

INDIRA GANDHI NATIONAL CENTRE FOR THE ARTS

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Documentation format for Archaeological / Heritage Sites / Monuments

Serial No.: OR / PRI - 50 **SECTION I: IDENTIFICATION** 1. Name Present Sun Temple, Konark, Dist. - Puri **Past** Other Name (if any): 2. Location **LONGITUDE** 86° 05' 37" E 19⁰ 53['] 15["] N **ELEVATION** 16^{ft} LATITUDE **Address** Village (village code) Konark Post: Konark Via: Konark Tehsil: Konark District: Puri State: Orissa **PIN**: 75 2111 **Approach** The Sun temple is situated in the town of Konark. which is about 4 kms away from the sea shore or Chandrabhaga coast. It is about 60 kms from Bhubaneswar and 40 kms from Puri. 3. Property Type Buildings Religious structures Other Structures Palace Temple Wall Fort Mosque Gateway Minar Citadel Pillar Govt. building Church Others (specify) Railway station Monastery Defence building Stupa Industrial building Tomb, Mausoleum Other public buildings Residential building Engineering structure Open space and related Note structures The Sun temple situated within Bridge Public square a spacious courtyard consists Tunnel Park or garden of a rekha vimana, pidha Other engineering structure Graveyard and jagamohana Baolis, Well natamandapa of mature Tank Kalingan order The vimana

Cave

Kalingan order. The vimana and the jagamohona in the same axial alignment forming the component part of one architectural scheme designed in the form of a grand represent chariot to mythological chariot of the Sun god. The natamandira is a detached structure a few metres away to the east of the jagamohana.

4. Property Use

ABANDONED / IN USE: Abandoned

Present: Abandoned but now a point of tourist destination.

Past : Worshipped.

5. Age (Source)

PERIOD : Ganga rule

YEARS : 13th century A.D. Precise date of Construction : 1248-1264 A.D.

Completion : --

Subsequent changes : Renovated and conserved by Archaeological Survey of

India.

Destruction / Demolition: Presently the superstructure of the *jagamohana* and

the *natamandira* are missing.

6. Ownership / Level of Protection

SINGLE / MULTIPLE : Single

Public: Archaeological Survey of : Protected monument of Archaeological Survey of India

India / State Archaeology Department / Any Other (Please

specify)

Private : --Any other (Please specify) : --Name : ---

Address : Archaeological Survey of India, Bhubaneswar Circle,

153, VIP Area, Nayapalli, Bhubaneswar, Orissa.

Pin - 751015

Phone : 0674-2558170

7. Association

WITH EVENTS

In History : Associated with Bengal expedition of king

Narasimhadeva - I, as scholar believed it as a war

memorial.

In Rituals : The temple was associated with rituals like Samba

dasami, the worship of Sun god as known from the

religious literature.

In Building Construction Any other (specify)

It is the only monument of eastern India to be declared

as World Heritage Monument by UNESCO.

WITH PERSONS

Patron Originally the Gangas, but presently under the care of

Archaeological Survey of India.

Architect / Engineer Any other (specify)

8. Statement of Significance

Any other (specify)

Architectural Architectural ✓ Archaeological Archaeological ✓ Historical Historical Religious

> On the basis of architectural features, iconographical details and the information revealed by the inscription of Narasimhadeva - II, the temple can be assigned to the Ganga monarch Narasimhadeva - I i.e. 1248 to

1264 A.D.

SECTION II: DESCRIPTION

9. Physical Description and Decorative Features

Urban / Rural Setting

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

Urban setting

Surroundings

Context

Stand in Isolation

Integral part of a Landscape /

Complex

Street / Complex:

Quantification

Area Dimension (LxBxH) 97.53 mtrs x 70.10 mtrs x 40. 00 mtrs (existing height)

(m / cm/ feet / inch)

Number of Blocks Three Number of Storys Nο

Spatial Organization

Orientation The temple is facing towards east.

Plan All the components of the temple are square on plan.

261.00 mtrs x 164.00 mtrs in length and width Allocation of Spaces

respectively.

ARCHITECTURAL STYLE

Ornamentation

Exteriors The temple itself is a piece of decoration was designed

> like a chariot with twenty four wheels, drawn by seven horses. The temple is standing over a high platform (pista), which again is provided with a low upana. The vertical face of the upana is richly carved with war

procession consisting of infantry, cavalry, elephants; palanquin, umbrella bearer, men and animal carrying supplies; hunting scenes, royal, and other sculptural motifs. The temple wall is decorated with as usual architectural motifs like *pidhamundis*, *khakharamundis* and *vajramundis* and sculptural motifs like *nayikas*, musician, *vidalas*, teaching scenes, royal figures and divinities. The sun temple is known for its erotics sculptures, which are depicted in various poses through out the temple in rich number. The *parsvadevata* niches of the temple are housed with three beautiful images of Sun god.

Interiors

Presently the interior is inaccessible because of conservation work done in 1903. However, R.L. Mitra who visited the place at the close of 1868 writes that a plain moulding formed of a cyma and a tile runs all around the room at a height of 5^{ft} from the floor and that is only decoration which has been attempted for the interior. The ceiling was supported on four square pillars which had divided the area of the room into a nave and aisles

Movable Collections

: Independent animal figures like elephant, horses, *gaja-kranta*, *navagraha* panel and temple architectural

members etc.

* Any Other (specify)

The temple is *pancharatha* on plan and *panchangabada* in elevation. Three subsidiary temples (*Nisa* deulas) close to the *parsvadevata* niches were constructed on the north, west and south sides of the main temple.

10. Construction Technology

Structural System : Rekha vimana and pidha jagamohana of mature

Kalingan order.

Building Techniques

: Ashlar dry masonry

Material of Construction : Khandolite stone is used for the construction of the temple whereas green chlorite stone is used for the

doorjambs and the *parsvadevata* images.

11. Condition Assessment

In General Good / Fair : Good

✓ Sign of Deterioration
Serious Deterioration
Danger of Disappearance

In Brief (Attach extra sheet if necessary):

Except a few defaced images, the temple is in a good state of preservation as it has been repaired and conserved by Archaeological Survey of India from time to time.

12. Threats to the Property

✓ Natural

					✓	Vand	gence alism n Press	ures						
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	SECTION III: REFERENCES													
13. Reference Sources (published and unpublished textual details)														
 R.L, Mitra, 1875-1880, Antiquities of Orissa, 2 Vols., Calcutta. B. Swarup, 1910, Konark, The Black Pagoda, Cuttack M.M.Ganguly,1912, Orissa and Her Remains- Ancient and Medieval, Calcutta. Debala Mitra, 1968, Konark, New Delhi. T.E. Donaldson, 1986, Hindu Temple Art of Orissa, Vol. II, Leiden. K.S Behera, 1995, Konark: The Heritage of Mankind (Religion, History and Architecture) Vol I & II, New Delhi. Photographs: 154 nos 														
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16. Maps/Plans/Drawings														
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NAME:

COMMENTS:

18.Reviewers

NAME : COMMENTS

Dr. S. Pradhan