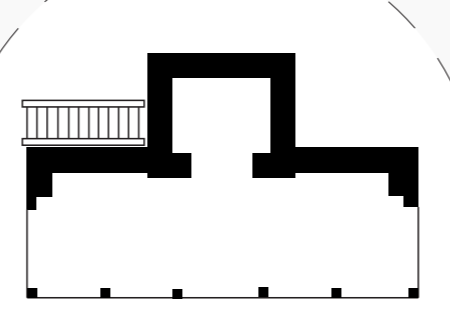
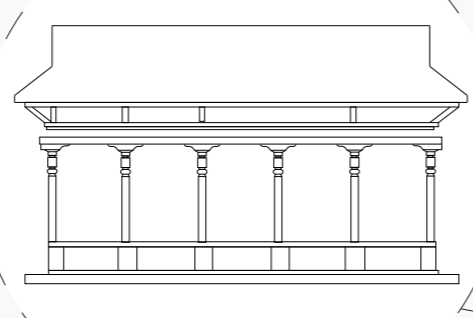


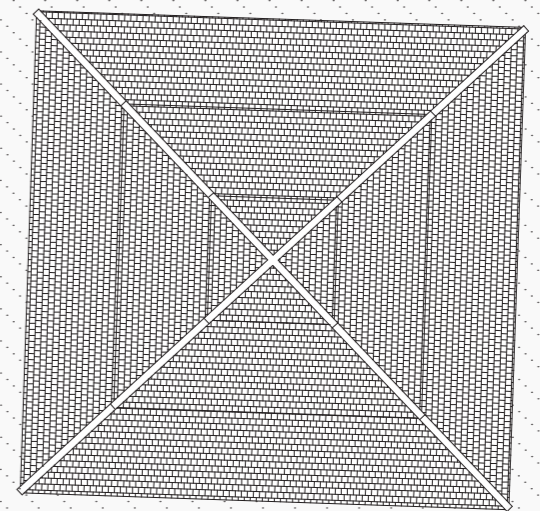
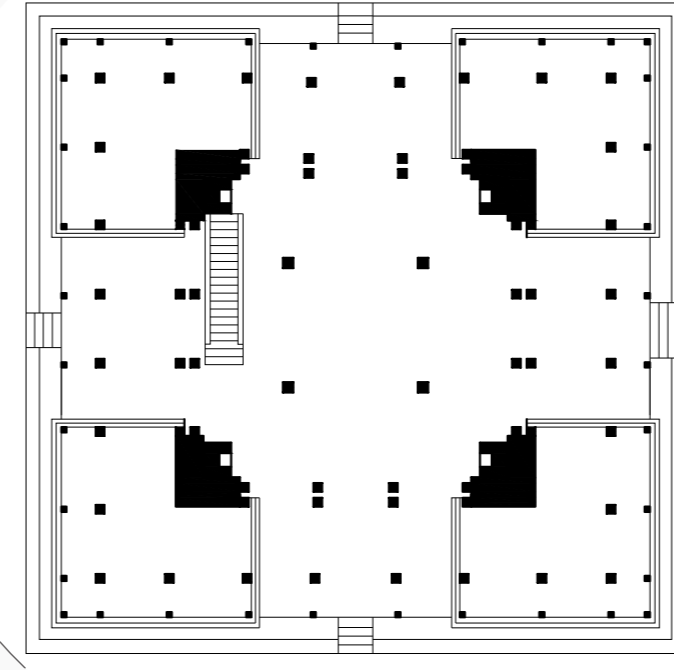
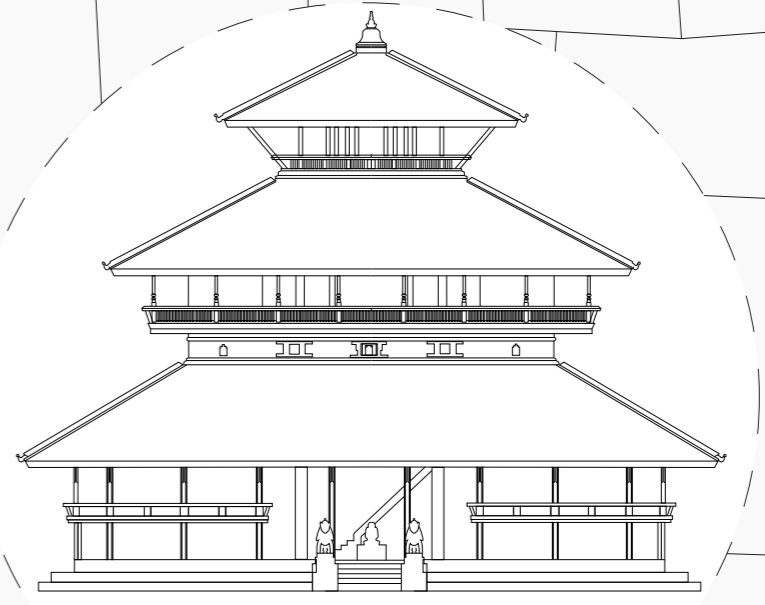
*Mandapa 1*

This mandapa, called *patis*, was usually positioned on the hollows between buildings, facing the square. They were born as public resthouse to shelter during the monsoons but soon they became squares within the square. It is composed by a pedestal which works as a bench as well with a pitched roof supported by pillars in order to keep the elements open toward the square.



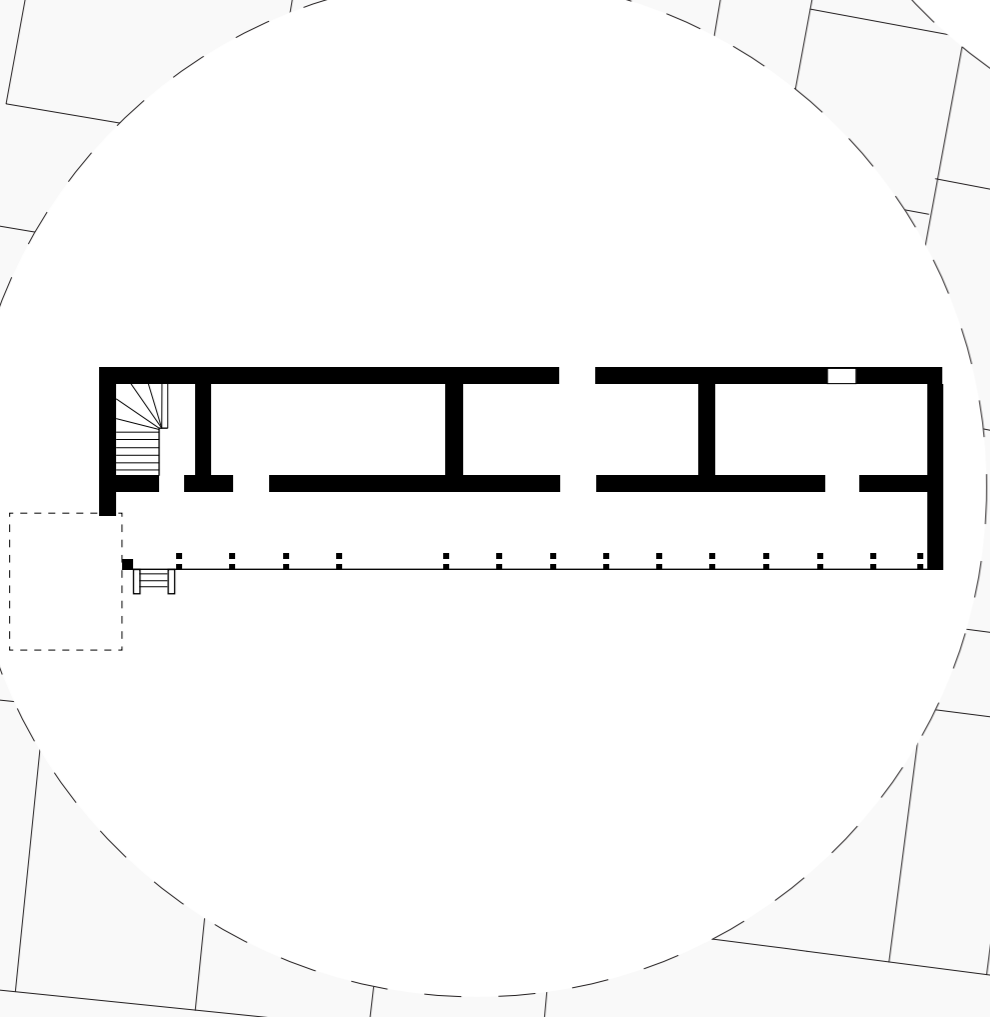
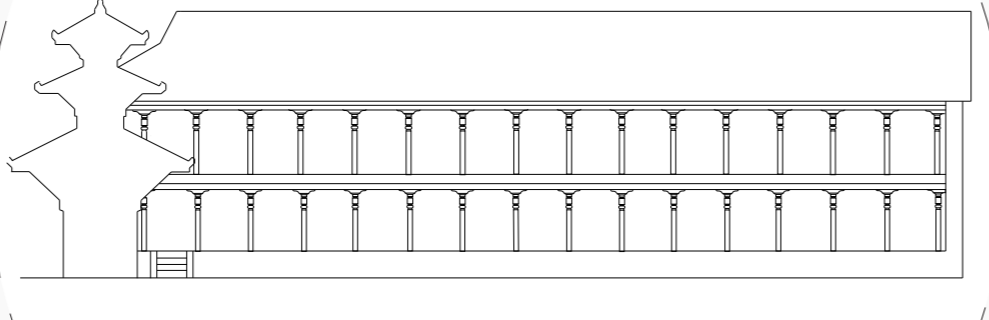
*Mandapa 3*

This mandapa, called *Kastha-mandap*, is a central plan building/shelter design to be placed in the center of a square. Each municipality required one as assembly hall. As the other two mandapas, it is characterized by a pedestal, a pillars structure and a pitched roof; but, on contrary to the other two, it consists in three large open halls on three different levels. Each level was representing a higher social level.



*Mandapa 2*

This mandapa was an evolution of the *patis*, lengthened, and conceived as a real building and not only a pavilion. It was placed in front of a large open space where festivals and meetings could take place. As the *patis*, it is composed by a pedestal, a pitched roof and an arcade. However, it has also an internal division made by walls in order to host shops and stores. The first floor is completely dedicated to commercial purposes. Differently from the *patis*, this building has a posterior facade.



*Archetype analysis*

