LIST OF FIGURES

1. Architecture/details copied from wooden originals in rock-cut cave temples.

2. Conjectural reconstruction of Kondane rock-cut caitya showing its indebtedness to wooden models.

3. The half-arched ceiling of the veranda of Bhaja vihara XIX; the stone ribs and rafters clearly indicate an imitation of wooden construction.

4. Interior of the Bhaja caitya. The wooden ribs in the ceiling of the nave are clearly visible.

5. Entrance to the Lomasara rsi cave in the Barabar hills of Bihar. The sloping door jambs and the stone beam-ends indicate its having been modelled on structural architecture in wood.


7. Detail of Fig. 6 - Sculptural decoration on the right wall of the veranda. Both figs. 6 & 7 show the extent to which wooden features such as vedika motifs, caitya arches, rafters, etc., were copied in rock.

8. The mithunas carved in Lankesvara cave, Ellora, 8th century A.D. For comparison with the mithunas on the doorway in pl. 7.

9. Doorway to the Parvati temple, Nachna, with recessed frames.

10. Floral scrollwork on a doorjamb from Sarnath comparable to similar scrollwork on Laksana Devi and Sakti Devi temples, pls. 6, 14, 15 & 16.

11. Doorway to Visnu temple, Deogarh; the recessed frames comparable to doorways of Himachal wooden temples, pls. 6, 14, 15 & 16.
12. Vadakkunnatha temple, Trichur, 16th or 17th century, having stylistic similarities with Type III temples of Himachal Pradesh.

13. A structural prototype of early wooden mosques of Kasmir carved in relief in a wooden ceiling panel from Markula Devi temple, Udaipur village, Lahul; 8th - 9th century A.D.

14. Detail of Fig.13, showing the disposition of wooden logs in the wall which is seen in the walls of Shah Hamadan mosque and the Pampur mosque (pl.136).

15. A structural prototype of the wooden mosques of Kasmir painted on the wall of Vairocana temple, Nako, Kinnaur district; 10th-11th century A.D. It has a tall spire rising from the centre of the roof.

16 & 17. Houses carved in Sanchi reliefs resembling the dwelling houses of Himachal Pradesh, in that the ground floor is constructed either entirely of stone or of wooden beams inserted in the stone walls, without windows or sometimes with few and very small windows, and overhung by pillared balconies of wood.

18. Ivory statue of the Buddha, in Kasmiri style, 8th century A.D., Museum of Fine Arts (Boston); the treatment of the Sanghati is identical to the wooden image in pl.167.


20. Ivory image of the Buddha in Kasmiri style, 8th century A.D., Prince of Wales Museum, Bombay. The figs. 18, 19 & 20 have stylistic affinities with pls. 167 & 168.