

LITERATURE ARTICLES

Anantarangachar N, Vijayanagarada Sahitya Samaja, *Prabuddha Karnataka*, (Kannada), Vol. 37, No. 1, No. 2, and No. 3, University of Mysore, Mysore, pp. 113-125, pp. 53-72, pp. 77-108.

The article discusses about the development of literature during the Vijayanagara period and it also compares the court literature with that of the contemporary literature developed in the empire. It states about the influence of other languages literatures with that of the court literature.

Arviyas, Sri Krishnadevarayana Dinachari, *Lochana*, (Kannada), B. M. Sri Smaraka Pratishthana, Bangalore, 1985, pp. 30-33.

The article highlights the contemporary society of the period of SriKrishnadevaraya, as recorded in the diary of the king by the same name. It mentions that the work was not written by the king himself, contrary to the belief that the work is by the king.

Bhatta G. S, Santakavi Anubhavi Kanakadasaru, *Dasa Sahitya Darshana (Samagra Dasa Sahityada Prathama Grantha)*, Ed. Ehske (H. S. Krishnaswamy Ayyangar) (Kannada), Mangala Bharati Prakashana, Mysore, 1984, pp. 139-161.

The article mentions about the contemporary society and a vivid description of the city of Vijayanagara and its splendours as described the saint poet Kanakadasa. The poem compares the city of Hampi with that of Dwaraka, the legendary capital of Lord Srikrishna.

Chiranjivi Alla, Sayana Bhashya mattu Tantragalalli 'Virupaksha' Kalpane, *Hampi Parampare*, (Kannada), Ed. Parameshvarappa T, Sri Vidya Vijayanagara Hampi Heritage Trust, Anegondi, Hospet, 1996, pp. 81-87.

The article is about Virupaksha, the presiding deity of Hampi as conceived in the *Bhashya* and *Tantra* written by Sayana, brother of Vidyananya.

Devarakonda Reddy, Sivatatva Chintamani, *Vijayanagara Adhyayana*, Volume.5, (Kannada), Eds. M.V. Krishnappa and Channabasappa S. Patil, Directorate of Archaeology and Museums, Mysore, 1996, pp. 126-129.

This article narrates the salient features of Shivatatva chintamani and the greatness of Hampi, its bazarras the Veerabhadra Temple on Matanga Parvatan, and the social condition during the rule of Praudadeva Raya.

Gadaginamatha B.S, Ed. Kumararamana Dumdume, *Prabuddha Karnataka*, Vol. 41, No. 2, (Kannada), University of Mysore, Mysore, 1959, pp. 9-25 and No. 3, pp. 107-121.

Dumdubhi or *Dumdume* is a folk-song tradition usually referred to as *Holiya Pada* in Karnataka and in this tradition, Kumararama's life as its subject is sung in this style. Kumararama, a historical personality and local chieftain who lived at Kummatadurga is praised for his valour and is regarded as a path finder for the establishment of Vijayanagara empire. (See *Prabuddha Karnataka*, Vol. 43, No. 1, p. 175, 1961, for a Review of "Kumararamana Dumdume").

Galaganatha Venkatesha Tirako Kulakarani, *Kumudini*, (Kannada), Galaganatha Kadambari Vol. 2, Kannada University, Hampi, Vidyaranya, 1999, pp. 235-377.

This historical novel is about the situation of Vijayanagara after the downfall of Vijayanagara empire in the decisive battle of Rakkasatangadi and the conflict among the survivors over the Chandragiri principality. Echchama Nayaka is the hero of this novel. The work gives a graphic account of 'Halu Hampe' (deserted Hampi), and the successive events that occurred in the capital of Vijayanagara.

Hallikeri F.T, Kalajnana Sahityadalli Vijayanagarada Prastapa *Vijayanagara Adhyayana*, Volume.5 (Kannada) Eds. M.V. Krishnappa and Channabasappa S. Patil, Directorate of Archaeology and Museums, Mysore, 1996, pp. 135-138.

This article discusses the 'Kalajnana' literary form prevalent during Vijayanagara period. Hampi was one of the centres of this literary form. One of the poets, by name Emme Basava narrates the destruction of Vijayanagara, he also mentioned the different rulers of Vijayanagara.

Hullur Srinivasa Jois, Kumararamana Samgatya, *Kannada Sahitya Parishatpatrike*, (Kannada), Vol. 26, No. 1, Kannada Shitya Parishat, Bangalore, 1941, pp. 66-68.

Article mentions about the narrative "*Kumararamana Samgatya*", and gives a life sketch of Kumararama who was a historic personality. There are two other works "Balakumara Ramana Sangatya" by Mahalinga Swamy of Hampi containing 19 *sandhis* and 4,283 stanzas and Naga Sangayya. Kampila and Kumararama were two chieftains of the Kannada country stationed near Hampi during the 14th century, in whose court both Harihara and Bukka, the founders of Vijayanagara empire, served as officials.

Ishvaran Hiremallur, Mareyalagada Samrajya, *Kavi Kamda Nadu*, (Kannada), (First World Vishva Kannada Sahitya Series 63), Kannada and Culture Directorate, Bangalore, 1983, pp. 132-146.

The author's visit to Hampi is recorded as a travelogue and recalls the glorious days of Vijayanagara period with references to the history, art, architecture and literature of the contemporary period.

Iswar Dutt K, Telugu Literature under the Vijayanagar Empire, *Vijayanagara Sex centenary Association , Volume*, Ed. Karmakar, Dharwar, 1936, pp 53-68.

This article speaks about the Telugu Literature in Vijayanagara particularly during the time of Krishnadevaraya. It also narrates about the Asthadiggajas in the court of Vijayanagar and explains about the location of Hampi as the meeting place of Telugu and Kannada speaking people.

Kaujalagi K.S, Itihasika Kadambarigalu, Beluvala (Dr. Betageri Krishnasharma Felicitation Volume), (Kannada), Eds. Jyoti Hosura, Basavaraja Malashetti, Ninganna Sannakki, Kalagati Prakashana, Rayabaga, Belgaum District, 1982, pp. 129-139.

The article is a review of three historical novels viz *Rajayogi*, *Ashanti Parva* and *Mallikarjuna* by Betageri Krishnasharma. The novelist has drawn the theme from the history of Vijayanagara. The novels depict the contemporary political conditions of the contemporary period and the various infights that led to the downfall of the kingdom.

Marulayya Sa. Shi, Kanakadasara Samagra Jivana Charitre, *Avastha*, (Kannada), Ragini Pratishthana, Bangalore, 1991, pp. 1-21.

The article deals with the life and works of Kanakadasa, a poet of Dasa tradition. He was a contemporary of Purandaradasa, Vyasaraaya and king SriKrishnadevaraya. The poet in his work *Mohanatarangini* compares the king with his tutelary deity, Sri Adi Kesava. The poet visited Hampi and was at the Vyasaraaya Mutt where he was given initiation by saint Vyasaraaya.

Kushalappa Gowda K, (Trans) *Madura Vijayam Athava Vira Kampannaraya Charitam*, peraje, 1989. (Kannada)

This is a translated work of Vira kampannaraya charitam of Gangadevi. The subject matter is of the victorious expedition of Kampannaraya against Madhura. The original text is in Sanskrit and is translated by the author. The preparation for the war, the different segments of the army and the dress of the soldiers are narrated in detail. The preface highlights the important episodes in the poem.

Marulayya Sa. Shi, Rudranatakagalu, *Srinivasa* (Felicitation Volume), (Kannada), Ed. Mavinakere Ranganatha, Purogami Sahitya Sangha, Bangalore, 1992, Second Revised Edition, pp. 282-286.

The article reviews the plays written by Srinivasa (Masti Venkatesaha ayyangar). This article points at the play *Talikote* where a battle waged between the kings of Vijayanagara and Muslim invaders. The author compares this article with that of the Shakespeare's drama. See Srinivasa in Play.

Mugali Ram Sri, Srinivasara Natakagalu, *Srinivasa* (Felicitation Volume), (Kannada), Ed. Mavinakere Ranganatha, Purogami Sahitya Sangha, Bangalore, 1992, Second Revised Edition, pp. 252-259.

The article reviews the nine plays written by Srinivasa (Masti Venkatesaha Ayyangar). Out of the nine plays this article focuses its attention on the play entitled *Talikote*, where a battle waged. The author compares the play with that of the plays by Shakespeare and Kalidasa. See Srinivasa in Play.

Narasimhachar D.L, Kannada Literature under Vijayanagar, *Vijayanagar Sexcentenary Association, Volume*, Ed.Karmakar ,Dharwar, 1936, pp. 347-366.

This article deals with the development of Kannada literature during Vijayanagar, the Bhakti movement, the devotional songs, secular scenes in sculptures and semi Historical works.

Nidhathavolu Venkat Rao, Krishnadevaraya and His Literary Circle, *Vijayanagara Sexcentenary Association, Volume*, Ed. Karmakar, Dharwad, 1936, pp 231-240.

This article deals with the literary development during the period of Krishnadevaraya in detail. The Sanskrit, Telugu and Kannada literature and their development during this period are explained. Here at various stages the activities in the capital are dealt in detail. The photographs of the temples are illustrated.

Ravindra Nath K, Hampiya Veerashiva Mathagalu mattu Kannada Sahitya Vijayanagara Adhyayana, Volume.5 (Kannada) Eds. M.V. Krishnappa and Channabasappa S. Patil, Directorate of Archaeology and Museums, Mysore, 1996, pp. 130-134.

The Veerashiva Matts at Hampi have played a dominant role during the period of Vijayanagara. Kalla matha, Hire matha, Hemakuta matha, Hanuvala matha and other matas are discussed in this article.

Sri Kantha Sastri S, Development of Sanskrit Literature under Vijayanagar, *Vijayanagar sexcentenary Association, volume*, Ed. Karmakar, Dharwar, pp. 295-328.

This article speaks about the development of literature during the period of Vijayanagar particularly in the field of Sanskrit, Kannada and Telugu languages. Apart from it, there are details of poets. There are illustrations of different temples.

Subramanya Panthem G.R, Discursive remarks on the Augustan age of Telugu Literature, *The Indian Antiquary (1872-1933)* Swati Publications, Delhi, pp. 244-249, 275-279.

This article speaks about the growth of Telugu literature in the court during Vijayanagar period. The patronage given by some of the rulers to the Telugu literature and the names of the illustrious poets are given.

Tekumalla Achyuta Rao, Andhra Literature in Vijayanagara empire, *Journal of the Andhra Historical Research Society*, Vol. X , 1936-37, pp 209-221.

This article elucidates that Hampi is on the banks of the river Tungabhadra and it further speaks of Telugu literature during the time of Sangamas and other dynasties.

Unknown Tenali Ramakrishna by Venkataramayya C.K, *Kannada Sahitya Parishatpatrike*, (Kannada), Vol. 28, No. 1, 1943.

See in Play.

Varadaraja Rao G, Kumararama Natakada Kalakaushala, *Chaduranga, Vyakti-Abhivyakti* (Felicitation Volume), (Kannada), Ed. Shankar D. V, Chaduranga Abhinandana Samiti, Bangalore, 1988, pp. 369-384.

The article is a review about the play *Kumararama*, a historical personality who lived during the Pre-Vijayanagara times. The author emphasises that some of the early kings of the Vijayanagara dynasty served under Kumararama who ruled at Kummatadurga and Hampi was a part of it then.

Vasundhara Filliozat, Purandaradasaru mattu Vijayanagara, *Beluvala* (Dr. Betageri Krishnasharma Felicitation Volume), (Kannada), Eds. Jyoti Hosura, Basavaraja Malashetti, Ninganna Sannakki Kalagati Prakashana, Rayabaga, Belgaum District, 1982, pp. 498-502.

This article states about the saint poet Purandaradasa who for some time lived at Hampi. He is said to be a court-poet of Krishndevaraya. In one of his poems Achyuta Bazar or Sule Bazar, palaces and court-poets' names are mentioned. It also states about the Purandara Mantapa situated at Hampi.

Puttasvamayya B, A.Na.Kru. Ra Itihasika Upanyasagalu, *Rasa Chetana* (A.N. Krishnarayara Jeevana-Sahitya Darshana), (Kannada), Ed. Krishnaraya Sha. Mam, Goa Kannada Sangha, 1970, pp. 596-611.

The article reviews the ten historical novels written by the famous Novelist A. N. Krishna Rao (popularly known as A. Na. Kru.). The ten novels viz, 1) *Vijaya Vidyaranya* 2) *Tapobala* 3) *Punya Prabhava* 4) *Praudha Pratapi* 5) *Mohana Murari* 6) *Yashodumdubhi* 7) *Abhaya Pradhana* 8) *Tejobhanga* 9) *Aliya Ramaraya* and 10) *Pralayanantara* were penned between 1958 and 1961. All these novels cover the entire history of Vijayanagara period right from its foundation to the downfall of the empire. See Krishnaraya A. N. in Novels.

Raghavendra Patil, Anandakandara Aitihāsika Kadambarigalu, *Sahitya Samvada*, (Kannada), Vol. 7, No. 6, Samvada Prakashana, Malladihalli, Chitradurga District, 1994, pp. 49-64.

This article is a review of three historical novels viz, *Rajayogi* (1934), *Ashantiparva* (1935) and *Mallikarjuna* (1961) penned by Anandakanda of the subject matter. These novels are on the political condition of Vijayanagara period during the rule of Virupaksha and successive kings. The author has taken the clue from the travelogue of Nuniz. See Anandakanda (Krishnasharma Betageri) in Novels.

Ramakavi Badala, Krishnakatha Vipanchi, (Telugu), *Prabuddha Karnataka*, Kannada, Vol. 41, No. 2, University of Mysore, Mysore, 1959, pp. 149-155.

The article mentions about the daily routine of Sri Krishnadevaraya as recorded in *Krishnakatha Vipanchi*, a work in Telugu. Other evidences drawn from history and inscriptions support the work.

Ramanjaneyalu K, Rayavachakam mattu Srikrishnadevarayana Dinachari: Ondu Parishilane, *Kannada Sahitya Parishatpatrike*, Vol. 70, No. 2, (Kannada), Kannada Sahitya Parishat, Bangalore, 1985, pp. 65-78.

Rayavachakam is a work in Telugu by the king SriKrishnadevaraya himself. This work is translated into Kannada, mentions about the daily routine of the king, and it has references about the day-to-day activities of the king at Hampi, the capital of Vijayanagara empire.

Ramaswami Ayyar N.S, (Translator), Shanbhag D. N, (Author), Vijayanagara Samrajyada Prarambha Kalada Samskruta Granthagalu, Ed. Dikshit, G. S, *Sangamara Kalada Vijayanagara: Adara Itihasa mattu Samskrutigala Adhyayana*, (Kannada), B. M. Sri Pratishthana, Bangalore, 1991, pp. 131-144.

The article mentions about the literary activities of the Vijayanagara period in its initial days and the patronage received by the scholars. The work mainly depends on the *Madhura Vijayam*, and records the contemporary society as depicted in it.

Shirisha Joshi, *Cheluva Kannada Nadu*, (Kannada), Samaja Pustakalaya, Dharwad, 1994, pp. 101-115.

The article discusses the tradition of *Dasa Literature* with a particular reference to the *Haridasa Vagmaya* literature patronised by the king, SriKrishnadevaraya.

Shirisha Joshi, *Cheluva Kannada Nadu*, (Kannada), Samaja Pustakalaya, Dharwad, 1994, pp. 96-101.

The article mentions the literary activities of the Vijayanagara period and the impetus received from the ruling houses.

Shivarudrappa G.S, (Translator), Samajika mattu Arthika Jivana (Vijayanagara Kaladalli), *Karnataka Parampare*, (Kannada), Vol. 2, Sahitya Samskruti Abhivruddhi Ilake, Govenment of Mysore, Bangalore, 1970, pp. 102-112.

The article mentions about the social and economic conditions of the Vijayanagara period. It focuses mainly on the trade and commerce at Hampi, the capital of the empire. It also records the extent of the capital and various other social aspects of the contemporary period. It is mainly based on the travelogues and a literary work entitled *Madhuravijyam* (1360-71 AD).

Somashekhar Gorur Ed. Hampi, *Hemakuta-Lakshadeepotsava* Special Issue 1992, Kannada, Sri Gayathri Peetha Mahasamsthana, Hemakuta, Hampi, 1992, pp. 3 and 63-66.

The article both in English and Kannada gives brief note about Hampi, renowned Pampakshetra from the time immemorial. It describes the place as the symbol of mixed emotions, gallantry, superfine culture, cantonment, as well as the sufferings, anguish and unbearable tragedy when it was exposed to the ruthless grip of aggressors.

Srikanthayya K, Vijayanagara Kaladalli Kallatana mattu Shikshe, *Sadhane*, (Kannada), Vol. 2, No. 3, Bangalore University, Bangalore, 1982, pp. 106-116.

The article records the crime and punishment during the Vijayanagara period with particluar reference to Hampi. Drawing from the narratives of foreign travellers, poet saint Kanakadasa and epigraphs it highlights the crimes that were committed by the offenders and the punishment given to them by the administration. It also mentions about the crime as one of the 64 kinds of knowledge.

Subbarayappa.K. Rayalu, *Prabuddha Karnataka*, Kannada, Vol. 39, No. 1, Mysore University, 1957, pp. 181-184.

The article is about the play that narrates the Vijayanagara emperor Sri Krishnadevaraya's marriage with Ruchidevi, his arch rival Gajapati's daughter. Besides mentioning the title of the king as *Sahiti-samarangana Sarvabhauma* the play eulogises his valour, political acumen, interest in art and letters. (See Kamayya Darimadugu).

Sujana, Hariharana Pushparagale, *Prabuddha Karnataka*, (Kannada), Vol. 46, No. 1, University of Mysore, Mysore, 1964, pp. 173-190.

The article mentions about the poetry by Harihara of Hampi, who has described the enchanting beauty of Hampi surroundings and different kinds of flowers, which are meant for the presiding deity Sri Virupaksha, grown therein. He also records how he used to worship the deity with reverence.

Swamy B.G.L, Hariharana 'Pushpa Ragale': Sasyashastriya mattu Samskrutika Tippani, *Prabuddha Karnataka*, (Kannada), Vol. 54, No. 3, University of Mysore, Mysore, 1972, pp. 3-19.

The article discusses about the different flowers grown in and around Hampi as described by the poet Harihara in one of his poems. He worshipped the deity Sri Virupaksha. Author tries to identify the flowers mentioned by the poet and assigns them the botanical names. He also attempts to reconstruct the palaeo-environment of Hampi with literary evidences.