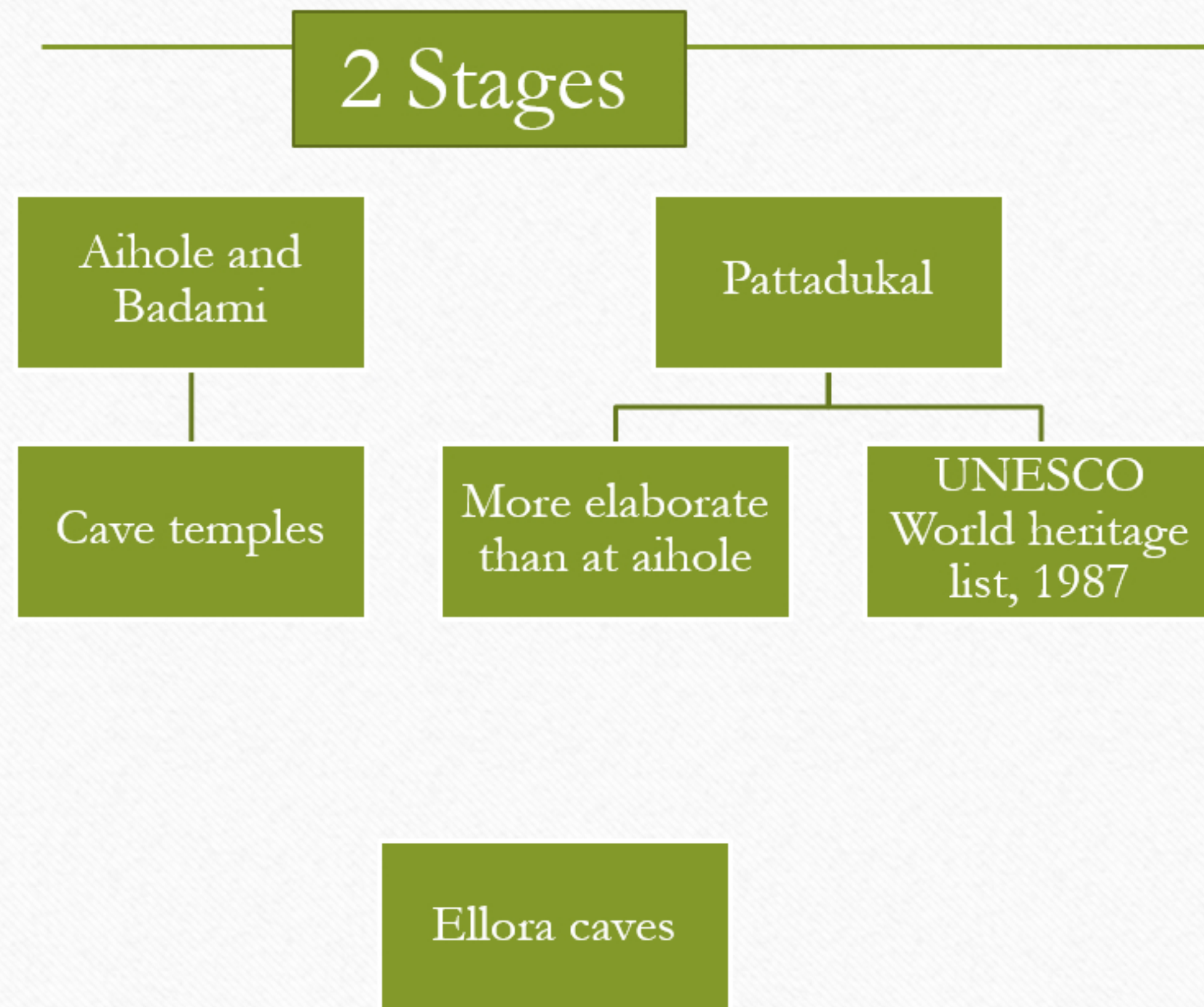


Chalukyan Architecture

Chalukyan Architecture



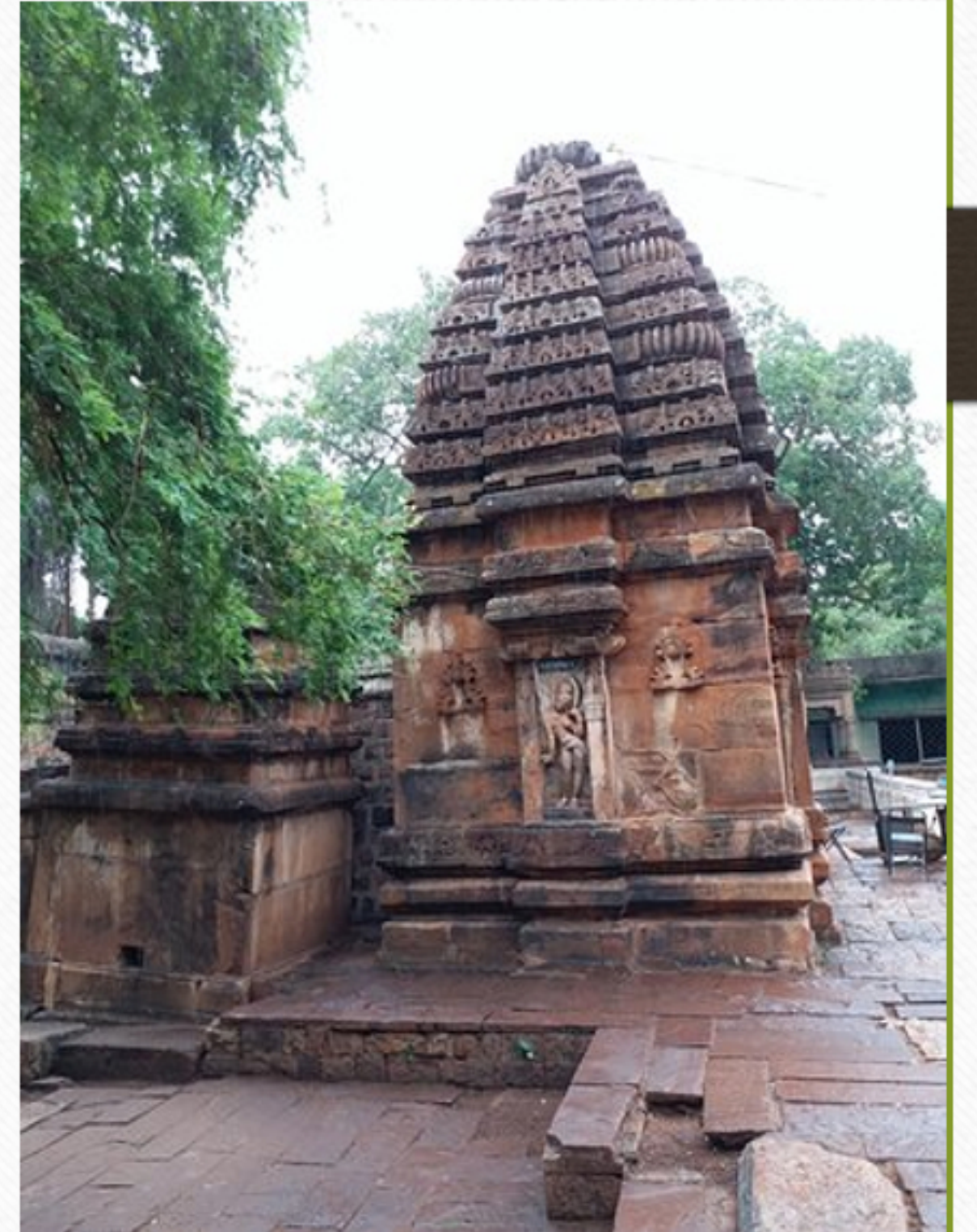
- This style cannot be said to have an independent origin
- Blend of Nagara and Dravidian style, i.e. VESARA STYLE
- Mostly dedicated to Vishnu and Shiva whereas some are also Jain Temples
- Doesn't have ambulatory around the sanctum

Chalukyan Architecture

- The pillars of Chalukya temple are monolithic shaft
- Dravida influence is mainly visible in vimana of the Chalukya temples
- Plan of shrine, subsidiary shrine, panchayatan style bears similarity to Nagara school
- Chalukya architects did not use mortar. It allows ventilation of light to the innermost part of the temples.
- Use of soapstone for projection in walls carvings is common feature in Chalukya temples.
- Arabesque is a muslim art design bearing linear artistic decoration with pattern of flower, leaves, branches or twisted branches. This design is seen in triangular spaces of domicile ceilings.
- Dravidan Style of architecture initiated by Chalukya of Badami get matured under the hand of Hoysala.

1. BADAMI Temples

- Muktheeswara temple and Melagutti temple
- 4 rock cut temples
 - Cave 1 (Shiva)
 - Cave 2 (Vishnu as Trivikrama or Vamana, Varaha and Krishna)
 - Cave 3 (Vishnu as Narasimha, Varaha, Harihara and Trivikrama.)
 - Cave 4 (Jain Tirthankara Parsvanatha)



2. Aihole (70 temples)

- On bank of river Malaprabha
- Also called cradle of Indian Architecture
- Important temples are—
 - Ravana Phadi cave temple
 - Ladh Khan temple
 - Durga temple
 - Huchimalligudi temple
 - Jain temple at Meguti



2.1 RAVANA PHADI CAVE

- Rock cut temple made during 550 AD
- temple is mainly cut in sandstone
- Shiva in his Ardhanari incarnation
- Shiva with 10 arms, high hat, besides Ganesha and Parvati
- Natraja Sculpture → surrounded by larger than life size depictions of SAPTA MATRIKAS (Heavenly Mothers) → #3 to Shiva's left, #4 to Shiva's right



2.1 RAVANA PHADI CAVE



Goddess Durga is portrayed in the carving. She appears to be slaying Mahishasura, a demon king who appears out of a buffalo

The wall on the opposite side is ornamented with an artwork portraying Lord Vishnu in the incarnation of Varaha. Goddess Bhumi appears on his hand in a seated position



2.2 Lad Khan temple

- It is a low , flat roofed structure consisting of a pillared hall
- temple is named after a person named Lad khan, who turned this temple into his residence for a short period
- Originally dedicated to Vishnu, now the main shrine houses a Shiva Linga with a Nandi. The temple was built in a Panchayatana style



2.3 Durga Temple

- Temple was built between the 7th and the 8th century
- Resembles a Buddha charita
- the origin of the name is not because of its dedication to Durga goddess, but because *Durga* means protector or a fortress. The temple formed part of a fortification probably of the Marathas
- Temple either dedicated to Vishnu or Shiva.



2.4 Huchimalligudi temple

- It is built in 7th c. CE
- It consists of two Hindu monuments, the front larger one is a Shiva temple and the other a monastery no longer in use.
- A Nandi sits in the middle of the mandapa floor facing the sanctum wherein is the Shiva Linga.



2.5 Jain temple at Meguti

- Temple was constructed by great poet Ravikeerti in 634-35 AD (court poet of Chalukyan king Pulakesi II). Ravikeerti was writer of famous Aihole inscription at Meguti Jain temple.
- Ravikeerti inscribed this inscription in Sanskrit language but script was old kannada
- Meguti Jain temple is dedicated to 24th Lord Vardhman.
- Temple is made of sand stone with fine grain



3. Pattadukal Temples

- It represents 2nd stage of Chalukyan Architecture and has 10 temples
- It was accorded with WHS status in 1987
- 4 in the northern style and remaining 6 in the Dravidian style
- Pattadakal ("place of coronation") : It was used during the Chalukya dynasty for coronation ceremonies, such as that of Vinayaditya in the 7th century CE.
- 3 main temples are
 - Virupaksha temple
 - Papanatha temple (9th temple)
 - Sangameshwara temple

3.1 Virupaksha temple

- Built by Queen Lokamahadevi (Trilokyamahadevi) to commemorate her husband's victory (Vikramaditya II) over the pallavas.
- Built on the model of Kailasanath temple at Kanchipuram.
- Largest and grandest of all temples in Pattadakal



3.2 Papanatha temple

- Built in 740 CE
- Part of WHS Pattadakal complex
- Initially, the construction was started with Nagara style, but later it was switched to Dravidian style.
- Sculptures are imbued from the scenes of Ramayana and Mahabharata.
- The idols of Nandi and Virabhadra had been placed in proximity to the entrance of the inner hall.



3.3 Sangamesvara Temple

- It is oldest temple in Pattadukal Complex
- It is built in Dravidian Style
- Sangamesvara temple was situated at the confluence of the rivers Tungabhadra and Krishna.
- Sangameshvara Temple was built by King Vijayaditya Satyashraya during 697 -733 AD
- The temple's wooden Lingam, Sangameswaram, is believed to have been installed by Dharmaraja, the eldest of the Pandavas



4. Ellora Caves

- Cave #21. Rameshwara cave temple at Ellora belong to Chalukyan period (7th Century).
- Dancing four-armed shiva
- A courtyard with Nandi seated on a plinth precedes a verandah.
- Entrance to Cave 21 is flanked by large sculptures of the goddesses Ganga and Yamuna



Thank you !