

V Samuel Control

Desi Sawentar, Karrigoro Bitar, Jawa Timur Koordinat 8°5° 56,600° LS 1°2° 14° 7,400° BT Ketinggian 24° milii Ketika ditemukan oleh P.J. Perquin tahun 1915, Candi Sawentar masih tertimbun lahar. Setelah selesai digali pada tahun 1920, Perquin memberikan uraian tentang dasar dan profil candi

Bilamana candi didirikan tidak jelas, tetapi dari perbandingan ragam hiasnya yang mirip dengan Candi Kidal, kemungkinan Candi Sawentar berasal dari masa yang sama. Salah satu jenis ragam hias yang hanya ada di kedua candi tersebut adalah motif cangkang (zaadhuis motief). Ada asumsi lain mengenai kronologi Candi Sawentar. Menurut Nōgarakṛtāgama, Raja Hayam Wuruk pernah mengunjungi Lwang Wentar pada tahun 1283 Śaka (1361 Masehi), namun belum ada kepastian apakah Lwang Wentar ini adalah Candi Sawentar.

When discovered by P.J. Perquin in 1915, Candi Sawentar was still buried under lava. After completely excavated in 1920, Perquin gave a description of the pedestal and the profile of the temple.

When the temple was founded is not clear, but from the comparison of its decoration which is similar to Candi Kidal, Candi Sawentar possibly comes from the same period. One type of decoration that exists only in the both temples is a shell monf (zaadhuts monef). There are other assumptions concerning the chronology of Candi Sawentar. According to Nāgarakṛtāgama, King Hayam Wuruk had once visited Lwang Wentar in 1283 Saka (1361 AD), but there is no certainty whether this Lwang Wentar is Candi Sawentar.







Adanya ragam hias garuda di bagian depan yoni di ruang (garbhagrha) dan motif sayap burung si pipi tangga, serta dahulu ada laporan ditemukan sebuah arca membawa padi (Dewi Srt ?), ada dua pendapat tentang latar belakang keagamaan Candi

Sawentar. Ada yang memperkirakan Candi Sawentar bersifat agama Waisnawa, yaitu candi untuk memuja Wisnu. Namun, ada kemungkinan sifat keagamaannya sama dengan Candi Kidal, yaitu Hindu-Śaiwa. Perkiraan itu berdasarkan adanya motif garuda dan naga pada pipi tangga, yang dapat dikaitkan dengan cerita Garudeya seperti yang ditemui pada Candi Kidal.

Candi yang menghadap ke barat dan berukuran 9.55x7,10 m itu, tingginya hanya tersisa 10,65 m dari yang seharusnya 15 m. Kepala kola yang hampir sama dengan kepala kala Candi Kidal, menghiasi bagian atas pintu candi dan ketiga buah relung sisi selatan, timur, dan utara. Kepala kala tersebut dihubungkan dengan hiasan pada ujung pipi tangga berbentuk kepala naga. Sementara itu, pada sisi pipi tangga terdapat motif bulu/sayap burung.

Dari pengamatan relief penghias candi, tampak bahwa bagian bawah atau bagian kaki candi terdapat motif-motif sayap burung dan ragam hias salib Portugis yang belum selesai dikerjakan. Hal itu mengingatkan kepada Candi Singasari yang reliefnya juga belum rapi dipahatkan pada tubuh (a.I. kepala kala) dan kaki candinya. (hns)



The presence of decorative eagle on the front of you in chamber (garbhagrha) and bird wing motif on the stairs banisters, and there had been report previously about the finding of a statue carrying rice (Dewt Sri?). There are two opinions about the religious background of Candi Sawentar, Some estimate that Candi Sawentar bears Vaishnava character, the temple to worship Wismi. However, its religious nature is likely the same as Candi Kidal, which is the Hindu-Saiva. The consideration was based on the presence of the eagle and the dragon motif on the stairs banisters, which can be associated with Garudeva story such as that encountered at Candi Kidal.

The temple is facing west and measuring 9.55 m x 7.10 m, the height is only 10.65 m left of the supposed 15 m. The kāla heads, which are almost the same as the kāla heads of Canat Kidal, decorate the top of the temple's entrance and the three niches which is respectively in south, east, and north. The kāla head is linked with a dragon head ornament at the ends of the stairs banisters. Meanwhile, on the side of the stairs banisters, there is motif of feather bird wings.

Based on the observation of the reliefs decorating the temple, it appears that the bottom part or the foot of the temple has bird wings motifs and decorative Portuguese cross which has been unfinished. It remain us of the Candi Singasari of which the reliefs have also not completely engraved on the body (i.e. kāla head) and the foot of the temple. (hns)





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