

INDIRA GANDHI NATIONAL CENTRE FOR THE ARTS Janpath, New Delhi -110 001, www.ignca.gov.in

Documentation format for Archaeological / Heritage Sites / Monuments

	Serial No.: 0R/PRI- 61			
1. Name	SECTION I: IDENTIFICATIO	N		
Present Past Other Name (if any):	: Narasimhanatha Visnu Temple, Matiapada, Dist.Puri : :			
2. Location				
LONGITUDE 85 ⁰ 50' 41" E	LATITUDE 19 ⁰ 49' 04" N	ELEVATION 20 ft		
Address	: Village (village code) Post :Puri Tehsil: Puri State : Orissa	Matiapada Via:Puri District: Puri PIN: 752111		
Approach	temple and can be ap	western side of the Gundicha proached on the left side of the tiapara chowk to the Gundicha		
3. Property Type				
Palace Fort Citadel Govt. building Railway station Defense building Industrial building Other public buildings	Religious structures Temple Mosque Minar Church Monastery Stupa Tomb, Mausoleum	Other Structures Wall Gateway Pillar Others (specify): Note:		
Residential building Engineering structure Bridge Tunnel Other engineering structure	Open space and related structures Public square Park or garden Graveyard Baolis, Well Tank Cave	It has a <i>rekha vimana</i> and <i>pidha jagamohana</i> of <i>Kalingan</i> order. An image of <i>Ugra</i> Narasimha is worshipped in the temple and iconographically it can be dated back to the 13 th century A.D.		

4. Property Use			
		ABANDONED / IN USE: In use	
Present	:	Living temple, the presiding deity is a four armed <i>ugra</i> Narasimha image seated in <i>lalitasana</i> pose. It is made of black chlorite and the image is partially damaged.	
Past	:	Worshipped.	
5. Age (Source)			
PERIOD YEARS Precise date of Construction Completion Subsequent changes Destruction / Demolition	: : : : : : : : : : : : : : : : : : : :	Ganga Rule 13 th century A.D. 13 th century A.D	
6. Ownership / Level of Protection			
Public: Archaeological Survey of India / State Archaeology Department / Any Other (Please specify) Private	:	SINGLE /MULTIPLE : single	
Any other (Please specify) Name Address	:	The temple is look after by the family member of Damodar Panda Damodar Panda Nrusimhanatha temple, Matiapada square,Puri.	
Phone 7. Association	•		
WITH EVENTS In History In Rituals	:	Local people ascribe the temple to the king Narasimha Deva- I of Ganga dynasty. Narasimha janma, Satapuri amabasya, Badabhoga etc.	
In Building Construction Any other (specify)	:	Engagement, , Thread Ceremony, Marriages etc are observed.	
WITH PERSONS Patron	:	Originally the Gangas but now Damador Panda, the priest of the temple is looking after the temple.	
Architect / Engineer Any other (specify)	:		
8. Statement of Significance			
Architectural Archaeological Historical Religious	: :	Architectural Archaeological	

Any other (specify)

On the basis of architectural features of the *vimana*, *jagamohana*, *Natamandira* and *Bhogamandapa*, the

temple can be dated to the 13th century A.D.

SECTION II: DESCRIPTION

9. Physical Description and Decorative Features

Context
 Urban / Rural Setting

Surroundings

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

Urban setting

Stand in isolation

Street

Integral part of a landscape /

Street / Complex:

Quantification

Area Dimension (L x B x H) : 21.45 mtrs x 9.40 mtrs x 1.37mtrs

(m / cm/ feet / inch)

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

• Spatial Organization

Orientation : Facing towards west.

Plan : On plan the *vimana* and *jagamohana* are square,

where as *natamandapa* and *bhogamandapa* are rectangular. In elevation the *vimana* is

panchangabada.

Allocation of Spaces : 30mtrs x22mrs in length and breadth respectively.

ARCHITECTURAL STYLE

Ornamentation

Exteriors : The western wall is carved with a miniature

angasikhara surmounted by a gajakranta. In the beki, there are divine figures right above the raha on four

sides.

Interiors : Plain

Movable Collections : Dopichasimha in the precinct.

* Any Other (specify) : The temple is pancharatha on plan and panchanga

bada in elevation..

10. Construction Technology

Structural System : Rekha vimana and pidha jagamohana of Kalingan

order.

Building Techniques : English bond

Material of Construction : Grey sandstone is used for the temple construction

and latarite is used for the foundation and the compound wall. Lime wash is also applied over the

temple wall.

11. Condition	Assessment	
Serious D	Good / Fair eterioration eterioration	: Fair
In Brief (Atta	ch extra sheet if r	necessary):
	cent renovation wo	rk the temple is in a good condition.
		 ✓ Natural ✓ Negligence ✓ Vandalism Urban Pressures
$x \times x \times x \times x$	x x x x x x x x x	
	:	SECTION III: REFERENCES
13. Reference	e Sources (publish	ned and unpublished textual details)
1. R.P Moh	apatra, 1986, <i>Arch</i>	aeology in Orissa, vol. 1, New Delhi.
14. Photogra	phs	
		(Attach list as in page 6, in case of multiple photographs)
Photo Refere CAPTION	ence	: :
15. Audio / V	ideo	
		(Related to rituals / performance / festivals etc.)
Reference DESCRIPTIO	N	: :
16. Maps/Pla	ns/Drawings	
17. Listers		
NAME:	A.R. Sahoo	NAME:
18. Reviewer	s	
NAME: COMMENTS	Dr. S. Pradhan	NAME: COMMENTS: