A

SKETCH OF THE DYNASTIES

OF

SOUTHERN INDIA.

35371

Compiled under the Orders of Government

BY

ROBERT SEWELL,

B. M.'s MADRAS CIVIL SERVICE, MEMBER OF THE ROYAL ASIATIC SOCIETY

OF GREAT BRITAIN AND IRELAND, AND OF THE ASIATIC SOCIETY OF BENGAL.

MADRAS:

PRINTED BY E. KEYS, AT THE GOVERNMENT PRESS

1883.
PREFACE.

The contents of this volume are extracted from a larger work, Vol. II, of the Archeological Survey series of Southern India. It is thought that the separate publication of this slight historical sketch may be of use to many students of history who would not care to burden themselves with a larger work, much of which is taken up with lists of Inscriptions and Chronological Tables intended for the use of those practically engaged in making the brinks out of which the complete historical structure will hereafter be built.

This sketch of the Dynasties is, of course, not intended as a complete history. The subject of South Indian History is as yet in its infancy, and it is only because it is felt very strongly that a beginning must be made in some shape or another that this volume makes its appearance. Armed with this, readers will, it is hoped, feel themselves on fairly sure ground when they seek for information regarding some kingdom or sovereign of the peninsula, and little by little we shall advance in our knowledge.

Some of the principal families, not royal, who can boast of antiquity have been included in this list, since all information of that kind helps forward our knowledge of the march of events.

The arrangement is alphabetical, to assist reference.

B. SEWELL.
## CONTENTS

### SKETCH OF THE DYNASTIES OF SOUTHERN INDIA

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>General Historical Sketch</th>
<th>Page</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Alupas, the</td>
<td>1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Āḍil Shāhī Dynasty of Biṭāpur</td>
<td>id.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Ahmādābād, Nizām Shāhī Dynasty of</td>
<td>id.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Andhras</td>
<td>id.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Āndhra-Jātakas</td>
<td>7</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Āndhra-Bhīrīyas</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Avuṭ or Auki Zemindars</td>
<td>id.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Bāhmanī Dynasty</td>
<td>id.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Ballās</td>
<td>id.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Banavāsi Kādamās of</td>
<td>id.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Barī Shāhī Dynasty at Biṭāpur or Ahmādābād</td>
<td>id.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Bednār Rājās</td>
<td>id.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Biṭāpur or Ahmādābād, Barī Shāhī Dynasty of</td>
<td>id.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Bijapur or Vijayapura, 'Āḍil Shāhī Dynasty of</td>
<td>id.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Bīrār, 'Imād Shāhī Dynasty of</td>
<td>id.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Chālukyās, Western Chālukyās, and Western Chālukyās</td>
<td>8</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Chālukyās, Eastern</td>
<td>11</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Cheras</td>
<td>13</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Chēḷas</td>
<td>14</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Dakhan, Muḥammadān Kings of the</td>
<td>21</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Bāhmanī Dynasty of Kulbāra, or Ahamsābād</td>
<td>22</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Barī Shāhī Dynasty of Biṭāpur, or Ahmādābād</td>
<td>24</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>'Āḍil Shāhī Dynasty of Bijapur, or Vijayapura</td>
<td>id.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>'Imād Shāhī Dynasty of Bīrār, Capital Elīlichpur</td>
<td>25</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Nizām Shāhī Dynasty of Ahmādābād</td>
<td>26</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Qutb Shāhī Dynasty of Golkonḍa</td>
<td>27</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Delhi, Muḥammadān Kings and Emperors of</th>
<th>Page</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>&quot;Slave Kings&quot;</td>
<td>28</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Khilji Dynasty, the—</td>
<td>id.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Tughlik Dynasty, the—</th>
<th>Page</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Sāliyīd Rulers</td>
<td>30</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Lōḍī Dynasty, the</td>
<td>id.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Mogul Emperors</td>
<td>31</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Devagiri Yādavas</td>
<td>32</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Dvārasamudra Yādavas</td>
<td>id.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Eastern Chālukyās</td>
<td>id.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Gaṇapāta of Orāṅgāl</td>
<td>id.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Gaṅgās of Kaliṅgā</td>
<td>34</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Gaṅgās of Māisur</td>
<td>id.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Golkonḍa, Qutb Shāhī Dynasty of</td>
<td>35</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Guttas</td>
<td>id.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Haidarābād, Nizāms of</td>
<td>id.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Hoyśala Ballās</td>
<td>id.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Ikkerī, Kelaḍī, or Bednār Rājās</td>
<td>37</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Imād Shāhī Dynasty of Bīrār</td>
<td>38</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Joypoṛ Rājās</td>
<td>id.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Kādambās and Kādamās</td>
<td>39</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Kālačhūrī or Kālačhūrīya</td>
<td>42</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Kālaḥastī Zemindārī, the</td>
<td>43</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Kaliṅgā, Gaṅgās of</td>
<td>id.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Kaṇvā or Kaṇva Dynasty, the</td>
<td>44</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Kāṛvēṭīnagāra, Zemindārs of</td>
<td>id.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Kelaḍī Rājās</td>
<td>45</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Kēlaḷa Kings</td>
<td>id.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Kīṃḍī, Zemindārs of</td>
<td>id.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Koṇḍāvaiḍī, Rōḍī Chiefs of</td>
<td>47</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Koṅgā or Gaṅga Kings, the</td>
<td>49</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Kūlīḷgāra, Bāhmanī Dynasty of</td>
<td>51</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Mēḍūra, Soveraigns of</td>
<td>52</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Māhrūṭas</td>
<td>id.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

<p>| The Chief Dynasty       | id.  |
| The Dynasty of Tanjore  | 53   |
| Māisūr Rājās            | 54   |
| Malayāḷam Country, Rulers of | 55  |
| Māṇyakhaṭē Rājās        | 57   |
| Māṭāṅgās                | id.  |
| Māuryas                | 58   |</p>
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Topic</th>
<th>Page</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Nalas</td>
<td>58</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Navātas of the Karṇāṭaka or “Nobobs of Acre”</td>
<td>id.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Nayakkas of Madura</td>
<td>59</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Nizām Shah Dynasty of Ahmadnagar</td>
<td>64</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Nizāms of Haidarābād</td>
<td>id.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Orāṅgal, Sovereigns of</td>
<td>id.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Orissa, Kings of</td>
<td>id.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Owk, or Ayyuku, Zemindars of</td>
<td>69</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Pallavas, the</td>
<td>70</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Pāṇḍiyams, the</td>
<td>73</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Pudukottai, the Tondamān Rājas of</td>
<td>85</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Puṇganūr Zemindari, the</td>
<td>86</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Punnūḍa, Rājas of</td>
<td>id.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Qutb Shahi Dynasty of Golkoḍa</td>
<td>87</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Rāmaṇḍ, Setupatis of</td>
<td>id.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Rāshaḥrakūṭas</td>
<td>92</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Raṭṭas</td>
<td>94</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Reddi Dynasty of Kōṇḍavīḍu</td>
<td>id.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Śaṅkakāyana Dynasty of Veṇgī</td>
<td>id.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Saṅga Dynasty, the</td>
<td>id.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Śantara Kings in Māisīr</td>
<td>95</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Sendrakas, the</td>
<td>id.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Setupatis of Rāmnād, the</td>
<td>id.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Śilāhāras of Kolhāpur</td>
<td>id.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Sindas of Erambarage</td>
<td>96</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Śivāṅgāl Zemindars</td>
<td>97</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Tanjore, Mahratta Dynasty of</td>
<td>id.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Travancore, Rājas of</td>
<td>id.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Tondamān Family, the</td>
<td>99</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Udaiyārs of the Chola Country</td>
<td>id.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Varaṅgal, Sovereigns of</td>
<td>id.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Veṅgī Kings</td>
<td>id.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Veṅkaṭāgiri, Zemindars of</td>
<td>100</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Vijayanagar Dynasty, the</td>
<td>103</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Vijayapura, or Bijapur, 'Ādil Shahi Dynasty of</td>
<td>114</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Warāṅgal, Sovereigns of</td>
<td>id.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Western Chalukyas</td>
<td>id.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Yādavas of Devagiri</td>
<td>id.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Yādavas of Dvārasamudra</td>
<td>115</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Yādavas of Mānyakhoṭa</td>
<td>id.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Supplementary Notes</td>
<td>116</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Bāna Kings</td>
<td>id.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Chalukyas</td>
<td>117</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Chola</td>
<td>id.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Gaṅgas of Māisīr</td>
<td>118</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Kaliṅgā Kings</td>
<td>118</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Māisīr</td>
<td>id.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Rāṣṭrakūṭa Kings</td>
<td>id.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Vijayanagar</td>
<td>119</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
SKETCH OF THE DYNASTIES OF SOUTHERN INDIA.

GENERAL HISTORICAL SKETCH.

In the earliest days of which we have any knowledge as to the sovereignties ruling the continent of India, it appears that the great Maurya dynasty held the north, while the south was divided amongst the Pandiyans of Madura, who governed the extreme south, the Cholas, who held the country to their north and west, and the Cheras (Keralas), who ruled over the tracts to their north and east. This was in the fourth century B.C. I say "it appears" because, although we are certain of the Mauryas (probably B.C. 325-188) and the Pandiyans as existent in the time of Megasthenes (B.C. 302), we have only the fact of the Cholas and Keralas (or Cheras) being mentioned in the inscriptions of Asoka (B.C. 250) to verify their existence at that still earlier period. But tradition mentions no earlier kingdoms than those of Pandiya, Chola, and Chera in the south of India, and always speaks of them as contemporary. As we are certain of the Pandyan, therefore, in B.C. 302, we may safely place the Cholas and Cheras as far back as that date. The Keralas appear to have occupied the whole Western Coast under the ghat and it is probable that the Eastern Coast was also inhabited almost throughout its entire length; but there is no evidence of any kingdom having been in existence throughout the Dakhan, and it is quite possible that almost the whole of its entire area was waste (the Doṇḍakāranya) or inhabited only by a few half-wild tribes under their own chiefs, such as those so often mentioned in the Puranas. It is necessary for students of history to remember that very large areas now cultivated and populated were absolutely waste—mere barren tracts of rock, forest, and wild plains—till comparatively modern times, and this seems especially to have been the case with the Dakhan country. It must not be forgotten, however, that the earliest Buddhist legends speak of the kingdom of Kalinga as then in existence.

At some period subsequent to that of Asoka, the Pallavas appear to have grown into importance on the Eastern Coast, and they gradually increased in power till they constituted themselves a great kingdom, with extensive foreign trade and proved a source of danger to the Cholas and their other neighbours. They appear to have held the entire Eastern Coast from Conjeevaram to the borders of Orissa. At present there is no evidence as to when they arose from obscurity into the dignity of a kingdom, but they seem to have been one of the principal southern powers when the first Chalukyas immigrated from Northern India about the fifth century A.D.

To the Mauryas in the north succeeded the Sunga dynasty (B.C. 188-76) and this was followed by the short Kanva dynasty (B.C. 76-31). The last of these kings being murdered, the Andhra or Andhrabriyta dynasty succeeded, and ruled from B.C. 31 to A.D. 436. They were Buddhists, and it was by them that the magnificent marble stupa at Amaravati was erected. About this period, i.e., the fifth century A.D., began to grow into importance the Chalukyan sovereignty of the Western Dakhan, and it is in connection with the early Chalukyas that we find the Nalas (probably a Western Coast tribe), the Mauryas (possibly descendants of the earlier Mauryas) who inhabited part of the Konkan, the Sendrakas, Matangas (apparently a barbarous tribe, perhaps aboriginal), the Kaiśekhuris, the

1 See Mr. Foulkes' article on the "Civilization of the Dakhan down to the sixth century B.C." (Ind. Ant. VIII, 1-10.)
2 According to the Rājadynas, Bk. IV, Ch. 41, the races inhabiting the country south of the Tungsabhastra where the Mahalas, Uchkals, Dastrians, Vidasbhas, Gahikas, Makiṣaks, Magas, Kalas, Kālakas, Andhas, Pāndyas, Cholas, Pandyas, and Keralas.
3 Mr. Lewis Rice thinks that a dynasty of the Mahārājas of Sunga reigned over the eastern coast of the peninsula prior to the rise of the Pallavas, and that they gave their name to Mahabalipuram, or the "Severn Paredas." (Ind. Ant. X, 36.)
4 Mr. Foulkes' "Dynasties of the Kanara Districts," p. 10, and note. Their descendants (?) were called Kaiśekhuris.
Gangas of Maistor, and the Alupas or Aluvas, a tribe or dynasty apparently living to the south or southwest of the present Bombay Presidency. Early Chalukyan grants mention a number of other tribes, such as the Latas (of Latade, in the north of Bombay), Malavas (Malwa), Gujjaras (of Gujarati), etc.

The Chalukyas divided into two branches in the beginning of the seventh century, an eastern branch conquering the Pallava kings of the Veergi country, or tract between the Krishna and Godavari rivers, and settling in that locality which they governed till A.D. 1023, the western remaining in their original home in the Western Dakhana.

The Chinese pilgrim Hiwen-Thang, who visited India A.D. 629 to 645, gives a graphic account of the state of the country in his time.

The Kadambas now began to grow into importance, and they fought with and defeated the Pallavas of Kanchi, and were perpetually at feud with the Chalukyas and their other neighbours. Their territory was in the South-west Dakhana and North Maiisor. About the same period we find the Rashtrakutas giving great trouble to the Chalukyas. It is as yet uncertain whether these Rashtrakutas were "an Aryan Khatriya, i.e., Rajput, race which immigrated into the Dekkan from the north like the Chalukyas, or a Dravidian family which was received into the Aryan community after the conquest of the Dakhana." (Dr. Bühler). The wars with the Rashtrakutas seem to have resulted in the complete downfall for two centuries (A.D. 757-8 to 973-4) of the Western Chalukyas and the consequent accretion of great power to the Rashtrakutas. The latter do not appear, however, to have attempted any conquests in the south. They were completely overthrown by the Western Chalukyas in A.D. 973-4, when the latter once more rose to great eminence. The overthrow of the Rashtrakutas, too, enabled the Rastra Mahamandalevunas to assert themselves, and their dynasty lasted till about A.D. 1253. About the same period we find the Silaharas and Sindas rising into importance, and, like the Rashtrakutas, establishing independent dynasties which lasted for several centuries. The Silaharas were overthrown by the Yadus of Devagiri about A.D. 1220, and the Sindas cease to be heard of about A.D. 1182-3.

Little is known of the history of Southern India for two or three centuries immediately preceding the sudden rise of the Cholas to great power, which took place in the middle of the eleventh century. At the beginning of that century the Eastern Chalukyas held all the country along the Eastern Coast from the borders of Orissa as far south as the borders of the Pallava country. The Pallava kingdom was a powerful one, possessing the coast from its junction with the Chalukyas down to the northern border of the Chola territories, i.e., just south of Kanchi. The Cholas remained within their own borders and the Pandiyans in theirs, while the Kongu kings, who governed (apparently) the old Chera country east of the Malayalam tracts along the coast, although they were still independent and powerful, were beginning to feel the effect of the attacks of the little kingdom of the Hoyasala Ballalas, then rising into power and destined to subvert many of the surrounding monarchies.

In A.D. 1023, by an intermarriage between the two dynasties, the Chola sovereign acquired possession of the whole of the Eastern Chalukyan dominions. This was followed, apparently at the beginning of the reign of his successor, Rajendra Kulottunga Chola (1014-1113), by the complete subversion of the Pallavas by the Cholas, and the annexation to the latter kingdom of their possessions. Rajendra also conquered the Pandiyans, and established a short dynasty of "Chola-Pandiyan" kings at Madura. A little later the Hoyasala Ballalas entirely overthrew the Kongu kings and seized their territories, so that the whole of the south of India passed at that time through a period of great political disturbance, which resulted in the Cholas obtaining almost universal sovereignty for a short period, checked, however, by the power of the Hoyasala Ballalas above the ghats in Maiisor.

This latter power was increased in importance by its conquest of the Kadambas and Kalachuris to its immediate north about the beginning of the thirteenth century, and by the downfall of the great Western Chalukyan dynasty about A.D. 1184, which was caused partly by its wars with the Kadambas and partly by the rise of the Ballalas. A little later the Cholas lost their northern possessions, which were seized by the Gugeas and Orasgul.

We now find ourselves in the thirteenth century, the three great southern powers being the Cholas and Pandiyans—both seemingly losing strength—and the Hoyasala Ballalas, rapidly growing in power.

---

1 It seems to be now certain that the sovereigns of this dynasty were originally called Chalukyas, the adjectival form Chalula being adopted by the later representatives of the family.
2 We gather from the Singhalesse chronicles that the Cholas and Pandiyans were constantly at feud with Ceylon, and that the Tamils emigrated in large numbers into Ceylon.
3 As with the Chalukyas and Chalukyans, the earlier and later dynasties of this kingdom seem to have been known respectively as Kadambas and Kadambas (Mr. Fleet).
What might have occurred it is needless to enquire, though imagination readily depicts the impetuous Ballalas sweeping down from the ghats and succeeding in subverting the ancient dynasties of the plains; but a new power now appears on the scene, which was destined to acquire universal dominion in course of time—the power of the Musalmans.

Delhi had been captured by the Ghazni Ghoriains in 1193, and a dynasty established there which lasted till A.D. 1290. The Khiljis succeeded (1238-1321), and 'Ala-ud-din Khilji despatched the first Muhammadan expedition into the Dakhan in A.D. 1306. Four years later the Musalmans armies under Malik Kafur swept like a torrent over the peninsula.

Devagiri and Orangal were both reduced to subjection, the capital of the Hoyala Ballalas was taken and sacked, and the kingdoms both of the Cholas and Pandyans were overthrown. Anarchy followed over the whole south—Musalmans governors, representatives of the old royal families, and local chiefs being apparently engaged for years in violent internecine struggles for supremacy. The Ballalas disappeared from the scene, and the kingdoms of Devagiri and Orangal were subverted. A slight check was given to the spread of the Muhammadan arms when a confederation of Hindu chiefs, led by the gallant young Ganapati Raja, withstood and defeated a large Muhammadan army; and the aspect of affairs was altered by the revolt of the Dakhan Musalmans against their sovereign in A.D. 1347, which resulted in the establishment of the Bahmani kingdom of the Dakhan. But the whole of Southern India was convulsed by this sudden aggression of the Muhammadans, and all the old kingdoms fell to pieces.

This period, then, about the year A.D. 1310, is to be noted as the second great landmark in South Indian history, the first being about the period 1023-1070, when the Cholas became almost supreme over the south.

While the Bahmani rebels were consolidating their kingdom in the Dakhan, another great power was being formed over the south—Musalmans in the Krisha. This was the kingdom of Vijayanagar. Established on the ruins of the Hoyala Ballalas and the other Hindu sovereignties, it speedily rose to a height of power such as no southern kingdom had yet aspired to, and it held the Muhammadans in check for two centuries. From 1336 till 1564 A.D. we have merely to consider, roughly speaking, two great powers—that of the Musalmans north of the Krisha and that of Vijayanagar to the south.

The Bahmani kingdom fell to pieces at the close of the fifteenth century, being succeeded by five separate kingdoms founded by rival Musalmans leaders. Their jealousies aided the Vijayanagar sovereigns in their acquisition of power. In 1487 Narasimha of Vijayanagar completely subverted the Pandyan country, Chola having fallen long before, and the close of the fifteenth century the power of Vijayanagar was acknowledged as paramount through the entire peninsula. Small principalities existed, such as that of Mysore, the Reddi chieftainship of Kondavidu south of the Krishna (which lasted from 1328 till 1427), and the always independent principality of Travancore, but Vijayanagar was supreme. At the beginning of the sixteenth century Krishnadeva Raya of Vijayanagar further extended the power of his house by the reduction of refractory chiefs far and wide, till his dynasty arose in his day to its greatest height of glory.

In 1564 (the third landmark) all this collapsed. The Muhammadan sovereigns of the Dakhan combined, and in one grand effort swept over Vijayanagar, sacked the capital, put to death the powerful chief who had ruled over the destinies of the empire, and for ever crushed out all semblance of independent Hindu power from the south of India. Even the very family that governed Vijayanagar divided so that it becomes almost impossible to trace their history, and for a second time the whole of the peninsula was thrown into confusion.

Naturally the minor chiefs seized this opportunity for throwing off all fealty to their sovereign, and throughout the peninsula arose a large number of petty Polegars and small chieftains, whose quarrels and wars and struggles for supremacy kept the whole country in confusion for two-and-a-half centuries. The only chiefs that attained to real power were the Madura Nayakkas, formerly viceroy of Vijayanagar, who speedily became independent and reduced to subjection almost the whole of the old Pandyan kingdom, their compatriots, the Nayakkas of Tanjore, holding sway over Chola Deiva. The Rajas of Mysore, too, became independent, and established a kingdom, though not a very powerful one.

Over all this distracted country the Musalmans gradually pressed downwards, securing the dominion of the countries south of the Tanganahadri, and eastwards to the sea, and encroaching southwards till they had reached the southern confines of the Telugu country by the middle of the seventeenth century, and by the beginning of the eighteenth were in power far south. The Mahrattas had established themselves in Tanjore in 1674 and remained there till the English supremacy. In 1736 the Musalmans obtained possession of Madura.
ALUPAS—ANDHRAS.

The English, settled at Madras since 1639, now began to acquire more and more territory and power, and in the course of the century had conquered almost the whole of the south of India, the defeat of the Muisur Musalmans under Tipu Sultan in 1799 finally laying the peninsula at their feet.

THE ALUPAS.

(Also called Ālavas. See Mr. Fleet's Dynasties of the Kanarese Districts, p. 14.)

They are mentioned in a Muisur inscription on copper, known to many readers of scientific literature as "The Mekkara Plates." The age of this document is at present disputed. In a grant of A.D. 694 (S.S. 616) the "Aluvas" are mentioned. The "Alupas" are spoken of in a Kadamba inscription of A.D. 1168-70 (Kaliyuga 4270) and in the Vikramanakadevascharita of Blihaṇa. Mr. Fleet locates them somewhere in the west or north-west of the Madras Presidency.

'ADIL SHAHI DYNASTY OF VIJAYAPURA (BIJAPUR).

(See Dakhan, Muhammadan kings of the—.)

AHMADNAGAR, NIZAM SHAHI DYNASTY OF—

(See Dakhan, Muhammadan kings of the—.)

THE ANDHRA DYNASTY.

The earliest kings of whom we have any trace who ruled the north of this Presidency are the Andhras. The great Maurya dynasty of the north were, according to the Purāṇas, succeeded by kings of the Saṅga family, and these again by the Kanyas. The last Kanya, Vāsāvarman or Sisumana, was murdered by his minister Śudra or Sira, who seized the throne and founded a dynasty which was called after the name of his tribe, the Andhras. These are the Andhara of the Greek geographers. Three dynasties successively ruled over their widely extended territories. These were the Andhras Proper, the Andhra-śāhitas, or "relatives of the Andhras," and the Andhura-bhrityas, or "servants of the Andhras."

The whole of the north of the Madras Presidency, down, at least, to the Krishnā river, and probably considerably to the south of it, belonged to them, and many of their leaden coins are found in the tracts near the great rivers. They were Buddhists in religion. About the beginning of the Christian era the Andhras were exceedingly powerful, possessing, according to Pliny, very large armies. They held the whole of Kalinga.

In the IXth Volume of the Asiatic Researches, pp. 101-116, will be found an essay on the Andhras by Wilford, from which I extract the following comparative table of kings of the dynasty, taken from the several Purāṇas. I have corrected the spelling, and in the case of the list from the Viśāha Purāṇa have added in italics notes by Mr. Edward Thomas. The list in the Matsya Purāṇa contains twenty-nine names.

4 Andhra Indi in the Ptolemaic Tables. Pliny calls them Gens Andara.
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>BHAGAVATA-PURĀNA</th>
<th>VISHNU-PURĀNA</th>
<th>VIȚU-PURĀNA</th>
<th>BRAHMANDA-PURĀNA</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Balihita</td>
<td>Śipraka (or Śūdraka)</td>
<td>Sindhuka</td>
<td>Chhismaka</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Krishna</td>
<td>Krishna</td>
<td>Krishna</td>
<td>Krishna</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Śri Śatakarni</td>
<td>Śri Śatakarni</td>
<td>Śri Śatakarni</td>
<td>Śri Śatakarni</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Paurnamāsa</td>
<td>Pūrnotsaṅga</td>
<td>Pūrnotsaṅga</td>
<td>Pūrnotsaṅga</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Lambodara</td>
<td>Lambodara</td>
<td>Śatakarni</td>
<td>Śatakarni</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Ivilaka</td>
<td>Ivilaka (Vikalā?)</td>
<td>Āpilaka</td>
<td>Āpilaka</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Meghasvātī</td>
<td>Meghasvātī</td>
<td>...</td>
<td>...</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Aṭamāna</td>
<td>Paṭumati (Paṭumāyi?)</td>
<td>Puṭumābi</td>
<td>Puṭumābi</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Haleya</td>
<td>Halea</td>
<td>Hala</td>
<td>Hala</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Talaka</td>
<td>Patalaka (Mondalaka?)</td>
<td>Pulaka</td>
<td>Pulaka</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Purushabhora</td>
<td>Pravillasana(Purikasana?)</td>
<td>Purikasena</td>
<td>Pravillasena</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Sunandana</td>
<td>Sundara Śatakarnin</td>
<td>Śatakarni</td>
<td>Sundara Śatakarni</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Chakora</td>
<td>Chakora Śatakarnin</td>
<td>Chakora Śatakarni</td>
<td>Chakora Śatakarni</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Vajaka</td>
<td>...</td>
<td>...</td>
<td>...</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Śivasvātī</td>
<td>Śivasvātī</td>
<td>Śivasvāmi</td>
<td>Svātisena</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Gotamiputra</td>
<td>Gotamiputra</td>
<td>Gautamiputra</td>
<td>Yantramātī</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Purīmān</td>
<td>Purīmān (or Pulomat)</td>
<td>Pulomat</td>
<td>Pulomat</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Mānasirā</td>
<td>Śivasrī</td>
<td>...</td>
<td>...</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Śivaskanda</td>
<td>Śivaskanda</td>
<td>...</td>
<td>...</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Yajñāsri</td>
<td>Yajñāsri</td>
<td>Yajñāsri</td>
<td>Yajñāsri Śatakarni</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Vijaya</td>
<td>Vijaya</td>
<td>Śatakarni</td>
<td>Śatakarni</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Chandravijaya</td>
<td>Chandrāśri (Dandaśri?)</td>
<td>Dandaśri</td>
<td>Dandaśri Śatakarni</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Lomadhi</td>
<td>Pulomārghis (Pulomār)</td>
<td>Puloma</td>
<td>Puloma</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Of the above sovereigns, the descent of all is given as in the direct male line, with the exception of the second, Krishna, who was brother of the usurper, Śipraka. Śri Śatakarnī was son of Krishna, and thence the line proceeds direct.

Tables are also given in Princep's *Indian Antiquities, Useful Tables*, p. 241; and in the *Brihat Sanhīta* (J.R.A.S., Vol. V, n.s., p. 32, etc.).
Mr. Fergusson, in his History of Indian and Eastern Architecture (p. 717), gives the following list:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Name</th>
<th>B.C.</th>
<th>A.D.</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Śvāraka</td>
<td>31</td>
<td>8</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Krishna</td>
<td>8</td>
<td>10</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Śātakarnī I</td>
<td>10</td>
<td>28</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Pūrnottāsaṅga</td>
<td>26</td>
<td>46</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Śivasvāmi</td>
<td>46</td>
<td>64</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Śātakarnī II</td>
<td>64</td>
<td>120</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Lambodara</td>
<td>120</td>
<td>138</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Āpitaka</td>
<td>138</td>
<td>150</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Śaṅgha</td>
<td>150</td>
<td>188</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Śātakarnī III</td>
<td>150</td>
<td>186</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Skandasvātī</td>
<td>186</td>
<td>193</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Mrigendra</td>
<td>193</td>
<td>196</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Kuntalasvātī</td>
<td>196</td>
<td>204</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Svātikerṇa</td>
<td>204</td>
<td>205</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Pulomavat</td>
<td>205</td>
<td>241</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Gorakshāsvātī</td>
<td>241</td>
<td>266</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Hala</td>
<td>266</td>
<td>271</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Manḍalaka</td>
<td>271</td>
<td>276</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Purindrasena</td>
<td>276</td>
<td>281</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Sindhara</td>
<td>281</td>
<td>284</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Rajādhisvātī</td>
<td>284</td>
<td>312</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Sivasvātī</td>
<td>312</td>
<td>333</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Gautamipatra</td>
<td>333</td>
<td>335</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Vasiṣṭhapatra</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Pulomat</td>
<td>335</td>
<td>363</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Śivasī</td>
<td>363</td>
<td>370</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Skandasvātī</td>
<td>370</td>
<td>377</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Yajñāsvī</td>
<td>377</td>
<td>406</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Viṣṇa</td>
<td>406</td>
<td>412</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Chandrasvī</td>
<td>412</td>
<td>422</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Pulomat</td>
<td>422</td>
<td>429 or 436</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

In J.B.B.R.A.S., XIII, 303, will be found a paper by Dr. Codrington and Bhagvānlal Indrajit Pandit on some Andhrabhītīya coins. They give the names of Valīvāya, son of Vasaṭī (Vasiṣṭha),—
Sivala, son of Madharī,—and Vitiṇvāya, son of Gotami.

In connection with this subject may be noted the succession of the predecessors of the Andhras mentioned above, as it seems certain that the sovereigns of these dynasties must have ruled over the northern portion of the Madras Presidency; though as yet, with the exception of the existence of the Edict of Aśoka at Jaugadagā in Ganjam, I know of no remaining trace of their presence. These tables are taken from Mr. Fergusson’s Indian and Eastern Architecture, p. 716.

**Maurya Dynasty (137 Years).**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Ruler</th>
<th>B.C.</th>
<th>B.C.</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Chandragupta</td>
<td>325</td>
<td>301</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Bimbāsāra</td>
<td>301</td>
<td>276</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Aśoka</td>
<td>276</td>
<td>260</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Suyāsas</td>
<td>249</td>
<td>230</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Daśaratha</td>
<td>230</td>
<td>220</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Saṅgata</td>
<td>220</td>
<td>212</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Indrapalītā</td>
<td>212</td>
<td>210</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Somāsaranī</td>
<td>210</td>
<td>203</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Śuṣadharman</td>
<td>203</td>
<td>195</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Viṇadharana</td>
<td>195</td>
<td>188</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

1 Dr. Oldenberg’s paper on “Ancient Indian Inscriptions and Coins” in Ind. Ant. X, 213, may be consulted with reference specially to the older dynasties of the north-west.
AVUKU—BIRRÁR.

SÁNGA DYNASTY (112 Years).

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Name</th>
<th>Years</th>
<th>B.C.</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Pushpamitra</td>
<td></td>
<td>188-152</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Agnimitra</td>
<td></td>
<td>152-144</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Sujyeshtha</td>
<td></td>
<td>144-137</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Vasumitra</td>
<td></td>
<td>137-129</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Bhadraka, or Árdraka</td>
<td></td>
<td>129-127</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Pulindaka</td>
<td></td>
<td>127-124</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Ghośhavasu</td>
<td></td>
<td>124-121</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Vajramitra</td>
<td></td>
<td>121-112</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Bhagavata</td>
<td></td>
<td>112-86</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Devâbhûti</td>
<td></td>
<td>86-76</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

KÀNTA DYNASTY.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Name</th>
<th>Years</th>
<th>B.C.</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Vasudeva</td>
<td></td>
<td>76-67</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Bhâmimitra</td>
<td></td>
<td>67-53</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Nârâyana</td>
<td></td>
<td>53-41</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Susarman (murdered)</td>
<td></td>
<td>41-31</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

ÁNDHRA-JÁTIKAS, ÁNDHRA-BHIRITYAS.

(See the Andhra Dynasty.)

AVUKU OR AUUKU, ZEMINDARS OF—

(See OUK, Zemindars of—.)

BÁHMANI DYNASTY.

(See DAKHAN, Muḥammadan Kings of the—.)

BALLÁLAS, THE—

(See HOYSALA BALLÁLAS of MÁISÁR.)

BANAVÁSI, THE KÁDAMBAS OF—

(See KÁDAMBAS.)

BÁRID SHÁHI DYNASTY AT BÍDAR OR AHMADÁBÁD.

(See DAKHAN, Muḥammadan Kings of the—.)

BEDNÚR, RÁJAS OF—

(See LKBR.)

BÍDAR OR AHMADÁBÁD, BÁRID SHÁHI DYNASTY OF—

(See DAKHAN, Muḥammadan kings of the—.)

BIJAPUR OR VIJAYAPURA, 'ĀDIL SHÁHI DYNASTY OF—

(See DAKHAN, Muḥammadan kings of the—.)

BÍRÁR, IMÁD SHÁHI DYNASTY OF—

(See DAKHAN, Muḥammadan kings of the—.)
CHALUKYAS.

THE CHALUKYAS.

The kingdom of the Chalukyas \(^1\) was at one time widely extended, and for six centuries, from the sixth to the twelfth, they maintained a sovereignty, which, if sometimes merely nominal, was at others extremely powerful. We first hear of them in the Dakhan in the sixth century, the third sovereign of the family ascending the throne in A.D. 560. Inscriptions of the dynasty are numerous, and those of the later sovereigns during the decay of the kingdom insert, in the genealogical portion of the document, a mythical series of kings, by which the descent of the family is traced, in the Lunar Race, through a succession of 59 sovereigns ruling in Ayodhya, to one Vijayaditya, who is said to have journeyed southwards bent on conquest, but to have lost his life in battle. His widow fled, took refuge in the house of a Brahman, and was childless. The king then gave birth to a posthumous son—Vishnuvardhana. Vishnuvardhana is said to have obtained sovereignty and to have made extensive conquests, strengthening his authority by an alliance with the Pallava king of Kanhali, whose daughter he married. His son was VIjayaditya, and the latter's son was Pulikesi Vallabha. The old inscription at Aihole, published by Mr. Fleet in the Indian Antiquary (V, 67) names Pulikesi's father Ranaraga, and his grandfather, Jayasimha Vallabha. Mr. Fleet's estimate of this early history is that it is "a mere farrago of vague tradition and Purânik myths, of no authority, based on the undoubted facts that the Chalukyas did come originally from the north and did find the Pallavas in possession of some of the territories afterwards acquired by themselves, and on the tradition of the later Kādambis that the founder of their family was named Trilochana or Trinetra."

Pulikesi's grandsons separated, and became the ancestors respectively of the Western and Eastern Chalukyas; the elder remaining in the Western Dakhan, while the younger, Kubja Vishnuvardhana, won for himself by the sword the sovereignty of the Eastern Coast by his conquest of the Śalankaśyanas. This conquest was very important, not only because of its political results, but because it was a triumph of the Brahmanic religion over Buddhism. The Vengi kings were Buddhists, and they seem to have succeeded the Buddhist Andhra-bhrityas on the Krishna river, while the Chalukyas were Vaishnavas.

The following tables are taken mostly from Dr. Burnell's South Indian Paleography, page 18,\(^2\) and Mr. Fleet's Dynasties of the Kanarese Districts, p. 18. The earliest sovereigns are called "Chalukyas." After the division between Satyasraya I and Kubja Vishnuvardhana the dynasties are respectively known as those of the "Western Chalukyas" and "Eastern Chalukyas,"—and the dynasty which commenced with Tailasa or Tailapura, I called themselves "Chalukyas." Mr. Fleet has largely added to our knowledge since Dr. Burnell wrote, but I have retained some of that author's remarks.

Jayasimha I.

\[\begin{align*}
\text{Buddhavarmanā} & \\
\text{Vijayavijaya or Vijayavarnā,} & \\
(\text{ŚŚ. 394, A.D. 472).} \\
\text{Pulikesi-Vallabha.} & \\
\text{Pulikesi-Vallabha.} & \\
\text{Kittivarman Prithvivallabha I.} & \\
(\text{ŚŚ. 489, A.D. 567.}) & \\
\text{Maṅgalaśa,} & \\
\text{Maṅgalaśa or Maṅgalarāja,} & \\
\text{Ascended the throne in 567 A.D.} & \\
\text{Reigned till ŚŚ. 532, A.D. 610.} & \\
? \text{Satyasraya Indravarnā.} & \\
(\text{ŚŚ. 532, A.D. 610).} & \\
\text{Satyasraya I, Śrī Prithvivallabha,} & \\
or Ś. Vallabhendra, or Pulikesi II. & \\
\text{Began to reign separately in 610 A.D.} & \\
\text{Grant in ŚŚ. 556, A.D. 634.} & \\
\text{Kubja Vishnuvardhana,} & \\
(Eastern Chalukya). Was & \\
\text{probably reigning in 607} & \\
\text{A.D.} & \\
\text{Jayasimha II.} & \\
\text{Nāgavarmanā.} & \\
\end{align*}\]

---

\(^1\) Mr. Fleet writes (Ind. Ant., VIII. 105) regarding the habit of styling the early Chalukyas "Chalukyas of Kalyāṇapura,"—"This is nothing but a mistake. Kalyāṇapura is nowhere mentioned in the earlier Chalukyan inscriptions; and, even if it existed as a city at that time, it was certainly not a Chalukya capital. The earliest mention of it that I have obtained is in a stone-tablet inscription of the Western Chalukya king Trailokyamalla or Somesvara I. It is dated Śaka 976 (A.D. 1053-4). . . . ."


\(^3\) The Kāra grant (Ind. Ant. VII. 261).
CHALUKYAS, WESTERN.

Ādityavarma.  
Vijayabhattarakā  
(Chandrāditya).

Vikramāditya I.  
about SS. 592 (A.D. 670) to SS. 692 or 603 (A.D. 680 or 681).  
According to the Kōngudela- 
Rājākula, Śaṅkarāchārya lived 
during this reign—a statement 
nearly correct. (Burnell.)  

Vinayāditya-Yuddhamalla I,  
(V. Satyārāya).  
SS. 602 or 693 (680 or 681 A.D.) 
to SS. 618 (A.D. 690).

Vijayāditya,  
SS. 618 (996 A.D.) to SS. 655 (A.D. 733).

Vikramāditya II,  
marr. Lokamahādevī,  
SS. 655 to 669 (A.D. 733 to 747).  

Kṛttivarmā II.  
SS. 669 and 679 (A.D. 747 and 757).

Bhūma I.  

Kṛttivarman III.  

Tālla I.  

Vikramāditya III.  

Bhūma II.  

Ayyana I.  

Vikramāditya IV, Vijayāditya, Satyārāya,  
marr. Bontādēvi (SS. 895—919 = 973—997 A.D.). Restorer of the 
dynasty.—(Burnell.)  

Tālla II.  
Tālla-hūpa-Vikramāditya, 
or Āhavamalla I.  

Satyārāya II, 
marr. Amblādēvi,  
SS. 919 and 939—977 and 1008 A.D.

Dasavarmā, 
marr. Bhīṣma-devī.  

Vibhuvikrama,  
Vikramāditya V,  
or Trivinhvanamalla I.  
SS. 930 to about 940 = 1008 to about 1018 A.D.

Ayyana II.  
SS. 944 and 969  
(A.D. 1022 and 1047).  

Akhādevī.  

Jayasimha III.  
(Jagadekamalla I).  
About SS. 940 to about 964 = about 1018 to about 1042 A.D.  
Mentioned in the Timjore inscription.

Śomeśvara I,  
(Āhavamalla II, Trilokyamalla I).  
About SS. 964 to about 990 = about 1042 to about 1008 A.D.

1 Mr. Rice's inscription. (Ind. Ant. VIII, 23).  
2 At this point Dr. Burnell interpolates the following note:—"So far the flourishing older dynasty of the Chalukyas, which, 
after Vikramāditya II, appears to have been for a time almost overthrown by feudatories such as the Rashtrakūta, Kalaburuga, and 
Yādava chiefs, and the history of this kingdom is, thus, very obscure for the eighth and ninth centuries. With Tālla, the 
restorer of the Chalukya power in the later dynasty, all once more becomes tolerably certain, especially as regards the dates of the 
reigns. A very poetical account of the first sovereigns of this line is given in Bilhana's Vikramāditya-svataratnas; it is often 
contradicted in details by the Chēla inscriptions."
Pulikesi Vallabha is said in an inscription at Aihole (Ind. Ant. IV, 205) to have reduced Banavasi to subjection. Mr. Fleet thinks that up to that time Banavasi was the capital of an early branch of the Kadambas. Pulikesi also seems to have conquered Badami ("Vatapi," which Mr. Fleet has satisfactorily identified with Badami.—Ind. Ant., V, 68, etc.).

Kiritivarna I is, in the last inscription mentioned, called "night of death to the Nalas, the Mauryas, and Kadambas." He claims to have entirely subverted the Kadambas.

His younger brother, Mangalisa, is stated, in the same inscription, to have conquered the "Kaṭaśeṣekhuris," whom Mr. Fleet identifies with the Kalachuris. He lost his life in an attempt to secure the kingdom for his own son. He conquered Revatidvipa, the Måtangas, and Kaṭaśeṣekhuris, part of the Konkanas, and a prince named Buddha, son of Sanikanagara.

Satyāśraya was one of the most powerful princes of the dynasty. In later years poets were fond of styling the kings of this race and their descendants, "Princes of the House of Satyāśraya." His greatest achievement was his victory over Harshavardhana, king of Kanauj. He conquered a sovereign from the north named Govinda, whom Mr. Fleet takes to be one of the Rashtrakutas. He claims, in various inscriptions, to have subdued the Mauryas of the Konkana, the "Latas, Målavas, and Gurjaras." He reduced the fortress of "Påshṭapur," acquired the sovereignty of Måhareśhvarakå, terraced the "Kalingas and Kosalas," drove the Pallavas behind the walls of Kaṇeṣhurapura, and prepared to conquer the Cholas with a large army. Too much trust must not be placed in the poetry of the inscriptions, but it is abundantly clear from other sources that Satyāśraya was a great conqueror. Hwen-Thusang gives an interesting account of his kingdom, the manners and customs of the time, and the grandeur of the sovereign. Mr. Fergusson (J.R.A.S. XI, 159) points out that presents and letters were interchanged between him and Khosru II, contemporary king of Persia.

Mr. Rice has an inscription (Myore Inscriptions, p. 298) mentioning Ambara, daughter of Satyāśraya.

The Chalukyan supremacy, after the death of Satyāśraya, was interrupted, either by a confederacy of three kings over whom the Pallava lord of Kañeṣhī claimed supremacy, or by three Pallava kings or viceroys in alliance (it is not yet certain which), but Vikramaditya I defeated them and ascended the throne of his fathers. He suffered a reverse at the hands of the Pallavas, but afterwards crushed them and seized Kañeṣhī, their capital. One of the inscriptions mentions that Devasakti, king of the Sendrakas, was his vassal.

Vinayaditya claims to have conquered the "Pallavas, whose kingdom consisted of three dominions" at "the command of his father," (Indian Antiquary, VI, 85, Mr. Fleet). It seems not improbable that the Pallava confederacy which had checked the power of the Chalukyas was overthrown by Vinayaditya at the head of his father's armies, and that after Vinayaditya had acquired the throne of his father, he

---

1. As corrected by Mr. Fleet (Ind. Ant. X, 133).
2. The evidence as to this is summarised by Mr. Fleet in Ind. Ant. X, 133—135, in reply to an assertion by Mr. Rice that the evidence as to any such confederation is insufficient.
made war on and crushed the Pallavas, seizing their capital city. Vīnāyaḍītya seems to have possessed almost the whole of the Dakhan country, and to have extended his conquests southwards. He claims to have conquered the Kālambhras (7), the Keralas, Harayayas, Vīlas, Mālavas, Cholas, Pāṇḍiyans and others; and though a great deal of this may be vain boasting, he seems to have been a very powerful sovereign.

His son Vījayaḍītya boasts of conquests, but we do not hear much of him. His reign appears to have been peaceful.

Vikramaḍītya II claims to have conquered and slain the king of the Pallavas, and again to have victoriously entered Kaṇchi.1 In other inscriptions he boasts of having conquered Kaṇchi, or the king of Kaṇchi, three times.

Kirttīvarma II claims another victory over the Pallavas.

But the power collapsed shortly afterwards, the feudatories revolting and the short-lived kingdom being overwhelmed by successful revolts and conquests by neighbouring powers.

With Taila II, who “acquired the earth, which had fallen into the hands of the Raṭas,”2 the Western Chālukya kingdom again revived after a blank of two centuries. The territories governed by the new dynasty were greatly reduced in size, and appear to have extended no further than the limits of the Dakhan Proper.

Jayasiṃha III claims to have overthrown a confederacy of Mālavas, and to have warred against the Cheras and Cholas.

Someśvaradeva I, or Ahava Malla II, appears to have driven back the Cholas, and to have been again defeated by the great Chola king, Kulottunga I.3 In his reign the Kādambas and other neighbouring families began to assume independence. He married three wives, Bachiḷaṇḍe, Chaṇḍalsakabbe or Chaṇḍrikāde, and Malalaladevi.

Someśvara II would appear to have checked the Kādambas, part of whose territories was acquired and held by his brother Vikramaḍītya VI.

Vikramaḍītya VI re-established the Sāva Era (Mr. Fleet in Ind. Ant., IV, 208, V, 175). He gave his daughter in marriage to a Kādamba prince, and married a Chola princess. He fought many battles, and seems to have been engaged in perpetual struggles to secure his sovereignty against members of his own family no less than against the armies of hostile sovereigns.4 He was, however, very powerful, and a large number of inscriptions testify to the extent of his territories.

From this period the kingdom began to fall to pieces and nothing remarkable seems to have been achieved by the later sovereigns, though Someśvara IV re-established for a few years the power which had been rudely shaken by Bījjala the Kālachuri. The power of the Kālachuri and Garapati kings and the rise of the Hoysala Ballala dynasty of Māṇḍū sealed the fate of the Western Chālukyas, and nothing is heard of them after 1189 A.D.5

Eastern Chālukyas.

It has been already stated (p. 148) that the two great Chalukyan brothers, Satyaśraya and Kubja Viṣṇuvaradhana, separated and established two separate dynasties. The family of the former are called the Western Chālukyas. Kubja Viṣṇuvaradhana, marching to the Eastern Coast, conquered and dethroned the Śākāṅkṣyana sovereign of Vengi and established a dynasty which, gradually extending its conquests to the borders of Orissa and fixing its capital at Rajahmundry, ruled Kalinga for four centuries.

The genealogy is as follows. The table is mainly taken from Dr. Bumell’s South-Indian Palaeography, (pp. 21, 22).

1 An inscription published by Mr. Rice (Ind. Ant. VIII, 25) gives particulars of this event. It appears that after his coronation the king made war on the Pallavas, killed in battle Nandi Pōtavarma, their king, and victoriously entered Kaṇchi. He found that city richly decorated with sculptures which had been executed under the orders of a former king, Narasimha Pōtavarma, amongst them being images of Rājaśali (7). Vikramaṇḍītya II, when he left Kaṇchi, travelled on to the coast, and took up his residence there for a time, in a town on the sea.

2 Ind. Ant. V, 17.

3 In Bihara’s Viśnunābhaṇḍa, it is claimed for Someśvara I that he conquered the Cholas, apparently twice; and it expressly states that the Chola monarch had attacked him. But though inscriptions mention Kālakūṇḍa’s defeat of the Chālukyan sovereign. (Ind. Ant. V, 318).

4 (Ind. Ant. V, 319—323). While in camp on Taṅgabhadra, Vikrama heard of the death of his father-in-law. He marched on Kaṇchi, crushed a rebellion there, put the rightful heir on the throne, and then seized Gungalācārapuram. Shortly after he had retired he heard of the death of the newly enthroned monarch, and of the seizure of the Chola throne by “Rajya, lord of Vengi,” a member of the family. Vikrama offered battle, but was attacked in rear by his brother Someśvara, whom he defeated, while Rajya fled. Vikrama then ascended the throne of the Chālukyas, A.D. 1076. He is said to have conquered the Cholas on two subsequent occasions.

5 J.R.A.S. IV, 17; M.A.L.S. VII, 209; Mr. Fleet’s “Dynasties of the Kannau Districts,” 55, 59—63.
Vimaladitya married Kundavā, daughter of Rājarāja of the Suryavamsa, and younger sister of Rājendra Chola. His successor Rājarāja of the Chandravamsa married (A.D. 1022) Iramonga, (?)
daughter of Rajendra Chola, and their son Rajendra Chola was the first Chola ruler of Veñgi, and succeeded in A.D. 1064. The Veñgi kingdom thenceforward became a mere northern province of Chalukya. The succession of Cholas will be given below. Rajendra Kulottunga I made his son Rajaraja regent of the Chalukya country; but after ruling for a year the latter retired to the south, and the sovereign created his uncle Vijayanādyita viceroy. Vijayanādyita governed Kalinga for 15 years. On his death Kulottunga gave the viceroyalty to his second son, Viranātha, who ruled there till at least as late as A.D. 1103.

According to Dr. Burnell, the Cholas lost this country in 1228 A.D.

The number of years given to each sovereign's reign varies slightly in different inscriptions, and it is impossible yet to be quite certain of dates, as very few of the Eastern Chalukya inscriptions are dated.

Kubja Vishnuvardhana's conquest is generally believed to have taken place about the year 605 A.D., and this may be taken as the approximate date. He seems to have finally separated from his brother in A.D. 619. The inscriptions of this dynasty unfortunately contain little more than lists of names with no details, and therefore it is impossible as yet to frame any connected narrative. The main landmarks are the conquest of Kubja Vishnuvardhana;—the struggle for the throne between the two sons of Maheš; the "Yuvarāja" and their half-brother Kokkili, resulting in the expulsion of the latter after he had ruled for six months;—the usurpation of Tārapa who drove out Amma Raja I's son Vijayanādyita and seized the throne;—his own ejection at the hands of Chalukya Bhima's son Vikramādyita, a month later;—the struggles which ensued between rival claimants ending with the triumph of Raja Bhima, who reigned for 12 years;—the accession of Amma Raja II in 945 A.D., a date which is fixed by an inscription;—the anarchy of 27 or 30 years (duration not certain) which ensued;—and the extinction of the dynasty when the Cholas succeeded to the sovereignty. For the subsequent history of the Eastern Chalukyas, see under "The Cholas" (p. 154).

In the reign of one of the sovereigns bearing the name of Vishnuvardhana at Rajahmundry, lived Nannayya Bhatta, who, at the command of the king, composed the Telugu version of the Mahābhārata, (see Campbell's Telugu Grammar, Introd., IX—X, where the original passage relating to the authorship of the poem is quoted).

The Eastern Chalukyas may be considered as having ruled during these four centuries more or less peaceably over the whole of the Veñgi and part at least of the Kalinga countries; being disturbed probably more by the Gajapatis of Orissa on the north than by any power on their south and west.

At the end of the twelfth and beginning of the thirteenth centuries, the Ganaṇapati sovereigns of Oragul were acquiring power in the Eastern Chalukyan territories, and they finally ejected the Chola-Chalukyas about the year 1228 A.D. (Dr. Burnell).

---

**The Cheras.**

There has been much difference of opinion in scientific quarters as to the Chera and Kongu Dynasties, some writers asserting that they were identical, some that they were totally different. The territories ruled by them have been variously assigned. The opinion seems to be gaining ground that the Cheras were the dynasty that preceded the Kongus in the same kingdom, in other words that the first seven sovereigns of the Kongu Dynasty, as given below (p. 159), ought properly to be styled Cheras. Others believe that the Cheras ruled almost the whole of the Western Coast and the country far inland, north of the Pândiyans, west of the Pallavas and Cholas, and south of the Konkan, from the earliest known historical times, their territories, of course, varying perpetually as their arms were victorious or the reverse in their wars with their neighbours, until the Konquis, who occupied the eastern and northern portion of their dominions, including Māsīr, overwhelmed the old sovereignty and succeeded to the most part of their dominions, the Western Coast being excluded.

The Cheras were mentioned by the oldest known European geographers as well as by the most ancient writers yet known in India. They are spoken of as contemporaries with the Cholas and Pândiyans, and are so mentioned in the edicts of Aśoka, where their sovereign is called Keralaputra. According to Ptolomy (VII, I, 89), Karūr was their capital then. Hien-Thsang does not mention the kingdom, but refers to part of it under the name of Konkampura (Konkanahāli). (Dr. Burnell's South-Indian Paleography, p. 38, notes 1 and 2; Ind. Ant. VIII, 145, 146.)

---

1. This is Sir Walter Elliot's account. I confess it puzzles and perplexes me at present, because it does not seem to tally with other contemporary statements, but all will soon become clear, it is to be hoped, and meanwhile it is fitting that I should quote the opinions of the best authorities.
CHOLAS.

Those who desire to study the subject should read Mr. Foulkes's historical sketch of the country in question in the *Salem District Manual*, and Professor Dowson's Paper in Vol. VIII of the *Royal Asiatic Society's Journal*. See also Dr. Burnell's *South-Indian Paleography*, p. 33, &c.; the Markara Plates (Ind. Ant. I, 361—366; II, 271, note, and V, 133); the Nagamangalam Plates (Ind. Ant. II, 155; III, 152 and 202); Mr. Rice's note on the Gaiga Kings (Ind. Ant. VII, 168).

THE CHOLA KINGS.

The Chola Kingdom forms one of the three great divisions of Southern India, which existed from the earliest known historical times. The Cholas held the east, the Pandyans the south, and the Cheras the west. This distinction existed as far back as the days of Asoka, and is confirmed by Greek writers. Unfortunately Chola history is almost a blank till the days of Rajaraja (1023 A.D.). We have not even a legendary list of names to guide (or mislead) us as with the Pandyans.

The Chola capital seems to have been at Urumpur (Worriore) close to Trichinopoly in the second century A.D., at Malayur (Kumbakonam?) in the seventh, and at Tanjore (?) in the tenth—(Dr. Burnell). It was at Gangaiakonasuraparam at one time, probably in the tenth century, being fixed finally at Tanjore early in the eleventh. The ancient name for the Chola country, according to Dr. Burnell (South Indian Paleography, 47, note 4), was Malakotta. "The Chola banner had a tiger on it, which the kings of this dynasty must have taken from the Pallavas." (ib. 197.)

I have met with only two lists, which can be at all depended upon, of Chola sovereigns reigning prior to Rajaraja. The first is given by Mr. Lewis Rice (*Myore and Coorg, I, 212*) as that of Cholas reigning in the East of Malais.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>King</th>
<th>Reigning Period</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Adityavarna, Rajendra Chola</td>
<td>867 to 927</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Vira Chola, Narayana Raja</td>
<td>927 to 977</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Dasadiya Raya</td>
<td>?</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Parandaka Raya, Hari Malai</td>
<td>?</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Divya Raya, or Deva Raja Chola</td>
<td>?</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Harvati Deva, or Tribhuvana Vira Deva Chola</td>
<td>986 to 1023</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

But Mr. Rice adds, "There is no certainty regarding either the names or the dates," and he does not give his authority for the list. The second is by Mr. Foulkes (*Salem District Manual, Vol. I, p. 39*).

Vijayadi Raya.

Vira Chola Raya

*or* Vira Chola Narayana Raya.

Builder of the Kanaka-sabha at Chidambaram.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>King</th>
<th>Reigning Period</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Harijaya Raya</td>
<td>?</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>or Arunjaya Raya</td>
<td>?</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Desadiya Raya</td>
<td>?</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>or Desadiya Raya</td>
<td>?</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

"Many sons,"

"a great many other children."

* Lists of the Cholas will be found in the following works:—
  Wilken's *Catalogue of the Maccouzie MSS*. I, pp. 10 and 181.
  Taylor's *Catalogue of Printed Books*, in the several volumes of the M.J.I.S.

None of them, however, must be depended upon for a moment, as they come from most untrustworthy sources.

* Malaka = "hill," *Malaikot = "subdivision." The place seems also to have been called "Malakota." (Ind. Ant. VII, 39.)

Apparently it gave its name to a tract of country, for mention is made of a Brahman village, "the ornament of Malakota." Dr. Burnell thinks that "Malakota" was "the kingdom comprised, roughly speaking, in the delta of the Kaveri."
CHOLAS.

Parunakku Rāya
alias Hari Mali, or Ari Mali,
marrried Chittirī, daughter of Seiu Rāya, or Chati Rāya.

Divi Rāya
or Divya Rāya,
alias Hari-Tittū Rāya
or Arivān Rāya,
died unissued.

Rājarāja Narendra,
also called Harivarideva,
marrried an Eastern Chalukyan princess.

Many other children,
"sons."

"Elder sons."

Rajendra Chola.

I have cut the genealogy short as it is unnecessary here to give the whole.

Dr. Burnell thinks that the Cholas were extending their power to the northwards about the period from 850 to 1023 A.D. by warfare and inroads, and he attributes the thirty (or twenty-seven) years' anarchy in the Eastern Chalukyan dominions to Chola invasions. With Rājarāja (1023 A.D.) the history becomes all more clear, but previous to that reign we are as yet very much in the dark. Dr. Burnell tentatively fixes Karikala Chola about the year 950 A.D., but this is not as yet conclusive.

The Chola kingdom was in existence as early as 250 B.C., being mentioned in the inscriptions of Asoka where it is called "Chōda." It was also known to the Greek Geographers and is noticed in the Peripitus Maris Erythreus, and in Ptolemy (130 A.D.), the capital being then at Ujainy. It is clear from the legends in the Madura Shalaka Padmini and the Śṛṇṭala Book that, according to Pāṇḍiyana tradition, the kingdom of Chola was as old as that of the Pāṇḍiyans, or even older, since the son of the founder of Madura is stated to have married the daughter of the Chola king. These legends allude perpetually to wars between the Cholas and Pāṇḍiyans, but there is no need to discuss the question as to their authenticity. If the two nations were contemporary, it is almost certain that they must have been constantly at feud, but the particular battles mentioned in the legends are probably purely mythical.

At the beginning of the seventh century we read in an inscription² of the celebrated Satyāśraya or Pulikēsī II of the Chalukyan dynasty, that that sovereign ruined the Pallavas of Kañcli, and had proposed to himself to annihiolate the Cholas; but the expedition seems to have been abandoned. A few years later, viz., about the year 640 A.D., Hiwen-Thsang heard of the kingdom though he did not visit it. Vikramāditya I of the Western Chalukya (670–680?) claims to have conquered Chola, though the statement is not necessarily to be credited. He, however, seems certainly to have defeated the Pallavas, and to have seized Kañchipuram. (The "Seven Pagodas" probably date from this reign.) Vinayāditya (A.D. 680–686), his successor, also claims, and probably with equal want of truthfulness, to have conquered the Cholas. About 60 years later the Western Chalukyan Kingdom seems to have collapsed, and to have only risen again to power after a lapse of two centuries. In Wilson's MacKenzie Manuscripts (I, pp. 198–9) mention is made of an inscription which shows that in 894 A.D. the Cholas, under their king Adityavarman, conquered the Chera or Kongu country. The date seems to be somewhat uncertain but there can be little doubt that this conquest really did take place, and that the Cholas held the Kongu country (Māeiρ mainly) till the tenth century, when the Hōysala Ballala arose on the ruins of the Kongu kings. Tālātēpa Vikramāditya of the Western Chalukyas states that he was victorious over the Cholas, and Jayasimha III (1018–1042) makes a similar boast. This brings us down to the reign of the Chola sovereign Rājarāja, who was a contemporary of Jayasimha's, and was one of the most powerful chiefs of his time. He raised the Chola kingdom to great eminence. Dr. Burnell thinks that it is certain that the Cholas were conquered by the Chalukyas shortly before the beginning of the eleventh century, i.e., shortly before the reign of Rāja Rāja (1025–1064 A.D.). He writes of Rāja Rāja:—"This king must have restored Tanjore, which, according to Al-Biruni, was in ruins at the beginning of the eleventh century. This fact confirms the earlier Chalukya boasts of conquest, and was certainly owing to them."

1 The date of the Peripitus is fixed by Reinaud as A.D. 246 or 247 (Ind. Ant. VIII, 331, 344, 347). For translation, with notes and commentary, see Ind. Ant. VIII, 167.
2 Ind. Ant., VIII, 337.
3 Ind. Ant., VIII, 167.
4 Ind. Ant., VI, 75.
5 Ind. Ant., VI, 55, 83, 91.
6 Al-Biruni wrote at the beginning of the eleventh century. He died A.D. 1039. He is quoted by Rashid-ul-din (1310 A.D.). (Sir Henry Elliot's History of India, I, 66; Reinaud Fragments, pp. 92, 121; Memoir, p. 284). The king had built "another city on the shore called Pudur."
During the early period, before the eleventh century, the Cholas were repeatedly attacked by powers other than those above mentioned, and we hear of them in succession as being conquered by or conquering the Kadamba, the Pandiyans, and others.

Singhalese annals give us an invasion of Ceylon by Cholas about the year 247 B.C. (the date is quite unauthenticated), in consequence of which the Cholas ruled the island for 44 years; also a second invasion a hundred years later, and a third in the year 110 A.D. A counter invasion of Chola territories by Singhalese took place in 113 A.D., and subsequent to this, warfare between the two races was of constant occurrence. In the middle of the tenth century it is said that the king of Ceylon sent an army to the assistance of a Pandiyian king who was then at war with the Cholas, but that the Pandiyans were defeated, and the Cholas, in revenge, invaded Ceylon but were repulsed. The next thing we hear of relates to the reign of Rājarāja, a period when, as before stated, the chronicles appear more trustworthy.

Dr. Burnell has given the succession thus (South-Indian Palaeography, p. 40, note 1).

Karikāla Chola,
? about 959 A.D.

Rājarāja Chola
alias Narendra,
40 or 41 years—A.D. 1023 to 1064.

Vira Chola
alias Kulottunga Chola I,
alias Rājarājendra (Rājarāja) Koppakeśarivarman,
49 years—A.D. 1064 to 1113.

His Abhishaka took place in 1079.

Vikrama Chola,
15 years—A.D. 1113 to 1128.

Kulottunga Chola II,
A.D. 1128 to?
Ruled over the whole Tamil Country for at least 30 years.

***

Vikramaditya,
reigning in A.D. 1235.

Rājarāja, owing to an internmarriage between the Cholas and Eastern Chāluukyas, united the whole of Veṅgi and Kālinga to the Chola territories. (M.J.L.S. XIII, Pt. 2, p. 40). He came to the throne in the same year as King Mihindu IV. of Ceylon, i.e., in 1023 A.D. Ten years later—years during which constant emigration was taking place from the mainland to Ceylon—King Mihindu, overwhelmed with the perpetual influx of foreigners, lost his authority both over his own people and the strangers, and fled to Ambagalla. Rājarāja invaded the island twenty-six years after this event, i.e., in 1059 A.D., and was completely successful. He seized the government, took Mihindu prisoner, and sent him with his queen and the crown jewels to the mainland, appointing a Chola Viceroy to govern the conquered territory. Mihindu died in 1071 A.D., still in captivity.

Previously to this, however, viz., in 1064, the throne of the Cholas passed to Kulottunga I or Rājendra Chola, one of the greatest princes of his day. Besides assuming the sovereignty over his own territories, which, by the union of the Chola and Eastern Chāluukya countries, extended up to the borders of Orissa, he conquered in A.D. 1064 and annexed for a time the whole of the Pandiyian kingdom, and by the prowess of his illegitimate son, Adudai (according to native tradition) completely and for ever crushed the power of the Pallava's of Kanchi. Although it must be admitted that proof is as yet wanting, I incline to the belief that there is at least a basis of historical truth underlying this

---

1 He was crowned in 1071 A.D. The name of his principal queen seems to have been "Uḷaka Marudūdayalī," a Tamil translation of "Loka Mahākāli." It is also given in inscriptions as "Bharavas, or Arvi-Marudūdayalī all meaning the same thing. It has become a question, however, whether this is not a mere title assumed by many South Indian Queens. It has been found in connection with more than one Pandiyian sovereign, and the wife of Vikramaditya I of the Western Chāluukya bore the same name.
native tradition. At any rate it seems certain that the annexation of the kingdom of the Pallavas to that of the Cholas took place at this period. It is further stated in the great inscription round the temple at Tanjore that the Cholas, towards the beginning of the eleventh century, conquered Bengal (Burnell's *South Indian Palæography*, p. 22, note 6). Either in the reign of Rajaraja or in that of Kulottunga I—probably the former—the Cholas swept over the Western Chalukya country. It was during the reign of Somesvara I of the latter dynasty. (Mr. Fleet's *Karnarce Dynasties*, p. 46 and note 2). They destroyed a number of Jain temples at Puliare or Lakshmeshvara, but their success was only temporary. They were driven over the Tungabhadra and their leader killed. The date of this event is possibly 1059-60 A.D. In the Vikramanâkaiecharita of Bilhana, Somesvara I is said to have "penetrated as far as Kañcani itself, stormed it, and driven its ruler into the jungles," but this is probably a mere poetical exaggeration and really alludes to the victory above mentioned. A little later the Cholas are again found fighting with the Western Chalukyas, this time with a Pallava (?) of Vengi.

Vikramâdiya VI, of the Western Chalukyas, who reigned from 1075 to 1126 A.D., was, previous to his accession, always at feud with his elder brother Somesvara II, and during his reign occupied himself in warfare on his own account and enemies of his country. At this period he is said to have repeatedly defeated the Cholas and plundered Kañcani (it is almost impossible to believe this, and the authority seems to be only the *Vikramanâkaiecharita*), to have destroyed the sandalwood forests of the Malay hills, to have slain the king of Kerala, and conquered the cities of Gangaikondapuran (Gangakonda—Mr. Fleet), Vengi and Chakrakota or Chakragotta (?). He had married a daughter of the Chola king, and on the occurrence of a rebellion in the Chola country, in which his brother-in-law was killed (this, if true, must have been Rajaraja and the date A.D. 1064), he heard that Rajjiga, king (?) of Vengi, had marched down and seized Kañcani. Vikramâdiya marched to the south to meet Rajjiga, and his brother Somesvara followed with another army "promising outwardly to assist his brother, but intending to play the traitor." A battle ensued in which Rajjiga was defeated and fled, and Somesvara was taken prisoner (i.e., the Cholas were victorious at all points). Vikramâdiya then proclaimed himself king.

The above account is all taken from Mr. Fleet's new publication, and he draws his information from Bilhana, who, being a Hindu poet, is almost certain to be absolutely wrong in details, though his story may be based on the truth. I do not therefore discard the tale on account of the discrepancy in dates, for it is quite possible that the latter part of the story may refer to a date eleven years later than the rebellion which caused the Chola king's death—the date, that is, of Vikramâdiya's accession to the throne.

Kulottunga I was a man of many names. Thus he is called "Vira," "Rajendra," "Koppakeśarivarman," or "Kopparakēśarivarman," "Kōvirāja Kesari," and others. He conquered Ahavamalla, or Somesvaradeva I of the Western Chalukyas in a battle near the Tungabhadra, a fact which is recorded in several inscriptions. The Pândiyam king whom he conquered was Vira Pândiyam, son of Vikrama Pândiyam. (Inscriptions at Chidambaran. Dr. Burnell's *South-Indian Palæography*, p. 45, note 1.) Kulottunga placed his younger brother Gangaikondan Chola on the throne of Madura.

Reverting to Ceylon we find that Kulottunga held firmly to his father's conquest for the first few years of his reign. Young prince Kañyapa, however, son of Mihindu, who was as the most 26 years' old at the capture of his father, had been gradually consolidating his power while in exile amongst the hills, and he succeeded in beating back the Chola Viceroys' army when it marched against him, even though the latter was aided by a force of 10,000 men sent over from the mainland to its assistance. Mihindu died in 1071, and Kañyapa, proclaiming himself King of Ceylon, was making great preparations for driving the usurpers out of the island, when his career was cut short by his early death. He could not have been more than 38 years old. The throne of Ceylon was seized by the son of the minister Dokeswara on the demise of Kañyapa, there being no other claimants for the purple. He called himself Vijaya Bahu I, and proclaimed war against the Cholas. The natives flocked to his standard, and fighting soon afterwards commenced. A general action was, after a protracted and desultory warfare, fought under the walls of Polonnaruwa, and the Cholas were defeated and driven into the town. After a siege of six weeks the town was carried by storm, and the defenders put to the sword. The king's authority was soon recognized all over the island. Shortly after this, Vijaya Bahu insulted the Chola king by giving the first place in precedence at an audience to the envoy from Siam in preference to the Chola ambassador, and this so enraged Kulottunga that he seized the Singhalese envoy at his court and cut off his nose and ears. War ensued. The Cholas landed at Mantotte, defeated the Singhalese army, and marched on the capital. The king fled, and the Cholas demolished the city. Recovering himself

---

1 Dr. Burnell states, on the authority of an inscription at Karuvur, that this prince assumed the title of "Sundara Pándiyam."
CHOLAS.

soon, however, Vijaya Bahu returned to the attack, defeated the invaders, and drove them from the island.

Kulottunga died in 1113, and three years later, during the reign of his son and successor, Vikrama Chola, the Sinhalese invaded the Chola country but were driven back without difficulty.

All the old native chronicles unite in narrating the glories of Kulottunga’s illegitimate son Adondai, the conqueror of the Pallavas. An inscription at Tiruttani (Vol. I, p. 158) in the Pallava country gives a genealogy of five generations, and the local chronicle of NarayanaVamam (ib., pp. 157, 158) mentions four, of which the names correspond, thus:—

Tiruttani Inscription.
Karkala Chola.

Adondai.

Chakravarti.

Sundama Raja.

Sudhamsha.

Surasiraja.

Rachira.

Narayana Raja.

Narayana Raja.

These evidently refer to the same persons, and “Chakravarti” is a common title of Adondai. Adondai is always declared to be the son of Kulottunga I. Was, then, “Karkala Chola” another of the latter’s numerous names? This point is interesting and important.

If native chronicles are to be believed in this respect, Kulottunga I had a brother Sarangadhara, another son of Rajaraja Chola. In the Appakodiyanu or Appa Kavi’s Commentary on the Grammar of Nannayya Bhatta, Sarangadhara is stated to have been the son of Rajaraja, and this is repeated in the Stranagatharachchiri. A question arises whether this prince could possibly be identical with Sarangasa, also called “Rodrada” alias “Churanga” alias “Chor Gango” (Chola or Sonya Gangsa), who, summoned from Karnataka by the chiefs of Orissa after the collapse of the Kesari Dynasty of that kingdom, founded the GangaVamsa family of Orissa about the year A.D. 1132. The dates seem at first sight fatal to the theory, but our Orissan chronology is as yet very imperfect. It is to be observed that Kulottunga claims to have subdued Bengal.

The facts noted above enable some slight additions to be provisionally made to the genealogy of the eleventh century Cholas. All will doubtless become clear when the many extant inscriptions are carefully studied, but at present the following is put forward tentatively. The main points are taken from Dr. Burnell’s Palaicography, which, in some respects, follows Dr. Caldwell.

A sister, married Vallavarai
Yavadadyava.
(Inscriptions at Tanjore.)

Rajaraja Chola, alias Rajaraja Narenda, or simply Narenda.

A.D. 1023-1064. Killed during a rebellion (2).

Vijayaditya, Governor of Tanjore or Kalluppa for 15 years under his nephew; died A.D. 1079.

(A sister?) married Vikramaditya VI of the Western Chalukyas (?)

Vira, alias Rajendra Chola,
alias Kulottunga I, alias Rajarajendra,
alias Koppa (or Koppara) Kesavvarma,
alias Koneri Nannayya Kogdar, alias Kovinda Kesavvarma,
A.D. 1064-1113. crowed 1079.
Married Loka Mahadevi, alias Uravan—Bhuvana—Avani—Murududhaiyal.

GangaKogdar, ascended the throne of Madura after his father’s conquest of the Pandyas’ country, and was called “Sundara Pandyas.”

Kundava, married Vimnaliditya of the Western Chalukyas.

Sarangadhara?

1 Appa Kavi declares that Sarangadhara studied Telugu Grammar directly under Nannayya Bhatta, but if the prince was son of Rajaraja Chola, this is impossible. For he would not have been born much before A.D. 1023, while Nannayya Bhatta’s date must have been earlier by a century. The latter was contemporary with an Eastern Chalukyan sovereign named Vishnupadavana, residing at Rajahmundry (Intro. to Nannayya Bhatta’s Telugu Translation of the Mahabharata. Campbell’s Telugu Grammar, Intro. ge. ix. 3) and the last sovereign of that name that we as yet know of was Amma Raja I, who bore that title (Ind. Ant., VIII, 76). His date is A.D. 1023 or thereabouts. On the other hand it is noticeable that “Vishnupadavana” was a title of the Eastern Chalukyan Dynasty borne by many sovereigns, and especially the later ones (Vol. I, p. 105, note).
Vikrama Chola,
A.D. 1113 to 1128.

(By a dancing girl)

Kulottunga Chola II,
A.D. 1128 to ?
Ruled over the whole Tamil country for at least 30 years.

Rajendra,
mentioned in inscriptions about the Godavari and Krishna rivers.

Little seems to be known of the sovereign Vikrama. Kulottunga Chola II succeeded. His reign came to an end at some time subsequent to the year 1158 A.D. Dr. Burnell then gives us Vikrama Deva Chola reigning in A.D. 1235. If the copies sent to me of inscriptions about the Godavari and Krishna rivers are accurate, Kulottunga II had a son Rajendra, whose inscriptions are found in that tract between A.D. 1165 and 1194. He was succeeded there by, apparently, an anarchy, when petty rulers held sway, preparing the way for their complete overthrow by the Granapatis of Oranjal, who seized and held the country firmly till the fourteenth century. So fell the Chola sovereignty north of the Pennar.

According to Singhalese annals Parakrama Bahu I (1153–1186) attacked Kulasekhara, the Pandian king, at one period of his reign (the date is not given), subdued Ramesvaram and the six neighbouring provinces, and drove the king from the throne of Madura. Virachand, son of Kulasekhara, was installed as king of Madura. The ousted monarch sought aid from the Cholas and attacked the Singhalese. The allies were defeated, and a considerable portion of the Chola country was captured by the invaders, on which Kulasekhara submitted. He was then restored to his throne, Virachand being comforted by the gift of the conquered Chola country as a principality. After this, the Singhalese retired.

If the copies of two of the Conjeeveram inscriptions which, by the kindness of Mr. Foulkes, I had access to are correct (Nos. 178 and 204 of my List, Vol. I., pp. 184–85), there was a second Rajaraja Chola, of whom we now hear for the first time, who came to the throne in A.D. 1216, and ruled till at least A.D. 1232. Vikrama (ruling in A.D. 1235) probably succeeded him. It was in the reign of this Rajaraja II that Kalinga was lost to the Cholas, if the date of this event, as given by Dr. Burnell (A.D. 1228), is accurate. (South Indian Palaeography, p. 40, note 4.)

1 Amma Raja being Vishnuvardhana the sixth.
2 Dr. Burnell writes of him (South Indian Palaeography, p. 46, note 37): “He was reigning in 1194 A.D. . . . . . . . In his time there must have been a great many Buddhists in Tanjore, as Parakrama Bahu (King of Ceylon, 1155 to 1186) fetched his priest from there according to the Mahawaths.”
3 The deductions of Sir Walter Elliot from inscriptions vary from those of Dr. Burnell regarding the relatives of Rajendra Kulottunga I. I therefore append extracts from the former’s writings on the subject (Nanumaitta Glimmings, No. 2, in M.I.L.S., Vol. IV., S.1., 1858, p. 94, etc.: o.s., Vol. XX.: “Rajendra Chola was succeeded by his son Vikrama Deva suman Das Kulottunga Chola. On the death of his uncle, Vijayakula, who had been viceroys of Vengidasam, the king deputed his son Rajaraja to assume the office, but after holding it for one year, A.D. 1074, he resigned it in favor of his younger brother Vikrama Deva Chola, who assumed the title of Kulottunga Chola. His grants are found in great numbers from A.D. 1079 up to the year 1125, when a partial restatement of the Chalukya lines appears to have taken place, and they maintained a divided and feeble influence till the latter part of the twelfth century, when the country fell under the sway of the Kalyadya dynasty of Warangal.” On page 40 he gives the successions thus:—
20. Rajaraja Narendra.
22. Vikrama Deva Kulottunga Chola.
23. Rajaraja Chola, viceroy for one year.
24. Vikrama Deva Kulottunga or Saptamah Vishnuvardhana, viceroy from A.D. 1079 to 1103.
5 Inscriptions in the Vengi country will doubtless throw light on this important point. At Kukulalagamu, in the Narasarnavata Taluk of the Kistna District, is an inscription which would point to the Granapati of Orissa having acquired power in that country as early as A.D. 1197; while there is a Granapati inscription at Daksharana in the Godavari District, dated in 1176 A.D. The latest Granapati inscription in that tract is dated A.D. 1396.
Another of the Conjeeveram inscriptions gives, according to the copy, Perañjiga or Koppurenjiiga Chola as commencing to reign in A.D. 1243 (Inscription No. 205), his grant being in A.D. 1260. He reigned at least twenty years (No. 191).

Again, another (No. 101) gives a sovereign as commencing to reign in A.D. 1258, his grant being in 1266. Inscription No. 194 determines his name to have been "Vijayakaîa Gopaladeva," and the coincidence seems to show that this is probably correct. The dates, however, conflict, and until the originals are examined nothing can be definitely stated.

The next date that I find is that of Mathuranântaka Povâpi Chola, who began to reign A.D. 1286, and held the sovereignty till the Musalmân invasion of A.D. 1310. (No. 74 of the Conjeeveram Inscriptions.)

These names and dates, though at present put forward doubtfully, seem to afford reasonable hope of our being soon able, after careful examination of the original inscriptions, to carry on a connected narrative of the history of the Cholas down to the Musalmân conquest of A.D. 1310; and if so, a considerable step forward will have been made.

The Musalmân conquest seems to have finally crushed the power of the Cholas. I am only acquainted with two allusions to Cholas after that event. One is to be found in one of the inscriptions at Conjeeveram (No. 98), which consists of a command issued by Sadasiva of Vijayanagar to "Rajakumâra Bhangappâleva Chola" to conduct certain festivals at the temple at Conjeeveram. The other will be noticed below.

The Musalmâns seem to have held the country till A.D. 1347, when they were driven across the Krishnâ by a powerful Hindu confederation. According to one of the Conjeeveram inscriptions (No. 60), just at that period a chief by name Narayana Sambaiva Râyâr claims sovereignty at Kanchi and dates his grant in his ninth year, placing his accession in A.D. 1387. He seems to have ruled for at least eighteen years (Inscription 58), which brings us down to A.D. 1555.

It now becomes a question whether the almost extinct power of the Cholas once more and for the last time asserted itself in the person of a second Vijayakaîa Gopaladeva. The usurpation of a family of Udaiyârs, probably from the Kannarese country, whose earliest recorded date is at Kanchi is that of Kampâna, son of Bukkâna Udaiyâr, in A.D. 1365, is well established by inscriptions at various localities. And amongst the Conjeeveram inscriptions are two, by the same local chieflain, one of which is dated in the twentieth year of Vijayakaîa Gopaladeva, and the other in the reign of Kampâna Udaiyâr. This, if authentic, would help us to bridge the interval of nine years between A.D. 1356 and 1365. Kampâna was succeeded by Arâyâna or Arêyna Udaiyâr in or before the year 1377, for we have an inscription of the latter's reign dated in that year. Arêyna was succeeded by his son Virupâpamâ. The latter seems to have been conquered or superseded by King Harîhara of Vijayanagar, and it is, indeed, not improbable that these Udaiyârs were either generals or chief of the early Vijayanagar sovereigns. There seems reason, however, to believe that for a century and a half the Vijayanagar sovereignty was not very firmly established till, in the reigns of the kings of the Narasiâna dynasty, the whole was finally reduced to subjection.

Then followed the supremacy of the Naâyakkas of Madura during the decline of the great sovereignty, and these were followed by the Mahâratta dynasty, who ruled the country precariously till it passed into the hands of the English.

1 Mathuranântaka, the "cause of the end of Madura," or the "Yama (god of death) of Madura." It cannot yet be decidedly stated whether this was a mere title signifying the inevitable hatred existing between the Chola and Pandyaian kingdoms, or whether it perpetuates an event in history. The title still exists in the Chola-Pallavâ country in the name of the town of "Mathuranântakam" in the Chingleput District, a flourishing place which gives its name to a tank, and which probably was called after the sovereign.

2 I think the succession is as follows:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Vikramaditya</th>
<th>married Punnakâpûl, and gave her the town of Punnakâpûl.</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Virupâpamâ</td>
<td>Inscriptions A.D. 1324, 1334, 1364 (Punnakâpûl).</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>His minister constructed the fort at Punnakâpûl.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Kampâna</td>
<td>Inscriptions A.D. 1365, 1366 (Kankâla), 1371, 1374 (Râmâdî).</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Arâyâna or Arêyna.</td>
<td>Inscriptions A.D. 1377 (South Arout), 1378 (Kankâla).</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Virupâpamâ</td>
<td>Inscriptions A.D. 1385, 1386 (South Arout).</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

It must be considered as not quite conclusively proved that the Bukkâna, who is mentioned as father of Virupâpamâ, and the Bukkâna who is mentioned as father of Kampâna, were one and the same person, but there is little reason to doubt it.
Dakhani Muhammadans.

Dakhani, Muhammadan Kings of the—.

By way of preface to a sketch of these Musulmân sovereignties of the Dakhani, it will be well to insert a few notes on the previous transactions of the Delhi kings in Southern India.

The first expedition of the Muhammadans into the Dakhani took place in A.D. 1306, when the Emperor 'Ala'uddin sent an embossed slave, by name Malik Kâfur, to bring to his senses the Raja Râmadêva of Devagiri (see the Yâdavas of Devagiri), who had withheld tribute for three years. The Raja made no defence, but, being defeated in March 1307, accompanied his opponent to Delhi, where he received honourable treatment.

In 1309 Malik Kâfur was again sent to the Dakhani to reduce the Gujarat king of Orângal, Rudradeva, better known as Pratâpa Rudru II. The expedition was successful. The city was captured and the Raja made terms. Next year he was again despatched on a similar errand against the Hoyasala Ballâlas of Dvârasamudrâ. The general pushed forward with great energy and speed, passed Devagiri, and reached the Malabar Coast, where he built a mosque to commemorate the event. He attacked and stormed the city of Dvârasamudrâ, sacked the celebrated Hallabâda temple, and returned to Delhi.

In 1312 the Devagiri Yâdavas again became troublesome, in the person of Sakhâredâva, son of Rama, and Malik Kâfur was once more sent to reduce the Raja to a proper sense of his inferiority. In the campaign which ensued the Musulmân were completely successful and the Raja lost his life. Four years later 'Ala'uddin died and Malik Kâfur was at once murdered.

Mubârak Khilji became Emperor of Delhi in 1317, and one of his first acts was to make war for the third time on Devagiri. He captured the person of the Raja, Harîpaladeva, son-in-law of Rama, and flayed him alive. The Nâh Siyâh of Amir Khwârân gives a circumstantial account of a defeat of the Raja of Orângal by "Khâru Khân," generally known as Malik Khwârân, in the reign of this sovereign, but no such event is recorded by Firishta. The chief is said to have been commanded to go to "Arangal in Tillang," and to have obeyed. In the end, it is said, the Muhammadans were victorious, and retired after taking from the Raja all his moveable property.

Mubârak was murdered in A.D. 1321 by Malik Khwârân, and the latter was killed by Ghâzi Beg Toghâri, Viceroy of Lahore, who—all the royal family having been barbarously murdered by Malik Khwârân,—was chosen sovereign of the empire under the title of Ghâyâyâd-din.

In 1321 he sent his eldest son, Ulugh Khân, against Orângal. The capital was invested and a close siege took place. The garrison was on the point of capitulating when a panic seized on the Muhammadans owing to mischievous rumours spread about the camp that the Sultan was dead. Several of the generals fled, and the army became disorganized; so that, on a desperate sally being made by the garrison, the besiegers were beaten at all points and hastily retreated.

In 1323, however, the Sultan again made war on Pratâpa Rudru with complete success. Orângal was captured and the Raja carried captive to Delhi. Ghâyâyâd-din was succeeded in 1325 by Muhammad.

In 1327 the Musulmân Viceroy of the Dakhani rebelled, and the Emperor sent an expedition against him. He fled to Kambal close to Vijayanagar, whence the king's troops were compelled to retreat, the Vijayanagar king being too strong for them. The rebel fled to the Hoyasala Ballâla king at Tanub in Maistur, but the latter was too much in fear for his own safety to show any hospitality to the fugitive. He accordingly delivered him up to his master, who flayed him alive for his rebellious conduct.

Either in 1328 or 1330 the capital of the Muhammadan empire was arbitrarily removed to Devagiri, which was rechristened Daulatâbad by the sovereign Muhammad.

In 1341 ensued a revolt in Malabar, and Muhammad started to quell it, but fell sick on the way and returned to his capital. Shortly after this Orângal revolted, and the Sultan was powerless to effect its reduction.

Three years later, in 1344, a Hindu confederation, consisting of the son (?) of Radradeva of Orângal, Krishna "Nâyakka," the Râya of Vijayanagar, and Ballâladeva of Dvârasamudrâ, with an immense force drove the Muhammadans out of Orângal and rolled back the tide of their advance.

This reverse was followed, three years later, by a revolt in the Muhammadan dependencies in the Dakhani. The Viceroy of Daulatâbad proclaimed his independence, the royal troops were defeated, and the Viceroy became the first Bâhman king of the Dakhani.

Hasan, the Viceroy, now monarch, was originally a poor man who rose to eminence at court mainly by the help of a Brahman, one Gaug, whose name he, in gratitude, assumed when he established the new kingdom.

1 The campaign is graphically described by Amr Khwârân in his Târîkh-i 'Alâî (Sir Henry Elliot's History of India, 11, 80), and in the Târîkh-i Firis Siyâh of Zainu'd-din Faraz (id. 189).

2 Firishta states that Malik Kâfur marched as far as Râsâmâram and built a mosque there, but this statement is beginning to be discredited, as it is not shown to be supported by other testimony.
He fixed his capital at Kullharga or Ahsanabad. The kingdom lasted about two and a half centuries, being succeeded by five separate kingdoms with capitals at Bidar, Bijapur (or Vijayapura), Golconda, Birim, and Ahmadnagar.

I append a list of Bahmani kings as given by Prinsep. Mr. Eastwick's List, published in his *Handbook for Madras* (p. 41), and founded on information supplied to him at Kullharga, does not appear to me to be so accurate.

### Bāhmanī Kings of the Dakhān

*Prinsep's List:*

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>#</th>
<th>Name</th>
<th>A.D.</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1</td>
<td>'Alau’d-din Hasan Shah Gango Bahmani</td>
<td>1347-1358</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2</td>
<td>Muhammad Shah I</td>
<td>1358-1375</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3</td>
<td>Muhammad Shah I</td>
<td>1375-1378</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4</td>
<td>Da’ud Shah</td>
<td>1378</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>5</td>
<td>Mahmūd Shah I</td>
<td>1378-1397</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>6</td>
<td>Ghiyāsu’dīn</td>
<td>1397</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>7</td>
<td>Shamsu’dīn Shah</td>
<td>1397</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>8</td>
<td>Fīrūz Shah</td>
<td>1397-1422</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>9</td>
<td>Ahmad Shah Wali (Khān Khānān)</td>
<td>1422-1435</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>10</td>
<td>'Alau’d-din Shah II</td>
<td>1435-1457</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>11</td>
<td>Humāyūn the Cruel</td>
<td>1457-1461</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>12</td>
<td>Nizám Shah</td>
<td>1461-1463</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>13</td>
<td>Muhammad Shah II</td>
<td>1463-1482</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>14</td>
<td>Mahmūd II</td>
<td>1482-1518</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>15</td>
<td>Ahmad Shah II</td>
<td>1518-1520</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>16</td>
<td>'Alau’d-din Shah III</td>
<td>1520-1525</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>17</td>
<td>Walī’ullah</td>
<td>1525-1527</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>18</td>
<td>Kalām Ullah</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

The following table gives the genealogy of the family:

1. 'Alau’d-din Hasan
   Gango Bahmani,
   (1347 to 1358).

2. Muhammad I,
   (1358 to 1375).

3. Mujahid, Ruhparva
   (1375 to 1378).

4. Da’ud,
   (1378).

5. Mahmūd I,
   (1378 to 1397).

6. Ghiyāsu’dīn, Shah Wali
   (Khān Khānān),
   (1397, deposed).

7. Shamsu’dīn,
   (7 weeks in 1397).

8. Fīrūz, Sanjar.
   (1397 to 1422).

9. Ahmad, Shamsu’dīn
   (1422 to 1435).

10. 'Alau’d-din II,
    (1435—1457).

11. Humāyūn,
    (1457 to 1461).

12. Nizám,
    (1461 to 1463).

13. Muhammad II,
    (1463 to 1482).

14. Mahmūd II,
    (1482—1518).

15. Ahmad, Muhammad.

16. Yehūya or Yabhā.
    (1482—1518).

17. Hasan.

18. Kalām Ullah.

19. ‘Alau’d-din II.

20. Humāyūn, the Cruel.
    (1457 to 1461).

    (1461 to 1463).

22. Muhammad II, Ahmad.
    (1463 to 1482).
15. Ahmad II,
(1518 to 1520).

16. 'Ala'ud-din III,
(1520 to 1522).

17. Wali‘ullah,
(1522 to 1525).

18. Kalam Ullah,
(1525 to about 1527).

1. 'Ala'ud-din's reign was uneventful. He died on February 10th, 1358.

2. Muhammad plundered the country of the Ganapatis up to Orangal, and then made peace. He again invaded Orangal territories, and captured and put to death the Raja's son, Vinayaka or Nagadeva, obtaining Golkonda and its dependencies. Next he wantonly made war on Vijayanagar, and was guilty of terrible cruelties. This was in 1366-68. He was successful, and dictated terms of peace. He died March 21st, 1375.

3. Mujahid again wantonly attacked Vijayanagar and more than once invested the city, on one occasion penetrating into the second line of works; but he was compelled to retire. In the retreat he was murdered by his uncle Daud on April 14th, 1378.

4. Mujahid's sister conspired against Daud in revenge; and on May 19th, 1378, Daud was assassinated. Mahmud, the youngest son of 'Ala'ud-din, was raised to the throne.

5. Mahmud reigned peacefully and well for 19 years. He died April 20th, 1397.

6. His son, Ghayatsud-din, was blinded and imprisoned by a slave on June 9th of the same year, and Shamsud-din was raised to the throne; but the sons of Daud attacked him and deposed him on November 15th, 1397.

8. Firuz, Daud's second son, succeeded and ruled for 25 years. In 1398 Deva Raja of Vijayanagar invaded the Bahmani territories, and war ensued which was abruptly ended by the treacherous murder of Deva Raja's son, when the Raja died and Firuz was victorious at all points. Another war broke out in 1404 owing to the Raja of Vijayanagar's attempt to carry off a girl from Mudgal. Firuz invested Vijayanagar successfully, dictated terms, and married the Raja's daughter. In 1417 the king again attacked Vijayanagar, but was defeated. He died September 15th, 1422, leaving a son Hasan, who, however, was quietly set aside, and acquiesced in the arrangement.

9. Ahmad (otherwise called Khan Khaman) made war on Vijayanagar soon after his accession, and was guilty of much unnecessary cruelty. He defeated the Raja and obtained payment of tribute. A war with Orangal followed, which resulted in the death of its Raja and the permanent destruction of the kingdom. He founded the city of Bidar and died there February 19th, 1495.

10. His son 'Ala'ud-din II succeeded. His brother Muhammad revolted, but was defeated and kindly treated. Muhammad, on this occasion, received aid from Vijayanagar. The capital of the Bahmani kingdom was definitely removed to Bidar. In 1437 Deva Raja of Vijayanagar again provoked a war, and some very severe battles were fought, after which a peace was arranged which lasted for some years. The king died in 1457.

11. He was succeeded by his son Humayun, a cruel and unscrupulous prince, who was murdered four years later, viz., on September 3rd, 1461.

12. His son Nizam Shah was a boy of eight when he came to the throne, but his mother, who was a very remarkable woman, did the government for him with great success, assisted by the celebrated minister, Mahmud Gawan. Their territories were invaded in 1461 by a large army from Orissa and Telugana, which was driven back. The Muhammadan King of Malwa attacked Bidar, and invested it while the queen and the young king fled. But a Gujarati army in jealously attacked Malwa and the invaders retreated with great loss. In 1462 the king returned to Bidar. He died suddenly on July 29th, 1463.

13. His brother Muhammad was placed on the throne. In 1468 the young king, then fourteen years old, took Mahmud Gawan as his chief minister. In 1469 he reduced the Konkan, wresting it from the power of Vijayanagar. In 1471 a relative of the King of Orissa, who had been ousted from the throne, begged aid from Muhammad Shah for the recovery of his rights. This was given, and Muhammad invaded Telugana. He captured Konnapalle and Rajahmundry and stayed for some time in that country, residing for three years at Rajahmundry. In 1477 occurred another expedition into Orissa, and the king marched to the sea-coast at Mahulipatam. He took the opportunity to make a dash southwards along the coast as far as Conjeevaram, which he sacked, returning with an immense booty. In 1481 the king by a great misfortune lost the services of Mahmud Gawan. A plot was raised against the latter by the chief of a rival faction, Nizam-ul-Mulk Bhaiir, and the King, believing Mahmud to be false to him, put him to death. This act resulted in the downfall of the kingdom.
chiefs absented themselves from court and remained on their estates with all their forces. Yüsuf 'Ādil Khan, adopted son of Mahnûd Gawan, was shortly afterwards sent to defend Goa against the Rāja of Vijayanagar. Soon after this the king died, viz., on March 24th, 1542.

14. His son Mahnûd II succeeded, Nizām-ul-mulk Bhāri being his minister. Yüsuf 'Ādil returned to court, but, on an attempt against his life being made, he retired to his estate at Bijapur. Mahnûd went on an expedition to Telengāna, and while there Nizām-ul-mulk was murdered. His son Malik Ahmād promptly proclaimed his independence at Jumār. 'Imād-ul-mulk, Governor of Birr, also revolted. At Bidar, Kāsim Barīd, a Türkī or Georgian slave, was minister. The King betrothed his daughter to Yüsuf 'Ādil in 1497. Kāsim Barīd died in 1504, and his son Amīr Barīd held the king in absolute subjection. In 1512 Quṭb-ul-mulk, Governor of Telengāna, declared his independence at Golkonḍa. Some fighting between the royal troops and those of Bijapur and Birr followed. Mahnûd died on October 8th, 1518.

15. Ahmad, son of the late king, was nominally placed on the throne by Amīr Barīd, but had no power, and died in 1520.

16. His brother 'Abīl-din was next placed on the throne, but, on his attempting to rid himself of his minister, he was deposed in 1522 and shortly afterwards murdered.

17. His younger brother Wāli was then installed but after two years was poisoned, and Amīr Barīd married his widow. This was in 1524.

18. Kālam Ulāḥ, son of Ahmad, was then enthroned, but he escaped in 1527 and fled to Ahmād-nagar, where he remained till his death.

Amīr Barīd at once threw off all pretence at subjection, and established a new dynasty at Bidar, or Ahmādābād. And thus ended the Bāhani dynasty. The five kingdoms which sprang from it were as follows:

1. The Barīd Shāhī Dynasty at Bidar, or Ahmādābād.
2. 'Adil do. do. Bijapur.
3. 'Imād do. do. Birr.

These will be considered in order.

The Barīd Shāhī Dynasty at Bidar, or Ahmādābād.

A.D.
1. Kāsim Barīd I, a Turkī or Georgian slave ...
2. Amīr Barīd I (son) ...
3. 'Alī Barīd Shah (son), the first who assumed royalty ...
4. Ibrahim Barīd Shah (son) ...
5. Kāsim Barīd Shah II (brother) ...
6. Mirzā 'Ali Barīd Shah (deposed) (son) ...
7. Amīr Barīd Shah II ...

Kāsim Barīd was minister to Mahnûd Bāhani. Dying in 1504, his son Amīr became minister. He held the young Bāhani king in complete subjection, raised in succession four puppet sovereigns of that dynasty to the throne of Bidar, and, on the flight of the last to Ahmadnagar about 1527, became independent at the ancient Bāhani capital. Not long after this Ismā'īl 'Adīl Shāh took Bidar, but made it over again to Amīr Barīd, who then became almost a dependent of the Bijapur kings. His successor 'Alī Barīd first assumed the title of "Shāh." He lost almost all his possessions in a war with Burhān Shāh of Ahmadnagar.

The dates of this dynasty are greatly confused as, according to Ferishta, 'Alī Barīd reigned 45 years.

For an account of Bidar, I beg to refer readers to Dr. Burgess's Third Archaeological Report, Bombay, published in 1878 (pp. 42–46).

The 'Adīl Shāhī Dynasty at Bijapur (Vijayapura).

A.D.
1. 'Abūl Muzaffar Yüsuf 'Adīl Shāh, son of 'Aghā Murād, or Amurāth II, of Anatolia ...
2. Ismā'īl 'Adīl Shāh ...
3. Malt 'Adīl Shāh ...
4. Ibrahim 'Adīl Shāh I ...
5. 'Ali 'Adil Shah ... ... ... ... ... ... ... 1557—1579
6. Ibrahim 'Adil Shah II ... ... ... ... ... ... 1579—1626
7. Muhammad 'Adil Shah ... ... ... ... ... ... 1626—1656
8. 'Ali 'Adil Shah II ... ... ... ... ... ... ... 1656—1659
9. Sultan Sikander (an infant at his accession) ... ... ... 1659—1683

(1.) Yusuf 'Adil, in 1493, defeated the Vijayanagar King and took immense treasure and 200 elephants. He surrounded Bijapur with a stone rampart. In 1510, the Portuiguese captured Goa, and Yusuf 'Adil recaptured it the same year. Albuquerque, however, made another successful attack, and Goa was finally ceded to the Portuguese (1510) by (2.) Isma'il 'Adil. In 1519 there was another war with Vijayanagar, in which the Raya Krishnadeva was victorious. (5.) 'Ali 'Adil made a league with the Vijayanagar Raya Rama, and defeated the Musulman King of Ahmadnagar; but in 1565 the Muhammadan sovereignties united and completely crushed the power of Rama Raya in the great battle of Talikota. Vijayanagar was sacked and the temples and palaces ruined. In 1555, or ten years previous, Ibrahim had unsuccessfully attacked Goa. In 1568 or 1570, 'Ali 'Adil attacked Goa, but was repulsed. He took the fortress of Adoni (Adhecani), and in 1577 compelled Rama Raya's brother, Tirumala, to retire to Chandragiri. During the reign of (7.) Muhammad 'Adil Shah, the Mahrattas began to rise to power. Sivaji revolted in 1648, and by 1662 had wrested from Muhammad the whole of the Konkan from Kalyana to Goa. From then till 1680 he constantly defeated the King of Bijapur. In 1686 the kingdom was seized and annexed by the Emperor Aurangzeb, being finally brought under the government of Delhi in 1688.

The following is the genealogy of the family:

1. Abu'l Musaffar Yusuf 'Adil.
   1489—1511.

2. Isma'il 'Adil Shah.
   1511—1534.

   1534—1535.

4. Ibrahim 'Adil.
   1535—1557.

5. 'Ali 'Adil.
   1557—1579.

6. Ibrahim 'Adil.
   1579—1626.

7. Muhammad 'Adil.
   1626—1656.

8. 'Ali 'Adil.
   1656—1659.

   1659—1686.

The 'Imad Shahi Dynasty of Bihor (Capital Ellihpur).

A.D.

1. Fathu'llah 'Imad Shah Bahmani ... ... ... ... ... ... 1484—1504
2. 'Alau'd-din 'Imad Shah ... ... ... ... ... ... ... 1504—1528
3. Darya 'Imad Shah ... ... ... ... ... ... ... ... ... 1528—1560
4. Burhan 'Imad Shah ... ... ... ... ... ... ... ... ... 1560—1568
5. Tufail Khan ... ... ... ... ... ... ... ... ... ... ... 1568—1572

7
The following is the genealogy of the family. They come little in contact with the countries now forming the Madras Presidency.


3. Darya 'Imad Shah, (Peaceful reign, 1528-1560.)

4. Burhan 'Imad Shah, (1560-1565. He was captured and imprisoned by (5) Tufail Khan, who seized the throne, but was murdered by the Ahmadnagar King. The kingdom then fell under Ahmadnagar.)

The Nizam Shahi Dynasty of Ahmadnagar.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>No.</th>
<th>King</th>
<th>Reigns</th>
<th>A.D.</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1</td>
<td>Ahmad Nizam Shah</td>
<td>1490-1499</td>
<td>1490-1508</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2</td>
<td>Burhan Nizam Shah</td>
<td>1508-1509</td>
<td>1508-1533</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3</td>
<td>Husain Nizam Shah</td>
<td>1533-1535</td>
<td>1533-1565</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4</td>
<td>Murtaza Nizam Shah</td>
<td>1565-1567</td>
<td>1565-1587</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>5</td>
<td>Miran Husain Nizam Shah</td>
<td>1587-1589</td>
<td>1587-1599</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>6</td>
<td>Ismail Nizam Shah</td>
<td>1590-1594</td>
<td>1590-1594</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>7</td>
<td>Burhan Nizam Shah II</td>
<td>1594-1595</td>
<td>1594-1595</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>8</td>
<td>Ibrahim Nizam Shah</td>
<td>1595-1598</td>
<td>1595-1598</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>9</td>
<td>Ahmad Ibn Shah Tahir</td>
<td>1598-1607</td>
<td>1598-1607</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>10</td>
<td>Bahadur Nizam Shah</td>
<td>1607-1626</td>
<td>1607-1626</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>11</td>
<td>Murtaza Nizam Shah II</td>
<td>1626-1645</td>
<td>1626-1645</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>12</td>
<td>Malik Ambar</td>
<td>1645-1652</td>
<td>1645-1652</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

1. Ahmad was son of Nizamut-ul-mulk Bhaire, minister of the Bahmani State. He declared his independence in 1490 A.D., and founded the city of Ahmadnagar. He took Daulatabad (Devarigiri) in 1499. Dying in 1508, he was succeeded by his son Burhan, then a boy seven years' old.

2. Burhan in 1523 married Maryam, the daughter of Yusuf 'Adil Shah of Bijapur. In 1531 he suffered a serious defeat at the hands of his brother-in-law Ismail 'Adil Shah. He was after this constantly at war with the Bijapur State. In 1545 he made an alliance against Bijapur with the young king of Vijayanagar through his minister, and in 1549 another arrangement was come to with Vijayanagar for the partition of the Bijapur State. Burhan died in A.D. 1555.

3. Husain was only thirteen years' old when he succeeded. He at once suppressed a rebellion raised by his brother Abd'ullah. Shortly afterwards Ahmadnagar was besieged by an immense army sent by a confederation of the Bijapur and Vijayanagar States, Rama Baja being at the actual head of the latter. Hard terms were accepted and the siege was raised. In 1562 the same confederacy again attacked Ahmadnagar in consequence of Husain's attempt to recover Kalyana, the ancient seat of the Chalukyas, which had been ceded to Bijapur. The capital was invested, but the siege was raised after a disastrous flood which swept away thousands of the besieging army. In 1565 Husain joined the other Muhammadan princes in their grand attack on Vijayanagar, which resulted in the downfall of that kingdom, but he died the same year, June 7th.

4. His son Murtaza succeeded. The war with Bijapur broke out afresh, but a peace was arranged on the understanding that Ahmadnagar should attack Birar, and Bijapur should seize the territories of Vijayanagar, each unopposed by the other. The Emperor Akbar sent an order to Murtaza directing him not to interfere with Birar, but Murtaza, disregarding the order, annexed that State to his own dominions in 1572. He was murdered by his son in 1587.
5. Miran gave way to excesses of all kinds, and murdered all the royal family. The minister, becoming terrified for his safety, sent for the king's cousin, Ismail, then twelve years old, intending to depose Miran. A revolt of troops followed. The minister had the king beheaded, but was himself murdered.

6. Ismail succeeded and nominally ruled for two years, but his father Burhan deposed him.

7. Burhan in 1592 despatched against the Portuguese an army which suffered a very severe reverse, the Muhammadan general being captured and sent to Portugal, where he became a Christian. The king died in 1594.

8. At his death, Burhan passed over his eldest son Ismail and declared Ibrahim to be his successor. Ibrahim fell in the first battle, four months after his accession to the throne.

9. Then ensued great confusion. Ibrahim's son was an infant, and the army proclaimed for a boy named Ahmad, erroneously supposed to be of royal descent. The minister sent to the Moghuls for aid and defeated the leader of the military faction. He discovered too late his error in addressing the Moghuls, for Akbar's son Murad advanced with a large army to Ahmednagar. The city was invested, and a desperate defence was made by the heroic Queen, Chand Bibi, Prince Murad only withdrawing on receiving the cession of Bijar. The infant king was then crowned, and a new minister selected; but the latter treacherously plotted with the Emperor Akbar, who invaded the territory of Ahmednagar. After a brave defence the city was captured, and Chand Bibi was feoffed murdered. The infant king was sent to Gwalior, and Murtaga, grandson of Burhan I, proclaimed himself king. He ruled well, but was deposed by his minister, the Abyssinian soldier Malik Ambar, in 1607.

The kingdom then virtually passed under the Moghul empire, but Malik Ambar held nominal rule at Ahmednagar till his death in 1626, when the kingdom was finally annexed to Delhi.

The following table shows the genealogy of the family:

1. Ahmad, (1490-1568).


3. Husain, 'Abdul Khader, or 'Abdu'llah, (1553-1566).


8. Ibrahim, 1594.


Succeeded, after a few months' usurpation by

The Qutb Shahi Dynasty at Golconda.

A.D.

1. Sultán Quli Qutb Shah ...
2. Jamshid Quli Qutb Shah ...
3. Ibrahim Qutb Shah ...
4. Muhammad Quli Qutb Shah ...
5. 'Abdu'llah Qutb Shah ...
6. Abu Hasan ...

1512-1543
1543-1550
1550-1581
1581-1611
1611-1672
1672-1688
1. Ghiyattu'd-dīn was Governor of Telingana under Muhammad Bahmani, and withdrew from court after the death of Makhad Govân, the minister, residing at Golconda. He remained loyal to his sovereign till the minister Kâsim Barid's tenure of office, when he proclaimed his independence, A.D. 1503. The new king gradually extended his conquests. Ghiyâdzu'd-dîn conquered all the country east of the ghash about the year 1516, but Sultan Quli defeated the Hindus at Kondapalle, and seized all the country between the Krishnâ and Godâvari. Rajahmundry was then under the Gajapatis, who had received that province from Krishnâdzu'd-dîn Raya. He also captured the fort of Orângâl. There is an inscription at Kondapalle recording this sovereign's capture of the fort. The king was murdered at the instigation of his second son, Jammîsh. Jammîsh blinded his elder brother and seized the throne. His reign is not remarkable. He died in 1550.

2. Jammîsh was succeeded by his son Subhân, a boy of seven, but the latter was set aside by the nobles, and the late king's brother, Ibrâhîm, appointed. Ibrâhîm had, up to the time of his accession, lived at Vijayanagar under the care of Rama Raya. But he joined in the attack on Vijayanagar in 1565 A. D. Immediately after his return from this great victory, Ibrâhîm planned the capture of Rajahmundry from the Gajapatis of Orissa. This had been attempted in 1564, but the Hindu army collected in such force that the Musalmâns were powerless. In 1567, however, the attack on Rajahmundry was perfectly successful, and the whole territory was annexed to Golconda as far north as Chinde. Many Hindu Rajas, south of the Krishnâ, were also overcome. He died suddenly in 1581. The king having poisoned his eldest son 'Abdul Qadir, and another having died, his third son, Muhammad, succeeded him.

3. Muhammad kept up constant warfare with the princes of Vijayanagar, then residing at Penvakaanda, and held with great difficulty the province of Kondavodi, now known as Guntur. In 1589 he founded the present city of Haidaraâbâd, then called Bhâgârnagad. It is believed that Muhammad conquered Guntâkoda, Cuddapah, and all the country south of the Panna, but this seems rather doubtful.

4. "Muhammad Kooli leaving no son, was succeeded by his brother Mahummiud, who was succeeded by Abdulla Kooostub Shaw."

Scott's Pernâla, I. 410. I have not been able to ascertain the exact relationship of 'Abdulllâh to Muhammad. During the reign of Shah Jahan, Aurangzeb attacked and defeated 'Abdulllâh and compelled him to submit to very hard terms. In 1667 the Mahratta Shivaji attacked the capital and exacted a large payment as tribute. 'Abdulllâh died in 1672, and was succeeded by his son-in-law Abu Hassan.

5. This king made an alliance with the Mahrattas in 1676, but was attacked by the Moghul troops in 1678. In 1685 he was attacked and completely defeated by Aurangzeb in person, and was confined for life as a prisoner at Daulatabad. In 1688 Golconda was finally annexed.

The genealogy is as follows:


<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th></th>
<th></th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>'Abdul Qâdîr,</td>
<td>A son, (poisoned by his father), (died before his father).</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

DELHI, MUHAMMADAN KINGS AND EMPERORS OF.

Delhi was captured from its Hindu Raja and converted into a seat of Muhammadan Government by Muhammad, brother of Sultan Ghiyâsuddin Ghori of Ghazni in A.D. 1193. Muhammad, otherwise known as Shahahbuddin, succeeded his brother and was murdered in 1205 A.D. Ghâyâuddin's son Mahmûd succeeded, and one of his first actions was, in A.D. 1206 to create the Viceroy of his Northern Indian possessions King of Hindustan. The new monarch was Qutbuddin, an enslaved slave. He established the dynasty generally called the "Slave Kings."
DELI

KINGS.

"SLAVE KINGS OF DELHI."

Quṭba'd-dīn Aibak,
(A.D. 1206—1210).

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th></th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Nasīru'd-dīn Mahmūd, (died early).</td>
<td>Ruknu'd-dīn Frīz, (1236), (dethroned).</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Sultān Rażiyya, (1236—1239), (assassinated 1239).</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

THE KHILJī DYNASTY.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th></th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Khān-i Khānān, (murdered).</td>
<td>Qādir Khān, (1295—1296), crowned by his mother after the murder of his father, his brothers being absent. Fled.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Khizr Khān, (blinded).</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Shādī Khān, (blinded).</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Mubārak, Quṭba'd-dīn, (1316—1321), (murdered by Malik Khurru).</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Shahābū'd-dīn, (blinded).</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Ghiyāsu'd-dīn Tughlik, an ennobled slave, seized the throne and established the dynasty of Tughlik.

1 Her name would properly be Rażīyya Begān Sultānī, but she was always known as Sultānī.
THE TUGHLIK DYNASTY.

Ghiyāṣu'd-dīn Tughlīk, (1321–1325).

Muhammad Khān, Ulugh Khān, (1325–1353).


Muhammad Tughlīk Nasīru'd-dīn, (1390–1394).

Zafar Khān, Abū Bakr, (1389–1390).

Deposed and imprisoned by Nasīru'd-dīn.

Fath Khān.

Tughlīk Shāh Ghiyāṣu'd-dīn, (1388–1389).

Seized the throne, but was deposed.

Humāyūn, (1394).

Died without issue.

Mahmūd, (1394–1414).

The sack of Delhi by Taimūr the Mughal took place in this reign.

Mahmūd fled and his successor was appointed by Taimūr.

SAIYID RULERS OF DELHI.

Saīyid Khizr Khān, (1414–1421).

Placed on throne by Taimūr. He had been Viceroy of Lahore.

Saīyid Mubārak, (1421–1435).

murdered.

Saīyid Muhammad, (1435–1445).

Saīyid 'Alā'ud-dīn, (1445–1450).

Removed his capital from Delhi, which was immediately seized by Bahā'ūl Lodi, Governor of the Punjab.

THE DYNASTY OF LÓDĪ.

Bahā'ūl Lodi, (1450–1488).

Shāhār Lodi
Nizām Khān, (1488–1506).

Ibrāhīm Lodi, (1506–1526).

Conquest of Delhi by the Mughals under Bābur. The Sultan was killed.
DELHI, EMPERORS OF.

MOGUL EMPERORS OF DELHI.

1. Bābar,
   Zahiru'd-dīn Muhammad,
   King of Fergāna, 1494. Seized Delhi 1526. Died 1550.

2. Humāyūn
   Nāṣiru'd-dīn, (1530-1543 and 1555-56).
   Kamrān, Governor of Kābul.
   Indulging in dissipation.
   Between 1543 and 1555 the rule of Sher Khān intervened.

3. Akbar,
   Abūl Fath, Jalālu'd-dīn, (1556-1605).
   Hakīm, Governor of Kābul.

4. Jahāngīr,
   Abūl Muzaffār Nūru'd-dīn, (1605-1628).
   Murād, (died before his father).
   Daniāl, (died before his father).

5. Shāh Jahān,
   Shahābu'd-dīn Ghāzī, (1627-1658).

6. Aurangzīb,
   'Ālamgīr, Abūl Muzaffār, Mahāsiyū'd-dīn, (1658-1707).

7. Bahādur Shāh,
   Shāh ʿAlam, Muhammad Qutbū'd-dīn, (1707-1711). 1

8. Jahāngīr II,
   Mu'izzu'd-dīn, (1711-1712).
   Murdered by Farrukh-ayyar. No issue.

9. Farrukh-ayyar,
   (1712-1719).
   Murdered. No issue.

10. Rauf'u'd-dīn Darajat, (1719).

   Died after 6 months' reign.

   Murdered.

   Deposed and blinded.

14. 'Ālamgīr II,
   Abūl Adīl 'Aṣīrū'd-dīn Muhammad, (1754-1759).
   Murdered.

   Murād, (murdered).

   Murdered. No issue.


---

1 Authorities differ as to the exact date. See Sir Henry Elliot's History of India (VII, p. 428, note).
15. Shah 'Alam,  
Jalaluddin, Mirza 'Abdu'llah Walla Gauhar,  
(1756–1806).  
*Empire overthrown by the Mahrattas, 1761. Lived under British protection.*

16. Akbar II,  
'Abdul Nasir, Mun'imuddin Muhammad,  
(1806–1837).

17. Muhammad Bahadur,  
(1837–1857).  
*Transported to Rangoon after the Mutiny of 1857.*

---

**DEVAGIRI YADAVAS, THE—**  
*(See Yadavas.)*

---

**DVARASAMUDRAM YADAVAS, THE—**  
*(See Hoysala Ballajas.)*

---

**EASTERN CHALUKYAS.**  
*(See Chalukyas.)*

---

**GANAPATIS OF ORANGAL, THE—**

Very little is as yet known about the kings of this dynasty, and it is to be hoped that inscriptions exist which will throw light on the subject.

Prinsep’s List, and that given in the *Madras Journal XV*, 219, in a paper called “A Statistical Report on the Circars of Warangal,” by Dr. Walker (1849), are practically useless. So also is the manuscript analysed by the Rev. W. Taylor and published in his Report on the Mackenzie MSS. (No. 32, countermark 722, republished in the *Madras Journal X*, 18–22). No inscriptions that I have yet met with (except one which will be mentioned below) carry the genealogy of the family further back than Praté or Praté Raja, who seems to have flourished about the early part of the twelfth century. From the spelling of the names in his list, it is clear that Dr. Walker received his information orally, and not from any written chronicle or inscription. According to him the first king conquered the Chola country and married the daughter of the king of Ceylon. His son became insane, and his two grandsons succeeded and ruled jointly, having their capital at Nander on the Godavari. After these comes a break in the history, which commences again with a king living at Khandhar, from whom the crown descended directly in the male line to Praté Raja. Including the first king of this new dynasty ten sovereigns are named before Praté Raja. The names are hopelessly badly spelt and no good can be derived from reproducing them.

The succession appears to be as follows:

1. Tribhuvana Malla.
2. Praté Raja,  
or Praté, married Muppamadevi.

---

1 This name is variously spelt Vangala, Vangala, Orangula, Orangula, Vangula, Varangula, and generally Vangula. I think that *Orangula* is perhaps the best mode of transliteration, and have adopted it in this volume, considering *Orangula* a trifle too pedantic, while all such renderings as *Wangula*, *Wangula*, *Warangula* are positively wrong.
3. Pratāpa Rudra I.

4. Ganapatideva, after whose death his widow

5. Rudramma ruled for 38 years, 1257 to 1295 A.D.

A daughter.

6. Pratāpa Rudra II, (1293 to 1323 A.D.)

Krishna.

Vinayaka alias Nāgadeva.

1. We know nothing as yet of Tribhuvana Malla except that his name appears as father of Pṛōla in an inscription at Anumakonda, which was published in J.A.S.B. VII, 901, in J.B.B.R.A.S. X, 46 by Dr. Bhānu Dāji, and quite recently by Mr. Fleet in the Indian Antiquary for January 1882 (XI, 9).1

2. According to tradition on the spot, Pṛōla built the city of Orangal, eight of his predecessors having ruled at Anumakonda. He is said to have been a minor at his accession, to have defeated the Guṇapati of Orissa, and to have been killed accidentally by his son, thus fulfilling a prophecy which foretold his fate exactly as it occurred. The Anumakonda inscription above-mentioned states that Pṛōla captured and afterwards released "Tulappadeva," whom Mr. Fleet identifies with Taila III of the Western Chalukyas (A.D. 1150—1162). In Pṛōla's time, too, occurred a siege of Anumakonda by Jagadeva, one of the Śantara kings of Māsur, the besiegers being successfully repulsed by the garrison (Ind. Ant. XI, 10).

3. Rudra, or Pratāpa Rudra I, seems to have been a powerful prince. The inscription above-mentioned is dated in his reign (A.D. 1162). It mentions the death of Taila III, and narrates some conquests made by the Guṇapatis, especially over one Bhuma, and the capture of the city of Chododaya.2

4. If Dr. Burnell (South-Indian Palaeography, p. 40, note 4) is right in his assignment of the date A.D. 1228 for the loss of the Kalinga country to the Cholas, it was probably in the reign of (4) Ganapatideva that that king conquered Kalinga, but there are, I think, reasons for not being too certain at present. The inscriptions in Kalingadeva are numerous, and await careful examination. It will very possibly be found that the Guṇapatis had acquired power in those territories previous to that date.

5. Queen Rudramma was in many respects a very remarkable character. On her husband's death there was no heir to the throne, and she at once assumed the reins of government. Her long reign of thirty-eight years was marked by a most able system of administration, as is testified to by Marco Polo, who visited the coast south of the Krishna River at Mātpalle just at the close of the reign. He writes, —"This was formerly under the rule of a king, and since his death some forty years past it has been under his queen, a lady of much discretion, who, for the great love she bore him, never would marry another husband. And I can assure you that during all that space of forty years she had administered her realm as well as ever her husband did, or better, and as she was a lover of justice, of equity, and of peace, she was more beloved by those of her kingdom than ever was lady or lord of theirs before." (Colonel Yule's Marco Polo, II, 295.) In A.D. 1295 Rudramma's daughter, son having attained his majority, the queen abdicated in his favour.3

6. This was the celebrated Pratāpa Rudra II (A.D. 1295—1323), one of the most powerful princes of his time, but destined to be virtually the last of his line. In A.D. 1296 the Muhammadans under 'Ala'ud-din, Governor of Outul and nephew of Jala'ul-din Khilji of Delhi, marched into the Dakhan and wantonly plundered the city of Devagiri, the capital of the kingdom bordering on Orangal. They exacted large tribute and retired. In 1306 'Ala'ul-din, who by the murder of his uncle had raised himself to the throne, again sent an army into the Dakhan under the command of Malik Kafur to

---

1 Mr. Fleet published a short note on this inscription in Ind. Ant. X, 211, for the purpose of fixing the date, viz., A.D. 1162.
2 Possibly a Chola king or viceroy (Chola-intager).
3 Dr. Gustav Oppert publishes (Madras Journal for 1881) some inscriptions and extracts from local records which seem to show that during the reign of Queen Rudramma one Gērō (or Gōrō) Gaṅgāyaṇa Reddi was a general of considerable power and influence.
reduce Devagiri in consequence of the Raja having refused to pay tribute. The Raja was captured and taken to Delhi. In 1309 the arms of the Musalmans were directed against Orangal. The first campaign was unsuccessful, but in the second Rundra was completely defeated and compelled to become tributary to Delhi, his capital being captured. In 1310 Malik Kafur was again sent southwards to reduce the Hoyala Ballalas of Dvarasamudra. In the third he was completely successful and reached the Malabar Coast, where he built a mosque to commemorate the event. He captured the capital, sacked the celebrated temple of Hallebudi, and returned in triumph to Delhi. In 1311 Devagiri was again reduced by Malik Kafur, and the crown prince put to death. Six years later Mubarak Khilji of Delhi marched against, seized, and flayed alive Haripaladeva, son-in-law of Raja Ramadeva of Devagiri. Amir Khusru, in his Nuh Siphs, gives an account of an expedition sent by the sovereign of Delhi under the leadership of Malik Khusru against Orangal, which resulted in the entire defeat of the Raja; but the circumstance is not recorded by Firishta. Whether it occurred or not, the open hostility of the Muhammadans seems to have roused to the highest pitch the terror and anxiety of the Dakhani princes, and about the year 1326 Prataparudra made an alliance with the Raja of Devagiri and threw off all semblance of fealty to the king of Delhi. He was probably incited to this important step by the disturbances at Delhi, which resulted, in 1321, in the subversion of the house of Khilji and the establishment of the dynasty of Tughluk. If so, he was very ill-advised, for one of the first actions of the new sovereign was to despatch an army (1321) to Orangal under his eldest son Ulugh Khan to reduce the refractory Raja. The expedition was, however, unsuccessful. The Muhammadan troops invested both the mud fort and the stone fort of Orangal, but were attacked during the siege by a terrible epidemic disease, became dispirited and panic-stricken, and, on being beaten at all points and driven from their camp by a courageous sally of the garrison, retired hastily and raised the siege. In 1322, however, a second large Musalmun force marched southwards and captured Orangal. Prataparudra was made prisoner and sent to Delhi. His son Krishna succeeded him, but with much reduced kingdom. He revolted and turned the tables in 1344 by making a grand combination of Hindu States, and driving the Muhammadans out of the country. No attempt seems to have been made by the sovereigns of Delhi again to subvert the Orangal monarchy, but in 1358 Muhammad Shah Bahmani plundered the country up to the capital, and only retired on being paid the expenses of the war. The Muhammadan writers speak of Vinayakadeva ("Vinaik Doa"), alias Nagadeva, as the son of the Raja, and it may be presumed that the Raja was then Krishna "Nalk." In 1371 war again broke out between Orangal and the Bahmani sovereign, which resulted in the disastrous defeat of the former, the fortress of "Vellumputtan" being captured and Prince Nagadeva being cruelly put to death (Scott's Firishta, I. 18-20). The Hindus, however, so harassed the retreat of the victorious enemy that only a third of their number reached Kulbarga in safety. The Raja vainly attempted to induce the sovereign of Delhi to aid him, and on being again attacked, submitted and made over an immense treasure to the Dakhani Muhammadans. A treaty was drawn up and boundaries fixed to the two kingdoms.

In 1424 Ahmad Shah Bahmani made war on Orangal, and the then Raja was killed. (I have been unable to ascertain his name, or relationship to Prataparudra's family.) This is the last we hear of the Orangal Kingdom.

GANAGAS OF KALINGA.

(See Kalinga.)

GANAGAS OF MAISUR.

(See Kongu.)

1 See the Tariikh-i-'Ali of Amir Khusru, who gives full particulars (Sir Henry Elliot's History of India, III, 60), and the Tariikh-i Firna Sahib of Ziauddin Barni (Id. 189). The outer walls of the city were then made of mud, and its circumference was 12,546 yards. The ramparts were stormed, after an unsuccessful night attack by the garrison.

2 Several points of interest may be observed in the narrative of Amir Khusru (Sir Henry Elliot's History of India, III, 588-589). Orangal's two lines of defences, one of mud and one of stone, are mentioned. Before the engagement, "Hindus made an attack upon Hindus to try their respective strength." "Fire-worshippers of Buddha" are alluded to as residing in the city. The latter were very possibly Jains, though why styled "Fire-worshippers" is not clear.

3 The Tariikh-i Firna Sahib of Ziauddin Barni (Sir H. Elliot's History of India, III, 231).
GOLKONDA MUHAMMADANs,—HAIDARABAD NIZAMS.

GOLKONDA, QUTB SHAHI DYNASTY OF—
(See Dakhan, Muhammadan Kings of the—.)

GUTTAS.
(See Mr. Fleet’s Dynasties of the Kanarese Districts, pages 6, 7.)

In the sixth century a dynasty of “Mauryas” was reigning in the Konkana, who claimed to be descendants, and possibly were so, of the Maurya dynasty of Patiliputra (see under ANDHRA, p. 144). The ancient dynasty was founded by Chandragupta, and Mr. Fleet thinks that the Gutta family, who called themselves Mahamandolevaras in the twelfth and thirteenth centuries, were later offshoots of the same family. They were feudatories of the Western Chalukyas, and seem to have lived in Dharwād and Māisīr. Mr. Fleet notes inscriptions (1) of the reign of Vikramaditya VI of the Western Chalukyas (A.D. 1075-1126), (2) of A.D. 1179-80, (3) of A.D. 1181-82, (4) of A.D. 1187-88, (5) of A.D. 1191-92, (6) of A.D. 1213-14, (7) of A.D. 1237-38, and (8) of A.D. 1262-63, all of which mention chiefs of this Gutta family.

HAIDARABAD, NIZAMS OF—
1. Nizām’ul-mulk,
(1713-1748).

His real name was Mr Khān. His other titles were Nizām’ul-mulk Asaf Jah, and Fath Jang Nizām’d-daulah. He is also known by one of his earlier titles, Chīn Kalīkh Khān. He rose to distinction under Aurangzīb, and was Wazīr to Muhammad Shāh. He was recognized as Subahdār of the Dakhan in 1713, and became independent on the downfall of the Moghul dynasty. Died 1748.

---

2. Nasir Jang,
(1748-1750).

Killed in 1750 by the Navb of Cuddapah.

3. Muḥaffar Jang,
(Dec. 5th, 1750 to Jan. 30th, 1751). Grandson of Nizām’ul-mulk by a daughter. Allied himself with Chandā Sāhib and fought against Nasir Jang. He was killed in 1750 in a moment of triumph, leaving an infant son, who never came to power.

4. Salābat Jang,
(1750-1761).

Deprised in 1761 by Nizām’ul-Mulk, and murdered January 26th, 1761.

5. Nizām’ul-Mulk Basālat Jang,
Khān, Asaf Jāh i Sāfī, (1761-1803).

6. Sikanda Shāh,
(1803-1829).

7. Farkhundā Bahādur Shāh,
(1829-1857).

Sir Sālar Jang was made his Dewān in 1853.

8. Afrādul-daulah,
(1857-1869).

Sir Sālar Jang was his Dewān.

9. Mr Khān Mahbūb Shāh,
Khān Bahādur Fath Jang, Nizām’d-daulah, Nizām’ul-mulk (1869), the present Nizām. Sir Sālar Jang died 1882.
THE HOYSALA BALLALAS.

This was a dynasty that ruled over most part of the present Mysur territories from about the beginning of the eleventh till the beginning of the fourteenth century. They were probably feudatories of the Kalachuris, whom they succeeded on the downfall of that kingdom. The Musalmán raids of 1310 A.D. caused the subversion of the family. The Ballalas were Yadavas by origin, and resided, during the time of their greatest power, at the old Yadava capital, Dvarasamudra (modern Halebidu). The founder of the family is by tradition called Sala or Hoy sala, and in the Chenna Basavanna Kālōyaṇa he is given a long reign, from A.D. 984 to 1043; but it is possible that the name is mythical. Mr. Rice states that two inscriptions insert a son Kari between Sala and Vinayaditya, making Vinayaditya grandson of the former. Vinayaditya is the earliest authentic sovereign. The genealogy of the family is as follows:—

Vinayaditya.
Also called Tribhuvana Mallana I. Married Kelayaka, or Keleyaladavi. Inscriptions A.D. 1047, 1076. He was a feudatory of the Western Chalukya Vikramaditya VI.

Ereyaanga or Erenganga, married Echadavī.

Ballala I.
Married Padmaladevi, Chidanadevi, and Boppadevi. Inscription in A.D. 1103. Overcame the Santana king Jagaddeva.

Vishnuvardhana.
Also called Bitteva, Bittiga, Tribhuvanamalla II, Bhujabalaganga, Viraganga, and Vikramaganga. Inscriptions A.D. 1117, 1137. Married Saktaladevi. Took Thalakai, the capital of the Gangas. He is said to have made many conquests. This is believed to be the sovereign who was converted to the worship of Vishnu by Ramanaugarāy.

Narasimha I.

Ballala II.
or Vira Ballala. Married Padmaladevi. Mr. Fleet lists the inscriptions to A.D. 1192—1211. Defeated the Kalachuris and assumed royal titles. Fought against Pundiya, Chaśa, &c.

Narasimha II.
or Vira Narasimha. Was defeated by the Devagiri Yadavas, and lost much territory. Inscription, A.D. 1223.

Soneśvara.
Married Bijnaladavi and Somaladevi. Inscription of A.D. 1252. Resided at "Vikramapura," a place he had established "in the Chaśa country."

---

1 Fleet’s Dynasties of the Kanara Districts, p. 64; Rice’s "Mysore and Coorg," I, 213; "Mysore Inscriptions," by the same author, lxxv.
2 Mr. Rice adds an inscription in A.D. 1090.
IKKERI RAJAS.

Narasimha III.
Inscriptions range from A.D. 1254 to 1286. Reigned at Devaramamudra.

Bailala III.
or Vira Bailala Deva. Reigned till the
Mussalmân conquest of A.D. 1310.

In A.D. 1310 'Alau'd-din, Emperor of Delhi, sent Malik Kafur to reduce the Yadava kings of Devaramamudra. The invaders were completely successful. They destroyed the capital, sacked the temples, and subverted the dynasty. Bailala seems to have been captured, but afterwards to have been released and allowed nominally to rule. This continued till A.D. 1325-1327, when a second Mussalmân invasion destroyed the kingdom. It appears, however, that princes of the dynasty continued, as might be expected, to claim a nominal dignity as heads of the family, for we read of the rebel Muhammadan Viceroy fleeing in A.D. 1337 to the Hooysala king at Tanur for safety (he was delivered up and stayed alive by his sovereign), and in 1347 it seems that the Hooysala prince Bailala Deva of Devaramamudra sent a contingent to help the great Hindu confederation that stemmed the torrent of Mussalmân successes, and checked for two centuries their advance southwards.

IKKÉRI, KELADI, OR BEDNR, RAJAS OF—

This was a principality in Mysore which lasted from A.D. 1560 to 1763, the capital being at Ikkere. The chiefs do not appear to have been very powerful at any time.

In 1560 Sadasiva Raya of Vijayanagar is said to have conferred on a man of the Shadra caste a small government, which the family held, increased, and finally usurped as their own. To the first chief the Vijayanagar sovereign gave his own name. This was Sadasiva Nayakka, eldest son of Basavappa-gauda.

Basavappa-gauda.

1. Sadasiva Nayakka,
   A.D. 1560-1576.

   (By first wife).

3. Dodda Sunkana Nayakka,
   A.D. 1588-1596. Lived in retirement, leaving government to his brother.

6. Vakkattappa Nayakka,
   A.D. 1604-1629. A weak prince who left all government to Shivappa Nayakka.

7. Bhadrappa Nayakka,
   (A.D. 1626-?). It was either this chief or his son who declared himself independent in A.D. 1637. He and his son, both left all the affairs of State to the management of Shivappa.

8. Bhadrappa Nayakka,
   A.D. 1649. See note to No. 7. Died without issue.

9. Shivappa Nayakka,
   A.D. 1649-1671. Doḷava and real ruler in reigns of Nos. 6, 7, 8. On death of No. 8 he became chief, and was the greatest prince of the house. Defeated the Jain Rajas of Tabwa and acquired Kannada.

4. Chikka Sunkana Nayakka,
   A.D. 1596-1603. Retired from government.

5. Siddhappa Nayakka,
   A.D. 1603-1604.

10. Bhadrappa Nayakka,
    A.D. 1671-1681.

11. Somaśekhara Nayakka,
    A.D. 1681-1686. He was succeeded by his widow, Doḷḍa Chinnamani, A.D. 1686-1698.

1 The expedition is described by Amir Khusru in his Tūrkh-ī 'Adal (Sir H. Elliot's History of India, III, 80, &c.), and by Ziauddin Darni in the Tūrkh-ī Fīūd Sūlāt (I, 203).
12. Basavappa Nāyakka, A.D. 1698–1714. The ruling house was extinct. This prince was son of a Bedmār (Biderūra) merchant of the Seṭṭi caste.


15. Chinna Basavanna Nāyakka, A.D. 1753–1755. He is supposed to have been murdered by his adoptive mother.

16. Somasekhara Nāyakka, A.D. 1755–1763. He and his adoptive mother were confined by Haidar ‘Ali, and depose.

In 1763 Haidar ‘Ali seized the territories of this house, which thenceforth ceased to exist. No. 16 died without issue.

(See Buchanans’s Mysore, etc., II, 289; Wilks’ History of Mysore, I, 36, 37; Rice’s Mysore and Coorg, II, 355.)

IMĀD SHĀHI DYNASTY OF BĪRĀR.

(See Dakhān, Muḥammadān Kings of the—.)

JEYPORE RĀJAS.

The Rajas of Jeypore belong to an ancient family, but unfortunately dates and genealogical descent cannot be traced. The family chronicler names a line of eighty-seven sovereigns, after whom came a prince named Vināyakadeva, who is said to have founded a new dynasty at Nandāpuram, the ancient capital of Jeypore. Others believe this chief to have been a dignitary at the court of the Gajapatis of Orissa. The family are Rajputs of the lunar line. The following is the list of Rajas, kindly given me by Mr. P. W. Moore, C.S:—

Vināyakadeva.
Vijayachandraśrayadeva.
Bhairavadeva.
Vishvanāthadeva.
Balāramadeva.
Dāsiamantadeva.
B. Vikramadeva.
B. Krishnadeva.
Visvambaradeva.
Malki Mardana Krishnadeva.
Harideva.
Balāramadeva.
Raghunātha Krishnadeva.
Rāmachandradeva.
Balārāmadeva.
Visvambharadeva.

KADAMBAS AND KADAMBAS.

In Mr. Fleet's recent publication "The Dynasties of the Kanarese Districts" he points out (pages 7-10, 34, &c.) that there were three families having similar names. The kings of the ancient dynasty called themselves Kadambas, while those of the two latter dynasties were styled Kädambas. These will be considered in order.

The ancient dynasty was that of the Kadambas of Palättakā, or Halsi in Belgaum, and Vaijayantī or Banavasi in North Kanara. The various grants of this dynasty supply the following genealogy:

Käkusthavarmanā.

Śāntivarmanā. (A son.)

Mrigesavarmanā. (A son.)

Conquered the Gaṅgas and Pallavas (Ind. Ant. VI, 25).

Ravivarmanā. Re-established the family at Palättakā by overthowing Chandodana, Lord of Kōṇēki, a Pallava (Ind. Ant. VI, 30; VII, 33).

Bhānuvarmanā. Šivaratha.

Harivarmanā. An inscription of his reign mentions the Śenākara King, Bāhurūkti.

In an inscription of Mrigesavarmanā's reign, his third year is called Pausha and his eighth Vaśākha, while the years are divided, in the primitive method, into three seasons instead of four. Mr. Kise assigns the dates A.D. 538 to Kākustha, A.D. 570 to Mrigesā, and A.D. 600 to Bhānu. Mr. Fleet doubts the authenticity of the grant on which the first date is founded, and places these sovereigns at about the close of the fifth century A.D., anterior to the subjugation of the Kadambas by K Playlistivarman I of the Chalukyas, whose date is A.D. 567.

The Devagiri grants mention a Krishnavarmā and his son Devavarmanā, who may have been anterior or posterior to the above kings. Krishna's sister married the Gaṅga king Mādhava II. These Kadambas were, like the Chalukyas, of the Mānava yajña, "Sons of Hārīti." 1 They were Jains.

Next come the Kadambas of Banavasi and Hīṅgal.

Mr. Fleet thinks that the difference in the name implies that the later chiefs cannot claim direct lineal descent from the Kadambas. Three lists of sovereigns are given. The first, by Wilson (Mackenzie

---

1 Mr. Fleet gives an interesting note on the title Hārītīpatra, on page 5, n.
KADAMBAS OF BANAVASI.

Collection I, ciii, enlarged by Mr. Lewis Rice in his Mysore and Coorg I, 193, &c., relates to the founders of the dynasty and is probably purely mythical. The genealogy given stands as follows:—

Jayanta.

"Trilochana or Trineta Kadamba."

Founder of the dynasty. Capital at Banavasi.

Madhuksvara.

Mallinatha.

Chandragriva.

Chandraravamā.

Mayuravamā.

Married Śāktsākunāḍā, daughter of Raṇa Vallaḥa of Kalyānapura.1

Introduced Brāhmans into his kingdom from the north.

Kahetrajamā.

"Chandragriva" or "Trineta Kadamba."

Purandara.

Kanakāvati.

(Daughter.)

Married a kinnari, Lakaditya, son of Chandramana, governor of Southern Tulwa. He murdered a chief in the Maśūr country and seized his territory.

The second list is given in a number of inscriptions, but there is nothing extant to prove its authenticity; and Mr. Fleet points out that a number of Kashtrakūta inscriptions show that at any rate up to A.D. 947 a family of Mahāmāndalesvaras of a different name preceded the Kadambas in the government of Banavasi.

Mayuravamā I.

Kṛishnavamā.

Nāgavamā I.

Vishnuvarma.

Mrigavamā.

Satyavamā.

Vijayavamā.

Jayavamā I.

Nāgavamā II.

Śāntivamā I.

Kritivamā I.

Ādityavamā.

Chaitaya.

Chaita or Chatugha.

Jayavamā II

or Jayasiriha.

1 One of the Chalukya kings.
From this point commences the third list, which is probably accurate. Mr. Fleet, however, states that the first historical name is that of Kirthivarman II.

Jayavarman II
or Jayasimha.

Mārvulideva.

Taila I
or Tailapa I.

Married Chavundalādevī.

Śantivarman II
or Santya.

Married Sraitādevī of
the Pāṇḍya family.

Chokideva
or Jokideva.

Vikrama
or Vikramānaka.

Kirthivarman II
or Kirthideva I.

A.D. 1058, 1076, 1077.

He was feudatory of the
Western Chāluṣya Vi-
kravinda VI.

A.D. 1135-6 probably.

(by first wife Bāṭalādevī of the Pāṇḍya family.)

Mayūravarman III.

Governing in conjunction
with his father, probably
in A.D. 1131.

(by second wife Chāmalādevī.)

Mallikārajunā I.

Governing, in conjunction with his father,
in A.D. 1132 and 1135-6, as feudatory of
Someshvara III, and in A.D. 1144 as
feudatory of Jagadekamalla II. He was
also called Tribhuvanamallarasa.

Tailama.

We hear in these inscriptions of a siege of Haṅgal by the Hoyśala Ballalas in A.D. 1135, when King Vishnuvardhana wrested from the Kādambas for a time the provinces of Banavasi and Haṅgal. In A.D. 1196 the Hoyśala king Ballala II besieged Haṅgal, but was repulsed by Kāmadeva. Soon afterwards, Mr. Fleet thinks, Ballala II completely subdued the Kādambas and annexed their territory, all that is known being that in A.D. 1203-4 Kāmadeva was still struggling.

The Kādambas of Goa.—These belonged to a distinct family connected with the Banavasi Kādambas, but in a manner not yet known. They ruled at Goa and Halsi (Pāḷāśikī). The genealogy is as follows:

Guhella.

Shashaderva,
Chaṭṭa, Chattala, or Chauṭaya,
A.D. 1007.

Jayakeśa I,
A.D. 1052.

Vijayanāḍītya I,
Jayakeśa II,
A.D. 1126.
Shasthadeva II.
Begun to reign A.D. 1246.
Reigning in 1256.

Shasthadeva I and Jayakesi I were feudatories of the Western Chalukyas. Vijayaditya I married Chattaladevi, sister of Bijjaladevi, the mother of Jagadeva of the Santara family. Jayakesi II was also a feudatory of the Chalukyas, though at first he seems to have attempted to rid himself of their supremacy. He fought with the Sindas, and was for a time defeated. He was also defeated by the Hoysalas. Pemadi and Vijayaditya II seem to have reigned jointly. Mr. Fleet thinks that, at the death of Jayakesi III, the kingdom of the Kadambas of Goa was practically at an end, and that Shasthadeva II had very little real power.

KALACHURIS OR KALACHURYAS, THE.

A dynasty of Kalachuris is mentioned in an inscription of Mangalisa of the early Chalukyas (A.D. 567—610), and Mr. Fleet (Dynasties of the Kanarese Districts, pp. 10, 11) considers them to be the predecessors of the Kalachuris. Their king Budha, son of Saikaraganas, seems to have been conquered by Mangalisa.

With the more northern branch of the family, as described by Mr. Fleet, we have nothing to do in the Madras Presidency, but the existence of the southern branch was felt in its day. Mr. Fleet gives the following genealogy:

Jogama.

Permadi.
A.D. 1128. Feudatory of the Western Chalukya Somevara III.

Bijjala.
Feudatory of the Western Chalukyan Jagadekamalla II. Commander-in-Chief of Tunga III. (A.D. 1156—1157.)
Assumed royal titles about A.D. 1161-2. Established his power in the south of the Chalukyan dominions, including part of Mysor, and eventually established himself at Kalyana. Was murdered by the celebrated Basava, the Lingayat, whose sister Pundaravat he had married.

Siriyadgiri.
Married Chauvanda II of the Sindas of Eramburage.

Somevara.
A.D. 1067—1175.
Also called Sovideva and Rayamurari.

Sankama,
A.D. 1175—1180.

Ahavamalla,
A.D. 1176 to 1188.

Sikhama,
A.D. 1188.
The three brothers were united in the government, but their power in the Chalukyan dominions had waned. An inscription of Ahavamalla speaks of wars with the Cholas, the Hoysalas, and a Vijayaditya, possibly a Kadamba of Goa.

The Kalachuris were overthrown by Ballala II of the Hoysalas in, or soon after, A.D. 1183-4.

1 "Also called Bijja, Bijjala, Viljala, Viljana, Tribhuvanamalla, and Nissakuamalla I."—(Mr. Fleet)
KALAHASTI. KALINGA.

KALAHASTI, THE ZEMINDARI OF—.

This is an ancient Zemindari in the North Arcot District, but very little is known regarding the family to whom it belonged. They claim to have received their territory by grant from one of the two Pratapa Rudras of Oragai in the thirteenth century, who created Damalavadi Raya (or Rayudu, Tel.), first chief of Kalamasti.

In 1639, Damalavadi Venkatadri Nayudu, the then Polegar, gave the village of Chennakuppam to the English, who obtained aselect for it from the Raja of Chandragiri, the expatriated prince of Vijayanagar. The Polegar stipulated that the new settlement was to be called "Chennapaṭṭanam" after his father Chennappa or Chennayya Nayudu. On the spot so obtained, Mr. Day, the Superintendent of the Company's factory, built Fort St. George, and founded the city now called "Madras" by the English, but "Chennapaṭṭanam" by the natives of the country. (See Mr. Cox's Manual of North Arcot, p. 216.)

KALINGA, GAŅGAS OF—.

We have still a great deal to learn about the sovereigns and princes of Kalinga, for though it is certain that they were powerful and independent sovereigns at a very early stage of the history of Southern India, as yet we know nothing of their names. They governed the country south of Orissa and north of the Godavari. (See Mr. Foulkes's "Civilization of the Dakhon down to the Sixth Century B.C." in Ind. Ant. VIII, 1.)

The people and the reigning house of Kalinga are alluded to in the oldest extant chronicles of India and Ceylon, and were known equally to the classical writers of Greece and Rome and to the inhabitants of the Far East. They appear to have been hardy and adventurous traders by sea to distant countries. The oldest Buddhist legends speak of the Kalinga monarchs as the rulers of a civilized country.

An ancient inscription 1 found at Chichele in Ganjam gives the name of Nandaprabhajanaavarman, King of Kalinga, at a period probably previous to the Chalukyan conquest of Vengi at the beginning of the seventh century A.D. Like the Vengi kings, the sovereign was probably a Pallava by origin. His grant is dated from the city of Sarapalle.

Two other inscriptions of later date give the name of King Indravarman. His grants are dated from the city of Kalinganagara, in the years 128 and 146 of the "Victorious reign" (of the dynasty?).

Later on we come to the descendants of this Indravarman in the tenth century. After the Chalukyan conquest in the seventh century, we hear little or nothing of the Kalinga Ganga till about the year 977 A.D. 2 At that period there ensued a period of anarchy in the Eastern Chalukyan territories which lasted for twenty-seven years at least, and the Kalinga princes again rose to power for a time in Kalinganagara. The following short genealogy is gathered from inscriptions of this period:—

Jayavarma Deva.

Anantavarma Deva.
(reigning in A.D. 985).

Rajendra Deva.

Devendra Deva.

Satya Deva.

Two inscriptions found at Chichele 3 record grants made by Devendra and his son Satya in the same year, namely, the "fifty-first year of the reign of the Ganga-rama" at Kalinganagara, and it would seem natural to suppose that they date from the commencement of the reign of some king (Jayavarma?) who re-established for a time the fortunes of the family. Another grant of Devendra 4 is dated in the "254th year," but without stating the era. Here also the order is issued from the city of Kalinganagara. If pure conjecture may be allowed a place in a publication of this kind, I would note, as a possible explanation of these figures, that as the Kalinga country lay between the territories of Orissa and those of the Eastern Chalukyas, it is possible that the ancient family may have

1 Pages 21, 22 of this Volume. Indian Antiquary, X, p. 243.
2 Page 32 of this Volume. Indian Antiquary, X, 243.
3 Pages 11, 15 of this Volume. Indian Antiquary, X, 243.
partially re-established themselves and founded a dynasty about the end of the seventh or beginning of the eighth century, when, seemingly, the Orissan kings lapsed into a condition of weak peacelessness for four and a half centuries (Stirling), but being afraid of their powerful neighbours on the south, they dared not assert any considerable independence till the period of anarchy in the Eastern Chalukyan dominions, which commenced about the year A.D. 977. The fifty-first year would then refer to the era of independence, the 254th to the original establishment of the dynasty.

On pp. 31–34 ante, I have noted a dynasty of kings professing to belong to the Ganga family, of whom a complete genealogy is given for three and a half centuries, ending in A.D. 1119 with Choda-ganga alias Ananta-varamadeva, whose father married a daughter of Rajendra Chola (A.D. 1054–1113). They seem to be unconnected with the Gangas mentioned above, and yet they claim to have ruled the Kalinga country during the whole of that long period. I can at present offer no explanation of this apparent confusion.

KANVA OR KANWA DYNASTY, THE—

(See the Andhra Dynasty.)

KĀRVĪṬINAGARA, ZEMINDARS OF—

Sir Walter Elliot ("Numismatic Gleanings," in the Madras Journal, No. VII., N.S., p. 96, Vol. XX, O.S.) states that from a "local history of some merit" he finds that the ancient possessors of the "Kārvīṭinagara" estate were a family of Salva Reddis, who migrated from the neighbourhood of Pāṭappam in the delta of the Godavari, about the eighth or ninth century. One of them, Salva Narasa Reddi, obtained the favour of the last of the Eastern Chalukyas, Vimaladitya (A.D. 1016–1023), and was appointed chief of the country about Tirupati, where he founded a town called Narasapuram.

From the account that follows I obtain the following pedigree:—

Salva Narasa Reddi,
1st chief, about A.D. 1020.

\[ \star \star \star \]

Salva Veṅkatapati Nayudu
dispossessed by the Cholas.

Salva Bhima Nayudu
recovered his patrimony.\(^1\)

Salva Narasimha Nayudu
assumed independence after an inroad by the Chera (V) king
Kirtivarman whom he assisted.
Ruled 35 years with much ability.

Salva Bhujanga Nayudu
was reduced to subjection by the Western
Chalukya king, Somavarmadeva (I or II) and taken prisoner to Kalyana
where he died.

\[ \star \star \star \]

Recovered the estate.

\(^1\) Sir Walter Elliot's date, A.D. 930, is wrong.

\(^2\) Another wrong date, S.S. 898 (A.D. 976), given.
In ŚŚ. 1153 (A.D. 1230), it is said that the estates were curtailed to 24 villages by Rāja Rāja II of the Chola dynasty, but during the next four generations, as the power of the Cholas decayed, the fortunes of the Kārvēṭinagara family rose, and in ŚŚ. 1336 (A.D. 1314) the chief was able to obtain as his son-in-law Prōli, or Prōlaya, Reddi, the first of the Kondavidu Reddi dynasty. Shortly after this the family became feudatories of Vijayanagar, and remained so for about two hundred years, when the family became extinct and the present Bomma Rāzu family succeeded. The last of the old family was Śēlahchala Reddi, who stipulated that his family-name should be retained. This is still done, the name Sēlah being one of the titles of the present Zemindar.

The founder of the family, Narasa Reddi, was granted permission by his patron, the Chālukya, to use the royal seal and boar-signet of the Chālukyas, a proud distinction still kept up.

Mr. Cox (Manual of North Arcot, p. 222, etc.) gives an account of the origin and fortunes of the Bomma Rāzu family. Geddi Makka Rāzu and Boppa Rāzu, two scions of a family in the Northern Sarkāras, travelled southwards, and were successful in beating off a band of robbers. The chief of Kārvēṭinagara heard of this and sent for them. They took service under him, and Makka Rāzu eventually became his prime minister, and succeeded to the estate on the death of his patron without heirs (the widows becoming sālis). Boppa Rāzu became his prime minister. The present Zemindar is descended from them.

The family profess to be pure Kahatriyas.

---

KELADI, RĀJAS OF.—

(See Ikkeri Rājās.)

---

KERALA KINGS.

(See Rulers of the Malāyālam country.)

---

KIMEDI, ZEMINDARS OF.—

There are at present three estates in the Ganjam District, Parla Kimedi, Pedda Kimedi, and Chinna Kimedi. The Zemindars of these estates belong to the same family, which is of considerable antiquity and claims to be descended from the Kēshari sovereigns of Orissa. It is impossible, however, to ascertain anything reliable regarding their origin, or the ancestry of the present chiefs of Pedda Kimedi or Chinna Kimedi. I append a list of the Parla Kimedi family as given to me by Mr. C. F. Macartie, C.S., who compiled it from the Zemindari records and believes it to be authentic.

Kapiladeva,
(1297—1245).

| Narasimhadeva,
(1245—1265).
| Madanadeva,
(1265—1290).
| Narayaṇadeva,
(1290—1309).
| Anandadeva,
(1309—1317).
| Ananta Rudradeva,
(1317—1325).
| Jaya Rudradeva,
(1325—1367).
|
KIMEDI ZEMINDAES.

Lakshmi Narasimha Bhānudeva,
(1367—1392).

Madhukarnuddeva,
(1392—1423).

Mrityunjaya Bhānudeva,
(1423—1457).

Madhava Madana Sundara Bhānudeva,
(1457—1494).

Chandra Betala Bhānudeva,
(1494—1527).

Suvarna Liṅga Bhānudeva,
(1527—1566).

Śivaliṅga Nārāyanadeva,
(1566—1590).

Suvarna Keśari Nārāyanadeva,
(1590—1630).

Mukunda Rudra Nārāyanadeva,
(1630—1656).

Mukundadeva,
(1656—1674).

Ananta Padmanātha Nārāyanadeva,
(1674—1696).

Sarvajña Jagannātha Nārāyanadeva,
(1686—1702).

Narasimhadeva,
(1702—1729).

Vira Padmanātha Nārāyanadeva,
(1729—1748).

Vira Pratāpa Rudra Nārāyanadeva,
(1748—1766).

Having no son, adopted

Jagannātha Nārāyanadeva,
(1766—1806).

Gaura Chandra Gaṇapati Nārāyanadeva,
(1806—1839).

Purushottama Gaṇapati Nārāyanadeva,
(1839—1843).

Jagannātha Gaṇapati Nārāyanadeva,
(1843—1850).

Vira Pratāpe Rudra Gaṇapati Nārāyanadeva,
(1850).

Present Zamindar.
KONDAVIDU CHIEFS.

KONDAVIDU, REDDI CHIEFS OF—.

Kondaivedu is a strong hill-fortress in the Kistna District, south of the Kistna river and eight miles west of Guin'far. After the subversion of the Ganapaty Rajas of Ornaghal by the Muhammadans in A.D. 1223, the Reddi chiefs in different parts of the Eastern Coast rose to power. Amongst these the Kondaivedu chiefs were, for a century, so important that their government rises to the dignity of a kingdom, and their family to that of a dynasty.

The succession is as follows:—

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>A.D.</th>
<th>Name</th>
<th>Father</th>
<th>Son</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1328-1339</td>
<td>Paliya (Prâlo, or Prôlaya) Vêna Ređdi, son of Donil Allâ Ređdi (?)</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1339-1369</td>
<td>Ana Vêma Ređdi</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1369-1381</td>
<td>Aliya Vêma Ređdi</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1381-1395</td>
<td>Komâragiri Vêna Ređdi</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1395-1423</td>
<td>Komati Venka Ređdi</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1423-1427</td>
<td>Râcha Venka Ređdi</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

The dynasty was overthrown by the Muhammadans in A.D. 1427.

Native tradition at Kondaivedu states that Prôlaya Vêma Reddi was not connected with the family of Donil Allâ Reddi, but was "a guest in his house." Allâ Reddi is said to have lived at Dharanikota near Amaravati, and his family are stated to have "entered" that place in A.D. 1235. Prôlaya Vêma Reddi is said to have built (or rebuilt?) the "Puttakota" at Kondaivedu. His daughter married one of the Salva Reddis of Karvešinagara.

Ana Vêma Reddi rebuilt the Amârâsvara Temple at Amaravati, as is proved by an inscription there.

Komâragiri Vêma Reddi has a bad character for unpopularity.

Native tradition makes Râcha Venka Reddi brother of Komati Venka Reddi.

HISTORY OF THE RULERS OF KONDAVIDU FROM NATIVE SOURCES.

Several Telugu chronicles are extant, which profess to give an account of the history of Kondaivedu, the ruins of the forts and temples of which are extensive.

The following is an abstract of one, by repute the most authentic of them, which is held in high estimation among the educated natives of that part of the country. It is so accurate in the main (though the dates are sometimes wrong) that I consider it very necessary that it should be examined in detail, as several assertions are made in it referring to events hitherto unknown or little known to English writers.

The history commences with a Gajapaty Raja from Orissa named Visvambara Deva, who ruled twelve years and built the first fort or Puttakota. He had four sons, Gajapatideva, Balâ Bhâskaradeva, Hariharadeva, and Visvambara Deva. Ganapatideva gave a village away in charity in S.S. 1067 (A.D. 1145). He "gave up his government" to Kâkatiya Rudradeva.2

During the period of 100 years after the Gajapaty sovereignty, the Reddi chiefs began to grow in importance, and an inscription proves that in S.S. 1147 (A.D. 1225) one Donil Allâ Reddi was in possession of the fort of Dharanikota, close to Amaravati on the river. Subsequently Prôlaya Vêma Reddi, a member of Allâ Reddi's family, acquired power, defeated the officers of Kâkatiya Pratâpa Radra at Dharanikota, proclaimed himself independent, came to Kondaivedu, and rebuilt the Puttakota. He ruled from S.S. 1242—1253 (A.D. 1320—1331).

Then follows an account of the Reddi dynasty corresponding with that given above.

1 Mr. Boswell in his report to Government printed with G.O. of 7th November 1870, reprinted in the Indian Antiquary (I, 1872), says that the Puttakota at Kondaivedu was built by "Odiya sovereigns when they held this part of the country."

2 This would imply a conquest of this country from the Gajapatis by the Orugval Gajapatas a few years (?) subsequent to A.D. 1145. This remains to be proved; also that the Gajapatas conquered the Chola sovereigns of Kalliga prior to that date. Present we know nothing of this. Dr. Burnell states that the Cholas lost Kalliga in A.D. 1223 (South Indian Palaeography, p. 49), and we know that they gained it in A.D. 1033. It has always been supposed that they held it undisturbed during those two centuries. I learn from a paper in the "Annales Archaeologiques" (XV, 266) that Ananga Bhimadeva, the Gajapati King of Orissa, visited Puri in the twelfth year of his reign, and after making a solemn declaration of conquests made by him, which extended the frontier of his kingdom from Chilcote to Rajahmundry, built the new temple of Jagannath in honour thereof. According to Stirling the reign of this king commenced in 1174 A.D. Hunter makes the date 1175, and the writer of the above article places it in 1196. This would make the date of the conquest in question previous either to 1186, to 1187, or to 1286 A.D.

3 See above, p. 174. It is very possible that this defeat occurred as stated. Pratâpa Radra II was completely defeated by the Muhammadans in A.D. 1293.
KONDAVIDU; HISTORY OF.

Ignoring the Muhammadan chiefs the Hindu historians pass on to Lângula Gajapati, who succeeded the Reddi sovereign Râchâ Venâka Reddi. He is said to have ruled from S.S. 1342–1363 (A.D. 1420–1431).1

This Gajapati was followed by two sovereigns of the Ânegundi family, (i.e., the Vijayanagar dynasty) whose names were Pratâpadeva and Harrhamdeva. They reigned respectively seven and fifteen years, viz., from 1431 to 1454 A.D.2

This history then gives us another Gajapati named Kapileśvara as having conquered Harihara, and we have the following genealogy:—

Kapileśvara Gajapati, 3
27 years, A.D. 1454–1481.

| Śrî Vira Pratâpa Purushottama Gajapati,
35 years, A.D. 1461–1496.
| In 1479 (S.S. 1411, “Kîlaka”). This king exempted the people of Kondaḍivu from taxation, as is testified to by an inscription.
| Pratâpâ Rudra Gajapati,
1 year, A.D. 1496–1497.
| Virabhadrâ Gajapati,
18 years, A.D. 1497–1515.

Virabhadrâ was defeated by Krîshnadeva Râya of Vijayanagar in A.D. 1515, who marched up from the south (Udayagiri, etc.), carrying all the fortresses that lay on his march.1 After his conquest, Krîshnadeva Râya went to Orissa and married the Orissa Gajapati’s daughter.

He left as Governor of Kondaḍivu a nephew of Sâyâ Timmarasu, by name Nâdevâla Gâpamamrî. Krîshnadeva Râya built a temple at Kondaḍivu and had an inscription engraved on a slab in S.S. 1443 (A.D. 1521).

Achyuta’s reign is mentioned. He is said to have been succeeded by his minister Râmâyâva Bhaskarudâ. He it was who murdered the 72 chiefs of the Reddis at Kondaḍivu. (See Boswell’s Report, Indian Antiquary I, 183.) During the reign of Sâdasiya Râya at Vijayanagar, the Governor of Kondaḍivu was Vithaladeva, son of Mûrta Râja, who was son of Kândanavollâ Rama Râja.

Sâdasiya’s reign was followed by a Muhammadan conquest.3

Tirumaladeva of the Vijayanagar family collected a large army and drove the Musalmâns across the Krishna, fairly reconquering all the country south of that river. He left as Governor of Kondaḍivu one Rânga Râjayyadeva, his son.4 This Governor in S.S. 1494 (A.D. 1572) granted a village to a temple. Tirumaladeva ruled till S.S. 1496 (A.D. 1574) and was succeeded by Sri Rangadeva, who in S.S. 1499 (A.D. 1577) granted another village to a temple. In his reign Ibrahim Padshah (Ibrahim Quib Shah of Golkonda) sent a force under a Brahman, Râya Rau (a Mahrupta?) who seized the Pâlak country and the country about Kurnool and Nellore, and finally attacked Kondaḍivu, the Governor of which place, being bribed, treacherously surrendered it in S.S. 1502 (A.D. 1580).

Here the history closes, but it ends with a mysterious statement that “afterwards Pratâpa Rudra governed 2,219 villages of the Kondaḍivu country.” (!)

1 See Boswell’s Nellore Manual, Udayagiri, p. 424.
2 As I remarked before, the dates of this history are not accurate, though very nearly so. It is quite possible that about this time the Vijayanagar sovereigns seized the country about Kondaḍivu, and they may have left members of their family as governors of the territory; but at present I am not aware of any information which we possess to confirm the fact.
3 These Gajapati sovereigns belong to the Orissan dynasty (see p. 204). Dr. Hunter gives Kapileśvara 27 years (A.D. 1453–1479; Purushottama 35 years, 1479–1504; Pratâpa Rudra 28 years, 1504–1532. The Orissan chronicle credits Purushottama with a conquest of Kâṭchiparan, and Pratâpâ Rudra with still more extended conquests.
4 An inscription at Conjeevaram (Chingleput District Manual, 435-6) states that Krishnadeva Râya conquered the northern fortresses, including Kondaḍivu, and defeated several chiefs, amongst whom was Virachandâ Râja, son of Pratâpâ Ruda Gajapati, and Narahari Râja, son of Virabhadrâ Gajapati; while two inscriptions at Udayagiri declare that Krishnâna Râya gave some lands to temples in S.S. 1436 (A.D. 1514), after having defeated Pratâpâ Ruda Gajapati and taking prisoner his uncle Tirumalâppa Râya. An inscription at Vijayanagar records that Krishnadeva Râya returned in triumph to his capital after the completion of the war with Udayagiri in S.S. 1445 (A.D. 1515). An inscription at Madhugiri (Guntur Taluk, Kistna District) states that Kondaḍivu was captured by Krishnadeva Râya in S.S. 1437 (A.D. 1610), or rather by his general, Timma.
5 This is, of course, correct. It took place A.D. 1594.
6 This would be the king of Vijayanagar, Sri Ranga I.
KONGU OR GANGA KINGS, "THE—"

As before stated (p. 153), the Chera and Kōṅgu dynasties are still far from being clearly worked out. Neither the localities to which their rule was confined nor the dates to which they must be assigned are at all certain. Some writers consider the names as simply interchangeable; some think that the Cheras preceded the Gangas of the Kōṅgu country, while the Rev. Mr. Poulkes (Salem District Manual) has entirely separated them. This is not the place to discuss the question, and I shall content myself with a brief summary. We know that in the oldest historical period, from the third century B.C., the ruling powers of the south were called Cheras, Cholas, and Pāṇḍiyans, the Pāṇḍiyans being in the extreme south and south-east, the Cholas north of them, and the Cheras partly to the north of the Pāṇḍiyans and partly along the western coast down to the extreme south of the peninsula. The junction of the three kingdoms is by tradition placed at the Karaiṭṭanār, a small river running into the Kaveri eleven miles east of Kōṅgu, which, in Ptolemy's time, appears to have been the capital of the Cheras (Κάριουρα, βασιλείας Κορωθανοῦ. Geog. Lib. VII, cap. I, § 86). Chera is supposed to be synonymous with Kerala, and there seems to be little doubt that the supposition is correct. In later times there is some confusion because we have a very definite account of a long dynasty of Gangas or Kōṅgu kings reigning over at least the northern part of what was formerly called Chera, their territory being called Kōṅguḍēkā. Up to the present, on the authority of the Markara copper-plates, the dynasty has been believed to have lasted from the beginning of the Christian era down to the year A.D. 894, about which time it was overthrown by the Cholas. We are now, however, told by Mr. Fleet (Dynasties of the Kanarese Districts, pp. 11—14) that the Markara plates are forgeries, and that so far from being thrown back to the beginning of the Christian era, the brother of the third king (Harivarma) of the true Gangas dynasty (or Kōṅgu) gave a grant in A.D. 968 (Ind. Ant. VII, 101—112). From him down to the last king of the line are seventeen names. We know that the Hōyśala Ballālas conquered the Kōṅguḍēkā in A.D. 1080, and it is a question, therefore, whether these seventeen kings ruled in the intervening 112 years. If so, the reigns would be short, but this is more easy of credence than that they enjoyed such abnormally long life as must be attributed to them if the Markara plates and the dates given in the lists already published are to be received.

With this preface I proceed to give a list of the first seven kings of the Kōṅgu country, of the solar race, who, it is very possible, we may have hereafter to recognize as true Cheras. The list is taken from Dr. Burgess's paper in the Indian Antiquary (I, 360), which followed Professor Dowson's abstract from the Kōṅguḍēkā Raṇakāṭ (J.R.A.S. VIII, pp. 2—6, "On the Chera Kingdom of Ancient India.")

Vira Rāya Chakravarti.
A Rāja born in Skandapura.
Sometimes said to be of the
Solar, sometimes of the Lunar Race.

Govinda Rāya I.
Krishna Rāya.
Kāḷa Vallabha Rāya.
Govinda Rāya.
Is mentioned as a conqueror.

A Jaina named Nāganandī was minister to Kāḷa Vallabha Rāya, Govinda Rāya, and his successor Kāṇṇaradeva. The relationship of this last to Govinda is doubtful.

Chatarbhuja Kanaradeva Chakravarti.
Wilson (Mark. Coll., p. 199) calls
him "Kundra."
KONGU KINGS.

He was installed at Skandapura. He is stated, in an inscription, to have conquered "Chola, Pāṇḍiya, Kerala and Malayaṭam" (the distinction is significant), and to have governed the Kānṭākā country as well as Kōṅgudēṣṭa; but as the inscription, though dated A.D. 178, also adds that the king was converted from the Jaina to the Śaiva faith by Sāṅkarachārya, its authenticity may well be questioned. The mention of the Śaiva reformer would bring the king's date nearer to us by several centuries; but no theory can be built on an inscription tainted with the suspicion of forgeroy.

The above seven kings are the earliest known sovereigns of the Kōṅg country. Following them (so far as we know at present) came the kings of the Gaṅga dynasty. They belonged to a different family altogether. According to the Markaṇḍa plates, they date from the commencement of our era, but, as above stated, Mr. Fleet has shown strong reason for doubting the authenticity of these plates, and has published (Ind. Ant. VII. 1, 11–112) inscriptions at Lākṣmīśvara in Dārāvāda, from which we gather that the first king Kōṅganiṃvarṇa must have ruled about the beginning of the tenth century A.D. I therefore omit the dates usually assigned to these kings as being doubtful. The list is taken from Mr. Foulkes' paper in the Salem District Manual, with added notes.

1. Kōṅganiṃvarṇa Rāya I, or Mādhava I, of the Kānḷāḷa family of the Jāhnavi or Gaṅgā race. He was enthroned at Skandapura.

2. Mādhava II.

3. Harīvarṇa. Enthroned at Skandapura, but lived at Dālavanpura in Kānṭākādesa.


(Apored)

5. Mādhava III. Had to resign his crown in favour of a son subsequently born to Viśnauṇgopa.


7. Dīndikara Rāya, alias Hariścandra Rāya. Succeeded Kṛśnaṇaṇavarṇa, but was deposed by the latter's minister, who raised (8) Kōṅganiṃvarṇa Rāya II to the throne.

8. Kōṅganiṃ Mahādhi Rāya II.

9. Dhrūvaṇati Rāya, Avinī or Düvvinī. Ruled over Kōṅgudēṣṭa and Kānṭākādesa. Is said to have conquered all the kings of the peninsula. He was called "Dharma Virodhī" or "Punya-virodhī," the "Unjust King."

10. Mushkara Rāya, or Brāhmaṇatya Rāya. He resumed a number of grants made to Brāhmans.

11. Tīrūvikrama, or Śrī Vikrama.

12. Bhūvikrama. Called "Gojopati" from the number of his war elephants.

Vallabha, or Śrī Vallabhākya, alias Viḷandā. His brother's Commander-in-Chief. Another account makes him younger brother of Kōṅgani III.

KONGU KINGS. KULKARGA MUHAMMADANS.

14. Rāja Govinda,
   alias Nandivarma.
   Lived some time at "Mukundapattana."

15. Śivarāma,
   or Śiva Mahārāya I.
   Was enthroned at Dalavanpur, but lived at Mukundapattana.
   A son.

16. Prithivi Kōngani,
   alias Śiva Mahārāya II.

17. Malladeva I,
   alias Śiva Mahārāya III.

18. Gaṇadeva.
   Exacte tribute from the Pallava Rāja of Kāñchi. Fought with the Chola king, but was friendly with the Pāṇḍya.


20. Gunāluttama.
   Was enthroned at Dalavanpur.

21. Malladeva II.
   Dethroned Gvāluttama, and kept him prisoner at Skandagura. Defeated the Pāṇḍya king.

There is still a good deal of confusion about some of these sovereigns. The above list is from the *Konguvela Rāṇika*, but the extant inscriptions "without exception" (Mr. Foulkes, *Salem District Manual*, p. 25), while confirming the pedigree from Konkanī I, call Madhava III son, instead of adopted son, of Venugopa, and state that Kōngani II was son of Madhava III. They ignore the existence of Krishnavarmā, Dīnikara Rāya, and Krishnavarmā's sister. There are other differences also, some of which are pointed out by Mr. Foulkes, who has gone very closely into the question of this dynasty (id., pp. 28-39). I do not propose to devote much space to the subject in consideration of the doubts raised by Mr. Fleet.

Seeing that the conquest by the Hoysala Ballālas in A.D. 1080 seems a well-established fact, and that a Chola conquest of the same Konāgu country previous to that date seems equally certain, we must be very cautious in dealing with the dates of the dynasty. The Ballāla conqueror chose Dalavanpur (Talākād) as his capital.

Mr. Rice considers that the chief who established the Gaṅga line of kings in Orissa in 1132 A.D. was a member of the Konāgu family, but I think this is far from certain. There was a dynasty of Gaṅgas in Kalinga who might equally have founded that dynasty or it might have been founded, even, by a Chola prince (see above, p. 158). The Gaṅga family in Māsūr was by no means exterminated at the time of their overthrow. They remained with some local power, probably as subordinate chieftains, till the complete subversion of the country by the Vijayanagar kings. In the sixteenth century, after the sovereigns of Vijayanagar had been driven from their capital by the Muhammadians, a Gaṅga Rāja rose to power in the south of Māsūr and established a principality at Sivasamudra, the island at the falls of the Kaveri, about twelve miles north-east of Talākād. He was succeeded by Nandi Rāja, and he by Gaṅga Rāja II, with whom the line came to a tragic end early in the seventeenth century under highly romantic circumstances.

The kings of this dynasty are known in their grants by the appellation Mahādhi Rāya.

—

KULKARGA, BĀHMĀNI DYNASTY OF—.

*(See "Dakhaṇ, Muhammadan Kings of the—."*)

1 Wilson (*Mackenzie MSS.* I, 198) gives the name Adityavarmā as that of the Chola conqueror. Mr. Rice states that the Gaṅgas were driven out of their country by Rajendra Chola. As this king's reign lay between the years A.D. 1064 and 1113, the Chola occupation, if it took place in his reign, must have been of very short duration.

2 Mr. Rice in his "*Muṛta Inscriptions*" (p. lxxviii) gives an account of this event.
MAHRAKTAS. THE CHIEF DYNASTY.

Babaji Bhotele.
Headman of three villages near Poona.

Malaji.
Entered the service of a Chief named Lakhji Jada Rau, who held office under Nizam Shah. He rose to power.

Shahji.
Malaji obtained for his son the hand of Jada Rau's daughter, Jiji Bhagy. Shahji rose to eminence as a commander, first under Nizam Shah and then under Ibrahim Adil Shah of Bijapur, under whom he governed all the southern conquests. He married also Tuka Bhagy Mohiti. He was born 1594 A.D.

(By Jiji Bhagy)
Sambujit.
Killed in a battle.

(By Jiji Bhagy)
1. Sivaji.
The first real sovereign. By 1673 he was monarch of the whole of the Konkana. He seized Kurnool, Gingi, and Vellore in 1677; and opposed his brother Ekoji at Tanjore. Peace was made, 1678. He died 1680.

(By Tuka Bhagy)
Ekoji.
Called Venkaji by Duff. (See the following table.)

(Illegitimate)
Santaji.

2. Sambu or Sambujit,
(1680-1689).
Lost many of his father's possessions. Offended Aurangzeb, by whom he was seized and murdered in 1689.

Sahu, or Shao, or Sambujit,
(1700-1749).
A prisoner in the hands of Aurangzeb from 1689 to 1700. Sahu seized Satara from his cousin Sambu in 1708. He led an idle life and the government was carried on by a Peshwa. Died 1749.

Rama Raja
(adopted.)

Sahu.

Pratapa
Rama Raja
Shahji
(Satara.)

Ram or Raja Ram I,
(Regent, 1689-1700).
He ruled for his nephew. Reorganized the Maharratia predatory bands and ravaged the Dakhin. On his death his son seized on Satara.

Sambujit.

Sivaji.

Rama
or Raja Ram II,
(1749).
He was acknowledged by the Peshwa, Balaji Rau, on Sahu's death, but had no real power, and was mostly kept in confinement.

Sambujit
(adopted)

Sivaji.

Shahji
Killed. No issue.

Sahu

Raja Ram
(adopted)

Narayana Rau
alias Sivaji
(Kolhapur.)
From 1749 all Mahratta history centres in that of the Peshwas and the great chiefs, and as their career is mainly connected with the Bombay and Northern Presidencies, a table of their families is not considered necessary to be given here.

**MAHRATTAS. THE DYNASTY OF TANJORE.**

**Bhaji Bhonsale.**

- Maloji. (See above.)
  - Shahji. (See above.)
    - By his wife Jaji Bhayi
      - Sambaji. (See above.)
      - Sivaji. (See above.)
  - Vinaji. (See above.)
    - By his wife Taka Bhayi Mohite
      - Ekoji or Venkaji
    - (Illegitimate)
      - Santaji.

- Shahji, 1584-1711, (no issue).
- Saroji, 1711-1729, (no issue).

- Takaji, 1729-1736.
  - Baba Sa'seb, 1736-1737.
  - Married Sijan Bhayi, who was Regent from 1737 to 1746.

- Sahuji or Suyaji, Being ejected by his brother in 1749, he applied to the English for aid. The fort of Desikott in the Colebrooke against him, and given to the English, but Sahuji had no real power.

- Tulaji, 1755-1788.
  - Amarji, or Amru, Sinha, 1788-1798.
    - Was placed on the throne in 1788 and governed very ill. The English deposited him in 1798.

- (Adopted)
  - Saroji, 1798-1833.
    - Placed on throne in 1798 on Amar Sinha's deposition. In 1799 he handed over the country to the English receiving a pension.

- Sivaji, 1833-1855.

Tanjore was annexed in 1857.

---

1. Dr. Burnell (South Indian Paligraphy, page 56, note 4) writes: "The date of the final conquest of Tanjore by Ekoji, and the end of the Nayak (Telugu) prince's family is far from certain. Some, in the last century, could not be sure about the date though he had all the Madras Government records at his disposal. Anquetil Duperron (Recherches sur l'Inde, I, pp. 1-64) has gone into the question very elaborately, and puts the date at 1781-83, which appears to be as near as can be expected."
MAISUR RAJAS.

The account given by tradition of the origin of the family of the Rajas of Maisir is that two young brothers of the Yadava tribe, dependants at the court of the Vijayanagar kings, having left that court on an adventurous expedition to the south, rescued from an enforced marriage with the chief of Karunghalliy in Maisir, whom they slew, the daughter of the chief of Hadanad. The elder of them, by name Vijaya, at once married the rescued damsel and thus became lord (or Udaygar) of Hadanad and Karunghalliy.

The following table is taken partly from Wilks and partly from Mr. Rio's "Mysore and Oorvy," I, 249, &c.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Vijaya (1339-1423)</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Hira Bejeda (Chama Raja, 1423-1458)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Timma Raja, (1458-1478)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Arshen I Chama Raja, (1478-1519)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Bettada Chama Raja, (1520-1559)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Partitioned his dominions amongst his sons.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Krishana</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Received Humayun as the partition. Died without male issue.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>(Relationship not stated. These brothers are called &quot;cousins&quot; of Hira Chama Raja.)</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Bettada Udaygar, (1674-1678)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Deposed in favour of his brother.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Raja Udaygar, (1678-1679)</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Acquired by conquest large tracts of country, became the most powerful prince in Maisir, and finally ejected the Vijayanagar Firangi from Beriguppam, which he occupied (1699 A.D.).</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Appanna Timma, (1629-1671)</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Received Humayun in the partition. Died without male issue.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Krishana.</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Received Humayun in the partition. Died without male issue.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>(Relationship unknown.)</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Kasthurinna Narsa Raja, (1526-1569)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Deposed a Mughal入侵, and still further extend- ed the conquests of the family. Established a mint, the coins of which are called by his name. Died without issue.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Narsa Raja, (1683-1688)</th>
</tr>
</thead>
</table>

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Immadi Raja, (1695-1732)</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>A member of the Humayun family, chosen to succeed Bettada Krishna Raja. Deposed and imprisoned by his cousin the Dandakarana Raja.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Dodda Deva. (A son)</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Chikki Deva, (1743-1768)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Changed from the Lingayet to the Vaishnavite religion. Governed well, obtained possession of Bangalore by purchase from Bokkay of Tanjore. Conquered and added to the crown several new tracts. Repeated the Mokbarri, Reformed the land tenure system, the Kasthurinna Raja, &quot;Mukbarri&quot; (1704-1714).</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Dodda Krishna Raja, (1714-1721)</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>A weak prince, under whom the kingdom began to decline.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

1 "Sir-engaged."
2 Wilks (I, 29) thinks that it was after this partition that the village of "Poojasvari" (Paragore) received the new name of Makuladru, or as he, probably erroneously, puts it, Makulahurru. Makulahru was the name of the Anuv or demon whom Durga slew; Guru = "town" or "village," Makuladru = Maisur.
3 Generally spelt Contractor or Contractors.
4 "The Badr."
With Chāma Rāja ends the old line of kings, and a disturbed period of anarchy follows, during which the Muhammadans gradually gained the upper hand, while maintaining a puppet sovereign chosen almost at random from various branches of the royal family. Chikka or Imād-i-Krishna Rāja of Koṇeśhengōṇ, a member of a distant branch, was put on the throne in 1734 and died in 1766, being nominally succeeded by his son Chāma Rāja, who died childless in 1775. Chāma Rāja, son of Devaraja Arasu of Arkiṭar, a member of the Karugahalli family, was then selected at random by Haidar, who had usurped the government. He died in 1796. But the real rulers during this period were:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Ruler</th>
<th>Reigns</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Haidar ‘Ali Khān</td>
<td>1761-1782</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Tipū Sultan</td>
<td>1782-1799</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

On the fall of Seringapatam and death of Tipū, the British Government restored the Hindu Raj, and placed on the throne the son of the last-named Chāma Rāja, since when the line has been continued as follows:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Ruler</th>
<th>Reigns</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Krishna Rāja Udaiyar</td>
<td>1799-1868</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Chāma Rajendra Udaiyar</td>
<td>1868</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

The latter was a minor at his accession, and received the reins of government in 1881.

MALAYĀLAM COUNTRY, RULERS OF—

Very little is as yet known regarding the rulers of the fertile country west of the Western Ghāts. Its history has yet to be written. There is abundant evidence of a very extensive commerce between the people of the Malabar and Kanarese Coast and the inhabitants of Western Asia and Europe in olden days, but beyond a few isolated facts, no connected story has come down to us. And there is little hope of the tale ever being clearly told, for the few remaining inscriptions in that tract are eminently unhistorical in character. The following sketch is an abstract of the Keralalapat, or native account of Kerala, written by Tūṇāchatu Rāmanuja, alias Rāman Eluthatham.

In ancient days, when the kings of the earth, of the Kshatriya caste, had gained the mastery of heaven by their violence and wickedness, Vīraṅku became incarnate as Parāśu Rāma, and went about slaying the sinful sovereigns and destroying their dynasties. He determined to create a new country, and recovering Malayālāram (Malai-āla, “hills and waves”) from the sea, he peopled it with Brahmans from other lands. But serpents stormed in the new tract, and the settlers fled back to their own homes. Then Parāśu Rāma brought down the Brahmans of sixty-four villages from the Arya country in the north and settled them in sixty-four villages along the whole coast. Thirty-six thousand Brahmans belonging to fourteen villages took up arms for the defence of their territory, and amongst them twelve chiefs were appointed. For the propitiation of the serpents, nāga-worship was ordained, and temples of the gods were erected. Then the Brahmans who had fled returned, and were called “Tulun-Brahmans,” or “Pāyun Tulucans.” Parāśu Rāma instituted charms for the propitiation of devils, portioned out temple services amongst different villages and families, and ordained hereditary descent in the line of the mother. He also introduced Śudras from neighbouring countries.

After some time, the inhabitants fell out amongst themselves, and required a governor. Parāśu Rāma, therefore, selected four villages, and the people consented, first to a joint government of four Brahmans from these four villages, and afterwards to the government of a single chief from one of these four, in turn, each for three years. In these days, one-sixth of the produce was paid to the governor. Many years thus passed.

But these governors oppressed the people, and the latter at last determined to dispense altogether with native rulers. They therefore brought in a foreigner, one Keya Perumāl from Kēyapuraṇam and made him ruler for twelve years. “He was named Chōranī (or Kēralā) Perunādi, king of Malai-nādi just as Chōla Perunādi governed Chōla, and Pāṇḍu (or Kulaikhar) Perunādi governed Pāṇḍya.”

1 “Serpents with human faces.” Aborigines?
2 Called Vāṁ-hatā, “armed half-Brahmans.” (Gundert.)
3 It still obtains largely.
4 Also “gold-dust” was scattered in the soil, gold panams were coined, and treasures were buried in the ground.
5 All old customs in the Malayālam country are referred back to Parāśu Rāma.
6 Thus originated the Malayālam custom of twelve years’ rulers.
7 No rule given as to the locality of this place.
8 See Dr. Burgess’s note on the Perunādi in Ind. Ant. IX, 77.
1. Kēya Perumāl was thus the first Chēranāttu Perumāl. His power was limited, the sixty-four villages constituting a powerful democracy and checking all attempts at independence. His capital was at Allūr. He built a palace at Talāvūr. He reigned 12 years.  
2. Chōla Perumāl was then appointed. He built a palace called Cholakkara. He reigned 10 years and 2 months, and retired to Chōla.  
3. Pāndi Perumāl was next crowned at Paramba, where he erected a fort. He ruled 9 years, and retired to the Pāndiyan country.  
4. Another Chōla Perumāl was brought, who ruled 12 years. After him—  
5. Kulaśēkhara Perumāl, the great Pāndiyan, came to the throne of Kerala. 

At this point the story seems to break off, and commence again at a period “when the Kali age was a little advanced.” And we are again brought up to the reign of Kulaśēkhara Perumāl, but with a totally different set of kings. These confusions are not uncommon in these native legends.  
1. “When the Kali age was a little advanced” the Brahmans of Malayālam brought “from Bāna-puram in Para-deśa” a Perumāl named Bāna-Perumāl. He became a Buddhist, but, after a great disputatión in which the Brahmans were victorious, he banished the Buddhists and was reconverted to the Brahman religion. Nevertheless he was excommunicated and “went to Mecca” after reigning for four years.  
2. Taḷuṣo Perumāl, from the north, was the next Perumāl. He was at Kōṭiśvaram and named the country about there the Taḷu-nāṭ. He reigned 6 years and died.  
3. Indra Perumāl succeeded, reigned 12 years at Allūr, and went back to Para-deśa.  
4. Arya Perumāl was then brought from Āryapūram. He divided Keralā into four divisions, i.e.:  
   i. Taḷu-rēj, from Gokarna to the Perum-pūru 1 river.  
   ii. Miśiḥa, or Kūpa, Rāj from the Perum-pūru to Pudu-paṭṭan.  
   iii. Keraḷa Rēj, from Pudu-paṭṭan to Kaniṭṭi.  
   iv. Kūpa, or Miśiḥa Rāj, from Kaniṭṭi to Cape Comorin. He died after a reign of 5 years.  
5. Kuḍdan Perumāl was brought from Para-deśa. He built a palace near Kaniṭṭi, and retired to his own country after a reign of 4 years.  
6. Kōṭi Perumāl reigned for a year and died.  
7. Māta Perumāl reigned 11 years and died. He was succeeded by his younger brother,—  
8. Eri Perumāl, who reigned 12 years and retired after building a fort.  
9. Kāmpan Perumāl succeeded. He lived in a tent on the bank of the Neytāra river for 3½ years, and died.  
10. Vijayan Perumāl came next. He built the fort of Vijayan-Kollam. He reigned 12 years and retired.  
11. Vallabha Perumāl succeeded. He discovered a Ṭīṃgam, and built a shrine over it on the banks of the Neytāra river, and a fort. He reigned 11 years and died.  
12. Harischandra Perumāl. He built a fort on the Purali Hills and lived therein in solitude, “and was no more heard of.”  
13. Mallan Perumāl succeeded. He reigned 12 years and retired.  

“The Perumāl who succeeded was Kulaśēkhara Perumāl” of the Pāndiyan kingdom. His reign is given more in detail, with the reforms he introduced. He introduced some Kshatriyas into the country. He procured two celebrated teachers, on payment, to teach the Brahmans of the country, and established a college at the place now called Tirukkāṇāpuram. This Perumāl reigned 13 years and ascended to heaven “with his body.” The year of the Kali is given as “Ṭhir-vaṭcha-kuṭti,” and it is said to correspond with A.D. 333.  

After this there was a government by a democracy, and, like the government, the so-called “history” lapses into wild confusion for a space. Probably there was a period of anarchy, during which the

---

1 The commencement of his reign is said to have taken place in A.D. 216. Another version states that he lived only 8 years and 4 months, when he died.  
2 The constant recurrence of Chōla and Pāndiyan Perumāls will be noticed. It will be an interesting subject of inquiry for the future historian to ascertain whether Pāndiyan and Chōla history corroborates these assertions.  
3 There is a confusion in the different versions as to these divisions.  
4 The river of Parayanur, five miles north by east of Mount D’Ell.  
5 Two miles south-east of Vādākanī, a town in Kurumbranad Taluk, on the seacoast.  
6 Near Kollam. So Gaudert’s Dictionary. But it so it must be the Southern Kollam now called Qallou, not the northern now called Kolandi.  
7 According to the former list the date of the close of this Perumāl’s reign would be A.D. 277. But the dates are probably entirely fictitious and must not be for a moment depended on.
country was split up into factions. The story states that the country was governed by a popular assembly, by whom judges were appointed. At last an assembly took place at which the representatives of the people expressed themselves dissatisfied with the form of government, and they determined to ask Anagundri Krishna Raya (?1) to send a person to govern them, and he accordingly sent a Kshatriya, Cheraman Perumal, to rule over Kerala.

Cheraman Perumal therefore came to the throne. One version says that he succeeded "after the reigns of Adi-Perumal and Pandi-Perumal, who were sent, were over." The Brahmins made him an absolute monarch, without restriction, and he governed so well for 12 years that they appointed him ruler for a further similar period, and again for a third. Krishna Raya (?1) prepared to attack Malayalam. The Pandiyan king also fortified his territory. Cheraman attacked the Raya's forts but was unsuccessful. A second attack was successful, under the command of two young men, brothers, who led the army.

After this, Saikaracharya (?2) was born. He wrote the history of Kerala, and made fresh improvements in the condition of the Brahmins, making stringent regulations, which are fully detailed. His reforms were promulgated at a great council.

The manuscript here goes back to the time of Cheraman Perumal, and describes the conclusion of his reign. He is said to have given up the throne and gone on a pilgrimage to Mecca "in company with the Baudhhas." The limits of the Malayalam country are described, and the neighboring kingdoms are said to be Pudya, Konya, Tula, Wayag, Parag. (The latter is a tract of Masur, and was ruled by a race of Kshatriyas of whom we have inscriptions.) He divided the Malayalam country into eighteen divisions, constituting their chiefs and making regulations. He gave his sword to the ancestor of the present Zamorin of Calicut. Cheraman Perumal's (?3) departure for Mecca is said by some to have occurred in A.D. 350. (Gundert's Dictionary.) He sailed from Dharma-patnam, or Calicut. After residing some time at Jeddah he died. Before his death, however, he persuaded an Arab chief to sail for the Malabar Coast with a number of followers in order to establish a Muhammadan colony and convert the inhabitants to that religion. They did so, and mosques were built. Eleven are named.

After some period had elapsed (?4) (duration not mentioned), one of the Malayalam chiefs, Kunnala Konoottiri, waged war against his neighbor, the Porallattiri chief, and defeated him. The Zamorin made Menokki ruler of Porallattiri and came to terms with the troops and people.

After this follows an account of the founding of the town of Calicut, close to the Zamorin's palace at Tali, by a merchant who had amassed a great fortune in trade with Mecca. Afterwards, while Puntara Kon was Zamorin, one Koya, a foreigner, settled at the town, which was named after him Koyikkal (Calicut). Koya assisted the Zamorin in his attainment of increased power.

Shortly after this the Portuguese came to Calicut.

It is unnecessary to continue the sketch further. The Keralapattu is a very fair specimen of a native attempt at history. It may contain germs of truth, and it certainly embodies a number of scattered traditions, but in the attempt to weave these into a connected story the author is signally unsuccessful.

MANYAKHETA RAJAS.

(See Raslyrakutas, The—.)

MATANGAS.

That a powerful family of this name existed somewhere in the south in old days is very well known, but very little is known about them. They are mentioned in Sanskrit works as mountaineers—barbarians—and the name occurs in some inscriptions.

1 Of course this is an absurd anachronism. It is said by some writers to be an interpolation.
2 The real date of Sankaracharya is about 500 to 700 A.D. (Dr. Burnell's South Indian Polygraphy, p. 37, and note 4. Also his "Sankaracharya Brahman," Vol. I. Pref., p. 8 n.) He flourished 300 years before "Anagundri Krishna Raya," or Krishnapada Raya of Vijayanagar.
3 Other accounts relate that he died. Pachu Mutu, in his Kera-vishaka-nadatmya, gives a full account of the fables. He states that Rana Perumal (see above, 2nd List, No. 1) was converted to Buddhism by Buddhist priests from China, and that he went with them to China after four years' reign.
4 The author of the "History of Travancore" states that this last Cheraman Perumal's name was Bhaskara Rayarvarma, and that he was one of the sovereigns who signed the grant to the Jews of Cochin. According to Dr. Burnell this would be in the eighth century A.D.
5 This is generally believed to mark the close of a monarchy and the commencement of government by a Brahmanical aristocracy, the country being divided. The natives call it the period of the Tamburan Rajas.
"The first inscription . . . that gives us any extensive insight into the early history of these parts (the Northern Kanarese Districts and the Western Dakhan) is a stone tablet at the Megnati temple at Aihole, the ancient Ayyavole or Aryapura in the Kaladgi District. It is of the time of the Western Chalukya king Pulikesi II, and is dated Saka 556 (A.D. 634-5). From it we learn that at the time of the advent of the Chalukyas, the dominant families in this part of the country, whom one by one the Chalukyas subdued and dispossessed, were the Nalas, the Mauryas, the Kadambas, the Maturaas, and the Katjeuhuris. (Mr. Fleet's "Dynasties of the Kanarese Districts," pp. 5, 6.)

They are mentioned in an earlier inscription of Mangaliśa (A.D. 567-8—610). Mr. Fleet writes (id., p. 10): "Maturaas means 'a Chandala, a man of the lowest caste, an outcaste, a Kirata mountaineer, a barbarian'; and the Madigas . . . usually call themselves Maturaas-makkal, i.e., 'the children of Maturaas or Durga,' who is their goddess. It is probable, therefore, that the Maturaas of this inscription were some aboriginal family of but little real power, and not of sufficient importance to have left any records of themselves."

MAURYAS.

"The Nalas and the Mauryas are mentioned in connection with Krittivarmā I, who was the father of Pulikesi II, and whose reign terminated in Saka 489 (A.D. 567-8). . . . Of the Mauryas, all the information that we have, furnished in the same inscription, is that they were a reigning family in the Konkana . . . . . . . It is not at all improbable that their capital was the Puri, or 'the city, the goddess of the fortunes of the western ocean,' which is mentioned in the verse immediately following that in which their subjugation is recorded, and that this is the same town as the Puri which, in the eleventh century A.D., was the capital of the Silaharas of the Konkana. These Mauryas were perhaps descendants of the Maurya dynasty of Pataliputra, which was founded by Chandragupta, the Sandrocottas of the Greeks, in the fourth century B.C., and of descendants of which we seem to have some still more recent traces in Western India in the twelfth and thirteenth centuries A.D. in the Mahamandalesvaras or great feudatory nobles of the Gatta family, or the lineage of Chandragupta, whose inscriptions are found at and in the neighbourhood of Chaudadampur in the Dhurwad District, and at Halebid in Maisur, and who were feudatories of the Western Chalukya Kings and their successors." (Mr. Fleet's "Dynasties of the Kanarese Districts," pp. 6, 7.)

NAVAS.

(See above under Maturaas.)

We hear of the Nalas as a nation or tribe opposed to the Chalukyas in the reign of Krittivarmā I, i.e., before A.D. 566; and they are mentioned again in an inscription of Jayaśimha III (A.D. 1018—1049) of the Western Chalukyas (Ind. Ant., Vol. VIII, 10), but only as a traditional foe of that sovereign's ancestors. Beyond this, nothing, I believe, is known of them. (Mr. Fleet's "Dynasties of the Kanarese Districts," p. 6.)

"NAVAS OF THE KARNĀTAKA" or "NABOBS OF ARCOT."

1. Zu-l-faqār 'Alt Khān.

Son of Asād Khān. Created Nāvāb by Aurangzīb, and made subject to the Subahdar of the Dakhan. Governed from A.D. 1692 to 1703.

2. Da'ūd Khān.

Son of 'Isār Khān. Was appointed successor to Zu-l-faqār 'Alt and ruled from A.D. 1703 till 1710, when he was made Commander-in-Chief at Delhi.

2 See above, page 146.
NAYAKKAS OF MADURA.

The previous history of the ancient kingdom of the Pândiyans, of which Madura was the capital, will be found under the head of the "Pândiyans." Madura fell finally into the hands of the Náyakka Generals of Vijayanagar in 1559 A.D., who speedily constituted themselves into an independent dynasty, acknowledging, however, the Rájas of Vijayanagar as their suzerains. The following is the genealogy of the family:

1. Viśvanátha Náyakka I,
   (1559-1563).
   Governor on behalf of the Vijayanagar sovereigns.

2. Kumára Krishnappa.
   (1563-1573).

3. Krishnappa, or Periya Vírappa.
   -----------------[Joint (1573-1595) Rulers.]---------------- Viśvanátha II.

4. Lingayya, or Kumára Krishnappa.
   -----------------[Joint (1595-1602) Rulers.]---------------- Viśvanátha III, or Viśvappa.

5. Muttu Krishnappa,
   (1602-1609).
   "King of Madura."

6. Muttu Vírappa,
   (1609-1632).

7. Tirumala Náyakka,
   (1623-1659),
   (Illegitimate)

8. Muttu Arakádri, or Muttu Vírappa,
   (1659-1669).

9. Chokkenátha, or Chokkalíngam, or
   Chokkappa.
   Married Maṅgaṅamál, (1660-1682). He was for
   one year deprived by his
   brother, 1677.

10. Muttulínga.
    (1677).

11. Raṅga Krishná Muttu Vírappa,
    (1682-1689).
    Followed, after his death, by the regency
    of his father's widow Maṅgaṅamál.
    (1689-1704).

12. Vijaya Raṅga Chokkenātha,
    (1704-1731).
    Followed by the reign of his widow Mūnakší.
    (1731-1736).

In 1736 the Músulmáns got possession of the kingdom of Madura.
I now proceed to give a rough sketch of the reigns of these princes. For full particulars Mr. Nelson's "Madura Country; A Manual" should be referred to. All that follows is taken from it.

1. Viśvanátha Náyakka (1559-1563).—Either during or after the government of the three Náyakkas who ruled Madura after the year 1558 (see below, p. 224) a Pândiyán prince, Chandrasekhar Pandiyyan was placed on the throne, but the Chola king of Tanjore, Virasekhar, made war and seized the Pandiyán kingdom. Chandrasekhar fled to Vijayanagar, and the pseudo-Ráya, Ramá Rája, acting for the real Ráya, Sadásiva, in captivity, sent a general, by name Kótiya Nágama Náyakka, to drive
NAYAKKAS OF MADURA.

out the Cholas. He did so and got possession of Madura, but instead of putting the Pāṇḍiyan king on the throne he began to administer the country for himself. The Rāya, indignant, sent an army under Nāgama’s own son, Viṣṇunātha, to reduce the rebel. Viṣṇunātha defeated Nāgama, took him prisoner, and proceeded to govern the country. Arya Nāyaka Mudaliyār, alias Aryunātha, the builder of the thousand-pillared mandapam in Madura, and a justly celebrated man, came to Madura with Viṣṇunātha and gave him great assistance. Viṣṇunātha nominally placed Chandrasekhara Pāṇḍiyan on the throne, but really governed for himself. He made Aryunātha his commander-in-chief and prime minister under the title of Dālavat. The country was wisely governed, fortifications were carried on, temples rebuilt, channels dug, villages erected, and cultivation extended even as far north as the Trichinopoly fort, then belonging to Tanjore. Viṣṇunātha induced the Tanjore Raja to exchange Trichinopoly for Vallam, and thus the former became part of the kingdom of Madura. Its rock was fortified, and improved communications were opened.

Soon after this, Aryunātha, who had gone to settle the Tinevelly country, found himself successfully opposed by five chiefs, who called themselves the “five Pāṇḍavas,” and who seem to have possessed considerable power in the south. Viṣṇunātha, therefore, went south to the aid of his general, but in vain. It is said that Viṣṇunātha, finding his armies unable to effect the conquest of his enemies, challenged the five chiefs to a personal contest, five to one, on condition that the defeated party should retire from the contest. They accepted, but chivalrously demanded that only one of their number should represent them. In the combat which ensued, Viṣṇunātha killed his man, and the four survivors honorably carried out their promise and left the country. The Nāyaka was therefore left undisputed chief of the south. He gave Palliṇgam to seventy-two chiefs by way of settling the country. Viṣṇunātha died December 1663, and his son succeeded.

2. Kumāra Krishnappa (1563–1573). The Poligar Dambicheli Nāyaka revolted at a time when Aryunātha was away north looking after some refractory Musalmāns, but the insurrection was quelled and the rebel chief killed.

Aryunātha appears to have been the real ruler of the country. Several new public works were carried out, and some temples and villages were built.

It is alleged—but the story wants proof—that Kumāra Krishnappa invaded Ceylon and defeated the Kandian troops; that in a second battle which took place, the king of Kandi in person led his troops, but was killed and his army defeated; and that Kumāra Krishnappa then seized Kandi, and established his own brother-in-law as governor there. He died 1573.

3. Krishnappa (or Periya Virappa) and Viṣṇunātha II.—Joint rulers (1573–1595). These were sons of Kumāra Krishnappa. They were enthroned by Aryunātha, and were entirely under his control. A rebellion by a chief styled the “Mahāvilivana Raja,” probably a Pāṇḍiyan, was quelled. The brothers governed jointly. They strengthened Trichinopoly and Chidambaram. Probably Viṣṇunātha II died first, for on Krishnappa’s death in 1593 the latter’s two sons succeeded.

4. Lingayya (or Kumāra Krishnappa II) and Virappa (or Viṣṇunātha III).—Joint rulers (1595–1602). During the reign of these brothers the country flourished. Aryunātha died 1600. Viṣṇunātha probably died before his brother. Lingayya died 1602.

His uncle, Kasturi Rāngayya, seized the government, but was murdered after a week, and Lingayya’s son, Mutta Krishnappa, obtained the throne.

5. Mutta Krishnappa (1602–1609).—He re-established the ancient Marava dynasty of the Setupati chiefs of Ramnad (see below, p. 227). Christianity spread largely in the country, taught by the great Jesuit Missionaries headed by Robert de Nobili, who arrived at Madura in 1606, and proclaimed himself to be a celebrated Sanyasi from Rome. Mutta Krishnappa died in 1609, leaving three sons, Mutta Virappa, Tirumala, and Kumāra Muttu.

6. Mutta Virappa (1609–1623).—In his reign there was a small war with Tanjore, and some slight unimportant incursions of predatory bands from Maisūr. The spread of Christianity was checked. He resided at Trichinopoly.

7. Tirumala Nāyakka (1623–1659).—This is the great Tirumala, otherwise called “ Mahārāja-Mahīya-Raja-Sri Tirumala Sevai Nayani Ayyaḷu Gāru.” He left Trichinopoly for Madura and took up his permanent residence there. The great temples and palaces at Madura were built. He determined to shake off the Vijayanagar yoke and become independent. An invasion by armies from Maisūr was stopped at Dindigul by the Dalavai Rāmapayya, who pursued the enemy into Maisūr and

1 Muhammad Sharif Hanifi, who wrote his Mājālim-i-Sultānī in A.D. 1626 (Sir H. Elliot’s History of India, VII, 139), states that when, on one occasion, he visited Madura, the ruler of that place died after a few days, and all his wives (seven hundred in number) destroyed themselves on his funeral pyre. This was probably Mutta Krishnappa. He further states that in his day there was “not a single Musalmān” in the Madura country. The statement, however, sounds almost incredible.
stormed one of their principal fortresses. Robert De Nobilibus reappeared at Madura in 1623. Then ensued a war in the Râmmâd country with the Setupati, in which Tirumala was not very successful. In spite of his desires for independence Tirumala had always acknowledged the supremacy of the Râyas of Vijayanagar, and used to send presents to his suzerain. But in 1637 his want of loyalty seems to have become known, for on the death of the then Râya, his son declared war against Tirumala. Tirumala was joined by the Nayakkas of Tanjore and Gînji. The Râya marched on Gînji, but the Musalâmans, at Tirumala’s suggestion, invaded the territories of Vijayanagar, and in the war which ensued greatly extended their conquests. They then turned against the Râya’s southern tributaries, and Tirumala had to flee to Madura. The Muhammadans invaded him there and the capital was surrendered without a blow. Tirumala then made an alliance with the Muhammadans of Golkonda, who ravaged Mâisîr and the remaining territories of Vijayanagar. In revenge for his treacherous conduct the Udaiyâr of Mâisîr attacked Tirumala and a vindictive war followed, closing, after varied fortunes, with a victory on the side of Madura in 1659. Tirumala died the same year.

There is a strong probability that he was foully murdered by the Brahmins. Mr. Nelson narrates the various legends of his death (pp. 139, 142). Tirumala was supposed to have had a strong leaning to Christianity.

Kumâra Muttu, the rightful heir, was some how induced to waive his claims, and the illegitimate son of Tirumala, Muttu Arakâdri, succeeded.

8. Muttu Arakâdri or Muttu Vîrappa (1659—1660).—He determined to rid the country of the Muhammadans, and accordingly fortified Trichinopoly very strongly. The Muhammadans seized Tanjore and other places, and eventually besieged Trichinopoly. But their attack failed and they retired. The Nâyakka died in 1660 and was succeeded by his son—

9. Chokkanâtha, alias Chokkalînga, alias Chokkappa (1660—1677, 1678—1682).—He was sixteen years old when he came to the throne, and unfortunately fell into the hands of unscrupulous ministers who tried to dethrone him, but the young prince outwitted them, himself seized the government, and put himself at the head of his army. The traitors fled to Tanjore. He besieged them there and defeated them. The Tanjore Nâyakka submitted. In 1663–64 another Muhammadan invasion occurred, signalled by an unsuccessful attack on Trichinopoly and by fearful massacres of innocent villagers. Chokkanâtha then marched against the Tanjore Nâyakka Vijaya Râghava, in revenge for his having assisted the Muhammadans, and the latter was defeated and reduced to submission. Not long after this Chokkanâtha made an unsuccessful attack on his vassal, the Setupati, who had rebelled. In 1674 Tanjore was again invaded, reduced, and Râja Vijaya Râghava slain with almost all his family. The romantic story of his gallant death will be found in Mr. Nelson’s work, pp. 191, 193. Alagiri Nâyakka was made Governor of Tanjore. In 1675 Chokkanâtha married Maîtângamal, who afterwards became famous in history and gave himself up to private enjoyments, living at Trichinopoly and neglecting the government which was carried on by his brother Muttu Arakâdri. The ministers soon began to intrigue with Arakâdri at Madura and they at last induced the latter to declare his independence. At the same time, the Muhammadans in alliance with Ekoji (the Mahratta, half brother of the great Sivaji) and with a refugee Tanjore prince, descended on Tanjore and seized it. They then seized almost all the Madura territory, Chokkanâtha being quite given up to lethargy. This was in 1676 (?)1 At last he roused himself and prepared to attack the Muhammadans in Tanjore. The King of Mâisîr also made preparations for an attack on Madura, and Sivaji made a terrible raid to the south, but was stopped by floods in the Coleroon and compelled to return. During his absence the Muhammadans of Tanjore attacked Sivaji’s general, who was left in charge of Gînji and the country around, but were defeated. Chokkanâtha then advanced to Tanjore, but either from terror or sheer lethargy remained inactive. Sivaji’s armies safely returned to garrison the city and Chokkanâtha returned to Trichinopoly. Sivaji fortified Gînji, and settled in Vellore. In 1677 the Râja of Mâisîr invaded Madura, and the ministers dethroned and imprisoned Chokkanâtha. They set up in his place his brother—

10. Muttu Lingappa (1677).—This prince, however, only reigned a few months when he was deposed and Chokkanâtha restored. Chokkanâtha remained very subservient to Muhammadan influence. In 1680 the armies of Mâisîr invested Trichinopoly, and other of the Nâyakka’s enemies pressed in to attack him, so that at one period no less than four armies surrounded Trichinopoly—(1) Mâisîr, (2) the Maravas of Râmâd, (3) the Mahrattas, and (4) the Tanjore Muhammadans. The Maravas and the Muhammadans remained inactive. The Mahrattas attacked and utterly defeated the troops of Mâisîr under the walls of the city, and, flushed with victory, seized the whole country round. In a few days Chokkanâtha, bereft of all his possessions except Trichinopoly, died broken hearted. He was succeeded by his son—

---

1Dr. Burnett considers the date doubtful. (South-Indian Palaeography, p. 56, note 4.)
11. Raṅga Krishṇa Muttu Vīrappa (1682—1689).—The whole country was now in a state of anarchy. Ekojī, now chief of Tanjore, seized and sequestered all the temple property and lands. Śivājī was succeeded in Gījī by his son Sambuji, a tyrant. The territories of Madura were split up into fragments and actually shared by five powers—(1) The Nayakka, (2) Maisūr, (3) The Rāmaḷ Ṭeat, (4) Sambuji of Gījī, (5) Ekojī of Tanjore. Slowly things got better and the Nayakka of Madura got more and more free from Maisūr, while he recovered possession of the capital and recovered the lands seized by the Setupati. The other powers were distracted by local dissensions and rebellions. The Nayakka governed well and energetically. In 1636 the Setupati rebelled against Madura, and his troops, aided by Tanjore, were successful; but the war was not pursued. Shortly afterwards the Nayakka died of small-pox. His widow, Muttmāl, gave birth to a posthumous son, and then killed herself.

Regency of Maṅgammal, Chokkanātha’s widow (1688—1704).—Maṅgammal was charitable but unscrupulous. She protected all religions, Christian as well as Hindu. In 1693 the Setupati of Rāmaḷ torturèd and put to death the Jesuit Priest De Britto. In 1698 Maṅgammal’s army, going to collect tribute from Travancore, was defeated there. It is said that she therefore declared war against Travancore and was victorious, but the statement requires corroboration. The Dutch of Tuticorin, in 1700, acquired the monopoly of the pearl fisheries from the Nayakka. Desultory war with Tanjore (1700). Bouhist, the priest, was very well received at court. Some Tanjore cavalry being very troublesome, the Madura Dalavāy Narasappayya defeated them when they were in disorder, and ravaged the territory of Tanjore completely. The Tanjore minister, however, bought off the Madura troops. In 1701 Madura and Tanjore combined against Maisūr, but war was averted. The Dalavāy Narasappayya was defeated and killed in a battle against the Setupati in 1702. The young Nayakka prince now came of age (1704 or 1705), and a party being formed against Maṅgammal, she was starved to death.

12. Viḷaya Raṅga Chokkanātha (1704—1731).—There was a terrible famine and a fearful flood in 1709, and another famine in 1710. It continued for ten years, only ceasing in 1720. In that year the Padukōṭṭai Thondāman revolted against his liege lord the Setupati of Rāmaḷ, who, on the march against his rebellious vassals, died, and a struggle ensued for the Rāmaḷ musnad. It ended in one of the claimants being killed and the other enthroned (see below, p. 290). He reigned till 1729, and was then deposed, carried to Tanjore, and imprisoned. The territory of Rāmaḷ was divided, Tanjore taking part and part being given to one of the successful rivals of the late Setupati. This was the Śivagaṅga territory. The remainder was left under his other rival, who became Setupati. The Nayakka died in 1731 without issue.

Minākshi (1731—1736).—Viḷaya Raṅga Chokkanātha’s widow, Minākshi, adopted the son of Vangāru Tirumalā, who, however, laid claim to the throne as of right. His faction made an attempt to kill the Rāṇī at Trichinopoly, but were defeated. In 1734 the Muḥammadhans under Ṣafdar ‘Ali Kān ravaged the country, as well as Tanjore, Travancore, and the Western Coast. Vangāru Tirumalā induced Ṣafdar ‘Ali to make a fictitious award declaring him king. This was done and Chanda Śahib was left to enforce it. The Rāṇī was frightened and bought over Chanda Śahib for an enormous sum to her side, and Vangāru Tirumalā retired to Madura. Chanda Śahib also retired, but returned in 1736, and the Rāṇī placed herself entirely in his hands. He sent troops against Vangāru Tirumalā at Dindigul and Madura. They were victorious and entered Madura, Vangāru Tirumalā fleeing to Śivagaṅga. Madura now being in the hands of Chanda Śahib, he seized the sovereignty, and Minākshi killed herself in despair.

This event put an end forever to the Hindu Government of Madura.

Chanda Śahib remained in possession, and Vangāru Tirumalā, too weak to do anything himself, called in the Satāra Marathas to his aid. In 1739, therefore, Rāghūji Bhogōlī marched with an immense force to Madura. The Muḥammadhans were defeated with great slaughter and Ṣafdar ‘Ali, father of Ṣafdar ‘Ali, was killed. The Marathas then besieged Trichinopoly, stormed it, and took Chanda Śahib prisoner to Satāra (1741). The kingdom of Madura was thus left in a state of anarchy.

Concluding Scenes.

Morāri Rāṇ in charge of Trichinopoly by the Marathas (1741), while another Maratha chief administered the State of Madura. In 1743 the whole was yielded up to the Nizām on his invasion. The Nizām extended his protection to Vangāru Tirumalā, but the latter was shortly afterwards poisoned. His son returned to Madura, but never attempted to regain the throne. In 1748 Muḥammad ‘Ali seized...
Trichinopoly and proclaimed himself Navab of Arcot. Chanda Sahib made war on him with the help of the French. Muhammad 'Ali making an alliance with the English. Chanda Sahib was victorious (1751). Muhammad 'Ali attempted to gain possession of Madura, and the English tried to storm the place, but were unsuccessful. The Madura chief, however, sold the city to Muisur, and the English under Captain Cope returned and took possession. They were driven out by troops from Ramnad, and the Setupati placed on the throne of Madura the young adopted son of Rani Minakshi (1753). There was complete confusion for two years. In 1755 Muhammad 'Ali sent another expedition against Madura, with the help of some English troops. The city was given up on their arrival, and garrisoned with Europeans, a Muhammadan being installed as Governor. Much confusion followed, ending in 1758 in the English obtaining permanent possession of Madura. A desultory war with refractory Polesgars and Kaffirs ensued. In 1760 Haidar 'Ali made an attempt on Madura and_Tinnevelly, but it was unsuccessful. Muhammad Yusuf, the Governor of Madura, exacted tribute from the Polesgars and from Travancore, and overran Ramnad and Sivaganga. But as he kept all the tribute for himself and paid nothing to the English or to Muhammad 'Ali, his chief, he was seized and hanged for treason (1763). Another Muhammadan was placed in charge, with English officers to watch and help him. This went on till 1772. Then ensued the invasion of the Carnatic by Haidar (1780) and the revolt of the Polesgars. In 1785 Colonel Fullarton marched down, quieted the whole country, and finally subjugated it. It was thereafter administered solely by the English. Mr. McLeod was appointed "Collector of Madura" in 1790, and ever since then the country has remained an English possession.

**NIZĀM SHĀHI DYNASTY OF AḤMADNAGAR.**

(See Dakhân, Muḥammadan Kings of the —.)

**NIZĀMS OF HAI DARĀBĀD.**

(See Haidarābād.)

**O RA NGAL, SOVEREIGNS OF —.**

(See Gaṇapatis of Oraṅgal.)

**O R ISSA, KINGS OF —.**

The following list is taken in extenso from Dr. W. W. Hunter's "Orissa," Appendix vii. The dates must not be relied on, those for the earlier portion at least being purely fabulous, and the whole professedly depending on native chronicles, about the most unsound basis imaginable. I give the list simply as it stands, and because I happen to know of no other. Dr. Hunter himself states that the chronicle, being taken from Hindu sources, does not truly represent the facts of Orissan history after the Musalmān conquest in 1568. The chronicle is based on the palm-leaf records of the Jagannātha temple (Dr. Hunter's "Orissa," Vol. I, p. 169) as digested in the Purushottama Chandrakā by Babu Bhabani-charan Bandopādhya, collated with Mr. Stirling's Essay in the Asiatic Researches, Vol. XV (Ed. 1825), and his posthumous paper in the Bengal Asiatic Society's Journal, Vol. VI, Part II, 1837. I have not attempted to correct the spelling.

B.C.

"3101—3089. Yudhishtira, a monarch of the Mahābhārata, of the lunar race of Delhi. Reigned 12 years. [According to Stirling (Asiatic Researches, Vol. XV), 3095—3083 B.C.]

"3089—2355. Parikṣit, a monarch of the Mahābhārata, of the lunar race of Delhi. Reigned 731 years. (According to Stirling, 3083—2326 B.C.)

"2355—1807. Janmejaya, a monarch of the Mahābhārata, and the patron of that work; sprung from the lunar race of Delhi. Reigned 551 years. (According to Stirling, 2326—1810 B.C.)
ORISSA KINGS.

B.C.

"1807—1407. SANKAR DEVA. Reigned 400 years. (According to Stirling, 1810—1400 B.C.)

"1407—1037. GAUTAM DEVA. Extended the Kingdom of Orissa to the Godavari river. Reigned 370 years. (According to Stirling, 1400—1027 B.C.)

"1037—822. MAHENDRA DEVA. Founded the town of Rajmahendri (Rajahmundry) as his capital. Reigned 215 years. (According to Stirling, 1027—812 B.C.)

"822—688. ISHTA DEVA. Reigned 134 years. (According to Stirling, 812—678 B.C.)

"688—588. SEVAK DEVA. Reigned 150 years. (According to Stirling, 678—528 B.C.)

"588—421. BAJRA DEVA. In this reign Orissa was invaded by Yavanas from Marwar, from Delhi, and from Babul Des—the last supposed to be Iran (Persia) and Cabul. According to the palm-leaf chronicle the invaders were repulsed. Reigned 117 years. (According to Stirling, 528—421 B.C.)

"421—306. NARSINGH DEVA. Reigned 115 years. Another chief from the far north invaded the country during this reign, but he was defeated, and the Orissa prince reduced a great part of the Delhi kingdom. The monarch excavated the tank at Daatan near Jaleswar, which exists at this day. (According to Stirling, this prince was called Sarasankha, and reigned 421—306 B.C.)

"306—184. MANKRISHNA DEVA. Reigned 122 years. Yavanas from Kashmir invaded the country, but were driven back after many battles. (According to Stirling, this king was called Hansa, and reigned 306—184 B.C.)

"184—57. BHISH DEVA; a great prince, who drove back a Yavana invasion, and is said to have subdued all India. Reigned 127 years. (Stirling's date here coincides with that of the palm-leaf record. . . .)

"B.C. 57 to A.D. 78. Two reigns, that of VIKRAMADITYA and his brother SAKRAMITRA. Neither the Purishottama Chandrika nor Stirling give separate dates for these reigns, but the two extended over 135 years. Vikramaditya made himself master of all India, but was slain by a rebel conqueror from Southern India, named Salivahan, identified as his brother Sakraditya, who succeeded him. The current or Sakabda era dates from the end of this reign, 77-78 A.D. During the above fourteen reigns 3179 (or, according to Stirling, 3173) years of the Kali Yug elapsed.

A.D.

"78—143. KARMARUT DEVA; reigned 65 years.

"143—194. HATRESWAR DEVA; reigned 51 years.

"194—237. BIR BHUVAN DEVA; reigned 43 years. (According to Stirling, the name of this prince was Tribhuvan.)

"237—282. NIRMAL DEVA; reigned 45 years.

"282—319. BHIM DEVA; reigned 37 years.

"319—323. SORHAN DEVA. During this reign of 4 years, the maritime invasion and conquest of Orissa by the Yavanas under Red-Arm (Rakta Bahu) took place. The king fled with the sacred image of Jagannath and with those of his brother and sister, Balabhadra and Subhadra, and buried them in a cave at Sompur. . . . The lawful prince perished in the jungle, and the Yavanas ruled in his stead. (According to Stirling, the reign commenced 318 A.D.)

"323—328. CHANDRA DEVA, who, however, was only a nominal king, as the Yavanas were completely masters of the country. They put him to death in A.D. 328. (Stirling calls this prince Indra Deva.)

"328—474. Yavana occupation of Orissa, 146 years. (According to Stirling, these Yavanas were Buddhists.) . . .

"474—526. YAYATI KESARI, who expelled the Yavanas and founded the Kesari or Lion dynasty. Reigned 52 years. This prince brought back the image of Jagannath to Puri, and commenced the temple-city to Siva at Bhubaneswar. His capital was at Jajpur. (According to Stirling, he reigned from 473 to 520 A.D.)

"526—588. SURYA KESARI; reigned 57 years.

"588—623. ANANTA KESARI; reigned 40 years. (According to Stirling, this and the previous reign extended from 520 to 617 A.D.)
A.D.

"623—677. ALABU KESARI, who completed the temple of Bhuvaneswar, reigned 54 years.
(According to Stirling, he was called Lalat Indra Kesari, and began to reign 617 A.D.)
With the exception of five kings, Stirling does not give the names of the other monarchs of the Kesari dynasty from Lalat Indra Kesari to the extinction of the line. He merely says that thirty-two uninteresting reigns followed, extending over a period of 455 years. The Palm-Leaf Records, however, give the names of forty princes. Only three of the five kings referred to by Stirling can be identified in the list.

"677—693. KANAK KESARI; reigned 16 years.
"693—701. BIR KESARI; reigned 8 years.
"701—706. PADMA KESARI; reigned 5 years.
"706—715. BRIDDHA KESARI; reigned 9 years.
"715—726. BATA KESARI; reigned 11 years.
"726—738. GAJA KESARI; reigned 12 years.
"738—740. BASANTA KESARI; reigned 2 years.
"740—754. GANDHARVA KESARI; reigned 14 years.
"754—763. JAHMOJAYA KESARI; reigned 9 years.
"763—776. BHARAT KESARI; reigned 15 years.
"776—792. KALI KESARI; reigned 14 years.
"792—811. KAMAL KESARI; reigned 19 years.
"811—829. KUNDAL KESARI; reigned 18 years; built the temple of Markandeswar in Puri.
"829—846. CHANDRA KESARI; reigned 17 years.
"846—865. BIR CHANDRA KESARI; reigned 19 years.
"865—875. AMRITA KESARI; reigned 10 years.
"875—890. VIJAYA KESARI; reigned 15 years.
"890—904. CHANDRAPAL KESARI; reigned 14 years.
"904—920. MADHUSUDAN KESARI; reigned 16 years.
"920—930. DHARMA KESARI; reigned 10 years.
"930—941. JANA KESARI; reigned 11 years.
"941—953. NIPIA KESARI. A warlike and ambitious prince, who founded the city of Cuttack. Reigned 12 years. (Stirling dates the foundation of Cuttack by this prince in 959 A.D.)

"953—961. MAKAR KESARI constructed a long and massive stone revetment to protect the city of Cuttack from inundation. Reigned 8 years. (Stirling calls this prince Markat Kesari, and places the construction of this work in 1006 A.D.)

"961—971. TRIPURA KESARI; reigned 10 years.
"971—980. MADHAV KESARI; (according to Stirling) built the fortress of Sarasangarh on the south bank of the Katuari river, opposite the city of Cuttack; reigned 18 years.
"980—999. GORINDA KESARI; reigned 10 years.
"999—1013. NRITTA KESARI; reigned 14 years.
"1013—1024. NARSINH KESARI; reigned 11 years.
"1024—1034. KURMA KESARI; reigned 10 years.
"1034—1050. MAITISHA KESARI; built the great bridge across the Atharanala, at the entrance to Puri, existing to this day; reigned 16 years.

"1050—1065. BAHAMA KESARI; reigned 15 years.
"1065—1073. BAMAAN KESARI; reigned 13 years.
"1073—1089. PARASU KESARI; reigned 2 years.
"1089—1092. CHANDRA KESARI; reigned 12 years.
"1092—1099. SUDAN KESARI; reigned 7 years.
"1099—1104. SALINA KESARI; reigned 5 years. His queen built the Nat Mandir or Dancing Hall of the temple of Bhuvaneswar.
"1104—1107. PURANJAN KESARI; reigned 3 years.
"1107—1119. VISHNU KESARI; reigned 12 years.
"1119—1128. INTRA KESARI; reigned 4 years.
A.D.

"1123—1132. **Suvarna Kesari**; reigned 9 years. The Kesari dynasty ended with this prince, who died childless, and was succeeded by Chorganga, a king from the south. ...Another Palm-Leaf Record, containing a list of the kings of Orissa, and kept by a Brahman family of Puri, gives a different account of the extinction of the line. It states that Bāsudeva Bāhampati, a powerful officer of the Orissa Court, having been driven from the royal presence, went to the Carnatic, and instigated Chorganga of that country to invade Orissa, which he did, conquering Cattack, and establishing a new dynasty. (According to Stirling, thirty-six princes of the Kesari line ruled over Orissa, 473—1131 A.D., of whom, however, he only gives the names of one. One of these, Baruiyā Kesari, is said to have quadrupled the land-tax, and another, Surajyā Kesari, to have reduced it to the old rate.)

"1132—1152. **Chorganga**; the founder of the Gangavaasa dynasty; reigned 20 years. His memory is preserved by the name of a quarter in Puri city, called the Churang Sāi, and also by a tank in that town bearing the same name. (Stirling places this reign 1131—1151 A.D.)

"1152—1166. **Ganeswar**—His territories are said to have extended from the Ganges to the Godavari, and to have included five royal cities, Jajpur, Chaudwār, Amanvati, Cheta, and Biranasi, or Cattack. As a penance for a crime, he excavated a splendid tank called Kaṣauyā Gangā, between Piplī and Khurdha. (According to Stirling, he ascended the throne 1151 A.D.)

"1166—1171. **Ekratakam Deva**; reigned 5 years.

"1171—1175. **Madan Mahadeva**; reigned 4 years.

"1175—1202. **Anang Dham Deva**, one of the greatest of the Orissa kings. He made a survey of his whole kingdom, measuring it with reeds; and built the present temple of Jagannath. Reigned 27 years. (According to Stirling, he ascended the throne in 1174 A.D.)

"1202—1237. **Rajrajeswar Deva**; reigned 35 years. (Stirling places his death in 1236 A.D.)

"1237—1282. **Languliya Narsingh**; reigned 45 years; built the great Sun Temple at Konārak on the sea. (The Black Pagoda.)

"1282—1307. **Kesari Narsingh**; reigned 25 years. This prince filled up the bed of the river Balagandhi, which ran between the temple and the country-house of Jagannath, and which obstructed the cars that carried the idols at the great festival. Previously a double set of cars had been required for the conveyance of the images. (According to Stirling, this prince was called Kabir Narsingh, and erected the bridge across the Athanagarath at the entrance to Puri; the bridge which the Temple Records ascribe to Matri Kesari, who reigned 1094—1059.)

"1307—1327. **Pratār Narsingh**; reigned 20 years.

"1327—1329. **Gatiakanta Narsingh**; reigned 2 years.

"1329—1330. **Kapil Narsingh**; reigned 1 year.

"1330—1337. **Sankha Bhasur**; reigned 7 years.

"1337—1361. **Sankha Basudeva**; reigned 24 years.

"1361—1382. **Bali Basudeva**; reigned 22 years.

"1382—1401. **Bir Basudeva**; reigned 19 years.

"1401—1414. **Kali Basudeva**; reigned 13 years.

"1414—1429. **Nagatanta Basudeva**; reigned 15 years.

"1429—1452. **Netra Basudeva**; reigned 23 years.

"1452—1479. **Kapilemona Deva**, originally a common herd-boy, tending the flocks of his Brahman master, but afterwards raised to the throne. Reigned 27 years.

---

1 Who was this Chōrgánga? Granting that the dates of this Orissan chronology are not quite certain, a certain liberty may be allowed us in selecting. Nothing can be considered reliable as yet, but we know of a traditioary son of Kālotunga I of the Chōra dynasty, by name Sarangādhara, while Chōrgánga of Orissa appears to be known also as Bārāṇa, or Churānā. Kālotunga I died in A.D. 1133. Two copper-plate inscriptions from the Kālonā country (Nos. 213 and 219 of the List of Copper-plates given above, pp. 31, 35) mention grants made by "Aṇgavahana Chōra Gahaseva," or "Chōrgánga derī Aṇgavahana," whose abhiṣēka took place in A.D. 1077, and who was alive in A.D. 1119. Whoever he was, this Orissan Chōrgánga certainly came from the south. Mr. Rice thinks that Chōrgánga was one of the Kōtīya line, but I think this is doubtful, or at any rate that as yet there is no proof.
i. Sadayaka Tewar Udaiya Setupati, (A.D. 1604—1621).

Was created first Setupati by Munsu Kryakhannya Niyanka of Madura. He purified Jandook and Pogheer.

ii. Kusum Setupati, (1621—1668).

iii. Sadayaka Tewar Dalwery Setupati, (1635—1645).

Defend by the Chief of Madura on his attempting to proclaim his adopted son (sophne), Kryakhannya, his successor. Returned 1646. Murdered by Tombi Tewar 1645.

(Eliginate).


Adopted by Sadayaka Tewar Dalwery. Commanded armies of Madura, and drove back a Munsu invasion.


Taken prisoner by the Niyanka of Tanapore and murdered in Travancurry.

(vii. illegitimate).


Succeeded after two years of suspense. Defeated a Munsu army. Married Kedara, sister of Kryakhannya of the Kalla family, whom he made Vidyadhar of Travancurry.

vii. Sada Tewar.

Kodumla Deva.

viii. Sada Tewar.

Sukumalatay Nachchiyar, (daughter).

ix. Pati Tewar.

Kanumai Nithiyar, (daughter).


The principality was diminished, Suyogapaya and the country north of the Travancurry being split off.


On his death without issue, his second cousin Ekka Tewar was installed.

xi. Pati Tewar.

Sukumalatay Nachchiyar, (daughter).

Pachilai Pilla Nithiyar, (daughter).

Ary Pillai Nithiyar, (daughter).

Tundar Tewar.

Married KLAY Kallar Nachchiyar, sister of Kutia Tewar.

Married Tombi Tewar Setupati, (1627—1708).

Sukumalatay Nithiyar, (daughter).

Kusum Nachchiyar, (daughter).

Married Tundar Tewar, Setupati.

Sukumalatay Nithiyar, (daughter).

Kusum Nachchiyar, (daughter).

Married Tombi Tewar Setupati.

Sukumalatay Nithiyar, (daughter).

Kusum Nachchiyar, (daughter).

Married Tombi Tewar Setupati.

Sukumalatay Nithiyar, (daughter).

Kusum Nachchiyar, (daughter).

Married Tombi Tewar Setupati.

Sukumalatay Nithiyar, (daughter).

Kusum Nachchiyar, (daughter).

Married Tombi Tewar Setupati.

Sukumalatay Nithiyar, (daughter).

Kusum Nachchiyar, (daughter).

Married Tombi Tewar Setupati.

Sukumalatay Nithiyar, (daughter).

Kusum Nachchiyar, (daughter).

Married Tombi Tewar Setupati.

Sukumalatay Nithiyar, (daughter).

Kusum Nachchiyar, (daughter).

Married Tombi Tewar Setupati.

Sukumalatay Nithiyar, (daughter).

Kusum Nachchiyar, (daughter).

Married Tombi Tewar Setupati.

Sukumalatay Nithiyar, (daughter).

Kusum Nachchiyar, (daughter).

Married Tombi Tewar Setupati.

Sukumalatay Nithiyar, (daughter).

Kusum Nachchiyar, (daughter).

Married Tombi Tewar Setupati.
I append extracts from the notes on the Setupatis, kindly sent to me by the manager of the estate, T. Raja Rama Rau Avargal. Mr. Nelson, in writing his "Madura Country," was indebted, it seems, to another native in high official position in Ramnad for the statements he makes. And it must, therefore, be strongly pointed out that this list should be accepted with reservation. I do not know the authority on which my informant rests his assertions, nor does Mr. Nelson supply this vital deficiency. Dr. Burgess, who is at work at the inscriptions in the Ramnad country, tells me that he believes the dates to be erroneous.

"It is observed that at the beginning of the sixteenth century there was no Setupati in existence. The cultivation had become very limited. Thick jungles had sprung up in every direction. The roads were infested with gangs of robbers. Every village was under a petty ruler, who acted with free independence and oppressed and harassed the pilgrims who resorted to Ramasseswaran. Murthu Krishnappa, the then ruler of Madura, was earnestly exhorted by the pilgrims to appoint a ruler, whose authority could conduce to their safe travel to and from Ramasseswaran. Further, there was also the cessation of revenue collection from these petty chiefs to be attended to. Murthu Krishnappa therefore thought it expedient to re-establish the ancient Marava dynasty of the Setupatis or the Guardians of Ramasseswaran. Accordingly he had Sadyayaka Tewar, a descendant of the ancient Setupati, crowned at Pogalar, a village ten miles to the west of Ramnad, in the year 1604. He was further created chief of the seventy-two Polesgars. It is from this period that we have got some authentic history of the Setupati."

1. Sadyayaka Tewar of Madura (1604—1621).—"He amply satisfied the expectations of Murthu Krishnappa, to whom an annual tribute was sent. Peace was restored to the country. Cultivation was encouraged. The towns of Ramasseswaran and Pogalar were fortified and improved. He further made some conquests by subduing the important villages of Vadakkuvatagai, Kalaiyarkovil and Pattanagalam. After a useful reign of seventeen years this prince died in 1621. His son, Kutten Setupati, succeeded him."

2. Kutten Setupati (1621—1635).—"This prince quietly enjoyed the fruits of his father's labour. The country was prosperous and peaceful during the fourteen years that he ruled over it. He died in 1635, leaving his brother Sadyayaka Tewar to succeed him. He left a sister named Gangai Nachchiyar." (Mr. Nelson's "Madura Country," p. 128.)

3. Sadyayaka Tewar alias Dalavay Setupati (1635—1645).—"Nothing of importance transpired during the first three years of this prince's reign. But in the fourth year the prince announced his intention of appointing his adopted son, Raghunatha Tewar, as his successor. This disclosure enraged his illegitimate brother, Tambi Tewar, who ruled over Kalaiyarkovil as governor. Tambi was not inactive. He gained over to his side the King of Madura, who, besides creating him 'Tambi Setupati,' supplied him with funds and forces to dethrone the prince. Ramnad fell into the hands of the King of Madura's forces, and the Dalavay Setupati retreated to Pamban, where he was finally defeated and taken captive. He was sent to Madura and thrown into a dungeon. Tambi had now a very difficult task before him. The Dalavay Setupati's nephews, Raghunatha Tewar and Narayana Tewar, were in arms against him, and at last, finding no one to confide him among the relatives of the Setupati, Tambi was obliged to flee to the court of Madura." Tirumalai Nayakk, however, now discovered his mistake, and in order to quiet the country released the Dalavay Setupati and restored him.

"The Setupati was set at liberty to the satisfaction of all parties in 1640. After his restoration he reigned for four or five years in peace, when he was murdered in cold blood by Tambi Tewar in 1646. Then followed anarchy and confusion at Ramnad. The principal Marava chiefs were preparing for war: but this was opportunely averted by the interference of Tirumalai Nayakk, who partitioned the Ramnad kingdom into three portions in 1646. Raghunatha Tewar, the nephew of the Dalavay Setupati, was placed on the hereditary throne of the Ramnad Setupati. His brothers, Tanaka Tewar and Narayana Tewar, were made to rule jointly at Tiruviadam. Sivagangai was placed under the sovereignty of Tamib Tewar."

4. Raghunatha Setupati alias Tirumalai Setupati (1645—1670).—"This Setupati's reign was remarkable for territorial aggrandisement. The partitioned countries became again incorporated owing to the early deaths of Tanaka Tewar and Tambi Tewar. When Tambi Tewar was alive, the Setupati, in alliance with him, defeated the forces of Tanjore in a pitched battle, and the Setupati annexed the towns of Mannakovil, Putukkoottai, Devakoottai, Arundangi and Tirufulur. At this time the King of Maisir invaded Madura, and, at the request of the King of Madura, the Setupati went in command of a large army and defeated the enemy in two very severely contested

---

1 Mr. Nelson's account ("Madura Country," 109-110) is similar to this.
engagements. The King of Madura, in gratitude for the services rendered, ceded to the Setupati the villages of Tiruppanam, Tiruchelu and Pallimadai. On the whole this Setupati became very powerful. It was he who introduced the celebration of the Navaratri festival at Râmâd. After a quiet and beneficent reign of thirty years he died in 1670, leaving his nephew Raîa Sûrya Tévar to succeed him.  

Mr. Raîa Rama Rau omits to notice that this Setupati refused to aid his suzerain against the Muhammadan invasion, and that, consequently, the Nayakka invaded his territories to punish him for treason (op. cit. p. 187). The war was conducted with varying fortunes and seems to have died a natural death. The Setupati joined in the war, which ended in the downfall of the Nayakkas of Tanjore and the sack of the city, but according to Mr. Nelson, the Marava army was little more than a marauding mob.  

5. Sûrya Tévar (1670).—This Setupati compromised himself in some way in the Tanjore war, and was seized shortly after his accession by Veṅkata Krishnappa, the Madura Daṇjavāy, and was imprisoned at Trichinopoly, where he was secretly put to death.

"Sûrya Tévar left no immediate heir to succeed him. Consequently the task of nominating a successor devolved on the principal Marava chiefs, who came to no definite understanding. For a time the country was without a Setupati, but Attana, and after him Chandrappa Serrnikaran, managed the affairs of the kingdom. Finally Raghunathâ Tévar Kilavan, illegitimate son of the last Setupati, was installed."  

6. Raghunathâ Tévar Kilavan Setupati (1673—1708).—"The reign of this ruler was very remarkable for several important events. The commencement of his reign was marked by his assassination of the two principal men who had assisted him in coming to the throne. His whole reign was further remarkable for the way in which he persecuted the Christians." The revolting circumstances attending the murder of the Missionary John DeBrito—a murder consummated under the express orders of the Setupati—are fully narrated by Mr. Nelson (cit. p. 217—224). "He appointed his brother-in-law Raghunathâ (belonging to the Kajja family), whose sister Kattari he had married, Tondaman of Pudukkotâi.  

"It was in this reign that the capital of the territory was removed from Poculâr to Râmâd, the present seat of Government. This prince was also famous for his bravery in war. He rescued the Nayakka of Madura from the tyranny of Rastam-Khan, and successfully prosecuted a war against the King of Tanjore, who was obliged to cede all the territories south of the Ambârî river."  

Intrigues seem to have been on the order of the day during this reign, and the history is a succession of plots and rebellions, resulting in constant disturbance and warfare. There was a desultory war with Tanjore in A.D. 1700, and in 1702 on one occasion an army from Madura, aided by a force from Tanjore, was defeated by the Setupati and driven back. Another signal victory was obtained over Tanjore in 1709, a year which was also signalized by a most appalling famine, aggravated by a descending flood. "Raghunathâ Tévar Kilavan Setupati breathed his last in 1708 and his numerous wives burned themselves alive with the dead body of their husband. He was succeeded by his adopted son Travisviyâ Tévar adiâs Vijaya Raghunathâ Tévar, son of Kaufuns Tévar."  

7. Viñâta Raghunathâ Tévar adiâs Tiruvudaiya Tévar (1709—1723).—"The King of Tanjore was not inactive during this reign. He gained over the Rajya of Pudukkotâi to his side, and declared war against the Setupati, who went out to meet the allied forces at Arundangi. Some indecisive actions were fought. An epidemic broke out in the camp of the Setupati which carried off many of his sons and wives, and他自己 contracted the disease, which proved fatal shortly after he was brought to Râmâd. He nominated one Tândar Tévar, a great grandson of the father of the late Kilavan Setupati, to be his successor."  

8. Tândar Tévar (1723-1724).—"The succession of this Setupati to the throne was contested by Bhavâni Sânkara Tévar, an illegitimate son of Kilavan Setupati. He got the assistance of the King of Tanjore by promising to cede him some territory, and invaded Râmâd with the Tanjore forces within four months of the accession of the Setupati. The allied forces of the Setupati, Tondaman and the King of Madura were unable to arrest the advance of the Tanjore army, which finally captured Râmâd and took the Setupati prisoner. He was shortly after put to death and Bhavâni Sânkara Tévar proclaimed himself Setupati."  

9. Bhavâni Sânkara Setupati (1724—1728).—"He was very injudicious in his treatment of the Poilgurs under him. One Šâstivâra Periya Udaya Tévar was deprived of his Polnijam. He therefore fled to the court of Tanjore. Šâstivâra gained the favour of the King of Tanjore by his extraordinary bravery he showed in fighting with a large tiger. Kutta Tévar, the maternal uncle of the late Setupati and the legal heir, who had escaped from Râmâd at the time of its capture by Bhavâni  

1 The relationship is somewhat doubtful (Madura Country, p. 247).  
2 Mr. Nelson calls him "Kattayadours" (Madura Country, p. 248).
Śāṅkara, was also at this time at Tanjore. Kūṭa and Śāśiśvara became close friends, and by their joint influence got the King of Tanjore to entrust them with a large force, with which they defeated the Setupati at a battle fought at Uraiýur in which the Setupati was taken prisoner. After this success Kūṭa Tēvar was proclaimed Setupati.

10. Kūṭa Tēvar, alias Kumāra Mutu Viḷaiya Raghunāṭha Setupati (1728—1734).—"Kūṭa Tēvar was not destined to rule over the extensive territories of Rāmmāṭu. For it was arranged, before the success which gained him the throne, that the territory should be parcelled out between the confederates. Accordingly the King of Tanjore took all the lands north of the Pāmbūrī. The remainder was divided into five parts, of which two went to the share of Rāja Mutu Viḷaiya Raghunāṭī Pēriya Udaiyā Tēvar, who made Śivānagāmī his capital. (He married Akhilaśāīā Nachēhiyā, the illegitimate daughter of the Setupati. His territory is also called Śivaṇāṭīkā.) Over the remaining three parts called Pēriyāṇē, which form the present Rāmmāṭu territory, the Setupati Kūṭa Tēvar ruled. He was succeeded by his son Mutu Kumāra Viḷaiya Raghunāṭha Tēvar."

11. Mutu Kumāra Viḷaiya Raghunāṭha Setupati (1734—1747).—"During the reign of this prince the Dalavāy was all-powerful. The prince dying in the prime of his life without any issue, the Dalavāy nominated Rākka Tēvar, a cousin of the deceased Kūṭa Tēvar, to the rule."

12. Rākka Tēvar Setupati (1747—1748).—"This reign was remarkable for the repulsion of an invasion by the Rāja of Tanjore by the Dalavāy Velaiya Sērvaiyār, who also commanded several military expeditions and subjugated several subordinate Ùolagars in the Tīmekkōli District. The Setupati grew afraid of the Dalavāy's power and recalled him from Tīmekkōli. This step proved fatal to him. On his return the Dalavāy openly rebelled, and the Setupati was therefore obliged to flee for his safety to Pāmbūrī. Thither he was pursued and taken prisoner and was deposed. One Sēlla Tēvar, alias Viḷaiya Raghunāṭha Tēvar, a member of the Kēiśvā family, was placed on the throne by the Dalavāy."

13. Sēlla Tēvar, alias Viḷaiya Raghunāṭha Setupati (1748—1760).—"This prince ruled for twelve years, during which another invasion by the Tanjore Rāja was firmly met with and defeated by the Dalavāy. Sēlla Tēvar died in 1760 and was succeeded by his sister's son Mutu Rāmāṅgā Tēvar, a child two months old."

Dr. Burgess informs me, on the authority of the best informed men at Rāmeśvāram, that Sēlla Tēvar's sister Mutu Tiruvāy Nachēhiyā, married Nēriṇi Tēvar of Yelamāṭu, and had a son born in 8.8. 1647 (A.D. 1725-6). He adds that she is stated to have ruled from 8.8. 1643 (A.D. 1721-2).

14. Mutu Rāmaṅgā Tēvar Setupati (1760—1772, 1780—1794).—"Velaiya Sērvaiyār, the powerful Dalavāy, died at the commencement of this reign. He was succeeded by Dūmōrahā Pillai in his Dalavāyship. Mutu Tiruvāy Nachēhiyā, the mother of the infant prince, acted as regent."

Mr. Nelson adds, "In 1770 the Rāja of Tanjore was again defeated, this time most decisively, by an army under the command of Thōmōtharān (Dūmōrahā) Pillai; and this was the last occasion on which the troops of Rāmmāṭu were permitted to distinguish themselves."

In the year 1773 the army of the Setupati was defeated by an English force under general Joseph Smith, who subdued the territory on the right of the Navāb of Trichinopoly. The infant Setupati, his mother Mutu Tiruvāy Nachēhiyā and his sister Māṅgālsāvari Nachēhiyā were removed from Rāmmāṭu and kept at Trichinopoly under surveillance."

The territory was for a period of eight years, i.e., from 1773—1780, under the direct management of the Navāb. The petty chiefs who had respected the power of the Setupati raised an army and threatened to capture Rāmmāṭu and drive away the Navāb's managers. This circumstance alarmed the Navāb, who deemed it prudent to set the Setupati at liberty and to despatch him to Rāmmāṭu at the head of an army: this arrangement had the desired effect. The country became tranquil and the chiefs were defeated.

"The Setupati resumed again the reins of government. He continued to rule for fourteen years until 1794. His acts at the end of this period became very suspicious, verging on rebellion, so that at the instance of Māṅgālsāvari Nachēhiyā, the sister, the Setupati was deposed and carried away as prisoner to Trichinopoly under the orders of the Navāb. The English at this time became the virtual rulers of the Carnatic, and they sent the Setupati to Madras as a State prisoner. The Rāmmāṭu territory was taken under the British rule and continued for seven years up to 1802. In 1803 the English Government placed Rāni Māṅgālsāvari Nachēhiyā, the sister of the Setupati, on the throne."

1 Mr. Nelson gives different dates for the death of Kūṭa Tēvar and the reigns of his successors. According to him Kūṭa Tēvar died in 1732, his son died after a reign of a few days or weeks, and Rākka Tēvar succeeded.
16. **Mangalkshari Nachchiyar (1803–1812).**—"In the year 1803 the permanent settlement was made, by which the Rani Setupati bound herself and her successors to pay to the English Government the annual peshkash of Rs. 3,24,387-1-2. She ruled the estate for ten years. She was called the Istmarrami Zamindar in remembrance of the settlement. This reign is particularly remarkable for the charitable endowments she made out of the permanently settled villages of the estate. Her adopted son, Annaswami Setupati, alias Muttu Vijaya Raghunatha Setupati, succeeded her."

17. **Annaswami Setupati, alias Muttu Vijaya Raghunatha Setupati (1812–1815).**—"This prince was a minor when his adoptive mother died. Pradhan Tyaga Raja Pillai carried on the administration of the country. This prince's title, in other words the adoption, was not undisputed. Sivakami Nachchiyar, the daughter of Muttu Ramalinga Setupati, sued in the Company's courts to have her claim to become Rani Setupati in preference to Annaswami recognised. She succeeded in her suit and was legally appointed the ruler of the estate in the room of Annaswami in the year 1815."

18. **Ramaswami Tevar, alias Vijaya Raghunatha Ramaswami Setupati (1829).**—"This prince died in the same year in which he commenced to reign and was succeeded by his infant daughter Mangalakshari Nachchiyar."

19. **Mangalakshari Nachchiyar (1829–1838).**—"Muttu Virayi Nachchiyar, the Rani's grandmother, and Muttu Selja Tevar managed the affairs of the State on behalf of the Rani Setupati, who met with an early death. She was succeeded by her infant sister Dorai Raja Nachchiyar."

20. **Dorai Raja Nachchiyar (1838–1845).**—"Muttu Selja continued to act as manager, but the management was not approved by the East India Company, to whom several charges against the manager were preferred. The estate was placed under the Court of Wards, and although the manager was declared innocent after a thorough inquiry, he was not entrusted with the control of the estate, which continued under the management of the Court of Wards. Dorai Raja Nachchiyar died in 1845. Even after the death of the Rani the Court of Wards continued to govern the estate until Parvatavardhini Nachchiyar, the wife of Ramaswami Setupati, was declared to be the lawful proprietress to the estate."

21. **Parvatavardhini Nachchiyar (1845–1868).**—"She assumed the management of the estate in 1846. She died in 1868, leaving her adopted son, Muttu Ramalinga Setupati, to succeed her. During her management there were several protracted litigations which necessarily involved the estate in heavy debt. Even the peshkash fell into arrears and accumulated. Ponnuswami Tevar, the son of the adopted Setupati, managed the estate."

22. **Muttu Ramalinga Setupati (1868–1873).**—"When this prince assumed the management of the estate, he found the debts of the estate had alarmingly increased. But he could devise no means to get himself out of it. The estate was in danger. The English Government, therefore, was compelled to interfere. The estate was placed under the attachment of a Special Assistant Collector. In the year 1873 the Setupati died suddenly, leaving two minor sons, Bhaskara Setupati and Dinakaravswami Tevar. The former in now recognised as the proprietor of the estate."

23. **Bhaskara Setupati (1873).**—This prince being a minor, the estate is under the management of the Court of Wards.

---

RASHTRAKUTAS, THE

The latest and best account of this dynasty yet published is by Mr. Fleet at pages 31–38 of his *Dynasty of the Kanarese District*. From it I extract most of what follows. Dr. Böhler (see especially *Ind. Ant. VI*, p. 59, &c.) has carefully studied the records of this family; and Dr. Burgess gives an account of them in his Third Archeological Report for Bombay, published in 1878. A paper by Professor Shankar Pandurang Pandit published in *Ind. Ant. I*, 205, may be studied with advantage.

The Rashtrakutas, coming from the north, subverted the older dynasty of the Chalukyas in the Kanarese districts of the Bombay Presidency in the early part or middle of the eighth century A.D.

---

1 Sometimes called "*Tudava of Mangukheia*" (*Ind. Ant. I*, 206).
The kings of this dynasty did not come much into contact with those of the south, but, as they are occasionally met with, the genealogy of the family is here given:

1. Dantivarman I.

2. Indra I.

3. Govinda I,
   about A.D. 660.

4. Karka I or Kakka I,
   about A.D. 685.

5. Indra II,
   about A.D. 710.

6. Dandiuraga or Dantivarman II,
   A.D. 753-4.

7. Krishna I,
   about A.D. 756.

8. Govinda II,
   about A.D. 765.
   (Dethroned by Dhruva).

9. Dhruva,
   Dhora, Nirupama I, or Dhara-varsha,
   A.D. 770.

10. Govinda III,
    Prabhutavarsha,
    Jagattunga I,
    or Vallabhanarendra I,
    A.D. 803-4 and 807-8.

11. Amoghavarsha I,
    A.D. 851-2 and 877-8.
    (Dr. Burgess says A.D. 810.)

12. Krishna II, or Akalavarsha,
    A.D. 875 and 911.
    (Dr. Burgess says A.D. 833.)
    Married Mahadevi, daughter of Kokkala,
    of the family of the Kalachuris of Tripura.

13. Jagattunga II,
    married Lakshmi, daughter of
    Ranaviraha, son of Kokkala.

By his wife Lakshmi.
14. Indra IV,
    or Nityavarsha,
    married Deviambha, daughter of
    Ammana, son of Svama, son of the
    same Kokkala.

(Not named.)
15. Govinda V,
    Suvaranavarsha II, or
    Vallabhanarendra II,
    A.D. 933-4.

By his wife Govindambha.
16. Krishna III,
    Married Kundaka, daughter
    of Yuvardha, of the family of the
    Kalachuris of Tripura.

17. Amoghavarsha II,
    Married Kundakadevi, daughter
    of Yuvardha of the family of the
    Kalachuris of Tripura.

18. Kottinga, or Khottiga,
    or Nityavarsha II,
    Nirupama II, or
    Akalavara II.

19. Krishna IV, Kannara,
    Nirupama II, or
    Akalavara II.
    A.D. 945-6 and 956-7.

---

1 Called "Vaimogha" in an inscription published by Mr. Lewis Rice in Ind. Ant. XII, 11.
3 Called "Prabhutavarsha," in the same.
4 He was reigning in Saka 735 (A.D. 813-4) according to the same inscription.
5 Mr. Fleet is doubtful whether these three persons ever came to the throne, because the interval between Govinda V and Krishna IV is so small. But a succession of three kings in a very short space of time is not an unusual occurrence in Indian history.
Dantivarmā II is said to have conquered, amongst other kings and countries, the kings of Kañchi and Kaliugā, and the Śrīśaila country (Ind. Ant. XI, 111). King Dhruva is said to have humbled the pride of the Pallavas.

His successor, Govinda III, in an inscription of A.D. 803-4, boasts of having conquered Dantiga, the ruler of Kañchi (Conjeeveram). The boast is repeated in other inscriptions, “which tell us also that the ruler of Vengi, i.e., his contemporary of the Eastern Chālukya family, was one of his vassals, and was employed to build for him the high walls of a town or fortress.” The Chālukyan sovereign would seem to be Vijayāditya, alias “Narendra Mrigarāja.” The inscription of A.D. 803-4 contains the earliest known instance of the use of the cycle of 60 years, which grew into common use from the fourteenth century downwards. The inscription is dated in the year Subhānu.

The twentieth sovereign Kakka III claims to have subdued the Chola and Pāṇḍiyavan kings, but this is probably mere empty boasting, as in A.D. 973-4 he himself was defeated and probably slain by Taila II of the Western Chālukyas. The Rāṣṭrakūṭa dynasty ceased with him.

---

RATTA, THE.

The Ratta Mahāmudaleśvaras, or great feudatory lords, are often alluded to in inscriptions of the Kanarese districts of the Bombay Presidency, but do not appear to have come much in contact with the southern chiefs. Their capital was first Saundatti, then called Sugandharavati in the Belgaum District, and afterwards Venugrama or Velugrama, the modern Belgaum itself. They were at first feudatories of the Rāṣṭrakūṭas, but afterwards raised themselves into the condition of independent chiefs. They were of the Jain religion. Grants of the family are found dated between the years A.D. 875-6 and A.D. 1228-9. They seem to have succumbed to the rising power of the Yādavas of Devagiri, as recorded in the Behatti grant of Krishna of that dynasty, dated 1223 (A.D. 1234-5). (For genealogy and account of the family, see Mr. J. F. Fleet's Dynasties of the Kanarese Districts, pp. 79—83, and Dr. Burgess' Second Bombay Archaeological Report, 1876, Kāthiācaśa and Kōchā, p. 232.)

REDDI, THE — DYNASTY OF KONDAVIDU.
(See Kōravipu.)

ŚĀLANṆAYANA, THE — DYNASTY OF VENGI.
(See Vēngi.)

SAṆGA, THE — DYNASTY.
(See the Andhra Dynasty.)
THE ŚĀNTARA KINGS IN MAISŪR.

This was a family of chiefs, apparently feudatories of the Chalukyas, who lived at Hombucha or Humcha (Paṭṭi Pambuchchapurā) in the Nagur Country of Maisūr. They were Jains. Mr. Lewis Rice gives the following list in his "Mysore Inscriptions" (Introduction, p. lxix):

Śāntara, Śāntaraśvam, several kings of this name.
Kāma.
Śiṅgideva.
Taila.
Kāma (married Bijjāladevi. Her sister Chatṭalādevi was married to Vijayaḍityadeva of the Kādamba family of Goa).
Jagadeva, Jagaddeva, Tribhuvana Malla (son), A.D. 1149.
Śiṅgideva, his brother.
Bhāmarasa, his son.

An inscription of A.D. 1162-3 at Anumakonda, close to Oraṅgal, of the Ganapati sovereign Kakatiya Rudradeva, records that in the time of the Ganapati sovereign Pralē, Jagaddeva besieged that place, but was repulsed and put to flight. Mr. Fleet (Ind. Ant. XI, 10) thinks that this is evidently the Śāntara king Jagaddeva, and that it was as a feudatory of Taila of the Western Chalukyas that he laid siege to Anumakonda.

SENDRAKAS, THE—.

"One of the Kadamba inscriptions mentions incidentally" the dynasty of the Sendrakas, "the representative of which in the time of the Kadamba King Harivarmā, was Bhānasakti. But all else that we at present know for certain about this dynasty is that, in the time of the Western Chalukya king Vikramāditya I, the representative of it was Devasakti, who seems to have been a feudatory of the Chalukya monarch, and that in the time of Vinayāditya, the son of Vikramāditya I, the representative of it was Pogilli, who again appears to have been a feudatory of the Chalukyas." (Mr. Fleet's Dynasties of the Kanarese Districts, p. 10.)

The dates of these Sendraka kings would be about the close of the fifth century and the close of the sixth century.

SETUPATIS OF RĀMNĀD, THE—.

(See Rāmnād.)

THE ŚILĀHĀRAS OF KOLHĀPUR.

From Mr. Fleet's sketch of the history of this family (Dynasties of the Kanarese Districts, pp. 98—106) I do not gather that, so far as is yet known, they ever came in contact with the powers in the south; but as it is quite possible that they may have done so, and that some reference to them may yet be discovered in some inscriptions of the Southern Dakhan, I give the genealogy as given by Mr. Fleet. His work should be consulted for a fuller notice of the family and an able discussion as to the site of the ancient city of Togara mentioned in Ptolemy and the Periplus. (See also Ind. Ant. V, 276.)

Jatiga I.

Nāyivarmā
er Nayimma.
Chandrarāja.
Jatiga II.

---

1 His date is not yet conclusively settled (see above, p. 170).
2 Ind. Ant., Vol. X, p. 244, "No. 12." See also above, p. 16, No. 106, Copper-plate Grant from Kurmoor.
3 Pali, Sānchi and Old Kanarese Inscriptions, No. 152.
SINDAS OF ERAMBARAGE, THE—

The information which follows is also taken from Mr. Fleet’s *Dynasties of the Kanarese Districts*, (pp. 95—97).

Inscriptions of the Sinda dynasty are found in the Kaladgi and Dharwad Districts. Their capital was Erambare or Erambare, probably ‘Yelburga’, in the Nizam’s Dominions. Their territory embraced a small portion of the country in that neighbourhood.

The following is the genealogy of the dynasty:

(Not named.)

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th></th>
<th></th>
<th></th>
<th></th>
<th></th>
<th></th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Bamma.</td>
<td>Singa II.</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>Æchug II,</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>(A.D. 1098? and 1122.)</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Permadî I,</td>
<td>Chavunda II,</td>
<td>(A.D. 1104 and 1144),</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>(A.D. 1162).</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>By his wife Demaladevi.</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Æchug III,</td>
<td>Permadi II.</td>
<td>(A.D. 1162).</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>Bijjala.</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>Vikrama, or Vikramaditya,</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>(A.D. 1169 and 1189).</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Æchug I made war on the Hoysala Ballâlas under orders of his suzerain, Vikramaditya VI of the Western Chalukyas. He was victorious and took Goa (“Goe”). He “caused the Pándyas to retreat, dispersed the Malapas, or people of the Western Ghânts, and seized upon the Konkana.” He burst Goa and “Uppinakatii” (?Uppinaâgadi in South Canara).

Permadî I is recorded to have “pursued Jayakesi, who must be the second of that name of the family of the Kâdambas of Goa, and seized upon the royal power of the Hoysalas.” He seems to have defeated King Bittiga or Vishauvardhana of the latter dynasty, and besieged his capital city, Dvârâsamudra.
SIVAGANGAI—TRAVANCORE.

SIVAGANGAI ZEMINDARS.

The Sivagangai Zemindari was originally part and parcel of the territories of the Setumpatis of Râmâd, for a sketch of whose dynasty see above (p. 327). It will there be found that in the reign of Kutta Tavar, alias Kumâra Muthu Vijaya Raghunâtha Setumpati (1728—1734), the territories of Râmâd were divided into five parts, two of which went to Saivarna, alias Muthu Vijaya Raghunâtha Periya Udaiyar Tavar. This became the Sivagangai Zemindari. It is called the Sânkâ Vadagai by the natives, and the "Lesser Maravar" by some European writers.

The zemindari being quite of modern origin, it is useless to give a sketch of its ruling family here. Readers are referred for information to pages 423—427 of "Pharoah's Gazetteer."

TANJORE, THE MAHARATTA DYNASTY OF—

(See Maharattas.)

TRAVANCORE (TIRUVARAṆKÔDU), RAJAS OF—

(The following list is taken mostly from Mr. P. Shungoonny Menon's "History of Travancore.")

The family are said to be descendants of the old Chera Rajas, who owned the south and west of the peninsula. Other accounts make them descendants of Chera Perumâl.

Mr. Shungoonny Menon's history traces the family from a Chera king, Bhamu Vikrama, whom the mythological Purâna Râma placed on the throne of South Kerala after it had been recovered from the sea. 1 Purâna Râma is said to have crowned Bhamu Vikrama's nephew, Aditya Vikrama, in succession to his uncle, and to have made Udaiyavarâma king of North Kerala. This was in the Treta Yuga. In the Kaliyuga a list of forty-eight kings is given who reigned over South Kerala during the first ten centuries, i.e., up to 2102 B.C. Mention is made of a sovereign, by name Kulasëkhañ Arav, in Kaliyuga 1880 (1242 B.C.), who became an ascetic, and has since been worshipped as a saint; and coming to comparatively modern times, Vinavarâ Pandiya of Madura is said to have conquered and ruled over the Chera country at the time of the reign of Salivâhana (A.D. 78). The Chera country was afterwards overrun by the Konkan chiefs 2 and the Chera royal family retired to their original home in Travancore (South Kerala), giving up their extensive acquisitions in Madura and Tinnevelly.

The Perumâls ruled over most of the Kerala country for about 200 years, during which period the Syrian Christians and Jews settled in Cochin. The last Perumâl is said to have disappeared from his residence after having handed over his insignia of office to two dependents, whom he constituted respectively Raja of Cochin and Zamorin of Calicut. (See above, p. 197.)

All the above is purely traditional. Now commences a list, seemingly more reliable, but requiring proof.

```
(?)

Vira Martanda varmâ, was alive in A.D. 731.

Died in A.D. 800.

Udaiya Martanda varmâ, (A.D. 800—850).
Established the Kollam era in A.D. 824.
```

Little more is known for five centuries, and the author's remarks, as he attempts to bridge the interval, show a lamentable want of historical knowledge. A king named Adityavarâma is mentioned as living in A.D. 1189, and another of the same name in A.D. 1350.

---

1 Probably the Bâja Perumâl of the Keralopâti (see above, p. 196).
2 All Chera grants of any age commence with the phrase "Sri Vira Kerala Chakravarti" or "Chera Maravan Tribhuvana Chakravarti," while the Konkani grants commence "Sri Vira Râja Chakravarti." (History of Travancore, 31.)
Then come the following, belonging to a branch of the family:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th></th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Built Trevandrum palaces and fort.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Died after three months.</td>
<td>Resided at Chera-ma-devi (Shenuday), where an inscription of his, in 1439, exists.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>He was called &quot;Kulashekara Perumal.&quot;</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Now follows a list of kings, without any relationship given:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>A.D.</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1444-1458</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1458-1471</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1471-1478</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1478-1504</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1504</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1504-1528</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1528-1537</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1537-1560</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1560-1563</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1563-1567</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1567-1594</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1594-1604</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1604-1606</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1606-1619</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1619-1625</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1625-1631</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1631-1661</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1661-1677</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

The last Adityavarma and his male relatives were murdered, and his niece Umayamma Rani became regent in 1677 A.D. In 1680 occurred a Muhammadan inroad and their leader established himself at Trevandrum, but was driven out and killed by the regent's general, Kerala Varman, a member of the royal house. The regent's son, attaining his majority, was crowned A.D. 1684.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Umayamma Rani, Regent, (1677-1694).</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Ravivarma, (1684-1718).</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Adopted the Raja of Kolatnag's relatives, two brothers, viz.:</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>------------------------------------</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Unni Kerala Varman, (1718-1724).</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Ramavarma, (1724-1728). Acknowledged the Madura Nayaka as his suzerain in 1726.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

This chief was succeeded by Martanda Varman, the son of a Rani of Kolatnag, adopted into the Travancore family by Ravivarma.
TONDAMAN—VENGI KINGS.

Mārtanda Vīrmā, (1728–1758).
War with the Dutch East India Company and treaty with them. Also with the Muhammedan Navāb at Trichinopoly.

Rāmavīrmā, (1758–1798).
War with Māphuz Khān and with Tipu Sultan, and alliance with English against the latter. A British Resident appointed. Constant disturbances.

Balārāmavīrmā, (1798–1810).

Two sisters were adopted, viz.:


Gauri Pārvati Bhāy, Regent, (1815–1829).

Rāmavīrmā, (1815–1829).
Minor (1815–1829).
Ruled 1829–1847.


Rukmaṇī Bhāy.

The present Rāja, from 17th June 1880.

The succession in this family takes place entirely in the female line.

TONDAMAN, THE—FAMILY.
(See Pudukkottai.)

UDAIYARS OF THE CHOLA COUNTRY.
(See Chola.)

VARAŃGAL, SOVEREIGNS OF—
(See the Ganapatis of Oranjan.)

VENGI, KINGS OF THE—COUNTRY.

The Veṇgi kingdom, that is the country lying between the Krishṇa and Godāvari rivers and extending from the sea to a distance inland at present not known but apparently not very great, was ruled by the Pallavaś (see p. 212) till the dynasty was subverted by Kubja Vishnuvardhana of the Chalukya family about the year A.D. 605. It is not yet quite certain whether the Veṇgi kingdom was independent or merely a province of the kingdom of Kaṇchi, but the evidence would seem to show that the latter was the case. We find the Pallava sovereign of Kaṇchi, Simhavarman II, about the fifth or sixth century, granting in his eighth year the village of Māṅgadur in Venkuranatha (the Veṇgi province) to a Brāhman. The capital of the Veṇgi country seems to have been Veṇgi or Pedda Veṇgi, a few miles north of Ellore in the Godāvari District. Dr. Burnell speaks of Veṇgi as an independent kingdom, governed by a dynasty of Saṅkhyānas, and attributes a grant published by Mr. Fleet and containing the

---

1 He was one of the last of a family ascribed by Dr. Burnell on palaeographic evidence to "the fifth or sixth century."
2 Indian Antiquary V, 164.
3 South-Indian Palaeography, p. 16, note 1.
4 Indian Antiquary V, 175, &c.; South-Indian Palaeography, pp. 14–16, and plate xxxv.
names of the sovereign, Vijaya Chaudavarma, and his son Vijaya Nandivarma, to the fifth century A.D. He thinks that the origin of the kingdom “does not probably go back beyond the second century A.D.” Mr. Fleet mentions a second inscription examined by him, which contains the names apparently of the same Vijaya Nandivarma and his son “Vijaya Tungavarma” or “Vijaya Buddhavarma.”

Shortly after the Chalukyas had subverted the Vengi dynasty the country was visited by Hiwen- Thsang, who calls the kingdom “An-ta-lo” (Andhra), and the capital city “Ping-ki-lo,” which Dr. Burnell ingeniously translated into “Vengi” with the Telugu suffix lō added to it by mistake on the part of the traveller.

A grant of Govinda III of the Rashtrakuta dynasty 1 speaks of the Eastern Chalukya sovereign in A.D. 807 as “Lord of Vengi” and states that he came and worked for the Rashtrakuta king as a servant.

An inscription of a later date on a pillar at Amaravati, unfortunately mutilated, gives a number of names of kings which may be those of a Vengi dynasty, but the context is doubtful. The names are “Simhavarma,” “Simhavishnuru,” “Nandavarma,” “Simhavarman II,” “Arkavarma,” “Ugravarma,” “Mahendravarma.” The names also of “Sura” and “Pallava” occur.

---

VENKATAGIRI.

The present estate of Venkatagiri lies in the district of Nellore. I am unable as yet to give any reliable dates, but the following table is compiled from a pamphlet published in Madras in 1875 by T. Rama Rau Avargal, a Vakeel of the High Court.

Chavvi Reddi.

A Vellama of Amanagallu; discovered an immense buried treasure. Was patronized by Kakatiya Ganapati Raja of Orangal, who died A.D. 1257? Chavvi Reddi was also called Bhakala Nayanuru.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th></th>
<th></th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Yerra Decha Nayanuru. Fought with Immadi Raja of Kuntur at Gollapalli and defeated him. Was sent by Pratapa Rudra II of Orangal (A.D. 1292—1333) against the Tungyan, who had conquered Cojeveram, and was successful. Upheld the kingdom of “Tirukkal Raja.”</td>
<td>Singam Nayanuru. A bold warrior: was protected by Pratapa Rudra II.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Vennama Nayanuru.</td>
<td>Yachana Nayanuru.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

---

1 Indian Antiquary XI, 126.
VENKATAGIRI.

Anapōta Nāyuḍu.
Defeated a combination of "Chalukya kings," i.e., Raṇḍi Polegarī and others of that caste. Won a great battle against 101 chiefs in the year Sārvari, which the author asserts to be A.D. 1300. This seems impossible; more probably 1360 if the story is true.

Māda Nāyuḍu.
Made additions to the Śrīśailam temple. Killed Anapōta Raṇḍi, a relative of Anavāma Raṇḍi of Kōvāṇḍi (1339–1369 A.D.).

Pedda Vedagiri Nāyuḍu.
Defeated Saṭyakadeva, Kākhaladeva, and Kānṇaṇādeva, chiefs of the north. Also "Chalukya Dora," or "the Chalukya chief." (This line failed in the fourth generation from him.)

Pedda Siṅgama Nāyuḍu.

Timma Nāyuḍu.

Dharma Nāyuḍu.

Chinnā Siṅgama Nāyuḍu.
(This line failed after two generations.)

Dharma Nāyuḍu.
(Line failed.)

Chittī Dāsa Nāyuḍu.

Anapōta Nāyuḍu.
His relative in the elder line, Siṅgama Nāyuḍu, grandson of Chinnā Siṅgama Nāyuḍu, was contemporary with Prauḍhadeva of Vijayanagar (1450–1477?).

Pedda Māda Nāyuḍu.
(Line failed with his son.)

Chinnā Māda Nāyuḍu.

Yerra Sura Nāyuḍu.

Mādhava or Māda Nāyuḍu.
(No issue.)

Yachama Nāyuḍu.

Chinnā Siṅgama Nāyuḍu.

Nīravā Rāyappa Nāyuḍu,
or Pedda Rāyappa Nāyuḍu.

Siṅgama Nāyuḍu.
(Line failed after four generations. Little is known of them.)

Kumāra Timma Nāyuḍu.
Lived at Velugūḍa.

Pedda Kondappa Nāyuḍu.

Gani Timma Nāyuḍu.
Was sent by Acheṇṭadeva Rāya (?) of Vijayanagar to destroy a confederation of robber chiefs who harassed the Pāṇḍu country and territory south of the Kṛiṣṇa; was successful. Also defeated a combination of Kṛiṣṇa chiefs at Mollāpuram in A.D. 1520. Was killed in battle soon after. Line failed after three generations. His son fought with Muzulmān chiefs.

Tirumala Nāyuḍu.
Lived at Velugūḍa in reign of Kṛiṣṇadeva Rāya of Vijayanagar. Died without issue.
(Two sons).
Pedda Kondappa Nāyudū.
Line of elder failed after two generations. The second had no issue.

(Two sons).
Yachama Nāyudū.
The line of the elder failed after four generations. The younger died without issue.

Chennappa Nāyudū.
Defeated the Muhammadans at Gaudikīta and drove them out. Died without issue, as did his two brothers.

Kastūrī Raṅgappa Nāyudū.
Conquered Muhammadans of Golconda and the chiefs of Kondavītu and Vinukonda. Fought for the Vijayanagar sovereign, and defeated a confederation of chiefs in A.D. 1679.

Ākūṭī Timma Nāyudū.
Died without issue.

(A son).
Pedda Yachana Nāyudū, alias Yacha Sūruḍu.
Died without issue.

Kumāra Yachama Nāyudū.
(Lived at Madrānakaṇa in Chingleput. Received as a gift from Venkaṭapatī Rāya of Vijayanagar, then at Chandragiri, the Puhāli country. Defeated a neighbouring chief in A.D. 1692. He recovered Venkaṭapatīrī, which had been lost.)

(Five sons),
of whom nothing is known.

Kumāra Yachama Nāyudū.
Bought a successful battle with the Maiṣur king and was rewarded by the Emperor of Delhi.

Baṅgārū Yachama Nāyudū.
Built an agrahāram in A.D. 1639 or 1699. He was murdered by Za-l-faqqār Khan, the Chief of Vellore, in the reign of Aurangzēb of Delhi (1658—1707).

Sarvaghna Kumāra Yachama Nāyudū.

Baṅgārū Yachama Nāyudū.
Joined with Nārāb of the Carnatic against the Nizam and the French. Built a temple at Venkaṭapatīrī 1760. Ruled 1747 to 1776.

Pedda Yachama Nāyudū.

---

1 1679 says the writer, and on the next page chronicles a successful battle fought by this chief in A.D. 1683! But he only goes by the cyclic year "Siddhārthī," and I have no hesitation in placing the date 60 or 120 years later.
VIJAYANAGAR KINGS.

Kumāra Yāchana Nāyuḍu.
A.D. 1776—1804. Peaked against was
sacked and destroyed by Haidar. The
Rāja sided with the English. Sand
by Lord Clive in 1802.

(Adopted).

Baṅgūrā Yāchana Nāyuḍu.
(1802—1847).

Kumāra Yāchana Nāyuḍu,
(the present Rāja).

Mr. Boswell gives a history of this family in the Nellore District Manual (712—724), which slightly differs from the above and should be consulted.

VIJAYANAGAR DYNASTY, THE—.

It is a matter for great regret that the genealogy of the dynasties that successively ruled the countries forming the Vijayanagar kingdom have been found so difficult to work out and so confusing. But it is a fact that great confusion exists in the various contemporary records as to the relationships of the sovereigns, and a large number of inscriptions will have to be very carefully collated before absolute certainty can be arrived at. More harm than good is done by attempts to harmonize the lists given by native poets or interested informants, most of whom had some object in view when they wrote.

The information given below is almost entirely obtained from inscriptions, and as a basis to work on Dr. Burnell's table, given in his South Indian Pahangraphy (pages 54, 55) has been taken. This was compiled mostly from the Villappakkam Plates, which are published in Indian Antiquary II, 371.

On pages 125—128 above will be found sixty-seven inscriptions noted, belonging to the older dynasty that preceded the powerful dynasty founded by Narasimha. Of a number of these I have only had rough notes sent to me, but some have been fully examined by other writers, as well as by myself, with the aid of my fellow-worker, Pandit Nāteśa Sāstrī.

I put forward the following table of the genealogy of the first dynasty, tentatively, premising that it may be found necessary to alter it by the light of other inscriptions hereafter.

Bukka,
married Mēngāmbā.

Sāngama,
married Māḷāmbikā,
alias Sūrālā.

1. Harihara I.
(A.D. 1396—1356)4
Kampa or Kampa
Mahāpāti.

2. Bukka or Bukkā
Mahāpāti,
aṅa Itāyendra,
married Gauśāmbikā
and Kāmakāsi,
(A.D. 1350—1379).

By Kāmakāsi
3. Harihara II.
(A.D. 1379—1401),
marrid Māḷādēvi, daughter of Kāmādeva.

Mānapati or
Marappa.

Uddhāti or
Muddappa.

(By Kāmakāsi)

Bhāskara
Bhūpāti (?).
5. Vijaya Bhūpati,  
married Narāyānabhadra,  
(A.D. 1418).

6. Deva Rāya II, or  
Virudeva.  
(A.D. 1422, 1424, 1426, 1427, 1429, 1430, 1431, 1436, 1437, 1438, 1445, 1447).

The earliest Vijayanagar grant I have yet seen is noted as No. 79 of the List of Copper-plate Grants given above. I am inclined to look on it with some suspicion, since, while professing to date from the year A.D. 1336—the date, that is, of the first real sovereign of the dynasty—it gives a genealogy traced roughly downwards through a few mythological names from Chandra. Such mythological pedigrees are, as a rule, to be found only in the later grants of a dynasty, after it has become firmly established, and when the sovereigns have acquired sufficient power to attract to their courts a number of scapophantic poets and poetsasters.

Other inscriptions seem to be more reliable. One, of Harihara I, dated ŚŚ. 1261 (A.D. 1339), is peculiarly interesting, as it styles him merely Mahānāyakarā; and this is followed by inscriptions of Bukka, his younger brother, who bears the same inferior title. (Mr. Fleet's Pāli, Sanskrit and Old Canarese Inscriptions, Nos. 149, 150.) Harihara II was, in ŚŚ. 1310 (A.D. 1388), entitled Mahānāyakarāhīrā. An inscription of Bukka, dated A.D. 1354-5 (published by Mr. Rice) gives us only the names of Sangama and Kampa, and so does a grant published by Mr. Fleet, which is dated in the same year (ŚŚ. 1276 expired, Vija). Bukka's inscription of A.D. 1355-6 (ŚŚ. 1277 current, Mavanatha), noted by Mr. Fleet, shows that he had then made "Hosapattana in the Hoyisana country" his capital. No. 58 of my List of Copper-plate Grants (supra, p. 8) is a grant by Sangama son of Kampa in A.D. 1356-7 (ŚŚ. 1278 current, Durmukhi), and gives the genealogy of the earlier kings. We have yet to learn why Kampa or his son Sangama did not succeed to Harihara and how they were ousted by Bukka. From the grants of 1355-6 and 1356-7 (ŚŚ. 1277 current, Mavanatha, and ŚŚ. 1278 current, Durmukhi) published by Mr. Rice, we find that the name of the commander-in-chief of Bukka's armies was Nadeguna Mahānāyaka, son of N. Sāyana. His boast that he commanded the "Tyūroa army, the Seonna army, the Telungha army, the powerful Pasōyan army, and the Hoyisana army" must be accepted with reservation. In 1384 A.D. occurred the first conflict between the Mūlamadanas and the troops of Vijayanagar. An inscription of A.D. 1398 (ŚŚ. 1290 current, Kītaka) states that Bukka lived at Hastināvatipura, and mentions his prime minister Madhavānaka, i.e., the celebrated priest of Śiva, Madhavacharya-Vidyārānya, abbot of the monastery at Śrīnāgī. An inscription at Porumālla in the Cuddapah District mentions Bukka's son Bhūskara Bhūpati as reigning or governing in Udayagiri in A.D. 1399, but this inscription requires examination, because it would seem probable that the Reddi held Udayagiri at that period.

The genealogy given in the inscription published by Mr. Fleet in the J.B.B.R.A.S. (XII 338, 372) confirms that given above as far as Harihara II, in whose reign (A.D. 1379, ŚŚ. 1301 current,
Siddháriti it was executed. The glorification attached to the name of Saígama coincides with that ascribed in a subsequent grant of Narasa to the then sovereign, and it was probably a formula. It states that he worshipped at Ramesvaram, built a bridge over the Kaveri, crossed it, defeated his enemy, and captured Sírrangam; also that he defeated the armies of Chera, Chola, Pandiya, the Turusuka, the Gajapati, and others. The same grant shows that Haríhara I and Bukka did not reign jointly, or, at any rate, that Bukka succeeded Haríhara; and that the capital was then at Vijayanagar. Haríhara II gave many gifts to the great southern temples. He also endowed some Jain temples, as is apparent from the inscription on the dhrojanastambha of a Jaina shrine at Vijayanagar (Vol. I, 106; Asiatic Researches XX, p. 20), which records a grant by that monarch, mentioning his minister, Chaitá Dandamáyaka, whose son’s name was Iruga. The minister of Haríhara II was, as we learn from inscriptions at Haríhara and Bellur in Maisur, named Mudda Dandadhipa, or Dandasa, in the years A.D. 1379 and 1382. Another powerful minister, by name Gunda Dandadhípa, is mentioned as living in the reign of Haríhara, but the date is not certain. In 1380 A.D. Haríhara expelled the Muhammadans from Goa, Madhaviaharya being his minister (J.B.R.A.S. IX, 227). A grant of Virúpaksha, son of Haríhara son of Bukka, quoted by Mr. Garstin in his South Arcot Manual (p. 2), dated in A.D. 1383-4, gives us the name of “Malladevi, daughter of Ramaleva,” as that of his mother, and “Kanakshi” as that of his grandmother. An inscription of A.D. 1399 (S.S. 1321 current, Pramada, noticed by Mr. Fleet) states that a minister named Báchanna Udayiyar (or Vođevi) was then in charge of the government of Goa.

Dr. Burnell gives the date 1401 as the last of the reign of Haríhara, and names as his successor his son Bukka II (1401-1418), who married Tippamba. He also gives us the elder son of Bukka II, “Devaraja, Virudeva, or Virabhapatı,” as reigning 1418-1434, and notes the name of his brother Krishnaraja. He states that Devaraja married Padmambha and Mallambha, and was succeeded by the following sovereigns:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Vijaya</th>
<th>Prabhuda Deva</th>
<th>Mallikárjuna</th>
<th>Ramachandra</th>
<th>Virúpaksha</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

(1434-1454) and others?
(1456-1477)
(1481-1487)
(1487)
(1488-1490)

In opposition to this table, I may point to the thirty-five dated inscriptions noted in my list as between the years 1406 and 1487 (or 1497?), all of which combine to show that Haríhara II was succeeded by Deva Raya I in or before the year 1406, that the latter had a son Vijaya Bhumati, who was living in A.D. 1418, and that his son Deva Raya II reigned from A.D. 1422 (about) till at least the year 1447 A.D. My inscriptions then give the names of Mallikárjuna (1459), Virúpaksha (1470 and 1473), and Prabhudeva (1476). I am not certain as to the accuracy of the single inscription at Avor in South Arcot, which gives us a Narasimha as reigning in A.D. 1470-1, and prefer that it should be further examined.

The inscription at Hasan in Maisur gives the coronation of Deva Raya as having taken place in A.D. 1406 (S.S. 1328 current, year Vijaya), and I have seven other inscriptions of that reign dated 1409, 1410, and 1412 A.D. Inscriptions Nos. 87, 88, and 138 of my List of Copper-plate Grants give the genealogy of Deva Raya, son of Vijaya Bhumati, son of Deva Raya I, son of Haríhara II. This is confirmed by the inscription published in the Asiatic Researches (XX, p. 22), dated in S.S. 1348 (A.D. 1426-7), in which the same genealogy is given, and in which Deva Raya II, or Viradeva Raya, is expressly termed “Abhinavat,” or the “young” Deva Raya. Abdur Razzaq also speaks of him as “exceedingly young” in A.D. 1444, so that he must have been a mere child at his accession. (Mahtas
Sa'dain, in Sir H. Elliot's *History of India IV*, 121.\(^1\) A stone inscription, however, at Tiruvannamalai:\(^1\) seems to mention Vijaya Bhūgati as reigning in 1418. After that date till 1447 my nineteen inscriptions give me no name but that of Deva Rāya II. His minister was Naganna Dānapāyaka.\(^2\)

We now come to the second or Narasīhna dynasty, whose scions became more powerful than any monarchs who had ever reigned over the south of India. Dr. Burnell fixes A.D. 1490 as the initial date of Narasīhna's reign, and at present no inscription that I can be sure of appears to overthrow that statement. I observe, however, that Bishop Caldecott, in his *History of Tinnevelly* (p. 48), fixes the date of the beginning of "Narasīhna, or Vira Narasīhna's" reign as A.D. 1487, and I have been told of an inscription at Conjeevaram (which should be examined) dated in that same year, in which Narasīhna is mentioned. Narasīhna's family name was Sālvēy.\(^3\) We have yet to learn the history of his acquiring the sovereignty of Vijayanagar and ousting the older dynasty.

From the grant (No. III) published by Mr. Fleet in Vol. XII of the J.B.R.A.S. (pp. 342 et seq.) and from others similar we learn that Krishnadeva was son of Narasa, Nirasīhna or Narasīhna, who had a wife Tippeji. Krishnadeva's mother was Nagaladevi or Nagāmika, and some inscriptions expressly state that she was not the wife of the sovereign, but merely a favourite dancing girl. Narasa was son of Īvara, whose queen was Bhukkamā; Īvara was son of Timma who married Devaki.

Before going into the question of the inscriptions of the second dynasty, I have determined to give a sketch of the period from Ferishta's *History*; for though this seems at variance with the evidence of the inscriptions, it is reasonable to suppose that it is trustworthy. From Ferishta we learn that in A.D. 1489, "Heemrajae" (Scott's *Edit., I*, 210), Minister of Vijayanagar, had in that year usurped the sovereignty, "leaving the Roies [Rāyas] only nominal power": that in 1492 (ibid., p. 212-13), after a battle on the Krishnā against the "Adil Shahi Muḥmadānās, the "young roye" (name not given) died of his wounds, the usurping minister fleeing to Vijayanagar; and that "Heemraje" then seized on the government of the country. Further on (p. 228) we read that "Heemraje was the first usurper. He had poisoned the young Rāya of Beejanugur (Vijayanagar), son of Sheory (Siwā Rāya?), and made his infant brother a tool to his designs; by degrees overthrowing the ancient nobility, and at length establishing his own authority over the kingdom." This is narrated as showing the state of Vijayanagar previous to the commencement of the reign of Ismāʿīl Adil Shah of Bijapur (Bijapur), i.e. about the year A.D. 1511. When Ismāʿīl began to assume for himself the reins of government, "Heemraje" was at Raichūr, which fortress had been surrendered to Vijayanagar (ibid., p. 236). In 1520 Ismāʿīl made an unsuccessful attempt to recover territory from Vijayanagar. In 1529 another expedition against Vijayanagar was undertaken, "the affairs of Beejanugur being in confusion owing to the death of "Heemraje, who was newly succeeded by his son Ramraje, against whom rebellions had arisen by

---

1 Abdu'l-Razzak landed at Calicut on an embassy from Samarkand in June (?) 1442, and gives a graphic description of Calicut and Vijayanagar, with his journey to and from the latter place. He experienced kind treatment at the hands of the Zamorin, and notices that there were circus elephants received in the port of Calicut, whereas in other parts strange ships were often plundered. Men and women both went about with their bodies bare, from the waist upwards. But batties prevailed. Calicut was not then under the power of Vijayanagar. "It is said that the Zamorin was much afraid of the power of his great neighbour. The ambassador journeyed to Vijayanagar by way of Mangalore, Muddabidi, and Bedran (Bidrū). He describes the temple at Muddabidi as being all of brass and the statues made of gold, while he launched out in admiration of the sculptures of the temples at Bidrū. He describes Vijayanagar as a magnificent city, with seven fortified walls, and, outside these, *cheкрас de frics*, 80 yards broad, of lofty stones set on end. The palace stood in the centre with four bazaar round it, at the head of each of which was a lofty mandapān. The palace was lofty but not tall. Water flowed down the streets in cut-stone troughs. To the right of the palace was the minister's office, called the Heemraja, very large, and with a *mandapān* in front. Behind the king's palace was that of the Donāī. To the left of the palace was the mint, where " caste, parti, and Karma" were coined. All the people in the streets wore golden jewels. Behind the mint was a bazaar 300 yards long and 20 broad, furnished with stone seats. The name of the king was "Deva Rāya." He was exceedingly young, with an olive complexion, of spare body, but tall. Before the ambassador's arrival, and while he was still at Calicut, a desperate attempt had been made on the sovereign's life by his (the king's) brother. All the nobles were thoroughly assassinated, and the king was stabbed by his brother. But the attempt was frustrated, and the traitor slain. Abdur Razzak gives a glowing account of the splendours of the *Mahānavami* festival at Vijayanagar.

2 Mr. Rice's *Mysore Inscriptions*, p. 39, No. 21.

3 Sir H. Elliot mentions this (Scott's *Edition*, I, 139).

4 Vol. I, p. 267, No. 8. The note to this inscription probably needs correction.
VIJAYANAGAR'S KINGS. 107

"several roies." This time Mudkhal and Raichur were retaken by Isma'il (id., 253). Later on we read that at the accession of Ibrahim Adil Shah I in 1533, "Ramraja of Bejanuggur" took 3,000 foreign troops into his pay. Ferishta then gives a sketch of later Vijayanagar history which rather conflicts with his former account. He states that, at the death of "Seeroy," the latter's son, a minor, succeeded, but, dying shortly after, was succeeded by his younger brother. He too died, and, the rightful sovereign being an infant only three months old, Hoemanaja, one of the ministers, became regent, and was cheerfully obeyed by all the nobility and vassals of the kingdom for forty years; though, on the arrival of the "young king at the age of manhood, he had poisoned him and put an infant of his family on the throne, in order to have a pretence for keeping the regency in his own hands. Hoemanaja, at his death, was succeeded in office by his son Ramraja, who, having married a daughter of the son of Seeroy, by that "alliance greatly added to his dignity and power" (id., p. 262). Designing to raise himself to the throne by the total extinguishment of the legitimate line, Rama Rajya found himself opposed by a number of the nobles, and therefore he "placed on the throne an infant of the female line, and committed his person to the care of his uncle, Hojo Termul Roy, who was not without a cast of insanity in his mind, and from whose weakness he apprehended no danger of competition" (id., p. 263). Rama Rajya, after five or six years, rid himself of treacherous means of the nobles who opposed him, and then reduced several rajus in Malabar. Being absent on an expedition against a raja who lived to the south of the capital, a slave in whom Rama Rajya trusted seized the opportunity of liberating the young monarch, and having procured Hojo Termul Roy to embrace his interest, assumed the office of minister and began to levy troops. Several tributary roies, who were disgusted with Ramraja, flew with speed to Bejanuggur to obey their lawful king; and in a short time thirty thousand horse and vast hosts of foot were assembled "under his standard at the city" (id., p. 263). Rama Rajya at once returned, but finding resistance hopeless, retired to his own estates. The young Rajya had not long to live in peace, for he was soon strangled by "Hojo Termul," who then seized the throne. His government proving oppressive and distasteful to the nobles, they invited Rama Rajya to return and take upon himself the administration of affairs (id., 264). The king, stricken with terror, made overtures to Ibrahim Adil Shah for assistance, promising to become tributary to Vijayapura (Bijapur). The Muhammadans accordingly took the field and marched into Vijayanagar in A.D. 1535, whereupon Rama Rajya and his allies submitted, and entreated that the Muhammadans might be sent out of the capital. The king accordingly dismissed his allies, but no sooner had they crossed the Krishna than Rama Rajya marched on the capital. The king in despair destroyed all that he could of the royal property and then killed himself. "Rama Rajya now became Roy of Bejanuggur without a rival" (id., 295). Ibrahim Adil at once despatched an army against Adoni, which was on the point of surrender when Negtaderoo (Venkatadri), the younger brother of Ramraja, marched from Bejanuggur with a great army to relieve it. A battle ensued, and in the end a peace was concluded (id., 266). In 1543 the princes of the Muhammadan States of the Dakhan quarrelled amongst themselves, and Bijapur was simultaneously attacked by several armies, one of which was that of "Negtaderoo," brother of Rama Rajya. Peace was speedily concluded with Vijayanagar, and the Hindu army retired (id., 271). In 1551 an agreement was made between Rama Rajya and the Nizam Shahi Musalmans, which resulted in Mudkhal and Raichur being captured from Ibrahim Adil. Six years later Rama Rajya was called to the assistance of Ibrahim and sent his brother Venkatadri with a large army to aid him. Venkatadri was successful (id., 284). Ibrahim died in 1557, and was succeeded by Ali Adil, one of whose first actions was to effect a warm friendship for, and interest in, Rama Rajya, who had just lost a son (id., 289). In 1558 these two monarchs, now allied, fought against the armies of Husain Nizam Shah, in which expedition the Muhammadan historian accuses the Hindu soldiers of being guilty of gross barbarities and excesses (id., 291). Rama Rajya then insulted the Musalmans sovereigns by his arrogance and haughtiness, and the result was the grand Muhammadan league which overthrew utterly the power of Vijayanagar. In 1564 the four princes met on the plains of Bijapur and marched to Talikota on the Krishna. Rama Rajya sent his "youngest brother Eclumraja" to block the passages of the river, while himself, preceded by an army under his brother Venkatadri, marched to the attack of the allies. Ferishta gives a graphic description of the battle (id., p. 295-298). The Hindus were utterly defeated. Rama Rajya was captured by the soldiers of Nizam Shah, who promptly decapitated him; and the Muhammadans, entering Vijayanagar in triumph, razed the chief buildings, and committed all manner of excess. The "raja of Bejanuggur since this battle has never recovered its ancient splendour, and the city itself has been so destroyed that it is now totally in ruins and uninhabited" (i.e., in A.D. 1593—1606, the period of the composition of Ferishta's History).

Leaving Ferishta, we will now revert to the inscriptive evidence as to the chief kings of the
Narasimha dynasty down to the destruction of the kingdom. A number of inscriptions combine to give the following genealogy:

Timma,
married Devali.

Iśvara,
mverted Bukamuna.

Narasu,
Narasu Avanipala, Narasimha, or
Nṛsimha (A.D. 1509).

Married Tippajīvi, and Nagaladevi, or
Nāgaṇābīkā (? a dancing girl).

(By Tippajīvi)
Vira Narasimha or Vira
Nṛsimhendra (A.D. 1509).

(By Nagaladevi)
Kṛishnadeva Rāya or "Vira Nara-
simha Kṛishnadeva Mahārāja,"
(1509-1530).

Married Chinadevi and Tirumaladevi,
One of these was daughter of the King of
Orissa.

(By Chinadevi),
A daughter—married Tirumala Rāya.

(By Tirumaladevi),
Tirumalāmākā (? )—married
"Aliya" Rāma Rāya.

An inscription, noted as No. 107 of my List of Copper-plate Grants (supra, p. 16), states that Krishna's successor, Achyuta, was younger brother of Krishna, while that noted similarly as No. 207 (id., p. 30) gives this relationship still more clearly and minutely. It relates that Krishna's father, Narasa, besides his wife, Tippajīvi, and Nagalā, the mother of Krishna, had a wife Obānībīkā, and that to each of the ladies was born a son, Achyuta being son of Obānībīkā. On the other hand, the two inscriptions noted as Nos. 25 and 26 of the same list (id., pp. 4, 5), both from the same place, Pudī in North Arcot, state that Achyuta, or Achiyutendra, was son of Kṛishnadeva. Achyuta reigned from A.D. 1530-1542.

The relationship of Achyuta's successor, Sadaśiva, who succeeded as an infant in 1542 and was kept entirely under the control of his ministers, is equally doubtful with that of Achyuta. An inscription of A.D. 1532 at Conjeeveram (Vol. I, p. 182, No. 115) mentions that Achiyuta had a wife named Varadadevi, and a son Venkatādri, while a copper-plate grant from the banks of the Kṛishnā (No. 81 of my list above, p. 12) mentions the name of Achyuta's son as Venkatādēva, and states that he reigned a short time and died deeply regretted, being succeeded by a relative named Sadaśiva, who was son of Rangarāya and his wife Timmāmbā. But the inscription at Hassan, of which Mr. Rice gives a translation in his Mysore Inscriptions (p. 228, No. 129) states (as far as I gather) that Sadaśiva was son of Achyuta.

No doubt the further study of inscriptions will make these matters all more clear. At present it is useless to theorize.

One thing, however, must be noticed. Whether it arises from oral tradition, or from the number of inscriptions and grants made to temples in his reign, it is a fact that the name of Kṛishnadeva Rāya is held by all natives of the peninsula to this day as that of one of the greatest monarchs that ever ruled the country; whereas Muhammedan writers absolutely ignore him and his successors, and declare that the ministers usurped the entire sovereignty, keeping the Rāyas in absolute subservience. This apparent discrepancy needs solution. One fact only I am able to assert positively;—if the ministers were so powerful, as stated by the Musulman historians, at least in all inscriptions that I have met with their sovereigns were recognized as paramount and the names of Rāma Rāya, Raṅgarāja and the others never appear as those of supreme rulers.

1 Called Bukta by the first of the two inscriptions under notice. Feraiha states that Iśvara was Raja of Kurnool (Asiatie Researches XX, 10).
2 This prince actually came to the throne and was succeeded by Kṛishnadeva Rāya, according to an inscription published by Mr. Rice (Mysore Inscriptions, p. 242, No. 130).
Krishnadeva was crowned in A.D. 1509. He extended the conquests of the Vijayanagar family considerably. He is said to have first settled the Dravida country about Conjeevaram, and then to have crushed a refractory raja in the Maistur country, the Gaṅga Raja of Ummatir. In the war against the latter Krishna Rāya captured the strong fort of Sivasamudram and the city of Srirangapatam, after which all Maistur submitted to him. In A.D. 1513 he conquered the fortress and dependencies of Udayagiri in Nellore, and brought thence an image of Krishnavatī, which he set up at Vijayanagar and endowed. In A.D. 1515 he captured the hill fort of Konduvīdu south of the Krishnā from a Gaṅgapati ruler who then held possession, Timma Arasu being the general commanding the victorious army. By this conquest, which followed the capture of fortresses further south, the whole country along the east coast of the peninsula was reduced to subjection. In the following year (A.D. 1516) he defeated a hostile army north of the Krishnā. In 1529 Krishnadeva endowed the great statue of Nārasīhā, which forms so prominent a feature of the rock-cut remains at Vijayanagar, and which was carved by a Brahman, or at his expense.

The reign of Achyuta seems to have been as remarkable for the number of gifts to Brahmins and endowments of temples as that of his predecessor Krishnā. He finally reduced the Tanjore country in A.D. 1532-3.

The inscriptions examined by me, or of which information has been sent to me, I gather the following names as those of certain of the great ministers and chiefs during the reigns of Krishnā, Achyuta, and Sadaśīva:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th></th>
<th></th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Do.</td>
<td>Do.</td>
<td>Do. do. p. 82. Bāpatla.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Do.</td>
<td>Do.</td>
<td>Do. do. p. 82. Bāpatla.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Sāluva Timmarasa Ayyaṅgār</td>
<td>Do.</td>
<td>Do. do. p. 70. Konḍakāvūrū.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Rāma Bhaṭṭu, first Governor of Udayagiri, and Veṅkataṭṛishi, his subordinate</td>
<td>A.D. 1536</td>
<td>Do. do. p. 139, 140. Mālyakondā, Nellore.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Aliya Rāma Rājayyadeva</td>
<td>Do. 1547</td>
<td>Do. do. p. 120. Pennakonda.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>Do. do. p. 95. Guṇṭanāla, Kurnool.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

3. (Above I, 107), Inscription at Vijayanagar, A.D. 1513.
5. See above, p. 181, under the "Reddy Chiefs of Konduvīdu."
6. Inscription at Madura, Kistna District, (supra, p. 81).
### VIJAYANAGAR KINGS

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Names</th>
<th>Dates</th>
<th>References</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Timma Raja, son of Timmayaadeva</td>
<td>A.D. 1551</td>
<td>Do. do. p. 129, Yerragudi pādu, Cuddapah.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Tirumaladeva, son of Ranga Raja, son of Ara Vijaya Rama Raja</td>
<td>A.D. 1555</td>
<td>Do. do. p. 130, Vantimitta, Cuddapah.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Tirumala, son of Ranga Raja</td>
<td>A.D. 1556</td>
<td>Do. do. p. 107, Vijayanagar.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Rama Raja, son of Tirumaladeva</td>
<td>A.D. 1565</td>
<td>Do. do. p. 120, Pennakonda.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Papa Timmaya, son of Rama Raja, Timma Raja</td>
<td>Grant given in reign of Sadasiva</td>
<td>Do. do. p. 124, Bollavaram, Cuddapah.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

It has already been mentioned how, after repeated struggles, the whole strength of the Muhammadan kingdoms of the Dakhan combined against Vijayanagar, and, in the battle of Talikōṭa, crushed for ever its widely-extended power, reducing the members of the ruling house to the position of mere vassals. In spite of the entire loss of power, however, the feeling of the Hindu population of the south seems to have been always loyal to their old rulers, for, even as late as the year 1788, I have seen copper-plate documents which acknowledge the representatives of the family as paramount sovereigns.

Inscriptions at Ahobilam show that there at least the authority of Sadasiva was recognized up to the year 1566; three years later than the fatal battle which ruined his family. But at the same time (i.e., in 1567) we find Tirumala, the second of one of the usurping brothers, who had kept Sadasiva captive — the elder brother, Rama Raya, having been captured and killed at Talikōṭa — giving a grant in his own name. Other grants of this Tirumala's in 1567, 1568, 1572, 1573, 1577, are to be found amongst the inscriptions noted in Volume I. He retired to Pennakonda in A.D. 1567. The inscription at Pennakonda in 1577 notes the name of his minister as Chinnappa Nāyunda.

With Sadasiva expired, or sunk into obscurity, the old line of Narasimha, and the family of the usurping ministers were recognized both by Hindus and Muhammadans as rightful sovereigns. Several inscriptions appear to recognize Rama Raya as the founder of this dynasty, as they affix his name (modern) to that of the reigning sovereign or scion of the house specially requiring notice. We may therefore call the three Vijayanagar dynasties by the names of (1) the Dynasty of Hariraya, (2) the Dynasty of Narasimha, (3) the Dynasty of Rama Raja. We are now concerned with the latter.

It has been stated above that the Muhammadan historians believe Rama Raya and his brothers to have been sons of "Heem" Raja; Dr. Burnell calls them sons of "Virappa Nāyak"; an inscription at Duvan Halli in Mysore style him "Sri Ranga." Rama Raya married the younger of Krishnadeva Raya's daughters, and was therefore called "Aliya" Rama Raya, aliya meaning son-in-law. Dr. Oppert points out that the "Local Records," Vol. XLVII, p. 65, his wife's name was mentioned as "Tirumalāma". He was killed at Talikōṭa.

---

1. See above, p. 247.
5. According to Purchas II, p. 1795. (Burnell's *South-Indian Philology*, p. 55, n.)
VIJAYANAGAR KINGS.

From MacKenzie's "View of the Principal Political Events that occurred in the Carnatic, from the dissolution of the Ancient Hindu Government in 1564 till the Mogul Government was established in 1687" we gather some valuable information; but it must be confessed that all is, at present, singularly confused, the different lists varying in most important particulars. From the inscriptions which I have examined, or of which I have received information (if the dates given are reliable) it would seem that Rāma's brother Tirumala, and the latter's son, Śri Raṅga, ruled from 1557 till A.D. 1558, or for twenty years after the battle of Talikota. The inscriptions tabulated above (p. 137) give Tirumala in 1667, Raṅga 1572, Tirumala 1575, Raṅga 1574, Tirumala 1577, and then Raṅga 1578—1585. The "Traditional List" published by Ravenshaw (Asiatic Researches XX, 1) and repeated in Mr. Kelsall's Bellary Manual, gives as Tirumala (1564—1572), Raṅga (1572—1580), and the list tabulated by Ravenshaw from inscriptions gives Tirumala (1560—1571) and Raṅga (1574—1584). In this uncertainty we can only be sure that Tirumala became head of the family after Talikota, that he removed the seat of government to Pennakonda after the sack of the capital, and that he was succeeded at Pennakonda by his eldest son Śri Raṅga I.

Some writers have definitely fixed the accession of Śri Raṅga at the year A.D. 1574. We learn a little more, however, from other sources. After the battle which decided the fate of the Hindu monarchy, the allies marched so far as Vijayanagar and Anēgundi. They plundered the capital, committing all sorts of excess, and only retired on receiving the cession of all the lands north of the Tungabhadra which had been captured by the Hindus. The acknowledged head of the family was then Venkata, Rama Raja's youngest brother, Timma being for the time bustled. This state of things did not, however, last for very long. Almost immediately after the Dakhani allies had broken up their joint camp at Raichur, where they fixed their rendezvous after their victorious campaign, Husain Nīgām Shāh of Ahmadnagar died, and was succeeded by a minor. This event encouraged 'Ali Adil Shāh of Bijapur to attempt largely to add to his dominions. Timma Raja applied to him for aid in order that he might regain his position as chief of the family—a position which Venkata had usurped—and 'Ali Adil moved with an army to Anēgundi ostensibly to aid his, but in reality with the view of adding, first Anēgundi, and afterwards Vijayanagar itself, to his own dominions. This design was frustrated by Venkata calling on the other Dakhani sovereignties to aid him to maintain his position, and 'Ali Adil was forced by fear of his rivals to retreat back from Anēgundi.

In 1577 the Muḥammadan advanced against Pennakonda, which was so bravely defended by Jagadeva Raya, son-in-law of Śri Raṅga, that the invaders were defeated and driven back. Jagadeva was rewarded by large grants of land added to the territories of the province (parts of Māsur and Salem) that he governed. His governorship was then widely extended.

Śri Raṅga was succeeded in A.D. 1585 by his brother, Venkatapati, who removed the seat of government to Chandragiri. Venkatapati ruled with some degree of magnificence at Chandragiri and Vellore, having his territories governed by viceroy. MacKenzie gives the names of some of the principal viceroys and their provinces about the year A.D. 1597. They seem to have been—

Kṛṣṇappa Nāyakka
Nāyakka
Kumāra Kṛṣṇappa Nāyakka
Jagadeva Raya
Tirumala Raya
? Nāyakka

They were at Jijji (Gingee), at Tanjore, at Madura, at Chennapattana, at Sṛirangapattana, and at Pennakonda.

About the year 1593 or 1595 he seems to have raised himself to make an effort for the recovery of at least part of his patrimony from the Musalmans. "Taking advantage of that the Golkonda Government being taken up by the invasion of Ahmadnagar by the Mogul forces under Prince Murad, son of Akbar, he approached the limits of Guntur with a view of recovering that province; but "speedily retreated on finding the Golkonda officers were disposed to receive him in force, and apologized, "alleging that his movement was from motives of religion" to visit and perform ablutions "at the great "tank at Cummam." In 1599 Venkatapati was at war with the Nāyakka of Madura, his vassal. The European missionaries were well received by the sovereign at Chandragiri, and he encouraged the trade of the East India Company. The Dutch were then established at Pulicat, where they had recently built a fort. He died in A.D. 1614. Floris, the traveller, heard of his death while at Masulipatam, on October 26th of the year.
25th of that year. He states that the king's three wives burned themselves on his funeral pyre. One of them was "Obiama, Queen of Palekate," or Pulicat.

His death was followed by great confusion and disturbance. The various viceroys throughout the south of India began to assume an independent attitude and emancipate themselves from their position of vassaldom. The government of the Vijayanagar territories above the ghats was virtually destroyed by the capture of Srimangapatna (Seringapatam) in 1609 A.D. by Raja Udaiyar of Mysur from Tirumala Raja, the aged viceroy, who retired and died at Talkad. And all over the country the Poles the began to acquire more and more power.

The following genealogical table exhibits the relationship of the kings of the Rama Raja dynasty down to Venkaatapati:

```
Married Bellālikā;  

Rāma Raja,  
married Lakhāmbikā.  
Called elsewhere Bukka Raja, his queen's name being given as Mallāmbikā.

Śri Raṅga or  
Śri Raṅga Rāma Nippati,  
Married Tirumālādeva or Tirumālānābikā.  
He was minister to the sovereign.

Rāma Raja.  
Governed the kingdom in reign of Sadāśiva. Married Krishnadeva Rāya's younger daughter Tirumālānāb. Was killed at Taliṭōka A.D. 1564.

Krishna Raja.  
Acquired Anēgundī for himself, but died without issue.

Tirumala Raja.  

Raṅga I  
or Śri Raṅga, alias  
Viṣṭākhi  
(A.D. 1574?—1585),  
Married  
(1) Tirumalādevī  
and (2) Katāmāb.  
A daughter,  
marrd Jagadeva Raya.

Tirumala Raja,  

Raṅga II  

Tirumala Raja,  

Venkaatapati,  
(1585—1614),  
Removed the seat of government from Pennakonda to Chandragiri. Married three wives, one of whom was "Obiama, Queen of Pulicat," according to Floris. Died without issue.

My information regarding inscriptions gives me the following list, the dates being those of the inscription of sovereigns (so-called) who succeeded Venkaatapati.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>A.D.</th>
<th></th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1619</td>
<td>Śri Raṅga II</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1620–1622</td>
<td>Rāma</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1623</td>
<td>Śri Raṅga II (?)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1629</td>
<td>Venkaatapati</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1636</td>
<td>Rāma</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1643–1665</td>
<td>Śri Raṅga III</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
```

1 Inscription at Devanhali; Rice's *Mysores Inscriptions*, p. 252, No. 140. The genealogy is partially confirmed by my copper-plate inscription No. 12 (see above, pp. 3, 3).  
2 See above, pp. 2, 3, copper-plate inscription No. 12.  
4 According to information supplied to me by the present Raja of Anēgundī.
This seems to accord well with the "Traditional List" as published by Ravenshaw (Asiatic Researches XX, 1) so far as the order of names is concerned, except that my inscriptive list interpolates a Sri Ranga and Rama at the beginning; but all my stone inscriptions require examination. Sri Ranga, however, certainly began to reign before the year 1639, for it was he that gave the site of the city of Madras to the English in that year.

Mr. Ravenshaw’s list runs—

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Sri Ranga II.</th>
<th>Venkata.</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Sri Ranga III.</td>
<td>Rama.deva</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Venkapat.i</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

We then have—

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Sri Ranga IV</th>
<th>Venkapat.i</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Sri Ranga</td>
<td>Venkata</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Sri Ranga</td>
<td>Mahadeva</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Sri Ranga</td>
<td>Venkata</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Sri Ranga</td>
<td>Rama</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Venkapat.i</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>(?)</td>
<td>Venkapat.i</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>A.D.</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1665—1678</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1678—1680</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1692</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1706</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1716</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1724</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1729</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1752</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1759 (?)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1791—1793</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

In a letter to Government, dated 12th July 1801, Munro gave an account of the Anegundi Raj so far as he had been able to gather it. He states that the then Raja was a descendant of the Vijayanagar family by the female line, his ancestors having obtained the territories of Anegundi, part of Harpanahalli, and part of Chitaldurugam in jaghir from the Muhammadan Governments. Early in the eighteenth century they paid a tribute of Rs. 20,000 to the Mogul Emperor. In A.D. 1749 the jaghir fell under the Maharrattas and paid tribute to them till 1775, when it was reduced by Haidar Ali, who fixed the tribute at Rs. 10,000 and the obligation of furnishing a force of 1,000 foot and 100 horse. In 1786 Tipu completely subverted the jaghir. The Raja fled to the Nizam’s dominions, where he remained a fugitive till 1791, when he tried to regain his jaghir during the war. In 1799 he seized Anegundi on Tipu’s fall, and refused to submit to the English. This he was compelled to do, and the estate was handed over to the Nizam, when the Raja was made a pensioner. His name was Tirumala Raja. He died in 1824.

From him the present Raja of Anegundi is descended, as shown by the following pedigree:

Tirumala Raja.

Pensioned by the Nizam’s Government in A.D. 1841.

Died 1824.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>A son;</th>
<th>Vira Venkapat Raja, (died unmarrried, 1831).</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>(died before his father).</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>(A daughter).</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Tirumaladeva.
Married Lakshmidevamma.
Died 1866.

Lakshmidevamma, married Narasimha Raja.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Veikata Rama Raja, (died 1871).</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>married Sri Rangamma.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Krishmdeva Raya, (daughter) Venkamma. (died in 1872.)

Narasimha Raja.
Born 1870; the present chief.

A daughter.
A daughter.
VIJAYAPURA MUHAMMADANS,—YĀDAVAS OF DEVAGIRI.

VIJAYAPURA, OR BIJAPUR, ḌĀIL SHĀHI DYNASTY OF—
(See Dākkan, Muhammādan Kings of the—.)

WARĀNGAL, SOVEREIGNS OF—
(See Gaṇapatis of Oraṅgal.)

WESTERN CĀLUKYAS.
(See Čālukyas.)

YĀDAVAS OF DEVAGIRI
(See Mr. Fleet’s Dynasties of the Kanarese Districts, pp. 71—78, for an account of this family. From it the following summary is compiled.)
On the downfall of the Kalačuris, the southern parts of their dominions fell into the hands of the Hoysala Ballālas, or Yādavas of Dvārakamadra, while the northern were appropriated by another family of Yādavas, who eventually settled at Devagiri (<i>kud</i>, Daulatabad.) The device of their house was a golden <i>garuda</i>. The following is the genealogy of the dynasty:

Singhana I.

Mahugī.

Bhillama
(A.D. 1187 to 1191).

Jaitugi I,
Jaitrasimhā, or Jaitrapalā,
(A.D. 1191—1209.)

Singhana II,
Sinhā, Sinhala, Sinhana, or Tribhubvanamalla,
(A.D. 1209—1247.)

Jaitugi II.

Krishna,
Kanhera, Kanhera, Kandhara, or Kāndhara,
(A.D. 1247—1260).

Rāmachandra, or Rāmaṇēva,
(A.D. 1271—1309).

Śāṅkara,
Bhūna.

Mahādeva
<i>alias</i> Uragasārvabhauma,
(A.D. 1269—1271).

Amana.

Singhana I is stated in an inscription to have subdued the "King of the Karaṇṭaka," whom Mr. Fleet identifies with the Hoysala king Viṣṇuvarṇāna. In Bhillama’s lifetime, his son Jaitugi seems to have been defeated by the Hoysala king Ballāla II in a battle fought, according to tradition, at Lakkundi in the Dharavād District. Jaitugi I resided at Vijayapura or Bijapur. He is stated in a later inscription to have slain the "King of Trīkūlaṅga" and seized his kingdom. Whether this is true or not remains to be proved. The
king of "Trikaliṅga" would, apparently, be the Chola sovereign, or his viceroy in his northern possessions. Kulottunga II appears to have reigned over the Chola country till after the year A.D. 1168; and I have received copies of inscriptions about the Krishna and Godāvari rivers which would give us a Chola prince named Rajendra reigning till at least 1194; after which we hear nothing of any sovereign till the Ganaśāpas of Orangal appear on the scene, the country being apparently in the hands of a number of petty chiefs. It is therefore not at all improbable that the Chola sovereign or viceroy of Telingana (Trikaliṅga) was conquered by a Yadava sovereign between the years 1191 and 1299, the date of Jaitugī's reign.

It is in the reign of Śiṅgaha II, viz., in the year A.D. 1210-11, that Devagiri is first mentioned as the capital. He claims to have conquered the "King of Telunga" (Telingana), the Kalachuri king, and the Audhra king. Thirty-eight inscriptions of his reign are extant, which prove that the kingdom had extended in size.

Śiṅgaha II was succeeded by his grandson Krishna, whose viceroy (Mahāpradhāna) in the southern province was the son of a general who is declared to have conquered the Raṭhas, the Kadambas of the Kōṅkaṇa, the Pandyas who shone at Guttī, (?) and the Hoysalas king, and to have set up pillars of victory near the Kāveri.

Mahādeva was possibly a usurper. His son Amana seems to have been forcibly ousted by Rāma-
chandra, who succeeded in A.D. 1271.

Either Rāmaṇandra or one of his vassals prosecuted a war against the Hoysalas which seems to have been successful. Rāmaṇandra's sway "extended over all the dominions, in the central and southern parts of the Bombay Presidency, of the dynasties that preceded his." In A.D. 1294 he was attacked by a predatory band of Muhammadan horsemen under 'Ala-ud-din Khilji, nephew of Jala-ud-din,—their first inroad into the Dakhan,—was defeated and driven into his fort, the town being pillaged by the marauders. Rāmaṇandra bought off the invaders and concluded a peace, but meanwhile his son Sāṅkara advanced with a large army to the capital. In the battle which ensued the Muhammadans were ultimately victorious, and the Hindu sovereign had to make further concessions before the invaders would retire.

In 1306 A.D. Rāmaṇandra having refused tribute, 'Ala-ud-din, who, by the murder of his uncle, was now on the throne of Delhi, sent one of his eunuchs, Malik Kafur, with 100,000 horse, to subdue the Dakhan. Devagiri was defenceless against this host, and Rāmaṇandra submitted and was sent to Delhi, where he was received honorably and liberally. He was restored, and continued to pay tribute till his death. In 1309 he hospitably entertained Malik Kafur on his march against Orangal.

In 1310 A.D. Malik Kafur again marched south, this time against the Hoysalas, and returned to Delhi. Sāṅkara, then sovereign of Devagiri, refused tribute, and in 1312 Malik Kafur again marched into the Dakhan, seized Sāṅkara and put him to death. He ravaged the Dakhan, and took up his residence at Devagiri. Being summoned soon after to Delhi, Rāmaṇandra's son-in-law, Haripāla, stirred up the Dakhan to arms, expelled a number of the Muhammadan garrisons, and asserted his power over the former territories of Devagiri.

In 1318 Mubarak, then on the throne of Delhi, marched in person against Haripāla, who was captured, flayed alive, and decapitated, and his head set up over the gate of his own city.

Thus ended the Yadava dynasty.

YĀDAVAS OF DVĀRASAMUDRA.

(See the Hoysala Ballālas.)

YĀDAVAS OF MĀNYAKHETĀ.

(See the Rāṣṭrakūtās.)

1 Mr. Fleet's summary of what follows is taken from Feraṅga.
SUPPLEMENTARY NOTES.

BĀNA KINGS, THE—.

The publication of Mr. Le Fanu’s Manual of the Salem District with Mr. Foulke’s Historical Paper in Vol. I, and his exhaustive notes on inscriptions in the Appendix to Vol. II, enables me to make some additions to the above sketch of the dynasties of Southern India.

I had omitted to notice the Bāna Kings of Māisūr. This was a very ancient dynasty and apparently ruled over the eastern portion of Māisūr. (Op. cit. II, 395, etc.)

At an early date, in the reign of the Gaṅga King Kōṅgānī I (see p. 190), the Bāna kings were conquered, but they subsequently recovered their power and prestige. They were conquered again by a chief in the reign of Prithvī Kōṅgānī, prior to the year A.D. 777.

Mr. Foulke’s inscription (id., p. 360) gives us a certain chief named Hasti Malla, king of the Bānas, who was subject to the Gaṅga Kings of Māisūr, who in turn were feudatories of the Cholās. The Gaṅga Prince Kesāri “Prithvīpāti” consecrated Hasti Malla, of Pādīypūri, king of the Bāpas by permission of the Chola “Parakēsāri.” A short time previous to this the Bānas were conquered “suddenly” (id., p. 372, Ins., verse 3) by the Chōla Vīra Nārāyaṇa, and since the inscription in question bears an endorsement in the fifteenth year of the said Vīra Nārāyaṇa, it would appear that this conquest, followed by the giving back of the kingdom and consecration of the Bāna king, took place within the first fifteen years of his reign, and therefore that “Parakēsāri” or “Koppa Kesāri” was a title of this Vīra Nārāyaṇa Chōla. In the endorsement the latter is mentioned by the title of “he who took Mādura.”

In another grant the same Bāna chief, Hasti Malla, is represented as having captured a Pallava fort, and being in consequence highly honored by the Chola sovereign and the Gaṅga King Prithvīpāti. Mr. Foulke argues (id., p. 389), and I think rightly, that this must have taken place before the conquest of the Pallavas by the Cholās, and probably only shortly before.

Another grant published in the same work (id., 391) gives us the following table of eight kings. Bāna was the first sovereign. A long time after him came Bānādhirāja. Again a long time after him came Jayanandivarmā, who ruled as far as the “Andhra country,” i.e., the Telugu country.

Jayanandivarmā.

Vijayāditya.

Śrī Malladeva, alias “Jagadekamalla.”

Bāna Vīḍyādhara.

Prabhunrudeva.

Vikramāditya.

Vijayāditya, alias “Pukaravippava Gauda.”

Vikramāditya, alias “Vijaya Bāhu.”

The last is called the “friend of Krishna Rāja.” Another Bāna king is mentioned in inscriptions at Guṇapopade in the Kōḷār District of Māisūr, 15 miles north of Kōḷār (Mysore Inscriptions, pp. lvi, 304, 305), viz., the “Śrī Mahāvali Bānarasa,” Vikramāditya, surnamed “Bāna Vīḍyādhara.”

Reference to the sketch of the rulers of the Malayalam country given above (p. 196) will show that one of the early Perumāls was Bāna Perumāl “from Bānapuram in Paradeśa.”

1. Inscription at Nāgamaṅgalam (Rice’s Mysore Inscriptions, p. 287).
SUPPLEMENT. CHALUKYAS, CHOLAS.

CHALUKYAS.

Mr. Fleet (Ind. Ant. XII, 218, 220) mentions an Eastern Chalukyan inscription from the Krishna, which states that King Vijayaditya Narendra Mrigaraja fought 108 battles in twelve years with the Rashtrakuta feudatories, the Gangas Mahamantravirar and the Rattas; that Guptagupta-Vijayaditya was successful in the war with the same opponents; but that, after his reign, Vengi was overrun and crushed by the "Ratta claimants,"—for the time, of course.

CHOLAS.

Mr. Foulkes (Manuai of the Salem District II, 369) publishes a grant which gives a genealogy of three Chola sovereigns, which seems to correspond with a set of three mentioned in the Konyukela Rajaikal.

Mr. Foulkes's Grant.  
Konyukela Rajaikal.

Vijayalaya.  
Vijayada.

Aditya.  
Aditya.

Vira Narayana.  
Vira Chola Narayana.

We learn that previous to these there had reigned a "Karikala Chola," since the grant states (v. 4) that "in his line, which the fame of Korkkili Chola Karikala rendered illustrious, and which was the original stock from which Kocherla and other founders of royal dynasties sprung, the victorious and wealthy Vijayalaya was born." Vira Narayana is said to have married the daughter of the King of Kerala, and to have conquered (1) the Bana kings, (2) King Tumba and other kings, (3) Raja Sihna Pandyan, (4) the King of Ceylon. He assumed the title of "Sangrama Raghava."

Mr. Foulkes (id., p. 367) thinks that the Chola Adityavarma, who conquered the Konyukela about the year A.D. 894 according to his computation, and who had a son Vira, is the same as the Chola Parakeeari, who seems to have had a son Vira; but the whole history of the Cholas is, at present, so confused that it is, as Mr. Foulkes remarks, dangerous to theorize.

The Konyu chronicle mentions a Chola "Arivarideva," or "Harivarideva," alias Rajaraja, as great- grandson of Vira Narayana. On page 380 of the same publication Mr. Foulkes gives us a list of seven Cholas and the dates he assigns to them. But as a great deal of his reasoning seems to be based on the Konyu chronicle, neither the dates nor names can be trusted.

| Vijayalaya | 855—880 |
| Aditya | 880—905 |
| Vira Narayana | 905—930 |
| Desotya | 930—950 |
| Parantaka | 950—970 |
| Divi | 970—990 |
| Harivari alias Rajaraja | 990 |

One thing is quite clear, that if the Vira Narayana of this list be the same as Rajendra Kulottunga Chola, the date must be wrong.

Another list has kindly been given to me by Dr. Burgess, who got it from Dr. Burnell. This also is from a chronicle, the Brihadiiswara Mahatmya, or legend of the great temple at Tanjore. Dr. Burnell had no confidence in it, though he thought that some of the names were doubtless real ones. It will be observed that the list does not at all correspond with the lists drawn from inscriptions.
GANGAS OF MAISÜR.

In a grant published by Mr. Foulkes in Mr. Le Fanu’s Manual of the Salem District (Vol. II, p. 372) is a short Gaṅga genealogy. In the royal line was born Siva Māra, who had a son named Prithu-yasra, alias Prithivipati. He saved a certain Dinḍikojeriga from Amoghavarsha. [The first of these latter names sounds like a Pallava name. Amoghavarsha was probably one of the three Rāṣṭrakūṭa kings of that date (see above, pp. 283-4).] He also saved Nāgaranada (another Pallava?) from death. Prithu-yasra seems to have lost his life in battle with the Pāṇḍya King Varagnaga.¹ His son was Nārasiṃha, and the latter’s son was named Keśarī, alias “Prithivipati.” The latter was subject to the Chola king Parakesari (or Kopparakesari?) and consecrated Hasti Malla king of the Bānas. The Bānas had been shortly before defeated by the Chola king, the same Parakesari, also called Vira Narayana.

KALINGA.

The kingdom of Kalinga was one of the oldest in India. Though not actually mentioned by name in the Rig Veda, the sage Kakashivat is frequently alluded to, and he was the son of a female slave of the queen of Kalinga. The country is mentioned in all the most ancient chronicles. According to Buddhist legends, when Buddha’s relics were divided at his death, Brahmātta, the King of Kalinga, obtained his left canine tooth. Kalinga is also mentioned in the Jātaka, such as the Vesupsata Jātaka and others. In the time of Asoka (B.C. 250) the country was of sufficient importance to justify that king’s engraving his celebrated rock-edicts there for the enlightenment of the people. Pliny divides the country into three portions, Kalinga, Madhyā Kalinga, and Mahā Kalinga. With all this, very little is known of the names of the kings who reigned over the country, except through native chronicles, which, as before stated, are very untrustworthy.

Dr. Rajendra Lala Mitra, in his Antiquities of Orissa (Vol. II, pp. 12, etc.) gives us some Pali inscriptions in the Lāt character on the caves in Orissa, which mention King Vima (or Vera, according to the Pali letters as they appear in print), Prince Vidhuka and King Aira, who seems to have defeated a king of Kalinga named Nanda, and seized his kingdom. The author thinks that this Nanda is either “Sunanda, son and successor of Kasi, and grandson of Brahmadatta” above alluded to, or one of the nine Ndandas of Magadha. Aira’s date is the fourth century B.C.

Mr. W. Taylor, now residing at Parlakimedi in Ganjam, has sent me a newly discovered copper-plate inscription of Indravarman, King of Kalinga, found at Kimedi. It is on three small plates, and dates apparently from about the eighth or ninth century. Two other inscriptions of this king are known (see above, page 186), dated respectively in the 128th and 146th year of the “victorious reign” of the dynasty. This is similarly dated in the 91st year, proving either that Indravarman enjoyed a very long reign, or that there was more than one king of that name.

MAISÜR.

Mr. Foulkes (Manual of the Salem District, II, 406-430) has published a grant of Duddha Krishna Raja (A.D. 1714-1731), and has printed (pp. 426-430) several genealogies of this royal house from different sources. My table (above, p. 194) is defective, but it is at least as reliable as any other, seeing that seven different tables compiled by Mr. Foulkes from different sources vary in important details.

RĀṢṬRAKŪṬA KINGS.

Mr. Fleet has just published a number of new grants in Ind. Ant. XII, 215, from which we gain the following principal particulars:—

(11.) Amoghavarsa I was surnamed “Atīṣayadhavala” and “Nripatūña I.” He defeated the Chalukyas, and built (restored?) the city of Mānyakhēta. He came to the throne in A.D. 814-16 or 815-16, and enjoyed a long reign.

¹ Mr. Foulkes points out that Kamban, the great Tamil poet, is said to have lived in the reign of Varagnu Pāṇḍiya, while “local tradition” makes Kamban also a contemporary of Rajendra Kulottunga Chola. This would help in the identification of Vira Narayan with Rajendra Kulottunga Chola were it not that so much confusion exists in regard to all these dates and names. Patient working will probably throw light on all this before very long.
An Eastern Chālukyan inscription from the Krishna states that a long war took place in the time of Vijayaditya Narendra Mrigaraja of that dynasty with the Gaṅgas and Raṭas. These Gaṅgas were feudatories of the Rašhtrakūṭas. 108 battles were fought in twelve years.

(12) Krishna II was also called “Kannara,” “Kandhara-Vallabha,” and “Krishna-Vallabha.” His wife was of the family of the Kālacharis of Tewar or Tripura.

The Eastern Chālukyan inscription mentioned above states that the wars between that dynasty and the Rašhtrakūṭas continued into the reign of Krishna II. Gunagaṅga-Vijayaditya was successful in his wars, but after him “the province of Vengi was overrun by the army of the Raṭa claimants, as if by dense darkness on the setting of the sun.”

(13) Jagattunga II. Mr. Fleet has ascertained (p. 292, note 47) that the name “Jagradruma” might be expunged both from this king’s names and those of his great grandfather Govinda III. The title “Jagradruma” is due only to a mistake in reading an inscription. Jagattunga II gave a grant in A.D. 929-30 under the title of “Prabhatavarsha.” His son,

(14) Indra IV, gave a grant in A.D. 916-17.

Mr. Fleet (Ind. Ant. XII, 248) mentions two royal insignia, which it seems were formerly adopted by the Guptas, acquired from them by the Chalukyas, and wrested from the Chalukyas by the Rašhtrakūṭas. These are the figures of the rivers Gaṅga and Yamuna.

Govinda V is called “Gejjigadeva,” “Nripatunga,” “Vira Narayan,” and “Raṭa-Kandarpa” in an inscription at Kalas in Dhārvād. (i.d., p. 249). An army of his was defeated by Raja Bhima of the Eastern Chalukyas.

VIJAYANAGAR.

On page 436 of the Chingleput District Manual, Mr. Crole has printed a translation of an inscription in the Varadavaiśeśvari temple at Conjeeveram, which gives some interesting details of Krishñadeva Raya’s conquests (see above, p. 249) and of his visit to Conjeeveram after his return. He is described as capturing, first, the hill forts of Udayagiri, Bellamkonda, Vinukonda, Kondavidu and others, from Nellore up to the Krishnā river, subduing some chiefs whose names are given; then Bezwada, Kondapalle, and many places north of the river; and finally Rajahmundry, north of the Godavari, where “the youngest of his wives, Tirumaladevi, was caused to make many gifts. In A.D. 1516 he went and worshipped at Conjeeveram and gave gifts.”

It is interesting to notice that this inscription confirms the Kondavidu chronicle (see above, p. 188) that the Gaṇapatis of Orissa had possession of that fortress in those days, and that the last of them, Virbhadradeva, son of Pratapa Rudra Gaṇapati, was conquered by Krishñadeva Raya in A.D. 1516.
INDEX.

Ahmad, 24.
Ahmad Nizam Shah, 26, 27.
Ahmad Shah, 31.
Ahmadabad, Capital fixed at, 22.
Ahmad Ibub Shah Tahir, 26, 27.
Ahmadnagar, Maharashnadsan Kings of, 4.
Ahmad Shah II, 22, 23.
Ahmad Shah's Believers, 23, 24.
Ahmad Shah Woh (Khun Khanan), 22, 23.
Ahozlan, Kurnool District, 110.
Athele, inscription at, 8.
Ain, 118.
Akkalavas, 93.
Akkalavasha II, 94.
Akbar, Emperor, 26, 31, 68, 111.
Akbar II, 92.
Akhlaq-foz dehia Nachchiyar, 88.
Akkadov, 9.
Akurit Timma Nayudu, 102.
Alda Kesari, "65.
Alahiam, 31.
Alandri, 21.
Alandri, 21.
Alandri, 21.
Alandri, 21.
Alandri, 21.
Alandri, 21.
Alandri, 21.
Alandri, 21.
Alandri, 21.
Alandri, 21.
Alandri, 21.
Alandri, 21.
Alandri, 21.
Alandri, 21.
Alandri, 21.
Alandri, 21.
Alandri, 21.
Alandri, 21.
Alandri, 21.
Alandri, 21.
Alandri, 21.
Alandri, 21.
Alandri, 21.
Alandri, 21.
Alandri, 21.
Alandri, 21.
Alandri, 21.
Alandri, 21.
Alandri, 21.
Alandri, 21.
Alandri, 21.
Alandri, 21.
Alandri, 21.
Alandri, 21.
Alandri, 21.
Alandri, 21.
Alandri, 21.
Alandri, 21.
Alandri, 21.
Alandri, 21.
Alandri, 21.
Alandri, 21.
Alandri, 21.
Alandri, 21.
Alandri, 21.
Alandri, 21.
Alandri, 21.
Alandri, 21.
Alandri, 21.
Alandri, 21.
Alandri, 21.
Alandri, 21.
Alandri, 21.
Alandri, 21.
Alandri, 21.
Alandri, 21.
Alandri, 21.
Alandri, 21.
Alandri, 21.
Alandri, 21.
Alandri, 21.
Alandri, 21.
Alandri, 21.
Alandri, 21.
Alandri, 21.
Alandri, 21.
Alandri, 21.
Alandri, 21.
Alandri, 21.
Alandri, 21.
Alandri, 21.
Alandri, 21.
Alandri, 21.
Alandri, 21.
Alandri, 21.
Alandri, 21.
Alandri, 21.
Alandri, 21.
Alandri, 21.
Alandri, 21.
Alandri, 21.
Alandri, 21.
Alandri, 21.
Alandri, 21.
Alandri, 21.
Alandri, 21.
Alandri, 21.
Alandri, 21.
Alandri, 21.
Alandri, 21.
Alandri, 21.
Alandri, 21.
Alandri, 21.
Alandri, 21.
Alandri, 21.
Alandri, 21.
Alandri, 21.
Alandri, 21.
Alandri, 21.
Alandri, 21.
Alandri, 21.
Alandri, 21.
Alandri, 21.
Alandri, 21.
Alandri, 21.
Alandri, 21.
Alandri, 21.
Alandri, 21.
Alandri, 21.
Alandri, 21.
Alandri, 21.
Alandri, 21.
Alandri, 21.
Alandri, 21.
Alandri, 21.
Alandri, 21.
Alandri, 21.
Alandri, 21.
Alandri, 21.
Alandri, 21.
Alandri, 21.
Alandri, 21.
Alandri, 21.
Alandri, 21.
Alandri, 21.
Alandri, 21.
Alandri, 21.
Alandri, 21.
Alandri, 21.
Alandri, 21.
Alandri, 21.
Alandri, 21.
Alandri, 21.
Alandri, 21.
Alandri, 21.
Alandri, 21.
Alandri, 21.
Alandri, 21.
Alandri, 21.
Alandri, 21.
Alandri, 21.
Alandri, 21.
Alandri, 21.
Alandri, 21.
Alandri, 21.
Alandri, 21.
Alandri, 21.
Alandri, 21.
Alandri, 21.
Alandri, 21.
Alandri, 21.
Alandri, 21.
Alandri, 21.
Alandri, 21.
Alandri, 21.
Alandri, 21.
Alandri, 21.
Alandri, 21.
Alandri, 21.
Alandri, 21.
Alandri, 21.
Alandri, 21.
Alandri, 21.
Alandri, 21.
Alandri, 21.
Alandri, 21.
Alandri, 21.
Alandri, 21.
Alandri, 21.
Alandri, 21.
Alandri, 21.
Alandri, 21.
Alandri, 21.
Alandri, 21.
Alandri, 21.
Alandri, 21.
Alandri, 21.
Alandri, 21.
Alandri, 21.
Alandri, 21.
Alandri, 21.
Alandri, 21.
Alandri, 21.
Alandri, 21.
Alandri, 21.
Alandri, 21.
Alandri, 21.
Alandri, 21.
Alandri, 21.
Alandri, 21.
Alandri, 21.
Alandri, 21.
Alandri, 21.
Alandri, 21.
Alandri, 21.
Alandri, 21.
Alandri, 21.
Alandri, 21.
Alandri, 21.
Alandri, 21.
Alandri, 21.
Alandri, 21.
Alandri, 21.
Alandri, 21.
Alandri, 21.
Alandri, 21.
Alandri, 21.
Alandri, 21.
Alandri, 21.
Alandri, 21.
Alandri, 21.
Alandri, 21.
Alandri, 21.
Alandri, 21.
Alandri, 21.
Alandri, 21.
Alandri, 21.
Alandri, 21.
Alandri, 21.
Alandri, 21.
Alandri, 21.
Alandri, 21.
Alandri, 21.
Alandri, 21.
Alandri, 21.
Alandri, 21.
Alandri, 21.
INDEX.

Bairindeva, 38.
Bhairavadeva, 38.
Bhai Niranjana's remarks, 23.
Bhaugapadeva Rajkumara, 29.
Bhakaraa Bhumati, 103, 104.
Bhavnaya, 82.
Bhaksaradeva, 12.
Bhaksarada, Bala, 47.
Bhaskarudu, Rambhaya, 48.
Bhundeva, Chandra Betala, 45.
Bhandevede, Lakshmi Narasibha, 45.
Bhandevede, MadhavaMadana Damodara, 46.
Bhandevede, Mrityunjaya, 46.
Bhandevede, Svarupa Linga, 46.
Bhannaski, 39, 95.
Bhans Virrama, 27.
"Bharat Kesari," 65.
Bhaksaradeva Setupati, 88.
Bhavika, 5.
Bhavani Sunkara Setupati, 88, 90.
Bhakaraa Nayanu, 100.
Bhakara, 114.
Bhima, 33.
Bhima 1, 9.
Bhima II, 9.
Bhima chola, 117.
Bhima Nayanu, Salva, 44.
Bhima of the Yadava Family, 114.
Bhima Patacharama Padaipaya, 76.
"Bhima Deva," 65.
Bhoja 1, 96.
Bhoja II, 96.
"Bhojo Deva," 65.
Bhojabhagavata, 56.
Bhojokasamakas, 10.
Bhojasu Nayanu, Salva, 44.
Bhramatra, 7.
Bopta Chakranadi Padaipaya, 77.
Bhojanakasam, 10.
Bhuvikrama, 50.
Bibi Bhanu, 26.
Bidar, Capital at, 22.
Bidar, Capital of the Bhaumant Kingdom removed to, 23.
Bidar, Mahua King attacked, 23.
Bijapur, ChandraNakara, 39.
Bijapur, Capital at, 22.
Bijala, 11, 42, 96.
Bijaladevi, 38, 45, 95.
Bhakarasam, 6.
Bhumara, Capital at, 22.
"Bir Basudeva," 67.
"Bir Bhuvanadeva," 65.
"Bir Chandra Kesari," 66.
"Bir Kesari," 66.
"Bir Kisor Deva," 69.
Bittadeva, 36.
Bhitiga, 56, 96.
Bommarazu, 49.
Rontadevi, 9.
Boppadevi, 39.
Borra Rana, 45.
Brahmadatta, 118.
Brahmabhai Raya, 50.
"Bridha Kesari," 65.
Budda, 42.
Buddha, The Prince named, 10.
Buddhavarna, 8.
Buddhavarna, Vijaya, 71.
Buddha Basavapya Nayanu, 38.
Buddhist finally expelled from Kafch, 73.
Begha Khan, 29.
Bhakara, 29.
Bhakas of the Owk Family, 69.
Bhakas of Vijayaagama, 88, 103, 104, 105, 112.

Bukka II, 105.
Bukkanna, 106, 108.
Burhan Nizam Shah II, 27.
Burhan Nizam Shah II, 26, 27.
Burhan Shah of Ahmadnagar, 25.

C.
Ceylon, Invasion of—by Cholas, 15.
Ceylon, Invasion of—by Portuguese, 25.
Chakora, 5.
Chakora Satarkar, 5.
Chakragott, Conquest of—by Vikrama-ditya VI, 17.
Chakrakot, 17.
"Chakra Pratap," 68.
Chakravarti, 18.
Chalukya, The 1, 2, 3.
Chalukya, Eastern, The Dynasty of, 11, 32.
Chalukya, Western, The Dynasty of, 8, 114.
Chalukya Bhuta, 12.
Chamaladevi, 41.
Chama Raja, 54, 55.
Chama Rajendra Udajaya, 55.
"Chempokal," 77.
Chandadanda, 39, 72.
Chandala, 11.
Chandala, 39, 59, 63, 94.
Chand Bibi, 27.
Chandra Betala Bhundeva, 45.
"Chandra Deva," 65.
Chandraditya, 9, 96.
Chandragudda, 49.
Chandragiri, North Arcot District, 25, 43.
Chandragiri Raja's Sanad to the English for Chennakuppan, 43.
Chandragupta, 5, 55, 58.
Chandralakshmi, 79.
Chandra, 66, 68, 70.
Chandravarna, 46.
Chandrapala, 9, 61.
Chandi, 11.
Chattia, 40, 41.
Chattu (see Chatta).
Chatturbuja Kanaradeva Chakravarti, 49.
Chaul, 96.
Chavada, 96.
Chavaldeva, 56.
Chavada, 42.
Chavan, 1, 96.
Chavan, 1, 96.
Chavan, 1, 96.
Chavan, 1, 96.
Chavan, 1, 96.
Chavansaledeva, 41.
Chavandi, 109.
Chellama, 70.
Chennakuppan granted to the English, 43.
Chennanettur, Mairur, 111.
Chennapattana (Malras), Derivation of, 43.
Chennamoppa, 49.
INDEX.

Dakhan, Muhammadan Kings of, 4, 7, 21.

Dakhan, Musalmans, The revolt of, 3.

Dalavannaray, 50, 51.

Dalavay Narasappayya, 63.

Dalavay Ramappa, 61.

Dalavay Vejilayy Sarrakian, 91.

Dama, 96.

Dams Nayanu, 100.

Damarla Javi Rayu, 43.

Damarla Veerabhadri Nayanu, 43.

Dambuchichi Nayanaka, 61.

Dambuchichi Nayanaka, The revolt of, 61.

Dannu, 12.

Daudabbi Chachia, 105.

Daudabbi Guunda, 105.

Daudabbi Muda, 105.

Dhuddari, 5.

Daudari Satakrot, 5.

Dantiga, 94.

Dantidura, 53.

Dantivarma I, 93.

Dantivarma II, 93, 94.

Dar Shakes, 31.

Darasana, The, 1.

Darya Imad Shah, 25, 26.

Das, 96.

Dasanantdeva, 38.

Dasavarta, 6.

Dasavaram, 9.

Daseethayya, 14.

Da’s-ud-Khan, 38, 68.

Da’s-ud-Shah, 22, 23.

Daulatabad, 21, 26, 28.

Dava (see Dama).

Dasoty, 117.

Dasoty Rayu, 14.

Devarbenti, 7.

Devacholi, 117.

Deva Choha Tribhuvana Vira, 14.

Devagiri (see Daulatabad).

Devagiri, 3, 32.

Devagiri, The Yadasas of, 2, 21, 32, 114.

Devagiri, Rajaramadeva, 21.

Devak, 105.

Devavarjanas of Akratoor, 50.

Devavasya Choladi, 14.

Devavasya of Vijayanagar, 23, 105.

Devavasya of Vijayanagar, 104.

Devavasya I, 104.

Devavasya II, 105.

Deva Soji, 10.

Devavaram, 39.

Devendravardhane, 43.

Dhuara Nayanu, 101.

Dhurra Virodi, 50.

Dhargikota, Defeat of Kakatya Pratapu Kundra’s Officers at, 47.

Dhurrawa, 52.

Dhora, 93.

Dhiruva, 93, 94.

Dhiruvantii Rayu, 50.

“Dhrya Sinh Deva,” 69.

Dhruvamane Tevar, 88.

Dhruvamune, 51.

Divi, 115.

Diviraya, 15.

Diyava Rayu, 11, 15.

Dodd Chinnasaji, 37.

Doddadeva, 64.

Doddaga Krishna Raja of Masure, 54, 118.

Doddaja Sukkura Nayanaka, 37.

Dusti Alla Roobi, 47.

Dusul Rajá Nachchiyar, 88, 92.

Dost Ali, 63.

“Dreadly Sinh Deva,” 69.

“Dumbechichi Nayanaka,” 84.

Durvatili Rayu, 72.

Drarasadunara, Hoyajaya Ballajis of, 21.

Drarasadamrana Yadavas, The Dynasty of, 94.

Drijambo, 93.

Drijantra Kuluttunga Pandiya, 76.

Drun, 94.

Ducubhy, Western, 8, 114.

Dakhan Muhammadan Kings of, 21.

Delhi Emperors, 28.

Kisal, 4.

Suvid Rulers, 30.

Lodi, 30.

Slave Kings of Delhi, 29.

Tughlak Dynasty, 30.

Mogul Emperors, 31.

Devagiri Yadavas, 32.

Dranasamudradun Yadavas, 32.

Ganapatipeta of Orangal, 22.

Gangas of Kalinaga, 34, 43.

Gangas of Maler, 34.

Golkonda, Muhammadan Kings of, 26.

Haidarabad, Nizams of, 35.

Hoyasala Ballajas, 36.

Ikti, Keliad or Bedur, Rajas of, 47.

Ismad Shah Dynasty at Brar, 24, 25.

Kadambas and Kadasbas, 39.

of Palakka or Halai of Belgaum, 39.

of Banavasi and Haengal, 39.

of Goa, 41.

Kalaschara or Kalashuraya, The, 42.

Kalachasti, The Zemindars of, 43.

Kaliga, Gangas of, 43.

K┘ya or Karapya Dynasty, 44.

Krutvagudara, Zemindars of, 44.

Kejli, Rajas of, 45.

Kerija Kings, 46.

Koemp, Zemindars of, 45.

Koovil, Koliad Chieftains of, 47.

Kohgul or Gangas Kings, The, 49.

Kuburga, Muhammadan Kings of, 51.

Maula, Sovereigns of, 52.

Mahrattas, The Chief Dynasty, 62.

Mahrattas, The Dynasty of Tanjore, 53.

Maitri Rajas, 54.

Malayalam Country, Rulers of, 55.

Manya Maha Rajas, 57.

Munakana, 57.

Mauriya, 58.

Nalas, 58.

“Nabob of Avot” (see Navah of Karapatka).

Navals of Karapatka, 58.

Nayakkas of Madura, 59.

Nizam Shahi Dynasty of Ahmadnagar, 24, 25, 26, 64.

Nizams of Haidarasad, 60.

Orangal, Sovereigns of, 94.

Oriyas, Kings of, 64.

Oumav or Ayvak, Family of the Zemindars of, 69.

Pallava, The, 70.

Pandiyas, The, 73.

Padukotak, The Topdammar Maharajas of, 85.

Paungdaw, Zemindars of, 86.

Punnad, Rajas of, 86.

Queb Shahi Dynasty of Golkonda, 24, 25, 27.

Rambhag, Settupati of, 87.

Rashtakutu, The, 93.

Rajas, The, 94.

Re dies, The—Dynasty of Kolluvadi, 94.

Saflukam, The—Dynasty of Vetagi, 94.

Saiva, The, 94.
INDEX.

INDEX.

Jitaiji, Viceroy Krishnapa at, 111.
Jinnamaam Thondhamurti, 78.
Jogana, 42.
Jokideva, 41.
Junor, Malik Ahmad proclaimed his independence at, 24.

K.

Kadambadeva, 88.
Kadambas of Goa, 41.
Kadambas of Palkisika, 39.
Kadambas, 2, 8, 10, 39, 58.
Kadambas, 2, 7, 10, 16, 39, 58.
Kai-khaoer, 29.
Kakili, 12.
Kai-kulad, 29.
Kakani, Khista District, 109.
Kakatiya Pratap Radrada, 47.
Kakatiya Radrada, 47.
Kakka, 1, 93.
Kakka II, 93.
Kakka III, 93.
Kakklaka, 93.
Kakusthavarmas, 39.
Kalabha Pratapandiva, 75.
Kalachuris, 1, 2, 10, 42, 58.
Kalahasti, North Arcot District, 43.
Kalahasti, The Zendimars of, 43.
Kalairup Sambar, 83.
Kalakalcholla, 117.
Kalambunas (7), 11.
Kalamb Hall, 22, 23, 24.
Kalal Vallaha Raya, 40.
Kalbarga, Capital fixed at, 22.
"Kalas Deras," 82.
"Kali Kosari," 66.
Kaliga, Gangas of, 34, 43.
Kalings, The Kingdom of, 1, 4.
Kalivikrama, 16.
Kalivishvaradhara V, 12.
"Kalyana Deva," 68.
Kalyan, 29.
Kalyakolcholla, 177.
Kalyoapanu, Chalukyanas of, 8, 40.
Kambaksh, 31.
Kampa, 109.
Kampa "Kahipati," 103.
Kampa, 83.
Kampauma Udayar, 20, 83, 84.
Kampil, Bellary District, 21.
Kamal, 31.
Kamal, 95.
Kamas, 42, 41.
Kamskhi, 103, 105.
Kamaldevi, 42.
"Kamai Kosari," 66.
Kamana, 93.
Kamakotchola, 117.
Kamakvyati, 40.
"Kamak Kosari," 66.
Kanarnadeva Charakvarti, Chaturbhujas, 19.
Kандe Shivanarva II, 99.
Kandaicelli Ramaja, 48.
"Kandham Vallabh," 118.
Kandhara (see Kanara).
Kandhara (see Kanarnar),

Kanhar (see Krishna of the Yadava Family).
Kanhar (see Kanharar),
"Kannara," 118.
Kanarahdeva, 49.
Kanetti, 56.
Kanthiravva Rajah, 54.
Kandimai, 7.
Kauva, The Dynasty of, 1, 4, 44.
Kavrayana Family, 59.
Kauva Dynasty (see Kauva Dynasty).
"Kapileshvaradeva," 67.
Kapilevvar Gajapati, 48.
Kamipotanar, 49.
Karikale Chola, 15, 18, 82, 117.
Karivalavanadalluru, Timnehly District, 84, 85.
Karla I, 93.
Karla II, 93.
Karla III, 93.
Karlaa, 94.
"Karmajit Deva," 65.
Karpupa Padhyyan, 77.
Karpura Sundara Padhyyan, 79.
Karpurashili, Muta, 58.
Karyayana Padhyyan, 78.
Karur, Coimbatore District, 13.
Karvelanga, North Arcot District, 44, 45, 49.
Karveirangan, Zendimars of, 44.
Kasi, 118.
Kasikas, The, 1.
Kasim Barid, 24, 28.
Kasim Barid I, 24.
Kasim Barid II, 24.
Kasturi Bagampa Nayanu, 192.
Kasturi Bagampa, 61.
Kasyapa, Prince, 17.
Kasyapa Rathavarna, 86.
Kalachurusatira, 1, 10, 42, 58.
Kalambha, 112.
"Katharunya Deva," 68.
Kativyanama Kanyakak, 83.
Kaukili, 12.
Kausalya Gunag tank excavated by
Gangeswar, 67.
Kavana, 42.
Kalesi, Rajes of, 45.
Kelayabbe, 46.
Kelayoledevi, 36.
Kempodeva Rajah, 54.
Kerala divided into 4 divisions, 66.
Keral, King slain by Vikramaditya VI, 17.
Keralans, 45.
Keral Perumal, 56.
Keralaprata, 13.
Kerala Rajah, 56.
Keralavarma, 98.
Keralavarmas, Unni, 98.
Kernala, 99.
Kesi, 118.
Ketadeva, 41.
Koy Perumal, 55, 56.
Khan, Khan, 29.
(Khan Khanan) Ahmad Shah Wali, 22, 23.
Khilljar, The, 22.
Khan, 97.
Khusre II, 10.
Khusre Khan, 21.
Kichana, 79.
INDEX.

Krishnappa Nayakka, 111.
Krishna Baya (the Gaora King), 49.
Krishna Vallabha, 118.
Krishnavâhã, 112.
Krishnavarma, 39, 50, 91.
Kubera Pâdiyân, 49.
Kubja Pâdiyân, 78.
Kubja Vîșvanâtharâdana, 8, 11, 13, 15, 72, 93.
Kulâbhâeesa Pâdiyân, 75.
Kulâ-Chandamâni Pâdiyân, 77.
Kulâ-krâju Pâdiyân, 77.
Kulandai Nachiyar, 88.
Kusâla, 50.
Kulârga, Muhammadan Kings of, 51.
Kulâsâchâra Arjuna, 97.
Kulâsâchâra Pâdiyân, 74, 82, 84.
Kulâsâchâra Perumâl, 55, 56.
Kulâvadhâra Pâdiyân, 80.
Kulâsâ Pâdiyân, 77.
Kulântangâva I, 11, 16, 17, 18, 72.
Kulântangâva II, 16, 88, 115.
Kulântangâva Cholâ, 71, 73, 78, 81, 82, 117.
Kulântangâva Pâdiyân, 74.
Kunârânâthandâra Pâdiyân, 80.
Kunârâra Krishnappa, 60, 61, 111.
Kunârâra Muittu Vîșva Baghunâthisu Setupati, 88, 91, 97.
Kunârâra Nâyyudu, 102.
Kunârâra Râghava, 76.
Kunârâra Râghava, Venkata, 76.
Kunârâra Sekhâ Pâdiyân, 79.
Kunârâra Sûtha Pâdiyân, 89.
Kunârâra Krishnappa, 60, 111.
Kunârâra Timma Nâyyudu, 101.
Kunârâra Yachamâi Nâyyudu, 102, 103.
Kunârâra Yachamâi Nâyyudu, Sarvagha, 102.
Kumbakonam, Tanjore District, 14.
Kuma Pâdiyân, 78.
Kumâla Pâdiyân, 79.
Kumâl Perumâl, 56.
Kumâla, 18.
Kundâva, 12.
Kumâlu Pâdiyân, 77.
Kumâla Kânâyâni, 57.
Kumâla Pâdiyân, 78, 81.
Kumâla Saktâram, 5.
Kumâla Vatchilâi, 6.
Kupa Raj, 99.
Kuppamman, 113.
"Kurma Kesari," 66.
Kuru Kum Kinsmapsu Nayakkar, 83.
Kutân Setupati, 88.
Kutta Tovar, 88, 91, 97.
Kuvâlayanâtha Pâdiyân, 79.

L.

Lakshâmbika, 112.
Laksmânapâsi, 83.
Lakshmûndâra, The Battle of, 114.
Lakshâmîvara, Dhâranâ, 90.
Lakshâmîvarâdana, 113.
Lakshmîdevi, 42.
Lakshmî Varasindha Bâhuâdana, 46.
Laka Lakshâmîvara, 39.
Lambuduram, 5, 6.
Lalas, 10.
"Lalit Indra Kesari," 66.
Lâng tilalâja, 48.
"Lângtilâja Narsâisingh," 67.
Lôkâdiyâ, 49.

Lôkânahâdevi, 9, 18.
Lôkâsvarâ, 17.
Lôkâjî, 52.

M.

Mahâdeva, 45.
Madâna Sundâra Bhânuâdeva, Madhava, 46.
Mado Nâyyudu, 101.
"Madan Mahâdeva," 67.
Mâthâvâra, 5.
Mâthârâ, 6.
Mâdhava, 50.
Mâdhava II, 39, 56, 51.
Mâdhava Mardhana Sundara Bâhuâdana, 46.
Mâdhavâchârâya, 104, 105.
Mâdhavânâthâ, 104.
Mâdhâvârâdana, 106.
Mâdhâvâsavana, 40.
Madura, 15, 62, 69, 69, 61, 62, 63, 64, 73, 74, 75, 76, 77, 78, 79, 80, 81, 82, 83, 84.
Madurântaka Poppa Sûran, 20.
Madura, Sovereigns of, 52.
Mâfiz Khan, 56.
Mâfiz Mârâ, 60.
Mâfiz Mardhana, 113, 114, 115.
Mâfiz Mârâ, 51.
Mâhâdîrâya III, 72.
Mâhusmâ Pâdiyân, 76.
Mâhâvâli, Pranâman, 116.
Mâhâvâli, The Dynasty of, 1.
Mâhâ Vilvânanâthâ Râjâ, Mutteras Tirumâli, 83.
Mâhâ Vilvânanâthâ Râjâ, Sundara Tâj, 83.
"Mahendra deva," 65.
Mâhendra Sástakâral, 5.
Mâhendravarmâ, 1, 72.
Mâhendravarmâ, 1, 72.
Mâhâsekha, The, 1.
Mahmâd, 38.
Mahmîd, Cswan, 23, 24, 28.
Mahmîd, Khîlân, 38.
Mahmûd Shâh, 22, 23, 24.
Mahmûd Shâh II, 22, 23.
Mâhrâs, The Chief Dynasty, 52.
Mâhrâs, The Dynasty of Tanjore, 63.
Mâiladâlevi, 10, 11.
Mâisur Râjas, 64.
Mâlândhâsa Pâdiyân, 79.
"Makar Kesari," 66.
Mâiâlas, The, 1.
Mâlaka Râju, 45.
Mâlaka Râju, Govâdi, 46.
Mâlak Sundâra Pâdiyân, 80.
Mâlanâm, 14.
Mâlâkàra, 14.
Mâlamârâ, 103.
Mâlavar, Conquers of, 11.
Mâlayâdâhâsa Pâdiyân, 74.
Mâlayâla, The, 65.
Mâlaladâlevi, 41.
Mâluk Khâru, 29.
Mâluk Nâbû, 83.
Mâludâlevi I, 51.
Mâludâlevi II, 51.
Mâludâlevi, 102, 103.
Mâlumbâ, 104, 105.
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>N.</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>&quot;Nabobs of Arcot&quot; (see Navabs of the Karapattu),</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Nadeenata Mallinatha, 104.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Namenda Gopannaritri, 48.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Nagaduha, 118.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Nagaduttha, 118.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Nagadutthi, 22, 33, 34.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Nagambika, 105.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Nagambika, 105.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Nagambika, 105.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Nageswara, 50.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Mangaloka, 5.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Mangaloka, 5.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Mangaloka, 5.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Mangaloka, 5.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Mangaloka, 5.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Mangaloka, 5.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Mangaloka, 5.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Mangaloka, 5.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Mangaloka, 5.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Mangaloka, 5.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Mangaloka, 5.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Mangaloka, 5.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Mangaloka, 5.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Mangaloka, 5.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Mangaloka, 5.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Mangaloka, 5.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
INDEX.

Parikshil, 64.
Parvathavardhini Nachchiyar, 88, 92.
Parvite, 31.
Patiliputra, 35.
Patiaalas, 5.
Patumal, 5.
Patumot, 9.
Paudakeli Vallabha, 10.
Pediyanam, 112.
Pediya Kondappu Nayanur, 101, 102.
Pediya Krishnamma, 70.
Pediya Kumara Raghava, 70.
Pediya Rayappa Nayanur, 101.
Pediya Sthapana Nayanur, 101.
Pediya Vedagiri Nayanur, 101.
Pediya Yachana Nayanur, 102.
Poona Koppa, Anantapur District, 109, 110.
Porunakoja, Viceroy at, 111.
Porinya Vairappa, 60, 61.
Porimadi, 42.
Porimadi I, 96.
Porimadi II, 96.
Porampur River, 56.
Porurjutikottai, 29.
Pudl, Nilorerlo District, 109.
Pulya Vema Reddi, 47.
Pullanaruvu, Battle of, 17.
Punnakonda, Narayana, 46.
Punnakotama Gajapati Narayana, 46.
Punnakotama Gajapati Vima Pratap, 48.
Punnakotama Paideyan, 75.
Pusapamirra, 7.
Q.
Qutb Shahi Dynasty at Golconda, 24, 26, 27, 87.
Qutbu'd-din, 28.
Qutbu'd-din Albak, 29.
Qutbu'd-din Khan, 83.
Qutbu'd-nul, 24, 28.
Qutbullulu declared his independence at Golconda, 24.
R.
Racha Vehla Reddi, 47, 48.
Rafi 'u'd-Darajat, 31.
Rafi 'u'd-Daula, 31.
Rafi 'u'sh-Shah, 31.
Raghavaksh, 12.
Raghava of the Owk Family, 70.
Raghudi Bhakate, 63.
Raghunantha, 69.
Raghunantha Kilevar Setupati, 85.
Raghunantha Krishnadeva, 38.
Raghunantha Raya Toomadam, 85.
Raghunantha Tovar, 88.
Raghunantha Tovar Kelvan Setupati, 85, 90.
Raghunantha Tirumala, 87.
Raghunantha Toomadam, 86.
"Raghu Ram Chetra," 68.
Raischur, Capture of, 107.
Raja Bhima, 12, 13.
Raja Buddhama, 76.
Raja Chandra Paideyan, 76, 77.
Raja Chandra, 76.
Raja Chandra, 76.
Raja Chakravarti, 23.
Raja Chakravarti captured by Muhammad, 23.
Raja Chakravarti captured by Muhammad, 23.
Raja Chakravarti captured by Muhammad, 23.
Raja Chakravarti captured by Muhammad, 23.
Raja Chakravarti captured by Muhammad, 23.
Raja Chakravarti captured by Muhammad, 23.
Raja Chakravarti captured by Muhammad, 23.
Raja Chakravarti captured by Muhammad, 23.
Raja Chakravarti captured by Muhammad, 23.
Raja Chakravarti captured by Muhammad, 23.
Raja Chakravarti captured by Muhammad, 23.
Raja Chakravarti captured by Muhammad, 23.
Raja Chakravarti captured by Muhammad, 23.
Raja Chakravarti captured by Muhammad, 23.
Raja Chakravarti captured by Muhammad, 23.
INDEX.

Rajamandalana Vishnuvardhana II, 12.
Raja Raja, 12, 13, 14, 15, 16, 17, 18, 81, 117.
Raja Raja II, 45.
Raja Raja Narendrana, 15, 18.
Raja Raja Pandiyana, 75, 89.
Rajarajendran, 117.
Raja Ram, 62.
Raja Ram I, 62.
Raja Ram II, 62.
Raja Rama Deva, 21.
Raja Sardaro, 76.
Raja Shettina Pandiyana, 76.
Raja Sekhara Pandiyana, 74, 80.
Raja Sinha, 75.
Raja Sinha, Image of—at Kafchi, 11.
Raja Simha Pandiyana, 117.
Rajas of Muisar, 3.
Raja Surya Tevar, 90.
Raja Todar Mal, 68.
Raja Udaiyar, 68.
Raja Vahilla, 49.
Rajavarna Pandiyana, 80.
Rajendra Chola, 2, 12, 13, 15, 18, 19, 44, 115.
Rajendra Chola, Adityavarma, 14.
Rajendra Koluttunga I, 13, 15.
Rajendra Koluttunga Chola, 117.
Rajendra (Pandiyana), 75.
Rajendra Petram, 75.
Rajendra Varmadeva, 43.
Rajgopa Pandiyana, 75.
Rajgopala, 76.
Rajagopala, 147.
"Rajajreswar Deva," 67.
Rakkha Tevar Setupati, 88, 91.
Rama, 52, 102, 103.
Rama Brahman, 106.
Rananbhirana, 85.
Rananbhirama Pandiyana, 85.
Ranachandra, 104, 114, 115.
Ranachandradeva, 35, 29.
Ranachandra Toopilanan, 86.
Ranadeva, 110, 113, 114.
Ranadeva, Raja of Devagiri, 21, 34.
Ramanayana, 104.
Ramanujacharya, supposed Conversion of Vishnuvardhana of Muisar by, 86.
Rama Raja, 92, 108, 109, 111.
Rama Raja of Vijayanagar, 93, 107, 110, 112.
Rama Raja Kadanavalli, 48.
Rama Raja Timmara, 116.
Rama Raja Kuthi, 109.
Rama Raja Viththaldeva, 110.
Rama Raya, 25, 26, 69.
Rama Raya of Vijayanagar, 110.
Ramavarni Tevar, 88, 92.
Ramavarman, 98, 99.
Ramavarman, Beia, 99.
Ramavarman Pandiyana, 96.
Ramayya Bhaskaraya, 48.
"Ram Chandrander," 68.
Ramnad, Setupatis of, 87.
Ramnagar, 87.
Ranga, 112.
Ranga Krishnappa Muttu Virappa Nayaka, 79.
Ranga Raja, 108.
Ranga Rajayydeva, 48.
Rani Gauri Lakshmi Bhay, 96.
Rashtrukratas, The, 2, 99.
Ratnas, The, 94.
Ratna Mahamudalavaram, The, 2.
Ravidatta, 86.

Ravivartha, 72, 98.
Raya Toopilanan, 85.
Raya Vithalrao Kaghantha "Rai Bahur," 86.
Rechts, The—Dynasty of Koottavur, 94.
Revolts, 16.
Revolts of 'Imadudin, 24.
Rhyans Toopilanan, 85.
Rupamardana Pandiyana, 77.
Rushika, The, 1.
Rohan Akhtar, 31.
Ruchir, 18.
Rudradas, 18, 21, 34.
Rudradas, 100.
Rudradas, 33.
Rudra Naya, 100.
Ruparvar Agha, 22.
Ragamal Bhay, 96.
Rukamudis Firoz, 29.
Rustam Khan, 90.

S.
Saadatslla Khan, 52.
Sahba Nayaka, 100.
Sadasiva Nayakka, 37.
Sadayakan Tevar Dalavay Setupati, 88, 90.
Sadayakan Tevar Udaisam Setupati, 88, 90.
Sadhar 'Ali Khan, 52, 93.
Sahu, 52.
Sahuji, 52, 93.
Saiyid 'Alau 'din, 30.
Saiyid Khizar Khan, 30.
Saiyid Mahamad, 30.
Saiyid Mubarak, 30.
Sankirtana, 12.
Sala, 36.
Salamab Jang, 35.
Salaka Rajendra, 109.
Salakasvri Chinnama Tirumalayyadeva, 109.
Salakayana Kings of Venug, 8, 11.
Salakayana, The—Dynasty of Venug, 94.
Saluna Timma Arasu, 48, 109.
Saluna Timmavvya, 109.
Salva Blima Naya, 44.
Salva Birihaja Naya, 44.
Salva Narasa Reedi, 44.
Salva Narasahin Naya, 44.
Salva Vagvakapati Naya, 44.
Samarakolaha, 74.
Sambudi, 62, 55, 63.
Sambhuranga, 10, 42.
Sambar of the Yadava Family, 114, 115.
Sanad for "Chennakappum," 43.
Saunga Dynasty, 1, 4, 94.
Sarantha, 103, 104, 105.
Sarang, 8.
Sangha, 9.
Sangrama Ragghana, 117.
Sanju, Muhammed, 22.
"Sankhudiya," 67.
Sankaracharya, 8, 57, 72.
Sankaracharya, Time of, 9.
Sankaradeva, son of Rama, 21.
Sant, 41.

Santaji, 52, 55.
Santaladdevi, 36.
Santana, 62.
Santana Kings in Muisar, 95.
Santyana, 41.
Santarasa, 95.
Santivarman, 93.
Santivarman I, 40.
Santivarman II, 41.
Sarfoji, 57.
Sesanda, 104.
Sangha, 18.
Sanghabharda, 18.
Sarvaja Jagannatha Narayanadeva, 46.
Sashasrana, 6.
Sasakamedra, 40.
Satiskhorra, 117.
Satinuma Peniya Udaiy Tevar, 99, 91.
Satakarin, 6.
Satakarin, 5.
Satakarin I, 6.
Satakarin II, 6.
Satakarin III, 6.
Satakarin, Chakorn, 5.
Satakarin, Dugdast, 5.
Satakarin, Kuntala, 5.
Satakarin, Mahendra, 5.
Satakarin, Siva Skanda, 5.
Satakarin, Sundara, 5.
Satakarin, Sundaram, 5.
Satakarin, Yajasuri, 5.
Satara, 52.
Sasrakhara Pandiyana, 79.
Sattrayja Pandiyana, 76.
Sattrusumhara Pandiyana, 79.
Sattrusama Pandiyana, 76.
Sattysiraya, 9, 10, 11, 15, 72.
Sattysiraya I, 8.
Sattysiraya II, 9.
Sattysiraya Indravarma, 8.
Sattysiraya Prithiviratiballa, 8.
Sattvaka, 51.
Sattvaka, 40.
Sattvavarna, 43.
Sattvavarna, 42.
Sattvavarna, 76.
Sattvak, 51.
Sattvak, 40.
Sattvavarna, 42.
Sattvavarna, 43.
Sattvavarna, 76.
Sattvavarna, 42.
Sattvavarna, 76.
Sattvavarna, 42.
Sattvavarna, 76.
Sattvavarna, 42.
Sattvavarna, 76.
Sattvavarna, 42.
Sattvavarna, 76.
Sattvavarna, 42.
Sattvavarna, 76.
Sattvavarna, 42.
Sattvavarna, 76.
Sattvavarna, 42.
Sattvavarna, 76.
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>INDEX</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td><strong>T.</strong></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Tahunas, 25.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Talla, 8, 9.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Talla I, 9, 41.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Talla II, 9, 41.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Talla III, 10, 33, 42.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Tailedhaxa Vikramaditya, 9, 15.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Tallama, 41.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Tallapa I, 8, 41.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Tallap II, 41.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Tallap II, 41.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Taimur, 30.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Talika, 41.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Talkota (see Tellkota), 9.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Tambi Tewar, 88, 90.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Tandana Tonjaman, 85.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Tanaka Tewar, 88.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Tandara Tewar, 88, 90.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Tandega, Kistna District, 110.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Tanjore, Tanjore District, 3, 14, 16, 18, 97, 117.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Tanjore, The Maharatta Dynasty of, 97.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Tanjore, The Nayakkas of, 3.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Tanjor, Maister, 21.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Tanur, The Hoysala Balla King at, 21.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Tassale, 59.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Tarabul, 55.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Taraka, 12, 13.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Tattakai, 74.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Teliyotka, 109, 110, 111, 112.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Tellikota invades by Muhammad, 33.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Tellikota, The Battle of, 107, 110, 111, 112.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Tenna Nayakka, 5.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Tewar, 118.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Tewar, Kallekuru of, 118.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Tenna Mansu, 109.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Tenna, Nalla.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Tenna Swamy, 101.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Tenna of the Ock Family, 69.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Tenna Svaupama, 89.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Tenna Marasa Ayyangar Salava, 109.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Tenna, Yerma, 69.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Tenna Swayyadeva, 110.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Tenna Swayyadeva, Chikka, 109.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Tenna Swayyadeva, Mahasanu, Chikka, 109.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Tenna Swayyadeva, Salava, 109.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Tippakil, 106, 108.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Tippakil, 109.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Tippanika, 109.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Tiplo Sultan, 55, 88, 113.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Tirukamparam, A College established at a place named, 56.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Tirumaladeva, 110, 112.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Tirumaladevi, 109, 112, 119.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Tirumalamba, 108, 110.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Tirumalmahika, 112.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Tirumalanayakka, 60, 61, 62, 63, 85, 87, 89.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Tirumalanayakka, 101.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Tirumalanayakka, 113.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Tirumalay, 111, 119.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Tirumala Setupati, 88, 89.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Tirumala Tondaman, 6.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Tirumalayadeva, 109, 119.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Tirukutti, 60, 70.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Tiruvananthakul, South Arct District, 106.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Tiruvikramadeva, 49.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Tiruvudiya Tevar Setupati, 88, 99.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Tondaman Chakramvati, 19.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Tilakayamall, 1.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Tilakayamall, 2.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Tilakayamall, 3.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Tilavancore (Tiruvananthakoju) Bajasof, 97.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Tribhuvanamalla, 10, 33, 42.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Tribhuvanamalla, 1, 9, 36.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Tribhuvanamalla, II, 10.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Tribhuvanamallikas, 41.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Tribhuvanavtruda Cholla, 14.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Trichchana, 8.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Trichchana Kadamba, 40.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Trichchana Pallava, 72.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Trinetsa, 8.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Trinetra Kadamba, 40.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Trinemra (see Tevar), 72.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Tribhuvanamalla, Keerli, 66.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Tufal Khan, 23, 26.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Tughlik Dynasty, 30.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Tughlik Shah Ghyasad-d-din, 30.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Tuka Bhay, 52, 53.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Tuka Bhay Mohiti, 51, 53.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Tukalaj, 53.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Tukalaj, 53.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Tuluban Perumal, 56.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Tumba, 117.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Tungabhadra, Battle near the, 17.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>INDEX.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>--------</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>U.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Udayanmārtanda varna, Chera, 98.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Udayan Setupati, 87.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Udayan Setupati, Chima, 87.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Udayāditya, 36.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Udayāgiri, Nellore District, 119.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Udayamkātaka, 97, 98.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Udaya, 78.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Udayavarman, 97.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Ugra Pāndiyar, 74.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>&quot;Ugravarman.&quot; 100.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Ugrasena Pāndiyar, 76.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Ulaamurududaiyāl, 18.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Ulghā Khan, 21, 34.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Unayamma Rāj, 98.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>&quot;Umadul-d-da'ūla, 69.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Umākal-nimma, 59.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Unmurtar Ganga, Raja of, 109.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Unnikeswaravarma, 98.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Uralakshma, 114.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Uraiyer, Trichinopoly District, 14.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Utkalas, The, 1.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Uthun-ud-Jin Khan, 68.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>V.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Vaijay Sinha Pāndiyar, 80.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Vālīyā, 6.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Valabha, 60.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Valabhadava, 84.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Valabha Jayasimha, 8.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Valabha Narendra I, 93.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Valabha Narendra II, 94.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Valabha Narendra III, 94.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Valabha Paulakēi, 8.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Valabha Perumal, 56.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Valabha Rāja, 71.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Valavarai Yāvadyadeva, 18.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Vana Chidānananda Pādīyan, 77.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Vanaśa Sekharā Pādīyan, 77.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Vanaśa Viśhūshana Pādīyan, 77.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Vanaśaṇad Mūta Rāja, 98.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Vanaśaṇa Pavanala, 63.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>&quot;Vanaśa Pratibapata&quot; (Pādīyan), 75.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Vaṭṭinitta, Cuddapah District, 110.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Varadadevi, 108.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Varadappu Nāyakkan, 84.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Varadhānā Pādīyan, 80.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Varangu Pādīyan, 74, 118.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Varaṅghal, Sovereigns of, 99.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Varuțchetu Pādīyan, 89.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Varuțchētuvunala, 63.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>&quot;Varuțchētuvunala&quot; (Pādīyan), 75.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Vasiṭti, 6.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Vaiṭṭi, 6.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Vāsudeva, 7.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Vataku, 9.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Vellumputtam Fort captured, 34.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Vengalilīthu, 112.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Vēṅgēt, Kings of the—Country, 99.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Vēṅgēt, 52, 69.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Vēṅgēkama, 113.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Vēṅgēkata, 113, 119.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Vēṅgēkataveda, 198.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Vēṅgēkājī, 107, 108, 112.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Vēṅgēkāṭirī Zemindārs, 100.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Vēṅgēkataveda, 112, 113.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Vēṅgēkatīpātu Nāyuk, Salva, 44.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Vēṅgēkatīpātu, 112.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Vēṅgēkatīpātu Nāyukka, 37.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
### INDEX

**Y.**
- Yāchana Nāyyuṇa, 100, 101, 102.
- Yācha Sūrāṇa, 102.
- Yadavas of Devagiri, 2, 114.
- Yadavas of Devarāsamudra, 115.
- Yadavas of Manyakheta, 115.
- Yajñāsiti, 5.
- Yajñāsiti Śālabanu, 5.
- Yantraśāti, 5, 6.
- Yavadyadeva, Vālabarai, 18.

- Yavan's Occupation of Orissa, 66.
- "Yāvati Kesari," 66.
- Yehāya, 22.
- Yērra Dīha Nāyyuṇa, 100.
- Yērragōtipāda, Cuddapah District, 110.
- Yërra Śūrā Nāyyuṇa, 101.
- Yērra Timma, 69.
- Yuddhākālaḥala Pāodiyan, 76.
- Yuddhānallī, 12.
- "Yuddhākālī," 74.

**Z.**
- Zafar Khaṇ, 30.
- Zemindar of Attuk, 4.