

872 figures. Like the better known but less beautiful temples of Bhuvaneshvara, they are built in the Indo-Aryan style, so called because during the mediæval period it flourished throughout Aryavarta or Northern India.

Externally the temples at Khajuraho are so similar, one to another, that the particular faith to which they are consecrated cannot be determined without reference either to the cult images installed in them or to the subsidiary figures over their entrances, which in accordance with common usage depict one or other deity of the sect to which they belong. The majority of them consist, as usual, of a sanctum preceded by a narrow ante-chamber (*antarala*) and a transept or *mahamandapa*. Three or four of them, however, have one or two additional halls, *viz.*, an *ardhamandapa* or portico and a *mandapa* or nave, corresponding to the *nat* and *bhogamandapa* of the Orissan temples. Around the sanctum, moreover, there is an ambulatory passage (*pradakshina-patha*) which, like the *mahamandapa*, is lighted by large oriel windows. The roofs of the several parts of the temple are of the usual pyramidal type and rising as they do in a regular gradation from the low roof of the portico to the high spire above the sanctum, they produce an effect of graceful symmetry rarely met with in such edifices.

A few of the temples at Khajuraho are of the "Panchayatana" type, that is to say, that placed at the corners of the terrace on which the temple stands, there are four subsidiary shrines consecrated to the subordinate divinities thus making five shrines in all. Sometimes, another shrine also is erected in front of the portico to hold an image of the vehicle or *vahana* of the principal deity.

MATERIALS. All the temples, except the Chausath Jogini, which is built entirely of granite, and a few other smaller temples which are partly of sandstone and partly of granite, are built of a fine light-coloured sandstone imported from the quarries of Panna, on the east bank of the Ken river. The facing stones in most cases are embedded in lac (Hindi *lakh*) chunam concrete being generally used in the core. Iron clamps are also freely employed.