

HISTORY ARTICLES

Abhishankar K, Vijayanagara Maharajyada Safala–Vaipalya, *Ithihasa Darshana* (Kannada), Vol, XII, Eds. Nagaraja M.G. and Krishnamurthy P.V, Karnataka Ithihasa Academy, Bangalore, 1997, pp. 178-180.

This article speaks about the history of Vijayanagara right from the establishment to the downfall of the empire. The political conditions that prevailed before the establishment of the empire are explained. The early rulers and their wars with the neighbouring kings, the misdeeds of Aliya Ramaraya for the fall of Vijayanagara empire, and the devastation of the city are highlighted.

Agnihotri U.K, *Vijayanagara Empire Administration and Society*, *Indian History*. Allied Publishers Ltd, New Delhi, 1981, pp. 114-140.

This chapter deals with the history of Vijayanagara. The origin of Vijayanagara rulers, their administration are narrated. The Travalogues and the references of Hampi, its comparison with the other, cities in the world are given. The economic aspect of the temple are dealt in this article.

Aluru Venkata Rao, Sri Pampakshetradalli Navaratroytsava, (Kannada), *Karnatakada Vikasa*, Navajeevana Grantha Bhandara, Dharwar, 1957, pp. 37-44.

The article speaks about the history of Vijayanagara from the beginning to downfall. There are references about Hampi and its environs. The photographs of the monuments at Hampi with general description of each monument are given.

Anantharaman K.N, Vijayanagara Empire, *Journal of the Andhra Historical Research Society*, Vol. 17, 1946-47, pp. 5 - 17.

The city of Vijayanagara is explained as the ‘Ancient glory’. The different regions of Hampi and their history are dealt in brief. The period of Vijayanagara has been explained as the ‘Golden age’.

Anila Verghese, The Mahadanas of Krishnadevaraya During Kalinga War A.D. 1513-1517, *Quarterly Journal of the Mythic Society*, Vol LXXXVII, No.3 1996, pp. 89-107.

This article deals with the Mahadanas given by Krishnadevaraya on various occasions for the salvation of his parents. The author has given the details of the *Mahadanas*.

Anila Verghese, Vaishnavism in Vijayanagara, *Indica*, Vol. 32, No. 2, 1995, pp. 95-112.

This article explains about the Vaishnavism in Vijayanagara kindgom. The different aspects of Vaishnavism are explained.

Anila Verghese, Shri–Vaishnavism and the Vijayanagara Kingdom in the Mid-Sixteenth Century, *Marg*, Vol. 49, No. 2, Marg Publications, Bombay, 1997, pp. 81-88.

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Anna L. Dallapiccola, Ed. Research at Vijayanagara 1979 - 1983, Nagachandrika (A compendium of the writings of M.S. Nagaraja Rao) Ed. Devaraj D.V. Directorate of Archaeology and Museums, Mysore, 1996, first edition, pp. 207-214.

The research conducted during 1979 to 1983 are explained. The availability of celadon ware in palace No.1 and in palace No.2, its shape and importance are narrated. Much emphasis is given for documentation of the cultural remains. Exposition of the city of Vijayanagar are dealt.

Anna L Dallapiccola, The City of Vijayanagara, Kishkinda, the Monkey Kingdom. The Legend of Rama, Artistic Visions, Ed. Vidya Dehejia, Bombay, Marg Publications, 1994, pp. *-*.

This article speaks about Kishkinda and the Vijayanagara city. The traditional account of Hampi is given.

Antony Hutt, Muslim Influence, Splendours of the Vijayanagara empire Hampi, *Marg* Ed. Mulka Raj Anand, Guest Eds. George Michell and V. Foilliozat, Marg Publications, Bombay, 1981, pp. 105-106.

This article deals with the Muslim architecture in Vijayanagara and the different monuments.

Ashvatanarayana G,

See Subramanya, N. 1970.

Asim Krishna Das, The Kalyanotsava of Pampadevi and Pampapati at Hampi, [ms. 1987, revised 1989]

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Ashwathnarayana G, (Translator) Subramanya (Author) Immadli Devarayana Kala (Kannada), Ed. Sampadgiri Rao, Sahitya Sanskruti Abhivruddhi Ilake, Govt. of Mysore, Bangalore, 1970.

This speaks about Devaraya II and his times, the expeditions of the king and his achievements. The political and literary achievements of his period are noted.

Bahakshi S.R,

See Sareen T.R, 1992.

Bandha Kavi Keshava Rao, The Historical Importance of Parijataparinayam, *Vijayanagara Sexcentenary Association*, Ed. Karmakar, Dharwada, 1936, pp. 241-244.

This article deals with the Parijata parinayam by Krishnadeva Raja. This is studied in the light of political history. The genealogy of Tuluvas, the achievements of Krishnadevaraya, his military expeditions are explained. Hampi is described as 'Vidya Puri'.

Bari S.A, Hampi Revisited, *Essays on Indian History and culture*, Felicitation Volume in Honour of Prof. B. Sheik Ali, Eds. H.V. Sreenivasamurthy, Surendra Rao, B Kesavan Veluthat and Bari S.A. New Delhi, Mittal Publications, New Delhi, 1990, pp. 163-170.

This article deals with the narrations of various travellers and their travelogues, and with this as the background he has interpreted some of the key issues of Hampi.

Basavaraja K.R The Rayas of Vijayanagara, *History and Culture of Karnataka*, Chalukya Publication, Dharwar, 1984, pp. 140-170.

This article speaks about the political history of Vijayanagara, genealogy of four dynasties, Socio-economic conditions along with the maps of Vijayanagara empire.

Basavaraja Malashetti, Vijayanagarada Itihasada Bagge Kelavu Bhramegalu, *Tirulgannada*, (Kannada), Memoir of the 62nd All India Kannada Sahitya Sammelana, Kopp.al, 1993, pp. 42-43.

This Article discusses about the popular beliefs held by scholars on the establishment of Vijayanagara empire. It elaborates on some of the historical facts vis-à-vis popular beliefs.

Basu K.K, The Battle of Talikota – Before and after Vijayanagara Sexcentenary Association, *Volume*, Ed. Karmakar, Dharwada, 1936, pp. 245-254.

This article speaks about the political situation during A.D.1505. The consequent war at Talikote is discussed. The military capabilities of Vijayanagara and the Bahaminis, the course and effects of the war are discussed. The situation of Hampi after the war is narrated.

Biradar H.S, Some Religious Centres of Vijayanagara, *Quarterly Journal of Mythic Society*, Vol. 72 pt 1-4, Bangalore 1981, pp. 154-158.

This article deals with the different religious centres of Vijayanagara. The different fairs and festivals of Hampi are explained along with the description of some temples.

Burton Stein, Re-app.roaching Vijayanagara in studies of South India, *An Anthology of Recent Research and Scholarship*, Ed. Robert E.Fxy Kenberg and Pauline Kolenda, New Era Publications, Madras, 1985, pp. 31-50.

This article speaks about the extent of the city of Vijayanagara and its empire with the Tungabhadra river as southern border. The detailed description of some of the important temples at Hampi are given. The article further gives the details about the socio-economic conditions of the people. There are references from the *Forgotten Empire* of Robert Sewell.

Carla M. Sinopoli, Political Choices and Economic Strategies in the Vijayanagara Empire, *the Economic Anthropology of The State*, Ed. E.M. Brumfield, Monographs of Economic Anthropology, 11, 1994, pp. 223-243.

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Channabasappa S.Patil, Mummadi Singa, Kampila and Kumararama, *Vijayanagara progress of Research 1987-88*, Eds. D.V.Devaraj and Channabasappa S.Patil, pp. 179 -198.

This article speaks about the Mummadi Singa, Kampila and Kumararama. The foreigner's account are made use of while understanding the condition around Hampi before founding of Vijayanagara. The indigenous literature speaks plenty about the Kingdom, apart from this the inscriptions also refer about the Chiefs and places associated with them. These points are highlighted in this article.

Channabasappa S. Patil, Kummata, *Vijayanagara Progress of Research 1987-88*, Eds. D.V. Devaraj and Chennabasappa S. Patil, Directorate of Archaeology and Museums, Mysore, 1991, pp. 199-216.

This article narrates the historic city of Kummata, located near Mukkumpi Village, which is on the Gangavathi and Kopp.al road. The earliest evidence about this place is of 1055 A.D. Chola, Chalukya, Hoysala Kings had their sway over this fort. The religious, secular, defence, architecture, water system, sculptures, hero stones and inscriptions at Kummata are described in this article. The importance of Kummata in the pre-Vijayanagara period is highlighted.

Chennabasappa. S. Patil

See Shivashankar, 1997.

Chennabasappa. S. Patil

See Shivashankar, 1998.

Channabasappa., S. Patil, Hosamaledurga, *Vijayanagara Progress of Research* 1988-91, Eds. D.V. Devaraj and Channabasappa S. Patil, Directorate of Archaeology and Museum, Mysore, 1996, pp. 236-242.

This article gives the details of the Hosamaledurga one of the capitals of Mummadi Singa and Kampila. The history, the secular and religious architecture, water systems, sculptures and Hero stones and inscriptions found at Hosamaledurga are dealt in detail.

Channabasappa. S. Patil, Doravadi, *Vijayanagara progress Research* 1988-91, Eds. D.V. Devaraj and Channabasappa S. Patil, Directorate of Archaeology and Museum, Mysore, pp. 243 - 247.

This article deals with the Doravadi, i.e., the Daroji in Sandur Taluk, Bellary District. This was ruled by Mummadi Singeyanayaka in 1280 A.D. The brief history of this place, secular, and religious architecture, inscriptions with text and transliteration are given. The importance of the inscription is stressed in this article, and it further states that Hampi happened to be under the Doravadi-Vanthe.

Channabasappa. S.Patil, Shasanagalalli Kandanthe Vijayanagara Pattanada Nirina Vyvasthe. *Vijayanagara Adhyayana*, Volume.1 (Kannada) Eds. D.V. Devaraj and Channabasappa S. Patil, Directorate of Archaeology and Museums, Mysore, 1996, pp. 62-75.

This article deals with the Water facility works, prevailing in that period at Vijayanagara. The Dams, Anicuts, Tanks, Wells, Natural Springs which were in existence at Vijayanagara period are explained, the author has based his arguments on inscriptions.

Channabasappa. S. Patil, Sree Virupaksha, *Vijayanagara Adhyayana*, Volume. 4 (Kannada) Eds. M. V. Krishnappa and Channabasappa S. Patil, Directorate of Archaeology and Museums, Mysore, 1996, pp. 1-4.

This article narrates about Sri Virupaksha and the other names, the early reference about Virupaksha in the inscriptions is mentioned.

Chidanandamurthy M, Vijayanagara Samrajya, *Karnataka Samskruti*, (Kannada), Kannada Sahitya Parishat, Bangalore, 1991, pp. 38-45.

This article narrates in brief about the history of Vijayanagara empire and the contributions made by the kings and speaks about the Splendours of Hampi, the capital city of Vijayanagara empire.

Chidanandamurthy M, Pampa Hesarina Bagge, *Hosatu Hosatu*, (Kannada), Kannada University Hampi, Vidyaranya, 1993, pp. 56-59.

This article discusses the Onomastic aspect of the name Hampi and deals with the antiquity of the name Hampi. Further to support the arguments, epigraphs, place and personal names of the surrounding region are considered.

Chidanandamurthy M, Manmukhatirtha Mattu Hampeya Hariharana Hudota, Ondu Abhijne, *Hosatu Hosatu*, (Kannada), Kannada University Hampi, Vidyanaya, 1993, pp. 311-318

This article tries to identify the flower garden nurtured by the ancient poet Harihara and the author locates the same near the present day Manmukhatirtha at Hampi, with evidences drawn from both epigraphical and literary sources.

Chidanandamurthy M, Pampapura (Hampi) Kelavu Abhijne, Prameyagalu mattu Prashnegalu, *Hosatu, Hosatu*, (Kannada), Kannada University Hampi, Vidyanaya, 1993, pp. 469-484.

The article discusses the history and antiquity of Hampi region prior to the establishment of Vijayanagara empire in 1336 AD.

Chidanandamurthy M, Hampeyalli Harihara mattu Chamarasa, *Hosatu Hosatu*, (Kannada), Kannada University Hampi, Vidyanaya, 1993, pp. 307-310.

This article deals with the residing place of two Kannada ancient poet laureates namely Harihara and Chamarasa, who lived in 1200 AD and 1430 AD respectively at Hampi.

Chintaharan Chakravarti, Origin of Vijayanagara, *Indian Culture*, The Journal of the Indian Research Institute, Vol. VI, Nos. 1-4, Patna, Reprint 1984, pp. 107-109.

The article mentions about the little known Tantra digest called *Vidyarnava Tantra* attributed to a disciple of Pragalbhacharya, whose name is not mentioned. It gives many legends about the founding of Vijayanagara city as it does not refer to Harihara – Bukka and vidyanaya, who are associated with the founding of the city and naming it. Unnamed king of Vijayanagara, posthumous son of Praudhadeva composed the work. His son built the beautiful town of Vijayanagara resembling the mystic Srichakra of the Tantra form of worship. The composer belonged to the line of teachers of great Sankaracharya. The planning of the city resembling the Srichakra is also mentioned in the legend described in the *Sivatatva Ratnakara* (Saletore, B.A. *Social and Political Life in the Vijayanagara Empire*, Vol. I, p. 83 ff).

David Crystal, Ed. *Hampi*. The Cambridge Encyclopedia Cambridge University Press, Cambridge, Reprint 1992, p. 544.

This note refers in brief about Hampi. It states that the site of the former Hindu capital of Vijayanagara, is on the bank of Tungabhadra river. The city was founded in the 14th century and remained the centre of a vast and powerful Hindu empire until 1565, when it was sacked. It remains an important religious and tourist centre and is a world heritage site.

Desai P.B, Legendary origin of Vijayanagara, *The Journal of Karnataka University*, Vol. 8, 1972, pp. 61- 69.

Vidyaranya Kalajnana stands as an important document in the history of Vijayanagara. The rule of Sangama Kings from Hampi is narrated.

Desai P.B, Ballala III and Vijayanagara, *The Journal of Karnataka University*, Vol. 7, 1971, pp. 119-130.

The Paper presented in the seminar at Hospet deals with the relation of Hoysala Ballala III and the Vijayanagara, Harihara I, Hampe, Pampapuri. Hoysala Ballala III and his contributions are explained.

Desai P.B, The foundation of Vijayanagara, *The Journal of Karnataka University*, Vol. 6, 1970, pp. 175–194.

This deals about the origin, and the kings responsible for establishing the empire on the basis of literature. The travelogues are also used to support the view. The capital city of Vijayanagara is also dealt in detail.

Devarakonda Reddy D, Pampa Tirtha, *Vijayanagara Adhyayana*, Volume. 3 (Kannada) Eds. M. L. Shivashankar and Channabasappa S. Patil, Directorate of Archaeology and Museums, Mysore, 1996, pp. 89-93.

The author tries to identify Pampa Tirtha and ascribes, the present day Chakratirtha was called as Pampa Tirtha during Vijayanagara period. He supports his arguments with literature.

Dikshit G.S, and Sumitra Srinivasan, Socio Economic and Political background, splendours of Vijayanagara empire, Hampi, Guest Eds. George Michell, V. Fillizool, Ed. Mulk Raj Anand, marg publications, Bombay, 1981, pp. 121-124.

This article deals with the political, social and economic condition of Vijayanagara period. The court of Vijayanagara under Krishnadevaraya is narrated. The travelogues, taxation, cultivation, the position of women, the richness of the capital are explained.

Dikshit G.S, Vijayanagara Samrajya Sthapane (Kannada), *Dr. M.S. Nagaraja Rao Felicitation volume*, Eds. L.K. Srinivasan, K.V. Ramesh, Bangalore, 1994, pp. 94-98.

The article speaks about the foundation of Vijayanagara empire by Hakka and Bukka. Their Karnataka origin is discussed in detail relying on literature, inscriptions etc. The founders of Vijayanagara i.e. Sangama brothers are from the surrounding area of Hampi.

Dikshit G.S, Vijayanagara Samrajya Sthapaneyalli Vidyaranyara Patrada Bagge Sakaleshapura Srikantayyanavara Abhipraya, Dikshit. G.S, Ed. *Sangamara Kalada Vijayanagara, Adara Itihasa mattu Samskrutigala Adhyayana*, (Kannada), B.M. Sri Pratishthana, Bangalore, 1991, pp. 43-48.

The author examines and agrees with the views of Srikantayya of Sakaleshapura with regard to the establishment of Vijayanagara empire by the saint Vidyaranya and dismisses the views of Fr. Heras.

Dixit G.S, Krishnadevaraya Ithihasakke Ondu Hosa Akara, *Vijayanagara Adhyayana*, Volume.1 (Kannada), Eds. D.V. Devaraj and Channabasappa. S. Patil, Directorate of Archaeology and Museums, Mysore, 1996, pp. 85-87.

This article narrates the writings of Tom Pires, the portugese writer, who has penned the book 'The Suma orintal' the travalogue, which narrates the court of Krishnadevaraya of Vijayanagara and its granduer.

Diskalkar D.B, Sahaji's relations with Vijayanagara, *Vijayanagara Sexcentenary Association Volume*, Ed. Karmakar, Dharwar, 1936, pp. 119-124.

This article deals with the relation of Karnataka and Maharastra, particularly under the last rulers of Vijayanagara and the sultans of Bijapur. The role of Sahaji and the political condition during 1642 A.D. are recorded in detail.

Diwakar R.R, *Karnataka through the ages*, Government of Mysore, Mysore, 1968, pp. 527 - 560.

This book deals with the history of Karnataka, there is a chapter completely devoted to the Vijayanagara empire. In this part, the social, religious, political aspects are covered. The different temples in the capital Vijayanagara are explained.

Dixit G.S, Economic Conditions in The Time of Krishnadevaraya, *Vijayanagara Sexcentenary association, Volume* Ed. Karmakar, Dharwar, 1936, pp. 213-230.

This article states the economic condition of Vijayanagara, the population of Vijayanagara, agriculture, irrigation, industries, mining and metallurgy, ornaments, armoury, trade and commerce. Apart from this, the currency of Vijayanagara is also discussed.

Doraiswamy Iyengar M.. A., The Madhava – Vidyaranya Theory, *Journal of the Indian History*, Vol. 12, pt. 2, Trivandrum, 1933, pp. 241-250.

The article mentions in details about Vidyaranya and Madhava and whether they were one and the same or two different persons. Drawing further evidences from *Sringeri Kadita*, it states that the tombs of Vidyaranya are found at Hampe (Madhava), while the other tomb (Vidyaranya's) was at Sringeri. The name Vijayanagara was named after Vidyaranya.

Fleet J.F, Three Copper-Plate Grants of the Kings of Vijayanagara edited from the originals with translations, notes and remarks, *The Journal of the Bombay Branch of Royal Asiatic Society (O.S.)*, Vol. XII, Bombay, 1876, pp. 336-399.

The article discusses Vijayanagara (City of Victory) or Vidyanagara and the etymology of the word Vijayanagara and Hampe. With regard to the word Anegondi, the first capital of the Vijayanagara, author opines that it is derived from Hastinavati and the names are of Dravidian origin.

George Michell, *Australians at Vijayanagara, A Field Report*, Hemisphere 26/1, 1981, pp. 2-7.

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George Michell, Gods and Men (PartV) Sacred architecture and art, Splendours of the Vijayanagara empire, Hampi, Guest Ed. George Michell and V. Fillizoat, Ed. Mulk Raj Anand, Marg publications, Bombay, 1981, pp. 61-77.

This article deals with the temples, chariot streets, tanks, forts, columned halls and sanctuaries in Vijayanagara. To support this there are lot of photographs of temples in the Capital Vijayanagara.

George Michell, From Power to Pleasure. Part III, Civil Architecture, Splendours of the Vijayanagara Empire, Hampi, Marg, Guest Ed. George Michell and Vasundra Fillizoat, Ed. Mulk Raj Anand, Marg Publication, Bombay 1981. pp. 61-71.

This article narrates the architecture of Vijayanagara period and emphasises the influence of Muslim architecture. The forts of different heights in Vijayanagara are discussed.

George Michell, Man in Nature – Town planning (part II) the site, *Splendours of the Vijayanagara empire Hampi*, Marg, Guest Eds. George Michell and Vasundra Fillizoat, Ed. Mulk Raj Anand, Marg Publications, Bombay, 1981. pp. 41-45.

This article speaks about the location of Hampi, the temples, forts, and balances, built by illustrious rulers. Important inscriptions are referred to base the arguments. The different segments of the city like sacred centre, royal centre, and elements of the city are discussed. The Photographs of the temples and maps are illustrated in this book.

George Michell, History of Myth (part – I), *Splendours of the Vijayanagara Empire*, Hampi Marg, Guest Eds. George Michell and Vasundara Fillizota, Ed. Mulk Raj Anand, Marg Publications, Bombay 1981, pp. 45-60.

This article speaks about the Historicity of Hampi right from pre historic period till the establishment of Vijayanagara. The different hills in Hampi identified with the hills associated with the Ramayana are described.

George Michell, Paintings – A Note, *Splendours of the Vijayanagara Empire*, Hampi Marg, Guest Eds. George Michell and Vasundra. Fillizota, Ed. Mulk Raj Anand, Marg Publication, Bombay, 1981, pp. 106.

This article deals with the paintings in the Rangamantapa of Virupaksha Temple. The different sceneries of the Mahabaratha and the paintings of Vijayanagara are explained.

George Michell, Vijayanagara, City of Victory. *History Today*, 32, pp. 38-42.

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George Michell, The Royal Centre' and Great Platform at Vijayanagara, *Rupa Pratirupa*. Alice Boner commemoration volume, Ed. B.Baumer, New Delhi, 1982, pp. 109-110.

This article narrates the Royal centre and great platform at Vijayanagara popularly called as *Mahanavami* platform. The author opines that the primary function of the building was to look out in four directions and further he narrates that, this platform was a coronation platform, a place where the king was looking out, in four directions from the centre of his city and empire.

George Michell, A Never Forgotten City, *Vijayanagara, City and Empire*, Ed. Anna L. Dallapiccola, I, Stuttgart, Franz Steiner Verlag Wiesbaden GMBH. Reprinted in *Vijayanagara, Progress of Research, 1983 – 1984*, Ed. M.S. Nagaraja Rao, Directorate of Archaeology and Museums, Mysore, 1984, pp. 196-207, pp. 152-163.

This article narrates the studies and description of the city right from the beginning and after the destruction in 1565 A.D. The author has emphasised that why the kingdom and its capital always remembered for its tremendous end and tragic comment in the history of South India.

George Michell,

See John M. Fritz, 1989.

George Michell, Vijayanagara, *The Penguin Guide to the Monuments of India*, Vol. One Buddhist, Jain, Hindu, London, Viking, 1989, pp. 397-404.

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George Michell ,

See John M. Fritz 1990.

George Michell,

See John M. Fritz 1985.

George Michell, *Islamic Heritage of the Deccan*, Ed. Bombay, Marg Publications, Bombay, 1990.

George Michell, The Mahanavami Festival at Vijayanagara, *India International Centre Quarterly* 19(3), 150-161, 1992b.

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George Michell, Citadel of the South, *The Royal Palaces of India*, London and New York, Thames and Hudson, 1994, pp. 168 –191.

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George Michell,

See John M. Fritz, 1996.

George Michell,

See John M. Fritz, 1984.

George Michell, Vijayanagara, *The Blue Guide to Southern India*, Blue Guide Company, London, 1997.

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Ghoshal U.N, Review, *Indian Historical Quarterly*, Vol. X, pt. 2, Ramanand Vidya Bhavan, Delhi, Reprint 1984, pp.176–177.

This is a review of the book *Beginnings of Vijayanagara History* by Father Heras, published by the Studies in Indian History of the Research Institute, Bombay. The book deals with the beginnings of Vijayanagara, founding of the City (Hampi) and Sangama dynasty.

Ghoshal U.N, Review, *Indian Historical Quarterly*, Vol. XII, pt. 2, Ramanand Vidya Bhavan, Delhi, Reprint, 1985, pp.361-362.

This is a review of the book *Vijayanagara, Origin of the city and Empire* by N. Venkataramanayya published in the bulletin of the Department of Ancient History and Archaeology, Madras University, Madras, 1931. The book deals with the origin of the city of Vijayanagara and details of the empire are discussed.

Gopal B.R, The Gozalavidu Inscription of Bukkaraya Vodeyalu, *Journal of the Karnataka University* (Hum), Vol. 7, Dharwad, 1971, pp. 174-183.

While discussing the importance of the inscription of king Bukkaraya, the author draws the attention to the fact that how Bukka stationed at Gozalavidu in Andhara Pradesh became a devotee of God Virupaksha of Hampi. And further he opines that the founders of Vijayanagara dynasty were from Karnataka.

Gopal B.R, Hampiyalli sree Vaishnava Alvaragalu, (Kannada) *Itihasa Darshana*, Vol.X, Ed. Suryanatha Kamath and Krishnamurthy P.V, Karnataka Itihasa Academy, Bangalore, 1995, pp. 129-130.

This article deals with the sculpture found in the excavations near Vithala temple at Hampi. Based on the inscriptions he has placed his arguments and identified the Alvars.

Gopal B.R, Vijayanagara, Karnataka Kannada Vishaya Visvakosha (Kannada), Ed. Nayaka H.M, Mysore University, Mysore, 1979, pp. 1314-1333.

The article narrates the history of Vijayanagara, the establishment of empire, the four dynasties, their rulers and the wars with the neighbouring kings, their patronage to art and letters, social, religious and economic conditions.

Hanumantha Rao S, The Dasas of the Karnataka Country (14th to 19th Century A.D.), *Indian Historical Quarterly*, Vol. IX, Pt 4, Ramanand Vidya Bhavan, Delhi, Reprint, 1985, pp. 969-972

The article deals with the tradition of Dasas in Karnataka and special mention has been made about Naraharitirtha, a disciple of Madhava, who is entombed near Vithala Temple at Hampi.

Heras H, Rama Raya Regent of Vijayanagara (1542–1565), *Indian Historical Quarterly*, Vol. I, Pts. 1-2, Ramanand Vidya Bhavan, Delhi, Reprint, 1985, pp. 79–85 and 226–233.

The two part article provides the life and times of Ramaraya, who was a regent of Vijayanagara. It gives a graphic account about him and further narrates how he came to be the founder of Aravidu dynasty.

Heras H, Vijayanagarada Arambika Ithihasa (Sadanadh Kanaralli, Tr), *Sri Agadi Sanganna Abinandana Samithi Kopp.al*, Ed, Basavaraja Malashetty (Kannada), , 1999, pp. 27-158.

The origin of Sangamas are dealt in detail. The travelogues of visitors, and the inscriptions are the main sources for the study while dealing the Vijayanagara rulers, there are references about Hampi and its environs.

Hugar B.P, Bharatada Ithihasa,(Kannada), Sri Siddalingswar Book Depot and Prakashana, Gulbarga, 1997, pp. 322 - 330.

Brief history of Vijayanagar is explained in one of the chapters. There are references about Hampi and its monuments.

Hugar B.P, Karnataka Ithihasa (Kannada), Sri Siddalingshwar Book Depot and Prakashana, Gulbarga, 2000, pp. 218-268.

One of the chapters deals with the history of Vijayanagara its religious aspects, Bhahamini and Vijayanagara relations. It has references about Hampi.

Hayavandana Rao C, Lines of Future Research in Vijayanagara History, *Vijayanagara Sexcenerary association Volume*, Ed. Karmakar, Dharwar, 1936, pp. 343–346.

This article deals with the different aspects of research in the history of Vijayanagar.

Heras H, Vijayanagarada Arambika Itihasa, Sadanada Kanavalli, (Translator) *Agadi Sanganna Abinandana Grantha, (Kannada)*, Ed. Basavaraja Mallashetty, Sri Agadi Sanganna Abhinandana Samiti, Kopp.al, 1999, pp. 27-158.

The article discusses in brief about the history of Vijayanagara with its foundation and how Hakka and Bukka of Sangama family established Vijayanagara Kingdom in the early quarter of 14th century A.D. The author based his arguments on inscriptions, literature and travelogues, accounts of foreigners and others. The English article is translated by Sadananda Kanavalli.

Heras H, Jesuit Influence in the court of Vijayanagara, *Quarterly Journal of the Mythic Society, Vol. 14*, Ed. Sell, F.R. Bangalore, 1925-26, pp.130–133.

The article speaks about the influence of Christians during Vijayanagara and after Vijayanagara period. The article also refers to travellers accounts in detail.

Heras S.J, Seven days at Vijayanagara, *Journal of Indian History*.9.2.30, pp. 103-118.

This article narrates the visit of the author along with his students to Vijayanagara. He has recorded with details the monuments they visited at Hampi and Anegondi. Many photographs of the site are also given.

Heras S.T and Bhandarkar V.K, Vijayanagara Empire – A synthesis of south India culture in *Vijayanagara Sexcentenary association Volume*, Ed. Karmakar, Dharwar, 1936, pp. 29–38.

This article deals with the political condition which was conducive to the rise (extension) of the Vijayanagara empire. The words of Barbosa are quoted to prove that the trade and commerce was on the rise in the society.

Iswar Datt K, Studies in Vijayanagara Polity, *Journal of the Andhra Historical Research Society*, Vol.V, July 1930, pp. 7-20.

This deals with the relation of Vijayanagara and the Portuguese regarding the trade relations. Special emphasis is given to the trade relations during time of Krishnadavaraya. There are reference about Vijayanagara city.

Itagi Eranna, Kumara Vysarayana Gajanagara, *Vijayanagara Adhyayana*, Volume.1 (Kannada) Eds. D.V. Devaraj and Channabasappa S. Patil, Directorate of Archaeology and Museums, Mysore, 1996, pp. 100-105.

This article narrates the episodes of the epic Mahabaratha, the author opines that incidents in it tallies with the descriptions of Vijayanagara, its rulers, the streets, military procession etc.

Jagadish Ayyar P.V, Hampi, *South Indian Shrines*, Chapter XXVII, pp. 551-562.

The article deals with the history of Vijayanagara empire. Hampi is connected with Kishkindha of Ramayana. The description of monuments of Hampi along with photographs of Virupaksha, Krishna, Vithala and other temples are given.

John Fritz and George Michell, Vijayanagara the city of Victory, *Naga Chandrika*, Ed. Devaraj D.V. Directorate of Archaeology and Museums, Mysore, 1996, pp.199–206.

This article speaks about the establishment of Vijayanagara using historical and archaeological data. An attempt is made to answer the problems about the social and economic issues. The rituals and symbolic representation about the capital are explained.

John M. Fritz and George Michell, God as kings in Imperial India, *Humanities*, The National Endowment for the Humanities, 5 (1), 1984, pp. 19–20.

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John M. Fritz, Vijayanagara Authority and Meaning of A South Indian Imperial Capital, *American Anthropologist*, 88(1). Reprinted in *Culture, Society and Power in Southern India, 1200 – 1700*. Ed. Cynthia Talbot. Oxford University Press, At press, New Delhi, 1986, pp. 44-55.

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John M. Fritz and George Michell, Space and Meaning of Vijayanagara. *Concepts of space, Ancient and Modern*, Ed. K. Vatsyayan, Indira Gandhi Centre for Art and Culture. New Delhi, 1990, pp. 197-208.

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John M. Fritz, With Apologies to Shakti, Changing Relations of King and God at Vijayanagara [ms 1991].

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John M. Fritz and George Michell Window on the past. A Cache of Vintage Photographs Provides the Nineteenth – Century Perspective. On a Great medieval Indian city Archaeology 42 (5), 1989, pp. 40-47.

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John M. Fritz and George Michell, Research of Ancient Hindu Empire Intensified, Archeologist Publish Stunningly Beautiful Portrait of Unearthed 14th Century South Indian city Kingdom, *Hinduism Today* (3 [May]), 1985, pp. 1-13.

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John M.. Fritz.

See John Mikim, 1996.

John M. Fritz.

See John Makim Malville 1993.

John M. Fritz.

See John Mckim Malville, 1993a.

Joseph E. Schwartzbere, Ed. Vijayanagara or Bijanagara. *The Encyclopedia American a*, Vol. 28, Grolier Incorporated Dubury Connecticut, 1998, p. 116.

The note refers to the capital of the ancient south Indian empire of the same name. It mentions about the foundation of the empire and its expansion and the architectural features of the monuments found at Hampi.

Jyotsna Bunde, Food and Food Habits in Vijayanagara Times, *The Journal of Karnataka University*, Vol, 7, 1963, pp. 174–183.

This article deals with the food habits of the people during Vijayanagara period . The writings of Domingo Paes speaks about the use of rice, wheat, barley, moong, pulses and horse-gram. He also says that the city is the best provided one in the world.

Kalburgi M.M, Ed. Amtapurada Kaifiyattu, *Karnatakada Kaifiyattugalu*, (Kannada), Kannada University, Hampi, Vidyaranya, 1994, pp. 405–411.

This Kaiyfiyat though does not refer to Hampi, narrates about Anegondi, situated across the river Tungabhadra, the first capital of Vijayanagara.

Kalburgi M.M, Ed. Arcada Samsthanada Kaifiyattu, *Karnatakada Kaifiyattugalu*, (Kannada), Kannada University Hampi, Vidyarana, 1994, pp. 415-424.

This Kaiyfiyat gives details about the political conditions, rulers of the post Vijayanagara period and the contemporary society. This does not directly refer to Hampi.

Kalburgi M.M, Ed. Kaifivattu Bhattarahalli Taluk Ballary, *Karnatakada Kaifiyattugalu*, (Kannada), Kannada University Hampi, Vidyaranya, 1994, pp. 465-489.

The Kaiyfiyat mentions the history of Pre-Vijayanagara period. It contains references about the entire region of Hampi that formed a part of Kummatadurga during Pre-Vijayanagara times.

Kalburgi M.M, Ed. Kaifiyattu Kurugodu, *Karnatakada Kaifiyattugalu*, (Kannada), Kannada University Hampi, Vidyaranya, 1994, pp. 441-465.

The Kaiyfiyat mentions the geographical setting of Kurugodu that is situated near Pampakshetra. Further it gives other details of the Hampi region as having Matanga, Malyavanta, Hemakuta, Rishishruna, Kishkinda, Virupaksha temple, etc., Additionally it gives the details of the political successors of King Bukka and sketches a brief political history of Vijayanagara period.

Kalburgi M. M, Ed. Kamalapurada Kaiyiyattu, *Karnatakada Kaiyiyattugalu*, (Kannada), Kannada University Hampi, Vidyanaya, 1994, pp. 430-440.

The Kaiyiyat is about Kamalapura. The place is situated very near to Hampi (Vijayanagara city). This contains many details about the capital and also the place Kamalapura, where a tank was caused to be excavated by king Praudhadevaraya. The Kaiyiyat describes in detail the entire ruins of Hampi with all the religious, secular and defence monuments and also the political history of Vijayanagara period.

Kalburgi M.M, Ed. Taluke Kampali Kaiyiyattu, *Karnatakada Kaiyiyattugalu* (Kannada), Kannada University Hampi, Vidyanaya, 1994, pp. 490-504.

While describing the geographic location of Kampli the Kaiyiyat states about the Virupaksha temple at Hampi and its environs. It also refers to the founding of Vijayanagara empire and some of the rulers of the dynasty.

Kanbargimath S.S. A study of the Battle of Talikote, *Quarterly Journal of the Mythic Society* Vol. LX (46) No. 1 to 4, Bangalore, 1969, pp. 41 - 55.

The Battle of Talikota, and the Geographical features of Talikota are narrated. The accounts of Feristha about the battlefield is explained. There are references about the capital Hampi in it. The author concludes that a great treachery appears to have been perpetrated on Ramaraya which caused him to lose the battle and his life.

Khare G.H, Krishnadevaraya of Vijayanagara and the Vithala Image of Pandharapur, *Vijayanagara Sexcentenary Association, Vol.* Ed. Karmakar, Dharwar, 1936, pp. 191–196.

This article speaks about the worshipping of Vitthala. The aftermath of Rakkasatangadi war and continuation of Vitthala worship in pandarapura are discussed.

Kathleen D. Morrison and Mark T. Lycett, Centralized Power Centralized Authority? Ideological Claims and Archaeological Patterns, *Asian Perspectives*, 33 (2), 1994, pp. 327 – 350.

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Keladi Gunda Jois, Vijayanagara Hagu Portuges, *Vijayanagara Adhyayana*, Volume. 3 (Kannada) Eds. M. L. Shivashankar and Channabasappa S. Patil, Directorate of Archaeology and Museums, Mysore, 1996, pp. 132-139.

This articles narrates the relationship existed between Portuges and the rulers of Vijayanagara. The various delegations which visited Vijayanagara, the battle of Raichur, the horse trade are discussed in detail.

Kodanada Rama Bhat, Marana Shasana Arthatha Narasa Nayaka, Rangadarashana, (Kannada), Kuduremukha, 1989, pp. 150.

This refers to the king Narasanayaka and the Vijayanagara city. The Splendours of Vijayanagara city are explained, besides this the illustration of Virupaksha Temple and other temples are given.

Kotraiah C.T.M, Hampi, Hemakuta, (Kannada), Vol, VII. Sree Jagadguru Kottur Swamy Matt Hampi, 1982, pp. 5-9.

This article deals with the influence of Buddhism in Hampi, Particularly in the early Christian era . The discovery of Brahmi Inscriptions dating to 1–2 A.D. and the recent finds which are comparable to the great seats of Buddhism like Amaravathi and Nagarjunakonda are explained. He concludes that Hampi was a great centre and it is in the centre of Brahmagiri, Maski, Koppal, Siddapura.

Kotraiah C.T.M, Irrigation system under Vijayanagara empire with special reference to Anicuts across the river Tungabhadra, Ed. Rama Murthy J.R, *The Vijayanagara Heritage* (A collection of English papers presented at Hampi Vijayanagara History Seminar, 1996) Sri Vidya Vijayanagara heritage trust Anegondi, Hospet, 1996, pp. 55-69.

This article deals with the irrigation system and anicuts across the Tungabhadra river. The prospects and its resultants in the field of political, cultural, economic and social aspects are discussed. The different anicuts, wells and the areas of cultivation with reference to villages are explained.

Kotraiah C.T.M, Hampi Vijayanagara Names Through History, Eds. Sampath and C.R. Srinivasan, *Studies in Indian Place Names*, Vol, 9, Geetha Book House, Mysore, 1987.

This article deals with the capital city of Vijayanagara, right from the earliest times till the establishment of the capital by the Vijayanagara ruler. The location and the contribution of the different rulers are explained.

Kotriah C.T.M, Hampi Before Founding of Vijayanagara, *Srinidhi (K.R. Srinivasan Festschrift)* Ed. K.V. Ramesh K.G. Krishna and others, New Year Publications, Madras, 1983, pp. 381-387.

This article speaks of Hampi before the establishment of Vijayanagara empire. The pre Vijayanagara temples around Virupaksha temple, the early rulers of Hampi and also, the great poets Harihara, Raghavanka are cited in this article.

Kotraiah C.T.M, Pampasarasu – Kishkindha and Hampi, *Epigraphy, Numismatics and other Aspects in Karnataka*, (Kannada) Ed. Devaraja D.V. and Patil C.S, Directorate of Archaeology and Museums, Mysore, 1995, pp. 143–148.

The article speaks about etymology of the word Hampi as it is derived from Pampambike. The Lord Virupaksha is known as Pampapuradarasa. Hampi is also connected with Kishkindha of Ramayana and it further speaks about the lake Pampasarasu.

Kotraiah K.T.M, *Pampa Sarassu and Hampi*, Rupanjali. O.C. Ganguli Memorial Society, Calcutta, 1986, pp. 239-243.

This article deals with the Pampasarasu. The author denotes that the pampasarasu which is on the left bank of Tungabhadra is not the original pampasarasu. He identifies the once Lagoon area having Matanga hill on the right bank, connected to the flowing river, then seen by Rama 'the flowing pampa' but now known as river Tungabhadra. This water spread was then called as pampasarasu of Ramayana period.

Koluvail Ramesha, *Vijayanagara Kalada Tulunadu*, *Prabhudda Karnataka*, Volume, 40, (Kannada), No.3, Mysore University, Mysore, 1958, pp. 5-17.

This article speaks about the importance of Tulunadu and its strength. It further speaks about the relation of Tulunadu with Vijayanagara city and empire.

Krishnaswamy Ayanagar S.Rao Saheb, *Foundation of Vijayanagara*, *Quarterly Journal of the Mythic Society*, Vol XI (1), Bangalore, 1920-21, pp. 13 to 32.

In this article he explains the major historical events before the founding of the Vijayanagara empire. Mohammedan conquests in Tamil Nadu and Malbar, Ibn- Batuta's accounts are also referred in this article. He mentions that Hampi was part of Hoysalas and further states that the early rulers started ruling from Hampi.

Krishnakolhar Kulkarni, *Vijayanagarada Nirnayaka Uddhadalli Ramarayanannu Kondavaru Yaru*, *Itihasa Darshana*, Vol. 15, (Kannada) Eds. Nagaraja M.G. and Krishnamurthy P.V, Karnataka Itihasa Academy, Bangalore, 2000, pp. 234-237.

The article narrates how the Vijayanagara City came to an end after the battle of Rakkasa-Tangadigi. Who beheaded Ramaraya in the war, the date of the battle, the exact place of the battle and Ramaraya's date of death are discussed.

Krishnamurthy H.R, *Krishnadevaraya*, *Kiriyara Karnataka*, (Kannada), Chief Ed. Sheshagiri Rao L.S, Kannada University, Hampi, Vidyananya, 2nd Edition, 1996, pp. 129.

This brief note gives the life and achievements of Srikrishnadevaraya who ruled from 1509 to 1529 AD from the capital Vijayanagara.

Krishnamurthy M.S, Vijayanagara Samskrtiya Parampare Dasara Bombenatyaya Vijayanagara Adhyayana, Volume. 2 (Kannada) Eds. M. L. Shivashankar and Channabasappa S. Patil, Directorate of Archaeology and Museums, Mysore, 1996, pp. 74-79.

The Dasara festivities of Vijayanagara are explained along with the dolls festivals prevalent during Dasara festivities in Mysore region.

Krishna Rao M.V and Keshava Bhat, M. Vijayanagara Samrajya, Karnatakada Itihasa Darshana, (Kannada), Karnataka Sahakari Prakashana Mandira, Bangalore, 1971.

The history of Karnataka is narrated in the book. It contains a chapter (p. 354-430) on the history of Vijayanagara from its inception to the downfall.

Krishnaswamy Aiyangar S, Foundation of Vijayanagara, *Quarterly Journal of the Mythic Society*, Vol. XI, The Mythic Society, Bangalore, 1920, pp. 13.

This article speaks under which circumstances Vijayanagara empire was founded and it also speaks about development. The political conditions before founding Vijayanagara and the end of Hoysalas rule are discussed. How the Vijayanagara was founded by Harihara and Bukka of Sangama family encouraged by the Rajaguru Vidyaranya are narrated.

Krishnaswami Aiyangar S, The Character and Significance of the Empire of Vijayanagara in Indian History, *Vijayanagara Sexcentenary Association, Volume*, Ed. Karmakar Ed. Dharwar, 1936 pp. 1-28.

This article deals with the condition that prevailed in India during the rise of Vijayanagara empire. There are references to Kampli, Anegondi and Hampi. The Hoysala empire particularly its last days are also discussed. There are photographs of Hampi monuments.

Kumbasa, Bellary zilla Samskritika Darshana, (Kannada). Sri Malthesha Prakashana, Kunchar Harappa, Anahalli, 1990, pp. 157-166.

There are ninety articles of which some articles are about Hampi. The traditional history, political history through the ages upto the end of Vijayanagara empire and also about different monuments of Hampi are dealt in detail.

Lakshminarayan Rao N, Eminent Women of Karnataka, *Quarterly Journal of the Mythic Society*, Bangalore, 1954-55, pp. 1-20.

This article speaks about the eminent Historical women of Karnataka. In this, there are references about Gangadevi and her work 'Madhura Vijayam'. The article further speaks about Oduva Tirumalamba, who was in the court of Achyutaraya at Vijayanagara, and she was elevated to the position of Raja-mahisi by King Achyutaraya. The court of Vijayanagara is well depicted.

Laxman Telagavi, Hampiya Smarakagalu, Preraneya Sanketagalagi, Vijayanagara Adhyayana, Volume.1 (Kannada) Eds. D.V. Devaraj and Channabasappa S. Patil, Directorate of Archaeology and Museums, Mysore, 1996, pp. 32-37.

The importance of Hampi monuments, in invoking political, social, cultural interest among the people are discussed, Shivaji, Aluru Venkata Rao, Chidananda Murthy and others have drawn inspiration from these monuments, the incidents are quoted in a right perspective.

Maeleau C.D, Standing information regarding the official administrations of the Madras Presidency, Govt. Press, Madras, 1877, pp. 396.

This article speaks about the different monuments of Hampi and their condition. The repair works to some of the monuments are explained.

Mallappa M, Vijayanagara Samrajya Samsthapakarada Rajaguru, Vidyaranya Kriyashakti Guruvarenaryaru, (Kannada), *Kannada Sahitya Parishat Patrike*, No. 50, Bangalore, pp. 80-95, No. 51, pp. 95-81.

This article deals with Kriyashakti Vidyaranya, and his role in establishing the empire. The circumstances that led Hakka and Bukka in founding the empire with Vijayanagara as capital as per the wishes of Vidyaranya are narrated.

Mallappa T.N, Rajaguru Vidyaranya Kriyashakti Guruvarenaryaru, *Kannada Sahitya Parishatpatrike*, (Kannada), Vol. 51, No. 1-2, Kannada Sahitya Parishat, Bangalore, 1996, pp. 65-81.

The article discusses about the royal preceptor Vidayaranya, who is regarded as the person solely responsible for the establishment of the Vijayanagara Empire with evidences drawn from literature and inscriptions.

Manjunathaiah T.M, Malyavantha Parvatha – Ondu Adyayana Vijayanagara Adhyayana, Volume.4 (Kannada) Eds. M.V. Krishnappa and Channabasappa S. Patil, Directorate of Archaeology and Museums, Mysore, 1996, pp. 50-50.

This article narrates the importance of Malyavantha as a Shiva centre, the different forms of Shiva and the inscriptions which proves as a Shiva centre is mentioned here.

Mark T. Lycelt,

See Kathleen D Morrison, 1994.

Mrutyunjaya Rumale, Vijayanagarada Arasara Rajagurugalu, *Siddharama Sampada*, (Kannada), (Commemoration Volume), Sri Siddharameshvara Prakashana, Yalburga, 1995, pp. 29-36.

The article discusses about the founder of the Vijayanagara empire. It questions about the person who was responsible like Kriyashakti Pandita belonging to Kalamukha Pasupata cult or Sringeri's pontiff Vidyaranya. Additionally it narrates the antiquity of Hampi and influence of various cultures on the ancient capital town.

Muttanna I.M, Karnataka Charitreyinda Kaliyabahudadudenu?, *Devagange*, (B. Shivamurthy Shastri Felicitation Volume), (Kannada), (Sharana Sahitya Prakashana, Bangalore, 1968, pp. 195-203.

The article traces the history of Karnataka since 2000 years with a review of various dynasties that ruled Karnataka and the rise of Vijayanagara empire. It further discusses the cause for the establishment of the Vijayanagara empire with Hampi as it's capital. The successful resistance towards Muslim intervention for about three centuries by the Vijayanagara Kings is explained in this article.

Muthanna I.M, The Fall of Vijayanagara and After, *Karnataka History, Administration and Culture*, Lotus Printers, Bangalore, 1977, pp. 147-161.

The article deals in detail about the condition of Vijayanagara after the battle of Rakkasa – Tangadi and destruction of the city of Vijayanagara-Hampi, as seen by the foreign traveller Ceazer Fredric. After the war the shifting of capital from Hampi to Penugonda is narrated.

Mulkraj Anand, Old Myth and New Myth, *Splendours of the Vijayanagara empire, Hampi*. Guest Eds. George Michell and Vasundara Fillizoat, Ed. Mulkraj Anand, Marg Publications, Bombay, 1981, pp. 4-41.

This article deals with the mythological association, foundation of the city, effects of war and other aspects. The lord Virupaksha and his association with the Hampi site is also explained.

Mulkraj Anand, The Rise and Fall of the Vijayanagara empire, *Splendours of the Vijayanagara Empire, Hampi*, Guest Eds. George Michell and Vasundara Fillozat, Ed. Mulkraj Anand, Marg Publication, Bombay, 1981, pp. 1– 4.

This article speaks about the picturesque location of Hampi and the utilisation of natural boulders for building forts.

Mulkraj Anand, The Transformation of Earthly Beings Into Symbols of Aspiration A Note on Vijayanagara Paintings, Splendous of Vijayanagar, Hampi, Guest Eds. George Michell and Vasundra Fillizoat, Ed. Mulkraj Anand, Marg Publications, Bombay, 1981, pp. 107.

This note deals with the paintings of Vijayanagara period. A comparison is made between the paintings of Virupaksha temple and those of Lepakshi temple.

N.N.... Review, *Indian Culture*, The Journal of the Indian Research Institute, Vol. VI, Nos. 1-4, Patna, Reprint, 1984, pp. 258-259.

This is a review of the book *Founders of Vijayanagara* by S.Srikantayya, Bangalore 1938. The book deals with the founders of Vijayanagara. The place was earlier known as Hosapattana, residential capital of Hoysala Ballala II. Harihara-Bukka founded the new city. Vidyaranya, the pontiff assisted the king financially and spiritually.

Narasimham V, Studies in the History of Vijayanagara, *Indian Historical Quarterly*, Vol. V, pt. 1, Ramanand Vidya Bhavan, Delhi, Reprint, 1985, pp. 113-119.

The article mentions about the history of Vijayanagara kingdom and its capital and is based on the accounts of foreign travellers Paes and Nuniz as well as inscriptions.

Narayana Sangama, Sree Pampakshetradalli Navarajyogamada Utsava, Karnatakava Vikasa, (Kannada) Ed. Alur Venkatarayaru, Nava Jeevana Grantha Bhandar, Dharwada, 1957, pp. 37-44.

This article deals with the *Navarajyodayada utsava* held on 31-10-56. The importance of Hampi – Vijayanagara is dealt and expects that it should be revived as a capital of learning.

Narayanaswamy S, Hampi Rose like Sun to Fall Like a Meteor at Night, March of Karnataka, Ed. Patil P.S, The Director of Information and Publication, Bangalore, 1991, pp. 11-17.

The article deals with the history of Vijayanagara right from its foundations to its down fall. The article contains photographs of Hampi monuments etc.

Natalie Tobert, Vijayanagara, India, Newsletter of the Museum of London, 1989, pp.11-14.

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Owen C. Kail, Vijayanagara, City in Ruins, *Souvenir, 25th year Anniversary of the Syndicate Bank, Hospet Branch*, Hospet, 1961, pp. 7-16.

The article mentions about the ruins and temples like Virupaksha, Vitthala, etc, found at Hampi and supported by photographs. It introduces the monuments of Hampi.

Patil Puttappa, Illi Haladadde Hechchu, *Nannadu ye Kannada Naadu*, (Kannada), S. B. S. Publishers, Bangalore, Second Edition, 1992, pp. 29-34.

The article mentions about the various places of tourist interest in Karnataka and makes specific reference to the ruins of Hampi.

Pratap Kumar J. Toliya, Role of Jainism in Vijayanagara Empire, Ed. Ramamurthy J.R. *The Vijayanagara Heritage*, Sri Vidya Vijayanagara Hampi, Heritage, Anegondi, Hospet, 1996, pp. 51-54.

This article speaks about the Jainism in Vijayanagara. The support received for the temples from the rulers are narrated. The donations to various basadis and construction of chaityalaya in the capital are discussed. Contributions of ministers in building basadis are explained.

Pierre Fillizoat, Religion, Splendours of The Vijayanagara empire *Hampi*, Marg, Guest Eds. George Michell and Vasundra Fillizoat, Ed. Mulk Raj Anand, Marg Publications, Bombay, 1981, pp. 133-134

This article deals with the religion in Vijayanagara period especially at Hampi. The religious policies of illustrious Vijayanagara rulers, the festivals and fairs during their time are discussed. The importance of Sri Virupaksha is explained.

Rama Rao R, Identity of Vidyaranya and Madhavacarya, *Indian Historical Quarterly*, Vol. X, pt. 4, Ramanand Vidya Bhavan, Delhi, Reprint, 1985, pp. 801-810.

The article discusses about the saints Vidyaranya and Madhavacarya and tries to identify them with the help of literature and inscriptions. Both these persons were residing at Vidyanagara (Hampi), founded by the king, Harihara I.

Raghavachar K, Krishna Raya, The Man *Vijayanagara Sexcentenary Association* Volume, Ed. Karmakar, Dharwar, 1936, pp. 181-190.

This article deals with the personality of Sri Krishnadeva raya. The words of Domingo Paes are quoted to elate his personality. The temples and other construction activities that took place during his time are explained.

Rajagopal.K.V, Hampi a Note (Article), *Itihasa Darshana* Vol. 9, Ed. Suryanatha Kamath and Devarakonda Reddy, Karnataka Itihasa Academy, Bangalore, 1994, pp. 171-174.

The article speaks about mythological stories connected with Hampi, Virupaksha, Pampambika and Hemakuta. The antiquity of Hemakuta is stressed in this article.

Rajashekar Sindagi, Vijayanagara Kalada Ghatanavalisuchi, *Karnataka Bharati*, pp. 20-49.

This article deals with the list of important events happened in the history of Vijayanagara. These are many incidents happened in the Capital are mentioned.

Rallabandy Subba Rao, Golden Age in South Indian History – Tributes to Kings of Vijayanagara, *Journal of the Andhra Historical Research Society*, Volume 17, pp. 1-6.

This article deals about the greatness of Vijayanagara empire and the importance of the goddess Bhuvaneshwari and the construction of canals and other irrigational facilities, the pomp and glory of the capital Vijayanagara.

Ramachandra Chettiar C.M, Rule of Vijayanagara over Kongu Country in Vijayanagara Sexcentenary Association Volume, Ed. Karmakar, Dharwar, 1936, pp. 275-288.

This article deals with the Kongu country during the period of Vijayanagara. The different dynasties, their patronage to the art and architecture, music and dance are explained. The Vitthala Temple and other references about Hampi are in it.

Ramachandra Murthy V.S, The Authorship and Importance of the Amuktamalyada as a Source of History for the reign of Krishnadevaraya *Vijayanagara Sexcentenary Association Volume*, Ed. Karmakar, Dharwar, 1936, pp. 207-212.

This article deals with the Amuktamalyadha and its authorship. This work reflects the Vishnu cult and other songs to emphasize that Srikrishnadevaraya was a great poet.

Rama Rao B, Ithihasika Lekhana, Vijayanagara Sambandha Patta Kathe, *Kannada Sahitya Parishath Patrike*, (Kannada), 12(I) A 9, Bangalore, 1927, pp. 18-47.

This article deals with the history of Vijayanagara right from the beginning. The kings and important episodes are depicted here. The reference about the capital is made at various points.

Rama Rao R, Hinduism under Vijayanagara Kings, *Vijayanagara Sexcentenary Association, Volume*, Ed. Karmakar, Dharwar, 1936, pp. 39-52.

This article deals with the rise of Vijayanagara for the protection of Hinduism. The Kalamukha Shiva, Veerashiva, Srivaishnava and Madhava Sects and their impact on the society are explained.

Rama Sharma M.H, Studies in Vijayanagara History, *Quarterly Journal of the Mythic Society* 2, 1929-30, pp.5.14, 89-106, 201-211.

This article deals with the different aspects of the history of Vijayanagara. The importance of the capital Vijayanagara and its monuments are explained.

Ramayya Pantulu J, Krishna Raya or The Story of the Karnatak Kingdom, *The Quarterly Journal of the Andhra Historical Research Society*, Vol. II, Pts. 3 and 4, Rajamundry, 1927, pp. 204-219.

The article deals with the life and times of the king. It narrates about the origin of Karnataka and also Vijayanagara kingdom named after the capital. Traditional account of the origin of Vijayanagara is given. The great city was built in about 1336 by Bukka I with the original name lent after the saint Vidyatirtha. The article also mentions about the king's return to the capital after successful wars with the enemies and gives details of the contemporary society and religious conditions.

Ramesh Basu, Vijayanagara in Bengal Tradition, *Indian Historical Quarterly*, Vol. III, pt. 2, Ramanand Vidya Bhavan, Delhi, Reprint, 1985, pp. 261-263.

The article provides an account of Vijayanagara as recorded in the Bengal tradition. The present article mentions about a work entitled *Vidyanagara Caitanya-Caritamrta* that states about the Sakshi-Gopala image which was brought from Kalinga country.

Ramesh Koluvail, Vijayanagarakalada Tulunadu, *Prabuddha Karnataka*, (Kannada), Vol. 40, No. 3, University of Mysore, Mysore, 1958, pp. 5-17.

This article deals with the history of Tulunadu during the Vijayanagara period. It highlights the political, social and other aspects of the contemporary period.

Rangaswamy C.V, (translated by Narayana swamy) Vijayanagara Krishnadevarayana Kala, *Karnataka Parampare*, Ed. Divakar R.R, Vol, II. (Kannada), Kannada and Culture Department. Bangalore, 1970, pp. 39-45.

The article deals with the life history of Krishnadevaraya, which includes political, social and economic, conditions during the time of Krishnadevaraya on the basis of literature, inscriptions, etc. The Portuguese traveller Domengo Paes who visited Vijayanagara-Hampi during the time of Krishnadevaraya, has recorded that the capital Vijayanagara Hampi and the empire was well established in all respects and it is compared with Rome.

Ramesh K.V, Vijayanagara Kalada Tulu Nadu, *Prabuddha Karnataka*, Vol. 40/3, (Kannada), Mysore University, Mysore, 1958, pp. 5-17.

The article deals with the history of Tulunadu and its relations with Vijayanagara in detail. Before the foundation of Vijayanagara, the Tulunadu was an independent state.

Salatore B. A, Yachama Nayaka - The King Maker, *The Journal of the Indian History*, Vol. 13, Pt. 1, Trivandrum, 1934, pp. 51-58.

This article gives a detailed account of the political achievements of the leader Yachama Nayaka and his close association with the Vijayanagara kings.

Salatore B.A, Theories concerning the origin of Vijayanagara, *Vijayanagara Sexcentenary Association, Volume*, Ed. Karmakar, Dharwar, 1936, pp. 139-160.

This article deals with the Telugu origin of Vijayanagara kings. It narrates that Hampi was lying outside the Hoysala territory. It is explained how Yadavas took over this land. The Kuruba origin of the kings is also dealt in detail.

Salatore B.A, Dynastic Continuity in Vijayanagara History, Reprinted from the *Indian Antiquary*, Vol. LXII, The British Indian Press, Bombay, 1933, pp. 1-11.

The article deals with the history of Vijayanagara right from the end of Hoysalas upto the end of Vijayanagara period. The genealogy of Vijayanagara rulers, and the map of Vijayanagara Empire are given.

Salatore B.A, The Bhujabala of Vijayanagara History, *Journal of the Andhra Historical Research society*, Vol. V, July, 1930, pp. 1-6.

This article deals with the inscription of 1516 A.D. (Mg.41). The Karkala inscription belongs to the reign of Krishna Raja and his expedition against Tulu-Raja. The epithet Bhujabala Maharaja appears in the inscription.

Salatore B. A, A Note on the Origin of Vijayanagara, *Indian Culture*, The Journal of the Indian Research Institute, Vol. VI, Nos. 1-4, Patna, 1984, pp. 244-247.

The author does not accept the views of the Chintana Chakravarti (See above), and opines that the views are historically unreliable. Praudhadevaraya is Devaraya II and his son was Mallikarjuna. The city of Vijayanagara was in existence 70-80 years before its founding and does not resemble the Srichakra in planning. Thus the work *Vidyarnava Tantra* is not reliable.

Salatore B. A, An Unnoticed Reference to Vijayanagara, *Indian Culture*, The Journal of the Indian Research Institute, Vol. VII, No. 4, Patna, 1984, pp. 467-477.

The article narrates the accounts of the Portuguese travellers and two Syro-Malabar Christian Priests who visited India. Priest Matthias died on voyage and his brother Priest Joseph, was received by the Portuguese Mariner Cabral at Cochin. Joseph's account of the city of Vijayanagara is given and according to it, it was spread over 3,000 miles around. The description of the Vijayanagara city is given.

Saletore B. A, The Rise of Vijayanagara, *Indian Historical Quarterly*, Vol. VIII, pt. 2, Ramanand Vidya Bhavan, Delhi, 1984, pp. 294-301.

The article mentions about the political history and the capital Vidyanagara that was built by Harihara-Bukka. They built forts and attracted foreign travellers.

Sampatkumara Acharya, Vijayanagara Kaladalli Sangeeta Mattu Nrutya, Vijayanagara Adhyayana, Volume.1 (Kannada) Eds. D.V. Devaraj and Channabasappa S. Patil, Directorate of Archaeology and Museums, Mysore, 1996, pp. 109-114.

This status of Dance and Music prevailing in Vijayanagara are discussed. The books on music Swaramela Kalanidhi, Sangeeta Suryodaya etc., in the same way the books on dance, the different authorities on dance and music are mentioned here.

Saraswati N, Vijayanagara Kalada Udyogastha Mahileyaru Vijayanagara Adhyayana, Volume. 3 (Kannada) Eds. M. L. Shivashankar and Channabasappa S. Patil, Directorate of Archaeology and Museums, Mysore, 1996, pp. 82-83.

This article narrates the various part played by the women during Vijayanagara period. As dances, maid servants, offices, industrialists etc., the author quotes the travelogues of that period.

Sareen T.R and Bakshi S.R, Eds. Vijayanagara. India Through Ages, Volume III, *Cities of India*, Anmol Publications, Daryaganj, New Delhi, 1992, pp. 368-375.

This article deals with the Vijayanagara empire and its illustrious rulers. Important monuments and incidents are narrated along with the brief history of Vijayanagara.

Sarojini Mahisi, Tirumalamba, A.D. 1530, Karnatakada Kaviyatriyaru, (Kannada) Karnataka Sahitya Parishat, Dharwar, 1964, pp. 449-452.

The articles gives detailed information about Tirumalamba wife of Achyutaraya. Inscription found at Sree Ranganam mentions the name of Tirumalamba as Rajamahisi of Achyutadevaraya and refers Hampi.

Sathyannarayana R, Sangita Suryodaya of Bhandaru Lakshminarayana, Ed. Ramamurthy J.R, Sri Vidya Vijayanagara Hampi, Heritage Trust, Anegondi, Hospet, 1993, pp. 23-35.

This article deals with the music and gives details about Krishnadevaraya, the patron of the author – Bhandaru Lakshminarayana. He describes the city as the hairknot of the earth surrounded by the river Tungabhadra. She is the mother of Karnataka bestowing mirth and joy. The article also mentions different temples. This work is a treatise on music written in Sanskrit.

Settar S, Vijayanagara, Archaeological Survey of Mysore, Annual Report, 1910-1911, Vol. III, Reprinting by the Dept. of History and Archaeology, Karnataka University, Dharwar, 1976, pp. 64-69.

The report speaks about the history of Vijayanagara right from Harihara I to Venkatapatiraya of Aravidu dynasty. He refers the names of the rulers studying inscriptions available and there are references about Hampi.

Sewell R, The Kings of Vijayanagara A.D. 1486 – 1509, *Journal of the Royal Asiatic Society 1915*, XVII., pp. 384 -395.

This article deals with the history of double usurpation of the kings of Vijayanagara and the date of accession and death of the various rulers during the period from A.D. 1486 to 1509 A.D, basing on inscription, an attempt is made to clear the doubts. Occupying the throne of Vijayanagara by different rulers is also mentioned in this article. The inscription in ‘Hampi Temple’ i.e. Virupaksha Temple is quoted.

Shantarasa, Vijayanagara Samrajya Sthapakaru Vidyananyaralla Kasivlasa Kriyashakti Devaru, Itihasa Darshana, (Kannada), Vol. 9, Eds. Suryanatha Kamath and Devarakonda Reddy, Karnataka Itihasa Academy, Bangalore, 1994, pp. 141-144.

The article narrates that the Vijayanagara kingdom was founded by Harihara and Bukka of Sangama family at the inspiration and encouragement given by Kriyasakti Vilas Pandita and not by Vidyananya. On the basis of literature and inscriptions he placed his arguments.

Shastri B.S, The City of Vijayanagara as Described by Portuguese Travellers, The Vijayanagara Urbanity, Ed. Basavaraja K.R. National Seminar on Urban Development, Hospet, 1978, pp.....

This article deals with the opinion of the portugues travellers. These travellers have left a vivid account about the capital Vijayanagara and the bazaars.

Shejwalker T.S, What Sivaji and Maratha State Owed to Vijayanagara, Vijayanagara Sexcentenary Association Volume, Ed. Karmakar, Dharwar, 1936, pp.....

This article emphasizes the relationship between Vijayanagara and Shivaji after the death of Shahaji. The situation during 1565 A.D. and the consequent war are discussed here.

Shirisha Joshi, *Cheluva Kannada Nadu*, (Kannada), Samaja Pustakalaya, Dharwad, 1994, pp. 92-96.

The article throws light on the history of Kannada country (Karnataka) with a reference to Vijayanagara history. The richness of Hampi is also mentioned.

Shripad Rama Sharma, *Vijayanagara and Jainism*, *Vijayanagara Sexcentenary Association, Volume*, Ed. Karmakar, Dharwar, 1936, pp. 69-74.

This article describes the developments and patrons of Jainism. The art and architecture of Jaina temples and sculptures are mentioned. The Jaina architecture at the capital are discussed.

Slater A.R, *Ruins of Vijayanagara* *Quarterly Journal of the Mythic Society*, Bangalore, 1911, pp. 49.

The article deals with the history of Vijayanagara right from its foundation to its downfall, and covers detailed description of monuments at Hampi. The article also covers the history of Hampi right from its pre-history to Vijayanagara. The condition of the temples at Vijayanagara is given.

Somashekar S. Y, *Hampiya Pan Supari Bazar*, *Hampi Parampare*, (Kannada), Sri Vidya Vijayanagara, Hampi Heritage Trust, Anegondi, Hospet, 1996, pp. 53-55.

The article discusses about the Pan Supari Bazar situated to the north east of Hazara Ramachandra temple and royal citadel area in Hampi. It was a busy market place, where arecanut and betel leaves and other goods were traded during the Vijayanagara period. Evidences drawn from inscriptions and foreign travelogues support the argument.

Someshekar S. *Vijayanagara Kalada Veerasaiva Dharma*, *Veerasaiva Smarana Sanchike*, (Kannada) Ed. K.M.Suresh, Varshikotsava Samite, Hosapeta Taluka Veerasaiva Naukarara Sangha, Hospet, 2000, pp. 5-8.

The article deals with the Virashivism during Vijayanagara period and discusses about Sivasharanas and Noorundu Viraktas. There is a separate reference of Veerashiva matas like Karisiddeswara, Gavi Siddaswamy Mata, Kalmata etc.

Somashekar S. *Achyuta Bazar at Hampi*, *Hemakuta, Recent Researches in Archaeology and Museology* Eds. Narasimha Murthy A.V. Suresh and K.M, Bharatiya Kala Prakashana, Delhi, 2001, pp. 346.

The article deals with the Bazars at Hampi. The bazars are identified on the basis of inscriptions namely Achyuta Bazar, Virupaksha Bazar, Vithala Bazar, Krishna Bazar etc. Among this the Achyuta bazar, has occupied a prime place in the city. The pride of place occupied by this bazar is narrated.

Somashekar S.Y, Vijayanagara Adhyayanagalu, *Kannada Adhyayana*, (Kannada) Quarterly Journal, Ed. Rahamath Tarikere Vol. 7, No. 4 (Apr.- Jun 2001), Kannada University Hampi, Vidyaranya, 2001, pp. 132-146.

This is a bibliography on Vijayanagara History as well as on Hampi and contains entries, in both Kannada and English, of books and articles on Vijayanagara History. Totally it consists of titles of 75 books, 38 articles in Kannada and 25 articles in English.

Soundar Rajan K.V, Hampi, *Karnataka Kannada Vishaya Visvakosha*, Ed. Nayaka H.M, Mysore University, Mysore, 1979, pp. 1552-1555.

The article narrates with the Geographical features of Hampi, forts, temples, roads, and also the art and architecture of Hampi. The natural settings and the Tungabhadra river and its environs are explained.

Srikantayya S, Foundation of the Vijayanagara Empire and Vidyaranya's part, therein, *Quarterly Journal of the Mythic Society*, Bangalore, 1935 and 1936, pp. 186-226.

This article speaks about the foundation of the empire, the condition prevailing at that time, the Mohammedan invasion, the relation between Hoysalas and Vijayanagara. It is further stated that the establishment of the Kingdom, is a compulsive movement. The formation of the kingdom and the prominent personalities of Vijayanagara are also dealt in this article.

Sreenivasa Murthy H.V, Bharatiya Samskruti Samikshe, Bharath Prakshana, Udupi, pp. 91-105.

In this book, a portion on the Vijayanagar period is dealt in detail. The early history of Vijayanagara rulers, the political, social aspect of Vijayanagara empire are discussed. The different monuments at the capital, the travelogues of Abdur Razaak are discussed.

Srinivasamurthy H.V, Vidyaranya, *Kiriyara Karnataka*, (Kannada), Kannada University Hampi, Vidyaranya, Second Edition, 1996, pp. 529-30.

The article sketches the life of the royal pontiff Vidyaranya, who was responsible for the establishment of the Vijayanagara empire. It also mentions the achievements of the pontiff and the moral support given by him to the rulers of Vijayanagara.

Srinivasa Rao V.N, Chandragiri, *Quarterly Journal of the Mythic Society*, Vol. XXIII (3) and XXIII (4), Bangalore, 1932-33, pp. 375- 387 and 474 - 486.

This article is in two issues, (Nos. 3 and 4) the history of Chandragiri palace is narrated, and also the rulers who ruled from that place is discussed. While writing on the history, the author has dealt from the early history to the rule of Saluvas, and there are references about the capital - Vijayanagara.

Sreenivasa Rao B.V, Religious Policy of Sangama Rulers, *Journal of the Andhra Historical Research Society*, Vol. 29, 1964, pp. 35-37.

This article deals with the origin of Sangamas and their cast affinities. Vidyanarya became the head of Sringeri mutt. Then he returned to Hampi, and he extended his guidance in founding Vijayanagara empire.

Sreenivasa Rao B.V, Later Rulers of the Sangama Dynasty of Vijayanagara Empire, (1419 to 1487 A.D) Vol. 24, 1956-58, pp. 101-102. Rallabandy Subba Rao, Ed. Rao Bahaddur P. Laxmiah. Golden Age in South Indian History – Tributes to Kings of Vijayanagara, _Vijayanagara empire day conference Hampi, October 13,14 and 15 – 1946. Journal of the Andhra Historical Research Society Volume, 17, July and Oct 1946, January and April 1947, parts 1 to 4, pp. 1-6.

It is explained that goddess Bhuvanewari is the family deity of Vijayanagara kings. He has narrated various events of Hampi Sculptures and the monolithic Basavanna, turtu canals and other monuments..

Sreenivasa Rao, B.V, Notes on Vijayanagara, *Journal of the Andhra Historical Research Society*, Vol. 25, 1958-60, pp. 155-177.

This article deals with the founder Harihara and Bukka. They are Telugu speaking Kurubas. It further speaks of the lord of Hampi, and the Goddess Bhuvanewari, the gopuras of Vitthalaswamy temple.

Srikantayya S, Vijayanagara and Vidyanarya, *Vijayanagara Sexcentenary Association Volume*, Ed. Karmakar, Dharwar, 1936, pp. 161-168.

This article speaks about Vijayanagara and Vidyanarya. The part played by Vidyanarya in establishing the empire and how he occupied the important place in the court of Vijayanagara are explained. The theories on Vidyanarya, Vidyashankara are discussed.

Srikantayya S, An Image of Hampi, *Quarterly Journal of the Mythic Society.*, Vol. 26, Ed. Srikantayya. S and Devanathacharitra K, The Mythic Society, Bangalore, 1936, pp. 232.

This article speaks about the sculptures found in the Virupaksha temple complex at Hampi and one is identified as Vidyanarya while another sculpture seated in yogamudra is identified as Kriyasakti. These sculptures are discussed in detail.

Srikantayya S, Foundation of the Vijayanagara Empire and Vidyaranya's Part Therein, *Quarterly Journal of the Mythic Society*, Vol. 26, Ed Srikantayya S. and Devanatha Chetiar, Mythic Society, Bangalore 1936, pp. 186-330.

The article deals with the early history of Vijayanagara right from the beginning. The role of Vidyaranya in establishing Vijayanagara kingdom is based on literature and other sources is discussed here.

Srinivasa Havanur, Tungabhadra, Nadige Varavo Shapavo, *Itihasa Darshana*, Vol. 13, (Kannada), Ed. Nagaraja M.J. and Krishnamurthy P.V, Karnataka Itihasa Academy, Bangalore, 1998, pp.157-163.

The article refers how the Tungabhadra river played an important role in the history and various aspects of life is narrated. The importance of this river is emphasised.

Subbarayalu Y, The Revenue System of the Vijayanagara State, *The Vijayanagara Heritage*, Ed. Ramamurthy J.R Sri Vidya Vijayanagara Hampi Heritage, Trust, Anegondi, Hospet, 1996, pp. 75-80.

This article deals with the revenue systems of Vijayanagara. The collection of revenue through Nayaks and the accounts of Nuniz regarding revenue collections are described. The revenue terms are in Kannada and Tamil.

Subramanya N and Asvathanarayana G, Eds. Immadi Devarayana Kala, *Karnataka Parampare*, Vol. II, Kannada and Culture Department, (Kannada), Bangalore, 1970, pp. 26-30.

This article deals with political, social and economic conditions during the time of Devaraya II. During his period, the Persian Ambassador Abdur Razak, visited and described the city of Vijayanagara-Hampi in detail. Devaraya II patronised art and letters and gave much prominence to Kannada literature.

Subramanya. N, Geographical Notes on the Chief Capitals of the Vijayanagara Empire, *Vijayanagara Sexcentenary Association Volume*, Ed. Karmakar, Dharwar, pp. 329-332.

This article speaks about the important places of Vijayanagara empire through the geological point of view . The Geographical advantages of Hampi are described.

Sumitra Srinivasan,

See Dikshit G.S. 1981.

Sumitra Srinivasan, Chronology, *Splendours of the Vijayanagara empire, Hampi*, Marg,Ed. Mulk Raj Anand, Guest Eds. George Michell, and Vasundra Fillozat, Marg publications, Bombay 1981, pp.140.

This article deals with the genealogy of different dynasties, the family deity, the insignia, the court, the capital city etc. The important copper plates issued during their period are explained.

Sundara A, Vijayanagara Kalada Dharmika Belavanigegala Mele Hosa Belaku, *Sangamara Kalada Vijayanagara, Adara Itihasa mattu Samskrutigala Adyayana*, (Kannada), B. M. Sri Pratishthana, Bangalore, 1991, pp. 109-120.

This article discusses about the religious conditions of the Vijayanagara period with evidences drawn from archaeological and oral sources. The various places, religious orders associated with the places situated in and around Hampi are explained. It also mentions about the Kishkinda, a place mentioned in the *Ramayana*.

Sundara A, Are the so called Noblemen's Palace in Hampi the Rangasalas? *The Vijayanagara Heritage*, (A collection of English papers presented at Hampi Vijayanagara History seminar 1996) Ed. Ramamurthy J.R.Sri. Vidya Vijayanagara Hampi Heritage trust, Anegondi, Hospet, 1996, pp. 112-116.

This article deals with the excavated structures at Noblemen's palace area. The author has explained the various features of the structures and opines that the Noblemen places are meant for the use, on the occasions by either the temple authorities of the locality or the important feudatories of the Kingdom who would assemble then.

Suryanath Kamath, Hampi, *Karnataka State Gazetter*, part – 3 Department of Karnataka Gazetter, Bangalore, 1986, 619 – 620.

Approach to Hampi and its environs, establishment of Vijayanagara city as capital during Harihara- I in 1336 A.D are discussed in this book. The Indo Saranic structures and other monuments of Hampi are narrated along with a note on the recent excavations, and unearthed Buddhist sculptures.

Suryanatha U. Kamath, Land of Never to be Forgotten Empire of Vijayanagara, *March of Karnataka*, (Kannada) Ed. Chandra Shekaraiah B.M, The Director of Information and Publicity, Bangalore, 1986, pp.11-18.

This article informs about the history of Bellary district and Hampi monuments in an elaborate way. The article also speaks about the word Hampi and how it is derived from the goddess pampadevi are discussed. The historicity of Hampi from Rashtrakuta period are narrated.

Suryanatha U .Kamath, Karnataka's Age Old Festival of Victory Desara Celebrations, *March of Karnataka*, (Kannada), Ed. Chandra Shekaraiah B.M, The Director of Information and Publicity, Bangalore, 1987, pp. 11-18.

The article narrates brief history of Dasara Festival conducted by the Vijayanagara rulers, based on Foreign travellers accounts.

Tubaki Nilogal B.R, Kumararamana Kummatadurga, Ondu Parichaya, Tirulgannada, (Kannada), Memoir of the 62nd All India Kannada Sahitya Sammelana, Kopp.ala, 1993, pp. 12-14

The article introduces the place Kummatadurga, administered by Kumararama and its relation with the establishment of Vijayanagara empire.

Vasantalakshmi K, Hampiya Pampambike, Hampi Parampare, (Kannada), Ed. Parameshvarappa T, Sri Vidya Vijayanagara Hampi Heritage Trust, Anegondi Hospet, 1996, pp. 56-64.

Article discusses about Pampadevi, the presiding goddess of Hampi and the cult of Sakti that was in existence during the Vijayanagara period. It also states that the place gained popularity and name as Pampakshetra owing to the cult of Pampadevi.

Vasudeva Badigera, Vijayanagarakaladalli Hampi, Vijayanagarada Samskrita Ayamagalu, (Kannada), Ed. Manjunatha Bevinakatti, Sri Vidya Vijayanagara Hampi Heritage Trust, Anegondi, Hospet, 1997, pp. 48.

This article deals with the pre historic and historic Hampi and it further speaks about the importance of Pampakshetra and its environs.

Vasudeva Badigera , Hampi Matanga Parvatada Sakti Devategalu, Hampi Parampare, (Kannada), Ed. Parameshvarappa T, Sri Vidya Vijayanagara Hampi Heritage Trust, Anegondi, Hospet, 1996, pp. 27-30.

The article mentions about the gods associated with Sakti Cult in Matanga hill at Hampi as recorded in the *Bruhaddesi*, a literary work by Matanga Muni.

Vasudeva Badigera. Shirasangi Kamma, Shweta Bagirati Prakashana, Hospet, 2002, pp. 32-37

A portion in this book deals with Shirasangi temple, and the important inscription speaks about kiskinde i.e. Hampi and its land marks.

Vasantha R, Defence structure of Vijayanagara at Penugonda, The Vijayanagara Heritage, Ed. Rama Murthy, Sri Vidya Vijayanagara Hampi Heritage Trust, Anegondi, Hospet, 1996, pp. 93-102.

This article speaks about the gateways and fortifications of Penugonda and there is comparison with the gateways and fortifications of Hampi in the form of construction and other details.

Vasundara Filliozat, Inscriptions, Splendours of the Vijayanagara, Hampi Marg, Ed. Mulk Raj Anand, Guest Eds. George Michell Vasundra Filliozota, Marg Publications, Bombay, 1981, pp.125-126.

This article deals with the inscriptions in Kannada and Telugu languages, the copper plates, palm leaves. The gifts made to different temples, especially the Virupaksha and Vitthala Temple are narrated.

Vasundara Filliozat, Iconography, Splendours of the Vijayanagara Empire, Hampi, Marg, Ed. Mulk Raj Anand, Guest Eds. George Michell and Vasundara Filliozat, Marg publications, Bombay, 1981, pp. 127-132.

This article deals with the iconography of sculptures in Hampi. The shivite sculptures as well as Vaishnavite sculptures in Hemakuta are discussed. Bala Krishna, Vitthala, Virabhadra, Linga and other sculptures are explained in this article.

Vasundra P.S. Filliozat, Three Kampannas of Vijayanagara, Prof. K. A. N. Sastri : *Felicitation Volume*, Madras, 1971, pp. 56-59.

This article speaks about the three Kampannas of Vijayanagara, their deeds and the grants given by them. The author opines that there were three Kampannas born in the Sangama family of Vijayanagara and all the three died in the later half of 14th century.

Vasundra P.S. Filliozat, Town planning of Vijayanagara, *AARP No. XIV*, London, 1979, pp.....

This article speaks about the suburbs of Vijayanagara. The names of the suburbs and the derivation of their names are discussed here.

Venkatarao V, (Translator), Rajashekar S, (Author), Sangamaru mattu Vira Shaiva Dharma, *Sangamara Kalada Vijayanagara, Adara Itihasa mattu Samskrutigala Adhyayana*, (Kannada), B. M. Sri Pratishthana, Bangalore, 1991, pp. 92-100.

The article is about the religious harmony that existed during the Sangama dynasty of the Vijayanagara empire with a particular reference to the Vira Shaivism and also the role played by the pontiffs.

Venkataramanayya N, A Note on Sri Virupaksha, *Journal of the Oriental Research*, Vol. 5, Pt. 4, Madras, 1932, pp. 241-245.

The article discusses about Virupaksha the sign manual of the Vijayanagara kings and also Lord Virupaksha, the god of Hampi. It also narrates about the traditional account of the wedding of Pampa or Hampadevi with the God Virupaksha. King Harihara changed his capital to Vidyanagara (Hampi) from Anegondi on the advice of saint Vidyananya.

Venkataramanayya N, The Founders of Vijayanagara Before the Foundation of the City, *Journal of the Oriental Research*, Vol. 12, Pt. 2, Madras, 1938, pp. 221-223.

The article narrates the history of the kings of Vijayanagara before the foundation of the city and states how Harihara first captured Anegondi and later founded the city of Vidyanagara (Hampi) on the advice of saint Vidyanaraya.

Venkataramanayya N, Krishnadeva Raya's Economic Policy, *Indian Historical Quarterly*, Vol. XVII, pt. 1-4, Ramanand Vidya Bhavan, Delhi, Reprint, 1985, pp. 97-103.

The article mentions about Paes' narrations on minting of coin Pardo at city and location of the treasury at the capital (Hampi). The account also gives some details about the expenses incurred towards various categories like, constructions of temples and festivals celebrated in them.

Venkataramanayya N, Muslim Historians on Muhammad Shah Bahmany I's War with Vijayanagara, *Annals of the Bhandarkar Oriental Research Institute*, Vol. XXVIII, Pt. I-II, Pune, 1947, pp. 1-13.

The article gives the Muslim account of wars with the kings of Vijayanagara, particularly with Krishnadevaraya. Ferishta's account is given about the capital city. It also mentions the attack on the city by the Muslim invaders.

Venkataramanayya S, Muslim Historians on Muhammadshah Bahamanis war with Vijayanagara, *Annals of the Bhandarkar Oriental Research Institute*, Volume. XXVIII, January - April 1947, Part I and II.

This article narrates the Muslim Historians on Muhammad Shah Bahamani's War with Vijayanagara, this war cannot be easily reconstructed owing to the conflicting evidences on the subject. The works of Khwja Nizam-ud-din Ahmad Bakhary of 16th Century who was in the court of Akbar, the accounts of Muhammad Qasim Ferishta, who was in the court of Bijapur had written about the war of Talikota. The Kafi Khan who was in the Mughal court and his accounts are also discussed by the author.

Venkata Subbaiah A, The Rajaguru Kriyasakti, *Quarterly Journal of the Mythic Society*, Vol. VIII (No. 1), Bangalore, 1917, pp. 118 -136.

In this article the spiritual guru of Vijayanagara kings – Kriyashakti and Vidyanaraya and their role in establishing the empire is explained. The chronological and genealogical list of Vidya Shankara, Vidyanaraya is given here. The argument is based on the copper plates of Sringeri, Banavasi etc. At the end of the article he argues that the historical person Kriyashakti encouraged the rulers of Vijayanagara.

Venkatasubba Aiyer V, Establishment of the Vijayanagara Rule in the Tamil Country, *Vijayanagara Sexcentenary Association, Volume*, Ed. Karmakar, Dharwar, 1936, pp. 169-180.

This article deals with the establishment of Vijayanagara and the part played by Kampana and his son Bukkaraya. The references in Tamil literature are discussed here along with the political history.

Venkatesha Pantalu N.K, An Interesting chapter in the History of Vijayanagara, *Vijayanagara Sexcentenary Association volume*, Ed. Karmakar, Dharwar, 1936, pp. 271-274.

This article deals with the part played by Vidyaranya in establishing the empire. The blessings of Virupaksha and Bhuvaneshwari are noted. The heights reached during the time of the illustrious rulers, like Krishnadevaraya are described along with the present situation.

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This article gives the comparison of Feudal system of Europe with the Nayankara system of Vijayanagara. While explaining the Nayankara system the history of Vijayanagara and the capital are discussed.