

**Literature Play:**

Chaduranga, *Kumararama*, (Kannada), Nagendra Prakashana, Mysore, 1966.

This play is mainly based on the historical personality of Kumararama who lived during the 13<sup>th</sup> -14<sup>th</sup> centuries AD at Kummatadurga, under whom the early kings of Vijayanagara dynasty served. Though it does not refer directly to Hampi, it portrays the political conditions of the contemporary period.

Chidananda, Vijayanagarada Vira Narasimha, Sri Krishna Devaraya, 1982, (unpublished M.S).

This deals with the greatness of Sri Krishna Devaraya, the court of Vijayanagara, the court poets, and the subordinate rulers. This play depicts the greatness of Vijayanagara Empire.

Doddanagouda Joladarashi, *Kanakadasa*, (Kannada), Joladarashi Ramesha Prakatana Mandira, Joladarashi, Bellary District, 1965.

The play depicts the personality of Kanakadasa, a contemporary of Vyasaraya and Purandaradasa and mentions the Pampa Kshetra (Hampi). It describes in detail the city of Vijayanagara (Hampi) with all its glory as seen by the poet-saint Kanakadasa who lived during Sri Krishnadevaraya's rule at Hampi.

Gopala Krishna, *Vijayanagara Pattana*, ( a historical drama) (Kannada), Rajakamal Prakashana, Bangalore, 1972.

This drama deals with the history of Vijayanagara. Its glory and its down fall are especially emphasised. How the battle of *Rakkasa-Tangadi* swept away the empire are explained.

Gundappa D.V, *Sree Vidyananya Vijaya* or *Vijayanagara Samrajya Sthapane Kavyalaya*, Mysore, 1941.

This drama deals with Madhva Sayana, Harihara, Bukka and others. Through these characters the history of Vijayanagara empire, the historical events that happened about six hundred years ago are narrated in this drama.

Hirannayya K, *Devadasi mattu Echchmanayaka*, (Kannada), Rajakamala Prakashana, Bangalore, 1977.

The twin plays depict the situation of Vijayanagara after the battle of Talikote. It refers to the fact that the capital was seized by the Bijapur Sultans and carried away 12 *manas* of gold with them (pp. 91-171). Further it mentions the valour exhibited by the Narasinganayaka of Kanchanaghada and Echchamanayaka of Pratapadurga. The 15<sup>th</sup> episode depicts the capital city of Hampi lying in ruins that was visited by Echchmanayaka and laments over it.

Indira Halambi, *Srikrishnadevaraya*, (Kannada), Sandeepa Sahitya, Atradi, Udupi, 1996.

The play is about the life and times of the king SriKrishnadevaraya. It portrays the king's achievements in the various fields and conspiracies that were woven around the king to grab the throne. Various historical personalities like Timmarasa, Vyasarayya, Rangaraya, Tenali Ramakrishna, Purandaradasa, Vira Narasimha, Tirumaladevi, Chinnadevi, Nagalambike and others figure in the play.

Jayatirtha Rajapurohita, *Tungeyamgaladalli*, (One act Play in verses), (Kannada), Prakasha Prakashana, Bellary, 1972, (Second Print).

This play mentions the environs of Hampi and conjectures the glorious days of the Vijayanagara empire during its hey days and compares it with the present day Hampi. It draws the attention towards the development activities taking place in the region. Further it mentions about Vidyaranya, Vyasatirtha, the Tungabhadra river, Pampapati (the presiding local deity) and Virupaksha temple. The play states that the Tungabhadra river nurtured many historical persons and culture and it continues to do so even in the modern days.

Kamayya Darimadugu, *Rayalu*, Play (Telugu), Pinakini Prachuranalya, Kulluru, Nellore District, Andhra Pradesh.

The play narrates the marriage of the Vijayanagara emperor Sri Krishnadevaraya with Ruchidevi, the daughter of his arch rival Gajapathi. Besides mentioning the title of the king as *Sahiti-samrangana Sarvabhauma* the play eulogises his valour, political acumen, interest in art and letters. (See Subbarayappa K).

Kodanda Rama Bhatt, Marana Shasana Arthath, Narsanayaka, Ranga Darshana, (Kannada), Kudremukha, 1989.

This play though deals with Narasanayaka. There are references about the splendor of Hampi and the great temple complexes.

Mallikarjuna S. Latthe, *Kannada Yatre* (Four Radio Plays), (Kannada), S. B. Patil Dala Mill, Gulbarga, 1980, pp. 56-83.

The collection of four Radio Plays focuses the glory of Kannada nadu i.e., Karnataka and mentions several important places of Karnataka. It also has a section wherein the foundation of Vijayanagara empire, important rulers of the dynasty like Hakka-Bukka, Praudhadevaraya, Krishnadevaraya, etc, are mentioned. It also recalls the glorious days of the Vijayanagara period.

Sadasivaraya Garuda, *Yachchamanayaka athava Kannada Kadugali*, (Kannada), Mallappa Virupakshappa Arali, Book Sellers, Gadag, 1980.

This historical play portrays the situation of Vijayanagara (Hampi) soon after the battle of Talikote (Rakkasatangadi) and the political turmoil that prevailed. How Venkatapatiraya's military official Yachchamanayaka occupied the throne of Vijayanagara after the former's demise is portrayed in the play.

Srinivasa (Masti Venkatesha Ayyangar), *Talikote*, (Kannada), Jeevana Karyalaya, Bangalore, 1977.

The historical play is one among the three plays in the collection of Plays. The other two plays are *Manjula* and *Shivachatrapati*. The play is about the war that waged at Talikote. It provides a picture of the war and the military camp on the banks of the river Tungabhadra. The play has been reviewed by Ram Sri Mugali and Sa. Shi. Marulayya. (See Ram Sri and Sa. Shi. Mugali)

Venkataramayya C.K, *Tenali Ramakrishna*, (Kannada), Manohara Grantha Prakashana Samiti, Dharwar.

This historical play, based on the court poet cum jester Tenali Ramakrishna, portrays the historical events and the patronage received by the poets, the conspiracies and other social and political events of the period with particular reference to the SriKrishnadevaraya's times.

### **Literature - Novels:**

Anandakanda (Krishnasharma Betageri), *Rajayogi* (1934), (Kannada), *Ashantiparva* (1935) (Kannada), and *Mallikarjuna* (1961)(Kannada). See Patil, Raghavendra, *Sahitya Samvada* in Literature.

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Anandakanda (Krishnasharma Betageri), *Rajayogi*,(Kannada) Manohara Grantha Mala, Dharwad, 1934.

The first historical novel by the author narrates about the political condition that existed during the reign of the Sangama king, Virupaksharaya. See Raghavendra Patil, *Sahitya Samvada* in Literature.

Anandakanda, (Krishnasharma Betageri), *Ashantiparva*, (Kannada), Sharat Prakashana Mandira, Dharwad, 1935.

The second historical novel by the author is about the political situation of the Vijayanagara empire soon after the assassination of the Virupaksharaya, a king of the Sangama dynasty. See Raghavendra Patil, *Sahitya Samvada* in Literature.

Anandakanda, (Krishnasharma Betageri), *Mallikarjuna*, Sharat Prakashana Mandira, Belagavi, 1961.

This historical novel, third of the series, by the author depicts the political condition that existed after the heinous acts of Prataparaya and sketches the life and times of the king Mallikarjuna. See Raghavendra Patil, *Sahitya Samvada* in Literature.

Galaganatha Venkatesha Tirako Kulakarani, *Kannadigara Karma Kathe*, (Kannada), Galaganatha Kadambari Vol.2, Kannada University Hampi, Vidyananya, 1999.

Inspired by Harinarayana Apte's Marathi novel, this historical novel narrates the decline and downfall of Vijayanagara empire and the defeat of Ramaraya in the decisive battle of Rakkasatangadi.

Galaganatha Venkatesha Tirako Kulakarani, *Madhava Karuna Vilasa*, (Kannada), Galaganatha Kadambari, Vol. 1, Kannada University Hampi, Vidyananya, 1999.

This historical novel is based on the historical events at the time of establishment of Vijayanagara empire. It sketches the conflicts of both Hindus and Muslims and the cause for the establishment of Hindu empire by Hakka and Bukka brothers. It also refers to the religious conditions with particular reference to the saints Madhvacharya and Vidyananya.

Krishnaraya A. N, *Vijaya Vidyananya*, (Kannada), Standard Book Depot, Bangalore, 1958.

This novel is the first of the series on the Vijayanagara empire by the novelist. Drawing evidences from historical sources, the author in this novel has written about the foundation of the empire and has tried to recount the reasons for the establishment of the empire. It also mentions about the Vidyananya as the person who was responsible for the founding of the empire and traces the ancestry of the pontiff Vidyananya.

Krishnaraya A. N, *Tapobala*, (Kannada), Standard Book Depot, Bangalore, 1958.

This novel is the second in the series and a continuation of the first novel *Vijaya Vidyananya*. The novel revolves around the kings Harihara, Bukkaraya, Harihara II and covers a span of ten years of the contemporary period. Mentions about the history of Bahamani Sultans.

Krishnaraya A. N, *Punya Prabhava*, (Kannada), Standard Book Depot, Bangalore, 1959.

The novel portrays the period immediately after the demise of Harihara and the coronation of Harihara II. It provides the contemporary period of the king Harihara II.

Krishnaraya A. N, *Praudha Pratapi*, (Kannada), Standard Book Depot, Bangalore, 1960.

This novel is the fourth in the series by the same author who has portrayed the twenty-two years of rule by the king Praudhadevaraya and his successor Mallikarjuna who ruled for 20 years.

Krishnaraya A. N, *Mohana Murari*, (Kannada), Standard Book Depot, Bangalore, 1960.

The novel is about the rule of Virupaksha who was one of the sons of Praudhadevaraya. The novel portrays the period of anarchy in the kingdom and in-fight for throne between the Saluva Narasimha and Virupaksha.

Krishnaraya A. N, *Yashodumdubhi*, (Kannada), Standard Book Depot, Bangalore, 1960.

This novel is written on the rule of SriKrishnadevaraya who ruled for 21 years. His period of rule has been described as the golden period during the Vijayanagara rule. It also portrays the wars waged by the king and his affair with Jaganmohini. The novel has a prelude that has been taken from the travelogue of Domingo Paes.

Krishnaraya A. N, *Abhaya Pradhana*, (Kannada), Standard Book Depot, Bangalore, 1960.

The main subject matter of this novel is about the last eleven years of rule by king SriKrishnadevaraya. He is described as a patron of art and letters. He is credited with the creation of many monuments like temples, forts and monolithic Narasimha sculpture at Hampi.

Krishnaraya A. N, *Tejobhanga*, (Kannada), Standard Book Depot, Bangalore, 1960.

This novel provides a picture of the contemporary history of the Vijayanagara period soon after the demise of the king, SriKrishnadevaraya. The in-fights by Achyutaraya, Venkataraya, Sadashivaraya for the throne is portrayed.

Krishnaraya A. N, *Aliya Ramaraya*, (Kannada), Standard Book Depot, Bangalore, 1961.

The novel's main character is Aliya Ramaraya who is described as the chief force for the revival of the Vijayanagara kingdom. The kings of the Vijayanagara dynasties after a successful rule of nearly 230 years had become weak due to various reasons. He made attempts to bring religious amity between different religious groups.

Krishnaraya A. N, *Pralayanantara*, (Kannada), Standard Book Depot, Bangalore, 1961.

This is the last novel in the series by the author and he covers in his work the period soon after the downfall of the Vijayanagara empire in the decisive battle fought at Rakkasatamgadi. The city of Vijayanagara (Hampi) was ransacked and ruined after the war. The history of Aravidu kings, Tirumala, Rangaraya, Venkatapati and Srirangaraya are mentioned. The anarchy, betrayal, conspiracy, defeats and espionage that occurred in the Vijayanagara dynasty form the main theme of the novel.

Rahamat Tarikere, *Karnatakada Sufigalu*, (Kannada), Prasaranga, Kannada university, Hampi, Vidyaranya, Revised edition, 2000.

This books on the sufis of Karnataka, who used to travel across the region to propagate moral ethics among the people. The book has reference to Hampi (P 83, 92, 177, 199 & 205) Vijayanagara (P 7, 8, 14, 198 & 221-222) The Tungabhadra River (P 83, & 199-200) Hospet (P 67 & 197) & Talikote (P 121).

Shivananda Viraktamata, *Prouda Devarayana Kalada Kannada Sahitya*, (Kannada), Karnataka University, Dharwad, 1978.

Deals with the literature during the period of Proudadevaraya. There are many references about Vijayanagara city, and the descriptions of foreign travellers in praise of the city.

Surdharthi, Vishavrutta, (Vijayanagara Sarnrajyada Ithihasa) By the author, Brindhavan, Bangalore, 1985.

This is an historical. The different dynasties who ruled the Vijayanagara empire are dealt in this novel while explaining the splendour of Vijayanagara, the opinion of foreign travellers are recorded.

Suryanatha Kamath, *Kannada Ramaramana Krishnadevaraya*, (Itihasika Kadambari), (Kannada), Samaja Pustakalaya, Dharwar, 1969.

This is an historical novel on Krishnadevaraya right from his childhood to the end of his rule, includes coronation, administration, military expeditions, extension of his empire, as patron of art and literature, construction of tanks, temples etc. The different aspects of his life are narrated. His love for his subjects, mercy towards the defeated Kings are described.

Suryanatha Kamath, *Vijayanagarada Kathegalu*, (Kannada), Hamshadvani Prakashana, Bangalore, 1984.

The book is based on the various incidents in general based on the mythical stories, literature, inscriptions, travellers accounts etc. The book refers socio-economic and religious conditions during Vijayanagara period.

The book contains photographs of Hampi monuments. The different dynasties and the illustrious rulers and their feudatories are described. The historical incidents are narrated in the form of stories.

Tipperudraswamy H, *Vachana Virupaksha*, (Kannada), Gita Book House, Mysore, 2<sup>nd</sup> Edition, 1973.

This novel is based on the two important poet laureates of Kannada literature namely Harihara and Raghavanka who lived at Hampi. These two poets were the ardent devotees of Sri Virupaksha, the presiding deity of Hampi. The novel presents the life and achievements of these two poets.

### **Literature - General Books:**

Ananta Krishnasharma Rallapalli, *Sahitya mattu Jivanakale*, (Kannada), Kavyalaya Prakashakaru, Mysore, 1958.

The book is a collection of articles penned by the author himself. Three articles *Rayarakalada Rasikate* (pp. 43-64), *Rayara Rajadharm* (pp. 81-99) and *SriKrishnadevarayara Kalada Telugu*, (pp. 135-147) deal with the social, religious and literaray activities during the reign of SriKrishnadevaraya ruling from Hampi.

Basappa S, *Sivatatva Chinthamani of Lakkanna Dandesha* (Kannada) Oriental Library, Mysore University, Mysore, 1960.

The book deals with the story of Siva and Parvati and they are compared with Hampi Virupaksha and Pampabike. The episodes in the story are compared with the episodes of Vijayanagara. The description of *Vijaya Kalyana* tallies with Vijayanagara city. The author Lakkanna Dendesha was a Commander in Chief under Praudha Devaraya of Vijayanagara. He mentions about the glory of Vijayanagara- Hampi during his period.

Busurnurumuttu Sam. Sri, *Vijaya Kalyana* (Kannada) Mahakavi Harihara Smaraka Samshodana Kendra, Sri Jagadguru Kottur Swamy Mutt, Hampi, 1988.

This article speaks about the origin of Hosapattana and its place in the history as second capital of the Hoysalas. Reference about Lakkanna Dandesha is made here. Other than that the environs of Hampi, its sacred springs, tanks, temples and other architectural features are well explained.

Betageri Krishna Sharma, *Karnataka Jana Jeevana*, Dharwada, Samaja Pustakalaya, 1939, Second edition, 1963, pp.65-105.

Based on literature an attempt is made to reconstruct the life style of Karnataka in it a chapter on Vijayanagara in the eyes of Kanakadasa, narrates the splendours of the city, life styles, *Kamanahaba*, Palace Guards, names etc, are explained.

Channabasappa K, *Vijayanagara Sree Krishnadevaraya* (Kannada) Sri Gauri Shankara Book Depot, Mysore, 1955.

The book refers to the life of Kirshnadevaraya. The different events of his life his administration, expeditions, construction of temples and tanks are narrated. His love for literature and the festivals of his times are also recorded.

Chakravarti, *Kriyasakti Vidyaranya Vimarsh*, (Kannada) by the author No.6, Kalidasa Road, Mysore-2, 1997.

The book speaks about the life history of Vidyaranaya and about the foundation of Vijayanagara by Harihara and Bukka of Sangama Dynasty. There is a reference of inscription found at Naglapura which mentions the name of Vidyaranya.

Devirappa H, *Hampeya Harihara*, (Kannada), Sahitya Academy, 1987- 89.

This book deals with Harihara and his works. The etymology of Hampi and the various names of Hampi are discussed in detail.

Kotraiah C.T.M, Hampi, *Veerashaiva Matagalu Mattu Sahitya Parampare* (Kannada) Shri Sharana Suvasiniyara, Balaga, Hospet 1997.

The Veerashiva mats, their literary contributions and Harihara's contribution to Literature are explained. The text of the copper plates pertaining to Bukkasagara mutt is given at the end.

Kotriah C.T.M, *Sources in Kannada on Vijayanagara City, Court and Empire*. Based on Synopses of Sobagina Sona by Debaraja (A.D.1410), Sanatkumara Charita by Terakanambe Bommarasa (A.D.1485), Mohanatarangine by Kanakadasa (A.D.1550), Channabasava Purana by Virupaksha Pandita (A.D. 1585), and others, Ed. Anna L. Dallapiccola. Vijayanagara Research Project Monograph Series, No. \*\*. New Delhi, American Institute of Indian Studies and Manohar.

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Kushalappa Gowda K, (Tran) *Maduravijayam Athava Vira Kumararaya Charitam*, (Kannada), Gangadevi, Peraje, 1989.

This is a translated work in Kannada about the poem written by Gangadevi, queen of Kampanaraya. This Sanskrit poem deals with the expedition of Kampanaraya against Madhure, preparations to war, the different segments of the army, the dress of the soldiers are narrated lucidly. The Kannada translation has a preface, the appropriate episodes in the poem are discussed clearly.

Niranjana, Harihara, Eds. Adynadka Krishna Bhat and Chowdappa M.N., *Jnanagangotri Kiriyaara Viswakasa*, (Kannada) Sahakari Prakashana Mandira, Bangalore, 1973, pp. 653 – 654.

This article deals with the poet Harihara, in Hampi and his devotion to lord Virupaksha. His great works are discussed. Apart from this the story regarding the burning of the temple car and subsequent action by Harihara are explained.

Nirupama (Translator), *Srikrishnadevarayana Amuktamalyada*, (Kannada), Arati Publications, Bangalore, 1994.

The book deals with the contribution of literature to the Telugu literary world none other than by the king, Sri Krishnadevaraya. The work also highlights the contemporary society and literature.

Phillip B. Wagoner, *Tidings of the King, An Account of Krishnadevaraya of Vijayanagara*, Translated from the Telugu Rayavacakamu, with an Introduction, Honolulu, University of Hawaii Press, 1999.

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Cities of Victory, Maintaining Cultural Power and Authority in the Deccan, A.D. 1100 to 1600.

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Prakash M. P, *Domingo Paes Kanda Vijayanagara*, (Kannada), Mantapa Male Series No. 59, Kannada University Hampi, Vidyanaya, 2000.

This travelogue by the Portuguese traveller, who visited Hampi between 1520 and 1522 AD during its hey day, are translated into Kannada. Has plenty of references to the Vijayanagara empire and particularly about Hampi. It records the political, administrative, social, religious, economic and cultural aspects. Further more, it gives a graphic first hand account of physiography of Hampi and the temples and fairs and festivals that were celebrated in the capital.

Prakash M. P, *Vijayanagara Samrajya*, (Kannada), (Translation), Lahari Prakashana, Huvina Hadagali.

The work *The Narrative of Domingo Paes* by the traveller is translated into Kannada is about the visit of the Portuguese traveller, who visited Hampi during the early part of the 16<sup>th</sup> century provides various information about Hampi and also the Vijayanagara period.

Ramarao B, Ithihasika Lekhana, *Vijayanagarakke Sambanda Patta Kathe*, (Kannada) Kannada Ahitya Parishat Patrike, No.12 (1), A Kannada Sahitya Parishat, Bangalore, 1927.

This article deals with the history of Vijayanagara. The kings of Vijayanagara and the episodes are taken while narrating this novel.

Sadananda Kanavalli, (Translator), *Maretuhoda Samrajya*, (Kannada), Robert Sewell (Author), Kannada University Hampi, (First Edition), 1992.

The much celebrated work *A Forgotten Empire* by Robert Sewell, is translated into Kannada has 17 chapters, covering the period between 1336 and 1616 AD, provides a graphic account of Vijayanagara empire and Hampi as recorded by the various foreign travellers like Domingo Paes, Nuniz, Byaradas. The work throws light on the establishment and rise of Vijayanagara empire and various socio-economic, religious and cultural aspects of the contemporary period.

Sitaramaiah V, *Pampayatre*, (Kannada), Directorate of Kannada and Culture, Bangalore, 1990.

This book deals with the history of Vijayanagara, description of the monuments at Hampi and the surrounding area. The author expresses his experience during his visit to Hampi along with D.V. Gundappa, B. Venkatanarayanappa and M. R. Srinivas Murthy.

Sri Guru Om Siddhalingesvara Swamiji, *Pampa Mahatme*, (Kannada), Sri. Rushubhashrama Siddhalingesvara Betta, Holalgundi, Hadagali Tq, Bellary Dist. 1983,

The book refers to the mythological story of Pampambika from *Skanda Purana* and argues that the word Hampi is derived from Pampambika. He further refers the marriage between Pampambika and Virupaksha and compares them with the *Vijaya Kalyana* referred in the *Skanda Purana*. The book contains photographs of Pampasarovara, Hampi monuments etc.

Venkataramappa K, *Sree Krishnadevaraya Kalada Karnataka – Andhra Sahitya Samikshe* (Kannada), Kannada Adhyana Samsthe, Mysore University, Mysore, 1974.

The book deals with the life history of Krishnadevaraya right from his childhood to the teenage. The coronation, administration, political, social and economic conditions during his period are narrated. His love for Kannada and Telugu literature are highlighted. The importance of Amuktamalyada is also discussed.

Vishnu Tirtha, *Pampa Mahatme* (Kannada), Nava Vrindavana, Anegondi, 1963.

This book elucidates the etymology of the word Hampi and further narrates that Pampa has become Hampi, and it's traditional accounts are explained.

### **Literature General Articles**

Narasimhan G, *Tamil Literature During the Vijayanagar Period*. The Vijayanagara Heritage, (A Collection of English papers presented at Hampi History of Vijayanagar Seminar, 1996) Ed. Ramamurthy J. R., Sri. Vidya Vijayanagara Hampi Heritage Trust, Anegondi, Hospet, 1996, pp. 13-22.

This article deals with the Tamil literature during Vijayanagara Period and they are related to religious themes. It also speaks that there was no Tamil court poet in the capital. This article speaks about the translation of ‘Prabhulinga Leela’ to Tamil and Telugu.

Narayana Sharma, *Kannada Nadina Kathegalu* (Kannada), pp. 83-100.

This book carries different articles regarding the historical personalities and places. There are articles regarding Hampi – which includes description of forts, gateways, fields, commerce and the Mahanavami, festival as explained by Abdur Razzak described.

Ramachandra Rao C.V, Three Telugu Historical Classics. *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, page 1-12.

This article deals with the ‘Rayavachakamu’ ‘Krishnaraya Vijayamu’ and the ‘Ramarajyanu’ the three classics provide ample information about Vijayanagara History on different aspects like political, social, economic and cultural history. There are references about the capital.

Ramachandra Murthy V. S, The authorship and importance of the Amuktamalyada as a source of History for the reign of Sri Krishnadevaraya, *Vijayanagara sixcentenary Association, Volume*, Ed. Karmakar, Dharwar, 1936, pp. 207-212.

This article deals with the work Amuktamalyada and glorification of Vaishnava cult in the Empire as well as in capital. This is a good source book to know the condition of Vijayanagara during 1519 A.D., as it was composed during that time Krishnadevaraya.

Shivamurthy Sastry B, *Karnataka, Thirtha Kshetragalu* Pampakshetra, (Kannada), Karnataka Samdarshana, Nava Tantra Karnataka Mudranalaya, Bangalore, 1968, pp. 3-4.

This article deals with the different mountains of Hampi, particularly the Matanga, Rushyamukha, Malyavantha, Hemakuta. The gods and goddesses are explained in this article.