

STUDY TOUR
REPORT

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B.ARCH
5TH SEMESTER



CHAMUNDESHWARI TEMPLE - MYSURU



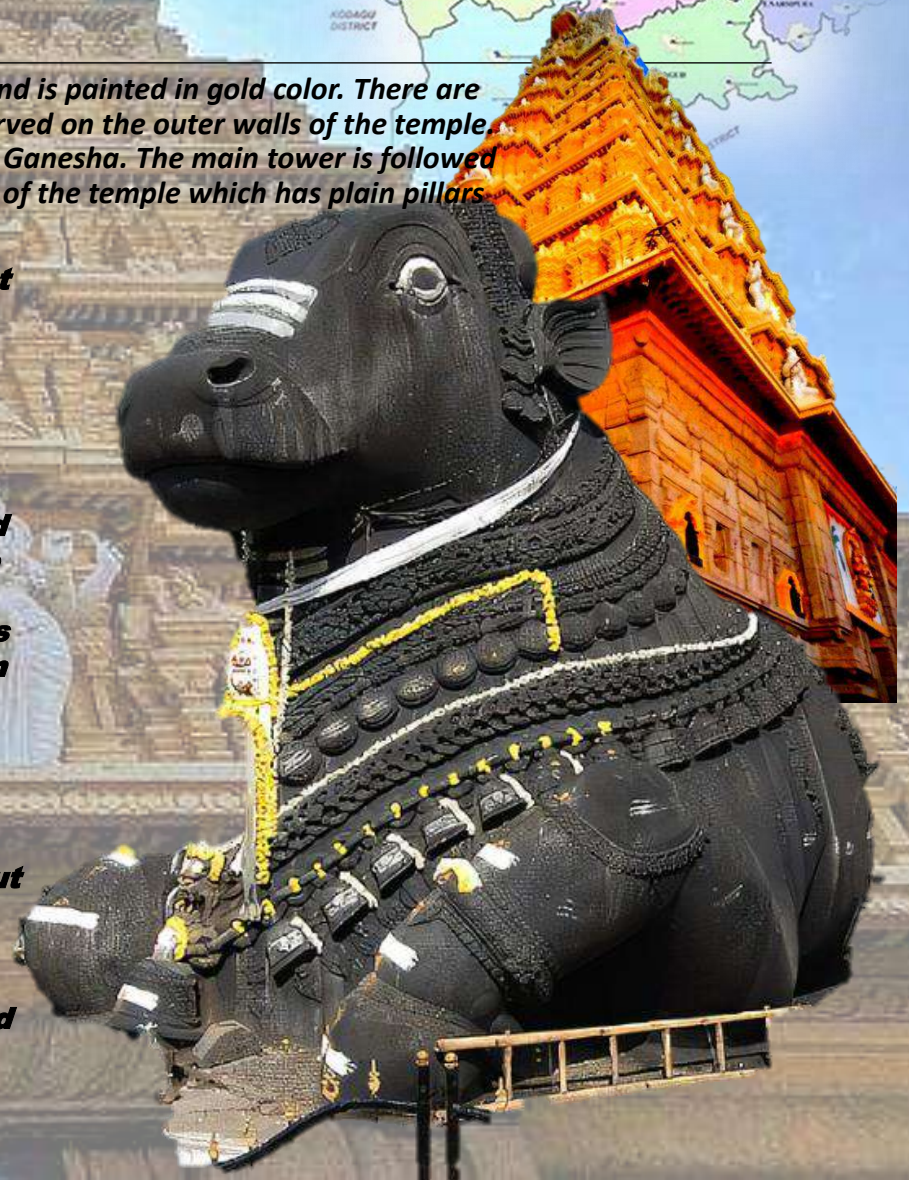
- *The temple tower is 40 meters high with 7 stories and is painted in gold color. There are several images of the goddess in different forms carved on the outer walls of the temple. The doorway of the tower has a beautiful image of Ganesha. The main tower is followed by another tower that leads to the maha mandapa of the temple which has plain pillars followed by an antarala and the sanctum*

. Most of the time, the pilgrims have to get a glimpse of the goddess from maha mandapa. Those who are performing special poojas are allowed into the Antarala area close to the deity.

There is a colorful image of the Mahishasura situated on the summit of Chamundi Hill. A well-laid motorable road is available to the hilltop. There are also one thousand steps from the bottom for those who prefer to walk. It usually takes 30 minutes to 1 hour for Darshan and can go up to 2-3 hours on special occasions

Nandi-

This is one of the oldest icons of Mysuru. Halfway up the hill is a statue of a bull. This is Nandi, Shiva's vehicle. The statue is 7.6 m long and 4.9 m tall. It is carved out of single black granite rock. This status was commissioned by Dodda Devaraja Wodeyar and portrays the Nandi bull in a seated position with the left foreleg folded upwards as if the bull were about to get up.

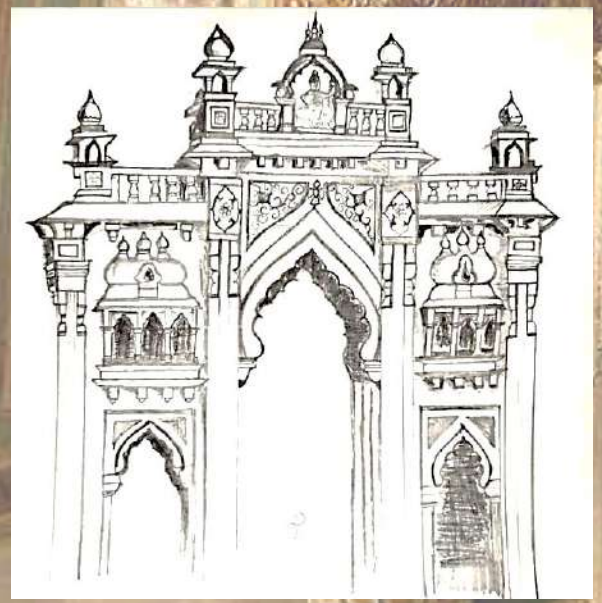


MYSORE PALACE

- *The palace is made in a style collectively called Indo-Saracenic Revival style. The domes for example is an element borrowed from the Islamic school of architecture. There are many deep pink marble domes. Further on top of this dome is a domed Chhatri. That is, a smaller dome supported by slender pillars projecting up from the large dome.*

Domed Chhatri is a typical Rajput (Rajasthani) architectural feature. projecting at the corners of the palace structure.

The palace is a three-storey stone structure made with fine granite, grey in colour, having deep pink marble stones atop and a five-storey tower measuring 145 ft. The size of the palace measures 245 ft. by 156 ft. Designs of the domes illustrate Indo-Saracenic architecture which was applied by the British architects in British India during the late 19th century. It incorporates elements from Indian, Indo-Islamic, Neo-Classical and Gothic revival styles. Three gates of the compound lead to the palace - the front gate (more specifically the East Gate) opens for the VVIPs and otherwise during the Dasara; the South Gate is designated for general public; and the West Gate normally remains open in Dasara. Apart from these the cellar of the palace has many secret tunnels that lead to several confidential areas and other places like the town of Srirangapatna. Several fancy arches adorn the façade of the building with two smaller arches on either side of the central one that is supported with long pillars



. A sculpture of the goddess of good luck, prosperity and wealth, Gajalakshmi, with her elephants is seated atop the central arch. The palace facing Chamundi Hills is a manifestation of the devotion of the Maharajas of Mysore towards Goddess Chamundi. The emblem and coat of arms of the Mysore Kingdom adorns the entrance gate and arch. A large, beautiful and well-maintained garden surrounding the palace makes the site even more spectacular.









MYSORE PALACE





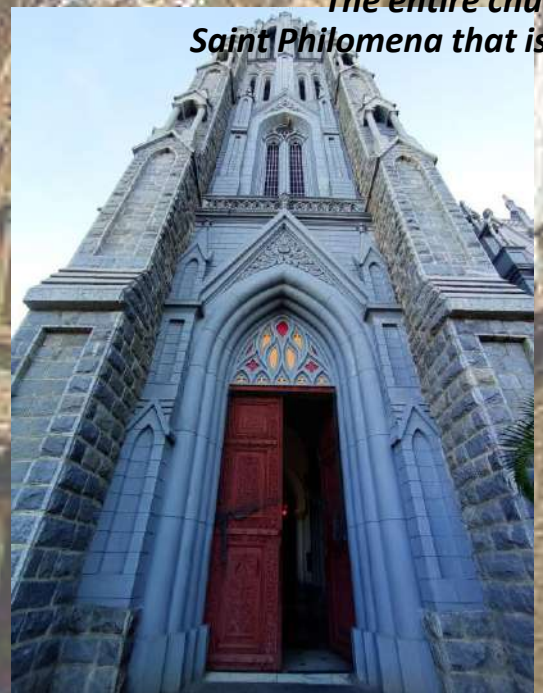
PHILOMINA CHURCH –*MYSORE*

GOTHIC STYLE

- ***The main hall or nave of the cathedral can seat up to 800 people and is as exquisitely conceived as the ornately crafted exterior with beautiful stained glass windows depicting scenes from the birth of Christ, the Last Supper, the Crucifixion, the Resurrection and the Ascension of Christ.***

Behind this is an exquisite marble altar on which the statue of Saint Philomena is placed. There is also an idol of Christ lying in his sacred wounds. Above the sanctum there are lovely stained glass windows from France with painting depicting the birth of Jesus Christ, the Last Supper, the Crucifixion and the Resurrection. The part of the church that is most attractive is the towers or spires. These towers resemble that of a cathedral in Cologne in Germany and those of St. Patrick's Church in New York. The two spires are 175 feet tall.

The entire church is built in the Gothic style is one of the largest Cathedrals in South Asia. The Church has the relic of the 3rd century Saint Philomena that is in a beautiful catacomb that is below the main altar.





FLYING BUTRESS

POINTED ARCHS

CLESTORY

ASILE



HOYSALA TEMPLE

HALEEBEDU

- The beautiful Hoysaleswara temple is a stunning masterpiece with exclusive carvings.There are more than a thousand figures all along the walls of the temple.You can see scenes from the Mahabharata and Ramayana on the walls of these temples. ▸ The Hoysaleswara temple was built as a mark of respect to Shantaleshwara, (the queen of Vishnuvardhana) and Hoysaleswara.
- The temple has been built in soapstone.The architecture reflects the beautiful paintings during the Hoysalas' rule. ▸ The shrines face eastwards.The temple walls have intricate stone sculptures which give the temple a different look.The Hoysala architecture is fine and this is clearly visible in the paintings spread around the temple.
- The two shrined Hoysaleswara temple has a Shiva linga.› Nandi, the attendant of Shiva is worshipped here.At the entrance, you can find the dancing Ganesha.There are close to 240 sculpturally articulate images.The doorways of the temple (both the eastern doorway and the southern doorway) have these exclusive sculptures.The sculptures also depict charging elephants which are symbolic of stability and strength.





HOYSALAYA TEMPLE ,HALEEBEDU

- *Study of the Hoysala architectural style has revealed a negligible Indo-Aryan influence while the impact of Southern Indian style is more distinct.*
- *A cuboid cell, the garbha griha (sanctum sanctorum) houses a centrally placed murti (enshrined icon) on a pitha (pedestal). The shikhara (superstructure), rises over the garbha griha and together with the sanctum they form the vimana (or mulaprasada) of a temple. A ribbed stone, amalaka, is placed atop the shikhara with a kalash at its finial. An intermediate antarala (vestibule) joins the garbha griha to an expansive pillared mandapa (porch) in front, chiefly facing east (or north). The temple may be approached via entrances with gigantic gopurams (ornate entrance towers) towering over each doorway. In the prakaram (temple courtyard) several minor shrines and outbuildings often abound.*

CHEENAKESAVA TEMPLE, BELUR







- Hoysala architecture at Belur (chennakesava temple) ▸ Chennakesava temple is originally known as Vijayanarayana temple. ▸ It was built on the banks of river Yagachi in Belur.It was built under the king Vishnuvardana.(1117AD) ▸ Chennakesava literally means Handsome god.The main entrance Royagopura was built during the vijayanagar empire. ▸ There were almost three shrines in the same temple complex. ▸ The chennakesava shrine at the centre.The kappe channigraya temple to its right. A small somyanayagi temple at its left.
- Hoysala architecture at Belur (chennakesava temple) ▸ There are two sthambhas exist here. One is Garuda sthambha and another one is deepa sthambha. ▸ Though this is the first great temple under hoysala architecture.they followed the style of western chaulkyan. ▸ The material used to construct the temple is chloritic schist. ▸ Chloritic schist is known as soapstone. ▸ Shrine is at the back of the mandappa..Around every shrine there was a 10.5m gap.



VIRUPAKSHA TEMPLE -HAMPI



- The temple has a shrine or the holy place of worship, a hall with a number of pillars and 3 antechambers. There are courtyards, a pillared monastery, few small shrines; and entrance ways surrounding the temple.

- Among all the gateways, the eastern gateway is the greatest. It is nine-tiered and 50 meters in length. It is well built and has some previous structures. The framework is of brick and includes a gravel base giving way to the court outside. This court contains various sub-sanctums. The inner eastern gopuram is graced with three storeys while the northern gopuram has five storeys.



The Kanakagiri gopuram towards the north takes the tourists to a little enclosure with supplementary sanctums. There is a stone slab beside the hall which has inscriptions that explain his offerings for the temple.

Surrounding the Virupaksha temple are plenty of dilapidated mandapams. There was an ancient shopping centre interlined with mandapams in front of this temple. The ruins of it stand today.





LAKSHMI NARASIMHA TEMPLE-HAMPI

This gigantic stone structure is considered to be among the most important monuments found in Hampi. It is a major tourist attraction and is visited by a large number of people throughout the year. The Lakshmi Narasimha statue at Hampi is a brilliant work of architecture. It is a rare statue with a huge size and was crafted with great details. The statue has a height of 6.7 metres. It is one of the finest existing samples of the Vijayanagara style of architecture.

The statue of Narasimha has a finely chiselled broad chest and a well-defined mane. Narasimha is adorned with a beautiful headgear and is seen seated in a cross-legged position. The sculpture portrays Narasimha sitting on the coils of Adishesha, the king of all snakes, which rises behind him with its seven hoods.

The hoods have been beautifully designed to serve as a canopy over Narasimha's head. The sculpture is set within a Makara torana or arch. There is a lion-mask set above the hoods of Adishesha. All these features make the statue an interesting piece of architecture. The most unique feature of the statue is the bulging eyes of Narasimha. The large round protruding eyes provides the statue with an exceptional look. Though the statue of Lakshmi is no longer sitting on the lap of Narasimha, one can imagine the beauty of the complete statue in its original undamaged form.

It is really amazing to note that such a huge sculpture was crafted from a single boulder of granite. The sculpture displays the expertise of the craftsmen of that ancient era.

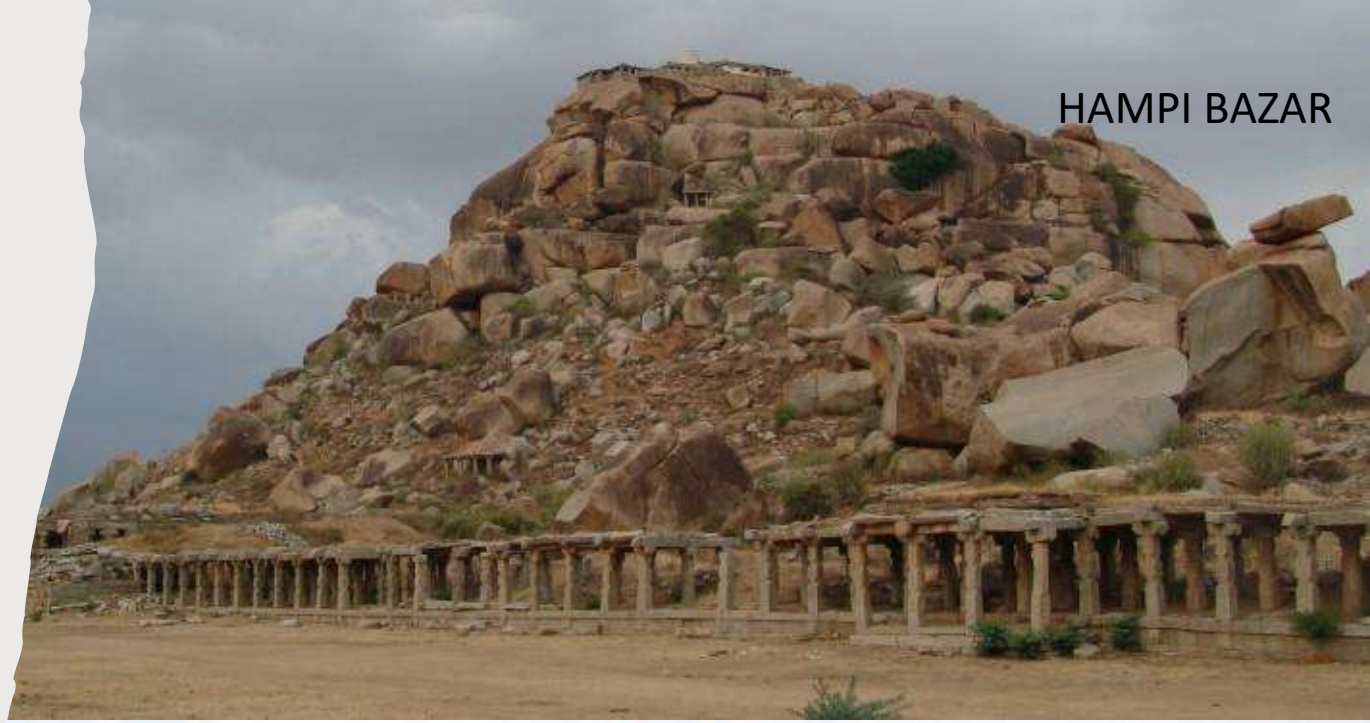


GALLERY MARKET VIEW –HAMPI

History of the Hampi Bazaar

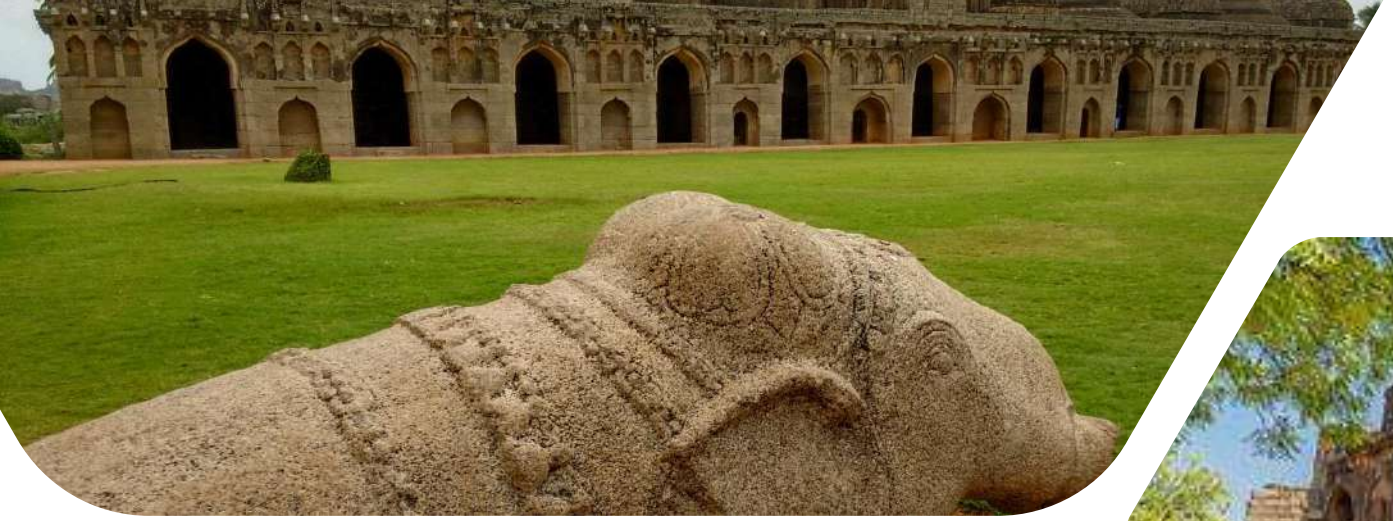
- The Hampi Bazaar was once the centre of flourishing trade. It was a well-planned market area. The series of pavilions had an organized structure. Some of the pavilions were two stories. It also had the residences of many rich and important people of that era. It was a market that catered to the demands of the rich people as well as the general masses.

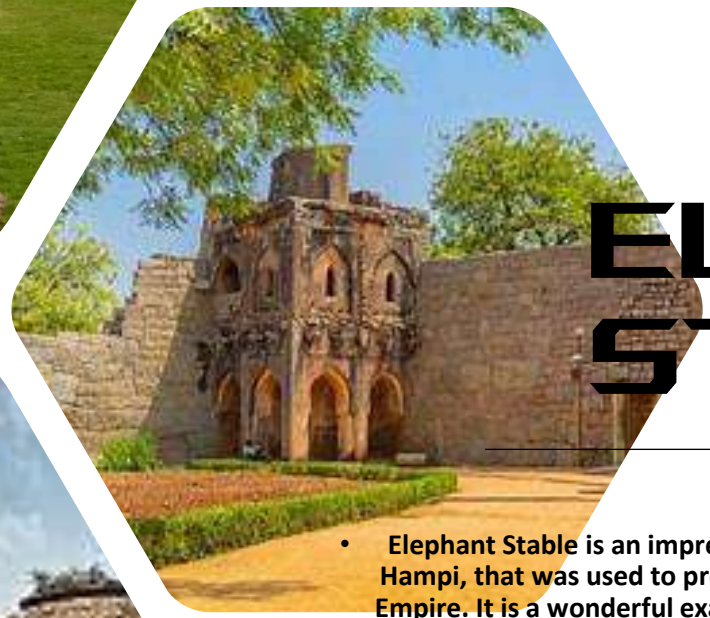
- Today what remains at Hampi Bazaar is just a shadow of its glorious past.



HAMPI BAZAR

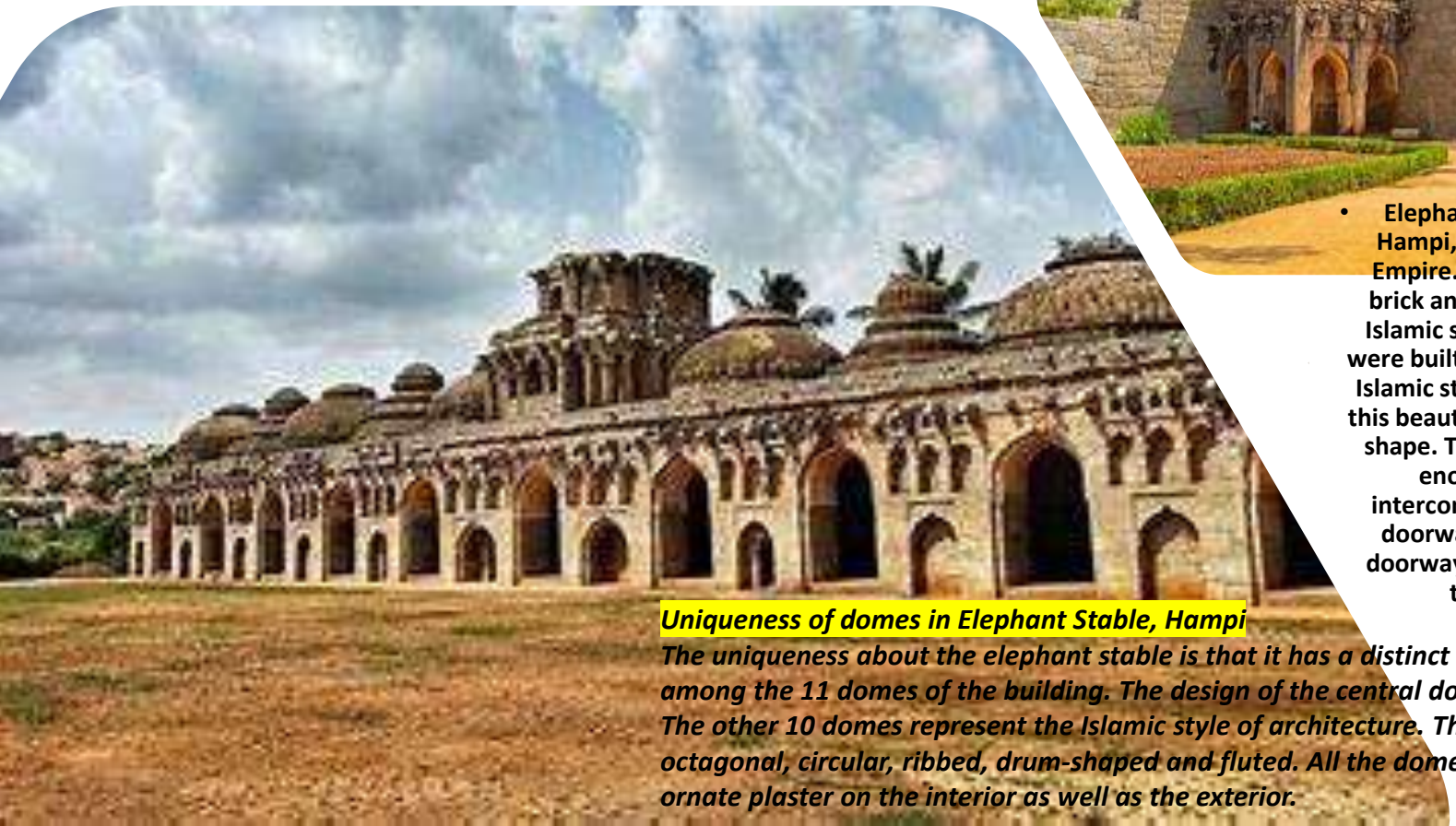






ELEPHANTS STABLE

- **Elephant Stable is an impressive structure located outside the Zenana Enclosure in Hampi, that was used to provide shelter for the royal elephants of the Vijayanagara Empire. It is a wonderful example of Indo-Islamic architecture which was made from brick and mortar. The elephant stable in Hampi is one of the finest examples of Indo-Islamic style of architecture. Though most of the structures and monuments in Hampi were built using the Vijayanagara style of architecture, a few structures display the Indo-Islamic style as well. The elephant stable is a prominent building in Hampi that displays this beautiful architectural style.The elephant stable is a long building with a rectangular shape. The building has a row of eleven huge domed chambers. Each chamber is large enough to accommodate two elephants at a time. The domed chambers are interconnected with large arched openings.The walls between the arches have small doorways. There is no sign to indicate that the chambers ever had any doors in the doorways. Every chamber contains a small opening at the rear side. It is believed that this opening was used by the mahouts to enter and exit the chambers.**



Uniqueness of domes in Elephant Stable, Hampi

The uniqueness about the elephant stable is that it has a distinct central dome. The central dome is the largest and most decorated among the 11 domes of the building. The design of the central dome represents the architectural style found in the temples of Hampi. The other 10 domes represent the Islamic style of architecture. The domes of the building were designed in a variety of shapes, such as, octagonal, circular, ribbed, drum-shaped and fluted. All the domes possess a symmetric layout. Each of the domes was decorated with ornate plaster on the interior as well as the exterior.

VITALLA TEMPLE ,HAMPI





The Vittala temple is built in the Dravidian style of architecture. It has traits and features that are characteristic of typical south Indian temple architecture. It's elaborate and artistic carvings and magnificent architecture is unmatched by any other structure found in Hampi. The Vittala Temple is presumed to be the grandest of all temples and monuments in Hampi. The temple exemplifies the immense creativity and architectural excellence possessed by the sculptors and artisans of the Vijayanagara era.

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The temple complex is a sprawling area that is surrounded by high compound walls and three towering gateways. The temple complex has many halls, shrines and pavilions located inside it. Each of these structures is made of stone and each structure is a beauty in itself.

Notable among these structures are the shrine of the Goddess (also known as Devi shrine), Maha Mantapa or main hall (also known as Sabha Mantapa or congregation hall), Ranga Mantapa, Kalyana Mantapa (marriage hall), Utsava Mantapa (festival hall), and the famous Stone Chariot.









AIHOLE

Durga temple

- This is possibly one of the famous temples in Aihole that is built-in authentic Dravidian style. Although this temple is called the Durga temple, it is dedicated to Lord Shiva and Vishnu. In fact, this is named after the “Durg fort” nearby and not the Deity “Durga Goddess”.

- It is a horseshoe-shaped temple that resembles a Buddhist chaitya and has carvings of Ramayana on its walls. However, most of the temples are in ruins.as of now. You can also witness figures of Lord Shiva, Vishnu, Narasimha, and Mahishasuramardini on the temple walls.







KONTI GROUP OF TEMPLES

- Konti temples can be found in the middle of the bazaar in the village. It is a group of 4 temples and each date back to different dates. Of course, two temples here belong to Ratrakutas dynasties. This temple has an open hall with slopping roofs and carving of Shiva, Brahma, and reverted Vishnu can be noted on ceilings.

PATTIDAKAL TEMPLES

- The Pattadakal monuments reflect a fusion of two major Indian architectural styles, one from north India (Rekha-Nagara-Prasada) and the other from south India (Dravida-Vimana). Four temples were built in the Chalukya Dravida style, four in the Nagara style of Northern India, while the Papanatha temple is a fusion of the two. The nine Hindu temples are all dedicated to Shiva, and are on the banks of Malaprabha river. The oldest of these temples is Sangameshwara, which was built during the reign of Vijayaditya Satyashraya, between 697 and 733 CE. The largest of these temples in Pattadakal is the Virupaksha Temple, which was built between 740 and 745 CE.

- The last temple built in the Group of Monuments is the Jain temple, known locally as the Jain Narayana temple, which was likely built in the 9th century during the reign of Krishna II of Rashtrakutas. Its style is patterned on the lines of the Kailasanatha temple at Kanchipuram.

- The temple structures were built using the sandstones found abundantly locally at Pattadakkal. Some of the sculptures are carved from polished black granite.





THANK YOU

