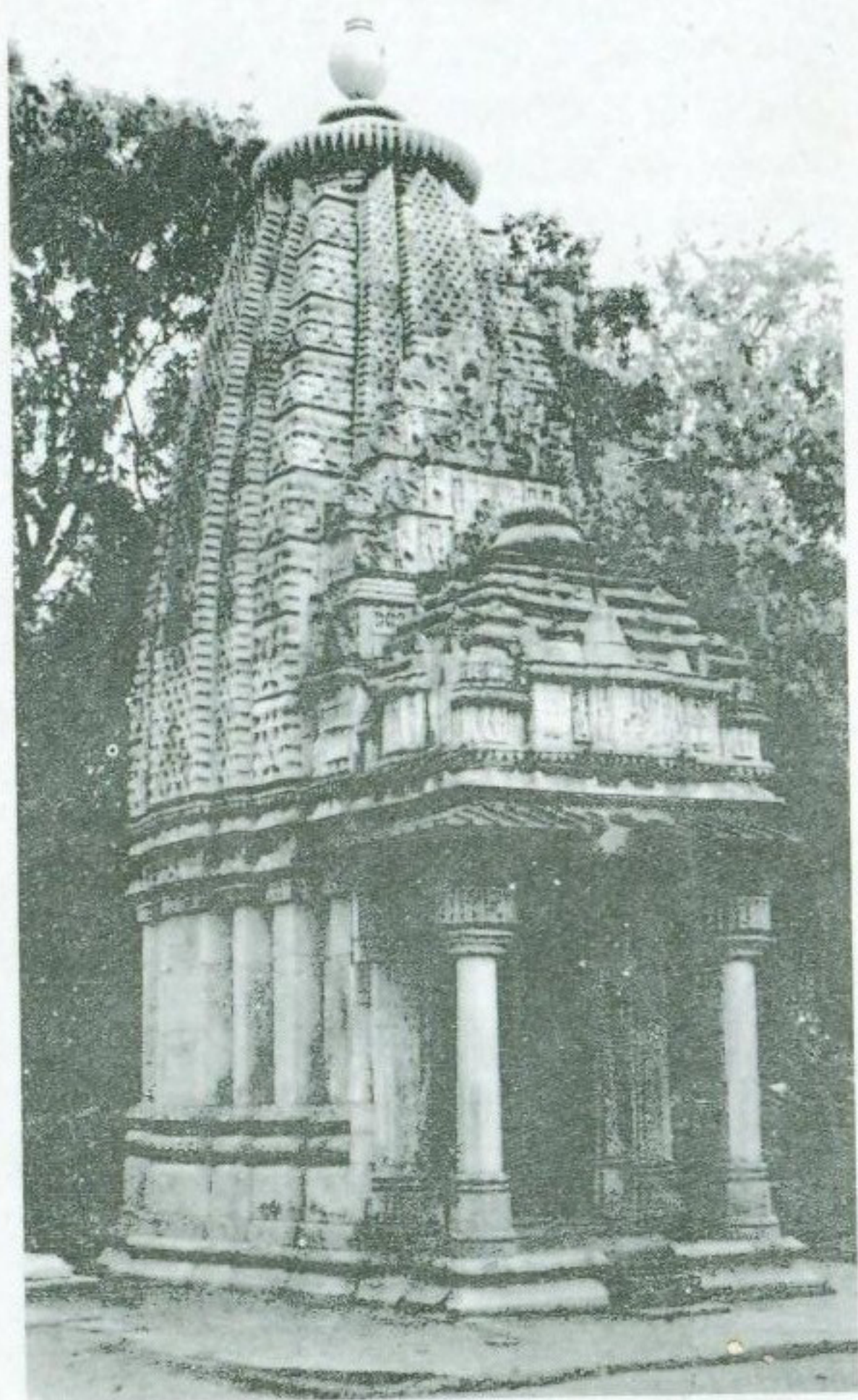


बाडोली के मंदिर
TEMPLES OF BADOLI



प्रलकीर्तिमपावृणु

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TEMPLES OF BADOLI

The temples of Badoli are located on the eastern bank of river Chambal or ancient Chamanvati, about 48 km southwest of Kota and 2 km north of Rawatbhata in district Chittaurgarh. The site so selected is on extensive *pathar* covered with fertile soil, surrounded by branch of Aravalli hills which run through Chittaurgarh, Kota and Bundi districts is very close to Bhaisorgarh on the confluence of river Chambal and Bamni; a place of great antiquity and strategic significance. The site is also on the trade route connecting Malwa, Hardoti and Mewar. A fountain which continuously flow throughout the year is precisely delimited the site for construction of these temples.

These temples are one of the oldest and spectacular temple complex in Rajasthan dating back to tenth-eleventh century AD. The art and architecture of these temples consider them to be the most perfect of their age. In the group there are nine temples, two are dedicated to Vishnu and one each to Ganesa, Mahisasuramardini and Mataji and remaining four to Siva. The larger one is dedicated to Ghateswara Mahadeva.

Ghateswara Mahadeva Temple: Facing east, this temple, on plan consists on a *trianga garbhagriha*, *antarala* and *mukhamandapa*. It is raised over the *pitha*, comprises of *vedibandha* and a plain *jangha* surmounted by curvilinear *shikhara*. A *dwaja-purusha* near the summit of *sikhara* deserves to be noticed. The images of Chamunda, Natesa and Andhakantaka, a form of Siva are enshrined in the *bhadra*-niches of the *jangha* on the north, west and south respectively. The sanctum enshrines circular-stone boulder worshiped as Ghateswara Mahadeva. The river goddess Ganga and Yamuna with their attendants are shown on the lower part of door-jambs of *garbhagriha*. While lintel have images of Natesa in the center, Brahma on the right and Vishnu on the left. The ceiling of the vestibule elaborately decorated. The *mukhamandapa* is entered through a beautiful *makara-torana* resting on six pillars and two pilasters. The composite pillars are decorated with the figures of *apsaras* on alternate facets of the octagonal shafts followed by chain and bell decoration. The roof has *rathikas* depicting religious and secular themes. The *antarala* is topped by a *sukanasa*, decorated with *chaitya* window motif. The temple is assignable to early tenth century AD. The *rangamandapa* stands separately on the

front of *mukhamandapa* over the low ornate *pitha* is a late addition and is square on plan with two side projections. The roof is resting on twenty-four pillars, four square in the centre and twenty in its periphery.

Mahisasuramardini Temple: This temple is located on the south of Ghatasvara temple. Facing east standing on low *pitha*, it consists of a *garbhagriha*, a vestibule and a pillared portico. The *pancharatha* sanctum has plain *jangha* crowned by a curvilinear *sikhara*. The sanctum enshrined the image of Mahisasuramardini. The image of Mahesvari, flanked on either side by Brahmani and Vaisnavi, is depicted in the centre of the *lalata*. The vestibule has plain ceiling crowned by a *salsasa*. The porch has a pair of pillars supporting the elaborated roof. The capital of pillars have niches having the images of amorous *sikhara*, *apsaras* and divine figurines. Stylistically, the temple is assignable to first quarter of the tenth century A.D.

Vamana Temple: Facing east, this small temple consists of a *trianga* sanctum and vestibule. The sanctum rises from a *pitha* with usual *vedibandha* and plain *jangha*. The *sikhara* of the *garbhagriha* is missing. The door-jamb is plain but the figure of the Ganesa is shown in the centre of lintel. An image of Vamana, is installed in the sanctum. The temple is assignable to first quarter of the tenth century A.D.



Trimurti मंदिर

Trimurti temple

Trimurti or Mahesamurti Temple: Facing east, this temple is located on the south of Vamana temple. It consists of a sanctum, a vestibule and a ruined portico. The *pancharatha* sanctum is raised over a low *pitha* followed by *vedibandha* and plain *jangha* crowned by a curvilinear *sikhara*. The sanctum entered through a plain



रंगमण्डप, गटवसुवर महादेव

Rangamandapa, Ghatasvara Mahadeva

doorway, but river Ganga and Yamuna are depicted on the lower part of door-jamb. A dancing figure of Siva is shown in the centre of the lintel flanked by *apsaras*. The sanctum enshrines the image of Trimurti. The vestibule has a *salsasa* adorned with *chaitya-gavaksha*. Seated Nandi is fixed in the *mukhachaturdi*, the roof of which is now missing. The temple is datable to early tenth century A.D.

Ganesa Temple: This temple is on the north of Ghatasvara Mahadeva temple and stands on low *pitha* with *vedibandha* and plain *jangha* topped by *varanadika* mouldings adorned with loop of garlands and leaf foliage motifs. The *sikhara* of the temple is of bricks. Doorway of *garbhagriha*, flanked by river goddesses on either side. A colossal image of dancing Ganesa is enshrined in the sanctum.

Sheshaayi Vishnu Temple: Facing north, it consists of a sanctum and a vestibule. The *garbhagriha* is *triratha* on plan and has bold *vedibandha* mouldings, plain *jangha* and *varanadika* crowned by *sikhara* which is now missing. The doorway of the sanctum has plain *sarkasa*. The *antarsala* shows laterally placed niche on its back *bhadra*. The enshrined image of Sheshaayi Vishnu in the *garbhagriha* has now been shifted to Kota Museum. This temple is assigned to the mid-tenth century A.D. on stylistic ground.

Siva Temple and Kanda: Stands in the centre of stepped *kanda* and facing east, this miniature temple consists of a *sarbanubhadra* sanctum and a pillared portico. It stands on low *pitha* mouldings followed by *vedibandha* and plain *jangha*. The sanctum enshrined a small Siva-linga in the centre. The roof of the portico is resting on a pair of pillars. It is assignable to third quarter of tenth century A.D.

A meticulously carved *dhvarasatha* of a temple and a pair of *arava* lying in the compound of Ghatasvara temple indicates the existence of another temple. Besides, a colossal image of Hanumana kept on the platform and a *kanda* on the north of Ghatasvara Mahadeva temple are worth mentioning. The *kanda* is built of dressed stone blocks with steps from three sides.

Mata Temple: Dedicated to Mahisasuramardini, it is located outside the main group of temples. It consists of square sanctum, a *kapili* and a *mukhamandapa*. The temple stands on three plain *bhitta* surmounted by *pitha*, *vedibandha* and plain *jangha*. The sanctum enshrined a mutilated image of goddess Mahisamardini. The doorway of the sanctum has five plain *sarkasa* with Mahesvari in the centre of *lalata* and Brahmani and Vaisnavi on the terminals. The temple is assignable to late tenth or the beginning of eleventh century A.D.



अनुभक्तान्ता शिव, गटवसुवर मंदिर

Anubhaktanta Siva, Ghatasvara temple

कालेश : डॉ. डी. एन. डी. एन. एन. एन. एन.

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