


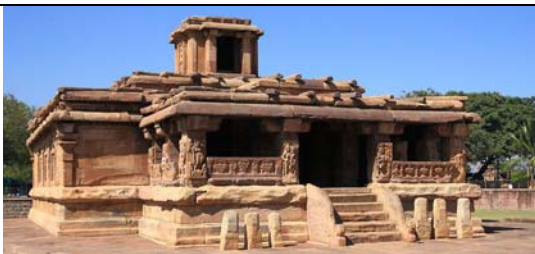
Weekly Course Topics
History of the Art of India, Part I: Origins to Mughals


Week 5. Post-Gupta Art

Pending Questions from the week 5 class.

General Question: Size of the temples that we studied in class.

	<p>SLIDE 8 & 9 A2. Malegitti Shivalaya temple at Bādami (6-7C, probably ca.600)</p> <p>I checked several sources beyond those in the bibliography, and unfortunately, I could not find any source that gave the dimensions of this temple.</p>
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	<p>SLIDE 10 - 15 A3. Siva temple (Ladkhan) at Aihole (5-8C, probably 600-650) (temple 2)</p> <p>Based on the scale next to the plan in Stierlin's book, the Ladkhan Siva temple is ca.62 ft long, ca.45 ft wide, and ca.27 ft high.</p> <p>Incidentally, Ladkhan, the Muslim holy man who lived at the temple and gave it its current (anachronistic) name, lived there in the 19th century.</p>
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	<p>SLIDE 16-21 A4. Durga temple at Aihole (6-8C, probably 675-725) (temple 3)</p> <p>Based on the scale next to the plan in Stierlin's book, the Durga temple at Aihole is ca.85 ft long and ca.41 ft. wide.</p>
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SLIDE 22 - 27

A5. Virupaksha temple at Pattadakal (ca.740) (temple 4)

Based on the scale next to the plan in Stierlin's book, the Virupaksha temple at Pattadakal is ca.288 ft. long, ca.111 ft. wide, and ca.78 ft. high.

THEREFORE: Assuming that the Malegitti Sivalaya temple is smaller than the Ladkhan, we see that across the evolution of these Chalukya temples, the size of the temple steadily increases.

SLIDE 31

B. Rashtrakutas: Ellora

B2. Rock-cut Kailasha Siva temple, ca.757-790

B2a. History

Dimensions included in the slide:

Largest monolithic temple in India: ca.330' x 250'; tower rises to ca.98'

End of Week 5