



INDIRA GANDHI NATIONAL CENTRE FOR THE ARTS

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Documentation format for Archaeological / Heritage Sites / Monuments

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SECTION I : IDENTIFICATION

1. Name

Present : Dakshina Kali Temple, Kapilesvara, Bhubaneswar,
Dist.-Khurda

Past : ---

Other Name (if any): : ---

2. Location

LONGITUDE 85°51'40"E **LATITUDE** 20°15'53"E **ELEVATION** 56 ft.

Address : **Village (village code)** Kapilesvara
Post : Old Town **Via:** Bhubaneswar
Tehsil: Bhubaneswar **District:** Khurda
State : Orissa **PIN:** 751002

Approach : The temple is located in the Kapilesvara temple precinct which is situated at the end of Kapilesvara Road leading from Lingaraja temple to Kapilesvara village in old town of Bhubaneswar.

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:

It is a *Rekha Vimana* of *Kalingan* order.

4. Property Use

ABANDONED / IN USE : In use

Present : Living temple, the presiding deity is a four armed Mahisasuramardini Durga image, killing the buffalo demon.
Past : Worshipped.

5. Age (Source)

PERIOD : Suryavamsi rule
YEARS : 15th century A.D.
Precise date of Construction : 15th century A.D.
Completion : ---
Subsequent changes : ---
Destruction / Demolition : ---

6. Ownership / Level of Protection

SINGLE / MULTIPLE : Multiple

Public : Archaeological Survey of India / State Archaeology Department / Any Other (Please specify) : Endowment Department, Government of Orissa
Private : Under the care & maintenance of Kapilesvara Temple Trust Board.
Any other (Please specify) : ---
Name : ---
Address : ---
Phone : ---

7. Association

• **WITH EVENTS**

In History : Local legend ascribed the temple to Kapilendra Deva. An inscription in Oriya to that effect is found here.
In Rituals : The *bhoga* (offerings) is first offered to the deity then it is served to Lord Kapilesvara
In Building Construction : ---
Any other (specify) : *Chandipatha, Marriage Ceremony* are observed here.

• **WITH PERSONS**

Patron : Kapilesvara Temple Trust Board and Endowment Department, Government of Orissa.
Architect / Engineer : ---
Any other (specify) : ---

8. Statement of Significance

<input type="checkbox"/>	Architectural	✓ Architectural
<input type="checkbox"/>	Archaeological	
<input type="checkbox"/>	Historical	

Religious
 Any other (specify)

Religious
: On architectural ground, the temple can be assigned to the 15th century AD.

SECTION II: DESCRIPTION

9. Physical Description and Decorative Features

- **Context**
Urban / Rural Setting : * **Drawings** (Attach extra sheet if necessary): No
Surroundings : Rural setting
- **Quantification**
Area Dimension (L x B x H) : 10.50 mtrs. x 6.05 mtrs. x 9.54 mtrs.
(m / cm/ feet / inch)
Number of Blocks : two
Number of Storys : ---
- **Spatial Organization**
Orientation : The temple is facing towards east.
Plan : *Vimana* is square on plan where as the *Jagamohana* is rectangular on plan.
Allocation of Spaces : 12.20 mtrs x 6.10 mtrs in length & bradth respectively

ARCHITECTURAL STYLE

- **Ornamentation**
Exteriors : Decorated with architectural motifs like *Rekha mundi*, *pidha mundi*, *Khakhara mundi* at the base of the *gandi*, upper *Jangha* & lower *Jangha* respectively of the *Vimana*.
- Interiors : The *Jagamohana* decorated with *Dasamahavidya* figures in wall paintings.
- Movable Collections : ---
- * **Any Other** (specify) : The temple has a *pancharatha Vimana* and a *saptaratha Jagamohana* which stands on a rectangular pista (platform) of 1.16 mtrs in high.

10. Construction Technology

- Structural System** : *Kalingan* style of architecture in which *Vimana* is a *Rekha deula* and the *Jagamohana* is a *pidha deula*.
- Building Techniques** : Ashlar dry masonry
- Material of Construction** : Sand stone is used for the temple constructions while laterite is used for foundation, platform and the compound wall.

