Prof. S. Ramachandra Rao, in an article contributed to the work 'Karnataka through the Ages', writing about Abhirama Kamakshi, mentioned that '...of the works of poetesses of this period it is only those of Abhirama Kamakshi and Tirumalambai that have survived the test of time'. He also observed that '...the women of this period made valuable contributions to Sanskrit Literature. Gangadevi, Abhirama Kamakshi and Tirumalambai are representative respectively of the early middle and the closing periods of Vijayanagara history'. The work of Abhirama Kamakshi is Abhinava Ramabhuyadayam in twenty four cantos which is available in its complete form.

J.B. Choudhury's work Sanskrit Poetesses, which contains an exhaustive enumeration of almost all the poetesses available in the field of Sanskrit, both modern and ancient, curiously enough did not mention the name of Abhirama Kamakshi. With a view to find the reason for this, Catalogues were searched to know more about Abhirama Kamakshi. The NCC vol.1 gives the following information about Kamakshi:

"Abhirama Kamakshi of Mullendrum village......may be identical with Kamakshi, son of Abhirama and author of an inscription".
This information added to the existing confusion though there was some justification for not finding Kāmā-kāgī's name in the list of Sanskrit Poetesses compiled by Prof. Choudhury. On checking the manuscript itself, it was found that though the colophon which reads 'ityabhirāma kamākṣyāḥ kṛtau Abhinava rāmābhuyudeye...', misleads the reader to consider the author as a female, the introductory verse where the author refers to himself in masculine gender settles the issue. The concern sloka reads thus:

"Aham vidhātum kṛtimapragalbhbhā
tathāpi.........................

asaupavitrīkṛtirātmanopī
pātram kimu syāt parihasatāyāḥ"4 1

Here, repeated references to himself in masculine gender shows that Abhinavarāmābhuydayam is a work by a man.

From the above references it is clear that Prof. Rao was misled by the name Abhirāma Kāmākāgī, which sounds feminine.
CITATIONS IN APPENDIX - A

1. p.641
2. p.639
   vol.IV. part I
   Sanskrit B. Madras, No.8202.
Quotable Quotes in Madhura Vijayam.

1. "pativratāpyarūpā stree pari-ṇetra na rocate"
   An ugly woman, though virtuous, is not pleasing to her husband. (I.19.)

2. "vaneṣu tyakta mākandāḥ kāko nimbamapekṣate"
   A Crow shows preference to the Nimba (fruit) without caring for the Mango in the forest. (I.20.)

3. "āhāryarāgo na ciram rucirāḥ kṛtrimupalāḥ"
   Short lived is the radiance of artificial colouring in a fictitious stone. (I.21.)

4. "vīrālāḥ kavayo loke saralālāpapealāḥ"
   Scarcely can be found poets who are charming by reason of their simple and sweet songs. (I.22)

5. "kim na sūte kaveḥ kṛtib"
   What is there that a composition of a poet does not yield? (I.23.)

6. "svādūpūgparasāsvāde kaḥ prerayati śatpadam"
   Who urges the bee to taste the sweetness of honey? (I.24.)

7. "gurūpadeśaḥ kila kathyate budhaiḥ akarkaṃ sam kīcana ratnakuḍḍalam"
   Wise men consider instructions imparted by a Guru, as a jewelled-ear ring bereft of hardness. (III.22)
8. "khalā na gr̥̄ḥhanti niyantṛ coditam"
Perverse rogues do not mind the promptings of good leaders. (III.23.)

9. "payāmsi varṇāṇnapā kim na bhīṣagah
kāṭhoravīpihūrjathu garjito ghanāb"
A cloud may give welcome showers; but at the same time no one will cease dreading its lightning and thunder. (III.31.)

10. "nigīrga ṣākhādatasamvr̥tiḥ katham
taruprakāṇḍaḥ na daheddavāṇanāb"
Would it be different for the fire that had consumed with its flames hundreds of branches of a tree, to destroy the trunk also? (III.42.)

11. "na madaḥ kasya vikārakāraṇam"
Who is there that is immune to the injurious influence of drinking? (VII.5.)

12. "ḥṛdayam kaḥ khalu vetti rāgiqum"
The minds of lovers are certainly inscrutable. (VII.6.)

13. "bata viśvāsapadam na kāmināb"
Lustful men ought not to be trusted. (VII.47.)

14. "guneṣu ko matsaramādadhāti"
Who is not moved by real exhibition of daring quality? (X.10.)
APPENDIX - C

NAMES OF POETS MENTIONED IN MAOHURĀVIJAYAM

1. Vālmīki I.5.
### APPENDIX - D

#### HISTORICAL CHARACTERS MENTIONED IN MADHURĀVIJAYAM

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<td>2.</td>
<td>Vīra Kampana OR Kampa Bhūpatiḥ</td>
<td>I.25</td>
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<td>Bukkarāja OR Kuntala Bhūmapālaḥ</td>
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APPENDIX - E

NAMES OF COUNTRIES FOUND IN MADHURĀVIJAYAM

1. Karnāṭa OR the Kuntala Country I.75; IV.51, 64
2. Tundaṅga III.42
3. Cola, Kerala and Pāṇḍya IV.31
4. Magadha, Mālāva, Sevuna, Simhala and Gauḍa V.9
5. Āndhra IX.30

NAMES OF CITIES FOUND IN MADHURĀVIJAYAM

1. Vijaya OR Vijayanagara I.43
2. Pampa OR Hampi I.66
3. Kāncy ĀOR Marakatapurī V.1
4. Virificinagara a small city eight miles west of Vellore III.42, IV.50
5. Kantaकānanapanattanam, the modern Mulabāgil. IV.46
6. Vyāghrapuṛi OR Chidambaram VIII.2.
7. Śrī Rangam VIII.2
8. Madhurā VIII.8, 28.
APPENDIX - F

Names of Rivers found in Madhura Vijaya

1. Tungabhādrā I.44
2. Tāmbraparnī II.5; VIII.12; IX.17.
3. Kṣīrasthāranginī OR Pālār IV.49
4. Sahyākanyā OR Kāverī VIII.6

Names of Mountains found in Madhura Vijaya

1. Cakrācala I.45
2. Sumeru I.46
3. Malayādri II.6
4. Rājagambhīra- on this mountain IV.61
   the chief of the Tungīra had
   his fortress built. It is
   identified with Padaiveedu
1. 

Atiṣṭete guruṁātmajāḥ sujamāḥ

"A high born son excels his father" II.52.

2. 

Katham vā sāhyate vipakṣasamuddhiḥ

"How can the prosperity of an enemy be tolerated"? XI.106

3. 

Kim vā topobhiṅg kṛtināmalabhyam

"Nothing is unattainable for the blessed through Tapas" VII.21

4. 

Jagati mahadavāptirjāyate gauravāya

"Position secures respectability in society." II.59

5. 

Dharaṅgau bhūpatireva dharmaḥetubh

"King is the source of Dharma in this world." II.50

6. 

Paśya prāśapekṣayā hi pratiṣṭhitō

"Keeping up the promise is more important than just living". X.6

7. 

Paribhūtāḥ paribhūyate jagatyāṁ

"The exploited alone are subjected to further exploitation in this world." II.56
8. Prabhucittānusūtim bhajanti sarve
"Every one tries to follow the master". II.51

9. Balavantam āraγam bhajanti sarve
"All take shelter under the powerful". II.53

10. Vinā tapobhirvividhaṁ jagaṭyāṁ
bhajanti ke va sutarūpabhaṁgaṇaṁ
"Without performing meritorious deeds
who will enjoy the good fortune of
possessing a son?" VI.28

11. Saheta kāḥ ṛṣṭravajjṛmbhaṁgaṇi
"Who can tolerate the rise of a foe?" I.70
APPENDIX - I

List of Historical places mentioned in R N B M. (In the Order of occurrence in the Text)

1. Coladadea I.11
2. Tanjānagarī II.1
3. Śonādri (Tiruvannamalai) VI.7
4. Vṛddhaḍagiri VI.8
5. Śrī Śaila VI.9
6. Śrīrālangam VI.13
8. Āratta & Kāmboja VII.47
9. Candragiri VII.59
10. Penukonda VII.60
11. Karnāṭadadea VII.60, 65, 66, 79
12. Vallaḷapuri VII.66
13. Tuṅgīra VII.74, & XI.25
14. Nēpāḷapuri (Jaffna) VIII.20
15. Kumbhagoḍa VIII.72.
16. Pāṇḍya IX.25
17. Toppūr IX.28
18. Pālcanada (Tiruvaḍi) X.70
19. Bhuvanagiri X.74