

INDIRA GANDHI NATIONAL CENTRE FOR THE ARTS

Janpath, New Delhi -110 001, www.ignca.gov.in

Documentation format for Archaeological / Heritage Sites / Monuments

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SECTION I: IDENTIFICATION 1. Name Present Kurkimundia, Kurkimundia, Dist.-Puri Past Other Name (if any): 2. Location **LONGITUDE** 85⁰ 46' 20" E 20⁰ 08' 46" N LATITUDE **ELEVATION** 242 ft Address Village (village code) Gada Kurkimundia Post: Pipili Via: Pipili Tehsil: Pipili District: Puri State: Orissa **PIN:** 752104 Approach The site is located over a hill top, on the right bank of the river Daya. It can be approached by a pucca road branching before Kanthi towards north on the Jatani-Pipili road. It is about 2km.from this road. The Buddhist site Dhauli is about 4km.from the site in north-east direction. 3. Property Type Religious structures Buildings Other Structures Palace Temple Wall Fort Mosque Gateway Minar Pillar Citadel Others (specify)-Sculpture Govt. building Church Railway station Monastery Defense building Stupa Industrial building Tomb, Mausoleum Other public buildings Residential building Engineering structure Open space and related Note: structures According to the local tradition, it Bridge Public square is the palatial area of Khurda raja Prataprudradeva. But in reality it is Park or garden Tunnel a Buddhist site having remnants of Other engineering structure Gravevard stupa and railing pillars. A modern Baolis, Well

Siva temple namely Kurkesvara Tank Mahadeva also constructed over the ancient remnants and housing some Saivite sculpture dated back to 8th-9th centuries A.D. But the stupa remains and brick size dated the site as back as to 3rd 4th centuries AD. 4. Property Use ABANDONED / IN USE: In use Present This is a living temple and the presiding deity is a sivalinga within a circular yonipatha made of khandolite. Past Worshipped. 5. Age (Source) **PERIOD** Pre Christian Era to 1st millennium A.D. Second century B.C. to 10th century A.D. YEARS 19th century A.D. Precise date of Construction Completion Subsequent changes The modern temple Kurkesvara Mahadeva is built over the site and also partially destroy the stupa remains. **Destruction / Demolition** 6. Ownership / Level of Protection SINGLE /MULTIPLE : Multiple. **Public**: Archaeological Survey of : India / State Archaeology Department / Any Other (Please specify) **Private** Any other (Please specify) Villagers Name Address Phone 7. Association WITH EVENTS In History In Rituals In Building Construction Any other (specify) • WITH PERSONS **Patron** Architect / Engineer Any other (specify) 8. Statement of Significance ✓ Architectural Architectural ✓ Archaeological Archaeological ✓ Historical Historical

Religious
Any other (specify)

Religious
The sculptures are placed in the temple can be dated to the 8th/9th centuries A.D. on the basis of iconography. But the stupa remains are dated back to the 3rd - 4th centuries AD.

SECTION II: DESCRIPTION

9. Physical Description and Decorative Features

Context
 Urban / Rural Setting

Surroundings

* **Drawings** (Attach extra sheet if necessary):No

Rural setting

Stand in isolation Integral part of a

Integral part of a landscape landscape

/ Street / Complex :

Quantification

Area Dimension (L x B x H) : 2.68mtrs.x 2.68mtrs. x 3.00mtrs(Temple)

(m / cm/ feet / inch)

Number of Blocks : ---Number of Storys : ---

Spatial Organization

Orientation : The temple is facing towards south.

Plan : Square on plan(Temple)

Allocation of Spaces : 35.00mtrs x 32.10mtrs. in length and breadth

respectively.

ARCHITECTURAL STYLE

• Ornamentation

Exteriors : Plain Interiors : Plain

Movable Collections : Image of Mahisasuramardini Durga, Chamunda, votive

temples and railing pillars of stupa, amlaka fragments

etc.

* Any Other (specify) : The Kurkesvara Mahadeva temple is a recent one and is

a square *pidha* temple having *pidha* terrace of three tiers. The *parsvadevata* of the temple are recent installation except the Mahisamardini Durga measuring 0.70 x 0.38 mtrs which can be dated to the 8th / 9th centuries A.D. the eight armed Chamuda and broken image of Astikajaratkaru placed in front of the temple also iconographically dated to 10th century A.D. But the Buddhist remains found in and around the temple can be

dated back to pre-Christian era.

10. Construction Technology

Structural System : *Pidha* temple of *Kalingan* order.

Building Techniques : Ashlar Masonry

Material of Construction : Khandolites are used both for the modern temple and

railing pillars of the *stupa* but brick is used for the *stupa*.

11. Condition Assessment		
In General		Good / Fair : Fair Sign of Deterioration Serious Deterioration Danger of Disappearance
In Brief (Attach extra sheet if necessary):		
Wild vegetations are grown over the whole mound and heavy rainfall constantly eroded the brick material of the site. 12. Threats to the Property		
		✓ Natural ✓ Negligence ✓ Vandalism Urban Pressures
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SECTION III: REFERENCES 13. Reference Sources (published and unpublished textual details)		
14. Photographs: 09 nos		
<u> </u>		(Attach list as in page 6, in case of multiple photographs)
Photo Referer CAPTION	ice	: :
15. Audio / Vi	deo	
		(Related to rituals / performance / festivals etc.)
Reference DESCRIPTION	N	: :
16. Maps/Plans/Drawings		
17. Listers		
NAME :	A.R.Sahoo	NAME :
18.Reviewers	i	
NAME : COMMENTS	Dr. S. Pradhan	NAME : COMMENTS :