



HOTEL
Malligi
HOSPET

WELCOME

HOTEL MALLIGI

Welcomes You to
HAMPI - The City of Victory

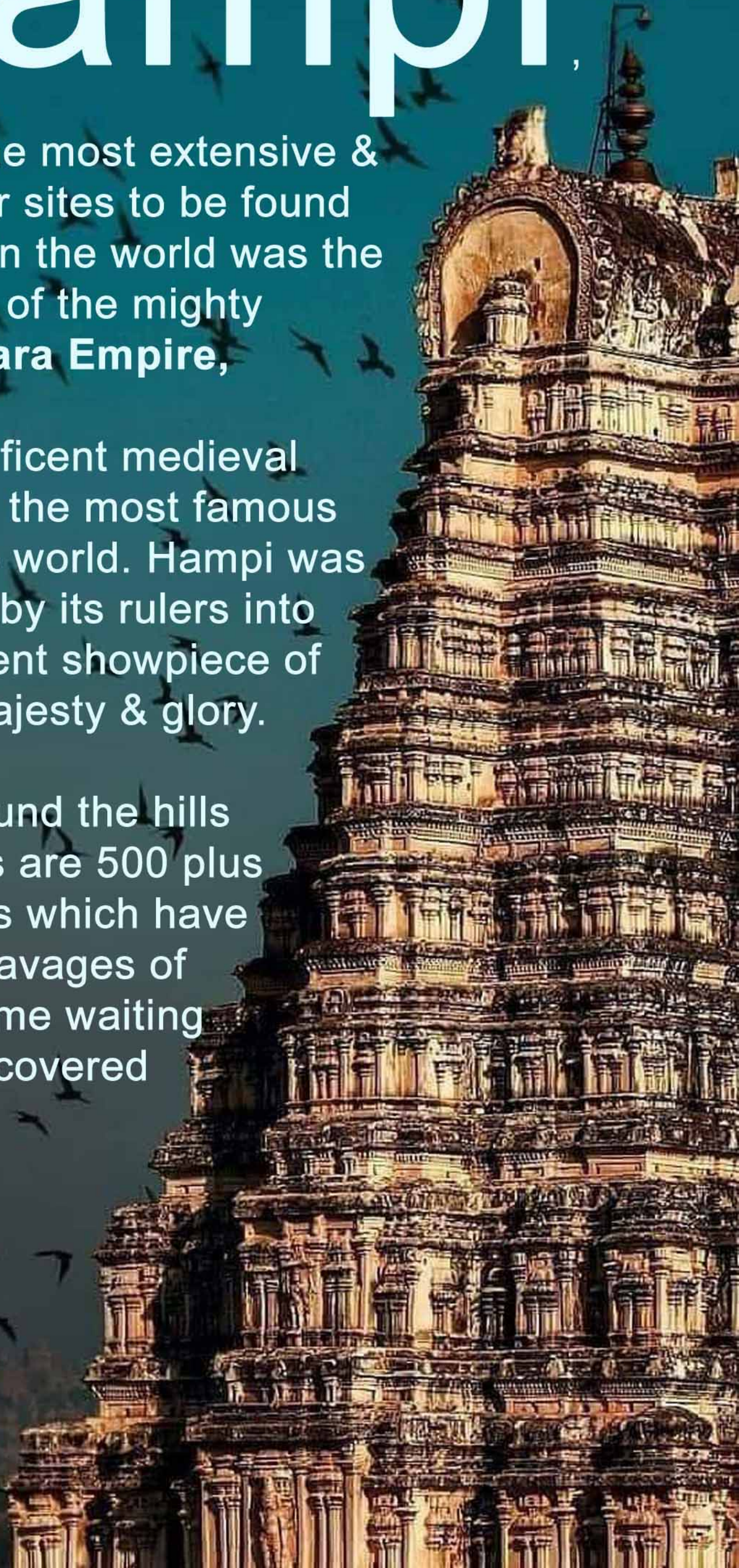


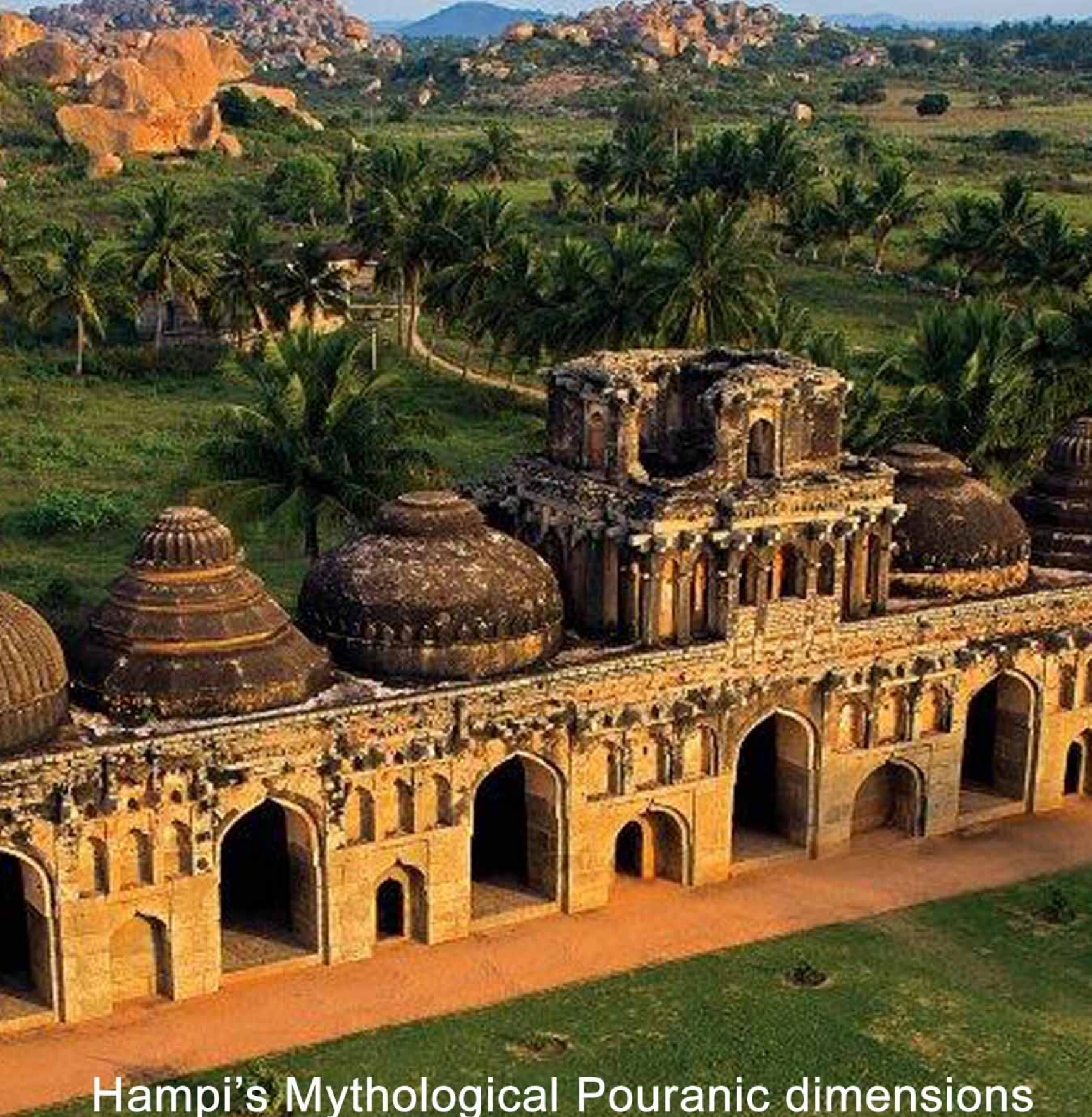
Hampi,

is one of the most extensive & spectacular sites to be found anywhere in the world was the capital city of the mighty **Vijayanagara Empire,**

This magnificent medieval city rivaled the most famous cities of the world. Hampi was developed by its rulers into a magnificent showpiece of imperial majesty & glory.

Dotted around the hills and valleys are 500 plus monuments which have stood the ravages of man and time waiting to be rediscovered





Hampi's Mythological Pauranic dimensions appear to lie beyond the historical times. The typical modern history of Hampi starts with a folklore. Two local Chieftains, Hakka & Bukka, reports to their Guru an unusual sight they saw during a hunting expedition A Hare chased by their Hound suddenly turns courageous and start chasing the Hound Sri Vidyardanya, The Guru, tells them that the place is very special and asks them to establish their local Capital at this place The seed of an Empire was sown

Mythology

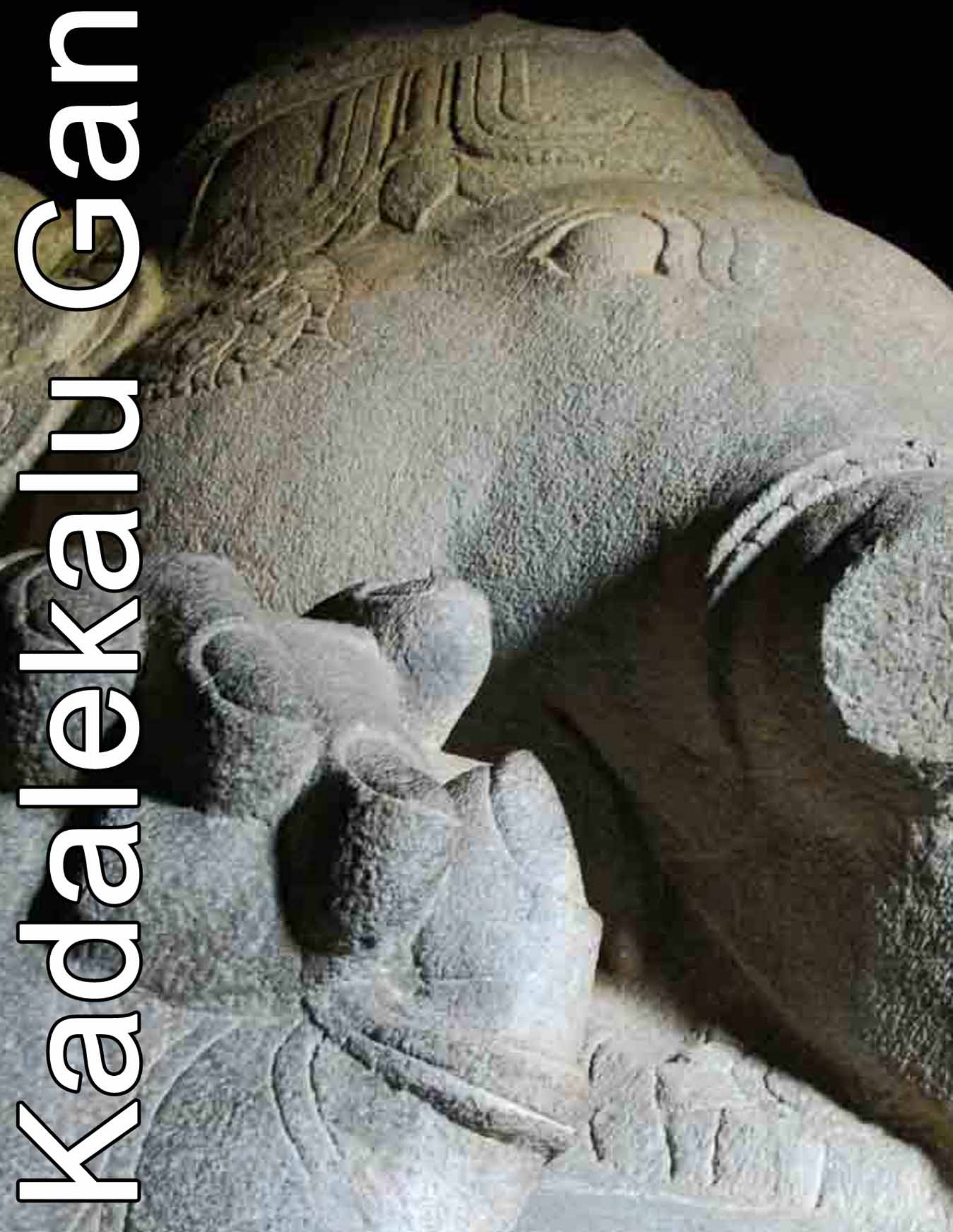
Sasivekalu Ganesha

The Sasivekalu Ganesha is about 2.4 metres tall and ironically named as Sasivekalu or mustard seed. The God is seated in a large open mantapa with plain rough square pillars. The right hands hold the ankusa and broken tusk, while the upper left holds a looped pasa or noose. The lower left hand and the trunk are broken. This four handed god is a fine example of the Vijayanagara's artistic skills. This Ganesha is fashioned out of a single boulder in sitting position.



Kadalekalu Ganesha

The Ganesha is about 4.5 metres high and is housed in a large shrine with a fine open pillared mantapa in front. The tall slender granite pillars with many mythological themes carved decorated the front hall of this shrine which is singularly classical in its architectural proportions.



Hemakuta Hill Temples



The Hemakuta group of temples is a cluster of ancient temples situated on the Hemakuta hill in Hampi. The Hemakuta hill is located in the southern side of the Hampi village and the hilltop is dotted with a large number of temples. The temples on the Hemakuta Hill are among the oldest cluster of shrines in Hampi.

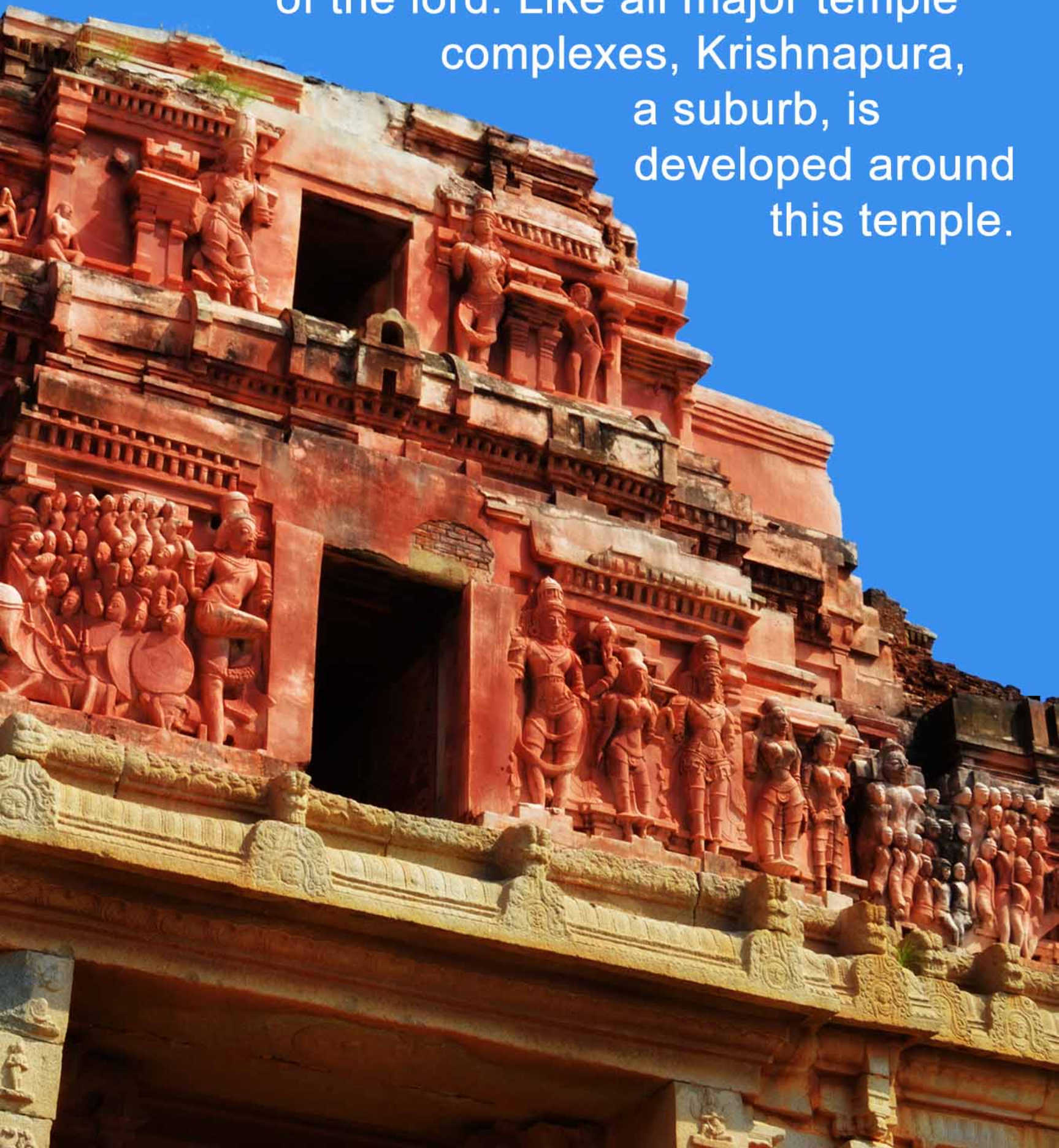
Virupaksha Temple

The Virupaksha Temple rises majestically at the western end of the famous Hampi Bazaar. This temple dedicated to the Hindu god of destruction Shiva. The temple has a 120 feet tall tower on its eastern entrance. Virupaksha temple is believed to be one of the oldest active temples (from 7th century AD) in India. Parts of this temple are older than the Vijayanagar kingdom itself. The temple contains the shrines of Lord Shiva, Pampa and Bhuvaneshwari.



Balakrishna Temple

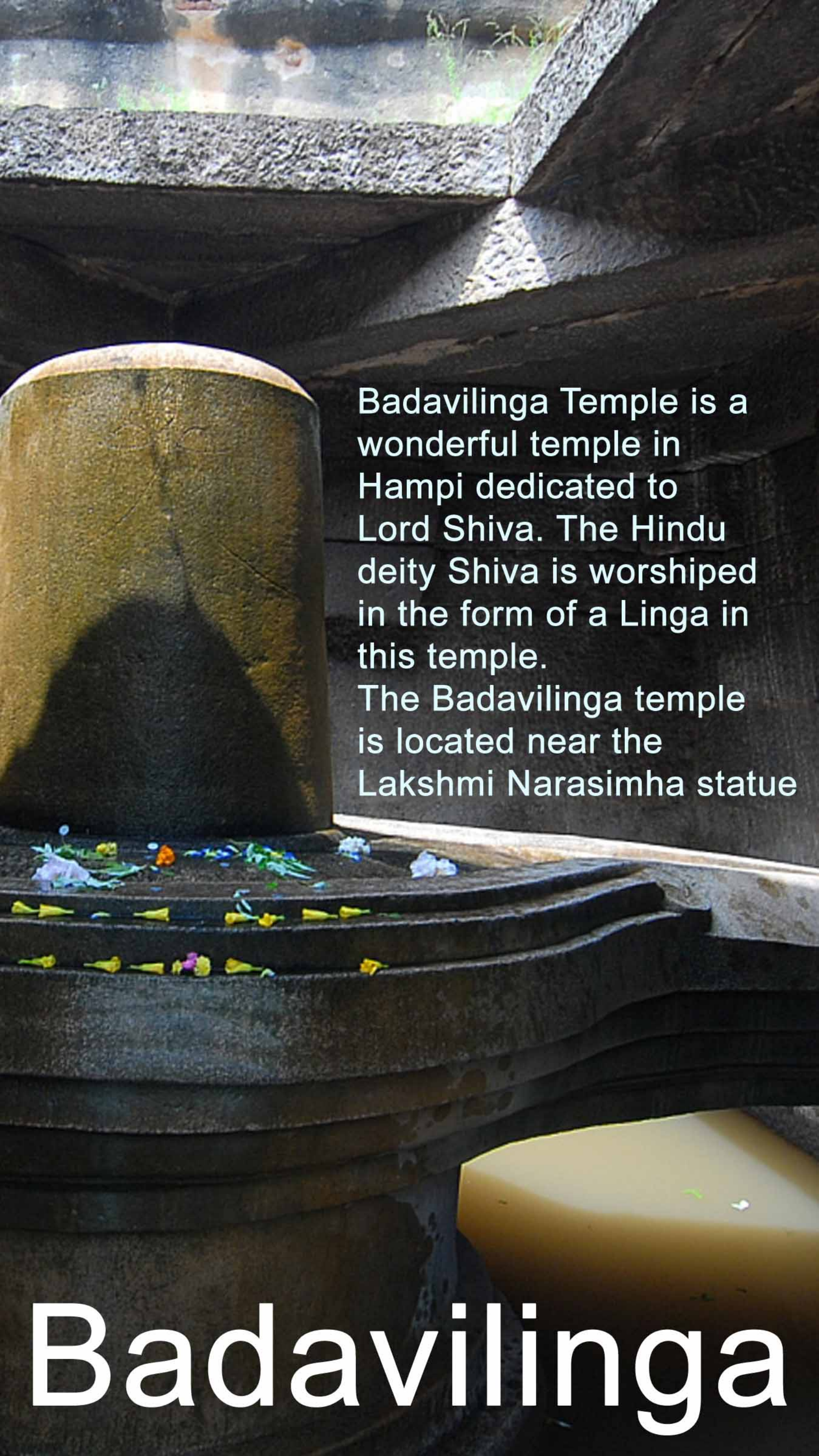
Krishnadevaraya built this temple in 1513 A.D. to commemorate his victory over rataparudra Gajapati, the ruler of Orissa. This temple is dedicated to lord Krishna. During the battle he seized an image of child Krishna and brought it to Vijayanagara. The inner sides of the entrance exhibit beautifully sculptured apsaras standing on mythical animals & holding scrolls filled with panels showing the ten incarnations of the lord. Like all major temple complexes, Krishnapura, a suburb, is developed around this temple.





Ugra Narasimha

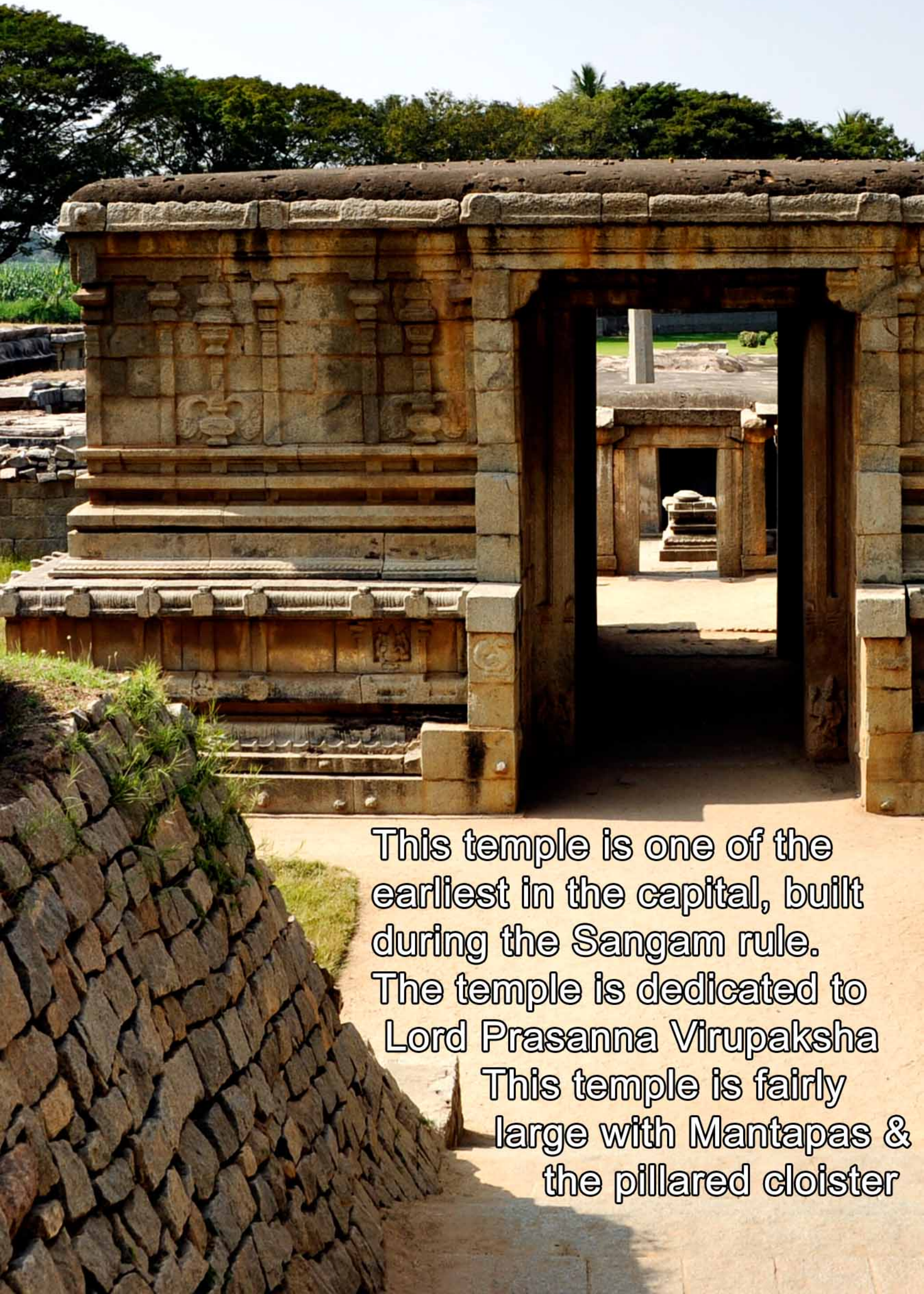
This image of Lakshmi-Narasimha, popularly called Ugranarasimha, meaning Narasimha of terrifying countenance, is the largest icon in Hampi. This 6.7 m giant monolithic statue of Narasimha which is one of the ten incarnation of lord Vishnu was cut in a single boulder, Originally, the icon bore a smaller image of Lakshmi sitting on his lap.



Badavilinga Temple is a wonderful temple in Hampi dedicated to Lord Shiva. The Hindu deity Shiva is worshiped in the form of a Linga in this temple. The Badavilinga temple is located near the Lakshmi Narasimha statue

Badavilinga

Underground Shiva Temple



This temple is one of the earliest in the capital, built during the Sangam rule. The temple is dedicated to Lord Prasanna Virupaksha. This temple is fairly large with Mantapas & the pillared cloister.

Lotus Mahal



A tour to Hampi is incomplete without visiting Lotus Mahal. It is one of the fine architectural designed palaces that are uniquely identified by its lotus look like shape. This glorious building is within the Zenana Enclosure, a segregated area that is used by the royal women of Vijayanagara Dynasty.

Elephant Stable

The Elephant Stable in Hampi is an impressive structure that was used to provide shelter for the royal elephants of the Vijayanagara Empire. The elephant stable is located in the area that lies just outside the Zenana Enclosure.





Hazara Rama Temple

This temple for Lord Rama is popularly called "Hazara Rama Temple" because of the large number of Ramayana panels on the walls.

This temple is believed to have been the private place of worship of the Royal family.

Royal Enclosure



The seat of the erstwhile kings, this is a fortified campus. Royal enclosure is a sprawling area. The area between Hazara Rama temple and the Mahanavami Dibba is a complex of great many ruins of secular structures. Here are the remnants of Durbar Hall, King Palace, Stepped Tank, Underground Chamber, the mint and the elaborate water works, aqueducts, tanks and drains.



Dasara Dibba

Also called the Mahanavami dibba, is the most imposing of the ruins in the Royal enclosure. It was built when Krishnadeva Raya came back from his victorious expedition against the King of Orissa. As the name indicates, this was the platform from which the kings reviewed the nine-day festivities of Dasara, which were conducted in a spectacular manner, mirroring the splendor of the Vijayanagara Empire.



Step Tank

Stepped Tank built in chlorite schist, used by the royals and for religious purposes. The small but neat tank is about 22 square meters and about 7 meters deep. It has five distinct tiers, each fitted with steps set in a pleasing pattern. The mason marks on the individual blocks indicating the direction, the row and the location of the steps reveal that the layout of this stepped tank was well thought out in advance

Queens Bath



Hampi abounds in water channels and water tanks, a telling testimony to the engineering skill, which had been achieved. The building is a large square structure, remarkable for the contrast between its plain exterior and the very ornate interior. The bath is 15m square and 1.8m deep and It is truly a bath for a queen, discreet in its outer appearance and rich and elaborate in the enclosed inside.

Stone Chariot



Every tourist place has that one spot which earns it galore and admiration. For Hampi, the small, dainty temple village set in Karnataka, it's the iconic stone chariot. The chariot is actually a shrine dedicated to Garuda, built inside the Vittala Temple Complex. The massive sculpture of Garuda, Lord Vishnu's escort once was seated atop the chariot but it is empty at the present date.



Vittala Temple

The most splendid monument of Hampi is undoubtedly the Vithala Temple Complex . If one wants to witness the competition between man and Vishwakarma (the Architect God of Hindus), this is the place on earth. Any number of words would fail to do justice to this wonderful monument. Legend has it that Lord Vishnu found it too grand to live in and thus returned to his own humble home.



The construction of this temple started during the reign of King Krishna Deva Raya in the year 1513 AD. The project was so colossal that the additions continued for almost five decades until the Empire fell down in the year 1565 AD. Vithala Temple is Hampi's crowning glory, Equally impressive is the large ranga-mantapa with 56 musical pillars that resound the musical chimes when struck. By far, this is the most amazing monument in Hampi and is portrayed as the icon for Hampi.



Kings Balance

To the southwest of Vitthala Temple, one can find the monument popularly known as the King's Balance, where kings were weighed against grain, gold or money which was then distributed to the poor. Also known as Tula Bhara or Tula Purushadana, it consists of two lofty carved granite pillars about 15 feet high supporting a stone beam about 12 feet, provided with three hoops on the underside. One of the pillars has a bas-relief depicting a king and two queens, possibly Krishna Deva Raya and his consorts.



Kodandarama Temple

As the name indicates, the Kodanda Rama temple is dedicated to the Hindu deity Lord Rama. The inner sanctum of the temple has huge idols of Lord Rama, his brother Laxmana and his wife Sita. The statues of the idols were carved out from a single natural boulder. The temple is situated near the river Tungabhadra.



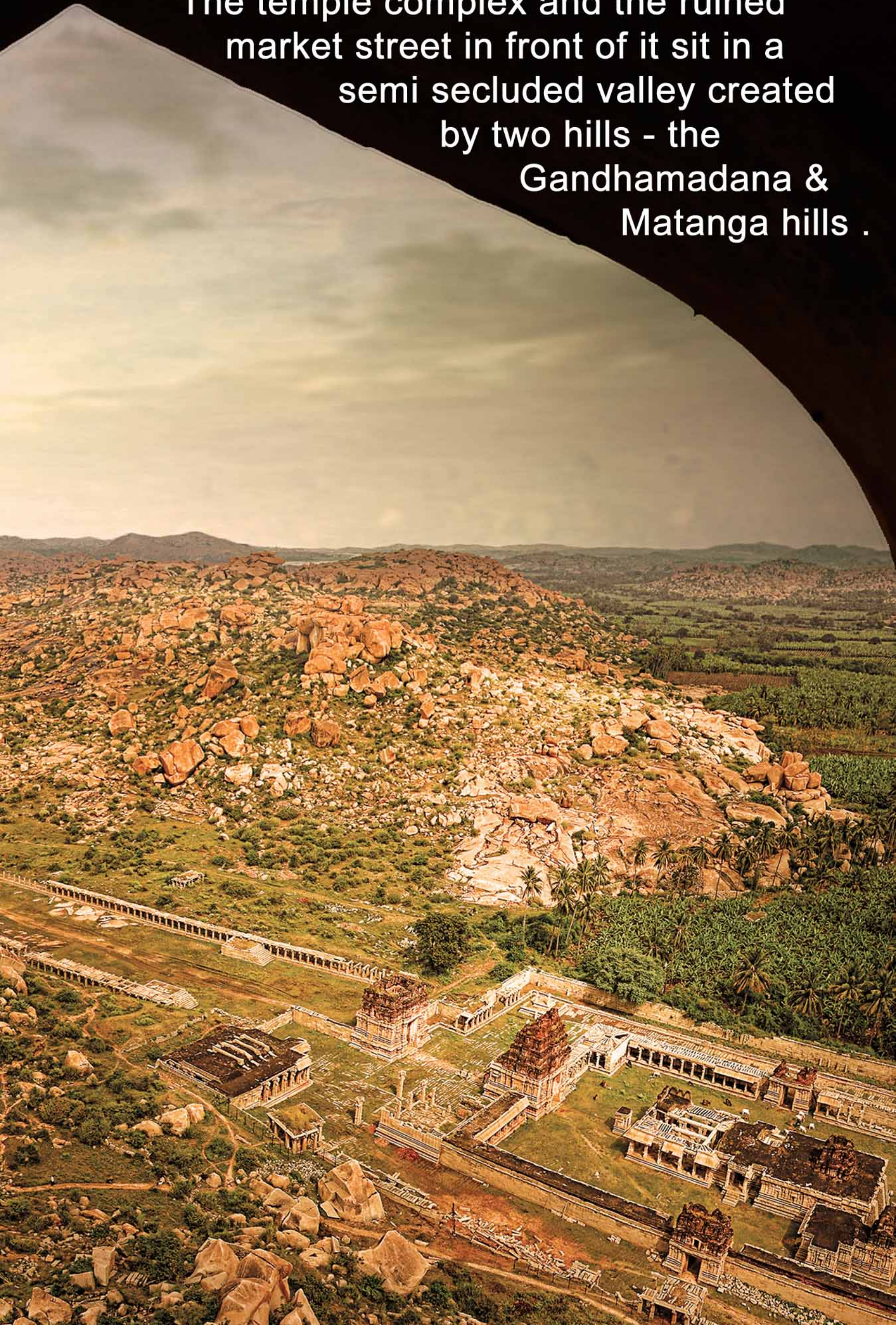
Yantroddharaka Hanuman Temple in Hampi was built by the Dvaita Philosopher and the Rajguru of the Vijayanagar Empire, Sri Vyasaraja about 500 years ago. The temple is situated to the bank of Tungabhadra River and is one of the most important shrines in Hampi.

Yantroddharaka Hanuman Temple

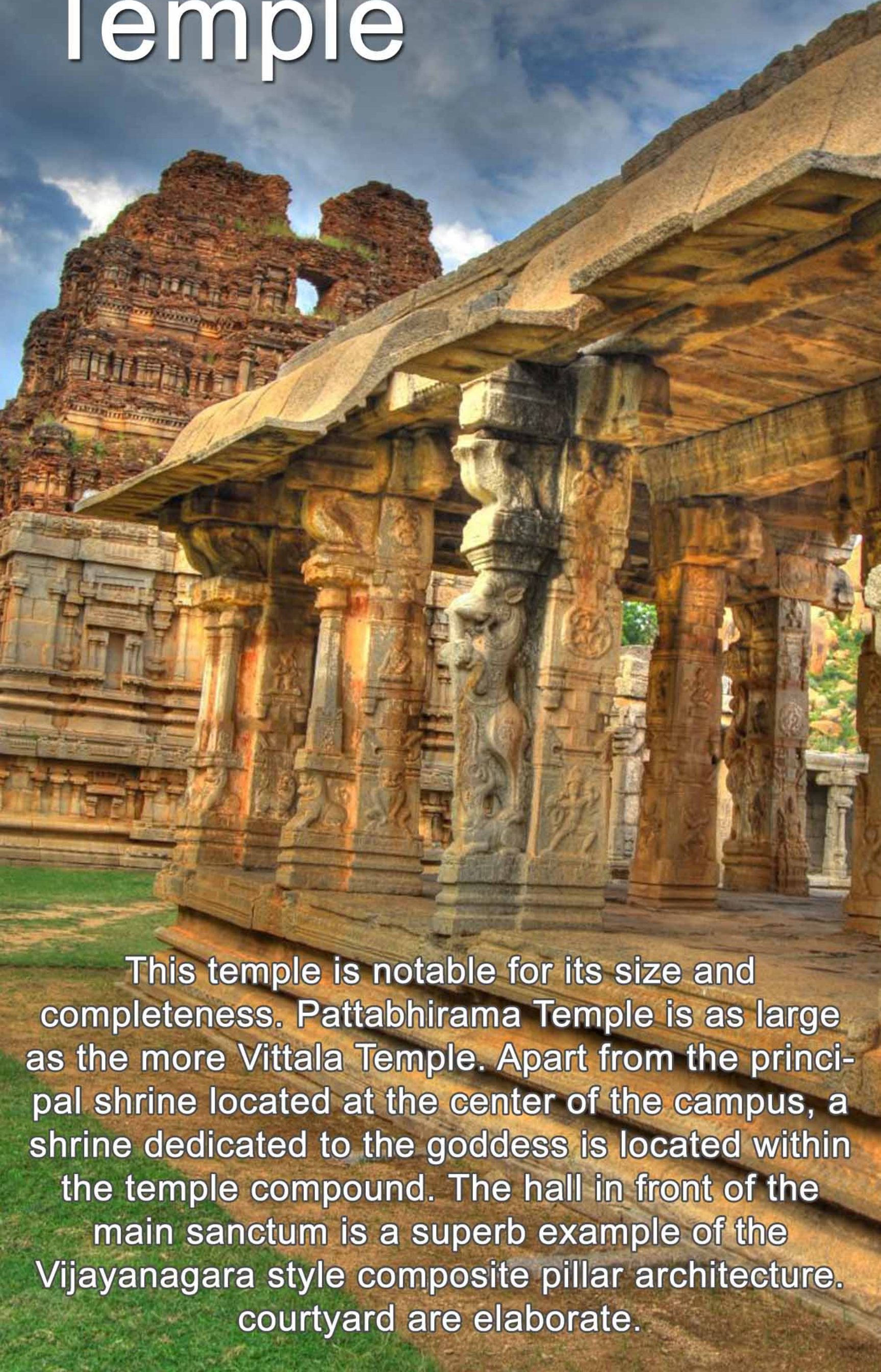
Achyutaraya Temple

The temple dedicated to Lord iruvengalanatha, a form of Vishnu , was constructed by a high officer in Achyuta Raya's court and hence the name.

The temple complex and the ruined market street in front of it sit in a semi secluded valley created by two hills - the Gandhamadana & Matanga hills .



Pattabhi Rama Temple



This temple is notable for its size and completeness. Pattabhirama Temple is as large as the more Vittala Temple. Apart from the principal shrine located at the center of the campus, a shrine dedicated to the goddess is located within the temple compound. The hall in front of the main sanctum is a superb example of the Vijayanagara style composite pillar architecture. courtyard are elaborate.

Anjanadri Parvat

Anjanadri Hill is where Lord Hanuman was born to Anjana. Hence, he is also known as Anjaneya. This hill is situated in Hanumanahalli, near Hampi in Karnataka, India. Anjanadri is part of the Seshachala Range and is linked to the monkey kingdom Kishkindha mentioned in the epic Ramayana.

Malyavanta Hill

The mythical association of the place with (Hampi's version of) Ramayana is interesting. Rama and Lakshmana were looking for a shelter during the monsoon season. Rama aimed an arrow in the Malyavanta hill direction. A cleft on the boulder atop the Malyavanta Hill is caused by the arrow, according to this story. Rama and Lakshmana stayed here till the monsoon rains are over, before marched to Lanka along with the army of Hanuman.





Matunga Hill

Being at the centre of Hampi, and also the highest point, Matunga hilltop is the best spot to get an aerial view of Hampi and its environs.

If you trace the foothill in a clockwise direction, the road that ends at the Hampi bus station runs along the eastern side of the hill. At the northwest the east end of Hampi Bazaar terminates.



Rishimukha Parvat

RISHIMUKHA PARVAT is the holy place where Lord Hanumanji met Supreme Lord Rama and Lakshmana for the very first time.

It is said Hanumanji carried Lord Shri Ram and Lakshman on his shoulders and took Lordships to Rishimukh Parvat to meet Sugreev.

Day 1 Suggested Tour Plan:

After Breakfast Proceed to Hampi Sightseeing:

Sasivekalu Ganesh
Kadalekalu Ganesha
Virupaksha Temple
Balakrishna Temple
Ugra Narasimha
Badavilinga
Underground Shiva Temple
Zenana Enclosure
Lotus Mahal
Elephant Stable
Guards Quarters
Hazara Rama Temple

Lunch at Hotel Malligi
After Lunch visit:

Royal Enclosures
Kings Audience Hall
Mahanavami Dibba
Step Tank
Secret Chamber
Bhojanasala
Queens Bath
Vittala Temple
Stone Chariot
Kings Balance
Purandaradasara Mantapa



If time permits experience Sunset at Malyavantha Hill

Day 2 Suggested Tour Plan:

After Breakfast Proceed to Badami:

Visit

Badami Cave Temples
(Cave 1 to 4)

Banshankri Devi Temple

Boothnath Temple

Aihole

School of Indian Temple Architecture

Pattadakal

World Heritage Site

Mahakuta Shiva Temple

*If time permits visit
Kudala Sangama*



Day 3 Suggested Tour Plan:

After Breakfast Proceed:

Sloth Bear Sanctuary

or

Hampi Zoo

Archaeological Museum

Pattabhi Rama Temple

Lunch at Hotel Malligi

After Lunch visit:

Anjanadri Hill

(Birth Place of Lord Hanuman)

Pampa Sarovara

Shabari Ashrama

Durga Temple

Navavrindavan

Lakshmi Temple

Gagan Mahal

Ranganata Temple

Huchappa Mantapa

Coracle Ride at Sanapur Lake

Tungabhadra Dam

Botanical Garden

Musical Fountain



Day 4 Suggested Tour Plan:

Sunrise Trek to Matanga Hill
After Breakfast Proceed:
Hemakuta Hill & Jain Temples
Hampi Bazaar
Monolithic Nandi
Kodandarama Temple
Yantroddharaka Hanuman Temple
Chakratirtha
Achutharaya Temple
Varaha Temple
Narasimha Temple
Sugreeva's Cave
Ancient Bridge
Kuduregombe Mantapa
Pushkarni
Gejjala Mantapa
Ganagatti Temple
Bhimas Gate
Saraswathi Temple
Octogonal Bath
Veerabhadra Temple
Ananthashayana Temple





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