ARGHITSCTURB
Alanpur, 17 miles north of Kurnool and a station on Dornakal-Secunderabad line, is a taluq headquarters by that name in the Mahabubnagar District. The temples are situated in a fort on the northern bank of the river Tungabhadra. The fort is of late character and goes back to the Vijayanagar times.

The description of the Kumāra Brahmā, Arka Brahmā, Vīra Brahmā, Svarga Brahmā, Gāruḍa Brahmā, Bala Brahmā, Viśva Brahmā, Padma Brahmā and Tāraka Brahmā will be taken up in detail. (See pl. xx)

KUMĀRA BRAHMĀ: (See pl. Fig. 1, a.)

The plan of the Kumāra Brahmā temple consists of an Agra Maṇḍapa, a Mukha Maṇḍapa and Garbhagṛha having an enclosed Pradaksinā-pathā. This temple is oriented to the east. The temple measures 19.50 m x 15.20 m and is built on a platform.

AGRA MAṇḌAPA:

The dimensions of the Agra Maṇḍapa are 2.30 m in length and 2.30 m in breadth. It consists of two rows of pillars, each row consisting of two pillars. The Śtaambhas of Rucaka are of one order and are square on plan (37 cm x 37 cm). The pillars have no bases. The plain square shaft has a slightly projecting block in the middle. Next to this, the shaft is chamfered into an octagon. A plain bracket-capital, circular in profile surmounts the shaft.
The rectangular block in all pillars is adorned with figure sculptures, while the upper region of the shaft contains lotus medallions. The Tulā consists of architrave and a recessed frieze moulding, devoid of any ornamentation. The ceiling is flat and a lotus medallion is carved in the center.

MUKHA MANḍAPA:

The dimensions of the Mukha Manḍapa are 5.20 m in length and 6.40 m in breadth.

The Svāra of the Mukha Manḍapa is simple in character but is interesting in many aspects. It has a Kuḍya Stambha on each side, over which the upaṭulā rests. The Kuḍya Stambha consists of a square block as the base and an octagonal shaft having a square block in the middle. The capital is a square block. The ornamentation of the right side pilaster consists of Pūrṇa Kumāṭha at the base and the capital and the middle block contains beaded Toranā in the lower region. The left side pilaster is similar to the one described above. The upaṭulā is decorated with lata in semicircles (māla) and in between this hāmsa, one touching its beak to the foreground, another lifting its head and looking back, are alternatively employed. In the frieze seven human heads are carved, the sixth one having a beard and a Makūṭa. The door frame has no lalāṭa biśa.

Beside the doorway on the right side, a rectangular empty space is provided in the middle and its architectural utility is unintelligible and has no aesthetic value.
The Mukha Mandapa is divided into a nave and two aisles by two rows of Stūambhas, each row consisting of two Stūambhas. Three Kudya Stūambhas are erected on each side axially with the Stūambhas on all sides and two Kudya Stūambhas on the Garbhagṛha wall. The roof of the nave is raised higher than that of the aisles. The roof of the latter slopes down. Beams support the roof of the aisle at regular spaces and are supported by pilasters in the walls.

Basically all pillars and pilasters belong to one type and measure 50 cm x 50 cm and 46 cm x 30 cm. The plain square shaft with a slightly projecting rectangular block in the middle, the portion above the rectangular block is chamfered into octagon. The bracket capital types are: (1) Tarāṅga (2) Plain curved profile (3) Curved profile having a band running in the middle of under surface and in front (4) Curved profile having palmette design (5) Tarāṅga capital having a band in the middle of its front and under surfaces (6) Curved profile with double roll.

The ornamentation of the pillars consists of figure sculpture on the rectangular block and the lotus medallions in the upper region of the shaft.

The architrave is plain. The Tulā consists of two fillet mouldings, cyma reversa, broad recessed moulding, three fillet mouldings, cyma reversa and frieze. In the broad recessed moulding recessed niches are carved and in cyma reversa Kūḍu is carved.
The Garbhagrha is square on plan measuring 4.40 m x 4.40 m. The dvara is ornate and consists of three sākhās. The sākhās are decorated with phala, pushpa, lata patra and patra designs respectively. At the base of the middle sākhā, Ganga and Yamuna are carved with an attendant on either side of the door frame. The lalāṭa bimba has Gandharva. The overdoor is decorated with Udgaña and Pañjara. The roof of the garbhagrha is plain.

The exterior pīṭha of the Garbhagrha from bottom to top consists of a Bhūmi pravistha, a Jagati and a Paṭṭikā.

The Kāṭi contains a Devakōṣṭha which is sunk in the wall. The pediment of the niche consists of two fillet mouldings, square projecting blocks and frieze. The Pradakṣinā-patha around the Garbhagrha is provided and at sides and at the hind the dimensions are 1 m, 56 cm. and 90 cm.

EXTERIOR ELEVATION: SIDE

The Pīṭha is a tall one and consists of 9 mouldings. The mouldings from bottom to top in order, are Bhūmi Pravistha, fillet, Jagati, Tripaṭṭa Kumuda, two fillet mouldings and Paṭṭikā. The topmost moulding, i.e. the Paṭṭikā is decorated with Kūḍu at regular intervals.

The Kāṭi consists of six slender Kudya Stambhas. The spacing of these divisions are unequal. This is due to the introduction of the Jāla Vātāyana in the third division. A Vātāyana is situated in the second division from the front side and it is blank. The Vātāyana is surmounted by a
Kapota moulding. The cornice consists of two fillet mouldings and a Kapota moulding.

**ŚIHKARA:**

The Śikhara is short and stumpy but the convex curve has a perfect sweep from the base to top. The Śikhara consists of three Bhūmīs. The division of space into Ratha and Uccheda is proportionate, but the projections of the buttresses are not prominent.

**THE DESIGN OF THE CENTRAL BUTTRESS:**

The lowermost division has a convex rib with a vertical end at top on the sides, while the middle space is carved with Chandra Śalā. The next division is a relief plane, having roll at the ends and pilasters while the middle space is made into a rectangular whose sides are concavely cut. Likewise taking two divisions as a unit, the decorative pattern is carried up. The topmost division changes the pattern into a trefoil arch.

The Uccheda is shallow and contains pilasters having on its top a flat moulding carved into a Chandra Śalā. In the lateral Ratha also, two divisions are taken as a unit. The lower division contains Chandra Śalā having its top ends going vertically which meets at fillets. From this point the vertical goes up to the top of the second division. The top and the bottom of the vertical has stalks curling to sides. The āmalaka which divide the Śikhara into Bhūmīs on the lateral Ratha are flat and their ribs are convex in outline. The Śalā is round and the crowning āmalaka is small and round.
ARKA BRAHMA

The plan of the Arka Brahma temple consists of a Mukha Mandapa and a Garbhagrha having an enclosed Pradakšinā Patha. This temple is oriented to the east. The temple measures 17.90 m x 10.70 m.

MUKHA MANḌAPA:

The dvāra of the Mukha Mandapa consists of four Sākhās. The ornamentation of the Sākhās consists of, from the outermost in order, latā patra, latā, plain except for the Pūrṇa Kuāmha at the base and patra pushpa. The lalāṭa bimba is badly disfigured. The overdoor is decorated with the Udgama and Pañjara motifs. On the pilasters flanking the doorway, dvarapālas are carved. But the figures are badly mutilated. The pilaster consists of a base and the top portion of the shaft is chamfered into an octagon. Next to the octagonal portion of the shaft, Pūrṇa Kuāmha is carved. The capital is a rectangular block also having a Pūrṇa Kuāmha motif on it.

The dimensions of the Mukha Mandapa are 9.84 m in length and 7.76 m in breadth. It is divided into a nave and two aisles by two rows of Stambhās, each row consisting of four Stambhas. The fourth Stambha facing the Garbhagrha is not in the axial line of the row of Stambhas, as it is situated a little away from the third Stambha. Five Kuṭa Stambhas are to be seen on the side walls and the hind and front walls contain four pilasters each.

The roof of the nave is raised higher than the side aisles. The roof of the aisles slopes down. The beams support
the roof of the aisles at regular intervals. The beams are, in their turn, supported by the pillars and pilasters mentioned above.

The Stambhas are of two types. Of this, the Rucaka Stambha of the first type are square on plan measuring 40 cm. The square shaft has a slightly projecting rectangular block in the middle. Next to this block, 20 cm of the shaft is chamfered into an octagon. The upper region of the shaft is carved with a lotus medallion.

The second type of Rucaka Stambha is square on plan and has a base. The other features of the pillar are the same as the first type.

The kudya Stambhas are also same as of the second type of pillar.

The types of bracket-capitals are as follows: (1) Plain and curved in profile (2) Square in form having palmette design (3) Curved in profile, sides being levelled and thus turning the block into two sections.

The transverse dimensions in between the pillars are 3.08 m wide and 2.22 m in length.

The architrave is a tall and broad moulding, decorated with a triangle consisting of deeply carved squares. In the space in between and in the triangles, the scrolls of lata are carved.

The Tula consists of two dentil mouldings, the lower moulding being recessed. Above these mouldings, from the bottom in order, are: fillet, torus, a broad rectangular
recessed moulding, recessed niches having a pilaster in between the recessed niches are carved. On the top fillet moulding a Chandra Sala is carved at the position corresponding to the pilasters in the lower recessed moulding.

The roof of the nave is dilapidated.

GARBHAGRHA:

The Garbhagṛha is a recent construction. But the pillars which are of the same order as the type I of Mukhamāṇḍapa give some clue to the position of Garbhagṛha. The Garbhagṛha has two rows of Stambhas, each row consisting of two Stambhas. On the basis of the position of pillars, the conjectural measurements of the Garbhagṛha have been obtained. The Garbhagṛha is square on plan and it measures 4 m.

FRONT ELEVATION: EAST

The Pitha is short and consists of three mouldings. The height of the Pitha is disproportionate and the lack of proportionate measurements is striking. The mouldings are from bottom to the top in order, a Bhūmi Pravistha, a Jagatī and a Paṭṭika.

The Kāti is composed of a Dēvakūsa flanking the Dvāra in the center. The Dēvakūsa's are mutilated.

1. This temple was subjected to heavy damage in historic times, and later in pre-independence period this was turned into a Mosque. Now the temple is acquired and under worship.
The wall space below the cornice is decorated with hāra in semi-circles.

The kapota consists of two dentil mouldings, a fillet and a cyma recta moulding.

NORTHERN SIDE:  
(See p. IV Fig. 6)

The katī is composed of a Devakoṭha, a Vākāyana, a Devakoṭha, and a Jāla Vātāyana. The niches are badly mutilated. The window is situated immediately next to the first niche from the east. The latticed window has two pilasters which divides the window into three spaces.

The Katī on the southern side is same as on the northern side.

The Katī on the western side is composed of Devakoṭha flanking the Jāla Vātāyana.

The roof of the nave is dilapidated. The nature of the roof of the nave is flat.

The Śikharā is dilapidated without any traces. The plan of the Śikharā consists of three offsets and two recesses. As the plan and nature of the temple shows agreement basically, it can be surmised that the nature of the Śikharā is curvilinear as in other temples. But there is no evidence for the existence of Śukanāśikā.

VĪRA BRAHMĀ

The plan of the Vīra Brahmac temple consists of a Mukha Mandapa, an antarāla and a Garbhagṛha having an
enclosed Pradaksīna Patha. This temple is oriented to the east. The dimensions of the temple are 10.60 m in breadth and 15.06 m in length.

MUKHA MANDAPA

The Mukha Mandapa measures 6.43 m x 8.70 m. It consists of two rows of Stambhas each row consisting of four Stambhas. Two Stambhas are erected later in between the front pillars, facing the entrance doorway. It appears that the roof of the nave and the front aisle must have started caving in. Hence these pillars are added. The above observation gains further support when the wall portion of the front aisle, i.e. the wall portion above the entrance doorway is examined. The blocking course displays a slight curve and is disjointed.

Four Kudya Stambhas are erected on each side of the wall axially in line with the pillars.

The roof of the nave is raised higher than that of the aisles. The roof of the aisles slopes down. A beam supports the roof of the aisle at regular intervals where pilasters are situated.

The transverse measurements of the pillars are 2.40 m in breadth and 1 m in length in between the pillars in the row. The Stambhas are square on plan measuring 50 cm x 50 cm. The two pillars that are added in front measures 34 x 34 cm.
The Stambha has a simple base. The octagonal shaft has a projecting octagonal block in the middle. The portion above this is turned into an octagon. Above the shaft and below the bracket-capital are a rectangular block and a cushion capital. The second type of pillar has a rectangular base. The square shaft has a projected rectangular block in the middle. The portion next to this, is chamfered into an octagon. Over this a rectangular block and a recessed rectangular block are the members of the upper portion of the shaft.

The Kudya Stambhas are also of the same type as that of the second type of pillar. The recessed rectangular block at the top of the shaft in pillars is eliminated in pilasters.

The bracket capital is of one type, i.e. of plain curved profile.

The pillars and pilasters are stark plain except for the lotus medallions.

The dvāra of the Mukha Mandapa is a late addition. It consists of three Sākhās. The ornamentation of the Sākhās from the outer-most in order, contains plain, patra in horizontal and padma in between the horizontals, and diamond-shaped pattern on either side. At the base of the Sākhās on either side Gaṅgā and Yamunā with attendants are carved. The lalāṭa bimba has a Gandharva holding lotuses.
Dvārapālas flank the Dvāra. The figure on the left is completely mutilated. The image on the right side is intact. The Dvārapāla is shown in Tribhanga pose, legs flexed. The right upper hand holds śūla and the lower hand is in Katyavalamita pose, palm resting on the Gada which is entwined with a Nāga.

ANTARĀLA:

The antarāla measures 1.98 m in length and 1.80 m in breadth.

The Dvāra consists of three Śākhās. The Śākhās from the outermost in order, are decorated with latāpatra scrolls, latā in scrolls, and patra. At the base of the middle Śākhā Gāṅgā and Yamunā are carved with an attendant (chauri bearer) on either side of the door frame. In the Gandharva holding lotus flowers is carved.

The over door is composed of Udgamas and Pañjaras, alternatively employed.

The antarāla contains a pilaster on either side which conforms to the same order as that of the pilaster of the Mukha Maṇḍapa.

The Garbhagṛha is square on plan and measures 2.90 x 2.90 m. The ceiling of the Garbhagṛha is of a lozenge shape.

GARBHAGṛHA: SIDE ELEVATION

The pitha of the Garbhagṛha is highly moulded one and consists of 12 mouldings. The various mouldings from bottom to top are: Bhūmi Pravistha Jagati, two fillet
mouldings, Kumuda, five filled mouldings, Padma and Pattikā. The Pattikā is decorated with a Chandra sāla.

The Kati has an offset on all sides of the Garbhagrha. The offset contains a Deva Kostoṭha. The Jálaka of the niche consists of three projected horizontal flat mouldings. Above this a tall recessed moulding has seven projected square blocks. The square blocks are decorated with lotuses and kīrtimukha alternately. Over this a tall flat moulding rests. This moulding is decorated with Kūḍū.

EXTERIOR ELEVATION: EAST (See Fig. 8)

The pitha is of 1 m in height. The various mouldings of the pitha from bottom to top are: Bhūmi Pravīṣṭha, flat receding fillet moulding, a Jagati, three projected fillet mouldings and Pattikā. The last one is decorated with a Chandra sāla.

The Kati consists of two bays which contain Deva-kosthas. In the central space a dvāra is situated. The Jálaka of the Deva Kostoṭha is made into three divisions. The lower division is a rectangular one. The sides are made into two convex ribs and they are constricted. In the center Udgama is carved. The second division is rectangular one which contains in its central space the extension of the Udgama. The third division is a rectangular one and contains a Kūḍū in the middle. At the top of the division Chandra sāla is carved. The profile of the divisions consists of roll mouldings.
All niches are empty. The top portion of the wall contains beaded toranas in semi-circles. Among these, on either side of the niches Gandharva couples are carved.

SOUTH:

On the southern side, the Kati is composed of three Deva Kosthas. A Jala Vatayana is situated in between the second and third Devakostha from the eastern direction. A Vatayana is situated in between the first and second Devakosthas. The second Devakostha is mutilated. The Jalaka's over the Deva Kostha's are of the same pattern as described above. A brick wall is constructed in the spaces of the Jala Vatayana in modern times.

The top portion of the wall is carved with beaded toranas in which Gandharva couples are carved.

The kapota is composed of two dentil mouldings, a flat moulding and a cyma recta moulding.

NORTH

The exterior elevation of the Kati on the northern side is of the same pattern as that of the south.

WEST:

The Kati consists of two Deva Kosthas and a Jala Vatayana.

The roof of the nave and the base of the Sikhara are at the same level. The side elevation of the roof is highly moulded and consists of a flat moulding, a tall recessed moulding, two projecting fillet mouldings
and cyma recta moulding.

SIKHARA

The Sikhara is elongated in its profile. It consists of four Bhūmis. The projection of Ratha and Uccheda is well marked. The Sikhara has a Śukanāsikā in front.

The base of the Sikhara is decorated with pilasters. In each Bhūmi two divisions are taken as a unit for the design.

THE DESIGN OF THE CENTRAL RATHA:

The profile of the two divisions are convex. Next to the edges a convex rib with a vertical end is carved on either side. Next to this, two convex constricted ribs with a vertical end are carved on either side. In the middle the nāśika is carved. The two divisions at the top carry the same design as the lower ones, only with a change over to Chandra sala in the middle. From the second Bhūmi onwards, the design remains the same.

The Ucchedas are carved with Nāśika design.

The lateral Rathas carry broad Chandra sala with pilasters in the opening. The ends of the Chandra sala are cut in concave curves. The other two divisions carry small Chandrasala. The āmalakas are flat and rectangular having curvilinear ribs.

The Śukanāsikā is carried up to the second Bhūmi. The base of the Śukanāsikā consists of two fillet moulding. In the broad recessed moulding pilasters are carved. Another broad recessed moulding over it contains āmalaka
at the corners. The arch begins at the height of the first division of the second Bhūmi. The profile of the arch contains a tall concave rib and at top row mouldings are carried up further. Over this Chandra śailā is carved. In the lower division a Nāga in tribhanga pose is carved. On the top portion Gaṅgharva couples are carved. In the circular opening Naṭarāja in Cature pose is carved.

The vedā is a tall recessed moulding.
The Kanṭha and the crowning āmalaka are dilapidated.

SVARGA BRAHMĀ

The plan of the Svarga Brahmā temple consists of an Agra Mandapa, a Mukha Mandapa, an antarāla and a Garbha-grha. The exterior has three mandapas at the him/on all sides. It is oriented to the east. (See pl. VIII Fig.3)

AGRA MANDAPA: (See pl. VIII Fig.3)

The dimensions of the Agra Mandapa are 4.50 m in length and 6.50 m in breadth. It consists of four rows of pillars. The lateral rows consist of two Stambhas and the inner rows consist of one Stambha. The Stambhas are of one order and are square on plan and measure 35 x 35 cm. The Stambhas have square bases and the octagonal shaft has a projecting octagonal block in the middle. A projecting rectangular block over the shaft is surmounted by the bracket capital. The palmetteś design on the sides and Kirtimukha in front are carved on the bracket capital.
The architrave is carved with latā patra scrolls. The Tula consists of three fillet mouldings and a frieze. The ceiling is flat and in the center a lotus medallion is carved.

MUKHAMANDAPA

The Dvāra to the Mukha Mandapa consists of four Śākhās. The decorative features of the Śākhās are from the top in order are as follows: (1) latā patra in scrolls, (2) pilaster with Pūrṇa Kumbha at the base, Kirtimukha and beaded Toranas in the central block, and Pūrṇa Kumbha in the top block. (3) latā patra in scrolls (4) latā patra and padma. The lower corner space of the Śākhā is chamfered and in that at the base a nāga with anjali hasta is carved and the body is taken up all around the śākhā. At the base of the middle śākhā Ganga and Yamuna are carved on either side. The Lalabimba has Garuda holding the tails of the nāga.

The over door consists of three mouldings of which the central moulding is a broad projecting one. In this moulding at corners and in the center, rectangular blocks are projected and are carved with Udgama. The spaces in between the blocks are decorated with latā patra scrolls. The second section is a frieze moulding and is plain.

Flanking the dvāra two Kuśa Stambhas are carved and contain Dvārapālas in the shaft. The upper hands of the Dvārapālas hold Trisula and Śūla and the right lower hand rests on Gada entwined with Nāga. The left hand is in
Katya Valambita hasta. The Makuta of the Dvarapala has horn appendages.

The Mukha Mandapa is divided into a nave and two aisles by two rows of Stambhas, each row consisting of three pillars each. The front of the nave has two pillars, axially in line with the Stambhas of the Agra Mandapa. Four Kudya Stambhas are erected on the side walls and two pilasters on the front wall and on the Garbhagrha wall, co-axial with the pillars of the nave.

The roof of the nave is raised higher than the aisles. The roof of the aisles slopes down. A beam supports the roof of the aisle at regular intervals where the pilasters are situated and at the corners.

All the Stambhas are of one order. The Stambhas are square on plan and measure 40 x 40 c.m. All the Stambhas have square bases. The multiple sided shaft has a projecting square block in the middle and a projecting square block rests on the shaft.

The shafts have been chamfered into the following order:
1. 16-sided below the central rectangular block and 14-sided above the block
2. 14-sided shaft
3. 16-sided shaft
4. 10-sided shaft.

The bracket capital ornamentation consists of palmette design on sides and the fronts have the Kirtimukha.
The Kudya Stambhas are of two types. The first type consists of base and lo-sided shaft while the second type has no base and is characterized by a plain shaft. In other details they are of the same as that of the pillars.

The architrave is decorated with latā patra scrolls. The Tulā consists of two dentil mouldings, three fillet mouldings, a broad recessed moulding having pilasters, two projected fillet mouldings, broad flat moulding decorated with Chandra sala design, a fillet, broad recessed moulding containing pilasters and frieze.

The ceiling is divided into three parts by two beams. In the first division there was a medallion which is now mutilated. The second division contains a Nāga medallion and at the four corners of the medallion Gandharva couples are carved. The third division contains a lotus medallion.

ANTARĀLA:

The Antarāla is rectangular on plan and measures 1.17 m x 1.47 m.

The dvāra consists of three Sākhās. The decorative features of the Sākhās are as follows: The innermost consists of diamond and circle in the projected half while the recessed portion contains latā patra scrolls. The next one is a pilaster and is plain. The outermost Sākha has latā patra scrolls. At the base of the Sākhās, Ganga and Yamuna with chauri bearers are carved on either side. The lalata biśa has Gandharva holding lotuses.
The overdoor consists of three projected fillet mouldings and three recessed fillet mouldings. Over this a broad moulding has recessed niches separated by pilasters. Two projected fillet mouldings rest over this. Above this a broad projected moulding contains Udgama and Chandra sala. The frieze is decorated with recessed niches.

The Antarāla has a pilaster on either side at the entrance of the Garbhagrha. The ceiling is flat.

GARBHAGRHA:

The Garbhagrha is square on plan. The Garbhagrha consists of two rows of pillars, each row consisting of two pillars each. The pillars are of the same order as that of the pillars of the Mukha Maṇḍapa. An architrave rests on the four pillars supporting the flat ceiling. The ceiling is flat and plain.

EXTERIOR ELEVATION OF THE GARBAHDRHA AND ANTARALA:

The Pīṭha consists of, from bottom to top in order: Bhumi Pravistha, Jagati two recessed flat mouldings, Kumuda (Below the niches a row of small rectangular blocks are projected from this moulding), four projecting fillet mouldings and Pattika. The four fillet mouldings are decorated as follows: (1) Dentils (2) Corbie-steps (3) Dentils (4) flat. The Pattika is decorated with Kudu.

The Kati of the Garbhagrha is made into an offset at the center which contains a Devakoṣṭha.
The Jālaka of the Devakostha consists of a broad flat moulding, three projecting fillet mouldings, a recessed broad moulding which consists of six projecting rectangular blocks and frieze.

EXTERIOR ELEVATION:  
(See pl. VII Fig. 10; pl. VI Fig. 9)

EAST FACE:

The Kati on the east side is divided into two bays on the lateral sides while in the center Agra Maṇḍapa diagonally projects.

The Pitha in its mouldings is of the same order as that of the Garbhagṛha Pitha. Its decorative aspects are the sculptured rectangular blocks in the Kumuda moulding and Chandra sāla in Paṭṭikā.

At the bays the Devakoṣṭhas are carried up to the cornice. The Jālaka over the Devakoṣṭhas are of different types. The first type of Jālaka consists of rectangular division. The inner sides of this division are cut into two convex ribs. In the center a smaller rectangular division has its inner sides cut into two convex ribs. The wall space of this contains two pilasters. Over this a small rectangular space is carved. Its hollowed space contains two pilasters. Over the first rectangular division, another rectangular division is carved. Its inner sides are vertically cut. In the middle of this division, a Kūḍu is carved, corresponding to the lower carvings. The hollowed space of this division contains recessed niches. Above the second division an elongated semi-
circular arch is carved. In the hollowed space pilasters are carved. Over this division a Kūḍū is carved, which is actually carved in the cornice. Structurally the first two divisions are made out of one single block. The third division is of another block. The final decorative feature is the Kūḍū which corresponds to the cornice. The sides of the two blocks are concave and are decorated with beaded scroll ornament and latāpatra.

The second type of Jālaka consists of four divisions. The top two divisions are empty and are repetitions of the first two divisions in all the details.

The wall is decorated with figure sculpture. The inner figures have pediments on the top. The lateral sculptures are left plain. These pediments consist of only two divisions which correspond to the two divisions of the niche pediment. The hollowed space of the first division contains pilasters flanking a recessed niche. The second division contains a recessed niche. On the top of the two divisions a Kūḍū is carved.

The uppermost wall portion contains beaded Toranas emanating from the Kīrtimukhas at regular intervals. In this the Gandharva couples are carved.

SOUTH FACE: (See p. xvi, Fig. 32)

The Kāṭi is composed of four Devakaśṭhas and a Maṇḍapa, in the projected wall surface. The Kāṭi contains two Vāṭyāṇas with Jālaka on top and the sculptures on the
The Jālaka of the Devakosthas are of the same type as described above. The Jālaka of the figure sculptures and Vātāyana are also of the same design and described above.

The Mandapa is projected axially from the wall. The Pitha consists of the same mouldings as at the niches. The Mandapa has two Stambhas in front and two pilasters on the hind wall. The Stambhas and Kudya Stambhas are of the same order as that of the Stambha and Kudya Stambha of the Mukha Mandapa. Perforated stone grills flank the sculptured panel in the center.

WEST FACE:

The projected portion of the Kati consists of two Devakeśthas and the wall has figure sculpture carrying pediment at the top.

The Jālakas are of the same order as described above. The Jālaka is carved far away from the position of sculpture below.

The Mandapa has two Stambhas and two Kudya Stambhas. The pilaster on the right side is broken except for the capital. The Stambha and Kudya Stambha are of the same order as that of the Stambha and Kudya Stambha of the Mukha Mandapa. The hind wall is composed of perforated stone grills flanking sculptured panel.
NORTH FACE:

The Kāṭi is composed of four Devakosthas and a Mandapa in the offsets and the wall surface contains a Vatāyana and sculptures with Jālakas on the top. The Jālakas of the Devakosthas are of the same design, as described earlier. The Jālakas of the Vatāyana and over the sculptures are of the same order as that of East Face. The Mandapa consists of two Stambhas and two Kuḍya Stambhas and are of the same order as that of the Stambha and Kuḍya Stambha of the Mukha Mandapa. The wall portion of the Mandapa contains a modern window.

The Kapota consists of two projected fillet mouldings, a broad projected flat moulding and a recessed broad moulding. The broad projected flat moulding consists of a Kuḍu at regular intervals.

The roof of the nave rises to a height of 82 cm and is highly moulded.

SĪKHARA:  

(See pl. VII Fig.14; pl. VII Fig.12.)

The Sīkhara consists of four Bhūmis. It is triratha on plan. The Sukanāsikā is axially projected 1.36 m in front.

The base of the Sīkhara is formed out of pilasters. In each Bhūmi, two divisions are taken as a unit for the design. In the inner space at laterals, [convex rib] with a vertical end is carved on either side. In the center a rectangular division is carved. The upper two
divisions carry the same design on the lateral sides while in center a Chandra sala is carved which forms the crowning part of the rectangular division. The second Bhumi contains convex rib with a vertical end at the laterals, while in the center a Chandra sala is carved. In outline it looks like three centered arches in the lower division and the top as rectangular one. This design is followed in the later Bhūmis.

The Uccheda is carved with a nāṣikā crowned by a Kūṭu. The uppermost division has shouldered arch flanked by pilasters.

The lateral Rathas have the central two divisions as the unit for design, leaving the top and bottom divisions. The central division has a three-centered arch. The space in between the second and third division is turned into a rectangle. The third division has a Chandra sala. The āmalaka in each Bhumi in the top division, is flat with a convex profile. The ribs are perfectly convex.

The Vedi consists of three parts. The lower one consists of three projected fillet mouldings. The second part is a broad recessed moulding. The topmost division is a broad projected moulding.

The Galā is round and has two dentil courses on the top. The āmalaka is round and tall. The Stūpi is tall and round in section.

The Sukānasikā is carried up to the third division of the second Bhumi. The base of the Sukānasikā is
similar in design to that of the first Shāmi of the Sikhara. An elongated semi-circular arch encloses a small circular arch. The bottom portion of the semicircular arch is cut into a concave rib. The hollowed space of the concave rib contains a Nāga in anjali hasta. The top portion contains two foliated roll mouldings with a rectangular strut at the top. The small circular arch has a Nataraja image in tāndava pose.

BĀΛA BĀΛHĀΜĀ

The Bāla Bālamā temple has been subjected to many additions and alterations from historic times to the present day. Hence the description will be in chronological order.

THE ORIGINAL TEMPLE:

The Bāla Bālamā temple in the early period consisted of a Mukha Mandapa and a Garbhagriha with an enclosed Pradaksinapatha. The temple is oriented to the east.

MUKHA MANḍAPA:

The āvāra of the Mukha Mandapa is tampered with extensively in recent times. Hence no details can be obtained.

The Mukha Mandapa is divided into a nave and two aisles by two rows of Sthambhas, each row consisting of four Stambhas. Two additional pillars are situated in front of the nave. Four Kudya Stambhas are erected on each side axially in line with the Stambhas. The Stambha is of Rucaka type and has no base. The square shaft is chamfered into an octagon in the middle. The bracket capital is levelled in the lateral blocks thus dividing it in two sections.
The bracket capitals with palmette design.

The Kudya Stambha is rectangular in plan. The Kudya Stambha has no base. The shaft has a projecting block in the middle. Above the shaft a rectangular block rests which is carved as Pūrṇa Kumbha. The bracket capital is circular in profile and is plain.

The roof of the nave is raised higher than that of the aisles. The roof of the aisles slopes down. A beam supports the roof of the aisle at regular intervals where the pilasters are situated.

GARBHAGRHA:

The Garbhagṛha is square on plan. The doorway of the Garbhagṛha is tampered with in recent times and hence the details cannot be ascertained. The ceiling of the Garbhagṛha is plain.

EXTERIOR ELEVATION OF THE GARBHAGRHA:

The Kaṭi of the Garbhagṛha consists of a bay and two recesses. The bay contains a Devakoṣṭha.

The pitha of the Garbhagṛha consists of a Bhūmi Praviṣṭha, a Jagatī, two recessed fillet mouldings, a Kumuda (At niches, five rectangular blocks are projected), four projecting fillet mouldings, broad, flat projecting moulding and a Paṭṭikā. The Paṭṭikā contains a kudu at regular intervals.

The Deva Koṭṭha is well projected. The pediment over the niches consists of three projecting mouldings, a tall recessed moulding which consists of five projecting blocks
and a flat projecting fillet moulding.

**EXTERIOR ELEVATION:**

**EAST FACE:**

The Kaṭi on the eastern side consists of two bays. The two bays contain Deva Koṣṭhas. The Jalaka over the Deva Koṣṭha consists of an elongated semi-circular arch, having two pilasters in its hollowed space. The exterior sides of the bottom of the arch are concavely cut. A flat tall moulding rests on the arch which has Kudu in the middle.

The cornice and the base of the wall cannot be seen as the base has sunk in and the cornice is over-shadowed by the sloping tiles of the outer cloister.

**SOUTH FACE:**

The Kaṭi on the southern side is composed of three bays and recesses. The three bays have three Deva Koṣṭhas. In between the second and third Deva Koṣṭha, Jāla Vātāyana is situated. The Jalakas of the niches are of the same type as described earlier.

**WEST FACE:**

The Kaṭi on the western side consists of two bays and recesses. The two bays have two Deva Koṣṭhas and the Jalakas over the niches are of the same order as described earlier. In between the niches a Jāla Vātāyana is situated.

**NORTH FACE:**

The Kaṭi on the northern side consists of three bays and recesses. The three bays contain three niches and the
Jālakas are of the same order. The Jāla Viśāyana is situated in between the second and the third niche from the eastern direction.

SIKHARA: (See pl. VII, Fig. 15)

The Śikhara is tall and elongated in its profile. It is triratha on plan and consists of four Bhūmis and has a Sukanāsikā, axially projected in front.

The design of the central buttress (Ratha):

The decorative unit in all Bhūmis consist of two divisions. The inner space of the divisions have a convex rib with a vertical end at top, while the central space of the division contain Candra Ālā with rectangular on the arch. This decorative scheme is carried in all Bhūmis.

The recesses (Ucchada) have pilasters in each division.

The lateral buttresses (Ratha) have the central divisions as the unit for the decorative pattern, leaving the top and bottom division plain. The central division contains Candra Ālās. The āmalaka in each Bhūmi is flat and rectangular. The ribs of the āmalaka are convex in outline.

The Vedi consists of two flat mouldings, the top moulding being well projected. The Gatā is round and contains two dentil mouldings on its top.

The crowning āmalaka is flat.

The Sukanāsikā is projected axially to 2.30 m. The base of the Sukanāsikā in its tall recessed mouldings contains pilasters. The profile of the base resembles a
cyma recta moulding. The semicircular arch in its hollowed space contains a Lakulish image.

LATER ADDITIONS:

A cloistered circumambulatory (Bahir Pradakṣinā patha) is added during the later Chālukyan period. The dimensions of this are 24.14 m in length and 16.70 m in breadth. The wall width is 70 cm. The inner width of the circumambulatory path is 2.36 m.

There are 7 pillars in north and south and 6 pillars are erected in the west and east faces. The same number of pillars are erected on the parapet on all sides. At the corners of the main temple wall a pillar is erected. The pillars and pilasters are of one type. The square shaft is chamfered into 12 sides in the middle. The cushion capital rests on the shaft. Over this the bracket capital is round in profile.

The parapet consists of a tall moulding decorated with shouldered arch and pilaster. The tall flat projecting moulding is decorated with square holes carved in the shape of a triangle. A triangle is formed of very small deeply recessed squares contain a lotus. Over this dentil mouldings, flat projecting moulding and convex moulding comes in order. On the convex moulding a Kūśa is carved.

The roof slopes down and is made of long rectangular slabs.

The other additions marked in plan as C, D, E, F, G and H are modern. (See plate X)
GARUDA BRAHMA

The plan of the Garuda Brahma temple consists of an Agra Mandapa, a Mukha Mandapa, an antarala and a Garbha-grha having an enclosed Pradaksinapatha. The dimensions are 18.66 in length and 10.74 m in breadth.

The Agra Mandapa measures 3.80 m in length and 2.86 m in breadth. Four Stambhas are erected in the front and two Kudya Stambhas are on the hind wall. The Stambhas are square on plan and measures 57 cm x 57 cm. The Stambhas are of one order and have bases. The shaft is chamfered into 8 sides and contains a projected octagonal block in the middle. Above this the shaft is 12 sided. Over this a rectangular block rests. The bracket capital is rectangular in profile and the front of the blocks are cut into halves in the bottom.

The decorative features of the pillars are as follows:
(a) Pūrṇa Kuṁbha at the base (b) Beaded Toranas, latā patra in scrolls and Patra in the projected block (c) Pūrṇa Kuṁbha in the rectangular block (d) The bracket capital contains 'palmette decoration' and Kirtimukha on all sides and the under surface contains a lotus medallion.

The Kudya Stambha is rectangular on plan and contains plain shaft. The other details of the pilasters are same as the pillars. The lower portion of the shaft contains the Dwārapāla figure.

The architrave is tall and flat moulding decorated with latā patra scrolls. Tulā consists of three fillet
mouldings and a frieze moulding. In the frieze moulding hanumanas in various postures are carved.

MUKHA MANDAPA:

The Dvāra consists of four sākhās. The outermost sākhā contains lātā-patra scrolls. The next sākhā is carved like a pilaster and contains Pūrṇa Kumbha at the base, Kirtimukha in the projected rectangular block, semicircular lotus medallion, and Pūrṇa Kumbha on the top of the shaft. On the capital a Chandrośa sāla is carved. The next Sākhā contains lātā-patra scrolls. The last sakha contains diamond and padma ornament while the recessed portion of the sākhā contains lātā-patra scrolls. At the base of the innermost sākhās Ganga and Yamuna with Chauri bearers are carved on either side. In the lalāṭa blība Viṣṇu seated on Garuḍa is carved. The over door is decorated with Pañjara and Udgama. On the pilasters which are on either side of the doorway, a Dvārapāla is carved.

The Mukha Mandapa is divided into a nave and two aisles by two rows of pillars, each row consisting of four pillars. Four pilasters are erected on all sides axial to the pillars.

The roof of the nave is raised higher than the aisle. The roof of the aisles slopes down. A beam is placed to support the sloping roof at regular intervals where the pilasters are situated.

The stambhas are of two types. They are square on plan and measure 50 x 50 cm. The first type of pillar contains a rectangular base and an octagonal shaft. The
shaft has a projected rectangular block—in the middle. Above the shaft a rectangular block is placed. The bracket capital is rectangular in profile. The second type of Stambha is square on plan. Over the moulded base, an octagonal shaft contains a rectangular block at the top. The bracket capital is rectangular in profile.

The decorative features are as follows: Pūrṇa Kumbha at the base, Kīrtimukha in the middle block, Pūrṇa Kumbha in the top block, Kīrtimukha in front, palmette design on sides and lotus medallion on the undersurface of the bracket capital.

The first type of pillar contains mithuna brackets at the top of the shaft.

The Kuḍya Stambhas resemble the first type of stambha in all details.

The architrave is plain. The Tūlā consists of two fillet mouldings, a tall recessed moulding and three projecting fillet mouldings. The tall recessed moulding contains shouldered arches.

The ceiling of the nave is made into two compartments by a beam. First compartment contains a lotus medallion.

ANTARĀLA AND GARBHAGRHA:

The plan of the Antarāla and Garbhagṛha displays offsets and recesses with multiple reentrant angles. The Antarāla is rectangular on plan.
The dvāra consists of four śākhās. The outermost śākhā contains diamond and padma design. The next śākhā is carved like a pilaster and contains Pūrṇakuṁbhā at the base, Kīrtimukha in the rectangular block, Pūrṇa Kuṁbha at the top of the shaft and Kirtimukha in the capital.

The next śākhā has padma decoration. The innermost śākhā has stalk and lotuses, while the corners are carved with latā patra scrolls. The recessed portion of the śākhā is carved with latā patra scrolls.

At the base of the inner-most śākhās, Gāṅgā and Yamunā with Chauri bearers are carved on either side of the dvāra. The lalāṇa bimba has a Gandharva holding the tails of the nāga.

The overdoor contains Īdgama at corners and in the middle a Kūḍa crowned by Śālā śikhara. Over this a tall recessed moulding contains shouldered arches. Four projecting flat mouldings and a frieze are the topmost mouldings of the overdoor.

The ceiling of the antarāla is flat and in the centre a lotus medallion is carved.

The Garbhagṛha is rectangular on plan. The ceiling is flat and plain.

EXTERIOR ELEVATION OF ANTARĀLA AND GARBHAGRHA:

The Pitha consists of, from bottom onwards, a Bhūmi Pravistha, a Jagati, a Kumuda (at niches six projecting blocks are carved), a Padma, two projecting fillet mouldings,
and a Paṭṭikā. The Paṭṭikā moulding is carved with a Kūḍa at regular intervals.

The Kaṭi is made into four bays (three bays in the Garbhaṅga wall and one at antarāla) and recesses. The central bay contains a Devakoṣṭha. The jālaka of the devakoṣṭha consists of three projected fillet mouldings, tall recessed moulding consisting of eight projected rectangular blocks, one projected fillet, two recessed fillet mouldings and a dentil moulding. The lateral bays contain only jālakas.

The Devakoṣṭha at the front has pillars resembling a miniature portico. The order of this pillar conforms to the first type of pillar of the Mukha Maṇḍapa. The jālaka over the Deva Koṣṭha is of the same type as described above. All the niches are empty.

EXTERIOR ELEVATION:

EAST FACE:

The composition of the Kaṭi consists of four bays and an Agra Maṇḍapa axially projected in the centre of the wall. The bays contain Devakoṣṭhas.

The Pitha consists of, from the lowermost in order, a Bhūmi Praviṣṭha, a Jagati, two recessed fillet mouldings, a Kumuda (at niches in this, six projecting rectangular blocks are carved) one recessed fillet moulding and a Paṭṭikā. The Paṭṭikā moulding contains a Kūḍa at regular intervals.
All the Devakos̱has are empty. The Jhālaka over the niche consists of five divisions. The tall recessed moulding has five dentils in the centre and three blocks carved with simhamukha are introduced at the top of the dentils. The second division contains two convex ribs at the lateral ends. The central space is carved into two rectangles, the lower one being bigger and its ends are carved into two convex ribs. The third division is a flat rectangular one in outline and in the centre a kūdu is carved. The fourth division has its inner profile, carved into two convex ribs. The fifth division is a small rectangular one crowned by a kūdu. The edges of the first division are concave while the edges of the other divisions are convex. The whole pediment reaches the topmost moulding of the cornice.

The space just below the cornice is carved into beaded toranas which emanate from the Kirtimukhas at regular spaces. In each semicircular torana, a Gandharva couple is carved. This decoration is taken all around the temple wall.

The cornice consists of two projected dentil mouldings, a tall projected flat moulding, recessed tall moulding and a projecting flat moulding. On the tall projected flat moulding a Kūdu is carved at regular spaces.

SOUTH FACE: (See Pl. IX, Fig. 17)

The wall is composed of seven bays containing Deva Kośṭhas and a Maṇḍapa. The alternative Deva Kośṭhas and
have pillars in front and pilasters at the hind. This makes the niche resembling a miniature portico. The composition of the Jalaka over the Devakośṭhas are of the same order as described earlier.

The Maṇḍapa is situated next to the second niche from the western direction. The Maṇḍapa is rectangular on plan and is projected axially. The Maṇḍapa consists of two stambhas and two Kudya stambhas. The stambhas are of the same order as that of the first type of pillar in the Mukhamandapa. The Kudya stambhas also resemble the Mukhamandapa's Kudya stambhas in all details. The wall space in between the Kudya stambhas is carved into a Jāla Vātāyana. The ceiling is flat.

WEST FACE:

The Katī is composed of five bays and recesses. The bays contain four Deva kosaṭhas and a Maṇḍapa. Two Devakośṭhas on the southern side are badly mutilated. The Jalakas over the devakośṭhas are of the same order as noted earlier.

The Maṇḍapa is projected axially and is rectangular on plan. The Maṇḍapa consists of two stambhas and two Kudya stambhas. The stambhas are badly damaged. The hind wall contains a modern window. Two Vāṭāyanas are situated in the top portion of the wall in between the first and second Devakośṭhas and third and fourth Deva kosaṭhas.

The north face is completely enclosed by modern buildings.
SIKHARA: \( \text{Fig. 17} \)

The sikhara consists of four bhumis. The sweep of the curve of the sikhara is more pronounced. The Sukhanāsikā is axially projected in front and extends up to the middle of the third bhumī.

THE DESIGN OF THE CENTRAL BUTTRESS (RATHA):

The base of the sikhara is relieved with pilasters. In the bhūmi the two central divisions are taken as a unit for design. The inner space of the division at the laterals, contains a convex rib with a vertical end. At the middle a Candra sālā is carved. This design is carried up to the last division.

The Ucchedas are carved with Nāsikā crowned by a Kūdu. The lateral Rathas have the central divisions as the unit of the decorative scheme. A well integrated Candra sālā with a rectangular division at the top is crowned by a Kūdu. This design is taken up up to the last division. The āmalaka which divides the sikhara into Bhūmis is a rectangular one. The ribs of the āmalaka are thick, closely knit and convex.

The vedi consists of three parts. The lower and upper one are projected while the intermediary moulding is a recessed one.

The Gelā is round. The crowning āmalaka is short and flat.

The base of the Sukhanāsikā corresponds to the Ratha in all its details. The concavely cut arch encloses a circular hollowed space. This opening is empty.
The plan of the Visva Brahma consists of a Mukha Manḍapa, an antarala and a Garbhagṛha with an enclosed Pradakṣīṇā Patha. The temple is oriented to the east. The dimensions of the temple are 17.50 m in length and 11.20 m in breadth. (See p. 111, Fig. 4)

MUKHA MANḍAPA:

The Mukha Manḍapa measures 4.58 m in length and 9.60 m in breadth. The Mukhamanḍapa is divided into a nave and two aisles by four rows of pillars. The inner rows consist of two pillars and the outer row consists of three pillars each. Three pilasters are erected on the side walls.

The roof of the nave is raised higher than the aisles. The roof of the aisles slopes down. A beam is placed over the pillars and pilasters to support the sloping roof.

The stambhas are square on plan (40 x 40 cm). The stambhas are of four types. The first type of stambha has a base. The shaft is chamfered into five sides and at the middle of the shaft, a rectangular block is projected. The upper portion of the shaft is chamfered into an octagon. A rectangular block rests on the top of the shaft. The second type of stambha consists of a base, fourteen-sided shaft and a rectangular block on the top of the shaft. The third type consists of a moulded base. The shaft contains a rectangular block in the middle. At the lower
portion of the shaft three lions are carved on each side. The portion above the shaft consists of three āmalakas of receding heights. The fourth type of stambha has a moulded base. The ten-sided shaft contains a projecting rectangular block at the top. The portion above this is chamfered into an octagon. Over this three chevron and three annulet mouldings are carved. An āmalaka is the crowning part of the shaft.

The bracket-capital is rectangular in profile and is decorated with palmette design. The central block in the capital is carved into Kirtimukha, Gandharva and jumping lion.

The Kuḍya stambhas are rectangular on plan and measure 38 x 30 cm in length and breadth. The Kuḍya stambha consists of a rectangular base, an octagonal shaft containing a rectangular block in the middle and at the top. The bracket-capital is rectangular in profile and is decorated with palmette design.

The architrave is carved with the latā patra design. The tula consists of two dentil mouldings, a flat tall moulding, another tall recessed moulding, a fillet and a Paṭṭikā. The tall recessed moulding consists of pilasters dividing the whole space into rectangles. These spaces contain shouldered arches and ogee shaped arches. The top moulding contains a Kuḍa at regular intervals.
The ceiling of the nave is divided into two compartments by a beam in the middle. A lotus medallion and a Nāga medallion are carved in these compartments.

DOORWAY OF THE MUKHA MANJAPA:

The Dvāra of the Mukha Manḍapa consists of three sakhas. The innermost sākhā contains a diamond and padma design and the recessed portion contains lata patra scrolls. The next sākhā is carved like a kudya stambha. The outermost sākhā is decorated with lata patra scrolls. At the base of the inner sākhās, Gāṅgā and Yamunā with Chauri bearers are carved on either side of the Dvāra. The lalāṭa bimba consists of a Gandharva holding the tails of the naga. The overdoor contains five elongated semi-circular arches with a rectangular division on the top crowned by an āmalaka, except for the central one which has a Kūḍū. Dvārapālas are carved on either side of the dvāra. Both are badly damaged.

ANTARĀLA AND GARBḤAGRHA:

The plan of the antarāla and Garbhagrha displays numerous offsets and recesses with multiple reentrant angles in the exterior.

The antarāla is square on plan and measures 2.25 x 2.25 m. The Dvāra of the antarāla consists of three sākhās. The innermost sākhā is decorated with lata patra scrolls. The next sākhā is a kudya stambha containing a pūrṇa kuṃbha at the base, a semi-circular lotus medallion in the middle of the shaft and Kīrtimukha in the capital. The outermost
sakha is carved with patra. At the base of the innermost sakha Ganga and Yamuna with Chauri bearers are carved on either side. The lalata bimba consists of a Gandharva holding the tails of the nagas. The overdoor contains Udgamas.

The antarala has a pilaster on either side at the entrance of the Garbhagriha.

The ceiling of the antarala is divided into two compartments by a beam.

The Garbhagriha is square on plan and measures 2.55 m x 2.55 m. The Garba-grha consists of two rows of pillars, each row consisting of two pillars each. The pillars are square on plan and measure 40 cm. The pillars have no base and the shaft is chamfered into an octagon. The bracket-capitals are rectangular in section and bear palmette designs. The ceiling of the Garbhagriha is lozenge-shaped.

EXTERIOR ELEVATION OF THE GARBHAGRIHA AND ANTARALA:

The Kahti of the Garbhagriha consists of three offsets. The central offset contains a devakoṣṭha and the others have blind devakoṣṭhas. The Kahti of the antarala contains a Devakoṣṭha.

The pitha consists of, from the lowermost in order, a Bhumi Pravisṭha, two fillet mouldings, a Kumuda (at niches this moulding contains six projected rectangular blocks), three projected fillet mouldings, and a Paṭṭikā. The fillet mouldings at the top contain corbel and dentil decoration. The Paṭṭikā has a Kūḍa at regular spaces.
The Deva-Kośṭhas are well projected. The blind Deva-Kośṭhas have all the essential features except for the opening.

The Jālaka of the Devakośṭha consists of two dentil mouldings; a broad, flat projected moulding, cyma recta; a broad recessed, flat moulding; tall recessed moulding containing six projected blocks; dentil moulding and a tall, flat projected moulding.

The jālaka of the blind Deva-Kośṭha consists of two projected fillet mouldings, tall projected flat moulding, cyma recta, tall recessed moulding containing shouldered arches and pilasters, and three projected fillet mouldings. Over this a semicircular arch having two pilasters inside and topped by a rectangular frame. Above this a Kudu is carved. The sides of the semi-circular arch are of concave shape.

EXTERIOR ELEVATION:

EAST FACE: See pl. Xl Fig 21.

The Kati on the eastern side consists of four Devakośṭhas and a dvāra in the middle. The pīṭha resembles the pīṭha of the Garbhagrha in all its mouldings. (See pl. V Fig. 7)

The Devakośṭhas are well projected. The jālaka over the Devakośṭha, consists of pilasters at the base, having five projected blocks in the centre. Above this an elongated semicircular arch has its inner sides chamfered into two convex ribs. In the centre, an elongated semi-circular arch with a rectangular frame on top is carved. Next to
this, a similar one is repeated in smaller proportions showing a Kūḍu in the middle. Above this another one is carved and contains pilasters in its hollowed space. Over this a Kūḍu is carved. The profile of the triangular jālaka, is of concave shape at the base and the upper region consists of taranga mouldings.

The recessed parts in between the Devakoṣṭhas, is a blind niche as it contains no frame for the sculpture. The jālaka is of similar nature as described above except for the proportions. The Vidyādhara and Gandharvas are carved at the top of the wall flanking the jālakas.

The cornice consists of two dentil mouldings, a flat projecting moulding and a cyma recta.

**SOUTH FACE:** (See p. xvi Figs. 23)

The kāti on the southern side consists of seven Devakoṣṭhas, a projected Mandapa, seven Kudya stambhas and two Vātāyanas. Every alternative Devakoṣṭha is projected 20 cm more than the preceding one. The Kudya stambhas are projected 20 cm from the wall. The Kudya stambhas which are on either side of the Mandapa are carried up to the height of the cornice. The other pilasters are 30 cm short of the cornice.

The Devakoṣṭhas are well integrated into the wall. The Jālakas of the Devakoṣṭhas are of the same order as that of the east face.

The Vātāyanas are situated in between the first and the fourth Devakoṣṭhas. The upper portion of the wall of the Vātāyana contains sculptures.
The base of the Kudya stambhas contain some mouldings as that of pitha. The shaft contains mithunas in the lower half. Over the shaft an elongated semicircular arch having two convex ribs in its inner sides on either side. Over this a rectangular frame is carved with a Kudu as the crowning member. The Kudya stambhas on either side of the Manḍapa contain in the middle of the shaft a Vyāla, while the capital contains

The Manḍapa is totally dilapidated. The base of the hind wall has over it mithuna couples.

The top portion of the wall contains Muktadama having Gandharva and Vidyadhara couples at regular intervals.

WEST FACE:

The Kati consists of four Devakosthas and four Kudya stambhas. The niches at the extreme ends are projected 25 cm more than the inner Devakosthas. The Devakosthas are of the same type as described earlier.

The Kudya stambhas are of two types. The first type contains a Vyāla on the shaft and at the capital an āpsara is carved. The second type is that the shaft contains mithuna at the shaft. The capital consists of an elongated semi-circular arch, rectangular frame and a kūdu.

The Manḍapa is projected 60 cm from the wall and 2.80 m in length. The Manḍapa consists of two stambhas and two Kudya stambhas. The stambha and the Kudya stambha resembles in all its details the first type of stambha in the Mukha Manḍapa. The bind wall contains a Naṭarāja panel.
The top portion of the wall contains a Muktadama in semicircular rows having Gandharva and Vidyādharas at regular intervals.

NORTH FACE:

The kāti on the northern side in all its features resemble the southern wall. The stambha in the Mandapa contains simple square shafts having a projecting block in the middle and at the top. The bracket capital is rectangular in profile and contains palmette design. The hind wall is mutilated.

SĪKHARA: (See p./Fig. 21)

The sikhara is tall and is elongated. The sikhara consists of four bhūmis. A Sukānasika is projected axially in front.

The design of the central ratha is well integrated. Two divisions are taken as a unit for the design. The lower division contains a semicircular rib with a vertical and on the lateral ends. In the middle two pilasters are carved. The next division carries similar outline except for the kūḍu in the middle. Thus the middle of the division forms a Nāsikā. The same is carried up to the last division. The top of the ratha contains a kūḍu.

The Uccheda contains Nāsikā design.

The extreme rathas have the central two divisions as the unit of decoration. The lower division contains a rectangular frame. The next division contains Chandra sālā. The āmalaka which divides the whole sikhara into bhūmis is a rectangular one and its ribs are of convex shape.
The vedī is tall and consists of a projecting flat moulding, a tall recessed moulding and a flat projecting moulding.

The Galā is round and contains two dentil courses at the top. The crowning āmalaka is round and smaller in height.

The Sukanaśīka is projected 2.50 m axially from the sikhara. The sukanaśīka is carried up to the height of the second bhūmi. The base of the sukanaśīka is similar to the design of the first bhūmi of the sikhara. The profile of the semi-circular arch is of concave shape in the lower half and the upper half is of taraṅga moldings. The kūḍā is the crowning member of the arch. The circular opening of the arch is deep and empty. A Nāga in aṅjali hasta is carved on either side of the circular arch.

PADMA BRAHMA

The plan of the Padma brāhma temple consists of a mukha māṇḍapa, an antarāla and a Garbhagrha with an enclosed Pradakṣiṇā-patha. The temple is oriented to the east. The dimensions of the temple are 16.23 m in length and 10.15 m in breadth.

The Mukha Māṇḍapa is a rectangular one. The Īvāra of the Mukha Māṇḍapa consists of four sākhās. The lateral sākhās are plain. The two central sākhās contain diamond and Padma, and lalātā paṭra scrolls, Pūrṇa Kumāha and Kīrti mukha. The innermost sakha contains the Gaṅgā and Yamunā with Chaurī bearers on either side. The lalātā biṁba has
a Garuḍa figure on it. The over-door is plain. Lvaṇa-
pālas are carved on either side. The sculptures are
badly mutilated. However, the horn appendages in the
Makuṭas are distinct and the Makuṭas are tall.

The Mukha mandapa is divided into a nave and two
aisles by four rows of stambhas, each row consisting of
four stambhas. The north and south walls have three
Kudya stambhas while the eastern wall has four.

The roof over the inner rows of stambhas is raised
high. The roof of the aisles slope down in varied levels.
The sloping roof of the lateral stambhas is higher than
the roof of the lateral pillars and the wall.

The stambhas are of one order. They are square on
plan and have bases. The square shaft has a projecting
rectangular block in the middle. Next to this, the shaft
is chamfered into an octagon. The portion above this
contains a rectangular block and a recessed rectangular
block. The bracket capital is rectangular in section
and is plain. The stambhas have no decoration.

The kudya stambhas are also of the same order.

The architrave is tall and flat. The Tulā consists
of a fillet, projected fillet moulding, two recessed fillet
mouldings, a projected tall flat moulding and a frieze.

The antarāla is rectangular on plan. The Garbhagrha
is square on plan and measures 3.33 m x 3.33 m. The plan
shows multiple offsets and recesses with reentrant angles.
The dvāra of the antarāla consists of four sākhās. The sākhās are plain. At the base of the sākhās Gaṅgā and Yamunā are carved on either side. The lalāṭa bimba contains a Gandharva holding a lotus stalk in one hand. The over-door consists of Udgama and Pañjara.

The antarāla contains two pillars at the entrance of the Garbhagrha. The ceiling of the antarāla is flat and plain. The Garbhagrha is plain and its ceiling is flat.

ELEVATION:

The Garbhagrha has four bays in each face. The central bay contains a Devakoṣṭha, while the other bays contain blind niches. The Jalaka of the Devakoṣṭha consists of a tall recessed moulding which contains five projected blocks. Over this, three fillet mouldings are carved. The same mouldings are repeated above. The central space of the Jalaka is carved into a semicircular elongated arch. This arch contains pilasters in the hollowed space. Above this is carved another arch with a kūḍu in the centre. A rectangular frame topped by a similar arch as the lower are the crowning elements. The same design is followed in the blind niches.

The pīṭha of the Garbhagrha consists of, from the lowermost in order, Bhūmi Praviṣṭha fillet, Jagati, two recessed fillet mouldings, Kumuḍa (At niches it contains seven projecting blocks), three projecting fillet mouldings, and Paṭṭikā.

ELEVATION OF THE EXTERIOR:

EAST FACE:

The plan displays offsets and recesses with multiple
reentrant angles. In the east face the Kaṭi consists of four Devakoṣṭhas and in the middle a dvara.

The pīṭha consists of the same mouldings as that of the Garbhagrha Pīṭha. The recessed portion of the Kaṭi at Pīṭha in between the Devakoṣṭhas and at the corners of the wall, is carved into shouldered arches. The relief plane of the arches contain geometrical designs.

The two Devakoṣṭhas on the southern side are completely mutilated. The Devakoṣṭhas on the right side are intact. The Devakoṣṭhas are well projected and perfectly integrated into the wall. The Jālakas of the Devakoṣṭhas display variety in design.

The Jālaka of the Devakoṣṭha next to the dvara contains four divisions. The space between the jālaka and the lintel is carved into dentils. The first division has an elongated arch whose sides are carved into two convex ribs. In the middle a semi-circular arch with a rectangular division on top is carved. The second division is carved into a rectangle. The hallowed outer space contains shouldered arches. In the center a kūḍu is carved which forms the crowning member of the central design. The third division is carved into an elongated semi-circular arch whose sides are carved into two convex ribs. The fourth division is rectangular in profile and it is crowned by a kūḍu. The profile of the lower divisions is concave while the upper ones is of tārāṅga type.
The Jālaka of the next devakoṣṭha is essentially the same as above in all its parts. But the second division is taller than the other devakoṣṭha.

The recessed wall portion is plain. The cornice contains a fillet moulding, a projected tall and flat moulding and a receding flat moulding.

SOUTH FACE: \[(\text{Fig. 11})\]

The Kāti on the southern side is composed of seven Devakoṣṭhas and a Mandapa, in its offsets and recesses have two Vatāyanas on the eastern direction. An interesting feature above the Devakoṣṭhas is that they contain pillars. This type of Devakoṣṭhas are alternately employed. These Devakoṣṭhas give an impression of a miniature portico, thereby making a great impact of its thrust and majesty.

The space between the pilaster and pillar in the niche is 30 cm. The pillar consists of a base, a projecting rectangular block in the middle of an octagonally chamfered shaft. A rectangular block and another projecting rectangular block forms the capital.

The jālakas of the Devakoṣṭhas are of two types. A big semicircular elongated arch contains a miniature arch in the centre-topped by a kūḍu. Over the main arch a kūḍu forms the crowning member.

The second type of jālaka shows variance with the above by eliminating certain members. At the base four rectangular blocks are projected. Above this an elongated semicircular arch containing a kūḍu in the middle is carved. The vertical
ends which are carved in the first type, are eliminated here. A tall recessed moulding is introduced in between the top block which contains a kūḍu and the lower block which has an elongated semicircular arch. Thus in this type simplification and perfect convex profile in all its parts lends beauty. (See pl. XII Fig. 23)

The jālaka above the Vātāyana consists of three projected blocks at the base, tall flat projected moulding and a recessed tall moulding relieved with pilasters. Above this an elongated semicircular arch whose sides are of two convex ribs. A rectangular frame is carved, crowned by a kūḍu. The profile jālaka at the base is concave and the upper portion is of taranga type.

The Manḍapa is completely mutilated. The hind wall contains a modern door which is at present used as the entrance.

WEST FACE:

The Kati contains four Devakoṣṭhas and a Manḍapa. The Devakoṣṭhas near the corners have pillars. The jālakas of the Deva Koṣṭhas are of the same type as that of eastern side. Most of the Devakoṣṭhas are mutilated.

The Manḍapa is projected axially in the middle of the wall. The Manḍapa contains four stambhas and two Kudyas- stambhas. The pillars are of the same order as that of pillars in the Manḍapa of the south face. The hind wall contains a modern window.
NORTH FACE:

The Kāṭi is composed of seven Devakoṣṭhas and a Maṇḍapa. The whole composition of the wall is of the same as that of the south face.

The sikhara is dilapidated. The base of the sikhara is still intact and shows three offsets and two recesses. Hence we can surmise the sikhara of this temple is of the same variety as the other Nāgara temples here.

A close study of this temple reveals that it is unfinished. Many of the architectural parts are left blank without any designs. Some contain only the outlines of the designs.

TĀRAKA BRAHMĀ

The plan of the Tāra, Brahmā temple consists of a Mukha Maṇḍapa, an antarāla and a Garbhagrha. The temple is oriented to the east. (Sec p. 11)

The Mukha Maṇḍapa consists of four rows of stambhas, each row consisting of two stambhas. The pillars are of one type. They have simple bases. The square shaft has a projecting rectangular block in the middle. Next to this the shaft is chamfered into an octagon. The bracket capital is semi-circular in profile.

The uttara is a tall and flat moulding and has no decoration. The Prastara is tall and flat moulding. The ceiling is flat and contains a lotus medallion in the middle.
The antarāla is plain and the ceiling is flat. The dvāra to the Garbhagrha consists of three sākhās and are plain. The lalāṭa biṁba has Gajalakṣñmī in Pralambapāda. Lions with uplifted legs are carved on the left side of the dvāra and a lion with uplifted legs and a Ganesā are carved on the right side. The overdoor is plain.

The Garbhagrha is square on plan. The Garbhagrha consists of two rows of pillars, each row consisting of two pillars. The pillar on the left in the front is completely mutilated. The other pillars are fairly well preserved. The pillar type is the same as that of the pillar in the Mukhamandapa. The ceiling of the Garbhagrha is flat.

EXTERIOR ELEVATION:
NORTH FACE: (See p. 211, F'g. 25)

The bhitti is composed of one Koṣṭha. A kuḍya stambha is situated on either end of the Bhittis.

The adhisthāna consists of, from the lowermost in order, an upāṇa, a fillet, a Jagati, two recessed fillet mouldings, a tripāṭṭa kumuda, three recessed fillet mouldings, two projecting fillet mouldings, and a Paṭṭikā. The Paṭṭikā contains a kuḍu at regular intervals and elephants in between them.

The koṣṭha consists of two pilasters. The pilasters are slender and contain a regular base. The shaft contains a projecting rectangular block in the middle. The capital
is made of two projecting convex mouldings and an abacus. The brackets are round in profile and of tarāṅga type.

The pediment of the Kostha consists of an elongated semicircular moulding topped by a Sālā sikhara. The Sālā has a nāṣikā in the middle. The pediment goes up beyond the kapota.

The kudya stambhas are of the same order as that of the pilasters of the Kostha.

The kapota is an overhanging ledge. It is decorated with a kūḍu at regular intervals.

The elevation of the south and the west faces is the same as that of the north. On the east face the adhisthāna of the Mukha Mandapa consists of only three mouldings.

VIMĀNA: (See pl. XIX Fig 26)

The Vimāna consists of two talas (Dvitala Vimāna) and is square on plan. The sīkanāsikā is projected axially in the east face of the Vimāna.

The first tala is composed of three divisions. The lower division contains lion heads and upper divisions contain pilasters. The wall space is projected at the corners and in the middle. The projecting spaces have a Karna kūṭa at the corners and at the center a Sālā is carved. The recessed portions have a nāṣikā.

The second tala is a repetition of the wall pattern of the Garbhagrha. The crowning portion is dilapidated.

The base of the sūkanāsikā resembles in all its parts the first tala devoid of the crowning parts. An elongated semicircular arch has a Naṭarāja in tandava pose. (See pl. XXI)
KUDEVELI

SANGAMESVAR TEMPLE

The Sangamesvara temple is situated on the confluence of the rivers Krishna and Tungabhadra near Kudeveli. The village Kudeveli is situated twelve miles away southeast of Alampur. (See p. 32)

The plan of the Sangamesvar temple consists of a Mukha mandapa, an antarala and a Garthagrha with an enclosed Pradaksinā patha. The temple is oriented to the east. The dimensions of the temple are 12.60 m in breadth and 20.80 m in length.

The āvāra to the Mukha mandapa consists of three sākhās. The sākhās are plain. The lalita bimba contains a Gandharva holding lotuses. The overdoor is plain.

The Mukhamandapa is divided into a nave and two aisles by four rows of stambhas, each row consisting of four stambhas. Six kudya stambhas are situated on the three sides of the Mukha mandapa.

The roof of the nave is raised higher than the aisles. The roof of the aisles slopes down. The beams are placed to support the sloping roof, where the kudya stambhas are situated.

The stambhas are of four types. They are all square on plan and measure 50 x 50 cm and have no bases.

The first type of pillar is chamfered into twelve sides and contains a projected rectangular block in the
middle. The profile of the bracket capital is of tarāṅga type. The second type consists of a rectangular projecting block in the middle of the shaft. The upper region of the shaft consists of a recessed rectangular block, a projected rectangular block and a recessed rectangular block. The bracket capital is circular in profile, the front being bevelled, thus creating two divisions within the capital. The third type has a projecting rectangular block in the upper region. Next to this, the shaft is chamfered into an octagon. Over this a rectangular block rests. The bracket-capital is semicircular in profile. The fourth type of pillar consists of a recessed block in the middle of the shaft. The upper portion next to this, is chamfered octagonally. The bracket capital is circular in profile, the front being bevelled to make the capital into two parts.

The kudya stambhas measure 40 x 30 cm and are of one order, all resembling the third type of stambha.

The architrave is broad and plain. The tulā consists of a projected fillet moulding, a recessed fillet moulding, a tall recessed moulding containing shouldered arches and pilasters, two projected fillet mouldings, one recessed fillet moulding, tall recessed flat moulding, two projected fillet mouldings and one recessed fillet. The frieze contains shouldered arches. The lower fillet moulding contains a kūḍa at regular intervals.

The ceiling of the nave is divided into three compartments by two cross beams. The brackets at the ends of the beams contain lions with uplifted front legs. All the
compartments in the ceiling have a lotus medallion.

The antarāla is rectangular on plan and measures 1.44 m in breadth and 1.15 m in length. The Garbhagṛha is rectangular and the inner measurements are 3.64 m in length and 2.10 m in breadth. The outside measurements of the Garbhagṛha and antarāla are 7.60 m in length and 7.20 m in breadth.

The dvāra to the antarāla consists of four sākhās. All the sākhās are plain. The lalāṭa bimba contains a Gandharva holding lotuses.

The over door consists of a series of projected and recessed mouldings. In the middle of these, a Karna kuṭa and a sālā is carved alternatively.

The antarāla is incipient and contains a kuḍya stambha at the entrance of the Garbhagṛha on either side. The ceiling is flat.

The Garbhagṛha consists of two rows of stambhas, each row consisting of two stambhas. Four kuḍya stambhas are situated on all sides. The stambhas are square on plan and measure 45 x 45 cm. The kuḍya stambhas measure 40 x 33 cm. The order of these is of the same order of the Mukhamandapa's third type.

EXTERIOR ELEVATION OF THE GARBHAGṛHA:

The pillar consists of, from the lowermost in order, a Bhūmi Praviṣṭha, Jagāṭi and Patṭikā.

The Kati is plain and contains no niches.
EXTERIOR ELEVATION:

EAST FACE:

The Kaṭi is composed of six deva kośṭhas and in the center a dvāra. Four are projected while the rest are sunk into the wall.

The pitha from the lower-most in order consist of a Bhūmi Praviṣṭha, a recessed fillet, a Jagatī and a Paṭṭika.

The Deva kośṭhas which are sunk into the wall are immediately next to the dvāra. These Devakośṭhas have only one pilaster. This is due to the position of the niche being next to the doorway and hence the outermost of the doorway acts as a pilaster. The pilaster has a rectangular base. The shaft contains a projected rectangular block in the upper region. The capital consists of a round neck moulding, an abacus, a neck moulding and a projected fillet. The capital is convex in profile. The lintel over the niche consists of a small flat moulding and a projected small flat moulding.

The well projected Devakośṭhas have all the features of a full-fledged niche. The base contains two small pilasters, thus dividing the whole space into three rectangular divisions. A Makara toraṇa surmounts the niche.

The deva kośṭha on the southern side has in its hollowed space a jāla vāṭāyana. A Makara toraṇa adorns the Deva kośṭha at the top.

The top portion of the kaṭi is carved into a band of
Gānas. This is taken all around the temple.

The kapota is heavy and is decorated with a kūdu at regular intervals.

SOUTH FACE:

The kaṭi is composed of nine bays containing Deva koṣṭhas. The alternative devakoṣṭhas have jāla vātāyanas. The pediments of the devakoṣṭhas are of various types, all following the Drāvidian order. The types are: (a) Makara Torana, (b) Sālā sikhara containing a kūdu, (c) Sālā sikhara having a nāsikā in front, (d) the kinnaras holding the lotus stalk.

On the top of the kapota, a makara is carved at the corners.

WEST FACE:

The kaṭi is composed of five devakoṣṭhas. The alternative deva koṣṭhas have jāla vātāyanas in its hollowed space. The jālakas are of the same order as that of the south face.

NORTH FACE:

The kaṭi is composed of nine devakoṣṭhas. In every aspect, it follows the design of the south face.

SĪKHARA:

The sikhara consists of four Bhūmis. The sikhara is tall and elongated in its sweep. The recesses and buttresses of the sikhara are well projected.
For the design of the central ratha two divisions are taken as a unit. A Candra śālā is carved on these two divisions. This is carried up to the last division.

The ucchedas have a nāśika in all its divisions.

The lateral rathas have the central divisions as a unit of decorative scheme. The lower and upper divisions contain candrasala. The āmalaka which divides the sikhara into Bhūmis is rectangular and its ribs are convex.

The vedi consists of three mouldings. The lower and upper ones are projected while the intermediary one is a recessed one.

The Gālā is round and short. The crowning āmalaka is tall and round.

CHĀLUKYAS OF KALYANI

The temples of the times of Chālukyas of Kalyani are situated at Panchalingala, Papanasi, Alampur and Pudur in the Alampur and Gadval talukas of the Mahabub Nager District. The detailed description of the temples will be taken up in the following pages.

PANCHALINGESVAR TEMPLE: PUDUR

The Panchalingesvara temple is situated in the village Panchalinga in the Alampur taluk.
The plan of the Panchalingesvara temple consists of a Mukhamandapa, an antarāla and a Garbhagrha with an enclosed Pradaksinā patha. The orientation of the temple is to the east.

The mukha mandapa is divided into a nave and two aisles by two rows of stambhas each. All the stambhas are of one order and are square on plan. The pillars have moulded bases. The shaft is chamfered flat in the middle. The capital consists of a convex tall moulding, an āmalaka, a fillet and an abacus. The bracket capital is rectangular in profile and has a median band.

The kudya stambhas are situated in the side walls. The front wall has no pilasters. A perusal of the front wall and its door way shows that the front wall is of recent construction. The kudya stambhas are also of the same order.

The Uttara is plain. The prastara is a simple tall and flat moulding.

The roof of the nave is flat and the roof of the aisles slopes down. A beam supports the sloping roof at regular intervals.

The dvāra to the mukha mandapa is of recent construction.

The antarāla is rectangular on plan. A kudya stambha is situated on either side of the wall at the entrance. These are of the same order as that of the Mukha mandapa. The ceiling of the antarāla is flat.
The Garbhagṛha is rectangular on plan. The dvara to the Garbhagṛha consists of four sākhās. The decorative features of the sākhās from the innermost in order, are latā-patia, a kuḍya stambha, a kuḍya stambha and patra. The latā bimba contains Gajalakṣumā in Padmāsana. The overdoor is composed of a flat projected moulding and a flat recessed moulding. The lower one contains a kuḍu with simhamukha at regular intervals. The upper one contains a kaṇṇakūṭa, a sālā and a kaṇṇakūṭa. The kaṇṇakūṭas have amalaka as the crowning member.

The Garbhagṛha contains four stambhas. Four kuḍya stambhas are situated in the front and in hind side. The ceiling is flat. On the southern side of the wall a praṇāla is provided.

The adhiṣṭhāna of the Garbhagṛha contains an upāna, a jagati and a paṭṭikā. The Bhitti is plain. The kapota is emphatic.

The hind wall of the Pradaksinā patha contains two cells on either end. These cells are of recent construction.

EXTERIOR ELEVATION:

The adhiṣṭhāna consists of an upāna, a jagati and a paṭṭikā. The Bhitti is plain. The kapota is emphatic.

The vimāna has four stepped courses. Each step is a flat projecting moulding having a kuḍu at regular intervals. The vedī and grīvā are plain. The sikhara is four-sided and has a kuḍu on each face. The stūpi is broken.

The whole structure is of stucco.
PAPANASI:

A bathing ghat on the southern bank of the river Tungabhadra is known as Papanasi. This ghat is situated two miles away to the west of Alampur. Just above this ghat are situated twenty-four temples, all in a single big cluster. (See p. xix)

PAPAVINASESVARA TEMPLE: (No.1 in plan)

The plan of the Papavinasevara temple consists of a Mukha Maṇḍapa, an antarāla and a Garbha-grha. This temple is situated in the centre of the cluster and at a higher level. It is oriented to the east.

The Mukha maṇḍapa consists of four rows of stambhas. The lateral rows consist of four stambhas while the inner rows consist of three stambhas. Two kudya stambhas are situated on the antarala wall axial to the central pillars.

The stambhas are of two types. The first type of stambha has a moulded base. The shaft contains two cubical regions at top and bottom while the intermediary region is chamfered into eight sides. In the middle a patta runs around the shaft. The top portion of this region is chamfered into an octagon. Next to this, the shaft is convex in profile and contains a kūḍa in the center. The capital consists of a neck moulding, an āmalaka, a highly projected āmalaka, a neck moulding and abacus. The bracket capital is tenoned in the middle so as to make the front portion concave in outline. The front of the capital has a patta in the middle.
The second type of stambha has no base. The details of the shaft are the same as above. The capital consists of a niche moulding, cyma reversa, a recessed amalaka, an abacus and a neck moulding. The bracket capital is of the same as of the first type.

The kudya stambha has a moulded base. The shaft is chamfered into an octagon in the middle region. The bracket capital is of the same type as above.

The Uttara is decorated with latāpatra. The prastara consists of three projected and three recessed fillet mouldings. Over there the frieze comes. The lowermost fillets are carved with dentils and a kūḍu. The frieze is decorated with dentils at the base and patra at the top.

The ceiling of the Mukha Mandapa is flat.

The antarāla is rectangular on plan. A kudya stambha flanks the entrance. The ceiling is flat.

The Garbhagrha is rectangular on plan. The Garbhagrha consists of four kudya stambhas. The Uttara is confined to the hind and front pilasters. On the left wall, corresponding to the height of the vedi, a block of stone protrudes on either end to support a stone plank. A pranāla is provided for at the bottom of the left wall. The ceiling of the Garbhagrha is flat.

The dvāra to the Garbhagrha consists of four sākhās. The innermost sākhā has latā patra scrolls. The next sākhā has a kūḍu at the top of the sākhā and latāpatra scrolls.
on the lower portion. The next sākhā is carved like a kudya stambha. It has latā patra scrolls and a kūḍu with simhamukha in the upper rectangular block. The outermost sākhā is carved with patra. The lalāṭa bimba contains Gajalakshmi. The overdoor is projected forward. The lower part is a kapota which has a kūḍu with simhamukha, at regular intervals. The frieze contains a karnakūṭa, a sālī and a karnakūṭa.

The front of the doorway is carved into an elongated semicircle, its sides having two stalks with a sāṅkha and a padma.

EXTERIOR ELEVATION:

The adhisthāna consists of an upāna, a fillet, a jagatī and a paṭṭikā.

The bhuṭti is plain. The kapota is emphatic and is decorated a kūḍu at regular intervals.

The vimāna consists of eight talas. Each tāla has a kūḍu at regular intervals. The vedi is rectangular. The grīvā is rectangular. The sikhara is four-sided. The stūpi is missing.

TEMPLE NO.2:

The temple No.2 is situated on the southern side of the Pāparvānasvarā temple. This temple is constructed of slate stone but for the doorways and pillars where red sandstone is used.
The plan of the temple consists of a Mukha Mandapa, an antarāla where two shrines are situated on its sides and a Garbhagrha.

The stambhas of the Mukha Mandapa are of the same order as that of temple No.1. The ceiling is flat.

The antarāla is rectangular on plan. The ceiling is flat. The two shrines are rectangular on plan.

The āvāra consists of three sākhās. The outermost contains patra and other sākhās are plain. The overdoor is plain.

The Garbhagrha is rectangular on plan. The ceiling is flat. The pranāla is provided on the southern side.

The exterior elevation of the shrine is plain. The adhiśāhāna consists of only an upāna. The bhitti is plain. The kapota consists of a flat projecting moulding and a recessed flat moulding.

The vimāna consists of three talas. The Śālā sikhara surmounts on the rectangular grīva. The vimānas of the two subsidiary shrines are of ekatala. Śālā Sīkhana.

Śāla Vēsēna (Temple-No.3)

The triple shrine is situated on the northern side of the Temple No.1. This temple is 30 cm below the level of temple No.1. The whole structure is constructed with slate stone and red sand stone is used for the doorways and architrave.

The plan of the triple shrine consists of a mukha mandapa, an antarāla. The temple is oriented to the east.
The Mukha Manjapa consists of three rows of stambhas. The outermost row on the southern side consists of two stambhas, while the other rows consist of three stambhas. The stambhas are square on plan. The stambhas are all of one order. The stambhas have moulded bases. The shaft contains two cubical parts, the middle region being chamfered into an octagon. Over this the shaft is convex in profile. The capital consists of a round neck moulding, cyma reversa, an āmalaka and an abacus. The bracket capital is tenoned in the middle, thus making the front portion into concave in profile.

The uttara is tall and flat and the uttara consists of a recessed tall moulding and a frieze.

The two shrines at the antarala are rectangular on plan and are plain.

The Garbhagrha is rectangular on plan. The ceiling is flat. A pranāla is situated on the southern side.

The dvāra of the Garbhagrha consists of three sakhas and are plain. The lakṣita bimba has a Gajalakṣmi on it.

EXTERIOR ELEVATION:

The adhiṣṭhāna consists of an upāna, jagati and a pattikā. The bhitti is plain. The kapota consists of a projected flat moulding and a recessed flat moulding.

The main vimāna consists of three stepped cornice courses. The bedī is rectangular. The grīva is round. The crowning āmalaka is round and flat and has no ribs.
The vimāna of the subsidiary shrine on the western direction are of trītalā vimāna having a four-sided sikhara. The vimāna of the southern shrine has three talas and a Śālā Śikhara. Contd.

TEMPLE NO. 3

The temple No.3 consists of a Garbhagṛha, an antarāla, a Mukha Mascapa and another shrine consisting of an antarala and a Garbhagṛha.

THE SHRINE ORIENTED TO THE WEST:

The antarāla is rectangular on plan. Its ceiling is plain and flat. The dvāra to the Garbhagṛha consists of four sākhās. The decorative scheme of the sākhās, from the outermost in order, are patra, diamond shaped design and padma, kuḍya stambha and latāpatra. The lalāṭa bimba contains a Gajalakshmi on it. The overdoor consists of two parts, the lower one being projected and the upper one is a recessed one. The lower one is a kapota having a kuḍa with simhamukha at regular intervals. The upper moulding contains a karnakūṭa, a sālā and a karpakūṭa. At the base of the sākhās, Ganges and Yamunā are carved on either side.

The moon stone in front of the threshold has two stalks containing a sankha and a padma, on its sides. Dvārapūlas flank the doorway.

The Garbhagṛha is rectangular on plan and is plain. The ceiling is flat. On the right side of the wall, two
protruding stones are inserted into the wall to support a stone plank. The pranāla is on the southern side.

EXTERIOR ELEVATION:

The pīṭha consists of a Bhūmi Praviṣṭha, a Jagati and a Paṭṭikā. The kati is plain. The kapota consists of a projected flat moulding and a recessed moulding.

The sikhara consists of five Bhūmis. The vodi is tall with a projecting flat moulding on its top. The Galā is round. The crowning āmalaka is round and small and has no ribs. The stūpi is of convex shape.

MUKHA AMĀNḍAPA:

The Mukha mandapa connects the both the shrines. It consists of three rows of stambhas, each row consisting of three stambhas. The stambhas are of granite and are rectangular on plan. The stambhas resemble the pillar type I of Temple No.1. The architrave is a flat tall moulding. This moulding is decorated with latāpatra scrolls and a Makara at corners. The Tula consists of a small flat moulding containing a kūḍa with simhamukha at top. Over it a small recessed moulding topped by a frieze. The frieze contains Gaṇas. The ceiling is flat and the central compartment contains a panel of astha dikipālakas with Naṭarāja in tāndava pose in the middle.

The shrine oriented to the east consists of an antarāla and a Garbhagrha.
The antarāla is rectangular on plan. The antarāla is plain and the ceiling is flat.

The dvāra to the Garbhāgraha consists of three sākhās. The decorative features of the sākhās from the outermost in order are patra, kudya stambha and latā patra. The lalata bimba contains a Gajalakshmi on it. The over door is plain.

The Garbhāgraha is rectangular on plan. The ceiling is flat. A pranāla is provided on the southern wall.

**EXTERIOR ELEVATION:**

The pitha consists of a Bhumi Praviṣṭha, a jagatī and a paṭṭikā. The kaṭi is plain. The kapota of a projected moulding and a recessed moulding.

The sikhara consists of six Bhumis. The vedi is rectangular on plan. The Gala is round. The āmalaka is a flattened round stone without ribs. The stūpi is convex with a vertical on top.

**No. 4: MAHĀDVĀRA**

The Mahādvāra is rectangular on plan. The interior consists of two divisions.

The first division contains two raised platforms on either side leaving the central space as a passage. The wall portion that divides the structure into two divisions is carved into a dvāra. The dvāra consists of three sākhās. The decorative features of the sākhās from the outermost in order, are diamond shaped design and padma, kudya stambha and patra. The recessed portion in between the
sākhās contain asṭha dikpalakas. Gāṇgā and Yamunā are carved at the base of the innermost sākhās. Dvārapālas flank the doorway. A moon stone having stalks having Sāṅkha and Padma on either side are carved. The lalāṭa bimba contains a Gajalakshmi on it.

The second division is similar to the above in details and is plain. The ceiling is flat.

EXTERIOR ELEVATION:

The aḍhīsthāna consists of an upāna, a fillet, a Jagati and a Paṭṭikā.

The Bhitti is plain. The kapota is emphatic.

The whole structure is of red sand stone.

Temple No. 5

Temple No. 5 is situated at the hind side of Temple No. 1. The plan of the temple No. 5 consists of a Mukha mandapa and a Garbhagrha. The orientation is to the east.

The Mukha mandapa is rectangular and is dilapidated. The breadth of the wall is 80 cm.

The āvara to the Garbhagrha has five sākhās. The decorative features of the sākhās are from the inner-most in order, lāṭā patra, plain, kudya stambha, kudya stambha and patra. Gāṇgā and Yamunā are carved at the base of the innermost jambs. The lalāṭa bimba has a Gajalakshmi on it. The over door consists of a kapota moulding. The frieze is plain.

The Garbhagrha is rectangular on plan. The front of the Garbhagrha is dilapidated.
EXTERIOR ELEVATION:

The adhistrāna consists of an upāna, a jagatī and a Paṭṭikā. The Bhitti is plain. The kapota is of the same type as in the above temples.

The Vimāna consists of six talas. The vedi is rectangular and contains a projecting moulding on the top. The grīvā is rectangular and the sikhara is four-sided.

TEMPLE NO. 6

Temple No. 6 is situated next to Temple No. 5. It consists of a mukha mandapa and a Garbhagrha on plan. It is oriented to the east.

The Mukha mandapa is rectangular on plan. It is dilapidated and only the base of the walls can be seen.

The dvāra to the Garbhagrha consists of four sākhās. The decorative features of the jambes, from the innermost in order, are Padma, kudya stambha, Padma and Patra. Gaṅgā and Yamunā figures are carved at the base of the sākhās. The moon stone in front of the threshold contains stalks having Sankha and Padma.

The over-door contains a flat projecting moulding and a recessed moulding containing kūḍu decoration. The lalāṭa bimba contains Gajakshmi.

The Garbhagrha is rectangular on plan. In the middle of the wall on both sides a stone plank rests on the two projected stone supports. A prāṇāla on the southern side is provided. The ceiling of the Garbhagrha is flat.
EXTERIOR ELEVATION:

The aḍhisṭhāna consists of an upāna, a jagatī and a pattikā. The Bhitti is plain. The kapota consists of plain projected and recessed mouldings.

The vimāna consists of five talas. The vedi is rectangular on plan and contains a projecting moulding on the top. The rectangular griva is surmounted by a four-sided sikhara. The stūpi is missing.

TEMPLE NO. 7

Temple No. 7 is situated next to temple No. 3. This temple consists of a mukha mandapa and a Garbhagṛha. It is oriented to the east.

The mukha mandapa is rectangular on plan and it is dilapidated.

The dvāra to the Garbhagṛha consists of three sakhas. The decorative features of the śākhās, from the innermost in order, are patra, kudya stambha and the last is plain. The recessed space in between the śākhās is carved with lions and Gandharva figures. The dvārapālas flank the dvāra. At the bottom of the doorway elephant heads are carved. In front of the threshold, a moon stone with stalks having Śankha and Padma is carved. The lalāta bimba contains Gajalakṣmi. The over-door contains a Karnakūṭa, a sālā and a karnakūṭa.

The Garbhagṛha is square on plan. It contains four kudya stambhas at the four corners and are plain. A
Pranāla is provided for on the southern side. In the middle of the southern wall a stone plank rests on two projected stone supports. The ceiling is flat.

The adhisthāna consists of an upāna, a jagati and a paṭṭikā. The Bhitti is plain. The kapota consists of a broad projected moulding and a recessed one.

The vimāna consists of six talas. The vedi is square and is surmounted by a four-sided sikhara.

TEMPLE NO. 3

The plan of the temple consists of a mukha maṇḍapa and a Garbhagṛha.

The mukha maṇḍapa is rectangular on plan. It consists of two rows of stambhas, each row consisting of two stambhas. Two kudya stambhas are situated in the hind wall axial to the pillars.

The dvāra of the Mukha maṇḍapa contains two sakhas and are plain.

The stambhas have rectangular bases. The shafts are chamfered in the middle into an octagon. The bracket capitals are round in profile. The kudya stambhas are also of the same order.

The dvāra to the Garbhagṛha is plain and consists of two śakhās. The liaīṭa bimba consists of Gajalakṣmī.

The Garbhagṛha is rectangular on plan. A stone plank in the middle of the wall and a pranāla at the bottom are situated on the southern wall. The ceiling is flat.
The pitha contains only a Bhūmi Praviṣṭha moulding. The kati is plain. The cornice consists of two projected and two recessed mouldings.

The sikhara consists of four Bhūmis. The vedi is rectangular and consists of one projected moulding and a recessed moulding. The Gala is round and small. The āmalaka is round and tall and has no ribs. The stūpi is missing.

TEMPLE NO. 9

On the same axis as that of temple No. 8, temple No. 9 is situated. The plan of temple consists of a mukha mandapa and a Garbhagrha.

The Mukha mandapa is rectangular on plan. The dvara to the mukha mandapa consists of three sakhas. The sākhās are decorated with patra, kudya stambha and lata patra. The lalāta bimba contains Gajalakshmi on it. The overdoor is plain. The ceiling of the mukha mandapa is flat.

The Garbhagrha is rectangular on plan. The southern wall contains a prapāla at the ground level and a stone plank supported by two stone blocks in the middle of the wall. The ceiling is flat.

The pitha consists of an upāna and a paṭṭika. The kati is plain. The cornice consists of a flat projecting moulding and a recessed flat moulding.

The sikhara consists of four bhūmis. The vedi is rectangular. The Gala is round. The āmalaka is a flattened stone without ribs.
TEMPLE NO. 10

Temple No. 10 is situated in front of temple No. 1. Its plan consists of a mukha mandapa and a Garbhagṛha.

The Mukha mandapa is rectangular on plan. It is plain and its ceiling is flat. The dvāra consists of two sākhās which are plain.

The Garbhagṛha is square on plan. The ceiling is flat.

The Pīṭha consists of from the lowermost in order, a śūmā Prāvīṣṭha, a Jagati and a Paṭṭikā. The Kaṭi is plain. The cornice contains a broad projecting moulding and a broad recessed moulding.

The sīkhatra consists of three bhūmis. The vedī square. The āmalaka is a flattened stone without any ribs.

TEMPLE No. 11.

Temple No. 11 is apsidal on plan and consists of a Garbhagṛha.

The dvāra has two sākhās and contains patra and latā patra decoration. The lalatā bimba contains Gajalakṣmī. The Garbhagṛha is empty.

The śhishṭāna consists of, from the lowermost moulding in order, an upāna, a kumāda and a paṭṭikā.

The Bhitti is plain. The kapota consists of a flat moulding, a flat projecting moulding and a broad recessed moulding.

The vimāna consists of two talas. The grīva is rectangular and is surmounted by Hastipriṣṭha sīkhatra.
TEMPLE NO. 12

This temple consists of a Garbhagrha which is rectangular on plan. The dvāra consists of two sākhās. The lalāṭa bimba contains Gajalakshmi. The Garbhagrha has a saptamātrkā panel on the hind wall. The ceiling is flat.

The adhisthāna consists of an upāna, a jagatī and a pāttikā. The Bhitti is plain. The kapota consists of two projected mouldings and a recessed one.

The vimāna consists of two talas. The griva is rectangular on plan and is surmounted by a sala sikhara.

TEMPLE NO. 13

The temple consists of a Garbhagrha and a mukha mandapa. It is oriented to the east.

The mukha mandapa is dilapidated. The dvāra to the Garbhagrha has three sākhās. The outer-most sākhā has lalāṭa patra and the other sākhās are plain. The lalāṭa bimba has Gajalakshmi.

The adhisthāna consists of an upāna, a jagatī and a pāttikā. The Bhitti is plain. The kapota consists of a broad flat moulding, a projected flat moulding and a recessed flat moulding.

The vimāna consists of three talas. The griva is rectangular on plan and is surmounted by a sala sikhara.

TEMPLE NO. 14

Temple No. 14 consists of a mukha mandapa and a Garbhagrha.
The Mukha Mandapa is rectangular on plan. It consists of two stambhas and two kudya stambhas. All are of one order. The stambha has a base and are rectangular on plan. The shaft is chamfered in the middle into an octagon. The bracket capital is semi-circular in profile and has a paṭṭa in the middle.

The architrave and entablature are plain. The ceiling is flat.

The Garbhagṛha is rectangular on plan. The dvara has three sākhās. The outermost sākhā has latāpatra decoration while the others are plain. The lalāta biṁba has Gajalakṣmī on it.

The Garbhagṛha consists of two stambhas and two kudya stambhas, which are of the same order as that of the Mukha mandapa. The ceiling is flat.

The Śhitti is plain. The roof is flat.

TEMPLE NO. 15

The plan of the temple consists of a mukha mandapa and a Garbhagṛha. The temple is oriented to the south.

The mukha mandapa is rectangular on plan. It is plain and the ceiling is flat. The Garbhagṛha is a rectangular on plan. The dvara consists of three sākhās. The outermost sākhā is decorated with patra. The lalāta biṁba has Gajalakṣmī on it. The ceiling of the Garbhagṛha is flat.
The adhisthāna consists of an upāna, a Jagati and a Paṭṭikā. The Bhīti is plain. The kapota consists of a flat moulding, a projected flat moulding and a recessed flat moulding.

The vimāna has three talas. The rectangular vedi is topped by a rectangular griva. The sikhara is four-sided and surmounted by a stūpi.

**TEMPLE NO. 16**

This temple is situated in front of temple No. 2. The plan of the shrine is rectangular and consists of a Garbhagṛha. The dvāra has three sākhās which are plain. The lalāta bimba has a Gajalakshmi on it. The Garbhagṛha is plain and its ceiling is flat.

The adhisthāna consists of an upāna, a Jagati and a paṭṭikā. Though the temple is raised on a platform the floor level of this temple is lower than the level of temple No. 2.

The Bhīti is plain. The kapota contains a flat projected moulding and a recessed flat moulding.

The Vimāna consists of two talas. The vedi is rectangular. The sikhara is four-sided.

**TEMPLE NO. 17**

This temple is situated just beside the mukha mandapa of temple No. 1. It has a garbhagṛha and is rectangular on plan. It is oriented to the west.

The dvāra has three sākhās which are plain. The
lalāṭa bimba contains Gajalakshmi. The garbhagrha is rectangular on plan and contains a saptamātrka panel on the hind wall.

This temple has no base. The Bhitti is plain. The kapota consists of a projecting flat moulding and a recessed flat moulding. The Vimāna consists of two talas. The vedi and griva are rectangular and is surmounted by a sala sikhara.

TEMPLE NO. 3

The temple has a mukha mandapa and a garbhagrha on plan. It is oriented to the east.

The mukhamandapa is plain and its ceiling is flat. The dvāra to the Garbhagrha consists of three sākhās, which are plain. The lalāṭa bimba contains a Gajalakshmi.

The Garbhagrha is rectangular on plan. It is plain and the ceiling is flat.

The adhisthāna consists of an Upāna, a Jagati and a Pattikā. The Bhitti is plain.

The temple is a flat roofed one.

TEMPLE NO. 19

It is a modern structure constructed adjacent to the temple No.2.

TEMPLE NO. 20

It is a dilapidated structure. The foundations only can be seen.
TEPPE NO. 21.

A rectangular shrine is added to temple No. 1/3 on the southern side. The dvara contains three sākhās which are plain.

The śhiti is plain. The kapota consists of a flat projecting moulding and a recessed flat moulding.

The vimāna consists of three talas. The vedi and grīva are rectangular. The four-sided sikhara has a round stupi.

The temple No. 22 is a modern structure.

In conclusion, it is to be noted here that the all the superstructures are of stepped cornice courses. The crowning elements vary.

PUDUR

CHENNASEVARA TEMPLE

The Chennakesvara temple is located in the village called Pudur in Gadval taluq of the Mahabubnagar District.

The plan of the temple consists of a mukha maṇḍapa, an antarāla and a Garbhagrha.

The dvara to the mukha maṇḍapa consists of four sākhās. The decorative features of the sākhās, from the innermost in order, are latā patra kudya stambha, latāpatra and diamond design. The latāpa bimba contains Gajalakshmi. The overdoor is plain. Dvarapalas flank the dvara. Two elephant heads are carved at the base of the sākhās.
The mukha mandapa is rectangular on plan. It has four stambhas in the center. The stambhas are square on plan and have moulded bases. The middle region of the shaft is chamfered into an octagon. The capital contains a convex-shaped tall moulding, a neck moulding, and an abacus. The bracket capital is rectangular in profile with a median band in front. All the stambhas are of the same order. The uttara and the prastāṭa are plain. The central part of the ceiling is lozenge shaped and contains a lotus medallion. The remaining space of the ceiling of the mukhamandapa is divided into nine divisions. Four kudya stambhas are situated on all sides of the mukha mandapa. The crossbeams which rest on stambhas and kudya stambhas divide the ceiling into nine divisions.

The antarāla is square on plan. A kudya stambha is situated in the front on either side. The ceiling is flat.

The Garbhagrha is square on plan. The dvāra to the Garbhagrha consists of three sākhās. The decorative features of the sākhās from the innermost in order, are plain one, a kudya stambha and latapata scrolls. The base of the sākhās contain Gāṅgā and Yamunā images on either side. Dvārapālās flank the doorway. The lalāṭa bimba contains Gajalakṣmī. The overdoor consists of a kapota decorated with kudha with simhamukha on top. Above this a karna kuṭa, a sala and a karna kuṭa are carved. The karnakūṭas have an amalaka as the crowning member.
The Garbhagrha contains a slender and plain kudya stambha in each corner. The coiling is lozenge shaped and a lotus medallion is carved in the center.

EXTERIOR ELEVATION:

The adhisthōna contains an upāna, a Jagāti, a kapota and a paṭṭikā.

The Bhitti is plain. The Bhitti on the southern side has a dvāra. The features of this are same as that of the dvāra to the mukha maṇḍapa.

The kapota contains a kūḍa at regular intervals. The superstructure is dilapidated.

SURYANARAYANA ŚVAMY TEMPLE

The Śuryanarayana Śvamy temple is situated in Alampur. On plan this temple is a rectangular hall having three cells at the hind. In other words, this temple shows the characteristic features of a trikūṭa temple. The front portion of the hall acts as a mukha maṇḍapa.

The mukha maṇḍapa consists of two rows of stambhas, each row consisting five stambhas. The side walls contain five kudya stambhas. All are of one order. The stambha is square on plan and have moulded bases. The shaft is chamfered into nine flutes and has a broad band in the middle. The capital contains a tall convex-shaped fluted moulding, a recessed moulding, an āmalaka, a neck moulding and an abacus. The bracket-capital is rectangular in profile and has a median band in front. The pilasters are
also of the same type but have no bases.

The architrave is decorated with latāpatra scrolls. The Tūlā consists of a broad projecting moulding decorated with Gaṇa figures and a kūdu with simha mukha on top. The frieze contains a recessed niche decoration.

The coffered ceiling is divided into six divisions by the cross beams over the pillars and pilasters. The central one contains a maṇḍapāja panel.

The central shrine is a rectangular one. The dvāra contains three sākhās. The decorative features of the sākhās from the innermost in order, are kuḍya stambha, a kuḍya stambha and latā patra scrolls. On the base of the sākha are carved Gāṅgā and Yamunā on either side. dvārapālas flank the dvāra. The lalāṭa bimba contains Gajalakṣmī. The overdoor is a kapota moulding containing a karna kūṭa, a sāla and a karna kūṭa. A Sūrya image is installed in the center.

The shrine on the north and the south are of the same order. They contain a linga at present.

The pīṭha contains only a Bhūmi Praviśṭha. The kaṭi is plain. The cornice consists of a flat projecting moulding and a recessed flat moulding.

The central sikhara contains four bhūmis. The square gala is surmounted by an āmalaka. The other two sikharas are of the same order but short in height.