
UNPUBLISHED KANNADA SOURCES

### ಕ್ರಮಪಟ್ಟಿ

1. ಪ್ರಮುಖ ಪ್ರತ್ಯೇಕಗಳ ತಾಧ್ಯತೆ
2. ಪ್ರಮುಖ ಅವಧಿಗಳ ತಾಧ್ಯತೆ
3. ಪ್ರಮುಖ ವಿಷಯಗಳ ತಾಧ್ಯತೆ
4. ಪ್ರಮುಖ ಸಂಸ್ಥಾಗಳ ತಾಧ್ಯತೆ
5. ಪ್ರಮುಖ ಇತಿಹಾಸಗಳ ತಾಧ್ಯತೆ

### ಉಲ್ಲೇಖ

1. ಪ್ರಮುಖ ಪ್ರತ್ಯೇಕಗಳ ಪ್ರತ್ಯೇಕತೆ
2. ಪ್ರಮುಖ ಅವಧಿಗಳ ಪ್ರತ್ಯೇಕತೆ
3. ಪ್ರಮುಖ ವಿಷಯಗಳ ಪ್ರತ್ಯೇಕತೆ
4. ಪ್ರಮುಖ ಸಂಸ್ಥಾಗಳ ಪ್ರತ್ಯೇಕತೆ
5. ಪ್ರಮುಖ ಇತಿಹಾಸಗಳ ಪ್ರತ್ಯೇಕತೆ

### ಉಲ್ಲೇಖ

1. ಪ್ರಮುಖ ಪ್ರತ್ಯೇಕಗಳ ಪ್ರತ್ಯೇಕತೆ
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ზოგადად ითქვით, რომ შემდეგ მათემატიკოს სამუშაო რჩება.

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