



INDIRA GANDHI NATIONAL CENTRE FOR THE ARTS

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Documentation format for Archaeological / Heritage Sites / Monuments

Serial No.: OR/DKL- 08

SECTION I : IDENTIFICATION

1. Name

Present : Kapilesvara Mahadeva Temple, Hatuari,
Dist. - Dhenkanal

Past : ---

Other Name (if any): : ---

2. Location

LONGITUDE 85° 37' 42" E

LATITUDE 20° 54' 11" N

ELEVATION 107 feet

Address : **Village (village code)** Hatuari
Post : Bada Suanlo **Via:** Bada Suanlo
Tehsil: Kamakshyanagar **District:** Dhenkanal
State : Orissa **PIN:** 759039

Approach : The temple is located in a small island of the river Ramiala and situated on the right side of N.H.-200 leading from Kamakshyanagar to Chandikhol branching at a distance of 2 kms from Bada Suanlo chowk. It is about 14 kms from Kamakshyanagar.

3. Property Type

Buildings

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

Religious structures

- Temple
- Mosque
- Minar
- Church
- Monastery
- Stupa
- Tomb, Mausoleum

Other Structures

- Wall
- Gateway
- Pillar
- Others (specify)

Engineering structure

- Bridge
- Tunnel
- Other engineering structure

Open space and related structures

- Public square
- Park or garden
- Graveyard
- Baolis, Well
- Tank
- Cave

Note:

Tha temple has a *rekha vimana* of *Kalingan* order.

4. Property Use

ABANDONED / IN USE : In use

Present : Living temple, the presiding deity is Sivalinga within a circular *yonipitha*.
Past : Worshipped

5. Age (Source)

PERIOD : Ganga rule
YEARS : 14th century A.D.
Precise date of Construction Completion : ---
Subsequent changes : Renovated and repaired by Archaeological Survey of India.
Destruction / Demolition : ---

6. Ownership / Level of Protection

SINGLE / MULTIPLE : Multiple

Public : Archaeological Survey of India / State Archaeology Department / Any Other (Please specify) : Protected monument of Archaeological Survey of India
Private : ---
Any other (Please specify) : Under the priestship of Sanatana Panda
Name : ---
Address : ---
Phone : ---

7. Association

• **WITH EVENTS**

In History : ---
In Rituals : *Sivaratri, Kartika Purnima, Rakhi Purnima*, etc are observed here.
In Building Construction : ---
Any other (specify) : Marriage, thread ceremony & engagement, etc are held here.

• **WITH PERSONS**

Patron : Archaeological Survey of India
Architect / Engineer : ---
Any other (specify) : Sanatana Panda, the priest of the temple

8. Statement of Significance

<input type="checkbox"/>	Architectural	:	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	Architectural
<input type="checkbox"/>	Archaeological	:	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	Archaeological
<input type="checkbox"/>	Historical	:		
<input type="checkbox"/>	Religious	:		
<input type="checkbox"/>	Any other (specify)	:		On the basis of architectural features the temple can be dated to the 14 th century A.D. i.e. the Ganga rule in Orissa.

SECTION II: DESCRIPTION

9. Physical Description and Decorative Features

- **Context** : *Drawings (Attach extra sheet if necessary) : No
- Urban / Rural Setting** : Rural setting
- Surroundings** : **Stand in Isolation** : Stand in Isolation
- Integral part of a Landscape / Street / Complex** :

- **Quantification**
- Area Dimension (L x B x H) : 5.35 mtrs. x 4.90 mtrs x 12.00 mtrs (approximate height) (m / cm/ feet / inch)
- Number of Blocks : One
- Number of Storys : N.A.

- **Spatial Organization**
- Orientation : Facing towards east.
- Plan : The *vimana* is square on plan.
- Allocation of Spaces : 15.00 mtrs (L) x 9.00 mtrs (W)

ARCHITECTURAL STYLE

- **Ornamentation**
- Exteriors : Decorated with *khakharamundis* and *pidhamundis* in the *talajangha* and *uparajangha* respectively, *rekhamundi* designs in *talagarbhika*, *deulacharinis* and *dopichhasimhas* over the *beki* to support the *amala*.
- Interiors : Plain
- Movable Collections : Nil
- * **Any Other** (specify) : The temple is *pancharatha* on plan and *panchangabada* in elevation.

10. Construction Technology

- Structural System** : *Rekha vimana* of *Kalingan* order.
- Building Techniques** : Ashlar dry masonry
- Material of Construction** : Khandolite stone is used for the construction of the temple.

11. Condition Assessment

In General **Good / Fair** : Good

- Sign of Deterioration
- Serious Deterioration
- Danger of Disappearance

In Brief (Attach extra sheet if necessary):

The temple is in good state of preservation; however, it becomes victim to the fury of annual inundation of the river since the temple is within the tiny island.

