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Temples of Talakadu -Karnataka

Temple Architecture by Prof. Bibhudutta Baral and Rakshitha NID Campus, Bengaluru

Source:

http://www.dsource.in/resource/temples-talakadu-karnataka

- 1. Introduction
- 2. Alamelamma Curse
- 3. Panchalinga Darshan
- 4. Keerthi Narayana Temple
- 5. Cauvery River
- 6. Video
- 7. Contact Details



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Introduction

Talakad or Talakadu, an ancient town located towards the left bank of the river Kaveri/Cauvery. It is located at a distance of 185kms from Bengaluru and lies a very short distance of 45kms from Mysuru. It is place of pre-historic settlements. The major portion of this region is covered by sand. Talakadu was once a part of Ganga Empire and then came under the control of Cholas. Later Hoysalas ruled it and then the region fell into the hands of Vijayanagara kingdom for a certain period of time. Further the King of Vijayanagara ruled this region and was taken over by the Wadiyars of Mysuru.

Talakadu is a historical treat for those with a historical bend of mind. The town is famous for several claims. One of the predominant claims is the curse that turned to thriving town into a sandy shore with sand dunes of about 15 meters high. Talakadu, once a wonderful city more than thirty temples was suppressed under sand since 16th century. According to the history the disaster was caused due to the natural calamity during the rule of Wadiyars, but as per the local myth the reason for this phenomenon takes an other dimension which states that the cause for this sandy shore is because of the curse of Queen Alamelu of this region.

Talakadu Name Story:



A forest called Dakshinagasi Gajarna Keshtra (south facing forest with more elephant) early name of Talakadu.

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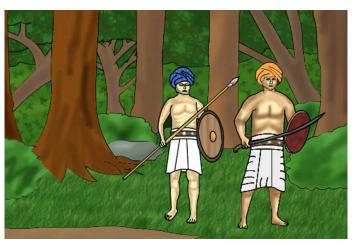
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Everyday elephants use to wash the tree and worship the tree.



Hunters Tala and Kada who use to cut trees and hunt animals.



Tala and Kada both saw elephant worshiping the tree.



Tala and Kada wanted to know why elephants are worshiping the tree.

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Tala hits the tree with his weapon.



Tree starts to bleed, Tala and Kada were shocked by seeing the blood.



Lord Shiva apprised from the tree.



Lord Shiva told them to grind the fruits of the same tree and apply it on the bleeding place.

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Tala n Kada prepared the medicine.



Medicine was applied on the place were blood was bleeding.



Shiva granted a wish that hunters name should be the place name, Tala and Kada become "Talakadu".

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Alamelamma Curse

The devotees of Alamelu/Alamelamma and many historians believe in the story of greed and the power of curse that led to the present condition of Talakadu. The story is that, during 16th century the King Sri Ranga Raya, the ruler of Srirangapatna and an heir of Vijayanagara kingdom was a victim of an incurable disease. Hence the ruler undertook a pilgrimage to Talakadu hoping to be cured of his affliction. In order to make this journey, the ruler handed over the reins to his second wife Alamelu. Later when she heard the news that her husband is on death-bed and possibly could never return back to his capital, she decided to visit him during his last few days.

Alamelamma being a devotee of Sri Ranga Nayaki, the consort of Sri Ranganatha of Srirangapatna temple used to send all her jewels once in a year to Sri Ranga Nayaki to adorn with those jewels. Later the jewels would be returned to Alamelamma. During the time of her husband's illness she further handed over the kingdom over to the Mysore Maharaja, Raja Wadiyar. Ever since the dynasty was retained by Mysore Maharajas. It appears that once Raja Wadiyar desired to possess the jewels that were the property of Rani given for adorning the Goddess of Srirangapatna. Thus he being unable to obtain them and was eager to seize them at any pretext, he levied his army and proceeded against Rani. Meanwhile Sri Ranga Raya was dead and the widow Alamelamma was harassed. Thus Alamelamma thereupon sent her nose ring to Sri Ranga Nayaki and jumped into the river Cauvery at a place called Malangi, keeping rest of her jewels tied up in a cloth.

It is said that Alamelamma while she was drowning in river uttered a curse as 'Let Talakadu be covered by sand, let Malangi become a whirlpool and the Mysore Wadiyars fail to beget heirs. From then it is believed that once the fertile land of Talakadu became desert like town and got covered by sand, the river Cauvery at that particular point suddenly developed the whirlpool and the Mysore royal family got affected to beget heirs.



A forest called Dakshinagasi Gajarna Keshtra (south facing forest with more elephant) early name of Talakadu.

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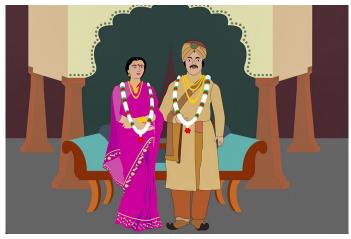
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Round brush is used to paint on the bottle.



Artisan painting patterns on bottle using turquoise acrylic paint.



Artisan is drawing black outlines to make the bottle more interesting.



Warli designs are painted on bottle to fill up the white space.

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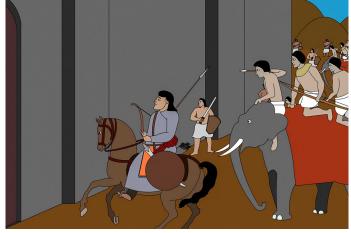
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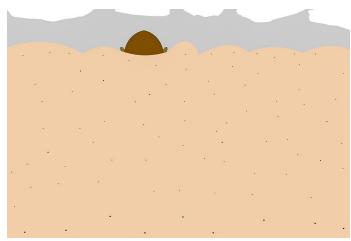
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Cloth is wrapped over the glass bottle using glue.

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Panchalinga Darshan

Talakadu once famed for temples are now drowned under the sand dunes, yet there are few temples. Among all these temples are five temples dedicated to Lord Shiva are famously known for Panchalinga darshan, is believed to be very auspicious. The temples are namely:

- Vaidyanatheshwara Temple
- Vasukishwara or Pataleshwara Temple
- Saikateshwara or Maruleshwara Temple
- Arkeshwara Temple and
- Mallikarjuna Temple

These five temples are believed to be the five faces of Shiva famed as Pancha pathi. In honor of these five Shiva temples a fair is held called Panchalinga darshan. It is conducted during an auspicious period according to Hindu Panchang. It is believed that taking the darshan of these five Shivling darshan during the certain period of auspicious time helps in attaining peace and prosperity. This pancha linga darshan is usually held once in twelve, seven, five or three years at Talakadu where devotees undertake the darshan to fulfill their desires. Depending on the astrological calculations, the darshan in twelve years cycle is broken. But usually the occasion is held every once in twelve years on a new moon day of Karthika maasa (On a monday when the planet Sun is in the zodiac sign of scorpio). Devotees start the ritual by dipping in the dawn at Gokarna theertha. Then they start worshipping Gokarneshwara, Chandikadevi and then the main deity Vaidyanatheshwara. Then the devotees start bathing in northern, eastern, southern and western stretches of the river Cauvery and continue to worship Lord Arkeshwara, Lord Pataleshwara, Lord Maruleshwara, Lord Mallikarjuna accordingly by returning to Vaidyanatheshwara temple after each worship. And finally by worshipping Lord Keerthinarayana, devotees conclude the ritual of the day.







🌠 Pataleshwara Temple

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Maruleshwara Temple



Arkeshwara Temple



Mallikarjuna Temple

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Vaidyanatheshwara Temple

Vaidhyanatheshwara temple being located at Talakad has an interesting history that is situated in Chamarajanagar district of Karnataka. The temple is a famous pilgrimage in South India and is one among the panchalinga sthalas (places). Lord Shiva is worshiped here. It is believed that one who takes the darshan of five Lingas will be forgiven from all their sins.

The Vaidyanatheshwara temple was constructed in 14th century during the reign of Chola kings. The temple was built in Dravidian style and have two huge beautifully structured dwarapalakas standing on the either sides of the entrance to the main shrine. The doorways of the temple are intricately carved and the outer walls are engraved with magnificent sculptures. There is a figure of Lord Ganesh riding on his vehicle, the mouse towards the right direction and also a statue of Nandi installed at the entrance. In the inner mandapa there are idols of Lord Nataraja, Goddess Durga, Goddess Badhrakaali, Goddess Kaali and Goddess Sharada. The walls are decorated by the depictions of various forms of Lord Shiva and Vishnu. On the either side of the main sanctum are the idols of Lord Ganesh and Lord Subramanya. And the main goddess worshipped here is Manonmani. On one end of the outer roof a beautiful chain of granite rings are sculpted and are hanged from the roof with no joints. These are an outstanding example of magnificent workmanship of artisans who has created such wonders using only chisel and hammer.

Mythology of Vaidyanatheshwara Temple:

As the legendary narrates, a puritan named Somadatta with his disciples was killed by a herd of elephants while they were doing their penance when they were on the pilgrimage to this temple. In the turn of rebirth they were born as elephants in the same region/forest and continued to worship Lord Shiva in the form of a tree in the forest. This tree is supposed to be a silk cotton tree. Once the two hunters named Tala and Kadu watched these elephants performing the rituals to this silk-cotton tree and attempted to cut down this tree out of curiosity. But immediately found the tree bleeding and heard a divine voice proclaiming that the tree was the form of Lord hence the hunters were advised to stop cutting. Thus the hunters stopped cutting and covered the wound with fruits and leaves to heal. Later the blood miraculously turned into milk and got healed completely. The hunters Tala and Kadu attained salvation here, from then the place was known as Talakadu. As the Lord in the form of tree healed himself, he got to be known as Vaidyanatha or Vaideeshwara. The word vaidya in Sanskrit means doctor and the Lord Vaidyanatha became the lord of doctors!

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ವೈದ್ಯೇಶ್ವ ದೀವಾಲಯ

ತಾಲಕಾಡು. ಮೈಸೂಕಿಂದ 60 ಕಿ.ಮೀ. ಪೂರ್ವಕ್ಕೆ ಕಾವೇಲ ಸದಿಯ ವಿಠದಂಡೆಯ ಮೆಲಸ ಊರು, ಇಲ್ಲರುವ ದೇವಾಲಯಗಳು, ಇಲ್ಲ ನಡೆಯುವ ಪಂಚಲಂಗದರ್ಶನ ಜಾತ್ರೆ ಎತ್ತು ದಕ್ಷಿಣ ಭಾರತದಲ್ಲೇ ಅಪರಾಪವೆಸಿಸಿರುವ ಇಲ್ಲಯ ಅಗಾಧ ಮರಳು ಗುಡ್ಡೆ ಗಳಂದಾಗ ತಂಕಾಡು ಹೆಸರುವಾಸಿಯಾಗಿದೆ. ತಲವಸಪುರ, ಗಜಾರಣ್ಯ ಕ್ಷೇತ್ರವೆಂಬ ಹೆಸರುಗಳಿಂದಲು ಪಸಿದ್ಧವಾದ ತಲಕಾಡಿನ ಪ್ರಾಟೀನ ಕೆ ಕ್ರಿ. ಪೂರ್ವದ ಶತಮಾನಗಳಗೆ ಸೇರುತ್ತದೆ ತಲಕಾಡಿನ ಗಂಗರಂದೇ ಪ್ರಸಿದ್ಧರಾದ ಪಶ್ಚಿಮ ಗಂಗರು, ತಲಕಾಡನ್ನು ಕ್ರಿ.ಶ. ಎಂಬನೆಯ ಶತಮಾನದ ವೇಳೆಗೆ ತಮ್ಮ ರಾಜಧಾನಿಯನ್ನಾಗಿ ಮಾಡಿಕೊಂಡರು. ನಂತು ಒಂದನೆಯು ರಾಜ ರಾಜ ಚೋಚನು (ಕ್ರಿ.ಶ.ಸುಮಾರ 1000) ತಲಕಾಡನ್ನು ಲಿಕ್ರಮಿಸಿಕೊಂಡು ಈ ಊರಿಗೆ 'ರಾಜ ರಾಜಪುರ 'ವೆಂದು ನಾಮಕರಣ ಮಾಡಿದನು. ಜೋಚಂದ ತಲಕಾಡು ವಿಜಯನಗರ, ಮೈಸೂರು ವಡೆಯರ್ ಕವರ ಅಕ್ವಿಕೆಯಲ್ಲ ತ್ರು., ಕ್ರಿ.ಶ. 17 ಸೇ ಶತಮಾನದಲ್ಲ ಸಂಭವಿಸಿದ ನಿಗುಗಡ ನೈಸರ್ಗಿಕ ವಿಕೋಪದಿರವಾಗಿ ಪ್ರಾಟೀನ ತಲಕಾಡು ನಗರ ಸಂಪೂರ್ಣವಾಗ, ಗಾಳಯಲ್ಲನ್ನು, ಕ್ರಿ.ಶ. 17 ಸೇ ಶತಮಾನದಲ್ಲ ಸಂಭವಿಸಿದ ನಿಗುಗಡ ನೈಸರ್ಗಿಕ ವಿಕೋಪದಿರವಾಗಿ ಪ್ರಾಟೀನ ತಲಕಾಡು ನಗರ ಸಂಪೂರ್ಣವಾಗ, ಗಾಳಯಲ್ಲ ಸೂಲಾರು, ಸಂಗ ಕಾರಿದು ಪ್ರಚಿಸ್ತ ಪ್ರಜಲು ನಗರ ಕಾಲದ ತಲಕಾಡು ನಗರ ಅಲ್ಲಯ ಮತ್ತು ಭಾಗ ಕ್ರಿ.ಶ. 18-19 ಸೇ ಶತಮಾನದಲ್ಲ ನಿರ್ಮಿತವಾದ ಅನಾರು, ಗಂಗ-ಚೋಕ - ಥೈನಯ್ಯಕ ವಿಜಯ ನಗರ ಕೊಂದ ತಲಕಾಡು ನಗರ ಅಲ್ಲಯ ಮತ್ತು ನಿರ್ಸಾರಣೆಯನ್ನು ಕುಂಡಿದೆ, ತಳವಿನಾ ಸರಣ, ಗರ್ಭನ್ಯ ಕೊಂಡು, ಸಂದ್ಯಾ ಮಂಡ ಮುಡಿ ಮುಡುವುಂಡದ ಒಳಗೆ ಉತ್ಪರಕ್ಕೆ ಪರಿವಾರ

ಕಂಡಿದೆ. ತಳವಿನ್ಯಾಸದಲ್ಲ ಗರ್ಜಗ್ಯ ಹ. ಲಿಂತರಾಳ, ಅರ್ಧಮಂಡಪ್ಪತ್ತುಮಠಾ ಮಂಡಪಗಳವೆ. ಮಹಾಮಂಡಪದ ಒಳಗೆ ಉತ್ತರಕ್ಕೆ ಪರಿವಾರ ದೇವಕ ಗ್ರಹಿಗಳೂ. ದಕ್ಷಿಣದಲ್ಲ. ಇರ್ಬಗ್ಯ ಹ. ಲಿಂತರಾಳ, ಅರ್ಧಮಂಡಪ್ಪತ್ತುಮಠಾ ಮಂಡಪಗಳವೆ. ಮಹಾಮಂಡಪದ ಒಳಗೆ ಉತ್ತರಕ್ಕೆ ಪರಿವಾರ ದೇವಕ ಗ್ರಹಿಗಳೂ. ದಕ್ಷಿಣದಲ್ಲ ಒಂದು ಮುಖ ಮಂಡಪವುನ, ಪೂರ್ವದಲ್ಲ ಅಗಲವಾದ ಕೈಸಾರೆಯಾ ಇದೆ. ದೇವಾಲಯದ ಸುತ್ತಲು ವಿಶಾಲ ಅಂಗಳ ವ್ಯಕ್ತಾರ, ಪೂರ್ವದಲ್ಲ ಮುಖ್ಯಪ್ಪತ್ತೇತ್ತ ಮಂಡಪಿಗಳಿತೆ. ಅಂಗಳದ ಪಕ್ಕಿಮ ಭಾಗದಲ್ಲ ಕಂಬ ಸಾಲನ ಕೈಸಾಲೆಯಾ ಇದೆ. ದೇವಾಲಯದ ಸುತ್ತಲು ವಿಶಾಲ ಅಂಗಳ ವ್ಯಕ್ತಿಸು ಭಾಗದಲ್ಲ ಕಂಬ ಸಾಲನ ಕೈಸಾಲೆಯಾ ಇದೆ. ದೇವಾಲಯದ ಸುತ್ತಲು ವಿಶಾಲ ಅಂಗಳ ವ್ಯಕ್ತಿಸು ಭಾಗದಲ್ಲ ಕಂಬ ಸಾಲನ ಕೈಸಾಲೆಯಾ ಇದೆ. ದೇವಾಲಯಕ್ಕೆ ಕಿಂದಾದ ಒಂದು ಜಗತಿ ಇದೆ ಜಗತಿಯವೇಲೆ ದ್ರಾವಿಡಕೀತಿಯ ದಿಂದುಗಳು ಪ್ರತಿಕ್ಷಾನ, ಇತ್ತಿ ಕಪೋಪ ಹಾರಗಳಿವೆ. ಇತ್ತಿಯ ಹೊರ ಉಂಕರಣೆಯಲ್ಲ ವೈವಿದ್ಯತೆ ಇದೆ. ನಾವಂಗದ ಇತ್ತಿಯ ಮುಂದಿನ ಅರ್ಧಭಾಗವಾಸ್ತು ಎತ್ತು ತಿಲ್ಪುಕ್ಕಾರಿಗಳ ಸುತ್ತ ಸಂಯೋಜನೆಯಾಗಿದೆ. ಉಳಿದ ಸವರಂಗದ ಭಾಗ ಮತ್ತು ಗಳುಗೃಹಿಸ ಭಾಗಗಳಲ್ಲ ಕೇವಂ ವಾಸ್ತು ಅಂಕರಣಗಳು ಮಾತ್ರ ಕಾಣುತ್ತವೆ. ನಾವಂಗದ ಅತ್ತಿಯ ಕೋಷ್ಠಕಗಳ ಮುಂದಿನ ಉಬ್ಬು ತಿಲ್ಪಗಳು ಅವುಗಳ ವಿಷಯ ವೈವಿದ್ಯತೆಗೆ ಗಮನಾನುಕುವುದ ಮೈ ಅನೇಕ ಶೈವ ಪುರಾತನರ ತಿಲ್ಪಗಳನ್ನು ಇಲ್ಲ ಕಾಣುಪುತ್ರಮ. ಗರ್ಭಗೃಹಿಸ ಹಾಣುರುತ್ತವೆ. ಜಗತಿಯ ಬಳಕೆ, ಇತ್ತಿ. ತಿಲ್ಪಗಳು, ವ್ಯಾರ ಬರುಧನೆ ದೇವಾಲಯ ನಿರ್ಮಾಣದಲ್ಲ ಪೊರಾತಿ ತೈಅಯ ವಿವಾನವಿದೆ. ದೇವಾಲಯ ನಿರ್ಮಾಣದಲ್ಲ ಪೊರಾವಿದ ಭುವನೇಶ್ವಲ ಮುಂತಾದವು ಪೊರಾಮ ಕಾಣುರುತ್ತವೆ. ಜಗತಿಯ ಬಳಕೆ, ಇತ್ತಿ. ತಿಲ್ಪಗಳು, ವ್ಯಾರ ಬರುಧನೆ ದೇವಾಲಯ ನಿರಾವಿದ ಪ್ರತಿಕ್ರ ಸ್ಥಾನ ಮುಂತಾದ ಪ್ರತಿಕ್ರ ಮುಂತಾದವು ಪೊರಾತಿ ಪ್ರಕ್ರಿಯ ಬರುವ ಕ್ರಿಪ್ ಪ್ರತಿಕ್ರ ಸ್ಥಾನ ಪ್ರಕ್ರಾ ಸಾತ್ರವೆ ಪ್ರಕ್ರಾ ಸಾತ್ರವೆ ಪ್ರಕ್ರಿಸಿದ ಪ್ರವಿಸಿದ ಪ್ರಕ್ರಿಸಿದ ಪ್ರಕ್ಷ ಪ್ರಕ್ರಿಸಿದ ಪ್ರಕ್ರಿಸಿದ ಪ್ರಕ್ರಿಸಿದ ಪ್ರಕ್ರಿಸಿದ ಪ್ರಕ್ರಿಸಿದ ಪ್ರಕ್ತಿಸಿದ ಪ್ರಕ್ರಿಸಿದ ಪ್ರಕ್ರಿಸಿದ ಪ್ರಕ್ರಿಸಿದ ಪ್ರಕ್ರಿಸಿದ ಪ್ರಕ್ರಿಸಿದ ಪ್ರಕ

Board indicating the rulers and their empire in talakadu.

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Temples of Talakadu -Karnataka

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- 1. Introduction
- 2. Alamelamma Curse
- 3. Panchalinga Darshan
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ವೈದ್ಯೇಶ್ವರ ದೇವಾಲಯ, ತಲಕಾಡು

ತಿರುಕಾತು. ಕಾವೇರ ನೆದೆಯ ಎಡ ದಂಡೆಯ ಮೇಲನ ಕಾರಿದೆ, ತಿಳುನಮೊದ, ಗಣಾರಣ್ಣ ಕ್ಷೇತ್ರವೆಂದ ಹೆಸರುಗಳಂದಲೂ ಪ್ರಸಿದ್ಧವಾದ ತಿಳುಕಾತಿಗೆ ಪ್ರದೇಶದ ಪ್ರಸಿದ್ಧವಾದ ಪ್ರತಿಯ ಗಂಡೆದು, ತಿಳುಕಾತನ್ನು ಪ್ರಕರ್ಣ ಪ್ರಸಿದ್ಧವಾದ ಪ್ರತಿಯ ಗಂಡೆದು, ತಿಳುಕಾತನ್ನು ಪ್ರಕರ್ಣ ಪ್ರಸಿದ್ಧವಾದ ಪ್ರತಿಯ ಗಂಡೆದು, ತಳುಕಾತನ್ನು ಪ್ರತ್ನೆ ಎಂಬನೆಯ ಶತಮಾನದ ವೇಳೆದೆ ತಮ್ಮ ರಾಜರಾಜಿಯನ್ನಾಗಿ ಮಾಡಿಕೊಂಡರು, ನಂತರ ಜಂಡನೆನ್ನು ಮತ್ತೆದಿನಗಳನ್ನು ಅಭಿಮಾನದಲ್ಲಿ ಸಂಭವಿಸಿದೆ ನಗುವ ನೈಸರ್ಗನೆ ನಿರ್ಕತ್ತವೆ ಹೊಳಗಾರಿದೆ. ಪ್ರತಿಯ ಪ್ರತಿಯ ಪ್ರತಿಯ ಪ್ರತಿಯ ಪ್ರಕರ್ಣ ಪ್ರತಿಯ ಪ್ರತ್ನೆ ಪ್ರತಿಯ ಪ್ರತಿಯ ಪ್ರಕರ್ಣ ಪ್ರತಿಯ ಪ್ರಕರ್ಣ ಪ್ರತಿಯ ಪ್ರತಿಯ ಪ್ರಕರ್ಣ ಪ್ರತಿಯ ಪ್ರಕರ್ಣ ಪ್ರಕರಣ ಪ್ರಕರ್ಣ ಪ್ರಕರ್ಣ ಪ್ರಕರಣ ಪ್ರಕರ್ಣ ಪ್ರಕರಣ ಪ್ರಕರ್ಣ ಪ್ರಕರ್ಣ ಪ್ರಕರ್ಣ ಪ್ರಕರ್ಣ ಪ್ರಕರ್ಣ ಪ್ರಕರ್ಣ ಪ್ರಕರ್ಣ ಪ್ರಕರ್ಣ ಪ್ರಕರ್ಣ ಪ್ರಕರಣ ಪ್ರಕರಣ ಪ್ರಕರಣ ಪ್ರಕರಣ ಪ್ರಕರ್ಣ ಪ್ರಕರ್ಣ ಪ್ರಕರ್ಣ ಪ್ರಕರಣ ಪ್ರಕರಣ ಪ್ರಕರ್ಣ ಪ್ರಕರ್ಣ ಪ್ರಕರ್ಣ ಪ್ರಕರಣ ಪ್ರಕರ್ಣ ಪ್ರಕರ್ಣ ಪ್ರಕರಣ ಪ್ರಕರಣ ಪ್ರಕರಣ ಪ್ರಕರ್ಣ ಪ್ರಕರಣ ಪ್ರಕರ್ಣ ಪ್ರಕರ್ಣ ಪ್ರಕರಣ ಪ್ರಕರ್ಣ ಪ್ರಕರಣ ಪ್ರಕರಣ ಪ್ರಕರ್ಣ ಪ್ರಕರಣ ಪ್ರಕರಣ ಪ್ರಕರಣ ಪ್ರಕರಣ ಪ್ರಕರ್ಣ ಪ್ರಕರಣ ಪ್

ेवैद्येश्वर मंदिर, तलकाडु

Vaidyesvara Temple, Talkad

Talkad, Known as Dalavanapura and Gajaranya in Sanskrit, Talkad was the capital of the Gangas, who ruled present Mysore, Mandya, Hassan, Bangalore and Kolar districts from the fourth century to tenth century AD, under Gangavadi 96,000. The Gangas were succeeded by the Imperial Choias, Hoysalas, Vijayanagara and the Wodeyars of Mysore. The Vaidysevara temple complex with mixed Ganga, Chola and Hoysala stylistic features is datable between circa tenth and fourteenth centures AD. The temple on plan has a garbhaginha, an antarata, an ardhamanadapa, a pillared mahamandapa with an entrance porch or mukhamandapa in the assilvest contaction. The temple indented on plan also has a mukhamandapa to the south. The mahamandapa in the north has additional shrines for processional defiles. There is a devi shrine in the north-west of the temple complex. The temple is built over a fagatil. Its wall is treated with massive pilaster motifs with various deities of the Saiva faith. Over the garbhaginha is a brick and lime vesars sikhara. The navaranga has six central pillars. The doorway of the navaranga shows Hoysala workmanship and on either side are dvarapalas about 2 m high. The temple has a spacious inner prakara with small shrines housing soulptures of the Ganga, Hoysala and Vijayanagara periods. The Vaidyesvara lings is held in high reverence. The tall gateway facing the main entrance has beautiful docorations.

A brief history of Sri Vaidyanatheshwara temple.



The chariot which is used to take god on procession.

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Temples of Talakadu -Karnataka

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The main entrance of Sri Vaidyanatheshwara temple.



Full view of the temple.



Bronze gajastamba of the temple.



Portray of lord Shiva and trishula on gajastamba.

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Dwarapalaka of the temple.





The chest and stomach of the dwarapalaka resemble as cow's face.

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Beautifully carved main entrance of the temple.



Devotees visiting the temple.





Priest performing Pooja near the gajastamba.

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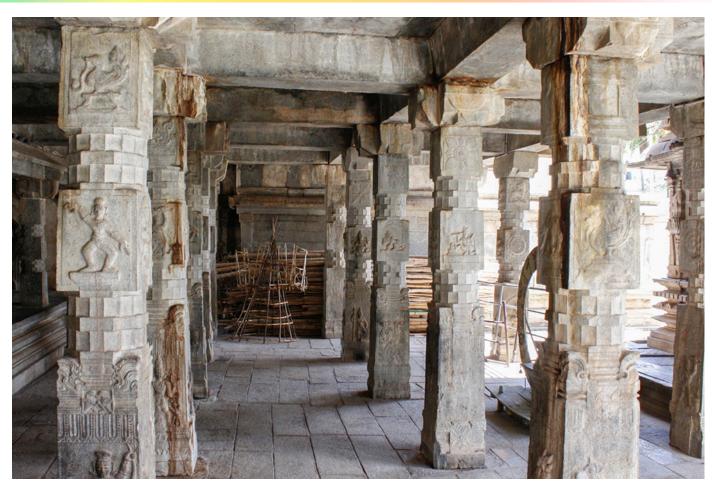
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Beautifully sculpted pillars of the temple.

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Detailing on different pillars of the temple.



Idols sculpted on the walls of the temple.



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Different animals portrayed on the walls of the temple.



Huge nandhi statue inside the temple.



Rings carved out of single stone.



Idols of lord Ganesh and lord Subramanya on the pillars of the temple.

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 - 3.2. Pataleshwara Temple
 - 3.3. Maruleshwara Temple
 - 3.4. Arkeshwara Temple
 - 3.5. Mallikarjuna Temple
- 4. Keerthi Narayana Temple
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- 6. Video
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Lord hanuman idol worshiped inside the temple complex.



Statue of nandhi being place according to vasthu sashtram.



Prasadam sold in the temple premises.

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Temples of Talakadu -Karnataka

Temple Architecture by Prof. Bibhudutta Baral and Rakshitha NID Campus, Bengaluru

Source:

- 1. Introduction
- 2. Alamelamma Curse
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 - 3.1. Vaidyanatheshwara Temple
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Tulasi katte inside the temple.

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Beautiful floral designs on the temple pillar.



Dance of Shiva portrayed on the temple wall.

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Ornamental item used during procession.

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Source:

http://www.dsource.in/resource/temples-talakadu-karnataka/panchalinga-darshan/pataleshwara-temple

- 1. Introduction
- 2. Alamelamma Curse
- 3. Panchalinga Darshan
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Pataleshwara Temple

Pathaleshwara temple is considered to be the oldest rock cut temple carved during 8th century in Rashtrakutas period. The temple is famous for its uniqueness of Shivling installed at this temple. The Shivling of Vasukishwara or Pataleshwara changes its color. By morning Shivling appears to be red, black in the afternoon whereas at night it changes its color to be white.

Towards the north direction of this temple is the Keerti Narayana temple located. Currently this temple belongs to neighboring state.



Sand covered way leading to the lord Sri Pathaleshwara temple.

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Patheleshwara is one of the panchalinga.



Sacred offerings at the temple.



Main sannidhi of lord Sri Pathaleshwara.



Path leading to the main sannidhi.

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Different types of linga in the premises.

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Source:

http://www.dsource.in/resource/temples-talakadu-karnataka/panchalinga-darshan/maruleshwara-temple

- 1. Introduction
- 2. Alamelamma Curse
- 3. Panchalinga Darshan
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Maruleshwara Temple

Maruleshwara temple is also said to be one of the oldest temples as the temple was built by the Ganga kings. Half a mile towards the north direction of Keerthi narayana temple is the Maruleshwara temple situated. The Shivling here is considered to have been installed and worshipped by Lord Brahma. There are idols of Lord Maheshwara, Lord Surya, Lord Ganesha, Lord Subramanya, Lord Veerabhadra, Goddess Thirumala, Goddess Ambika and navagrahas in the mandapa located at front.



Sri Maruleshwara is also known as Sri Sikateshwara in Sanskrit.

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Sand covered stretch leading to the temple.



Special pooja offerings for the god being sold.



The shiva linga here is around 5ft.



The shiva linga hear is bent towards its left.

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Arkeshwara Temple

Arkeshwara temple is slightly isolated. The idols found in this temple apart from Arkeshwara Shivling are Bhairava, abhayangara linga and goddess Durga. The temple has a rock at the entrance with Vaastu yantra. It is believed that the deceased cows are cured when they are tied to this rock.



Full view of the temple complex.

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The main entrance of the temple.





Carvings indicating the tradition.

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Priest performing abhisheka to lord Shiva.



One of the linga's present inside the temple.

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Mallikarjuna Temple

Mallikarjuna temple has a small Shivling with the idol of goddess Brahmaraambika. The temple belongs to Mudukuthore, which is very close to Talakadu. The Shivling seen here has the footmarks of Kaamadhenu on it.



One of the panchlinga Sri Mallikarjuneshwara which is on hill top.



Stairs leading to the hill top.



The main entrance of the temple.

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It is being told that everyday a cow used to give milk to lord Shiva.



Different types of Lingas present inside the temple.



Entrance to the sanctum.

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Source:

http://www.dsource.in/resource/temples-ta-lakadu-karnataka/keerthi-narayana-temple

- 1. Introduction
- 2. Alamelamma Curse
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Keerthi Narayana Temple

Sri Keerthi Narayana temple is dedicated to the Lord Vishnu being considered as one of the five Vishnu temples, famously known as Pancha Narayana temples. It is established at the behest of Shri Ramanujacharya during 10th century and was constructed later in Hoysala style during the reign of the Hoysala ruler Vishnuvardhana. It is believed that the Hoysala ruler constructed this temple to represent their victory over Cholas during 12th century and it is the only Hoysala architecture found in Talakadu today.

During incessant rains and subsidence of the soil the outer wall of the Garbhagriha of the temple collapsed. By the timely temporary support provided by 'The Archeological survey of India' the damage to the idols were prevented and restored slightly away from the original place. But the major portion of the temple is still covered under the sand. Earlier the sanctum had a place for worshipping Sundaravalli goddess to the south of the main idol. Since the whole of the idol was covered with sand, only the main idol was installed in the navaranga mantapa. The temple that is seen in present days is excavated from under the sand during 1911.

The sanctum has an eight feet tall idol of Keertinarayana (Lord Vishnu) on garuda peeta. The lord is seen holding shankha (conch) in upper left hand, Chakra in upper right hand, lotus in his lower left hand and mace in his lower right hand. It has an intricately carved mandapas with the idols of Ramanujacharya, Vedhantha Desikar, Nammazhwar in Navaranga mandapa and the figure of Ugra Narasimha in Ardha mandapa. Garuda Kamba and few more inscriptions are the other attractions of this temple. Recently during the time of excavation, the archeologists have discovered some of the structures linked with this temple that belong to the earlier days of Hoysala.



Name board in front of the temple.

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ಕೀರ್ಲಿನಾರಾಯಣದೇವಾಲಯ

ತಲಕಾಡು, ಮೈಸಲಾರಿನಿಂದ 60 ಕಿ.ಮೀ.ಪೂರ್ವಕ್ಕೆ ,ಕಾವೇರಿ ನದಿಯ ವಿಡ ದಂಡೆಯ ಮೇಲರುವ ಉಾರು,ಇಲ್ಲರುವ ದೇವಾಲಯ ಗಳು. ಇಲ್ಲ ನಡೆಯುವ ಪಂಚಲಂಗ ದರ್ಶನ ಜಾತ್ರೆ ಎತ್ತು ದಕ್ಷಣ ಭಾರತದಲ್ಲೇ ಲಿಪರಾಪವೆನಿಸಿರುವ ಇಲ್ಲಯ ಲಿಗಾಧ ಮರಳು ಗುಡ್ಡೆ ಯಿಂದಾಗಿ ಕಲಕಾದು ಹೆಸರುವಾಸಿಯಾಗಿದೆ. ತಲವಸಪುರ . ಗಳಾರಣ್ಯ ಕ್ಷೇತ್ರ ವೆಂಬ ಹೆಸರುಗಳಂದಲಾ ಪ್ರಸಿದ್ಧವಾದ ತಲಕಾಡಿನ ಪ್ರಾಚೀನಕ ಕ್ರಿ.ಪೂರ್ವದ ಶತ್ರಮಾನಗಳಿಗೆ ಸೇರುತ್ರದೆ. ತಲಕಾಡಿನ ಗಂಗರೆಂದೇ ಪ್ರಸಿದ್ಧರಾದ ಪಕ್ಟಿಮ ಗಂಗರು, ತಲಕಾಡನ್ನು ಕ್ರ.ಲ. ε ನೀ ಶಕಮಾನದ ವೇಳೆ ತಮ್ಮ ರಾಜಧಾನಿಯನ್ನಾಗಿ ಮಾಡಿಕೊಂಡರು. ನಂತರ ಒಂದನೇ ಯ ರಾಜ ರಾಜಯೋಳ[ಕ್ರಿ.ಶ.ಸುಮಾರು100 ತಲಕಾಡನ್ನು, ಅಕ್ರಮಿಸಿಕೊಂದು. ಈ ಯಾರಿಗೆ 'ರಾಜರಾಜಿಫುರ'ವೆಂದು ನಾಮಕರಣ ಮಾಡಿದನು, ಚೋಳಲಂದ ತಲಕಾಡನ್ನು ಾಕಪಡಿಸಿಕೊಂಡ ಕೊಯ್ಯಳ ವಿಷ್ಣುವರ್ಧನನು ತಲಕಾದು ಗೊಂಡ ನೆಂದೇ ಪ್ರಸಿದ್ಧನಾದ ಕೊಯ್ಯಳರ ನಂತರ ತಲಕಾಡು ವಿಜಯನಗರ, ಮೈಸೂರುವಡೆಯರ್ ರವರ ಲಿಟ್ಟಕೆಯಲ್ಲ ಮೃಕ್ತಿ. ಶ.17ನೇ ಶತಮಾನದಲ್ಲ, ಕಂಟರಿಸಿದ ನಿಗೂಡ ನೈಸರ್ಗಿಕ ವಿಕೋಪ ವಿಂದುಗಿ ಪ್ರಾಚೀನ ತಲಕಾದು ನಗರ ಸಂಪೂರ್ಣವಾಗಿ ಗಾಳಿಯಲ್ಲ ಮಾರಿಬಂದ ಮರಳನ ರಾಶಿಯಡಿಯಲ್ಲ ಮುಚ್ಚು ಹೊಬಯುತ್ತು ಈಗಿರುವ ಹಳೇ ತಲಕಾಡು ಊರಿನ ಭಾಗ ಕ್ರಿ.ಶ. 1819 ನೇ ಶತಮಾನದಲ್ಲ ನಿರ್ಮಿತವಾದ ಉಾರು. ಗಂಗ-ಚೇಲಳ-ಹೊಯ್ಯಳ ವಿಜಯ ನಗರಕ್ಕಾಲದ ತಲಕಾಗು ನಗರ ಅಲ್ಲಯ ಮರಳು ರಾತಿಯ ಲಿಡಿಯಲ್ಲ, ಮರೆಯಾಗಿದೆ , ತಲಕಾಡಿನ ಕೀರ್ತಿ ನಾ ರಾಯಣ ದೇವಾಲಯ ಥೊಯ್ಯಳ ಪತಿಷ್ಟಿ ಕ್ರಿ.ಕ. 1117 ರಲ್ಲ ಕೊಯ್ಲಳ ವಿಷ್ಣುವರ್ಧನನು ಈ ದೇವಾಲಯವನ್ನು ನಿರ್ಮಾಣ ಮಾಡಿದನು ಪೂರ್ವಾಣಮುಖವಾದ ಈ ದೇವಾಲಯ ភពទីប័យ<u>២ និ</u>ជាស្រួលបាន សម្រេស ស្រួល ಗಳುಳ್ಳ ಸವರಂಗ ಇವಿ ಷ್ಟ್ರೂ ಇವೆ. ಈ ದೇವಾಲಯಕ್ಕೆ ವಿಜಯನಗರ ಕಾಲದಲ್ಲ ದ್ವಾರ ಮಂಚಪವನ್ನು ನಿರ್ಮಿಸಲಾಯತು. ದೇವಾಲಯರಿಸು ಯಾ ಪಾಕಾರದ ಕುರುಗಳಿವೆ ಕಣತಿಲೆಯಲ್ಲ ನಿರ್ಮೀತವಾದರೂ ನವರಂಗದ ಮಧ್ಯದ ನಾಲ್ಕು ಕಂಲಗಳು ಮಾತ್ರ ಬಳಪದ ಕಲ್ಲ ನಿಂದಾಗಿವೆ ច្រាឈម ខ្សុំ២ឈ២, ស០០០ សាគ្គ ជាក់ មិនឈ០ថ្មាន និងសេចមួយ ខណៈ ខេត្ត បាន ប្រសាស ខេត្ត បាន បាន បាន បាន បាន បាន បាន ប ಕಂಬಗಳ ವಿವಿಧಷ್ಯಾರಾಗಳ ಅನುಕರುಣಿಗಳಾಗಿವೆ. ಗರ್ಭಗೃಹ ದ್ವಾರಬಂದ, ನವರಂಗದ ಮಧ್ಯದ ಭುವನೇಶ್ವರ ಮುರತಾದವು ಲವರ ಕುಶಲ ಕಿತ್ತನೆಗಳು ಉತ್ತಮ ಉವಾಹರಣೆಗಳು. ಗರ್ಭಗೃಹದ ಮಾಲ**ಮು**ರ್ಚಿ ಸಾರಾಯಣ ಅಥವಾ ಕೀತೀಗಾರಾಯಣ ಮಹದಾಕಾರವಾಗಿ, ಆತುಲಾಕ್ಷರುವಾಗಿ, ಸಮಲಂಗ ದಲ್ಲಿ ನಿಂತಿದ್ದಾನೆ. ದೇವಾಲಯದ ಪತ್ರಿಯ ಹೊರಮ್ಟೆ ಸಂಪೂರ್ಣವಾಸು. ಅಲಂಕಾರಣಗಳಂದ ಮಾತ್ರ ಕೂಡಿದೆ ಗರ್ಭಗ್ನಹದ ಮೇಲೆ ಇತ್ತೀಡಿಸವರೆ! ಇಟ್ಟಿಗೆ ಗಾರೆಯ ವಿಮಾನವಿತ್ತು. ಆರು ಕುಸಿಯಲಾಗಿ ಕೇಂಪ್ರೀಯ ಪುರತತ್ವ ಸರ್ವೇಕ್ಷಣ ರವರು ಇಡೀ ದೇವಾಲಯವನ್ನೇ ಉಡರ ವರೆಗುತ್ ಸಂಪೂರ್ಣವಾಗಿ ಇಟ್ಟ, ಇದಿಸಿ. ಪುನರ್ನಿರ್ಮಾಣ ಮಾಡುತ್ತಿದ್ದಾರೆ ಇದೇ ೨೯೬೩ ಮುಂದಿನ ದ್ವಾರ ಮಂಟಪವೂ ಹದ ತಲಕಾಡಿ ನಲ್ಲಕ್ತು. ಶ 1700. ನ ನಂತರ ಶೇಖರಗೊಂಡ ಲೈಗಾಧ ಮರಳು ರಾಶಿಯದಿಯಲ್ಲ ಮುಚ್ಚು ಹೊಲಗಿ ಬಹಳ ಮಸ್ತಿತಿಯಲತ್ತು ಈ ದ್ವಾರ ಮಂಡಪವನ್ನು ಹೂ ಕೇಂಟ್ರೀಯ ಪುರಾತತ್ವ ಹರ್ವೇಕ್ಷಣ ವವರೇ ಯಥವತ್ತಾಗಿ ಪುನರ್ನಿಮಾಣ ಮಾಡಿದ್ದಾರೆ.

A brief description of keerthi Narayana temple.

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A Grand view of the temple.



Pedestal inside the temple complex.



Wooden carriage used for processions.



Elephants on the sides of the stairs leading inside the temple.

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Temples of Talakadu -Karnataka

Temple Architecture by Prof. Bibhudutta Baral and Rakshitha NID Campus, Bengaluru

Source:

- 1. Introduction
- 2. Alamelamma Curse
- 3. Panchalinga Darshan
- 4. Keerthi Narayana Temple
- 5. Cauvery River
- 6. Video
- 7. Contact Details



Beautifully carved temple walls.



Carvings on the doorway leading to the temple.



Entrance of the temple in Hoysala style architecture.



Majestic view of the keerthi Narayana temple.

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Carvings on the walls of the temple.



Keerthi Narayana temple conveys Chola style architecture.



Carving showing dance posture.



Remains of a building found during excavation.

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Tulasi katte inside the temple.



Architectural remains found during excavation.

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Inscriptions on the stones found inside the temple.

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Remains of a broken nandhi statue.



Rear view of the Keerthi Narayana temple.



Sand removed during excavation.



Keerthi mukha sculpted above the doorway.

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Cauvery River





People enjoying near the banks of the river.



A scenic view of river Cauvery flowing in Talakadu.



Monkey having a snack near the river.

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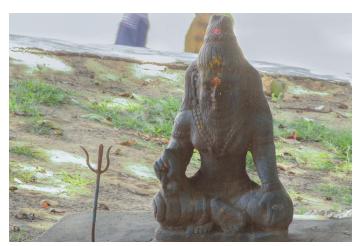
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A deity under a tree near the banks.



People playing in the river.







People playing kabaddi on the banks of the river Cauvery.

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Source:

http://www.dsource.in/resource/temples-ta-lakadu-karnataka/video

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Video



Talkadu Temple Architecture - Part 1



Talkadu Temple Architecture - Part 2

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Contact Details

This documentation was done by Prof. Bibhudutta Bara and Rakshitha at NID Campus, Bengaluru.

You can get in touch with

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