

Notes on some of the temples of Kashmir, especially those not described by General A. CUNNINGHAM, in his Essay published in the Journal of the Asiatic Society of Bengal for September, 1848.—By W. G. COWIE, M. A., Chaplain on duty in Kashmir, during the summer of 1865.

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In these notes I have followed as nearly as possible the wording of General Cunningham, in his description of the different temples, which he visited in Kashmir.

The temples of Bhaniyar, Waugat, Manusbal, Narayan Thal, Futteghur, Dyamun, and Lidar do not seem to have been described before. What I have said about those of Pandrethan, the Takht, Pathan, Avantiswami, and Marttand, is meant to be supplementary to General Cunningham's accounts of those temples.

BHANIYAR.

The buildings at Bhaniyar consist of a lofty central edifice, standing in a large quadrangle, surrounded by a colonnade of fluted pillars with intervening trefoil-headed recesses.* The ground plan of the temple is a square of $26\frac{1}{2}$ feet with pilasters at the corners, 4 feet in thickness. The interior is a square of $13\frac{1}{2}$ feet, and the walls are therefore $6\frac{1}{2}$ feet thick, which proportion may be considered a strong proof, according to General Cunningham's† theory, of the antiquity of the building.

The roof was pyramidal, and the total height of the temple, estimated at twice its breadth, would be 53 feet. The lowest stones of the pyramid remain in some places, and their external slope is parallel to that of the sides of the pediments over the doorways. The only entrance to the temple is gained by a broad and lofty flight of steps to the N. N. W. On each of the other sides there is a porch containing a closed doorway.

These porches are just the same as that of the entrance, each being $16\frac{5}{8}$ feet wide, with a projection of one foot in advance of the corner pilasters.

* See Photograph, No. I.*

† See Cunningham, p. 249, para. 6.

* The photographs referred to in this paper are by Messrs. Sheppard and Bourne of Simlah — ED.

The doorways are surmounted by trefoiled arches, 23 feet high ; and the latter are covered by pyramidal pediments, resting on independent pilasters. Within the large trefoiled arches, there are smaller pyramidal pediments, of which the tympanum is occupied with the trefoiled decoration, like that at Bhaumajo,* resting on the architrave covering the pilasters of the doorway.

The pilasters at the corners of the building sustain the entablature, and give a look of strength and solidity to the walls, which was absolutely required for the vast and massive roof.

In the interior the walls are plain, except that (as at Narayan Thalt) a sort of string-course projects all round, about $12\frac{5}{8}$ feet from the floor. It is about a foot high, flat above, and rounded below.

Over the string-course and resting on it, there is, on each side, a semicircular headed recess, about 3 feet high, 2 feet wide, and $1\frac{1}{2}$ feet deep. Only the one at the back of the building, that is, towards the S. S. E., is pierced for a window, the opening being rectangular, and about 2 feet high by 1 foot in width. The roof is hollowed out into a hemispherical dome, of which the centre is decorated with an expanded lotus flower, as in the Payach† temple. The spandrels of the dome are too much injured to show any trace of figures, if any ever existed ; but the dome looks as if it were a modern restoration, and the whole is overlaid with thick whitewash, concealing the material of which it is constructed. There were, however, no figures in any other part of the building, except the tympanum of each smaller pediment over the architraves of the doorways ; and *there* the remains of heads (for such I took one of them to be) are now so much worn away, that it is impossible to say exactly what they represented. The colonnade had *no* such ornaments.§ (Plate XX.)

The basement of the temple is very fine. It is divided into two portions, each having the same style of moulding as that of the Bhaumajo|| basement ; but they differ from it in being further projected beyond the face of the wall.

The lower portion is 47 feet square and $5\frac{5}{8}$ feet high ; and the upper portion $34\frac{1}{2}$ feet square and 6 feet high, with a projection of 4 feet. Each division of the basement has a massive filleted torus as

* See Cunningham, plate X.

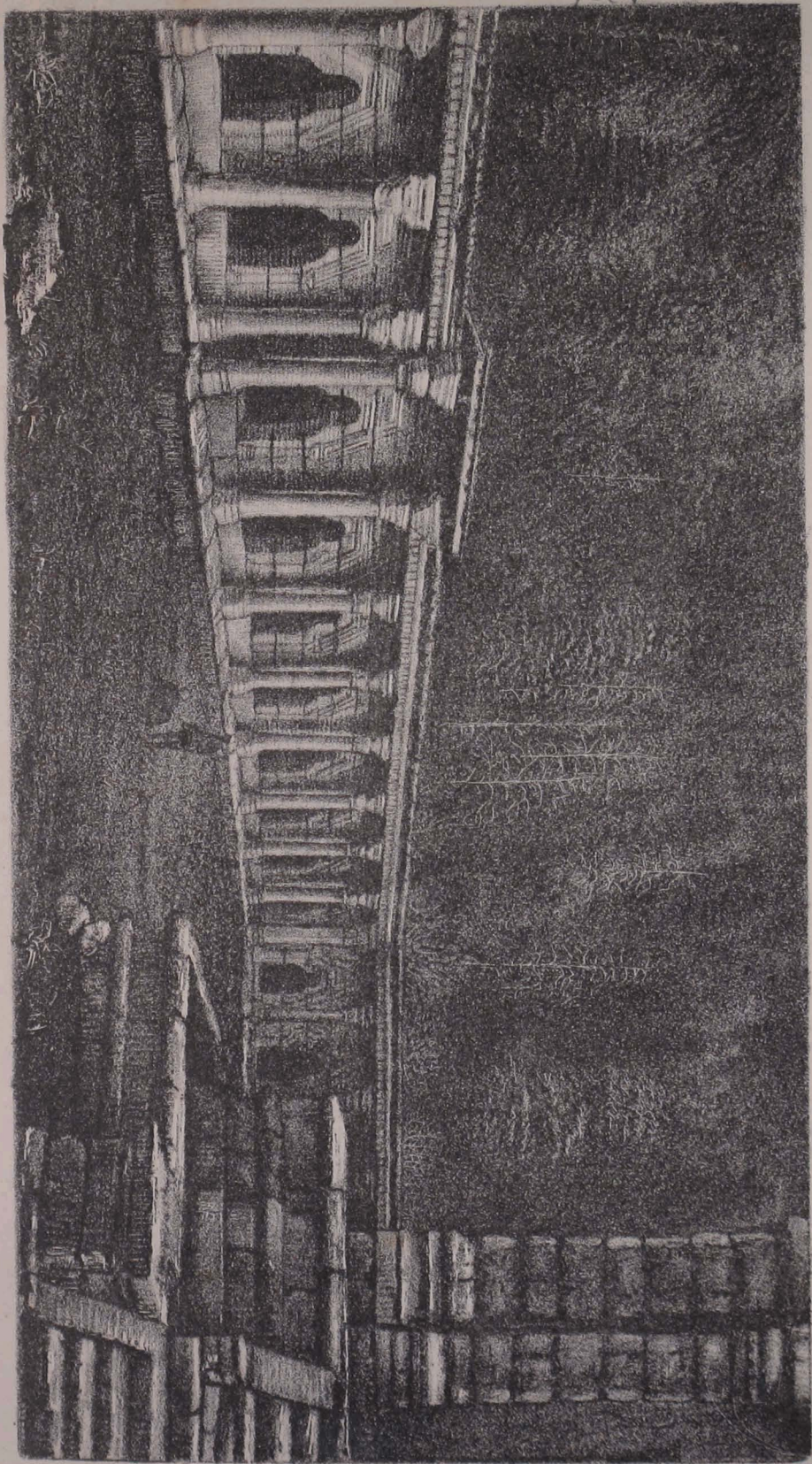
† See below.

§ See photograph, No. II.

‡ See Cunningham, plate XI.

|| See Cunningham, plate VIII.

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COLONNADE AT BHANIVAR

the crowning member, with a straight fillet above and below. Under this is a dado, or plain straight face, which is a little higher than the torus itself. Beneath the dado, is a quirked ovolo of bold projection surmounted by a straight fillet, and under this is the plinth, of which (as at Bhaumajo) the lower stone projects beyond the upper one. As at Payach too, there is a stone drain or water-spout, open at the top, for carrying off the water used for the service of the temple. It emerges from the building on the W. S. W. side, and projects slightly beyond the upper basement; the termination of the drain or spout being made to represent the open mouth of a large snake or some other animal.

The temple is approached by a flight of twelve steps,* the lower six being 11 feet in width, and the upper six 10 feet, enclosed between sloping walls one foot in thickness. Besides the sloping walls, the lower 6 steps are further supported by flanking walls† (as at Avantiswara,) nearly 6 feet high and $3\frac{5}{12}$ feet thick.

The temple is enclosed by a pillared quadrangle (Plate IX.) measuring inside 145 feet by $119\frac{5}{12}$ feet, the longer sides being to the W. S. W. and E. N. E., containing 54 fluted columns. In the middle of the longer sides of the colonnade, and of that in rear of the temple, there is a pair of large fluted pillars, 12 feet in height and 15 inches in diameter, and 10 feet apart, advanced beyond the line of the peristyle a little more than the corresponding pillars at Marttand. On all these columns the transverse architraves, connecting them with the walls of the peristyle, are still standing. The central porticoes, to which these large pillars belong, are not gateways, but lead only to small chambered recesses, similar to, but a little deeper than, those between the other pairs of pillars. There is, however, one flank entrance to the quadrangle, viz., between the third pair of pillars on the E. N. E. side, to the south of the central porch. This has always been, as it is now, closed with a wooden door.

The quadrangle itself originally contained 48 round fluted pillars (of which all but three are still in their places) and six square parallel pillars (disposed in the corners, and on each flank of the gateway); which, together with the six pillars of the central porches and the two of the gateway, made up 56 in all. None of the pillars now

* See Photograph, No. I.

† See Photograph, No. I.

standing seem to have been injured otherwise than by the wear of time and the elements; but from these causes, many of them have now lost all trace of fluting. Each pillar of the peristyle is 10 feet in height and 13 inches in diameter, with an intercolumniation of $7\frac{3}{4}$ feet. Immediately behind each pillar there is a square pilaster $\frac{1}{8}$ engaged, of the same height as, and with mouldings similar to those of, the square corner pillars. The pilasters are $9\frac{1}{2}$ inches distant from the pillars. Between every pair of pillars there is a chambered recess $7\frac{5}{12}$ feet by 4 feet, with a trefoil-headed arch covered by a pediment, (which pediment) is supported on small pilasters, or rather upon half* engaged pillars, as at Avantiswámi. The general style of the pillars is similar to that of the Marttand colonnade; but it is impossible to say whether the pedimental pilasters of the intervening recesses were ornamented or not. The trefoiled heads of the recesses are joined to the side mouldings of the openings by short horizontal returns† (as at Avantiswámi). Each pillar is connected with its pilaster and with the main wall by a transverse stone beam, which, being broader at top than at bottom, bears the appearance of an upper capital to the pillar.‡ “The greatest and most characteristic distinction,” therefore, as General Cunningham says, “between the Arian and Classic orders, lies in the disposition of the architrave. In the latter it lies immediately over the line of pillars, whilst in the former it is placed over the transverse beams.” Nearly all of this entablature still exists, but the building has been so much injured by the weather, that its character can only be conjectured. It seems to have been much the same as the upper part of that given in No. 2, plate VIII. of General Cunningham’s Essay. The upper part of the roof of the quadrangle has entirely disappeared, but there can be little doubt that it was triangular in section.

The outer walls of the quadrangle are ornamented by fine deep horizontal bands,§ the intervals being occupied by rectangular figures 18 inches high, 13 inches wide, and $4\frac{7}{12}$ feet apart, the whole being surmounted by an entablature of the same design as that of the peristyle. The base of the wall is buried deep in accumulated earth

* See Cunningham, plate XVIII.

† See Cunningham, plate XVIII, and ante Plate IX. p. 92.

‡ See Photograph, (of Marttand colonnade), No. XXIV.

§ See Photograph, No. III

and rubbish; but to the S. W. of the gateway, and on a level with the bottom of the fluted torus which crowns its basement, is part of a similar torus,* or string-course, projecting from, and running horizontally along, the face of the wall. This torus no doubt ran along the exterior face of the whole quadrangle, and is probably still in good preservation below the ground. Lastly, the front wall is ornamented at each extremity with a trefoil-headed† recess covered by a pediment, the latter resting on half engaged pillars, which are flanked by square pilasters $\frac{1}{8}$ (one-eighth) engaged, in every way like those of the interior. The quadrangle has had two large wells in the W. S. W. and E. N. E. corners, probably to supply water for flooding the enclosure; and half way between the steps of the gateway inside and the steps of the temple there is a square structure of stone, cut away in the centre as if to receive the end of a prop to a raised pathway,‡ such as that suggested by General Cunningham as the probable connection between the gateway and the temple at Marttand. The object of erecting temples in the midst of water appears to him to have been “to place them more immediately under the protection of the Nāgas, or human-bodied and snake-tailed gods, who were zealously worshipped for ages throughout Kashmir.”

The entrance or gateway§ stands in the middle of the N. N. W. side of the quadrangle, and is $25\frac{1}{2}$ feet in width, nearly that of the temple itself. Outwardly the gateway somewhat resembles the temple, in the disposition of its parts and in the decorations of its pediments and pilasters. It is open to the N. N. W. and S. S. E., and is divided into two distinct portions by a cross wall $3\frac{3}{4}$ feet thick, with a doorway in the centre closed by a wooden door. These inner and outer porticoes of the doorway are each $16\frac{1}{2}$ feet wide and $6\frac{1}{4}$ feet deep. Their side walls are decorated each with a miniature temple having a square-headed doorway, surmounted by a pyramidal pediment representing a double roof. The tympanum of each compartment of these roofs is occupied with the trefoiled decoration, common to the Kashmirian buildings, resting on the architrave, as in the doorway pediments of the temple itself. The pediment of the gateway,

* See Photograph, No. III.

† See Cunningham, p. 270, para. 25 and Photograph, No. III.

‡ See Cunningham, page 273, para. 31, and page 287, para. 8.

§ See Photograph, No. III.

outside and in, is supported on half engaged fluted pillars, $16\frac{5}{7}$ feet high, and 14 inches in diameter. As at Bhaumajo, the base of the tympanum* is reduced to two short returns of the horizontal mouldings of the pediment, each of which serves as a sort of upper abacus to the pedimental pilasters. The doorway pilasters, supporting the architrave ($2\frac{1}{4}$ feet high, and broken through as usual in the temples of Kashmir), are as high as the base of the main pilaster capitals, and $4\frac{1}{8}$ feet higher than those of the quadrangle. Besides the doorway pilasters, there are two fluted columns of the same height (including a sort of second capital) and $18\frac{1}{2}$ inches in diameter, one on each side of the entrance, $7\frac{2}{3}$ feet apart, supporting the architrave. The second capital corresponds to the transverse beam of the peristyle connecting the pillar with its pilaster; but here it is detached on all sides. It is cruciform,† and so projects on each side of the capital proper. These columns are distant from the square doorway pilasters respectively about one diameter. The roof of the gateway, like that of the temple, has perished; but it was evidently pyramidal, for the corners of the base of the great pediments (outside and in) remain, and their angles are equal to those at the base of the doorway pediments.

The basement of the gateway is approached on either side by a flight of six steps‡ $7\frac{5}{8}$ feet wide, supported by flank walls $7\frac{3}{4}$ feet in length, and terminating in upright stones,§ each separated by an interval from the main wall, and ornamented with a standing figure, said by the pundits to represent a servant of Siva.

The material of which the buildings are constructed, is a pale, coarse granite, of which there seems to be no quarry within reach on the left bank of the Jhelum. This circumstance is remarkable, considering the enormous size and weight of some of the stones employed. Mr. Drew, a geologist in the service of H. H. the Maharajah, thinks that the blocks of granite must have been carried down some of the valleys on the opposite side into the river bed, whence they were brought for the construction of the temple. Mortar has been used in all parts of the buildings. Opposite the gateway,

* See Photograph, No. III.

† See Photograph, No. III. and Cunningham, pp. 269-70, para. 24.

‡ See Photograph, No. III.

§ See Photograph, No. III.

across the road, there is a large cistern, (like that attached to the central temple of the second group of buildings beyond Wangat*), cut out of a single block of granite. It is $6\frac{7}{2}$ feet long, 5 feet wide, and $2\frac{1}{3}$ feet high. There is another cistern† of the same kind, but of smaller dimensions, close by.

The Hindoos residing on the spot say that the temple was built by one Bonadutt (hence the name Boonyar), whose brother built or began a temple at Venapoorā beyond Sopur. The situation is very fine, in a deodar forest on the left bank of the Jhelum, which roars below as it descends in foaming cataracts. Immediately behind, the pine-clad hills rise precipitously to a great height. About one-third up, there is a strange formation of rock, resembling a human figure, which is said by the pundits to be the petrefaction of an evil spirit, who formerly devoured men and women passing that way. A very holy fakir, they say, fixed the man-eater for ever where the figure is now seen. •

After carefully examining every part of the Bhaniyar buildings, I am inclined to think that they are older than the quadrangle at Marttand‡, and of about the same age as the temples beyond Wangat.

They probably owe their escape from the hand of the destroyer to their secluded situation, which is quite off all the old thoroughfares leading from the Punjab to Kashmir, about three miles lower down the Jhelum than Nowshera, on its left bank.

I found no trace of an inscription on any of the buildings.

TEMPLES AT LIDAR.

About half a mile beyond Ladoo, and two miles to the left of the road leading from Pampur to Awantipore, there are two temples, one surrounded by water, (Plate XIV.) and a smaller one, close by, a little higher up the hill side.

The ground plan of the former is a square of 24 feet, with corner pilasters $3\frac{1}{4}$ feet thick and 6 inches projected. There is only one doorway, to the W. S. W. Its head is semicircular, with a pyramidal pediment slightly projected and divided into two portions, of which the upper one is plain, and the other is occupied by a semicircular

* See below, p. 106.

† See Photograph, No. 111.

‡ See Cunningham, p. 263, para. 10.

ornament. The apex of the pediment reaches to the top of the cornice, which runs round the top of the walls on the outside. The roof is entirely gone.

The interior is a circle, the diameter of which diminishes from the ground upwards. Four feet from the floor it is $17\frac{5}{2}$ feet. There is a cornice 20 inches high, $9\frac{5}{2}$ feet above the floor. Its mouldings are the same as those of the lowest course of the ceiling of the small temple,* viz. three fillets, like those of the Payach dome,† but that the edge of the middle one is round instead of square.

The diameter of the circle formed by the projecting edge of the cornice is 15 feet. The thickness of the wall at the doorway is $3\frac{2}{3}$ feet. The wall on the inside shows signs of fire having been used, perhaps to destroy the roof, which may have been of wood. The top of the doorway inside is formed by the underside of the course from which the cornice of the interior is projected.

• There is a drain on the south side, as at Payach, for carrying off the water used in the services of the temple. The height of the wall outside from the top of the cornice is $10\frac{1}{3}$ feet. The corner pilasters stand on a basement $2\frac{5}{2}$ feet high, and are $6\frac{1}{2}$ inches projected beyond the face of the wall (See Plate XIV.) This basement is carried all round the building, except where it is broken by the doorway; the bottom of the basement being on a level with that of the doorway.

The uppermost course of the basement is nearly flush with the corner pilasters, but the next two courses project $5\frac{1}{2}$ inches beyond the uppermost one.

The basement of the temple stands on a platform 48 feet square, faced with stone walls, forming a sort of lower basement, as at Bhaniyar.‡

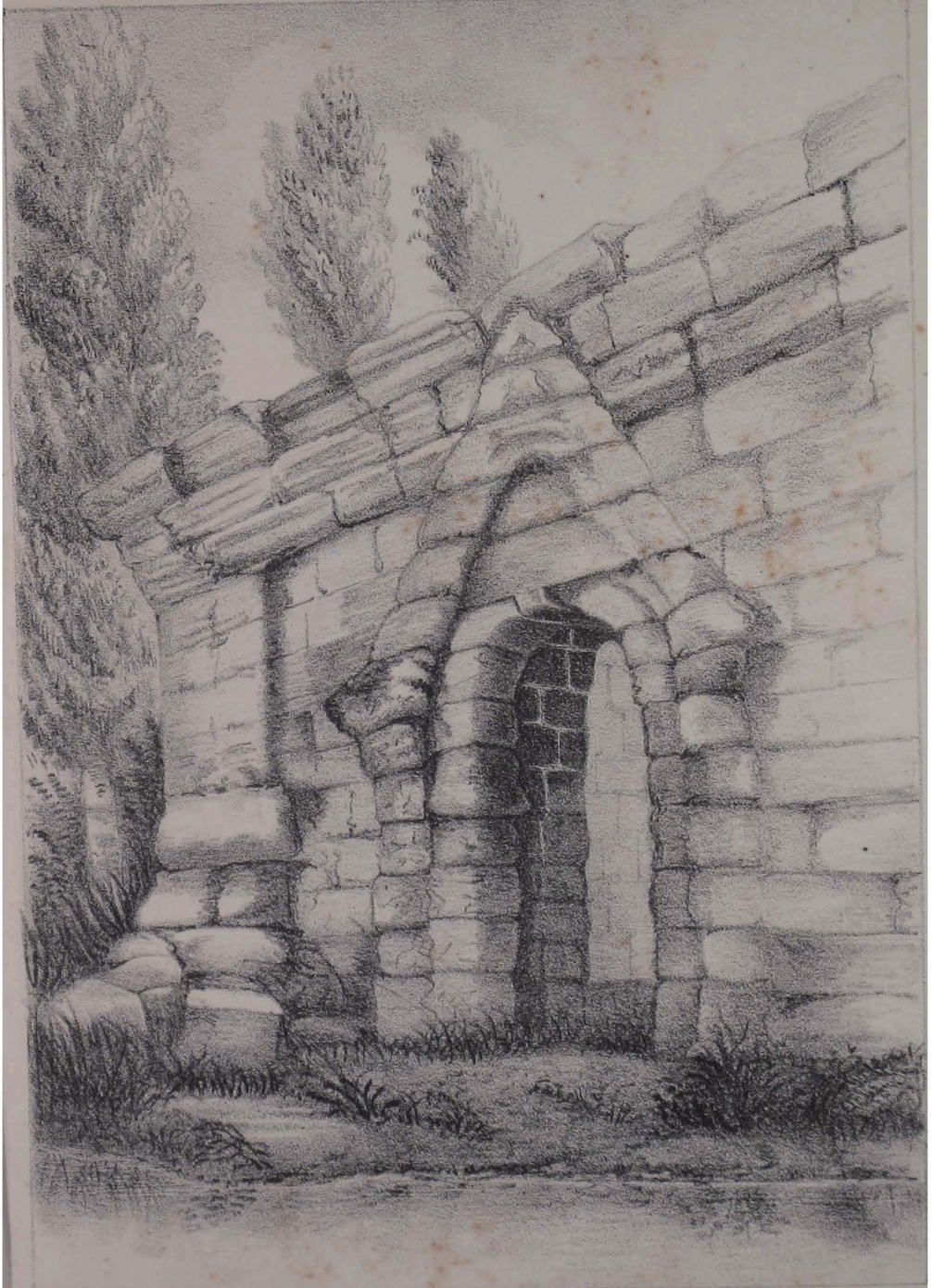
The whole stands in the middle of a tank of very clear water, which issues from two springs in the N. E. corner. The tank is now 3 feet deep, but I could not ascertain whether there was a stone bottom below the accumulated mud. The tank has been a square of about 70 feet, with stone walls supporting the bank, now 2 feet above

* See below, p. 100.

† See Cunningham, Plate XI. and page 258, para. 10.

‡ See Photograph, No. 1. and ante, p. 92.

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Drawn by R. T. Burney Esq^r C. S.

On stone by Kristo Hari Das Student Govt. School of Art Calcutta

TEMPLE AT LIDAR (IN WATER)

LITHO BY H. NIVEN SURVEYOR GENERAL'S OFFICE CALCUTTA JULY 1866

the water line, but much injured. Round the tank there are the foundations of walls,* which seem to have formed a square of 100 feet.

There is an ancient looking *lingam* $4\frac{1}{8}$ feet high, $1\frac{1}{4}$ feet in diameter, with 8 flat faces, of dark limestone, standing in the water near the springs which supply the tank. It probably once stood in the centre of the temple, like that at the Takht.

The round head of the doorway outside has a sort of keystone (Plate XIV.), being a projection from the lower face of a stone of the course next above, as in the entrance to the temple at Marttand,† and other Kashmirian arches.

The smaller of the Lidar temples stands a little above and behind (*i. e.* to the north of) the first. Its ground plan is a square of $10\frac{1}{2}$ feet. It has only one doorway, viz., to the west. All the walls have corner pilasters 15 inches thick.

The doorway has a square top covered by a pediment, which rests upon the jambs of the door, the tympanum being occupied by the trefoiled ornament. The trefoil contains a niche which once held a figure. This pediment is covered by another, having a trefoiled tympanum. The trefoiled arch rests, as usual, upon small pilasters on each side of the door, but the pediment is supported upon bold square pillars, which are attached to the building by walls of less breadth and 8 inches long. The temple in front is a plain copy of that at Pandrethan,‡ or perhaps the original from which it was taken. The capitals of the corner pilasters are ornamented with two animals (I think Bulls) standing back to back; and those of the square pillars, supporting the principal pediment, are decorated with a bold flowered ornament. The roof of the building is pyramidal, but its outer facing of stone has disappeared. The walls are $2\frac{1}{2}$ feet thick. The basement is buried. The interior forms a square of 6 feet, the walls being 7 feet high and plain.

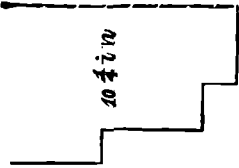
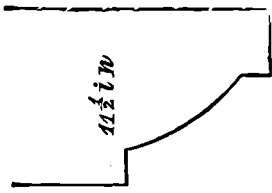
The ceiling is formed of 9 blocks, four of which rest over the angles of the walls. The same process is again repeated with an upper course of four stones, by which the opening is still further narrowed to a square of $2\frac{7}{8}$ feet; and lastly, the opening is closed by

* See Cunningham, p. 288, para. 11.

† See Photograph, No. XXIII.

‡ See Photograph, No. V.

a single stone without ornament. The edges of the lowest course have a plain moulding of three straight edged fillets, (Vide woodcuts) and the upper course a similar one, except that the central fillet is rounded.



To the east and west of the temple are rectangular foundations, of the same width as, and continuous with, that of the temple itself; but there is no trace of surrounding walls. There are, however, numberless hewn stones lying about in all directions. From the position of the building, the ground being high on three sides

it may once have stood in water, like the other temple. The pedestal of a *lingam* remains in the centre of the interior.

BHAUMAJO.*

At Bhaumajo (pronounced Bhoomzoo by the natives) there are two temples, besides that described by General Cunningham. The larger of the two has been appropriated by the Mahomedans for a tomb, and disguised as much as possible; so much so, indeed, that when first I visited the *cave* temple, I did not think it worth while examining this other close by, on account of its new and plastered appearance. It is, however, in a very perfect state of preservation, but its details cannot, at present, be seen on account of the thick plaster with which the building is in most parts overlaid. The pyramidal roof is probably uninjured, but it is buried in a mound of earth surmounting the square Mahomedan roof, which now disguises the nature of the building. With some difficulty, I obtained admission to the interior, which I found to be a square of 8 feet. The ceiling is like that of the smaller temple at Lidar.† There is a door on the north side, but the other walls are covered with plaster, rendering it impossible to see whether they once had doors or not. The third temple, however, on the west of the tomb, has only one door, viz., to the north.

The exterior is a square of $16\frac{1}{8}$ feet, with corner pilasters 2 feet $1\frac{1}{2}$ inches thick. There are porches with high trefoiled arches on

* See Cunningham, page 251, and the Bishop's letter to the Asiatic Society, 1865.

† See ante, p. 99.

all the sides. I could not find out how far the porches project beyond the walls, owing to the plaster; but the one on the river side (where the door is) projects 3 feet beyond the small pilasters which support the doorway pediment.

The intervening spaces between the sides of the porches and the corner pilasters are filled in with mortar.

The small pediment of the doorway within the trefoiled arch is like that of the cave temple,* but is supported on independent pilasters of its own. The porches are 11 feet one inch wide.

To the west of the temple above described, also on the bank of the river, are the remains of a smaller temple of the same kind. Its interior is a square of 7 feet, with a roof like that of the smaller temple at Lidar.† Below the roof is a cornice of three square edged fillets, like those of *both* courses of the ceiling.

The building has, I think, had no corner pilasters. It has porches on all four sides, 5 inches projected. The only opening is on the north side: the other porches containing closed doorways, which, like the porch pediments, are an exact copy of those of the cave temple.‡ The exterior of the roof has been destroyed.

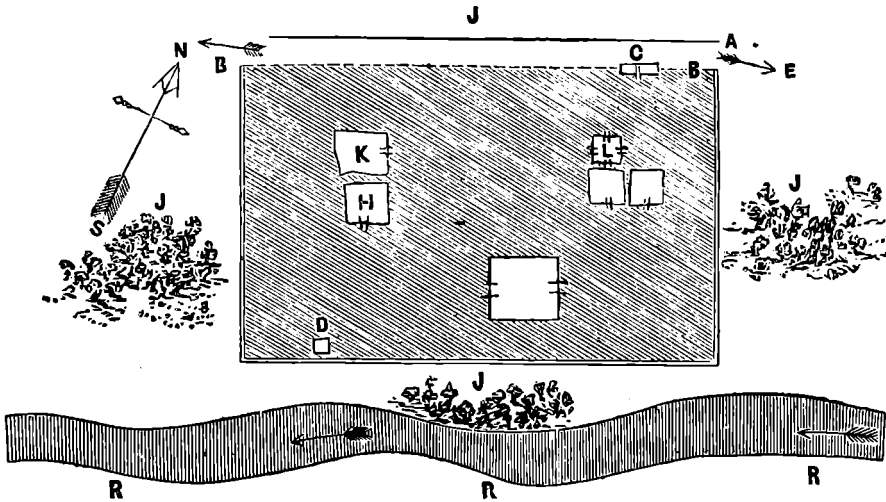
TEMPLES NEAR WANGAT.

About 3 miles above Wangat, on the right bank of the river Kanknai, are two groups of temples of all sizes, more or less in a state of ruin.

The first group, viz., that nearest to Wangat, consists of six temples,§ with a gateway and an enclosing wall. (See woodcut, p. 102) The ground plan of the principal building is a square of 25 feet, with pilasters at the corners $3\frac{2}{3}$ feet in thickness, and having a projection of two inches beyond the temple walls. There are four porches $14\frac{1}{2}$ feet wide, with a projection of $2\frac{5}{8}$ feet beyond the corner pilasters. On two sides they contain closed doorways, the recesses of which (like those at Pathan||) once held *linga*, whose pedestals are still in their places.

The porches were all surmounted by pediments of high pitch, covering trefoiled arches, which rest on $\frac{1}{4}$ engaged square pilasters. Over each

* See Cunningham, plate X. † See *ante*, page 99. ‡ See Cunningham, plate X.
§ See Cunningham, p. 273, para. 31. || See Cunningham, p. 283, para. 1.



References.

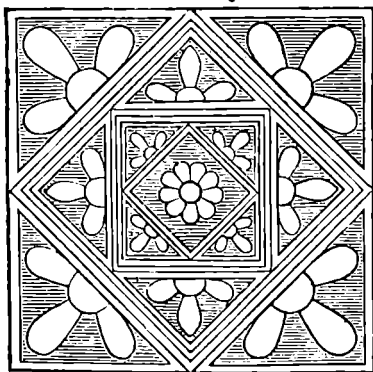
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|---|---|
| <p>A. Massive wall forming facing to hill.
 B.B. Foundation of original wall of enclosure.
 C. Gateway.
 D. Base of lingam.
 E. Road to second group.
 H. Temple to west.</p> | <p>J. (On top). Steep mountain side covered with jungle.
 J.J. (On sides). Dense jungle.
 K. Temple to west.
 L. Temple to east.
 N. Road to Wangat.
 R.R.R. Kanknai river.</p> |
|---|---|

doorway, within the large trefoil arch, is a pyramidal pediment, of which the tympanum is occupied with the trefoil ornament, resting on the architrave which covers the pilasters of the doorways. The base of the great pediment of the porches is on a level with that of the capital of the corner pilasters, but the upper portions of these pediments have disappeared. There were two entrances, to the E. N. E. and W. S. W. respectively. The former has the remains of short flanking walls (afterwards added, it would seem) projecting $2\frac{5}{8}$ feet beyond the porch. They do not appear to have risen higher than the base of the capitals of the porch pilasters. The roof is still standing, and is pyramidal, but its outer facing of stone has fallen, forced out, probably, by the expansion of the roots of a tall fir and other trees, which grew out of the pyramid. The interior, which has been much injured by fire, is a square of 17 feet, the walls below the cornice being $13\frac{1}{2}$ feet high, and plain; but the roof forms a hemispherical dome, 17 feet in diameter, of which the centre has been decorated by a large expanded lotus flower. The cornice is one foot high, with a moulding of three bands; the upper two projecting each beyond the one below it.

The stones of the interior of the dome diminish in size, from about $1\frac{1}{2}$ feet long and 6 inches wide in the lower courses, to squares of about six inches near the centre. The foundation of the dome is formed of large blocks of stone, about 2 feet high, decorated with three straight edged fillets as at Payach,* the two upper ones broad and projecting each beyond that immediately below it, and the lowest narrowest. The spandrels of the dome are plain and horizontal.

Within a few yards of the principal temple, to the north, there are the remains, more or less ruined, of five small temples, three to the east (L), and two to the west (H and K). All but one of them are built on the same general plan as the temple already described, but have only one door each. The two to the west have their doors to the east and south respectively. The doorway of the latter (H) is like that of the temple A of the second group, described below. The other three sides of H are decorated each with a miniature double-roofed temple, but without an enclosing porch like those of A. It has a water-spout on the north-west side. The other temple on the west (K) has been a copy of the principal building, without the second doorway.

Of the other three small temples, *that* corresponding in position to the one nearest the central building on the west, has its door to the south east, and is built on the same plan as H. So has the next one to it (almost touching it) on its north-east side. Its walls have been plain on three sides, and there is a waterspout on the west. The third of these temples, almost touching the first (on its north side), has four doorways; that on the east being larger than the others, with



(I think) a flight of steps to the east. (L). It has a stone water-spout projecting on the N. W. W. side. In the interior the walls are plain. The ceiling (as in the Pandrethan temple,† Plate XVIII.) is formed of 9 blocks, four of which rest over the angles of the walls and reduce the opening to a square. The same process is again repeated with an

upper course of four stones, by which the opening is still further nar-

* See Cunningham, p. 258, para. 10. † See Cunningham, p. 288. para. 10.

rowed to a square of $2\frac{1}{4}$ feet ; and lastly this opening is covered by a single stone, decorated with a large expanded lotus surrounded by a narrow square moulding, whose angles bisect the sides of the upper opening of the ceiling. All the angles are occupied by a flowered ornament of three leaves, something like that of the upper part of the tympanum in the niche of the upper roof at Payach.*

The gateway, about $22\frac{1}{4}$ feet wide, is to the N. N. E. of the principal temple, almost in the N. E. corner of the enclosing wall, and about 30 feet from the nearest of the smaller temples. It was divided into two chambers, and had two columns on each front ; one on either side of the entrance and supporting the architrave, as in the Bhaniyar gateway.† The surrounding wall formed on two sides a facing and support to the platform, on which the temples stand. On one of these sides, viz. that to the east, the wall is over 20 feet high in some places, and is built of small thin dark-coloured stone without mortar. On another side, viz. that on which the gateway is, and the furthest from the river, only the foundation remains ; but 14 feet beyond it there is a second wall, very massive, built of rough blocks of stone, and forming a facing to the hill. It has evidently been erected at a later date, to protect the temples and the gateway from a landslip (probably), which threatened to bury them all in its descent towards the river.

There is built up in this wall a fragment of the pediment of one of the smaller temples. At the S. W. corner of the enclosure there is the base of an enormous *lingam*, $5\frac{1}{8}$ feet in diameter.

From the N. E. corner of the first group of temples there was a road-way flanked with large stones, leading down to the second group, a few hundred yards distant. Half way down, a little to the right of the road, are the ruins of a small solitary temple, but so much injured that it is impossible to make out the original form of the building. Close to it is a block of granite (measuring 10 feet in length, 16 inches in height, and 26 inches in thickness) which seems to have formed part of the facing wall of a resting-place just above it, where the base of a small column is still in its place, at one corner of a rectangular platform. A little further down the road, on the same side, is another rectangular platform, which seems to have been the

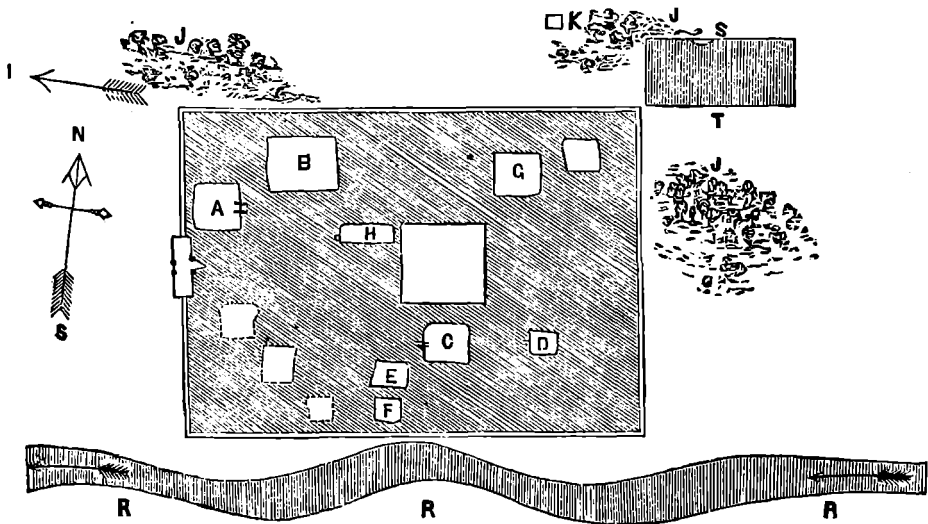
* See Cunningham, plate No. XII.

† See *ante*, p. 96, and Photograph, No. III.

basement of a *bara durrec*, or some such structure, 100 feet long and 67 feet wide. It must have had a broad open verandah all round. The bases of the pillars on one of the longer sides (viz. that to the east), eight in number, are all but one still in their places. The pillars were fluted and two feet in diameter, with an intercolumniation of nearly $12\frac{1}{8}$ feet. Numerous fragments of them are lying about in all directions.

The uppermost course of the basement stones (on which the pillars stood) are 15 inches high, and project about 5 inches over those of the second course (which is almost entirely buried in the ground). In the centre of the platform there are the remains of what appear to have been the walls of an apartment.

About 20 yards to the N. E. of the platform there are the ruins of the enclosing wall of the second group of temples eleven in number, (see woodcut below), with the remains of a gateway in the centre, about $22\frac{7}{12}$ feet wide, similar to that belonging to the first group.* Like



References.

A. to G. Temples.
H. Cistern.
I. Road to first group of temples.
J.J.J. Junglo.

K. Small temple on hill side.
R.R.R. Kanknai river.
S. Spring.
T. Tank.

the latter, it was divided into two chambers, and had flanking pillars to the front and rear, like those at Bhaniyar.† Their

* See *ante*, p. 104.

† See Photograph, No. III.

bases on the river side are still in their places. Immediately inside the gateway, to the left, are the ruins of a small temple A, like those of the first group. Its only entrance, a trefoiled arch covered by a pediment resting on independent pilasters, looks to the N. E. *i. e.* in the direction of the central building. Over the doorway pediment, and resting on square pilasters, is another trefoiled arch, occupying the tympanum of the porch pediment. The square pilasters project 15 inches, and are attached to the building by short walls, as at Pandrethan.* The other three walls are ornamented with similar porches, projecting about 6 inches, and containing each the front of a miniature temple with two roofs. The recesses once held *linga*.† The interior is blocked up with the debris of the roof.

Between A and the principal temple, and a little to the north of them, are the ruins of another temple (B), of which the basement alone remains, amid a heap of huge stones, earth, and jungle. The ground plan of this building was a square of about 18 feet with corner pilasters $2\frac{3}{4}$ feet thick, and four porches projecting about 14 inches beyond the pilasters.

Close to the central and principal temple, at its N. W. corner, is a huge cistern (like those at Bhaniyar†), cut out of a single block of granite, 15 feet long, $7\frac{1}{2}$ feet wide, and 3 feet high, with a projecting spout on the W. S. W., one of the shorter sides.

The central building here is much more injured than that of the former group, and is buried half way up the porches on two sides. It appears, however, to have been very much like the corresponding temple of the first group, but it had only one entrance, *viz.* towards the W. S. W. facing the gateway.

The interior is a square of 17 feet. The lowest course of the dome, consisting of 8 stones, each 22 inches high, has not the mouldings which the other dome has in this place, but seems to have had one narrow plain moulding at the edge, and above it there is a concave course, about 18 inches high, with a moulding resembling the frieze of entablature No. 2, (of Marttand), given by General Cunningham on plate VIII accompanying his Essay. The entrance has the remains of projecting walls§, like those of the large temple in the first group.

* See Cunningham, plate XXI. † See Cunningham, p. 283, and plate No. XX.

‡ See *ante*, p. 97.

§ See *ante*, p. 102.

The corner pilasters of this temple are 4 feet thick, the ground plan being a square of 25 feet, as in the other case. A few yards to the S. S. E. of the central temple is a small one (C), seven feet square, with one round-headed doorway $3\frac{5}{8}$ feet wide, having mouldings the same as those of G, and looking in the same direction as that of the principal building. On the other three sides, there are similar porches with closed square headed doorways. The basement (of which part only is above the ground) seems to have been like that of Bhaumajo.* The entablature over the doorways, beneath the base of the pyramidal pediment, like the entablature over the corners of the building (on each side of the pediment) is decorated like frieze No. 2, of the Marttand entablature, shewn by General Cunningham. The porches project $4\frac{1}{2}$ inches. The interior is a square of $4\frac{2}{3}$ feet. The roof is constructed of horizontal courses, like these of L. (Woodcut on p. 102.) The uppermost stone is decorated with an expanded lotus flower. The two lower courses are ornamented each with a moulding of three square-edged fillets, like those of the Payach dome.†

To the N. N. E. and S. S. W. of this small temple are the ruins of two others. That in the former direction (D), a mere heap of ruins, had its only entrance on the same side as that of the central temple. The other (E) is a heap of huge stones, scarcely one of which is in its original place. Eight feet behind the S. S. W. temple is a fourth small one (F), with a square headed doorway which has plain perpendicular and horizontal mouldings. There are similar doorways on the other sides, but only that on the N. N. W. has an opening. The interior is a square of $5\frac{1}{2}$ feet. The roof has been formed of horizontal courses, of which the lowest alone remains, forming a square opening of about 4 feet. The walls are 20 inches thick.

There has been another small temple to the S. S. W. of that last described, but it is now only a heap of stones; and on its N. W. side I think there are the foundations of one, if not two, more temples.

To the N. N. E. of the central building are the ruins of a very elegant temple (G), the interior of which formed a square of about 9 feet. The walls were plain, with a cornice of 3 horizontal bands, the centre one having a rounded edge. The walls are $2\frac{7}{12}$ feet thick.

* See Cunningham, plate No. X.

† See Cunningham, plate No. XI.

The only entrance is to the S. S. W. The head of the doorway is round, and has a few parallel and perfectly plain mouldings, which are joined to the similar mouldings of the sides by short horizontal returns. To the N. E. of the last, and a few feet only distant, are the ruins of another small temple, the ground plan of which was a square of $6\frac{1}{4}$ feet.

The wall enclosing all of these buildings, has been plain and very massive. Many of the stones are still in their places on the N. N. W. side, some of them being 7 feet long, 22 inches high, and 22 inches thick. The wall measures 161 feet by 118 feet, the longer sides being towards the river and the hill respectively. On the former side the wall forms a support to the platform on which the temples stand; and on the latter, a facing to the hill side, which has either been cut away to form the quadrangle, or has subsequently come down in a landslip, threatening to bury all the buildings in its descent towards the river. Wherever the lower part of the wall remains and is visible on the outside (as it is near the gateway), there is a string course, like that at Bhaniyar.*

Immediately beyond the enclosing wall, at its N. N. W. corner, is a tank (T) of most delicious water, very cold and clear. The bottom of the tank is considerably above the level of the quadrangle, which might therefore have been kept flooded from the tank. The water issues from the hill on the N. W. W. side of the tank, through the stones of the wall, and was probably the cause of this site being selected for all these buildings. Not only the temples, but the neighbourhood is now forsaken by all human beings, and there is not a *resident* Hindu for many miles. But the spring (S) still runs on the same as ever, affording another instance of the temporary nature of man's greatest devices compared with that of things not human.

To the west of the tank, and the north of the second group of temples, on the hill side, and almost buried in the ground, are the ruins of a small solitary temple. The roof is broken into two portions (like that of the Payach temple†), of which the upper one, a pyramid formed of a single stone $2\frac{1}{2}$ feet square, is still in its place.

The situation of the two groups of buildings is very wild and secluded, but not grand like that of the Bhaniyar temple.

* See *ante*, p. 94, and Photograph, No. III.

† See Cunningham, plate No. XII.

They are on the right bank of the Kanknai river, about 3 miles above Wangat, and not on the Brahimsur stream, where the latter place is incorrectly marked in the trigonometrical survey map. The Kanknai is nearer to the temples than the Jhelum is to that of Bhaniyar, and is quite as noisy as the latter river, but its dimensions are much less. The mountains on both sides of the stream above the temples rise to a great height and are very steep. They are covered with forests of pine and fir; and, not far distant to the N. N. E., the head of the valley is closed by a bare, dark green hill, with the snow still remaining in its clefts on the 27th of July. The temples are built of a coarse, pale granite, like that used at Bhaniyar, and mortar is found in most of the buildings. There are tall firs growing out of the roof of the principal temple of each group, and many of the smaller temples have been much injured by other trees forcing their way through the walls.

The best way to the temples from Srinagar is by Gundurbul, Kuchnungul, and Wangat.

DYAMUN, BETWEEN NOWSHERA AND URI.

On the left bank of the Jhelum, between Nowshera and Uri, and about $3\frac{1}{2}$ miles from the latter place, are the ruins of a fine temple and gateway, similar to those of Bhaniyar.* There has been also a surrounding quadrangle, but very little of it remains.

The ground plan of the temple is a square of 23 feet, with corner pilasters $2\frac{5}{8}$ feet thick and six inches projected beyond the walls of the building. The porches, of which three contain closed doorways, are each 16 feet wide, with a projection of $1\frac{3}{4}$ feet. The doorways have square heads with plain straight mouldings, and are surmounted by pediments containing the trefoil ornament. The pediments are supported on half engaged fluted pillars. The only entrance, viz. to the W. N. W., is approached by a flight of steps like that of Bhaniyar.†

The interior is a square of 12 feet, but is nearly filled up with the debris of the pyramidal roof. The interior walls had a cornice of three plain mouldings, like those of one of the larger temples at Wangat.‡ Part of the pyramidal roof is still standing. It has been

* See *ante*, p. 91, and Photographs, Nos. I. II. III. and XIII.

† See Photograph, No. I.

‡ See *ante*, p. 102.

very massive, but hollow. The basement of the temple is like that of Bhaniyar,* but a good deal of it is concealed by earth and jungle.

The steps of the temple are about $19\frac{1}{2}$ feet from those of the gateway, but the latter are covered with earth and fragments of stone.

The exterior face of the surrounding wall has been ornamented like that at Bhaniyar,† and there were two recesses in the corners of the front wall, like those at Marttand and Bhaniyar. The colonnade of the interior has entirely disappeared, if any ever existed. I found no fragments of small columns, like those of the Bhaniyar peristyle; but the quadrangle is so filled up with earth, fragments of stone, trees and jungle, that whole pillars may be concealed from view. I think there was a peristyle; because behind the temple I found part of a basement, like that on which the columns of the peristyle stand at Bhaniyar.‡

The gateway is built on the same plan as that at Bhaniyar,§ and is $23\frac{1}{4}$ feet wide. It is divided into two compartments, each 17 feet by $5\frac{1}{8}$ feet. The short side walls of each compartment are decorated with two trefoil headed niches, one above the other, with pyramidal pediments. The upper part of the gateway has disappeared, but fragments of the four large fluted columns which supported the architrave, are lying about in the neighbourhood, and also the capital of one of these columns, elaborately carved with small figures and flowered ornaments. Nearly the whole of the outer wall of the quadrangle is still standing, but its character is concealed, in most parts, by the earth which on three sides is up to the top of the wall. The whole of the ruins are so buried in jungle that I passed along the road, on my way to Kashmir, without noticing them at all. The material is black stone (I think limestone), streaked with veins of white marble.

The situation is wild, like that of the Bhaniyar temple, the hill rising to a great height immediately behind the ruin.

MANUS BAL.

At the S. E. corner of the lake of Manus Bal, there is a small temple, of which the roof only was above the water on the 9th of

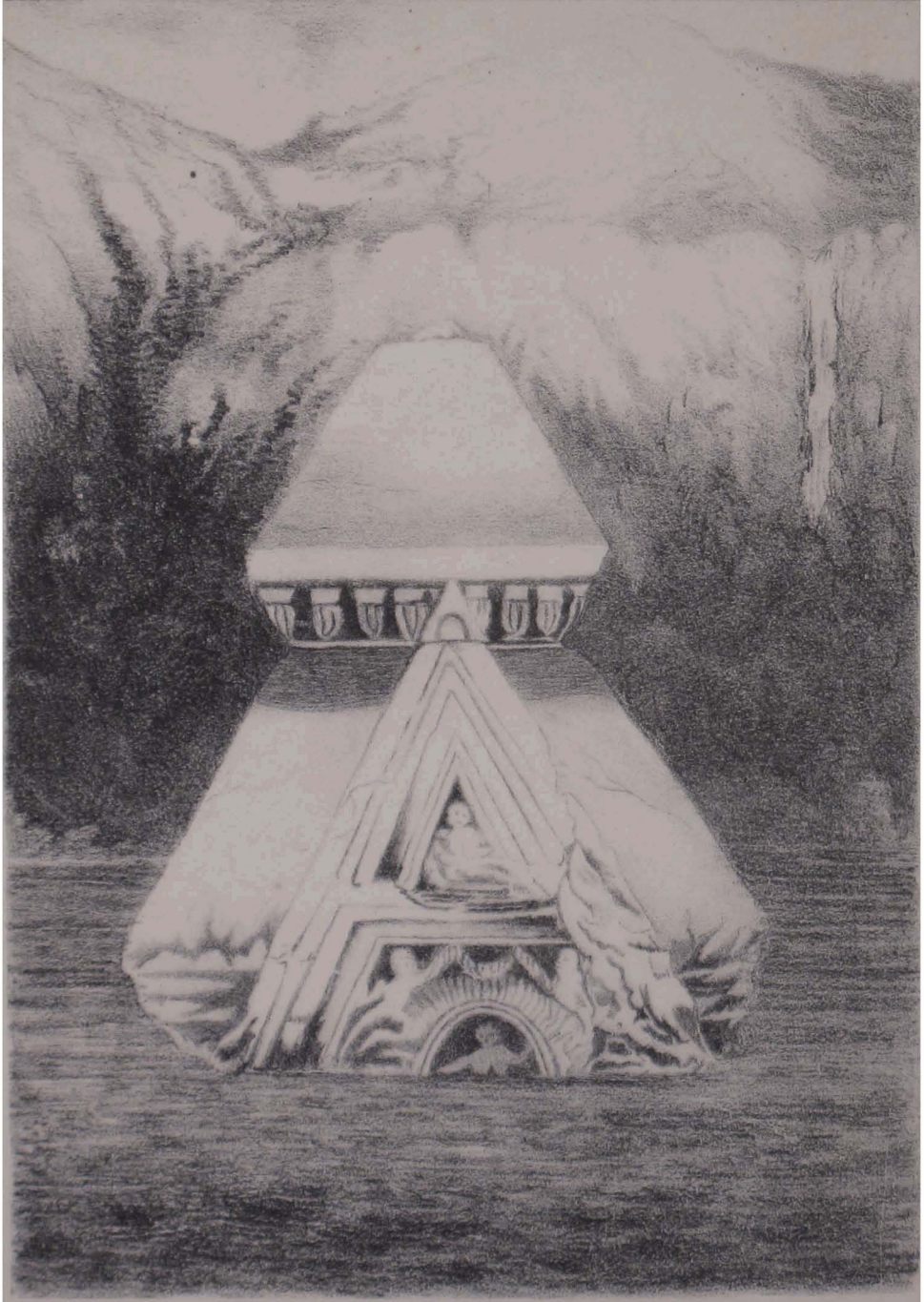
* See Photograph, No. I.

† See Photograph, No. II.

‡ See Photograph, No. III.

§ See Photograph, No. III.

110A



On stone by Kristo Hari Das Student Govt. School of Art Calcutta.

TEMPLE IN LAKE AT MONUSBAL

LITH. BY H. NIVEN, SURVEYOR GENL OFFICE CALCUTTA JULY 1880

August. (Plate XIX.) In the winter, I was told, the building stands on dry ground. At other seasons the whole is sometimes below the surface of the lake.

The roof is very like that of the Payach temple,* being broken into two distinct portions by an ornamental band; each portion being formed of a single stone. The upper stone is 5 feet square at its base, and is plain on all sides. The ornamental band† is like that of Payach, divided into spaces alternately projecting and retiring. The latter are square and occupied by the lotus; but the projecting ends are carved into upright mouldings, slightly rounded at top and bottom, and surmounted by a straight and horizontal band. The north, south, and east sides of the lower portion of the roof are plain. The top seems to have been crowned by a melon-like ornament, of which the base only remains.

The temple appears to be a square of about 6 feet, and has only one doorway, to the west, covered by a pyramidal pediment, which is divided into two portions by a horizontal return of the side mouldings, as in the case of the Marttand colonnade.‡ The upper portion is occupied by the head and shoulders of a figure holding a sort of staff in the left hand, and with something, which I could not make out, under the left arm. (See Plate XIX.) In the niche (like those at Payach§) formed by the trefoil over the doorway, there is a sitting figure, holding a sort of club in the left hand. The angles of the lower portion of the doorway pediment, below the horizontal moulding and above the trefoil, are occupied each with a naked figure leaning against the head of the trefoil, and holding up over the arch a sort of waving scarf, which is passed on through their other hands.

LANKA.

On Lanka island there are the ruins of a very fine temple. Its ground plan appears to have been a square of $34\frac{1}{2}$ feet, with a sort of antechamber to the S. E. E., which is 11 feet wide, including the walls. The latter are $2\frac{5}{7}$ feet thick. This antechamber projects $5\frac{3}{4}$ feet beyond the walls of the *Naos*. The exterior walls of the temple are ornamented with two rows of deep niches with cinq-foiled

* See Cunningham, plate No. XII.

† See Cunningham, plate No. XII.

‡ See Cunningham, plate No. XVI.

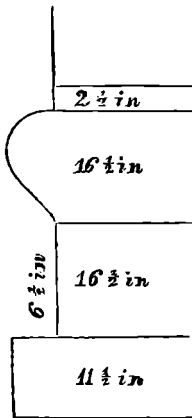
§ See Cunningham, plate No. XII.

heads, flanked by half engaged fluted columns. The wall on each side of the antechamber has three of these niches in each row, *i. e.* 12 niches in all.

There are many small pillars lying about, almost uninjured, and more fragments of similar pillars. The columns measure 8 feet $6\frac{1}{2}$ inches, including base and capital, the latter being like that of the small pillars of the Marttand* peristyle, but with beading between the egg-shaped ornaments. The capital of these pillars is $14\frac{1}{2}$ inches in height. They have 6 flutes, and their diameter is $16\frac{1}{2}$ inches. The exterior face of the walls of the antechamber have only one of the niches in each row.

The doorway is to the S. S. E., but I did not feel sure that there had not been doors on the other sides also.

On the S. S. E. side of the island there is a flight of steps with flanking walls; and close by, in the water, a large *lingam*. There are heaps of hewn stone on all sides of the island at the water's edge, including fragments of square headed doorways, pyramidal pediments, &c., and I think the island must all have been surrounded by a quadrangular wall, with a peristyle and recesses on the interior, as at Marttand.



Near the steps are the remains of a cistern like the smaller one† at Bhaniyar. The building stands on a basement, of which a woodcut is given in the margin.

NARAYAN THAL.

This temple stands in a small tank‡ on the right hand side of the road, going from Baramula to Mozufferabad, and about $2\frac{1}{2}$ miles to the S. W. of the former place. It is situated in a hollow at the foot of the hills, and is buried in trees; and it may, therefore, easily escape the notice of travellers who are not looking out for it. The temple is a square of $13\frac{1}{4}$ feet, with plain walls. There is only one doorway $3\frac{5}{12}$ feet high, and 3 feet wide, on the east side, its top being formed

* See Cunningham, plate No. XV, and plate No. VII, fig. 6.

† See *ante*, p. 97.

‡ See photograph, No. XVII.

by the ends of two stones, whose lower corners are rounded off, forming an arch one foot high. The walls are formed of eight courses, of which two are below the surface of the water.

The roof of the temple is a low pyramid, also formed of eight courses, of which the lowest projects a few inches beyond the face of the walls. The second course from the top of the roof is formed of one stone, $4\frac{3}{4}$ feet square at the bottom, and $1\frac{1}{4}$ feet high. Over it are three small stones, forming the uppermost course, of which the centre is pierced with a hole, 6 inches in diameter, apparently made to receive the end of a finial that is wanted to complete the pyramid.

The interior is a square of $7\frac{1}{4}$ feet, and is $9\frac{5}{12}$ feet high. The floor was in July more than a foot below the surface of the water. The inside walls are formed of horizontal courses, each consisting of four stones only, one on each side of the building. The course over the doorway is slightly projected and rounded, forming a sort of string course along the walls. Above it are eight courses; the sides of the building diminishing in length as they near the top, and the slope of the walls being straight.

The uppermost course of the interior walls, forming a small square opening, is crowned by a single flat stone.

There are a great many stones lying about the tank, but I could not find the foundation of an enclosing wall,* and, owing to the rushes and other weeds which abound in the water, I could not ascertain whether the bottom of the tank had been flagged or not. I did not find any part of the pedestal of a *lingam* in the temple.

The tank is fed by a running stream, which comes from a spring in the side of the hill immediately behind.

Some of the stones of the temple walls are $9\frac{1}{4}$ feet long and 13 inches high.

FUTTEHGUR, KASHMIR.

After crossing the hill at the end of the valley, about two miles from Baramula, on the way to Nowshera, a short distance off the road, to the left, towards Gul-murg, there are the ruins of a grand temple, in a village called (since Runjeet Sing's conquest of the country) Futtelgur. Runjeet had a fort built round the temple,

* See Cunningham, p. 288, para. 11.

using the stone of its pyramidal roof, and probably of its enclosing quadrangle, for the construction of his walls of defence. The ground plan of the temple is a square of $46\frac{2}{3}$ feet. There were four porches, each $27\frac{1}{3}$ feet wide, with a projection $3\frac{1}{2}$ feet beyond the temple walls. The only door was on the W. N. W. side, the other three porches containing closed doorways, like those at Bhaniyar.* The doorways had pyramidal pediments, the tympanum being occupied by the trefoil ornament, and were supported on half engaged fluted columns, with capitals decorated with the egg-shaped ornament.† The doorway pediments were surmounted by those of the porches, with noble trefoiled arches occupying the tympanum; the principal pediments being supported on fine square pilasters, and the arches resting, as usual, on half engaged square pillars of their own. The corner pilasters are $7\frac{1}{2}$ feet thick, and $4\frac{1}{2}$ inches projected. The capitals of the square pilasters, like the entablature of the exterior walls, were ornamented with small trefoil-headed niches, containing naked human figures standing; and over them was a row of lotus flowers in small square panels. The interior measures 29 feet across, and seems to have been octagonal, the four principal sides measuring each $18\frac{1}{2}$ feet, and the other four each 9 feet; but the whole building is buried in earth and the debris of the roof nearly up to the top of the doorways, and it is consequently not possible to take all the measurements accurately. Some of the stones (black limestone?) are very large, measuring $10\frac{7}{8}$ feet in length $3\frac{5}{8}$ feet in height, and $3\frac{1}{8}$ feet in thickness. From the exterior face of the porch to the back of the recess formed by the closed doorway is $8\frac{1}{2}$ feet.

Tewan.

About a mile to the left of the road beyond Bimbaga, at a village called Tewan, near the foot of the hills, there are the ruins of a temple built after the plan of the principal temples beyond Wangat, but of smaller dimensions. It has only one door, viz. to the south; but there are porches, similar to that on the south, on the other three sides, containing closed doorways. The roof is entirely gone, and the walls look as if they would very soon topple over. The basement is buried. The

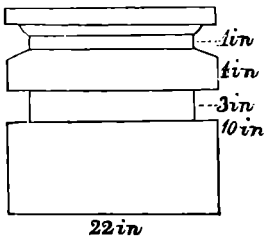
* See photograph, No. I.

† See Cunningham, plate VIII. fig. 6.

interior is a square of about 11 feet. The temple seems to have stood in a tank, and to have had an enclosing wall. Immediately behind is the steep hill side, covered with fine spreading cedars.

TEMPLES AT PATHAN SUGANDHESWARA.*

The inner chamber of this, the smaller of the two Pathan temples, is, as Cunningham says, "quite plain," except that in the west wall there are four small niches in a line, $5\frac{1}{3}$ feet from the floor, two with trefoiled heads and two square-headed. To the right of the gateway ruins there is a fragment of a fluted column, one foot in diameter, like those of the Avantiswami peristyle, and, a little further to the front, a fragment of a larger fluted column (having 20 flutes) $1\frac{2}{3}$ feet in diameter.



Down each flute there is a flat band, one inch wide, slightly projected. Near the latter fragment there are pieces of two trefoil-headed arches, and the capitals (with parts of the shafts) of two of the colonnade pilasters. There is also, on the same spot, the base (22 inches square) of a small column, cut on three

sides only.

SANKARA GAURESWARA.

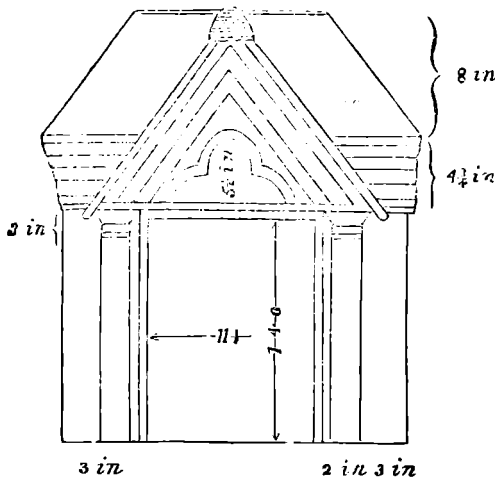
Nearly opposite this, the larger of the two Pathan temples, on the left hand side of the road in a bagh of cherry trees, there is a fragment of a small fluted column† (having 16 flutes), one foot in diameter, similar to that of the Pampur peristyle. The fragment measures about 3 feet in length, and is standing up out of the ground, marking the site of a Mahomedan grave. And in a field to the east of the temple, there is another fragment of the same or a similar pillar. In the village of Pathan, I found the base of a small column like that described near Sugandheswara, and another of a larger column. In and about the village, there are numberless huge stones, squared and otherwise carved, which probably belonged to the enclosure of one or both of the temples. To the east of the entrance porch of the larger temple, at 90 feet distance, there is the foundation of a wall of squared stones, and I thought I could trace the foundation of a gateway.

* See Cunningham, page 281.

† See Cunningham, page 283.

KOHIL.

At Kohil, between Awantipore and Payach, there is a miniature



temple, cut out of one stone, standing near a Mahomedan tomb, within an enclosing wall of recent construction. (See woodcut.) The interior of the temple is a cube of 15 inches, with the centre of the roof hollowed out into a dome; and the walls are 5 inches thick.

The exterior walls are 2 feet long without corner pilasters, and there is only

one entrance. On three sides there are closed doorways, with pediments like that of the entrance. The apex of the doorway pediment is on a level with the top of the lower division of the roof, as at Payach,* and projects 5 inches beyond the roof at the same level. As at Payach, also, the pediment is unbroken, and contains the trefoil ornament. The doorway pilasters project one inch beyond the face of the wall. The basement of the temple, and the upper division of the roof are missing.

At the same place there are the bases of 3 small columns, whose diameter has been 8 inches. Of their bases, the plinth is 7 inches high and $11\frac{1}{4}$ inches wide. The upper member also is square, and somewhat like that of the Marttand peristyle columns,† 3 inches high.

DRUBGAMA.

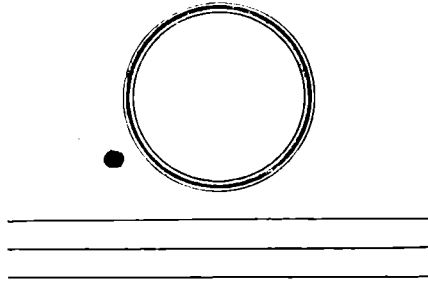
Between Ramoo and Shapuyon, a few yards from the road, on high ground, near Drubgama, is a miniature temple, like that at Kohil, cut out of a single block of stone 2 feet $8\frac{1}{2}$ inches square, and 4 feet $5\frac{1}{2}$ inches high.

It has one door to the south, with a horse shoe-shaped arch, covered by a pyramidal pediment, broken into two portions by a return of the

* See Cunningham, plate XII.

† *Ibid*, plate XV.

side mouldings. The upper portion is occupied by a small trefoil ornament, and the lower one contains a small round ornament, resting on the base, thus :



The width of the porch on the south side is 2 feet. On the north side there is a recess like those of the Pathan temples,* with a cinquefoiled head, covered by a pyramidal pediment broken into two portions of which the lower one is occupied by a flowered ornament. A larger pediment supported on half engaged pillars surmounts the former one. The east and west walls have porches very slightly projected, with pyramidal pediments resting on the jambs of square-headed doorways. The tympanum of the pediment is occupied by a large trefoil ornament.

The roof of the temple has been formed of two stones, of which the upper one has disappeared, as is the case in the Kohil model.

The temple seems to have stood in a very small tank faced with stone walls. I could not find any trace of a basement. In front of the temple there are stones which I took for the foundation of a small rectangular building.

PANDRETHAN.†

The floor of this temple on the 7th of August was $3\frac{5}{12}$ feet below the surface of the water, and above it there were $5\frac{1}{2}$ feet of wall. The opening on the south‡ (differing from those on the other three sides) appears to have been made subsequently. Its sides are not splayed like those of the other doorways, and seem not to have been regularly cut, but rudely broken away. In fact, one stone on the west side of

* See Cunningham, p. 283, para. 1.

† *Idem*, page 283.

‡ *Idem*, p. 287, para. 9.

the opening is not flush with the rest, but projects a couple of inches or so beyond the general level of the face of the wall. I think there had been originally a closed doorway outside on the south, like those at Bhaniyar* and that the interior of the wall on that side was originally built up and plain.

General Cunningham's drawing of the ceiling of the temple is not quite complete. From the accompanying very accurate sketch made by Mr. R. T. Burney of the Civil Service, (Plate XXVIII.), it will be seen that the angles of the square in which the beaded circle is, are occupied by naked human figures, as well as the angles of the other squares. These innermost figures have both arms outstretched, like those at Payach† seeming to hold up the circle. They have drapery about their shoulders, resembling light scarfs. The brackets supporting the cornice were once ornamented, and show marks of great violence having been used to destroy the carving. Each appears to have represented a human head; for on several of them there still remains on both sides what looks like plaited hair. The pediment pilasters project 5 inches beyond those supporting the trefoiled arches. The corner pilasters of the building are 1 foot 10½ inches thick. I found what I took for mortar in all parts of the building.

MARTTAND.‡

The middle chamber of the centre edifice is 14 feet by 6½ feet; and the innermost one, the naos of the Greeks, is 18 feet by 13½ feet, having the remains of a cornice, about 18 inches high, in the S. E. corner. I could find no trace of trefoil-headed panels or any other ornament on the outer walls of the quadrangle.

The large pillars at the extremities of the wall (in which the gateway is) outside, have, I think, supported the pediments of cells like those in the front wall at Bhaniyar.§

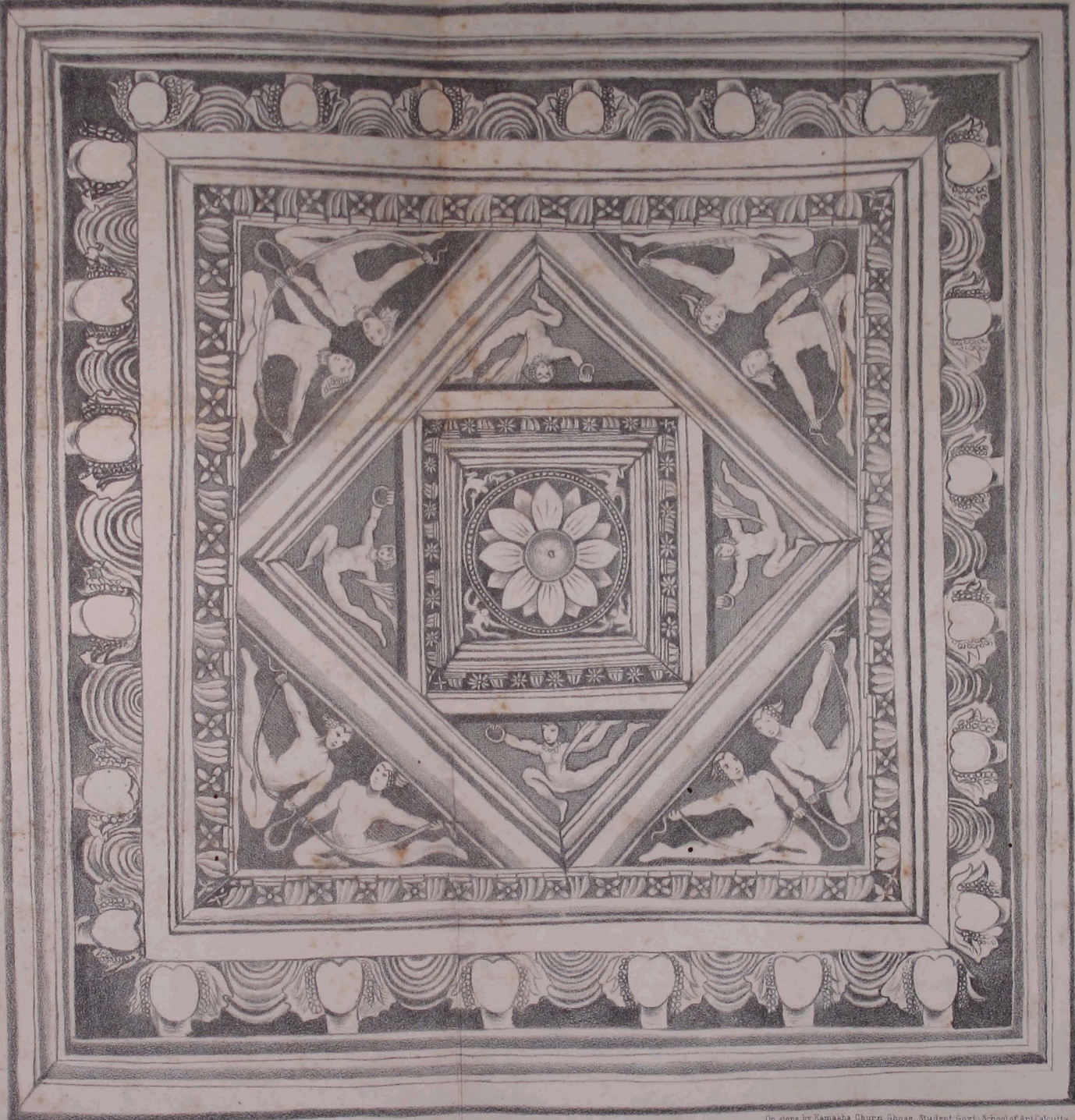
The leading feature of the entablature of the middle chamber is the cinquefoiled headed arch, resting upon small half engaged hexagonal pillars. See woodcut on next page.

* See *ante*, p. 92.

† Cunningham, plate No. XII.

‡ *Ibid.*, page 258.

§ *Ibid.*, p. 270, para. 25, and Photograph, No. XXIII.



Drawn by R. T. Burney Esq^r C. S.

ROOF OF PANDRETHAN TEMPLE

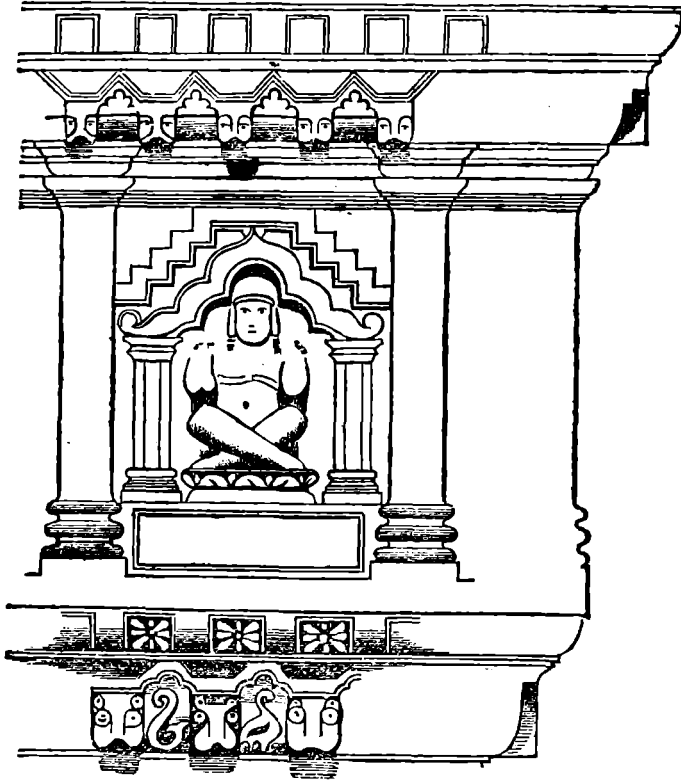
LITHO BY H. NIVEN SURVEYOR GENERAL'S OFFICE CALCUTTA JUNE 1862

On stone by Kamakha Churn Ghose, Student Govt. School of Art Calcutta.



1862

The soffits of the arch, leading from the arddhamandapa or porch, to the antarala or mid-temple, is highly decorated. (See Cunningham, plate XVI. and woodcut overleaf.)



TAKHT-I-SULIMAN.*

With all deference to General Cunningham, I should call the ground plan of this temple a *square*† of $14\frac{2}{3}$ feet, with projections on each side.

The diameter of the interior of the temple is $15\frac{1}{6}$. The thickness of the wall on each side of the door is $5\frac{5}{8}$ feet, and the doorway is projected 2 feet.

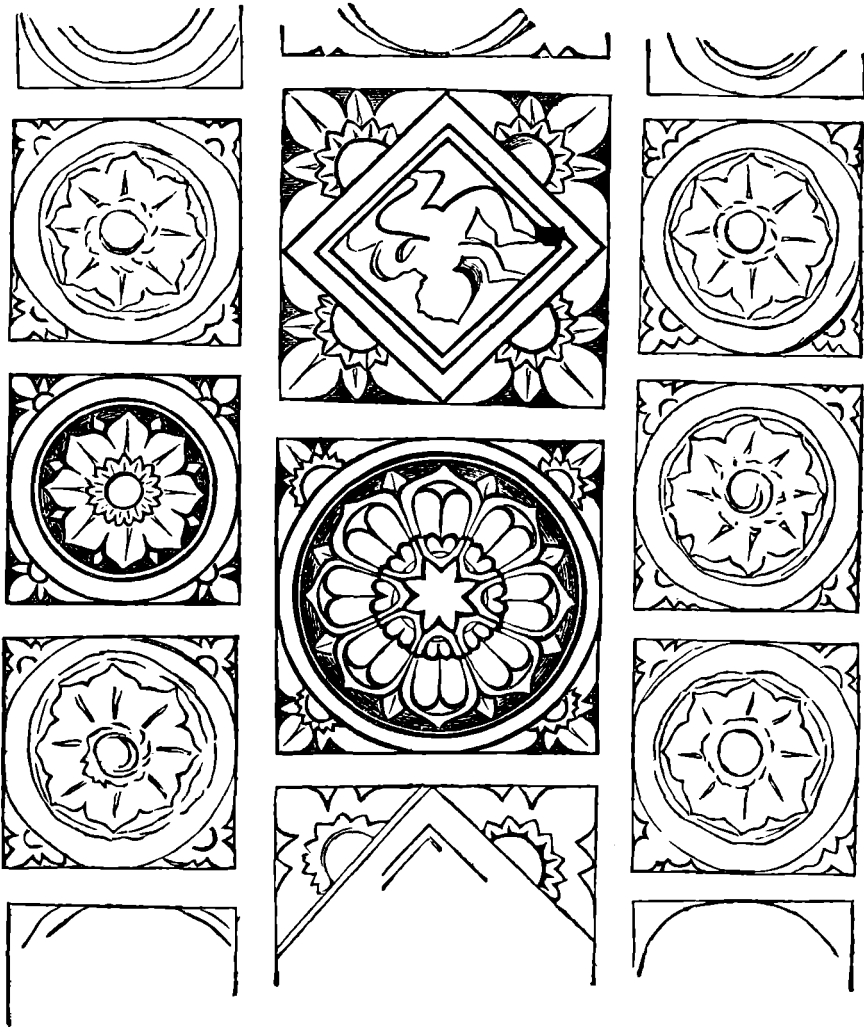
Only one side of the enclosing wall is perfect; and it contains 14 rectangular recesses. The wall on another side is partly standing, and seems to have contained 13 recesses. These walls each measure 22 feet in length on the inside. The outside of the wall is quite plain.‡

* Cunningham, page 247.

† Ibid, p. 270, para. 25, and Photograph, No. XXI.

‡ Ibid, p. 250, para. 18.

The basement of the wall is $2\frac{7}{8}$ feet thick, projecting on the inside one foot beyond the wall itself. The height of the basement is 10 inches.



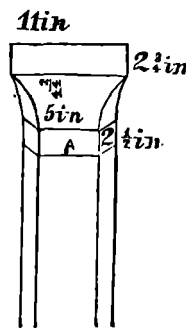
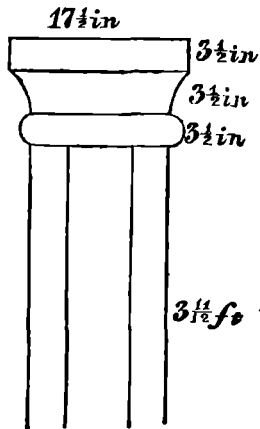
(Soffits of entrance arch of Temple. Marttaud.)

The sloping walls, flanking the steps leading from the entrance, are $2\frac{3}{4}$ feet thick. The surrounding walls and the entrance are in much better preservation than the temple itself. The entrance has a round top (like those of the arched recesses in the rectangular panels*), whereas the doorway of the temple is narrow and pointed. For these and other reasons, I believe the surrounding wall and the steps to be much more recent in date than the temple.

* See Cunningham, p. 250, para. 8.

I was assisted in taking the above measurement by W. Elmslie, Esq., M. D.

To the north of the temple, a few feet distant, there is a small rectangular building. Its interior is 11 feet by $10\frac{5}{8}$ feet, and the



walls are $2\frac{7}{8}$ feet thick. The roof is formed of large plain slabs, supported on four horizontal stone beams, 15 inches wide, and $6\frac{1}{4}$ inches high. Each of these beams is formed of two stones. These beams again rest, in the centre, on another stone beam (formed of 2 pieces) $10\frac{5}{8}$ feet long, 11 inches high and 16 inches wide,

and supported on two stone pillars (of 8 flat faces each) without bases. Including the capitals, the pillars are 4 feet $10\frac{1}{2}$ inches high and $23\frac{1}{2}$ inches thick. (See woodcut.) The capitals are not alike.

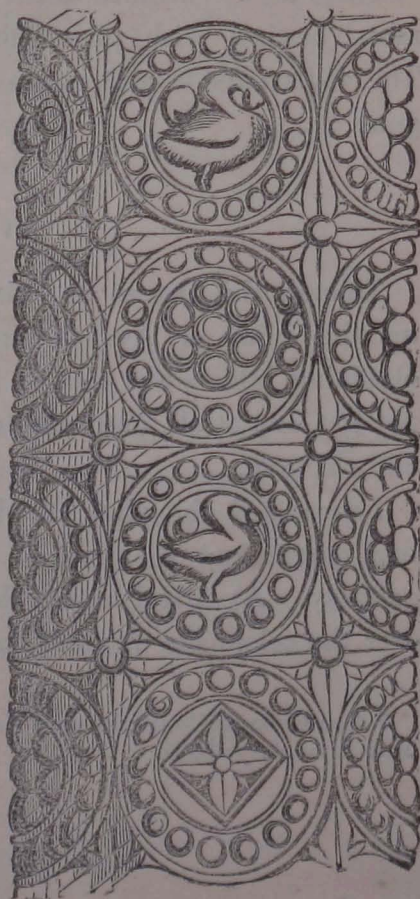
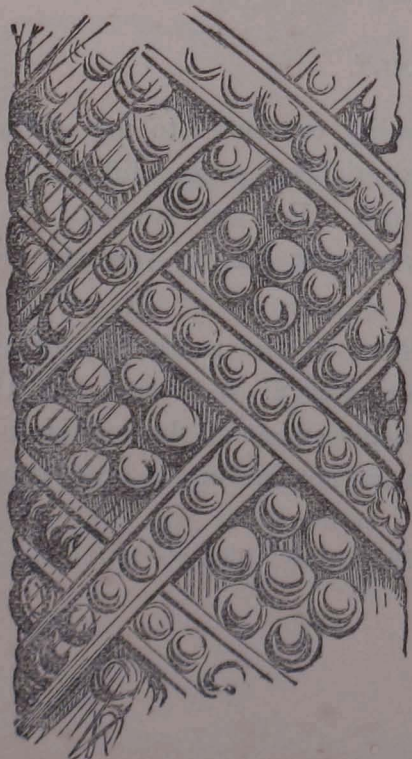
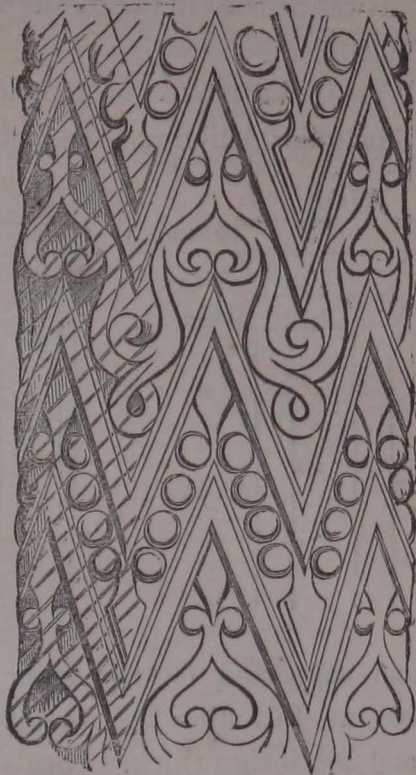
There is one entrance to the east, as in the temple close by. It is round headed, with plain mouldings parallel to the sides and top. The walls outside and inside are plain. The exterior of the roof is gone.

AVANTISWAMI.*

Though the Dewan at Srinagar readily consented to my opening up the ruins of Avantiswami, I experienced great difficulty in obtaining bildars and coolies for the work. For some weeks I could not get any at all, and most of the work was done by very old men and children.

I excavated the whole of the peristyle on the south side of the quadrangle and the part of it between the S. W. corner and the gateway. At first I hoped that the displacement of the entablature over the colonnade was only local; but, on continuing the excavation,

* See General Cunningham's Essay, p. 276, and the Bishop's letter to the Asiatic Society, 1865.



I found that the whole of the entablature on the south side had been thrown down before the silting up of the quadrangle. Notwithstanding this circumstance, the pedimental pilasters of the recesses have scarcely been injured at all. This is specially remarkable in the case of one pair of pilasters, which are ornamented with figures representing Siva or some other divinity. The woodcuts on page 122, from a drawing by Mr. H. Wilson of the Civil Service, give a very faithful representation of four of these pilasters.

KUNAMOH, &c.

At Kunamoh and Kroo, beyond Pampur, to the left of the Islamabad road, there have been temples in the middle of small tanks, which (latter) still remain. At Tapur also, between Pathan and Baramula, there are the foundations, if not the entire basements, of two fine temples; and near Woossun, on the right bank of the Sind, there are likewise extensive ruins of similar buildings.

About one mile from Baramula, on the left bank of the Jhelum, are the foundations of a wall 90 yards square, enclosing a small *tope*. This is probably the ancient Jayendra Vihar. Near the wall there are the foundations of a large village or city. Stones of all shapes are strewn over the ground to the extent of some acres. In one place there is a heap of huge blocks, which are evidently the debris of a temple long ago overturned. There is also a small mound resembling a Buddhist *tope*, also covered with loose stones. Near its top is a very large *lingam*. A few hundred yards from this mound, in an orchard, there is another and larger *lingam*, measuring 17 feet in circumference near the base, and 9 feet in height.