

Historical Temples in Chitradurga District: A Study

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Abstract:

The present article addresses the most important temples in the Chitradurga district. The temple of the taluks which falls within the district of Chitradurga is a historically renowned medieval shrine that dates back to the period and places where the temples are located.

[Keywords: Chitradurga, Temples history, Temples of Chitradurga, Chitradurga District]

INTRODUCTION

A district of Karnataka. It is also a historical place. This district once belonged to the Davanagere district. The city of Chitradurga is believed to have been ruled by Chitraketha (Chitralinga), the son of Sri Krishna Jambavati. For that reason, there is an increase in the area around Chitradurga, which is known as the Chitraketu or Chitralonga. The area was a densely populated area with rocky hills and meadows. Chitradurga is named after Chitraketha who ruled over such a remote area. Chitrakaldurga was the official name of the British period. Chitradurga is famous for its historic seven round fort. This article explains the Chitradurga details the major temples in the district.

TEMPLES

Sri Karisiddeswara Temple, Ramagiri

This is a shrine located near Ramagiri in Holalkere taluk. A beautiful hill, the lake offers a reflection of the hill-view of the lake. There is a pilgrimage site known as Kashi Jala. As the sacred Gangesha goes deeper, the surrounding area receives good rain. The belief that drought is on the upswing is an astonishing truth even today.

Sri Halurameshwara Temple, Hosadurga

The Halurameshwara field of Hosadurg taluk is one of the most famous shrines in Karnataka. There is a Shiva lingam and the mythological Ganga pond that Sri Rama established. Devotees in the Ganga Pilgrimage bow to the Goddess and request in her mind. The priests in the Ganga pond tell about the desire to be fulfilled. It is a mirror of the invisible divine power that is demanding. Moser's, heavy objects such as coin and coconut float are not uncommon. It is a fascinating and challenging aspect of the world.

Sri Gaviranganatha Temple, Gavirangapura

Located near Srirampura in the Hosadurga Taluk, this field is likely to have been developed during the reign of the Periyar of the Ashdi Fort in the 7th century. One of the three pilgrimage sites of Bharat, this place is one of the three shrines of Vishnu. The chariot festival, which is celebrated here on the ChitramolaChitta Star, attracts a large number of devotees from every corner of the country.

BayaluGanapathi Temple, Holalkere

A 9 feet tall monolithic statue in the center of the town of Holalkere. Kamagathiwas built in the days of Madakari leader MaidunaGuthiyappa. It was called the BayaluGanapathi because it was in the open place. The temple was recently built. It is also called Jade Ganapathi because of the carving on the back of the idol.

Sri Lakshmi Ranganatha Temple, Horakeredevapur

Horakerevadapur is a famous Vaishnava field in Holalkere Taluk. The Sri Lakshmiranganathaswamy Temple in the city attracts tourists with its magnificent tower of Vijayanagara style. It is called the Horakeredevapur because the Lord resides in a lake on the outskirts of the town. The exact construction of the temple is unknown. It is believed

that it was developed after DummiVeerappanayak built the sanctum sanctorum of the temple. There are many famous films made in this temple.

Sri JatangiRameshwara Temple, Devasamudra

The temple is situated on the JatangiRameshwara hill near Devasamudra in Molokalmur Taluk, this temple is located at an elevation of 6 feet above sea level. Locals say the place has a legendary background. That is, when Ravana kidnaps Sita and takes her to Sri Lanka, the Jatayu bird confronts him. Then the fight takes place and Ravana cuts Jatayu's wings. Its identities can still be seen today. When Srirama searches for Sita, Jatayu informs Rama that the prison of the Seethapparavana is to be installed in this place. The stone on a boulder was deemed unstable as it was delayed in coming to Kashi to bring the Shivalinga. The gender that was brought in late was set up in the same premises.

Sri NunkimaleSiddeswara Temple, Molkalmuru

Nunkimalenear Molkalmuru city is a place of attraction as well as a mythological background. Legend has it that Nunkimale's name came from the killing of Rukkasiya, Nulkavva, Maliyawwa. There is an ancient inscription found in the Mallikarjuna Temple built during the reign of Maharaja AjawarmaKadamba. This hill is also known as Dakshina Kashi and is located at an altitude of 3 feet above sea level. It is lovely to see small-scale flies flowing in the rainy season. The Bhairaveshwara Temple of the Hoysalas, the ruins of the Chitradurga Palagars. Fort, and many other small places attract tourists.

OntikalluBasava Temple, Chitradurga Town

The OndikkulluBasavanna Temple, which is located inside the Chitradurga Fort, is noteworthy for its sculpture. The reason for this is the stone carved temple.

Sri Ekanatheswari Temple, Chitradurga Town

In the center of the fort is the temple of Ekanatheswari, the Kuladeva of the Chitradurga kings. Historically and emotionally, Ekanatheswari is still an inspiration to the Chitradurga people. In the center of the fort is a granite stone built in front of the Ekanatheswari temple for the Okuli festival

Jain Temple, Heggere

Jainabasadi of Heggere of Hosdurga Taluk is a small village with the HoysalaeraShivalaya-Jinayala. It belongs to the A.D. 14th century. It belonged to the Chinnanayanakanahalli taluk of the time of the English and is now in the new Taluk taluk. It was described as a prosperous city in the pages of history, Heggere has the ruins and inscriptions of the Chalukyas and Hoysalas. Rare architect inside the Shivalaya, which are normally visible, attract large numbers of Shivalingas.

Heggere's Jainabasadi has a beautiful engraving and it is known from the inscription on the front of the basadi that was built in 1160 B.C.

Huchangi Temple, Doddapete

Uchchangamman's temple is located at the intersection of Dodda betta, Chikkabettapatta and hill. The ruler of Chitradurga till A.D. 1674 was the ruler of Chitradurga. In A.D. 1665, he brought the festival statues of Uttambudurga and built the pantheon and installed the statues. The temple was only 22 columns. Next, BicchugatthiBharamannayaka built 108 columns of mausoleum around the temple, a five-story museum, and two small shrines of Matangi and Mango queens in the courtyard. In front of the temple is a UyaleiKamba, a large DeepaKamba and a beautiful small well.

The gateway to the east is named as "RangayyanaBagilu" in the name of NirthadiRanganatha, the God of the palace. It is part of the fortress of the outer fortress, surrounded by a whole village of 12 km long, the back of the hill is covered. There is now a collection of antiquities of the government.

There are statues of Utsavambe (Utchangamma) and Parashuram in the temple. The staircase is also artistic. One can go directly to the hill from the back gate of the temple. Devi Sidyand Navratri festivals are held every year. Thippinaghathamma and BaragerammaBeti festivals are held in front of the temple.

KarivarthiEswara Temple, Chitradurga

If you go up the hill from the door of the kamana and follow the path of the canyon, there is the Karivarthilshwar temple on the way to Sri Ramadevar's embankment. There is a beautiful little welfare house opposite this temple. The temple is built in the Hoysala style and is decorated with beautiful BhuvaneswariNavaranas, on the pillars of the temple, and on the walls of the temple are carvings of Gopika women, Kalinga Mardhana, Dancing Ganapati, MahishasuraMardini, Narasimha.

Banashankari Temple, Challakere

On her way to see the stone fluttering on the hill, Banashankari Devi in the underground on the right flank is dismayed and decorated with Padmasena. The Goddess must be placed in the middle of the forest before the fort is built. There are several NagaraKallu near the temple.

Challakeramma Temple, Challakere

The temple is located on the right side of the Banashankari Temple under a rock. There is a deep pit in front of this hut. It may be a barn. Next, the last HireMadakariNayakatook an idol and placed it in the town of Challakere in Chitradurga district. He built a temple there.

VeerabhadraSwamy Temple, Challakere

Challakeramma'smother is known as VirabhadraSwamy's sister. VeerabhadraSwamy temple in Bellary road is one of the most famous temples in Challakere. This is a wonderful time in May every year. The Venkateshwara Temple in Gandhinagar has a history of over one hundred and fifty years in the town of Challakere.

TeruMalleswara Temple, Hiriyr

Hiriyr is a town on the right bank of the Vedavati River. The TheruMalleshwaratemple, dedicated to Lord Shiva, is a large Dravidian style structure, with a magnificent gateway overlooking the high tower. The open-faced porch has three sides. There is a fine lampstand (lamp-pole) on a pedestal about 45 feet in front of it, with a basava (Nandi) at the top and 8 lamps in the form of huge iron cups, two in each direction. The roofs of the facade are depicted with scenes from Saiva myths. The three metallic figures in Navaranga, the big / small images of Goddess Shiva and Parvati, and Uma-Maheshwara seated on the Nandi. These are taken in three separate Palani parades each year during the January-February fair.

CONCLUSION:

Chitradurga is an important historical district of Karnataka state. It is also a historical place. The city of Chitradurga is believed to have been ruled by Chitraketha or Chitralinga, the son of Sri Krishna Jambavati. For that reason, there is an increase in the area around Chitradurga, also known as Chitraketu or Chitralanga. The area was populated with rocky hills and meadows. Chitraketa is named after Chitradekurga who ruled over such a remote area. Chitradurga has its own history from ancient times and we can see from this article that the historical temples have their own character.

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