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Coverage: 1925-2015 (Vol. 1, No. 1 - Vol. 75, No. 2). Moving Wall: 5 years (What is the moving wall?) The "moving wall" represents the time period between the last issue available in JSTOR and the most recently published issue of a journal. Book Reviews. The Religious Imagery of Khajuraho by Devangana Desai. The Religious Imagery of Khajuraho by Devangana Desai (pp. 138-140). Review by: Bettina Bäumer. <https://doi.org/10.2307/3249864>. Nagara-temple architecture and sculpture. The Nagara or North Indian Temple Architecture: Basic form of a Hindu temple: 1. Garbhagriha Iconography is a branch of art history which studies the images of deities. It consists of identification of image based on certain symbols and mythology associated with them. The temple is covered with elaborate sculptures and ornament that form a fundamental part of its conception. The Nagara or North Indian Temple Architecture: It is common here to build an entire temple on a stone platform with steps leading up to it. Unlike in south India, it doesn't usually have elaborate boundary walls or gateways. Earliest temples had only one shikhara (tower), but in the later periods multiple shikharas came. The metadata below describe the original scanning. Follow the "All Files: HTTP" link in the "View the book" box to the left to find XML files that contain more metadata about the original images and the derived formats (OCR results, PDF etc.). See also the What is the directory structure for the texts? FAQ for information about file content and naming conventions. "The present volume is supplementary to my 'Indian architecture: its psychology, structure, and history' but it has a wider scope as a study of the political, social, religious, and artistic aspects of Indo-Aryan civilisation."--. Pref. Classification of Indian Architecture. Ancient B. Medieval C. Modern India India India. Harappan Art Delhi Sultanate Indo-Gothic style. Mauryan Art Mughal Art Neo-Roman style. North-western and western India. Harappa and Mohenjo daro are the finest and earliest examples of urban civic planning. Important sites of the Indus Valley Civilisation. Harappa Pakistan River Ravi Mother Goddess figure, a sculpture of dog chasing a deer in bronze metal, mirror, copper scale, etc. Mohenjo-Daro Pakistan River Indus The great bath, a bronze statue of the Dancing Girl, the citadel, the great granary, a sculpture of a bearded priest, Pashupati seal, etc. Mehrgarh Pakistan Copper tools and pottery (considered forerunner of IVC). Temples 7 Encyclopaedia of Indian Temple Architecture (Vol. I, pt. I) Lower Dravidadesa, ed. This bhadr projection is common to Dravida temples of Andhra-Karnata regions. See Encyclopaedia of Indian Temple Architecture (Vol. I, pt. 2) Upper Dravidadesa, Early Phase, ed. Michael W. Meister and M.A. Dhaky, Philadelphia, 1986. In lower Dravidadesa, temples are built primarily on a straight line (ma-nasutra), with no projection, until the Cola period; even then, a projecting bhadr is not used for all temples (EITA, Vol. I, pt. I). 255 Only on Andhra-Karnata temples, never in ancient Tamilnadu, is this order disturbed by a sukanasa ("nose"), which consists of a much larger salid turned at right angles to the terraces of the Dravida structure (fig.