Historical geography is the study of geography based on historical data. As cultural geography is co-related to historical geography, knowledge of historical geography is indispensable for the proper understanding of the intricacies of place names.

The Vijayanagara rulers divided the empire into major as well as minor administrative units in a hierarchical order. However, the exact extent of these divisions is not known. The study and identification of the administrative divisions referred to in the inscriptive records of a particular territory should reveal the approximate extent of that territory. Thus the historical geography of a political set up can be visualised and demarcated by realizing the extent of the administrative divisions.

The inscriptive records mostly temple oriented give geographical details in connection with the location of the temple, the position of some donated land, the whereabouts of the donor etc. Such geographical details range from a simple mention of a name of a village to an elaborate description of the boundaries of some field or village. Hence, the inscriptive sources are used for the study of geographical divisions and place names of this region.

In this chapter an attempt is made to investigate the historical geography related to the Vijayanagara Empire in Andhra from 14th to 17th century AD. All the administrative divisions referred to in the inscriptions of the region have been examined and identified with their modern parallels as accurately as possible.
TERRITORIAL APPELLATIONS OF VIJAYNAGARA EMPIRE

For political as well as administrative reasons the Vijayanagara empire is divided into Rajyas, which are further divided into subdivisions. It may be noted that the subdivisions, Nadu and Sima are widely used by the Vijayanagara rulers. Sthala, Polam, Magani, Chavadi are other subdivisions found in inscriptions. Interestingly the divisions on the banks of rivulets sometimes bear the appellation of Magani, meaning Paddy land.

Sthalam and Chavadi are probably revenue units. The expressions like Sthala-Karanam. Sthala- Sunkam suggests that Sthalam is also revenue unit. In Tamil context, Chavadi is a revenue collection centre. It is probable that chavadi is used as a territorial unit as well as revenue collecting point. Obviously some divisions are formed to facilitate revenue collection.

In the following pages the salient features of territorial appellations like Bhumi, Chavadi, Desa, Durgamu, Kottam, Magani, Marjavada, Nadu, Polamu, Rajya, Sima, Sthala, Valithamu and Venthe are discussed.

Among these divisions Bhumi, Desa, Kottam, Nadu, Polamu, Sima, Sthalamu occur in the pre Vijayanagara period. The divisions like Chavadi, Durgam, Magani, Marjavada, Rajyam, Valithamu, Venthe do not occur in the pre Vijayanagara period. They come in to existence only during the Vijayanagara rule. After the fall of Warangal in 1323 AD, the victorious Muslims destroyed several agraharas and temples. As a result the inhabitants abandoned several villages and many geographical units of earlier territorial divisions became irrelevant. The Vijayanagara Empire which came into existence in the 14th century had to redraw the map of the territorial divisions. Hence new territorial divisions came into existence during the Vijayanagara rule.

**Bhumi:**

It generally means a particular land measure and sometimes used to designate a territorial division (Siscar, 1966; P.58) there are references to Marjavada Bhumi, Mulkinati Bhumi, Pottipi Bhumi, and Pulivendala Bhumi. The expressions like Penugondakuchalle Udayagiri_Marjavada_Bhumiloni
Varigemadla\textsuperscript{2} indicating that Bhumi is a unit, which comprises the some villages. Bhumi is not found as territorial unit in the pre Vijayanagara period.

**Chavadi:**

Chavadi in general means a hall. It is used as territorial unit. This territorial division is found only in the inscriptions of the Vijayanagara period. The word Chavadi is used four times: Penugonda chavadi, Rayadurga Chavadi, Udayagiri chavadi, Vavilapati chavadi. The expression like “Udayagiri chavadiki chelle Gandikota Simakuchele\textsuperscript{3}” indicates that Chavadi is a territorial division higher than a Sima. In another instance the expressions like “Penugonda Marjavada Simaloni Vavilapati Chavadiki chelle\textsuperscript{4}” indicates that Chavadi was a subdivision of Sima. Chavadi has Sthalamu for its subdivision as found in the case of Kosuvari Palle Sthalamu, a subdivision of Vavilapati chavadi\textsuperscript{5}

**Desa:**

This is a territorial term denoting a small area or group of villages in some cases (Sircar, 1966; P.86). It was also synonymous with sima and paya. For instance Sakali desa is also known as Sakali sima and Sakalipaya. Porumamilla inscription of the Bukkaraya I dt; 1369 A.D. refers to Sakali desa. It records the construction of the tank at Porumamilla situated in Sakalidesa\textsuperscript{6}. It is very loosely used both in pre Vijayanagara and Vijayanagara inscriptions.

**Durgam:**

Necessitated by the strategic requirements formidable forts, particularly Hill forts are constructed at places like Kondapalli, Kondavidu, Gandikota, Chandragiri and some of these places are made headquarters of the bigger division Rajya. In such instances these Rajyas are mentioned with suffix Durgam as in the case of Ramagiri durga\textsuperscript{7}, Gandikota durga\textsuperscript{8} ,Udayagiri Durgam\textsuperscript{9}.

**Kottam:**

The territorial suffix kottam which shows Tamil influence which occur in the inscription of Chittoor district. The inscription of Achyutadevaraya
dated 1538 A.D from Kalahasti refers to Pulal kottam, which is stated to comprise the Agudi Nadu. The inscription of Sadasivaraya from Patalapattu refers to Tiruvengadara kottam, which is stated to comprise the Vengalapparru Siramai.

Thus it is clear that Kottam denotes a fairly bigger division than Nadu / Sima. Since the appellation is of Tamil origin, it is naturally found in those parts of Telugu country, bordering Tamil Nadu.

**Magani:**

Magani is derived from the Arabic Makan, a place or an abode. It is a division of a revenue district, usually consisting of six or seven villages. The subdivision of a Tahasildari (Wilson) magani in Kannada means a part of taluk or district. Magani as a territorial appellation is found to denote a geographical unit by the side of a river as of Chiramagani. The expressions like Guttisimalonipulletimaganii indicate that Magani is a subdivision of Sima, whereas the expression Gutti Maganikichelle Talaproddaturisima indicates that Magani is a larger division than sima. Hence it is understood that, it may be smaller or larger than sima. Obviously, Magani was a territorial division of considerable size.

**Marjavada:**

It is an abridged form of Maharachavada. The division gets its name from the epithet Maharaja assumed by the Renatcholas and Vidumbas, who ruled over the region. There are references to Penukonda Marjavada and Udayagiri Marjavada. The expression like Udayagiri Marjavadakuchelle Dandurisimaloni Vangimalla gramamu indicates that Marjavada is a larger division than Sima.

**Nadu:**

Its original meaning in Tamil is “the cultivated or settled area”. Since the Nadu later on came to be designated for a larger area, its expanded meaning may be a ‘Country’ this appellation is very much in vogue in the entire South India. It is a traditional micro region as well as an integral region. The examples are: Roddanadu, Kugari nadu, Harunadu, Hosuru Nadu, Renadu, Rayadurga Nadu, Nidugallu nadu, Mulkinadu,
Velumalinanadu, Roddanadu, Pulakuru nadu, Pottipi nadu. Some times a Nadu is a smaller unit included in a sima, some times vice versa and some times it is identical with Sima.

In the expression like Siddavatamu simakuchelle Pottipinantiloni Pulapatturu Gramamu, Nadu forms part of a bigger division of sima. Where as in the expression Taveragala agrahara in Uravakonde, a division of Rayadurga nadu; Nadu becomes the smaller unit than sima. Hence Nadu has no fixed size and came to denote simply a geographical division irrespective of its size. In the case of some divisional names ending in Nadu another territorial appellation is added obviously because nadu was considered a part of the proper name of the territory it self. Eg, “Kondaviti Rajyamuloni Renati Simaloni Trilochanapuramu”.

**Polamu:**

This appellation found from the Tuluva record dated 1518 A.D. in the Guntur district means a field or an arable land. It is used as an administrative unit. This term may be compared with magani which means a cultivable wet land. The inscription of Krishnadevaraya dated 1518 from Durgi states that Nagarajunakonda Simaloni Duggi Polamu. Hence Polamu is a part of Sima.

**Rajya:**

For political as well as administrative reasons, the Vijayanagara Empire is divided into many provinces. The term used for the province is Rajya. The use of Rajya as territorial division of considerable size gained prominence during the Vijayanagara period. There are six major integral regions in the study area. They are, Udayagiri Rajya, Kondavidu Rajya, Gutti Rajya, Penukonda Rajya and Chandragiri Rajya.

**Sima:**

This territorial appellation is widely used by the Vijayanagara rulers in South India. Just like the term – Nadu, the appellation sima is much in vogue in the entire South India. Sima literally means an area with many villages. It is mentioned in Athavana Vyavahara Tantra that sima is also called Nadu.
Many Nadus / Simas form a Rajya. But there is no measure to decide how many simas/ Nadus must be in a Rajya.

In the expression “Gutti Maganikichelle Tallaprodduturi simaloni Chirabadi sima”. Sima is a subdivision of another sima. In some instances, sima is a smaller division than nadu, while in some other instances it is bigger. Eg. Kochcherla kota sima is included in Yeruvanadu. While Siddhavatam-sima has Pottapi-nadu as its subdivision. In some instances Sima is a bigger division than Magani. Eg. Penna-magani is a part of Penakacherla sima. Thus the appellation sima presumably lost its original meaning and exact significance as the time passed and denotes simply a geographical division irrespective of its size. The appellation – sima is much in vogue in the entire South India. The Tamil equivalent of Sima is Siramai and in Kannada it is Sime.

**Sthala:**

It denotes a small unit, usually a subdivision, equivalent to a paragana (Sircar, 1966; 321) The Vijayanagara provinces, according to available evidence are divided into Simas / Nadus, which are subdivided into several Sthalas. The inscriptions directly refer to the parent divisions of the sthala. Ex. inscriptions from Ratnagiri of Srirangadeva Maharaya record the village Bhuttenahalli in Ratnagiri sthala, situated in Agali sima, a subdivision of Rayadurga rajya. Inscription from Kaggallu date 1553 AD refers the Kaggallu in Kokapura sthala situated in Roddanadu a division of Penugonda Rajya. Hence it is a subdivision of nadu or sima. Sometimes Sthalam is also mentioned as a bigger division than Sima Ex: Chennuru Sima in the Mulkinadu Sthala.

**Valitamu:**

There is a reference to an administrative division ‘Valithamu’ as Advani Valitha, Gandikota Valitha, Hastinavathi Valitha, Gutti valitha, Tallaproddaturi Valita. It is a peculiar reference where in ‘Valithamu’ means a concentric circle of villages. It can be taken as a synonym for mandalamu. By Mandalamu there is no specific reference to the size of administrative division or the number of villages within the Administrative division. But what we can understand from the expression ‘Gutti Valitamu’ is that Gutti is
conspicuously a central unit and it is surrounded by a group of villages, whose function may be considered as that of a feed back region to Gutti. The expression like Mundimadugusimaloni GuttiValithamu, “GuttiValitamu” belonging to Mundimadugu sima26 indicates that Valithamu is secondary zone in sima, where as in the expression like Gandikota Valitamu Nitturi simaloni Golladinnapalle27 indicates that valitamu is a bigger region than sima. Hence valitamu came to denote simply a geographical division irrespective of its size.

**Venthe:**

This territorial division came into existence during the Vijayanagara period. It can be taken as variant form of Telugu word Peta/ Penta. It is also called Ventiyamu. It means a commercial settlement. There are references to Rayadurgam Venthiyamu, Sadali Venthe, and Veparala Venthya. Inscription from Raghulapadu dated 1554 A.D refers Uravakonda Sima, as a subdivision of Rayadurga Venthe in the district of Mudu Nadu28 indicates that venthe is a territorial division bigger than a Sima.

Subbarayulu.Y observes, Venthe is found to be the top level administrative unit followed by other units like Nadu, Sima etc. therefore, there is no difficulty in taking this as a synonym of Rajya29 but the evidence from the Vijayanagara inscriptions of the country do not support this view as can be seen from the above discussion.

Amongst the administrative divisions Nadu/ Sima/ Desa Paya/ Bhumi are almost used synonymously. Chavadi, Marjavadi Valitamu, Venthe are the subdivisions, which consist of smaller divisions.

It is interesting to see that four types of appellations have been created in 14th century namely Durgam, Magani, Nadu Bhumi and Rajya as compared to the pre Vijayanagara period. 15th century saw the creation of Nadu – Sima, Nadu – Sthala and Nadu – Visaya. It may be seen that Nadu, Sima, Sthala and Visaya are all in existence before the Vijayanagara period. Such combinational units extend into 16th century as well, which mention Bhumi – Sthala. Complexes involving the mixing of Vijayanagara units with the pre Vijayanagara are exemplified by Durgam Sima, Rajya Sima, Sima Durgam, Marjavadi Sima, and Marjavadi nadu involving each part from both periods.
An interesting point in the history of these territorial appellations is that they often lost their original significance and were in course of time treated as an integral part of the names of the division themselves. In such a case one or two more territorial suffixes are added to the already existing appellations.

The following are the example of such instances:

1. Kamma Nadu Sima  
2. Kota Bhumi Sthalam  
3. Marjavadi Bhumi  
4. Marjavadi Nadu  
5. Marjavadi Sima  
6. Mulkinadu Bhumi  
7. Mulkinadu Sima  
8. Mulkinadu Sthala  
9. Sire Nadu Sima

### MODES OF NAMING THE TERRITORIAL DIVISIONS

The names of territorial divisions, that exist from 14th century AD to 17th century AD in Andhra under the Vijayanagara rule, as available from the inscriptions, can be broadly grouped as follows.

1. **Geographical**: the divisions named by taking the geographical features into consideration.
2. **Historical**: the divisions named after historical persons or their families or their epithets.
3. **Ethnological**: the divisions named after people.
4. **Faunal**: the names of the divisions relating to animals.

#### I. Geographical Names:

1. The most natural mode of naming a division is after the name of the town, which serves as its headquarters or chief town. As many 96 divisions are named after of their chief towns. This way of naming a division is favoured in almost all parts of India.

The following is a list of such divisions arranged in alphabetical order.


2. As regards some of the territorial divisions, their location is taken into consideration while naming them. The following are the divisions named after their location. a). Velumalina Nadu – Velu means outside probably the region that lies outside. b). Paka Nadu – probably the region lying on the sea side in Tamil Pakam means sea side village. c). Turupu pada – the Eastern district.
3. Some of the territorial divisions are referred to with a prefix denoting a fort. Eg. Kotabhumi Sthalam.

4. Like the fort some of the rivers also contribute their names to the territorial divisions. The divisions that are named after the rivers and mentioned in the inscriptions of the Andhra country are: Pennabadi Sthalam, Penna Magani are named after Pennariver, Pulleti Magani is named after Rivulet Pulivanka.

5. The Characteristic soil type of a region also plays a role in the Naming of some territorial divisions. Ex. Renadu; This division owes its name to the black cotton variety (Regadu) of its soil.

II. Historical Names:

The names of divisions, which belong to this group, may be studied under the following groups.

1. Division Named after the Royal Dynasties. Eg: Tondamarugallu Sima – Tonda being a Synonym of Sanskrit Pallava (Creeper) the name of a well-known imperial dynasty.

2. Divisions named after the epithets of the kings or chiefs. Eg: Marjavda: it is an abridged from of Maharacha vada which owes its name to the title Maharaja of Vaidumbas, who ruled over the Kadapa and Chittoor districts.

III. Ethnological Names:

Some of the territorial divisions of the Andhra country named after certain races or ethnic groups of people and the followers of particular profession. a). Pungi Nadu; this division is named after a clan called Pugiyas, who were probably subordinates of the Ikshvakas. b). Kam Nadu – this division appears to have been named after the people who belong to the Kammakara (Black smith) profession. c). Boya Vidu, Boya Vihara, Boya Villu are named after the people of Boya caste.
IV. Faunal Names:

Some of the territorial divisions are named after wild animals for which the regions in question are, perhaps noted. The following are the divisions, which are named so;

1. Hastinavati Valitha: This is named after Elephants. This name signifies the prevalence of Elephants in that region.

2. Puli Nadu: This division is probably named after tiger (Puli). It can be located in the present Palamaneru Mandal in Chittoor district.

The interesting results of the analytical study of the proper names of territorial divisions occurring in the inscriptions of the Telugu country are tabulated below.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>S. No</th>
<th>Mode of the division</th>
<th>No. of divisions</th>
<th>Location</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>01</td>
<td>Named after the chief towns</td>
<td>97</td>
<td>All over the Andhra Region</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>02</td>
<td>Named after Dynasties</td>
<td>01</td>
<td>Markapur Mandal, Prakasham district.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>03</td>
<td>Named after the location of the division</td>
<td>01</td>
<td>Panjani Mandal, Chittoor district.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>04</td>
<td>Named after the epithets of the king or chief</td>
<td>01</td>
<td>Rayachoti, Ramapuram Veeraballe mandals of Kadapa district.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>05</td>
<td>Ethnological names</td>
<td>05</td>
<td>Prakasham, Nellore and Kurnool districts</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>06</td>
<td>Faunal names</td>
<td>02</td>
<td>Western parts of Anantapur district and Palamaneru Mandal in Chittoor district</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>07</td>
<td>Named after hills</td>
<td>01</td>
<td>Mangalagiri Mandal, Guntur district</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>08</td>
<td>Named after Rivers</td>
<td>03</td>
<td>Pamidi, Garladinne, Pedavaduguru, Gooty,Guntakal,Tadipatri Mandals of Anantapur dt.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>09</td>
<td>Named after type of soils</td>
<td>01</td>
<td>Anantapur, Kadapa, Kurnool districts.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
DYNASTY WISE TOPONOMY OF ANDHRA UNDER THE VIJAYANAGARAS

- Sangama: 40
- Saluva: 52
- Tuluva: 285
- Aravidu: 8

Legend:
- Sangama
- Saluva
- Tuluva
- Aravidu
ADMINISTRATIVE DIVISIONS

The scope of this section is to highlight the historical geography of all the administrative units / territorial divisions that flourished within the period and region under study. The data is arranged in the following pattern in order to facilitate a ready reference.

1. The territorial divisions are arranged in alphabetical order.
2. Different references to each division are arranged in chronological order.
3. The first column contains the name of the division, the second contains the names of the subdivisions or villages included in the division, the third contains the date (A.D.) and the last contains the find spot of the inscriptions, in which the reference to the division is found.

ADMINISTRATIVE DIVISIONS UNDER SANGAMA DYNASTY

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>S.No.</th>
<th>Administrative Division</th>
<th>Subdivision / Village</th>
<th>Date</th>
<th>Find spot</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1. AGALI – STHALA³⁰</td>
<td>Paligana halli</td>
<td>1497</td>
<td>Agali</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>The Paligana halli is identical with modern Pillena halli, Gudibanda Mandal. The headquarters of this division is identical with present Agali. Hence this division identified as the region around Gudibanda and Agali Mandals of Anantapur district.</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2. BOYAVISDU³¹</td>
<td>Gummalapalli</td>
<td>1416</td>
<td>Dadireddy palli</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Do ³²</td>
<td>Kudichelapadu</td>
<td>1426</td>
<td>Venkatapuram</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>The village Gummalapalli is identical with modern Gummalapadu, in Gummalapadu Mandal of Nellore district; Kudichelapadu is identical with modern Kuricherlapadu in Venkatachalam Mandal, Nellore district. Hence this division comprised the region around the Venkatachalam and Gummalapadu Mandals in Nellore district.</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3. BOYAVIHAHARA³³</td>
<td>Anantasagaram</td>
<td>1409</td>
<td>Mangampalli</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>The village Anantasagaram is identical with modern Anantasagaram, Anantasagaram Mandal of Nellore district. Hence this division comprised the region around the village Anantasagaram of Nellore district.</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
4. **BOYAVILLU**\(^{34}\) **Dernampuru** 1377 **Guruvajipet**

**Do**\(^{35}\) **Gummalapadu** 1416 **Dhadireddipalli**

The village Dernampuru is identical with modern Depuru, Atmakuru Mandal of Nellore district. Gummalapadu is identical with modern Gummalapadu, Pamuru Mandal of Prakasham district. Hence this division comprised the region around Atmakur Mandal of Nellore district and Pamuru Mandal of Prakasham district.

5. **CHANDRAGIRI – RAJYA**\(^{36}\) **Tandam** 1429 ....

The village Tandem is identical with modern Tada, headquarter of the same Mandal. The chief town of this division is identical with modern Chandragiri in Chittoor district. This division seems to have spread over Chandragiri Mandal in Chittoor district and a part of Tada Mandal in Nellore district.

6. **CHIRABADI – SIMA**\(^{37}\) **Nitturu** 1467 **Enumalachintala**

The village Nitturu is identical with modern Nitturu in Yellanur Mandal. This division can be located in the region around the Yellanur Mandal in Anantapur district.

7. **DANDEHALLI – STHALA**\(^{38}\) **Kriyashakthipura** 1410 **Dhandepalli**

The village Kriyashakthipura is not traced. However, the chief town of this division is identical with modern Dhandepalli, in Gangavaram Mandal. Hence this division can be identified as the region around Dandepalli in Gangavaram Mandal of Chittoor district.

8. **GANDIKOTA – SIMA**\(^{39}\) **Peddavalluru** 1453 **Valluru**

The village Peddavalluru is identical with modern Valluru, headquarter of the same Mandal. The chief town of this division is situated about six miles to the west of Jammalamadugu, headquarter of the same Mandal in Kadapa district. Hence this division formed the region consists of Valluru Mandal and Jammalamadugu Mandal in Kadapa district.

9. **GUTTI - VALITAMU** \(^{40}\) **Kamasamudramu** 1350 **Ramapuram**

The village Kamasamudramu is identical with modern Kamasamudramu in Lingala Mandal of Kadapa district, the chief town
of this division, Gutty, is identical with modern Gooty, headquarter of the same Mandal. Hence this division forms the region consisting of Gooty Mandal and Lingala Mandal in the Anantapur and Kadapa districts.

10. **HULI - NADU**

   | Hirayavelagatturu | 1401 |
   | Peddavelagatturu   |      |
   | Dandehalli Sthala  | 1410 |
   | Dandehalli         |      |

   The village Hiraya velagatturu is identical with modern Peddavelagatturu in Peddapanjani Mandal in Chittoor district. The subdivision Dandehalli Sthalacomprised the region around Gangavaram Mandal. Hence this division probably corresponds more or less with the Peddapanjani, Gangavaram Mandals in Chittoor district.

11. **KAMNADU**

   | Atukuru          | 1466 |
   | Brahmala Anantapura |    |
   | Indresvara        |      |
   | Karivena          |      |
   | Nandikunta        |      |
   | Ramapura          |      |

   The village Atukuru is identical with modern Atmakur, Atmakur Mandal; Brahmala Antapura is identical with Bapananthapuram, Atmakur Mandal; Indresvara is identical with modern Indravaram, Atmakur Mandal; Karivena is identical with modern Karivena, Atmakur Mandal; Nandikunta is identical with modern Nandikunta, Kothapalle Mandal; Ramapura is identical with modern Vadla Ramapuram, Atmakuru Mandal. Hence this division comprised the region around the present Atmakuru Mandal and Kothapalle Mandals of Kurnool district.

12. **MANGUMALI-STHALA**

   | Bollaganacheruvu  | 1397 |
   | Mudivedu          |      |

   The village Bollaganacheruvu is identical with modern Cherlopalle in Gurramkonda Mandal. The find spot of the inscription is in Kurabalakota Mandal. Hence this division consists the region around Gurramkonda and Kurabalakota Mandals in Chittoor district.

13. **MARJAVADI**

   | Abbavaram        | undated |
   | Abbavaram        |      |
   | Do               | Varigemadla | 1445 |
   | Eguvarachapalli  |      |

   The village Abbavaram is identical with modern Varigemadla and Eguvarachapalli in Vemuru Mandal. The find spot of the inscription is in Vemuru Mandal. Hence this division consists the region around Vemuru Mandal and Vemuru Mandals of Vemuru district.
This division seems to be a part of Udayagiri Sima. Abbavaram is in Rayachoti Mandal of Kadapa district. The village Varigemadla is not traced. However, find spot of the inscription Eguvarachapalle is in Veeraballe Mandal in Kadapa district. Hence this division comprised the portions of the present Rayachoti and Veeraballe Mandals in Kadapa district.

14. **MARJAVADI - NADU**

   Chandragiri 1405 Tamballapalle

   The village Chandragiri is identical with modern Chandragiri in Chittoor district. Hence this division comprised the region around Chandragiri of Chittoor district.

15. **MULAVAGILA-RAJYA**

   Hulinadu 1401 Peddavelagatturu

   Dandehalli 1410 Dandepalli

   The division Mulavagila - rajya comprised the sub divisions of Hulinadu (q.v), Dandehalli sthala (q.v). the chief town of this division Mulavagila is identical with modern Melumoy in Gangavaram Mandal. Hence this division is to be located in the region around modern Gangavaram and Peddapanjani mandals in Chittoor district.

16. **MULKI - NADU**

   Simkesari 1356 ---

   Chilamakuru 1382 Chilamakuru

   Pendlimarri 1413 Pendlimarri

   The village Simkesari is identical with modern Sunkesula, Simhadripuram Mandal of Kadapa district. The village Chilamakuru is identical with modern Chilamakuru in Yerraguntla Mandal; Pendlimarri is identical with modern Pendlimarri. Headquarters of the same name Mandal. Hence this division comprised the regions of present Yerraguntla, Pendlimarri and Simhadripuram Mandals in Kadapa district.

17. **MULKINATI - BHUMI**

   Chidupurevula 1352 Mopuru

   The Village Chidupurevula is identical with modern T.Sadipirala, Kamalapuram Mandal. Hence this division is to be located around the village T.Sadipiralla, Kamalapuram Mandals in Kadapa district.
18. **MULKINATI-SIMA**

The village Namchanapalle is not traced. However the find spot of the inscription Chinnadasaripalli is in Pendlimarri Mandal. Hence this division may be located in the region around Chinnadasaripalli in Pendlimarri Mandal of Kadapa district.

19. **PADA NADU**

The village Panduru is identical with modern Panduru, Naidupeta Mandal. Kapalur is identical with modern Kapuluru Naidupeta Mandal. Anamedu is identical with modern Anamedu Naidupeta Mandal. Chilaturu is identical with modern Chillamaturu Naidupeta Mandal. The village Lingampadu is identical with modern Lingampadu, Doravarisatram Mandal; Tandam is identical with modern Tada, Tada Mandal. Hence this division comprised the region around modern Naidupeta, Doravarisatram and Tanda mandals of Nellore district.

20. **PAKA NADU**

The Village Bitragunta is identical with modern Bitragunta, Bitragunta Mandal. The village Tiruvidu is identical with modern Tiruvidipadu, Dagadarthi Mandal, the village Jaladanki is identical with modern Jaladanki, Jaladanki Mandal. Hence this division comprised the region around modern Dagadarthi, Bitragunta and Jaladanki mandals of Nellore district.

21. **PAKANADU STHALA**

The village Sangamu is identical with modern Sangam, Sangam Mandal. Hence this division comprised the region around Sangam Mandal of Nellore District.

22. **PENUGONDA-MARJAVADA**

The village Bellaganacheruvu is not identified. The find spot of the inscription Mudivedu is in Kurababalakota Mandal. The chief town of this
division Penugonda is identical with modern Penukonda, in Anantapur district. Hence this division seems to have covered portions of the Penugonda Mandal in Anantapur district and a part of Kurubalakota Mandal in Chittoor district.

23. PENUGONDA-RAJYA 62 Guttivalita at the time of Thimmana (q.v) Harihara cherla
This division, of which Guttivalitha (q.v) formed a sub division, can be identical with more or less the present Penukonda and Gooty Mandals in Anantapur district and a part of Lingala Mandal in Kadapa district.

24. POTTIPI - BHUMI 63 Malemapuram 1458 A.D Malemapuram
The village Malemapuram is identical with modern Malemapuram in Chitvel Mandal. The chief town of this division Pottipi is identical with modern Pothapi in Nandalur Mandal. Hence this division comprised the region around the present Nandalur and Chitvel Mandals in Kadapa district.

25. POTTIPI-NADU 64 Lembaka 1433 Nandaluru
tallapaka
Tangaturu
Opili
DO 65 Gundluru at the time of Gundluru Devaraya
The villages Lembaka is identical with modern Lebaka, Nandaluru Mandal; Tallapaka as Tallapaka, Rajampeta Mandal; Tangaturu as Tangaturu, Nandalur Mandal; Opili as Obili, Penagalur Mandal; Gundluru as Gundluru Rajampeta Mandal in Kadapa district. The chief town of this division, Pottipi is identical with modern Pothapi, Nandaluru Mandal. Hence this division includes the present Nandalur Mandal, Rajampeta Mandal, Penagalur Mandal of Kadapa district.

26. PULIVENDALA-BHUMI 66 Nagaru 1352 Mopuru
The village Naguru is identical with modern Naguru, Vempalli Mandal. The chief town of this division Pulivendala is identical with modern Pulivendala, the headquarter of the same Mandal. Hence this division comprised the region of Vempalli Mandal and Pulivendala Mandal of Kadapa district.
27. **PULUKURU - NADU** 67  
**Chiyyavaram** 1405  
Chiyyavaram

The chief town of this division Pulukuru is not found in modern map. The village Chiyyavaram is identical with modern Chiyyavaram in Koduru Mandal. Hence this division can be identified with the region around Chiyyavaram in Kadapa district.

28. **PUNGINADU** 68  
**Aluru** 1421  
**Chajerla**

The village Aluru is identical with modern Alluru in Ongole Mandal. Chajerla is identical with modern Chejerla, Ongole Mandal. Hence this division comprised the region around Ongole Mandal of Prakasham district.

29. **RAYADURGA-SIMA** 69  
**Settur** 1428  
**Settur**

The village Settur is identical with modern Settur, Headquarter of the same Mandal; the chief town of this division Rayadurga, is identical with modern Rayadurgam headquarter of the same Mandal. Hence this division consists the region of modern Rayadurga Mandal and Settur Mandal in Anantapur district.

30. **SAKALI-DESA** 70  
**Porumamilla** 1369  
Porumamilla

The village Porumamilla is identical with modern Porumamilla, headquarter of the same Mandal. The chief town of this division, Sakali, is not traced. Hence this division appears to have formed around Porumamilla in Kadapa district.

31. **SAKALI-PAYA** 71  
**Madanapalli** 1403  
Somireddipalli

The village Madanapalli is identical with modern Madanapalle, Sidhout Mandal. This division, of which Siddavata Sima formed a sub division, can be identified with more or less present Sidhout Mandal. Hence this division is located in the present Sidhout Mandal of Kadapa district.

32. **SAKALI-SIMA** 72  
**Kaluchapalli at the time of Devaraya**  
Dulamvarippalli

The village Kaluchapalli is identical with modern Kalasapadu, headquarters of the same Mandal, the chief town of this division, Sakali, is not traced. Hence this division can be located in the present Kalasapadu Mandal in Kadapa district.
33. **SIDDAVATAMU-SIMA** 73 Madanapalli 1403 Somireddipalli
   The village Madanapalli is identical with modern Madanapalle in Sidhout Mandal. The chief town of this division, Siddavatamu is identical with modern Siddavatamu in Sidhout Mandal. Hence this division comprised the region around Siddavatam Mandal in Kadapa district.

34. **TUMBEKALLU-STHALA** 74 Kotturu 1439 Lepakshi
   The village Kotturu is identical with modern Kotnur in Hindupur Mandal. This division can be identified with the region between Lepakshi and Kusavathi river, with places like Kotturu of Anantapur district.

35. **UDAYAGIRI-SIMA** 75 Marjavadi 1445 Eguva Rachapalli (q.v)
   This division comprised the subdivision Marjavadi can be identified with more or less the present Veeraballe Mandal in Kadapa district. The chief town of this division, Udayagiri is identified with modern Udayagiri, headquarter of the Mandal, Nellore district. Hence this division comprised the portions of the present Veeraballe Mandal in Kadapa district and Udayagiri Mandal in Nellore district.

36. **VANGIMADI-STHALA** 76 Abbavaram Undated Abbavaram
   The village Abbavaram is identical with modern Abbavaram in Rayachoti Mandal. The headquarter of this division Vangimadi is identical with modern Vangimalla, Veeraballe Mandal. Hence this division consists of the regions of Veeraballe Mandal and Rayachoti Mandal in Kadapa district.

37. **VELUMALINA-NADU** 77 Hirayavelamakaturu .... Pedavelagaturu
   The village Hirayavelamakaturu is identical with modern Pedavelagaturu in Peddapapanjani Mandal. Hence this division consists of the region around the village Peddavelagatturu in Peddapapanjani Mandal of Chittoor district.
### ADMINISTRATIVE DIVISIONS UNDER SALUVA DYNASTY

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<thead>
<tr>
<th>S.No.</th>
<th>Administrative Division</th>
<th>Subdivision / Village</th>
<th>Date</th>
<th>Find spot</th>
</tr>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1.</td>
<td>KUNDURPI - SIMA 78</td>
<td>Belaguppa at the time of Veeranarasimha</td>
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<td>2.</td>
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<td>Gundluru 1505</td>
<td>Devulapalle</td>
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<td>3.</td>
<td>MULKINATI-BHUMI 80</td>
<td>Muttukuru 1493</td>
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<td>4.</td>
<td>PENNA-MAGANI 81</td>
<td>Jarivuta 1497</td>
<td>Ramapuram</td>
<td></td>
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<tr>
<td>5.</td>
<td>PENUKONDA - CHAVADI 82</td>
<td>Panem 1503</td>
<td>Panem</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

The village Beluguppa is identical with modern Beluguppa headquarter of the same Mandal. The chief town of this division Kundurpi is identical with modern Kundurpi headquarter of the same Mandal. Hence this division comprised the regions of Kundurpi Mandal and Beluguppa Mandal in Anantapur district. The village Gundluru is identical with modern Gundluru in Kalikiri Mandal, hence this division can be identified with the region around the village of Gundluru in Kalikiri Mandal of Chittoor district. The village Muttukuru is identical with Muthukuru in Vempalle Mandal. Hence Mulkinadu Bhumi consists of the region around the village of Muthukuru in Vempalle Mandal of Kadapa district. The village Jarivuta is not traced. However the find spot of the inscription Ramapuram is in Garladinne Mandal. This division may tentatively be located in Garladinne Mandal in Anantapur district. The village Panem is identical with modern Panyam, headquarter of the mandal. Hence this division comprised the region around Penukonda.
mandal in Anantapur district and some parts of Panyam mandal in Kurnool district.

6. **PENUGONDA - RAJYA** 83 Devulapalle 1505 Devulapalle

The village Devulapalle is identical with modern Devalapalle in Kalakada mandal of Chittoor district. Hence this division seems to have spread over Penukonda mandal in Anantapur district and part of Kalakada mandal in Chittoor district.

7. **RAYADURGA - CHAVADI** 84 Paliganahalli 1497 Agali

The village Paliganahalli is identical with modern Pillenahalli in Gudibanda Mandal. Hence this division comprised the region of Rayadurga Mandal and part of Gudibanda Mandal in Anantapur district.

8. **RAYADURGA - STHALA** 85 Agali 1485 Ramapuram

Inscriptional village is identical with modern Agali, Head quarter of same Mandal in Anantapur District. Hence this division can be identified as the present Rayadurga mandal and Agali mandal in Anantapur district.

9. **VUTUKURU - PADU** 86 Chiyyavaram 1485 Chiyyavaram

The Chiyyavaram is identical with modern Chiyyavaram in Koduru mandal. Hence this division Vutukurupadu is to be located in the region around the village Chiyyavaram, Koduru mandal of Kadapa district.
MAP SHOWING THE ADMINISTRATIVE DIVISIONS DURING THE SALUVA DYNASTY

KARNATAKA STATE

TAMILNADU STATE

TELANGANA REGION

BAY OF BENGAL

INDEX
1. Penukondalu
2. Bapatlu
3. Kamalapur
4. Kambalakonda
5. Multiramalu
6. Kalahadu
7. Marriwada
8. Veddakapadu

Note: Map Not to Scale

SOURCE 1. DISTRICT WISE CENSUS HAND BOOK PART XII & XIII-1991
PUBLISHED BY GOVERNMENT OF AP-1997.

SOURCE 2. DISTRICT WISE MAPS AND INFORMATION BOOKLETS
PUBLISHED BY OM ART PRINT- VELLAYWADA

ISBN: 978-81-7259-155-6
### ADMINISTRATIVE DIVISIONS UNDER TULUVA DYNASTY

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<th>Find spot</th>
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<td>1.</td>
<td>ADDANKI-SIMA</td>
<td>Bollapalli</td>
<td>1515</td>
<td>Bollapalli</td>
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<tr>
<td>Do 88</td>
<td></td>
<td>Polavaram</td>
<td>1529</td>
<td>Darsi</td>
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<tr>
<td>Do 89</td>
<td></td>
<td>Chandaluru</td>
<td>1533</td>
<td>Chandaluru</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Do 90</td>
<td>Chierala, Perala, Andupalli</td>
<td></td>
<td>1538</td>
<td>Tirupathi</td>
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<td>Do 91</td>
<td>Volaparli</td>
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<td>Volaparla</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Do 92</td>
<td>Mallavaram</td>
<td></td>
<td>1545</td>
<td>Budhavada</td>
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<tr>
<td>Do 93</td>
<td>Marella</td>
<td></td>
<td>1567</td>
<td>Markapur</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

The village Polavaram is identical with modern Polavaram in Addanki Mandal. The village Chandaluru is identical with modern Chandalur in Janakivaram Panguluru Mandal. The gift villages Chirala, Perala are identical with modern Chirala and modern Perala in Chirala Mandal. Andupalli is not traced. The village Volaparli is identical with modern Volaparla, Martur Mandal. The village Mallavaram is identical with modern Mallavaram in Maddipadu Mandal. The village Bollapalli is identical with modern Bollapalli, Martur Mandal. The village Marella is identical with modern Marella in Pedacherlopalle Mandal. The chief town of this division Addanki is identical with modern Addanki town, Addanki Mandal. Hence this division is identical with modern Addanki, Kanigiri, Janakivaram Panguluru, Chirala, Maddipadu, Martur and Pedacherlopalle Mandals in Prakasham district.

| 2.    | ADVANI-DURGA          | Keriyabelagallu       | 1514 | Cheruvu Belagallu|
| Do 94 |                         | Karebelagallu         | 1527 | Cheruvu Belagallu|
| Do 95 |                         | Karebelagallu         | 1560 | Cheruvu Belagallu|
| Do 96 |                         | Haligera              | 1560 | Haligera        |

The head quarters of this division was Advani, identical with modern Adoni town in Kurnool district. The village Karebelagallu is identical with modern C.Belagallu, headquarter of the same Mandal. The village Holigera is identical with modern Holigera, Aspari Mandal. Hence this
division comprised the region around Adoni Mandal, Aspari Mandal, and C.Belagal Mandal in Kurnool district.

3. **AMMANABROLU-SIMA**

<table>
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<th>Location</th>
<th>Code</th>
<th>Location</th>
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</table>
| AMMANABROLU  
Do 98   | Gonuguntla       | 1510 | Gonuguntla        |
| Do 99    | Doddaramu        | 1528 | Doddaramu         |
| Do 100   | Nidumanuru       | 1515 | Amaranavathi.     |
| Do 101   | Kothapalli       |      |                   |
|          | Tonguta          |      |                   |
|          | Valluri          |      |                   |
| Do 101   | Chadula vada     | 1559 | Chadulawada       |

The village Gonuguntla is identical with modern Gonugunta in Chimakurthi Mandal, Doddaramu with modern Doddavaram in Muddipadu Mandal. The village Kothapalli is identical with modern Kothapalli in Darsi Mandal, village Togunta is identical with modern Thunugunta in Lingasamudram Mandal, village Valluri is identical with modern Vallur in Tangaturu Mandal. The village Chaduluwada is identical with modern Chadalawada in Naguluppalapadu Mandal. The chief town of this division Ammanabralu is identical with modern Ammanabrolu in Naguluppalapadu Mandal, Hence this division corresponds more or less to the present Naguluppalapadu, Tangaturu Mandal, Lingasamudram Mandal, Darsi Mandal, Maddipadu Mandal, Chimakurti Mandal in Prakasham district.

4. **AVUKU-SIMA**

<table>
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<th>Code</th>
<th>Location</th>
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| AVUKU  
Do 102  | Kotapadu         | 1544 | Kotapadu.         |
| Do 103  | Kesinenipalle    |      |                   |
|          | Akumalla         | 1544 | Akumalla          |
| Do 104  | Kolimigundla     | 1544 | Kolimigundla      |
| Do 105  | Niduzuvvi        | 1549 | Niduzuvve         |
| Do 106  | Namaladinne      | 1558 | Nemalladinne      |

The villages Kotapadu and Kesinenipalle are identical with modern Kotapadu and Kesavanayunipalle in Kolimigundla Mandal. The village Akumalla is identical with modern Akumalla in Sanjamala Mandal. The village Kolimigundla is identical with modern Kolimigundla in Kolimigundla Mandal. The village Niduzuvvi is identical with modern Niduzuvve in Yerraguntla Mandal, Kadapa district. The village Namaladinne is identical with modern Nemalladinne in Peddamudium Mandal, Kadapa district. The Headquarters of this division, Avuku is identical with modern Owk in Kurnool district. Hence this division
corresponds to the present Owk, Kolimigundla and Sanjamala Mandals in Kurnool district and Peddamudium, Yerraguntla Mandals in Kadapa district.

5. **BASAVANIKONDA-SIMA**\(^{107}\)  Madanapalli  1523  Kammapalle

The village Madanapalli is identical with modern Madanapalle headquarter of the same Mandal. The chief town of this division Basavanikonda is identical with modern Basinikonda in the Madanapalle Mandal. Find spot of the inscription is also in the same Mandal. Hence this division formed with the region around Madanapalle Mandal, of Chittoor district.

6. **BELLAMKONDA-SIMA**\(^{108}\)  Narasimhapuram  1554  Nekarikallu

The village Narasimhapuram is identical with modern Narasingapadu in Nekarikallu Mandal in Guntur district. The chief town of this division Bellamkonda is identical with modern Bellamkonda town, Bellamkonda Mandal. Hence this division can be identified around the region Bellamkonda Mandal and Nekarikallu Mandal in Guntur district.

7. **BHUMUKONDA-STHALA**\(^{109}\)  Rangasamudram  1510  Rangasamudram

The village Rangasamudram is identical with modern Rangasamudram in Peddatippasamudram Mandal. The chief town of this division, Bhumakonda is not traced hence this division corresponds to the region around Rangasamudram village of Chittoor district.

8. **BUDIGUMMA-SIMA**\(^{110}\)  Yerragudi  1541  Yerragudi

The village Yerragudi is identical with modern Yerragudi in Belaguppa Mandal. The chief town of this division is identical with modern Budigumma in Belaguppa Mandal, Anantapur District. This division can be identified with the region around the Belaguppa Mandal, Anantapur District.
9. BUDIGUMMA-STHALA\textsuperscript{112} Maredumanipalle 1537 Budigumma

The village Maredumanipalle is not traced. However the find spot of the inscription is identical with Budigumma in modern Belaguppa Mandal. Hence his division can be identified with the region around Belaguppa Mandal in Anantapur district.

10. CHAGALAMARRI-SIMA\textsuperscript{113} Maduru 1515 Chinnaahobilam Do\textsuperscript{114} Velpucherla 1545 Velpucherla

The chief town of Chagalamarri sima, Chagalamarri is identical with modern Chagalamarri, the Headquarter of the same Mandal in Kurnool district. The village Maduru is identical with modern Madhuru in Chagalamarri Mandal The village Velpucherla is identical with modern Velpucherla, Muddanur Mandal, Kadapa district. Hence this division seems to have contained the region around Muddanur in Kadapa district and Chagalamarri Mandal in Kurnool district.

11. CHANDRAGIRI-RAJYA\textsuperscript{115} Sanganapalle 1521 Kalahasti Do 116 Nelatur 1530 Vakadu Do 117 Krishnarayapuram 1534 Kalahasti

The Headquarters of this division Chandragiri is identical with modern Chandragiri, Chittoor district. The village Sanganapalli is identical with modern Sanganapalli in Gudipalle Mandal of Chittoor district. The village Nelaturu is identical with modern Nelatur in Muttukuru Mandal in Nellore district. The village Krishnarayapuram is identical with modern Krishnapuram in Chittoor Mandal of Chittoor district. Hence this division consists of the regions of present Chandragiri, Chittoor and Gudipalle Mandals in Chittoor district and Muttukuru Mandal in Nellore district.

12. CHEMGERLA\textsuperscript{118} Bittalapuram 1518 Chejerla.

The village Bittalapuram is not traced. However, the chief town of this division, Chemjera is identical with modern Chejerla in Nakarikallu Mandal. Hence this division may consist of the region around Chejerla in Guntur district.
Do Kanneluru 1539 Kanneluru
Do Kosinepalli 1554 Kosinepalli
The village Chinamamchupalli is identical with modern Chinamachupalle in Chennur Mandal. The village Kanneluru is identical with modern Kanneluru in Jammalamadugu Mandal. The village Kosinapalle is identical with modern Kosinepalle, Muddanur Mandal. The chief town of Chennuru sima, Chennur is identical with modern Chennuru, headquarter of the Mandal in Kadapa district. Hence, this division can be identified with the region around the Chennuru, Jammalamadugu, Muddanur and Mandals in Kadapa district.

14. CHIGULAREVU -STHALAM Apparascheruvu 1529 Maravapalli Bukkarayapuram
The head quarters of Chigularevu is identified with modern China Chigularevu in Tadimarri Mandal. Apparascheruvu is modern Apparacheruvu in Bathalapalli Mandal: Bukkarayapuram is identical with Bukkapuram in Yellanuru Mandal. Hence this division seems to have contained the region around Yellanuru, Tadimarri, and Battalapalle Mandals in Anantapur district.

15. CHIRABADI – SIMA Chigularevu Sthalam (q.v.) 1529 Maruvapalle
Do Yanumalachintala 1549 Yanumala Chintala
Do Nitturu 1550 Nitturu
Do Sangala 1559 Sangala
The village Yanamala chintala is identical with modern Yenamala chintala in Kondapuram Mandal in Kadapa District. The village Nitturu is identified with modern Nitturu in Yellanur Mandal, Anantapur District. The village Sangala is identified with modern Sangala, Bathalapalli Mandal, Anantapur District. The sub division of this division Chigularevu sthala identified has present Yellanur, Tadimarri and Battalapalli Mandals in Anantapur district. On the basis of the identification of the inscriptional place names, this Division comprised
the regions of modern Kondapuram Mandal, in Kadapa District, Yellanur, Tadimarri and Battalapalli Mandals in Anantapur District.

16. CHIYYETI-SIMA\textsuperscript{127} Tadimarri 1527 Tadimarri
The village Tadimarri is identical with modern Tadimarri, headquarter of the Mandal. The chief town of this division Chiyyeti is identical with modern Chiyyedu, Anantapur Mandal. Hence this division comprised the region with part of Anantapur Mandal and Tadimarri Mandal of Anantapur district.

17. DAMDLURI-SIMA\textsuperscript{128} Vangimalla 1545 Vangimalla
The village Vangimalla is identical with modern Vangimalla, in Veeraballe Mandal. The chief town of this division Dandluru is not traced. Hence this division consists the region around Vangimalla in Kadapa district.

18. DEVARAMKOTA-STHALA\textsuperscript{129} Yerlagadda 1518 Sreekakulam
The Donated village Yerlagadda is identical with modern Yarlagadda in Challapalli Mandal. The chief town of this division, Devaramkota is identical with Devarakota in Ghantasala Mandal. Hence this division can be identified with the regions around Ghantasala Mandal and Challapalli Mandal in Krishna district.

19. DHONI-SIMA\textsuperscript{130} Gundala 1569 Gundala.
The headquarters of this division, Dhoni is identical with modern Dhone town in Kurnool district. The village Gundala is identical with Sthotriumgundala in Dhone Mandal. Hence this division comprised the region around Dhone town in Kurnool district.

20. DUPATI-SIMA\textsuperscript{131} Nagulavaram 1554 Markapur
The village Nagulavaram is identical with modern Pedanagulavaram in Markapur Mandal in Prakasham district. The chief town of this division Dupadu, is identical with modern Dupadu in Tripurantakam Mandal. Hence this division can be identified with the region around Tripurantakam Mandal and Markapur Mandal in Prakasham district.
21. **ERUMIGA – SIRAMAI**

The village Tamarapakam is identified with the modern Damarapakam in Nagari Mandal. Hence this division formed around the village Damarapakam of Nagari Mandal in Chittoor district.

22. **GANDIKOTA-DURGAM**

The village Mopuru is identical with modern Mopuru (Deserted Village) in Veerapanayunipalle Mandal in Kadapa district. The village Komerla is identical with modern Komerla in Mylavaram Mandal, Kadapa district. The village Porumamilla is identical with modern Porumamilla, headquarter of the Mandal, Kadapa district. The sub division Sakali sima comprised the regions of present Kalasapadu, B.Koduru, Atlur, Porumamilla and Sidhout mandals in Kadapa district. The sub division Renati sima comprised the region of Hindupur Mandal in Anantapur district, Peddamudium Mandal in Kadapa district, Koilakuntla Mandal in Kurnool district. The sub division Ganjikunta sima consists of present Mydakur Mandal of Kadapa district. Hence the division can be identified with present Veerapanayunipalli, Mylavaram, Porumamilla, Mydukur mandals in Kadapa district; Atmakur Mandal in Nellore district; Koilakuntla Mandal in Kurnool district; Hindupur Mandal in Anantapur district.

23. **GANDIKOTA-SIMA**

The village Palepalle is identical with modern Palepalle. The village Kokatamu is identical with modern Kokatamu. The village Renati Nandela is identical with modern Renati Nandela. The village Chennuru is identical with modern Chennuru. The village Korrapadu is identical with modern Korrapadu. The village Pandillapalli is identical with modern Pandillapalli. The village Turumilladinna is identical with modern Turumilladinna. The village Vongunuthalapalle is identical with modern Vongunuthalapalle.
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<td>Do152</td>
<td>M kambalapalle</td>
<td>1545</td>
<td>Gandikota</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Do153</td>
<td>P Uppaluru</td>
<td>1546</td>
<td>Muttukuru</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Do154</td>
<td>Pedakomerla</td>
<td>1546</td>
<td>P Komerla</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Do155</td>
<td>Bomavaram</td>
<td>1547</td>
<td>Eguvapalle</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Do156</td>
<td>Nitturu</td>
<td>1547</td>
<td>Lomada</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Do157</td>
<td>M Uppaluru</td>
<td>1547</td>
<td>Uppaluru</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Do158</td>
<td>Andiraju koduru</td>
<td>1548</td>
<td>Koduru</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Do159</td>
<td>Peddanapadu</td>
<td>1548</td>
<td>Peddanapadu</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Do160</td>
<td>Sukumanchipalli</td>
<td>1549</td>
<td>K.Sugumanchupalle</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Do161</td>
<td>Yerragudipadu</td>
<td>1550</td>
<td>Yerragudipadu</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Do162</td>
<td>Korrapadu</td>
<td>1551</td>
<td>Korrapadu</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Do163</td>
<td>Pedakomerla</td>
<td>1551</td>
<td>P Komerla</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Do164</td>
<td>Valluru</td>
<td>1553</td>
<td>Valluru</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Do165</td>
<td>Kadapa</td>
<td>1553</td>
<td>Devunikadapa</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Do166</td>
<td>Medidinna</td>
<td>1554</td>
<td>Medidinna</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Do167</td>
<td>G Uppalapadu</td>
<td>1555</td>
<td>G Uppalapadu</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Do168</td>
<td>Komerla</td>
<td>1557</td>
<td>Gandikota</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Do169</td>
<td>Chinna komerla</td>
<td>1563</td>
<td>P Ahobilam</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Do170</td>
<td>Lingamadina</td>
<td>1564</td>
<td>C Ahobilam</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
### Table: 2.1

Inscriptional villages and their modern equivalents in Gandikota Sima

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Inscriptional Name</th>
<th>Present Name</th>
<th>Modern Location</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Palepalli</td>
<td>Pampulapalle</td>
<td>Rajanpeta, Kadapa dt.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Kokattamu</td>
<td>Kokatam</td>
<td>Kamalapuram, Kadapa dt.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Renati Nadela</td>
<td>Dommari Nandyala</td>
<td>Mylavaram, Kadapa dt.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Chennuru</td>
<td>Chennuru</td>
<td>Chennuru, Kadapa dt.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Korrapadu</td>
<td>Korrapadu</td>
<td>Muddanur, Kadapa dt.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Pandillapali</td>
<td>Pandillapali</td>
<td>Kondapuram, Kadapa dt.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Turumilladinna</td>
<td>Tudumuladinne</td>
<td>Kajipet, Kadapa dt.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Vongunuthalapalle</td>
<td>Chinnadasari palle</td>
<td>Peddamuduam, Kadapa Dt.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Pasigalappadu</td>
<td>Pachikala padu</td>
<td>Kamalapuram, Kadapa dt.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Neravada</td>
<td>Nerrawada</td>
<td>Chapadu, Kadapa dt.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Chepili</td>
<td>Chepalle</td>
<td>Kondapuram, Kadapa dt.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Animela</td>
<td>Animela</td>
<td>Veerapunayani palle, Kadapa dt.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Gopavaram</td>
<td>Gopavaram</td>
<td>Proddutur, Kadapa dt.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>M Kambalapalle</td>
<td>M Kambaladinne</td>
<td>Mylavaram, Kadapa dt.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>P. Uppaluru</td>
<td>Uppaluru</td>
<td>Jammalamadugu, Kadapa district.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Pedakomerla</td>
<td>Komerla</td>
<td>Mylavaram, Kadapa dt.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Bomavaram</td>
<td>Bommavaram</td>
<td>Obulavari palle, Kadapa Dt.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Nitturu</td>
<td>Nitturu</td>
<td>Yallanuru, Anantapur dt.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Malamidi Uppaluru</td>
<td>Mogalai Uppaluru</td>
<td>Koilakuntla, Kurnool dt.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Andiradi Koduru</td>
<td>Koduru</td>
<td>Yerraguntla, Kadapa dt.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Peddanapadu</td>
<td>Peddanapadu</td>
<td>Yerraguntla, Kadapa dt.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Sukumanchi paili</td>
<td>Sugumanchi palle</td>
<td>Jammalamadugu, Kadapa district.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Yerragudipadu</td>
<td>Yerragudipadu</td>
<td>Kamalapuram, Kadapa Dt.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Korrapadu</td>
<td>Korrapadu</td>
<td>Muddanur, Kadapa. Dt</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Pedakomerla</td>
<td>Komerla</td>
<td>Mylavaram, Kadapa. Dt</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Valluru</td>
<td>Vallur</td>
<td>Vallur, Kadapa. Dt</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Kadapa</td>
<td>Patha kadapa</td>
<td>Kadapa, Kadapa. Dt</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Medidinna</td>
<td>Medidinne</td>
<td>Pedamumid, Kadapa. Dt</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Gollala Uppalapadu</td>
<td>Gollala Uppalapadu</td>
<td>Mylavaram, Kadapa. Dt</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Komerla</td>
<td>Komerla</td>
<td>Mylavaram, Kadapa. Dt</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Chinna komerla</td>
<td>Komerla</td>
<td>Mylavaram, Kadapa. Dt</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Lingama dina</td>
<td>S. Lingama dînne</td>
<td>Allagadda, Kurnool. Dt</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

The chief town of Gandikota Sima, Gandikota is situated about 6 miles to the west of Jammalamadugu town, headquarter of the Jammalamadugu Mandal. Taking into consideration of these identifications, this
Sima was of considerable extension. It consists of the regions of Jammalamadugu, Muddanur, Mylavaram, Kadapa, Chennur, Khajipeta, Pendlimarri, Vallur, Yerraguntla, Kamalapuram, Veerapunyanipalli, Chapadu, Proddutur, Rajampeta, Obulavaripalli and Vempalli Mandals in Kadapa district. Allagadda, Koilakunta Mandals in Kurnool district and Yellanur Mandal in Anantapur district. It indicates that Gandikota Sima extended over much of the Kadapa district.

24. **GANDIKOTA-VALITAMU**<sup>171</sup> Nitturu sima 1554 Agraharam
The chief town of Gandikota Valitamu, Gandikota is identical with modern Gandikota in Jammalamadugu Mandal. The Headquarter of the sub division Nitturu sima, Nitturu, is identical with modern Nitturu in Yellanur Mandal in Anantapur district. Hence this division comprised the region both from Anantapur district and Kadapa district.

25. **GANJIKUNTA - SIMA**<sup>172</sup> Vanipenta 1569 Vanipenta
The chief town of this division, Ganjikunta, is identical with modern Ganjikunta in Mydakur Mandal. The village Vanipenta is identical with modern Onipenta in the Mydakur Mandal. Hence this division consists the region around the present Mydakur Mandal of Kadapa district.

26. **GUNDLURU - SIMA**<sup>173</sup> Bollavaram at the time of Bollavaram Sadasivaraya
The village Bollavaram is identical with modern Bollavaram in Proddatur Mandal, Kadapa district. The chief town of this division is not identified. Hence this division consists of the region around Bollavaram village of Kadapa district.

27. **GUNTAKANTI-SIMA**<sup>174</sup> ----- at the time of Guntakal Sadasivaraya
The chief town of this division viz., Guntakanti is identical with modern Guntakal in the Anantapur district. This division corresponds more or less to the present Guntakal Mandal. The records do not mention any place situated in it.
28. **GUTTI-MAGANI 175** Yanamala chintala 1549 Enumala Chintala

The village Yanamala chintala is identical with modern Yanamala chintala in Kondapuram Mandal. The chief town of the Gutti Magani is identical with Modern Gooty, head quarter of Mandal in Anantapur District. Hence this Division comprised the regions of Gooty Mandal, in Anantapur District and Kondapuram Mandal in Kadapa District.

29. **GUTTI-RAJYA 176** Pennabadisthalam 1509 Tadipariti

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Town</th>
<th>Year</th>
<th>Place</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Chigularevu satham</td>
<td>1529</td>
<td>Maravapalli</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Pennabadi satham (q.v.)</td>
<td>1531</td>
<td>Tadipariti</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Gajarampalle agraharam</td>
<td>1544</td>
<td>Gajarampalle</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Penakacherla sima (q.v.)</td>
<td>1548</td>
<td>Appajipeta</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Pennabadi magani (q.v.)</td>
<td>1554</td>
<td>Putlur</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Penakacherla sima (q.v.)</td>
<td>1558</td>
<td>Palem</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Chira magani (q.v.)</td>
<td>1559</td>
<td>Sangala</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Penakacherla sima (q.v.)</td>
<td>1563</td>
<td>Appajipeta</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

The chief town of this division, Gutty is identical with modern Gooty, Head quarter of the Gooty Mandal in Anantapur District. Gutti in Telugu means a cluster named after the group of hillocks around the place. From the provenance of the inscriptions, and by the identification of the places included in this division, it may be gathered that, Gutty rajya extended over the portions of the present Bathalapalli, Putluru, Tadipatri, Peddavadugur, Gooty, Pamidi and Garladinne Mandals in Anantapur district.

30. **GUTTI SIMA 185** Puleti Mamgani 1518 Midaturu

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Town</th>
<th>Year</th>
<th>Place</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Pusalapadu</td>
<td>1545</td>
<td>Kandlaguduru</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Koduru</td>
<td>1548</td>
<td>Koduru</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Pulleti Magani (q.v.)</td>
<td>1554</td>
<td>Betapalli</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Nagalapuram</td>
<td>1555</td>
<td>Nagalapuram</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
The headquarters of this division, Gutty is identical with modern Gooty, the head quarter of Gooty Mandal in Anantapur district. The Gooty Kaifiyat mentions that the place is also known as Jagatapi Gutti. The sub division of this division Pulleti magani can be identified as the present Guntakal Peddavadagur mandals of Anantapur district. The following table shows the modern equivalents of the inscriptive place names.

Table: 2.2

Inscriptional Villages and their modern equivalents in Gutti Sima

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Inscriptional Name</th>
<th>Modern Name</th>
<th>Mandal to which it belongs</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Pusalapadu</td>
<td>Pusalapadu</td>
<td>Yadiki, Anantapur District</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Betapalle</td>
<td>Bethapalle</td>
<td>Gooty, Anantapur District</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Nagalapuram</td>
<td>Nagulapuram</td>
<td>Peddavadurga, Anantapur, Dt.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Nagalapuram</td>
<td>Nagulapuram</td>
<td>Peddavadurga, Anantapur, Dt.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Gajaramanipalle</td>
<td>Gajaram Palle</td>
<td>Pamidi, Anantapur District</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Devarapalle</td>
<td>Deveragudipalle</td>
<td>Mudigubba, Anantapur District</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Guntakallu</td>
<td>Guntakal</td>
<td>Guntakal, Anantapur District</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Koduru</td>
<td>Koduru</td>
<td>Konndapuram, Kadapa District</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

On the basis of the Identification of the place names this division comprised the regions of modern Pamidi, Guntakal, Gutty, Peddavaduguru, Yadiki and Mudigubba mandals in Anantapur district and Kondapuram Mandal in Kadapa district.
31. **GUTTI - VALITHA** Mundimadugu-sima 1558 Kanuma (q.v)

The sub-division of this division Mundimadugu sima is identified as the region around modern Muntimadugu in Garledinne Mandal. The Headquarters of this division is identical with modern Gooty, Anantapur district. This division can be identified with the region around Gooty and Garladinne Mandals in Anantapur District.

32. **GUYYALURU-SIMA** Goravana Halli 1537 Gorrepalli

The village Goravana halli is identified as modern Goravana halli in Parigi Mandal. Hence this division is to be located in the region around the village Goravana Halli of Anantapur district.

33. **HARU - NADU** 1534 Lepakshi

Harunadu may be taken as corrupt from of Haruhanadu. This includes the region South-East of Pennar Jayamangali doab, consisting the neighbourhood of Parigi in Anantapur district.

34. **HASTANAVATI-VALITA** Mundanadu 1554 Ragulapadu (q.v)

A record from Kanuma dated 1558 AD (I.A.D., Page No.09; S.No.97) refers to Mundimadugu, may be a corrupt form or a variant of Mudanadu. Hence Hastinavati Valita can be considered as a bigger zone, which consists of Mudanadu identified according to Isvaradutt as a part of western zone of Anantapur district and eastern zone of Kurnool district.

35. **HEMTE-SIMA** Tumabala Bidu at the time Halebidu Huliya Bidu of Sadasiva

The villages Tummalabidu, Huliyabidu are identical with modern Thumbalabeedu, Hulebeedu in Alur Mandal. Hence this division can be identified the region around Alur Mandal in Kurnool district.

36. **KALACHIPATA- SIMA** Peddavaddamanu 1547 Pagadala Picchukunta palli.

The headquarters of this division, Kalachapata may be Kalachapadu, which is identical with modern Kalasapadu, headquarter of the Mandal. The villages Pedavaddamanu is identical with modern
Vaddamanu in B.Kodur Mandal, Picchukunta is identical with modern Pittigunta, Kalasapadu Mandal, hence this division consists of region around the Kalasapadu Mandal and B.Koduru Mandal in Kadapa district.

37. **KALAMICHCHI - SIRAMAI**

Kasaram 1534 Kalahasti

The village Kasaram is identical with the modern Kasaram in Thottambedu Mandal. Hence this division consists of the region around Kasaram in Thottambedu Mandal in Chittoor district.

38. **KALURI - SIMA**

Moyilla Kaluva 1536 Moyella Kaluva

The headquarter of the Kaluri sima, Kalur is identical with modern Kallur in Proddatur Mandal, Kadapa district. The village Moyillakaluva is identical with modern Moillakaluva in Pendlimarri Mandal. Hence this division comprises the regions around Pendlimarri Mandal and Proddatur Mandal in Kadapa district.

39. **KAMNADU-SIMA**

Miruturu 1561 Miduturu

The village Mirtuturu is identical with modern Midthuru, Midthuru Mandal in Kurnool district. The headquarters of this division Kamnadu according to SSR Murthy is to be derived from Kambamnadu and Kambam, modern cumbam in Prakasham district. Dr.P.V.Parabrahma Sastry observes that the region is likely to have got its name after the name of the River. Gundla – Kamma, with the latter part of the word. Hence this division comprised the region around Midthur in Kurnool district.

40. **KANDANAVOLU**

Panem 1529 Panem

Bupani Padu Lingapuram

Do 1534 Vayalpadu

The village Panem is identical with modern Panyam, headquarter of Panyam Mandal. The village Bhupalunipadu is identical with modern Bhupana padu in Panyam Mandal. Village Lingapuram is identical with modern Lingapuram in Bandi Atmakur Mandal. The village Vavilipadu is identical with modern Vayalpad in Chittoor district. The chief town
of this division Kandanavolu is identical with modern Kurnool town. Hence this division consists of the region around Kurnool Mandal, Panyam Mandal and Bandi Atmakur Mandal in Kurnool district and a part of Vayalpadu Mandal in Chittoor district.

41. **KANDUKURU-SIMA** 207  
   **Dal** 1520 **Jillelamudi**  
   Do 208 **Jillelamundi** 1527 **Singarayakonda**  
   Do 209 **Chagallu** 1535 **Singarayakonda**

   The village Dali is not traced. The village Jillelamundi is identical with modern Jillelamudi in Kandukur Mandal. The Donated village Chagallu is identical with modern Chagallu in Ulavalapadu Mandal in Prakasam district. The chief town of this division Kandukuru is identical with modern Kandukuru, headquarter of the same Mandal. On the basis of the identification of the inscriptional names, the division consists of the region around Kandukuru, Ulavalapadu mandals in Prakasam district.

42. **KANIGIRI-SIMA** 210  
   **Policherla** 1579 **Kanigiri**

   The village Policherla is identical with modern Valicherla in Hanumanthunipadu. The chief town of this division Kanigiri is identical with modern Kanigiri headquarter of the Mandal. Hence this division can be identified with the region of Kanigiri Mandal and Hanumanthunipadu Mandal in Prakasam district.

43. **KOCHCHERALA KOTA-SIMA** 211  
   **Yachavaram** 1533 **Markapur**  
   Do 212 **Tarlapadu** 1544 **Markapur**  
   Do 213 **Tarnubadu** 1552 **Markapur**  
   Do 214 **Markapuram** 1555 **Markapur**  
   **Korevani palli**  
   **Medisetti Palli**  
   **Gangireddy Palli**  
   **Jammuladinxna**  
   **Tellabadu**  
   **Komatikutla**  
   **Surepalli**  
   **Vanalapuramu**  
   **Chennareddy palli**

   Do 214 **Chennavaram**  
   **Kondapuram**  
   **Rayavaram**  
   **Ganguladinna**  
   **Gollapalle**  
   **Kondapalle**
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>S. No</th>
<th>Inscriptional Name</th>
<th>Modern Name</th>
<th>Mandal to which it belongs</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>01</td>
<td>Yachavaram</td>
<td>Pedayachavaram</td>
<td>Markapur, Prakasham dist.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>02</td>
<td>Tarnubadu</td>
<td>Tarlupadu</td>
<td>Tarlupadu, Prakasham dist.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>03</td>
<td>Gangireddipalli</td>
<td>Reddy Palli</td>
<td>Sanjamala, Kurnool dist.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>04</td>
<td>Jambuladinne</td>
<td>Jambuladinne</td>
<td>Banaganipalle, Kurnool dist.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>05</td>
<td>Tellabadu</td>
<td>Tellapadu</td>
<td>Tarlapadu, Prakasham dist.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>06</td>
<td>Komatikutanta</td>
<td>Komatigunta</td>
<td>C.S Puram, Prakasham dist.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>07</td>
<td>Surepalle</td>
<td>Surepalli</td>
<td>Tarlapadu, Prakasham dist.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>08</td>
<td>Vanalapuram</td>
<td>Vanala</td>
<td>Pamulepadu, Kurnool, dist.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>09</td>
<td>Channareddy palli</td>
<td>Channareddy palli</td>
<td>Tarlapadu, Prakasham dist.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>10</td>
<td>Markapuram</td>
<td>Markapuram</td>
<td>Markapuram, Prakasham Dt.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>11</td>
<td>Rayapurum</td>
<td>Rayapuram</td>
<td>Markapuram, Prakasham Dt.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>12</td>
<td>Gonguladinna</td>
<td>Gonguladinne</td>
<td>Markapuram, Prakasham Dt.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>13</td>
<td>Korevani palli</td>
<td>Korivena</td>
<td>Atmakur, Kurnool dist.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>14</td>
<td>Gollapalli</td>
<td>Gollapalle</td>
<td>Tarlapadu, Prakasham dist.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>15</td>
<td>Kondapalli</td>
<td>Kondampalli</td>
<td>Allagadda, Kurnool dist.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>16</td>
<td>Sigirikonda</td>
<td>Narasingapuram</td>
<td>Tripurantakam, Prakasham, Dt.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

The headquarters of this division Kochcherlakota is identical with modern Kochcherlakota, Donakonda Mandal in Prakasam district. Hence this division comprised the regions around Jupadu bungalow, Pamulapadu, Atmakur, Banaganipalle, Owk and Sanjamala, Mandals in Kurnool district and Donakanda, Markapur, Tarlapadu and Chandraseskarapuram Mandals in Prakasam district.
44. **KOGILA KUNTLA-SIMA**  
**Chinnaguruvaluru** 1536 **Sannapalli**  
**Jambuladinna** 1548 **P Ahobilam**  
The village Chinnaguruvalur is identical with modern Chinnaguruvalur, Chapadu Mandal in Kadapa district. The village Jambuladinne is identical with modern Jambuladinne in Banaganipalle Mandal in Kurnool district. The chief town of this division Kogilakuntla is identical with modern Koilakuntla, Kurnool district. Hence this division consists with the regions of Chapadu Mandal in Kadapa district and Banaganapalle Mandal and Koilakuntla Mandal in Kurnool district.

45. **KOKAPURA-STHALA**  
**Kaggallu** 1553 **Kaggallu**  
Since the village Kaggallu is identified with modern Patha Khagallu in Hindupur Mandal, it can be inferred that this division could have comprised the region around the village of Patha Khaggalu of Hindupur Mandal in Anantapur district.

46. **KALUGU NADU**  
**Chintakunta** 1558 **P Ahobilam**  
**Vemulakota**  
The villages Chitakunta, Vemulakota are identical with modern Chintakunta, Vemulakota of Markapur Mandal in Prakasham district. Hence this division comprised the region around Markapur Mandal of Prakasham district.

47. **KONDAPALLI-SIMA**  
**Devarakotasthala** 1518 **Srikakulam**  
**(q.v)**  
**Meduri Sthala**  
**(q.v)**  
This division consists of the subdivisions of Devarakota sthala, Meduri Sthala in its Jurisdiction. The chief town of this division Kondapalli is identical with modern Kondapalle in Ibrahimpuram Mandal. On the basis of the identification of the subdivisions, this division extended over Ibrahimpatnam, Ghantasala, Challapalli, Gampalagudem and Veerulapadu mandals in Krishna district.

48. **KONDAV1DU RAJYAMU**  
**Addanki Sima** 1519 **Polavaram**  
**(q.v)**  
**Velupalem** 1530 **Vemuluripadu**  
**Addanki Sima** 1533 ....
Kondavidu fort town forms the centre of an administrative division called Kondavidu in Edulapadu Mandal, Guntur district. The subdivisions of this division Addanki Sima are identified as modern Addanki, Janakivaram Penagaluru, Chirala, Maddipadu and Peddacherlo palli Mandals in Prakasham district. Vinukonda sima consists of Vinukonda and Pattipadu Mandals in Guntur district. The constituent villages of this division Velupalem is identified as modern Vemuluri padu in Phirangi Puram Mandal, Vankayalapadu with modern Vankayalapadu in Edlapdu Mandal in Guntur district. Chadulavada is identical with modern Chadulavada, Nagalauppalapadu Mandal Guntur district. These names clearly indicate that this division extended over considerable parts in Guntur and Prakasham district.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>No.</th>
<th>Name</th>
<th>Year</th>
<th>Location</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>223</td>
<td>Addanki Sima</td>
<td>1538</td>
<td>Tirupati</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>224</td>
<td>Vankayalapadu</td>
<td>1540</td>
<td>Vankayalapadu</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>225</td>
<td>Addanki Sima</td>
<td>1546</td>
<td>Ballapalli</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>226</td>
<td>Vinukonda Sima</td>
<td>1546</td>
<td>Minnakallu</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>227</td>
<td>Chadulavada</td>
<td>1565</td>
<td>Chadulavada</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

The village Singavaram is identical with modern Singapuram in Kaiakalur Mandal. The village Lemballe is identical with modern Vemuluri padu in Phirangipuram Mandal. Village Mydavolu is identical
with modern Mydavolu in Edlapadu Mandal. The village Veruru is
identical with modern Veluru in Bapulapadu Mandal in Krishna
district. The village Mylavaram is identical with modern Mylavaram in
Maddipadu Mandal in Prakasham district. The village Goramjavrolu
agrahara is identical with modern Gorijavolu in Nandendla Mandal in
Guntur district. The village Ramachandrapuram is identical with
modern Ramachandrapuram in Guntur Mandal in Guntur district. The
village Yellamanda is identical with modern Ellamanda in
Narasarowpeta Mandal in Guntur district. The village Vangipuram is
identical with modern Vangipuram in Prottipadu Mandal, Guntur
district. The village Ayanavadi is identical with modern Ainavolu in
Thullur Mandal in Guntur district. The chief town of this division
Kondavidu is Edlapadu Mandal, Guntur district. Hence this division
can be identified with modern Phirangipuram, Edlapadu, Nandendla,
Guntur, Narasarowpeta, Prattipadu Mandal, Thullur Mandal in
Guntur district; Bhupalapadu and Kaikaluru Mandals in Krishna
district and Maddipadu Mandal in Prakasham district.

50. KOTABHUMI-STHALAM 237 Ramachandrapuram 1554 Badepuram
The village Ramachandrapuram is identical with modern
Ramachandrapuram in Guntur Mandal. Hence this division can be
identified with the region around Ramachandrapuram of Guntur
Mandal in Guntur district.

51. KOTHACHERUVU-MAGANI 238 Rajula Gutti 1541 Bukkapatnam
The Donated village Rajulaguti is not satisfactorily identified. The chief
town of Krothacheruvu Magani i.e., Krothecheruvu is identical with
modern Kothacheruvu headquarters of the same Mandal. Hence this
division could have comprised the region around that Mandal in
Anantapur district.

52. KUDAVUNALA-SIMA 239 Nandimangalam 1543 Animela
Vempalle
The village Nandimangalam is identical with modern Nandimandalam
in Pendlimarri Mandal in Kadapa district. Vempalli is a headquarters of
the Vempalli Mandal. Hence this division includes the neighbourhood
of Vempalli and Nandimangalam in Kadapa district.
53. **KUGARI NADU** 240 Bhairasamudram 1552 Bhairasamudram
The village Bhairasamudram is identified with modern Bhairasamudram in Brahmasamudram Mandal, Anantapur District. Hence this division could have comprised the region around the village of Bhairasamudram of Anantapur district.

54. **KUNDURPI-SIMA** 241 Kambaduru 1512 Kambaduru
Do 242 Kugarinadu (q.v) 1522 Bhairasamudram
Do 243 Kambaduru 1525 Kambaduru
Do 244 Jalivuta Hosahalli Ammakere Tegegala Gadidipara Bandenahalli
Do 245 Budigumma Sthalam (q.v) 1537 Budigumma

The chief town of this division Kundurpi is identical with modern Kundurpi, Headquarters of the same Mandal in Anantapur district. The village Kambhaduru is identical with modern Kambhaduru Headquarters of the same Mandal. Hosahalli is identical with modern Hosahalli in D.Hirehal Mandal remaining villages mentioned in the IV\textsuperscript{th} inscription are not satisfactorily identified. It comprised two smaller divisions viz., Budigumma Sthalam, Kugari Nadu. On the basis of the identification subdivision and villages this division comprised Kambaduru, Kundurpil, Brahmasamudram, Belaguppa and D.Hirehal Mandals in Anantapur district.

55. **MARJAVADI-SIMA** 246 Parimi at the time of Amaravathi Krishnadevaraya
Do 247 Bandapalli 1534 Bandapalle

The village Parimi is identical with modern Pairgi, Parigi Mandal in Anantapur district. The Bandapalli village is identical with modern Bandapalle in Ramapuram Mandal of Kadapa district. Hence this division included the places around Ramapuram Mandal in Kadapa district and Parigi Mandal in Anantapur district.
56. **MEDHURI - STHALA** 248 Devaralankapalli 1518 Srikakulam
Devarapalle
The village Devaralanka is identical with modern Doddadevar- apadu in Veerullapadu Mandal. The village Devarapalli is identical with modern Devarapalli, Pedana Mandal. The chief town of this division, Medhuru is identical with modern Meduru in Gampalagudem Mandal. Hence this division consists of the region around Gampalagudem, Veerulapadu and Pedana Mandals in Krishna district.

57. **MOSALIMADUGU-SIMA** 249 Sivapuram 1530 Srisailam
The village Sivapuram is identical with modern Sivapuram in Kothapalle Mandal of Kurnool district. The chief town of this division Mosalimadugu is identical with modern Mosalimadugu in Kothapalle Mandal. Hence this division can be identified with the region around Kothapalle Mandal in Kurnool district.

58. **MUDALICH - SIRAMAI** 250 Sanganapalle 1521 Kalahasti
The village Sanganapalli is identical with modern Sanganapalle in Gudipalle Mandal in Chittoor district. Hence this division consists of the region around Sanganapalli village, Gudipalle Mandal in Chittoor district.

59. **MULKI-NADU** 251 Potipadu 1508 Arakatavemula
Do 252 Tallaprodduturu Valitha 1531 Sambaturu
(q.v)
The subdivision of this division namely Tallaprodduturu Valitha can be identified as Kondapuram Mandal in Kadapa district. The village Potipadu is identified as modern Pottipadu, Rajupalem Mandal. Hence this division consists of Kondapuram Mandal and Rajupalem Mandal in Kadapa district.

60. **MULKINATI-SIMA** 253 PulivendalaSthalal (q.v) 1509 Pulivendala
Do 254 Chennurisima (q.v) 1514 Pushpagiri
Do 255 Kadapa 1517 Devunikadapa
Do 256 Turangayapalli 1546 Devagudi
Do 257 Chidipirala 1557 Sambaturu
The sub divisions of this division Pulivendala Sthala can be identified to be around Pulivendala Mandal. Chennuri Sima is identical with the region of Chennuru, Jammalamadugu and Muddanuru Mandal. The village Chidipirala is identified as T. Sadipirala in Kamalapuram Mandal. Hence this division can be identified with the region consisting of present Kadapa, Pulivendala, Kamalapuram, Chennuru, Jammalamadugu and Muddanuru Mandals in Kadapa district.

61. **MULKINADU-STHALA** 258  
   **Chennurisima** 1527 Upparapalli  
   **Potladurthi Sima**  
   (q.v)  
   The headquarter of the subdivision of this division Chennuri sima, and Potladurthi sima are identical with modern Chennur, Potladurthi in Yerraguntla Mandal in Kadapa district. Hence this division can be identified with the region around Chennuru Mandal and Yerraguntla Mandal of Kadapa district.

62. **MUNDIMADUGU-SIMA** 259  
   **Guttivalitha** 1558 Kanuma  
   Referred Guti Valita as one of its subdivision. The chief town of this division Mundimadugu is identical with modern Muntimadugu in Garladinna Mandal of Anantapur district. Mundimadugu Sima may be taken as substitute word for Mudanadu. Isvaradutt identifies this division to be a part of western zone of Anantapur district and Eastern zone of Kurnool district.

63. **NAGARJUNAKONDA-SIMA** 260  
   **Duggipolamu** 1518 Durgi  
   (q.v)  
   **Lingapuram** 1554 Macherla  
   Do 261  
   This division comprised Duggi Polamu as its subdivision. The headquarters of this subdivision, Duggi is identical with modern Durgi, Durgi Mandal. The village Lingapuram is not traced. However the find spot of the inscription is in Macherla Mandal. Hence this division corresponds to the region of Durgi Mandal, Veldurti Mandal and Macherla Mandal in Guntur district.
64. NASANAKOTA-STHALA 262 .......... 1546 Nasanakota
The chief town of this division Nasanakota is identical with modern Nasanakota in Ramagiri Mandal. Hence this division is to be located in the region around the village. No constituent village in this sthala is mentioned in this record.

65. NIDUGALLU-NADU 263 Doddagatta 1551 Dodagatta
The headquarters of this division Nidigallu is presently located in Karnataka on Andhra – Karnataka border. Doddagatta is identical with present Dodagatta in Roddam Mandal of Anantapur district. Hence this division consists of the region around Roddam Mandal of Anantapur district and some parts around Nidugallu in Karnataka state.

66. NIDIGALLU-RAJYA 264 Tumakunte 1556 Payalabanda
The headquarters of this division Nidigallu is presently located in Karnataka on Andhra – Karnataka border. The village Tumakunte is identical with modern Thumakunta in Hindupur Mandal. The Payalabanda is identical with modern Palubanda of Amarapuram Mandal. Hence this division consists of the region around Hindupur Mandal, Amarapuram Mandal of Anantapur district and some parts around Nidugallu in Karnataka state.

67. NITTURU-SIMA 265 Golladinnepalli 1554 Agraharam
The village Golladinnepalli is identical with modern Dinnepalli, Sambepalli Mandal in Kadapa district. The chief town of this division Nitturu is identical with modern Nitturu in Yellanuru Mandal in Anantapur district. Hence this division consists of the region around Nitturu in Anantapur district and Dinnepalli in Kadapa district.

68. PADAINATTU-SIRAMAI 266 Kondapuram 1535 Kalahasti
The gift village Kondapuram is identical with modern Kondama Agraharam in Penumuru Mandal. Hence this division comprised the region around Penumur Mandal in Chittoor district.
## Table: 2.4

**Inscriptional villages and their modern equivalents in Paka nadu.**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Inscriptional Name</th>
<th>Modern Name</th>
<th>Mandal to which it belongs</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Sangamu</td>
<td>Sangam</td>
<td>Sangam, Nellore District</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Moluru</td>
<td>Mollur</td>
<td>Muthukur, Nellore District</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Muttukuru</td>
<td>Mutukur</td>
<td>Muthukur, Nellore District</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Amadolu</td>
<td>Amuluru</td>
<td>Thotapalligudur, Nellore Dt.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Chagavolu</td>
<td>Chagallu</td>
<td>Ulavalapadu, NelloreDt.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Damavaram</td>
<td>Damavaram</td>
<td>Dagadarthi, Nellore Dt.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Jakkepalli</td>
<td>Jakkepalligudur</td>
<td>Bogulur, Nellore Dt.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Krishnarayapatnam</td>
<td>Krishnapatnam</td>
<td>Muthukur, Nellore District</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Mamidipundi</td>
<td>Mamidipudi</td>
<td>Muthukur, Nellore District</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Nagulavaram</td>
<td>Pedanagulavaram</td>
<td>Markapur, Prakasham Dt.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Nelatur</td>
<td>Nelatur</td>
<td>Muthukur, Nellore District</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Pidatapolu</td>
<td>Pidatapoluru</td>
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<tr>
<td>Vitupodu</td>
<td>Velupodu</td>
<td>Dagadarti, Nellore District</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Yadavalli</td>
<td>Kavali Yadavalli</td>
<td>Anumasamudrrampeta, Nellore District.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Gumuduru</td>
<td>Thotapalliguduru</td>
<td>Thotapalligoduru, Nellore District.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

On the basis of the Identification of the place names the division Paka Nadu comprised the regions around Sangam, Muthukur, Thotapalligudur, Ulavalapadu, Dagadarti, Bogale and Anumasamudrampet Mandals in Nellore district and Markapur Mandal in Prakasham district.
70. **PANEM-SIMA** 172 Budidapadu 1510 Panyam
   The village Buddepadu is identical with modern Bhupanapadu in Panyam Mandal. The headquarters of this division Panem is identical with modern Panyam in Kurnool district. Hence this division can be identified with the region around Panyam Mandal in Kurnool district.

71. **PATVAGULLA-SIMA** 173 Patarlapalli 1547 Patnam
   This chief town of this division Patvagulla and it constituent village Patarlapalle are not traceable. But taking the find spot of the record into consideration, this division may tentatively be located in the modern Kadiri Mandal, in Anantapur district.

72. **PEDAKANTI-SIMA** 174 Panem 1506 Panyam
   Palem 1543 Animela
   The village Panem is identical with modern Panyam town, headquarter of the Panyam Mandal. The village Palem is identical with modern Palem in T.Sundupalle Mandal in Kadapa district. The chief town of this division Pedakanti is identical with modern Pendakal in Betamcherla Mandal. Hence this division comprised the region around the Betamcherla Mandal and Panyam Mandal of Kurnool district and T.Sundupalle Mandal in Kadapa district.

73. **PEDASAGALI-SIMA** 176 Porumamilla 1555 Porumamilla
   The village Porumamilla is identical with modern Porumamilla, which is a headquarters of the Mandal. Hence this division seems to have contained the region around Porumamilla in Kadapa district.

74. **PENAKACHARALA-SIMA** 177 Pennamagani 1548 Appajipeta
   (q.v)
   Jambuladinne 1556 Obulapuram
   Murthirayapuram 1558 Palem
   Pennamagani 1563 Appajipeta
   (q.v)
   Penakacherla, the chief town of this division is identified with modern Penakacherla in Garladinne Mandal. Jambuladinna is identified with present Jambuladinne in Garladinna Mandal, the village Murthirayapuram is identical with present Mukundapuram, Garladinne Mandal. The subdivision of this division Pennamagani may be
tentatively located in Pamidi, Garladinne Mandal in Anantapur district. Hence this division can be identified with the region consisting of present Garladinne Mandal, Penaka-cherla Mandal and Pamidi Mandal in Anantapur district.

75. PENNABADI-STHALAM

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Village</th>
<th>Year</th>
<th>Mandal</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Neladalapadu</td>
<td>1509</td>
<td>Tadipatri</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Tadipatri</td>
<td>1531</td>
<td>Tadipatri</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

The village Neladalapadu is identical with modern Nandalapadu in Tadipatri Mandal. The village Tadipatri is identical with modern Tadipatri. Hence, this division can be identified with the region around the Tadipatri, Anantapur district.

76. PENNA-MAGANI

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Village</th>
<th>Year</th>
<th>Mandal</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Aluguvata</td>
<td>1548</td>
<td>Appajipeta</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Kallurupadu</td>
<td>1563</td>
<td>Appajipeta</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

The village Kallurupadu is abandoned and the villagers built a new village by the side of the Highway and named it as Kalluru Railway Station in Garladinne Mandal. The village Aluguvata is not traced. Taking the find spot of the inscription into consideration i.e., Appajipeta is in Pamidi Mandal. Hence this division may tentatively be located in Pamidi Mandal, in Anantapur district.

77. PENUGONDA-CHAVADI

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Village</th>
<th>Year</th>
<th>Mandal</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Panem</td>
<td>1503</td>
<td>Panem town</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

The village Panem was identical with modern Panem town, headquarter of the Mandal in Kurnool district. Hence this division comprised the region around Panem Mandal in Kurnool district and Penugonda Mandal in Anantapur district.

78. PENUGONDA-MARJAVADA

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Village</th>
<th>Year</th>
<th>Mandal</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Vavilapatichavadi</td>
<td>1539</td>
<td>Kosuvaripalli (q.v)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Vavilapatisima (q.v)</td>
<td>1544</td>
<td>Kosuvaripalle</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Ramagiridurga (q.v)</td>
<td>1559</td>
<td>Somapalem</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Vavilapatisima (q.v)</td>
<td>1559</td>
<td>Mudivedu</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

On the basis of the identification of the above said subdivisions, the division formed with the regions of Vayalpad, Thambalapalle, Kurubalakota, Mulakalacheruvu and Gurramkonda Mandal in Chittoor district and Penugonda Mandal in Anantapur district.
79. PENUGONDA-RAJYA 290 Marjavadi Sima (q.v) 1505 Devulapalle
Do 291 Krottacheruvu 1512 Bukkapatnam
Do 292 Roddanadu (q.v) 1531 Lepakshi
Do 293 Roddanadu (q.v) 1534 Gorrepalli
Do 294 Roddanadu (q.v) 1537 Gorrepalli
Do 295 Roddanadu (q.v) 1538 Gorrepalli
Do 296 Roddanadu (q.v) 1553 Kaggallu
Do 297 Renadu (q.v) 1556 Chowluru
Do 298 Roddanadu (q.v) 1559 Manesamudram

The village Krottacheruvu is identified as modern Kothacheruvu in Kothacheruvu Mandal. The sub division of this division namely Roddanadu identified as modern Roddam, Madakasira, Parigi, Hindupur, Lepakshi and Chilamathur Mandals in Anantapur district; Renadu identified as Peddamudiyam Mandal in Kadapa district, Hindupur Mandal in Anantapur district; Marjavadi sima identified as Parigi Mandal in Anantapur district, Ramapur Mandal in Kadapa district, Kalikiri Mandal in Chittoor district. On the basis of the identification of the above sub divisions / villages, this division comprised Kothacheruvu, Hindupur, Parigi, Madakasira, Lepakshi, Roddam and Chilamathur Mandals in Anantapur district; Kalikiri Mandal in Chittoor district and Peddamudiyam, Ramapuram Mandals in Kadapa district.

80. PENUGONDA-SIMA 299 Somapalle 1558 Somapalli

The village Sompalle is identical with modern Somapalle in Mulakalacheruvu in Chittoor district. Hence this division may be comprises the region from Penukonda in Anantapur district to Mulakalacheruvu in Chittoor district.

81. PODALI-SIMA 300 Chilamkuri 1514 Chilamakurru
Do 301 Kirallapalli 1515 Pamulapadu
Do 302 Garladinna 1520 Garladinne
The village Chilamakuri is identical with modern Chilamakuri in Marripadu Mandal. The Village Keerallapalli is not traced. The village Garladinna is identical with modern Garladinna, Kanakanimitla Mandal, Prakasam district. The village Pamulapadu is identical with modern Pamulapadu in Podali Mandal, Prakasam district. The village Chiluru is not traced. The village Tummaturu is identical with modern Tummagunta, Podili Mandal. The chief town of this division Podili is identical with modern Podili town, Podili Mandal in Prakasam district. Hence this division can be identified as the region around Podili, Marripudu and Kanakanimitla Mandals in Prakasam district.

82. **POTTIPI-NADU 306**

| Talilapakam | 1514 | Tirumala |
| Pulapaturu | 1550 | Pulapaturu |

The village Talilapakam is identical with modern Tallapaka, Rajampeta Mandal. Pulapaturu is identified as Pulapathur in Rajampeta Mandal. The chief town of this division, Pottapi is identical with modern Pothapi, Nandaluru Mandal. Hence this division includes the places around Nandalur, Rajampeta and Penagalur Mandals in Kadapa district.

83. **POTLADURTI-SIMA 308**

| Kovvuru | 1533 | Santakovuru |

The village Kovvuru is identical with modern Santhakovvuru, Thondur Mandal. The chief town of this division Potladurthi is identical with modern Potladurti, Yerraguntla Mandal. Hence this division can be identified with the region around Santhakovvuru and Potladurthi in Kadapa district.

84. **POLURI-SIMA 309**

| Namalladinna | 1517 | Nemalladinne |

The village Namalladinna is identical with Nemalladinne, Peddamudium Mandal. The chief town of this division Poluru is identical with modern Polur in the same Mandal. Hence this division is formed with the region around Peddamudium Mandal in Kadapa district.
85. **PULINATI-SIMA** \(^{310}\) **Kurumavi** 1559 Kurmayl

The village Kurumavi is identical with Kurmoi in Palamaner Mandal. Hence this division can be identified with the region around Kurmoi in Palamaner Mandal in Chittoor district.

86. **PULLETTI-MAGANI** \(^{311}\) **Miduturu** 1517 Midituru

**Betapalli** 1554 Betapalle

**Narasapuram** 1555 Timmarayacheruvu

The village Miduturu is identical with modern Miduturu in Peddavadugur Mandal. The village Betapalli is identical with modern Bethapalle in Gooty Mandal. The village Narasapuram is identified with the modern Narasapuram in Guntakal Mandal. Hence this division can be identified as modern Peddavaduguru Mandal, Gutti Mandal and Guntakal Mandal in Anantapur district.

87. **PULIVENDALA-SIMA** \(^{314}\) **Chilamakuri** 1545 Tonduru

The village Chilamakuri is identified as present Chilamakur in Yerraguntla Mandal. The chief town of this division Pulivendala is identical with modern Pulivendala. Hence this division consist the region of present Pulivendala and Yerraguntla Mandals in Kadapa district.

88. **PULIVENDALA-STHALA** \(^{315}\) **Kundaluru** 1509 Pulivendala

The village Kundaluru is not traced on the basis of the identification of the find spot of the inscription, this division seems to be around modern Pulivendala Mandal in Kadapa district.

89. **PUNGI-NADU** \(^{316}\) **Arunarugallu** 1514 Gundlapalem

The village Arumarugallu is identical with modern Arimanipadu, Ojali Mandal. Hence this division can be identified with the region around Ojali Mandal in Nellore district.

90. **RAMAGIRI-DURGA** \(^{317}\) **Sompalleagraharam** 1559 Somapalem

**Mudivedu** 1559 Mudivedu

The village Somapalle is identical with modern Sompalle in Mulakalacheruvu Mandal in Chittoor district. The village Mudivedu is
identical with modern Mudivedu in Kurubalakota Mandal in Chittoor district. The headquarters of this division Ramagiri is identical with modern Ramagiri in Pichatur Mandal in Chittoor district. Hence this division comprised the regions of Pichatur, Kurubalakota and Mulakalacheruvu Mandals of Chittoor district.

91. RAYADURGA-NADU 319 Tavaregala 1556 Chyabala
The Agrahara village Taveragala cannot be identified on a modern Map. However, the find spot of the inscription is identical with Chabale in Vajrakarur Mandal. It can be presumed that this division corresponds to the region Rayadurga, Vajrakarur Mandals in Anantapur District.

92. RAYADURGA-RAJYAMU 320 Kugirenadu 1522 Bhairasamudram (q.v)
Do 321 Budigummasthalam 1537 Budigumma (q.v)
Do 322 Uravakondaventiya 1556 Chinnahoturu (q.v)
This division comprised three smaller divisions viz., Kugirenadu, Budigumma sthalam and Uravakonda ventiya. The Chief town of this division Rayadurga is identical with Rayadurgam in Rayadurga Mandal in Anantapur district. On the basis of the identification of these subdivisions, this division is to be identified with the region around Kundurpi, Belaguppa, Brahmasamudram, Vajrakarur, Uravakonda and Rayadurga Mandals in Anantapur district.

93. RAYADURGA-SIMA 323 Kaniyakallu 1516 Kanekal
Do 324 ........ 1556 Rayadurgam
Do 325 Kudluru 1556 Kudluru
Do 326 Baginayanipalle 1556 Rayadurgam
The village Kaniyakallu is identical with modern Kanekal, Kanekal Mandal in Anantapur district. The village Kudluru is identical with modern Kuduluru in D.Hirehal Mandal Anantapur district. The village Baginayanipalle is identical with modern Baginayakana halli in Rayadurga Mandal. The chief town of this division is identical with modern Rayadurga. Thus this division consists of the regions of present Rayadurgam, D.Hirehal and Kanekal Mandals in Anantapur district.
94. **RAYADURGA-VENTHE** 327 Uravakondasima 1554 Ragulapadu (q.v)
Do 328 Uravakondasima 1556 P Ahobilam (q.v)
The subdivision of this division Uravakonda sima can be identified as the present Uravakonda, Vidapanakallu, Vajrakaruru, Belaguppa, Kanekal, Garladinna and Kuderu Mandals of Anantapur district. Hence this division consists of the present Rayadurga, Uravakonda, Vajrakaruru, Belaguppa, Kanekal, Garladinna and Kuderu Mandals in Anantapur district.

95. **RENADU** 329 Mudium 1551 Peddamudium
Do 330 Chouturu 1556 Chowluru
Even though Nadu itself is a territorial appellation, in the present case, it has become a part of the name itself. It is one of the earliest subdivision, that is found in Rayalaseema. It is a subdivision of Penugonda Rajya. The village Mudium is identical with modern Mudium in Pedamudium Mandal in Kadapa district. The village chowturu is identical with modern Chowlur in Hindupur Mandal, Anantapur district. Hence this division is to be identified as the present Peddamudium Mandal in Kadapa district and Hindupur Mandal in Anantapur district.

96. **RODDA-NADU** 331 Uppidihalli 1512 Uppidipalli
Do 332 Chalivendala 1531 Chalivendula
Meenakunta Tekulodu
Do 333 Muttakada halli 1534 Gorrepalli
Do 334 Goravana halli 1537 Gorrepalli
Do 335 Kalanuru 1537 Lepakshi
Do 336 Nagaragera 1538 Lepakshi
Do 337 Modaya 1538 Gorrepalli
Do 338 Kaggallu 1553 Kaggallu
Do 339 Manneyasamudra 1559 Manesamudra
### Table 2.5

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>S.N o</th>
<th>Inscriptional Name</th>
<th>Modern Name</th>
<th>Name of the Mandal to which it belongs</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>01</td>
<td>Upidihalli</td>
<td>Uppidi palle</td>
<td>Madakasira, Anantapur dist.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>02</td>
<td>Muttakadihalli</td>
<td>Muthumothuka palle</td>
<td>Parigi, Anantapur, dt.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>03</td>
<td>Kalunur</td>
<td>Kalluru</td>
<td>Lepakshi, Anantapur district</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>04</td>
<td>Nagaragere</td>
<td>Nagaragere</td>
<td>Chikkaballapur dist., K.A. State</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>05</td>
<td>Kaggallu</td>
<td>Khagallu</td>
<td>Hindupur, Anantapur, Dt.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>06</td>
<td>Manneyasamudra</td>
<td>Manesamudram</td>
<td>Hindupur, Anantapur, Dt.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>07</td>
<td>Modaya</td>
<td>Moda</td>
<td>Parigi, Anantapur district</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>08</td>
<td>Chalivendla</td>
<td>Chalivendula</td>
<td>Hindupur, Anantapur, Dt.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>09</td>
<td>Meenakunta Agraharam</td>
<td>Meenakunta palle</td>
<td>Hindupur, Anantapur, Dt.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>10</td>
<td>Tekulodu</td>
<td>Tekulode</td>
<td>Chilamathur, Anantapur Dt.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>11</td>
<td>Goravanahalli</td>
<td>Gorrapalli</td>
<td>Parigi, Anantapur district</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

The chief town of this division is identical with modern Roddam, Headquarters of the same Mandal in Anantapur district. On the basis of the identification of the inscriptional place names, this division comprised the regions of modern Roddam, Madakasira, Parigi, Hindupur, Lepakshi, and Chilamathur Mandals in Anantapur district of Andhra Pradesh and some part of present Chikkaballapur district of Karnataka state.
Table: 2.6
Inscriptional Villages and their modern equivalents in Sakali Sima

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>S.No</th>
<th>Inscriptional Name</th>
<th>Modern Name</th>
<th>Mandal to which it belongs</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>01</td>
<td>Kotteragandla</td>
<td>Kotteragandla</td>
<td>B.Kodur, Kadapa district</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>02</td>
<td>Nuvvusalapadu</td>
<td>NuvvuruPadu</td>
<td>Atmakur, Nellore district</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>03</td>
<td>Viruru</td>
<td>Viruru</td>
<td>Atlur, Kadapa district</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>04</td>
<td>Madduru</td>
<td>Maddur</td>
<td>Atlur, Kadapa district</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>05</td>
<td>Porumamilla</td>
<td>Porumamilla</td>
<td>Porumamilla, Kadapa Dt.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>06</td>
<td>Peddavaddamanu</td>
<td>Vaddamanu</td>
<td>B.Kodur, Kadapa district</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>07</td>
<td>Sankavaram</td>
<td>Sankavaram</td>
<td>Kalasapadu, Kadapa Dt.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

On the basis of identification of the place names Sakali Sima included, in its jurisdiction the present places of B.Koduru, Atlur, Porumamilla, Kalasapadu mandals in Kadapa district, and Atmakur Mandal in Nellore district.

98. SANTANURU-SIMA 347 Bommalapura 1534 Batrabommalapura
The village Bommalapuram is identical with modern Batrabommalapura in Kosigi Mandal. The chief town of this division Santanuri is identical with modern Sathanur in Kosagi Mandal. Hence this division can be identified with the region around Kosigi Mandal in Kurnool district.

99. TALAPRODDATURI-SIMA348 Chirabadisima 1549 Enumala chintala
As it mentions Chirabadisima as one of its subdivision, it consists of the region of Kondapuram in Kadapa district and Yellanur Mandal in Anantapur district. The chief town of this division Tallaprodduturu is identical with modern Tallaprodduturu in Kondapur Mandal. Hence this division can be identified as Kondapuram Mandal in Kadapa district and Yellanur Mandal in Anantapur district.

100. TALAPODDATURO-VALITA349 Chammaturu 1551 Sambaturu
The village Chammaturu is identical with modern Sambaturu in Kondapuram Mandal. The chief town of Talapodaturu vailtha, Talaprodaturu is identical with modern Talaprodaturu in Kondapuram
Mandal. Hence this division comprised the region around Kondapuram Mandal, in Kadapa district.

101. **TANGEDA-SIMA** 📜 350 Kachavaram 🏛️ 1548 ✎ Tangeda
Do 📜 351 Tangeda 🏛️ 1551 ✎ Tangeda

The village Kachavaram is identical with modern Kachavaram in Karampudi Mandal in Guntur district. The village Tangeda is identical with modern Tangeda in Dachepalle Mandal. Hence this division included the regions around Karampudi Mandal and Dachepalli Mandal in Guntur district.

102. **TONDAmareGALLU-SIMA** 📜 352 Bondalapadu 🏛️ 1536 ✎ Markapur

The village Bondalapadu is identical with modern Bondalapadu in Markapur Mandal. Hence this division can be identified with the region around Markapur Mandal of Prakasam district.

103. **TUMBEkALLu-STHALA** 📜 353 Nagaragere 🏛️ 1538 ✎ Lepakshi

The village Nagaragere is identical with present Nagaragere in Chikkaballapur district of Karnataka state. The find spot of the inscription is in Lepakshi Mandal of Anantapur district. Hence this division can be identified with the region between Lepakshi and Kusavati River, with places like Nagaragere.

104. **TURUpU-PAANDARDI SIMA** 📜 354 Vonakada 🏛️ 1530 ✎ ---

The village Vanakada is identical with modern Vakadu, Vakadu Mandal. Hence this division comprised the region around Vakadu Mandal of Nellore district.

105. **TURUpU PADA** 📜 355 Nelaturu 🏛️ 1530 ✎ Vakadu

The Village is identical with modern Nelaturu in Muthukuru Mandal. Hence this division comprised the region around the village Nelatur in Nellore district.

106. **UDAYAGIRI-CHAVADI** 📜 356 Chidipirala 🏛️ 1557 ✎ Sambaturu

The village Chidipirala is identical with modern T.Sadipirala, Kamalapuram Mandal. The headquarters of this division Udayagiri is identified as modern Udayagiri. Hence this division consists of the
regions of Kamalapuram Mandal in Kadapa district and Udayagiri Mandal in Nellore district.

107. **UDAYAGIRI-MARJAVADI** 357  

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Region</th>
<th>Year</th>
<th>Village</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Dandlurisima</td>
<td>1545</td>
<td>Vangimala</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Ramagiridurga</td>
<td>1559</td>
<td>Somapalem</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

This division comprised two smaller divisions, Dandluri sima and Ramagiri durga. The headquarters of this division Udayagiri is identical with modern Udayagiri. On the basis of the identification of subdivisions it consists of the region of Mulakalacheru, Veeraballe Mandals in Chittoor district and Udayagiri Mandal in Nellore district.

108. **UDAYAGIRI-RAJYA** 359  

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Region</th>
<th>Year</th>
<th>Village</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Kandukuru</td>
<td>1520</td>
<td>Jillelamudi</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Podalisima</td>
<td>1521</td>
<td>Garladinne</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Kandukurusima</td>
<td>1527</td>
<td>Singarayakonda</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Sakali-sima</td>
<td>1529</td>
<td>Katteragandla</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Gandikotasima</td>
<td>1543</td>
<td>Gopavaram</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Pulivendala sima</td>
<td>1545</td>
<td>Tonduru</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Sangam</td>
<td>1551</td>
<td>Sangam</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Tummaturu</td>
<td>1563</td>
<td>Gopalapadu</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

On the basis of the identification of village / subdivision it consists of the region of present Kandukuru, Podili mandals in Prakasham district; Atmakuru and Udayagiri Mandals in Nellore district; Proddaturu and Yerraguntla Mandals in Kadapa district.

109. **UDAYAGIRI-SIMA** 367  

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Region</th>
<th>Year</th>
<th>Village</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Pulivandalasthala</td>
<td>1509</td>
<td>Pulivendala</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Gandikota sima</td>
<td>1525</td>
<td>Upparapalli</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Bommavaram</td>
<td>at the time of Sadasivaraya</td>
<td>Atmakuru</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

The village Bommavaram is identical with modern Bommavaram in Anantasagaram Mandal in Nellore district. On the basis of the identification of villages / sub divisions, this division can be identified as the present Veeraballa, Pulivendala, Chennuru, and Yerraguntla Mandals in Kadapa district and Udayagiri, Anantasagaram Mandals in Nellore district.
The villages are identical with modern Bennikal, Tumbiganur in Kanekal Mandal; Yerragudi in Belaguppa Mandal; Sirivaram in Garladinne Mandal; Timmapura in Kuderu Mandal; Chinnahoturu, Kamalapadu, Ragulapadu in Vajrakarur Mandal; Nimbegallu, Rayanapalle in Uravakonda Mandal of Anantapur district. On the basis of the identification of the above inscriptive place names this division can be identified as present Uravakonda, Kanekal, Belaguppa, Garladinne, Kuderu and Vajrakarur Mandals in Anantapur district.

The village Pinahoturu is identical with modern Chinna Hoturu in Vajrakarur Mandal, Anantapur district. The chief town of this division Uravakonda is identical with modern Uravakonda, head quarter of the same Mandal. On the basis of the identification of the inscriptive place names, this division consists of the regions of Vidapanakal Uravakonda, Kuderu, Garladinne and Vajrakarur Mandals of Anantapur district.

The Subdivision Kosuvaripalli sthalam can be identified with the region around Kosuvaripalli in Thambalapalle Mandal. The chief town of this division Vavilapati is identical with Vayalpad, Headquarters of the Mandal. Hence this division formed with the regions of Vayalpad and Thambalapalli Mandals of Chittoor district.
113. **VAVILAPATI-SIMA 377**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Village</th>
<th>Year</th>
<th>Modern Location</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Mudivada</td>
<td>1559</td>
<td>Mudivedu</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Vempalapalli</td>
<td>1544</td>
<td>Kosuvarelli</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Yelavanuru</td>
<td>1544</td>
<td>Kosuvaripalli</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

The village Mudivada is identical with modern Mudivedu in Kurubalakota Mandal of Chittoor district. The village Vempalapalli is identical with modern Vempalle in Madanapalle Mandal of Chittoor district. The village Yalavaruru is not identified. Find spot Kosuvaripalle is in Thambalapalle Mandal. The chief town of this division Vavilapati is identical with modern Vayalpad, Headquarters of the same Mandal. Hence this division comprised the regions of Vayalpad, Thambalapalle, Madanapalle and Kurubalakota Mandals in Chittoor district.

114. **VINUKONDA-SIMA 379**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Village</th>
<th>Year</th>
<th>Modern Location</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Madhumanchi</td>
<td>1518</td>
<td>Srikakulam</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Konudorta</td>
<td>1522</td>
<td>Kunduru</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Minnikallu</td>
<td>1546</td>
<td>Minnikallu</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Yanamadala</td>
<td>1565</td>
<td>Enamandala</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

The village Madhumanchi is identical with Madamanchipadu in Vinukonda Mandal in Guntur district. The village Yanamadala is identical with modern Enamandala, Prattipadu Mandal in Guntur district. The villages KonuDorta and Minnikallu are not traced. The chief town of this division Vinukonda is identical with modern Vinukonda, Headquarters of the same Mandal. Hence this division consists of the region around Vinukonda Mandal and Prattipadu Mandal in Guntur district.

115. **Yeruva Nadu 383**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Village</th>
<th>Year</th>
<th>Modern Location</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Chakicherla</td>
<td>1536</td>
<td>Chandavaram Teakshmirpuram</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

The village Chakicherla is identical with modern Chakicherla Ulavalapadu Mandal of Nellore district. Chandavaram is identical with modern Chandavaram in Donakonda Mandal of Prakasam district. Lakshmirpuram is identical with modern Lakshmirpuram of Donakonda Mandal of Prakasam district. Hence this division comprised the region of modern Donakonda Mandal in Prakasam district and Ulavalapadu Mandal of Nellore district.
MAP SHOWING THE ADMINISTRATIVE DIVISIONS DURING THE TULUVA DYNASTY

Note: Map Not to Scale

TAMILNADU STATE

26. Cheenuru
27. Mulkinadu
28. Pulivendula
29. Pottiipal
30. Daniurfe
31. Marjaveedu
32. Ramagiri
33. Bhimavaram
34. Vizianagaram
35. Basavakondapalli
36. Pulikotla
37. Chandragiri
38. Padanadu
39. Suryapet
40. Pakanadu
41. Punganuru
42. Urayagiri
43. Kondakuru
44. Kantiplri
45. Gadadu
46. Ammapet
47. Adda
48. Tondamadugu
49. Konaikonda
50. Kondupul
51. Dogall
52. Tengade
53. Ramakonda
54. Kondavidi
55. Kondepallai

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6. Renadu
7. Penkonda
8. Nalapadu
9. Mudigudem
10. Chirabadi
11. Guntur
12. Pulivandalu
13. Advani
14. Kondapalli
15. Mostaladugu
16. Koppa
17. Dhuruparam
18. Doni
19. Avuru
20. Kokilapet
21. Renadu
22. Chegatamriti
23. Sakal
24. Pedudurty
25. Gandikota

Source 1: DISTRICT WISE CENSUS HANDBOOK PART XII- A & B 1991
Published by Government of AP 1997

2: DISTRICT WISE MAPS AND INFORMATION BOOKLETS
Published by GM ART PRINT- Vijaywada
### ADMINISTRATIVE DIVISIONS UNDER ARAVIDU DYNASTY

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>S.No.</th>
<th>Administrative Division</th>
<th>Subdivision / Date</th>
<th>Find spot</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1.</td>
<td><strong>AGALI-SIMA</strong> 384</td>
<td>Ratnagiri Sthala at the time of Sriranga</td>
<td>Ratnagiri</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>(q.v)</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td><strong>Do</strong> 385</td>
<td>Arayakota Sima 1586</td>
<td>Doddidi</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>(q.v)</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td><strong>Do</strong> 386</td>
<td>Madhuvidhi Sthala 1604</td>
<td>Ravudi</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>(q.v)</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

This division comprised three sub divisions. Ratnagiri sthala comprised the region of present Rolla and Amarapuram Mandal; Arayakota sima comprised region of modern Rolla Mandal; Madhuvidi sthala can be identified as present Agali Mandal. Hence this division comprised the modern Agali, Rolla and Amarapuram Mandals in Anantapur district.

| 2.    | **AGALI-STHALA** 387    | Rolla Sthala at the time of Sriranga | Kodihalli |
|       |                         | (q.v)              |           |

Rolla sthala consists of the present Rolla and Agali Mandal. The headquarters of this division Agali is identical with modern Agali. Hence this division consists of present Agali Mandal and Rolla Mandal of Anantapur district.

| 3.    | **AREYAKOTA-SIMA** 388  | Dodderi 1586 Dodderi |           |
|       |                         | (q.v)              |           |

The village Dodderi is identical with modern Dodderi in Rolla Mandal. Hence this division identified as the region around the village of Dodderi, Rolla Mandal of Anantapur district.

| 4.    | **CHANDRAGIRI - RAJYA** 389 | Mangalampadu 1602 Uchchuru Uggumudiaperagaram |...... |
|       |                             | (q.v)              |           |

The village Mangalampadu is identical with modern Mangalampadu in Sullurupeta Mandal. Uchchuru is identical with modern Uchchur in Doravarisatram Mandal. Ugimedaperagaram is identified as modern Uggumudi in Sullurupeta Mandal. The headquarters of this division Chandragiri is identical with modern Chandragiri town. Hence this division consists with the region of Chandragiri Mandal in Chittoor district and Sullurupeta and Doravarisatram Mandals in Nellore district.
5. CHIPPAGIRI-SIMA 3390  Beludona 1592  BeluDona
The village BeluDona is identical with modern Beladona in Chippagiri Mandal. The chief town of this division, Chippagiri is identical with modern Chippagiri Headquarters of the same Mandal. Hence this division is consists of the region around Chippagiri Mandal in Kurnool district.

6. DUPADU-SIMA 391  Gurrapusala 1614  Venkatadripalem Chennarayapalle  Garladinna  Kotarivanipalle
The village Gurrapusala identified as modern Gurrapusala in Yerragonda palem Mandal; Chennarayapalle is identical with modern Chennappanayuni palle in Chandrasekharapuram Mandal. Garladinne identified as modern Garladinna in Kanakanimitta Mandal. Katarivari palli is identical with modern Kataruvari palli in Yerragandapalem Mandal. The chief town of this division Dupadu, is identified with modern Dupadu in Tripurantakam Mandal. Hence this division can be identified with the region around Tripurantakam Mandal; Yerragandepalem Mandal, Chandrasekharapuram Mandal and Kanakanimitta Mandal in Prakasham district.

7. GANDIKOTA-SIMA 392  Ponnatota 1574  Ponnatota
The village Ponnatota is identical with modern Ponnathota in Jammalamadugu Mandal. The chief town of this division Gandikota is six miles to the west of Jammalamadugu town. Hence this division comprised the region around Jammala-madugu Mandal in Kadapa district.

8. GUTTI-SIMA 393  Marinepalli 1602  Marnepalli  Anumpalle 1626  Anumpalle  Medimakulapalli 1640  Medimakula palli
The village Marinepalle is identified with modern Marnepalle is Gooty Mandal. Anumpalle is identified as modern Anumpalle in Pamidi Mandal. Medimakula palle is identical with modern Medimakula palle in Peddavaduguru Mandal. The chief town of this division is identical with modern Gooty, headquarters of the same Mandal. Hence this
division consists of modern Gooty, Pamidi, Peddavaduguru Mandals in Anantapur district.

9. **GUYYALURU-SIMA** 396  Dinnemidi 1645 Kodigepalli

The village Dinnemidi Kodigepalli identified as C.Kodigepalli in Madakasira Mandal. Hence this division corresponds to the region around the village C.Kodigepalli in Madakasira Mandal of Anantapur district.

10. **KANIGIRI-SIMA** 397  Policherla 1579 Kanigiri

The village Policherla is identical with modern Valicherla in Hanumanthunipadu Mandal. The chief town of this division identified as modern Kanigiri, headquarters of the same Mandal. Hence this division can be identified with the region of Kanigiri Mandal and Hanumanthunipadu Mandals in Prakasham district.

11. **KOCHCHERLA-SIMA** 398  Singarikonda 1622 Venkatadri palem

The village Singarikonda is identical with modern Narasinga-puram in Tripurantakam Mandal. The headquarters of this division is identical with modern Kochcherla kota. Danakonda Mandal. Hence this division comprised regions of modern Donakonda Mandal and Tripurantakam Mandal of Prakasham district.

12. **KOGILAKUNTLA-SIMA** 399  Kogilakuntla 1573 Kovelakuntla

The village Kogilakuntla is identical with modern Koilakuntla, headquarters of the same Mandal. Hence this division can be identified as the region around Koilakuntla Mandal in Kurnool district.

13. **KONDAVIDU-RAJYAMU** 400  Nidumukkala 1577 Nidumukkala

Do 401  Gorijavolu 1577 Kondavidu

The village Nidumukkala is identical with modern Nidumukkala in Tadikonda Mandal. The village Gorijavolu is identified as modern Gorijavolu in Nadendla Mandal. Headquarters of this division, Kondavidu is in Edlapadu Mandal. Hence this division can be identified
with the present Edlapadu, Tadikonda and Nadendla Mandals in Guntur district.

14. **KONDAVITI -SIMA** 402  
Mullanguru 1574  Aminabad  
Sekuru 1575  Sekhur  
Kondapadu 1576  Kondapadu  
Nadindla 1579  Nadendla

The village Mullanguru is not traced. However the find spot of the inscription Aminabad is in Phirangipuram Mandal. The village Sekuru is identical with modern Sekuru in Chebrolu Mandal. The village Kondapadu is identical with modern Kondapadu in Pratipadu Mandal. The village Nadindla is identical with modern Nadendla, Nadendla Mandal. Hence this division can be identified with the present Edlapadu, Phirangipuram, Chebrolu, Nadendla and Pratipadu Mandals in Guntur district.

15. **MADHUVIDI -STHALA** 406  
Ravidi 1640  Ravudi

The chief town of this division is identical with modern Madhudi in Agali Mandal. The village Ravidi is identical with modern Ravudi in the Agali Mandal. This division can be identical with the region around the Agali Mandal, in Anantapur district.

16. **MALLELA-STHALA** 407  
Bayanagunta 1638  Bayanagunta Vanavolu
Vanavolu palli

The chief town of this division is identical with modern Mallela in Gorantla Mandal, Anantapur district. The villages Bayanagunta, Vanavolu are identical with modern Boyanakunta palle, Vanavolu in Gorantla Mandal. Hence this Division can be identified with the region around the Gorantla Mandal Anantapur district.

17. **NELLURU-SIMA** 408  
Pelleru 1621  Pelleru

The village Pelleru is identical with modern Pelleru, Chezerla Mandal. Hence this division comprised the region around Nellore, Chezerla Mandals of Nellore district.
<table>
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<tr>
<th>No</th>
<th>District</th>
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<th>Date</th>
<th>Details</th>
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</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>18</td>
<td>PADA NADU</td>
<td>Illupuru</td>
<td>1602</td>
<td>The village Illupuru is identical with modern Illupuru, Sullurupeta Mandal Nellore district. The village Mangalapadu is identical with modern Mangalapadu, Sullurupeta Mandal. The village Santavaluru is identical with modern Santavaluru, Varadaiah Palem Mandal in Chittoor district. The village Uchchuru is identical with modern Uggumudi Sullurupeta, Nellore Mandal district. Hence this division comprised the region of present Sullurupeta, Doravarisatram Mandal of Nellore district and Varadaiahpalem Mandal in Chittoor district.</td>
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<td>19</td>
<td>PBNA8ACHARALA-SIMA</td>
<td>Anumpalle</td>
<td>1626</td>
<td>The village Anumpalle is identical with modern Anumpalle in Pamidi Mandal. Penakacherla the chief town of this division is identified with modern Penakacherla in Garladinne Mandal. Hence this division is identified with the region around Pamidi, Garladinne Mandal in Anantapur District.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>20</td>
<td>PENUGONDA-RAJYA</td>
<td>Guyyalurunadu</td>
<td>1645</td>
<td>The sub division of this division Guyyaluru nadu is identified as with the present Madakasira Mandal. The chief town of this division is identified with modern Penukonda the headquarter of the same Mandal. Hence this division can be identified with the regions of present Penukonda Mandal and Madakasira Mandal of Anantapur district.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>21</td>
<td>PODALI-SIMA</td>
<td>Kunchepalli</td>
<td>1583</td>
<td>The village Kunchepalli is identical with modern Kunchepalli in Podali Mandal of Prakasam district. The chief town of this division Podali is identical with modern Podali town, headquarter of the Mandal. Hence</td>
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</table>
this division can be identified as the region around Podali Mandal in Prakasham district.

22. **PULLETTI-MAGANI** 414  Marinepalli  1602  Marnepalli

The name of this division derives from Pulivanka. The village Marnepalli is identical with modern Marne Palli in Gooty Mandal. Hence this division can be identified with the region around the village Marnepalli in Anantapur district.

23. **RATNAGIRI-STHALA** 415  Buttenahalli  at the time  Ratnagiri of Sriranga

The chief town of this division Ratnagiri is identical with modern Ratnagiri in Rolla Mandal. The village Bhuttenahalli may be identical with modern Buttenahalli in Amarapuram Mandal. Hence this division comprised the modern Rolla and Amarapuram Mandal in Anantapur district.

24. **RAYADURGA-RAJYAMU** 416  Ratnagiri  at the time  Ratnagiri Sthala(q.v) of Sriranga

The sub division of this division Ratnagiri can be identified as the modern Rolla and Amarapuram Mandal in Anantapur district. The headquarters of this division Rayadurga is identified as modern Rayadurga. Hence this division can be identified with the region consisting of present Rayadurga, Rolla and Amarapuram Mandals in Anantapur district.

25. **RAYADURGA-VENTHE** 417  Sirenadu  at the time  Kodihalli sima(q.v) of Sriranga

_Do 418_  Agali sima  1604  ....

The sub divisions of this division are Sirenadu and Agali sima. Sirenadu sima consists of the present Gudibanda, Rolla and Agali Mandals. Agali sima can be identified as with the present Agali, Rolla and Amarapuram Mandals. Hence this division consists of the region with the present Rayadurga, Gudibanda, Rolla, Agali and Amarapuram Mandals of Anantapur district.
26. **RENADU** 419 Chinnakopperla 1571 Koilakuntla

Even though Nadu itself is a territorial appellation, in the present case, it has become a part of the name itself. It is one of the earliest subdivision, that is found in Rayalaseema. It is a subdivision of Penugonda Rajya. The village Chinnakopperla is identical with modern Chinnakopperla in Koilakuntla Mandal. Hence this division consists of the region around the village of Chinnakopperla of Kurnool district.

27. **ROLE-STHALA** 420 Kodihalli at the time of Sriranga

The chief town of this division is identical with modern Rolla in Anantapur district. The village Kodihalli is identified with modern Kodihalli in Agali Mandal. Hence this division is comprised with the regions of modern Agali and Rolla Mandal in Anantapur district.

28. **SARIYEPALLI-SIMA** 421 Koduru 1645 Koduru

The village Koduru is identical with modern Koduru in Thotapalli Gudur Mandal in Nellore district. The chief town of this division Sariyepalli is identical with modern Survepalle in Muthukur Mandal in Nellore district. Hence this division comprised the regions around Muthukuru Mandal and Thotapalli Mandal in Nellore district.

29. **SIRENADU-SIM**A 422 Agali sthala at the time of Sri ranga

This division of which Agali sthala formed a subdivision can be identified with more or less the present Gudibanda, Rolla, Agali Mandals of Anantapur district. The headquarter of this division seems to be Sira is identical with modern Sira, in Tumkur district of Karnataka state. Hence this division consists of the region of Agali Mandal in Anantapur district and some parts of Tumkur district in Karnataka state.

30. **SRISAILA-SIDHAPURA** 423 Langgaluti 1624 Nagaluti

The village included in this division Langgaluti is not identified. However the chief town of this division Sidhapuram is identical with modern Siddhapuram in Atmakur Mandal. The find spot of inscription is identical with modern Nagalooti Gudem in Atmakur Mandal. Hence this division comprised the region around Atmakur Mandal in Kurnool district.
31. **UDAYAGIRI-SIMA**^424^  
Vidavaluru  1582  Vidavaluru  
Kavali  1636  Tallapalem  
Bommavaram at the time Bommavaram of Sriranga

The village Vidavaluru is identical with modern Vidavaluru, Vidavaluru Mandal. The village Kavali is identical with modern Kavali, Kavali Mandal. The village Bommavaram is identical with modern Bommavaram in Anantasagaram Mandal. The headquarters of this division Udayagiri is identical with modern Udayagiri. Hence this division consists of the region with the present Udayagiri, Vidavaluru, Kavali and Anantasagaram Mandals in Nellore district.

32. **UDAYAGIRI STHALA**^427^  
Appanimadara  1586  Udayagiri

The village Appanimadara is identical with modern Appasamudram in Udayagiri Mandal. Hence this division comprised the region around the village Appasamudram of Nellore district.

33. **VEPARALA-VENTHE**^428^  
Eragudi at the time Srirangapuram of Sriranga

The chief town of this division, Veparala is identical with modern Veparala in Rayadurga Mandal. The village Eragudi and find spot of inscriptions in identified with Yerragudi and Srirangapuram in Belaguppa Mandal. Hence this division is identified with the regions around Beluguppa and Rayadurga Mandals of Anantapur district.
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