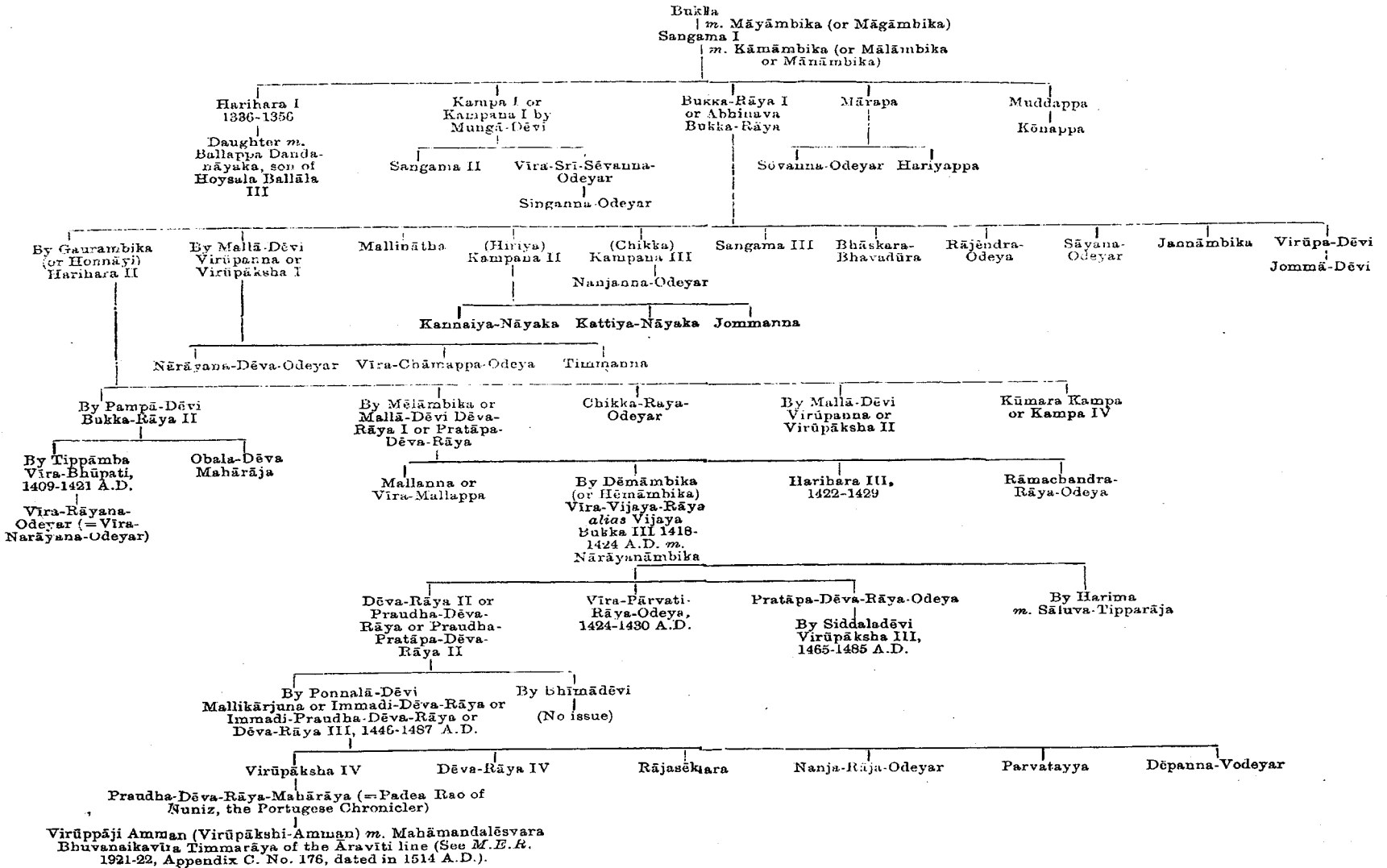


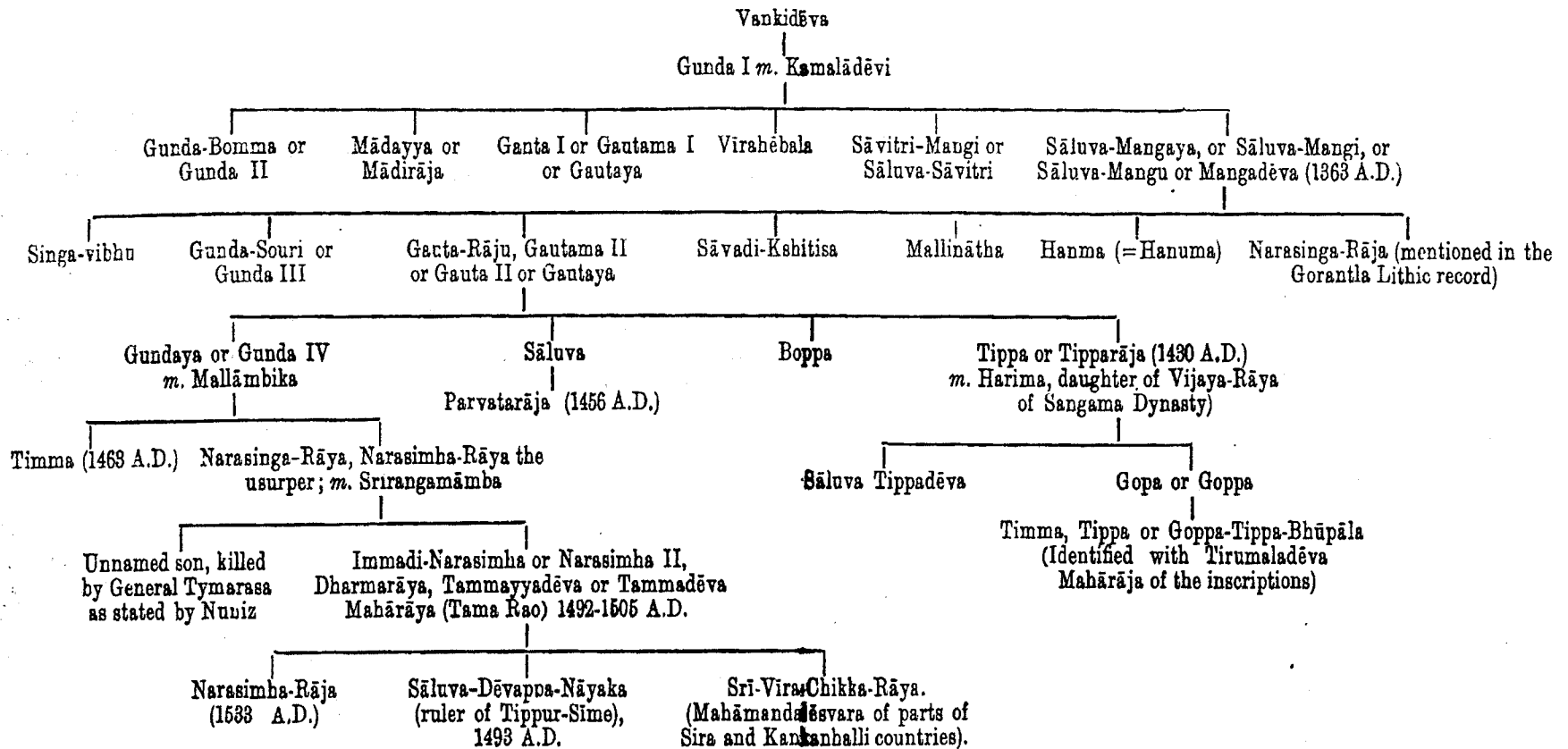
## PEDIGREE OF THE VIJAYANAGAR KINGS—FIRST DYNASTY

*Revised up to 1927 A.D.*



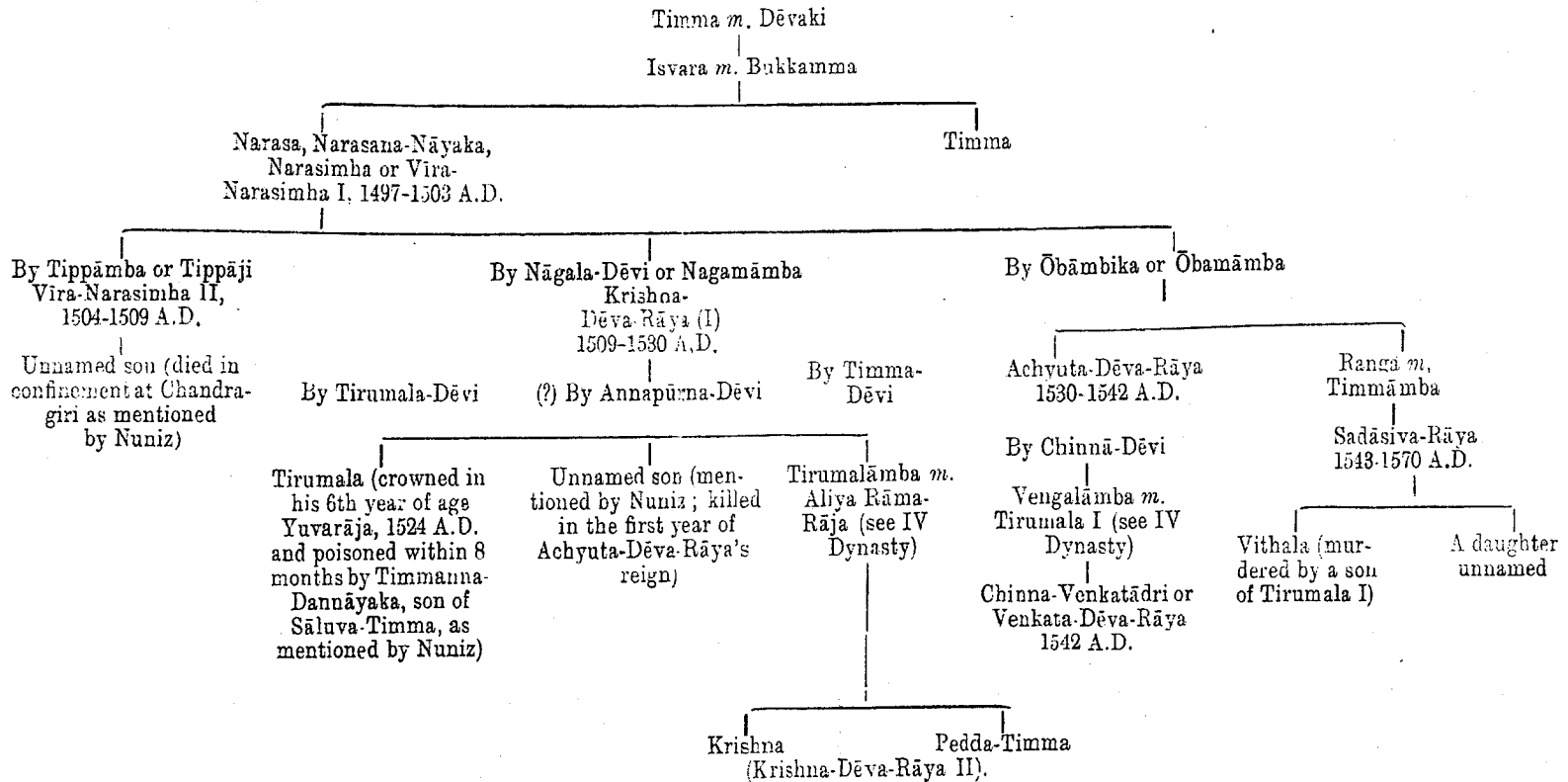
## PEDIGREE OF THE SALUVA DYNASTY.

(Revised with the available materials up to 1927.)



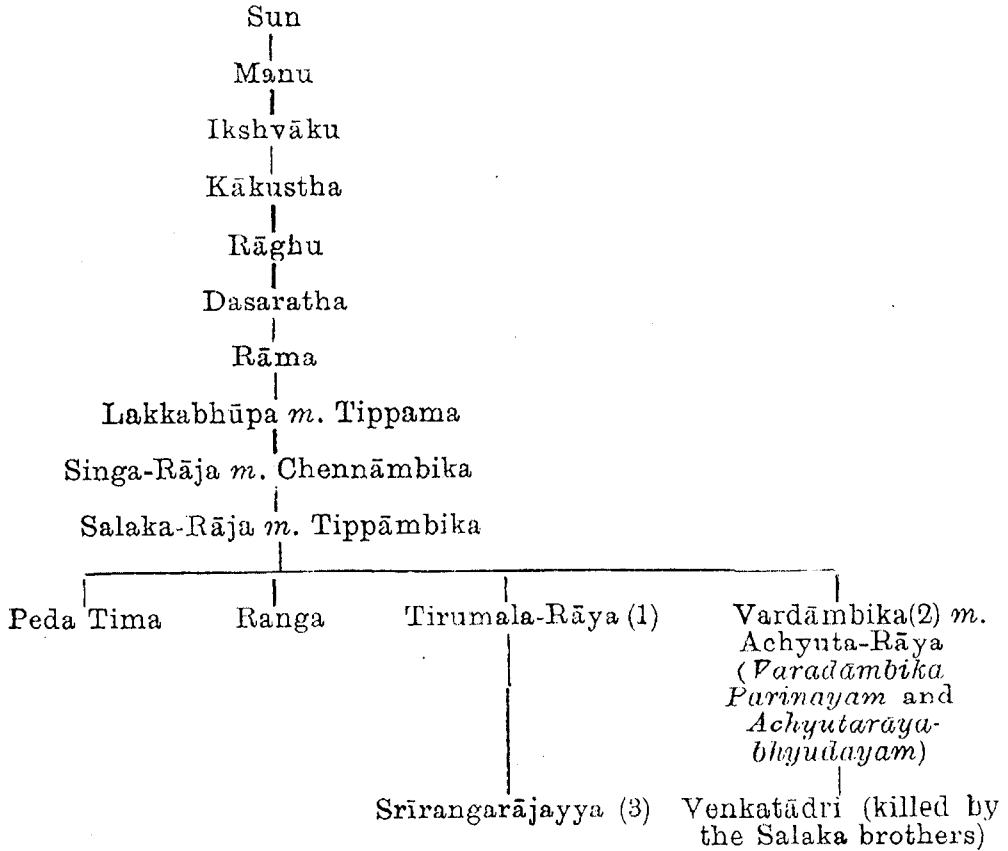
## PEDIGREE OF THE THIRD (OR TULUVA) DYNASTY OF VIJAYANAGAR KINGS.

(Revised with the aid of available materials up to 1927).



(1) Krishna-Dēva-Rāya, according to Allasāni Peddana, his Court Poet, had two lawfully wedded queens, named Chinnā-Dēvi and Tirumalāmba. (*Manucharitramu*, I. 33). To these, the *Krishna-Rāya-Vijayamu* and the *Rāya-Vāchakanu* add a third queen. The former names her as Jagannmōhini, who has been identified with Tukka, the author of *Tukkā-Panchakam*. The marriage of the Orissan princess is mentioned by Nuniz also. The fourth lawfully wedded queen mentioned by Nuniz, but not named by him, was probably Annapūrṇa-Dēvi, who is mentioned in Krishna-Dēva-Rāya's work *Amuktamālyada*.

## GENEALOGY OF SALAKA CHIEFS.



(1) This table is based on the Nanjangud Rāghavēndrasvāmi Mutt Copper-plates of Salaka Tirumala-Rāya dated in 1543 A.D. Salaka Tirumala-Rāya is given in these plates the imperial titles of *Rājādhi-Rāja-Paramēsvara*, champion over the three kings, *Suratrāna* of the Hindu kings and who, having conquered his arrogant enemies, acquired the Goddess sovereignty. Peda-Timma is probably the Timma who is described in the Mārkapur record (No. 164 of 1905) as having "sinned against his lord." Timma-Rāya's position as ruler after the murder of Venkatādri, is probably hinted at in the Nanjangud Copper-plates. He should be the Mahāmandalēsvara-Salaka-Rāja-Chinna-Tirumalayya-Dēva-Mahārāja, mentioned in a record dated in 1533 (Sewell, *Lists of Antiquities*, II, 118) and Mahāmandalēsvara Salaka-Rāja-Chikka-Tirumala-Rājayya along with his son Sri-Ranga-Rājayya in *E.C. X*, Malur 41 of 1578 A.D. He should have been killed almost immediately after this grant.

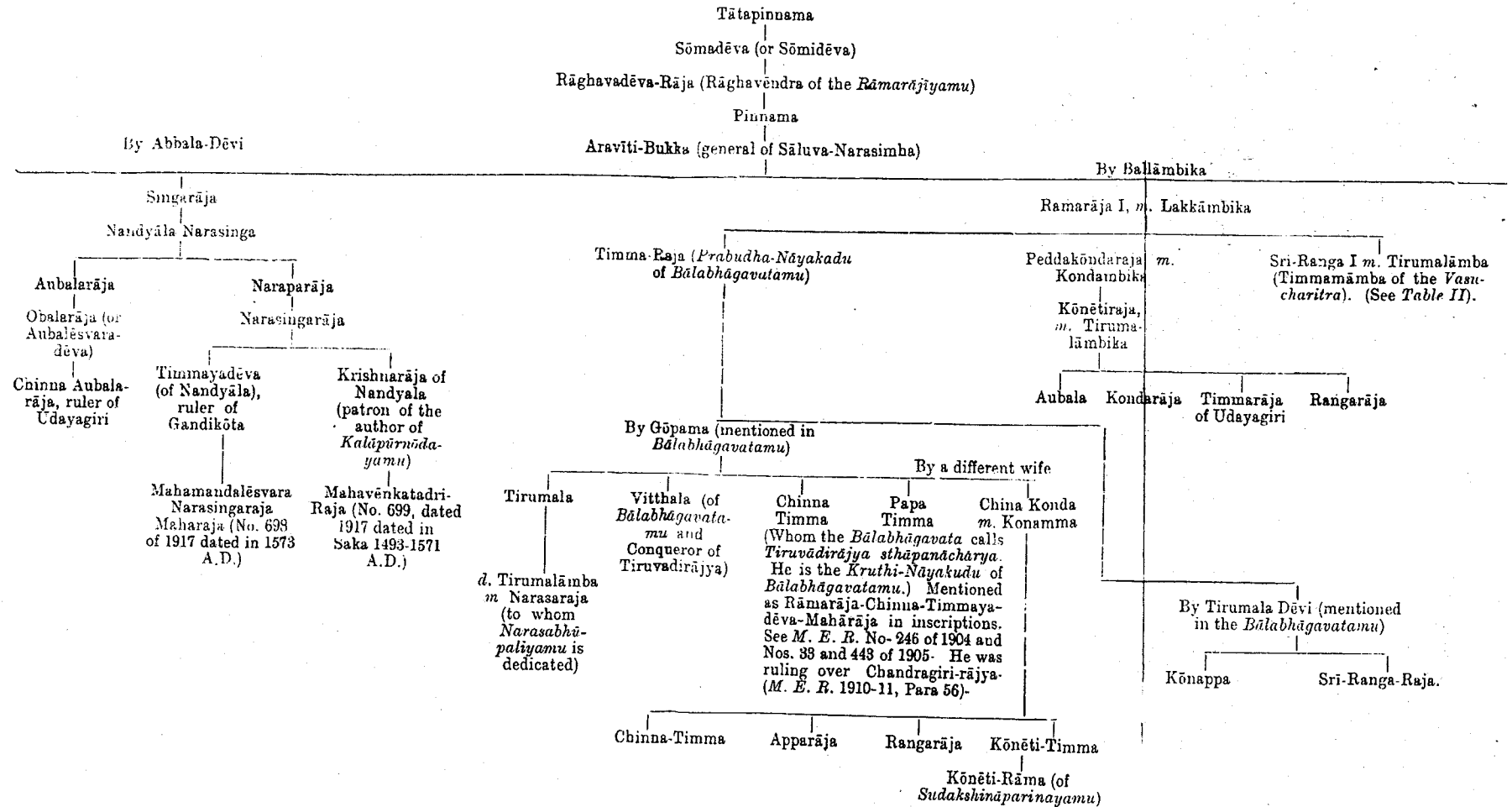
(2) Her name is not mentioned in the Nanjangud Copper-plates, as she had been already murdered.

(3) He is mentioned in *E.C. X*, Malur 41, dated in 1578 A.D.

PEDIGREE OF THE ARAVIDU (OR FOURTH) DYNASTY OF VIJAYANAGAR KINGS.

TABLE I.

(Main Family.)

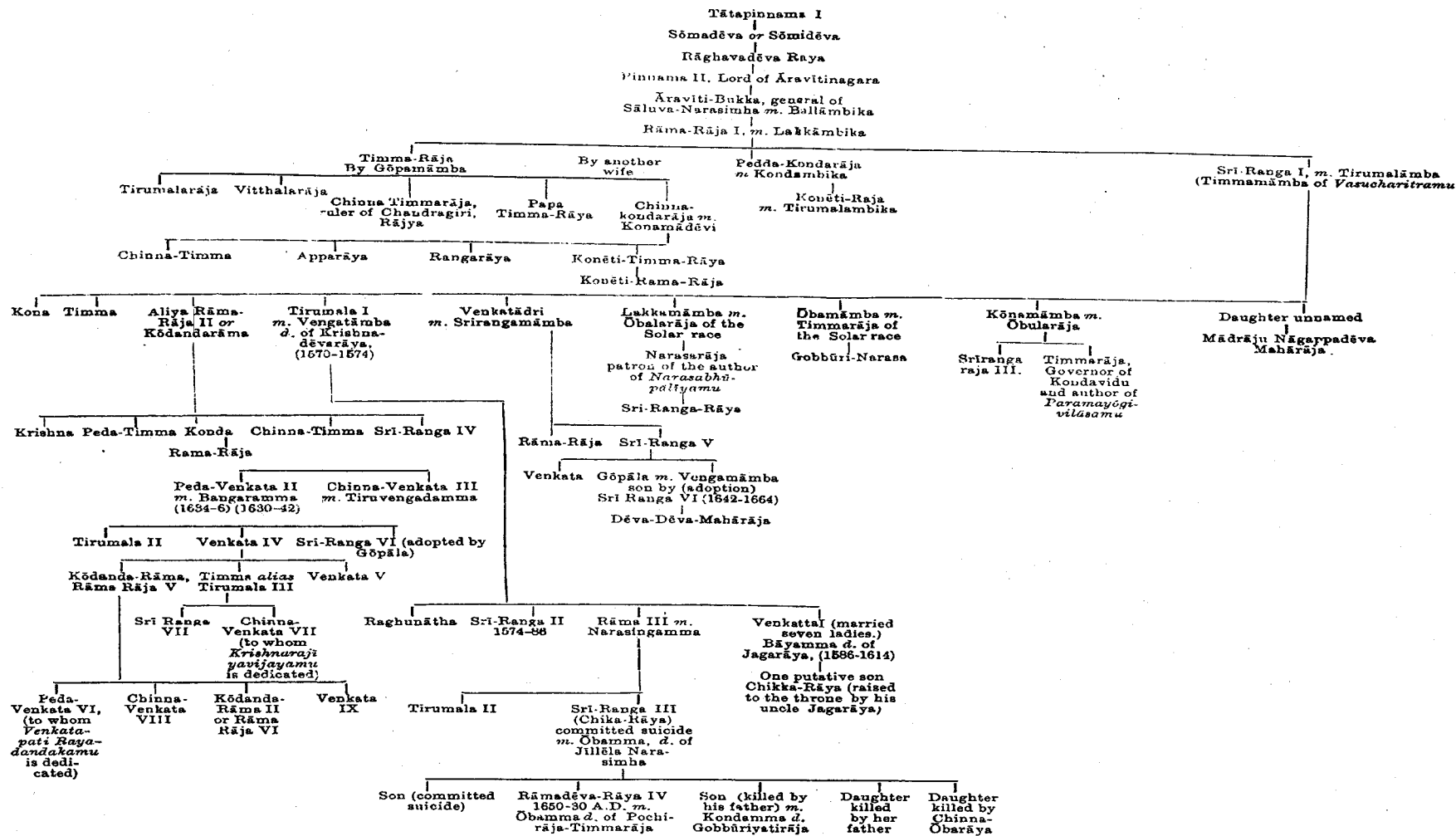


NOTE.—The pedigree of the Imperial branch of the Aravidu Dynasty of kings is given separately (see Table II).

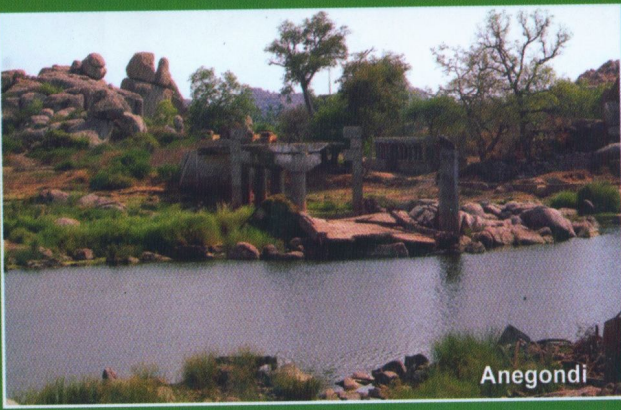
PEDIGREE OF THE ARAVIDU (OR FOURTH) DYNASTY OF VIJAYANAGAR KINGS.

(The Imperial Branch.)

TABLE II



NOTE.—(1) This pedigree is based on that given in the *Epigraphia Indica*, III, 238 with such modifications as later researches have necessitated. To avoid confusion, no attempt has been made to alter the original numbers attached to the names. The successors of Sri-Ranga VI are tentatively given numbers to differentiate them from one another.  
 (2) The main branch of the Aravidu family is given separately. (See Table I.)



Anegondi



Keladi Fort



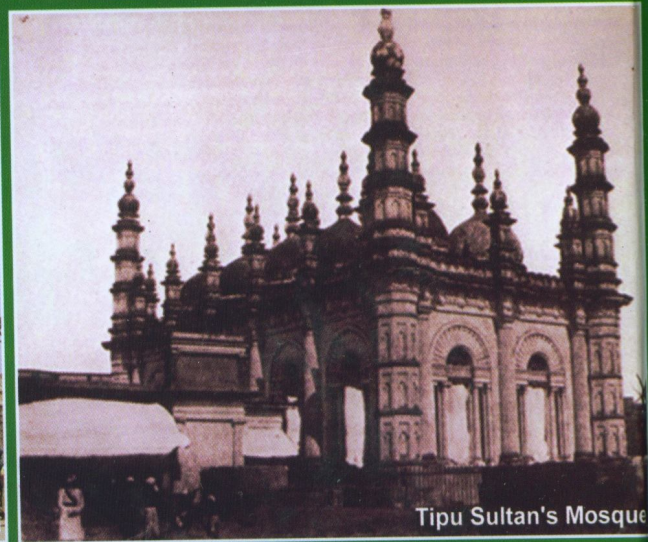
Vidyashankara Temple, Sringeri



Ikkeri Temple



Sri Ranganatha Temple, Srirangapatana



Tipu Sultan's Mosque

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 Vol - II Historical Part - 1  
 Mediaeval Part - 3  
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 Vol - V Gazetteer Part - 1  
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