

Nagara Temples -II

Nagara School of temple architecture, Kalinga

Kalinga refers to the eastern coastal belt of India between the Mahanadi and the Godavari

Rivers (Odisha and Andhra Pradesh). In the 3rd century BC, Kalinga was annexed by the

Mauryan Emperor Ashoka after the Kalinga War. It was subsequently ruled by several

dynasties including Mahameghavahana, Sailodhbhava, Bhaumakara, Somavanshis and

Eastern Gangas.

Bhubaneswar, the capital of Odisha, literally means the Bhuban (abode) of Ishwar (Shiva).

local style of Nagara or North India School of Temple architecture called Kalinga School of architecture. The temples of Lingaraj in Bhubaneswar,

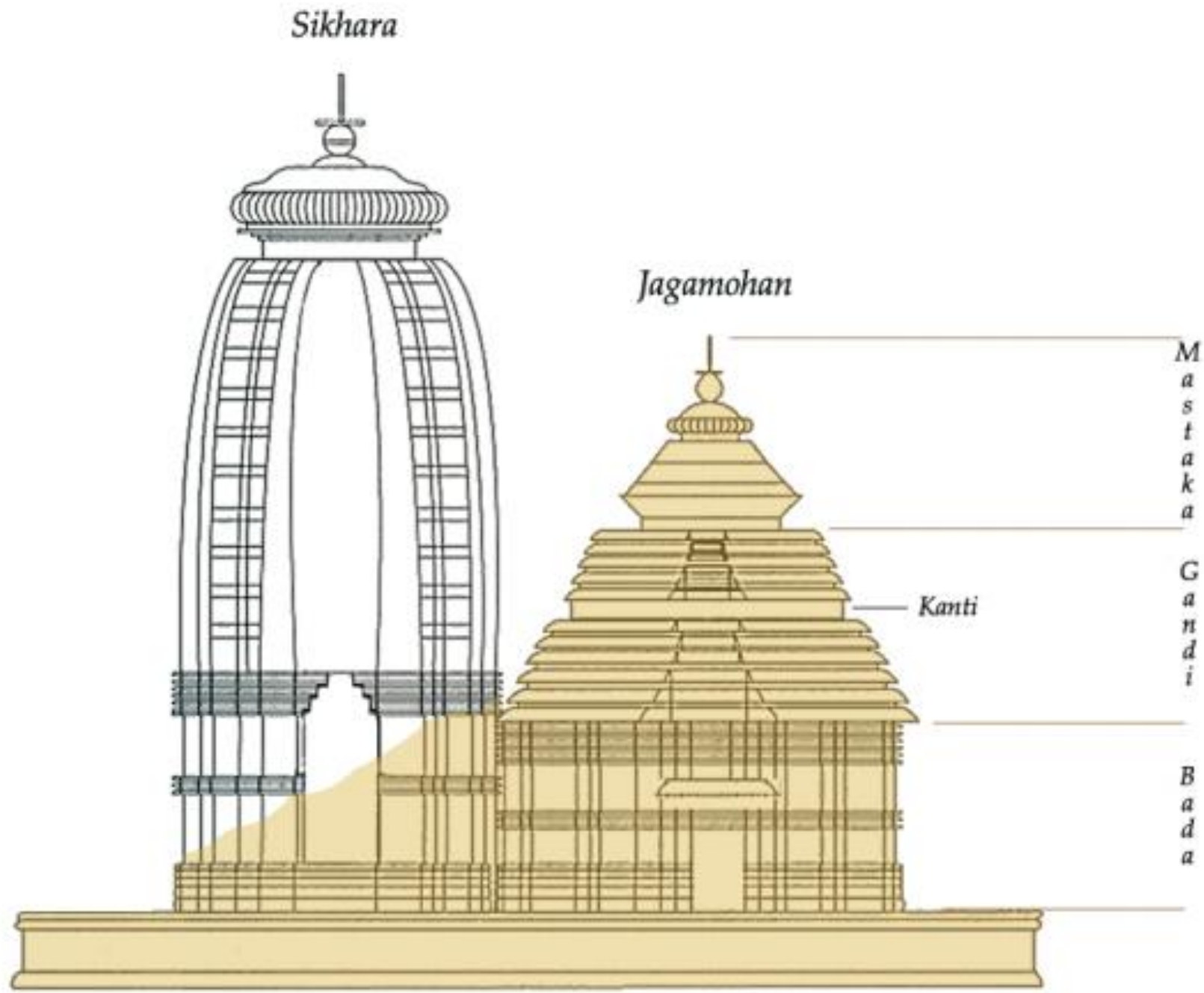
Jagannath in Puri and Surya in Konark represent the best examples of Kalinga School of Architecture.

The temples of Kalinga order followed a common structural and elevation plan. The

elevation plan is based on certain fundamental principles of stability and is named after parts

of the human body. The superstructure is basically divided into three parts, the Bāḍa (lower

limb), the Gaṇḍi (body) and the Mastaka (head).



The Mastaka of temple generally divided into six parts:

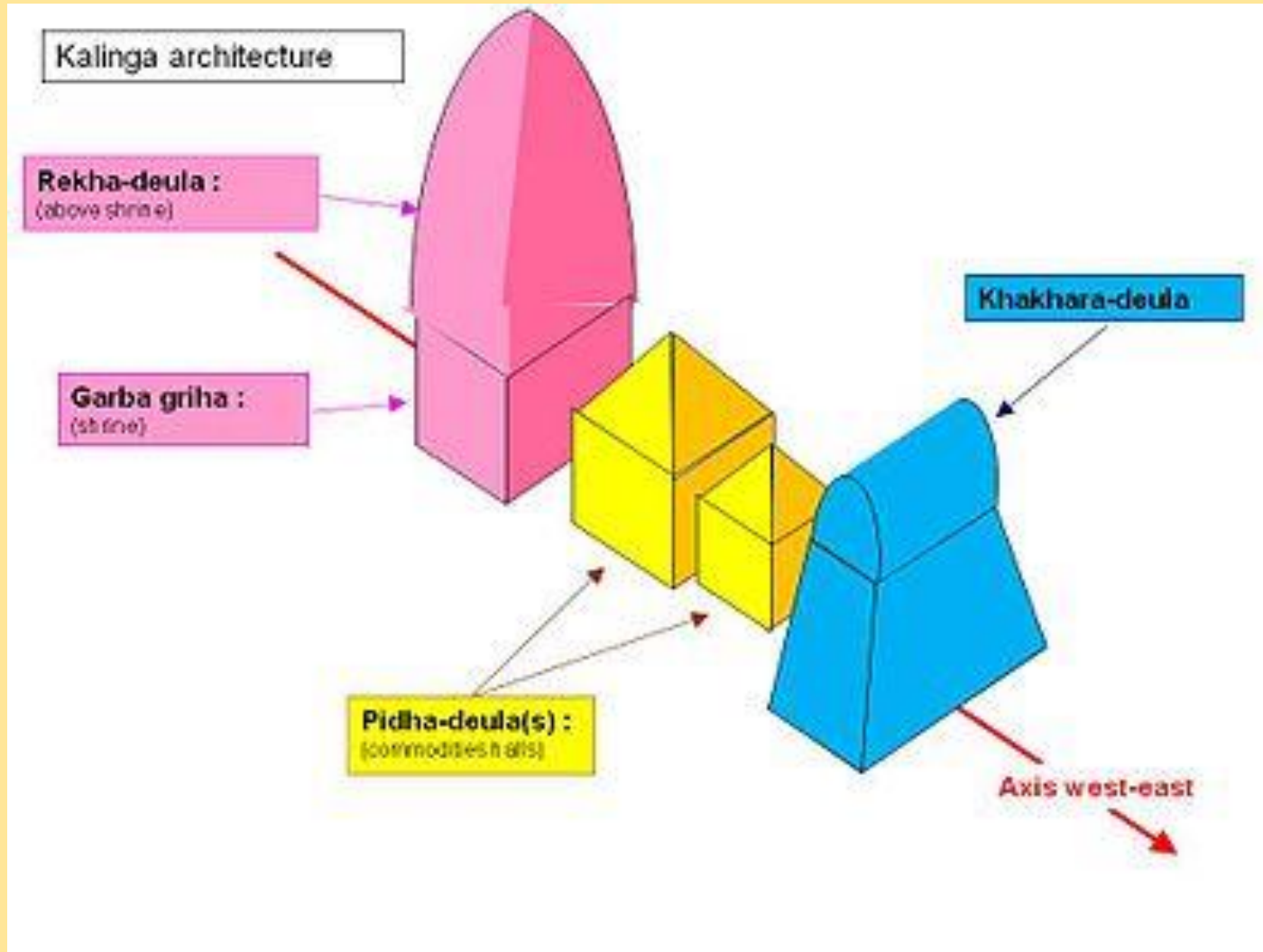
Gandi (Body)

In improvised temples, towards the lower middle portion of Gandi, Bajra Mastaka motifs are seen

Bada is the vertical section of pilasters from the Pithha (plinth) up to the base of the Kalasa. The enclosure created by this Bada is the Garbhagruha



In Odiya, a shrine is called Deula.



Rekha-prasada/Latina



Simple shikhara with square base and whose walls slope inwards to a point on top.

Phamsana



Roofs composed of many slabs that gently rise to a single point over the building's centre.

Valabhi



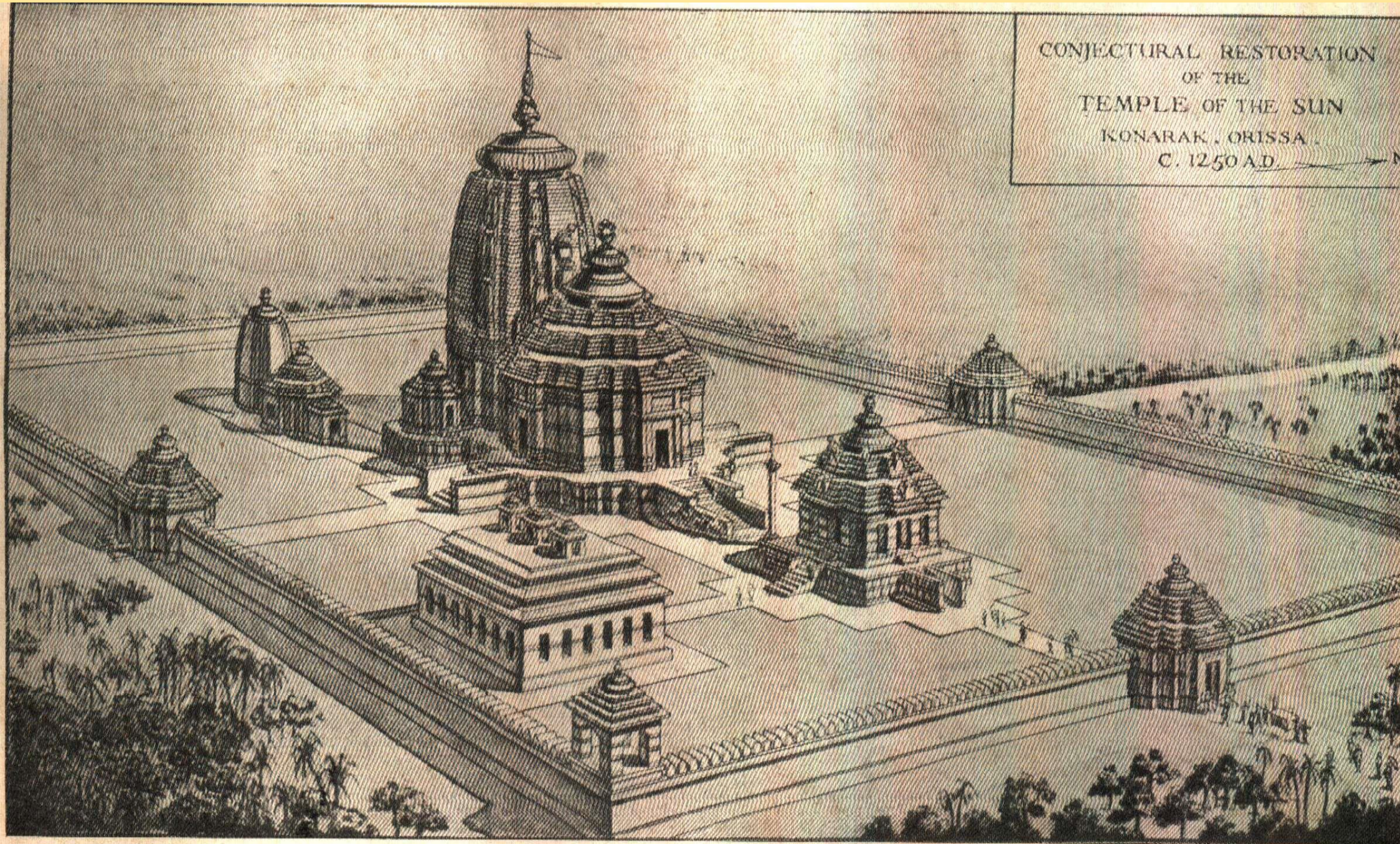
Rectangular buildings with a roof that rises into a vaulted chamber.

The Mature Phase – 11th to 13th centuries AD

Dominant Dynasty – Eastern Gangas

Finest examples – Konark Sun Temple, Jagannath Temple, Puri

CONJECTURAL RESTORATION
OF THE
TEMPLE OF THE SUN
KONARAK, ORISSA.
C. 1250 A.D. → N



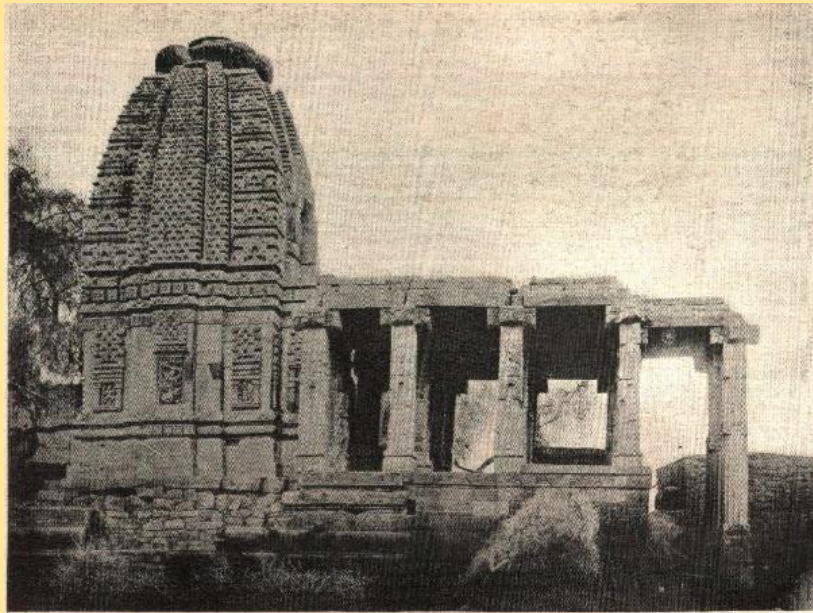


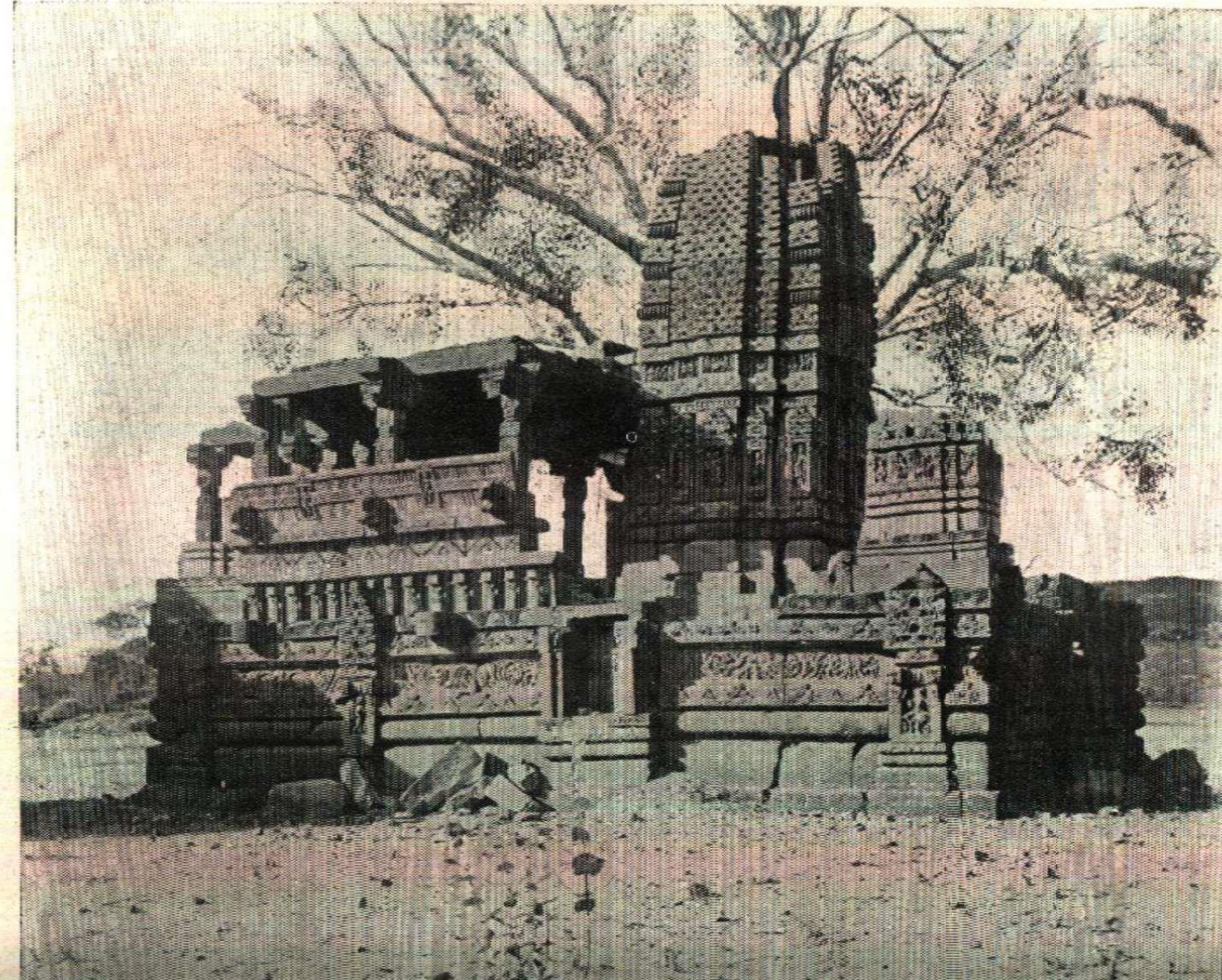
Fig. 1



Fig. 2

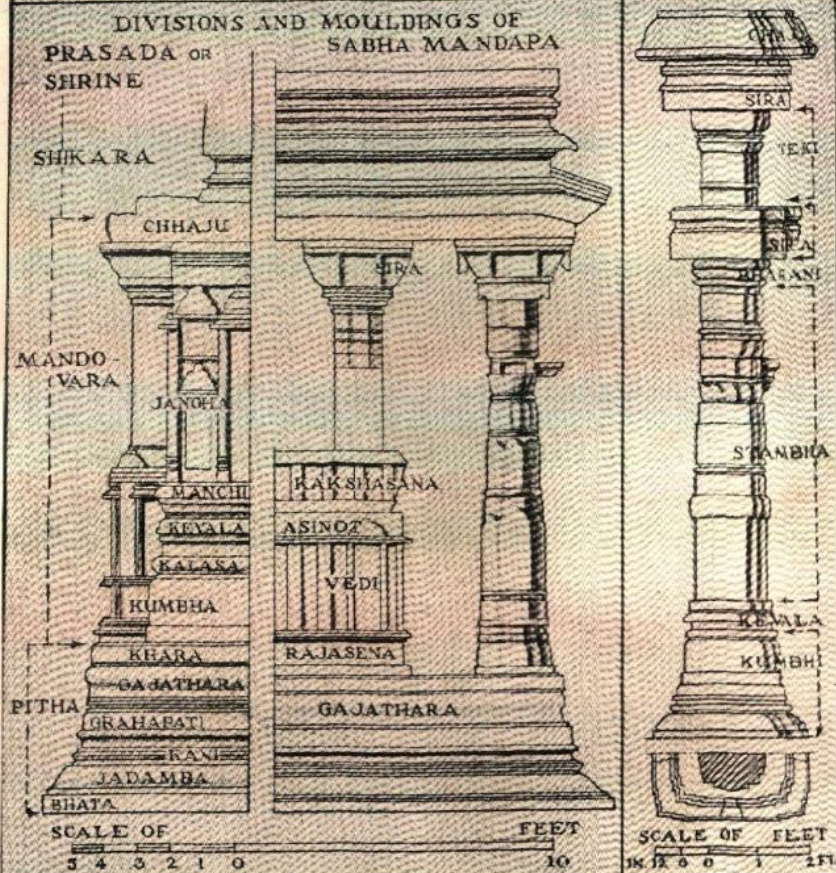
Osia, Marwar: Temple of Surya; c. 10th century.

Fig. 1. Kiradu, Mewar: Vaisnav Temple; 11th century.

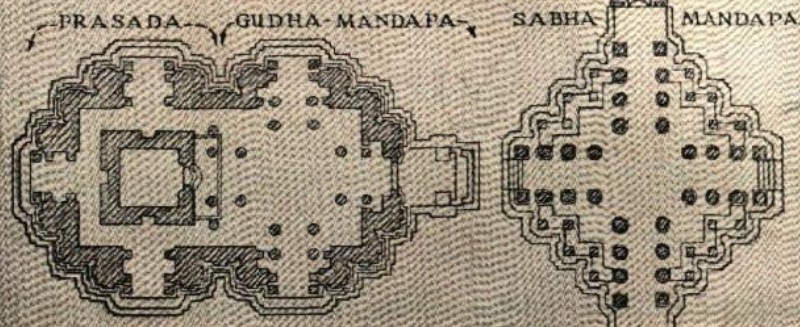


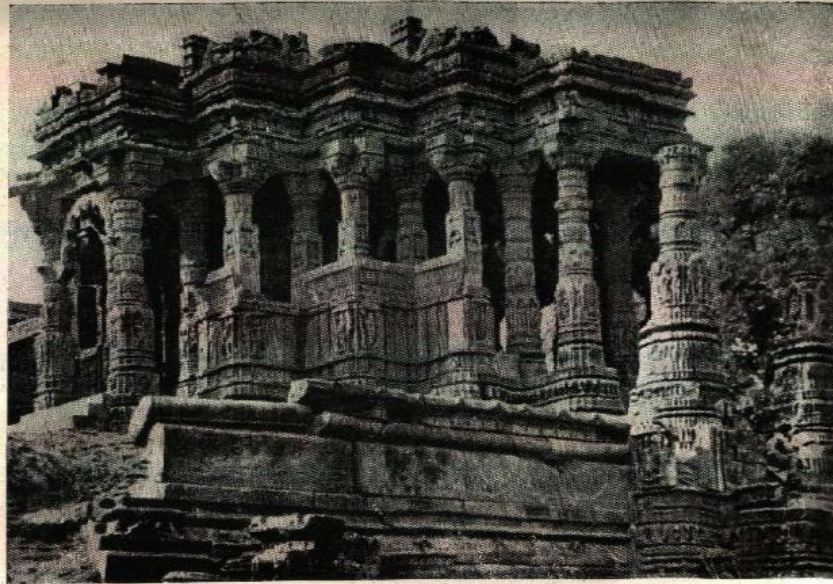
DETAILS OF A GUJARATI TEMPLE

DIVISIONS OF A PILLAR

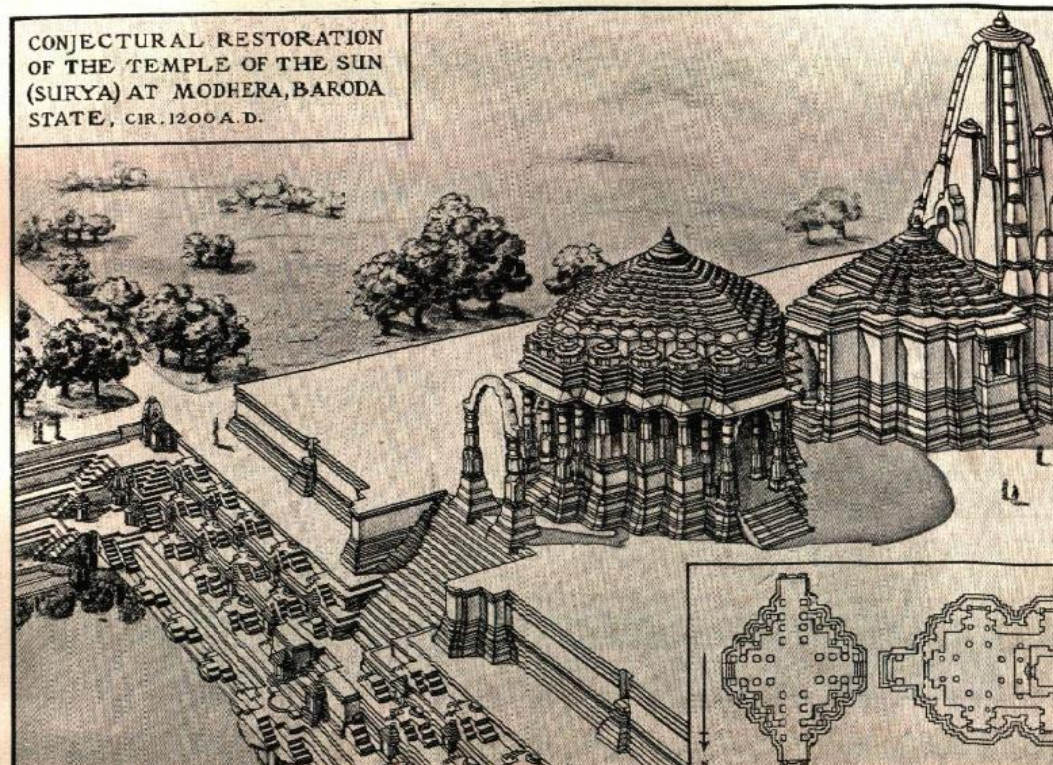


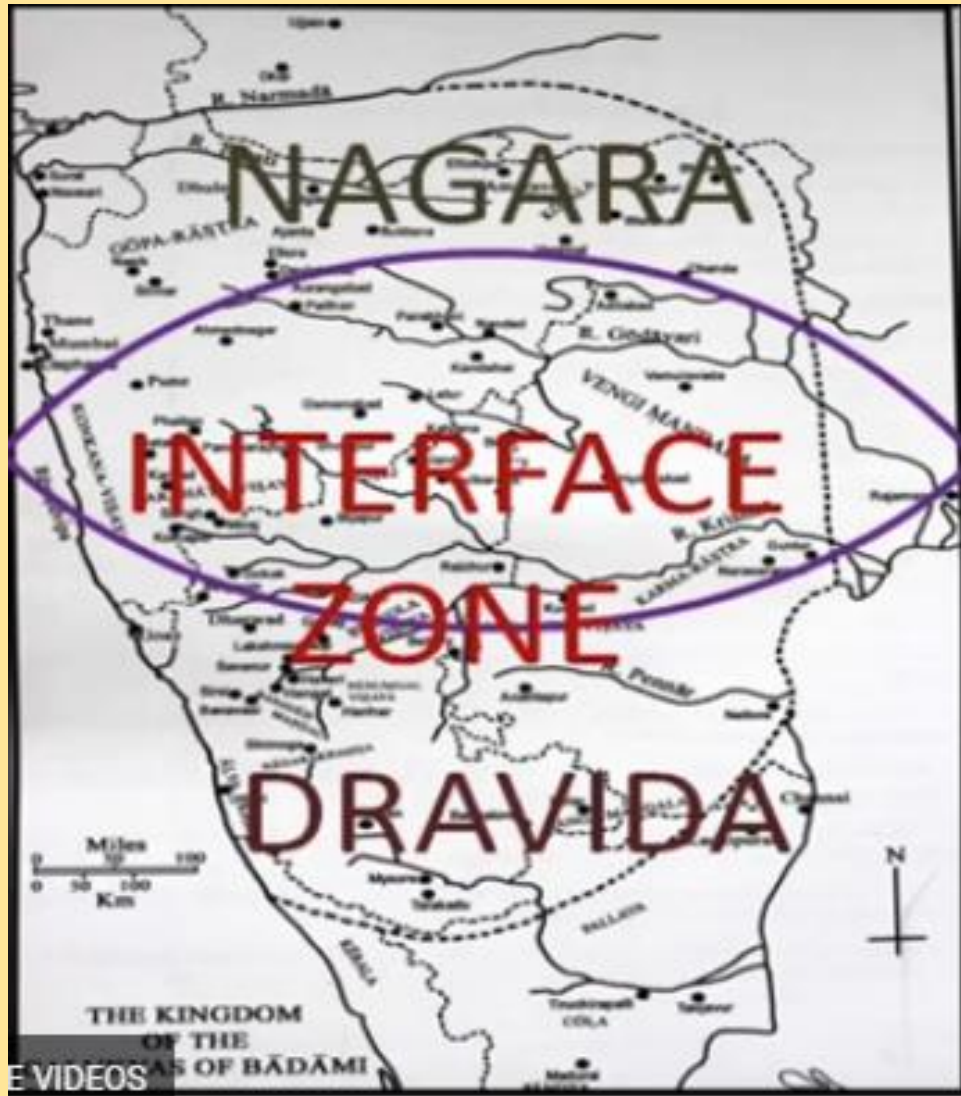
PLAN OF THE TEMPLE OF SURYA AT MODHERA





✓ Fig. 1. Modhera, Baroda: Sun Temple, entrance; 11th century.





Peninsular India:
Chalukya Empire and
Interface Zone of Architectural Traditions

there are five principal forms of structural temples of the Chalukyas, viz., Dravidian (South Indian), Nagara (North Indian), Phamsana (Proto-Nagara), Gajaprishta (Apsidal-end) and Mandapa (Hall).

The infiltration of 'Nagara' architectural tradition may be first traced to about the close of 6th Century when Mangalesa successfully raided the Kalachuri kingdom. The huge pillar which he set up as Dharmajayastambha (pillar of victory of piety) at Mahakuta exemplifies a 'northern' pillar, complete with amalaka and kalasa. (This now may be seen in the Archaeological Museum in Gol Gumbaz complex in Vijayapura, earlier known as Bijapur). Nagara sikhara models also are seen over the doorway of the garbhagriha of Cave 2 at Badami. Full-fledged Nagara temples are noticeable in Aihole, Alampur, Mahakuta and Pattadak

Rekha-Nagara (North Indian) Temple Form

- External form of the Mulaprasada (shrine proper) defines the Rekha-Nagara Temple.
- Components from bottom to top are: Pitha, Jangha, rekha-sikhara, gala, amalaka and kalasha.
- Each has secondary components.
- Offset (Ratha) from the central part of the pedestal, continued on wall and superstructure, significant physical feature.





Hucchimalligudi, Aihole
Note presence of *sukanasa-*
***mukhapatti*, and**
kakshasana Sandhara Rekha-
***nagara* temple, 7th Cent.**



Kudaveli, Sangamesvara Temple, 7th-8th Century



***Rekha-Nagara* temple and Phamsana temple compared**



kalasa

Amalaka

Gala

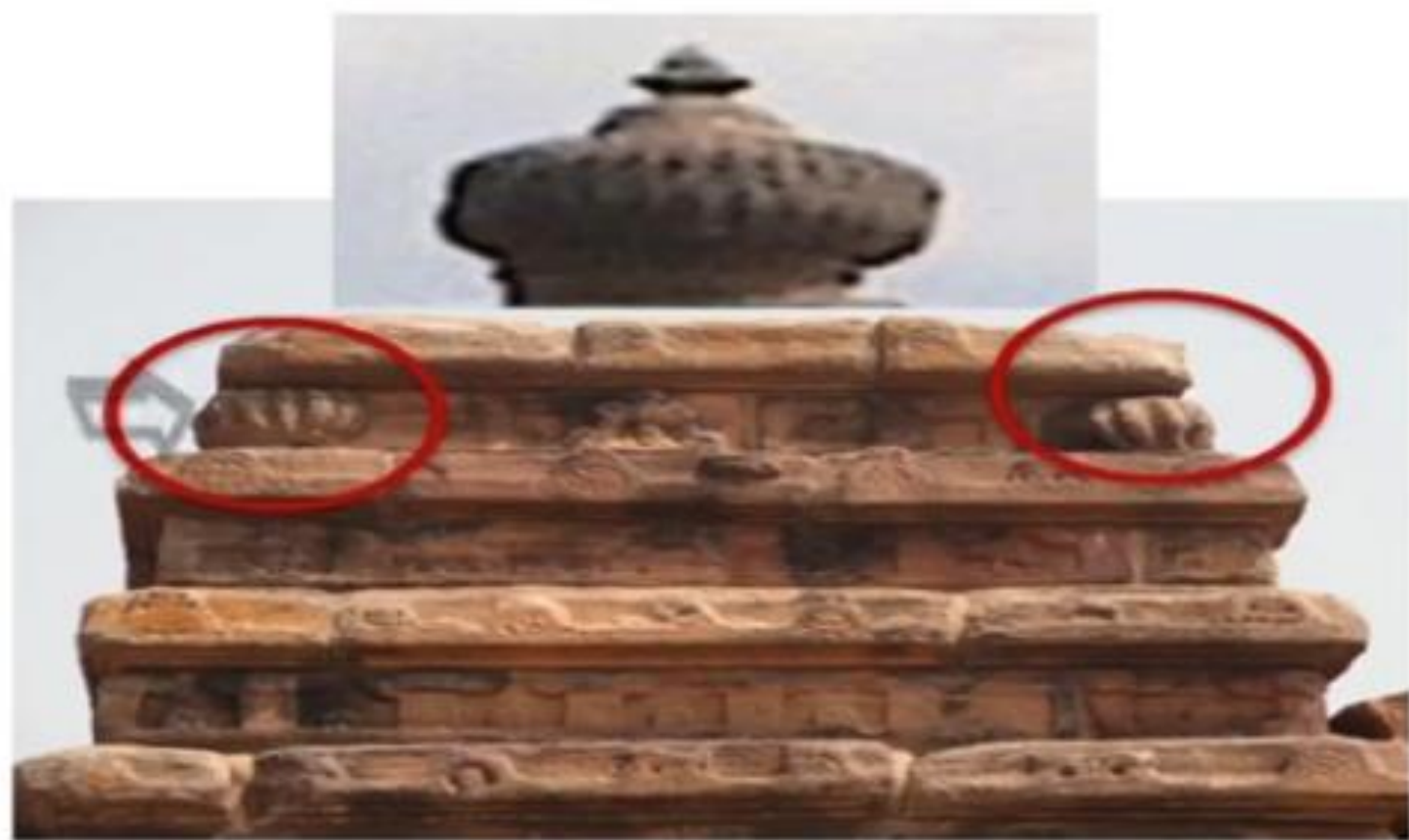
Phamsana Sikhara

*Bhumi-jangha with
line of pillarets*

Kapota

Jangha

*Pitha (with Kapota,
Kantha and kumbha)*



ORE VIDEOS

Kalaganatha temple, Aihole, 8th Century, note *karnamalakas* on last storey

**Phamsana, Aihole,
7th Cent.**



**Pidha Deul (Odisha)
9th Cent**



**Northern
Phamsana, 10th
Cent. Khajuraho**



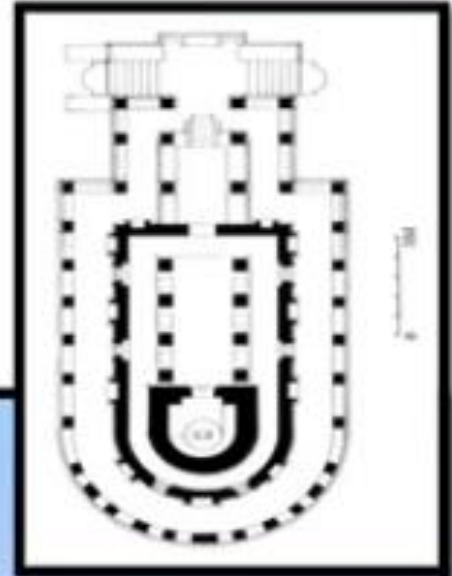
**Samvarana roof
10th Cent.
Khajuraho**



**Karnataka
Phamsana
(11th Cent)**

***Gajaprishtha* or Apsidal-end Temple**

- Literally elephant's back, it is English "U"-shaped in plan.
- Sikhara should be like elephant's back in appearance, but Chalukya temples make exception.
- Rekha-nagara or northern style superstructure. E.g. Durga temple at Aihole.

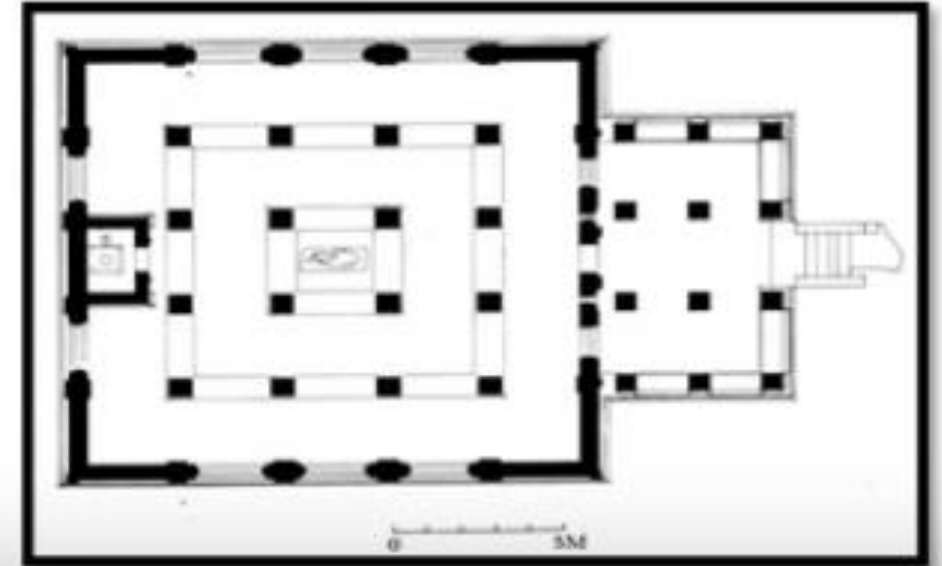




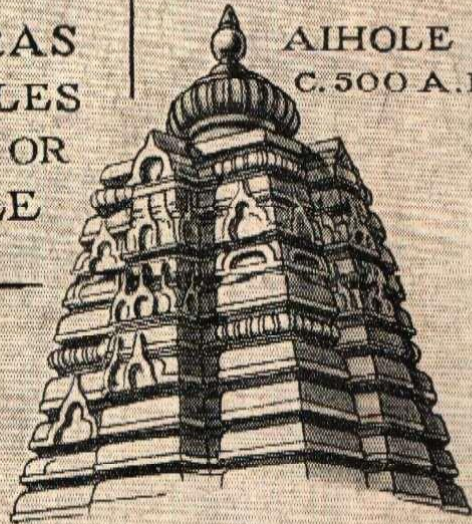
**Durga temple, Aihole, C. 700, Gajaprishtha temple,
northern and southern mixed idiom**

Mandapa or Hall-type temple

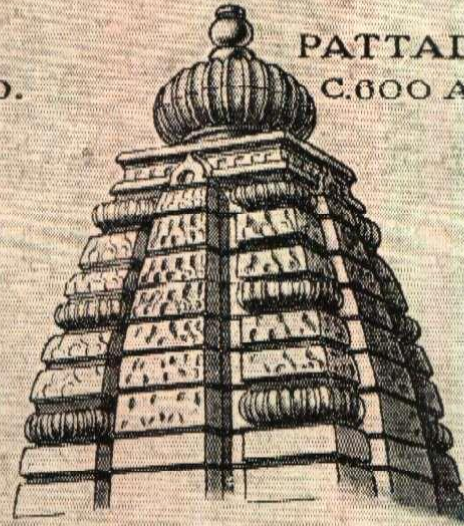
- Sanctum is accommodated at the rear within a large hall.
- Exteriorly, it looks like a secular hall structure
- No superstructure.
- Central roofing flat. Ladkhan temple, Aihole



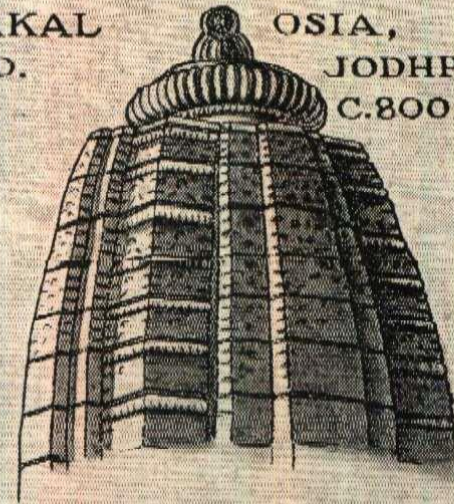
TYPES OF SIKHARAS
(TOWERS) OF TEMPLES
IN THE NORTHERN OR
INDO-ARYAN STYLE



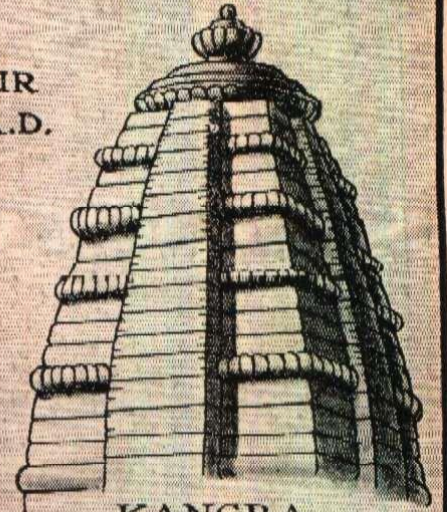
AIHOLE
C. 500 A.D.



PATTADAKAL
C. 600 A.D.



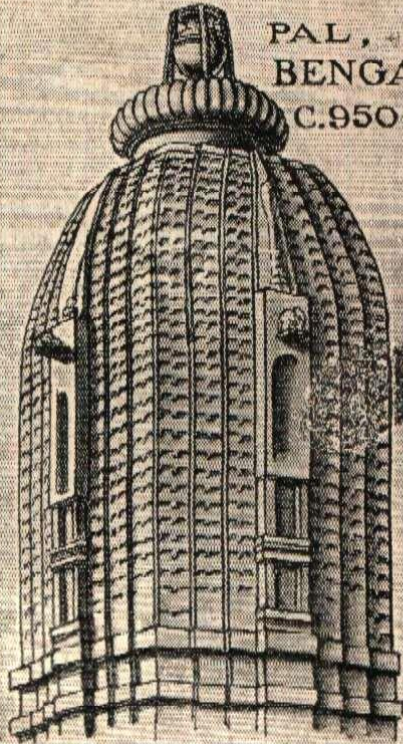
OSIA,
JODHPUR
C. 800 A.D.



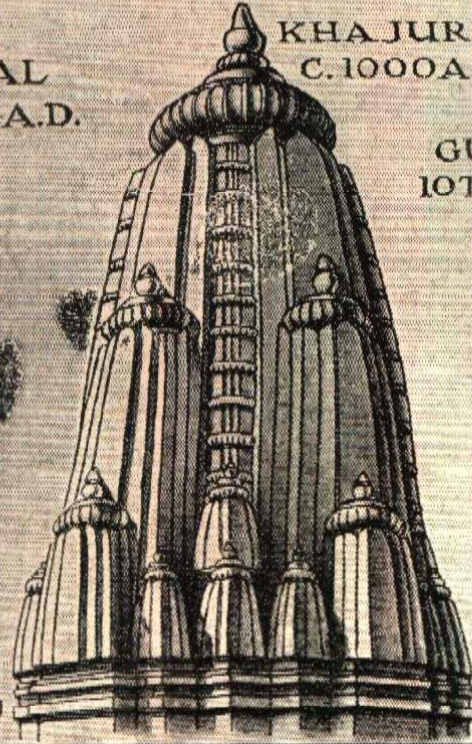
KANGRA
C. 1200 A.D.



BHUBANESWAR
C. 1000 A.D.

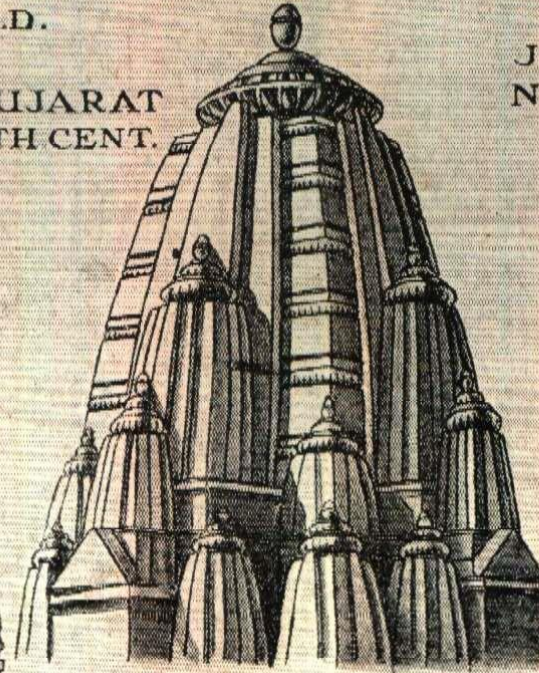


PAL,
BENGAL
C. 950 A.D.

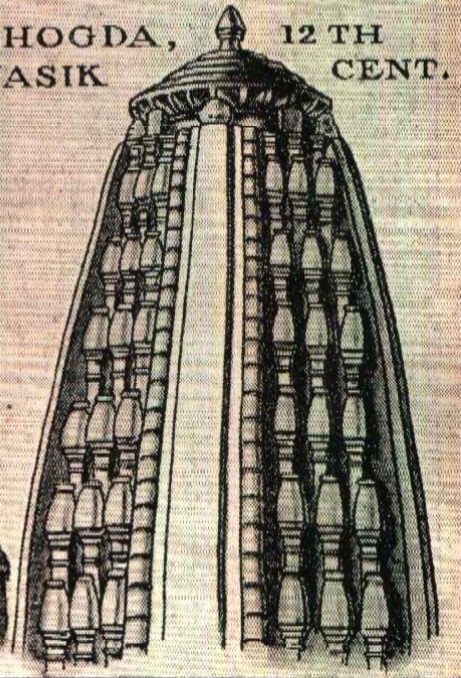


KHAJURAHO
C. 1000 A.D.

GUJARAT
10TH CENT.



JHOGDA,
NASIK
12TH
CENT.



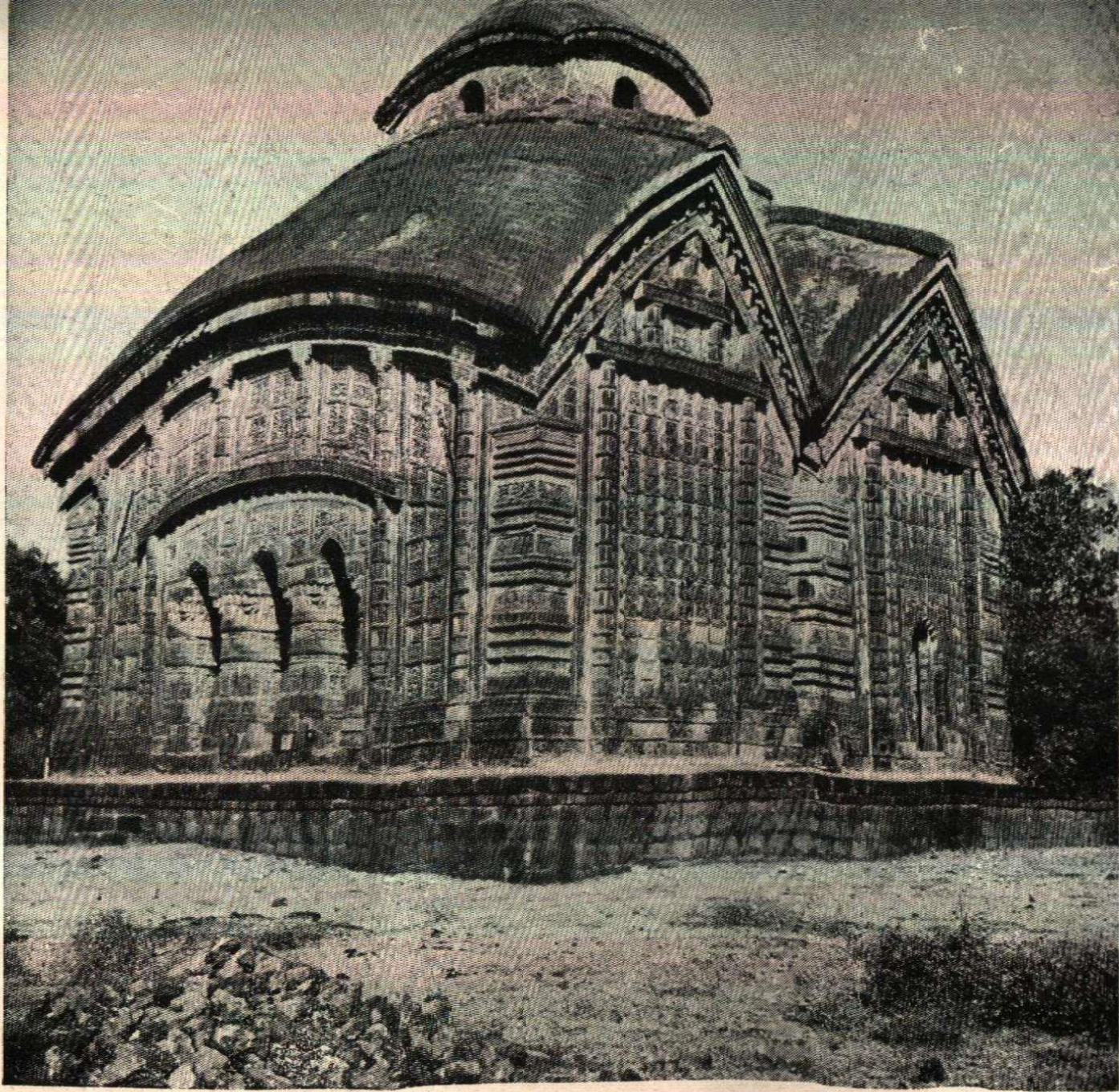
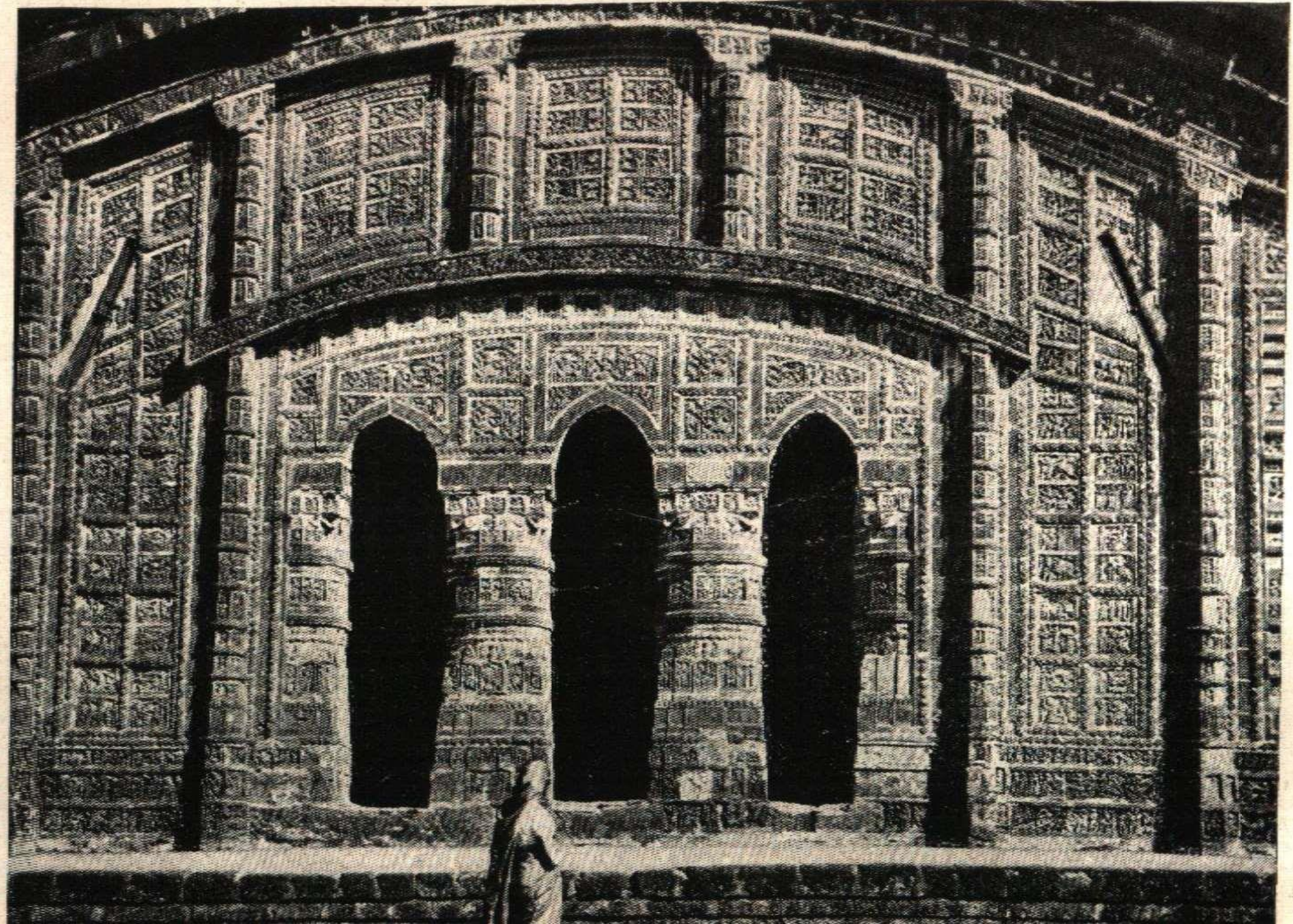


Fig. 1



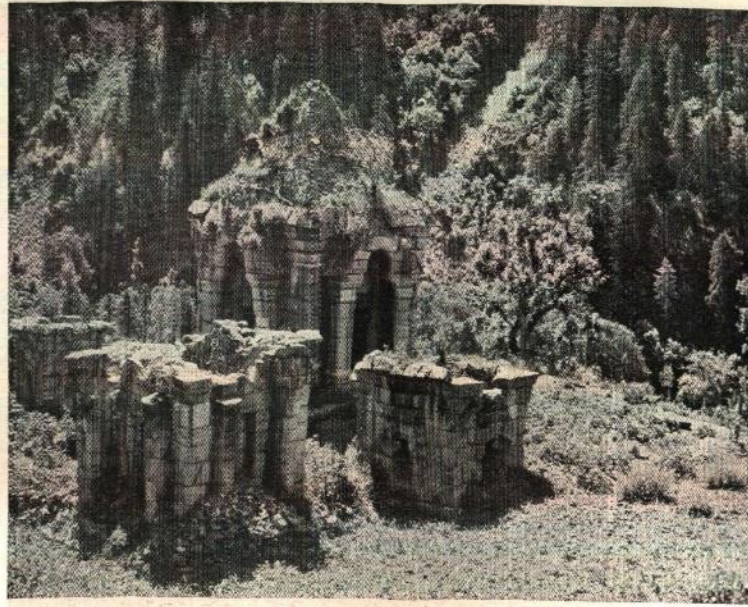
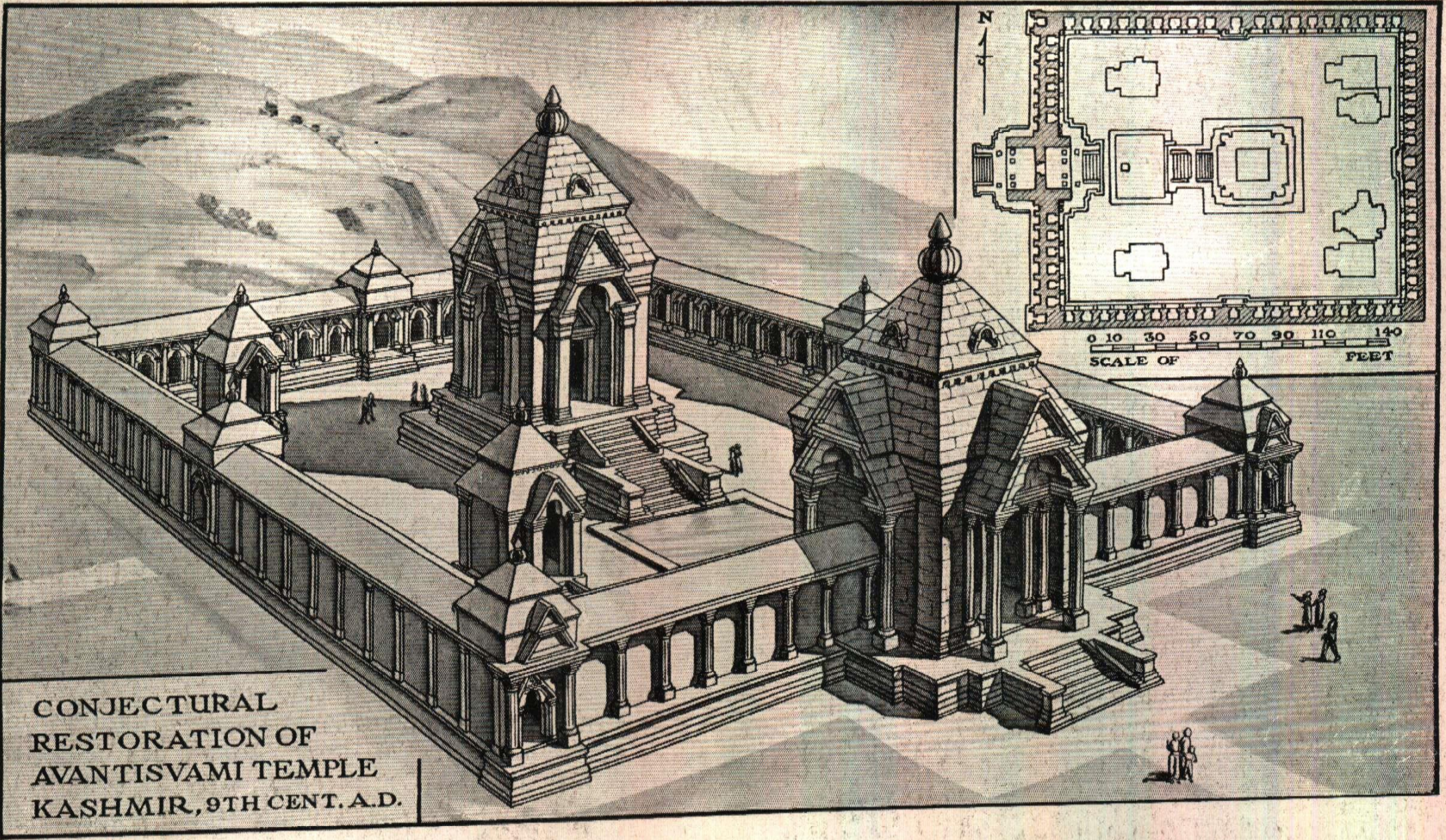


Fig. 1
Kashmir: Temple of Wangath; c. 8th century.



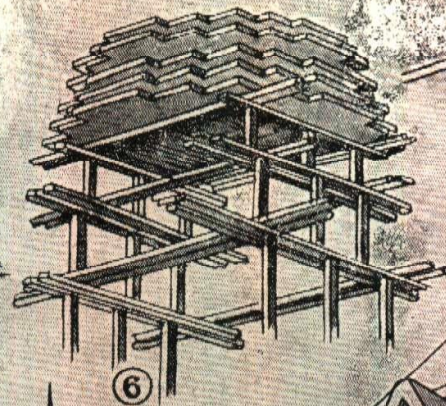
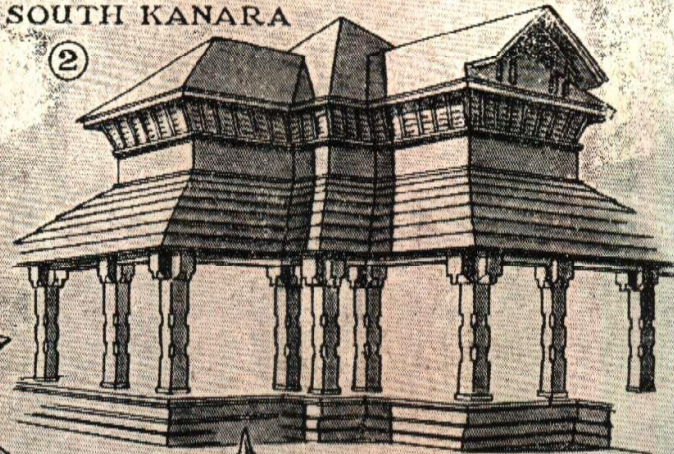


CONJECTURAL
RESTORATION OF
AVANTISVAMI TEMPLE
KASHMIR, 9TH CENT. A.D.

TYPES OF GABLED AND MULTIPLE ROOFS.

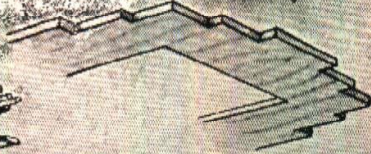
SOUTH KANARA

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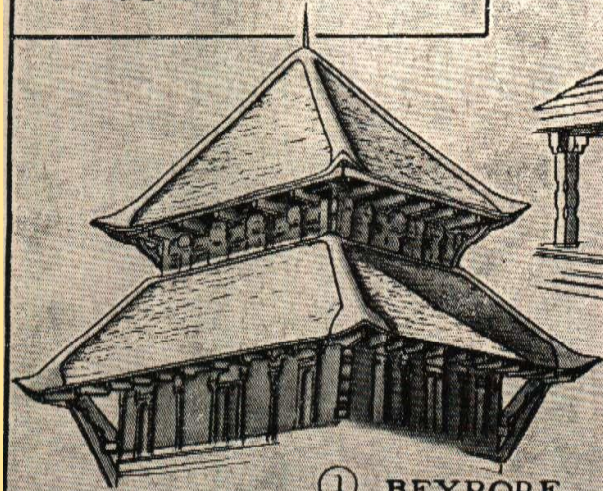
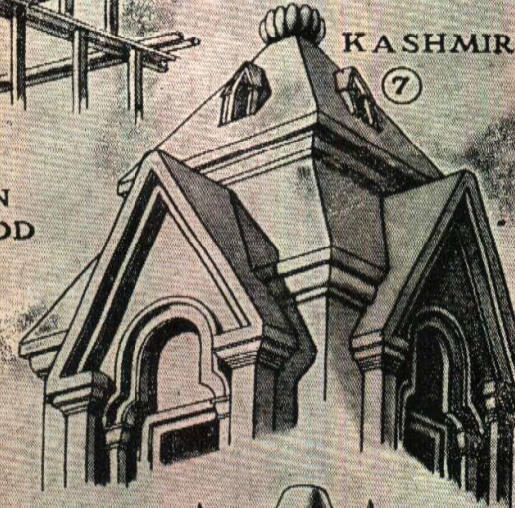
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WOODEN METHOD



KASHMIR

⑦

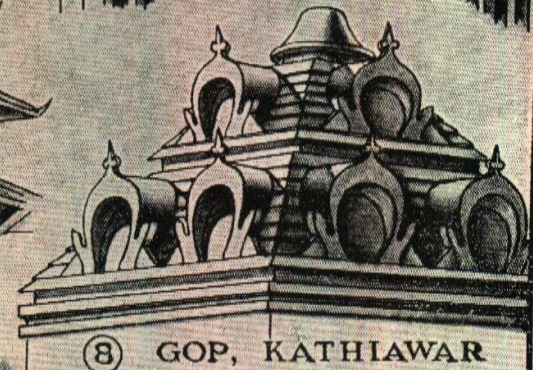


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BEYPORE, MALABAR.

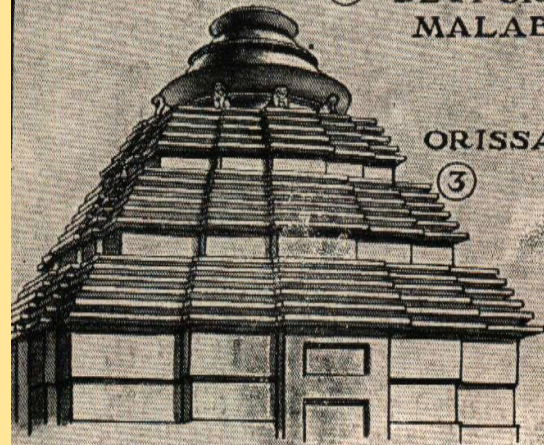
NEPAL

⑤



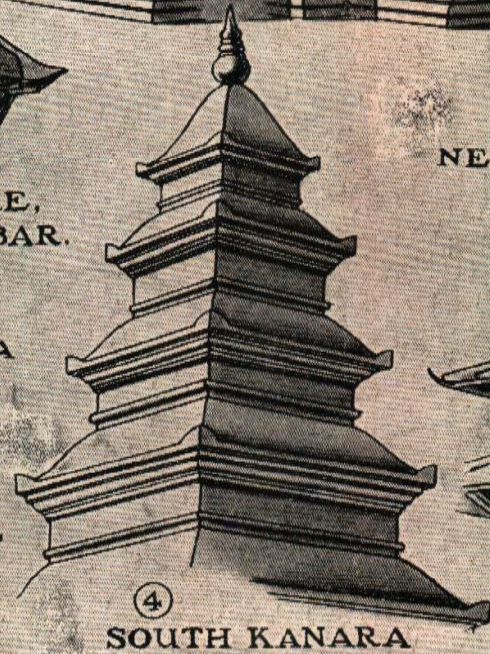
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GOP, KATHIAWAR



ORISSA

③



④

SOUTH KANARA