

Madhavaraya Temple of Halekoote: An overview

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Abstract

Village Halekote located near state-highway of Holenarisupura to Hasan road. This is the 18km far away from taluk centre place. This place is one of the historical famous places. Here, Koote Anjaneyaswamy Temple, Madavarya Temple are seen. Near to this village Mavinakere Ranganathaswamy temple is there, Researched about historical background of this village, in past days Halekote name it has Valakoote, Maavinakere, then later periods name changed to Mavinakere to Halekote.

Keywords: halekote, holenarisupura, historical, Madhavaraya, garbhagriha, sukhanasi, navaranga, catushrakara', bhuvaneshwari adhisthana and shikara

Introduction

Village Halekote located near state-highway of Holenarisupura to Hasan road. This is the 18km far away from taluk centre place. This place is one of the historical famous places. Here, Koote Anjaneyaswamy Temple, Madavarya Temple are seen. Near to this village Mavinakere Ranganathaswamy temple is there, Researched about historical background of this village, in past days Halekote name it has Valakoote, Maavinakere, then later periods name changed to Mavinakere to Halekote. According to resident's opinion, in ancient days this place was ruled by Mavinakere Paalegara. These rulers gave torture to Jains and Brahmins. Those people migrated to Halekote, for this information there is no documents in history. But, in Mavinakere village we saw some forts attributes. There are no new villages near Halekote. Localities opinion about the word 'Hale' denotes some place located near Mavinakere in the name of Haleooru. From field research work signifying about local goddess Maramma temple called as Haleuru Maramma and also Haluru Maramma. Some another opinion in past days Halekoote called as Hoolekote. This village faces towards east direction surrounded by huge rocks look like the castle. In south part of this village found Madhavaraya temple built facing towards the north direction. In this temple consists of garbhagriha, sukanasi, navaranga with specialized six pillars. This is ekakota styled temple built in marble and bricks belongs to Vaishanva religion. The accurate built period of this temple was not found. But, garbhagriha, sukhanasi, and four pillar styles & architecture of the temple showed the period of Hoysala dynasty and remaining two pillars, entrance of temple showed the period of Vijayanagar dynasty.

Garbhagriha

This temple consists of 8 x 8 feet garbhagriha. Four corners are attached to the wall along with four strong pillars. In centre place of the grabhagriha, half feet platform upon that one and half feet panipita are built on that three and half feet Madhavarayamoorti idol was placed. Carved Garuda idol are seen in this pita (platform). Square shaped Nabichandra

styled Bhuvaneshwari placed in the roof of above the Madhavarayamorti idol.

The Madvarayaswamy idol placed on one and half feet Garuda pita (platform) in centre place of the Garbhagriha. This idol standing on equal posture consists of four hands holds Shanka, Chakra, Gade and shows Varadahasta (blessing hand). Behind this idol carved stone Prabhavali are seen. In this prabhavali designed by vines and curls along with kirtimukha carved. This idol decorated by carvings of Kantiara, Uragebandi, Nadupatti, Kirita (crown) and many designs are seen. Also, Decorated tribangi posture goddess Boodevi and Sridevi are placed both sides of this idol. Doors of the garbhagriha designed by simple carvings are seen.

Sukhanashi

The dimension of the square shaped sukhanasi is equal to garbhagriha. There are no idols & deities are placed in center place of the sukhanasi. Inner side of the sukhanasi walls are constructed of using stone slabs. Doors of the sukhanasi designed by simple carvings like Garbhagriha doors. Lalatabimba placed on upper side of the door and there is no bloated carving on doors. Ganesh idol placed on two feet height platform of right side of the above door.

Navaranga

25x20 feet dimension navaranga situated in the temple. This temple consists of special navaranga which constructed of hoysala styled octagonal facing 'vishnukanta' structure of four main pillars and vijayanagar styled square facing 'catushrakara' structure of two pillars. Inner wall of the navaranga constructed with bricks and stone slabs where there supported plinth pillars.

Pillars

Pillars of navaranga which is round shaped of 6 feet tall in hoysala styled octagonal facing pillars. This pillars designed consists half feet Brahmakanta foundation base, one and half feet platform, octagonal face shaped pillar, kumba, tadi (saddle), mandi and supported pothikes are seen. There is no delicate carvings are seen. Other extended two pillars are

constructed during vijayanagar period are seen which is square shaped of 6 feet tall in vijayanagar styled square facing pillars in this navaranga. This pillars are also consists of foundation, platform, pillar, kapotha. Wall supported half pillars are also seen along with this six pillars.

Bhuvaneshwari

The various postures bhuvaneshwari deities are carved in some part of the roof places of this temple like garbhagriha and navaranga. Some of the bhuvaneshwari carvings are in dysfunctional condition. Nabichandra styled Bhuvaneshwari are carved in the roof of the Garbhagriha. This carving consists of three layers. Stone beams are assembled for roofing. Two round shaped lotuses are carved in the center and lotus bud is dropdown from the middle of the roof.

Bhuvaneshwari of South

This Bhuvaneshwari designed as nabhichandra style in square shape. This consists of three stages. Each stage is assembled like inner steps from stone slabs. In the last stage of roofing, two round shaped lotuses are carved in the center and lotus bud is dropdown from the middle of the roof. Small part of the lotus bud is destroyed.

Bhuvaneshwari of southwest

Southwest part of the Bhuvaneshwari also designed like south part of the Bhuvaneshwari. This consists of three stages. Each stage is assembled like inner steps from stone slabs. Two round shaped lotuses are carved in the center of last stage of roof and lotus bud is dropdown from the middle of the roof. It is in dysfunctional condition.

Bhuvaneshwari of West

This Bhuvaneshwari also designed like three layers of square shape. Two circles of eight bloomed lotuses are carved in first and second layer and lotus bud is dropdown from the middle of bloomed lotus. In third layer, little larger size of two round layer lotuses is carved and lotus bud is placed in the middle of the roof.

Bhuvaneshwari of Northwest

This Bhuvaneshwari also designed same of the above. But, carved lotus stones are almost destroyed condition.

Bhuvaneshwari of North

This part of the roofing constructed during vijayanagar period. They selected two strides of places for carving Bhuvaneshwari. But, this bhuvaneshwari not found decorated in figurine.

Bhuvaneshwari of Northeast

This also constructed during vijayanagara period of extension of navaranga roof. The place left for carving bhuvaneshwari. But there is no carvings are seen.

Bhuvaneshwari of East

This bhuvaneshwari designed squarely. It is three layers of structure. Three round shaped lotuses are carved in the center of roof lotus bud is dropdown from the middle of the roof.

Bhuvaneshwari of Southeast

This part of the Bhuvaneshwari has two layers and designed

squarely. There are no carvings of lotuses. More than 30 mesh type of structures are carved in second layer are seen. But, its purpose of mesh is not known.

Bhuvaneshwari of center

This Bhuvaneshwari also designed in three layers. Two circles of bloomed lotuses are carved in first two layers and lotus bud is dropdown from the middle of bloomed lotus. In last layer, two round layer lotuses is carved and lotus bud is dropdown in the middle of the roof. Places are left for carving three bhuvaneshwari. But there is no carvings are seen.

Door of Navaranga

This door has width of 2½ feet and height of 4½feet. Constructed like simple structure of stone slabs. Supporting pillars are seen both side of the doors. Three feet height of devakosta has constructed of using bricks and mortar of upper part of the doors roof. But, vaishnava idol is not established in devakosta.

Adhithana

Adhithana (sensorium) are constructed in stones which has three feet height of Garbhagriha and Sukhanasi part of temple. This is designed like jigsaw style. Remaining part of the adhithana is constructed of using bricks and boulders. Currently the status of adhithana is dysfunctional.

Horabitti

Hoorabiti (Outerwall) of the temple constructed of using stone slabs assembly from garbhagriha to sukhanasi. Some parts of the outer walls supported from mud plaster for avoiding from its dysfunctional stage. Outer wall of the navaranga constructed of using bricks and boulders. Currently the status of the outer wall is dysfunctional stage.

Melchavini

The melchavani (roof) of the temple above the kapotha part made of laying stone slabs. Some places of the roof detriment from grew up grass and plants.

Shikara

Ten feet of shikara (gazebo/peak) constructed of using bricks and mortar of above the roof of grabhagriha of the temple. This is seven storey of construction. There is no any pinannacle on top of this peak. Also, there are no amphi of Vaishnava idols like males-females and deities on shikara.



Fig 1: Horabitti



Fig 2: Madvarayaswamy



Fig 3: Ceiling



Fig 4: Navaranga



Fig 5: Shikara

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