SAIVI BHAVANATHA TEMPLE

The last in sequence of chronology comes the Sambhavanatha temple. It measured 15x10 mts. This temple is the smallest and the latest of all the five Jaina temples at Kumbharia. It is also more plain than the earlier ones. It stands in a wall enclosure. On plan it stands on a lofty jagati. The mulaprasada is triratha on plan consisting of a bhadra, pratiratha and karna, is almost identical with the Neminatha temple with some exceptions (its rathas are all broken into three planes and karnikas are absent). The frontal karna and pratiratha are converted into a buffer wall which separates the gudhamandapa from the mulaprasada. The mulaprasada is attached to the gudhamandapa. Here the mukhamandapa is absent. The devakulikas are also absent here. The mulaprasada opens in gudhamandapa which in its turn is joined to rangamandapa. There are porches over the entrances from the eastern and western direction. There is no balanaka or nalamandapa as we have seen in previous temples. The rangamandapa is a square open mandapa resting on a pitha which is continued from the mulaprasada. The pillars of the rangamandapa
support a domical ceiling. The entrance to the temple is from the north as in other temples at Kumbhāriā. It consists of ten pillars disposed at its three sides and two pilasters, flanking the door of gudhamandapa. Six pillars and two pilasters are arranged in an octagon supporting the domical ceiling on an architrave of octagonal frame. The domical ceiling consists of eleven circular courses. The pillars are not too ornate to deserve attention. The front door of the gudhamandapa is rich in ornamentation. The doorframe is of tri-sakha variety consisting of patrasakha, stambhasakha and bahyasakha. The appearance of miniature sikharas on the overdoor is noteworthy. The garbhagraha enshrines an image of Sambhavinātha carved in the round and seated in dhyanamudra.

In elevation it has pitha, jangha and vedibandha. The pitha consists of bhita jādyakumbha, karnika, antrapatra and kapota. There are no sculptures on the jangha. The sikhara of the Sambhavanatha temple is slightly different than the earlier ones in that it has rathas; reaching to the top, below the urusringas. Then there is a separate roof for the vestibule connecting the garbhagṛaha and gudhamāṇḍapa - this is nothing but an
echo of the 'sukanasa' so very common to Nagara temples. The gudhamañḍapa has a domical roof instead of a saṁvarṇa. The rangamañḍapa has a dome as its roof.