

ARCHITECTURE ARTICLES

Alexander Mack, The Temple district of Vitthalapura, *New light on Hampi-Recent reseaches at Vijayanagara*, Eds. John M. Fritz and George Michell, Marg Publications, Bombay, 2001, pp. 24-39.

This article deals with Vitthalapura, a suburb of Vijayanagara, which served as centre of pilgrimage, and also as a day to day business centre for local residents. The boundaries and features of Vitthalapura, the Alvar temples which are architecturally very significant are discussed. The residents and their structural remains are also noted. The busy bazaars and the agricultural activities extended around the Vitthala Temple.

Anila Verghese, Mandapas in Vijayanagara Temples, *Journal of the Asiatic Society of Bombay*, 7 (New Series).

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Anila Verghese and Dieter Eigner, A Monastic Complex in Vitthalapura, Hampi – Vijayanagara, *Journal of South Asian Studies*, Vol. 4, 1998, pp. 127-140.

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Anila Verghese, Krishnadevaraya's Monument of Victory, the Krishna Temple at Vijayanagara, *Journal of the Asiatic Society of Bombay*, 71 (New Series), 197-207, 1996c.

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Anila Verghese, The Tiruvengalanatha Temple in Krishnapura, *Vijayanagara, Progress of Research 1988-91*, Eds. D.V Devraj and Channabasappa, S. Patil, Directorate of Archaeology and Museums, Mysore, 1996 a, pp. 179-191.

This article speaks about the Tiruvengalanatha temple situated near the Uaddana Virabhadra Temple at Krishnapurapete. This was built in 1545 A.D. Its architecture, sculpture and iconography are explained. The evolution of temple architecture and the religious situation prior to and after the destruction of the city of Vijayanagara are discussed here.

Anila Verghese, The Virupaksa Temple of A.D. 1398 on Hemakuta Hill, Hampi – Vijayanagara, *Journal of the Asiatic Society of Bombay*, 72 (New Series), 1997 a, pp. 159-164.

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Anila Verghese,

Anna Dallapicolla, 1998.

Anila Verghese,

See Anna Dallapiccola.

Anila Verghese,

See Anna Dallapiccola in South Asian Studies.

Anila Verghese,

See Anna L. Dallapiccola,.

Anila Verghese,

See Anna Dallapiccola, 1992.

Anna Dallapiccola and Anila Verghese, The 'Ramanuja Temple' at Vitthalapura, Hampi Vijayanagara, *South Asian Studies*.

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Anna Dallapiccola and Anila Verghese, Mandapas in Vijayanagara Temples, *Journal of the Asiatic Society of Bombay*, Vol. 73, 1998, pp. 207-222.

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Asim Krishna Das, The Mystic Gateways into Pampakshetra based on the Pampamahatmaya and Inscriptional Evidence, *Vijayanagara Progress of Research, 1991-1992*, Eds. Devaraj D.V. and Channabasappa S. Patil, Directorate of Archaeology and Museums, Mysore, pp. I.

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Balasubramanya, Temples at Nagenahalli, Vijayanagara, progress of Research 1984-87 Eds. Devaraj D.V. and Channabasappa S. Patil, Directorate of Archaeology and Museums, Mysore, 1991, pp. 183-186.

This article explains the Ranganatha Temple at Nagenahalli, once a suburb of Hampi. The description of the temple, its architectural features and pillars are discussed in this article.

Balasubramanya, Jambukeswara Temple, Hospet, Vijayanagara Progress of Research 1987-88, Eds. Devaraj D.V. and Channabasappa S. Patil, Directorate of Archaeology and Museums, Mysore, 1991, pp. 168-178.

This article deals with the Jambukeswara Temple located to the South east of Hospet. The architectural details and the sculptural details are given due importance.

Balasubramanya, The Palaces of Vijayanagara – Hampi, Souvenir, National Seminar on Vijayanagara Empire, Directorate of Archaeology and Museums, Hyderabad and The Osmania University, Hyderabad, 1999, pp. 24.

The abstract of this research article deals with the location of the palaces, mint enclosures, noble men's residences and the antiquities recovered from excavations at Hampi.

Balasubramanya, The Madhava temple at Vijayanagara Sri Nagabinamdhamam, Dr. M.S. Nagaraja Rao, Festschrift, Ed. L.K. Srinivasan and S. Nagaraju, Bangalore, 1995, pp.....

This article speaks about the Madhava Temple located to the South of Zanana Enclosure. The architectural, sculptural details are given. The emphasis is given to the Dasavathana Sculptures in the ceiling of Rangamantapa.

Balasubramanya, The Krishna Temple, Vijayanagara Progress of Research 1988-91, Eds. D.V Devaraj and Chennabasappa S. Patil, Directorate of Archaeology and Museum, Mysore, 1996, pp. 175-178.

This article describes about the Krishna Temple which was constructed by Krishna Deva Raya in 1513 A.D. The image of Balakrishna brought by Udayagiri was installed by Krishnadeva Raya. The different segments of the temple and the inscriptions are mentioned in this article.

Barry Lewis,

See Nicholas Powell 1994.

Biradar H. S, Some Religious Centres of Vijayanagara, Quarterly Journal of the Mythic Society, Vol. 72, Eds. Suryanatha U. Kamatha, Mythic Society, Bangalore, 1981, pp.

The article speaks in detail about the religious conditions during Vijayanagara period in the empire. The article also refers Pampakshetra, Pampasarasu, Kishkindha, etc.

Brubaker R.P, VMS- 370, M Combined Fortification Wall and Reservoir Embankment in the Vijayanagara Metropolitan Region, *Vijayanagara , Progress of Research 1991-92*, Eds. Devaraj D.V. and Patil C.S, Directorate of Archaeology and Museums, Mysore.

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Carla M. Sinopoli, Defining A Sacred Landscape, Temple Architecture and Divine Images in the Vijayanagara Suburbs, *South Asian Archaeology 1991*, Proceedings of the Eleventh International Conference of the Association of the South Asian Archaeologists in Western Europe, Berlin, 1-5 July 1991, Eds. Adalbert J. Gail and Gerd J.R. Mevissen, Stuttgart, Franz Steiner Verlag, 1993, pp. 625-636.

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Carla M. Sinopoli, An Early Vijayanagara Temple Complex in the Vijayanagara Metropolitan Region, *Sri Nagabhinandanam*, Dr. M.S. Nagaraja Rao Festschrift, Eds. L.K. Srinivasin and S. Nagaraju, Bangalore, 1995, pp. 261-268.

This articles speak about the Temple Complex in the metropolitan Vijayanagara region. The details of the temples and its early features are highlighted.

Chandrasekharaiah B.M, Vitthala Temple, Floral Magnificence, *March of Karnataka*, Ed. Narendra Nath R, Guruprasad D.V, Chief Ed. Vol. 38, Issue No. 1, January 2000, Directorate of Information and publicity, Govt. of Karnataka, Bangalore, 2000, pp. 18-21.

This article describes the ornate character of Vijayanagara temples. Perfection of art was achieved largely by covering the pillars and piers into complicated carvings with human figures, animals and divine and semi-divine beings dexterously chiseled in solid block of stone. It also refers to the architectural features of Vijayanagara and is supported by photographs of the monuments.

Channabasappa S. Patil, Remains of palace structures, *New light on Hampi-Recent researches at Vijayanagara*, Eds. John M. Fritz and George Michell, Marg Publications, Bombay, 2001, pp. 50-61.

In this article the excavations and the unearthed palaces are discussed. These palaces stand in the compounds defined by high tapering walls of stone or layered earth and are approached through gateways with multiple change of direction. The palaces at various places like the Royal enclosure, Noble men's quarters on the eastern part of the Royal Centre are considered. While dealing the layout the salient features of the palaces are discussed.

Channabasappa S. Patil, Mudgal Fort and its Bearing on the Defence System at Vijayanagara, *Vijayanagara Progress of Research 1988-91*, Eds. D.V. Devaraj and Channabasappa S. Patil, Directorate of Archaeology and Museums, Mysore, 1996, pp. 197-209.

This article traces the importance of Mudgal Fort in Lingasugur Taluk, Raichur District. The History of the fort, the description of the fort, comparison with forts at Vijayanagara are discussed. The naming of gates and diddis, are made after their orientation or to commemorate the important events.

Chennabasappa S. Pital, Temple architectural terms in Vijayanagra investigations. *Vijayangara progress of research 1984-87*, Eds. Devaraj D.V. and Chanabasappa. S. Patil, Directorate of Archaeology and Museums, Mysore, 1991, pp. 167-173.

This article deals with the architectural terminology used by many scholars for describing different parts of Vijayangara temple and the Terminology used in the Tirumangaialvar Temple at Hampi and some other Vijayanagara Temples. There is a table of Temple architectural terms in Vijayanagara inscriptions.

Channabasappa S.Patil, Malige - Kupa-Arama at Malapanagudi, *Vijayanagara progress of Research 1984-87*, Eds. Devaraj D.V. and Channabasappa S. Patil, Directorate of Archaeology and Museum, Mysore, 1991, pp. 177-182.

This article deals with the well located near Malapanagudi. The author states that the octagonal well with its roofed corridar and a groove met the needs of traders and tourists regarding water and shelter, as this well was on the important trade route connecting west coast and Vijayanagara.

Chidanandamurthy M, (Translator), Shama Rao, Vastushilpa mattu Itara kalegalu (Vijayanagara Kaladalli), *Karnatakada Parampare*, (Kannada), Vol. 2, Department of Literature and Culture, Government of Mysore, Bangalore, 1970, pp. 160–171.

The article narrates the distinct style of architecture, both secular and religious, developed during the Vijayanagara period with particular reference to the monuments found at Hampi and its environs.

David Gobson,

See john M. Fritz, 1992

David Gibson,

See John M Fritz 1992

David Gibson and Hheather Miller, A complex South of Malyavanta Hill Vijayanagara, *Progress of Research, 1991-1992*, Eds. Devaraj D.V. and Channabasappa S. Patil, Directorate of Archaeology and Museums, Mysore, pp....

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Devarakondareddy, Tungabhadra Pradesada Virupaksha Devalayagalu Itihasa Darshana vol . 13, (Kannada) Ed. Nagaraja M.G. and Krishnamurthy P.V, Karnataka Itihasa Academy, Bangalore, 1998, pp.98-102.

The article deals with Virupaksha temples on the bank of the river Tungabhadra at Hampi. The worship of Virupaksha and Veerabhadra during Vijayanagara Period is discussed. The study is based on the literature and sculptures found at Hampi.

Devarakonda Reddy D, Hampiyalli Badami Chalukyara Kalada Devalaya, Vijayanagara Adhyayana, Volume.1 (Kannada) Eds. D.V. Devaraj and Channabasappa S. Patil, Directorate of Archaeology and Museums, Mysore, 1996, pp. 38-41.

The article discusses the Badami Chalukyan temples at Hampi. The Chalukyan temples near Hemakuta and near Manmatakunda at Hampi. The different parts of the temple are considered for arguments.

Devarakonda Reddy, Karasthala Nagalingana Charitreyalli Vijayanagara Pattanada Ulleka, *Vijayanagara Adhyayana*, Volume.4 (Kannada) Eds. M.V. Krishnappa and Channabasappa S. Patil, Directorate of Archaeology and Museums, Mysore, 1996, pp. 88-89.

The contemporary literature of Vijayanagara period pertaining to A.D. 1650 narrates the palaces, the elephant and horse stables, the bazars, the costumes, the Ganapati festivals are mentioned in this article.

Dieter Engineer,

See Anila Verghese 1998.

George Michell, A small dated temple at Vijayanagara, *Vijayanagara progress of Research 1979-83*, Ed. M. S. Nagaraja Rao, Directorate of Archaeology and Museums, Mysore, 1983, pp. 45-49.

This article speaks about the small dated temple. This temple stands isolated in the field, east of one of the gateways in the inner circle of fortifications that defines the urban core of Vijayanagara. This temple patron is *Srirangu*, the *Chauri* bearer of Millikarjuna, the latter was the son of Praudha Devaraya. The inscription can be dated to the reign of Mallikarjuna i.e., 1447-1467, A.D.

George Michell,

See John M Fritz, 1981.

George Michell, The Royal Centre and the Great Platform at Vijayanagara Rupa Pratirupa, Alice Boner Commemoration Volume, Eds. Baumer. B, Biblia Impex Private Ltd., New Delhi, 1982, pp. 109-117.

George Michell,

See John M. Fritz, 1983.

George Michell,

See John M. Fritz, 1985a.

George Michell, The Royal Centre at Vijayanagara, *Transactions* 4, The Royal Institute of British Architects Twentieth Century Series, 2/2, 9-99. London, 1984.

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George Michell, Architectural Documentation at Vijayanagara, *South Asian Archaeology*, 1983, Eds. M. Taddei and J. Schotsmans. Naples. Istituto Universitario Orientale, Dipartimento di Studi Asiatici, Series Minor XXIII, pp. 843 – 862. 1985c.

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George Michell, Two Temples from the Early Vijayanagara Period, *Studies in Monumental Archaism*, *Kusumanjali, New Interpretation of Indian Art and Culture*, C. Sivaramamurti Commemoration Volume, Ed. M.S. Nagaraja Rao, Agam Kala Prakashan, New Delhi, 1987, pp. 213-216.

This article deals with the two temples which are ascribed to the early period, the early features like pillars etc are discussed.

George Michell, Hindu Art and Architecture, *World of Art Series*, Thames and Hudson, London.

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George Michell, A Never Forgotten City, Vijayanagara, Ed. Anna L. Dallapiccola, stuttgart, Franz steiner verlog Wiesbaden GMBH, 1985, pp. 196-207.

This article deals with the Vijayanagara city and its influence on the people for more than four centuries. The different travellers and their writings are discussed.

George Michell, Architectural Traditions at Vijayanagara, I. Temple Styles, II Islamic Styles, *Vijayanagara*, Ed. Anna L. Dallapiccola, Stuttgart , Franz Steiner Verlag Wiesbaden GMBH. 1985b, pp. 274-286.

This article discusses the different temples at Vijayanagara, Kadamba influenced sacred monuments and 15th Century temples. The contribution of illustrious rulers, the 16th Century, 17th Century temples are also discussed.

In the second article the Islamic styled buildings are discussed the influence on the secular architecture is discussed.

George Michell, Vijayanagara: The Architectural Record, *South Asian Studies* 1, pp. 19-41, 1985 d.

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George Michell, Architecture of the Muslim Quarters at Vijayanagara. *Vijayanagara progress of Research 1983-84*, Eds. M.S. Nagaraja Rao and C.S.Patil, Directorate of Archaeology and Museums, Mysore, 1985, pp. 101-119.

This article deals with the Islamic style buildings including tombs. Mosques and other columned buildings which display close contact with certain architectural features of the north. The different types of Tombs and mosques are explained.

George Michell Architecture at Vijayanagara through the photographs of Alexander Greenlaw, An Appreciation, *Vijayanagara; Through the Eyes of Alexander J. Greenlaw 1956 [and] John Gollings 1983*, Ed. Nagaraja Rao M. S, Vijayanagara Research Centre Series, 3. Directorate of Archaeology and Museums, Mysore, 1988, pp. 12 -16.

George Michell,

See John M. Fritz, 1987.

George Michell, Architectural Documentation at Vijayanagara, 1983 – 1987, *In South Asian Archaeology, 1987*, Ed. Taddei. Roma M, Istituto Italiano per il Medio Ed. Estremo Oriente (ISMEO), Serie Orientale Roma, Vol. LXVI, 2, 1990, pp.1097-1110.

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George Michell, Architectural Documentation at Vijayanagara in 1987 and 1988, Hemakuta Hill and the Virupaksha Temple Complex at Hampi, *Vijayanagara Progress of Research, 1987-1988*, Eds. Devaraj D.V. and Channabasappa S. Patil, Directorate of Archaeology and Museums, Mysore, 1991c, pp. 35-43.

George Michell, Two Tombs at Hospet, *Vijayanagara progress of Research 1984-87*, Eds. Devaraja D.V. and Chennabasappa S. Patil, Directorate of Archaeology and Museums, Mysore, 1991, pp. 187-190.

This article deals with the two Tombs at Hospet which was once a part of the greater metropolitan area of Vijayanagara. These Two Tombs are at the south western part of the present Hospet town. No epigraphical records have yet been discovered to throw light on those Muslim patrons.

George Michell, Royal Architecture and Imperial Style at Vijayanagara, *The Powers of Art, Patronage in Indian Culture*, Ed. Barbara Stoler- Miller, Oxford University Press, New Delhi, 1992 a, pp. 18\68-179 .

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George Michell, Pre-Vijayanagara and Early Vijayanagara Period Structures at Hampi *South Asian Archaeology*, Ed. C. Jarige, Madison, WE, Prehistory Press. 1992f, , 1989, pp. 425-430.

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George Michell, Reflexions on Vijayanagara. *South Asia, Journal of South Asian Studies* 16, 1993, pp.15-32.

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George Michell, Revivalism as the Imperial Mode, Religious Architecture During the Vijayanagara Period, *Perceptions of South Asia's Visual Past*. Eds. C Asher and T. Metalf, Oxford and IBM Publishing Co. Pvt. Ltd., New Delhi, Reprinted in *Culture, Society and Power in Southern India*, Ed. Cynthia Talbot. (At press), 1200-1700, New Delhi, Oxford University Press, 1994, pp.187-198.

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George Michell,

John M Fritz 1994.

George Michell,

John M Fritz 1994.

George Michell, Architecture , South, Painting, South, Vijayanagara and other entries. *The Dictionary of art*, London Macmillan, 1995, pp.....

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George Michell, The Art and Architecture of Southern India , Vijayanagara and the Successor States, *New Cambridge History of India* 1,6, Cambridge University Press, Cambridge, 1995.

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George Michell,

See John M. Fritz, 1996.

George Michell, Foundation Gate of the Vithala Temple at Hampi, Hemakuta, recent Researches in Archaeology and Museums, Ed. Narasimha Murthy A .V. Suresh K.M, Poonacha K. P and Basavaraj, K. R., Bharatiya Kala Prakashana, Delhi, 2000, pp. 324-328.

The article deals with the dating and construction of the temple of Vijaya Vitthala at Hampi, on the basis of inscriptions; characteristic features etc.

George Michell. There dated temples at Timmalapura, Vijayanagara Progress of Research 1988-91, Eds. D.V. Devaraj and Channabasappa S. Patil, Directorate of Archaeology and Museums, Mysore, 1996, pp. 192-196.

This article narrates three dated temples at Timmalapura located at 26 K.M. from Hospet. The temples are dated to 1539 A. D. built by Bayakara Ramappayya. The different parts of the temple and its architectural developments are discussed here.

Heather Miller,

See David Gibson

John Mekim Malville and John M. Fritz, Mapping the Sacred Geometry of Vijayanagara, Mapping Invisible Worlds, Eds. Flood, G. Edinburgh, University of Edinburgh Press, 1993 b, pp. 41-62.

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Jason Fischer, The Chatra (Feeding Hall) in Krishnapura, (with Appendix by John M. Fritz) *Vijayanagara Progress of Research*, 1991-1992, Eds. Devaraj D.V. and Channabasappa S. Patil, Directorate of Archaeology and Museums, Mysore.

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John M Fritz and George Michell, The grand Ruins of the Ancient City of Vijayanagara, *Inside Outside*, 21, 1981, pp. 40-43.

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John M Fritz, George Michell, (with Photographs by John Gollings) Islamic Structures at Vijayanagara, *Arts and The Islamic World, Winter*, London. 1983, pp. 69-70.

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John M. Fritz, Features and Layout of Vijayanagara, The Royal Centre. Vijayanagara City and Empire, Ed. Anna L. Dallapiccola, I, Stuttgart, Franz Steiner Verlag Wiesbaden GMBH. 1985a, pp. 240–256.

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John M. Fritz and George Michell, Vijayanagara, Where Kings and Gods Meet. Festival of India in the United States, 1985-1986, New York, Abrams 198, pp. 43-48.

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John M. Fritz, Was Vijayanagara A cosmic City? Vijayanagara, City and Empire, Ed. Anna L. Dallapiccola, Stuttgart, Franz Steiner Verlag Wiesbaden GMBH. 1985 b, pp. 257-273.

The author discusses about the different features of Vijayanagara and raises the question whether this city is cosmic in nature.

John M. Fritz and George Michell, Interpreting the plan of A Medieval Hindu Capital, Vijayanagara *World Archaeology* 19(1)1987, pp.105 – 129.

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John M. Fritz , The plan of Vijayanagara, Sastric Traditions in Indian Arts, Ed. Anna L. Dallapiccola, Vol. 1, 237-251, Vol, 2, 120-129. Stuttgart, Franz Steiner Verlag, Reprinted in Vijayanagara, Progress of Research 1984-1987, Eds. Devaraj D.V. and Channabasappa S. Patil, Directorate of Archaeology and Museums, Mysore, 1989, pp.122-135.

This article deals with the city of Vijayanagara, its layout in accordance with the silpastras. The sastric elements present at Vijayanagara, the comparison with sastric models are explained here.

John M. Fritz, Elevated Platform near Kamalapuram, Vijayanagara Progress of Reserch, 1987-1988, Eds. Devaraj D.V. and Channabasappa S. Patil, Directorate of Archaeology and Museums, Mysore, 1991d, pp. 105-112.

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John M. Fritz,

The Bridge at Vithala Temple. [ms 1992].

John M. Fritz, Three Palace Complexes near the Octagonal Bath in the Royal Centre, Introduction and Palace complex3, Vijayanagara Progress of Research, 1991-1992, Eds. Devaraj D. V. and Channabasappa S.patil, Directorate of Archaeology and Museums, Mysore, [ms 1992,1997], pp.*| *.

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John M. Fritz,

See John Mecim Malville 1993b.

John M. Fritz and David Gibson, Game Boards at Vijayanagara, Preliminary Report. *Board Games of the Ancient world*, Ed. I L. Finkel, British Museum, London, [ms 1992].

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John M. Fritz, Three Gateways in the Royal Centre of Vijayanagara [ms 1992].

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John M. Fritz and George Michell, The Perfect City, *The Royal Geographical Society Magazine*, 66 (2[Feb.]) 1994, pp. 40-43.

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John M Fritz and George Michell, Where Kings and Gods Meet featuring photographs by John Gollings *Ancient India, Land of Mystery*, Alexandria, VA, Time- Life Books, 1994, pp. 147-157.

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John M Fritz, View from the Square Watchtower, [ms 1993]

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John M Fritz and George Michell, Vijayanagara. The city of victory, *Naga chandrika* Ed. Devaraj D.V, Directorate of Archaeology and Museums, Mysore, 1996, pp. 199–200.

Vijayanagar City of Victory established in 14th century by Hakka and Bukka. With the recent findings and increased understanding of the form function of this city is well explained in the article. The important cultural and artistic problems are dealt here.

John M Fritz and David Gibson, Three palace Complexes Near the octagonal Bath, Complex 2, *Vijayanagara Progress of Research 1991-1992*, Eds.Devaraj D.V and Channabasappa S. Patil, Directorate of Archeology and Museums, Mysore, [ms 1992, 1997.]

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John M C Kim Malville, The Symbolic Landscape of Vijayanagara, *The Pennsylvania Geographer*, 36, 30-54, 1998.

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John M.C, Kim Malville, The Cosmic Geometries of Vijayanagara *Ancient Cities, Sacred Skies, Cosmic Geometries and City Planning in Ancient India*, Ed. John MC Kim Malville and Lalit M. Gujral, Indira Gandhi National Centre for the Arts and Aryan Books International, New Delhi, 2000, pp. 100-118.

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Kotraiah C.T.M, The Vijayanagara Urbanity, Ed. Basavaraja K.R, National Society of Urban Development, Hospet, 1978, pp.....

The urban character of Vijayanagara and civic amenities are explained.

Kotraiah C.T.M, Ideological under planning and Development of Irrigation in Vijayanagara, *Nagabinandanam*, Nagaraja Rao M.S, Felicitation Volume Eds. Srinivasan L.K. and Nagaraju S, M.S. Nagaraja Rao Festschrift, Bangalore, 1995, pp. 655-672.

The article refers in details about the Irrigation system during Vijayanagara period in general with some photographs of tanks, wells and water reservoirs etc.,

Kotraiah C.T.M, Vijayanagara Kalada Aramanegalu *Vijayanagara Adhyayana*, Volume. 4 (Kannada) Eds. M.V. Krishnappa and Channabasappa S. Patil, Directorate of Archaeology and Museums, Mysore, 1996, pp. 32-49.

This article speaks about the palaces of Vijayanagara, the description in travelogues and the contemporary kannada literature are quoted, to narrate the splendours of palaces at Hampi.

Krishnamurthy M.S, Hampiya Virupaksha Sankirpada Mahisamardini Devalaya *Vijayanagara Adhyayana*, Volume.1 (Kannada) Eds. D.V. Devaraj and Channabasappa S. Patil, Directorate of Archaeology and Museums, Mysore, 1996, pp 39-42.

This article speaks about Mahisasura temple in the precincts of Manmatakonda Tank, located near the Virupaksha Temple at Hampi. This temple is popularly called as Durga temple, the author opines this as the Nolamba temple.

Kulakarni R.H, Vijayanagara Kaladalli Garekale – ondu Avalokana *Vijayanagara Adhyayana*, Volume.5 (Kannada) Eds. M.V. Krishnappa and Channabasappa S. Patil, Directorate of Archaeology and Museums, Mysore, 1996, pp.1- 18.

The Stucco Sculptures of Vijayanagara, its location, technique, the evolution of Sculptures are dealt in this article.

Linda Whiteman,

See Sylria Berti 1993

Linda Witman and Oscar Carlberg, A Shrine on the slopes of Malyavanta Hill (Nov/ 06) [ms 1993]

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Linda Whiteman and Oscar Cariberg, An irrigation Tower on the Hiriya canal (No5-E12 / 45) *Vijayanagara Progress of Research, 1993 – 1994*, Eds. Devaraj D.V. and Channabasappa S. Patil Directorate of Archaeology and Museums, Mysore, pp.....

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Lundal J.L, An Early Vijayanagara Temple Complex, *Vijayanagara Progress of Research 1991–92*, Eds. Devaraj D.V and Channabasappa S. Patil, Directorate of Archaeology and Museums, Mysore.

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Malvine J.M, The Cosmic Geometries of Vijayanagara, *Ancient Cities, Sacred Skies, Cosmic Geometries and City Planning in Ancient India*, Eds. J.Mckim Malville and Lalit M. Gujral, New Delhi – Indira Gandhi National Centre for Arts and Aryan Books International, 2000, pp. 100 - 118.

This article deals with the Archaeoastronomy at Vijayanagara. He further states that the major temples aligned with the sacred river. He concludes in the article that the Vijayanagara kings must have realised and incorporated the geometrical metaphor into their city linking the capital to the great events of History and Pre-History. He analyses the major temples aligned not only with rivers but also with other sacred places.

Manjunathaiah T.M. Ananthapurada Mallikarjuna Devalaya, *Vijayanagara Adhyayana*, Volume.2 (Kannada) Eds. M.L. Shivashankar and Channabasappa S. Patil, Directorate of Archaeology and Museums, Mysore, 1996, pp. 44-47.

The Mallikarjuna temple at Ananthapura is of Sangama period monument, the conservation of the temple by the community is quoted in this article, while explaining the temple and its architectural features.

Manjunathaiah T.M, Vijayanagara Pattanadalliya Aneyashale *Vijayanagara Adhyayana*, Volume.5 (Kannada) Eds. M.V. Krishnappa and Channabasappa S. Patil, Directorate of Archaeology and Museums, Mysore, 1996, pp. 37-43.

This article deals with the excavated structures and other features, to prove it as a elephant stable. Chain for tieing elephants, water tanks, elephant skeletons were noticed in the excavation.

Mruthyunjaya Rumale, Hampiyalli ondu Guhanta Devalaya – A study, Itihasa Darshana, (Kannada), Vol.7, Eds. Suryanatha Kamatha and Devarakonda Reddy Karnataka Itihasa Academy, Bangalore, 1992, pp. 40-42.

The article refers to the cave temple at Hampi and describes its importance etc., and there is a comparison with other cave temples in surrounding area. This sets a unique example of Vijayanagara period.

Nagaraja Rao, M.S, Ahmed Khan's, Dharamsala, Vijayangara Progress of Reseach, 1979-83, Ed. M.S. Nagaraj Rao, Directorate of Archaeology and Museums, Mysore, 1983, pp. 64-67.

This article narrates the important monument popularly called as *Ahmed Khan's Dharmashala*. This is located on a major road starting from the Ramachandra Temple in the royal centre and traversing towards the north eastern direction reaching the Talarighat. The inscription in the central bay elucidates that this structure was built by *Ahmed Khan* for the attainment of merit of his master.

Nicholas Powell and Barry Lewis, Hillside Shiva Shrine in Vijayanagara's Eastern Urban Core, Vijayanagara Progress of Research, 1993-1994, Eds. Devaraja D.V and Channabasappa S.Patil, Directorate of Archaeology and Museums, Mysore, pp.....

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Patil C.S, Krishna Temple, Ed. Nagaraja M.S, *Vijayanagara Progress of Research*, 1979-83, Directorate of Archaeology and Museum, Mysore, 1983, pp. 61- 64.

This article described about the Krishna Temple situated near the Muslim Tombs by the side of the main road leading from Ramchandra Temple to Talarighat. This temple is different from the one in Krishnapurapete. The different parts of the temple, especially the superstructure over the Garbhariah are explained in detail.

Patil C.S, Palace Architecture at Vijayanagara, *Vijayanagara progress of research, 1983-84*. Eds. M.S. Nagaraja Rao, and C.S. Patil, Directorate of Archaeology and Museums, Mysore, 1985, pp. 119-133.

This article describes the different palaces in Vijayanagara, their features. This also includes the palaces which were excavated in recent excavations and also the palaces of Mint enclosure, Noblemen's palace area, Zanana enclosure.

Patil C.S, *Temples of Raichur and Bellary District – Karnataka (1000-1325 A.D.)*, Directorate of Archaeology and Museums, Mysore, 1992, pp. 124-137.

The book deals with the temples of Pre-Vijayanagara period at Hampi, with ground plans, sections and elevations. There are photographs of Bhuvaneswari and Iswara temple etc. The Temples of pre-Vijayanagara period in Raichur district and Bellary districts are explained.

Patil C.S, Wells and Dharmasalas during the Vijayanagara Period, *Souvenir, National Seminar on Vijayanagara Empire*, The Department of Archaeology and Museums, Hyderabad and The Osmania University, Hyderabad, 1999, p. 24.

The abstract of the research paper mentions the secular architecture like wells and rest houses built during the Vijayanagara period in and around Hampi.

Paul Cope – Faulkner, Palace Complexes Near the Octagonal Bath.1 *Vijayanagara Progress of Research, 1991- 1992*, Eds. Devaraj D.V. and Channabasappa S. Patil, Directorate of Archaeology and Museums, Mysore, pp.

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Paul Cope – Faulkner, A Collapsed Mandapa in Hampi (NLC/12) *Vijayanagara Progress of Research, 1993-94*, Eds. Devaraj D.V. and Channabasappa S. Patil, Directorate of Archaeology and Museums, Mysore, pp.

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Paul Cope–Faulkner, Homes from Bedrock. *Vijayanagara Progress of Research, 1988-1991*, Eds. Devaraj D.V. and Channabasappa S. Patil, Directorate of Archaeology and Museums, Mysore, 1996, pp. 124-127.

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Paul Dungee A U-Shaped Basement Structure (NSc/01) Vijayanagara Progress of Research, 1993-94, Eds. Devaraj D.V. and Channabasappa S. Patil, Directorate of Archaeology and Museums, Mysore, pp

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Percy Brown, *Indian Architecture (Buddhist and Hindu Period)*, D.B. Taraporevala Sons and Co. Private Limited, Bombay, 1956, pp. 91-94.

The book discusses with the architectural features and styles of India from the Buddhist period onwards. One of the chapters discusses the architectural style of Vijayanagara period and mentions about Hampi also.

Phillip B. Wangnor, Architectural and Mythic space at the Hemakuta hill, a preliminary report, *Vijayanagara progress of Research 1984-87*, Eds, Devaraj D.V. and Channabasappa S.Patil, Directorate of Archaeology and Museums, Mysore, 1991, pp. 142-148.

This article deals with the documentation work at Hemakuta and Manmatha Tank and includes the preparation of maps. Measured drawings, architectural description and photographic documentation of the site and individual structures, history, myth, cult and architectural development are explained here.

Phillip B. Wagoner, Architecture and Mythic Space at the Hemakuta Hill, A Preliminary Report *Vijayanagara Progress of Research, 1987-1988*, Eds. Devaraj D.V. and Channabasappa S. P Patil, Directorate of Archaeology and Museums, Mysore, 1991, pp. 142-147.

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Philip B. Wagoner, Sultan Among Hindu Kings Dress, and the Islamicization of Hindu Culture at Vijayanagara, *Journal of Asian Studies* 55/4 (November 1996), 1996, pp. 851-880.

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Phillip B. Wagoner, From 'Pampa's Crossing' to 'The Palace of Lord Virupaksha', Architecture, Myth, and Patronage at Hampi before the Founding of Vijayanagara. *Vijayanagara Progress of Research, 1988-1991*, Directorate of Archaeology and Museums, Mysore 1996, pp. 141-174.

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Philip B. Wagoner, Harihara, Bukka, and the Sultan, The Delhi Sultanate in the Political Imagination of Vijayanagara, Beyond Turk and Hindu, Shaping Religious Identities *Islamicate India*, Ed. David Gilmartin and Bruce B. Lawrence. (Gainsville, University of Florida Press, forthcoming).

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Phillip B. Wargnoor, Architecture and Royal authority under the Early Sangamas, *New light on Hampi – Recent research at Vijayanagara*, Eds. John M. Fritz and George Michell, Marg Publications, Bombay 2001, pp. 12-23.

This article traces the early history of Hampi right from 7th Century upto the Vijayanagara period. The condition of Hampi on the eve of founding of Vijayanagara, layout of the city, adaptation of Virupaksha as the state deity, architectural and ritual restructuring of the Hemakuta and early Sangama memorial shrines are explained. The impact of Virupaksha cult on the planning of the urban core are discussed in detail.

Pierre Filliozat, Techniques of Chronology of construction in the temple of Vitthala at Hampi, *Vijayanagara City and empire, New currents of Research*, Stuttgart, 1985, Vol. –1, pp. 296-307.

This article narrates in detail about the chronology of the construction of Vithala temple. The building material, the wall constructions, the latter additions are mentioned and the date of the gopura, hundred pillar pavilion and other part of the temples are highlighted.

Rajashekar S, Hampiya Virupaksha Devalaya Samuha , Kalanukramada Avalokana Itihasa Darshana (Kannada), Vol. 4 Ed. Suryanatha Kamath and Lakshmana Telagavi, Karnataka Itihasa Academy, Bangalore, 1990, pp 72 – 74.

The article deals with the Virupaksha temple complex. The different temples, the paintings in the Mahamantapa of Virupaksha temple are explained.

Richard Blurton , T, Vijayanagara , City of Victory, Festival Review 4, 1982.

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Richard Blurton T, Seminar, The Kingdom of Vijayanagara, *SARAS Bulletin* 3, Reading. 1983, pp. 144-152

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Richard Blurton T, Vijayanagara, City and Empire, Ed. Anna L. Dallapiccola, Stuttgart , Franz Steiner Verlag Wiesbaden GMBH, pp. 399-401.

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Richard Blurton T, The Exhibition, Where Kings and Gods Meet, *The Royal Centre at Vijayanagara*, 1985.

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Richard Blurton T, Palace Structures at Vijayanagara, The Architectural Evidence *South Asian Archaeology, 1985*, Eds. Frifelt K and Sorensen, London , Curzon Press, 1989, pp. 426-440

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Sadananada P, Islamic Influence in Vijayanagara capital, *Journal of the Andhra Historical Research Society*, Vol. 24, 1956-58, pp. 85-88.

This article deals with the influence of Islam in the field of architecture and on social and economic life. These are references about Paes, who speaks about the Moorish quarters in Hampi and also narrates how they were paid by the king.

Santharama S.S, Vitthala Temple at Hampi, *Quarterly Journal of the Mythic Society*, Vol. 31, The Mythic Society, Bangalore , 1940, pp. 148-149.

The article refers to the name of Saluva Tippha and Tippha whose name is mentioned in the Haribhatta's Narasimha Purana connected with the construction of Vitthala temple at Hampi. The author opines that the name of Saluva Tippha mentioned in the inscription is different from the name mentioned in the Narasimha Purana.

Shama Rao,

See Chidananda Murthy M. 1970 (translator)

Sharanabasappa Kolkar, Hampiya Vitthala Devalaya: Nirmana Kala mattu Sanda Danagallu Vijayanagara Adhyayana, Volume. 4 (Kannada) Eds. M.V. Krishnappa and Channabasappa S. Patil, Directorate of Archaeology and Museums, Mysore, 1996, pp. 27-31.

This article deals with the Vitthala Temple and the different stages of construction and the gifts given to it over period of time.

Shivarudraswamy S.N. The Typology of the columns of the Vijayanagara temples, *Souvenir, National Seminar on Vijayanagara Empire*. The Department of Archaeology and Museums, Hyderabad and The Osmania University, Hyderabad, 1999, p.30.

The abstract mentions the typical Vijayanagara temples and mainly deals with the pillars that support the entire edifice. Draws examples from the temples at Hampi.

Srinivasa M.V, Vijayanagara Architecture, *Avalokana*, Ed. Krishna swamy Iyengar H.S, Directorate of Kannada and Culture, Bangalore , 1985, pp.116.

The political history, influence of earlier dynasty in the field of art and architecture are explained. The different types of architecture are well highlighted with examples.

Suresh K.M, Hampiya Rayagopuragalu, Hampi Parampare, (Kannada), Ed. Parameshwarappa T. Sri Vidya Vijayanagara Hampi Heritage Trust, Anegondi, Hospet, 1996, pp. 10-15.

The article examines the evolution of Vijayanagara gopuras that are an integral part of the south Indian temple complex. It further mentions about the architectural aspects of various gopuras of the temples at Hampi.

Suresh K.M, Bellary Jilleya Pramukha Veerabhadra Devalayagalu Mattu Silpagalu, (Kannada), *Veerasaiva Smarana Sanchike, Varshikotsava Samitee*, Hosapete Taluka Veerasaiva Naukarara Sangha, Hospet, 2000, pp.5-8.

This article narrates the Veerabhadra Temples and sculptures in Bellary district. Here the Veerabhadra temples and sculptures of Hampi and surrounding areas are studied and described.

Talwar H.T, Narasimha Temple, *Vijayanagara progress of research 1984-87*, Eds. Devaraj D.V and Channabasappa S. Patil, Directorate of Archaeology and Museums, Mysore, 1991, pp. 174-176.

This article deals with the Narasimha Temple located near the pathway lead from Virupaksha Temple to Vitthala Temple. One of the mantapas the God Narasimha was constructed in 1379 A.D. The location and the various features of the temple are explained here.

Talwar H.T, Achyutapurada Shilpagalu, *Vijayanagara Adhyayana*, Volume.1 (Kannada) Eds. D.V. Devaraj and Channabasappa S. Patil, Directorate of Archaeology and Museums, Mysore, 1996, pp. 26-29.

This article deals with the sculptural wealth of Achyutapura, the different sculptures carved in Tiruvengalanatha temple are highlighted.

Venkataramanayya.N, The Date of construction of the Hazara Ramasvami and Vitthala at Vijayanagara, *Journal of the Oriental Research*, Vol. 16, Pt. 2 pp. 84-90, Madras, 1946-47.

The article discusses the dates of the two important temples situated at Hampi. According to the story of Prapannamrutam, Virupaksha II built the temple of Hazara Ramasvami, probably after the king Virupaksha accepted Vaishnavism and became a devotee of Rama. A shrine of Pampa stood on the site of the temple at Hazara (Palace). About the Vitthala temple, the author opines that it was built prior to Krishnadevaraya, as Tallapakkam Annamacharya (1408-1503 AD) had composed *Samkirtana* in praise of Vitthala and his spouse Rukmini and states that many festivals like *Rathotsava, Paruveta*, etc, were celebrated. As the author died six years before the accession of Krishnadevaraya, the temple was completed prior to the coronation of the king. The image of Vitthala was brought from a holy hill named Venkata in Chittoor district of Andhra Pradesh and not from Pandhrapura, as per the composition of Annamacharya.