Temple Architecture in India

	Т	e Architecture in India	
Deogarh, UP	Dashavatara Temple	Built in 6th Century CE. Panchayatana structure Sarvatobhadra architecture Rekhaprasada or Latina type of shikhara West facing temple with Ganga and Yamuna forms at the entrance Three main reliefs: Anantashayana Vishnu, Nara Narayana, Gajendramoksha	
Aihole	a little structure built out of boulder like blocks of stone -	heavy, bulky, clumsy	
		perforated walls - jallies ; first attempt to raise a turret	
		pillared verandah as Circumambulatory path ; towering shikhara Roof -Gajaprishtakaraelephant back type	
Mahabalipuram - attributed to reign of King Mahendravarmanl and his son Narasimhavarman I of Pallava kingdom	Draupadiratha,,	Rock cut temple; imitation of mud hut - square cell with portico surmounted by a hanging roof - Bengali Hut. Floral decoration along the edges Two girls at the entrance	
	Arjunaratha,	Pyramidal tower Square in plan animals as bases of pillars - as against the Mauryan forms of animals as capital Two storeyed vimana	
	Dharmarajaratha	Single long stone of pink granite Considered to be templates for Dravidian Architecture Tallest and largest of pancharathas Three storeyed vimana	

	Bheemaratha,	single tiered oblong temple - unfinished structure - planned in oblong shape for anantashayana Vishnu barrel-vaulted roof and ornate columns.	
	Nakula - SahadevaRatha,	Apsidal roof with slight forward extension supported by two lion pillars No figure carvings A monolithic elephant suggesting gajaprishtakara style of roof is close to this ratha	
	Ganesharatha	Three storeyed vimana Resembles Bhimaratha Roof has 9 vase shaped finials - precursor to later gopuram	
	Shore temple	A set of 3 temples - 2 Shiva and 1 vishnu Stylistically similar to Dharmarajaratha but a Structural temple and not a rock cut temple	
Sanchi	Temple 18	timber super structure - 2nd century	BC
	Temple 17	400 AD - regular neat rows of stone - Gargoyles for water flow	
Kanchipuram	Kailashnath Temple	9 shrines at 3 sides of garbhagriha, pyramidal tower, storeyed elevation, well-proportioned shikhara, elegant at lovely female figures, couples in embragods and goddesses decorate the surfa Natamandapa (hall of dance and musi and Bhogamandapa (hall of offering)	ace,
Puri	Jagannath Temple	Vimana - lofty and imposing structure above sanctum sanctorum	CONTRACTOR OF THE PARTY OF THE

Bhubaneshwar	Linguesia Taurula	1000 A D	
Birabariesiiwai	Lingaraja Temple	1000 A.D., enormous height of spire , Jagamohana with 9 lower roofs and 7 upper roofs matches the spire,	
	VaitalaDeul Temple	8th century AD, ribbon like elements to embellish the temple walls; barrel roof	
	Raja Rani Temple	sensuous and graceful figures of Yakshis and Vrishikas, miniature temple towers - one on top of other, mount higher and higher to ever loftier heights like Mt. Everest surrounded by smaller peaks	
	Parasurameshvara Temple	7th century AD, 2 roofs with slanting slabs with small skylights in between - gradually by multiplying such roofs, pyramidal roofs results over the shrine - Jagamohana preceding the main shrine	
	Brahmeshvara Temple	Panchayatana temple, 1060 AD, Shikhara curves abruptly below the amalaka, pyramidal heavy roof	
	Ananta Vasudeva Temple	1278 AD, Vaishnava temple in Shaiva site, grouping of roofs over four compartments with gradual ascent, Walls are adorned with Regents along with their wives.	
Konark	Sun Temple	Constructed by Ganga Ruler Narasimha Varman, 1250 A.D., gigantic chariot with 12 pairs of ornamental wheels pulled by seven rearing horses. Consists of a Sanctum sanctorum with curvilinear shikhara, Jagamohana and a dancing hall all built on same axis enclosed in a vast compound wall with three entrance gateways. Platform is richly ornamented with elephants, sculptures often of sensuouscharacter.	

Udaipur, MP	Nilakantha or Udayeshwara Temple	Built by UdayadithyaParamara between 1059 and 1080 A.D., Covered porch, a pyramidal roof and shikhara with four narrow flat bands running from base to summit	
Pattadkal	Virupaksha Temple	Constructed by Queen of Vikramaditya II in 740 A.D Has Pallava influence - direct imitation of kailashnath temple at Kanchi, pillared mandapam with pierced stone windows, square shikhara with clearly defined storeys. Built of large, closely jointed blocks of stone without mortar. Still in use.	
Tanjavur	Brihadeeshwara Temple	Built by Raja RajaChola in 1010 A.D., pyramidal spire made up of diminishing tiers regularly tapering towards the top surmounted by a domical pinnacle. Adorned with paintings and sculptures both inside and outside	BRIHADISVARA TEMPLE, THANJAVUR Talisat Temples Structure Cuick facts 1. Period: 11th contury CE 2. Type of Structure: Temple 3. Constructed by Rajanja Chola I 4. Material Used: Granite
Ellora	Kailasha Temple	Rock cut temple complex, resembles rathas of Mahabalipuram, built during the reign of Krishna, a Rashtrakuta King in 8th century AD. Carved from the top downwards. Has beautiful, graceful dignified sculptural decorations pertaining to theme of Shiva and Parvati, Sita's abduction and Ravana shaking the mountain.	Scalario and and a scalario and a sc
Khajuraho	Kandariya Temple Mahadev Temple Devi Jagadamba Temple Chitragupta Temple Vishwanatha Temple Parvati Temple Lakshmana or Chaturbhuja Temple Varaha Temple Chaunsat Yogini Temple	General features: Built of buff sandstone from quarries of Panna Soft texture and pleasing color High terraces Panchayatana architecture Circumambulatory path Jain Temples - Parshvanatha and Ghantai temple	
Saranath	Dhamek Stupa	Cylindrical structure of Gupta Age Partly built from stone and partly of brick Stone basement has eight projecting faces + adorned with delicately carved floral and geometric patterns	

Known for the massive rectangular stepped water tank - Surya Kund Lavish carving and sculpture work show the influence of wood carving East facing - sunlight enters the temple on equinoxes Huge ornamental arch - toranaleads to sabhamantapaopen on all sides
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