

HISTORY STUDY TOUR

BADAMI | AIHOLE | PATTADAKAL

SEMESTER II YEAR : 2017

DSATM - SOA

OVERVIEW

With the support of our principal Dr. B R Lakshmikantha, and the directions of Director, Prof. Gaddam Ramesh, the students of SOA-DSATM undertook this historical tour based on architecture.

Semester II students along with faculty members Ar. Harashalatha , Ar. Mamatha Gonagar and Ar. Pooja B. Went to a two day study tour to north of Karnataka on the 3rd of March.

DAY 1

**AIHOLE TEMPLES
PATTADAKAL TEMPLES**

DAY 2

**UPPER SHIVALAYA
BADAMI CAVE TEMPLES**

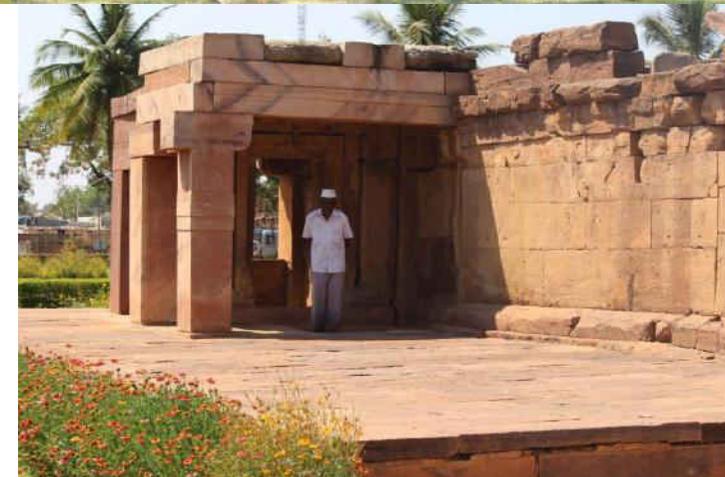


DAY 1

AIHOLE TEMPLES

The Chalukyan Dynasty's ancient capital, Aihole, has about 125 Hindu temples in and around it. It is the cradle of Hindu temple architecture.

Here we can witness the development of the styles as well the ancient architects study models in the form of smaller structures which acted as a prototype to the actual temples.



AIHOLE DURGA TEMPLE

Durga temple, despite what its name suggests it is a temple dedicated to lord Vishnu. 'Durg' here means 'fort'; its name derived from 'durgabhadi' meaning temple near a fort'.

It has an unusual 'horseshoe' shape which was initially thought to be inspired from the Buddhist cave temples. It also has two circumbulation paths (pradakshina path) one around the main sanctum (garbhagriha) and the other a colonnade around the whole temple itself.



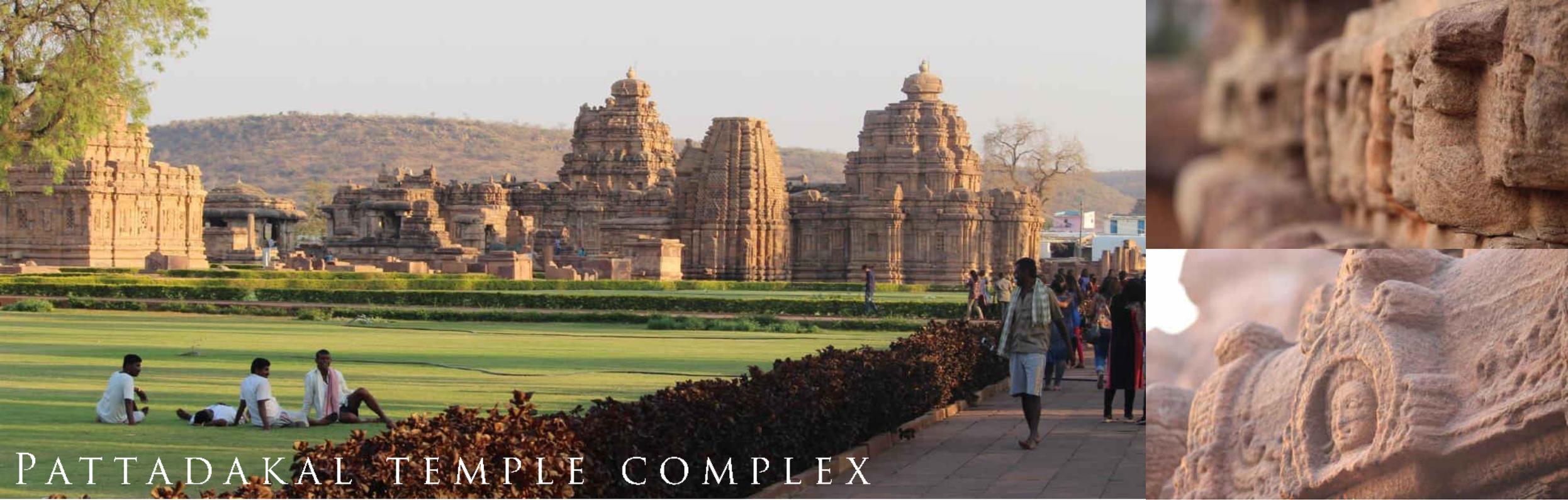
AIHOLE

LAD KHAN AND OTHER TEMPLES

The 'lad Khan temple' was named after the person who lived there. It is a perfect example of their experimental style as not knowing to build a temple they built it in an old vedic house style. The ribs on the slanted roof is a clear proof as they are the stone counterparts of the bamboo support ribs on the thatched roof of those hoses. The sanctum is built against the back wall with no pradakshina path. It has a shivlinga base and a Nandi in front.

The temples here show temple architecture at its development stage. We see temples here with characteristics of Dravidian styles, sometimes even Nagara and sometimes with neither, some are elaborately carved and some not all.





PATTADAKAL TEMPLE COMPLEX

The pattadakal temples were built in the 8th century. It has both Dravidian style and Indo-Aryan or Negara style of Hindu temples. There are in total ten temples on site including a Jain sanctuary.

Most of its temples are dedicated to lord Shiva. Several Nandi sculptures are seen along with a few broken lion sculptures. The space between the temples flat square shaped structures which could have been the fire pits used for rituals or yagyas. The temple shikharas both of the Dravidian and Negara style, are elaborately carved with repeating patterns. The plinth as well as pillars too had carvings; of gods and goddesses, flowers and animals.

PATTADAKAL TEMPLE COMPLEX

The fenced in area has a variety of structures; from the small temples consisting of only the sanctum to large elaborately decorated temples with towering shikharas. It is in this single complex that we see both the styles of the north and south come together and exist in harmony with overwhelming the other.

It is here where the two fundamental types of layout; sandhara and nirandhara (with and without circumambulatory path) which were developed in Aihole and Badami were perfected in Pattadakal.



DAY 2

UPPER SHIVALAYA

Atop the Shivalayan mountains, we see a lone temple standing and looking at the city that lay underneath.

The temple has an open mandapa with missing column and a shikhara which can be accessed through the garbhagriha. It opens to the roof like a terrace. The whole mountain has rock cut cave rooms and watchtowers.



BADAMI CAVE TEMPLES

Badami is famous for its rock cut architecture and structural temples. It is the earliest and the best preserved example of Dravidian style in early Chalukyan architecture. There are four cave temples at Badami which could Hindu, Buddhist or Jain. They are carved out of soft sandstone formations.

Cave 1 and 2, similar in its layout has carvings of Vishnu and other Hindu subjects. Cave 3 is the largest and the most intricately carved cave in the complex. Cave 4 is dedicated to Jainism as there are many carving of revered Jainism figures. Another cave, Cave 5 was discovered some way off the main site.





THANK YOU