ARCHITECTURE ARTICLES


This article deals with Vitthalapura, a suburb of Vijayanagara, which served as centre of pilgrimage, and also as a day to day business centre for local residents. The boundaries and features of Vitthalapura, the Alvar temples which are architecturally very significant are discussed. The residents and their structural remains are also noted. The busy bazaars and the agricultural activities extended around the Vitthala Temple.


***


***


***


This article speaks about the Tiruvengalanatha temple situated near the Uaddana Virabhadra Temple at Krishnapurapete. This was built in 1545 A.D. Its architecture, sculpture and iconography are explained. The evolution of temple architecture and the religious situation prior to and after the destruction of the city of Vijayanagara are discussed here.


***

Anila Verghese,

Anna Dallapicolla, 1998.
Anila Verghese,

See Anna Dallapiccola.

Anila Verghese,

See Anna Dallapiccola in South Asian Studies.

Anila Verghese,

See Anna L. Dallapiccola.

Anila Verghese,

See Anna Dallapiccola, 1992.


* * *


* * *


* * *


This article explains the Ranganatha Temple at Nagenahalli, once a suburb of Hampi. The description of the temple, its architectural features and pillars are discussed in this article.


This article deals with the Jambukeswara Temple located to the South east of Hospet. The architectural details and the sculptural details are given due importance.

The abstract of this research article deals with the location of the palaces, mint enclosures, noble men’s residences and the antiquities recovered from excavations at Hampi.


This article speaks about the Madhava Temple located to the South of Zanana Enclosure. The architectural, sculptural details are given. The emphasis is given to the Dasavathana Sculptures in the ceiling of Rangamantapa.


This article describes about the Krishna Temple which was constructed by Krishna Deva Raya in 1513 A.D. The image of Balakrishna brought by Udayagiri was installed by Krishnadeva Raya. The different segments of the temple and the inscriptions are mentioned in this article.

Barry Lewis,

See Nicholas Powell 1994.


The article speaks in detail about the religious conditions during Vijayanagara period in the empire. The article also refers Pampakshetra, Pampasarasu, Kishkindha, etc.


* * *

* * *


This articles speak about the Temple Complex in the metropolitan Vijayanagara region. The details of the temples and its early features are highlighted.


This article describes the ornate character of Vijayanagara temples. Perfection of art was achieved largely by covering the pillars and piers into complicated carvings with human figures, animals and divine and semi-divine beings dexterously chiseled in solid block of stone. It also refers to the architectural features of Vijayanagara and is supported by photographs of the monuments.


In this article the excavations and the unearthed palaces are discussed. These palaces stand in the compounds defined by high tapering walls of stone or layered earth and are approached through gateways with multiple change of direction. The palaces at various places like the Royal enclosure, Noble men’s quarters on the eastern part of the Royal Centre are considered. While dealing the layout the salient features of the palaces are discussed.

This article traces the importance of Mudgal Fort in Lingasugar Taluk, Raichur District. The History of the fort, the description of the fort, comparison with forts at Vijayanagara are discussed. The naming of gates and diddis, are made after their orientation or to commemorate the important events.


This article deals with the architectural terminology used by many scholars for describing different parts of Vijayanagara temple and the Terminology used in the Tirumangaialvar Temple at Hampi and some other Vijayanagara Temples. There is a table of Temple architectural terms in Vijayanagara inscriptions.


This article deals with the well located near Malapanagudi. The author states that the octagonal well with its roofed corridor and a groove met the needs of traders and tourists regarding water and shelter, as this well was on the important trade route connecting west coast and Vijayanagara.


The article narrates the distinct style of architecture, both secular and religious, developed during the Vijayanagara period with particular reference to the monuments found at Hampi and its environs.

David Gobson,

See John M. Fritz, 1992

David Gibson,

See John M Fritz 1992


***

Bibliography on Hampi – architecture_articles
The article deals with Virupaksha temples on the bank of the river Tungabhadra at Hampi. The worship of Virupaksha and Veerabhadra during Vijayanagara Period is discussed. The study is based on the literature and sculptures found at Hampi.


The article discusses the Badami Chalukyan temples at Hampi. The Chalukyan temples near Hemakuta and near Manmatakunda at Hampi. The different parts of the temple are considered for arguments.


The contemporary literature of Vijayanagara period pertaining to A.D. 1650 narrates the palaces, the elephant and horse stables, the bazaars, the costumes, the Ganapati festivals are mentioned in this article.

Dieter Engineer,


This article speaks about the small dated temple. This temple stands isolated in the field, east of one of the gateways in the inner circle of fortifications that defines the urban core of Vijayanagara. This temple patron is Srirangu, the Chauri bearer of Millikarjuna, the latter was the son of Praudha Devaraya. The inscription can be dated to the reign of Mallikarjuna i.e., 1447-1467, A.D.

George Michell,

See John M Fritz, 1981.

George Michell,

See John M. Fritz, 1983.

George Michell,

See John M. Fritz, 1985a.


* * *


* * *


This article deals with the two temples which are ascribed to the early period, the early features like pillars etc are discussed.


* * *


This article deals with the Vijayanagara city and its influence on the people for more than four centuries. The different travellers and their writings are discussed.


This article discusses the different temples at Vijayanagara, Kadamba influenced sacred monuments and 15th Century temples. The contribution of illustrious rulers, the 16th Century, 17th Century temples are also discussed.
In the second article the Islamic styled buildings are discussed the influence on the secular architecture is discussed.


***


This article deals with the Islamic style buildings including tombs. Mosques and other columned buildings which display close contact with certain architectural features of the north. The different types of Tombs and mosques are explained.


George Michell,


***


This article deals with the two Tombs at Hospet which was once a part of the greater metropolitan area of Vijayanagara. These Two Tombs are at the south western part of the present Hospet town. No epigraphical records have yet been discovered to throw light on those Muslim patrons.

Bibliography on Hampi – architecture_articles

***


***


***


***

George Michell,


George Michell,


***


***

George Michell,

See John M. Fritz, 1996.

The article deals with the dating and construction of the temple of Vijaya Vitthala at Hampi, on the basis of inscriptions; characteristic features etc.


This article narrates three dated temples at Timmalapura located at 26 K.M. from Hospet. The temples are dated to 1539 A. D. built by Bayakara Ramappayya. The different parts of the temple and its architectural developments are discussed here.

Heather Miller,

See David Gibson


***


***


***


***

Bibliography on Hampi – architecture_articles

---


---


The author discusses about the different features of Vijayanagara and raises the question whether this city is cosmic in nature.


---


This article deals with the city of Vijayanagara, its layout in accordance with the silpastras. The sastric elements present at Vijayanagara, the comparison with sastric models are explained here.


---


---

Bibliography on Hampi – architecture_articles
John M. Fritz,

See John Mecim Malville 1993b.


***

John M. Fritz, *Three Gateways in the Royal Centre of Vijayanagara* [ms 1992].

***


***


***

John M Fritz, *View from the Square Watchtower*, [ms 1993]

***


Vijayanagar City of Victory established in 14th century by Hakka and Bukka. With the recent findings and increased understanding of the form function of this city is well explained in the article. The important cultural and artistic problems are dealt here.


***


The urban character of Vijayanagara and civic amenities are explained.


The article refers in details about the Irrigation system during Vijayanagara period in general with some photographs of tanks, wells and water reservoirs etc.,


This article speaks about the palaces of Vijayanagara, the description in travalogues and the contemporary kannada literature are quoted, to narrate the splendours of palaces at Hampi.


This article speaks about Mahisasura temple in the pricints of Manmatakonda Tank, located near the Virupaksha Temple at Hampi. This temple is popularly called as Durga temple, the author opines this as the Nolamba temple.


The Stucco Sculptures of Vijayanagara, its location, technique, the evolution of Sculptures are dealt in this article.

Bibliography on Hampi – architecture_articles
Linda Whiteman,

See Sylvia Berti 1993

Linda Witman and Oscar Carlberg, *A Shrine on the slopes of Malyavanta Hill (Nov/06) [ms 1993]*

***


***


***


This article deals with the Archaeoastronomy at Vijayanagara. He further states that the major temples aligned with the sacred river. He concludes in the article that the Vijayanagara kings must have realised and incorporated the geometrical metaphor into their city linking the capital to the great events of History and Pre-History. He analyses the major temples aligned not only with rivers but also with other sacred places.


The Mallikarjuna temple at Ananthapura is of Sangama period monument, the conservation of the temple by the community is quoted in this article, while explaining the temple and its architectural features.

This article deals with the excavated structures and other features, to prove it as a elephant stable. Chain for tieing elephants, water tanks, elephant skeletons were noticed in the excavation.


The article refers to the cave temple at Hampi and describes its importance etc., and there is a comparison with other cave temples in surrounding area. This sets a unique example of Vijayanagara period.


This article narrates the important monument popularly called as Ahmed Khan's Dharmashala. This is located on a major road starting from the Ramachandra Temple in the royal centre and traversing towards the north eastern direction reaching the Talarighat. The inscription in the central bay elucidates that this structure was built by Ahmed Khan for the attainment of merit of his master.


* * *

Osear Carlberg,


Osear Carlberg,


This article described about the Krishna Temple situated near the Muslim Tombs by the side of the main road leading from Ramchandra Temple to Talarighat. This temple is different from the one in Krishnapurapete. The different parts of the temple, especially the superstructure over the Garbhariah are explained in detail.

This article describes the different palaces in Vijayanagara, their features. This also includes the palaces which were excavated in recent excavations and also the palaces of Mint enclosure, Noblemen’s palace area, Zanana enclosure.


The book deals with the temples of Pre-Vijayanagara period at Hampi, with ground plans, sections and elevations. There are photographs of Bhuvaneswari and Iswara temple etc. The Temples of pre-Vijayanagara period in Raichur district and Bellary districts are explained.


The abstract of the research paper mentions the secular architecture like wells and rest houses built during the Vijayanagara period in and around Hampi.


***


***


***

***


The book discusses with the architectural features and styles of India from the Buddhist period onwards. One of the chapters discusses the architectural style of Vijayanagara period and mentions about Hampi also.


This article deals with the documentation work at Hemakuta and Manmatha Tank and includes the preparation of maps. Measured drawings, architectural description and photographic documentation of the site and individual structures, history, myth, cult and architectural development are explained here.


***


***


***


***

This article traces the early history of Hampi right from 7th Century up to the Vijayanagara period. The condition of Hampi on the eve of founding of Vijayanagara, layout of the city, adaptation of Virupaksha as the state deity, architectural and ritual restructuring of the Hemakuta and early Sangama memorial shrines are explained. The impact of Virupaksha cult on the planning of the urban core are discussed in detail.


This article narrates in detail about the chronology of the construction of Vithala temple. The building material, the wall constructions, the latter additions are mentioned and the date of the gopura, hundred pillar pavilion and other part of the temples are highlighted.


The article deals with the Virupaksha temple complex. The different temples, the paintings in the Mahamantapa of Virupaksha temple are explained.


***


***


***


***

* * *


This article deals with the influence of Islam in the field of architecture and on social and economic life. These are references about Paes, who speaks about the Moorish quarters in Hampi and also narrates how they were paid by the king.


The article refers to the name of Saluva Tippa and Tippa whose name is mentioned in the Haribhatta’s Narasimha Purana connected with the construction of Vitthala temple at Hampi. The author opines that the name of Saluva Tippa mentioned in the inscription is different from the name mentioned in the Narasimha Purana.

Shama Rao,

See Chidananda Murthy M. 1970 (translator)


This article deals with the Vitthala Temple and the different stages of construction and the gifts given to it over period of time.

Shivarudraswamy S.N. The Typology of the columns of the Vijayanagara temples, Souvenir, National Seminar on Vijayanagara Empire. The Department of Archaeology and Museums, Hyderabad and The Osmania University, Hyderabad, 1999, p.30.

The abstract mentions the typical Vijayanagara temples and mainly deals with the pillars that support the entire edifice. Draws examples from the temples at Hampi.


The political history, influence of earlier dynasty in the field of art and architecture are explained. The different types of architecture are well highlighted with examples.

The article examines the evolution of Vijayanagara gopuras that are an integral part of the south Indian temple complex. It further mentions about the architectural aspects of various gopuras of the temples at Hampi.


This article narrates the Veerabhadra Temples and sculptures in Bellary district. Here the Verabhadra temples and sculptures of Hampi and surrounding areas are studied and described.


This article deals with the Narasimha Temple located near the pathway lead from Virupaksha Temple to Vitthala Temple. One of the mantapas the God Narasimha was constructed in 1379 A.D. The location and the various features of the temple are explained here.


This article deals with the sculptural wealth of Achyutapura, the different sculptures carved in Tiruvengalanatha temple are highlighted.


The article discusses the dates of the two important temples situated at Hampi. According to the story of Prapannamrutam, Virupaksha II built the temple of Hazara Ramasvami, probably after the king Virupaksha accepted Vaishnavism and became a devotee of Rama. A shrine of Pampa stood on the site of the temple at Hazara (Palace). About the Vitthala temple, the author opines that it was built prior to Krishnadevaraya, as Tallapakkam Annamacharaya (1408-1503 AD) had composed Samkirtana in praise of Vitthala and his spouse Rukmini and states that many festivals like Rathotsava, Paruveta, etc, were celebrated. As the author died six years before the accession of Krishnadevaraya, the temple was completed prior to the coronation of the king. The image of Vitthala was brought from a holy hill named Venkata in Chittoor district of Andhra Pradesh and not from Pandhrapura, as per the composition of Annamacharya.

Bibliography on Hampi – architecture_articles