



# INDIRA GANDHI NATIONAL CENTRE FOR THE ARTS

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## Documentation format for Archaeological / Heritage Sites / Monuments

Serial No.: OR/JPR- 08

### SECTION I : IDENTIFICATION

#### 1. Name

**Present** : Jagannatha Temple, Jajpur Town, Dist. – Jajpur  
**Past** : ---  
**Other Name (if any):** : ---

#### 2. Location

**LONGITUDE** 86° 20' 12" E      **LATITUDE** 20° 51' 19" N      **ELEVATION** 24 ft

**Address** : **Village (village code)** Jajpur Town (Dasasvamedhaghata)  
**Post** : Badabazar      **Via**: Jajpur Town  
**Tehsil**: Jajpur Town      **District**: Jajpur  
**State** : Orissa      **PIN**: 755001

**Approach** : The temple, on the right bank of the river Vaitarani near the Dasasvamedhaghata is located at a distance of 2 kms from Jajpur bus stand.

#### 3. Property Type

- Buildings**
- Palace
  - Fort
  - Citadel
  - Govt. building
  - Railway station
  - Defence building
  - Industrial building
  - Other public buildings
  - Residential building

- Engineering structure**
- Bridge
  - Tunnel
  - Other engineering structure

- Religious structures**
- Temple
  - Mosque
  - Minar
  - Church
  - Monastery
  - Stupa
  - Tomb, Mausoleum

- Open space and related structures**
- Public square
  - Park or garden
  - Graveyard
  - Baolis, Well
  - Tank
  - Cave

- Other Structures**
- Wall
  - Gateway
  - Pillar
  - Others (specify):

**Note:**

The temple has a *rekha vimana* and a *pidha jagamohana* of *Kalingan* order with a *pidha antarala* in between them.

#### 4. Property Use

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**ABANDONED / IN USE :** In use

- Present** : Living temple, the presiding deities are the images of lord Balabhadra, Jagannatha and Subhadra, placed on a high masonry pedestal.
- Past** : Worshipped.

#### 5. Age (Source)

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- PERIOD** : Ganga rule
- YEARS** : 13<sup>th</sup> century A.D.
- Precise date of Construction** : First half of the 13<sup>th</sup> century A.D.
- Completion** : ---
- Subsequent changes** : The present temple was renovated and rebuilt by Raghujji Bhonsle- I of Nagpur in the second quarter of the 18<sup>th</sup> century A.D.
- Destruction / Demolition** : The original temple was built by Anangabhima Deva III (1212 – 1238 AD) which was destroyed by the Afghans chief Suliman Karani in 1568 A.D.

#### 6. Ownership / Level of Protection

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**SINGLE /MULTIPLE :** Single

- Public** : Archaeological Survey of India / State Archaeology Department / Any Other (Please specify) : Protected Monument of Archaeological Survey of India
- Private** : ---
- Any other (Please specify)** : ---
- Name** : Archaeological Survey of India, Bhubaneswar Circle,
- Address** : 153 VIP Area, Nayapalli, Bhubaneswar, Orissa
- Phone** : 0674-2558170

#### 7. Association

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• **WITH EVENTS**

- In History** : Related with the history of the Gangas and Marathas
- In Rituals** : *Ratha Yatra, Netrautsava, Janmastami,* etc are celebrated here.

**In Building Construction** : ---

- Any other (specify)** : Occasionally thread ceremony is performed here.

• **WITH PERSONS**

- Patron** : Originally by the Gangas followed by Suryavamsis Gajapati and Marathas but presently under the care of Archaeological Survey of India.

- Architect / Engineer** : ---

- Any other (specify)** : ---

#### 8. Statement of Significance

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- |                          |                     |   |   |   |
|--------------------------|---------------------|---|---|---|
| <input type="checkbox"/> | Architectural       | : | ✓ | Architectural   |
| <input type="checkbox"/> | Archaeological      | : | ✓ | Archaeological  |
| <input type="checkbox"/> | Historical          | : | ✓ | Historical  |
| <input type="checkbox"/> | Religious           | : | ✓ | Religious   |
| <input type="checkbox"/> | Any other (specify) | : |   | On the basis of the architectural features as well as the |

sculptural embellishments found in the *pista* and the temple premise, the original temple can be dated to the Ganga rule i.e. the first half of the 13<sup>th</sup> century AD. However, after the destruction of the original temple by the Afghans in 1568 AD, the present temple was built by the Marathas king Raghuji Bhonsle in the second quarter of the 18<sup>th</sup> century A.D.

## SECTION II: DESCRIPTION

### 9. Physical Description and Decorative Features

<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• <b>Context</b></li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>* <b>Drawings (Attach extra sheet if necessary) :</b> No</li> </ul>
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Urban / Rural Setting :</li> <li>Surroundings :</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Rural setting</li> </ul>
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• <b>Quantification</b></li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li><b>Stand in Isolation</b></li> <li><b>Integral part of a Landscape / Street / Complex :</b></li> </ul>
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Area Dimension ( L x B x H) :</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>36.00 mtrs x 14.50 mtrs x 25.00 mtrs (approximate height)</li> <li style="text-align: right;">(m / cm/ feet / inch)</li> </ul>
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Number of Blocks :</li> <li>Number of Storys :</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Three, consists of a <i>vimana</i>, <i>antarala</i> and <i>jagamohana</i></li> <li>N.A.</li> </ul>
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• <b>Spatial Organization</b></li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li><b>Orientation</b> :</li> <li><b>Plan</b> :</li> </ul>
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Orientation :</li> <li>Plan :</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Facing towards east.</li> <li>Both the <i>vimana</i> and <i>jagamohana</i> are square on plan that stands over a <i>pista</i> of 1.45 mtrs high.</li> </ul>
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Allocation of Spaces :</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>72.60 mtrs x 43.30 mtrs in length and breadth respectively.</li> </ul>

### ARCHITECTURAL STYLE

<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• <b>Ornamentation</b></li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li><b>Exteriors</b> :</li> </ul>
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Exteriors :</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Decorated with architectural motifs like - elongated <i>rekhamundis</i> in the <i>talajangha</i> and <i>uparajangha</i> of both the <i>vimana</i> and <i>jagamohana</i>; <i>dopichhasimhas</i>, <i>deulacharinis</i>, and <i>beki – bhairava</i> over the <i>beki</i> of the <i>vimana</i> and <i>jagamohana</i>, <i>gajavidala</i> in the <i>pista</i> and a series of three projecting lion on each <i>raha</i>.</li> </ul>
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Interiors :</li> <li>Movable Collections :</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Plain</li> <li>Images of Ganesa, Visnu, Parvati, Dhyani Buddha, dancing Krisna, broken Mahisasuramardini Durga, female deity, <i>nayikas</i>, devotees, dwarf figures, elephant, doorjamb fragments, architectural fragments, etc.</li> </ul>
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>* <b>Any Other (specify)</b> :</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>The temple is <i>saptaratha</i> on plan and <i>panchangabada</i> in elevation. <i>Nisha</i> shrines were also added over the <i>parsvadevata</i> niches.</li> </ul>

### 10. Construction Technology

<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li><b>Structural System</b> :</li> <li><b>Building Techniques</b> :</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>The <i>vimana</i> is <i>rekha</i> order whereas the <i>antarala</i> and the <i>jagamohana</i> are <i>pidha</i> order of <i>Kalingan</i> style.</li> <li>Ashlar masonry</li> </ul>
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