THE ENIGMA OF THE SCULPTURES AT KHAJURAHO
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Candella Dynasty: c. 830-1308 CE
Harsha ca. 905-925
Yasovarman 925-950
Dhanga 950-999
Ganda 999-1003
Vidyadhara ca. 1004-1035
1019 and 1022: attacks by Mahmud of Ghazni

Terms: alamkara: adornment, ornament, figure of speech
apsara: heavenly female dancers
mithuna: loving couples
slesha: puns and double-entendres
sura-sundaras, heavenly females
vedibhanda: basement, foundation
yantra: an abstract symbol for a field of energy

Lakshmana (Visnu) Temple, 954 CE inscription of Dhanga
(double transcepts, Varaha Shrine, panchayatana design, 4 subsidiary shrines)
Inscription dated 953-954 in the reign of Dhanga tells us that the temple was constructed by the Chandella King Yasovarman who died before 954, therefore, it was constructed between 930-950 and dedicated for worship in 953/4.
Dedicated to the Vaikuntha form of Visnu, distinguished by 3 heads: lion, man and boar

Vishvanath (Siva) Temple, late 10th C.
Inscription by King Dhanga, 999 CE, refers to two lingas, an emerald and a stone one
panchayatana design (main temple and 4 shrines)

Kandariya Mahadeva (Siva) Temple, 1025-50 CE erected by Vidyadhara?
Inscription refers to King Virimda, perhaps a name of King Vidhyadara

Prabodhachandrodaya (Moonrise of Pure Knowledge) an allegorical play by Krishna Misra

References: