

## 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.: OR / JPR - 45

1. Name	SECTION I: IDENTIFICATION					
Present Past Other Name (if any): 2. Location	<ul><li>: Monastery-1, Ratnagiri, DistJajpur</li><li>: Ratnagiri Mahavihara</li><li>: Rani-Pukhuri</li></ul>					
<b>LONGITUDE</b> 86° 20' 05" E	<b>LATITUDE</b> 20° 38'27"N <b>ELEVATION</b> 90ft					
Address	: Village (village code) Ratnagiri Post: Ratnagiri Via: Chandikhol Tehsil: Bari-Ramachandrapur State: Orissa PIN: 754236					
Approach	: The Monastery-1 is situated on the summit of Ratnagiri hillock of Assia hill range and on the left bank of the river Kelua, a tributary of Birupa and about 18 kms from Haridaspur chowk on N.H 5 (A) running from Chandikhol to Paradeep.					
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)					
Bridge Tunnel Other engineering structure	Open space and related structures  Public square Park or garden Graveyard Baolis, Well Tank Cave  Note: The site was first reported by M.M. Chakravarti in 1906 and subsequently excavated by Debala Mitra, of Eastern Zone of ASI during 1958-1962 A.D. It is one of the finest Buddhist monasteries in India.					

4. Property Use ABANDONED / IN USE: Abandoned Present Presently a point of tourist attraction. At the rear end of the monastery there is a cell housed with a colossal image of Buddha seated in bhumisparsamudra measuring 2.15 mtrs in height and 1.80 mtrs in width. Past It was used as a monastery by the Buddhist monks. 5. Age (Source) The monastery existed during the Bhaumakaras. PERIOD Somavamsis and Gangas period. 7<sup>th</sup> century A.D. to 14<sup>th</sup> century A.D. **YEARS Precise date of Construction** Completion Subsequent changes The monastery has three structural phases, so no doubt it was changed its shape time to time. After excavation. A.S.I. also renovated and conserved the monastery. **Destruction / Demolition** 6. Ownership / Level of Protection SINGLE /MULTIPLE: Single **Public**: Archaeological Survey of : Protected monument of Archaeological Survey of India / State Archaeology India. Department / Any Other (Please specify) Private Any other (Please specify) ---Name Address Archaeological Survey of India, Bhuabaneswar Circle, 153, V.I.P. Area Nayapalli, Bhubaneswar. Orissa 0674-2558170 **Phone** 7. Association WITH EVENTS In History In Rituals ---In Building Construction Any other (specify) **WITH PERSONS** Patron Presently the monastery is looked after by the Archaeological Survey of India. **Architect / Engineer** Any other (specify) 8. Statement of Significance Architectural ✓ Architectural. Archaeological ✓ Archaeological

✓ Historical

✓ Religious.

Historical Religious

Any other (specify)

On the basis of engraved seal and sealing, copper plate, antiquities found in the excavation and the sculptural and architectural embellishment, the monastery can be dated to the 7<sup>th</sup> century A.D. to 14<sup>th</sup> century A.D.

## **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 Complex

Integral part of a Landscape / Street /

Complex:

Quantification

Area Dimension (L x B x H) : 55.32 mtrs x 54.86 mtrs x 5.20 mtrs (existing height)

(m / cm/ feet / inch)

Number of Blocks : Originally 27 cells, out of which three are sealed, a

shrine fronted by an antechamber and an entrance

complex.

Number of Storys : Two

Spatial Organization

Orientation : The monastery is facing towards south.

Plan : The monastery is square on plan and rest over a high

platform.

Allocation of Spaces : 65.50 mtrs (L) x 54.90 mtrs (W)

**ARCHITECTURAL STYLE** 

Ornamentation

Exteriors : The exterior of the monastery is plain, except the elegant

door-jamb and few sculptural friezes.

Interiors : Plain except the Buddha image and door-jambs of the

central shrine and few other Buddhist sculptures.

Movable Collections : Image of Buddha, Astamahavhayatara, and Hariti,

Panchika, Bodhisatva, Vasudhara, and many

architectural members.

\* Any Other (specify) : The monastery is of chatuh-sala type, as it consists of a

spacious stone paved central courtyard with verandah, and cells all around and a shrine chamber at the middle

of the northern wall.

10. Construction Technology

**Structural System** : Chatuhsala type monastery.

Building Techniques : Ashlar masonry

Material of Construction : Bricks. Khandolite and Chlorite stone are used for the

construction of the monastery.

11. Condition Assessment

In General Good / Fair : Good

		Serious Deterion Danger of Disa				
In Brief (Attac	ch extra sheet if nece	essary):				
It is well conse	rved and preserved d	ue to the regular ma	aintenance.			
12. Threats to	the Property					
		✓ Natural Negligence Vandalism Urban Pressure	ès			
X x  13. Reference	x x x <u>SE(</u> Sources (published	CTION III: REFER		X	Х	х
	itra, 1981, <i>Ratnagiri</i> (	-	<u> </u>			
14. Photograp	ohs: 152 nos					
		(attach list as in	page 6, in ca	ase of	multiple	photographs
Photo Referen CAPTION	ce :					
15. Audio / Vi	deo					
		(relate	ed to rituals /	perfor	mance i	festivals etc.
Reference DESCRIPTION	: N :					
16. Maps/Plar	ns/Drawings					
17. Listers						
NAME :	D. B.Garnayak	NAME :	A.R.Saho	00		
18.Reviewers						
	Dr. S. Pradhan	NAME :				