ANCIENT MONUMENTS OF THE WORLD

A SELECT ANNOTATED BIBLIOGRAPHY

DISSERTATION
SUBMITTED IN PARTIAL FULFILMENT OF THE REQUIREMENTS FOR THE AWARD OF THE DEGREE OF

Master of Library & Information Science
1993-94

BY
NASEEM ANJUM
Roll No. 93 LSM-08
Enrolment No. Y-3910

UNDER THE SUPERVISION OF
DR. ALMUZAFFAR A. G. KHAN
(Reader)

DEPARTMENT OF LIBRARY & INFORMATION SCIENCE
ALIGARH MUSLIM UNIVERSITY
ALIGARH (INDIA)
1994
This is to certify that the M.L. & I.Sc. dissertation of Ms. Naseem Anjum on "Ancient Monuments of the World: A Select Annotated Bibliography" was compiled under my supervision and guidance.

(Almuzaffar A.G. Khan)
READER
DEDICATED
TO MY
LOVING PARENTS
AND HUSBAND
CONTENTS

ACKNOWLEDGEMENT  

LIST OF PERIODICALS  

AIMS, SCOPE AND METHODOLOGY  

PART -I  

INTRODUCTION  

PART -II  

ANNOTATED BIBLIOGRAPHY  

PART -III  

INDEX
ACKNOWLEDGEMENT

I feel great pleasure to express my heartiest thanks to my teacher and supervisor Mr. Almuzaffar A.G. Khan, Reader, Department of Library and Information Science, Aligarh Muslim University, Aligarh for his valuable guidance, constant help and keen interest in my dissertation.

I am thankful to Prof. Sabir Hussain, Chairman, Department of Linrary & Information Science and to my other teachers of the Department for their proper guidance/suggestions at the moment I needed.

I am also thankful to the library staff of Research Library, Centre of Advanced Study, Department of History and the staff of Maulana Azad Library for their kind help in my search for the material.

I am thankful to my father, Mr. Mohammad Usman Ansari, Mother, Mrs. Zubaida Khatoon, husband Mr. Firdaus Saleem Ansari, Brothers Khalid & Rashid Usman Ansari and Sisters, Shamim & Firdaus Anjum who support me and encourage me in every way. My heartiest thanks also goes to my classmates particularly Mr. Nabi Hasan for their cooperation.

( NASEEM ANJUM )
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Full name of journals</th>
<th>Abbreviated name of journal</th>
<th>Periodicity</th>
<th>Place of Publication</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Ancient India</td>
<td>Anct. Ind</td>
<td>Quarterly</td>
<td>New Delhi</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Antiquity</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>Cambridge/Oxford</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Archaeology</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>New York</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Bulletin of the Institute of Archaeology</td>
<td>Bull of the inst of Arch</td>
<td>Yearly</td>
<td>London</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>East and West</td>
<td></td>
<td>Quarterly</td>
<td>Rome</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Hindustan Times</td>
<td>Hind. Tms.</td>
<td>Daily</td>
<td>New Delhi</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>The Indian Antiquary</td>
<td>The Ind. Anti.</td>
<td></td>
<td>Delhi</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Indian Express</td>
<td>Ind. Exp.</td>
<td>Daily</td>
<td>New Delhi</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Indo-Iranian Journal</td>
<td>Indo-Ira-Jou.</td>
<td>Quarterly</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>The Journal of Indian history</td>
<td>Jou. of Ind. Hist.</td>
<td>Thrice a year</td>
<td>Trivandrum</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Journal</td>
<td>Publication Details</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>---------</td>
<td>---------------------</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Lalit-Kala</td>
<td>New Delhi</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Marg</td>
<td>Ranchi</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Roop-Lekha</td>
<td>New Delhi</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
AIMS, SCOPE AND METHODOLOGY

Having chosen a topic to study, the beginner is forced with problems of getting information that might enable him to answer the questions. The topic of my bibliography deals with the ancient monuments, which is a new one in my department. I am confident that this bibliography will be useful for those who have interest in ancient history, especially in ancient monuments.

Like all emerging research areas, papers published in these areas are scattered and retrieval is difficult. Here an attempt is made to collect published papers and compiled a bibliography which will be very useful for the researchers.

The information on the topic 'Ancient Monuments' has been collected from various sources. These are reference sources and periodical literature such as Ulrich International periodical Directory, Guide to Periodical Literature, Index India and different journals, Library Catalogues of Maulana Azad Library and Research Library, Centre of Advance study, Department of History is also consulted for searching sources are related to the subject.

STANDARD FOLLOWED

As far as possible the International Standard has been followed. After searching the literature, entries were
recorded on 8"x5" cards. The entries in the bibliography contains abstracts giving essential information about the articles. Each entry has been given a subject heading. The subject headings are derived on the basis of keywords and indexable terms.

ARRANGEMENT

The bibliography is in three parts, part one deals with introduction to subject. Part two deals with bibliography and part three deals with index, which is a combined author, title and subject index. Entries in bibliographical part have been arranged alphabetically according to their subject headings. Letter by letter method is followed. Where the said standard was unable to guide at that point I preferred my own judgement. If in a journal, volume number is not given only issue number is given then I have used a dash at the place of volume number then issue number is given.

The entries are serially numbered to facilitate location of an item through index given in part three. Each bibliographical entry contains the following items of information.

(a) Serial number

(b) Name of author/authors (a comma(,) in between the authors)

(c) A full stop (.)

'Megalithic' tombs and related monuments constructed usually of large slabs or blocks of stone, either in their natural form or roughly quarried and trimmed, are more
abundant in the Deccan and South India than any other category of ancient structures. They have a potential importance also in a wider context; for many of them show a similarity, seemingly amounting to kinship, with megaliths in the parts of the world.

INDEXES

The part deals with the combined Author, Title and subject index for the convenience of users.
PART 1
INTRODUCTION TO SUBJECT
INTRODUCTION

Definition of history:

The word history has been derived from the Greek word 'historia' which means 'to know' or to learn by inquiry. Allen Nevis in his book Gateway to history defined the term 'history as any integrated narrative or description of past events or facts written in spirit of critical inquiry for the whole truth. A newspaper report of current events, debate in a congress or parliament or a diplomatic exchange is not history because it can not be written as an into the whole truth. Even a careful historical novel which holds many historical values is not history because it is not primarily an enquiry into past truth at all but rather an artistic use of imagination to entertain the reader. Thus, history is not merely a record of what is known or believed to have occurred. It is concerned to examine, analyse and explain past events, particularly, in human affairs and, in the words of R.G. Collingwood, to tell man, what man is by telling him what man has done. Although the Greeks were not the first to chronicle human event but they were the first to apply criticism, so it is with the Greeks of 5th century BC that history proper begins.
Ancient history:

The history of India is usually divided into the following periods for convenience of study.

1. Ancient Period
2. Medieval Period
3. Modern Period

There is, however, no agreement between the authorities on Indian history as to the clear demarcation regarding these periods. As we are concerned with the ancient history, we find that some authorities count it with the conquest of Sind by Arabs (Mohammad bin Qasim) in A.D. 712, and end it with the first war of independence i.e. 1857. There is yet, another group of historians in whose opinion the medieval history of India commences with effect from the invasions of Mahmud of Ghazni and closes at the death of last Mughal emperor Bahadur Shah Zafar at the hands of Britishers. The third group considers that medieval history of India should include the time from establishment of slave dynasty at Delhi in 1206 and upto the reign of Aurangzeb (1707). This difference of opinion has been amply reflected by K.M. Ashrafi:

"Opinions do not agree as to the division of the various periods - ancient, medieval and modern - of Indian history. Some historians choose to close the medieval
period of Indian history with the battle of Panipat in 1526 A.D., other with the coming of Akbar; and still others with the establishment of British rule. A similar want of agreement as shown in fixing the limits of the ancient period. We have no desire to dispute any opinion, still less to accept a particular division. I have covered the period from BC to 12th A.D.

**Architecture history:**

Architecture as the enduring expression of the idea of men who planned and constructed noble edifices is certainly more useful for, the most characteristic records of former generation are their building. A careful study of those monuments of the past will reveal to us, as nothing else can, the minds working of the minds of the persons responsible for their construction. The written record gain meaning and color from architecture construction like the Khajraho Temple complex Brahme temple at Khajuraho.

Architectural remains in India so far as at present know, begin with the Buddhist period. There are found in small numbers, crude stone monuments, such as Dolmens and cromlechs, of uncertain age. But, though they may be considered building of sorts they can not be classed
as architecture. Scattered throughout the length of western India from the northern frontiers of Sind to River Savitri; from Savitri to Beraghat is found as great and a collection of ancient monuments as are to be met with in any other part of India of equal extent, indeed nine tenths of rock cut temples of the Buddhist are to be found within area. Buddhist, Jain, Hindu, with later Portuguese, Dutch Armenian and English remains help to make up a goodly assortment. Stupas, caves and structural temples, tombs, palaces, forts, churches, convents and graveyards are all represented, often quite near one another succeeding each others from one end to the other. Just as varied as these relics of the mason craft are the peoples, languages and religious beliefs which gave rise to them.

Architecture of Early civilizations:

By about 2500 B.C., the areas around the Mediterranean and the Aegean Sea, the Indus Valley of the Tigris and the Euphrates in Iraq (Mesopotamia and the Nile Valley in Egypt had become centres of civilizations. Each civilization developed an organised political and social systems, trade and commerce, complex religious beliefs, art and architecture etc.
Mesopotamian Civilization:

The excavations at Ur, one of the greatest cities of Mesopotamia, reveal a complete picture of city-state. It was divided into three main divisions: the sacred area, the walled city on the mound and the outer town. Every city had a patron-god of its own. The god of Ur was Nannar, the moon god. The temple of the god, called ziggurat meaning the 'Hill of Heaven', was built of bricks on an artificial hill in the sacred area. The ziggurat in Ur was more than 20 metres high and in three storeys. The ziggurat could be seen for miles around and all the citizens who lived in and around the city were aware of the divine presence on the hill above them.

Egyptian Civilization:

The pyramids were the most remarkable Egyptian buildings in the early period. Egyptian temples are also remarkable buildings. The temple at Karnak, lavishly adorned with statues and sculptures, has a hall of 130 impressive columns and an avenue of sphinxes leading from the temple to the river. Another famous temple is the great temple of Abu Simbel, cut out of Sandstone of cliffs. There was a series of halls in the interior of the temple which was dug into solid rock for about 60
metres. The temple was dedicated to the sun god. A most remarkable feature of the temple was that the rays of rising sun shone into the temple, and so it has been called the 'temple of the rising sun'.

Both Karnak and Abu Simbel stood on the banks of the Nile. In the 1950s, a high dam began to be built at Aswan. Unesco, therefore, launched a scheme for saving these monuments by international effort.

Ancient Indian Civilization

For over thousand years after the collapse of the Harappan culture there was no progress in the art and architecture of India.

With the Mauryas, late in the 4th century B.C., beginning were made in the field of art. Ashoka's buildings, stupas and the later chaityas on assembly halls and viharas or monasteries presaged the imminent flowering of Buddhist architecture. The capitals of Ashoka's pillars, are notable specimens of contemporary sculpture. Later on the stupas became beautiful works of arts. Their railings and gateways depicted scenes from the Buddhas life and jataka stories.

After the Mauryas, the Gandhara and Mathura schools of art developed. The influence of Greek and Roman
sculpture is very much evident in the Gandhara school, while Mathura school, evolved an indigenous form. The two schools portrayed Buddhist subjects and particularly the figure of Buddha. One of the most impressive Chaityas is at Karli. A great stupa was built at Amravati.

The period of the Guptas was the Greatest period for ancient Indian art. The Hindu temple architecture, with the garbha griha or shrine room in which the image of God was placed, began with the Guptas. The temple was made of stone and consisted of only one room where the image was placed. The temples, in this period, also received grants of lands and acquired an important place in the economic life of the country.

The Civilization of Ancient China

With the establishment of stable government, palaces and pagodas were constructed in the capital cities of ancient China. The Great Wall is a unique example of Chinese architecture. This wall, built of stone and earth to a height of 6 metres and extending over 2,400 km of hills and valleys, links the east coast with the mountains of the west right across northern China. The wall was wide enough for a carriage to go through. At intervals of every few metres were located watch towers for the warriors.
The Iranian Civilization

The Achaemenid period in Iran's history is notable for its architectural Splendour as seen in the monumental buildings in cities of Susa, Pasargade, and Persepolis. Most of the Achaemenid architecture was secular in character. The palaces of the Achaemenid emperors were built with great care and were intended to dazzle the visitors with their pomp and Splendour. Artistic traditions of many different peoples contributed to their construction.

An interesting inscription of the great emperor Darius I has been discovered from his palace at Susa which relates how the palace was constructed and gives us some idea of the beautiful architecture of the Achaemenids.

The splendour of the Achaemenid architecture had no parallel in the architecture of any other culture at that time. Unfortunately many of the achievements of the Achaemenid art were destroyed during Alexander's invasion.

The Greek Civilization

The excellence of Greek architecture and sculpture is best illustrated in their temple. Greek temples had a chamber which was used to house the statue of God and
the chamber was surrounded by columns. The style of columns with different kinds of capitals was a special feature of the temples. These temples are also famous for their harmony of proportions. The temple to Athena, the Parthenon, is the best example of Greek architecture.

In sculpture, the Greeks portrayed well built, noble and muscular bodies to portray the beauty of man. The sculpture were mostly of Gods and athletes but even Gods were portrayed as human beings. Myron and Phidias are two best known sculptor of ancient Greece. Myron is famous for his statue of the discuss thrower; phidias for his statue of Hermes holding, the infant Dionysus.

The Roman Civilization

The Romans were great builders. Their achievements in architecture and engineering were second only to their work in law and administration. They were the inventors of concrete and could firmly cement bricks and stones together. They also introduced two architectural improvements, the arch and cupolas or domes. The Roman buildings often rose to two or three storeys with one row of arches standing over another. Their arch was round and was used in city gates, bridges, buildings and monuments to victory.
The Cupola which was a ceiling in the form of a huge inverted bowl can be seen in the Pantheon in Rome.

The Romans developed their sculpture on Greek models. But while the Greeks made their sculpture to depict their ideals, the Romans made use of the ant to portray men as they were. Buildings were decorated with statues and reliefs. The Romans not only depicted the physical features truthfully, but also characters. However, much of the sculpture depicted emperors and was placed in city squares as symbols of their authority and power.

The Romans also developed the art of painting murals—large pictures covering entire walls.

**Monuments**

Monument is a structure, usually a building or statue, built in memory of a person or an event. National monuments are places of historic, scientific, or scenic interest set aside by a Government as a public property. They include such structures as forts and such natural features as canyons. Monuments and memorials, broadly, terms inclusive of all objects of whatever size of nature that have been put on view for the primary purpose of recalling to mind or commemorating specific events or personages. Their production is a distinctive characteristic of society that put value upon the individual human being and hold an objective view of historical events.
**Ancient Building Techniques**

Many of the building techniques and processes used by the stonemasons of the Old Kingdom in Egypt were demonstrated in the construction of the Royal Pyramids. They were built on the bedrock. Egypt made the transition from substantial vegetable materials like reeds, papyrus, palm fronds and malting to the tectonic forms of mud brick and stone in late Gerzean times, possibly influenced by contact with Mesopotamia. Timber and malting linings were used in grave construction. Most of the ancient buildings were made of stone, mud brick, timbers etc. Cut stone was used in the Prehistoric period in Crete.

The Natufians used simple drystone techniques to a limited extent, but building was predominantly in mud brick. Dearth of pictorial representations as much as meagreness of archaeological evidence in form of building remains makes it harder to describe with any certainty the earliest building techniques of the Near East outside Egypt.

In the Hellenistic period greater importance was attached to the decoration of interior walls. In some classical buildings, such as various temples at Epidaurus, interior colonnades were placed against walls to serve
decorative rather than structural purposes. Neo-Babylonian architecture was naturally descended from that of the earlier centuries in Mesopotamia, but it derived much also from the architecture of the Assyrians.

The Hittites, although the best known of the ancient peoples of Anatolia, were not the earliest inhabitants: they inherited on their arrival (2000 BC) a long tradition of building. Most of the surviving monuments of Hittite architecture date from the fourteenth and thirteenth centuries BCs. In important structures massive stone masonry was used, though the upper parts of walls, even of highland town fortifications were commonly of sun-dried bricks in timber framing; the chief remains are of town walls and temples.

CATEGORIES OF MONUMENTS

ABBEYS

Abbey is a group buildings for a self-contained monastic religious community, centred on an abbey church or cathedral. Major monastic establishments, under the direction of an abbot or an abbess, were known as abbeys, though the term is loosely used to cover priories, smaller monasteries under a prior. In England, since the dissolution of the monasteries under Henry VIII, all that remains
in many cases is the abbey church, now simply called an Abbey.

The first European abbey was Monte Casino in Italy, founded in 529 by St. Benedict of Nursia, who wrote the order that formed the basic foundation of monastic life in Western world. His plan for an ideal abbey was circulated to orders throughout Europe, and abbey were generally built in accord with it in subsequent centuries. The cloister linked the most important elements of the abbey together and also served the monks for their contemplative meditation. It was usually an open, arcaded court, surfaced with grass or paving and sometimes with a fountain in the centre. In the 12th and 13th centuries, many abbey were built in England, Scotland, Spain, Italy, Germany and Austria. In France the monastic movement flourished to a greater extent than in any other country.

CASTLES

Castle is a fortified residence, generally the stronghold of the kings or lords of the territory in which it stands. Castle sometimes called to prehistoric earthworks, as Maiden castle, England. Castle developed rapidly in western Europe from the 9th century often included a high mound encircled by a ditch and surmounted by the leader's particular stronghold, as more wards or
baileys, were enclosed at the foot of mound. During the 11th century this type of private fortress, known as the "motte and bailey" castle, spread over western Europe.

The thickness of castle walls varied largely according to the natural strength of sites they occupied, often varying greatly at different points of site. The outer walls of the castle was generally by means of one or more lines of moats, the moats being crossed in front of gateways by draw bridges. Although the break with the past did not occur suddenly but extended over many years, there came to be from the time of Renaissance a complete separation between military and domestic architecture; the former being a fort under military control of the monarch, the later an unfortified palace, mansion, manor house etc.

**CATHEDRAL**

Cathedral, in Christian churches that have an episcopal form of church government, the church in which a residential bishop has his official seat or throne, the cathedra. Cathedral churches are of different degrees of dignity. There are cathedral churches of simple diocesan bishops, of archbishops or metropolitan of primates, patriarchs, and in the Roman Catholic church, of the Pope. A cathedral is not necessarily large and magnificent, although most cathedrals have become so. Since the
territorial organisation of early church followed that of the Roman Empire, cathedrals from the first were established wherever, possible in towns, not in villages. In the early middle ages in west, the town in which a cathedral church was situated become known as the cathedral city.

In Roman catholic church, canon law makes no architectural conditions for a cathedral, although a spacious sanctuary is desirable for the adequate performance of special rites. The only canonical requirement is that a cathedral should be consecrated and adequately endowed. In the eastern orthodox church the cathedral is the main church in a city where the bishop resides and where he celebrates the liturgy on festival occasions. After 10th century Protestant Reformation, cathedrals where bishops were rejected became simple churches. In Sweden the cathedral continued to be the seat of the Lutheran bishop. In the church of England, where the order of bishops was retained, the cathedrals remained as the seat of bishop.

CHURCHES

Church, in architecture, a building designed for Christian worship. The earliest churches were based on the plan of the pagan Roman, basilica, or hall of justice. The plan generally included a nave, or hall, with a flat timber roof, in which the crowd gathered; one or two side
aisles flanking the nave and separated from it by a row of regularly spaced columns; a narthex, or entrance vestibule at the west end, which was reserved for penitents and unbaptized believers; and an apse of either semicircular or rectangular design, located at the east end of the church and reserved for the clergy.

During a later period, a transept was added to the basilican plan in the form of a wing aligned perpendicular to the nave on a north-south axis and projecting from the boundaries of the nave to form the cruciform, or Latin cross plan. Auxiliary altars, dedicated to particular saints, were often erected at each end of the transept. In Byzantium, Asia Minor, and eastern Europe, where the Orthodox church flourished, a plan known as the Greek cross dominated ecclesiastical building. In contrast to the long, timber-roofed nave crossed at one end by a shorter transept, eastern churches had four wings of equal size projecting from a central, square, domed crossing area. A notable example is Hagia Sophia (6th century A.D) Constantinople.

Elaboration of western Christian services was paralleled toward or the end of the 11th century by increasing complexity in the basilican plan. Choir space was defined, usually east of the transept but occasionally
in the nave proper, as in West minister Abbey. Whereas in early basilican churches the clergy had been seated in the apse, they now occupied an area called the presbytery; the term chancel, originally referring to the area directly behind the cancelli, or rails, separating nave from apse, now included that past of the church occupied by the altars, officiating clergy, and singers. The term choir is sometimes used interchangeably with chancel for this area. In France, the eastern end of the church was elaborated into a structure known as a chevet, which is fully developed in many 12th century Romanesque churches.

**MONASTERY**

Monastery is a residence for persons living under religious vows. Monasticism, is a special form of religious community life. People who practice monasticism separate themselves from ordinary ways of living so they can follow the teachings of their religion as completely as possible. Men who adopt a monastic life are called monks and live in monastery. Monastic women are called nuns and live in a convent. Christian monasticism began in Egypt about A.D. 271, when Saint Anthony of Thebes went alone into the desert to lead a holy life. Monasticism became especially
influencial in Europe during the early middle ages. At that time, Europe had thousands of monasteries that were great centres of learning. A monastery or convent may be in a rural area or in a city. It may consist of a small walled in group of huts or a huge complex that houses hundreds of peoples.

A number of non-christian religions also have monastic communities. For example, monasticism in Buddhism began in the 500's B.C. about 800 years before christian monasticism. Buddhist monastics live in monasteries. There are detailed rules for the selection of the site of a monastery and also about the size of the rooms. Large monasteries were usually provided with dwelling rooms, a service-hall, storehouse, cloister, well, bath-room, and rooms for walking exercises. The ownership of the monastery vested in the Sangha of the Four Quarters. The monasteries were allowed to be furnished with certain articles of furniture.

Monastic institutions were the most remarkable contribution of Buddhism to Indian culture. There original object was to give suitable accommodation to the monks for carrying on their studies and meditation. These gradually developed into academic centres for producing the right type of men, well grounded in religion and philosophy,
to propagate the teachings of Buddhism. The ruins of the monasteries so far unearthed in the various parts of India give us some idea of the magnificence of these educational institutions and of the liberal gifts of the lay-devotees to further the cause of religion. These institutions grew up not merely as organisations for training missionaries, but also as great centres of flocked from far and near.

**PALACES**

Palace is originally a royal residence, for a king or Empeor. Later on, the residences of bishops and archbishops in England, France and Spain came to be known as palaces, and eventually the name was given to many large and imposing buildings, both public and private.

The earliest known palaces are those built behind the temple of Karnak in Thebes by King Thutmose III of Egypt (reigned 1504-1450 BC). There are few remains of palace erected by Amenhotep III, also at Thebes, which had a rectangular outer wall enclosing a labyrinth of small dark rooms and courtyards. Much larger palaces were erected at Nimrud, Nineveh, and Khorsabad in Assyria. The palace of Sargon II (reigned 721-705 BC) at Khorsabad, extending over more than 25 acres, is built on a platform
in the city wall and contains two huge, central courts and rooms. The architects of ancient Babylon achieved more symmetry in the palaces they designed for their kings, using hallways and repeated groupings of rooms. In the 4th, 5th and 6th centuries BC, vast Persian Palaces were built at Susa and at Persepolis, where the residences of three kings (Darius I, Xerxes I, and Artaxerxes III) perch on three low platforms raised upon a main platform that is reached by a double staircase. All of these Eastern palaces were used not only as residences but also for governmental and religious purposes, as were the Cretan palaces at Phaestus and Knossos, the latter having several stories and featuring a grand staircase three stories high. More than 1000,000 sq. feet of the Palatine Hill in Rome were devoted to splendid residences built between AD3 and 212 by such Roman emperors as Augustus, Tiberius, Caligula, and Septimius Severus. Ruins of these remain. A superb Roman palace was built in AD300 by Diocletian at Split, in what is now Yugoslavia. At Constantinople, the Sacred Palace is a conglomeration of Byzantine churches, schools and residences etc.

**COLOSSEUM**

Colosseum was the largest outdoor theatre of ancient Rome. It is also called the Flavian Amphitheatre. The Colosseum still ranks among the finest examples of Roman
architecture and engineering, even though it services only as a ruin. It stands near the center of modern Rome.

Construction of the Colosseum started during the reign of the Emperor Vespasian, who ruled from AD 69 to 79. The building was dedicated in AD 80. Until 404, the Colosseum was the site of mock naval battles, combat between gladiators, battles between men and wild animals, and other public entertainments. After that date the Colosseum was largely abandoned. During the middle ages, stories from the structure were used to construct new buildings. The Colosseum has four stories and is oval in shape. It could seat about 50,000 spectators on marble and wooden benches. The Colosseum is 157 feet high, about 620 feet long, and about 510 feet wide. The arena on the floor of the Colosseum is about 285 feet long and 180 feet wide. A wall about 15 feet high separated spectators from the arena.

The Colosseum is made of brick and concrete with stone covering the exterior. The first three stories consist of arches decorated with half columns. The forth story was added later and has plainer decoration. Large brackets in the fourth story walls held poles that supported awnings to protect spectators from
the sun and rain. The Colosseum had about 80 entrances, 2 reserved for the emperor. A network of passages and chambers ran beneath the structure. The Colosseum, or Flavian Amphitheatre, in downtown Rome, is one of the most ruins in the world.

**FORTS**

Fort originally was a fortified building or place that provided defence against attack. Both field and permanent fortifications played an important role in warfare in the ancient world, but permanent fortifications were particularly effective against the limited power of ancient offensive weapons. As early as 7000 BC the city of Jericho was protected by a wall. In ancient Egypt and Assyria walls as thick as 30 feet and as high as 120 feet were constructed, frequently with a ditch in front to keep attackers at a distance. One of the most renowned of the ancient fortresses was the city of Tyre, built on an island half a mile from shore. The fortresses and towers and assault devices of early Greece and Rome remain a wonder to the modern engineers accustomed to steam-hydraulic, and diesel-operated machinery. The Romans, for example, constructed huge siege towers, one of which Caesar mentions as being 150 feet. The lower stories housed the battering ram, which had either appointed head for breaching or a ramlike head for battering.
Protective Walls:

Massive, elongated walls were also a feature of early permanent fortifications. The great wall of China, built by emperor Shih Huang Ti in the 3rd century BC to discourage incursions by nomadic tribes, was 1,600 miles long, generally 25 feet wide at the base and 17 feet at the top, with an average height of more than 20 feet. When the frontiers of Roman Empire rested in north-western Europe and Africa, the Romans built a number of continuous walls, including the Limes Germanicus, some 250 to 300 miles long from the Rhine near Neuwied to the Danube near Ratisbon, and Hadrian's wall in Britain, 73 miles long from the Solway Firth to a point on the North sea coast just north of New castle on-Tyne. None of the walls was defended along its entire length. Sentry posts, watchtowers, or roving patrols gave notice of enemy incursions, whereupon reserves operating from camps spaced at intervals either along the wall or several miles behind it moved to eliminate them. Remarkably preserved vestiges of these walls, including the Great wall of China, remain to this day.

SCULPTURES, STATUES, RELIEFS ETC.

Sculpture is one of the most interesting and complex of the arts. It ranges from Michelangelo's powerful carvings to African marks worn in religious ceremonies, and from stone statues that decorate cathedrals to metal mobiles
that sway gracefully in the air. A piece of sculpture can be small enough to stand on a table, or as large as the statue of liberty. But whether large or small, sculpture tend to have a monumental quality. Large scale sculptures is often called monumental because of its size.

Sculpture has always been closely related to architecture through its role as architectural decoration and also at the level of design. Architecture, like sculpture, is concerned with three-dimensional form; and although the central problem in the design of buildings is the organisation of space rather than mass, there are styles of architecture that are effective largely through the quality and organisation of their solid forms.

Ancient style of stone architecture, particularly Egyptian, Greek and Mexican, tend to treat their components in a sculptural manner. No art presents a more complete or clearer record of the development of human culture than sculpture. Sculpture can tell us much about the way of life of a particular people or period by physically representing the ideas and ideals of a civilization. For example, the ancient Greeks and the people of the middle ages both idealized the human form in their sculptures. The Aztecs of Mexico created a grim, sacrificial art that was dominated by religious ideas. In India, China and other Oriental civilizations, sculpture is used to aid contemplation.
Relief is complex art form that combines many features of the two dimensional pictorial arts and the three-dimensional sculptural arts. On the one hand, a relief like a picture, is dependent on a supporting surface, and its composition must be extended in a plane in order to be visible. Sunken relief is almost exclusively an ancient Egyptian art form, but some beautiful Indian examples in ivory have been found at Bagram in Afghanistan.

The earliest specimens of sculptural art from the Krishna-Godavari delta, known in ancient times as Vengi, hail from Jaggayyapeta and Amaravati, and comprise a number of carved marble slabs, presumably of stupas and railings. These low and highly linearised reliefs frankly belong to the common denominator of form of but Bhar and early Sanchi, but lines in Vengi are much more sensitive and the human forms with their elongated limbs are much more tall and slender. At Amravati the reliefs are slightly rounder and the modelling fuller and more delicate. These reliefs follow the narrative principle, though we know little about the stories themselves.

TOMBS

Tomb, term that in the strict sense implies some idea of a home or house for the dead, although it is applied loosely to all kinds of graves, funerary monuments,
and memorials. In many primitive cultures the dead were buried in their own houses, and the tomb form may have developed originally out of this practice, as a reproduction in permanent materials of primeval house types. Thus prehistoric tomb barrows were usually built around an actual round hut, in which the body was placed, along with tools and other personal effects for use in the next life. With the more advanced technology of early civilizations, brick and stone tombs appeared, often of great size, but still preserving primitive house forms. They were sometimes domical and sometimes rectangular, depending on which form had come into common domestic use by the time the tombs began to be built. Being thought at as houses, such tombs were often lavishly provided with cloths, utensils, and furniture, so that they are major sources of archaeological knowledge about the cultures that built them.

In very early times, royal dead were apparently provided not only with all manner of necessary objects but also with actual servants, who were put to death at the time of burial so that they might continue to serve their master in his tomb house. Typical is the tomb of Queen Shub-Ad of Ur (Early Dynastic Period in Mesopotamia, C 2900 C 2334 BC), which contained the bodies of more than
60 of the Queen's attendants. It became more common, however, to substitute statues or painted images for human beings. This was the practice in most Egyptian tombs; and from such painted pictures and statuettes, particularly in Old and Middle Kingdom tombs, a vivid picture of every phase of Egyptian life can be gained. In many cultures and civilizations the tomb was superseded by, or co-existed with, monuments or memorials to dead, sometimes as in ancient Greece, the actual bodies were burned and the ashes put in funerary urns.

Megalith, huge, often undressed stone used in various types of Neolithic and Early Bronze age monuments. The idea of megalith building appears to have been spread during the late Neolithic period by a seafaring people moving northward through Spain, up the coast of western Europe, and into Scandavia. Although some aspects of the spread and development of megalithic monuments are still under debate, in Spain, Portugal and the Mediterranean littoral the most ancient of the cyclopean stone tombs was probably the dolmen. The dolmen consisted of several upright supports and a flat roofing slab, all covered by a protective mound of earth that in most cases has weathered away. In northern and western Europe, two principal plans developed from the dolmen; one, the passage grave, was formed by the addition of a long stone-roofed entrance passage to the dolmen.
itself and the other, the long cist or covered gallery grave, consisted of a long, rectangular burial chamber with no distinct passage way. Hybrid versions have also been discovered, for example, in the Hebrides. Many round and long barrows also were found to contain megalithic burial chambers.

Another form of the megalithic monument was the menhir, which may or may not occur in connection with a megalithic grave. Menhirs were simple uprights, sometimes of great size, and were erected most frequently in western Europe, especially Brittany. Often menhirs were placed together, forming circles, semicircles, or vast ellipses. Many were built in England, the best known site being stonehenge. Megalithic menhirs were also placed in several parallel rows, called alignments. The best known of these are the Carnac, France, alignments, which include 2,935 menhirs. The alignments were probably used for ritual processions, and often a circle or semicircle of megaliths stood at one end.

The conception underlying the building of megalithic monuments is still unknown, but all of the monuments shared certain architectural and technical features, demonstrating that the disseminators of the megalith idea came to dominate the local populations of many areas. The carving of similar magical symbols on many of the monuments also shows an
underlying unity of beliefs. Though their travels may have been prompted by economic motives, the megalith builders nevertheless owed much of their success to the assumed magical power that accompanied their control of the cult. In most areas the megalith builders were superseded by the Beaker fold at the beginning of the Early Bronze age. The new comers, however, carried on the megalithic tradition by building round barrows for single burials, in contrast to the collective tombs of the neolithic builders.

**STUPAS**

In the Mahaparinibbana Sultana Buddha enjoins Ananda to erect at the crossing of four high ways a stupa over the remains of his body, after it has been burnt on the funeral pyre, in the same manner as the stupa of universal monarch. It is, therefore, clear that the custom of rearing stupas was pre-Buddhist. The Jains also erected this form of memorial in early times, but it is Buddhist who particularly selected and adapted it to their own use. In course of time it acquired a special Buddhistic association as containing a relic of the Master or of his chief disciples and as making a spot associated with some important event in the life of the Buddha or is the history of Buddhism.
Stupas were originally, great mounds of earth raised over the ashes of a chief or religious leader and surrounded by wooden rails to protect them later they were built in brick or stone with an earth encore a stone railing taking the place of a wooden one later on, against the hemispherical mound was raised upon a dwarf cylindrical drum leaving a passage round the dome for circumambulation in connection with funeral rites such is the general shape of early stupas built over the riches of the Buddha and important priest, but by degrees the height of the basement increased until the shape as seen in stupa known.

Stupas having the character of sacred monuments are known as the chaityas, and the chaitya hall is really a shrine in which the votive chaitya occupied the place of the altar. Such sanctuaries appear to have existed from very early times and the ruined foundations of chaitya halls traced at Sanchi, Sarnath, Sonari etc. might probably have belong to period of Ashoka. The earliest of the stupas now extent represents a plain and simple structure consisting of a hemispherical dome, placed on a low circular base and surmounted by a square box, which is further croned by the parasol or umbrella, the symbol of universal paramounty. The dome was the principle element of stupa and was surrounded by a pradakshinapatha, or passage for circumambulation, occasionally fenced off by a railing or wall.
The original form of the stupa may be recognised in the General Stupa at Sanchi, which represents one of the earliest specimens now extant. The region round Peshawar ancient Gandhara has preserved the remains of quite a large number of stupas, showing the different stages of its evolution. The traditional hemispherical form as presented by the great stupa at Sanchi is clearly recognised in the small stupa at Chappat in the Swat valley and in the great stupa at Manikyala in the Punjab. Stupas were also erected in southern India from a fairly early period and the Andhra Pradesh region seems to have been literally studded with them. The most important of these monuments were situated at Amaravati, Bhattiprolu, Jaggayyapeta, Ghantasala, Nagarjuni Konda etc.

TEMPLES

Temple is a house of worship. The word temple usually refer to Buddhist, Confucian, Hindu, Taoist, and ancient near Eastern and European places of worship. In Christianity, it is generally used only for certain Mormon buildings. In Judaism, Reform houses of worship are commonly called temples, but conservative or orthodox ones are usually called synagogues.
Most temples are built to honor God, a god, or many gods. Many of these buildings are considered the homes of gods. Worship at temples often involves traditional ceremonies and may include sacrifices. Many people visit temples as individuals or in small groups, rather than as members of large congregations. Temples range from small, simple huts to huge elaborately decorated buildings. Many contain a picture or statue of the honored god. In a typical temple, the holiest image or object of worship is in a central room. To reach this area, worshipers may have to pass through a series of gates or doors that symbolize a spiritual journey. In many temples, only the clergy may enter the room. An altar stands inside or in front of many temples. Certain temples stand on sacred sites. For example, some were built where people believed that miracles or divine relations occurred. King Solomon of ancient Israel erected a temple in Jerusalem at the place where God was believed to have stopped a plague. This temple, which served as the center of the Hebrew religion, is considered the most important one in the history of western region. Temples also have been built where people thought sacred forces flowed together in the most favourable way. Hindus and Taoist use an elaborate procedure involving the interpretation of divine signs to choose the most favourable location for a temple.
The design of numerous temples is symbolic. In Eastern Asia, for example, a number of Buddhist temples are tower like buildings called pagodas, which have many stories. The stories represent the levels of the earth and heaven, or the various spiritual goals that a Buddhist must achieve to gain salvation.

Hindu Temples:

The Hindu temple is the most prolific architecture known in India. There is hardly anything as attractive as the Gupta temples from the aesthetic point of view. Archaeological remains of the Hindu temple in pre-Gupta period have hardly survived and only a limited number of examples of sacred building of the early Gupta times have remained. The temples of the fourth, fifth centuries A.D. show no doubt an evolution in their component parts and it is that they could not be termed as primitive. The Gupta temple architecture thus is worth studying as it throws important light on the development of Indian temple architecture. In the third, fourth century A.D. the long processed classical tendencies led to a standardised way of life and to a strong urge for beauty and perfection.

From the happy accident of the Buddhist very early adopting the mode of excarting their temple in the living
rock their remains are imperishably preserved to us while it is only too probable that those of the Hindu, being in less durable forms have disappeared. References to Hindu temples are not lacking in early literature though it is not possible for us to ascertain with precision what their architectural forms were. The Vedi (or altar) for offering oblations to the gods in sacrifice must have been a type made of brick serving temporarily as a place of worship and sanctity and duly endorsed and protected through unprovised means.

From Maurya period onwards we have a continues architectural tradition largely associated with Buddhistic and Jaina creeds up to advent of Gupta dynasty with which are epoch of regular temple building activity dedicated to Hindu pantheon commences.

Temple in the Gupta Period:

A comprehensive survey of Gupta art monuments with reference to the sites where they originate is indespensible for understanding the national character of monuments. The whole north and central India was filled in the course of several countries of activity with shrines of brick and dressed stone masonry scattered in the east up to Brahmaputra in Assam in the north west upto Punjab and
Sind in the west up to the coastal regions of Saurashtra and in the south up to the Krishna Valley. The main cluster of surviving Gupta sites is to be found in Bundelkhand and Malwa, Bhurma, Deogarh, Sanchi, Bhilsa. We have ruins of Gupta temples in Uttar Pradesh. All the temple that can be dated in the Gupta period have some common architectural and sculptural features typical of the age.

**Origin of Sikhara:**

It appeared as a heavy and sturdy structure in the form of stepped out pyramid gaining more height and durability. It was advancing not much towards the tall and curvilinear fabric of Indo-Aryan or Nagara Sikhara. It may be suggested here that this for all possibilities served as the ancestor both for curvilinear (i.e. Nagara) and stepped out (i.e. Dravida) styles.

Nagara style are traceable to the Deogarh and Bhitargaon temples. Dravidian style from the stipped Gupta Sikhara was perhaps easier with emphasis on different part and details. The multistory conception as experimented out at Achole and in the mandiths of Mahabalipuram gave an altogether different connotation to the recession courses of Gupta Sikhara.
Chalukyan Temples:

Lakkundi the ancient Lokkijandi and now a deserted looking village in the Darwar district is full of the ruins of old temples. The old temple of the village is probably the oldest temple. Temple may not give us the clue to the dates of its construction. But we can gather from it the simple fact that the temple is not latter than the inscription. Infact all through the period of the older and medieval stone temple no mortar of cementing material was used. Many building were raised upon a layer of great undressed builders spread upon the surface of the ground and this not far want of fund since they lavished and abundance of expansive decoration upon the structure.

DEITIES

It is mostly an image through which the deity appears and can be approached by men. Since post Buddhist times, the gods literally "descended" to their believers, taking place in space-image (Murti) and in particular sacred places and in time at particular festivals. The functions of the image, to mediate the presence of the deity, is mostly expressed also in its iconography: most Hindu temple images are anthropomorphic and render a certain aspect of the deity in every detail.
The Hindu temples the object of worship within the shrines of the siva, lingait cults in the linga of siva except in temples to Goddesses which has an image of appropriate deity. In Jain shrines is always found an image of one of their 24 jinas or Trithanakaras (teachers) selected by the donor of the particular temple. There are a large number of temples at such cendram dedicated to legion deities of Hindu pantheon, but there are few housing all the three deities - Brahma, Vishnus and Shiva.

So far as ancient world is concerned outside India and in India. Ancient people used to worship many deities. Egyptians believed that there was a power behind every phenomenon of nature, but the sun was their most important God, worshipped under different names as the creator of all things. A number of Indian religions and schools of philosophy developed in the ancient period. The religious beliefs of the Harrapan culture and of other pre-Aryan inhabitants of India and those of the Aryans led to the development of a variety of beliefs and religious practices which were grouped together as Hinduism. Buddha, Brahma, Vishnu and Shiva etc. were worshipped in ancient India.
A wide variety of religious beliefs existed in ancient Iran. However, the main religion of the ancient Iranians was Zoroastrianism. The sun and fire came to be worshipped as visible symbols of Ahura Mazda, who represents light. The ancient Iranians also had a number of minor gods - Indra, Vayu, Mithuru, Noan, Raithya and Verethraghna who can easily be identified as Vedic Gods.
PART II
BIBLIOGRAPHY
Fifteen hundred years ago, on a small island in the western Pacific, native peoples began building an offshore cluster of ceremonial islets which they called Non Madol. Almost 500 years later, with the rise of the Deleur "Empire" a group of previously independent Pohnpeian Chiefdoms, the monumental building on Nan Madol's temples tombs and meeting houses. In addition to the San Deleur's private residence, the complex included an altar, a pool used for bathing and a temple dedicated to the great crocodile spirit Nahn Keiel Mawahu.
REMINISCENCES

MAO-SHAN

TAOIST

TEMPLE

CHINESE

CHOU DYNASTY


Mao-Shan, one of the sacred mountains of the Taoist religion. Mao-shan, its height is 520 m. It culminated in three peaks: the San-Mao feng, each named after one of the three brothers Mao who lived at the end of chou dynasty and withdraw from the world to settle there. It was built just on top, with high walls pierced by few windows, without the curved and gentle roofs typical of all Chinese Temple.

SCULPTURES

BUDDHIST

STUPAS

TYPES


Describes that the Buddhist monuments are of two
types, rock cut and structural; the first comprises caitya-grha and vihara, while the latter consist of all the three principal types such as stupa, caitya grha and vihara. The stupas that have been found in western India are made of bricks, and the caitya-grhas are all rock cut. Sculptures and images in Gujarat are manifested in terracotta, stone and bronze. Buddhist images are mainly representations of either the Buddha or the Bodhisattvas or Gods and Goddesses sacred to Buddhism.

STRUCTURES

ABBEYS

BORDESLEY CISTERCIAN CHAPLES 1130 AD


Bordesley Abbey was a Cistercian house founded in the 1130s. The church appears to exhibit three major building periods of 1140, 1200, and 1270 respectively. The south transept is being excavated now, with its three eastern chapels. The earlier floors were tiled and above these were a remarkable series of dirt floors, which raised the level by over a metre.
FURNESS

CISTERCIAN, STEPHEN

TULKETH

1124


Furness Abbey was founded by Stephen, the future King of England, who in 1124, built at Tulketh, near Preston, a convent of monks of the Order of Savigny; three years later he removed them to the present site. The 1147 with the other houses of its order it was absorbed in the Cistercian order and when it was dissolved in 1537 Furness, ranked second in wealth only to Fountains Abbey amongst the Cistercian monasteries of England.

KENILWORTH

APRIORY, AUGUSTANIAN

GEOFFREY DE CINTON, 1125 AD


Geoffrey de cintonfounded a priory of Augustinian canons at Kenilworth in 1125, downstream in the Valley, abjoining the part reserved for his castle and park. The priory was promoted to the status of abbey in the 15th
century. The ground plan showed an aisleless nave and vaulted apsidal chapter house of the 12th century.

ST AUGUSTINES
STRUCTURES PETER & PAUL
CHAPELS
STRUCTURE PANCRAS & MARY, 1000

Taylor, H.M. St Augustine's Abbey. The Arch Jou. 126; 1969; 228-33.

Within the grounds of St. Augustine's Abbey, four separate pre-conquest churches have been found on a single alignment from east to west. These have been identified as the chapel of St. Pancras, the Chapel of St Mary, and the Principal church dedicated to Sts Peter and Paul. There is no historical record for chapels, but a date about A.D. 1000 has been assigned on the evidence of pottery in and below its floor.

Ground was opened up for the foundation of this church by King William II with his own hand in A.D. 1089, on an enlarged site which he had granted. Space was available for the altar of St Mary in the nave, in addition to high altar being dedicated in her name.


Stoneleigh was settled by Cistercians in 1155, and the church and most of the conventional buildings have been completed before the end of the century. Though only fragments of Norman work now remain. The normal Cistercian plan was adopted, with the cloister to the south of nave of church. The present north range of the quadrangle includes the south aisle of the church and the north walk of the cloister.
A Cistercian abbey was founded in the late 12th century by John, Baron of Halton and Constable of Chester, at Stanlow in the Wirral peninsula about a mile east of modern Ellesmere Port. In 1193 the son of the founder inherited the Lanchashire estates of Robert de Lacy and took the name of de Lacy, and so during the 13th century the abbey acquired considerable property in Lanchashire.


Site of Copan, a classic period (A.D 250-900) Maya
city and ceremonial centre in western Honduras. Capan reached the apex of its political power under its twelfth ruler, Smoke-Imix-God K. Smoke-Imix contributed mightily to the build up of the Acropolis; huge buildings dating to his reign have been discovered. On one of the last monuments dedicated to him, Stela G Smoke-Imix is portrayed in full warrior regalia, wearing in his headdress the goggle-eyed Jaguar associated with war and warriors.

ALTARS

TEMPLE OF HEAVEN

DIETRIES

PLANETS

MUD WALLS, MOUKDEN


T'ai Tsu's son, whose Ch'ing dynastic title is T'ai Tsung took the reign title T'ien Ts'ung. Chinese dynasty had ancestral temples, so the new emperor also built his. He built it south - south-east of Moukden, his capital, about three miles outside the mud wall and
half a mile from the Hun river. The tiles of Temple of Heaven were green, altar was covered, on the second terrace were offered the complementary sacrifices to the sun, the Moon and the stars.

BUILDINGS
CEREMONIAL
MAYA

BELIZE, PRECLASSIC


Northern Belize lies in the north eastern quadrant of the central rain forest zone of the area occupied by classic Maya civilization. Here human occupation had begun by at least the Late Preclassic period (300 BC – AD 250/300), with sizable religious and ceremonial buildings being erected in the main centres by the early classic (AD 250/300-600), continuing in use into the late classic (AD 600-900). Evidences are present of widespread reuse of sites for religious purposes in the late Postclassic (AD 1250-1450).
Entertainment

Colosseum

Flavian Emperors

Robert McPherson 1st Century AD


For the nineteenth century visitor, the Colosseum was by far the most important ancient structure in Rome. The massive emperors in the late first century A.D. was made by Robert Mac Pherson. It could hold about 45,000 spectators. It was the site for games, horse races, gladiatorial combats, beast shows etc.

Roman

Reconstruction, Awning


Roman entertainments are legendary for their lavish display. Certainly one of the most impressive settings for there grandiose spectacles was the Colosseum.
THEATRES
ROSE
REMNANTS, LONDON


When construction of a new building threatened the remnants of an ancient theater, named Rose theater, on the London's South Bank. The day backfilling was to begin, protesters surrounded the site and blocked access, demanding that the site be listed as a scheduled monument with the same protection granted such sites as Stonehenge and Maiden castle.

CATHEDRALS
ST MACHAR'S
TOWER
SPIRES
TOMB
ELPHINSTONE, SCOTLAND


Of Scotland's thirteen ancient cathedrals nine are still entirely or partially intact and in use. Bishop Elphinstone built this cathedral in 1136. And Bishop Lichtoun completed the central tower. Bishop Dunbar added the western spires, built the south transept, where he is
buried under a magnificent tomb. Built in a period of comparative peace and prosperity, the west front of St Machar's emerges as an extremely idiosyncratic piece of work.

CASTLES

BROMWICH

MOTTE AND BAILY

MOUND

DITCH

TOWER, 11TH CENTURY


Motte and bailey castle lies to the north of the present village, on the edge of a steep escarpment overlooking the River Tame. Motte mound, roughly circular in shape, had been greatly eroded over the course of time and was seen to have originally been 41 metres deep. A second large, circular defensive ditch was found beneath the mound, associated with two separate stages of vertical timbering which suggested the construction and rebuilding of a tower sometime during the late 11th century.
CRUSADER

COLUMNS, MILLROOM, STEAM BATH

TOWERS, U-SHAPED

CYPRUS, PAPHOS


Arches of the first floor under crafts of the castle of the 40 columns in Paphos, Cyprus show the height of the undercraft ceilings, which were composed of barrel and cross vaulting. Height, 4.5 meters. At the castle's center is an open courtyard. Around it are ruined undercrafts (stone vaulted rooms) containing stables, mill room, steam bath, and smithy's forge. Four imposing towers of quadrangular shape, of which only the lower floors remain, stood at the castle's with a right angle entrance passage, stood midway long the east side.

DUFFUS

CISTERCIAN

TIMBER FLOOR

BEAMS

PIERS

TOWERS

DAVID I, KINLOS


David I resided in Duffus in 1151 when visiting work
in progress at the Cistercian Abbey of Kinloss which he founded. The motte-hill, ditch, and extensive outer baily of this 12th century castle survive. The massive timber floor beams with their central row of supporting piers dividing the rooms into two aisles is quite in the Norman keep tradition and unparalled in Scottish tower house architecture.

KILDRUMMY

STONE

GILBERT OF MORAVIA

ADERDEAN, 1123-45 AD


Kildrummy castle lies about thirty five miles west of Aberdeen, and about a mile south of the Norman settlement of the same name. It is one of the small number of major stone Castles in Scotland. It was built by Gilbert of Moravia, Bishop of Caithness on behalf of Alexander II in 1123-45.
MEREWORTH

DECORATION

PLASTER & PAINTS

PALLADIAN


Mereworth castle is the closest English imitation of a Palladian villa and therefore a key monument of English Palladian movement. The decoration of the interior of the main block is particularly splendid and rich: the plasterwork by Signor Bagutti and the painted work by a variety of hands but mainly Jacopo Amigoni and Francesco Sleter.

NEWARK

BISHOP ALEXANDER, 12TH CENTURY


Newark was built in the mid 12th century by Bishop Alexander of Lincoln at a major crossing of the River Trent by the Great North Road. King John died here in 1217, and the castle was later garrisoned by royalist troops in English civil war.
A curious sight unique even in Antiquity dominates the rocky hillside of the town of Philippi in Northern Greece. There were more than 180 reliefs are sculpted onto the rocky southern flank of a 750-foot high hill. Dated to the end of second and beginning of third century after Christ. The technique of carving directly onto the rock, and specific subject matter, make these lofty reliefs uncommon in ancient Greco Roman Art. They depict gods and goddesses being worshipped by the inhabitants of the town.

Anglo-Saxon Cathedral Church at Canterbury was built
by Romans. When Augustine had received the episcopal see
in the Royal city, he restored in it with the kings support
a church and consecrated it in the name of holy Saviour
Lord Jesus Christ. The great altar was constructed of rough
stones and mortar close to the wall at the eastern part of
the press by tery. Another altar was placed at a convenient
distance before the first altar and dedicated in the honour
of Jesus Christ. The fire in 1067 partially damaged this
church.

ANGLO-SAXONS

PARISH

CHAPELS

STONES

CARVED

ST PETER

HEYSHAM, 8TH CENTURY


At the first site, the church does not proclaim any
great Antiquity but the ruined chapel on the hill to the
west is clearly Anglo-Saxon, and fairly early in period.
The parish church dedicated in honour of St Peter has
two doorways so closely resembling that of the chapal
that a similar date, perhaps in the latter part of 8th
century seems likely. Two important carved stones, a hog back and part of cross-shaft, used to stand beside the path to south door of the church.

BERSKWELL

NAVE

QUIRE

PRESBYTERY

WARWICKSHIRE, 12TH CENTURY


Church of Berkswell preserves some of the best 12th century work in Warwickshire, dating from about the middle of the second half of the century. The 12th century plan comprised a short nave with a north aisle of two bays, a square 'quire' without any structural separation from the nave, and a long rectangular presbytery and quire was a crypt.

CHRIST

CHAMBER

BLOCK

CHAPPEL

TWO STOREY

CANTERBURY, 8TH CENTURY


Charing was the most ancient possession of christ
church in mid-kent, going back to the 8th century. It is 15 miles from canterbury. The lay out is simple: a chamber-block with a two-storeyed chapel at right angles to it, and some distance to the east, and parallel with the chamber, the great hall, on princely scale. This was evidently splendid, all 35 ft. spanned by great timber trusses carried on figured corbels.

CHURCHES

GOTHIC GEORGIAN

PRIORY

TOWER

WHITE STONE

ST MARRY'S

LANCHASHIRE, 12TH CENTURY


North of the Lancashire castle stands the parish or priory church of St Mary, that once served the priory of Lancashire. Here again we find excellent Georgian Gothic in the tower, built in 1753-4 to the design of Henry Septon. The rest of the church a long graceful building, is mainly 12th century. And in the church yard are several interesting tomb stones, including the Rawlinson monument of white stone and marble.
HOLY TRINITY

TOWER

CHANCEL

TRANCEPTS

STRATFORD-UPON-AVON


Documented ecclesiastical history of stratford-upon-Avon begins with references to a monastery which existed for a brief period in 9th century. Enough of its original structure survives to indicate its basic plan. The tower was raised, probably to its present height, and on to it were built the two transcepts, the nave and the chancel, all of identical height. The transcepts still survive, and traces of the weather courses of the steep-pitched nave and chancel roofs can still be seen on the east and west sides of tower.

KENDAL

PARISH

CHANCELS

NAVE

KENT, 8TH CENTURY

31. Thompson, B.L. Kendal Parish Church. The Arch. Jou. 127; 1970; 258-60.

Kendal was formerly called Kirkby Kendal, the
church town in the valley of the Kent, and there is a church on the present site since 8th century. The church was ruinous in 1232 but rebuilt soon afterwards and at that time consisted of chancel (with side chapels), nave, and north and south aisles. Much of the present building is however, 15th and 16th century.

KIRK
ST NICHOLAS
PARISH
TOWER
SCOTLAND


Kirk stood on this site from a very early age the earliest direct evidence dates from the mid 12th century. St Nicholas was one of the two largest parish kirks in Scotland. It consisted of a clerestoried aisled nave of eight bays, measuring 117x66 ft. with a south porch of two bays: Transcepts and crossing measuring about 103x20 ft.; The low tower at the crossing carried a tall, lead covered timber spirelets at the corners.
QASR IBRIM
STONE/MUDBRICK
MEROITIC
TAHARQA


A striking example of Christian annexation at Qasr Ibrim occurs in a temple built or modified by the Ethiopian pharaoh of the twenty-fifth dynasty, Taharqa (reigned 689-664 BC). Remains of four Situ columns may originally in stone and later reconstructed in mudbrick. Meroitic graffiti and potsherds with votive inscriptions suggests that the temple was restored during one of the Meroitic occupations of Qasr Ibrim. Then it became the earliest of Ibrim Churches.

RECUERVER
PORTICUS
CHANCEL
KING EGBERT
KENT, 669


In 669 King Egbert of Kent gave Reculver to the priest Bassa to build a minister there. The monks of Christ Church, Canterbury, claimed that the church was
granted to them by King Eadred in 949. Bassa's original church consisted of a rectangular nave and an apsidal chancel of the same width, with flanking north and south porticus. There were external doorways in the east walls of each porticus; and in the north, west and south walls of the nave.

ROMANESQUE

CEMETERY

TOWER, LIME STONE

FENIOUX

35. Olmert, Michael. Tale of a church yard Sleuth. Archaeology. 43, 2; Mar/Apr 1990; 80-81.

Village church yard is located near Poitiers, at a cross roads hamlet called Fenioux along the pilgrim road from Paris to compostella, spain. The twelfth century Romanesque church was interesting enough with adjacent cemetery with a narrow, 35 foot high, lime stone tower in the middle of it.

At the east end of the city outside the walls, an ancient church built in honour of St Martin is located. It is built during the Roman occupation of Britain, where the Queen went to pray. One objection to the dedication being of Roman origin is that, as St Martin of Tours died in the year A.D. 397, it was hardly possible for a church to be dedicated to him at such an early date. This building so far can be determined, is very early in date. It is built of re-used Roman tiles.


Priory Church of St. Mary Cartmel was a medium sized house of Austin, Canons founded about 1190 by William Marshall, Earl of Dembroke, the first convent
coming from Brdenstoke priory. Of the present building
the transepts and most of the eastern limb belong to the
original church, but much altered in the 17th century
when it was used as a school.

ST MIDRED
KING MERCIA
MARY
CANTERBURY, 804 AD


Church in honour of blessed mary was constructed
in 804 land provided by the King of Mercia and cultured
bury brother of King at canter /to Abbess and community.

TREDINGTON
ANGLO-SAXON
WINDOWS
DOUBLESPLAYED
WORCESTER, 757 AD


There is evidence that some part of the present
fabric was in existence when land at Tredington was given
by three brothers and under-Kings of the Hwice to the
bishop and St Peter's at Worcester in 757. Church has
obvious late Anglo-Saxon fabric in the form of parts of four double-splayed windows above the later arcades on each side of nave. Moreover the church is the first at which evidence was noted to prove that there must have been a western gallery which was entered by external stairways on either side of the nave.

WOOTON WAWEN

TOWER 1ST CENTURY


Earliest part of the fabric of the present church is difficult to date with certainty, but probably it should be assigned to a period in the first two-thirds of the 11th century. This first building had a central tower, off which opened the chancel and narrow north and south porticus, the nave was earlier narrower than the tower. The tower is about 11.6 metres high.
CROSSES

MONOLITHIC (Anglian and Norse)

TOWER

SHAFTS

FIGURE

PAGAN & CHRISTIAN 11TH CENTURY


Great cross in the churchyard still stands in its massive three stepped monolithic base. The upper part also reinstated in 1890 by the Rev. W.S. Calverley who also added the Anglian head which probably belongs to one of the shafts preserved in the tower. This great cross in the churchyard presents a mixture of Anglian and Norse features and cross-shaft which combined pagan and christian figure sculpture. The style as a whole fits a date in the first half of 11th century.

FORTS

CHUDANGA/SARANGA

KESARI DYNASTY, LALATENDU

BHUBANESHWAR


Fort of Chidanga is situated about 19 kms north of Bhubaneswar and 9 kms south-west of Cuttak near the
Barang Railway station. The genesis of the fort has been shrouded in mystery and is still a matter of controversy. Some say that Saranga Gada and Chudanga Gada are two separate forts, built by Saranga - Kesari of Kesari dynasty and Chodaganga Deva Ganga dynasty respectively. Some others believe that Saranga Gada and Chudanga Gada are two names for the same fort and has built by Lalatendu Kesari of Kesari dynasty.

DENNONVILLE/NIAGARA


Native Americans first used the land at the mouth of Niagara River for camps and fishing stations, throughout a long period of prehistory then French colonials erected a stockade, enclosing eight long cabins that provided a retreat during wars with Native American forces. The stockade was called Fort Dennionville. Then French refortified the site, building a castle. Fort expanded from 1868 through the mid twentieth century, and evolved into a midsized military base known as New Fort Niagara.
Fort at Reculver formed part of the Roman coastal defense system popularly termed the Saxon shore. The fort covered an area of about eight acres and originally stood about three-quarters of a mile inland from the Thames Estuary. The fort wall, protected by a pair of wide external ditches, was thick and backed by a rampart-bank 45 ft wide. Fort was constructed early in the 3rd century (C.A.D. 210).

Sisupalgarh is an historical site near Bhubaneswar in Orissa. Here is located a fort named Sisupal fort. The present name of the fort has evidently been derived from the name of a small village, Sisupal located in the eastern sector of the fort itself. The view that the fort was constructed by King Sisupala mentioned in the Mahabharata
or by Sisupala Kesari of Kesari dynasty does not hold good, since, as the excavations revealed, the occupation of site did neither go back as early as Mahabharata period nor continue as late as the Kesari dynasty.

STONE
LIME
MONTRIAL, CÔTEAU DU LAC

46. Ingram, George C and Folan, William J. Gateway to upper Canada; the Fort at Côteau du Lac. Archaeology. 26, 3; Jul 1973; 188-97.

In Côteau du Lac, 30 miles west of Montreal, is situated an old Fort. The fractured lime stone used in many of the fort's structures was obtained from the easily worked open quarries located on the periphery of the fort itself, along the banks of nearby St. Lawrence and Delisle Rivers. Alluvial and perhaps glacially deposited stone was used.
LIME/CHERT/BASALT

RECTANGULAR

TOWERS

JORDAN, EL-LEJJUN, 300 AD

47. Parker, Thomas S. Exploring the Roman frontier in Jordan Archaeology. 37, 5; Sep/Oct 1987; 33-39.

The following article concentrates at el-Lejjun, a major garrison fortress located east of the dead sea, and on the prevailing border policies during the late Roman Empire. The fortress itself is a rectangular structure measuring 242 by 190 meters and covering an area of 4.6 hectares, or 11 acres. Built, around A.D 300 of locally quarried limestone, chart and basalt, the fortress was protected by a massive enclosure wall 2.4 meters thick and supplemented by 24 protecting towers.

HOUSES

MANOR

PLATFORM

CLAY

HALL

DOUBLE FIRST FLOOR, 12TH CENTURY


Walmer old manor house is situated at Walmer. The
double first-floor hall, standing on an artificial plateform of clay, differ only in its smaller size and lighter construction from the squatler sort of Great Tower, such as Castle Rising. It is built of excellent flint rubble with Caen dressings. Little details is visible but pottery from the foundation levels suggests a date about the third quarter of 12th century.

PSALMS

ROOMS

FOUNTAINS

PAVEMENTS, MOSAIC

YUGOSLAVIA

49. Moe, Dean L. The cross and Menorah. Archaeology. 30, 3; May 1977; 148-57.

Stobi is probably the largest and best preserved of the classical sites located in that part of ancient Macedonia, now part of Modern Yogoslavia. The complex of rooms, fountains courts and mosaic pavements in the house of Psalms were completely restored. This structure was shown to be connected with more massive central Basilicanext door an entirely different building. The function and date of these public buildings - the House of Psalms, the Central Basilica and newly discovered Hall below the Basilica - could not be determined.
IMAMZADEHS
DECENTRATION
PINE-CONE
TOMB
DANIEL
DOMES
KHUZISTAN


Persia is the land of imamzadehs or "the tombs of Saints". The use of pine-cone decoration in the imamzadehs of Khuzistan is not merely due to an architectural peculiarity. It is to be traced to Jewish influence. In a site as old as Susa we see the two architectural traditions, Sasanian and Jewish, existing side by side. Besides the tomb of Daniel, Susa possesses two other imamzadehs, both reputed to be very old, which have domes and not pine-cones decorating their sanctuaries.
Focus of the present article is a provisional chronology for the Du Khan, Ta pho monastery. 'Du Khan is located on the main axis of sacred enclosure which contains 9 chapels and many Chorten. The enclosure is situated on the bottom of the valley next to the small village of same name. This placement, as well as the eastern orientation of all the chapels, is characteristic of the earliest Tibetan monasteries. In Ta pho the most ancient remains are still found in the assembly hall.


Ancient Egyptians considered themselves to be distinct and separate from the other peoples of ancient...
near-east. Painted wooden shrines contained mummy of falcon were presented by ancient Egyptians to their deities in anticipation of prayers being answered favourably.

FOETUS

TOMBS

PHARAOHS

TUTANKHAMUN


One of the mummified foetuses from the tomb of Tutankhamum displays what must be the earliest evidence of sprengel's deformity. The female foetus is still-born aged eight months or, at the most nine months. In order to determine how this foetus fits into the relationships of Tutankhamun and other Pharaohs of the XVIIIth Dynasty the foetus was recently re-examined, utilizing the same radiographic, serological and other techniques previously employed in a more extensive study of interrelationships of Pharaohs of the XVIIIth Dynasty.
Before the rise of Islam much of the middle East was ruled by the Sasanians (A.D. 224-651). The remains of the "Ardashir's Palace" or Atesh Kadeh, near Firuzabad from the north east showing its circular pool. Near the wall of entrance hall pierced by a gallery window. Corridors of the third story are visible between the domes. The interior of the one of the domed halls in Ardashir's Palace showing the tops of the wall niches with decorative stucco cornices.
DARIUS

ACHAEMENIDES

SUSA


Long dynasty of the Elamite national kings ruled over Elam for nearly 1,500 year, which brought to a close by the Assyrians in about 640 B.C. Darius the Great, a descendant of the younger branch of the Achaemenides, became the inheritor of the vast empire of Cyrus in 521 BC. He built a palace. The palace of Darius in Susa is mentioned in Daniel VIII as Shushan, the palace situated in the province of Elam: this palace is identified as shushan of Bible.

PHAISTOS

MINOAN

PALATIAL

CRETE, 17TH/18TH CENTURY BC


The five known palaces of Minoan Crete have been excavated by the archaeologists. The monumentality of the
buildings has been matched, in one way and another.
Excavations at Phaistos, have told us a great deal about
the architecture of the palaces, and the way in which
they functioned, in the heyday of Minoan civilization
during the seventeenth and sixteenth centuries B.C.
Phaistos are remarkable and a powerful argument for the
indigenous development of palatial architecture within
crete.

SHANG

HUANG-PI, HUPEI, PLAN-LUNG-CHENG

57. Chang, K.C. The continuing quest for China's Origins: the

The archaeological remains from the shang period
at An-yand were not discovered until the turn of 20th
century. Entire span of dynasty was between 1766 and
1122 B.C. An-yang in northern Honan, a city which has
long been known as the site of the last capital of shang
dynasty. A Shang palace excavated in 1974 at P'an-lung
Cheng in Huang-pi, Hupei.
PERISTYLES

ATTIC VILLAS

HELLENISTIC EMPERORS, ROMAN, AUGUSTUS

SAMOS, ACROPOLIS


As a result of the north peristyle on Samos. The structure was once part of a Hellenistic-Roman villa which may have been used by Emperor Augustus. Peristyles were planned and designed uniformly in connection with one another. The architect used the attic foot of 0.294 meters throughout the north peristyle measures 172 by 127 feet, the south peristyle measures 185 by 93 feet. The north court is 63 by 60 feet and the south court is 70 by 50 feet.

PILLARS

SAND STONE

RED

KURUKSHETRA, AMIN


Amin is situated about 5 miles from Kurukshetra, in Karnal district of former Punjab and modern Haryana.
state. There are two pillars carved out of red sandstone. Datable to the sunga period (second-first century B.C.) on stylistic and palaeographic grounds, both of them bear close affinity with the contemporary material from Bharhut, Sanchi and other places. Both the pillars are carved on all the four sides. It may be noted that a big hole has been provided on the top of each of these pillars, probably to support some sculptural piece from above as seen at Sanchi and elsewhere.

SACRED PLACES
ALTARS CONDOR
BOWL
STONE
PERU, MACHU PICCHU


Altar of Condor is at Machu Picchu, Peru. In the foreground is a triangular altar stone and the condor’s head, surrounded by a semicircular stone bowl that collected sacrificial liquids. Behind to the left and right, are natural and cut stones that form the condor’s upraised wings.
STUPAS
DEITIES
SARIPUTRA
ASOKA
NALANDA


Ruins of the monastic establishments of Nalanda have been identified, as the site of the Nalanda Mahavihara, once the cynosure of the academic world as the greatest centre of Buddhist learning Fa-hsien passed through Nala and saw a stupa erected on the place of Sariputra's birth and parinirvana. Hsuan-tsang, has recorded the location of Sariputra's native village in relation to the Mahavihara and other places of religious importance around the Mahavihara, and has also confirmed the existence of a stupa on the place of Sariputra's birth and parinirvana. It was built by Asoka.

STATUES
APOLLO
NAXIANS
DELOS, 6TH CENTURY B.C


Visitors to Delos have been attracted to the colossal
statue of Apollo which was set up by the Naxians in the sixth century BC. Two enormous fragments are still to be seen; and some distance away lies the gigantic base with its two inscriptions. The headless torso of statue, 2.20 meter high, preserves on its back the ring-tails of the god's shoulder-length hair. On the waist of the other fragment which is 1.20 meters high, are holes thought to have supported a bronze belt.

BUDDHA

GROTTOES

SANCTUARIES

RESTORATION

AFGHANISTAN, KAKHRAK


In the valley of Bamyan towards the south called valley of Kakhrak, stands of statue of the Buddha 7.6 meters high set into a niche 7.4 meters deep and 5.5 meters wide and surrounded by several grottos and sanctuaries. On the left of figure, there is an entrance opening on a small octagonal cell 2.3 meters in diameter and 2.65 meters high on the side. In the center of the
vault one may still perceive traces of ancient decoration in red and blue colors on plaster.

POTGUL-VEHERA
ROCKS
LANKA, POLONNARUWA


Parakrama Bahu of Potgul Vehera at Polonnaruwa, the colossal statue carved in the rock in which popular tradition recognises the portrait of the great king who lived in the 12th century succeeded in reuniting in one Kingdom the whole island then called Lanka.

TEMPLES
BUDDHIST/BRAHMANICAL
CAVE ORIGIN
EVOLUTION
ELLORA


Distinguished for its Brahmanical, Buddhist and Jain Cave temples, Ellora has created an impression of a perfect religious harmony and peaceful coexistence in
the age when those excavations were made. It seems that around the end of 5th century Buddhist were first to start excavating. They were soon followed by Brahmanist, while the Jains were the last to join fray. As time, progressed Buddhism faded out and was finally assimilated by Brahmanism. The remaining Buddhist excavations (Caves I-XII) were appropriated by the Brahmanists.

BUDDHIST COMPLEX

CAVE, WAN-FO-HSIA

IVORY, BODHISATTVA


Ivory carving which had been preserved at the lesser known cave temple complex of Wan-fo-hsia. At the outset of the Chi'ng dynasty it is said to have been discovered in a sand-pile by a priest. To judge by the forms carved on the exterior, the elephant with its Bodhisattva rider and the men beneath its belly, it is probably a piece of Indian workmanship the physiognomy of the Bodhisattva on the elephant's back resemble the out lines of the features of figures carved in stone in varios parts of India.
RECONSTRUCTION
MAHABODHI, ENLIGHTMENT, BUDHGAYA


Bodhgaya Mahabodhi temple, one of the most important monuments of ancient India, has been fraught with controversy since the late nineteenth century, when restorations gave it its present form. Built over earlier temples, it stands on the site of the Buddha enlightenment. Those with an interest in uncovering and restoring an "authentic" record of India's past have argued that its present form at best only preserves the temple as it would have appeared after the last ancient restorations of the twelfth century.

CAVE
BUDDHIST
PAINTINGS, WALL
CHINA, GANSU, DUNHUANG


Far in the north west of China, in Remote Gansu province, is one of the world's great Artistic treasures, the Buddhist Cave temples of Dunhuang. The caves are carved into cliff, 12 miles south-west of the small town of
Dunhuang. Inside them are more than 45,000 square meters of wall paintings remarkably well preserved by dry climate and their isolation. The earliest surviving caves at Dunhuang were painted in the first half of fifth century just before the northern Wei dynasty assumed control of area in A.D. 439. At other famous cave complexes built during reign of Northern Wei, such as Yungang and Longmen, much later caves were cut into sculptures and reliefs.

ICONOGRAPHY, CHRONOLOGY, DEVELOPMENT

AJANTA


Article is on Art of ajanta and examines three interrelated aspects of that art: its historic context, its iconography in relation to doctrinal changes, and its stylistic development. These aspects can conclusively provide us with the key toward understanding the internal chronology of the caves or the relationship of the caves to sites elsewhere. These three aspects together provide us with compatible and consistent patterns. In this article author attempts to show the iconographic elements of the art of Ajanta relate to the doctrinal dimensions of Buddhism.
The intensity of the religious fever of the early Chalukyan rulers can be gauged not only from the numerous temples which they built at Mahakuta, Aihole and Badami-all situated in Mysore state but also from the various experiments they carried out with a view to evolve a satisfactory architectural style. Discuss the exaction at Aihole in the Ladkhan Gandar-Nadar-Narayan (Suryanarayana) temple complex and near the Kunti temple has furnished valuable stratigraphical and ceramic evidence which has helped in solving some of the baffling problems. It also describes the chronology of Aihole temples through stratigraphy.

COMPLEX

BHUBANESWAR

There were as many as 7000 temples around Bindu sargar lake in the old city of Bhubaneswar in Orissa. This may be true for as many as 500 of these even survive.
today. The temple of Bhubaneswar are known not for their number but for their style of architecture and sculpture. These temples were built between 9th to 11th century A.D.

PLANNING

EVOLUTION

SOUTH INDIA, CITAMPLARAM


History of the construction of the many different parts of this temple complex has never been accurately traced. In case of Citamparam there are four concentric walls and there are four gateway towers facing in the four cardinal directions along the third of the walls. The third wall, which is punctuated on each of its four sides, with a gateway tower, has clearly been the major outerwall of the temple since the renovation of the temple in the twelfth century.

SUN/SITALESHWAR MAHADEVI/KALIKA DEVI

RAJASTHAN, CHANDRAWATI; KOTA


Chandrawati is situated on the bank of the sacred river chandra Bhaga in Kota district of Rajasthan. Chandrawati is noted as a big city in central and western India
for its temples. In Chandrawati, there are several items of archaeological interest. These include sun Temple, Sitaleshwar Mahadev temple, Kalika Devi mandir, temples of Siva and Vishnu, Shantinath temple, Dwarkadheesa temple, Naviakha fort, Junamandir etc.

DECORATIONS

ARTS, EROTICS

ORISSA

74. Donaldson, Thomas, E. Erotic rituals on Orissan Temples. East and West. 36, 1/3; Sept 1986; 137-81.

Erotic imagery appears on the earliest surviving Orissan temples and continues to be a major decorative motif throughout the long period of temple construction, even on temples where most other decorative motifs are eliminated, suggesting it is an obligatory decorative device which apparently had the sanction of the sacred texts. Beginning on the Markandeyesvara temple dating to the mid 8th century A.D., however, erotic imagery placed in the baranda recess is explicitly associated with Siva and possibly illustrates specific religious rituals.
VAJRA MASTAKA/KIRTI MUKH

DEVELOPMENT

ORISSA


Most important decorative motifs on the temples of Orissa is the Vajra-mastaka or Kirti mukha. The symbolism of the kirtimukha motif is extremely complex, and is not limited to an apotropaic function. This kirtimukha design was also used as a decorative device on the facade of Caityahalls and later appeared framing human faces in frieze-like manner on Gupta Caitya-halls and temples. In a later stage the human faces were replaced by lion-faces, the resulting lion-face motif becoming synonymous with the word kirtimukha.

DEITIES

DURGA

RANCHI, DIURI


Diuri is a small village in the Tamar P.S. of the Ranchi district Bihar. There is an old temple which is enshrined multihanded Durga Image. Today the temple is
preserved in a very precarious condition. The bada has
tree elements - pabhaga, Jangha and Baranda. Architectural
elements of the temple at Diuri has an obvious association
with the early series of Orissan temples also describe
the comparison of four temples by the structural elements.

SIVA LINGA

PARMARA PERIOD, BHOJA

BHOPAL, BHOJPUR

77. Mankodi, Kirti. Scholar, Emperor and a funerary Temple:
eleventh century Bhojpur. Marg. 39, 2; Mar 1986; 61-72.

Gigantic siva temple stands in forlorn grandeur
at the site of Bhojpur some eighteen miles southeast of
Bhopal. It is ascribed to the paramara emperor Bhoja who
also founded the town of Bhojpur. The Bhojpur temple
which faces west, consist of only a great sanctum, 65
teet square, housing all linga; it is fronted by an
extensive Jagati (platform) 115 feet long, 82 feet wide
and 13 feet high. The temple walls are constructed of
plain large blocks of dressed sandstone without cementing
material.
In the middle of tenth century Yasovarman (930-50), the Chandel King of Bundelkhand in Central India, was acknowledged potentate of land and his love for art and architecture was visualised at Khajuraho in the shape of great temples dedicated to Vishnu. The creative works at Khajuraho can, therefore, be dated between 930 to 1023 AD. The temples are characterised by a rectangular grabha grha (shrine) surmounted by a sikhara (spire). From the grabha grha are three mandapas (halls) leading to the entrance porch, while from central mandapa a porch opens on each side.
GUPTA PERIOD

DARRA, MALWA


Small temple at Darra in Kotan (Malwa) adds one more example to the moderate sized temples of the early Gupta period. It stands on a raised plinth measuring 44x74 with stepped approaches from the left and right corners of the front side. The temple facing east stands nearer the western side of plinth. The Cell or Sanctum (garbhagriha) consists of four square pillars. Each pillar is surmounted by a square capital with projections on the four sides covered with scroll work. The Darra temple is working of being declared a protected monument.

HALEBIDU, VISHNU VARDHANA

DEITIES

SHIVA

HOYSALA


Halebidu originally known as Bwara samudra. Halebidu today is obscure village whose star attraction and centre of fame is the celebrated, Hoyasaleswara temple of ten described as the "Striking master piece of the sacred
Hindu architecture. It was founded in 1120 by King Vishnup- 
vardhana of Hoysala dynasty. It was expanded and rebuilt 
by veereswara. It was dedicated to Lord Siva. It is the 
biggest and most fascinating of Hoysala monuments.

HELENISTIC

TIGOWA, MAHUA, SANCHI

81. Goetz, Hermann. Imperial Rome and the genesis of classic 
Indian art. East and West. 10, 3; Sept 1959; 153-81.

Hellenistic influence on Indian has become identified 
with the “Graeco-Buddhist art of Gandhara. Flourishing 
after the fall of the Indo-Greek power under Scythian, 
Parthian and Kushana rulers, it was derived from the late 
Hellenistic art of the Egyptian and Syrian provinces of 
Roman Empire. Early Gupta Temple are inspired by Hellenistic 
Temples. For example, small temple near Udaypur, Malwa 
(5th century), Temple at Tigowa (early 5th century), 
Siva Temple a Mahua (th - 7th century), Temple 17 at 
Sanchi (early 5th century).
HINDU

STONE

KASHMIR, 5TH CENTURY


Of all the artistic remains in Kashmir, none is more distinctive than the stone temple. All the surviving stone temples are Hindu but there can be little doubt that the Buddhist temples were also built in the same style, because many fundamental elements of Kashmiri Hindu temples probably derive from the earlier Buddhist models. Kashmiri builders worked with massive stones. Larger than those typically found throughout the rest of India, Kashmiri's extant stone temples were all created in less than a millennium. The earliest remains can not be dated before the 4th or 5th century AD and it appears that no stone temples were built after the 14th century.

INCA

SUN

DEITIES

PLANETS, THUNDER, LIGHTENING AND RAINBOW

CUZCO RETAINS


Modern city of Cuzco retains much of its Inca
heritage, and the ruins of the empire's most famous buildings Coricancha, the temple of the sun still stand today. Although called "The Temple of the Sun" by the Spanish invaders, the precise translation of Coricanche is "Golden Enclosure", in so far as this was not a temple to the Sun alone but also to the Moon and the Stars, Thunder and lightning, and to the Rainbow. In fact, Coricancha was a temple dedicated to all the deities of the Incas.

INDIAN

TRANSJORDANIA, PETRA


Desert valley of Detra in Transjordania, ancient capital of the Nabataean Arabs, is famous for its innumerable remains in most of the cases cut out of wild rocks of it wadies. Many are unfinished or at present in ruins, because the walls closing their caves have crumbled down. This temple is fine and most impressive, mainly of 2nd country B.C. to the 3rd century A.D. Similarity to some temples in India is amazing. First to the surya temple in tank of the Kalika-Mata temple and small Jain temple at Deogarh.


JAINS

ADINATHA

DEITIES

ADINATHA MADHYA PRADESH, CHHATARPUR, KHAJURAHO


Khajuraho, in the Chhatarpur district of Madhya Pradesh, is indeed the wonder land of early Indian art and architecture. There are three old Jaina temples at Khajuraho, namely, the Parasvanatha (C. 950-70 AD), the Ghantai (late 10th century AD) and the Adinatha (later half of the 11th century AD). The Adinatha temple, is dedicated to the first Jina Adinatha also known as Rsabhanatha.

DECORATION, MARBLE

RAJASTHAN, DILWARA


Jain temples at Dilwara in Rajasthan represent perhaps the apogee of refinement in Indian art. Their marbled splendour, incomparable in detail and ornamentation, have ranked them next to the Taj among the gems of Indian architecture. Even while supporting the state, Jain artisans challenged its violent foundations. There is conscious exclusion at the Dilwara of the blood-curding
seats of gods and goddess that adorn most Hindu temples.

EXCELLENCE, ARCHITECTURAL
WEST MARWAR, RANAKPUR


Describes the few monuments in India can match the architectural excellence of the Jain Temple of Ranakpur in West Marwar.

LITTLECOTE ORPHIC
CHAMBER, TOWER
RESTORATION
ENGLAND


Julian, the nephew of constantine the great, soon after renouncing the christian faith of his dynasty, he decided to convert the Romans back to the religion of their fore fathers. The chief Pagan religions during the fourth century were the oriental cults and the Orphic" mysteries of Eleusis. Littlecote Orphic temple the eastern chamber of which was entered through a bath suite probably had a lofty barred vaulted roof, while a tower supported by four arches rose above the western inner room.
MAISON CARREE
AGRIPPA
NIMES, 16 B.C.


Far to the south, near the Mediterranean and Arles is the city of Nimes, famed for its glorious Maison Carree temple and Roman arena. The Maison Carree temple was built by Agrippa in 16 B.C.

MANDAPAS
RATHAS
STONE (Cars)
SOUTH INDIA

90. Kalidos, Raju. Stone cars and Rathamandapas. East and West. 34, 1-3; Sept 1984; 153-64.

Stone cars and rathamandapas occupy an important place among the architectural works of south India. Beginning with the Panca Pandava rathas and allied monuments at Mahabalipuram (7th cent. AD) coming down to the Valluvar Kottam at Madras (20th century AD) a good many number of stone cars and rathamandapas exist throughout south India. Among the stone cars within Tamilnadu are rathas of Mahabalipuram, totalling nine in number, these monolithic monuments consist of the Panca Pandava rathas, the Ganesa ratha, the Valayankuttai ratha and the two Pidari rathas.
MURO-JI

ARTS, HISTORY

NARA, 8TH CENTURY


Muroji Temple is located in the Nara prefecture; local tradition claims that is was connected with Kukai, 774-835, though it is said that its foundation dates back to a wandering monk, En-no Ozumi, who lived in last quarter of 7th century. Some parts of the Temple as the Great Hall, the Hall of Maitreya, and a few others go back to the Heirn (794-1185) and Kamakura (1185-periods. Some images preserved in the Temple date back to the Heian period.

TEMPLES

NAGARA/DRAVIDA

GUPTA PERIOD

U.P, DEOGARH


Gupta period has been called the golden age of ancient India. This period marks the beginning of the two
styles of temple architecture such as Nagar and the Dravida which were to develop into great Indo-Aryan Sikharas of the north and vimanas of the south. These two styles are found side by side in the Durga and Lakhan temples at Aiholi in the south, while the Sikhara of the Deogarh and Bhitaragaoon temples is found to occur with the flat roof of the sanchi, Tigawa, Nachna Kuthara and other temples in Northern India. Dasavatara temple at Deogarh may be dated to the beginning of the 6th century AD.

**OCTAGONAL BASIN**

**SANCTUM SANCTORUM**

**DEITIES**

**VISHNUPADA**

**GAYA**


Most important Hindu sacred site in Magadha is Gaya. In order to distinguish it from Bodhgaya, Gaya proper is also known as Hindu or Brahma Gaya. Among the sacred spots in the vicinity the chief attraction of Gaya, has always been the Vishnupada Temple, which is situated on a rocky spur on the left bank of River Phalgu.
Inside the shrine the chief object of worship is no conventional icon of a cult deity as such. Instead, the sanctum sanctorum is occupied by an octagonal basin surrounding what looks like a single human footprint, albeit too large for that of a mortal being.

**PARVATI/SIVA/DASAVATARA (Gupta)**

**JARAI MATA, SUN (pratiharas)**

**CENTRAL INDIA, KHAJURAHO**

94. Deva, Krishna. The temples of Khajuraho in central India. *Anth Ind.*—15; 1959; 43-65.

Khajuraho has the distinction of possessing one of the most compact and homogeneous groups of temples, ranging in date from the late ninth to the twelfth centuries AD. The Parvati temple at Nachna, the Siva temple at Bhumara and the Dasavatara temple at Deogarh form significant stages in Gupta architecture. The somewhat later Chaturmukha-Mahadeva temple at Nachna, one of the earliest sikhara temples. Pratiharas left in this region two of their finest temples, viz. Jarai Mata Temple at Barwasagar and the Sun Temple at Mankhera.
PRASADAS (Plan c)
ARCHITECTURE
GARUDA PURANA


Garuda Purana contains two chapters dealing with architecture. One of them is devoted to description of a number of varieties of temples (Prasadas) and their respective characteristics. Garuda Purana applies a sufficiently rich glossary of architectural terms for the corresponding architecturally distinguished organs of prasada and vastupurusa he has described the ground plan and elevation of Lingamana prasoda, Dvaramana Prasada, Manda pamana prasad, Ksetramana prasada etc. Prasada is called temple.

PRATIHARA
ROCK-CUT/CHATURBHJAVA
DEITIES
VISHNU

GWALIOR FORT


There is a small, rockcut pratihara temple,
dedicated to Vishnu in the Gwalior fort which is now known as the Chaturbhuja temple on account of the four-armed images of Vishnu. It consists of two parts a square mulaprasada (Main Shrine) containing a square grabha-grha (sanctum) with a pradaksina patha around it, which has also been excavated in the rock, and a mukhamandapa composed of four beautiful square pillars attached to its entrance.

ROCK-CUT

CAVE

MONASTIC, DWELLINGS

MAHARASHTRA


Rock-cut cave temples and monastic dwellings in Maharashtra are amongs the greatest creations of Indian architecture and sculpture. No other area in India has such a large number of them there are over are thousand excavated shrines. The world famous murals of Ajanta were executed in the late fifth and first half of the sixth century A.D. It describes the earliest rock-cut dwellings in India are those of the Barabar hills, near Gaya in Bihar donated by the great emperor Ashoka to Ajivika ascetics. It is also a description of caves in western
India such as Bhaja, Ajanta, Kondane, Bedsa, Karle, Kanheri and Elephanta.

**STRUCTURAL STONE**

**DEVELOPMENTS/HISTORY**

**MAHARASHTRA**


History of religious architecture in Maharashtra, in its early phases is dominated by the rock-cut architecture. Along with the other regions, Maharashtra came under the influence of the Guptas and this led to the development of structural stone architecture in Maharashtra. A forceful attempt towards erecting structural temple was made only under the patronage of later Chalukyas, Yadavas and Shilaharas. After integrating certain features from the southern regions, temple-building in Maharashtra showed preference for the Bhumja form. Maharashtra has been a cultural corridor between the north and the south.

Osia, the city of Gods, is situated thirty two miles north-west of Jodhpur in Rajasthan. In ancient time this village known as Ukesa, Upakesa and Uvasisal. Here about a dozen temples dedicated to Hindu and Jaina deities are situated. The two early temples of Harihara datable to 8th century AD interestingly illustrate numerous scenes from Lord Krishna's life. Also discusses Abhisekha of Ganpati; Durga, Balarama and Revati, Garudarudha Vishnu and Harihara etc.

SHAMSH

DEITIES

SUN

HATRA

100. Ahmad Sami. Said. Hatra. Archaeology. 25, 2; Apr 1972; 103-11.

In the ancient city of Hatra, great size temples are situated. The statues of god and goddess are found in these temples. The complex in the centre of the city stands as its most extraordinary complex. Of the many, the Temple of Sun God (Temple of Shamash) is typical of the work at Hatra. The plan of Temple of Shamsh is that of a square
(11.80x11.95 m) was roofed by a tunnel vault of stone running in an east west directions.

SIKHARA

SCULPTURES (Stone)

HIMACHAL PRADESH, HAT KOTI, 8TH CENTURY

Village Hat Koti is situated on the right bank of river Pabbar. Hat Koti is very rich in architectural and sculptural wealth. It possesses various Sikhara temples, a number of stone sculptures and a bronze image of Durga. Almost all temples and sculptures are in a state of ruin and are datable to c. 8th century, on the basis of their architectural and sculptural styles.

TYPES

BASHESHAR MAHADEV

KULU

There are two types of Kulu temples the indigenous hill temples, built of wood and stone with a pent-roof covered with states or pagoda like roof, rising sometimes in several tiers and the second is Shikhara temples,
built in a tower, like conical form surmounted by an amlaka. The temple of Basheshar Mahadev at Bajaura (ancient Hat) is of the 'Shikhara type. There are lying many sculptures some important examples are of images of Sudarshan-Vishnu's chakradeified and of Panduranga. In the ruins of a temple just on the right side of Basheshar Mahadev, a large number of unworshipped Siva lingas lies scattered.

SIVA

INSCRIPTION

ICON

CHALUKYA, BANNIGOLA


Bannigola is a village in the Lingasugar taluk of Riauchur district in Mysore state. Chalukya King Traiokyamalla Somesvara I gave a grant of land for the temple of god Siva at here. The temple got constructed by Deda Tippega under and three others namely, Echagavunda, Erekatli and Eresamkayya.
MANDAPIKA
SILA
CONSTRUCTION
WOODEN
CENTRAL INDIA


Wooden conception not a "megalithic" one, its form, as structure growing initially out of wooden prototypes, not stone ones. Earliest surviving example of this type, the Siva temple no. 1 at Mahua, has an inscription, which calls the structure a sila Mandapika or stone pandal, a terminology revealing the conceptual reality of the type, and which seems apt terminology to give name to a whole group of such temples surviving in central India.

SOMNATHA

ARCHAEOLOGICAL, EVIDENCES

KUMARAPALA, 1169 AD


Describes Chalukya Mularaja solanki constructed Somnatha temple between 960-963 AD which was broken by
Mahmud Ghaznavi in 1026 AD. This temple was rebuilt by Bhimdeva I, between 1026-1030 AD in 1169 AD Maharaja. Kumarapala constructed a very large temple known as Kailasa meru parsada on the same place.

STONE

AVANTI SVAMI

ROOFS, DOUBLE-BENT, AVANTIVARMAN

KASHMIR, 9TH CENTURY


This conjectural reconstruction depicts the ninth century shrine of Avantisvami at Avantipur erected by King Avantivarman in a style copied from temple at Martand. The steeply pitched, double-bent roofs, based on wooden prototypes. The design, with a smaller, shrine in each of the four corners making a total to five was specially popular in Kashmiri Vishnu Temples.

UROOFED

CLAY

PLATEFORM

OVEN

EUROPE, UKRAINE, POPUDNIA


Unroofed clay model of one of the more elaborate
shrines of old Europe dating to the first-half of the forth millennium B.C. This shrine from Popudnia in the Western Ukraine includes an oven, a cross-shaped plate-form, large jars, sacred bread preparations scene with a figure baking bread and another figurine sitting at the oven.

VISHNU
PILLARS, HELIODOROS
VIDISHA, BESANAGAR


Besanagar is situated about 3 kilometers northwest of Vidisha. The figures of Besnagar prominently in Buddhist, Jain and Brahmanical literature in various forms such as vessenagar. The discovery of this temple is at once of considerable religious, architectural, historical and archaeological significance. There two more references to a Vishnu temple were available, one at Nagari and other at Mathura through the inscription. Another inscription from Vidisha also refers to existence of a Vishnu temple at Besnagar.
Megalithic tombs of North Wales, of which 35 survive, have been divided into four typological classes: Passage grave, portal Dolmens and tombs with Cotswold Severn affinities, and long graves known exclusively from Anglesey. The Trefignath burial chambers were regarded as the best example of the long graves, a class of monument thought to have close affinities with other long graves in the north of Ireland.

Chaukhandi

Zanki

Form

Pyramidal

Stone, Relief, 1168 AD

Chaukhandi tombs in Pakistan are unique due to their peculiar architectural style and exquisite carved decoration.
These tombs are either single or built in rows numbering from two to eight. The tombs built in reducing tiers, in a pyramidal form are generally known as chaukhandi tombs. There is a lot of controversy regarding the exact connotation of the term chaukhandi tombs. Some place. The only tomb at Chaukhandi which is dated is that of Zanki, son of Yaqoob, who died in 1169 AD.

**COMPLEX' PASSAGE**

**BRUGHNA BOINNE**

**BOWTH, NEWGRANGE, KNOWTH**

**IRELAND, DUBLIN**

111. Eogan, George. Ireland's Passage Tomb. *Archaeology*, 34, 3; May/Jun 1981; 47-54.

One of the greatest complexes of passage tomb is located in Ireland, some 50 kilometers north of Dublin. A cemetery of large proportions known as Brugh na Boinne, it encompasses a series of sites in the valley of river Boyne which flows eastward to the Irish sea a few kms away. Among the renowned tombs found here are Dowth, Newgrange and Knowth.
EXCAVATIONS

LOEBANR I, JAMBIL, KATELAI I AND SAIDU

SWAT, PRE-BUDDHIST


In Swat region the presence of various necropoleis was detected. Owing to a number of features and data they contained. It was possible to assign them to a pre-Buddhist age. Excavations was carried at Leobanr I, Jambil valley (tombs 1-67), Katelai I and Saidu valley (tombs 1-45). Tombs are made up of two cavities: an upper one always filled with earth and also with stones; and a lower one covered by schist slabs which was occupied by the dead persons.

GRAVE CHIEF TAIN'S TUMULS

STONEYWALLS

HOCHEFORD HALLSTATT


Roots of Celtic civilization can be seen to lie in the hill strongholds of late Hallstatt period in
Southern Germany where an undisturbed and very richly
furnished central grave of the late Hallstatt period was
found. The tumulus had been built on a slight
slope, falling by about 2 m to the south, and was surr-
ounded by a stone wall 60 m in diameter incorporating
on the north a monumental 'facade'.

HANDNASTY

CHING & WIFE

CHAMBERS

CHINA, HOPEI

114. Friend, Robert. New archaeological work in China: Han tombs
at Man-Ching. East and West. 22, 3-4; Sep/Dec 1972; 241-47.

Han Dynasty tombs were discovered in Hopei Province.
The tombs are those of the well-known Liu Sheng, Prince
Ching of Chung-shan (who died in the 4th year of Yuan Ting,
or 133 BC) and his wife. They lived in the middle of the
Western Han Dynasty (206 BC - 24 AD). Each tomb consisted
of a central chamber and two side chambers. The original
wooden structure with tiled roofs. Inside, a large number
of pottery vessels, carts and horses, ornaments and other
funeral objects were placed.
ISIN & LARSA DYNASTIES
SYRIA, TELL MARDIKH EBLA, 1825-1700 BC

115. Matthiae, Pado. Two Princely Tombs at Tell Mardikh-Ebla. *Archaeology.* 33, 2; Mar/Apr 1980; 9-12.

Two remarkable tombs are situated at Tell Mardikh in northern Syria, better known as ancient Ebla. Under the floor of a large building lay two tombs dating from the beginning of the second millennium B.C. Building was constructed in period of dynasties of Isin and Larsa, in Mesopotamia at the beginning of Amorite dynasties. The first tomb was used for the rich furniture of a girl and has been called "Tomb of princes". It dates around 1825-1750 BC. The second one was given the name "Tomb of the Lord of Goats" and date from 1750-1700 BC.

MEGALITHIC
CIST & PIT CIRCLES
BRAHMAGIRI, CHITALDURG, MYSORE


Ten megalithic structures excavated at Brahmagiri in 1947 fall into two categories: Cist circles, i.e. Cists normally surrounded by a built or monolithic circle, and
Pit circles, i.e. built or monolithic circles enclosing unlined pits. Cist-tomb excavated presented individual detail but the same main features are, a pit was dug and lined with slabs obtained from the neighbouring granite exposures. This megalithic cemetery contains upwards of 300 cist-tombs. At a few points among them occur megalithic monument of some what different type, name pit-circles here allotted to this type.

CONTOURS

BARROWS, LONG

MEDWAY


Megalithic chambered tombs are situated between the 100 ft and 360 ft contours on both sides of the valley of the river medway where it cuts through the North Downs to form the Mid stone Gap. Two of the medway Tombs, Kit's coty and Addington definitely have long barrows, the barrows of Coldrum, Chestnuts and lower Kits. Coty are short rectangles or D-shaped. On this Basis the tombs have been divided into two separate groups, in both groups the chamber is terminal and that there is a tendency to construct the chamber at the more easterly end of barrow.
LA CHAUSSEE-TIRANCOURT

SAND STONES, AMIENS

118. Masset, Claude. The megalithic tomb of La Chaussee Tirancourt. Antiquity. 46, 184; Dec 1972; 297-300.

The long megalithic tomb of La Chaussee-Tirancourt is located 15 km of Sandstone orthostats, is wholly subterranean: the floor is 1.70 m below present ground level. Despite the absence of capstones, it belongs to well known type of Seine-Oise-Marne allees couvertes. This type is well represented around Paris.

SOUTH INDIA


'Megalithic' tombs and related monuments constructed usually of large slabs or blocks of stone, either in their natural form or roughly quarried and trimmed, are more abundant in the Deccan and South India than any other category of ancient structures. They have a potential importance also in a wider context; for many of them show a seemingly a mounting to Kinship, with megaliths in other parts of the world.
Naveta of Els Tudons is the name of a prehistoric tomb whose shape resembles an upturned boat, situated on the estate of Els Tudons about 4 km east of Ciudadela. The navetas date back to 1500 BC. The earliest printed reference to this monument was made by Juan Ramis from information supplied by a priest of the convent of St. Francis.

Priestess (Mamia)


One public priestess named Mamia was accorded the rare honor of burial on land donated by order of the municipal council of Pompeii. She probably died some time during the first quarter of first century after Christ. Her tomb can still be seen today on the Via dei Sepolcri, or street of Tombs, just outside the Herculaneum Gate. The speculator is in the shape of a semicircular bench inscribed on the back with large letters commemorating the honor paid her by city.
The man who built the Great Wall of China was one of the most absolute ruler in history, and the tomb he had erected for himself was a mausoleum more vast than the greatest pyramids of Egypt. Born in the feudal state of Qin, Qin Shi Huang Di (259–210 BC) was only 13 years old when he inherited the throne. Some 700,000 conscripts worked for 36 years on building his mausoleum and making funerary objects to adorn it. And entire fantastic palace lay beneath the massive mound, the earth for which had been mined from an area near the Wei river.

During the construction of a road that links the

---

**References**


valley of the Swat with the valley of the Indus, some tombs were found six mile outside of Karora, near the village of Kherai. The Tombs are rectangular in shape, their walls are made of four slabs placed vertically, one on each side, and meeting at the corners; the measurement vary from a minimum of 0.50 m x 0.40 m to a maximum of 1.10 m x 0.70 m. With a depth of 0.38 m - 0.48 m. The covering is made up of one or more thick slabs, placed normal to the main axis of the cavity.

ROCKCUT/ STATUTE MENHIRS/SPIRALS
CENTRAL MEDITERRANEAN


For a long while too long archaeologists dealing with the prehistory of the Mediterranean and Western Europe have been thinking in terms of Megalithic complex including dry-walled and orthostatically walled tombs rock-cut tombs, statue-menhirs, spirals and Earth-Mother Goddesses. In this article, author take a fresh look at the problem rock-cut tombs and argues that they developed in the Central Mediterranean, owe nothing to hypothetical colonists from the east Mediterranean, and are not part of any megalithic complex.
ROYAL
MUNYONG
KOREA, KONGJU


Leading discovery was the tomb of king Munyong, ruler of the Paekche who died in AD 532. It is located at the northern edge of Kongju city. According to the Samguk, a large tomb was constructed for King Mich'u who died in AD 284. Located east of the tomb of the Heavenly Horse is Tomb 98, the largest tomb in Kyongju.

T'ANG DYNASTY
CHINA, CHIEN

126. Dupree, Nancy Hatch. T'ang Tombs in Chien County, China. Archaeology. 32, 4; July/Aug 1979; 34-44.

Emperor T'ai Tsung (reigned A.D. 627-649) often called T'ai Tsung the great and true founder of the glorious T'ang dynasty (AD 618-907). Following the model set by the Emperor T'ai Tsung, 18 of the 20 T'ang dynasty emperors built grandiose resting places scattered along the foot hills stretching across six countries of Shensi Province in which Sian, ancient Changan, rules as the
capital today. In addition 17 T'ang dynasty tombs of lesser degree have been identified. Tombs belong to crown princes, sons, daughters and mothers of emperors and empresses, minsters generals and nobles.

TOWERS

NURAGHI

SANTU ANTINE & SU NURAXI

SARDINIA, BARUMINI


Two Sardinian nuragi deserve special mention. Santu Antine and Su Nuraxi, situated atop a hill in the village of Barumini in the south-central part of Sardinia at the foot hills of the Barbagia range. The largest surviving nuraghi Santu Antine is located in Torsalba in the western valley, today the location of the longest stretch of super high way. It has a diameter of 15.5 meters at the ground and originally rose 21 meters in height. But reduced to 17.5 meters by erosion and time.
VILLAS

CASTLECOPSE

ROMAN-BRITISH, 309 A.D


Villa of Castle Copse—whose modern name is taken from an adjacent stand of trees—lies amid the forested hills and fertile valleys of north eastern Wiltshire immediately to the south of the village of Great Bedwyn. It was built around 309 AD. At castle copse, the large space of the 40 meter long aisled building was subdivided by inserting walls between the columns, probably around AD 325, in the reign of Constantine I (312-337).

ROMAN

CHEDWORTH

MOsaIC

ENGLAND, COTSWOLD HILLS, 4TH CENTURY


Located in the cotswold Hills in the West of England, a mile north of Cirencester (Roman Corinium), Chedworth is one of the most intact Roman Villas open to visitors to the United Kingdom. Dated to 2nd-4th centuries AD, the villa features a fine 4th century mosaic and two sets of baths.
ARCHAEOLOGICAL SITES
BARROWS, LONG
DALLADIES
STRUCTURE
NORTH EAST COTLAND, KINCARDINESHIRE


Latest discoveries, lay in Kincardineshire about 15 km inland from Montrose, and that on the farm of Dalladies. Constructional feature on the site appeared to be a pair of small ditches flanking the mound for almost its whole length and converging from 24 m. apart at the east to 11 m. at the west. So far the features revealed would link the Dalladies barrow on the one hand to mounds with basically trapezoid revetments and shallow facades of stone or wood.

BUDDHISTS
RELIEF, SCULPTURE
TARA
SHRINE
NORTH GUJARAT, TARANGA
6/7TH CENTURY


Site near Taranga, which itself is known Buddhist site
still preserving a sculpture of Tara (9th century), it suggests for the first time the existence of a beautiful early Hindu shrine of about late 6th or early 7th century in North Gujarat. The relief is of small size, about 8 m. only in height, and about 12 in. in width. On a stool (Chauki) placed on a brickwork platform sit a female and male, both being royal personages.

EXCAVATIONS

FORTS

URARTIAN/ARMENIAN

RUSA II

IRAN, BASTAM


250 meters of to the north-west of the Bastam Urartian fortresses are found. The fortress itself was not built until the seventh century, which must have been a time of military stress for Urartian power in Iran. At that time Rusa II ordered the fortress constructed to block possible invasions from along the river. A few centuries later a small Armenian Fort was built on the old Urartian fortress - a fort that offered refuge in the time of the Seljik and Mangolian assaults.
Buildings have recently been discovered at Laskara Bazar, the most important of which is the palace that was the residence of Mahmud, situated near the army quarters and preferred for long sojourns as it was admirably suited for hunting expeditions, of which the Ghaznavid sovereigns were very fond. The Palace of Laskara Bazar gives knowledge about Ghaznavid architecture.

TEMPLES
COMPLEX
MUT
DEITIES
KHONSU
KARNAK

Ancient Egyptian Capital of Thebes boasts an archaeological zone with huge temples called Karnak. Mut's precinct is located at South Karnak. Precinct contains at least six temples and a large sacred lake.
Mut may be a synonym as well as a homonym for the Egyptian word 'mother' and she and the god Amun, or Amun Re, had several important children. One was Pharaoh, and Mut embodied, bore directed and protected the Kingship. Another was the moon god Khonsu.

MOUNT

JEWS/MUSLIMS

PALESTINE, JERUSALEM


Until the tenth century BC, Jerusalem was a typical Canaanite city in the Central hills of ancient Palestine. One particular section of Jerusalem - the south-eastern spur at whose northern end rises the temple mount, holy to both Jews and Muslims.

TOMBS

MAHMUD

PLATFORM

QUADRANGULAR, TRAPEZIFORM

GHAZNI


In the Centre of Ghazni, and by the green belt that borders the river of that name, and to the east by the large
oasis of the suburb of Rauza, the site of the Tomb of Mahmud. The platform, which is partially of artificial make, is undoubtedly among the most extensive of Ghazni ruins. It is quadrangular and notably trapeziform in shape, measuring over 100 meters on each side.

STONE
DESIGNS
CHERUB
NEW YORK, BROOKLYN


Tombstone of Helena Prest the peculiar creature decorating this tomb-stone is a local New York variant of common cherub design popular in later colonial and early American grave stones.

MONUMENTS
MEROITICS
EGYPTIAN/ROMAN
EASTERN SUDAN, BUTANA


Meroitic (Meroitic kings ruled 270 B.C. - AD 320)
monuments in the grasslands of the Butana to the east of the Nile Valley are at such places as Basa, Naga and Musawwarates surfa Kisok dated to Meroitic period at Naga in the western grasslands of the Butana is a good example of mixing of Egyptian and Roman artistic and architectural influences during the later part of Meroitic period.

MOUNDS
BURIAL
MISSISSIPIAN
MEXICO, CAHO×IA, PREHISTORIC


Prehistoric civic and ceremonial center of the Mississipian culture, Cahokia is the largest prehistoric site north of Mexico. There were originally more than 100 man-made platform and burial mounds at Cahokia, and previous excavations uncovered the remains of a circular cedar sun calendar, which archaeologists have called wooden henge. Visitors may view Monks mound, and reconstruction of woodhenge and late woodland and Mississipian houses.
NEWGRANGE
TOMBS
RESTORATION


The shape of the Newgrange mound as it has been known to antiquarians and archaeologists during the eighteenth, nineteenth and twentieth centuries cannot have been the same as it was when first constructed. In 1699 the tomb entrance was accidentally found when some of the edge of the mound was being removed for road metal. This was the origin of bank and ditch which some later observers referred to as an original feature of monument.

PALACES/TEMPLES/PARKS
RESTORATION
DECORATION
COLOURS
CHINA


Capital of New China is one of the world's most beautiful cities. Its old palaces, temples and imperial parks are being preserved with great care. The imperial palace and other famous places are being restored. The
old colours are beginning to glow with sparkling freshness in the hands of knowledgeable building workers and craftsmen.

PLACES

CEREMONIAL
REAL ALTO
PLAZA
MOUNDS


Real Alto in Ecuador, this site has a plaza flanked by two mounds, and this sacred space was delineated by 3400 BC. During the period that Real Alto was occupied from 3400-1500 BC, there seems to have been a shift from a single community housing all the people to hierarchy of communities. This location had been occupied through most of the time span of Valdivia (3550-1500 BC) culture, and on into the subsequent Machaliñal period (1500-1000 BC).
Religious Centres/Burial Grounds
Funerary, Metal Temples
Huaca Lucia
Peru, Batan Grande

143. Shimada, Tzumi. Temples of time, the ancient burial and religious center of Batan Grande, Peru. Archaeology. 34, 5; Sep/Oct 1981; 36-45.

Surrounded by tens thousands of graves the Batan Grande contain perhaps one of the most influential religious centres and the largest burial grounds in ancient Peru. The beauty variety and technological sophistication of these Peruvian metal funerary have been appreciated Huaca Lucia temple one of the largest in ancient Peru.

Funerary Complex
Chambers
Corridor
Turkemenia, Altin-Depe


Funerary complex belonging to a community of priest was discovered among a group of religious sites in the early urban Bronze age centre of Altin depe in South Turkmenia. The funerary complex consists of a long corridor
and five chambers grouped in a suite along the corridor and linked by doorways.

REMAINS

TOMB55

COFFIN

SARCOPHAGUS, MUMMIFORM

TUTANKHAMUN


In Egypt remains are found in Tomb 55 in the valley of the Kings. From all considerations of Physique, age at death and the facial appearance of the remains as demonstrated following reconstruction, it is impossible to concede any resemblance of the remains of Tomb 55 to Akhenaten as depicted in the monuments. The tomb itself has always been open to visitors, and it has always been possible to view the sarcophagus and look at the mummiform coffin.

SCULPTURES

GUPTA PERIOD, OSIA


Eight century complex of hauntingly beautiful at Osia contains exquisite sculptures, unique in that they celebrate the totality of life. Yet today, this unparalleled
example of Gupta architecture is crumbling due to the ranges of time, the weather and man. The village children play hide and seek in the temples and elders often remove stones for building their houses.

TOWNSHIPS
ABYDOS
DEVELOPMENT
WALLS
MUD BRICKS
EGYPT


In ancient times Abydos, in Egypt, was nationally famous as the centre for the popular cult of Osiris, the origin of which remain obscure. Abydos was recognized as a town in that time and possess a mayor. Today the most striking feature of the site is a great mud brick enclosure wall. Dated to some where between the twenty sixth dynasty and ptolemaic period.
DEITIES

GANESA

SCULPTURES

ARDHA-PARYANKA, FOUR ARMED, TRUNK

RAJAONA, VALGUDAR, JAYNAGAR


No images at all today remain in Valgudar, several in Rajaona may be ascribed to the ninth century. Finest among them is a Ganesa image just a few meters south of temple containing the Gupta pillar. Seated in characteristic ardha-paryanka pose, this four armed image dips his trunk into a pot of sweets held in left hand.

HELLENIC

MYTHOLOGY (Greek), TITAN ATLAS

ALBAMIA, POJAN

2ND CENTURY BC


On the eastern shores of the Adriatic Sea, roughly midway between the ruins of Acropolis in Athens and those of the Colosseum in Rome, are other ancient ruins, connected
to classical Greek & Roman civilizations. There are the ruins of a string of colonies and Hellenes established on Illyrian soil, what is now Albania. The stone relief of Titan Atlas, found in Pojan (ancient Apollonia) and dated to the second century BC, is one of the many artifacts depicting figures from Greek mythology that have been recovered in Albamia.

MAYA

TIKAL

CANALS

SYSTEM

GAUTEMALA


Many ancient cities were scattered across the Maya landscape. Tikal in Guatemala is the largest known Maya centre. Temple I at Tikal built around A.D. 700, rises 44 meters above the Great Plaza. Tikal was primarily a Maya ceremonial site, many now believe it actually was a true urban centre supported by a sophisticated agricultural system of canals and raised fields.
REMANTS

TEMPLES (Greek)

HOUSE OF MOSAICS

FLOOURS

MOSAIC

ERETRIA


Swiss archaeologist have been uncovering tantalizing remnants of Greek civilization at the ancient site of Eretria in Europe. A small apsidal temple, one of the earliest Greek Temples known so far was discovered under the ruins of the temple of Apollo at Eretria. This temple nicknamed the "house of Mosaics" because of four beautiful pebble mosaic flours found inside.

SAMNITE

BOVIANUM AND SAEPINUM

MOLISE, BIFERNO, 3RD CENTURY


In the Roman period Molise was occupied by the Samnite peoples and by related tribes such as the Frentani.
The record of Molise, prior to 1974 was confined to two major town sites of Roman period and two Samnite and Roman religious sanctuaries. The citadel above Boiano was captured by romans, in 305 BC and the Sepino citadel, 20 km to the east, was stormed in 293 BC. Bovianum and Saepinum (Sepino), the new Roman settlement built on the heavy soils of the lacustrine plains at the head of Biferno valley, date to first half of third century BC.

TEMPLES

HELLENISTIC-ROMAN

DEITIES

ZEUS

TEMENOS, 1ST CENTURY


Jerash is located in Arabia, close to the new provincial capital at Bostra, today in Southern Syria. Most of the Roman monuments visitors see today date from the second and third centuries. Often referred to as the "Golden Age of Jerash". The Hellenistic city's main temple, dedicated to Zeus, was located, most likely, a top the Hill on the other side of plaza, where the Roman temple of Zeus now stands. Excavating against the outer wall of the Zeus, Temple temenos, the French team under the directions of
Jacques Seigne was able to confirm the date of the temenos foundations as mid first century after Christ.

MAHATHAT
VIHANS
BOTS
STUPAS
DEITIES
BUDDHA
SUKHOTHAI


Ancient city of Sukhothai is some 280 miles north of Bangkok. Sukhothai's Mahathat temple complex includes many partially restored Vihans and bots (congregation halls) and stupas. A large Buddha image at Sukhothai's Mahathat temple is covered with gold leaf, applied as an offering by devotees.

TAXILA
MOUNDS
BHIR, SIRKAP (Indo-Greeks) & SIRSUKH (Kushans)
MONASTERIES, BUDDHIST


Famous city of Taxila was supposed to consist of
three successive cities; the first represented by the Bhir mound, about 500 BC lasting for more than three centuries; the second represented by the mound known as Sirkap, established by the Indo-Greeks soon after 200 BC and lasting until C. 100 AD; and third known as Sirsukh, established by the Kushans. Many important Buddhist monuments and monasteries in the adjacent hills continued to flourish up to the fifth century.

SIRKAP

SAKAS

WALLS, 57 B.C


Ruins of Sirkap, 22 miles north of Rawalpindi, represented the second city of Taxila, one of the most important ancient cities in north-western India. Sirkap was the third city of Taxila and has been ascribed to the times of the Sakas, beginning with Azes I (57 B.C). The trench connecting the city wall and the eastern wall of palace revealed a network of walls.

An ancient town-site discovered in 1950 at Chengchow, capital of Honan province, have provided archaeologists with some new and very important evidence about the dawn of historical times in China - the early Shang period (fifth to sixth centuries BC). Remains of town walls made of beaten earth, in which potsherds of the early Shang period have been found, dominate the monuments discovered at Cheng Chow.

ARCHITECTS

TEMPLES

PALLAVA

CAVE

ROCKS

SIVA

SOUTH INDIA


Political history of the early Pallavas would start with Simhavishnu (A.D. 550-80), the founder, the originator
of Pallava architecture was his great son Mahendra-Verman I (A.D. 580-630). The great achievement of Mahendra-varman in the field of rock-architecture was cave temples. Some of which are as (i) Lakshitayatana cave temple at Mandagappatu, (ii) Pancha-pandava cave temple at Pallavaram, (iii) Siva cave temple at Mamandur, (iv) Vasantesvara cave temple at Vallam.

ARCHITECTURES

BUDDHIST

CAVES

ROCKCUT, CHAITYA & VIHARA

DEITIES, YAKSHA

DECCAN, PITALKHORA


Buddhist caves of Pitalkhora are excavated into the rock of Satamala range. These caves are named Chaitya cave, Vihara cave etc. Yaksha sculpture to be described here is a unique object. It is 3 ft 6 in high and is almost intact from the knees upwards except the missing left forearm. The sculpture represents a standing corpulent male Yaksha with its hands raised upwards to hold a shallow bowl. The sculpture is comparable with the squatting Yaksha from Maholi, Mathura and more so with the Yakshas on the Western gateway of Sanchi.
DEVELOPMENT

TEMPLE

SIVA-PASUPATI

STONE, SIKHARA

NEPAL, 10TH CENTURY


All stone Sikhara style of temples that evolved in India during the rule of the Guptas had its prototypes in Nepal indicated by the very evidence of the of Siva-Pasupati within the premises of the Pasupati temple in the Deo Patan area of Kathmandu. The tradition of a lalata bimba and dvarapalakas and Ganga and Yamuna flanking the entrances has been carried to perfection in this 10th century old temple, further distinguished by the delineation of asta-dikpalas on the facade.

MESOPOTAMIAN & EGYPTIAN

WHITE TEMPLE

URUK

FIRST/THIRD DYNASTY, 3000 BC.


Similarities between Mesopotamian and Egyptian architecture have been noted by some scholars. This can be seen in constructions dating from the very dawn of
Egyptian architecture (3000 B.C.). The forms of the White Temple of Uruk-Warka are reproduced with astonishing fidelity in a series of Egyptian works of first Dynasty (Tombs of Saqqara); a sepulchral stele from Abydos in the Louvre. The Uruk Ziggurat (c. 3000 B.C) had erected at Ur are set on artificial mounds, and the surrounding walls are fitted with pilasters like the enclosure wall of the King Zoser Sepulchral complex at Saqqara dating from the Third Dynasty.

TEMPLES (Brahminical)

STYLE

NAGARA

HARYANA, GURGAON, GURAWARA


Haryana artist had shown an early promise of architectural profundity in erecting stupas, monasteries and temples. Describes a votive stone temple of Vishnu from Gurawara of Gurgaon district, bearing an inscription of Saka Samhat 819 (A.D. 897) is a replica that helps us in understanding the types of temples being constructed in these days. Another votive-stone temple, now housed in the Gurukul Jhajjar Museum. It is in red sand stone, and of a comparatively late date (11-12th century A.D) is another example of Brahmanical Temples. Both these replicas
indicated the continuity of Nagara style temples in Haryana upto 11th-12th century A.D.

TEMPLES

GOTHIC

KATTESVARA

DECORATIONS

WALLS

CALUKYS

KUNTALA, HIRESHADAGALI


The Kattesvara temple at Hirehadagali in the Kuntala country founded in or slightly before 1048 and thus of the period of Later Calukya emperor Abhavamalla Somesvara I, possesses fantastic wall decorations, unparalleled in all India of any time, early or late. The Jangha (wall proper) of the Vimana (sanctum) has, on its tower part, shrine niches thrown in very high relief between the pilasters. But it is on the upper part of the wall, that an ornamentation strongly reminiscent of Gothic proper is present.
BYLIAN

CIVILIZATION

TOMBS

SARCOPHAGUS (Ahiram)

DECORATION

STYLE

BYBLOS, 1200 BC

164. Markoe, Glenn. A nation of Artisans. Archaeology. 43, 2; Mar/Apr 1990; 31-35.

Found in a Byblian royal chamber tomb dated to the close of the Bronze Age (Ca 1200 BC), the inscription, decorative style, and technique of the Ahiram sarcophagus indicate that it was made some time in the tenth century - at the time of, or immediately, prior to, the period of construction of the Solomonic temple. The main frieze on the sarcophagus depicts a procession of male votaries, led by an official, perhaps a head priest, towards an enthroned King seated with a cup and lotus flower in hand. The sarcophagus of King Ahiram of Byblos is one of the earliest Phoenician artistic monuments still surviving.
In an attempt to reconstruct, from the pieces, what once had been the crowning architectural achievement of ancient Greece. Crete offers some of the most intriguing mysteries of all, among them the cult practices of its prehistoric peoples and its Minoan civilization. The cave where Zeus was allegedly protected is a great hole in the side of a time-tortured mountain known as the Idaean cave, this vast cavern first served Neolithic peoples as a comp site; later it became a shrine.

Stone sculptures representing the life of Buddha are
more succint than the more easily produced painted Narrative cycles, the later survive only at Ajanta. In Ajanta caves next to the scenes of 'Birth of Sakyamuni (late 5th century). Reliefs from Borobudur leave no doubt that a pictorial narrative tradition for the life of Buddha, which begins with the Buddha-to-be Sakyamuni in the Tusita Heaven, had a completely developed visual tradition by the 8th century.

MANGOTREES.

TEMPLES

EKAMBARESVARA SIVA

SOUTH INDIA, KANCIPURAM

167. Shulman, David. Murukan, the Mango and ekambaresvarasiva: Fragments of a Tamil creation myth. *Indo Ira* (Jou. 21, 1; 1979; 27-40.

Every important South Indian temple contains within its walls a sacred tree (sthalawrksa). Tamil poets associate the ancient city of Kancipuram with mango tree. The reference is to the mango tree inside the temple of Ekamranatha-Siva, the lord of one mango tree (popularly known as Ekambaresvara). Today, this shrine forms together with the temple of Kamaksi-Devi the main focus of Saiva worship in Kanci.
Religion pervaded all aspects of Phoenician culture. The gods and their powers were believed to be a constituent part of the world, and the temple was viewed as a civic as well as a religious institution. The people of Tyre—the most powerful city in the early period—worshiped Melqart, whose name means "King (milk) of the city (qart)". King Hiram of Tyre in the tenth century built temples for Melqart and Astarte.

Somnath temple was constructed by Chaulukya King Mulraja Solamia. It is situated near Junagarh at the Arabian sea. It's historical value has been indicated in Mahabharata.
and puranas. In ancient time many temples of Siva were constructed and walls of these were transmuted into carving of images. The nṛtya-murtis of siva are known as nṛatra. The dance movement of siva represents the five attributes of God.

SARASVATI
SCULPTURE
MARBLE
MAKRANA
WHITE
POSE
TRIBHANGA
TEMPLES
JAINA (DIGAMBARA), RAJASTHAN


Digambara Jaina Mandira of Ladnun in district Nagaur, Rajasthan is famous for its magnificent Jaina Sarasvati Sculpture. Carved in white Makrana marble this splendid sculpture is about 3 1/2 ft high. The four handed goddess standing on a lotus pedestal in tribhanga pose, holding a flower with twining and a rosary in her upper and lower right hands and a manuscript and a water vessel in the upper and lower left hands. She is wearing a beautifully bedecked crown.
TEMPLES, HYPAETHRAL

YOGINIS, CHOUSATHA

JABALPUR, BERAGHAT


Bheraghat is situated at the confluence of Narmada with Banganga, about 13 miles from Jabalpur. There are a number of ancient monuments. The most important is the hypaethral temple of chausatha Yogini. The temple is circular cloister. The circular enclosure is called Chausatha Yogini (sixty four Yogini) temple, there are in fact eighty one cells containing images. The goddess has twelve arms and three heads, with a head also between her breasts. Number of heads explain the facing every where.

USTRAVAHINI DEVI

TEMPLES

DESCRIPTION, MODHERA


Modhera such temple enriched by some remarkable goddess and the temple standing on 32 pillars are decorated with beautiful sculptures of Arsaras candra - Nayikas, god-goddess
and puranic scenes as one of the pillars of the Nrtyamandapa in south east corner. This sculpture of the ustravahini Devi is represented as the second figure. The temple is constructed in about 1150 AD. A brief description of Ustravahini Devi is given such as camel necked with other structures. It showing the influence of Rajasthan such as camel etc.

VISHNU/SIVA/INDRA

RELIEF

STONE

SWAT

173. Agrawala, R.C. An Interesting relief from the Swat Valley. East and West, 16, 1-2; Mar/Jun 1966; 82-83.

A beautiful stone relief from Swat Valley presents an interesting figure of a standing male divinity with six hands. Only four weapons are discernible; a double-pronged thunderbolt of Gandhara type and a sword in the right hand; a long spear and a simple wheel without a tongue in the left hands. The typical crown over the head suggest association with Vishnu; the sword and spear may refer to Siva; but the thunderbolt is to be associated with Indra. So, this Swat valley relief may present the blending of Vishnu, Siva and Indra in one form.
In Ephesus among the ruins one finds today the scant remains of the Temple of Artemis, a structure dating from the fourth century B.C. It ranked among the Seven wonders that were famous throughout the pagan world.

Along the west coast of Ras Abaruk an interesting complex of buildings was located on a fossil beach overlooking salt flats at the end of bay which gave protection...
from the Shamal, the north westerly wind. These structures, comprised a small stone buildings of two chambers linked by a cross-wall, with a third room open towards the sea. A hearth built of four large limestone slabs set vertically in the sand lay well away from the building. On the opposite side was a low mound.

MEGALITHIC TOMBS

CAIRNCIRCLES, DOLMENOIDCIST & DOLMENOIDCIST WITH FLESHCAPSTONE

SANUR


Five megaliths were excavated at Sanur, they fell, from their superficial appearance, broadly into three types: cairn-circle (Megaliths 4 and 5); dolmenoid cist (Megalith 3); and dolmenoid cist with flush capstone (Megaliths 1 and 2).

The Cairncircles is the simplest form of megalithic tombs: it consist of a heap of rubble and earth in the shape of roughly hemispherical tumulus, collectively called cairn, bounded at the edge by a circle of stones.
NAGARJUNAKONDA

STRUCTURES

MEGALITHIC/BUDDHIST, STONE AGE


Nagarjunakonda is a valley situated in Palnad Taluk of Guntur district in Andhra Pradesh. Ikshvaku Kings ruled here in the opening centuries of the Christian era - a golden age for the art history of Andhra as for southern Mahayana Buddhism. In addition to the early historical Buddhist monuments, the valley also contains megalithic monuments, mainly of the cairn-type outwardly and often enclosing a cist tomb in a pit-grave within, obviously of the megalithic culture.

EXPLORATIONS
MONUMENTS

MEGALITHIC
CHARACTERISTICS

DELHI, ALMORA, NAGPUR


Megaliths, the burial-tombs in which large sized stones were variously used. Megaliths abound in the south, and it would not be far wrong to state that peninsular India marks the bounds of the distribution of megalithic
monuments, in Delhi, Almora, Nagpur etc. The simplest form of megalithic monument is a 'stone circle' or circle of stones holding together a two mound or tumulus. This is the common characteristic of all megalithic monuments.

**GOTHIC ART & ARCHITECTS**

**TEMPLES**

**ROMAN**

**ARTHUR'S O'ON**

**DISTURBANCE**

**SCOTLAND**


Arthur's O'on, is a Roman Temple in Scotland which is built by Caravins. In this article the author discusses the destruction and subsequent commemoration of an ancient monument.

**MONUMENTS**

**BUDDHISTS**

**STRUCTURES**

**STUPAS**

**DHARMA**

**EKRA, SANGHOL**


Sanghol is situated on the Ludhiana - Chandigarh
road at a distance of 35 miles to the east of Ludhiana. Sanghol was the capital of Satadru country in ancient time. There is a Buddhist Stupa, belongs to the pre-Kusana period. The execution of this stupa and the arrangement of associated structures show affinity with a stupa excavated at Nagar Junakanda in Andhra Pradesh. The structure of the stupa is based on the principle of Dharma ekra pravartana.

STUPAS

STONE

WALLS

HEIGHT

MAURYEAN, KHAHWAI


Buddha's remains are spread in various parts of the country. Nature of these particular stupas proves that these were constructed at a very distant period, and the associated finds suggest their erection during the Mauryan period. There are three stone stupas in between Khirkitol and Bhadbhadatol at Kharwai. The largest one's existing height is 2.75 meters and the circumference at the base is 24.00 meters. And is surrounded by 1.00 meter thick and 1.50 meters high retangular stone wall.
BUILDINGS
CAVE

STRUCTURE

CORNWALL, PRE & PROTO. HISTORIC


Souterrains of Scotland, Ireland and Cornwall represent a curious phenomenon in the proto historic architecture of the British Isles. Souterrains in Cornwall, locally known as 'fogous' from a late Cornish word meaning 'a cave' form a class of monument which can be distinguished from other pre and proto historic monuments by certain features. These monuments consist of a main passage built of dry-stone walling, usually corbelled inward and roofed with massive capstones and frequently oriented east-west and normally possess more than one entrance.

SACRED

ALTARS

DAHAN-I-GHULAMAN


Near the village of Qala-i-Nau, there is a locality, the name given to this locality is Dahan-i-Ghulaman or the gate of the slaves. Many ancient monuments are located
here. One of those is named sacred building. Probably this was used for social, civil or religious purposes. The way the court is laid out has enabled us to establish the building's sacred character beyond all shadow of doubt. It measures 28.90 m x 27.80 m and in its centre three large rectangular shaped attars with a north-south orientation from a line which coincides with the east-west axis.

CEREMONIAL CIRCLES
STONE CAIRNS
BURIAL BEAKERS

SCOTLAND, EAST AQUORTHIES, 1800-1600 B.C


This a good example of a specialized group of ceremonial monuments found in NE of Scotland, known as Recumbent stone circles, they are characterized by a large stone or slab lying horizontally between two uprights in a circle of standing stones surrounding a small central burial cairn. They were made of used by Beaker people, probably about 1800-1600 B.C.
FUNERARY

TUMULUS, MM STRUCTURE

MIDAS

ANKARA, 817 B.C.


City of Gordion, located about 100 kilometers southwest of Ankara, was the capital of the ancient Kingdom of Phrygia — ruler in eighth century B.C. by the King Midas. Largest tumulus at Gordion stands 53 meters high, rising dramatically from the surrounding plain, its present diameter nearly 300 meter. This imposing funerary monument, dated to the late eighth or early seventh century B.C., must have covered the burial of a powerful Phrygian ruler. Called Tumulus MM, for "Midas Mound" believing that it may have covered the tomb of King Midas.

MEGALITHIC

CAIRNS

CHAMBERED

CHRONOLOGY

RADIOCARBON

EUROPE, ORKNEY


Chambered cairns of Orkney are among the most
sophisticated architectural products of Prehistoric Europe. The radiocarbon dates have allowed us to suggest with fair confidence, a floruit for the Quanterness - Quoyness group from (3000 to 2400 BC) although tombs of this form may have been constructed some four centuries earlier. Maes Howe is the last of Orcadian chambered tombs. The assured competence and mastery over the building material shown at Maes Howe mark it out as a monument comparable in Prehistoric Britain only to Stonehenge.

CAVES
ROCK CUT
KERALA, COCHIN

Kinship of the Kerala rock-cut caves with the megalithic monuments, in structure, orientation and contents, leaves no doubt as to their sepulchral nature. The rock-cut caves of Kerala are, then, the burial-tombs of the megalithic people, whose religion comprised belief in the continuance of life for the departed spirit within the tomb. The people buried their dead with a few necessities of life.
CIRCLES
STONE
CEREMONIES
SCOTLAND


Nearly a thousand other stone circles dot the British Isles. The configurations of such megalithic rings vary greatly. So do the type of remains found in associate with them, indicating that they were put to a wide range of ceremonial uses.

COMMEMORATIVE
MENHIRS
PIT CIRCLES
SOUTHERN DECCAN, CHALCOLITHIC


It is customary to classify the menhir as a megalithic monument. Essentially it is a commemorative stone. It is mentioned in the ancient Tamil grammar as a stone commemorating a deceased warrior. Menhirs are found all over the Peninsula in close vicinity of other megalithic monuments, the principal regions of their occurrence being the former states of Travancore, Cochin and Hyderabad. At Maski a number of roughly aligned menhirs occur on the western side of the Durgada Gudda in close vicinity of the pit-
EXCAVATIONS

URN-BURIALS

CIRCLES

LATERITE CAPSTONES, GRANITE

INDIA, SOUTH WESTERN COAST, PORKALAM


The south western coastal ship of India is well-known for its variety of megalithic burial-monuments. The present article describe the result of an excavation conducted by the author in 1948, in one such example, viz, an un-burial surrounded by a laterite circle and covered by a granite capstone. Though the different shapes of the monuments and the variations in the burial-customs represented therein seem to prelude an absolute homogeneity.

TOMBS

COURT, PORTAL, WEDGE, PASSAGE

IRELAND


Irish megaliths are mainly funerary monuments, namely court-grave, Portal-grave, Passage-grave and Wedge-grave. Eventually the author decided to use a new set of words namely
court-tomb, Portal-tomb, Wedge-tomb and Passage-tomb. Many of the court-graves or court-cairns or court-tombs were like stanydale, places of ritual assembly.

DEHUS

MENHIRS & CIST IN CIRCLES

LA VARDE

CATEL


This island has a fine series of surviving megalithic monuments with passage graves such as La Varde and outstanding examples of ornate statue menhirs as at Catel. There are distinctive local variants, as in the cellular elaboration of the Dehus tomb and the regional style of cist-in-circle monument. By the first half of fourth millennium bc and spatially by the Atlantic margins, we can begin to discern the emergence of monumental tombs.

STRUCTURES

CIRCLES

STONE

IBIZA & FORMENTRA


This paper describes the new features and finds of
the megalithic chamber-tomb of Cana Costa and a report on
the preliminary excavation at the stone circles of Cap de
Berberia, a description of the fortified enclosure of La
Cala de La Mola and of the finds from the cave—all in
Formentera. And discusses the partial excavation of the
first megalithic monuments ever discovered in Ibiza.

TYPES
CAIRN, CIST
SOUTH INDIA

Ind. -5; Jan 1949; 35-44.

Paper discusses the types of megalithic monuments
so far discovered in south India and compares them with
those of North-east India where megaliths still constitute
a living culture among some aboriginal tribes. The megalithic
monuments are of two major types: (a) the cairn type,
and (b) the cist type.
SURVEYS
ARCHAEOLOGICAL
EXCAVATIONS
CAVESS
MATUPI
LIME STONE
ROOM
ZAIRE, ITURI, STONE AGE


Matupi cave is one of the caves within the Mount Hoyo limestone massif, a touristic site in Ituri, Zaire. In cave a one sq m. trench was excavated. Matupi is a large cave with an ideal living room at its entrance. Late stone age deposite, consisting of artifacts was found.

FORT

CADBURY CASTLE/CAMELOT

SOMERSET

SUTTON MONTIS, 12TH CENTURY


'Cadbury Castle or Camelot' is the name given by Ornance survey to the 18-acre multi-ramparted hillfort which stands above the villages of Sutton Montis and South
Cadbury in county of Somerset. Abbreviated to Cadbury-Camelot, it serves conveniently to distinguish this fort. It is dated to 12th century B.C.

SHRINE

MYCENAEAN

ALTARS

PHYLAKOPI


Excavations were carried out at the prehistoric urban site at Phylakopi. A shrine was found which was constructed about 1360 BC. Shrine has one large room, measuring 6.6 m east-west by 6.0 m north-south. Its principal doorway was at the east. There were altars in this room. The phylakopi shrine is of great importance for the Mycenaean period in the Cyclades, for the understanding of Mycenaean cult and religion.
TEMPLES

ROMAN

DEITIES

MERCURY

ALTARS

PHASES

GLOUCESTERSHIRE, ULEY


Total excavation of overlying late Roman Temple and its associated buildings has allowed the interpretation of a complex sequence of constructional phases. The associated votive finds, which form one of the most extensive assemblages ever recorded from a temple site in Britain, are mainly dedicated to Mercury. In particular the groups of figurines and altars and fragments of a major cult-statue of Mercury are worthy of mention.

GROTTOES

BUDDHIST

DECORATIONS, PICTORIAL

AFGHANISTAN, BAMIYAN


These grothoes, which still preserve traces of
pictorial decorations, are located in the outer part of little valley. They are rather numerous and distributed over four and five stories, at least on the western side.

**ICONOGRAPHY**

**DEITIES**

**SIVA**

**TRIMURTI**

**SHRINE**

**SAIVITE**

**KUMAON, JAGESWAR, 9TH CENTURY**


Temple of Kumaon cannot be strictly classified on the basis of cult images since we do not find a single icon intact on its original place. First and foremost icon worthy of consideration is the Trimurti of Siva which has embellished and enriched the Saivite shrine of Kumaon. Some took this image as representing the Brahanical Triad. In the middle is the face of Tatpurusa; the faces of Aghora and Vamadeva are collateral. This image belongs to about the beginning of 9th century A.D. and is in Jageswar.
MONASTERIES (Buddhist)

ROCKCUT

HOMAY QALA

GHAZNI, QARABAG


Italian archaeological Mission in the Wieswali of Qarabag (Province of Ghazni, Afghanistan) led to the discovery of a Buddhist monastic complex formed of caves hewn out of a sandstone massif known locally by the name of Homay Qala. The vertical diaphragm must have served to prevent the structure falling outwards. The structure, given the shape of the opening in the wall, was probably a stupa in high relief.

ROCKS, CARVINGS

DEITIES

BUDDHA

SWAT


The origin of this site goes much further back is proved by carvings on the rocks. The spur of mountain which closes the valley of Udegram, dividing it from that of
Gogdara. The whole side above which towers on right an
image of the Buddha, is carved with drawing of wild or
domestic animals, of various size, some of them truly
remarkable. These are not only graffit, but deep-cut
engraving of which some are hollowed in rock by the use
of yet harder stone.

SITES

CAIRNS, GRAVES

UNITED ARAB EMIRATES, RAS AL KHAIMAH, PRE PORTUGUESE
PERIOD

De Cardi, Beatrice. Ras al Khaimah: furthur archaeological

Ras al Khaimah is the most northerly of the seven
states comprising the United Arab Emirates. Most of the
sites discovered during the survey, dated from Portuguese
period but a group of cairns near Ghalilah and some long
gabled graves in the Shimāl area to the north-east of the
date-graves behind Ras al Khaimah clearly represented a
more distant past.
STUPAS

GUMBATAI

MONASTERY

AFGHANISTAN

204. Stein, M.A. Archaeological tour with the Burner field force. The Ind. Anti. 28, 1; Jan 1899; 14-28.

Stupa of Gumbatai is situated at the very foot of Jaffar hills, where two projecting spurs form a kind of rock amphitheatre, upon a large ruined site with remains of a monastery. The former accounts for the name Gumbatai, by which the spot is known, Gumbat (or Gumbaz) being the ordinary designation among the Afghans of any ruined building of circular shape, whether a stupa, a temple or vaulted tomb.

TOMBS

CHU TAN

CHAMBERS

MING DYNASTY

SHANTUNG, TSUHSIEN


The tomb of Chu Tan, the Ming Dynasty Prince of Lu, was opened in 1970 in Tsouhsien country, Shanthug Province. Chu Tan was the tenth son of Chu Yun Change, first Emperor
of Ming dynasty. He was born in 1170 AD. He died in the 22nd year of Hung Wu when he was only 19, and was buried at the southern foot of Chiu-Lung Mountain. Chu Tan's tomb consisted of two chambers. The front one was perpendicular to main one, the two measuring 20 m in length.

TOWNSHIPS

ASKARA

TOWER

GREECE, IRON AGE


After the survey of large sites in Greece. The first such site was essentially a new discovery, which was identified as Askara. It had never attracted the attention of an excavator, and belongs indeed to one of the most neglected classes of site in classical Greece of early Iron age. Askara grew slowly and, like most of settlements reached its maximum size in about 4th century BC. In the 2nd century A.D. the travel writer Pausania's states that, in his day at Askara, there was a tower and nothing else to remember it by.
ARCHITECTURAL
TOMBS (MAUSOLEUM)
MUHAMMAD SHAH HAN
RESTORATION
GHAZNI

207. Orazi, Roberto. The Mausoleum of Muhammad Sarif Han near Ghazni: architectural survey with a view to restoration. East and West. 27, 1-4; Dec 1977; 255-76.

The building stands north-east of Ghazni, it is situated between the city and the well-known minarets of Masud III and Bahram Sah. The area around mausoleum is used as a cemetery and is covered with graves. We have a fifth grave to the east, in whose inscription the name Mohammad Sarif Han is given. Building is perfectly symmetrical and therefore has four entrances all alike.

TOWNSHIPS
TOWER HOUSES
DECORATION
FRESCO

FLORENCE & SIENA, 11TH/12TH CENTURY


In Italy cities such as Florence and Siena come to mind. Almost every settlement in the region contains monuments. A stone-by-stone survey of three major tower houses on the hill top showed that the largest (Tower A) had
evolved from a small eleventh century building to a grand
palazzo, its apartments decorated with frescos no doubt
painted by SieneSE artist. The smallest tower house
(Tower B), by contrast, has been altered little since
its construction early in the twelfth century.

*****
****
**
PART VII
INDICES
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>COMBINED AUTHOR, TITLE AND SUBJECT INDEX</th>
<th>ENTRY NO.(s)</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Abbas, Mohammad, Ali Fattovich, Rodolfo and Marks, Anthony</td>
<td>138</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ABBEYS</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Bordesley</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>CISTERCIAN</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>CHAPELS, 1130 AD</td>
<td>4</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>FURNES</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>CISTERCIAN, STEPHEN</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>TULKETH, 1124 AD</td>
<td>5</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>KENILWORTH</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>APRIORY, AUGUSTANI</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>GEOFFREY DECINTON, 1125 AD</td>
<td>6</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ST. AUGUSTINES</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>STS. PETER &amp; PAUL, CHAPLES</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ST. PANCRAS &amp; MARY, 1000 AD</td>
<td>7</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ST MARY'S</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>KING WILLIAM</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>MARY, ALTAR, 1089 AD</td>
<td>8</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>STONELEIGH</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>CISTERCIAN</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>CLOISTER, 1155 AD</td>
<td>9</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>WHALLEY</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>CISTERCIAN</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>JOHN BARON</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>STANLOW, ELLESMORE, 12TH CENTURY</td>
<td>10</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Abdallah, A.B. and Harrison, R.G. 145
Abdallah, A.B., Elghaway, M., Harrison, R.G.,
Connolly, R.C. and Soheir Ahmad 53

ACROPOLISES

SCRIBES

STELA 6, SMOKE IMIX

WARRIORS

MAYA

MONDURAS, COPAN, CLASSIC PERIOD 11

Adams, Richard, E.W. 150
Agrawal, Govind and Handa, Devendra 170
Agrawala, R.C. 59, 173
Agrawala, V.S. 79
Ahmad Sami Ahmad 100
Ajanta Iconography and Chronology 69
Alcock, Leslie 196
Allchin, F.R. 155

ALTARS

TEMPLE OF HEAVEN

DEITIES

PLANETS

MUDWALLS, MOUNDEN 12
Altin-depe and the Ball cult 144
Ancient Maya Canals: grids and lattices in the Maya Jungle 150
Ancient structure 98
Anderson, Robert D
The Anglo-Saxon Cathedral Church at Canterbury
Antiquity of the Vishnupada at Gaya tradition and Archaeology
Apled, M.R.
Archaeological evidences for the history of Somenath temple
ARCHAEOLOGICAL SITES
BARROWS, LONG
DALLADIES
STRUCTURE
NORTH EAST
SCOTLAND, KINCARDINESHIRE
BUDDHISTS
RELIEF SCULPTURE
SHrine
NORTH GUJARAT, TARANGA 607TH CENTURY
EXCAVATIONS
FORTS
URATIAN/ARMENIAN
RUSA II
IRAN, BASTAM
LASKARA BAZAR
PALACE
MAHMUD
GHAZNI
TEMPLES COMPLEX

MUT

DEITIES

KHONSU

KARNAK

134

MOUNT

JEWS/MUSLIMS

PALESTINE, JERUSALEM

135

TOMBS

MAHMUD

PLATFORM

QUADRANGULAR, TRAPEZIFORM

GHAZNI

136

STONE

DESIGNS

CHERUB

NEW YORK, BROOKLYN

137

MONUMENTS

MEROITICS

EGYPTIAN/ROMAN

EASTERN SUDAN, BUTANA

138

MOUNDS

BURIAL

MISSISSIPPIAN

MEXICO, CHOKIA, PREHISTORIC

139

NEWGRANGE

TOMBS
RESTORATION

PALACES/TEMPLES/PARKS

RESTORATION

DECORATION

COLOURS

CHINA

PLACES

CEREMONIAL

REAL ALTO

PLAZA

MOUNDS

RELIGIOUS

CENTRES/BURIAL GROUNDS

FUNERARY, METAL

TEMPLES

HUACALUCIA

PERU, BATAN GRANDE

FUNERARY COMPLEX

CHAMBERS

CORRIDOR

TURKEMANIA, ALTIN-DEPE

REMAINS

TOMB 55

COFFIN

SARCOPHAGUS, MUMMIFORM

TUTANKHAMUN
SCULPTURES
GUPTA PERIOD, OSIA 146

TOWNSHIPS
ABYDOS
DEVELOPMENT
WALLS
MUD BRICK
EGYPT 147

DEITIES
GANESA
SCULPTURES
ARDHA-PARYANKA? FOURARMED, TRUNK RAJAONA,
VALGUDAR, JAYNAGAR 148

HELLENIC
MYTHOLOGY (GREEK), TITAN ATLAS ALBANIA,
POJAN, 2ND CENTURY BC 149

MAYA
TIKAL
CANALS
SYSTEM
GAUTEMALA 150

REMNANTS
TEMPLES (GREEK)
HOUSE OF MOSAICS
FLOURS
MOASAICS
EREORIA 151
SAMNITE

BOVIANUM AND SAEFINUM MOLISE, BIFERNO, 3RD CENTURY 152

TEMPLES

HELLENISTIC-ROMAN

DEITIES

ZEUS

TEMENOS 1ST CENTURY 153

MAHATHAT

VIHANS

BOTS

STUPAS

DEITIES

BUDDHA

SUKHOTHAI 154

TAXILA

MOUNDS

BHIR, SIRKAP (Indo-Greek) & SIRSUKH (Kushans)

MONASTRIES

BUDDHIST 155

SIRKAP

SAKAS

WALLS, 57BC 156

WALLS

BEATEN EARTH

CHINE, HONAN, CHENGCHEW, SHANG PERIOD 157

Archaeological tour with Burner field force 204

The Archaeology of Eastern Sudan: a first look 138
The Archaeology of Samnite settlement in Molise
Architectural and Sculptural art of Himachal Pradesh: the case study of Hat Koti temples
Architects
Temples
Pallava
Cave
Rocks
Siva, South India
Architectural decoration
Architectures
Buddhist
Caves
Rock-cut, Chaitya & Vihara Deities
Yaksha
Deccan, Pithalkhora
Development
Temple
Siva-Pasupati
Stone, Sikihra
Nepal, 10th Century
Mesopotamian & Egyptian
White Temple
Uruk
First/Third Dynasty 3000 BC
TEMPELES (Brahminical)

STYLE

NAGARA

HARYANA, GURGAON, GURAWARA 162

GOTHIC

KATTESVARA

DECORATIONS

WALLS

CALUKYA

KUNTALA, HIREHADAGALI 163

Asher, Frederick M 148
Ayers, Brain 129
Ayers, William S 1'
Balmuth, Mariam S 127
Bammi, Viveka 86
Banerjee, N.R. 160, 178
Banerjee, N.R. and Rajan, K.V. Soundra 176
Bannigola inscription of Chalukya Someswara I 103
Barker, Graeme 152
Bearman, Robert 30
Berkwell Church 27
Bertuccidi, Guiliano 2
Bianchi, Robert S 52
Biel, J. 113
Bier, Lionel 54
Bintif, John and Snodgrass, Anthony 206
Bombaci, Alessio 133
Bordsley Abbey 7
Bose, Santosh K 78
Brahmagiri and Chandravati 1047: megalithic and other cultures in the Chital drug districts, Mysore state 116
Branigan, Keith 56
The British archaeological expedition to Qatar 1973-74 175
Brown, Iain G 179
Bruno, Andrea 63
Buddhist monuments and sculptures in Gujarat: a historical survey 3
The Buddhist origin of some Brahmanical cave-temples at Ellora 65
Buddhist Stupa from Sanghol 18
A Buddhist travelling shrine in an international style 66

BUILDINGS

CEREMONIAL

MAYA

BELIZE, PRE-CLASSIC 13

DEDICATED TO RELIGION

NAHN KEI EL MWAHU

MICRONASIA 1

ENTERTAINMENT

COLOSSEUMS

ROMAN

RECONSTRUCTION, AWNING 15
FLAVIAN EMPERORS
ROBERT MCPHERSON, 1ST CENTURY AD

THEATRES
ROSE
REMNANTS, LONDON

Burl, H. Aubery

BYZIAN
CIVILIZATION
TOMBS
SARCOPHAGUS (Ahiram)
DECORATION
STYLE
BYBLOS, 1200 BC

Cahokia Mound's state historic site
Cartmel priory
Castle Bromwich Castle

BROMWICH
MOTTE AND BAILY
MOUND
DITCH
TOWER, 11TH CENTURY

CRUSADER
COLUMNS, MILLROOM, STEAM BATH
TOWERS, U-SHAPED
CYPRUS, PAPHOS
DUFFUS

CISTERCIAN

TIMBER FLOOR
BEAMS
PIERS
TOWERS
DAVIDI, KINLOS

KILDURUMMY
STONE

GILBERT OF MORAVIA
ADERDEAN 1123-45 AD

MEREWORTH
DECOGRAPHON
PLASERS & PAINTS
PALLADIAN

NEWARK
BISHOP ALEXANDER, 12TH CENTURY

CATHEDRALS
ST MACHAR'S
TOWER
SPIRES
TOMBS
ELPHINSTONE, SCOTLAND

CAVES
RELIEF
ROCK
GODS & GODDESSES
The Cave temples of Dunhuang 68
Chandra Shekhar Prasad 61
Chang, K.C. 57
The Chapel, Churchyard Carved Stones at Heysham 26
Charing Palace 28
Chedworth Roman Villa 129
Chiang, Mo Tsung 141
Childe, V. Gordon 119
Christie, Patricia, M 182
Chudanga Gada (Saranga Gada) 42
CHURCHES
ALTAR
JESUS CHRIST
CANTERBURY 25
ANGLO-SAXONS
PARISH
CHAPELS
STONES
CARVED
ST. PETER
HEYSHAM, 8TH CENTURY 26
BERKSWELL
NAVE
QUIRE
PRESBYTERY
WARWICKSHIRE, 12TH CENTURY 27
CHRIST
CHAMBER
BLOCK
CHAPEL
TWOSTOREY
CANTERBURY, 8TH CENTURY
28

GOTHIC

GEORGIAN

PRIORY

TOWER

WHITE STONE

ST MARY'S

LANCASHIRE, 12TH CENTURY
29

HOLYTRINITY

TOWER

CHANCEL

TRANCEPTS

STRATFORD-UPON-AVON
30

KENDAL

PARISH

CHANCELS

NAVE

KENT, 8TH CENTURY
31

KIRK

ST NICHOLAS

PARISH

TOWER

SCOTLAND
QASR IBRIM
STONE/MUDBRICK
MEROITIC
TAHARQA

RECOLVER
PORTICUS
CHANCEL
KING EGBERT
KENT, 669 AD

ROMANESQUE
CEMETERY
TOWER, LIME STONE
PENIOUX

ST MARTIN'S
ROMANS
TILES
CANTERBURY

ST MARY CARTMEL
PRIORY
TRANSEPTS
WILLIAM MARSHAL, 1190 AD

ST MIDRED
KING MERECIA
MARY
CANTERBURY, 804 AD
TREDINGTON

ANGLO-SAXON

WINDOWS

DOUBLE SPLAYED

WORCESTER, 757 AD

WOOTTON WAWEN

TOWER, 1ST CENTURY

Circles in Time: ancient stone monuments of Scotland

The Citamparam temple Complex and its evolution

CIVILIZATION

CAVES (Idaeum)

SHRINE

ZEUS

GREECE, CRETE, PREHISTORIC

Clifford, Richard J

Connolly, R.C., Soheir Ahmad, Abdallah, A.B.,
Elghaway, M and Harrison, R.G.

Construction and conception: mandapika shrines of central India

The continuing quest for China's origins: the shang Civilization

Cornish souterrains in the light of recent research

The Cross and Menorah

CROSSES

MONOLITHIC (Anglian and Norse)
SHRAFTS

FIGURE

PAGAN & CHRISTIAN, 11TH CENTURY 41

Cruden, Stewart 20, 184

Crusader Castle of Cyprus 19

The Dalladies long barrow: NE Scotland 130

Daniel Glyn 191

Das, D.R. 76

De Cardi, Beatrice 175, 203

DEITIES

BUDDHA

LIFE

MONASTIC ART

SCULPTURES, STONE

TUSITA HEAVEN

WESTERN HIMALAYAS 166

MANGO TREES

TEMPLES

EKAMBARESVARA-SIVA

SOUTH INDIA, KANCHIPURAM 167

MELQART & ASTARTE

TEMPLE (Phoenician)

HIRAM

TYRE 68

NATRAJA

TEMPLE

SOMNATH

MULARAJA, CHAULUKYA

JUNAGARH 169
SARASVATI
SCULPTURE
MARBLE
MAKRANA, WHITE
POSE
TRIBHANGA
TEMPLE
JAINA (Digambara), RAJASTHAN

TEMPLES, HYPAETHRAL
YOGINIS, CHOUSATHA
JABALPUR, BERAGHAT

USTRAVAHIINI DEVI
TEMPLES
SUN
DESCRIPTION, MODHERA

VISNU/SIVA/INDRA
RELIEF
STONE
SWAT

Despande, M.N.
Despoiling a desert treasure

Deva, Krishna
Development of the Vajra-Mastaka on Orissan temples
Dickinson, Canon J.C.
Discovering of a Vishnu temple bear the Heliodorus Pillars
Donaldson, Thomas 75
Donaldson, Thomas E 74
Doty, William G 132
Dube, Dinanath 73, 87
Ducray, Pierre 24
Ducray, Pierre and Metzger, Ingrid R 151
Duffus Castle 20
Dupree, Nancy Hatch 126
Durga temple Dluri 76
The Early development of towns in Egypt 147
East Auchorthies stone circles 184
Edwards, E.D. 12
Edwards, W Bodnar S.J. 62
Egyptian mummies: myth and reality 52
Elghaway, M., Harrison, R.G., Connolly, R.C., Soheir Ahmad and Abdallah, Abb. 53
Elison, Ann 198
Eogon, George 111
Erotic rituals on Orissan temples 74
Excavating Jerusalem: the city of David 135
Excavating the temple of Mut 134
EXCAVATIONS

ALTAR

TEMPLE

ARTEMIS

PAGAN

EPHESUS, 4TH CENTURY BC 175
Excavations at Bastam, Iran 132
Excavations at Cadbury Camelot, 1966-70 196
Excavations at Dahah-i Ghulaman (Seistan Iran) 183
Excavations at Matupi Cave 195
Excavations on the Acropolis of Samos 58

EXPEDITIONS

ARCHAEOLOGICAL

BUILDINGS

STONE

CHAMBERS

HEARTH

LIMESTONE, QATAR 175

MEGALITHIC

TOMBS

CAIRN CIRCLES, DOLMENOIDCIST & DOLMENOID
WITH FLUSH CAPSTONE

SANUR 170

NAGARJUNAKONDA

STRUCTURES

MEGALITHIC/BUDDHIST, STONE AGE 177

EXPLORATIONS

MONUMENTS

MEGALITHIC

CHARACTERISTIC

DELHI, ALMORAH, NAGPUR 178
Exploring the Roman frontier in Jordan
Facts about 84,000 Mauryan Stupas
Fagan, Brain
Fash, Barbara W and Fash, William
Fash, Williams and Fash, Barbara W
Fattovich, Rodolfo, Marks, Anthony E and Abbas, Mohammad Ali
Fazzini, Richard A and Peck, William H
Fernandez, J.H., Plantalomore and Topp, Celia
Field monuments in West Kent: the medway megalithic tomb
The first two excavation campings at Ghazni, 1957-58
Fisher, Robert E
Fitz-Gerald, D.J.V.
Fleet Wood Hesketh, P
Folan, William J and Ingram, George C
Ford, W.J.
A Fort called Niagara

FORTS
CHUDANGA/SARANGA
KESARI DYNASTY, LALATENDU
BHUBANESWAR
DENNONVILLE/NIAGARA
ROMAN
SAXON SHORE
WALLS
DITCHES
RECOLTER, 210 AD
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Name</th>
<th>Page</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>SISUPAL</td>
<td>45</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>SISUPALGARH</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>STONES</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>LIME</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>MONTREAL, COTEAN DULAC</td>
<td>46</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>LIME/CHERT/BASALT</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>RECTANGULAR TOWERS</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>JORDAN, EL-LEJJUN, 300 AD</td>
<td>47</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Francovich, Geza De</td>
<td>161</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Francovich, Riccardo and Hodges, Richard</td>
<td>208</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Friend, Robert</td>
<td>114, 205</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Furness Abbey</td>
<td>5</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Gateway to upper Canada: the fort of Colean due Lac</td>
<td>46</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Gem, R.D.H.</td>
<td>27, 40</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Ghosh, A.</td>
<td>156</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Gimbutas, Marija</td>
<td>81, 84</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Goldman, Norma</td>
<td>15</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Gommi, A.H.</td>
<td>9</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Gooding, Judson</td>
<td>89</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Gopal, B.R.</td>
<td>103</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Gosling, Betty</td>
<td>154</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>GOTHIC ART &amp; ARCHITECTS</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>TEMPLES</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ROMAN</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ARTHRSD 'ON</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>DISTRUCTION</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>SCOTLAND</td>
<td>179</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
The 'Gothic' in Indian temple architecture

'Gothicism', ignorance and a bad taste: the destruction of Arthurs O'on

Graceful array of shrines

Grinsell, Leslie

Gupta, temple at Deogarh (District Jhansi)

Hale bidu temple: a master piece

Halton Crosses

Hammand, Norman

Handa, Devendra

Harkness, Donglas, Renfrew, Colin and Switsur, Roy

Harrison, R.C., Connolly, R.C., Soheir Ahmad, Abdallah, A.B. & Elghaway, M.

Harrison, R.G. and Abdallah, A.B.

Hatra

Head of Mercury from, Uley, Gloucestershire

Hellenic Colonies in ancient Albania

Highwater, Jamake

Hirschfeld, Corson

Hodges, Richard and Francovich, Riccardo

Holy trinity church, Stratford-upon-Avon

The House of the Mosaics at Eretria

HOUSES

MANOR

PLATEFORM

CLAY

HALL

DOUBLE FIRST FLOOR, 12TH CENTURY
PSALMS

ROOMS

FOUNTAINS

PAVEMENTS, MOSAIC

YUGOSLAVIA

How old is the city of Taxila

Howe, Thomas N and Hosletter, Eric

Images of Nataraja from Somanath temple

IMAMZADEHS

DECORATION

PINE-CONE

TOMB

DANIEL

DOMES

KHUZISTAN

Imperial Rome and the genesis of classic Indian Art

Ingram, George C

Interesting image of Sri Sarvatomukhi with tantric emblem in the temples of Chousatha

Yogini from Bheraghat

An Interesting relief from the swat valley

Introduction to the excavations at Ghazni

Ireland's Passage Tombs

Isenminger, William

Jamkhedkar, A.P.

Jenkins, Frank

Jewel in Jordan: the Greco-Roman city of Jerash
Jha, Vivek Dutta
Kalidas, Raju
Kemp, Barry J
Kendal Parish Church
Kenilworth Abbey
Khajuraho
Khandalavala, Karl
Khare, M.D.
Khour, Rami G
Khursheed Hasan
Kildrummy Castle
Kim, Won-Yong and Reardon, Richard
Kinnes, Ian
Klimburg-Salter Deborah
Krishna Kumar
Krishnaswami, V.D.
Lal, B.B.
The Late Hallstatt Chieftain’s grave at Hochdorf
Latherap, Donald W., Zeidler, Jana A and Marcoss, Jorge G
Less Fouaillages and megalithic origins
The Life of the Buddha in Western Himalayan Monastic Art and its Indian origins: act one
Love temple of Bhubaneswar
McDowell, R.W.
Mahabodhi temple
Malandra, Geri H
The Mango and ekambaresvara-Siva: fragments of a Tamil creation myth

Mankodi, Kirti

Marble marvels of Rajasthan

Marcos Jorge G, Latherap, Donald W and Zeidler, Jame A

Markoe, Glenn

Marks, Anthony E

Maski 1954: a chalcolithic site of the Southern Deccan

Masset, Clamadie

Masson, V.M.

Maszak, Andrew Szegedy

Matthiae, Pado

The Mausoleum of Mohammad Sharif Han near Ghazni: Architectural survey with a view to restoration

Mediterranean survey and the city

The megalithic problem of Chingleput in the light of recent exploration

The Megalithic tomb of La Chaussee-Tirancourt

Megalithic types of South India

Megaliths

Megaliths galore

Meister, Michael W

Mereworth Castle

Metzger, Ingrid R and Ducrey Pierre

Mishra, Prafulla Kumar
MONASTERY

DUKWAN, TAPHO (Tibetan)

CHAPELS

MONUMENTS

BUDDHIST

STRUCTURE

STUPAS

DHARMA EKRA, SANGHOL

STUPAS

STONE

WALLS

HEIGHT

MAURYEAN, KHRWAI

BUILDINGS

CAVE

STRUCTURE

CORNWALL, PRE & POST HISTORIC

SACRED

ALTARS

DAHAN-I-GHULAMAN

CEREMONIAL

CIRCLES

STONE

CAIRNS

BURIAL

BEAKERS
SCOTLAND, EAST AUCHORTHIES, 1800–1600 BC

FUNERARY

TUMULUS, MM

STRUCTURE

MIDAS

ANKARA, 817 BC

MEGALITHIC

CAIRNS

CHAMBERED

CHRONOLOGY

RADIOCARBON

EUROPE, ORKNEY

CAVES

ROCK-CUT

KERALA, COCHIN

CIRCLES

STONE

CEREMONIES

SCOTLAND

COMMEMORATIVE

MENHIRS

PIT-CIRCLES

SOUTHERN DECCAN, CHALCOLITHIC

EXCAVATIONS

URN-BURIALS

CIRCLES

LATERITE
CAPSTONES, GRANITE

INDIA, SOUTH WESTERN COAST, PORKALAM

TOMBS

COURT, PORTAL, WEDGE, PASSAGE

IRELAND

DEHUS

MENHIRS & CIST IN CIRCLES

LA VARDE

CATEL

STRUCTURES

CIRCLES

STONE

IBIZA & FORMENTRA

TYPES

CAIRN, CIST

SOUTH INDIA

MUMMIES

FALCON

EGYPTIAN

SHRINES, WOODEN

OFFERED TO DEITIES

POETUS

TOMBS

PHARAOHS

TUTANKHAMUN
A Mummified foetus from the tomb of Tut an Khamun

The Muro-ji, An eight century Japanese temple: its arts and history

The mycenaean sanctuary at Phylakopi

Mystery islets of Micronesia

Nagar, Sheela

Nalanda vis-a-vis the birth place of Sariputra

Nai, Hsia

Nath, R

A Nation of Artisans

Nautilyal, K.P.

The Naveta of Els Tudons (Menorca)

New Archaeological work in China: tomb of the Ming Prince of Lu

Newark Castle

New Gupta temple at Darra in Malwa

A New Jaina Saraswati from Rajasthan

Notes on Francis Van

A Note on the chronology of early Chalukyan temples

A Note on the figures of sixteen Jain Goddesses on the Adinath temple at Khajuraho

Notes on the discovery of a Necropolis near Kherai in the Gorband Valley (Swat-West Pakistan)

The Nuraghi Towers of Sardinia

O'Kelly, MJ

Olmer, Michael

On the Statue of Potgul Vehera at Polonnaruwa
Orazi, Roberto 207

The origin of the pine cone decoration of the Imamzadehs of Khuzistan 50

The Palace of Darius the Great and the Apadana of Artaxerxes II in Susa 55

PALACES

ARDASHIR'S/ATESH KADEH

SASANIAN WINDOWS

CORRIDORS THIRD STORY

DOMES FIRUZABAD 54

DARIUS ACHAEMENIDES

SUSA 55

PHAISTOS MINOAN

PALATIAL CRETE, 17TH/18TH CENTURY BC 56

SHANG HUANG-PF, HUPEI, P'AN-LUNG-CHE'NG 57

The Pallava architecture of south India 158

Pandey, S.N. 105, 169

Pantheons of Gods 168

Parekh, S.S. 172
Parker, Thomas S 47
Paul Debjani 93
Payton, Robert and Simpshn., Elizabeth 187
Pearson, Richard and Kim, Won-Yong 125
Peck, William and Fazzini, Richard A 134
Pekarik, Andrew J 68
A Perfect ruin 14
PERISTYLES

ATTIC VILLAS

HELENISTIC EMPERORS, ROMAN, AUGUSTUS SAMOS,

ACROPOLIS 58
Phaistos: new light on an old palace 56
Phillip, B.J. 44
Piggott, Stuart 130

PILLARS

SAND STONE

RED

KURUKSHETRA, AMIN 59

The planned and executed restoration of some monuments of archaeological and artistic interest in Afghanistan 63
Plantalomor, Topp, Celia and Fernandez, J.H. 194
Porkalam 1948: excavation of a megalithic Urn-burial 190
Preclassic to postclassic in northern Belize 13
Preliminary report on an archaeological survey in Swat: the rock carvings and the antiquities of Udegran 202
Preliminary report on the pre-Buddhist Necropolises in Swat (W Pakistan) 112
Prifti, Peter R 149
Problems of Achaemenid architecture 161
Qasr Ibrim: watchdog of the Nile 33
Quanterness, radiocarbon and the Orkney cairns 186
Radford, Ralegh 38
Rahtz, P. A. 4
Rajan, K.V. Soundra 177
Rajan, K.V. Soundra and Banerjee 176
Rao, Radhakrishna 80
Rao, S.R. 70
A Rare relief sculpture from North Gujarat 131
Ras al Khaimah: further archaeological discoveries 203
Real Alto: an ancient ceremonial centre 142
Recent archaeological activities in Ibiza and Form entra 194
Recent excavations at the Altar of Armetis in Ephesus 174
Reconstructing the Roman Colosseum awning 15
Reculver Church 34
Rediscovering the Inca Heritage: temple of the sun 83
Reflections on a golden age 154
The Remains of Tutankhamun 145

REMINISCENCES

MAO-SHAN

TAOIST
TEMPLE

CHINESE, CHOUDYNASTY

Reminiscences of the Mao-Shan
Renfrew, Colin
Renfrew, Colin, Switsur, Roy and Harkness Douglas
Report on a visit to some rock-cut monasteries in the province of Ghazni
The Restoration of an Orphic temple in England
The Restoration of New grange
Rigold, S.E.
Rock-cut caves of Pitalkhora in the Deccan
Rock-cut Pratihara temple of the Gwalior fort
Rock-cut temples
The Rock-cut tombs of the central Mediterranean
The Rock-relief of Phillippi
The Roman British villa of castle copse
The Roman fort at Reculver
The Rose affair
Rosser, John
Royal Wooden furniture from Gordian

SACRED PLACES

ALTARS

CONDOR

BOWL

STONE

PERU, MACHU PICCHU
STUPAS

DEITIES

SARIPUTRA

ASOKA

NALANDA

Sacred places

St Augustine's Abbey

St Marchar's Cathedral

St Martin's Church

St Mary's Abbey

St Mary's Church

St Mildred's church

St Nicholas Kirk

Samuels, John

Sanur 1950 & 1952: a megalithic site in district

Chingleput

Sassanian Palaces in Perspective

Scerrato, Umberto

Scholar, Emperor and a funerary temple: eleventh
century Bhojpur

Scott, Patricia Kay and Scott, Stuart D

Scott, Stuart D and Patricia Kay

Scribes, warriors and kings: the lives of Copan Maya

SCULPTURES

BUDDHIST

STUPAS

TYPES
Sculptures from Rajaona, Valgudar and Jaynagar: evidence for an urban centre

Sestier, P.C.

Sethi, H.S.

Shah, Umakant P

Sharma, B.N.

Sharma, Hari Mitra

Sharma, R.K.

Sharma, V.D.

Shiloh, Yigal

Shimad, Izumi

A short note on some recently discovered Buddhist grottos near Bamiyan, Afghanistan

Shulman, David

Simpson, Elizabeth and Payton, Robert

Sisupalgarh 1948: an early historical fort in Eastern India

Slade, Gordon H

Smith, Christopher

Snodgrass, Anthony and Bintliff, John

Soheir Ahmad, Abdallah, A.B., Elghaway, M., Harrison, R.G. and Connolly, R.C.

Some gleanings on temple architecture from Garuda Purana

Some interesting temple sculptures at Osia
Some thoughts on the development of Buddhist Art in Nepal

Soper, Alexander
Srinivasan, K.R.
Stacul, Giorgio

STATUES

APOLLO

NAXIANS

DELOS, 6TH CENTURY BC

BUDDHA

GROTTOES

SANCTUARIES

RESTORATION

AFGHANISTAN, KAKHRAK

POTGUL-VEHERA

ROCKS

LANKA, POLONNARUWA

Stein, M.A.

Stone Cars and Rathmandapas

Stoneleigh Abbey

Stone reliefs from Chaukhandi tombs in Pakistan

Stone temples

The stone temples of Kashmir

Studies in stone age of Nagarjunakonda and its neighbourhood

Sunga Pillars from Amin near Kurukshetra
SURVEYS
ARCHAEOLOGICAL
EXCAVATIONS
CAVES
MATUPI
LIMESTONE
ROOM
ZAIRE, ITURI, STONE AGE

FORT
CADBURY CASTLE/CAMELOT
SOMERSET, SUTTON MONTIS, 12TH CENTURY

SHRINES
MYCENAEAN
ALTARS
PHYLAKOPI

TEMPLES
ROMAN
DEITIES
MERCURY
ALTARS
PHASES
GLOUCESTERSHIRE, ULEY

GROTTOES
BUDDHIST
DECORATIONS, PICTORIAL
AFGHANISTAN, BAMIYAN
ICONOGRAPHY

DEITIES

SIVA

TRIMURTI

SHRINE

SAIVITE

MUMAON, JAGESWAR, 9TH CENTURY

MONASTERIES (Buddhist)

ROCK-CUT

HOMAY QALA

GHAZNI, QARABAG

ROCKS, CARVINGS

DEITIES

BUDDHA

SWAT

SITES

CAIRNS, GRAVES

MAH

UNITED ARAB EMIRATES, RAS ALKHAI/ PRE PORTUGUESE

STUPAS

GUMBATAI

MONASTERY

AFGHANISTAN

TOMBS

CHUTAN

CHAMBERS

MING DYNASTY

CHANTUNG, TSOUHSIEN
TOWNSHIPS

ASKARA TOWER

GREECE, IRON AGE

ARCHITECTURAL

TOMBS (Mausoleum)

MUHAMMAD SHAHAN

RESTORATION

GHAZNI

207

TOWNSHIPS

TOWER HOUSES

DECORATION

FRESCO

FLORENCE & SIENA, 11TH/12TH CENTURY

Swart, Panla and Till, Barry D

Switzur, Roy, Harkness, Donglous and Renfrew, Colin

Tahsildar Singh

Tale of Churchyard Sleuth

T'abg Tombs in Chien County, China

Taxila (Sirkap) 1944-5

Taylor, H.M.

25, 26, 34,

39, 41

Temple architecture in Haryana

162

TEMPLES

BUDHIST/BRAHMANICAL

CAVE

ORIGIN
Vajra Mastaka/Kirti Mukh
Development
Orissa 75

Deities
Durga
Ranchi, Diuri 76
Sivalinga
Parmara Period, Bhoja
Bhopal, Bhojpur 77
Garhagriha
Sikhara
Mandapas
Porch
Deities
Visnu
Yasovarman, Khajuraho 78

Gupta Period
Darra, Malwa 79
Halebidu, Vishnu Vardhana
Deities
Shiva
Hoysala 80
Heellenistic
Tigowa, Mahua, Sanchi 81
Hindu
Stone
Kashmir, 5th Century 82
INCA

SUN

DEITIES

PLANETS, THUNDER, LIGHTENING AND RAINBOW

CUZCOCRETAINS 83

INDIAN

TRANSJORDANIA, PETRA 84

JAINS

ADINATH

DEITIES

ADINATHA

MADHYA PRADESH, CHHATARPUR, KHAJURAHO 85

DECORATION, MARBLE

RAJASTHAN, DILWARA 86

EXCELLENCE, ARCHITECTURAL

WEST MARWAR, RANAKPUR 87

LITTLE COTE ORPHIC

CHAMBER, TOWER

RESTORATION

ENGLAND 88

MAISON CAREE

AGrippa

NIMES, 16 BC 89

MANDAPAS

RATHAS

STONE (Cars)

SOUTH INDIA 90
MURO-JI

ARTS, HISTORY

NARA, 8TH CENTURY 91

NAGARA/DRAVIDA

GUPTA PERIOD

U.P., DEOGARH 92

OCTAGONAL BASINS

SANCTUM SANCTORUM

DEITIES

VISNU PADA

GAYA 93

PARVATI/SIVA/DASAVATARA (Gupta)

JARAI MATA, SUN (Pratiharas)

CENTRAL INDIA, KHAJURAHO 94

PRASADAS (Plans)

ARCHITECTURE

GARUDA PURANA 95

PRATIHARA

ROCK-CUT/CHATURBHJJA

DEITIES

VISHNU

GWALIOR FORT 96

ROCK-CUT

CAVE

MONASTIC DWELLINGS

MAHARASHTRA 97
STRUCTURAL STONE

DEVELOPMENTS/HISTORY

MAHARASHTRA

SCULPTURES, HARIHARA, ILLUSTRATIONS

JODHPUR, OSIA

SHAMSH

DEITIES

SUN

HATRA

SIKHARA

SCULPTURES (Stone)

HIMACHAL PRADESH, HAT KOTI, 8TH-11TH CENTURY

TYPES

BASHESHAR MAHADEV

MULU

SIVA

INSCRIPTION

ICON

CHALUKYA, BANNIGOLA

MANDAPIKA

SILA

CONSTRUCTION

WOODEN

CENTRAL INDIA

SOMNATHA

ARCHAEOLOGICAL, EVIDENCES KUMARAPALA, 1169 AD
STONE

AVANTISVAMI

ROOFS, DOUBLE-BENT, AVANTIVARMAN

KASHMIR, 9TH CENTURY

UNROOFED

CLAY

PLATFORM

OVEN

EUROPE, UKRAINE, POPUDNIA

VISHNU

PILLARS, HELIODOROS

VIDISHA, BESANAGAR

Temples of Basheshar Mahadev in Kulu

The Temples of Khajuraho in Central India

The Temples of Old Europe

Temples of time, the ancient burial and religious centre

of Batan Grande, Peru

Thapar, B.K.

189, 190

Thapar, Laxman S

101

Thompson, B.L.

31

Thompson, M.W.

6

Three Royal tombs: new discoveries in Korean archaeology

125

Till, Barry D and Swart, Paula

122
TOMBS

BURIAL CHAMBERS
TREFIGNATH
MEGALITHIC TYPES
ANGLESEY

CHAUKHANDI
ZANKI
FORM
PYRAMIDAL
STONE, RELIES, 1169 AD

COMPLEX
PASSAGE
BRUGHNA BOINNE
DOWTH, NEWGRANGE, KNOWTH IRELAND, DUBLIN

EXCAVATIONS
LOEBANRI, JAMBIL, KATELAI IANDSAIDU
PRE-BUDDHIST SWAT

GRAVE CHIEFTAIN'S TUMULS
STONE WALLS
HOCHDORF, HALL-STATT

HAN DYNASTY
CHING & WIFE
CHAMBERS
CHINA, HOPEI
ISIN & LARSA DYNASTIES
SYRIA, TELL MARIDH-EBLA, 1825-1700 BC

MEGALITHIC
CIST & PIT CIRCLES
BRAHMAGIRI, CHITALDURG, MYSORE

CONTOURS
BARROWS, LONG
MEDWAY

LACHAUSSEE-TIRANcourt
SANDSTONES, AMIENS
SOUTH INDIA

NAVETA OF ELSTUDONS
SHAPE
BOAT
EL TUDONS, PREHISTORIC

PRIESTESS (Mami a)

POMPEI

QIN SHI HUANGDI
MOUNDS

PALACES

CHINA

RECTANGULAR, SLAB

WALLS

SWAT, GORBAND, KHERAI

ROCK CUT/STATUE MENHIRS/SPIRALS.

CENTRAL MEDITERRANEAN
ROYAL

MUNYONG

KOREA, KONGJU 125

TANG DYNASTY

CHINA, CHIEN 126

Topp, Celia, Fernandez, J.H. and Plantamor 194

TOWERS

NURAGHI

SANTU ANTINE & SUNURAXI

SARDINIA, BARUMINI 127

Tracking an elusive past 165

Tredington Church 39

Trefignath burial Chambers, Anglesey 109

The Tucci Archives preliminary study, 1: notes on the chronology of Ta pho' Dukhan 51

Tucci, Giuseppe 91, 202

Two princely tombs at Tell Mardikh-Ébla 115

An Unfinished Early Indian temple at Petra, Transjordania 84

Unique image of Ustravahini Devi from Modhera sun temple 172

Unvala, J.M. 50, 55

Varsha Rani 146

Vat, M.S. 92

Verardi, Giovanni 201

VILLAS

CASTLE COPSE
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Title</th>
<th>Page</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>ROMAN-BRITISH, 309 AD</td>
<td>128</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ROMAN</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>CHERDWORTH</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>MOSAIC</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ENGLAND, COTSWOLDHILLS, 4TH CENTURY</td>
<td>129</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Vivel 'Anneede L' Archeologie</td>
<td>89</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Walmer old manor house</td>
<td>48</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Walters, Bryn</td>
<td>88</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Warmar, E</td>
<td>117</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Weiner, Sheilah</td>
<td>69</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Walrly Abbey</td>
<td>10</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Wheeler, R.E.M</td>
<td>116</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>White house, Ruth</td>
<td>124</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Whittingham, A.B.</td>
<td>8</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Will, Elizabeth Lyding</td>
<td>121</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Winter, Frederick A</td>
<td>137</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Women in Pompeii</td>
<td>121</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Wootten Waven church</td>
<td>40</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Workshop of China's oldest civilization</td>
<td>157</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Young, Peter A</td>
<td>165</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Younger, Paul</td>
<td>72</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Zeidler, Jame A, Marcos, Jorge G and Latherap, Donald</td>
<td>142</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>