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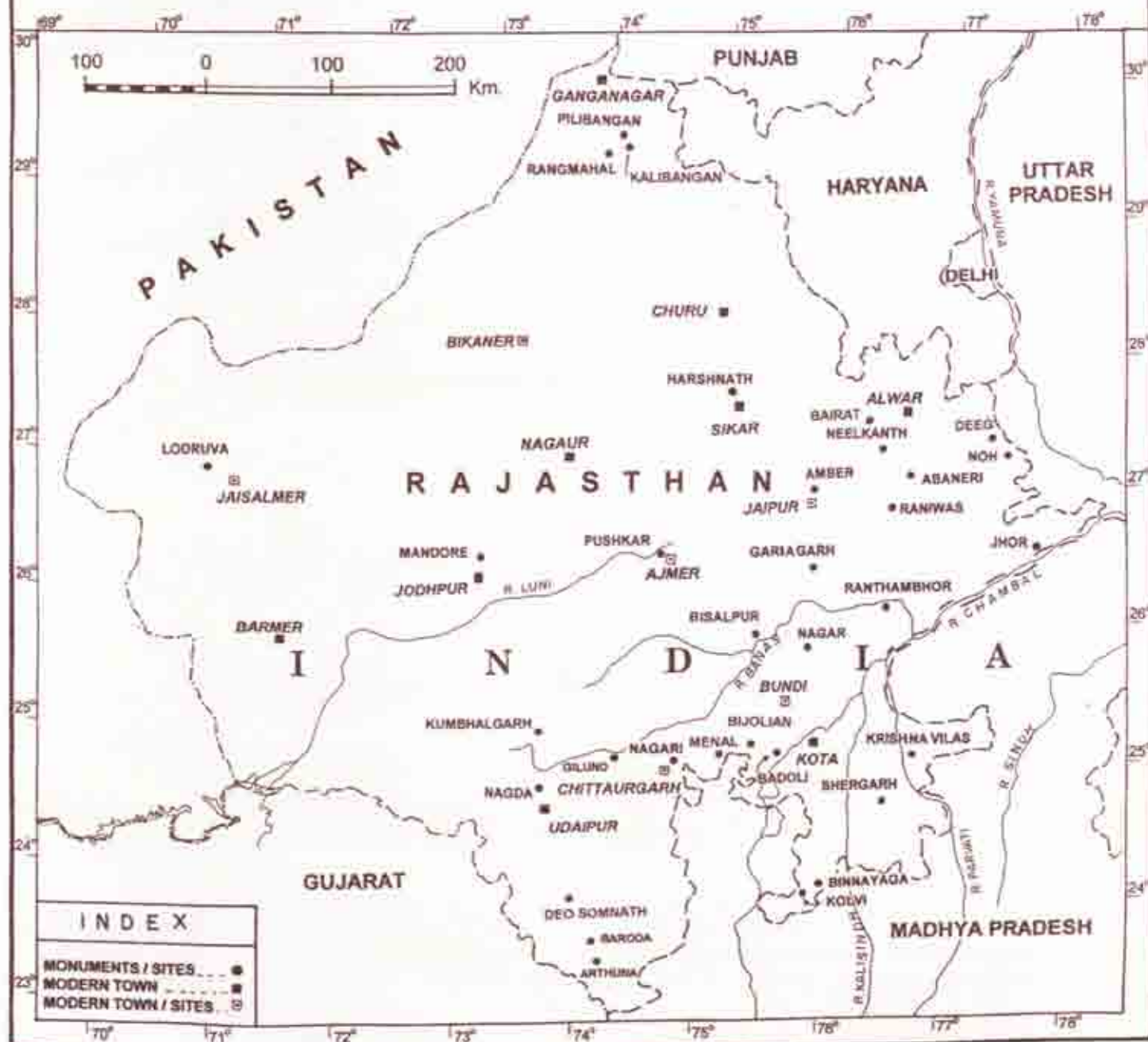
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PRINCIPAL MONUMENTS AND SITES IN JAIPUR CIRCLE



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Prepared by: Kewal Singh

**INVENTORY
OF
MONUMENTS AND SITES
OF
NATIONAL IMPORTANCE**

VOL. II, PART 1

JAIPUR CIRCLE

01 TO 156



Ghateswar Temple, Badoli



Charkambha Temple, Krishnavilas



Uma-Mahesvara, Krishnavilas

**INVENTORY
OF
MONUMENTS AND SITES
OF
NATIONAL IMPORTANCE
VOL. II, PART 1
JAIPUR CIRCLE**

88329

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KRISHNA DEVA

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RAJENDRA YADAV



वैश्वकोटिस्तथावतु



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PREFACE

It was proposed that during the 50th year of Independence of India, an Inventory of Monuments and Sites of National Importance under the Archaeological Survey of India (ASI) be prepared and published. ASI has a list of the centrally protected monuments and sites. It was felt that it would be better to have an inventory with some details of monuments and sites along with their plans and photographs so that it could cater to the needs of the heritage administrators, scholars and tourists. Since the collection of data in the desired format with latest illustrations have been taking considerable time due to the distance, inaccessible location of the monuments/sites and prevailing conditions in the area, it has been decided to bring out the Inventory in seven volumes in different parts. As this volume was in press three more Circles, i.e., Dehradun, Ranchi and Raipur have been created and accordingly three more parts have now been added. Vol. I, Part 1 Srinagar Circle, Vol. I, Part 2 Chandigarh Circle and Vol. I, Part 3 Delhi Circle have already been published and Vol. II, Part 1 Jaipur Circle which is placed before the readers. The other volumes proposed are as below:

Vol. II	Part 2	Vadodara Circle
Vol. III	Part 1	Agra Circle
	Part 2	Dehradun Circle
	Part 3	Lucknow Circle
Vol. IV	Part 1	Patna Circle
	Part 2	Ranchi Circle
	Part 3	Kolkata Circle
	Part 4	Bhubaneshwar Circle
	Part 5	Raipur Circle
	Part 6	Guwahati Circle
Vol. V	Part 1	Bhopal Circle
	Part 2	Aurangabad Circle
	Part 3	Goa Mini Circle
Vol. VI	Part 1	Dharwar Circle
	Part 2	Bangalore Circle
Vol. VII	Part 1	Hyderabad Circle
	Part 2	Chennai Circle
	Part 3	Thrissur Circle

Since the compilation involved collection of data and editing of the material, a committee for the preparation of the Inventory was set up under the chairmanship of Shri Jagat Pati Joshi, former Director General of ASI and late Krishna Deva, former Director, ASI as the advisor of the project. Dr. R.C. Agrawal, the then Director, co-ordinated the project and Dr. P.K. Trivedi as a member of the committee rendered valuable help. Shri B.R. Meena, the then Superintending Archaeologist, Jaipur Circle collected basic data regarding the monuments/sites in the Circle and sent it along with illustrations. His successors, Shri C. Dorje, and Shri C.B. Mishra also rendered valuable help in finalization of the volume.

While preparation of the Inventory, valuable assistance was received from Sarvashri Dr. D.N. Dimri, the then Dy. Superintending Archaeologist, Dr. Kanwar Singh, Sh. Nayan Anand Chakraborty, Dr. Sangita Chakraborty and Sh. B.R. Singh, Asstt. Archaeologist (for collecting and compilation of data) and S.K. Apharya, V.K. Uppal, K.L. Saini, Satish Chandra Gupta, Ravindra Prasad Mathur and P.C. Bohra of the Jaipur Circle and Shri Kewal Singh of Headquarter's office for preparing the maps/plates and checking the co-ordinates of the monuments and sites.

The project has received part financial assistance from the Secretariat for Commemoration of 50th year of India's Independence, Government of India, which is gratefully acknowledged. I thank Dr. B.R. Mani, Director and Dr. Arundhati Banerji, Superintending Archaeologist, Shri Hoshier Singh, Production Officer, Dr. Piyush Bhatt and Gunjan Kumar Srivastava, Assistant Archaeologists of the Publication Section of the ASI for seeing it through the press.

This part of the Inventory is published with fond remembrance to late Krishna Deva, former Director, ASI, for his most valuable editorial support who passed away while this part of the volume was in the press.

New Delhi
31-08-2005

C. Babu Rajeev
Director General

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INTRODUCTION

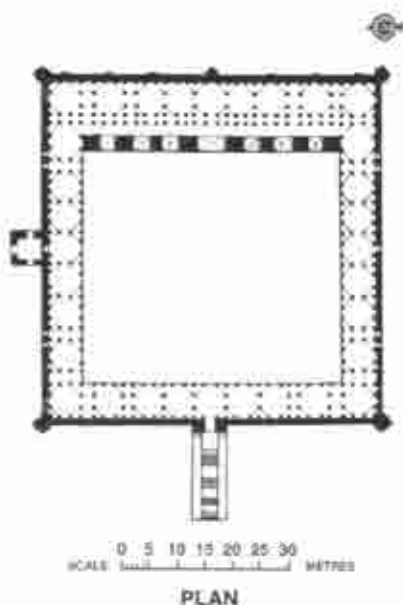
Rajasthan (Lat. 24° 30' N - 30° 12' N; Long 69° 15' E - 76° 45' E) has two distinct portions traditionally known as Marwar to the west of the Aravallis and Mewar to its east. Geographically, the Marwar area is called Marusthali (eastern portion of Thar Desert) and Mewar area is called Bagar. In the last glacial period of Pleistocene, desiccation set in the western Rajasthan. Hence Rajasthan could be divided into (1) Jaisalmer - Marusthali, (2) Barmer - Phalodi Marusthali, (3) Bikaner - Churu Marusthali, (4) Ghaggar plain, (5) Shekhawati region, (6) Marwar region, and (7) Luni basin. The entire region gets very low to scanty rainfall. Jaisalmer area is the hottest region of India.

From Early Stone Age Rajasthan has nurtured a large number of cultures, through the ages. Following the protohistoric, early Harappan and the Harappan and its related cultures, there is ample evidence of the succeeding Painted Grey Ware and Rangmahal cultures during the early historical period. The celebrated Saraswati river, now dried up, passed through the north western Rajasthan as evidenced by a number of mounds on its bank. The famous towns of Nagari, Bairat, Rairh and Sambhar flourished from *circa* 300 B.C. to A.D. 300. In the fourth century A.D., the region was dominated by the Western Kshatrapas. The Gurjara Pratiharas ruled in the area between the eighth and tenth centuries A.D. The rising Rajput kingdoms gave a fierce fight to the Muslim invaders from the thirteenth century onwards. Entire Rajasthan is marked by some of the finest protohistoric sites like Kalibangan, Ahar and Gilund and later sites like Bairat and Rairh, besides forts/palaces at Chittaurgarh, Kumbhalgarh, Dig and Jaisalmer; and numerous temples and sites of National Importance. Prominent amongst these are the Ghatesvara temple at Baroli, Ambikamata temple at Jagat, Kalikamata temple, Vijayastambha and Kirtistambha at Chittaurgarh, Sas Bahu temples at Nagda; wall- paintings at Kota and Bundi showing *Krishna-lila* scenes, besides the Adhai-Din-Ka-Jhonpra at Ajmer, being one of the earliest mosques of India. Thus, Rajasthan is seen to play a vital role also in the development of Indian art and architecture.

01 ADHAI DIN-KA-JHONPRA (AJMER)

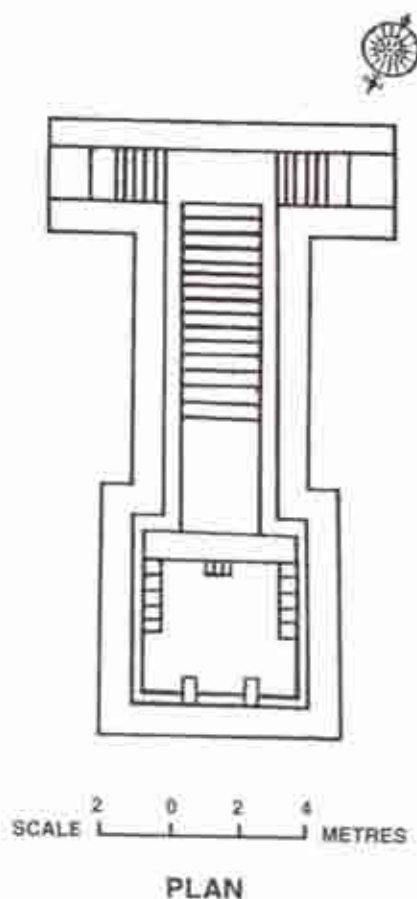


1. **DISTRICT** : Ajmer; **TEHSIL** : Ajmer
2. **LOCALITY** : Ajmer (Lat. 26° 27' N; Long. 74° 37' E)
3. **NOTIFICATION NO.** : Aj, 4552-S dated 09.12.1919
4. **APPROACH** : **AIRPORT** : Jaipur; **RAILWAY STATION** : Ajmer; **BUS STATION** : Ajmer
5. **BRIEF HISTORY** : This mosque as is well known, was built out of the spoils of the Hindu structures by Qutb'ud-Din Aibak, the first Sultan of Delhi in A.D. 1200, while Sultan Iltutmish subsequently beautified it with a screen pierced by corbelled engrailed arches which appear here for the first time. The mosque is built on the western side of the quadrangle and consists of seven arches in the screen wall. The central three arches are embellished with three lines of writing which is divided from each other by two bands of arabesque decoration. There are five rows of decorated pillars in the prayer hall, which testify their origin from a Hindu temple.
6. **TOPOGRAPHICAL FEATURES** : It is situated in a hill-girt rocky terrain.
7. **OWNERSHIP** : Government
8. **IS IT UNDER RELIGIOUS USE ?** : Yes
9. **ADMINISTRATIVE CONTROL** : Archaeological Survey of India, Jaipur Circle, Jaipur
10. **PUBLISHED REFERENCES, IF ANY** : (1) A. Cunningham, *Archaeological Survey of India, Reports of a Tour in the Panjab and Rajputana in 1883-84*, Vol. XXIII (reprint, Varanasi 1972); (2) A. Cunningham, *Archaeological Survey of India, Tour Reports made during the years 1862-63-64-65*, Vol. II (reprint, Varanasi 1972); (3) *Archaeological Remains, Monuments and Museums*, Part II (reprint, Delhi 1996); Chandramani Singh (ed.), *Protected Monuments of Rajasthan* (Jaipur 2002); (4) Har Bilas Sarda, *Ajmer : Historical and Descriptive* (Ajmer 1941); and (5) Z.A.Desai, *Published Muslim Inscriptions of Rajasthan* (Jaipur 1971).



02 BAORI ON THE AJMER-JAIPUR ROAD (AJMER)

1. **DISTRICT** : Ajmer; **TEHSIL** : Ajmer
2. **LOCALITY** : Ajmer(Bhunasar) (Lat. 26° 27' N; Long. 74° 37' E)
3. **NOTIFICATION NO.** : Aj. 1935-C.S. dated 03.12.1924
4. **APPROACH** : AIRPORT : Jaipur; **RAILWAY STATION** : Ajmer; **BUS STATION** : Ajmer
5. **BRIEF HISTORY** : The *baori* is simple in construction with an almost square tank (5.60 m x 5.00 m) at the northern end, which is approached by a 3.20 m wide stepped passage from the south. The western face of the tank has two pillars with intricate carvings of vase-and-foliage motifs, which may represent remains of some ancient temple in the nearby area. Other sculptures which are fixed in the passage walls include Ganesa, Vishnu and other deities. The *baori* is datable to seventeenth century AD.
6. **TOPOGRAPHICAL FEATURES** : Situated on the slope of the Aravalli ranges.
7. **OWNERSHIP** : Government
8. **IS IT UNDER RELIGIOUS USE ?** : No
9. **ADMINISTRATIVE CONTROL** : Archaeological Survey of India, Jaipur Circle, Jaipur
10. **PUBLISHED REFERENCES, IF ANY** : Chandramani Singh (ed.). *Protected Monuments of Rajasthan* (Jaipur 2002).



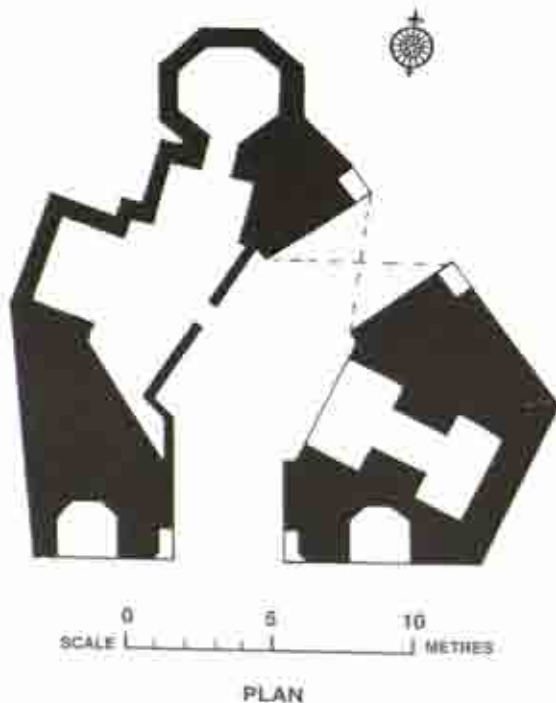
03 BADSHAHI HAVELI (AJMER)

1. **DISTRICT** : Ajmer; **TEHSIL** : Ajmer
2. **LOCALITY** : Ajmer (Lat. 26° 27' N; Long. 74° 37' E)
3. **NOTIFICATION NO.** : Aj, 4552-S dated 9.12.1919
4. **APPROACH** : **AIRPORT** : Jaipur; **RAILWAY STATION** : Ajmer; **BUS STATION** : Ajmer
5. **BRIEF HISTORY** : Built under the order of Akbar, this Haveli has a pillared hall surrounded by a double colonnaded with wide bracket capitals and a room on all four corners. It is rectangular in shape and has its entrance through eastern verandah. The pillars, brackets and *chhajjas* of this building are almost similar to those of the audience hall in the magazine building (Akbar's Palace). It was refurbished and converted by one of Akbar's Amirs for his residence.
6. **TOPOGRAPHICAL FEATURES** : Situated along hill side inside the city.
7. **OWNERSHIP** : Government
8. **IS IT UNDER RELIGIOUS USE ?** : No
9. **ADMINISTRATIVE CONTROL** : Archaeological Survey of India, Jaipur Circle, Jaipur
10. **PUBLISHED REFERENCES, IF ANY** : (1) Chandramani Singh (ed.), *Protected Monuments of Rajasthan* (Jaipur 2002); (2) Har Bilas Sarda, *Ajmer : Historical and Descriptive* (Ajmer 1941).



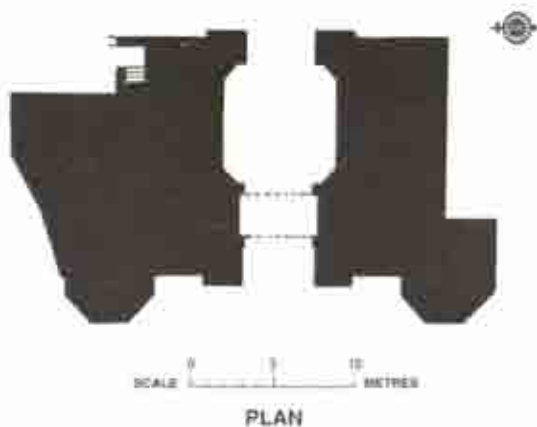
04 DELHI GATE CONSISTING OF ONE ARCHWAY (AJMER)

1. **DISTRICT** : Ajmer; **TEHSIL** : Ajmer
2. **LOCALITY** : Ajmer (Lat. 26° 27' N; Long. 74° 37' E)
3. **NOTIFICATION NO.** : Edlands, 2326 dated 11.12.1924
4. **APPROACH** : **AIRPORT** : Jaipur; **RAILWAY STATION** : Ajmer; **BUS STATION** : Ajmer
5. **BRIEF HISTORY** : The walls surrounding the Ajmer city were built by emperor Akbar and are pierced by five lofty gates, named (a) Delhi Gate, (b) Agra Gate, (c) Matu Gate, (d) Vasri Gate and (e) Tripolia Gate. Some gates have undergone reconstruction but the Delhi and Tripolia Gates have preserved the original fabric including decoration.
6. **TOPOGRAPHICAL FEATURES** : It is situated in a hill-girt rocky terrain.
7. **OWNERSHIP** : Government
8. **IS IT UNDER RELIGIOUS USE ?** : No
9. **ADMINISTRATIVE CONTROL** : Archaeological Survey of India, Jaipur Circle, Jaipur
10. **PUBLISHED REFERENCES, IF ANY** : (1) Chandramani Singh (ed.), *Protected Monuments of Rajasthan* (Jaipur 2002); (2) Har Bilas Sarda, *Ajmer : Historical and Descriptive* (Ajmer 1941).



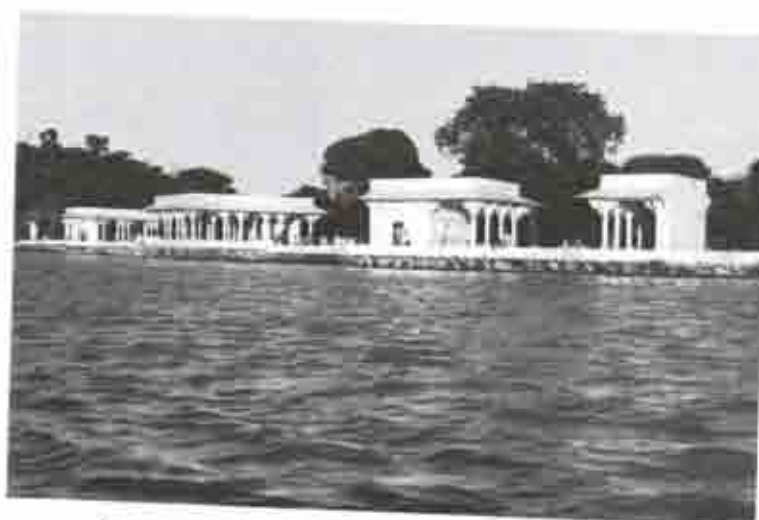
05 GATEWAY OF TARAGARH HILL (AJMER)

1. **DISTRICT** : Ajmer; **TEHSIL** : Ajmer
2. **LOCALITY** : Taragarh (Ajmer) (**Lat.** 26°27' N; **Long.** 74°37' E)
3. **NOTIFICATION NO.** : Aj, 2048-S dated 10.08.1921
4. **APPROACH** : **AIRPORT** : Jaipur; **RAILWAY STATION** : Ajmer; **BUS STATION** : Ajmer
5. **BRIEF HISTORY** : The Taragarh fort built in seventh century A.D. is situated on the crest of a hill 856.5 m above the sea level. There are nine gates in the fort known by various names. The main gate of the fort is grand and imposing, consisting of two massive bastions on both sides of the gate with strong guard rooms.
6. **TOPOGRAPHICAL FEATURES** : It is situated in a hill-girt rocky terrain.
7. **OWNERSHIP** : Government
8. **IS IT UNDER RELIGIOUS USE ?** : No
9. **ADMINISTRATIVE CONTROL** : Archaeological Survey of India, Jaipur Circle, Jaipur
10. **PUBLISHED REFERENCES, IF ANY** : (1) A. Cunningham, *Archaeological Survey of India, Reports of a Tour in the Panjab and Rajputana in 1883-84*, Vol. XXIII (reprint, Varanasi 1972); (2) Chandramani Singh (ed.), *Protected Monuments of Rajasthan* (Jaipur 2002); (3) Har Bilas Sarda, *Ajmer : Historical and Descriptive* (Ajmer 1941).



06 MARBLE PAVILIONS AND BALUSTRADE ON THE ANA SAGAR BUND AND THE RUINS OF THE MARBLE HAMMAM BEHIND THE ANA SAGAR BUND (AJMER)

1. **DISTRICT** : Ajmer; **TEHSIL** : Ajmer
2. **LOCALITY** : Ajmer (Lat. 26° 27' N; Long. 74° 37' E)
3. **NOTIFICATION NO.** : Aj, 4552-S dated 09.12.1919
4. **APPROACH** : **AIRPORT** : Jaipur; **RAILWAY STATION** : Ajmer; **BUS STATION** : Ajmer
5. **BRIEF HISTORY** : The complex is ascribed to emperor Shah Jahan. The five *baradaris* (pavilions) of polished marble and a *hammam* or Turkish bath were built in A.D. 1637 on the embankment of Ana Sagar which is an artificial lake built by Amoraj Chahmana king (AD 1135-56). Of the five pavilions, the third from the south stands intact while the remaining four have undergone drastic alterations.
6. **TOPOGRAPHICAL FEATURES** : It is situated in a hill-girt rocky terrain.
7. **OWNERSHIP** : Government
8. **IS IT UNDER RELIGIOUS USE ?** : No
9. **ADMINISTRATIVE CONTROL** : Archaeological Survey of India, Jaipur Circle, Jaipur
10. **PUBLISHED REFERENCES, IF ANY** : (1) A. Cunningham, *Archaeological Survey of India, Reports of a Tour in the Panjab and Rajputana in 1883-84*, Vol. XXIII (reprint, Varanasi 1972); (2) B.N. Dhoundiyal (ed.), *Rajasthan District Gazetteers, Ajmer* (Jaipur 1966); (3) Chandramani Singh (ed.), *Protected Monuments of Rajasthan* (Jaipur 2002); (4) S.A.I. Tirmizi, *Ajmer Through Inscriptions* (New Delhi 1968).



07 SAHELI BAZAR BUILDINGS IN DAULAT BAGH (AJMER)

1. **DISTRICT** : Ajmer; **TEHSIL** : Ajmer
2. **LOCALITY** : Ajmer (Lat. 26° 27' N; Long. 74° 37' E)
3. **NOTIFICATION NO.** : Aj, 1935-C.S. dated 03.12.1924
4. **APPROACH** : **AIRPORT** : Jaipur; **RAILWAY STATION** : Ajmer; **BUS STATION** : Ajmer
5. **BRIEF HISTORY** : It is a three-sided cellar complex which has access from the Daulatbagh side. The cells are small in size and have a narrow verandah in front. The construction material used is stone rubble and *lakhauri* bricks in lime mortar with lime plaster.
6. **TOPOGRAPHICAL FEATURES** : Situated inside the city along the Ana Sagar embankment and hill slope.
7. **OWNERSHIP** : Government
8. **IS IT UNDER RELIGIOUS USE ?** : No
9. **ADMINISTRATIVE CONTROL** : Archaeological Survey of India, Jaipur Circle, Jaipur
10. **PUBLISHED REFERENCES, IF ANY** : (1) Chandramani Singh (ed.), *Protected Monuments of Rajasthan* (Jaipur 2002); (2) Har Bilas Sarda, *Ajmer: Historical and Descriptive* (Ajmer 1941).

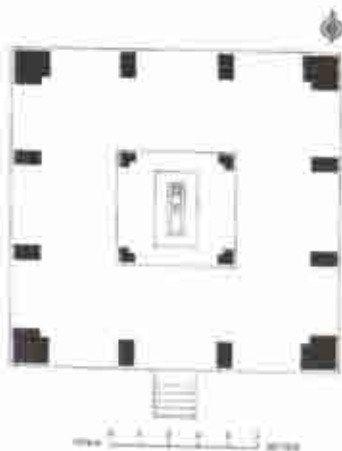


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08 TOMBS OF ABDULLA KHAN AND HIS WIFE (AJMER)

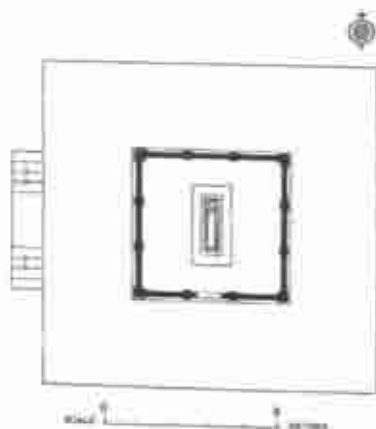
1. **DISTRICT :** Ajmer; **TEHSIL :** Ajmer
2. **LOCALITY :** Ajmer (Lat. 26°27' N; Long. 74°37' E)
3. **NOTIFICATION NO. :** Aj, 1180-C.S. dated 16.09.1915
4. **APPROACH :** AIRPORT : Jaipur; **RAILWAY STATION :** Ajmer; **BUS STATION :** Ajmer
5. **BRIEF HISTORY :** This building of the late Mughal period, commonly known as the mausoleum of Abdullah Khan, was built at the instance of his son Hussain Ali Khan, minister of king Farrukhsiyar. It was built in A.D. 1710. Opposite this monument stands the tomb of Abdullah Khan's wife in polished white marble, which although small in size, is noted for its purity of design and workmanship.
6. **TOPOGRAPHICAL FEATURES** : It is situated in a hill-girt rocky terrain.
7. **OWNERSHIP** : Government
8. **IS IT UNDER RELIGIOUS USE ?** : No
9. **ADMINISTRATIVE CONTROL** : Archaeological Survey of India, Jaipur Circle, Jaipur.
10. **PUBLISHED REFERENCES, IF ANY** : (1) A. Cunningham, *Archaeological Survey of India, Reports of a Tour in the Panjab and Rajputana in 1883-84*, Vol. XXIII (reprint, Varanasi 1972); (2) B.N. Dhoundiyal (ed.), *Rajasthan District Gazetteers, Ajmer* (Jaipur 1966); (3) Chandramani Singh (ed.), *Protected Monuments of Rajasthan* (Jaipur 2002); (4) Har Bilas Sarda, *Ajmer : Historical and Descriptive* (Ajmer 1941).



08 (a) Plan of Abdullah Khan's Tomb



08 (b) View of Abdullah Khan's Tomb



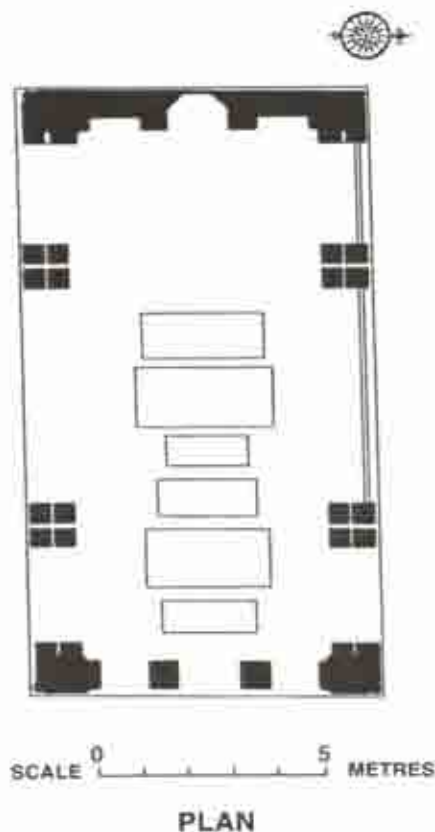
08 (c) Plan of Abdullah Khan wife's Tomb



08 (d) View of Abdullah Khan wife's Tomb

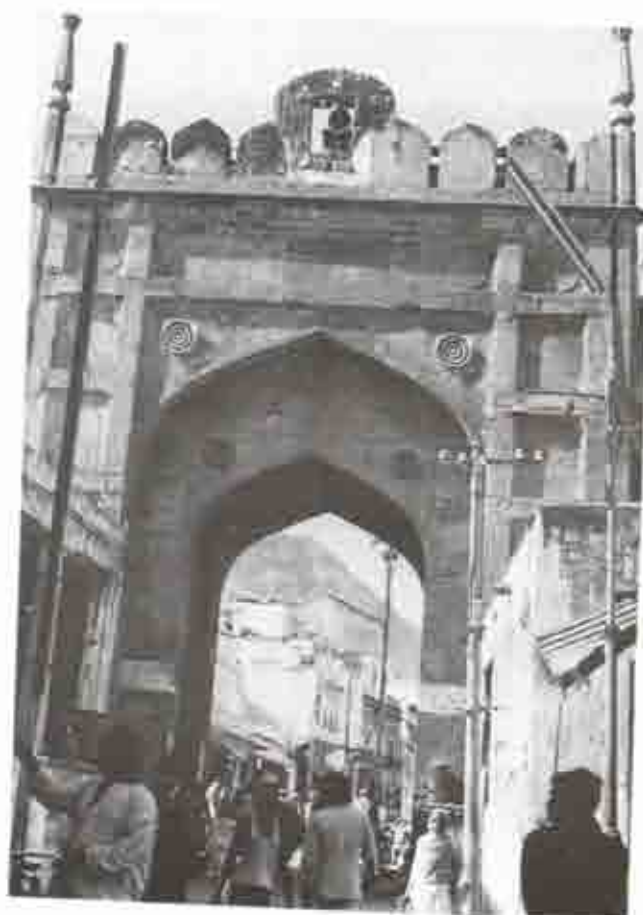
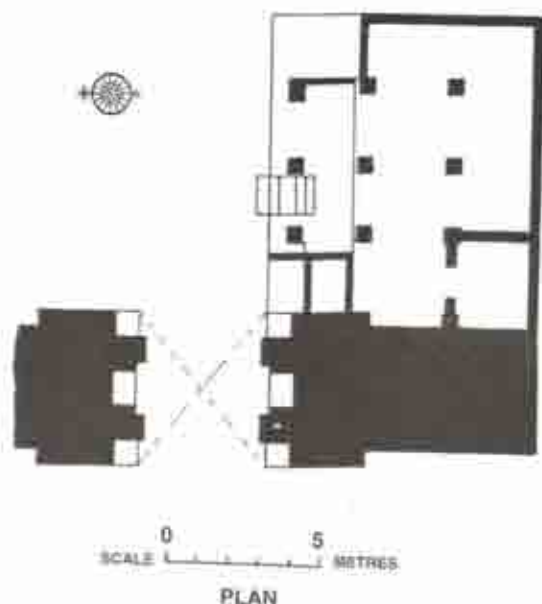
09 TOMB OF ALLAUDDIN KHAN KNOWN AS "SOLA THUMBA" (AJMER)

1. **DISTRICT** : Ajmer; **TEHSIL** : Ajmer
2. **LOCALITY** : Ajmer (Lat. 26°27' N; Long. 74°37' E)
3. **NOTIFICATION NO.** : Aj. 2438-S dated 28.06.1910
4. **APPROACH** : **AIRPORT** : Jaipur; **RAILWAY STATION** : Ajmer; **BUS STATION** : Ajmer
5. **BRIEF HISTORY** : This rectangular edifice resting on sixteen pillars is roofed by three domes. It contains five graves. Over the middle arch of the edifice facing east, is fixed a marble slab bearing a Persian inscription in Nastaliq script. It refers to the construction of the tomb by Sheikh Ala-ud-Din in A.D. 1659.
6. **TOPOGRAPHICAL FEATURES** : It is situated in a hill-girt rocky terrain.
7. **OWNERSHIP** : Dewan Dargah
8. **IS IT UNDER RELIGIOUS USE ?** : Yes
9. **ADMINISTRATIVE CONTROL** : Archaeological Survey of India, Jaipur Circle, Jaipur
10. **PUBLISHED REFERENCES, IF ANY** : (1) B.N. Dhoundiyal (ed.), *Rajasthan District Gazetteers, Ajmer* (Jaipur 1966); (2) Chandramani Singh (ed.), *Protected Monuments of Rajasthan* (Jaipur 2002); (3) S.A.I. Tirmizi, *Ajmer Through Inscriptions* (New Delhi 1968); (4) Z.A.Desai, *Published Muslim Inscriptions of Rajasthan* (Jaipur 1971).



10 TRIPOLIA GATE (AJMER)

1. **DISTRICT :** Ajmer, **TEHSIL :** Ajmer
2. **LOCALITY :** Ajmer (Lat. 26°27' N; Long. 74°37' E)
3. **NOTIFICATION NO. :** Edlands, 2326 dated 08.12.1924
4. **APPROACH :** AIRPORT : Jaipur; **RAILWAY STATION :** Ajmer; **BUS STATION :** Ajmer
5. **BRIEF HISTORY :** The Mughal emperor Akbar had built this gate in A.D. 1570 in the west sector of Ajmer for going up the Taragarh hill. This lofty arched gateway is simple on plan with a pillared hall on the left for guards.
6. **TOPOGRAPHICAL FEATURES** : It is situated in the hill-girt rocky terrain,
7. **OWNERSHIP** : Government
8. **IS IT UNDER RELIGIOUS USE ?** : No
9. **ADMINISTRATIVE CONTROL** : Archaeological Survey of India, Jaipur Circle, Jaipur
10. **PUBLISHED REFERENCES, IF ANY** : (1) Chandramani Singh (ed.), *Protected Monuments of Rajasthan* (Jaipur 2002); (2) Har Bilas Sarda, *Ajmer : Historical and Descriptive* (Ajmer 1941).

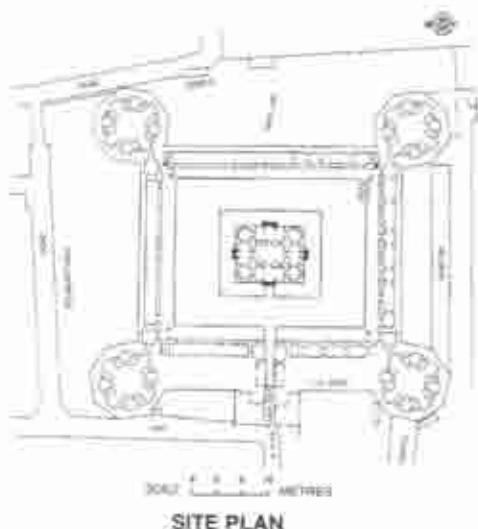


11 MAGAZINE BUILDING (AJMER)

1. **DISTRICT** : Ajmer; **TEHSIL** : Ajmer
2. **LOCALITY** : Ajmer (Lat. 26°27' N; Long. 74°37' E)
3. **NOTIFICATION NO.** : Edlands, 2326 dated 08.12.1924
4. **APPROACH** : **AIRPORT** : Jaipur; **RAILWAY STATION** : Ajmer; **BUS STATION** : Ajmer
5. **BRIEF HISTORY** : The magazine building also known as Akbar's Palace is built by Akbar in A.D. 1570. Akbar used to stay here during visit to Dargah of Khwaza Saheb. Later on, it was taken over by the Britishers from Marathas in A.D. 1818 and was used as arsenal ground. Thereafter this building was known as Magazine building. This palatial building was also used as embassy building of Sir Thomas Roe, who presented his credentials to Jahangir on tenth January, A.D. 1616. In the year A.D. 1908, it was converted into Rajputana Museum.

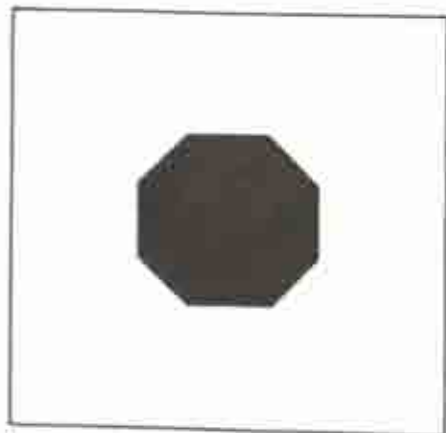
This building is rectangular on plan and has enclosure wall which is strengthened by four octagonal bastions on the four corners. It is entered through a double storied lofty arched entrance from the west. In the centre, there is a rectangular chamber with four square rooms on the four corners. The lofty facade of the openings are beautifully decorated with arched *jali* work. The building has series of cells on three sides now being used for displaying the Museum objects.

6. **TOPOGRAPHICAL FEATURES** : It is situated in the hill-girt rocky terrain.
7. **OWNERSHIP** : Government
8. **IS IT UNDER RELIGIOUS USE ?** : No
9. **ADMINISTRATIVE CONTROL** : Government of Rajasthan.
10. **PUBLISHED REFERENCES, IF ANY** : (1) Chandramani Singh (ed.), *Protected Monuments of Rajasthan* (Jaipur 2002); (2) Har Bilas Sarda, *Ajmer : Historical and Descriptive* (Ajmer 1941); (3) Satya Prakash Shrivastava, 'Akbar ka Qila' in *Rajasthan Sujas*, April-May(Jaipur 1997).



12 KOS MINAR ERECTED BY EMPEROR AKBAR (AJMER - JAIPUR ROAD)

1. **DISTRICT** : Ajmer; **TEHSIL** : Ajmer
2. **LOCALITY** : Ajmer (S.P. Bunglow Complex) (**Lat.** 26° 27' N; **Long.** 74° 37' E)
3. **NOTIFICATION NO.** : Aj. 2048-S dated 10.08.1921
4. **APPROACH** : **AIRPORT** : Jaipur; **RAILWAY STATION** : Ajmer; **BUS STATION** : Ajmer
5. **BRIEF HISTORY** : The *kos-minar* was built by Mughal emperor Akbar in A.D. 1575 for administrative convenience and also for the comfort of travellers. Such tapering *minars* were built to mark a distance of every *kos* (3.20 km). The *minar* stands on a masonry platform and is built of rubble stone with an octagonal section below and a larger circular section above.
6. **TOPOGRAPHICAL FEATURES** : It is situated in the rocky terrain dotted with low hills.
7. **OWNERSHIP** : Government
8. **IS IT UNDER RELIGIOUS USE ?** : No
9. **ADMINISTRATIVE CONTROL** : Archaeological Survey of India, Jaipur Circle, Jaipur
10. **PUBLISHED REFERENCES, IF ANY** : (1) Chandramani Singh (ed.), *Protected Monuments of Rajasthan* (Jaipur 2002); (2) R. Nath, *History of Mughal Architecture*, Part II (New Delhi 1985).

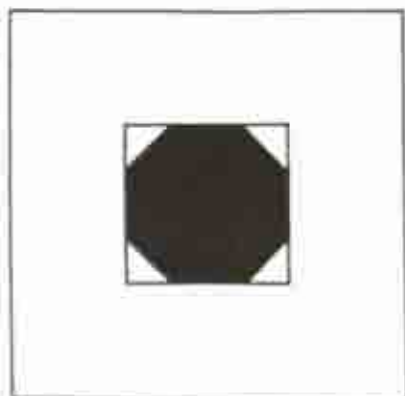


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13 KOS MINAR ERECTED BY EMPEROR AKBAR (AJMER - JAIPUR ROAD)

1. **DISTRICT :** Ajmer; **TEHSIL :** Ajmer
2. **LOCALITY :** (Bhunasar) Ajmer (Lat. 26° 28' N; Long. 74° 40' E)
3. **NOTIFICATION NO. :** Aj, 2048-S dated 10.08.1921
4. **APPROACH :** AIRPORT : Jaipur; **RAILWAY STATION :** Ajmer; **BUS STATION :** Ajmer
5. **BRIEF HISTORY :** The *kos-minar* was built by Mughal emperor Akbar in A.D. 1575 for administrative convenience and also for the comfort of travellers. Such tapering *minars* were built to mark a distance of every *kos* (3.20 km). The *minar* stands on a masonry platform and is built of rubble stone with an octagonal section below and a larger circular section above.
6. **TOPOGRAPHICAL FEATURES** : It is situated in the rocky terrain dotted with low hills.
7. **OWNERSHIP** : Government
8. **IS IT UNDER RELIGIOUS USE ?** : No
9. **ADMINISTRATIVE CONTROL** : Archaeological Survey of India, Jaipur Circle, Jaipur
10. **PUBLISHED REFERENCES, IF ANY** : (1) Chandramani Singh (ed.), *Protected Monuments of Rajasthan* (Jaipur 2002); (2) R. Nath, *History of Mughal Architecture*, Part II (New Delhi 1985).



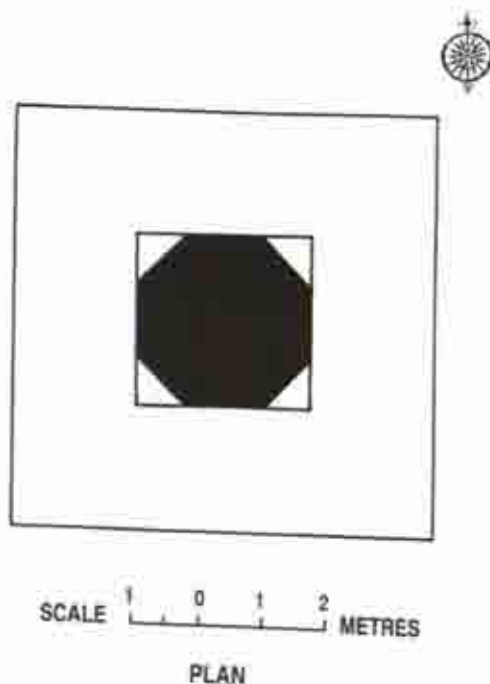
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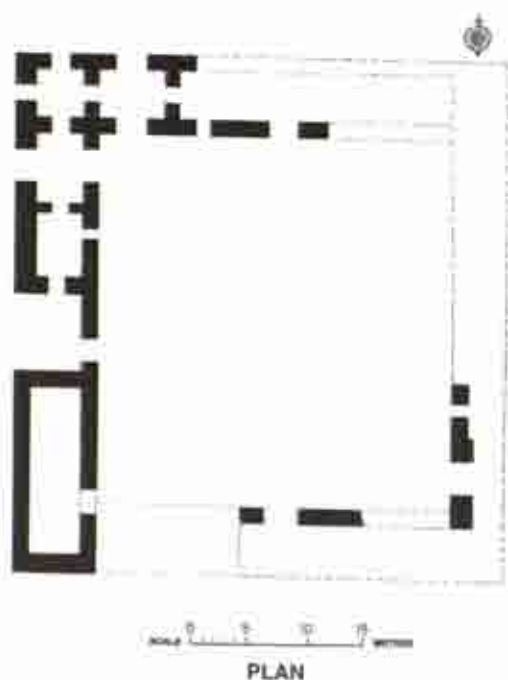
14 KOS MINAR ERECTED BY EMPEROR AKBAR (CHATRI)

1. **DISTRICT** : Ajmer; **TEHSIL** : Ajmer
2. **LOCALITY** : Chattri/Chhattri (Lat. 26° 34' N; Long. 74° 42' E)
3. **NOTIFICATION NO.** : Aj, 2048-S dated 10.08.1921
4. **APPROACH** : **AIRPORT** : Jaipur; **RAILWAY STATION** : Ajmer; **BUS STATION** : Ajmer
5. **BRIEF HISTORY** : The *kos-minar* was built by Mughal emperor Akbar in A.D. 1575 for administrative convenience and also for the comfort of travellers. Such tapering *minars* were built to mark a distance of every *kos* (3.20 km). The *minar* stands on a masonry platform and is built of rubble stone with an octagonal section below and a larger circular section above.
6. **TOPOGRAPHICAL FEATURES** : It is situated in the rocky terrain dotted with low hills.
7. **OWNERSHIP** : Government
8. **IS IT UNDER RELIGIOUS USE ?** : No
9. **ADMINISTRATIVE CONTROL** : Archaeological Survey of India, Jaipur Circle, Jaipur
10. **PUBLISHED REFERENCES, IF ANY** : (1) Chandramani Singh (ed.), *Protected Monuments of Rajasthan* (Jaipur 2002); (2) R. Nath, *History of Mughal Architecture*, Part II (New Delhi 1985).



15 SARAI (CHATRI)

1. **DISTRICT** : Ajmer; **TEHSIL** : Ajmer
2. **LOCALITY** : Chatri/Chhatri (Lat. 26°34' N; Long. 74°42' E)
3. **NOTIFICATION NO.** : Aj, 1935-C.S. dated 03.12.1924
4. **APPROACH** : AIRPORT : Jaipur; **RAILWAY STATION** : Ajmer; **BUS STATION** : Ajmer
5. **BRIEF HISTORY** : Like other sarai of the Mughal period located on the ancient route from Agra to Ajmer, this one is also square on plan with small cells all along the outer wall facing the inner side. The sarai has two-storeyed arched gateways in the north and south directions.
6. **TOPOGRAPHICAL FEATURES** : It is situated in the rocky terrain dotted with low hills.
7. **OWNERSHIP** : Government
8. **IS IT UNDER RELIGIOUS USE ?** : No
9. **ADMINISTRATIVE CONTROL** : Archaeological Survey of India, Jaipur Circle, Jaipur
10. **PUBLISHED REFERENCES, IF ANY** : Chandramani Singh (ed.), *Protected Monuments of Rajasthan* (Jaipur 2002).



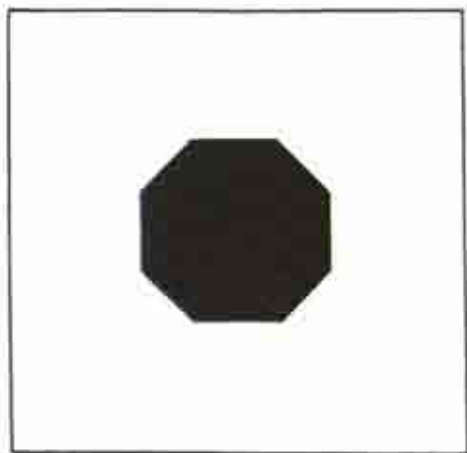
16 KOS MINAR ERECTED BY EMPEROR AKBAR (GHUGRA)

1. **DISTRICT** : Ajmer; **TEHSIL** : Ajmer
2. **LOCALITY** : Ghugra (Lat. 26°30' N; Long. 74°41' E)
3. **NOTIFICATION NO.** : Aj, 2048-S dated 10.08.1921
4. **APPROACH** : **AIRPORT** : Jaipur; **RAILWAY STATION** : Ajmer; **BUS STATION** : Ajmer
5. **BRIEF HISTORY** : The *kos-minar* was built by Mughal emperor Akbar in A.D. 1575 for administrative convenience and also for the comfort of travellers. Such tapering *minars* were built to mark a distance of every *kos* (3.20 km). The *minar* stands on a masonry platform and is built of rubble stone with an octagonal section below and a larger circular section above.
6. **TOPOGRAPHICAL FEATURES** : It is situated in the rocky terrain dotted with low hills.
7. **OWNERSHIP** : Government
8. **IS IT UNDER RELIGIOUS USE ?** : No
9. **ADMINISTRATIVE CONTROL** : Archaeological Survey of India, Jaipur Circle, Jaipur
10. **PUBLISHED REFERENCES, IF ANY** : (1) Chandramani Singh (ed.), *Protected Monuments of Rajasthan* (Jaipur 2002); (2) R. Nath, *History of Mughal Architecture*, Part II (New Delhi 1985).



17 KOS MINAR ERECTED BY EMPEROR AKBAR (HUSHIARA)

1. **DISTRICT** : Ajmer; **TEHSIL** : Ajmer.
2. **LOCALITY** : Hushiara (Lat. 26° 38' N; Long. 74° 45' E)
3. **NOTIFICATION NO.** : Aj, 2048-S dated 10.08.1921
4. **APPROACH** : **AIRPORT** : Jaipur; **RAILWAY STATION** : Ajmer; **BUS STATION** : Ajmer
5. **BRIEF HISTORY** : The *kos-minar* was built by Mughal emperor Akbar in A.D. 1575 for administrative convenience and also for the comfort of travellers. Such tapering *minars* were built to mark a distance of every *kos* (3.20 km). The *minar* stands on a masonry platform and is built of rubble stone with an octagonal section below and a larger circular section above.
6. **TOPOGRAPHICAL FEATURES** : The terrain is rugged upland and occasionally intersected by streams and hills.
7. **OWNERSHIP** : Government
8. **IS IT UNDER RELIGIOUS USE ?** : No
9. **ADMINISTRATIVE CONTROL** : Archaeological Survey of India, Jaipur Circle, Jaipur
10. **PUBLISHED REFERENCES, IF ANY** : (1) Chandramani Singh (ed.), *Protected Monuments of Rajasthan* (Jaipur 2002); (2) R. Nath, *History of Mughal Architecture*, Part II (New Delhi 1985).



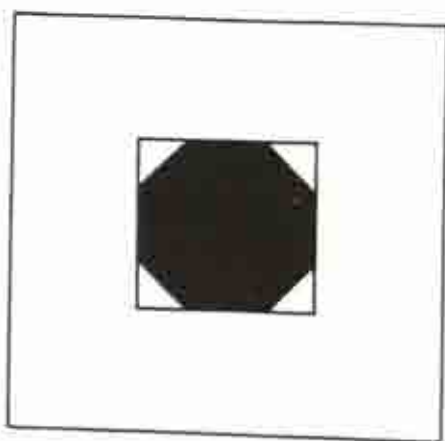
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18 KOS MINAR ERECTED BY EMPEROR AKBAR (HUSHIARA)

1. **DISTRICT** : Ajmer; **TEHSIL** : Ajmer
2. **LOCALITY** : Hushiara (Lat. 26°36' N; Long. 74°44' E)
3. **NOTIFICATION NO.** : Aj. 2048-S dated 10.08.1921
4. **APPROACH** : **AIRPORT** : Jaipur; **RAILWAY STATION** : Ajmer; **BUS STATION** : Ajmer
5. **BRIEF HISTORY** : The *kos-minar* was built by Mughal emperor Akbar in A.D. 1575 for administrative convenience and also for the comfort of travellers. Such tapering *minars* were built to mark a distance of every *kos* (3.20 km). The *minar* stands on a masonry platform and is built of rubble stone with an octagonal section below and a larger circular section above.
6. **TOPOGRAPHICAL FEATURES** : The terrain is rugged upland and occasionally intersected by streams and hills.
7. **OWNERSHIP** : Government
8. **IS IT UNDER RELIGIOUS USE ?** : No
9. **ADMINISTRATIVE CONTROL** : Archaeological Survey of India, Jaipur Circle, Jaipur
10. **PUBLISHED REFERENCES, IF ANY** : (1) Chandramani Singh (ed.), *Protected Monuments of Rajasthan* (Jaipur 2002); (2) R. Nath, *History of Mughal Architecture*, Part II (New Delhi 1985).



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19 KOS MINAR ERECTED BY EMPEROR AKBAR (KAIR)

1. **DISTRICT** : Ajmer; **TEHSIL** : Ajmer
2. **LOCALITY** : Kair (Lat. 26°32' N; Long. 74°41' E)
3. **NOTIFICATION NO.** : Aj, 2048-S dated 10.08.1921
4. **APPROACH** : **AIRPORT** : Jaipur; **RAILWAY STATION** : Ajmer; **BUS STATION** : Ajmer
5. **BRIEF HISTORY** : The *kos-minar* was built by Mughal emperor Akbar in A.D. 1575 for administrative convenience and also for the comfort of travellers. Such tapering *minars* were built to mark a distance of every *kos* (3.20 km). The *minar* stands on a masonry platform and is built of rubble stone with an octagonal section below and a larger circular section above.
6. **TOPOGRAPHICAL FEATURES** : The is situated in the hilly terrain.
7. **OWNERSHIP** : Government
8. **IS IT UNDER RELIGIOUS USE ?** : No
9. **ADMINISTRATIVE CONTROL** : Archaeological Survey of India, Jaipur Circle, Jaipur
10. **PUBLISHED REFERENCES, IF ANY** : (1) Chandramani Singh (ed.), *Protected Monuments of Rajasthan* (Jaipur 2002); (2) R. Nath, *History of Mughal Architecture*, Part II (New Delhi 1985).

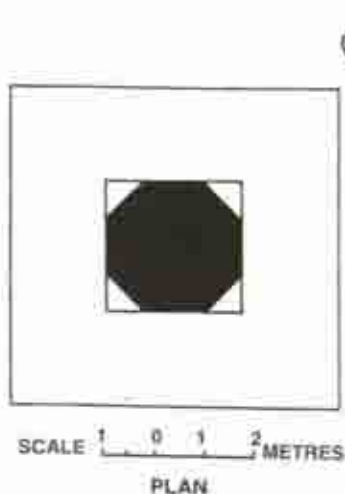


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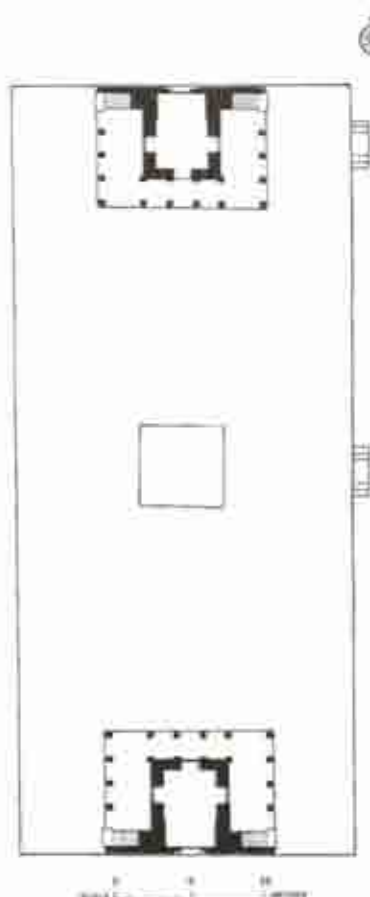
20 KOS MINAR ERECTED BY EMPEROR AKBAR (KHANPURA/ KAYAMPURA)

1. **DISTRICT** : Ajmer, **TEHSIL** : Ajmer
2. **LOCALITY** : Khanpura/Kayampura (Lat. 26°35' N; Long. 74°43' E)
3. **NOTIFICATION NO.** : Aj, 2048-S dated 10.08.1921
4. **APPROACH** : **AIRPORT** : Jaipur; **RAILWAY STATION** : Ajmer; **BUS STATION** : Ajmer
5. **BRIEF HISTORY** : The *kos-minar* was built by Mughal emperor Akbar in A.D. 1575 for administrative convenience and also for the comfort of travellers. Such tapering *minars* were built to mark a distance of every *kos* (3.20 km). The *minar* stands on a masonry platform and is built of rubble stone with an octagonal section below and a larger circular section above.
6. **TOPOGRAPHICAL FEATURES** : The terrain is rugged upland and occasionally intersected by streams and hills.
7. **OWNERSHIP** : Government
8. **IS IT UNDER RELIGIOUS USE ?** : No
9. **ADMINISTRATIVE CONTROL** : Archaeological Survey of India, Jaipur Circle, Jaipur
10. **PUBLISHED REFERENCES, IF ANY** : (1) Chandramani Singh (ed.), *Protected Monuments of Rajasthan* (Jaipur 2002); (2) R. Nath, *History of Mughal Architecture*, Part II (New Delhi 1985).



21 MAHAL BADSHAHI (PUSHKAR)

1. **DISTRICT** : Ajmer; **TEHSIL** : Ajmer
2. **LOCALITY** : Pushkar (Lat. 26° 25' N; Long. 74° 30' E)
3. **NOTIFICATION NO.** : Aj, 1935-C.S, dated 03.12.1924
4. **APPROACH** : AIRPORT : Jaipur; **RAILWAY STATION** : Ajmer; **BUS STATION** : Pushkar
5. **BRIEF HISTORY** : This is a small structure with two identical pavilions of red sandstone standing on a raised plinth built by the Mughal emperor Jahangir in A.D. 1615. A Persian inscription in Nastaliq characters over the door of the northern pavilion indicates the date of the structure.
6. **TOPOGRAPHICAL FEATURES** : This is situated in the hilly terrain.
7. **OWNERSHIP** : Government
8. **IS IT UNDER RELIGIOUS USE ?** : No
9. **ADMINISTRATIVE CONTROL** : Archaeological Survey of India, Jaipur Circle, Jaipur
10. **PUBLISHED REFERENCES, IF ANY** : (1) Chandramani Singh (ed.), *Protected Monuments of Rajasthan* (Jaipur 2002); (2) S.A.I. Tirmizi, *Ajmer Through Inscriptions* (New Delhi 1968).



21 (a) Plan of Mahal Badshahi



21 (b) View of Mahal Badshahi



21 (c) Another view of Mahal Badshahi

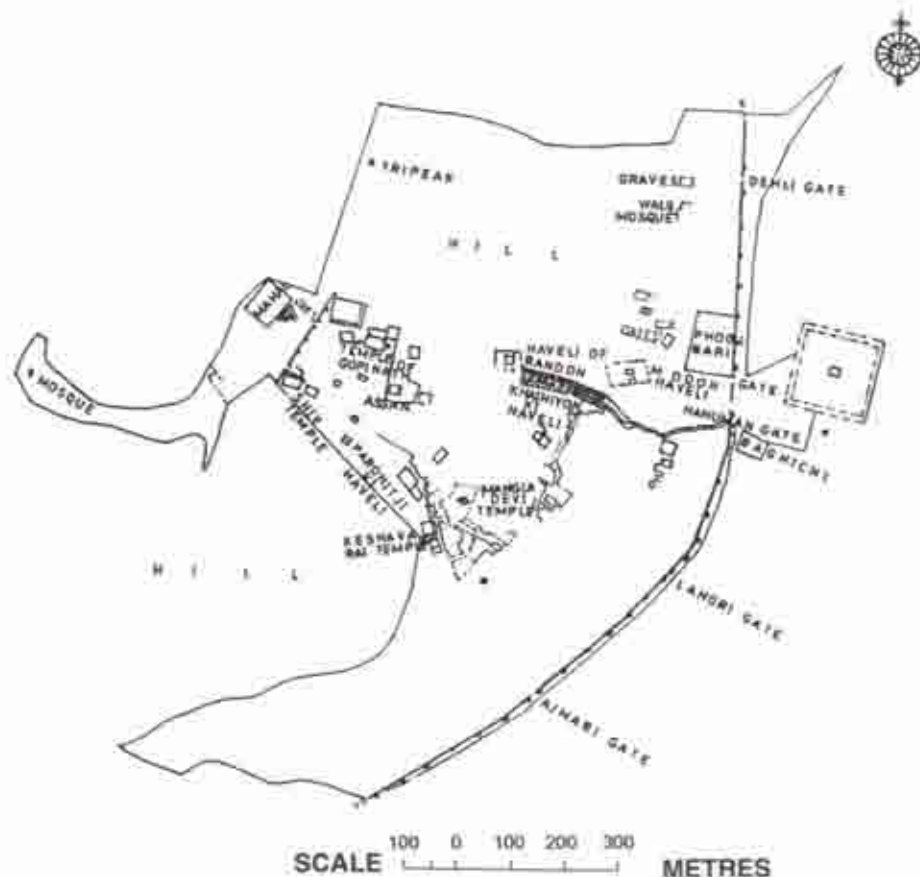
22 BRAHMA TEMPLE (PUSHKAR)

1. **DISTRICT** : Ajmer; **TEHSIL** : Pushkar
2. **LOCALITY** : Pushkar (Lat. 28° 59' N; Long. 74° 30' 6' E)
3. **NOTIFICATION NO.** : 287 (E) dated : 4.3.2005
4. **APPROACH** : **AIRPORT** : Jaipur; **RAILWAY STATION** : Ajmer; **BUS STATION** : Pushkar
5. **BRIEF HISTORY** : This ancient temple, situated on the bank of a picturesque lake and dedicated to God Brahma, one of the "Holy Trinity" of Hindu pantheon, has undergone several repairs and reconstructions last of which being in AD 1809. This east facing *pancharatha* edifice can be approached through a flight of steps. It has double-storeyed entrance having small domed roof. On plan, the temple consists of square sanctum, vestibule, *mandapa* followed by *mukhmandapa*. Sanctum is housing life-sized statue of four-faced Brahma installed on a lotus pedestal. Vertically, the sanctum has *vedibandha*, plain *jangha* and curvilinear *sikhara*. A stone inscription in the possession of the Mahant of the temple mentions about the repair of the temple during the time of Sawai Jai Singh (AD 1699-1743).
6. **TOPOGRAPHICAL FEATURES** : The monument is situated amidst of Aravalli hills from three sides and the fourth is open and full of sand dunes.
7. **OWNERSHIP** : Temple Trust
8. **IS IT UNDER RELIGIOUS USE ?** : Yes
9. **ADMINISTRATIVE CONTROL** : Temple Trust
10. **PUBLISHED REFERENCES, IF ANY** : (1) K.C. Jain, *Ancient Cities and Towns of Rajasthan* (Delhi 1972); (2) Sarda Har Bilas Sharma, *Ajmer Historical and Descriptive* (Reprint) New Delhi, 2002; (3) *Epigraphia Indica*, Vol. II, XXXV and XLII.



23 ANCIENT SITE (BHANGARH)

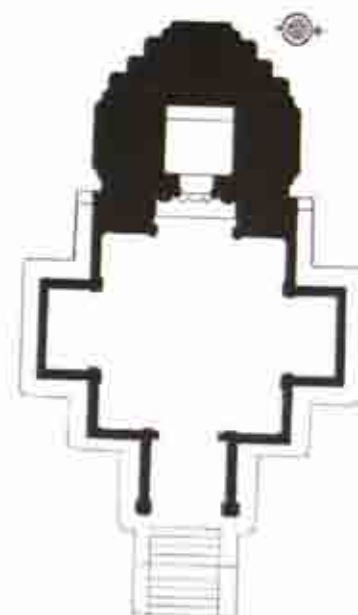
1. **DISTRICT** : Alwar; **TEHSIL** : Rajgarh
2. **LOCALITY** : Bhangarh (Lat. 22° 15' N; Long. 76° 10' E)
3. **NOTIFICATION NO.** : Act No. LXXI of 1951 dated 28.11.1951
4. **APPROACH** : **AIRPORT** : Jaipur; **RAILWAY STATION** : Dausa; **BUS STATION** : Gola-ka-Bas
5. **BRIEF HISTORY** : This ancient township was founded by Raja Bhagwan Das, the then ruler of Amber in the later half of sixteenth century and later on it was made capital of Madho Singh, brother of Raja Man Singh. The remains at Bhangarh consist of fort walls, bazars, *havelis*, temples, royal palaces, marble *chhatris*, etc. Among temples, important are Gopinath temple, Somesvara temple, Keshava Rai temple, and Mangla Devi temple. The royal palace is said to have seven storeys known as Satamahala but now only four storeys remain. A stone inscription on the bank of the Som Sagar Talav, 5 km away from Bhangarh, reveals that Madho Singh was Diwan in the court of Mughal emperor Akbar.
6. **TOPOGRAPHICAL FEATURES** : Situated amidst hillocks on the right bank of Sanwari river.
7. **OWNERSHIP** : Government
8. **IS IT UNDER RELIGIOUS USE ?** : No.
9. **ADMINISTRATIVE CONTROL** : Archaeological Survey of India, Jaipur Circle, Jaipur
10. **PUBLISHED REFERENCES, IF ANY** : (1) Chandramani Singh (ed.), *Protected Monuments of Rajasthan* (Jaipur 2002); (2) Maya Ram (ed.), *Rajasthan District Gazetteers, Alwar District* (Jaipur 1968).



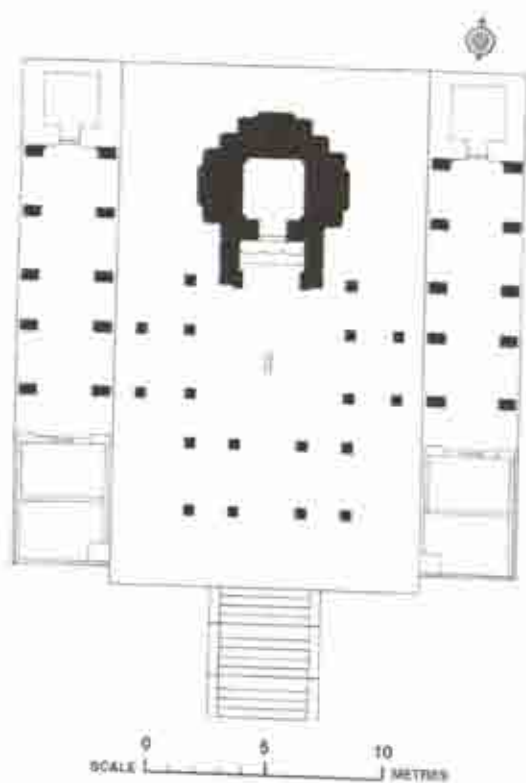
23 (a) Site Plan of Ancient Site, Bhangarh



23 (b) Gopinath Temple



23 (c) Plan of Gopinath Temple



23 (d) Plan of Somesvara Temple



23 (e) Somesvara Temple

24 SIVA TEMPLE (NEELKANTHA)

1. **DISTRICT** : Alwar; **TEHSIL** : Rajgarh
 2. **LOCALITY** : Neelkanth (Lat. 27° 15' N; Long. 76° 21' E)
 3. **NOTIFICATION NO.** : Act No. LXXI of 1951 dated 28.11.1951
 4. **APPROACH** : AIRPORT : Jaipur; **RAILWAY STATION** : Alwar; **BUS STATION** : Tahla
 5. **BRIEF HISTORY** : The site of Neelkantha, known after the deity Siva enshrined in this temple, was anciently known as Rajyapura and later Paranagar. The temple is a three-shrined complex of which the central one facing west and dedicated to Siva, has preserved its full elevation including *sikhara*, while the lateral shrines are now bereft of their superstructures. The three shrines are *pancharatha* and share a common *rangamandapa*, supported on four central pillars and preceded by a porch. The temple has a *pitha* which supports a *vedibandha* with niched figures. The *jangha* of the central shrine bears figures of Narasimha (north), Harihararka (east) and Tripurantaka (south) on the *bhadra* niches and those of *surasundaris* and *dikpalas* on other projections. The *rangamandapa* has a concentric ceiling of coffered cusps of the *padmasila* type while all the pillars are laden with figural ornaments of *surasundaris* and *gandharvas* in multiple zones. While the door-frame of the central shrine has Natesa as the *lalatabimba*, the lateral shrines have lost all indications of their attribution. The temple is assignable to the 10th century A.D. and was built by Maharajadhiraja Mathanadeva, a local Pratihara feudatory, as stated in an inscription dated A.D. 961. Besides Neelkantha temple, there are other shrines, now in dilapidated condition, Bataka-ki-Deori, Kotan-ki-Deori, Lachholava-ki-Deori, Dabar-ki-Deori, Hanuman-ki-Deori, Bagh-ki-Deori and Naugaja temple are important among them.
- Temple of Santinatha locally known as Naugaja is situated about 100 m west of the Neelkantha. Standing on a high *jagati*, it consists of sanctum and miniature shrines on the sides. A colossal image of Jaina tirthankara Santinatha stands in the sanctum. An inscription preserved in National Museum records that the temple dedicated to Santinatha was built on the 13th day of the dark half of *Baisakha* in the year VS 979 (AD 922-23) during the reign of Gurjara Pratihara Mahipala Deva of Kannauj and the architect was Sarvadeva of simhapadra.
6. **TOPOGRAPHICAL FEATURES** : Situated in a forest area surrounded by hills.
 7. **OWNERSHIP** : Government
 8. **IS IT UNDER RELIGIOUS USE ?** : Yes
 9. **ADMINISTRATIVE CONTROL** : Archaeological Survey of India, Jaipur Circle, Jaipur
 10. **PUBLISHED REFERENCES, IF ANY** : (1) Chandramani Singh (ed.), *Protected Monuments of Rajasthan* (Jaipur 2002); (2) K.C. Jain, *Ancient Cities and Towns of Rajasthan* (Delhi 1972); (3) M.A. Dhaky (ed.), *Encyclopaedia of Indian Temple Architecture, North India, Beginning of Medieval Idioms* (New Delhi 1998); (4) Neelima Vashishtha, *Sculptural Traditions of Rajasthan* (Jaipur 1989)



24 (a) Site Plan of Neelkantha Temple



24 (b) Plan of Neelkantha Mahadev Temple



24 (c) *Neelkantha Mahadev Temple*



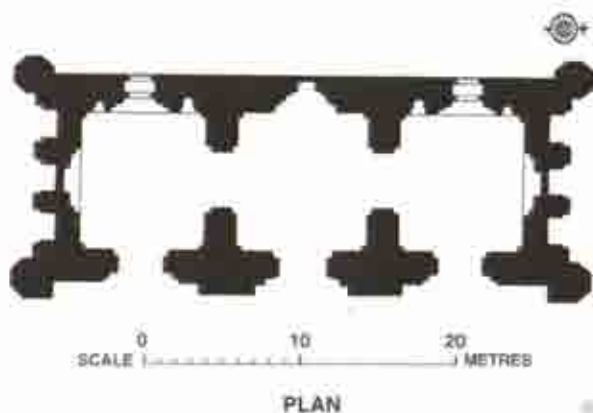
24 (d) *Miniature shrine in Neelkantha Temple Complex*



24 (e) *Naugaja Temple*

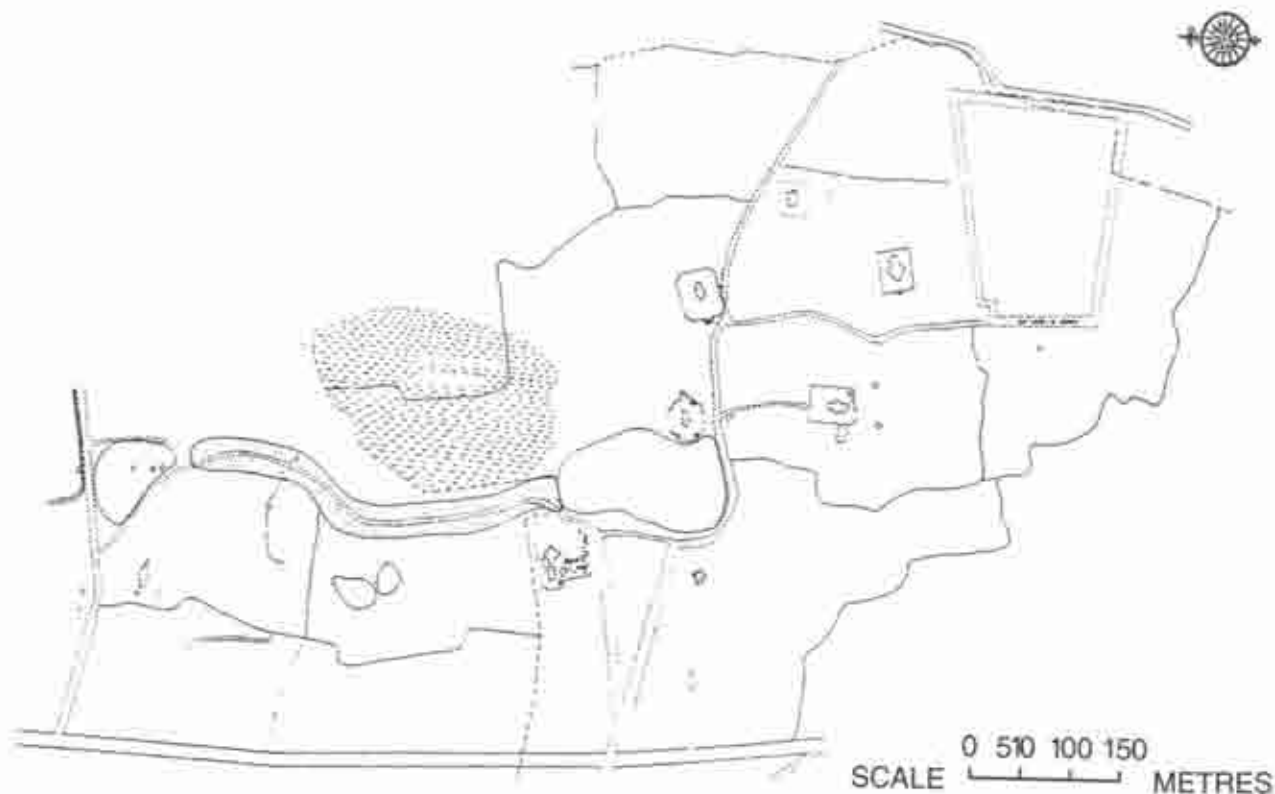
25 LAL MASJID (TIJARA)

1. **DISTRICT** : Alwar; **TEHSIL** : Tijara
2. **LOCALITY** : Tijara (Lat. 27° 55' N; Long. 76° 53' E)
3. **NOTIFICATION NO.** : F. N. 2/47/76-M dated 19.4.1976
4. **APPROACH** : AIRPORT : Jaipur; **RAILWAY STATION** : Alwar; **BUS STATION** : Tijara
5. **BRIEF HISTORY** : Tijara was one of the chief towns of the *Khanzadas* of Mewat, and for long it was their capital. The mosque situated to the east of the town is popularly known as Lal Masjid for it has been built of red stone. It is a rectangular structure (34.5 x 12 m) and arched doorways. The three arched doorways open into a hall (30 m x 7 m), which was once covered by three domes of which the middle one was taller and larger. The southern dome however, has fallen. The central hemispherical dome has on the crest a foliated pillared cupola. Arabic letters are seen in medallions and in linear rows in the lower part of the central dome. There are faint painted Arabic inscriptions at places on the plastered surface in the northern part of the hall. The mosque is datable to about the seventeenth century A.D.
6. **TOPOGRAPHICAL FEATURES** : Undulated land surrounded by hills.
7. **OWNERSHIP** : Government
8. **IS IT UNDER RELIGIOUS USE ?** : No
9. **ADMINISTRATIVE CONTROL** : Archaeological Survey of India, Jaipur Circle, Jaipur
10. **PUBLISHED REFERENCES, IF ANY** : (1) Alexander Cunningham, *Archaeological Survey of India Reports of a Tour in Eastern Rajputana in 1882-83*, Vol. XX (reprint, Varanasi 1969); (2) Chandramani Singh (ed.), *Protected Monuments of Rajasthan* (Jaipur 2002); (3) K.C. Jain, *Ancient Cities and Towns of Rajasthan* (Delhi 1972).



26 SIVA TEMPLE AND RUINS (ARTHUNA)

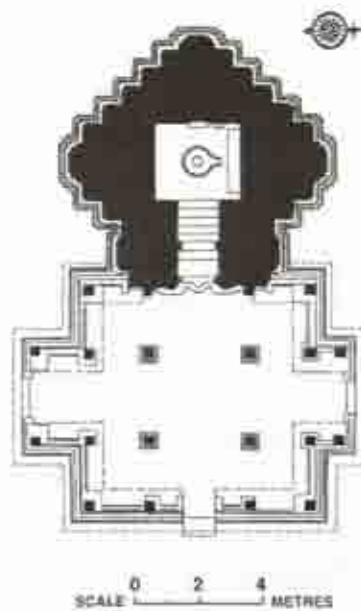
1. **DISTRICT** : Banswara; **TEHSIL** : Garhi
2. **LOCALITY** : Arthuna (Lat. 23° 30' N; Long. 74° 05' E)
3. **NOTIFICATION NO.** : Act No. LXXI of 1951 dated 28.11.1951
4. **APPROACH** : **AIRPORT** : Udaipur; **RAILWAY STATION** : Dungarpur; **BUS STATION** : Arthuna
5. **BRIEF HISTORY** : The old name of the place was Utthunaka. It was the capital of Paramara rulers of Vagada during eleventh-twelfth centuries A.D. They patronized both Jainism and Saivism simultaneously, so they constructed a number of temples. An inscription of the Paramara prince Chamundaraja records that he built a temple of Siva called Mandalesa in honour of his father in V.S. 1023 (A.D. 1079). Another inscription of V.S. 1022 (A.D. 1080) mentions that his officer's son named Anantapala also founded a temple of Siva. In a group of temples known as Hanumangarhi is located Neelkantha Mahadeva temple, other miniature shrines and a stepped *kunda*. The place was associated with the Lakulisa sect of Saivism. The temples of Hanuman and Vishnu also belonged to the early period. Besides, there is also a Jaina temple built by Bhushana in VS 1133 (AD 1190) and temples dedicated to Chausatha Yoginis & Siva.
6. **TOPOGRAPHICAL FEATURES** : Situated along a tank.
7. **OWNERSHIP** : Government
8. **IS IT UNDER RELIGIOUS USE ?** : Only Hanuman Temple is under worship.
9. **ADMINISTRATIVE CONTROL** : Archaeological Survey of India, Jaipur Circle, Jaipur
10. **PUBLISHED REFERENCES, IF ANY** : (1) Chandramani Singh (ed.), *Protected Monuments of Rajasthan* (Jaipur 2002); (2) K.C. Jain, *Ancient Cities and Towns of Rajasthan* (Delhi 1972); (3) Leonet D Barnett, 'Arthuna Inscription of the Parmara Chamundaraja: Vikrama-Samvat 1136' in *Epigraphia Indica*, Vol. XIV (New Delhi 1982); (4) P.K. Trivedi, *Art Traditions of the Paramaras of Vagada* (Jaipur 1995).



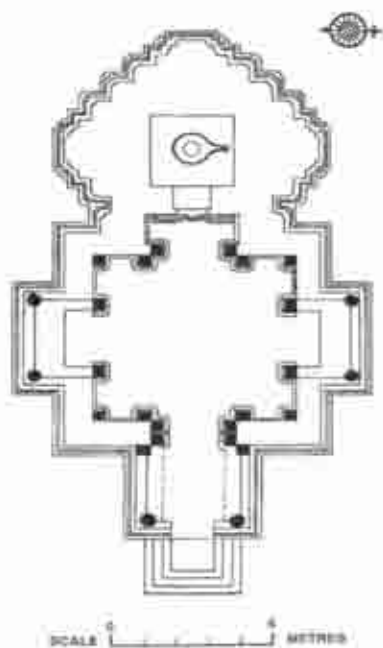
26 (a) Site plan of Temple Complex



26 (b) *Neelkantha Mahadev Temple*



26 (c) *Plan of Neelkantha Mahadev Temple*



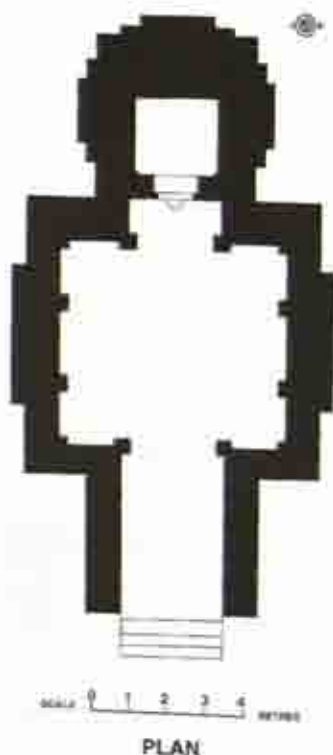
26 (d) *Plan of Mandalesvara Temple*



26 (e) *Mandalesvara Temple*

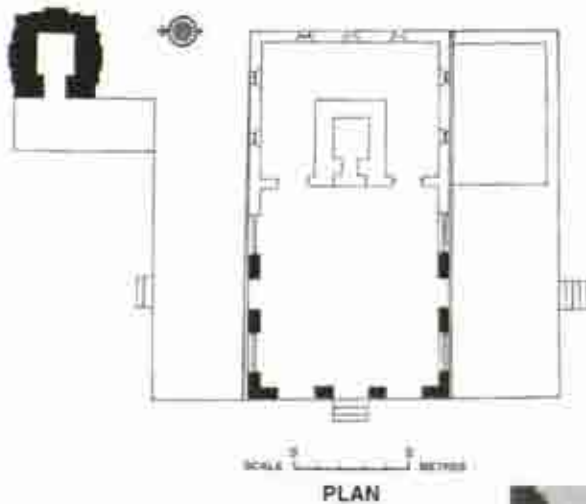
27 ANCIENT REMAINS (VITHAL DEVA)

1. **DISTRICT** : Banswara; **TEHSIL** : Banswara
2. **LOCALITY** : Vithal Deva (Malwasa) (Lat. 23°30' N; Long. 74°05' E)
3. **NOTIFICATION NO.** : Act No. LXXI of 1951 dated 28.11.1951
4. **APPROACH** : **AIRPORT** : Udaipur; **RAILWAY STATION** : Dungarpur; **BUS STATION** : Vithal Deva
5. **BRIEF HISTORY** : These ancient brick structures and remains of ruined Hindu and Jaina temples, datable to circa twelfth-thirteenth century A.D. are located between two hillocks, about 1 km south-west of Vithal Deva. A Hindu temple, facing east, is built on a raised plinth which is approached by a flight of steps. This *nirandhara* temple consists of *garbhagriha*, *antarala*, *gudhamandapa* with two lateral transepts and *mukhamandapa*. The *pitha* mouldings are carved in stone whereas the superstructure above the *pitha* is made of bricks. The *garbhagriha*, square in plan with two side niches, has no image inside. Its interior is plastered and painted. The door-jambs are plain with a Ganesa figure carved as *lalatabimba*. The lateral niches of the *antarala* are empty. The *gudhamandapa*, square below, becomes octagonal at the top to support a domical ceiling. The *sikhara* of the temple is of the northern type.
The Jaina shrine, situated about 100 m north of the Hindu temple, is in a dilapidated condition. The *sikhara* of the temple is damaged. It faces west and consists of *garbhagriha*, *antarala*, *sabhamandapa* and *mukhamandapa*. The temple is identical in plan and elevation but its Jaina dedication is known from a seated image of Tirthankara carved as *lalatabimba*.
6. **TOPOGRAPHICAL FEATURES** : Situated between two hillocks
7. **OWNERSHIP** : Government
8. **IS IT UNDER RELIGIOUS USE ?** : No
9. **ADMINISTRATIVE CONTROL** : Archaeological Survey of India, Jaipur Circle, Jaipur



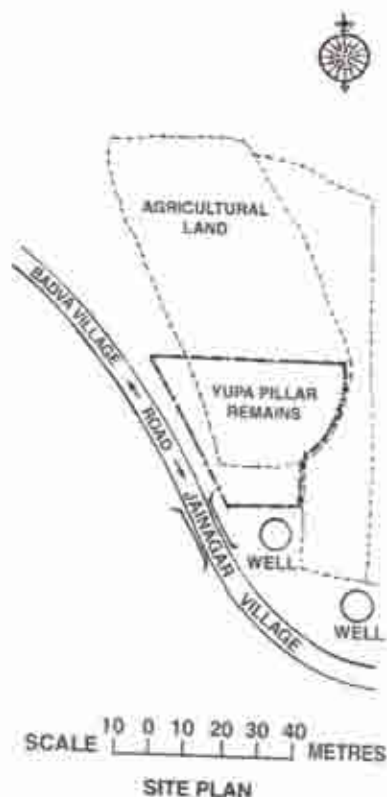
28 RUINS OF TEMPLES, ATRU, (GANESH GANJ)

1. **DISTRICT** : Baran; **TEHSIL** : Atru
2. **LOCALITY** : Atru (Ganesh Ganj) (Lat. 24° 51' N; Long. 76° 40' E)
3. **NOTIFICATION NO.** : Act No. LXXI of 1951 dated 28.11.1951
4. **APPROACH** : **AIRPORT** : Kota; **RAILWAY STATION** : Atru; **BUS STATION** : Atru
5. **BRIEF HISTORY** : Among the heaped ruins of several temples only one is clearly recognizable. This temple was once large in size and dedicated to Siva known as Gadgach temple. It consists of a sanctum, *antarala*, *ardhamandapa* and a porch. The temple remains attest influence of Pratihara art and on the basis of iconographic and architectural features, it is datable to tenth-eleventh century A.D. Besides, the temples of Panihari, Chanihari, Sardevmata, Gadia and Phool Devra dedicated to Siva, Mahisasurmardini and Vishnu are important among them, and are also assignable to same period.
6. **TOPOGRAPHICAL FEATURES** : Plain terrain
7. **OWNERSHIP** : Government
8. **IS IT UNDER RELIGIOUS USE ?** : Only Gadia temple is under worship.
9. **ADMINISTRATIVE CONTROL** : Archaeological Survey of India, Jaipur
10. **PUBLISHED REFERENCES, IF ANY** : (1) Chandramani Singh (ed.), *Protected Monuments of Rajasthan* (Jaipur 2002); (2) Savitri Gupta (ed.), *Rajasthan District Gazetteers, Kota* (Jaipur 1982).



29 YUPA PILLARS (BADVA)

1. **DISTRICT** : Baran; **TEHSIL** : Mangrol
2. **LOCALITY** : Badva (Lat. 25° 05' N; Long. 76° 24' E)
3. **NOTIFICATION NO.** : Act No. LXXI of 1951 dated 28.11.1951
4. **APPROACH** : **AIRPORT** : Kota; **RAILWAY STATION** : Anta; **BUS STATION** : Bambulia
5. **BRIEF HISTORY** : It is one of the four places in Rajasthan where such inscribed stone pillars were erected during the third century A.D. which signifies the revival of the Vedic religion. The Badva stone pillar inscription informs that the Maukharis performed a *triratra* sacrifice in A.D. 239. It is probable that these Maukharis owed allegiance to the Malava Republic. Four pillars have been shifted to the State Archaeology Museum at Kota and only one remains at the site.
6. **TOPOGRAPHICAL FEATURES** : Situated on the right bank of a tributary of Kali Sindh river.
7. **OWNERSHIP** : Government
8. **IS IT UNDER RELIGIOUS USE ?** : No
9. **ADMINISTRATIVE CONTROL** : Archaeological Survey of India, Jaipur Circle, Jaipur Circle, Jaipur and Kota Museum, Department of Archaeology and Museums, Government of Rajasthan.
10. **PUBLISHED REFERENCES, IF ANY** : (1) A.S. Altekar, 'Three Maukhari Inscriptions on Yupa: Krita year 295', in *Epigraphia Indica*, Vol. XXIII (New Delhi 1984); (2) A.S. Altekar, 'Fourth Maukhari Yupa Inscription from Badva', in *Epigraphia Indica*, Vol. XXIV (New Delhi 1984); (3) Chandramani Singh (ed.), *Protected Monuments of Rajasthan* (Jaipur 2002); (4) K.C. Jain, *Ancient Cities and Towns of Rajasthan* (Delhi 1972); (5) Savitri Gupta (ed.), *Rajasthan District Gazetteers, Kota* (Jaipur 1982); (6) Vibha Upadhyaya, 'Yupa Inscriptions - A Review', in *Revealing India's Past. Recent Trends in Art and Archaeology*, (Ajaya Mitra Shastri Commemoration Volume), Vol. II (New Delhi 2005).



30 ANCIENT RUINS AND STRUCTURAL REMAINS (KRISHNAVILAS)

1. **DISTRICT** : Baran; **TEHSIL** : Sahabad
2. **LOCALITY** : Krishnavilas (Lat. 25° 02' N; Long. 76° 44' E)
3. **NOTIFICATION NO.** : Act No. LXXI of 1951 dated 28.11.1951
4. **APPROACH** : **AIRPORT** : Kota; **RAILWAY STATION** : Baran; **BUS STATION** : Rampuria
5. **BRIEF HISTORY** : In early days the site was famous by the name of Vilasa. It is an old place with the relics of many temples and old fort which belong to circa ninth or tenth century AD when it was a flourishing town. Most of the temples are dedicated to Vishnu. A ruined Vaishnava temple locally known as Charkhambha has yielded a Vishnu image dated V.S. 1178 (A.D. 1121). Among important Vaishnava sculptures carved out of red sandstone are numerous panels of ten *avatars*, Krishna with flute, magnificent image of reclining Vishnu, etc. Along with Vaishnavism, Jainism also seems to be popular at Krishnavilas as is evident from the old remains of Jaina temples. The *prasasti* of the Jinadattacharya written in V.S. 1161 (A.D. 1218) also mentions about the place. The Muslim Governor of Ranthambhor seems to have brought about the destruction of the town.
6. **TOPOGRAPHICAL FEATURES** : Situated on the bank of the river Vilasi, a tributary of the river Parvati.
7. **OWNERSHIP** : Government
8. **IS IT UNDER RELIGIOUS USE ?** : No
9. **ADMINISTRATIVE CONTROL** : Archaeological Survey of India, Jaipur Circle, Jaipur
10. **PUBLISHED REFERENCES, IF ANY** : (1) Chandramani Singh (ed.), *Protected Monuments of Rajasthan* (Jaipur 2002); (2) *Indian Archaeology 1988-89 - A Review* (New Delhi 1993). (3) K.C. Jain, *Ancient Cities and Towns of Rajasthan* (Delhi 1972).



30 (a) Site Plan of Ancient Ruins



30 (b) Chhipa chandini



30 (c) Charkhamba Temple



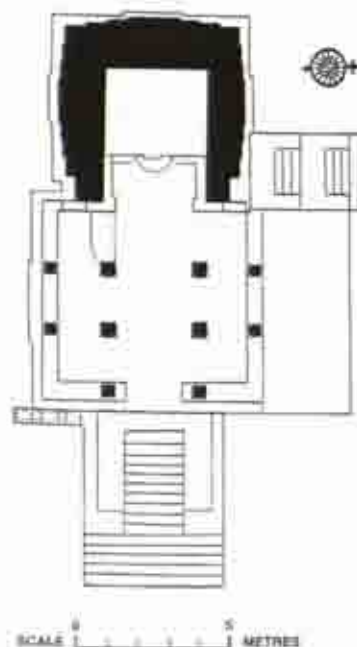
30 (d) Yoga-Narayana



30 (e) Uma-Mahesvara

31 OLD TEMPLES, STATUES AND INSCRIPTIONS (SHERGARH)

1. **DISTRICT** : Baran; **TEHSIL** : Atru
2. **LOCALITY** : Shergarh (Lat. 24° 42' N; Long. 76° 33' E)
3. **NOTIFICATION NO.** : Act No. LXXI of 1951 dated 28.11.1951
4. **APPROACH** : **AIRPORT** : Kota; **RAILWAY STATION** : Atru; **BUS STATION** : Khanpur
5. **BRIEF HISTORY** : Shergarh is supposed to have been named after its capture by Shershah of the Sur dynasty in course of his Malwa campaign. The ancient name of this town was Kosavardhana, "the increaser of treasury". Being a place of strategic importance, Shergarh was ruled by different dynasties from early times. An inscription found here refers to Samanta Devadatta who ruled in V.S. 847(A.D. 790) and built a Buddhist temple and monastery here. Hindu rulers patronized Buddhism, Saivism and Jainism. The temple of Somnatha was the principal place of worship in tenth-eleventh century A.D. The Lakshmi-Narayana Temple, consisting of a sanctum, *antarala*, *mahamandapa* and *ardhamandapa* is well preserved and is assignable to the eleventh century A.D. An inscription in this temple narrates the genealogy of the Paramara kings of Dhar from Vakpati to Naravarma. An inscription of V.S. 1171(A.D. 1228) records that a devotee of Siva built here a water-house. According to an inscription of V.S. 1191(A.D. 1134), Khandela Walla *Shresthi* Sant's sons had the icons of Shantinatha, Kunthanatha and Aristhanemi installed here.
6. **TOPOGRAPHICAL FEATURES** : Situated on the bank of Parwan river.
7. **OWNERSHIP** : Government
8. **IS IT UNDER RELIGIOUS USE ?** : No
9. **ADMINISTRATIVE CONTROL** : Archaeological Survey of India, Jaipur Circle, Jaipur
10. **PUBLISHED REFERENCES, IF ANY** : (1) Chandramani Singh (ed.), *Protected Monuments of Rajasthan* (Jaipur 2002); (2) *Epigraphica Indica*, Vol. XXIII (New Delhi 1984); (3) *Indian Antiquary*, Vol. XIV (New Delhi 1885); (4) K.C. Jain, *Ancient Cities and Towns of Rajasthan* (Delhi 1972); (5) R.V. Somani, *Jaina Inscriptions of Rajasthan* (Jaipur 1982); (6) Savitri Gupta (ed.), *Rajasthan District Gazetteers, Kota* (Jaipur 1982).



31 (a) Plan of Lakshmi-Narayana Temple



31 (b) View of Lakshmi-Narayana Temple



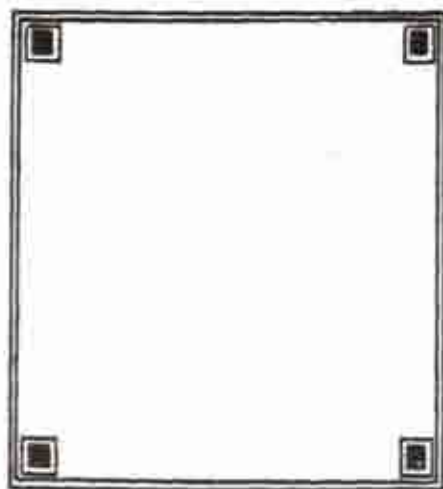
31 (c) Paramara Inscription, Laxmi-Narayana Temple



31 (d) Inscription at Laxmi-Narayana Temple

32 AKBAR'S CHHATRI (BAYANA)

1. **DISTRICT** : Bharatpur; **TEHSIL** : Bayana
2. **LOCALITY** : Bayana (Lat. 26° 55' N; Long. 77° 18' E)
3. **NOTIFICATION NO.** : Act No. LXXI of 1951 dated 28.11.1951
4. **APPROACH** : **AIRPORT** : Agra/Jaipur; **RAILWAY STATION** : Bayana; **BUS STATION** : Bayana
5. **BRIEF HISTORY** : It was built in honour of Akbar's visit in A.D. 1601-2 after his conquest of Khandesh. Originally, this *chhatra* is square on plan with dome-shaped roof resting on four pillars.
6. **TOPOGRAPHICAL FEATURES** : Situated at the foot-hills.
7. **OWNERSHIP** : Government
8. **IS IT UNDER RELIGIOUS USE ?** : No
9. **ADMINISTRATIVE CONTROL** : Archaeological Survey of India, Jaipur Circle, Jaipur
10. **PUBLISHED REFERENCES, IF ANY** : Chandramani Singh (ed.), *Protected Monuments of Rajasthan* (Jaipur 2002).



SKETCH PLAN

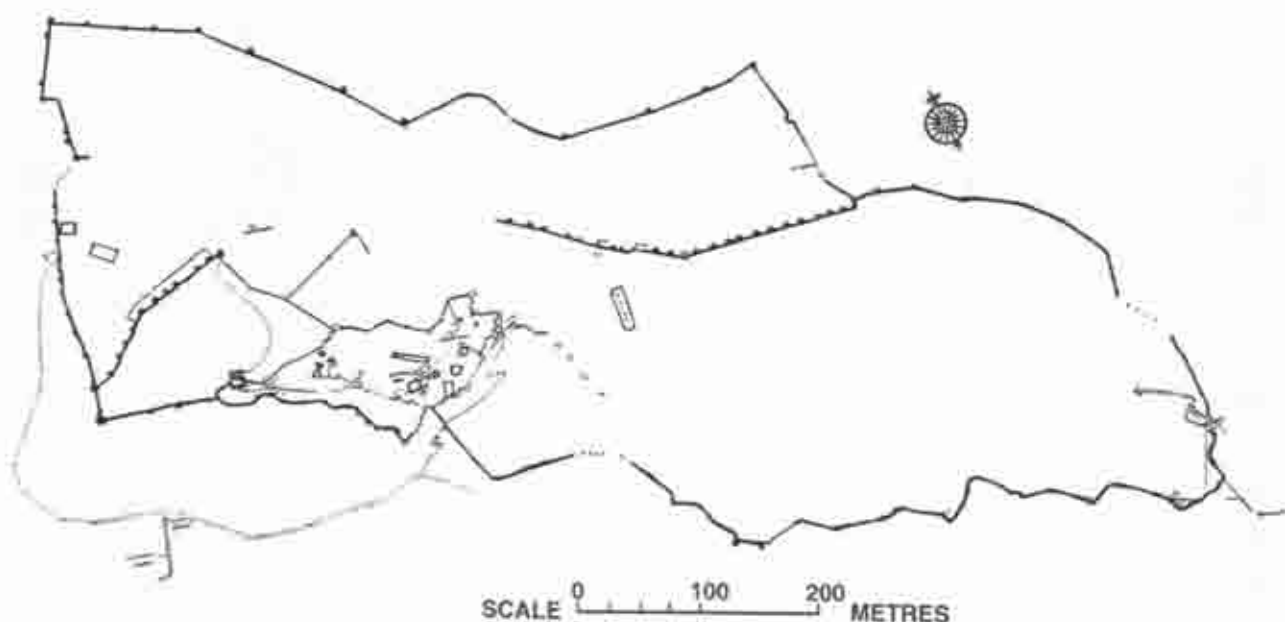


33 ANCIENT FORT WITH ITS MONUMENTS (BAYANA)

1. **DISTRICT** : Bharatpur; **TEHSIL** : Bayana
2. **LOCALITY** : Bayana (Lat. 26° 55' N; Long. 77° 18' E)
3. **NOTIFICATION NO.** : Act No. LXXI of 1951 dated 28.11.1951
4. **APPROACH** : **AIRPORT** : Agra/Jaipur; **RAILWAY STATION** : Bayana; **BUS STATION** : Bayana
5. **BRIEF HISTORY** : Bayana was also known earlier by various names such as Santipura, Sripatha and Vijaymandirgarh. The construction of fort is ascribed to Vijayapala in the eleventh century A.D. It served as strategic point during Muslim invasions. The region around Bayana seems to be quite old. A fragmentary inscription dated V.S. 243 (A.D. 300) referring to a Maharaja Mahasenapati of the Yaudheya Republic has been found here. An inscription of V.S. 428 (A.D. 372) records the erection of the sacrificial post on the completion of a *pundarika* sacrifice by Vishnuvardhana who may be a feudatory of the Gupta ruler Samudragupta. A big hoard of Gupta gold coins was also discovered at a distance of 10 km from here.

The ancient fort is built over the Marli hill. It is enclosed by a massive wall strengthened with round bastions. The main entrance is from the south, guarded by series of gateways. There are several palaces, *baoris*, *havellis*, temples, pillars, *minars*, within the fort. Rani Mahal, Hanumanji-ka-Mandir, Bhimlat and minar are important among them.

6. **TOPOGRAPHICAL FEATURES** : Situated on the hill.
7. **OWNERSHIP** : Government
8. **IS IT UNDER RELIGIOUS USE ?** : No
9. **ADMINISTRATIVE CONTROL** : Archaeological Survey of India, Jaipur Circle, Jaipur
10. **PUBLISHED REFERENCES, IF ANY** : (1) A. Cunningham, *Archaeological Survey of India, Report of a Tour in Eastern Rajputana 1871-72 and 1872-73*, Vol. VI (reprint, Varanasi 1966); (2) Chandramani Singh (ed.), *Protected Monuments of Rajasthan* (Jaipur 2002); (3) K.C. Jain, *Ancient Cities and Towns of Rajasthan* (Delhi 1972); (4) Rajeev Bargoti, *Bayana-A Concept of Historical Archaeology* (Jaipur 2003).



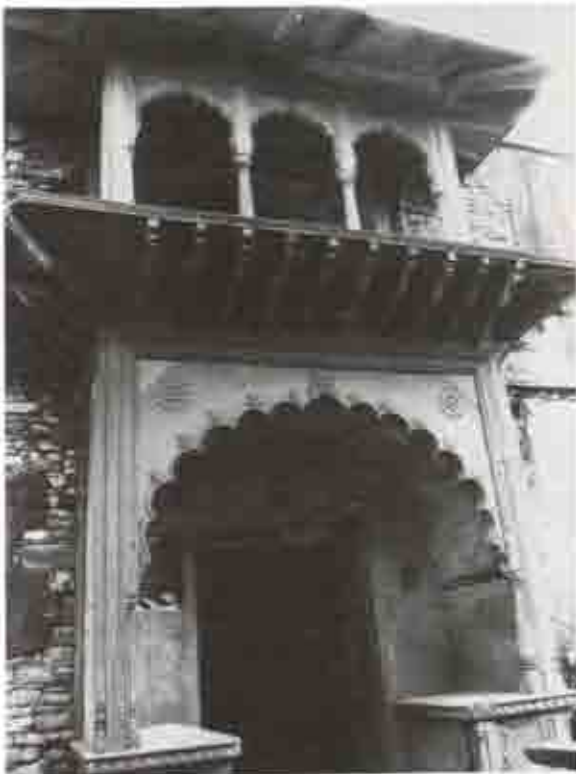
33 (a) Plan of Bayana Fort



33 (b) *View of Bayana Fort*



33 (c) *Entrance of Rani Mahal*



33 (d) *Entrance of Palace*



33 (e) Entrance of Bayana Fort



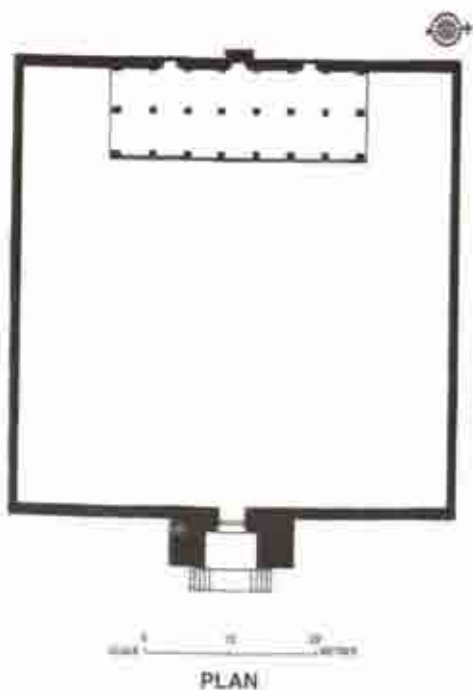
33 (f) Minar with Persian Inscription



33 (g) Inscribed pillar at Bayana known as Bhimlat

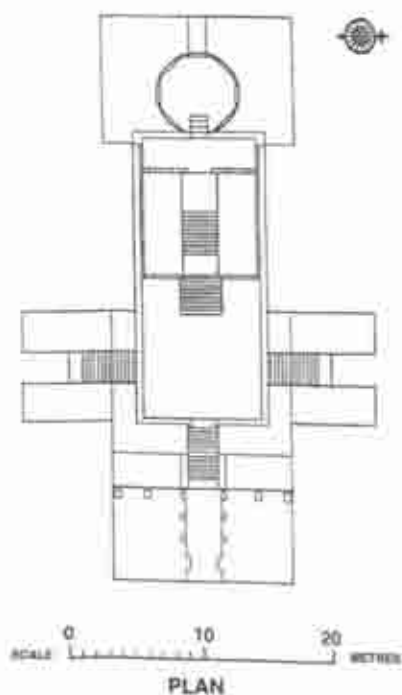
34 BRAHMABAD IDGAH (BAYANA)

1. **DISTRICT** : Bharatpur; **TEHSIL** : Bayana
2. **LOCALITY** : Brahmabad (Bayana) (Lat. 26° 55' N; Long. 77° 18' E)
3. **NOTIFICATION NO.** : Act No. LXXI of 1951 dated 28.11.1951
4. **APPROACH** : **AIRPORT** : Agra/Jaipur; **RAILWAY STATION** : Bayana; **BUS STATION** : Bayana
5. **BRIEF HISTORY** : This mosque is surrounded by a high wall with an arched entrance from the east. The arched gateway is flanked by pillared *chhatris* on either side. A pilaster on the right side of gateway is engraved with an inscription in Nastaliq characters. The *mihrab* is in the centre of western wall. It is beautifully carved with circular medallions and geometrical designs. The *liwan* is in the form of a rectangular pillared hall. Twelve square pillars support the flat ceiling. The construction material used comprises of stone rubbles and red sand stone slabs with lime mortar.
6. **TOPOGRAPHICAL FEATURES** : Situated in the cultivated plain fields on the right bank of Gambhiri river.
7. **OWNERSHIP** : Government
8. **IS IT UNDER RELIGIOUS USE ?** : No
9. **ADMINISTRATIVE CONTROL** : Archaeological Survey of India, Jaipur Circle, Jaipur
10. **PUBLISHED REFERENCES, IF ANY** : (1) Chandramani Singh (ed.), *Protected Monuments of Rajasthan* (Jaipur 2002); (2) Rajeev Bargoti, *Bayana-A Concept of Historical Archaeology* (Jaipur 2003).



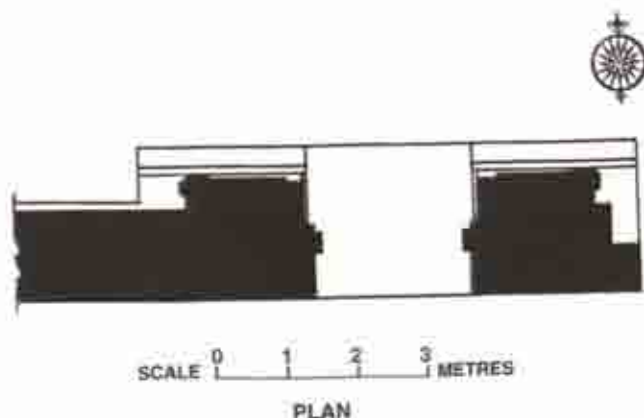
35 ISLAM SHAH'S GATE (BAYANA)

1. **DISTRICT** : Bharatpur; **TEHSIL** : Bayana
2. **LOCALITY** : Bayana (Lat. 26° 55' N; Long. 77° 18' E)
3. **NOTIFICATION NO.** : Act No. LXXI of 1951 dated 28.11.1951
4. **APPROACH** : **AIRPORT** : Agra/Jaipur; **RAILWAY STATION** : Bayana; **BUS STATION** : Bayana
5. **BRIEF HISTORY** : Situated to the north of Brahmabad village across the railway line, this gateway is double-storeyed which serves as entrance to the step-well lying at the back side. The steps descend to the water level of the well located in the rear. The gateway facing east is built of stone rubble in lime mortar with veneer of red sandstone slabs. A marble slab fixed over the entrance gate is engraved with an inscription in Nastaliq characters. The gateway is decorated with circular medallions and carved octagonal pillars at either end of the façade. It is assignable to the Mughal period.
6. **TOPOGRAPHICAL FEATURES** : Situated in the cultivated plain fields on right bank of Gambhiri river.
7. **OWNERSHIP** : Government
8. **IS IT UNDER RELIGIOUS USE ?** : No
9. **ADMINISTRATIVE CONTROL** : Archaeological Survey of India, Jaipur Circle, Jaipur
10. **PUBLISHED REFERENCES, IF ANY** : (1) Chandramani Singh (ed.), *Protected Monuments of Rajasthan* (Jaipur 2002); (2) Rajeev Bargoti, *Bayana-A Concept of Historical Archaeology* (Jaipur 2003).



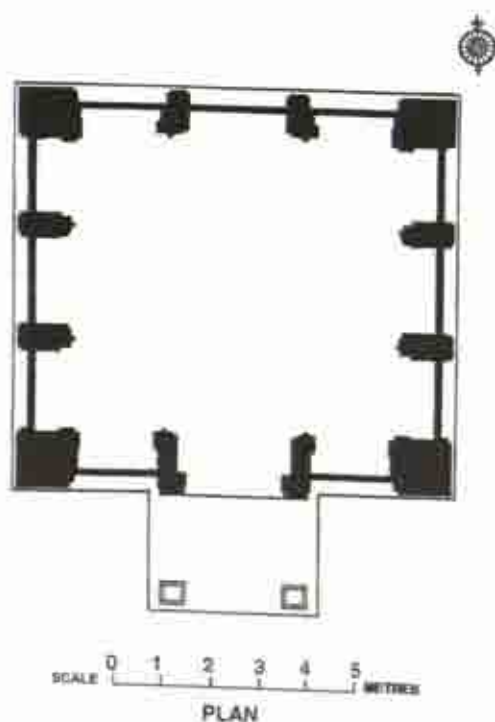
36 JAHANGIR'S GATEWAY (BAYANA)

1. **DISTRICT** : Bharatpur; **TEHSIL** : Bayana
2. **LOCALITY** : Bayana (Lat. 26° 55' N; Long. 77° 18' E)
3. **NOTIFICATION NO.** : Act No. LXXI of 1951 dated 28.11.1951
4. **APPROACH** : **AIRPORT** : Agra/Jaipur; **RAILWAY STATION** : Bayana; **BUS STATION** : Bayana
5. **BRIEF HISTORY** : This isolated arched gateway facing north-northwest is located opposite to the Tehsil office. Two circular medallions are carved on either side of the arch. A stone slab of the lintel bears an inscription. The gateway is built of stone rubble in lime mortar with a veneer of red sandstone slabs on the façade.
6. **TOPOGRAPHICAL FEATURES** : Situated along road side at the foot-hills.
7. **OWNERSHIP** : Government
8. **IS IT UNDER RELIGIOUS USE ?** : No
9. **ADMINISTRATIVE CONTROL** : Archaeological Survey of India, Jaipur Circle, Jaipur
10. **PUBLISHED REFERENCES, IF ANY** : (1) *Archaeological Survey of India, Annual Report on Indian Epigraphy for 1955-56*, No.D, 114(reprint, New Delhi 1986); (2) Chandramani Singh (ed.), *Protected Monuments of Rajasthan* (Jaipur 2002); (3) Rajeev Bargoti, *Bayana-A Concept of Historical Archaeology*(Jaipur 2003).



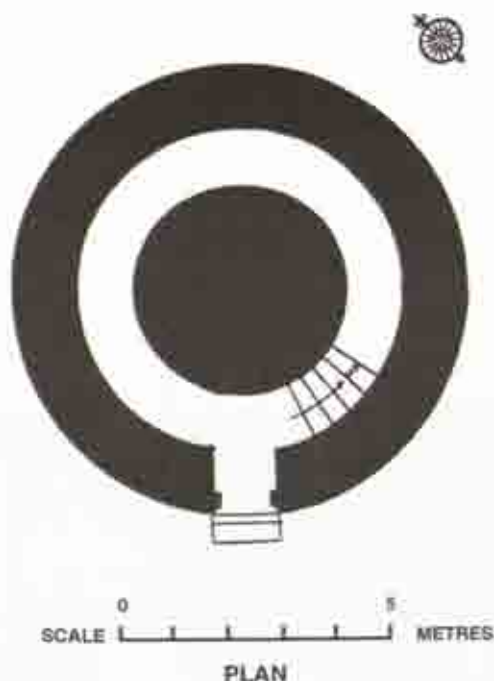
37 JHAJRI (BAYANA)

1. **DISTRICT** : Bharatpur; **TEHSIL** : Bayana
2. **LOCALITY** : Bayana (Lat. 26° 55' N; Long. 77° 18' E)
3. **NOTIFICATION NO.** : Act No. LXXI of 1951 dated 28.11.1951
4. **APPROACH** : **AIRPORT** : Agra/Jaipur; **RAILWAY STATION** : Bayana; **BUS STATION** : Bayana
5. **BRIEF HISTORY** : It is a square hall (9 x 9 m) with pillared porch which faces south. In the exterior, each side has identical stone *jali* work within the arched gateways. Its dome-shaped roof rests on an octagonal drum. The ceiling has traces of paintings. The structure rests over an underground chamber of larger dimensions to which steps lead down from the south. It is datable to the medieval period.
6. **TOPOGRAPHICAL FEATURES** : Situated at the foot-hills on the left bank of Ghambhiri river.
7. **OWNERSHIP** : Government
8. **IS IT UNDER RELIGIOUS USE ?** : No
9. **ADMINISTRATIVE CONTROL** : Archaeological Survey of India, Jaipur Circle, Jaipur
10. **PUBLISHED REFERENCES, IF ANY** : (1) Chandramani Singh (ed.), *Protected Monuments of Rajasthan* (Jaipur 2002); (2) Rajeev Bargoti, *Bayana-A Concept of Historical Archaeology* (Jaipur 2003).



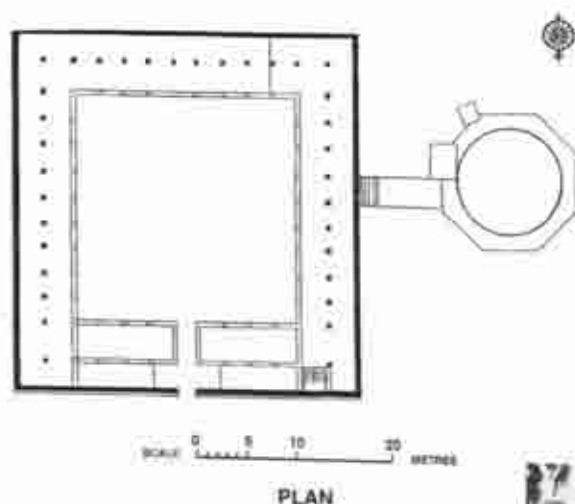
38 LODHI'S MINAR (BAYANA)

1. **DISTRICT** : Bharatpur; **TEHSIL** : Bayana
2. **LOCALITY** : Bayana (Lat. 26° 55' N; Long. 77° 18' E)
3. **NOTIFICATION NO.** : Act No. LXXI of 1951 dated 28.11.1951
4. **APPROACH** : **AIRPORT** : Agra/Jaipur; **RAILWAY STATION** : Bayana; **BUS STATION** : Bayana
5. **BRIEF HISTORY** : This massive *minar*, situated adjacent to Usha Mandir is circular on plan having diameter of 8.2 m and height of 12.3 m. The *minar* is entered from the south-west through a small beautifully decorated gateway and sixty-nine steps arranged in circular fashion lead to the top of the *minar*. The doorway has a painted arch, filled with inscriptions having Quranic verses in good preservation. An inscription gives the name of Shah Ibrahim Bin Sikandar Bahlul Shah, with the date of A.H. 926. The *minar* is built of stone in lime mortar with outer veneering of red sandstone blocks.
6. **TOPOGRAPHICAL FEATURES** : Situated at the foot hills.
7. **OWNERSHIP** : Government
8. **IS IT UNDER RELIGIOUS USE ?** : No
9. **ADMINISTRATIVE CONTROL** : Archaeological Survey of India, Jaipur Circle, Jaipur
10. **PUBLISHED REFERENCES, IF ANY** : (1) A. Cunningham, *Archaeological Survey of India, Report of a Tour in Eastern Rajputana in 1871-72 and 1872-73*, Vol. VI (Calcutta 1878); (2) Chandramani Singh (ed.), *Protected Monuments of Rajasthan* (Jaipur 2002); (3) Rajeev Bargoti, *Bayana-A Concept of Historical Archaeology* (Jaipur 2003).



39 SARAI SAD-ULLAH (BAYANA)

1. **DISTRICT** : Bharatpur; **TEHSIL** : Bayana
2. **LOCALITY** : Bayana (Lat. 26° 55' N; Long. 77° 18' E)
3. **NOTIFICATION NO.** : Act No. LXXI of 1951 dated 28.11.1951
4. **APPROACH** : AIRPORT : Agra/Jaipur; **RAILWAY STATION** : Bayana; **BUS STATION** : Bayana
5. **BRIEF HISTORY** : The monument was built by Shaikh Sad-ullah during Akbar's regime in A.H. 973 (A.D. 1565-66). It is square on plan with high enclosure walls provided with pillared cells on all sides. Its entrance is through a small gateway from north. The lintels over the outer row of pillars on the eastern side facing west bear inscriptions in Naskh and Nastaliq characters. Another small gateway lies in the middle of the western enclosure wall which leads to a step-well.
6. **TOPOGRAPHICAL FEATURES** : Situated at the foot-hills inside the township.
7. **OWNERSHIP** : Private
8. **IS IT UNDER RELIGIOUS USE ?** : No
9. **ADMINISTRATIVE CONTROL** : Under private occupation.
10. **PUBLISHED REFERENCES, IF ANY** : (1) *Archaeological Survey of India, Annual Reports on Indian Epigraphy* for 1955-56, No. H, 121(reprint New Delhi 1986); (2) Chandramani Singh (ed.), *Protected Monuments of Rajasthan* (Jaipur 2002); (3) Rajeev Bargoti, *Bayana-A Concept of Historical Archaeology*(Jaipur 2003); (4) Z.A. Desai, *Published Muslim Inscriptions of Rajasthan* (Jaipur 1971).



40 USHA MANDIR (BAYANA)

1. **DISTRICT** : Bharatpur; **TEHSIL** : Bayana
2. **LOCALITY** : Bayana (Lat. 26° 53' N; Long. 77° 17' E)
3. **NOTIFICATION NO.** : Act No. LXXI of 1951 dated 28.11.1951
4. **APPROACH** : **AIRPORT** : Agra/Jaipur; **RAILWAY STATION** : Bayana; **BUS STATION** : Bayana
5. **BRIEF HISTORY** : The Usha or Ukha temple constructed towards north of Bayana fort is a quadrangular building entered through a small gateway. The interior consists of a courtyard with sides in the form of rows of pillars forming aisles. The place for worship is in front of the gateway, which is said to have been built during the reign of Raja Lakshman Sen in V.S. 1012 (A.D. 956) by his wife.

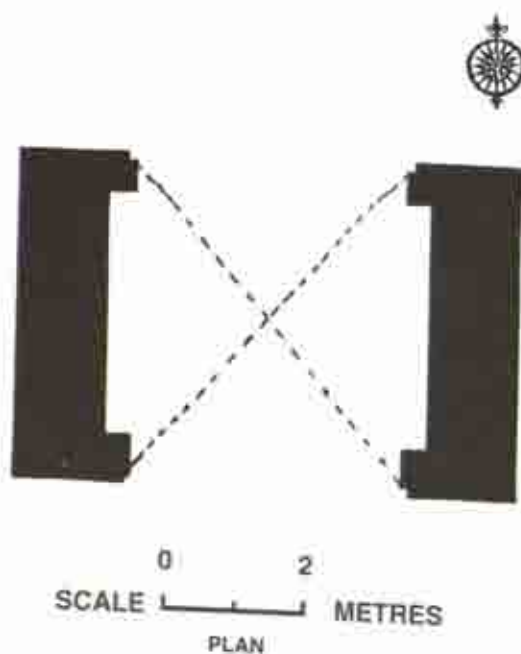
Abutting to the north of Usha Mandir, there is a mosque known as Usha Masjid. It is built of remains of old Hindu temple. It consists of an open courtyard in the centre surrounded by double storeyed colonnaded verandah on three sides. A *mihrab* is built in the centre of the western wall. The main entrance of the mosque appears like double-storeyed, built on trabeate and arcuate style. The arch is decorated with lotus pendentives. An epigraph refers that it was built by Malik Kafur Sultani in AD 1320.

6. **TOPOGRAPHICAL FEATURES** : Situated at the foot of hills.
7. **OWNERSHIP** : Government
8. **IS IT UNDER RELIGIOUS USE ?** : Yes
9. **ADMINISTRATIVE CONTROL** : Archaeological Survey of India, Jaipur Circle, Jaipur
10. **PUBLISHED REFERENCES, IF ANY** : (1) A. Cunningham, *Archaeological Survey of India, Reports of a Tour in Eastern Rajputana in 1871-72 and 1872-73*, Vol. VI (reprint, Varanasi 1966); (2) Chandramani Singh (ed.), *Protected Monuments of Rajasthan* (Jaipur 2002) and (3) K.K. Sehgal (ed.), *Rajasthan District Gazetteers, Bharatpur District* (Jaipur 1971); and (4) Rajeev Bargoti, *Bayana-A Concept of Historical Archaeology* (Jaipur 2003).



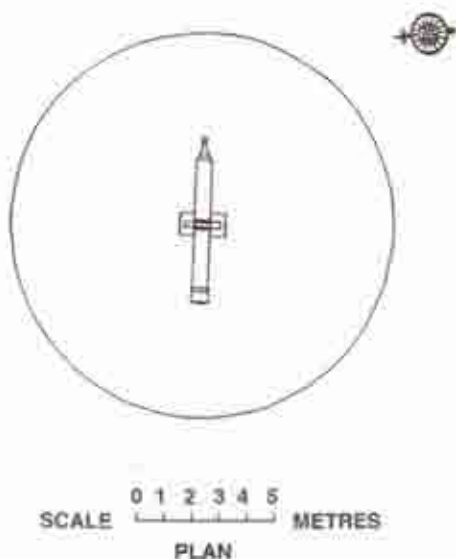
41 DELHI GATE (BHARATPUR FORT)

1. **DISTRICT** : Bharatpur; **TEHSIL** : Bharatpur
2. **LOCALITY** : Bharatpur Fort (outside) (**Lat.** 27° 13' N; **Long.** 77° 30' E)
3. **NOTIFICATION NO.** : Act No. LXXI of 1951 dated 28.11.1951
4. **APPROACH** : **AIRPORT** : Agra/Jaipur; **RAILWAY STATION** : Bharatpur; **BUS STATION** : Bharatpur
5. **BRIEF HISTORY** : A small gateway in comparison to others is facing north-northeast and has an arched passage flanked by thick walls (1.5 m x 6 m) on either side. The gateway is built of stone rubble in lime mortar with lime plaster over it. The date is assignable to eighteenth century A.D.
6. **TOPOGRAPHICAL FEATURES** : Plain terrain
7. **OWNERSHIP** : Government
8. **IS IT UNDER RELIGIOUS USE ?** : No
9. **ADMINISTRATIVE CONTROL** : Archaeological Survey of India, Jaipur Circle, Jaipur
10. **PUBLISHED REFERENCES, IF ANY** : K.K. Sehgal (ed.), *Rajasthan District Gazetteer, Bharatpur District* (Jaipur 1971).



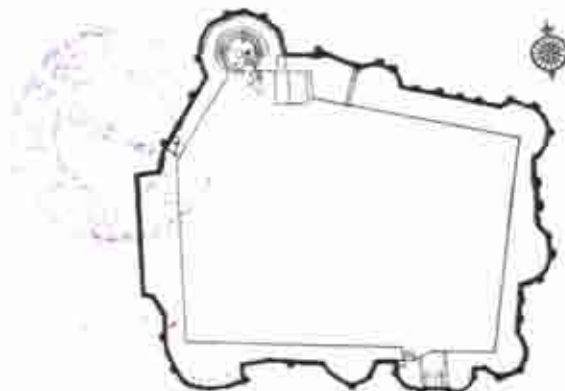
42 FATEH BURJ NEAR ANAH GATE (BHARATPUR)

1. **DISTRICT** : Bharatpur; **TEHSIL** : Bharatpur
2. **LOCALITY** : Bharatpur (Lat. 27° 13' N; Long. 77° 30' E)
3. **NOTIFICATION NO.** : Act No. LXXI of 1951 dated 28.11.1951
4. **APPROACH** : **AIRPORT** : Agra/Jaipur; **RAILWAY STATION** : Bharatpur; **BUS STATION** : Bharatpur
5. **BRIEF HISTORY** : This *burj* is raised on a heap of earth over which the cannon has been fixed. The cannon is 6 m long with frontal diameter of 0.68 m. The perimeter on rear side is 2.67 m. The diameter of the slot is 16.5 cm. The cannon is placed over two stone shafts in east-north-east and west-southwest alignment. The cannon bears engravings of rows of continuous arches, floral and *swastika* designs and figure probably of a dog in dotted lines. The cannon is possibly made of wrought iron. The date is assignable to eighteenth century A.D.
6. **TOPOGRAPHICAL FEATURES** : Plain terrain
7. **OWNERSHIP** : Government
8. **IS IT UNDER RELIGIOUS USE ?** : No
9. **ADMINISTRATIVE CONTROL** : Archaeological Survey of India, Jaipur Circle, Jaipur
10. **PUBLISHED REFERENCES, IF ANY** : (1) K.K. Sehgal (ed.), *Rajasthan District Gazetteer, Bharatpur District* (Jaipur 1971); (2) Prabhakar V. Begde, *Fort and Palaces of India* (New Delhi 1982).

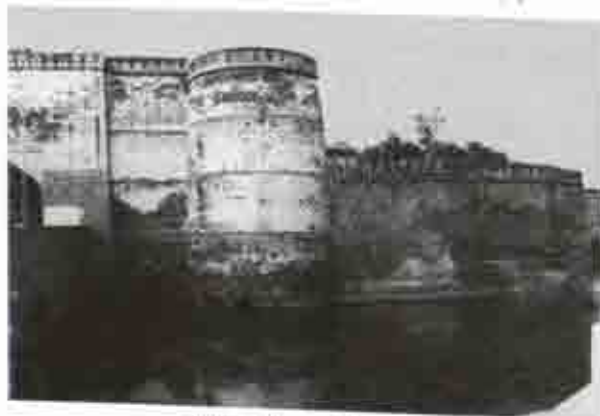


43 FORT WALLS INCLUDING CHOWBURJA GATE AND APPROACH BRIDGES AT THE CHOWBURJA AND ASHTADHATU GATES (BHARATPUR)

1. **DISTRICT :** Bharatpur; **TEHSIL :** Bharatpur
2. **LOCALITY :** Bharatpur (Lat. 27° 13' N; Long. 77° 30' E)
3. **NOTIFICATION NO. :** F. No. 4-37/63-C.I dated 11.05.1964
4. **APPROACH :** AIRPORT : Agra/Jaipur; **RAILWAY STATION :** Bharatpur; **BUS STATION :** Bharatpur
5. **BRIEF HISTORY :** The fort wall is massively built of stone rubbles in lime mortar with occasional use of *lakhauri* bricks at top and is surrounded all around by a deep and wide moat filled with water. The fort has only two gateways i.e. Chowburja Gate on the south flanked by round bastions on either side and Ashtadhatu Gate on the north. Both the gateways are approachable through long bridges. The bridge in front of Chowburja Gate is approximately 50 m long and 12 m wide. The other bridge is comparatively longer. It is datable to the eighteenth century A.D.
6. **TOPOGRAPHICAL FEATURES** : Plain terrain
7. **OWNERSHIP** : Government
8. **IS IT UNDER RELIGIOUS USE ?** : No
9. **ADMINISTRATIVE CONTROL** : Archaeological Survey of India, Jaipur Circle, Jaipur
10. **PUBLISHED REFERENCES, IF ANY** : (1) Chandramani Singh (ed.), *Protected Monuments of Rajasthan* (Jaipur 2002); (2) R.L. Misra, *The Forts of Rajasthan* (Jaipur 1985).



43 (a) Sketch Plan of Fort



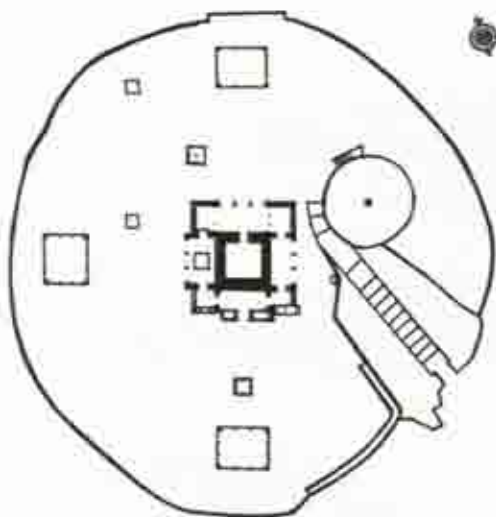
43 (b) View of fort wall



43 (C) View of Ashtadhatu gate

44 JAWAHAR BURJ AND ASHTADHATU GATEWAY INSIDE THE BHARATPUR FORT (BHARATPUR)

1. **DISTRICT** : Bharatpur; **TEHSIL** : Bharatpur
2. **LOCALITY** : Bharatpur (Lat. 27° 13' N; Long. 77° 30' E)
3. **NOTIFICATION NO.** : Act No. LXXI of 1951 dated 28.11.1951
4. **APPROACH** : **AIRPORT** : Agra/Jaipur; **RAILWAY STATION** : Bharatpur; **BUS STATION** : Bharatpur
5. **BRIEF HISTORY** : Originally, the Jawahar Burj was constructed by Maharaja Suraj Mal (A.D. 1756-63) but the structures over it were raised by Maharaja Jawahar Singh (A.D. 1764-68) in commemoration of his victory of Delhi. Three pavilions were erected here, one painted with epic scenes. An inscribed Iron pillar bearing genealogy was erected here by the ex-ruler Maharaja Brijendra Singh. An Ashtadhatu Gate was brought from Delhi by Maharaja Jawahar Singh in A.D. 1765 as a trophy.
6. **TOPOGRAPHICAL FEATURES** : Plain and levelled terrain.
7. **OWNERSHIP** : Government
8. **IS IT UNDER RELIGIOUS USE ?** : No
9. **ADMINISTRATIVE CONTROL** : Archaeological Survey of India, Jaipur Circle, Jaipur
10. **PUBLISHED REFERENCES, IF ANY** : (1) Chandramani Singh (ed.), *Protected Monuments of Rajasthan* (Jaipur 2002); (2) K.K. Sehgal (ed.), *Rajasthan District Gazetteer, Bharatpur District* (Jaipur 1971); (3) Upendra Nath Sharma, *Jaton Ka Naveen Itihas* (Jaipur 1997).



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PLAN

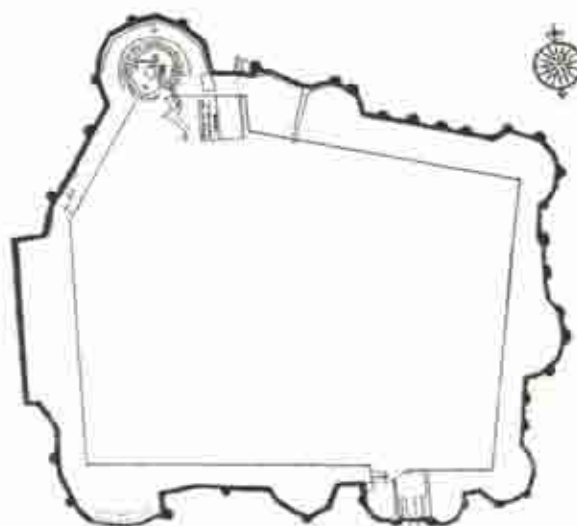


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45 MOAT SURROUNDING THE FORT WALL (BHARATPUR)

1. **DISTRICT** : Bharatpur; **TEHSIL** : Bharatpur
2. **LOCALITY** : Bharatpur (Lat. 27° 13' N; Long. 77° 30' E)
3. **NOTIFICATION NO.** : F. No. 2/6/76-M dated 20.11.1985
4. **APPROACH** : AIRPORT : Agra/Jaipur; **RAILWAY STATION** : Bharatpur; **BUS STATION** : Bharatpur
5. **BRIEF HISTORY** : The city of Bharatpur and its fort are said to have been founded about 300 years ago by Rustam, a Jat of the Sogariya clan. Maharaja Surajmal took it from Khemkaran, the son of Rustam in A.D. 1733 and refurbished it by constructing a big fort and moat surrounding it. This historical fort, also known as Lohagarh, is rectangular in shape and has eight bastions with a high wall surrounded by a deep tapering moat (18.3 m wide). The outer wall got damaged at places but has now been repaired on the Gopalgarh side. Roads leading to the fort through its two gates i.e. Chawburja Gate and Ashtadhatu Gate, cross the moat by masonry bridges. The moat always remains filled with water.
6. **TOPOGRAPHICAL FEATURES** : Plain terrain
7. **OWNERSHIP** : Government
8. **IS IT UNDER RELIGIOUS USE ?** : No
9. **ADMINISTRATIVE CONTROL** : Archaeological Survey of India, Jaipur Circle, Jaipur
10. **PUBLISHED REFERENCES, IF ANY** : (1) Chandramani Singh (ed.), *Protected Monuments of Rajasthan* (Jaipur 2002); (2) K.K. Sehgal (ed.), *Rajasthan District Gazetteer, Bharatpur District* (Jaipur 1971); (3) R.L. Mishra, *The Forts of Rajasthan* (Jaipur 1985).



SCALE 0 50 100 200 300 400 METRES

45 (a) Plan of Moat Surrounding fortwall



45 (b) View of moat



45 (c) Another view of moat

46 DEEG BHAWANS (DEEG)

1. **DISTRICT** : Bharatpur; **TEHSIL** : Deeg
2. **LOCALITY** : Deeg (Lat. 27° 28' N; Long. 77° 20' E)
3. **NOTIFICATION NO.** : Act No. LXXI of 1951 dated 28.11.1951
4. **APPROACH** : **AIRPORT** : Agra/Jaipur; **RAILWAY STATION** : Deeg; **BUS STATION** : Deeg
5. **BRIEF HISTORY** : The Deeg Bhawans, popularly known as Water-Palaces, were raised by the Jat rulers viz. Surajmal (A.D. 1756-63) and Jawahar Singh (AD 1764-68). Built of sandstones of pinkish colour and finely plastered, this architecture is often designated as the Jat style. The buildings include (i) Gopal Bhawan with two flanking pavilions, viz. Sawan and Bhadon Bhawans, (ii) Suraj Bhawan, (iii) Hardev Bhawan, (iv) Kishan Bhawan, (v) Kesava Bhawan, (vi) Nand Bhawan, (vii) Singh Pol, (viii) Central Garden and two tanks named Gopal Sagar and Rup Sagar. The architecture is basically of the trabeate order but the use of arcuate system has been made in certain cases. The general features are engrailed arches resting on ornate pillars, hypostylar halls, flat terraces, balconies and pavilions with Bengal roofs. Semicircular, trifolied and pointed arches are also met. Though not very imposing in conception, each *bhawan* possesses a dignity and delicacy. Besides, the Kachcha Bagh, also known as Rani Bagh, served as royal garden for the local rulers. This garden is situated at the back of the Gopal Bhawan across the Gopal Sagar and connected with the palaces through Singh Pol as well as Suraj Pol. There is a rectangular pavilion in the centre of the garden enclosed by masonry wall. It is datable to eighteenth century AD.
6. **TOPOGRAPHICAL FEATURES** : Rocky terrain
7. **OWNERSHIP** : Government
8. **IS IT UNDER RELIGIOUS USE ?** : Only Hanumanji's temple is under worship
9. **ADMINISTRATIVE CONTROL** : Archaeological Survey of India, Jaipur Circle, Jaipur
10. **PUBLISHED REFERENCES, IF ANY** : (1) Chandramani Singh (ed.), *Protected Monuments of Rajasthan* (Jaipur 2002); (2) J.A. Devenish, *The Bhawans or Garden Palaces of Dig* (Allahabad 1903); (3) M.C. Joshi, *Dig* (New Delhi 1982).



46 (a) Site Plan of Deeg Bhawans



46 (b) Gopal Bhawan



46(c) Gopal Bhawan with Sawan and Bhadon pavilions



46(d) Suraj Bhawan



46(e) Hardev Bhawan

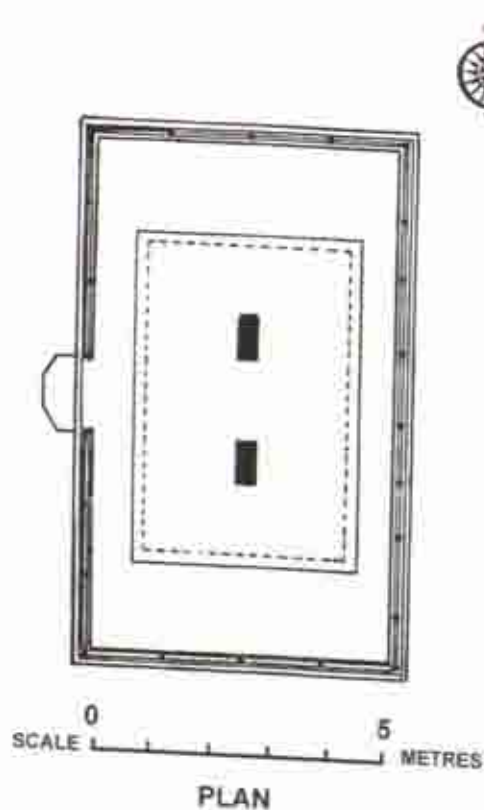
47 LOOTED GUN (DEEG)

1. **DISTRICT** : Bharatpur; **TEHSIL** : Deeg
2. **LOCALITY** : Deeg (Lat. 27° 28' N; Long. 77° 20' E)
3. **NOTIFICATION NO.** : Act No. LXXI of 1951 dated 28.11.1951
4. **APPROACH** : **AIRPORT** : Agra/Jaipur; **RAILWAY STATION** : Deeg; **BUS STATION** : Deeg
5. **BRIEF HISTORY** : This famous gun, perhaps looted from the Mughals, is kept inside the Deeg Fort. This gun has a length of 5.75 m with frontal perimeter of 2.25 m and rear perimeter of 2.64 m. The frontal diameter is 0.75 m while the diameter of slot is 0.16 m. On the rear side, a row of continuous arches is engraved.
6. **TOPOGRAPHICAL FEATURES** : Rocky terrain
7. **OWNERSHIP** : Government
8. **IS IT UNDER RELIGIOUS USE ?** : No
9. **ADMINISTRATIVE CONTROL** : Archaeological Survey of India, Jaipur Circle, Jaipur
10. **PUBLISHED REFERENCES, IF ANY** : (1) Chandramani Singh (ed.), *Protected Monuments of Rajasthan* (Jaipur 2002); (2) M.C. Joshi, *Dig* (New Delhi 1982).



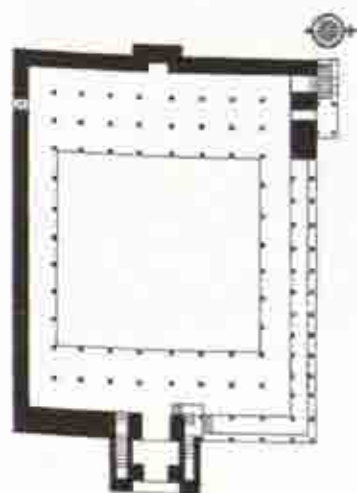
48 MARBLE JHOOLA (DEEG)

1. **DISTRICT** : Bharatpur; **TEHSIL** : Deeg
2. **LOCALITY** : Deeg (Lat. 27° 28' N; Long. 77° 20' E)
3. **NOTIFICATION NO.** : Act No. LXXI of 1951 dated 28.11.1951
4. **APPROACH** : **AIRPORT** : Agra/Jaipur/Delhi; **RAILWAY STATION** : Deeg; **BUS STATION** : Deeg
5. **BRIEF HISTORY** : In front of the Gopal Bhawan, a railed terrace resting on small arches, carries an arch of lustrous marble called Hindola (swing) installed on a pedestal of the same material. It is stated that this swing was removed from the Phulbari Palace, near Bayana and set up in the present position sometimes during the third quarter of the nineteenth century A.D. But this might have been brought as a trophy of war originally from Delhi by Surajmal or Jawahar Singh. The Hindola is, in fact, the arcuate frame of the actual swing, which was to be suspended through two central rings from the ceiling. Of this arch, the crowning components are tiny, solid domes on the sides and a fine spike at the apex. Its marble pedestal adorned with *pietra dura*, bears an inscribed slab in Persian dated A.H. 1041 (A.D. 1630-31) which refers to regnal year 4 without giving the name of the king. But, as the earlier date itself corresponds with the fourth year of Shah Jahan's rule, the authorship of this swing is assignable to him.
6. **TOPOGRAPHICAL FEATURES** : Rocky terrain
7. **OWNERSHIP** : Government
8. **IS IT UNDER RELIGIOUS USE ?** : No
9. **ADMINISTRATIVE CONTROL** : Archaeological Survey of India, Jaipur Circle, Jaipur
10. **PUBLISHED REFERENCES, IF ANY** : (1) Chandramani Singh (ed.), *Protected Monuments of Rajasthan* (Jaipur 2002); (2) M.C. Joshi, *Dig* (New Delhi 1982).

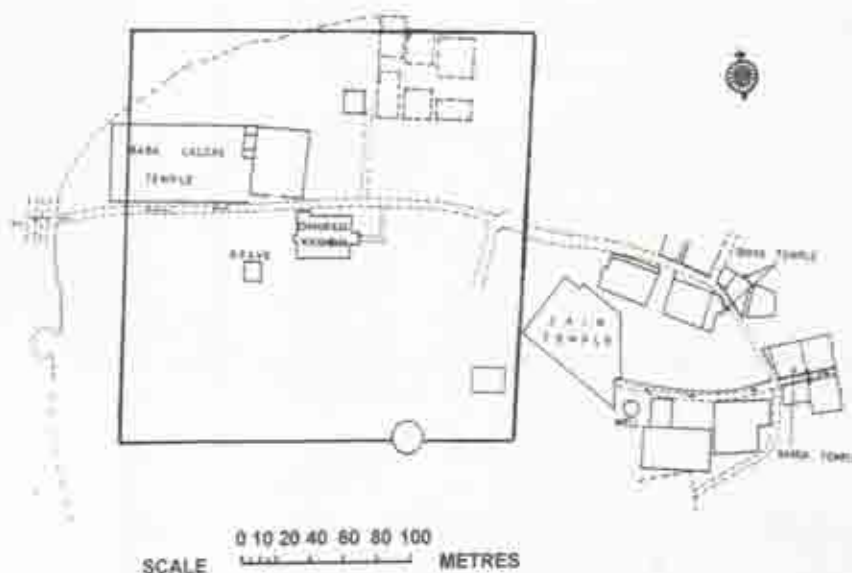


49 CHAURASI KHAMBHA TEMPLE (KAMAN)

1. **DISTRICT** : Bharatpur; **TEHSIL** : Kaman
2. **LOCALITY** : Kaman (Lat. 27° 39' N; Long. 77° 16' E)
3. **NOTIFICATION NO.** : Act No. LXXI of 1951 dated 28.11.1951
4. **APPROACH** : AIRPORT : Agra/Jaipur/Delhi; **RAILWAY STATION** : Koshi Kala; **BUS STATION** : Kaman
5. **BRIEF HISTORY** : Kaman was ruled by the Surasena rulers under whose patronage both Brahmanism and Jainism prospered at Kaman. Known as Chausath Khambha, it is built from the material of the Hindu temples. There are bas-reliefs here of the Navagrahas, the incarnations of Vishnu and the wedding of Siva-Parvati, the last being of high artistic quality. The figures of Kali, Ganesa, Vishnu and Narasimha are found sculptured on the pillars. Three rows of eight such pillars form three aisles. All the pillars are square, and the lower half of many of them is quite plain. Around the entrance doorway of the quadrangle, there is an Arabic inscription in large letters. Though badly damaged, it records the construction of a well, tank and a mosque in the time of Tughril Sultani by the great Amir in A. H. 600(A.D. 1204). From the style of the carvings on the pillars, it appears that these belonged to the Saiva and the Vaishnava temples. This is also confirmed by a pillar on which are inscribed the words "namah Sivaya". The temple is datable to circa eighth century A.D.
6. **TOPOGRAPHICAL FEATURES** : It is situated in the hilly terrain.
7. **OWNERSHIP** : Government
8. **IS IT UNDER RELIGIOUS USE ?** : No
9. **ADMINISTRATIVE CONTROL** : Archaeological Survey of India, Jaipur Circle, Jaipur
10. **PUBLISHED REFERENCES, IF ANY** : (1) A. Cunningham, *Archaeological Survey of India, Report of a Tour in Eastern Rajputana in 1871-72 and 1872-73*, Vol. VI (reprint, Varanasi 1966); (2) Chandramani Singh (ed.), *Protected Monuments of Rajasthan* (Jaipur 2002); (3) K.C. Jain, *Ancient Cities and Towns of Rajasthan* (Delhi 1972); (4) Michael W. Meister and M.A. Dhaky (ed.), *Encyclopaedia of Indian Temple Architecture, North India, Period of Early Maturity* (Delhi 1991); (5) Neelima Vashishtha, *Sculptural Traditions of Rajasthan* (Jaipur 1989).



49 (a) Plan of Chaurasi Khambha



49 (b) Site Plan of Chaurasi Khambha Temple



49 (c) *Chaurasi Khambha Temple*



49 (d) *Decorated pillar*



49 (e) *Pillar details*

50 ANCIENT MOUND (MALAH)

1. **DISTRICT** : Bharatpur; **TEHSIL** : Bharatpur
2. **LOCALITY** : Malah (Lat. 27° 12' N; Long. 77° 35' E)
3. **NOTIFICATION NO.** : Act No. LXXI of 1951 dated 28.11.1951
4. **APPROACH** : AIRPORT : Agra/Jaipur/Delhi; **RAILWAY STATION** : Bharatpur; **BUS STATION** : Bharatpur
5. **BRIEF HISTORY** : This ancient mound is situated near Bird Sanctuary in Bharatpur city. The site has yielded Painted Grey Ware and red ware in addition to sculptural remains.
6. **TOPOGRAPHICAL FEATURES** : Situated on the bank of Banganga river.
7. **OWNERSHIP** : Government
8. **IS IT UNDER RELIGIOUS USE ?** : No
9. **ADMINISTRATIVE CONTROL** : Archaeological Survey of India, Jaipur Circle, Jaipur



SCALE 20 0 20 40 METRES

SITE PLAN



51 ANCIENT MOUND (NOH)

1. **DISTRICT** : Bharatpur; **TEHSIL** : Bharatpur
2. **LOCALITY** : Noh (Lat. 27° 15' N; Long. 77° 30' E)
3. **NOTIFICATION NO.** : Act No. LXXI of 1951 dated 28.11.1951
4. **APPROACH** : AIRPORT : Agra/Jaipur/Delhi; **RAILWAY STATION** : Bharatpur; **BUS STATION** : Bharatpur
5. **BRIEF HISTORY** : Excavation at Noh was conducted during 1963-67 by the Department of Archaeology, Rajasthan. A succession of five periods has been identified : Period I-OCP sherds with incised decoration in a 90 cm thick deposit; Period II-Black-and-Red Ware; Period III-PGW along with the black slipped and Black-and-Red Ware of the preceding period. A PGW lid with painted bird at the rim is interesting. This period is also distinguished by the occurrence of Iron objects along with PGW. Period IV-NBPW of various shades, coal black, steel grey, silvery and golden, occurs along with plain grey ware with three phases of mud-brick (40 x 20 x 6 cm) structures; Period V-early second century B.C. to late third century A.D.
6. **TOPOGRAPHICAL FEATURES** : Plain terrain
7. **OWNERSHIP** : Government
8. **IS IT UNDER RELIGIOUS USE ?** : No
9. **ADMINISTRATIVE CONTROL** : Archaeological Survey of India, Jaipur Circle, Jaipur
10. **PUBLISHED REFERENCES, IF ANY** : (1) A. Ghosh (ed.), *An Encyclopaedia of Indian Archaeology*, Vol. II (New Delhi 1989); (2) *Indian Archaeology-A Review for the years 1955-56 and 1963-64 to 1966-67*.



SCALE 0 25 50 100 200 METRES

PLAN



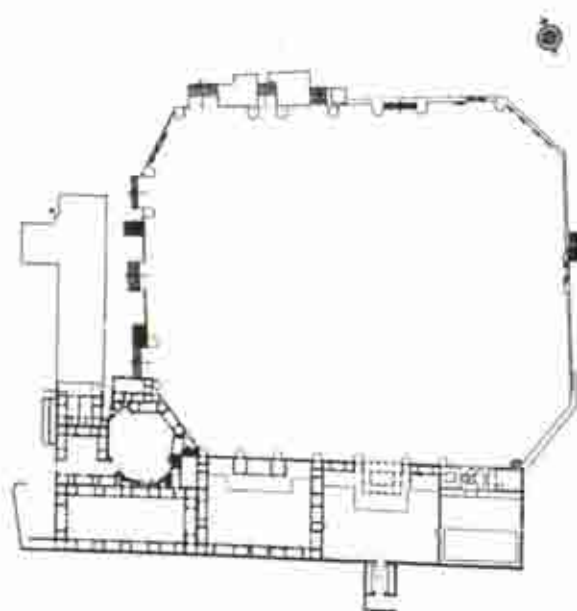
52 COLOSSAL IMAGE OF YAKSHA (NOH)

1. **DISTRICT** : Bharatpur; **TEHSIL** : Bharatpur
2. **LOCALITY** : Noh (Lat. 27° 15' N; Long. 77° 30' E)
3. **NOTIFICATION NO.** : Act No. LXXI of 1951 dated 28.11.1951
4. **APPROACH** : AIRPORT : Agra/Jaipur/Delhi; **RAILWAY STATION** : Bharatpur; **BUS STATION** : Bharatpur
5. **BRIEF HISTORY** : This free-standing colossal image of sandstone represents a *Yaksha*, ascribable to circa second century B.C. Its height is 2.32 m and width is 90 cm. The *Yaksha* is pot-bellied having long ear-studs, torque, armlets, *udarabandha* and a side-knot at the head and wears a lower garment.
6. **TOPOGRAPHICAL FEATURES** : Plain terrain
7. **OWNERSHIP** : Government
8. **IS IT UNDER RELIGIOUS USE ?** : Yes
9. **ADMINISTRATIVE CONTROL** : Archaeological Survey of India, Jaipur Circle, Jaipur
10. **PUBLISHED REFERENCES, IF ANY** : (1) Chandramani Singh (ed.), *Protected Monuments of Rajasthan* (Jaipur 2002); (2) V.S. Agrawala, *Indian Art* (Varanasi 1965).



53 LAL MAHAL (RUPVAS)

1. **DISTRICT** : Bharatpur; **TEHSIL** : Rupvas
2. **LOCALITY** : Rupvas (Lat. 26° 59' N; Long. 77° 39' E)
3. **NOTIFICATION NO.** : Act No. LXXI of 1951 dated 28.11.1951
4. **APPROACH** : **AIRPORT** : Agra/Jaipur/Delhi; **RAILWAY STATION** : Rupvas; **BUS STATION** : Rupvas
5. **BRIEF HISTORY** : It is a historical town mentioned by Jahangir as a *jagir* of Rup Singh which was subsequently given to Amanullah. Rup Singh is said to be originally a descendent of the Maharana of Chittaur. He built a palace and a beautiful tank, though the former is now in dilapidated condition. Because this palace is built of red sandstone, it is popularly known as Lal Mahal and is datable to seventeenth century A.D. The ruined palace comprises five courtyards entered through a lofty arched entrance from the south. Overlooking the tank, there are beautiful residential apartments all along the southern embankment.
6. **TOPOGRAPHICAL FEATURES** : Situated on rocky terrain of Vindhyan range.
7. **OWNERSHIP** : Government
8. **IS IT UNDER RELIGIOUS USE ?** : No
9. **ADMINISTRATIVE CONTROL** : Part of the mahal is being used as Tehsil office of State Government.
10. **PUBLISHED REFERENCES, IF ANY** : (1) Chandramani Singh (ed.), *Protected Monuments of Rajasthan* (Jaipur 2002); (2) K.K. Sehgal (ed.), *Rajasthan District Gazetteer, Bharatpur District* (Jaipur 1971).



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PLAN

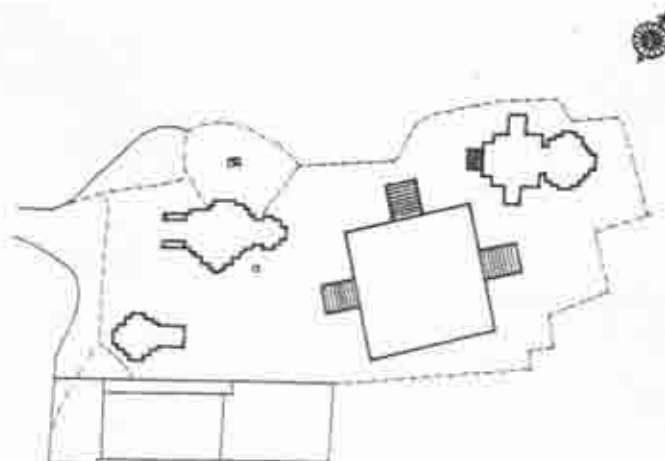


54 MAHAKAL AND TWO OTHER TEMPLES (BIJHOLI/BIJOLIA)

1. **DISTRICT** : Bhilwara; **TEHSIL** : Bijolia
2. **LOCALITY** : Bijolia (Bijholi) (**Lat.** 25° 10' N; **Long.** 75° 20' E)
3. **NOTIFICATION NO.** : Act No. 70 of 1956 dated 15.12.1956
4. **APPROACH** : **AIRPORT** : Udaipur/Jaipur; **RAILWAY STATION** : Mandalgarh; **BUS STATION** : Bijolia
5. **BRIEF HISTORY** : The ancient name of Bijolian was Vindhyaavali. It is situated on the plateau of Upamal. The group of temples at Bijolia comprises the Mahakala temple, Hazaralinga temple and Undesvara Mahadeva temple in addition to a Mandakini Kund. The temples are of varying periods ranging between eleventh and thirteenth centuries A.D. with Mahakala temple probably being the oldest and conforming to the Gujarat style of architecture. It is a double-shrined temple consisting of two shrines, the main one facing east and the subsidiary one facing south, with a common *sabhamandapa*, a porch facing west and two small side chambers, one above the other.

The Hazaresvara Mahadeva or Hazaralinga temple is a variant of Bhumija style of architecture and consists of a shrine and a *mandapa*. The shrine contains a rather high *linga*, covered with hundreds of small *lingas* and hence called Sahasralinga. In the twelfth century A.D., it was famous by the name of Svarnajalesvara. The inscription with the letters *Achintyadhivaja Jogi* in the *mandapa* indicates that this temple was associated with the Pasupata sect. The Undesvara Mahadeva temple is of the typical Bhumija style with a stellate shrine and *sabhamandapa* approached from the east with porches on the south and the north. The sanctum is sunk about 2.4 m below the level of the *sabhamandapa* floor and water seeping from the Mandakini Kund keeps the *linga* immersed for most parts of the year.

6. **TOPOGRAPHICAL FEATURES** : Situated on the rocky Vindhyan terrain.
7. **OWNERSHIP** : Government
8. **IS IT UNDER RELIGIOUS USE ?** : Yes
9. **ADMINISTRATIVE CONTROL** : Archaeological Survey of India, Jaipur Circle, Jaipur
10. **PUBLISHED REFERENCES, IF ANY** : (1) Chandramani Singh (ed.), *Protected Monuments of Rajasthan* (Jaipur 2002); (2) K.C. Jain, *Ancient Cities and Towns of Rajasthan* (Delhi 1972); (3) K.V. Soundararajan, *Indian Temple Styles* (New Delhi 1972); (4) K.V. Soundararajan, 'Temple Architecture in Rajasthan' in *cultural contours of India Dr. Satya Prakash Felicitation Volume* (New Delhi 1981); (5) Pramod Chandra (ed.), Krishna Deva, 'Bhumija Temples', *Studies in Indian Temple Architecture* (New Delhi 1975).

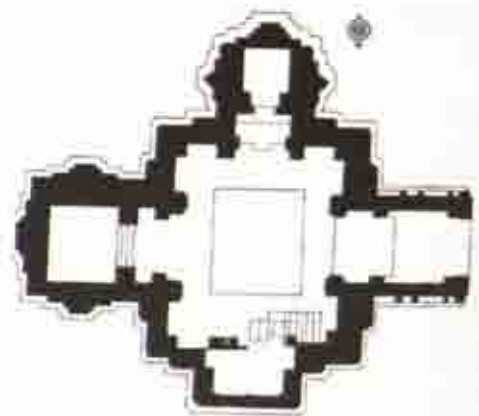


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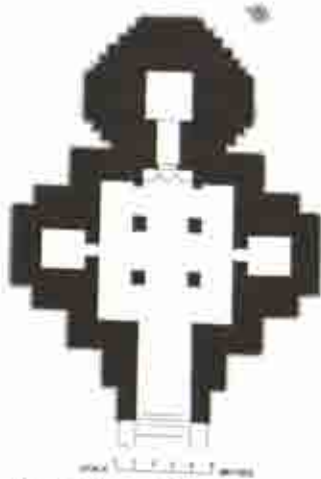
54 (a) Site Plan



54(b) Mahakala Temple



54 (c) Plan of Mahakala Temple



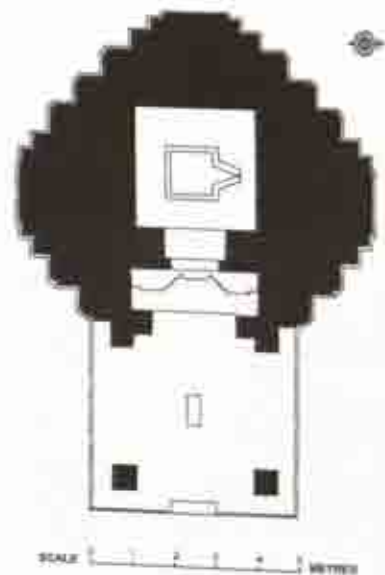
54 (d) Plan of Undesvara Temple



54 (e) Undesvara Temple



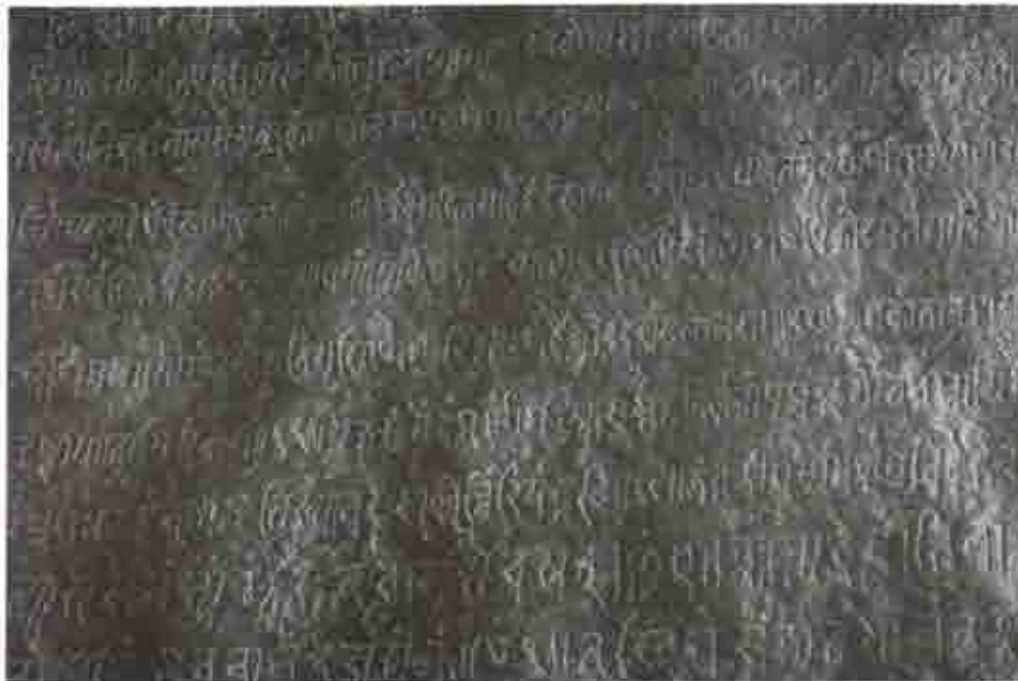
54 (f) Hazaresvara Temple



54 (g) Plan of Hazaresvara Temple

55 ROCK INSCRIPTION (12th CENTURY) (BIJHOLI/BIJOLIA)

1. **DISTRICT** : Bhilwara; **TEHSIL** : Bijolia
2. **LOCALITY** : Bijolia (Bijholi) (**Lat. 25° 10' N; Long. 75° 20' E**)
3. **NOTIFICATION NO.** : Act No. 70 of 1956 dated 15.12.1956
4. **APPROACH** : **AIRPORT** : Udaipur; **RAILWAY STATION** : Mandalgarh; **BUS STATION** : Bijolia
5. **BRIEF HISTORY** : Of the two rock inscriptions, the one dated V.S. 1226 belonging to the Chahamanas records the genealogy of the Chahamanas upto the coronation of Somesvara and also mentions names of several Brahmanical temples, then existing in Vindhyavali and neighbouring places. One of these temples was that of Mahakala.
6. **TOPOGRAPHICAL FEATURES** : Situated on rocky terrain.
7. **OWNERSHIP** : Government
8. **IS IT UNDER RELIGIOUS USE ?** : No
9. **ADMINISTRATIVE CONTROL** : Archaeological Survey of India, Jaipur Circle, Jaipur
10. **PUBLISHED REFERENCES, IF ANY** : (1) Akshaya Keerty Vyas, 'Bijholi Rock Inscription of Chahamanas Somesvara: V.S. 1226', in *Epigraphia Indica*, Vol. XXVI (New Delhi 1985); (2) Chandramani Singh (ed.), *Protected Monuments of Rajasthan* (Jaipur 2002); (3) *Journal of Asiatic Society of Bengal*, Vol. LV; (4) K.C. Jain, *Ancient Cities and Towns of Rajasthan* (Delhi 1972); (5) K.K. Sehgal (ed.), *Rajasthan District Gazetteers, Bhilwara* (Jaipur 1975).



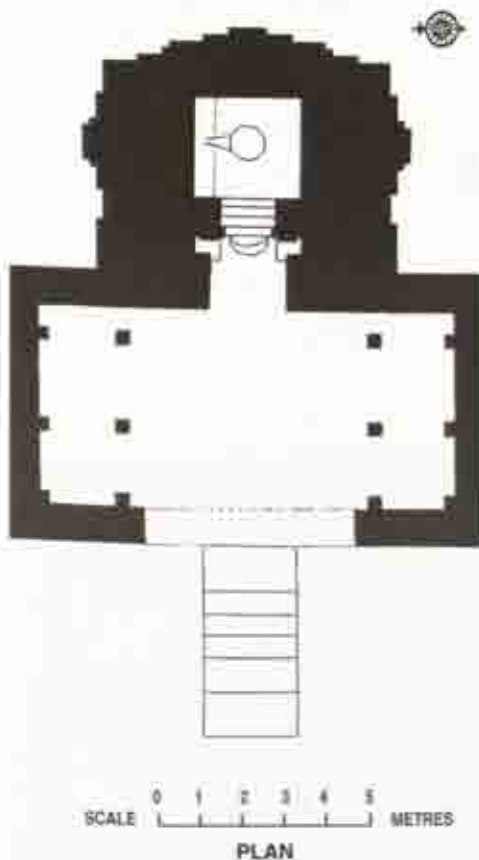
56 ROCK INSCRIPTION WITHIN THE PARSVANATH TEMPLE (12th CENTURY) (BIJHOLI/BIJOLIA)

1. **DISTRICT** : Bhilwara; **TEHSIL** : Bijolia
2. **LOCALITY** : Bijolia (Bijholi) (Lat. 25° 10' N; Long. 74° 20' E)
3. **NOTIFICATION NO.** : Act No. 70 of 1956 dated 15.12.1956
4. **APPROACH** : **AIRPORT** : Udaipur; **RAILWAY STATION** : Mandalgarh; **BUS STATION** : Bijolia
5. **BRIEF HISTORY** : Of the two rock inscriptions, one inscription provides the genealogy of the Chahamanas of Ajmer and the other is a Jaina poem called *Uttama Sikhara Purana*. This latter inscription incised near the shrine door of the temple of Parsvanatha, records the obeisance of Manoratha, son of Mahidhara. This spot gained such a wide reputation and became so holy to the Digambara Jainas that a mythological treatise called the *Uttama Sikhara Purana* was composed and engraved on a large rock nearby. Both the inscriptions are dated V.S. 1226 (AD 1170).
6. **TOPOGRAPHICAL FEATURES** : Situated on rocky terrain.
7. **OWNERSHIP** : Government
8. **IS IT UNDER RELIGIOUS USE ?** : No
9. **ADMINISTRATIVE CONTROL** : Archaeological Survey of India, Jaipur Circle, Jaipur
10. **PUBLISHED REFERENCES, IF ANY** : (1) Chandramani Singh (ed.), *Protected Monuments of Rajasthan* (Jaipur 2002); (2) Col. J. Tod, *Annals and Antiquities of Rajasthan* (reprint, New Delhi 1983); (3) K.C. Jain, *Ancient Cities and Towns of Rajasthan* (Delhi 1972); and (4) K.K. Sehgal (ed.), *Rajasthan District Gazetteers, Bhilwara* (Jaipur 1975); (5) R.V. Somani, *Jain Inscriptions of Rajasthan, Prakrit Bharti Puspa- II* (Jaipur 1982).



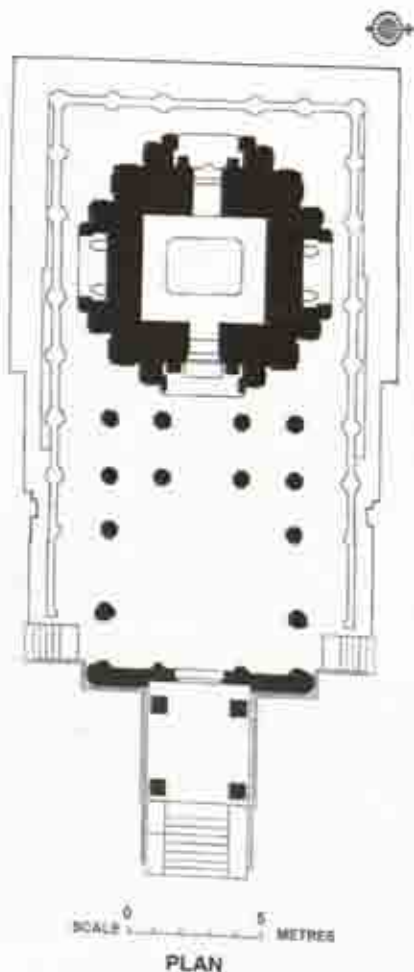
57 ANCIENT TEMPLE KNOWN AS KANER-KI-PUTLI (KHADIPUR)

1. **DISTRICT** : Bhilwara; **TEHSIL** : Bijolia
2. **LOCALITY** : Khadipur (Silavatia) (Lat. 25° 10' N; Long. 75° 20' E)
3. **NOTIFICATION NO.** : F.4-32/63-C.I dated 04.06.1964
4. **APPROACH** : **AIRPORT** : Udaipur; **RAILWAY STATION** : Mandalgarh; **BUS STATION** : Silavatia
5. **BRIEF HISTORY** : The old temple, dedicated to Siva and faces west has a sanctum and an *antaraia*. The *mandapa* of the temple is in ruins. The temple represents a variety of the Bhumija style. The basal mouldings and the *jangha* portion are beautifully adorned with sculptures and decorative carvings. Lakulisa is carved in relief in the *lalatabimba* of the sanctum doorway. The sanctum enshrines a Siva-linga. The temple is datable to circa twelfth century AD.
6. **TOPOGRAPHICAL FEATURES** : Situated in a valley formed by water erosion in rocks of Vindhyan system.
7. **OWNERSHIP** : Government.
8. **IS IT UNDER RELIGIOUS USE ?** : No
9. **ADMINISTRATIVE CONTROL** : Archaeological Survey of India, Jaipur Circle, Jaipur
10. **PUBLISHED REFERENCES, IF ANY** : (1) Chandramani Singh (ed.), *Protected Monuments of Rajasthan* (Jaipur 2002); and (2) R.V. Somani, *Temples of Rajasthan* (Jaipur 1996).



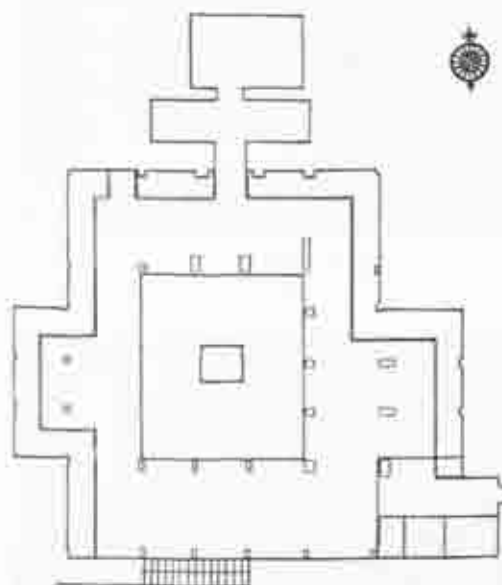
58 BHANDASAR JAINA TEMPLE (BIKANER)

1. **DISTRICT** : Bikaner; **TEHSIL** : Bikaner
2. **LOCALITY** : Bikaner (Lat. 28° 03' N; Long. 73° 18' E)
3. **NOTIFICATION NO.** : Act No. LXXI of 1951 dated 28.11.1951
4. **APPROACH** : AIRPORT : Jaipur; **RAILWAY STATION** : Bikaner; **BUS STATION** : Bikaner
5. **BRIEF HISTORY** : The Bhandasar Jaina temple dedicated to Sumatinath, consists of a *garbhagriha*, an *antarala*, a *mahamandapa* and an *ardhamandapa*. The sanctum is *pancharatha* on plan which is crowned by a lofty *sikhara* having *karna-amalakas* and an *amalaka* at the top. The interior walls and pillars of the sanctum and *mandapa* are exquisitely painted. Stylistically, the temple is assignable to circa twelfth century A.D. The temple has been renovated to a great extent at later periods.
6. **TOPOGRAPHICAL FEATURES** : Situated inside the old city of Bikaner.
7. **OWNERSHIP** : Jaina Trust
8. **IS IT UNDER RELIGIOUS USE ?** : Yes
9. **ADMINISTRATIVE CONTROL** : Jaina Trust
10. **PUBLISHED REFERENCES, IF ANY** : (1) Chandramani Singh (ed.), *Protected Monuments of Rajasthan* (Jaipur 2002); (2) R. V. Somani, *Jain Inscriptions of Rajasthan* (Jaipur 1982).



59 WALL PAINTINGS OF HARDOTI SCHOOL IN THE PALACE (BUNDI)

1. **DISTRICT** : Bundi; **TEHSIL** : Bundi
2. **LOCALITY** : Bundi (Lat. 25° 27' N; Long. 75° 39' E)
3. **NOTIFICATION NO.** : Act No. LXXI of 1951 dated 28.11.1951
4. **APPROACH** : **AIRPORT** : Jaipur/Kota; **RAILWAY STATION** : Bundi; **BUS STATION** : Bundi
5. **BRIEF HISTORY** : This is a house of blissful beauty beyond description among the cluster of several buildings of the Taragarh fort. It is known as Chitrasala (picture-gallery) or Rangsala, situated adjacent to the temple of Rangnathji, on southwestern flank above Ratan Daulat. Chitrasala building is said to have been built in AD1679. The building square on plan comprises a series of cells on the west and pillared verandah on the three sides surrounding the central tank. The fresco paintings are executed in the rooms and verandahs. Krishna is the central theme of the painting. Besides, elephant fighting scenes, horse and elephant riders, court scenes and scenes of dance and drink are also executed in profuse.
6. **TOPOGRAPHICAL FEATURES** : Situated on the hill slope inside the palace.
7. **OWNERSHIP** : Government
8. **IS IT UNDER RELIGIOUS USE ?** : No
9. **ADMINISTRATIVE CONTROL** : Archaeological Survey of India, Jaipur Circle, Jaipur
10. **PUBLISHED REFERENCES, IF ANY** : (1) Chandramani Singh (ed.), *Protected Monuments of Rajasthan* (Jaipur 2002); (2) M.L. Gupta, 'Rajasthan-ki-Bhitti Chitrakala Me Lok Darshan' in *Akriti* (April-June, Jaipur 1995).



SCALE 0 1 2 3 4 5 METRES

59 (a) Site Plan



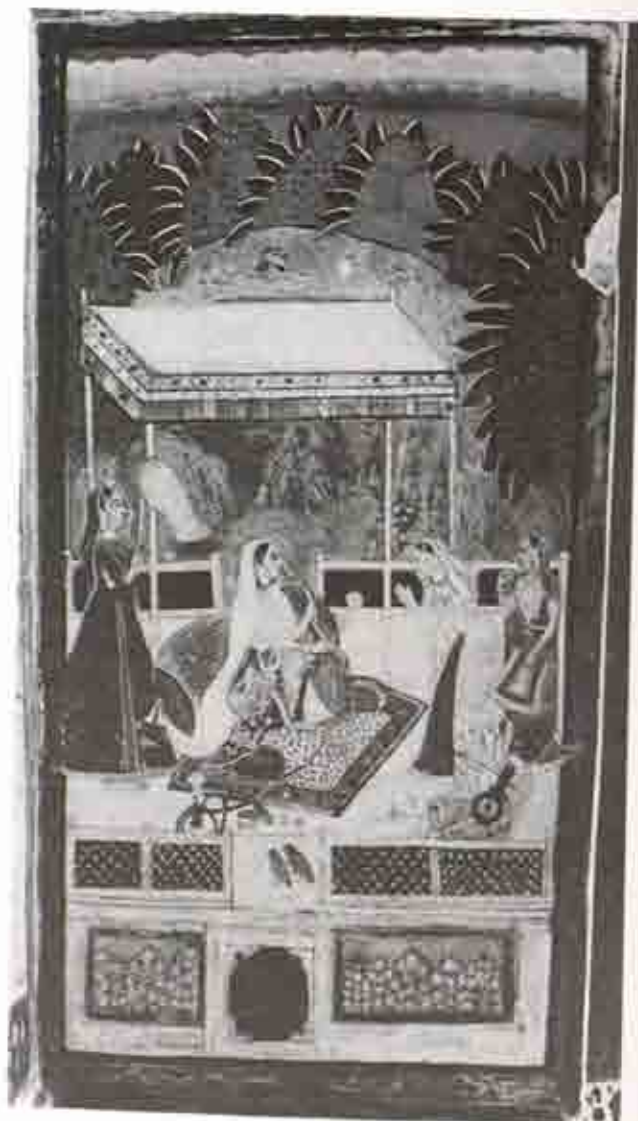
59 (b) Palace, fort view



59 (c)



59 (d)



59 (e)

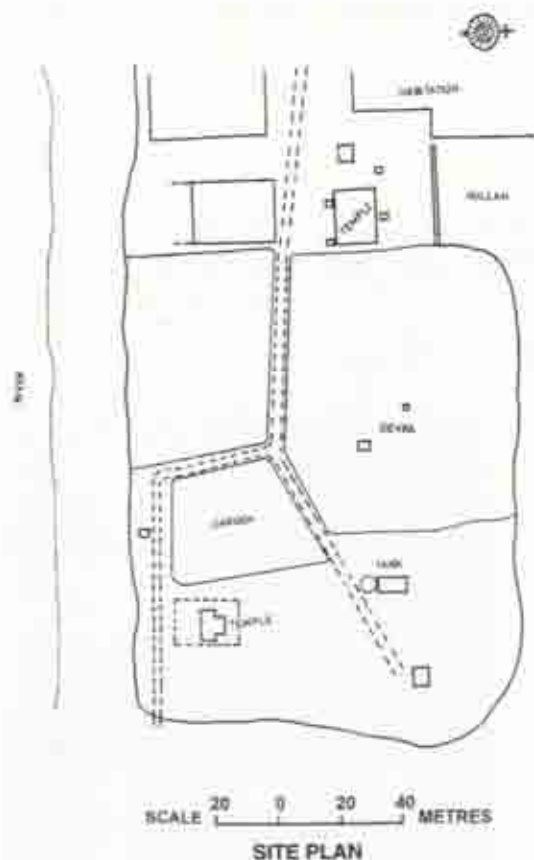


59 (f)

59 (c) to 59 (f) Details of paintings in Chitrasala

60 ANCIENT MOUND (KESHAWRAI PATAN)

1. **DISTRICT** : Bundi; **TEHSIL** : Keshawrai Patan
2. **LOCALITY** : Keshawrai Patan (Lat. 25° 17' N; Long. 75° 57' E)
3. **NOTIFICATION NO.** : Act No. LXXI of 1951 dated 28.11.1951
4. **APPROACH** : AIRPORT : Jaipur/Kota; **RAILWAY STATION** : Keshawrai Patan; **BUS STATION** : Keshawrai Patan
5. **BRIEF HISTORY** : The early names of the place were Asrananagara, Asramapakana and Pattana. The mound is large in size measuring about 300 x 200 m and has yielded red wares, dating from the early historical period.
6. **TOPOGRAPHICAL FEATURES** : Situated on the bank of river Chambal.
7. **OWNERSHIP** : Government
8. **IS IT UNDER RELIGIOUS USE ?** : No
9. **ADMINISTRATIVE CONTROL** : Archaeological Survey of India, Jaipur Circle, Jaipur
10. **PUBLISHED REFERENCES, IF ANY** : A. Ghosh(ed.), *Encyclopaedia of Indian Archaeology* in 2 Volumes(New Delhi 1989).



61 GHATESHWAR TEMPLE (BADOLI)

1. **DISTRICT** : Chittaurgarh; **TEHSIL** : Rawat Bhata
2. **LOCALITY** : Badoli (Lat. 24°59' N; Long. 75°33' E)
3. **NOTIFICATION NO.** : Act No. 70 of 1956 dated 15.12.1956
4. **APPROACH** : **AIRPORT** : Jaipur/Kota; **RAILWAY STATION** : Kota; **BUS STATION** : Rawat Bhata
5. **BRIEF HISTORY** : Badoli, situated not far from the bank of river Chambal, has a group of eight temples around a natural fountain and a ninth one, about a kilometre away. They all pertain to the developed Pratihara style of temples of the tenth century A.D. Of these temples, four are dedicated to Siva, two to Mahishamardini Durga and one each to Vishnu, Trimurti and Ganesa. Three temples, Ghatesvara, Mahishamardini and Trimurti have preserved their stately single spired *nagara-sikharas*, two have partly preserved *sikharas* and clustered by *anga-sikharas*, another two have much damaged brick-built *sikharas* while two shrines have completely lost their superstructures.

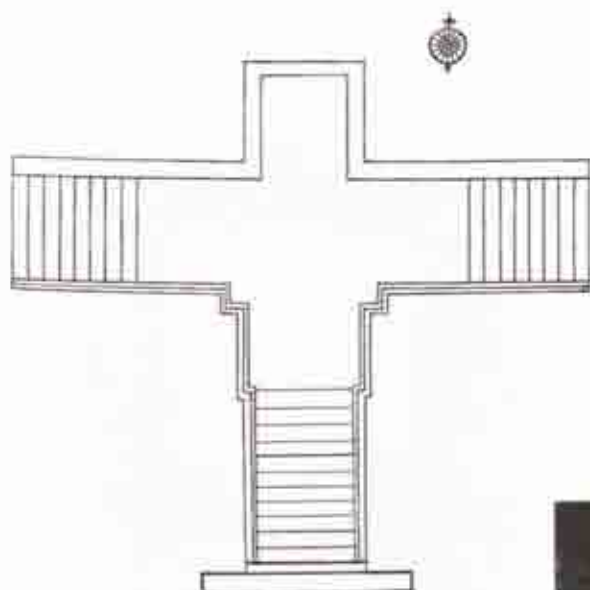
The Ghatesvara temple stands out in the Badoli group pertaining to the Pratihara style of *circa* tenth century as a grand and ornate structure comprising a *pancharatha* sanctum, *antaraia* and *mukhamandapa* resting on six pillars and entered through a *makara-torana*. This is the only temple to show sculptured niches on the *jangha* harbouring Andhakantaka, Nataraja and Chamunda which, like the figures on the lintel of the doorway, are stately preserved. The semi-nude *surasundaris* in supple dance postures, carved on the front pillars of its *mukhamandapa* are notable pieces of art. While its sanctum has a circular ceiling relieved by a large lotus blossom, its *mukhamandapa* ceiling has a concentric form adorned with coffered cusps.

6. **TOPOGRAPHICAL FEATURES** : Rocky terrain on the bank of the river Chambal.
7. **OWNERSHIP** : Government
8. **IS IT UNDER RELIGIOUS USE ?** : Yes
9. **ADMINISTRATIVE CONTROL** : Archaeological Survey of India, Jaipur Circle, Jaipur
10. **PUBLISHED REFERENCES, IF ANY** : (1) Chandramani Singh (ed.), *Protected Monuments of Rajasthan* (Jaipur 2002); (2) George Michell, *The Penguin Guide to the Monuments of India*, Vol. I (London 1989); (3) L.K. Tripathi, *The Temples of Baroli* (Varanasi 1975); (4) M.A. Dhaky (ed.), *Encyclopaedia of Indian Temple Architecture, North India, Beginning of Medieval Idioms* (Delhi 1998).



62 KUND (BADOLI)

1. **DISTRICT** : Chittaurgarh; **TEHSIL** : Rawat Bhata
2. **LOCALITY** : Badoli (Lat. 24°59' N; Long. 75°33' E)
3. **NOTIFICATION NO.** : Act No. 70 of 1956 dated 15.12.1956
4. **APPROACH** : **AIRPORT** : Jaipur/Kota; **RAILWAY STATION** : Kota; **BUS STATION** : Rawat Bhata
5. **BRIEF HISTORY** : The *kund* is situated to the north of the Ghatesvara temple and is square on plan. It is approached from three sides i.e. east, west and south through a long series of descending steps. The southern side is longer as compared to the other two. It is datable to *circa* tenth century A.D.
6. **TOPOGRAPHICAL FEATURES** : Rocky terrain on the bank of the river Chambal.
7. **OWNERSHIP** : Government
8. **IS IT UNDER RELIGIOUS USE ?** : No
9. **ADMINISTRATIVE CONTROL** : Archaeological Survey of India, Jaipur Circle, Jaipur
10. **PUBLISHED REFERENCES, IF ANY** : (1) Chandramani Singh (ed.), *Protected Monuments of Rajasthan* (Jaipur 2002); (2) George Michell, *The Penguin Guide to the Monuments of India*, Vol. I (London 1989); (3) L.K. Tripathi, *The Temples of Baroli* (Varanasi 1975); (4) M.A. Dhaky (ed.), *Encyclopaedia of Indian Temple Architecture, North India, Beginning of Medieval Idioms* (Delhi 1998).

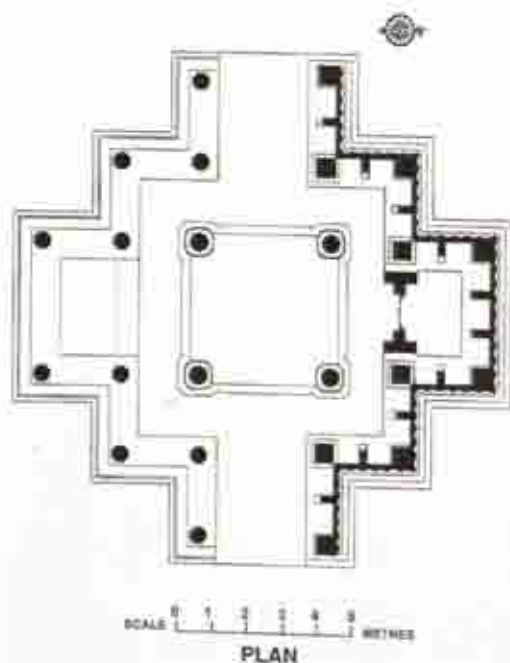


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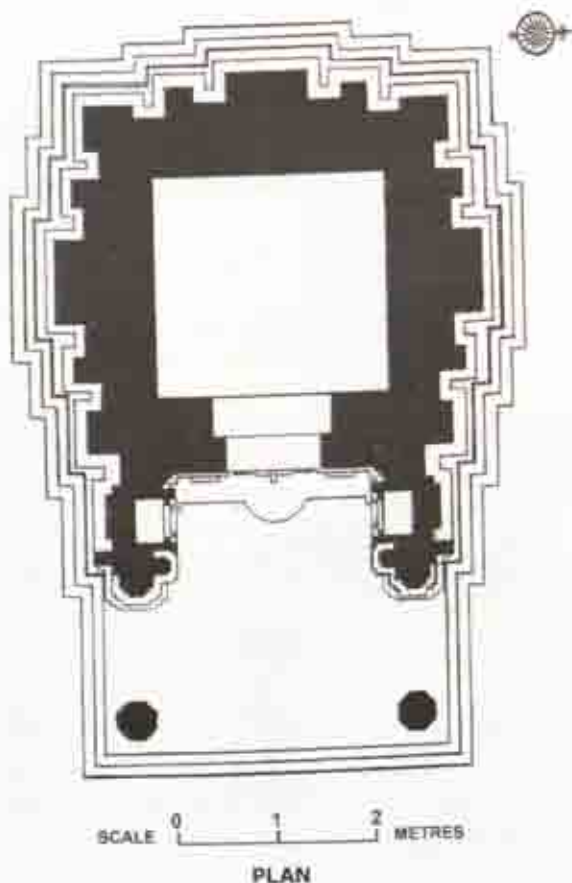
63 SRINGAR CHAWRI (BADOLI)

1. **DISTRICT** : Chittaurgarh; **TEHSIL** : Rawat Bhata
2. **LOCALITY** : Badoli (Lat. 24° 59' N; Long. 75° 33' E)
3. **NOTIFICATION NO.** : Act No. 70 of 1956 dated 15.12.1956
4. **APPROACH** : **AIRPORT** : Jaipur/Kota; **RAILWAY STATION** : Kota; **BUS STATION** : Rawat Bhata
5. **BRIEF HISTORY** : The *rangamandapa*, popularly known as Sringar Chauri, which was added later to the Ghatesvara temple, is raised on a low ornate *pitha*. It consists of a large hall with transepts and co-axial openings on the east and west enclosed by *kakshasana* balustrades. The structure rests on four highly ornate central pillars and twenty simple peripheral pillars. It is datable to late tenth century A.D.
6. **TOPOGRAPHICAL FEATURES** : Rocky terrain on the bank of the river Chambal.
7. **OWNERSHIP** : Government
8. **IS IT UNDER RELIGIOUS USE ?** : No
9. **ADMINISTRATIVE CONTROL** : Archaeological Survey of India, Jaipur Circle, Jaipur
10. **PUBLISHED REFERENCES, IF ANY** : (1) Chandramani Singh (ed.), *Protected Monuments of Rajasthan* (Jaipur 2002); (2) L.K. Tripathi, *The Temples of Baroli* (Varanasi 1975); (3) M.A. Dhaky (ed.), *Encyclopaedia of Indian Temple Architecture, North India, Beginning of Medieval Idioms* (Delhi 1998).



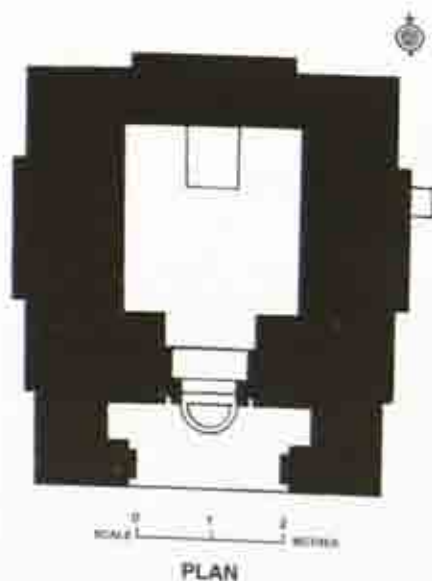
64 TEMPLE OF ASHTAMATA (BADOLI)

1. **DISTRICT** : Chittaurgarh; **TEHSIL** : Rawat Bhata
2. **LOCALITY** : Badoli (Lat. 24° 59' N; Long. 75° 33' E)
3. **NOTIFICATION NO.** : Act No. 70 of 1956 dated 15.12.1956
4. **APPROACH** : AIRPORT : Jaipur/Kota; **RAILWAY STATION** : Kota; **BUS STATION** : Rawat Bhata
5. **BRIEF HISTORY** : This temple also known as Mahishamardini temple consists of a *garbhagriha*, an *antarala* and a *mukhamandapa*. It is facing east and stands just south of the Ghatesvara temple. The *pancharatha* sanctum is adorned with a *sikhara* of ten storeys with nine *bhumi-amalakas*. The door-frame of the sanctum is of *tri-sakha* variety. The presence of a figure of dancing Maheshvari on the lintel as *lalatabimba* and of Parvati in the central niche on the *sukanasa* over the portico provides proof that this temple was dedicated to Mahishamardini. The edifice is assignable to the tenth century A.D.
6. **TOPOGRAPHICAL FEATURES** : Rocky terrain on the bank of the river Chambal.
7. **OWNERSHIP** : Government
8. **IS IT UNDER RELIGIOUS USE?** : No
9. **ADMINISTRATIVE CONTROL** : Archaeological Survey of India, Jaipur Circle, Jaipur
10. **PUBLISHED REFERENCES, IF ANY** : (1) Chandramani Singh (ed.), *Protected Monuments of Rajasthan* (Jaipur 2002); (2) L.K. Tripathi, *The Temples of Baroli* (Varanasi 1975); (3) M.A. Dhaky (ed.), *Encyclopaedia of Indian Temple Architecture, North India, Beginning of Medieval Idioms* (Delhi 1998).



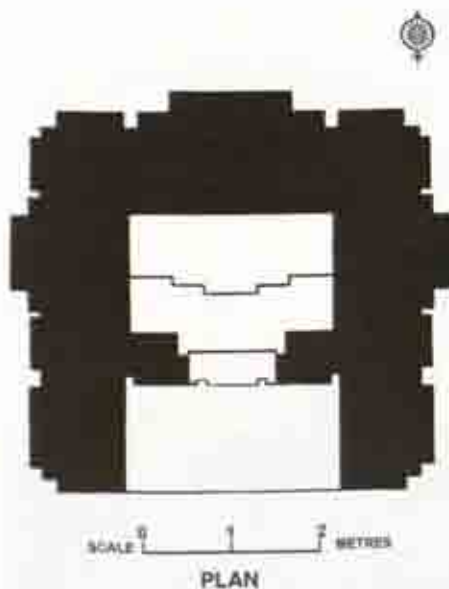
65 TEMPLE OF GANESH (BADOLI)

1. **DISTRICT** : Chittaurgarh; **TEHSIL** : Rawat Bhata
2. **LOCALITY** : Badoli (Lat. 24° 59' N; Long. 75° 33' E)
3. **NOTIFICATION NO.** : Act No. 70 of 1956 dated 15.12.1956
4. **APPROACH** : **AIRPORT** : Jaipur/Kota; **RAILWAY STATION** : Kota; **BUS STATION** : Rawat Bhata
5. **BRIEF HISTORY** : The Ganesh Temple, facing south, is built of stone with brick at the top. It consists of a *triratha* sanctum and vestibule projection and stands on low *pitha* with *vedibandha* and plain *jangha* topped by *varandika* mouldings. The sanctum doorway is completely plain. A colossal image of dancing Ganesa is enshrined in the sanctum. The temple is datable to *circa* tenth century A.D.
6. **TOPOGRAPHICAL FEATURES** : Rocky terrain on the bank of the river Chambal.
7. **OWNERSHIP** : Government
8. **IS IT UNDER RELIGIOUS USE ?** : No
9. **ADMINISTRATIVE CONTROL** : Archaeological Survey of India, Jaipur Circle, Jaipur
10. **PUBLISHED REFERENCES, IF ANY** : (1) Chandramani Singh (ed.), *Protected Monuments of Rajasthan* (Jaipur 2002); (2) L.K. Tripathi, *The Temples of Baroli* (Varanasi 1975); (3) M.A. Dhaky (ed.), *Encyclopaedia of Indian Temple Architecture, North India, Beginning of Medieval Idioms* (Delhi 1998).



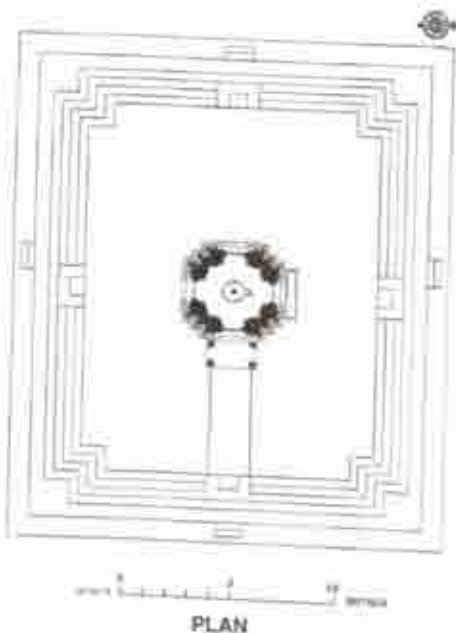
66 TEMPLE OF SESHASHAYAN (BADOLI)

1. **DISTRICT** : Chittaurgarh; **TEHSIL** : Rawat Bhata
2. **LOCALITY** : Badoli (Lat. 24° 59' N; Long. 75° 33' E)
3. **NOTIFICATION NO.** : Act No. 70 of 1956 dated 15.12.1956
4. **APPROACH** : **AIRPORT** : Jaipur/Kota; **RAILWAY STATION** : Kota; **BUS STATION** : Rawat Bhata
5. **BRIEF HISTORY** : This stone temple is partly ruined and consists of sanctum and vestibule projection. The sanctum is rectangular and should have been roofed by a Valabhi (wagon-vault) superstructure, now lost. The sanctum doorway is plain and the enshrined image of Sheshasayi Vishnu is at present in the Archaeological Museum Kota. This is assignable to circa tenth century A.D.
6. **TOPOGRAPHICAL FEATURES** : Rocky terrain, on the bank of the river Chambal.
7. **OWNERSHIP** : Government
8. **IS IT UNDER RELIGIOUS USE ?** : No
9. **ADMINISTRATIVE CONTROL** : Archaeological Survey of India, Jaipur Circle, Jaipur
10. **PUBLISHED REFERENCES, IF ANY** : (1) Chandramani Singh (ed.), *Protected Monuments of Rajasthan* (Jaipur 2002); (2) L.K. Tripathi, *The Temples of Baroli* (Varanasi 1975); (3) M.A. Dhaky (ed.), *Encyclopaedia of Indian Temple Architecture, North India, Beginning of Medieval Idioms* (Delhi 1998).



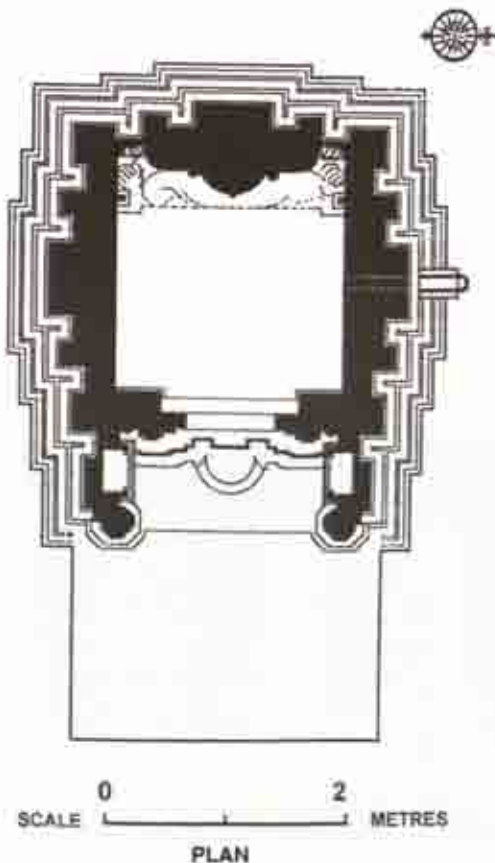
67 TEMPLE OF SHIV AND KUND (BADOLI)

1. **DISTRICT** : Chittaurgarh; **TEHSIL** : Rawat Bhata
2. **LOCALITY** : Badoli (Lat. 24° 59' N; Long. 75° 33' E)
3. **NOTIFICATION NO.** : Act No. 70 of 1956 dated 15.12.1956
4. **APPROACH** : **AIRPORT** : Jaipur/Kota; **RAILWAY STATION** : Kota; **BUS STATION** : Rawat Bhata
5. **BRIEF HISTORY** : This stone temple enshrining a small Siva-linga stands in the centre of the tank. The temple faces east and consists of a *pancharatha* sanctum and a pillared portico of a single bay. It is datable to circa tenth century A.D.
6. **TOPOGRAPHICAL FEATURES** : Rocky terrain on the bank of the river Chambal.
7. **OWNERSHIP** : Government
8. **IS IT UNDER RELIGIOUS USE ?** : No
9. **ADMINISTRATIVE CONTROL** : Archaeological Survey of India, Jaipur Circle, Jaipur
10. **PUBLISHED REFERENCES, IF ANY** : (1) Chandramani Singh (ed.), *Protected Monuments of Rajasthan* (Jaipur 2002); (2) L.K. Tripathi, *The Temples of Baroli* (Varanasi 1975); (3) M.A. Dhaky (ed.), *Encyclopaedia of Indian Temple Architecture, North India, Beginning of Medieval Idioms* (Delhi 1998).



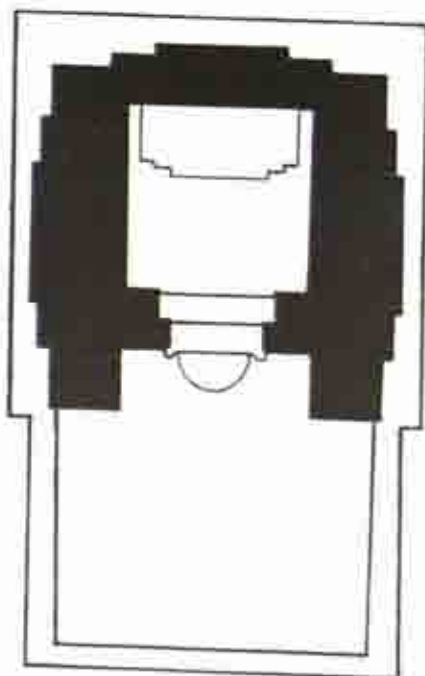
68 TEMPLE OF TRIMURTI (BADOLI)

1. **DISTRICT** : Chittaurgarh; **TEHSIL** : Rawat Bhata
2. **LOCALITY** : Badoli (Lat. 24° 59' N; Long. 75° 33' E)
3. **NOTIFICATION NO.** : Act No. 70 of 1956 dated 15.12.1956
4. **APPROACH** : **AIRPORT** : Jaipur/Kota; **RAILWAY STATION** : Kota; **BUS STATION** : Rawat Bhata
5. **BRIEF HISTORY** : This temple consists of a *pancharatha* sanctum with a fine *sikhara*; a vestibule and a damaged *mukhamandapa*. The *pancharatha* sanctum is raised over a low *pitha* followed by *vedibandha* and plain *jangha* crowned by a curvilinear *sikhara*. The lintel of the sanctum doorway shows a figure of Nataraja as *lalatabimba*. Trimurti-Siva inside the sanctum is the principal deity. This temple of Pratihara style belongs to the tenth century A.D.
6. **TOPOGRAPHICAL FEATURES** : Rocky terrain on the bank of the river Chambal.
7. **OWNERSHIP** : Government
8. **IS IT UNDER RELIGIOUS USE ?** : No
9. **ADMINISTRATIVE CONTROL** : Archaeological Survey of India, Jaipur Circle, Jaipur
10. **PUBLISHED REFERENCES, IF ANY** : (1) Chandramani Singh (ed.), *Protected Monuments of Rajasthan* (Jaipur 2002); (2) George Michell, *The Penguin Guide to the Monuments of India*, Vol. I (New York 1989); (3) L.K. Tripathi, *The Temples of Baroli* (Varanasi 1975); (4) M.A. Dhaky (ed.), *Encyclopaedia of Indian Temple Architecture, North India, Beginning of Medieval Idioms* (Delhi 1998).



69 TEMPLE OF VAMANAVATAR KNOWN AS NARAD TEMPLE (BADOLI)

1. **DISTRICT** : Chittaurgarh; **TEHSIL** : Rawat Bhata
2. **LOCALITY** : Badoli (Lat. 24° 59' N; Long. 75° 33' E)
3. **NOTIFICATION NO.** : Act No. 70 of 1956 dated 15.12.1956
4. **APPROACH** : **AIRPORT** : Kota; **RAILWAY STATION** : Kota; **BUS STATION** : Rawat Bhata
5. **BRIEF HISTORY** : The temple of Vishnu as Vamana originally consisted of a sanctum, vestibule and a portico with the missing roofs. The ceiling is formed of one plain slab. The sanctum contains an image of four-armed Vamana. It is datable to tenth Century A.D.
6. **TOPOGRAPHICAL FEATURES** : Rocky terrain on the bank of the river Chambal.
7. **OWNERSHIP** : Government.
8. **IS IT UNDER RELIGIOUS USE ?** : No
9. **ADMINISTRATIVE CONTROL** : Archaeological Survey of India, Jaipur Circle, Jaipur
10. **PUBLISHED REFERENCES, IF ANY** : (1) Chandramani Singh (ed.), *Protected Monuments of Rajasthan* (Jaipur 2002); (3) L.K. Tripathi, *The Temples of Baroli* (Varanasi 1975); (4) M.A. Dhaky (ed.), *Encyclopaedia of Indian Temple Architecture, North India, Beginning of Medieval Idioms* (Delhi 1998).

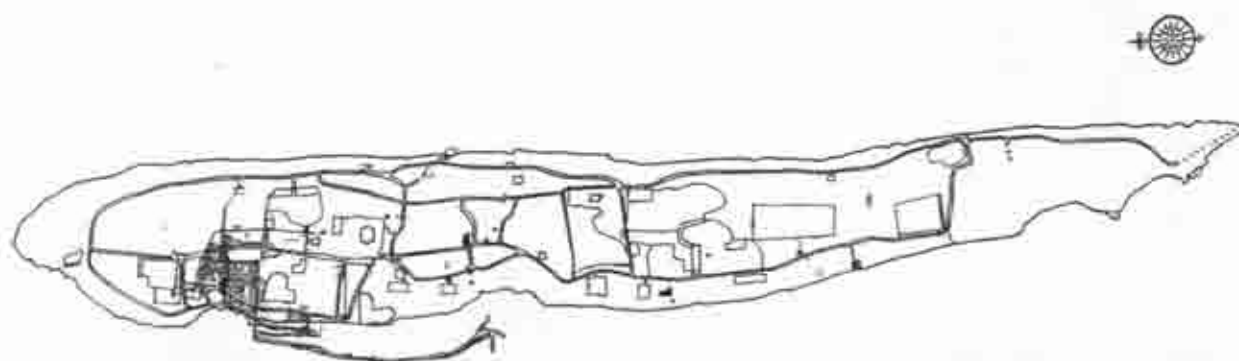


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70 FORT OF CHITOR AS A WHOLE (CHITTAURGARH)

1. **DISTRICT** : Chittaurgarh; **TEHSIL** : Chittaurgarh
2. **LOCALITY** : Chittaurgarh Fort (Lat. 24° 53' N; Long. 74° 39' E)
3. **NOTIFICATION NO.** : Act No. 70 of 1956 dated 15.12.1956
4. **APPROACH** : **AIRPORT** : Udaipur; **RAILWAY STATION** : Chittaurgarh; **BUS STATION** : Chittaurgarh
5. **BRIEF HISTORY** : Chittaurgarh Fort, ancient Chitrakuta-durga, is the longest fort of India. The fort has been a witness to the rule of several dynasties such as the Moris or Mauryas (seventh-eighth century A.D.) Pratiharas (ninth century A.D.), Paramaras (tenth-eleventh century A.D.), Solankis (twelfth century A.D.) followed by the Guhilots or Sisodias. It is also famous for its eventful history as a site of three *jauhars*. The construction of fort is ascribed to Chitrangada of the Mori dynasty. It comprises several monuments viz. magnificent temples, towers, palaces, *chhatris*, mosques, reservoirs and *bazars*, are datable from seventh-eighth century A.D. to late medieval period. The architectural monuments here mainly belong to the Brahmanical sect but Jaina, Buddhist and Muslim remains are also available.
6. **TOPOGRAPHICAL FEATURES** : Situated on a hill.
7. **OWNERSHIP** : Government
8. **IS IT UNDER RELIGIOUS USE ?** : Temples within the fort are under religious use
9. **ADMINISTRATIVE CONTROL** : Archaeological Survey of India, Jaipur Circle, Jaipur
10. **PUBLISHED REFERENCES, IF ANY** : (1) A. Cunningham, *Archaeological Survey of India, Reports of a Tour in the Panjab and Rajputana in 1883-84*, Vol. XXIII, (reprint, Varanasi 1972); (2) Chandramani Singh (ed.), *Protected Monuments of Rajasthan* (Jaipur 2002); (3) Harphool Singh 'Chittourgarh ka Kumbharyam Mandir' in *Rajasthan Sujas*, Yrs. 8, No.2, Feb-March, (Jaipur 1999); (4) K.C. Jain, *Ancient Cities and Towns of Rajasthan* (Delhi 1972); (5) R. Nath, *Antiquities of Chittorgadh*, Vol. I (Jaipur 1984); (6) R. Nath, *Chittorgadh Kirti-Stambha of Maharana Kumbha* (Delhi 1999); (7) Ratan Chandra Agrawala, 'Kirti Stambha or Vijayastambha' in *Madhumati* (Udaipur 1965); (8) Sobha Lal Shastri, *Chittaurgarh* (Udaipur 1928).

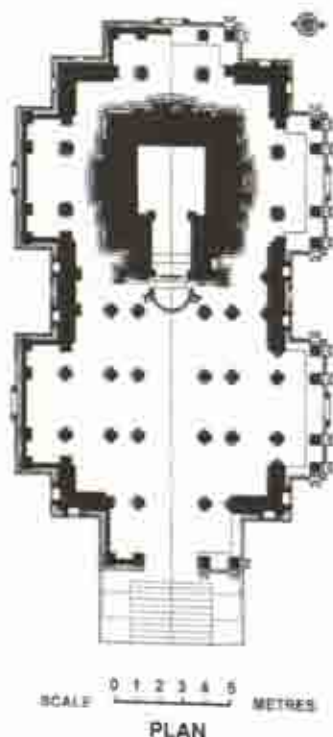


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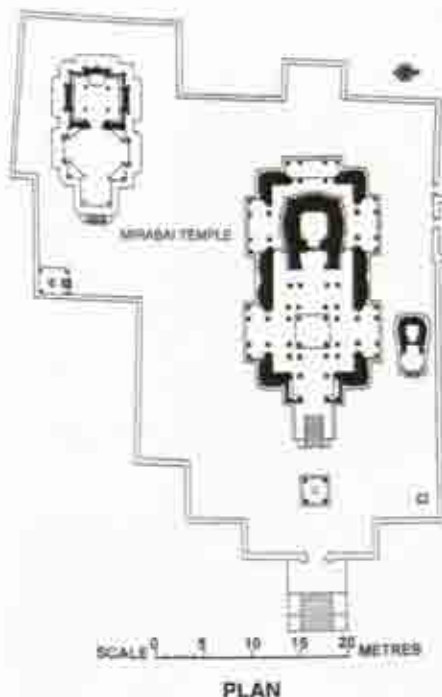
70(a) KALIKAMATA TEMPLE (CHITTAURGARH FORT)

1. **DISTRICT** : Chittaurgarh; **TEHSIL** : Chittaurgarh
2. **LOCALITY** : Chittaurgarh Fort (Lat. 24° 53' N; Long. 74° 39' E)
3. **NOTIFICATION NO.** : Act No. 70 of 1956 dated 15.12.1956
4. **APPROACH** : **AIRPORT** : Udaipur; **RAILWAY STATION** : Chittaurgarh; **BUS STATION** : Chittaurgarh
5. **BRIEF HISTORY** : Originally dedicated to Surya, it consists of a *pancharatha* sanctum with an ambulatory having three transepts, a vestibule, a closed hall with lateral transepts and a porch, all devoid of original roof. The podium-mouldings are simple and bold, its cornice being surmounted by a band decorated with lotus scrolls. The closed hall has a lofty central nave. Its ceiling is of flat type and disposed in registers, decorated with relief figures depicting deities, angels, etc. The pillars are profusely decorated and carry ornate brackets of the double-roll variety. The sanctum door-frame has four ornamental bands with Surya as tutelary deity. The temple still retains Gupta flavour with an elegant modelling and meditative expression. The temple is, therefore, assignable to the eighth century A.D. which is corroborated by an inscription attributing the construction of the temple to one king Manabhanga.
6. **TOPOGRAPHICAL FEATURES** : Situated on a hill.
7. **OWNERSHIP** : Government
8. **IS IT UNDER RELIGIOUS USE ?** : Yes
9. **ADMINISTRATIVE CONTROL** : Archaeological Survey of India, Jaipur Circle, Jaipur
10. **PUBLISHED REFERENCES, IF ANY** : (1) Chandramani Singh (ed.), *Protected Monuments of Rajasthan* (Jaipur 2002); (2) Krishna Deva, *Temples of India* (New Delhi 1995), (3) Michael W. Meister and M.A. Dhaky (ed.), *Encyclopaedia of Indian Temple Architecture, North India, Period of Early Maturity* (Delhi 1991); (4) Sobha Lal Shastri, *Chittaurgarh* (Udaipur 1928).



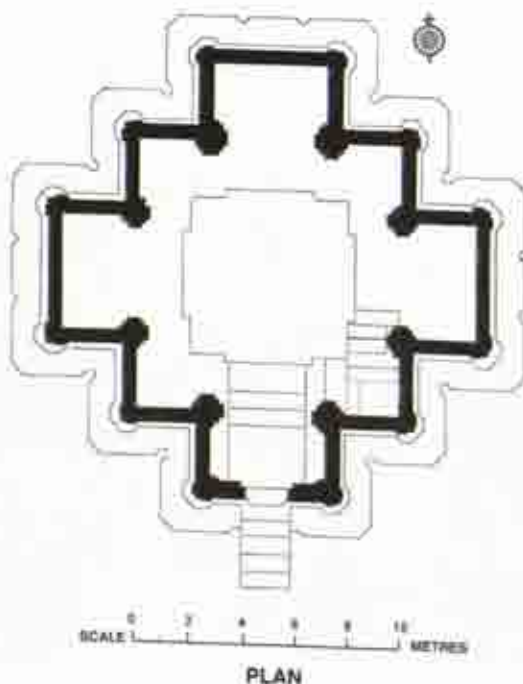
70 (b) KUMBHASVAMIN OR KUMBHA SHYAM TEMPLE (CHITTAURGARH FORT)

1. **DISTRICT** : Chittaurgarh; **TEHSIL** : Chittaurgarh
2. **LOCALITY** : Chittaurgarh Fort (Lat. 24° 53' N; Long. 74° 39' E)
3. **NOTIFICATION NO.** : Act No. 70 of 1956 dated 15.12.1956
4. **APPROACH** : AIRPORT : Udaipur; **RAILWAY STATION** : Chittaurgarh; **BUS STATION** : Chittaurgarh
5. **BRIEF HISTORY** : Situated near Kumbha's Palace to the north of Vijaya-Stambha, the original temple showing features similar to the Kalika Mata Temple. It consists of a sanctum, a *mandapa*, a portico and open circumambulatory passage (*paradakshina*) running round the shrine. The interior is composed of twenty pillars arranged in longitudinal axis. These pillars are of different stones, designs and type and belong to different styles. Maharana Kumbha restored its *sikhara* and dedicated it to Vishnu. This temple was originally built in the early eighth century A.D. by Raja Manabhangha who is recorded to have built here a Surya Temple (now called Kalika Mata Temple) and a Tripura-Vijaya Temple. This is also confirmed by Kumbha's *prasasti*. In front of the temple is an image of Garuda under a canopy supported on four pillars. On the south is a Meera temple. Facing east, temple stands on low *pitha* consists of sanctum, *mandapa* and a portico. In front of it is a four-pillared *chhatra*, said to have been built in the memory of her *Guru*.
6. **TOPOGRAPHICAL FEATURES** : Situated on a hill.
7. **OWNERSHIP** : Government
8. **IS IT UNDER RELIGIOUS USE ?** : Yes
9. **ADMINISTRATIVE CONTROL** : Archaeological Survey of India, Jaipur Circle, Jaipur
10. **PUBLISHED REFERENCES, IF ANY** : (1) Chandramani Singh (ed.), *Protected Monuments of Rajasthan* (Jaipur 2002); (2) Michael W. Meister and M.A. Dhaky (ed.), *Encyclopaedia of Indian Temple Architecture, North India, Period of Early Maturity* (Delhi 1991); (3) R. Nath, *Antiquities of Chittorgadh*, Vol. I (Jaipur 1984); (4) Sobha Lal Shastri, *Chittaurgarh* (Udaipur 1928).



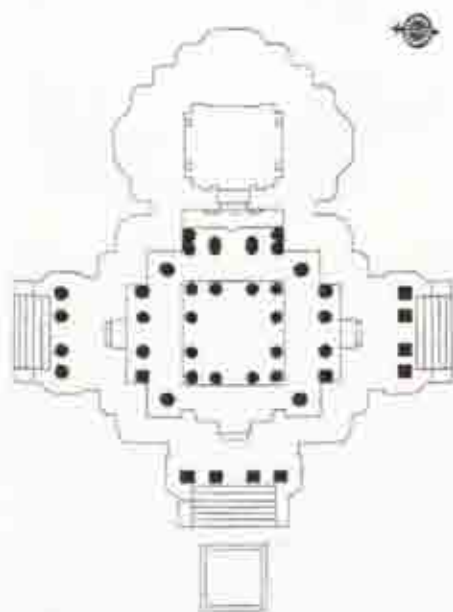
70(c) KIRTI / VIJAYA STAMBHA (CHITTAURGARH FORT)

1. **DISTRICT** : Chittaurgarh; **TEHSIL** : Chittaurgarh
2. **LOCALITY** : Chittaurgarh Fort (Lat. 24°53' N; Long. 74°39' E)
3. **NOTIFICATION NO.** : Act No. 70 of 1956 dated 15.12.1956
4. **APPROACH: AIRPORT** : Udaipur; **RAILWAY STATION** : Chittaurgarh; **BUS STATION** : Chittaurgarh
5. **BRIEF HISTORY** : This tower popularly known as Vijaya-Stambha or Tower of Victory is the most ambitious building erected by Maharana Kumbha (A.D. 1433-68). It is 14.32 m square and rises to a height of 37.19 m above the ground. It has nine storeys distinctly marked on exteriors with openings at the four faces of each storey. A staircase having one hundred and twenty-seven narrow stone-steps arranged within the body of the tower leads up to the eighth storey. The topmost storey houses two inscribed slabs of the fragmentary *prasasti* which contains a genealogical account of the Guhilot family and records the construction of this tower called Kirti-Stambha. This *prasasti* was begun by Kumbha's Pandit Scholar Grahya, Ritus, Janardan, Rudra, Brahma, Harihara, Ardhanarisvara, Silva, Vishnu, Padmavati and ascetics whose names are engraved below them. There are many short inscriptions in the tower but most curious is the Arabic inscription, 'Allah' in the third and eighth storeys. The chief architect, who designed and built this tower, was Sutradhara Jaita, son of Lakha, who was assisted by his three sons Napa, Puja and Poma. The tower has undergone partial renovation carried out by Maharana Fateh Singh and Bhupal Singh of Udaipur.
6. **TOPOGRAPHICAL FEATURES** : Situated on a hill.
7. **OWNERSHIP** : Government
8. **IS IT UNDER RELIGIOUS USE ?** : No
9. **ADMINISTRATIVE CONTROL** : Archaeological Survey of India, Jaipur Circle, Jaipur
10. **PUBLISHED REFERENCES, IF ANY** : (1) Chandramani Singh (ed.), *Protected Monuments of Rajasthan* (Jaipur 2002); (2) R. Nath, *Antiquities of Chittorgadh*, Vol. I (Jaipur 1984); (3) Sobha Lal Shastri, *Chittaurgarh* (Udaipur 1928).



70(d) SAMADHISVARA TEMPLE (CHITTAURGARH FORT)

1. **DISTRICT** : Chittaurgarh; **TEHSIL** : Chittaurgarh
2. **LOCALITY** : Chittaurgarh Fort (Lat. 24° 53' N; Long. 74° 39' E)
3. **NOTIFICATION NO.** : Act No. 70 of 1956 dated 15.12.1956
4. **APPROACH** : **AIRPORT** : Udaipur; **RAILWAY STATION** : Chittaurgarh; **BUS STATION** : Chittaurgarh
5. **BRIEF HISTORY** : The temple of Siva as Samadhisvara or Samidhesvara is situated at the Gaumukha-Tirthasthala. This *pashchimabhimukha* Salva Temple consists of a *garbhagriha* (sanctum sanctorum), *antarala* (antechamber) and *sabhamandapa* with the entrance porch on north, west and south sides. The sanctum at a lower level enshrines an image of Mahesa-Murti with three faces; the central and left ones being pacific and the right one terrific representing Aghora aspect of Siva. This temple is identified with the temple of Tribhuvana-Narayana built by the Paramara king Bhoja in the eleventh century A.D. Two large *prasastis* placed and preserved in the temple supply valuable data in this connection. The earlier one consisting of twenty-eight lines in Sanskrit language dated A.D. 1150 is carved on a slab of black marble which records the visit of the Chalukya king Kumarapala to Chittaurgarh and donations made to the temple. The second *prasasti* with fifty-three lines in Sanskrit verse records restoration of the temple by Mokal, father of Maharana Kumbha in V.S. 1485(A.D. 1428). This temple displays diverse features as it has been repaired and restored from the eleventh to fifteenth century A.D.
6. **TOPOGRAPHICAL FEATURES** : Situated on a hill.
7. **OWNERSHIP** : Government
8. **IS IT UNDER RELIGIOUS USE ?** : Yes
9. **ADMINISTRATIVE CONTROL** : Archaeological Survey of India, Jaipur Circle, Jaipur
10. **PUBLISHED REFERENCES, IF ANY** : (1) Chandramani Singh (ed.), *Protected Monuments of Rajasthan* (Jaipur 2002); (2) R. Nath, *Antiquities of Chittorgadh*, Vol. I (Jaipur 1984); (3) Sobha Lal Shastri, *Chittaurgarh* (Udaipur 1928).

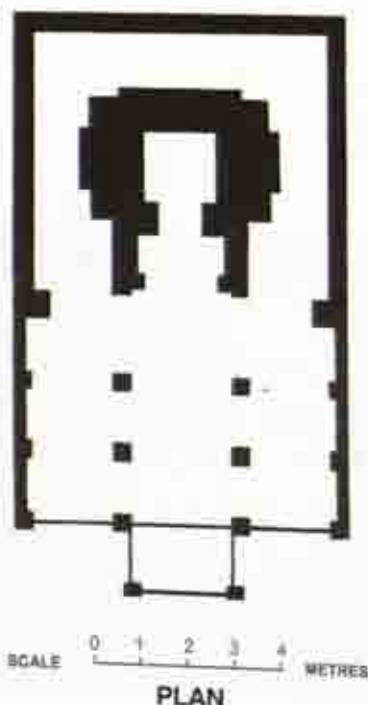


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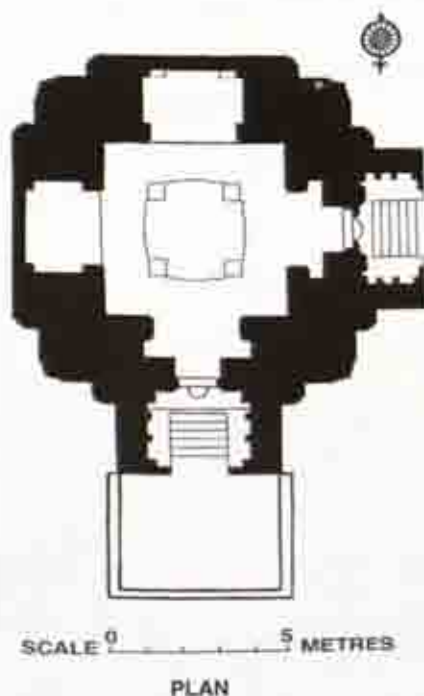
70(e) BRICK TEMPLE (CHITTAURGARH FORT)

1. **DISTRICT :** Chittaurgarh; **TEHSIL :** Chittaurgarh
2. **LOCALITY :** Chittaurgarh Fort (Lat. 24° 53' N; Long. 74° 39' E)
3. **NOTIFICATION NO. :** Act No. 70 of 1956 dated 15.12.1956
4. **APPROACH : AIRPORT :** Udaipur; **RAILWAY STATION :** Chittaurgarh; **BUS STATION :** Chittaurgarh
5. **BRIEF HISTORY :** Situated to the south of Kumbha's Palace complex, this temple is unique in the fort. It is a *sandhara prasada* and faces east. The plan is simple and consists of a *mula-prasada*, *pradaksina-patha*, *antarala* and *sabhamandapa*. The *mula-prasada* is *dvi-anga*, having a *karna* between the two *bhadras*, with an *antarala* on the opening of the square *garbhagriha* which is at present empty. The *pitha* and *mandovara* of the *mula-prasada* are built of massive blocks of stone and are absolutely plain. The exterior surface of the *mula-prasada* was originally plastered. There are no icons or sculptures. The covered *pradakshinapatha* has open *vatayanas* one on each of its three sides. The *mandapa* has beautiful stone carvings. It consisted of four ornately furnished stone pillars in the middle with raised *kaksasanas* and *asanapattikas* on the three sides. Designs mostly consist of *kirttimukha*, *laharavallari* and *ghatapallava* motifs. Over the *mula-prasada* rises the brick *sikhara* of the Latina type. The *sikhara* is hollow inside. There is no epigraphic or any record related to this temple. Stylistically, the *mula-prasada* with its brick *sikhara* is assignable to seventh century A.D. to which the ornately finished stone *mandapa* seems to have been added around the tenth century A.D.
6. **TOPOGRAPHICAL FEATURES** : Situated on a hill.
7. **OWNERSHIP** : Government
8. **IS IT UNDER RELIGIOUS USE ?** : No
9. **ADMINISTRATIVE CONTROL** : Archaeological Survey of India, Jaipur Circle, Jaipur
10. **PUBLISHED REFERENCES, IF ANY** : (1) R. Nath, *Antiquities of Chittorgadh*, Vol. I (Jaipur 1984);
(2) Sobha Lal Shastri, *Chittaurgarh* (Udaipur 1928).



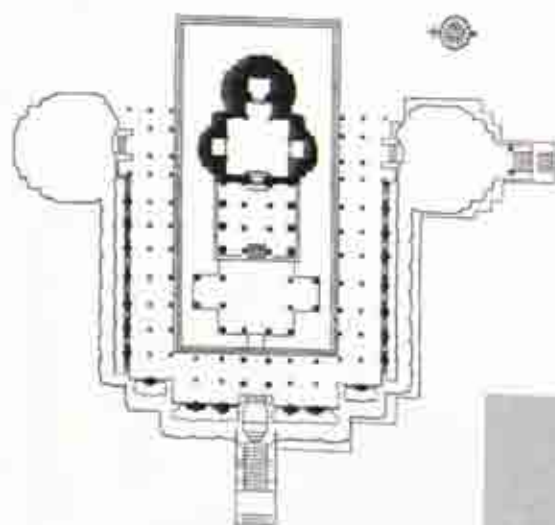
70(f) SHRINGAR CHAURI (CHITTAURGARH FORT)

1. **DISTRICT** : Chittaurgarh; **TEHSIL** : Chittaurgarh
2. **LOCALITY** : Chittaurgarh Fort (Lat. 24° 53' N; Long. 74° 39' E)
3. **NOTIFICATION NO.** : Act No. 70 of 1956 dated 15.12.1956
4. **APPROACH** : AIRPORT : Udaipur; **RAILWAY STATION** : Chittaurgarh; **BUS STATION** : Chittaurgarh
5. **BRIEF HISTORY** : Shringar Chauri situated in the centre of Banbir's wall, is a Jaina temple dedicated to Santinatha. There are two doors in the temple on the north and the west, while the two sides are closed with geometrical *jali* work. There is an elevated square platform in the middle of the floor, upon which are four carved pillars carrying four beams. The pillar close to the western door bears an inscription mentioning that the temple was built by one, Velaka, son of Kola, the treasurer of Maharana Kumbha in V.S. 1505(A.D. 1448). It was dedicated to Santinatha and was consecrated by one Jina Sagar Suri of *Kharatara-gachchha*.
6. **TOPOGRAPHICAL FEATURES** : Situated on a hill.
7. **OWNERSHIP** : Government
8. **IS IT UNDER RELIGIOUS USE ?** : No
9. **ADMINISTRATIVE CONTROL** : Archaeological Survey of India, Jaipur Circle, Jaipur
10. **PUBLISHED REFERENCES, IF ANY** : (1) A. Cunningham, *Archaeological Survey of India, Report of a Tour in the Panjab and Rajputana in 1883-84*, Vol. XXIII (reprint, Varanasi 1972); (2) Sobha Lal Shastri, *Chittaurgarh* (Udaipur 1928).



70(g) SAT BIS DEORI (CHITTAURGARH FORT)

1. **DISTRICT** : Chittaurgarh; **TEHSIL** : Chittaurgarh
2. **LOCALITY** : Chittaurgarh Fort (Lat. 24° 53' N; Long. 74° 39' E)
3. **NOTIFICATION NO.** : Act No. 70 of 1956 dated 15.12.1956
4. **APPROACH** : AIRPORT : Udaipur; **RAILWAY STATION** : Chittaurgarh; **BUS STATION** : Chittaurgarh
5. **BRIEF HISTORY** : The group of twenty seven shrines, locally known as Sat-Bis Deori, is built within the compound wall in V.S. 1505(AD1448). This temple complex stands on a high *jagati* and comprises a shrine with the *mandapa* facing west, a minor shrine to its north and south and corridor with cell shrines surrounding the central shrine and its courtyard. Both sanctum and *mandapa* have projections adorned with sculptures. Miniature niches with figures appear even on the plinth in western Indian style. Over the sanctum rises a tower with cluster of elements; portions of the original decoration of arch-like motifs are still intact. The *mandapa* is roofed with a restored corbelled dome; finally carved ceiling panels incorporate bracket-figures. The *mandapa* walls are embellished with lattice work.
6. **TOPOGRAPHICAL FEATURES** : Situated on a hill.
7. **OWNERSHIP** : Government
8. **IS IT UNDER RELIGIOUS USE ?** : Yes
9. **ADMINISTRATIVE CONTROL** : Archaeological Survey of India, Jaipur Circle, Jaipur
10. **PUBLISHED REFERENCES, IF ANY** : (1) A. Cunningham, *Archaeological Survey of India, Report of a Tour in the Panjab and Rajputana in 1883-84*, Vol. XXIII (reprint, Varanasi 1972); (2) George Michell, *Monuments of India*, Vol. I (1989); (3) Sobha Lal Shastri, *Chittaurgarh* (Udaipur 1928).



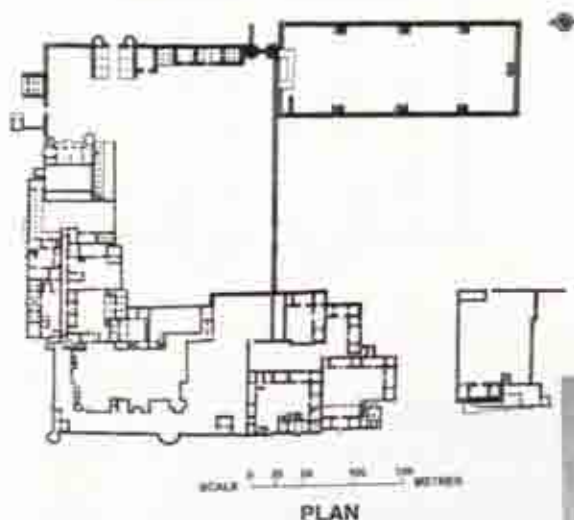
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70(h) RANA KUMBHA'S PALACE (CHITTAURGARH FORT)

1. **DISTRICT** : Chittaurgarh; **TEHSIL** : Chittaurgarh
2. **LOCALITY** : Chittaurgarh Fort (Lat. 24° 53' N; Long. 74° 39' E)
3. **NOTIFICATION NO.** : Act No. 70 of 1956 dated 15.12.1956
4. **APPROACH** : AIRPORT : Udaipur; **RAILWAY STATION** : Chittaurgarh; **BUS STATION** : Chittaurgarh
5. **BRIEF HISTORY** : This magnificent palace occupying a large area, is a plain building but in excellent taste and is typical of the domestic architecture of the Rajputs before the Muslim invasions. The original building was extensively enlarged by additions carried out by Maharana Kumbha. Even in its ruined condition it provides faint glimpses of the pristine glory of this three-storeyed structure where the poetess Meera Bai (A.D. 1498-1546), wife of Bhoj Raj, the eldest son of Rana Sanga lived and sang in devotion of lord Krishna. The walls are ornamented with artificial battlements, and turrets, balconies and verandahs with balustrades. The principal entrance to the palace is through Badi Pol. The second gate is Tripolia which leads into an open courtyard. In the courtyard an underground entrance leads to the vaults where Rani Padmini alongwith other women is said to have performed the *jauhar* during the first sack of the fort.
6. **TOPOGRAPHICAL FEATURES** : Situated on a hill.
7. **OWNERSHIP** : Government
8. **IS IT UNDER RELIGIOUS USE ?** : No
9. **ADMINISTRATIVE CONTROL** : Archaeological Survey of India, Jaipur Circle, Jaipur
10. **PUBLISHED REFERENCES, IF ANY** : (1) Col. J Tod, *Annals and Antiquities of Rajasthan* in 3 Vols. (Oxford 1920); (2) J.P. Strathon, *Chittor and Mewar Family* (Ajmer 1912); (3) R. Nath, *Antiquities of Chittorgadh* (Jaipur 1984); (4) Sobha Lal Shastri, *Chittaurgarh* (Udaipur 1928).



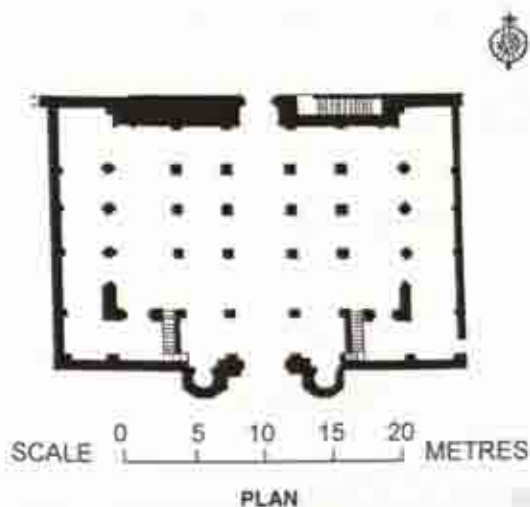
70(i) BHAMA SHAH'S PALACE (CHITTAURGARH FORT)

1. **DISTRICT** : Chittaurgarh; **TEHSIL** : Chittaurgarh
2. **LOCALITY** : Chittaurgarh Fort (Lat. 24° 53' N; Long. 74° 39' E)
3. **NOTIFICATION NO.** : Act No. 70 of 1956 dated 15.12.1956
4. **APPROACH** : AIRPORT : Udaipur; **RAILWAY STATION** : Chittaurgarh; **BUS STATION** : Chittaurgarh
5. **BRIEF HISTORY** : It is a three-storeyed building, the middle storey having a broad arch in its centre. This arch has an emphatic ogee. The third storey has a rectangular opening. Vertical and horizontal projections make up the design. The whole structure is crowned by a single broad, semi-circular dome. The construction is of rubble masonry. It is stylistically datable to the early fourteenth century A.D.
6. **TOPOGRAPHICAL FEATURES** : Situated on a hill.
7. **OWNERSHIP** : Government
8. **IS IT UNDER RELIGIOUS USE ?** : No
9. **ADMINISTRATIVE CONTROL** : Archaeological Survey of India, Jaipur Circle, Jaipur
10. **PUBLISHED REFERENCES, IF ANY** : (1) R. Nath, *Antiquities of Chittorgadh*, Vol. I (Jaipur 1984);
(2) Sobha Lal Shastri, *Chittaurgarh* (Udaipur 1928).



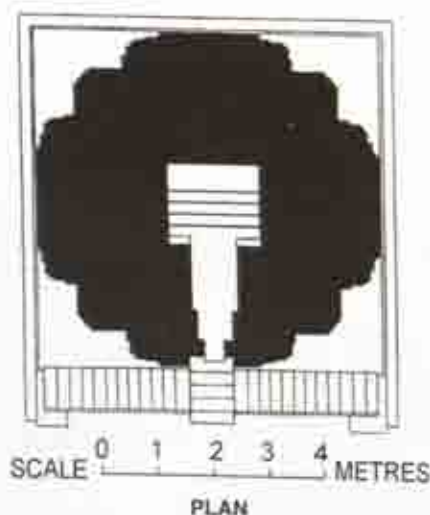
70 (j) HOUSE OF ALHA-KABRA (CHITTAURGARH FORT)

1. **DISTRICT** : Chittaurgarh; **TEHSIL** : Chittaurgarh
2. **LOCALITY** : Chittaurgarh Fort (Lat. 24° 53' N; Long. 74° 39' E)
3. **NOTIFICATION NO.** : Act No. 70 of 1956 dated 15.12.1956
4. **APPROACH** : **AIRPORT** : Udaipur; **RAILWAY STATION** : Chittaurgarh; **BUS STATION** : Chittaurgarh
5. **BRIEF HISTORY** : The house of Alha Kabra is on the northern side of the Topkhana and has a hall with vaulted roof supported on massive pillars and arches having two entrances, one on the south crowned with pointed arch and another in the north, crowned with Hindu quasi-arch with lintel supported on brackets. This hall forms a part of the house of Alha-Kabra and built on Muslim style but brackets and balconies are of Hindu pattern. Ruins of the house are seen close to it on the north.
6. **TOPOGRAPHICAL FEATURES** : Situated on a hill.
7. **OWNERSHIP** : Government
8. **IS IT UNDER RELIGIOUS USE ?** : No
9. **ADMINISTRATIVE CONTROL** : Archaeological Survey of India, Jaipur Circle, Jaipur
10. **PUBLISHED REFERENCES, IF ANY** : (1) R. Nath, *Antiquities of Chittorgadh*, Vol. I (Jaipur 1984);
(2) Sobha Lal Shastri, *Chittaurgarh* (Udaipur 1928).



70 (K) JAIN KIRTTI STAMBHA (CHITTAURGARH FORT)

1. **DISTRICT** : Chittaurgarh; **TEHSIL** : Chittaurgarh
2. **LOCALITY** : Chittaurgarh Fort (Lat. 24°53' N; Long. 74°39' E)
3. **NOTIFICATION NO.** : Act No. 70 of 1956 dated 15.12.1956
4. **APPROACH** : **AIRPORT** : Udaipur; **RAILWAY STATION** : Chittaurgarh; **BUS STATION** : Chittaurgarh
5. **BRIEF HISTORY** : Kirti Stambha or the Tower of Fame is one of the most interesting Jaina monuments of the medieval age and is elegant specimen of its class adorned with sculptures and mouldings from base to summit. It was dedicated to Adinatha or Rishabhadeva, the first Jaina Tirthankara whose standing images are fixed in the niches on its four cardinal points. The height of the tower is about 24 m and stands on a square platform. A central staircase winds up a square shaft through six storeys to a small open pavilion of elegant design, the roof of which rests on twelve pillars. There is an inscription at the base of the tower dated V.S. 952 (A.D. 896). However, the style of another inscription appears not to be older than thirteenth-fourteenth century A.D. and records the erection of the stambha by a Bagherwal Mahajan Jija, son of Naya. Standing next to the *stambha* is a Jaina temple raised on high *jagati*. It comprises a sanctum and a *mandapa*. The outer face of the walls are beautifully carved with gods and goddesses.
6. **TOPOGRAPHICAL FEATURES** : Situated on a hill.
7. **OWNERSHIP** : Government
8. **IS IT UNDER RELIGIOUS USE ?** : No
9. **ADMINISTRATIVE CONTROL** : Archaeological Survey of India, Jaipur Circle, Jaipur
10. **PUBLISHED REFERENCES, IF ANY** : (1) A. Cunningham, *Archaeological Survey of India, Report of a Tour in the Panjab and Rajputana in 1883-84*, Vol. XXIII (reprint, Varanasi 1972); (2) R. Nath, *Chittorgadh Kirti-Stambha of Maharana Kumbha* (Delhi 1999); (3) R.V. Somani, *Jaina Inscriptions of Rajasthan* (Jaipur 1982); (4) Sobha Lal Shastri, *Chittaurgarh* (Udaipur 1928).



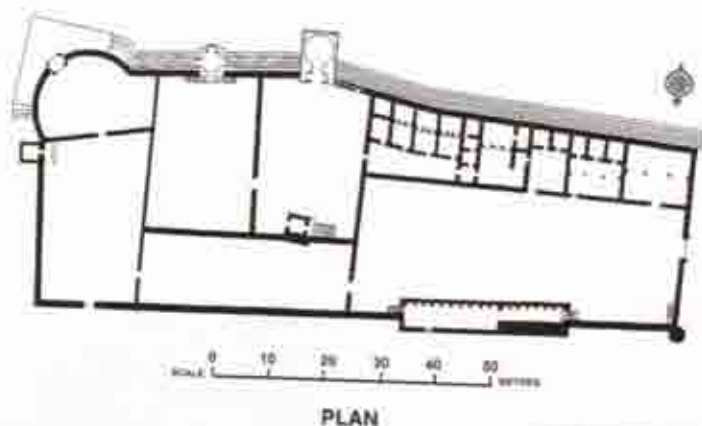
70(I) RATAN SINGH'S PALACE (CHITTAURGARH FORT)

1. **DISTRICT** : Chittaurgarh; **TEHSIL** : Chittaurgarh
2. **LOCALITY** : Chittaurgarh Fort (Lat. 24° 53' N; Long. 74° 39' E)
3. **NOTIFICATION NO.** : Act No. 70 of 1956 dated 15.12.1956
4. **APPROACH** : **AIRPORT** : Udaipur; **RAILWAY STATION** : Chittaurgarh; **BUS STATION** : Chittaurgarh
5. **BRIEF HISTORY** : It is situated in the northern part of the fort complex. The main entrance of the palace facing east is provided with a lofty arch and *chhatris*. The first courtyard is surrounded by small rooms and *deorhi* in the north-west which leads to the second courtyard. The second storey of this open courtyard is provided with audience hall alongwith a fine balcony overlooking the reservoir in the east. To the north there is another courtyard which has a lofty building adorned with domes. It is significant to mention here that there is a Siva temple, known as Ratnesvara Mahadeva temple. The temple consists of *garbhagriha*, *antarala*, *sabhamandapa* and porch. The exterior wall of the temple is adorned with gods and goddesses.
6. **TOPOGRAPHICAL FEATURE** : Situated on a hill.
7. **OWNERSHIP** : Government
8. **IS IT UNDER RELIGIOUS USE ?** : No
9. **ADMINISTRATIVE CONTROL** : Archaeological Survey of India, Jaipur Circle, Jaipur
10. **PUBLISHED REFERENCES, IF ANY** : (1) Chandramani Singh(ed.), *Protected Monuments of Rajasthan*(Jaipur 2002); (2) Sobha Lal Shastri, *Chittaurgarh* (Udaipur 1928).



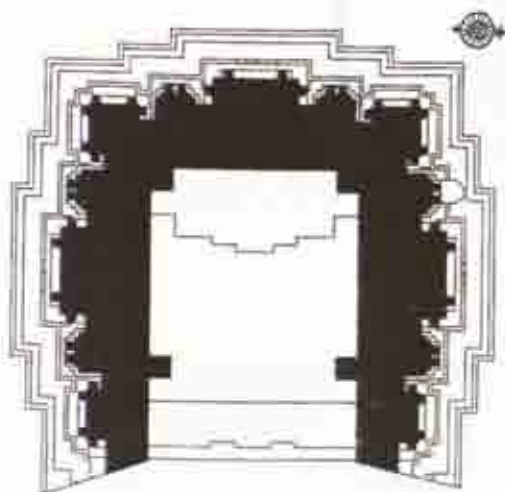
70(m) PADMINI PALACE (CHITTAURGARH FORT)

1. **DISTRICT** : Chittaurgarh; **TEHSIL** : Chittaurgarh
2. **LOCALITY** : Chittaurgarh Fort (Lat. 24° 53' N; Long. 74° 39' E)
3. **NOTIFICATION NO.** : Act No. 70 of 1956 dated 15.12.1956
4. **APPROACH** : **AIRPORT** : Udaipur; **RAILWAY STATION** : Chittaurgarh; **BUS STATION** : Chittaurgarh
5. **BRIEF HISTORY** : The Padmini Palace is also one of the important buildings within the fort complex. Rani Padmini was wife of Rawal Ratan Singh, a ruler of Chittaurgarh. Hence this building is known after her name. It overlooks a reservoir in the centre of which stands a three-storeyed structure with arched opening. The main gate facing west leads to a courtyard surrounded with a row of small rooms. The adjacent second rectangular courtyard is provided with a circular hall in the southern side over-looking the reservoir. There is a third rectangular courtyard provided with double storeyed room on the south. According to a legend, Ala-ud-Din Khalji saw Padmini's reflection in a mirror here. Date of present building is around eighteenth century.
6. **TOPOGRAPHICAL FEATURES** : Situated on a hill.
7. **OWNERSHIP** : Government
8. **IS IT UNDER RELIGIOUS USE ?** : No
9. **ADMINISTRATIVE CONTROL** : Archaeological Survey of India, Jaipur Circle, Jaipur
10. **PUBLISHED REFERENCES, IF ANY** : (1) Chandramani Singh(ed.), *Protected Monuments of Rajasthan*(Jaipur 2002); (2) Sobha Lal Shastri, *Chittaurgarh* (Udaipur 1928).



70(n) KSHEMANKARI TEMPLE (CHITTAURGARH FORT)

1. **DISTRICT** : Chittaurgarh; **TEHSIL** : Chittaurgarh
2. **LOCALITY** : Chittaurgarh Fort (**Lat. 24°53' N; Long. 74°39' E**)
3. **NOTIFICATION NO.** : Act No. 70 of 1956 dated 15.12.1956
4. **APPROACH** : **AIRPORT** : Udaipur; **RAILWAY STATION** : Chittaurgarh; **BUS STATION** : Chittaurgarh
5. **BRIEF HISTORY** : The east-facing *pancharatha* Kshemankari temple is situated in a tank opposite the Kalkamata temple. The temple is famous in the name of Kshemankari as the image of the same is installed in the rear *bhadra* niche of the temple. It rests on ornate basal mouldings. The *karna*-niches have standing images of *ashtadikpalas* and *pratiratha* pilasters contain *apsaras*. Broad *bhadra*-niches have images of Kalki on the south and Kshemankari on the west whereas that on the north is missing. Its ornate Latina *sikhara* is damaged. The east face and the door-frame of this temple are missing. Stylistically, the temple can be dated between A.D. 825-850.
6. **TOPOGRAPHICAL FEATURES** : Situated on a hill.
7. **OWNERSHIP** : Government
8. **IS IT UNDER RELIGIOUS USE ?** : No
9. **ADMINISTRATIVE CONTROL** : Archaeological Survey of India, Jaipur Circle, Jaipur
10. **PUBLISHED REFERENCES, IF ANY** : (1) Chandramani Singh (ed.), *Protected Monuments of Rajasthan* (Jaipur 2002); (2) Michael W. Meister and M.A. Dhaky (ed.), *Encyclopaedia of Indian Temple Architecture, North India, Period of Early Maturity* (Delhi 1991).



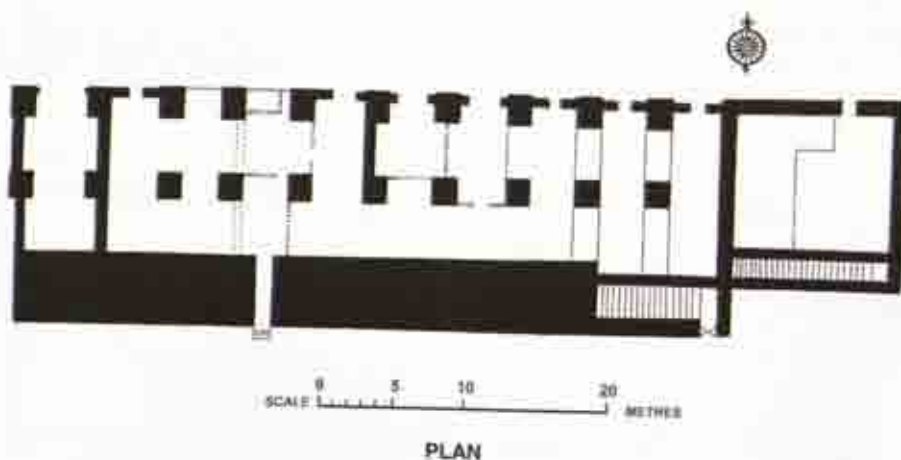
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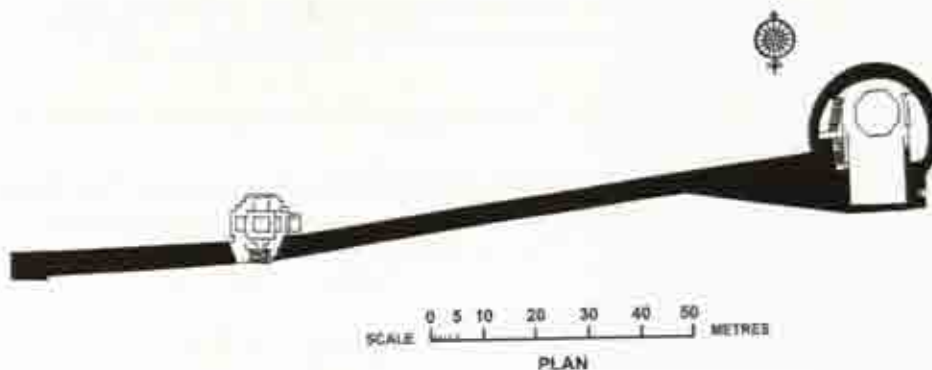
70(o) TOPKHANA (CHITTAURGARH FORT)

1. **DISTRICT** : Chittaurgarh; **TEHSIL** : Chittaurgarh
2. **LOCALITY** : Chittaurgarh Fort (Lat. 24° 53' N; Long. 74° 39' E)
3. **NOTIFICATION NO.** : Act No. 70 of 1956 dated 15.12.1956
4. **APPROACH** : **AIRPORT** : Udaipur; **RAILWAY STATION** : Chittaurgarh; **BUS STATION** : Chittaurgarh
5. **BRIEF HISTORY** : It is a centrally located multi-chambered building with high vaulted roof. The rear wall of the building is resting over the Banbir wall. Earlier, it was used as store house for arms and ammunitions, hence it is known as Topkhana. At present, it houses guns and sculptures locally collected. It is datable to *circa* seventeenth-eighteenth century A.D.
6. **TOPOGRAPHICAL FEATURES** : Situated on a hill.
7. **OWNERSHIP** : Government
8. **IS IT UNDER RELIGIOUS USE ?** : No
9. **ADMINISTRATIVE CONTROL** : Archaeological Survey of India, Jaipur Circle, Jaipur



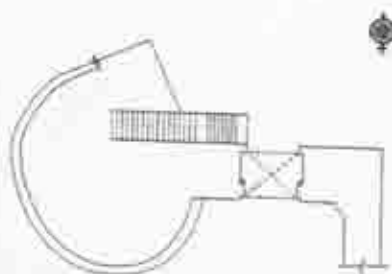
70(p) BANBIR WALL (CHITTAURGARH FORT)

1. **DISTRICT** : Chittaurgarh; **TEHSIL** : Chittaurgarh
2. **LOCALITY** : Chittaurgarh Fort (Lat. 24°53' N; Long. 74°39' E)
3. **NOTIFICATION NO.** : Act No. 70 of 1956 dated 15.12.1956
4. **APPROACH** : **AIRPORT** : Udaipur; **RAILWAY STATION** : Chittaurgarh; **BUS STATION** : Chittaurgarh
5. **BRIEF HISTORY** : Banbir was the son of Prithviraj, who occupied the throne after attempting to kill Udai Singh. He erected the wall in A.D. 1535. This citadel wall could not be completed as he was ousted by Udai Singh in A.D. 1540. Crudely built with rubble masonry, it runs from west to east. A large bastion like structure is built on the western end of this wall called as Naulakha Bhandar. It has vaulted chambers built of solid stones used for keeping the amount of Rupees nine lakhs for current expenditure, the surplus being deposited in the central treasury.
6. **TOPOGRAPHICAL FEATURES** : Situated on a hill.
7. **OWNERSHIP** : Government
8. **IS IT UNDER RELIGIOUS USE ?** : No
9. **ADMINISTRATIVE CONTROL** : Archaeological Survey of India, Jaipur Circle, Jaipur
10. **PUBLISHED REFERENCES, IF ANY** : R. Nath, *Antiquities of Chittorgadh*, Vol. I (Jaipur 1984).



70(q) SEVEN POLS (CHITTAURGARH FORT)

1. **DISTRICT** : Chittaurgarh; **TEHSIL** : Chittaurgarh
2. **LOCALITY** : Chittaurgarh Fort (Lat. 24° 53' N; Long. 74° 39' E)
3. **NOTIFICATION NO.** : Act No. 70 of 1956 dated 15.12.1956
4. **APPROACH** : **AIRPORT** : Udaipur; **RAILWAY STATION** : Chittaurgarh; **BUS STATION** : Chittaurgarh
5. **BRIEF HISTORY** : Chittaurgarh Fort (seventh-sixteenth cent. A.D.), ancient *Chitrakuta-durga*, is one of the magnificent forts of India. The fort covering an area of about 700 acres, stands on a 152 m high hill, measuring about 5 km long and 0.91 km wide. It is provided with seven main gates (locally known as Pol). There is another Pol on the eastern side known as Suraj Pol, from where the Mughal army entered into the fort.
 - (i) **Padal Pol** : The first south-facing pol known as Padal Pol, built of dressed rubble stone masonry, is rectangular on plan, with 2.93 m wide passage, flanked by circular bastions in the western side.
 - (ii) **Bhairon Pol** : A little further up is Bhairon Pol also called Tuta. It is built of dressed stone. This Pol is flanked by octagonal bastions on both sides. The width of the passage is 3.12 m.
 - (iii) **Hanuman Pol** : Hanuman Pol is the third one, facing south-west, built of stone, provided with a wooden gate with 3.21 m wide passage. The gate is flanked by circular bastions on each side. There are two niches, one in each side on the facing wall. There is also a Hanuman temple near this gate.
 - (iv) **Ganesa Pol** : Ganesa Pol is the fourth one, facing north. Two stone brackets are provided on each side of the pol. At present the pol is roofless. The width of the passage is 2.44 m. In the eastern side of the pol, there is a magnificent circular bastion while on the western side, Ganesh temple is built on a high platform with flanking steps.
 - (v) **Jorla Pol** : The fifth Pol known as Jorla or joined Pol is attached by its upper arch to the Lakshman Pol. The Pol is flanked by semi-circular bastions. The door of the Pol is provided with an arch. This Pol is provided with wooden door, 2.1 m wide.
 - (vi) **Lakshman Pol** : A little further up is Lakshman Pol. The passage of this Pol, 4.5 m wide, faces south and is flanked by hexagonal bastion. It is roofless.
 - (vii) **Ram Pol** : The seventh Pol known as Ram Pol is beautifully decorated with medallions. This Pol is flanked by octagonal bastions. This structure contains niche on each side with a figure of Ganesa and Bhairon. Below the niche on each side, there are three rows of figures which depict an elephant, a horse and a human figure. It was built in AD 1459.
6. **TOPOGRAPHICAL FEATURES** : Situated on hill slope.
7. **OWNERSHIP** : Government
8. **IS IT UNDER RELIGIOUS USE ?** : No
9. **ADMINISTRATIVE CONTROL** : Archaeological Survey of India, Jaipur Circle, Jaipur
10. **PUBLISHED REFERENCES, IF ANY** : (1) Prabhakar V, Begde, *Forts and Palaces of India* (New Delhi 1982); (2) Sobha Lal Shastri, *Chittaurgarh* (Udaipur 1928).

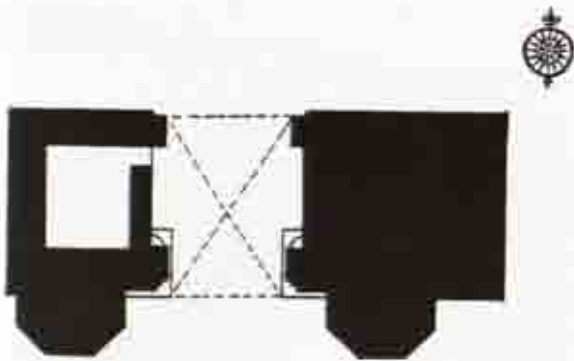


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70 (q) (a) Plan of Padal Pol



70 (q) (b) Padal Pol

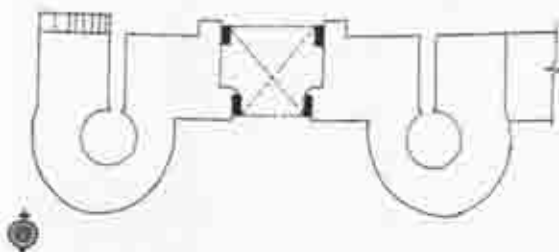


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70 (q) (c) *Plan of Bhairon Pol*



70 (q) (d) *Bhairon Pol*

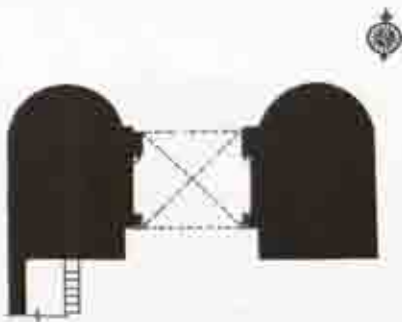


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70 (q) (e) *Plan of Hanuman Pol*



70 (q) (f) *Hanuman Pol*

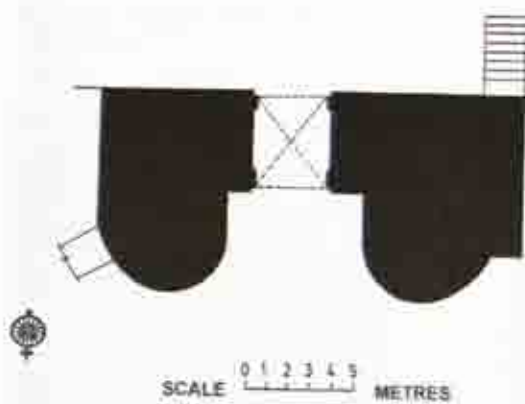


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70 (q) (g) *Plan of Ganesa Pol*



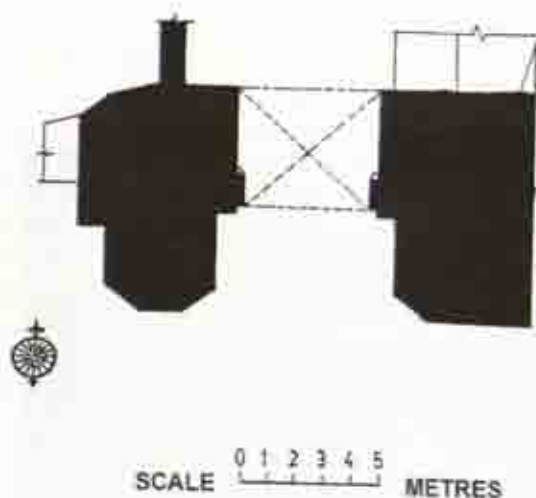
70 (q) (h) *Ganesa Pol*



70 (q) (j) *Plan of Jorla Pol*



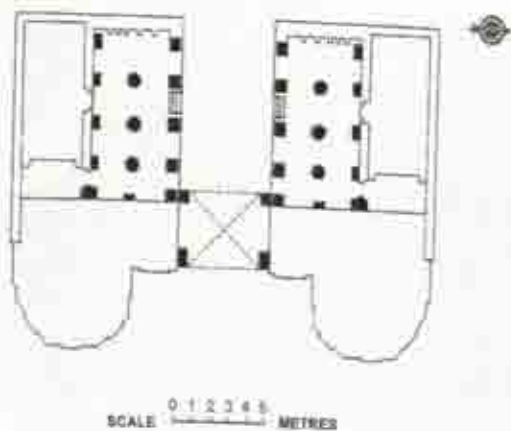
70 (q) (j) *Jorla Pol*



70 (q) (k) *Plan of Lakshman Pol*



70 (q) (l) *Lakshman Pol*



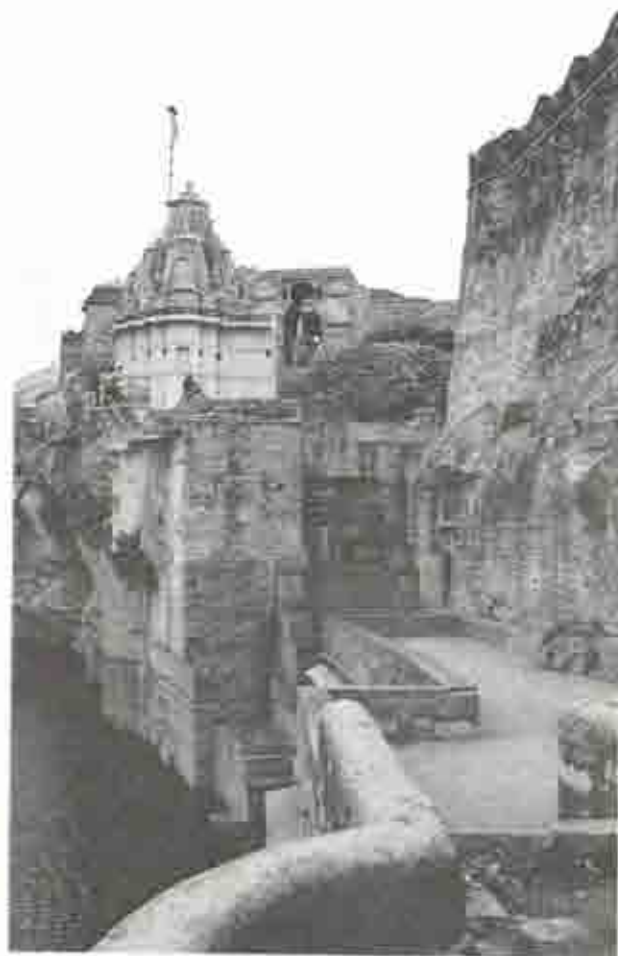
70 (q) (m) *Plan of Ram Pol*



70 (q) (n) *Ram Pol*

70(r) WATER RESERVOIRS (CHITTAURGARH FORT)

1. **DISTRICT** : Chittaurgarh; **TEHSIL** : Chittaurgarh
2. **LOCALITY** : Chittaurgarh Fort (Lat. 24°53' N; Long. 74°39' E)
3. **NOTIFICATION NO.** : Act No. 70 of 1956 dated 15.12.1956
4. **APPROACH** : AIRPORT : Udaipur; **RAILWAY STATION** : Chittaurgarh; **BUS STATION** : Chittaurgarh
5. **BRIEF HISTORY** : Chittaurgarh Fort (seventh-sixteenth cent. A.D.), ancient *Chitrakuta-durga*, is one of the magnificent forts of India. The fort covering an area of about 700 acres, stands on a 152 m high hill, measuring 5 km long and 0.91 km wide. There are many water reservoirs and holy tanks within the fort complex viz. Gaumukh Kund, Chitrangad Talab, Surya Kund, Hathi Kund, Bhimlat, Kukreshwar Kund, Sukhadiya Talab, Annapurana Talab, Fatta tank, etc. The description of some of the important ones are as under:
 - (i) **Gaumukh Kund** : Originally called as Mandakini Kund or the heavenly Ganges, located south of Mahasati enclosure. Here, water issues from the cow's mouths carved in stone set up in the wall of a pillared hall and a little chamber to the north of it. There are two openings which are said to give access to the immense subterranean galleries locally known as Rani Bhandar, where Rajput ladies sacrificed themselves in the first sack of Chittaurgarh.
 - (ii) **Chitrangad Talab** : It is said to be built by Chitrangad Mori, founder of the fort. It is irregular in shape and provided with a masonry embankment on the southern side, of which niches harbour images of Hindu gods and goddesses.
 - (iii) **Kukreshwar Kund** : It is on the west of Kukreshwar temple abutting to the fortification wall and is one of the perennial source of water for the habitants. It is built in AD 755 and subsequently repaired by Maharana Kumbha (AD 1433-68).
 - (iv) **Sukhadiya Talab** : This reservoir is located on the south of the Bhimlat and east of Padmini palace. It has massive masonry built embankment on the northern side with recessed niches harbouring the figure of Hindu divinities.
 - (v) **Bhimlat** : This masonry built tank is situated on the eastern margin of the fort. It has stepped embankment on the east and a broad stairs leading to the bottom of the reservoir. There are two ruined temples built on the eastern and western side of the reservoir and dedicated to Vishnu and Siva respectively. A large number of Sati pillars are erected around the reservoir.
6. **TOPOGRAPHICAL FEATURES** : Situated on hill slope.
7. **OWNERSHIP** : Government
8. **IS IT UNDER RELIGIOUS USE ?** : No
9. **ADMINISTRATIVE CONTROL** : Archaeological Survey of India, Jaipur Circle, Jaipur
10. **PUBLISHED REFERENCES, IF ANY** : (1) R. Nath, *Antiquities of Chittorgadh*, Vol. I (Jaipur 1984);
(2) Sobha Lal Shastri, *Chittaurgarh* (Udaipur 1928).



70 (r) (a) *Gaumukh Kund*



70 (r) (b) *Chitrangad Talab*



70 (r) (c) *Kukreshwar Kund*



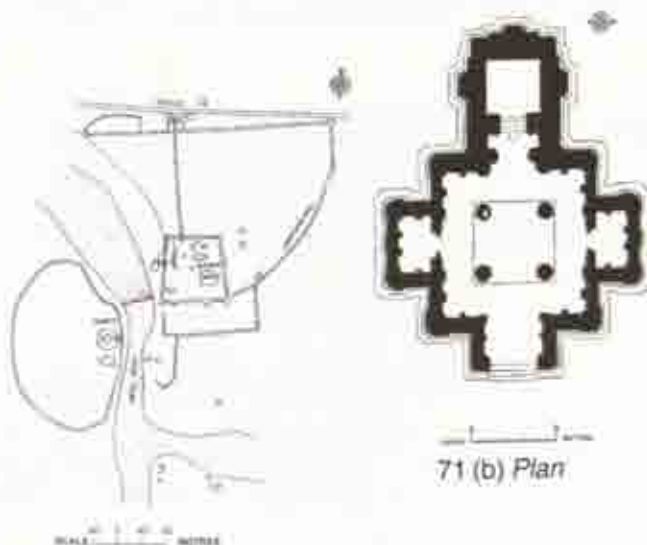
70 (r) (d) *Sukhadia Talab*



70 (r) (e) *Bhimlat Talab*

71 MAHANAL TEMPLES AND MATH (MENAL)

1. **DISTRICT** : Chittaurgarh; **TEHSIL** : Begun
2. **LOCALITY** : Menal (Lat. 25°06' N; Long. 75°12' E)
3. **NOTIFICATION NO.** : Act No. 70 of 1956 dated 15.12.1956
4. **APPROACH** : **AIRPORT** : Udaipur; **RAILWAY STATION** : Mandalgarh; **BUS STATION** : Menal
5. **BRIEF HISTORY** : The temple of Siva as Mahanal, was a great centre of Saivism under the rule of the Chahamanas. It is mentioned as a place of pilgrimage. A temple of the eleventh century A.D. is built in the Bhumiya style of architecture with stellate *pancharatha* ground plan and corresponding superstructure carrying strings of *angasikharas*, surmounted by a double *amalaka*. The layout has an *antarala* in front, a *sukanasa* above and a *rangamandapa* beyond with *samvarana* roof. A separate *nandi-mandapa* exists. There is no *jagati* terrace and the *pitha* is surmounted by *gajapitha* and *narapitha*. The sculptures are of a high order. The *sabhamandapa* has two entrances, to the west and the north. That Menal is an ancient site as shown by the presence of twin small Saiva shrines (dated to the beginning of the eighth century) situated to the north-west of the Bhumiya temple. Dedicated respectively to Ganesa and Gauri, each consists of a *pancharatha* sanctum and an *antarala*, preceded by a pair of ornate pillars. Prominence is given to the images of Lakulisa, Natesa and Ardhanarisvara in the *bhadra* niches of each. Only a portion of the *sikhara* has survived on one of these shrines. Between the two shrines was built in A.D. 1168, an identically planned Siva shrine, by Suhada devi. A hypostyle *mandapa* was also constructed at the site to serve as a Saiva *matha*. The *matha* employs some luxuriously embellished *ghatapallava* pillars which also seem to date from the beginning of the eighth century. An inscription records that the *matha* was built by an ascetic Bhavabrahma in A.D. 1169 during the reign of the Chahamana king Prithviraja II. Besides, a Siva temple and Rani Rani-ka-Mahal located on the west of the main temple, are worth mentioning.
6. **TOPOGRAPHICAL FEATURES** : Situated on the bank of Menal river.
7. **OWNERSHIP** : Government
8. **IS IT UNDER RELIGIOUS USE ?** : Yes
9. **ADMINISTRATIVE CONTROL** : Archaeological Survey of India, Jaipur Circle, Jaipur
10. **PUBLISHED REFERENCES, IF ANY** : (1) Chandramani Singh (ed.), *Protected Monuments of Rajasthan* (Jaipur 2002); (2) K.C. Jaina, *Ancient Cities and Towns of Rajasthan* (Delhi 1972); (3) Krishna Deva, *Bhumiya Temples, 'Studies in Indian Temple Architecture'* (New Delhi 1975); (4) M.W. Meister et al., *Encyclopaedia of Indian Temple Architecture, North India, Period of Early Maturity* (New Delhi 1991).



71 (a) Site Plan

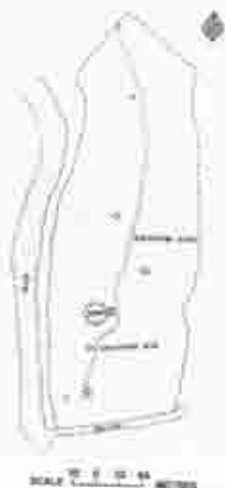
71 (b) Plan



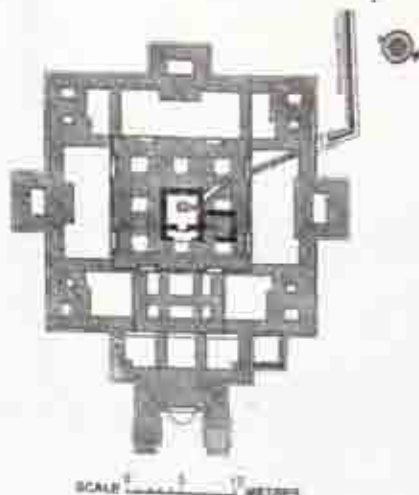
71 (c) General view of Mahanal Temples

72 ANCIENT SITE AND REMAINS TOGETHER WITH ADJACENT AREA (NAGARI)

1. **DISTRICT** : Chittaurgarh; **TEHSIL** : Chittaurgarh
2. **LOCALITY** : Nagari (Lat. 24°55' N; Long. 74°40' E)
3. **NOTIFICATION NO.** : Act No. 3 of 1954 dated 02.01.1954
4. **APPROACH** : **AIRPORT** : Udaipur; **RAILWAY STATION** : Chittaurgarh; **BUS STATION** : Nagari Mod
5. **BRIEF HISTORY** : Nagari (ancient Madhyamika), a fairly large sized township was the capital of the Sibi Janpada as per the find of coins from here having the legend *Majhamikaye Sibi Janpadasa*. Two Vaishnavite inscriptions of the second century B.C. recording the performance of an *asvamedha* sacrifice by one Sarvatata and another of *vajapeya* sacrifice have been found, while a third one refers to the erection of a Vishnu temple in the first quarter of the fifth century A.D. Out of large number of loose sculptures found by Bhandarkar, two are carved pillars of the Gupta period having lion and bull capitals respectively. Others comprise old railings, coping stones and sculptures representing Revanta on horse and Kiratarjunyam. Moulded bricks showing ripple and *date-palm* decorations, the lower part of a human figure seated on a chair, lotus, flying birds and human heads formed architectural components of the temple. In the excavation, three periods were distinguished, the first two being anterior to the stone fortification and seemingly without baked-brick structures, though limestone structures were known. They had both red and gray wares; the occurrence of the NBPW was negligible, though the associated red ware was available. The settlement seems to have originated in *circa* 400 B.C., but both on the surface and sporadically in the lower levels, fluted cores and flakes were found. Period III was marked by the presence of the Red Polished Ware. Other finds of the site include terracotta human and animal figures in Sunga and Gupta styles, toys and flesh-rubbers, an ivory seal with *swastika* and taurine symbols and copper antimony rods and rings. The fortification probably originated in the Gupta times.
6. **TOPOGRAPHICAL FEATURES** : Situated on the right bank of Berach river, a tributary of the Banas.
7. **OWNERSHIP** : Government
8. **IS IT UNDER RELIGIOUS USE ?** : No
9. **ADMINISTRATIVE CONTROL** : Archaeological Survey of India, Jaipur Circle, Jaipur
10. **PUBLISHED REFERENCES, IF ANY** : (1) A. Ghosh (ed.), *An Encyclopaedia of Indian Archaeology*, Vol. II (New Delhi 1989); (2) Chandramani Singh (ed.), *Protected Monuments of Rajasthan* (Jaipur 2002); (3) D.R. Bhandarkar, *Archaeological Remains & Excavations at Nagari*, MASI, 4 (Calcutta 1920); (4) *Indian Archaeology 1962-63 - A Review* (New Delhi 1965); (5) K.C. Jain, *Ancient Cities and Towns of Rajasthan* (Delhi 1972).



72 (a) Site Plan



72 (b) Plan



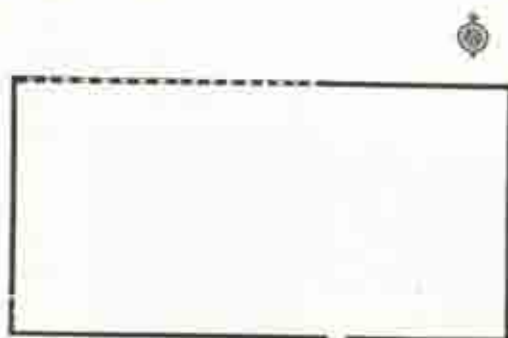
72 (c) Siva Temple



72 (d) Carved architectural members

73 HATHIWADA ENCLOSURE WITH INSCRIPTION (NAGARI)

1. **DISTRICT** : Chittaurgarh; **TEHSIL** : Chittaurgarh
2. **LOCALITY** : Nagari (Lat. 24°55' N; Long. 74°40' E)
3. **NOTIFICATION NO.** : F.4-1/63-C.I dated 04.06.1963
4. **APPROACH** : AIRPORT : Udaipur; **RAILWAY STATION** : Chittaurgarh; **BUS STATION** : Nagari Mod
5. **BRIEF HISTORY** : It is a parallelogram (93.6 x 45.90m) of huge cut blocks of stone, popularly known as Hathi-ka-Bara after the legend that Akbar used it as his elephant stable, during his expedition against Chittaurgarh. A Brahmi inscription engraved on a stone block fixed in the north- northeast corner of the wall, assignable to the second century B.C. speaks of the erection of a *pujasila-prakara* by Sarvatata Gajayana, son of a lady of the Parasara *gotra* for the gods Samkarshana and Vasudeva. *Pujasila-prakara* referred to in the inscription may mean a stone enclosure around an object of worship.
6. **TOPOGRAPHICAL FEATURES** : Situated on the right bank of Berach river.
7. **OWNERSHIP** : Government
8. **IS IT UNDER RELIGIOUS USE ?** : No
9. **ADMINISTRATIVE CONTROL** : Archaeological Survey of India, Jaipur Circle, Jaipur
10. **PUBLISHED REFERENCES, IF ANY** : (1) A. Cunningham, *Archaeological Survey of India, Report of a Tour in Eastern Rajputana in 1871-72 and 1872-73*, Vol. VI (reprint, Varanasi 1966); (2) Chandramani Singh (ed.), *Protected Monuments of Rajasthan* (Jaipur 2002); (3) D.R. Bhandarkar, *Archaeological Remains and Excavations at Nagari*, MASI, 4 (reprint, New Delhi 1998); (4) D.R. Bhandarkar, 'Hathi-Bada Brahmi Inscription at Nagari', in *Epigraphia Indica*, Vol. XXII (New Delhi 1984); (5) K.C. Jain, *Ancient Cities and Towns of Rajasthan* (Delhi 1972).



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73 (a) Plan



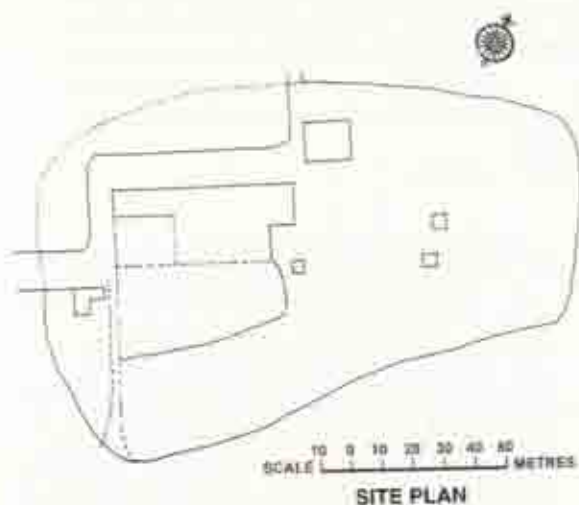
73 (b) Brahmi inscription engraved on a stone



73 (c) Hathiwada Enclosure

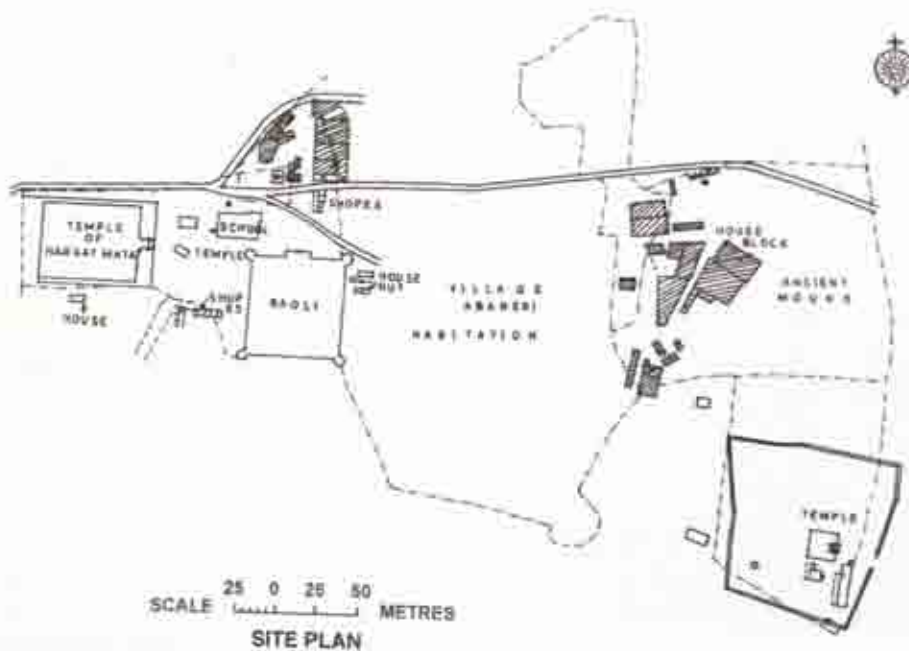
74 ARCHAEOLOGICAL SITE & REMAINS AT JEORA (NILODH)

1. **DISTRICT** : Chittaurgarh; **TEHSIL** : Kapasan
2. **LOCALITY** : Nilodh (Lat. 24° 41' N; Long. 74° 14' E)
3. **NOTIFICATION NO.** : F-4-16/65-C-1 dated 21.03.1966
4. **APPROACH** : AIRPORT : Udaipur; **RAILWAY STATION** : Mavli; **BUS STATION** : Fatehnagar
5. **BRIEF HISTORY** : This mound of the Ahar culture lies on the left bank of river Berach, a tributary of the Banas, where a seasonal stream joins the Berach from the left. The mound measures approx. 250 x 175m with a cultural deposit of about 7 metres. Presently, part of the mound is occupied by the villagers for habitation and cultivation purposes. The mound has yielded black-and-red wares associated with microliths.
6. **TOPOGRAPHICAL FEATURES** : Situated along the left bank of the river Berach,
7. **OWNERSHIP** : Part government and part private
8. **IS IT UNDER RELIGIOUS USE ?** : No
9. **ADMINISTRATIVE CONTROL** : Partly under Archaeological Survey of India, Jaipur Circle, Jaipur
10. **PUBLISHED REFERENCES, IF ANY** : (1) *Indian Archaeology 1956-57 - A Review* (New Delhi 1957);
(2) K.C. Jaina, *Ancient cities and Towns of Rajasthan* (Delhi 1972).



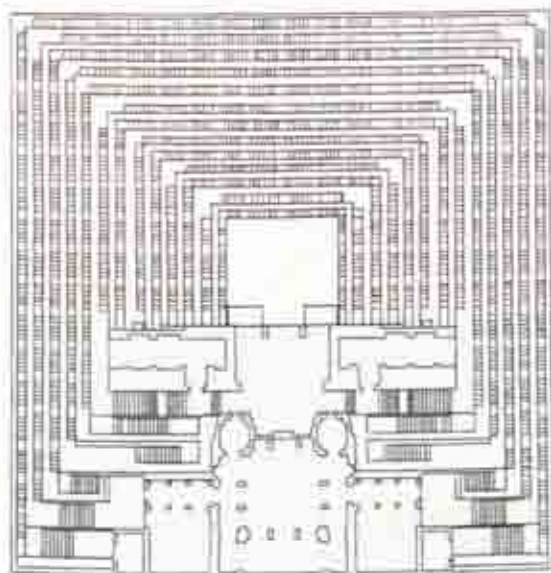
75 ANCIENT MOUND (ABANERI)

1. **DISTRICT** : Dausa, **TEHSIL** : Bandikui
2. **LOCALITY** : Abaneri (Lat. 27°03' N; Long. 76°38' E)
3. **NOTIFICATION NO.** : Act No. LXXI of 1951 dated 28.11.1951
4. **APPROACH** : **AIRPORT** : Jaipur, **RAILWAY STATION** : Bandikui; **BUS STATION** : Abaneri
5. **BRIEF HISTORY** : On the outskirts of the Abaneri village, a large sized mound measuring approximately 350 x 300 m and having a cultural deposit of 3-4 m has yielded coarse red ware with red slip and grey ware.
6. **TOPOGRAPHICAL FEATURES** : Situated on the bank of the river Banganga.
7. **OWNERSHIP** : Government
8. **IS IT UNDER RELIGIOUS USE ?** : No
9. **ADMINISTRATIVE CONTROL** : Archaeological Survey of India, Jaipur Circle, Jaipur



76 BAORI (ABANERI)

1. **DISTRICT** : Dausa; **TEHSIL** : Bandikul
2. **LOCALITY** : Abaneri (Lat. 27° 03' N; Long. 76° 38' E)
3. **NOTIFICATION NO.** : Act No. LXXI of 1951 dated 28.11.1951
4. **APPROACH** : **AIRPORT** : Jaipur; **RAILWAY STATION** : Bandikul; **BUS STATION** : Abaneri
5. **BRIEF HISTORY** : Named after Raja Chanda, a Rajput ruler of the eighth century A.D., this grand *baori* has imposing design and dimensions (about 19.5 m in depth). It has been provided with double flights of steps on each of its ten landings on the three sides. The fourth northern side consists of a multi-storeyed corridor supported on pillars and two projecting niche-shrines which have beautiful images of Mahishamardini and Ganesa. There is also a very small room known as Andheri Ujala. The *baori* is enclosed by a high wall having a gateway to the north. The enclosure is provided with verandah on all four sides.
6. **TOPOGRAPHICAL FEATURES** : Situated the left bank of Banganga river.
7. **OWNERSHIP** : Government
8. **IS IT UNDER RELIGIOUS USE ?** : No
9. **ADMINISTRATIVE CONTROL** : Archaeological Survey of India, Jaipur Circle, Jaipur
10. **PUBLISHED REFERENCES, IF ANY** : (1) Chandramani Singh (ed.), *Protected Monuments of Rajasthan* (Jaipur 2002); (2) K.C. Jaina, *Ancient Cities and Towns of Rajasthan* (Delhi 1972); (3) Michael W. Meister and M.A. Dhaky (ed.), *Encyclopaedia of Indian Temple Architecture, North India, Period of Early Maturity* (Delhi 1991); (4) Neelima Vashistha, 'Art study of the Chand Baori of Abaneri (8th-9th century)' in *Proceedings of the Rajasthan History Congress, Sirohi Session, Vol. XIII* (1982); (5) Savitri Gupta (ed.), *Rajasthan District Gazetteer, Jaipur* (Jaipur 1987).

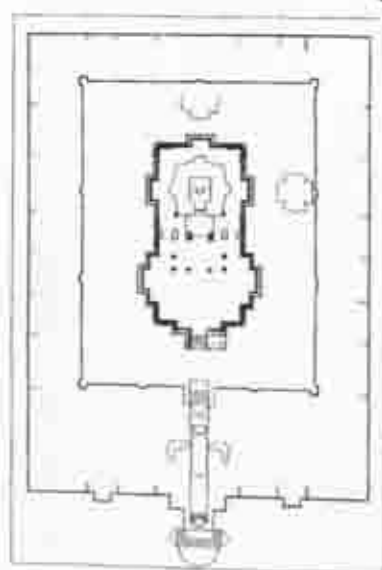


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77 HARSAT MATA-KA-MANDIR (ABANERI)

1. **DISTRICT** : Dausa; **TEHSIL** : Bandikui
2. **LOCALITY** : Abaneri (Lat. 27° 03' N; Long. 76° 38' E)
3. **NOTIFICATION NO.** : Act No. LXXI of 1951 dated 28.11.1951
4. **APPROACH** : AIRPORT : Jaipur; **RAILWAY STATION** : Bandikui; **BUS STATION** : Abaneri
5. **BRIEF HISTORY** : It is a dilapidated temple of which only the sanctum shorn of its superstructure has survived standing on two stepped terraces. The sanctum is *pancharatha* on plan with pillared *mandapa* and porch. The sanctum is enclosed by an ambulatory. The temple has a sculptured niche on each buttress of the wall. The cardinal niches show Vasudeva-Vishnu, Pradyumna and Balarama-Samkarshana respectively, on the south, west and north, indicating that the original temple was dedicated to Vishnu. At present, it enshrines an image of Devi, locally called Harshat Mata. The main attraction of the temple are its sculptures carved in the niches around the plinth of the upper terrace, exhibiting religious and secular themes which include dance, music, garden-sports and love, depicted with rich luxuriousness and a sense of gay abandon. The temple is assignable to the eighth century.
6. **TOPOGRAPHICAL FEATURES** : Situated on the bank of Banganga river.
7. **OWNERSHIP** : Government
8. **IS IT UNDER RELIGIOUS USE ?** : Yes
9. **ADMINISTRATIVE CONTROL** : Archaeological Survey of India, Jaipur Circle, Jaipur
10. **PUBLISHED REFERENCES, IF ANY** : (1) Chandramani Singh (ed.), *Protected Monuments of Rajasthan* (Jaipur 2002); (2) C. Margabandhu, 'Some Notable Sculptures from Abaneri Rajasthan' in *Cultural Contours of India*, Dr. Satya Prakash Felicitation Volume (Delhi 1981); (3) Krishna Deva, *Temples of India* (Delhi 1995); (4) Michael W. Meister and M.A. Dhaky (ed.), *Encyclopaedia of Indian Temple Architecture, North India, Period of Early Maturity* (Delhi 1991); (5) Pupul Jayakar and R.C. Agrawala, 'Medieval Sculptures-Abaneri', in *Marg*, Vol. XII, No.2(Bombay 1959).



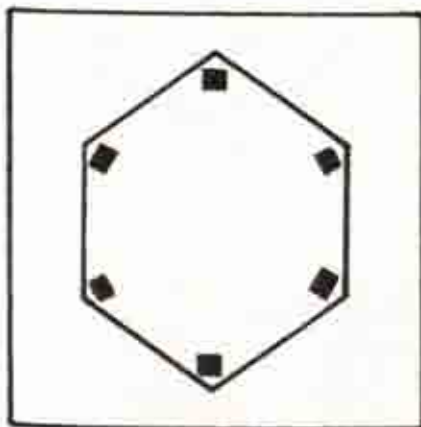
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PLAN



78 BANJARON-KI-CHHATRI CONTAINING TWO PILLARS SIMILAR TO THE RAILING PILLARS OF BHARHUT STUPA (LALSOT)

1. **DISTRICT** : Dausa; **TEHSIL** : Lalsot
2. **LOCALITY** : Lalsot (Lat. 26° 35' N; Long. 75° 21' E)
3. **NOTIFICATION NO.** : Act No. LXXI of 1951 dated 28.11.1951
4. **APPROACH** : AIRPORT : Jaipur; **RAILWAY STATION** : Dausa; **BUS STATION** : Lalsot
5. **BRIEF HISTORY** : It is a six-pillared *chhatra* with a dome-shaped roof. The pillars reused in the *chhatra* are superficially similar to the railing pillars of Bharhut. These carved pillars of white spotted red sandstone are datable to the pre-Kushana period.
6. **TOPOGRAPHICAL FEATURES** : Situated in plain area.
7. **OWNERSHIP** : Government
8. **IS IT UNDER RELIGIOUS USE ?** : No
9. **ADMINISTRATIVE CONTROL** : Archaeological Survey of India, Jaipur Circle, Jaipur
10. **PUBLISHED REFERENCES, IF ANY** : (1) Chandramani Singh (ed.), *Protected Monuments of Rajasthan* (Jaipur 2002); (2) R.C. Agrawala, 'Unpublished Railing Pillars from Rajasthan', in *Lalit Kala*, No. 11 (Bombay 1962).



SCALE 0 1 2 METRES
PLAN



79 ANCIENT MOUND (MAHESHRA)

1. **DISTRICT** : Dausa; **TEHSIL** : Dausa
2. **LOCALITY** : Maheshra (Lat. 26° 56' N; Long. 76° 20' E)
3. **NOTIFICATION NO.** : Act No. LXXI of 1951 dated 28.11.1951
4. **APPROACH** : **AIRPORT** : Jaipur; **RAILWAY STATION** : Dausa; **BUS STATION** : Dausa
5. **BRIEF HISTORY** : A small mound, situated adjacent to the village, measures about 150 x 100 m. Originally, the height of the mound is said to be about 4-5 m. but now, it has been levelled for cultivation purpose. Black slipped ware, grey ware and red ware have been collected from the cultivated field.
6. **TOPOGRAPHICAL FEATURES** : Situated on the bank of the river Banganga.
7. **OWNERSHIP** : Government
8. **IS IT UNDER RELIGIOUS USE ?** : No
9. **ADMINISTRATIVE CONTROL** : Archaeological Survey of India, Jaipur Circle, Jaipur



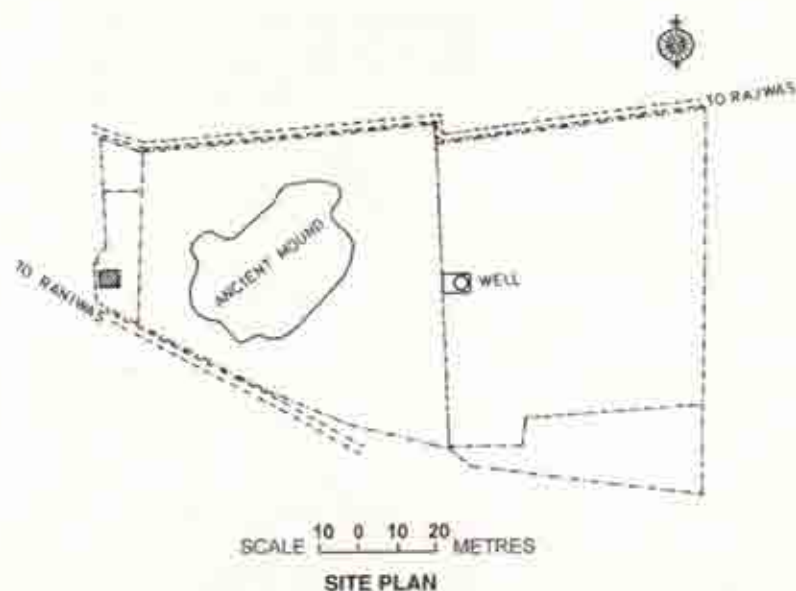
SCALE 0 5 10 METRES

SITE PLAN



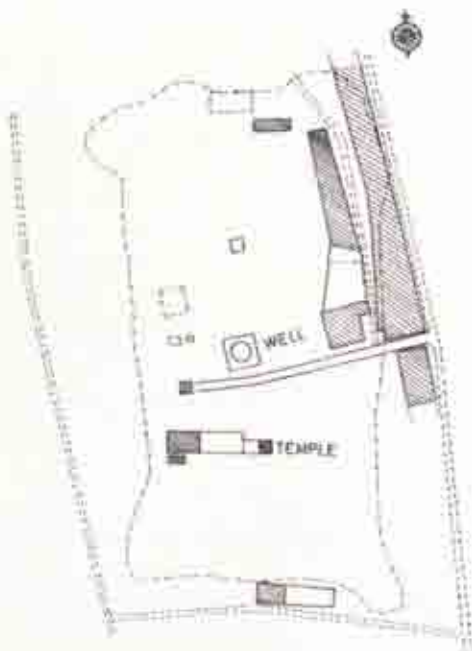
80 ANCIENT MOUND (RANIWAS)

1. **DISTRICT** : Dausa; **TEHSIL** : Dausa
2. **LOCALITY** : Raniwas (Lat. 26° 48' N; Long. 76° 29' E)
3. **NOTIFICATION NO.** : Act No. LXXI of 1951 dated 28.11.1951
4. **APPROACH** : AIRPORT : Jaipur/Udaipur; **RAILWAY STATION** : Dausa; **BUS STATION** : Raniwas
5. **BRIEF HISTORY** : This ancient site situated in a comparatively small area is littered with potsherds of coarse red ware belonging to the medieval period. The maximum height of the cultural deposit is even less than 1 m.
6. **TOPOGRAPHICAL FEATURES** : Plain terrain
7. **OWNERSHIP** : Private
8. **IS IT UNDER RELIGIOUS USE ?** : No.
9. **ADMINISTRATIVE CONTROL** : Archaeological Survey of India, Jaipur Circle, Jaipur



81 ANCIENT MOUND (SIKRAI)

1. **DISTRICT** : Dausa; **TEHSIL** : Dausa
2. **LOCALITY** : Sikri (Lat. 26° 55' N; Long. 76° 42' E)
3. **NOTIFICATION NO.** : Act No. LXXI of 1951 dated 28.11.1951
4. **APPROACH** : AIRPORT : Jaipur; **RAILWAY STATION** : Dausa; **BUS STATION** : Manpur
5. **BRIEF HISTORY** : This is a large mound having a cultural deposit of about 10 m. The area of the mound has been surrounded on all sides by modern constructions. The site has yielded dull red ware devoid of any painting, belonging to the late historical times.
6. **TOPOGRAPHICAL FEATURES** : Situated on the bank of the river Banganga.
7. **OWNERSHIP** : Government
8. **IS IT UNDER RELIGIOUS USE ?** : No
9. **ADMINISTRATIVE CONTROL** : Archaeological Survey of India, Jaipur Circle, Jaipur



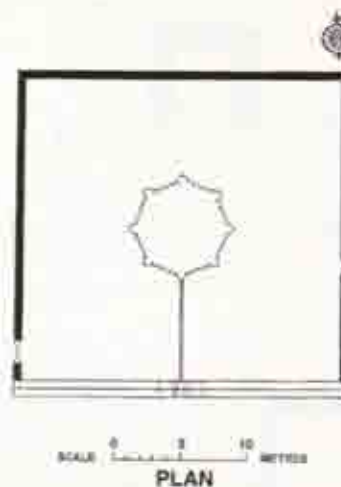
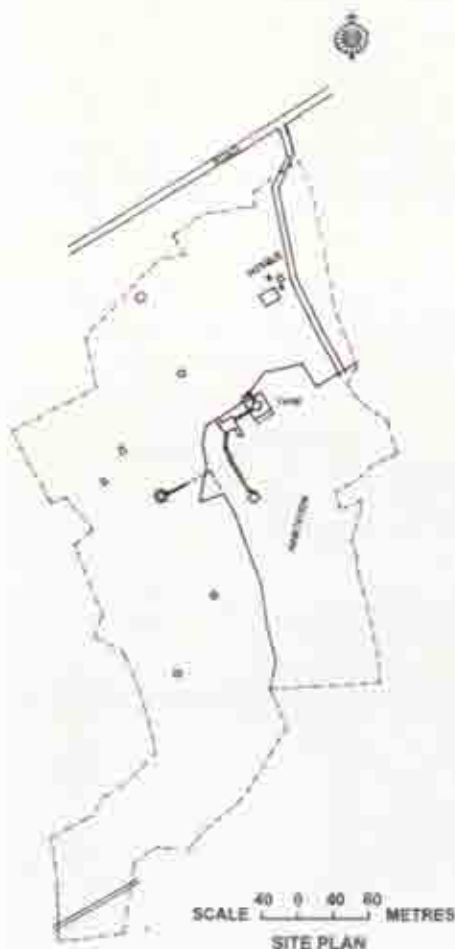
SCALE 0 5 10 20 METRES

SITE PLAN



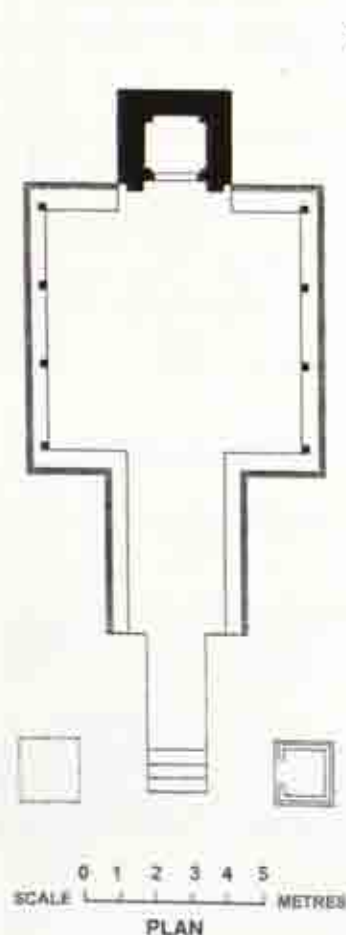
82 BABUR'S GARDEN (JHOR, DHOLPUR)

1. **DISTRICT** : Dholpur; **TEHSIL** : Dholpur
2. **LOCALITY** : Jhor (Dholpur) (Lat. 26°45' N; Long. 77°53' E)
3. **NOTIFICATION NO.** : S.O. 3335 dated 12.11.1987
4. **APPROACH** : **AIRPORT** : Agra; **RAILWAY STATION** : Dholpur; **BUS STATION** : Dholpur
5. **BRIEF HISTORY** : Babur's Garden or Bagh-i-Nilufur is locally known as Badshahi Bagh. On his way to Gwalior, Babur camped at Dholpur on 24 August, 1528 and struck by the beauty of the hills, he ordered for construction of a garden. Ustad Shah Mohammad, a stone-cutter, was ordered to level the rocks and cut out a foliated octagonal tank (diameter 8.8 m) and smaller lotus-shaped ponds, connected with water channels out of a single outcrop of the rock. Other structures are *hammam*, a standing octagonal well with radiating chutes, a structural complex and Sikander Lodi's bund on the reservoir to the west of the village.
6. **TOPOGRAPHICAL FEATURES** : Situated on the bank of river Chambal.
7. **OWNERSHIP** : Government and private
8. **IS IT UNDER RELIGIOUS USE ?** : No
9. **ADMINISTRATIVE CONTROL** : Archaeological Survey of India, Jaipur Circle, Jaipur
10. **PUBLISHED REFERENCES, IF ANY** : (1) Chandramani Singh (ed.), *Protected Monuments of Rajasthan* (Jaipur 2002); (2) Elizabeth B. Moynihan, *Paradise as a Garden in Persia and Mughal India* (London 1979, 1982).



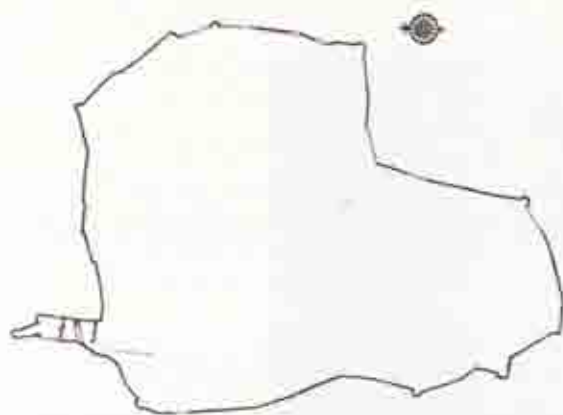
83 JOGNI-JOGNA TEMPLE (NEAR SONE-KE-GURJA)

1. **DISTRICT** : Dholpur; **TEHSIL** : Bari
2. **LOCALITY** : Near Sone-Ke-Gurja (Lat. 26°37' N; Long. 77°48' E)
3. **NOTIFICATION NO.** : Act No. LXXI of 1951 dated 28.11.1951
4. **APPROACH** : **AIRPORT** : Agra; **RAILWAY STATION** : Dholpur; **BUS STATION** : Sone-ke-Gurja
5. **BRIEF HISTORY** : This ancient temple, in a dilapidated condition, faces north and consists of a small plain sanctum enshrining a Siva-linga, a large square *mandapa* and a portico. The complex was a *panchayatana*, as indicated by the presence of a small shrine in the north-west corner. Pillars were decorated with *ghatapallava* designs. The temple, originally, was adorned with *surasundaris* and *kichakas*, etc. The temple dates from *circa* eleventh century.
6. **TOPOGRAPHICAL FEATURES** : Forest covered hilly area.
7. **OWNERSHIP** : Government
8. **IS IT UNDER RELIGIOUS USE ?** : No
9. **ADMINISTRATIVE CONTROL** : Archaeological Survey of India, Jaipur Circle, Jaipur



84 SHERGARH FORT (SHERGARH)

1. **DISTRICT** : Dholpur; **TEHSIL** : Dholpur
2. **LOCALITY** : Shergarh (**Lat. 26° 42' N; Long. 77° 53' E**)
3. **NOTIFICATION NO.** : Act No. LXXI of 1951 dated 28.11.1951
4. **APPROACH** : **AIRPORT** : Agra; **RAILWAY STATION** : Dholpur; **BUS STATION** : Dholpur
5. **BRIEF HISTORY** : The fort is situated about 7 km south of Dholpur city on the left bank of the Chambal river near a road bridge on the National Highway No. 2. The fort was built earlier and was enlarged, repaired and used by Shershah Suri in A.D. 1540. The stone fort has four gates and is entered from east through a large gate. The fort has palace buildings, a temple of Hanuman and a tomb, besides some ruined structures.
6. **TOPOGRAPHICAL FEATURES** : The fort is situated on the bank of river Chambal.
7. **OWNERSHIP** : Government
8. **IS IT UNDER RELIGIOUS USE ?** : The Temple and the Tomb are under worship.
9. **ADMINISTRATIVE CONTROL** : Archaeological Survey of India, Jaipur Circle, Jaipur
10. **PUBLISHED REFERENCES, IF ANY** : (1) Chandramani Singh (ed.), *Protected Monuments of Rajasthan* (Jaipur 2002); (2) K.K. Sehgal (ed.), *Rajasthan District Gazetteers, Bharatpur District* (Jaipur 1971).

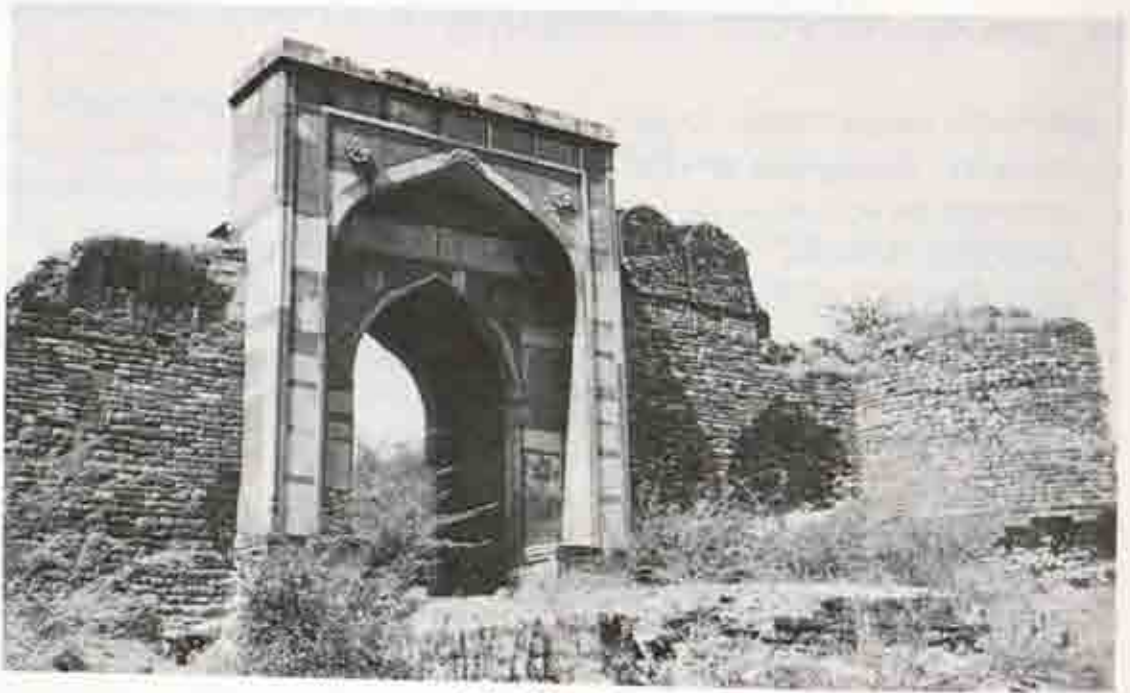


SCALE 0 20 40 60 METRES

84 (a) Plan



84 (b) View of Shergarh Fort



84(c) *Main Gate*



84(d) *Second Gate of Fort*

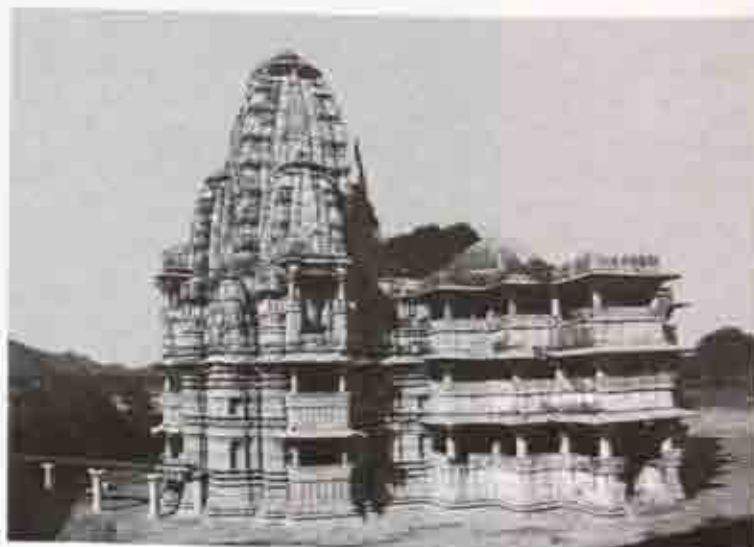
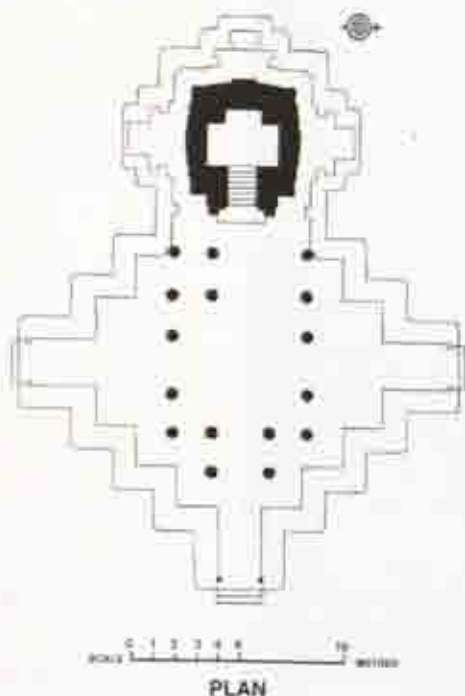
85 JAINA TEMPLE INSCRIPTION (BARODA)

1. **DISTRICT** : Dungarpur; **TEHSIL** : Aspur
2. **LOCALITY** : Baroda (Lat. 23° 54' N; Long. 74° 03' E)
3. **NOTIFICATION NO.** : Act No. LXXI of 1951 dated 28.11.1951
4. **APPROACH** ; **AIRPORT** : Udaipur; **RAILWAY STATION** : Dungarpur; **BUS STATION** : Baroda
5. **BRIEF HISTORY** : Baroda was the old capital of Vagada and its early name was Vatapadraka. The inscription on a black stone slab is fixed inside the *garbhagriha* of the Jaina temple attributed to Vimalanatha.
6. **TOPOGRAPHICAL FEATURES** : Situated on the right bank of Som river.
7. **OWNERSHIP** : Rishabhadeva Jaina temple trust.
8. **IS IT UNDER RELIGIOUS USE ?** : Yes
9. **ADMINISTRATIVE CONTROL** : Jain Trust
10. **PUBLISHED REFERENCES, IF ANY** : (1) Chandramani Singh (ed.), *Protected Monuments of Rajasthan* (Jaipur 2002); (2) K.C.Jain, *Ancient Cities and towns of Rajasthan* (Delhi 1972)



86 SOMNATH TEMPLE (DEO SOMNATH)

1. **DISTRICT** : Dungarpur; **TEHSIL** : Dungarpur
2. **LOCALITY** : Deo Somnath (Lat. 23°56' N; Long. 73°52' E)
3. **NOTIFICATION NO.** : Act No. LXXI of 1951 dated 28.11.1951
4. **APPROACH** : AIRPORT : Udaipur; **RAILWAY STATION** : Dungarpur; **BUS STATION** : Deo Somnath
5. **BRIEF HISTORY** : This grand temple of Siva is enclosed by a *prakara* and pertains to the twelfth century style of Malwa. Built of huge slabs of micaceous schist and gneiss, the three-storeyed temple has imposing appearance. Its sanctum, which is sunk 2.7 m below the ground level, has a false ceiling over which rises the *sikhara* with prominent *ratha* projections. It has a narrow *antarala* preceded by *sabhamandapa* with a *samvarana* roof and three entrance porches. The temple appears to have been constructed by the Rajput rulers of Banswara. There are two inscriptions in the temple, one by Maharawal Sansmai (A.D. 1586) and the other by Maharawal Gopinath.
6. **TOPOGRAPHICAL FEATURES** : Situated on the bank of Som river.
7. **OWNERSHIP** : Government
8. **IS IT UNDER RELIGIOUS USE ?** : Yes
9. **ADMINISTRATIVE CONTROL** : Archaeological Survey of India, Jaipur Circle, Jaipur
10. **PUBLISHED REFERENCES, IF ANY** : (1) Chandramani Singh (ed.), *Protected Monuments of Rajasthan* (Jaipur 2002); (2) K.K. Sehgal (ed.), *Rajasthan District Gazetteers, Dungarpur* (Jaipur 1974); (3) K.V. Soundara Rajan, *Indian Temple Styles* (New Delhi 1972).



87 ANCIENT MOUND (BAROR)

1. **DISTRICT** : Ganganagar; **TEHSIL** : Anupgarh
2. **LOCALITY** : Baror (Lat. 29°10' N; Long. 73°19' E)
3. **NOTIFICATION NO.** : Act No. LXXI of 1951 dated 28.11.1951
4. **APPROACH** : **AIRPORT** : Jodhpur/Jaipur; **RAILWAY STATION** : Raisinghpura; **BUS STATION** : Raisinghpura
5. **BRIEF HISTORY** : Discovered in 1951 the mound is approximately 183 m in diameter and 7.5 m high, yielding pre-Harappan pottery. The antiquities found here are circular and triangular terracotta cakes, sling balls with pinched decoration, circular beads and spacer, terracotta, faience and shell bangles etc.
The excavations in 2003 brought to light three periods of occupation at this site i.e Pre-Harappan, Early Harappa and Mature Harappa. In Period I, the folks were living in huts of wattle and daub; in Period II all six fabrics akin Kalibangan Early Harappan are available and were living in circular huts and in Period III Mature Harappan evidence of town planning and fortification is available along with typical Harappan pottery and antiquities including seals of steatite. A channel or canal is an important discovery of the period.
6. **TOPOGRAPHICAL FEATURES** : Situated in the dry bed of river Ghaggar.
7. **OWNERSHIP** : State Government
8. **IS IT UNDER RELIGIOUS USE ?** : No
9. **ADMINISTRATIVE CONTROL** : Archaeological Survey of India, Jaipur Circle, Jaipur
10. **PUBLISHED REFERENCES, IF ANY** : (1) A. Ghosh (ed.), *An Encyclopaedia of Indian Archaeology* in 2 Volumes (New Delhi 1989); (2) S.P. Gupta(ed.), *An Archaeological Tour Along the Ghaggar-Hakra River by Sir Aurel Stein* (Meerut 1989); (3) Urmila Sant, *et. al*, *Puratattva* Vol. 35 (New Delhi 2004-05) pp. 52-55.



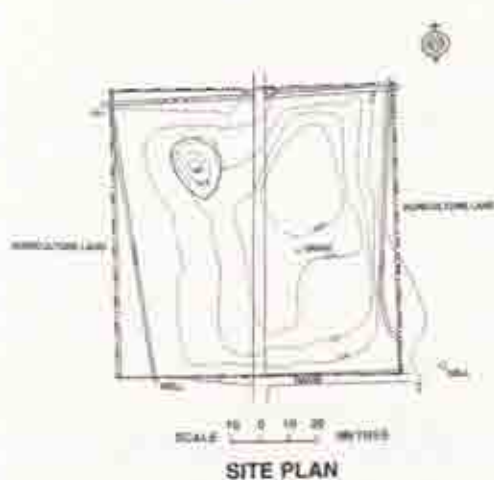
88 ANCIENT MOUNDS (BHANNAR THERI)

1. **DISTRICT** : Ganganagar; **TEHSIL** : Suratgarh
2. **LOCALITY** : Bhannar Theri (Lat. 29° 25' N; Long. 73° 57' E)
3. **NOTIFICATION NO.** : Act No. LXXI of 1951 dated 28.11.1951
4. **APPROACH** : **AIRPORT** : Jodhpur/Jaipur; **RAILWAY STATION** : Rangmahal; **BUS STATION** : Rampura
5. **BRIEF HISTORY** : This ancient mound measuring about 70 x 50 m represents a leading site of the Rang Mahal culture. However now it is damaged by a canal.
6. **TOPOGRAPHICAL FEATURES** : Situated on the left bank of the dried up river Ghaggar.
7. **OWNERSHIP** : Government
8. **IS IT UNDER RELIGIOUS USE ?** : No
9. **ADMINISTRATIVE CONTROL** : Archaeological Survey of India, Jaipur Circle, Jaipur
10. **PUBLISHED REFERENCES, IF ANY** : (1) A. Ghosh (ed.), *An Encyclopaedia of Indian Archaeology* in 2 Volumes (New Delhi 1989); (2) S.P. Gupta(ed.), *An Archaeological Tour Along the Ghaggar-Hakra River by Sir Aurel Stein* (Meerut 1989).



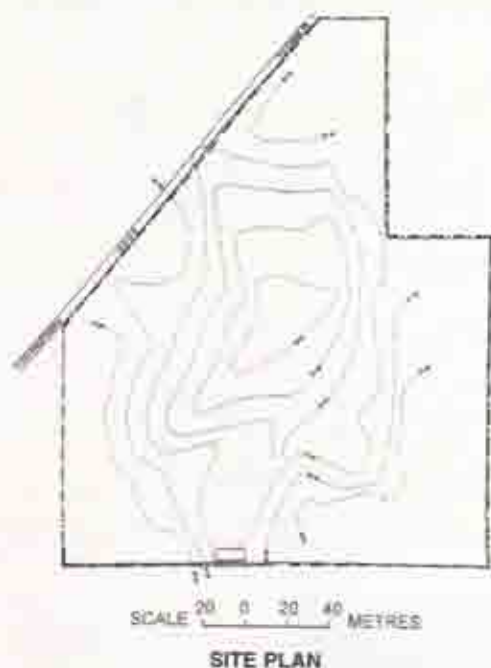
89 ANCIENT MOUNDS (2) (BINJOR)

1. **DISTRICT** : Ganganagar; **TEHSIL** : Anupgarh
2. **LOCALITY** : Binjor (Lat. 29° 10' N; Long. 73° 07' E)
3. **NOTIFICATION NO.** : Act No. LXXI of 1951 dated 28.11.1951
4. **APPROACH** : AIRPORT : Jodhpur/Jaipur; **RAILWAY STATION** : Anupgarh; **BUS STATION** : Anupgarh
5. **BRIEF HISTORY** : There are four localities at Binjor. Harappan objects and microliths (non-Harappan type) from Binjor-1, PGW, coarse grey and red wares, Rang Mahal ware, perforated and impressed pottery, faience and shell bangles from Binjor-2; microliths, Harappan objects from Binjor-3 and PGW, Rang Mahal ware, faience and shell bangles, beads and terracotta animal figurine from Binjor-4 were discovered from the site in 1951-52. Excavation at Binjor-I in 1970 brought to light a sequence of three periods : Period I has Early Harappan pottery having close resemblance to Kalibangan; Period II has Matured Harappa culture and has yielded a C 14 date of 2090 \pm 125 B.C. and Period III has Rang Mahal Culture datable to Kushan Period.
6. **TOPOGRAPHICAL FEATURES** : Situated on the dried up bed of the Sarasvati river.
7. **OWNERSHIP** : Government
8. **IS IT UNDER RELIGIOUS USE ?** : No
9. **ADMINISTRATIVE CONTROL** : Archaeological Survey of India, Jaipur Circle, Jaipur
10. **PUBLISHED REFERENCES, IF ANY** : (1) A. Ghosh (ed.), *An Encyclopaedia of Indian Archaeology* Vol. II (New Delhi 1989) p. 78 4.9; (2) Kaly F Dalal, Binjor 1 - A Pre Harappan Site on the Indo-Pak Border, in (Eds.) B.M. Pande and B.D. Chattopadhyaya, *Archaeology and History, Essays in Honour of Shri A. Ghosh*, (New Delhi 1987) Vol. 1, p. 75-111.



90 ANCIENT MOUND (CHAK-86)

1. **DISTRICT** : Ganganagar; **TEHSIL** : Anupgarh
2. **LOCALITY** : Chak-86 (Lat. 29° 10' N; Long. 73° 10' E)
3. **NOTIFICATION NO.** : Act No. LXXI of 1951 dated 28.11.1951
4. **APPROACH** : **AIRPORT** : Jodhpur/Jaipur; **RAILWAY STATION** : Anupgarh; **BUS STATION** : Anupgarh
5. **BRIEF HISTORY** : Adjacent to the mound named Tarkhanwala Dera, separated by a canal and a road, the mound Chak-86 was excavated in 1952 and 2003 [also see 93 Ancient Mound (Tarkhanwala-Dera)]. The mound has yielded Painted Grey Ware and Rang Mahal ware. The antiquities recovered included terracotta beads and rectangular indeterminate small sized objects alongwith a terracotta wheel. The excavations carried out in 2003 gave evidence of circular huts and no iron objects have been found associated with PGW.
6. **TOPOGRAPHICAL FEATURES** : Situated on the dry bed of the river Ghaggar.
7. **OWNERSHIP** : Private
8. **IS IT UNDER RELIGIOUS USE ?** : No
9. **ADMINISTRATIVE CONTROL** : Archaeological Survey of India, Jaipur Circle, Jaipur
10. **PUBLISHED REFERENCES, IF ANY** : (1) A. Ghosh (ed.), *An Encyclopaedia of Indian Archaeology* Vol. (New Delhi 1989) p. 78, 4.9; (2) P.K. Trivedi, Tarkhanwala Dera and Chak-86, *Puratattva* (Eds.) K.N. Dikshit and K.S. Ramachandran, (New Delhi) Vol. 34 : pp. 30-32.



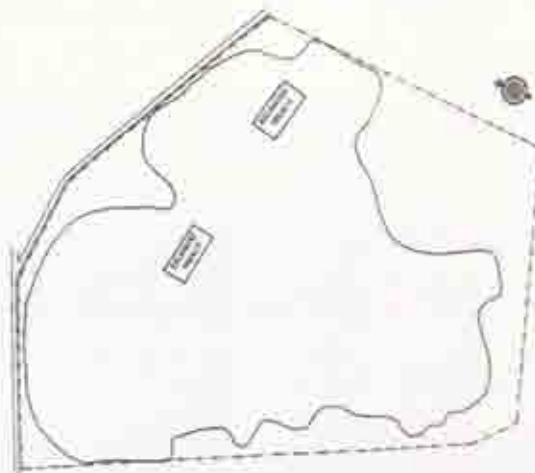
91 ANCIENT MOUNDS (2) (MATHULA)

1. **DISTRICT** : Ganganagar, **TEHSIL** : Vijay Nagar
2. **LOCALITY** : Mathula (Lat. 29°05' N; Long. 73°22' E)
3. **NOTIFICATION NO.** : Act No. LXXI of 1951 dated 28.11.1951
4. **APPROACH** : AIRPORT : Jodhpur/Jaipur; **RAILWAY STATION** : Raisingh Nagar; **BUS STATION** : Raisingh Nagar
5. **BRIEF HISTORY** : The ancient mounds have yielded assemblage of Harappan culture.
6. **TOPOGRAPHICAL FEATURES** : : Situated on the dry bed of the river Ghaggar.
7. **OWNERSHIP** : : Government
8. **IS IT UNDER RELIGIOUS USE ?** : : No
9. **ADMINISTRATIVE CONTROL** : : Archaeological Survey of India, Jaipur Circle, Jaipur
10. **PUBLISHED REFERENCES, IF ANY** : : (1) A. Ghosh (ed.), *An Encyclopaedia of Indian Archaeology* in 2 Volumes (New Delhi 1989); (2) S.P. Gupta (ed.), *An Archaeological Tour Along the Ghaggar-Hakra River by Sir Aurel Stein* (Meerut 1989).



92 ANCIENT MOUNDS (RANGMAHAL)

1. **DISTRICT** : Ganganagar; **TEHSIL** : Suratgarh
2. **LOCALITY** : Rangmahal (Lat. 29°21' N; Long. 73°59' E)
3. **NOTIFICATION NO.** : Act No. LXXI of 1951 dated 28.11.1951
4. **APPROACH** : AIRPORT : Jodhpur/Jaipur; **RAILWAY STATION** : Suratgarh; **BUS STATION** : Suratgarh
5. **BRIEF HISTORY** : This early historical site was excavated by the Swedish Archaeological Expedition, during 1952-4. The first settlement was laid around A.D. 250 during Kushana period and flourished up to the sixth or seventh century A.D. During excavations, coins of Kanishka III, besides the Murundas and three earlier coins of Kanishka I, Huvishka and Vasudeva and a seal palaeographically datable to A.D. 300, have been found. Excavation has revealed eight structural phases. The structures were built of mud-bricks of varying sizes but the normal size was about 32 x 23 x 7 cm. The bricks were laid in the English bond system. The floors were paved with mud-bricks. The houses were rectangular with north-south orientation. The site is famous for the manufacture of typical ceramic industry termed as Rang Mahal Ware culture. This distinctive pottery is wheel-made, reddish or pinkish in colour. The types include globular or oval jars and *handi* with pronounced rims, externally rusticated showing wavy ribs. In some cases the shoulder and the neck are painted in black-on-red polished surface, other types are spouted vase, sprinkler, cooking vessels, storage jars, beaker with or without handle, bowls of different varieties, lamp, incense-burner, etc. A few carinated *handis* have textile marks on the body. Moulded pottery is represented by the bowl and miniature basin. The decorations on the pottery are applied and incised patterns and paintings. The cultural assemblage also includes figurines in faience, terracotta animal figurines, carts and wheels, weights, balls, flesh-rubbers, discs, dice, votive tanks, potters stamps, pendants, ear-ornaments, beads of coral, paste, lapis lazuli and shell; rotary querns, mullers, pestles and bone and iron objects.
6. **TOPOGRAPHICAL FEATURES** : Dry bed of the river Ghaggar.
7. **OWNERSHIP** : Government
8. **IS IT UNDER RELIGIOUS USE ?** : No
9. **ADMINISTRATIVE CONTROL** : Archaeological Survey of India, Jaipur Circle, Jaipur
10. **PUBLISHED REFERENCES, IF ANY** : (1) A. Ghosh (ed.), *An Encyclopaedia of Indian Archaeology* in 2 Volumes (New Delhi 1989); (2) Henna Rydh, *Rang Mahal* (Lund 1959); (3) *Progress Report of the Archaeological Survey of India, Western Circle*, year 1920-21; (4) S.P. Gupta (ed.), *An Archaeological Tour Along the Ghaggar-Hakra River* by Sir Aurel Stein (Meerut 1989);



SCALE 1" = 10 METRES

92 (a) Site Plan



92 (b) *View of ancient mound*



92 (d) *Terracotta plaque*



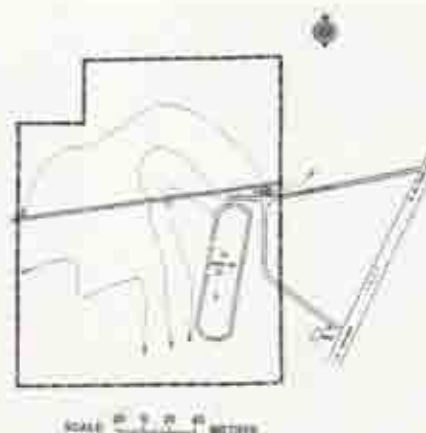
92 (c) *Terracotta plaque of Siva-Parvati*

93 ANCIENT MOUND (TARKHANWALA-DERA)

1. **DISTRICT** : Ganganagar; **TEHSIL** : Anupgarh
2. **LOCALITY** : Tarkhanwala-Dera (Lat. 29°14' N; Long. 73°14' E)
3. **NOTIFICATION NO.** : Act No. LXXI of 1951 dated 28.11.1951
4. **APPROACH** : **AIRPORT** : Jodhpur/Jaipur; **RAILWAY STATION** : Anupgarh; **BUS STATION** : Anupgarh
5. **BRIEF HISTORY** : Tarkhanwala Dera and Chak 86 are two mounds separated by a canal and a road having vestiges of Harappa culture in the former and Painted Grey Ware culture in the latter. These were discovered in 1950-51 and were excavated in 1951. Tarkhanwala Dera revealed the existence of a Harappan platform of mud-bricks for their houses, a cremation ground marked by flatly laid bricks in which there had been atleast five cremations. After each cremation marked by ashes and charred bones (sometimes collected in pots) the ground on the enclosure was leveled by a coating of clay or mud bricks for the next cremation to take place; The other finds include typical Harappan pottery, antiquities, a fragmentary circular seal. In the renewed excavations in 2003, no evidence of cremation of the dead was recovered. Mud brick structures square and rectangular in shape, two pyriform kilns and two fire alters were found. Copper objects, seals, terracotta toy cart frames, animals, and a human figure etc. are other important finds.
6. **TOPOGRAPHICAL FEATURES** : Situated on the dry bed of the river Ghaggar.
7. **OWNERSHIP** : Private
8. **IS IT UNDER RELIGIOUS USE ?** : No
9. **ADMINISTRATIVE CONTROL** : Archaeological Survey of India, Jaipur Circle, Jaipur
10. **PUBLISHED REFERENCES, IF ANY** : (1) A. Ghosh (ed.), *An Encyclopaedia of Indian Archaeology* Vol. II (New Delhi 1989) p. 433, 4.9 ; (2) A. Ghosh, *Bulletin National institute of Sciences in India*, p. 41. (3) P.K. Trivedi Tarkhanwala Dera and Chak-86, *Puratattva* (Eds.) K.N. Dikshit and K.S. Ramachandran, (New Delhi) Vol. 34: pp. 30-32.



93 (b) Terracotta Human Figurine



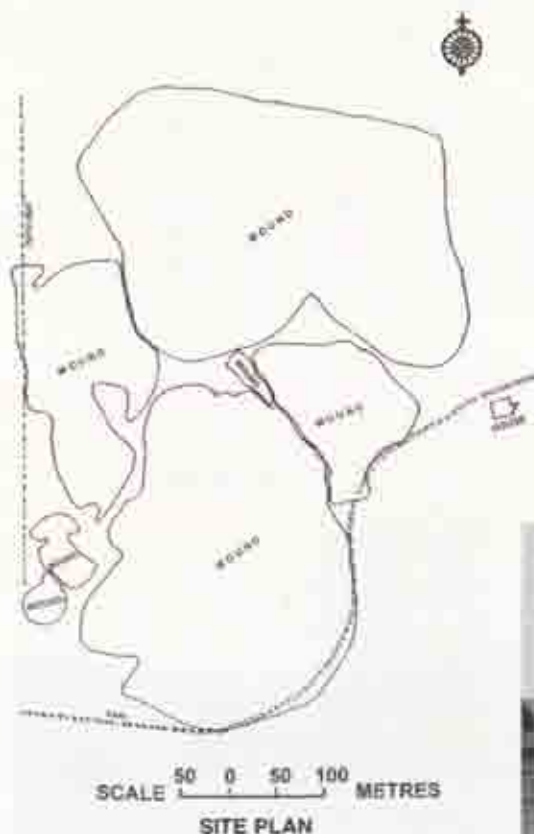
93 (a) SITE PLAN



93 (c) Ancient Mound

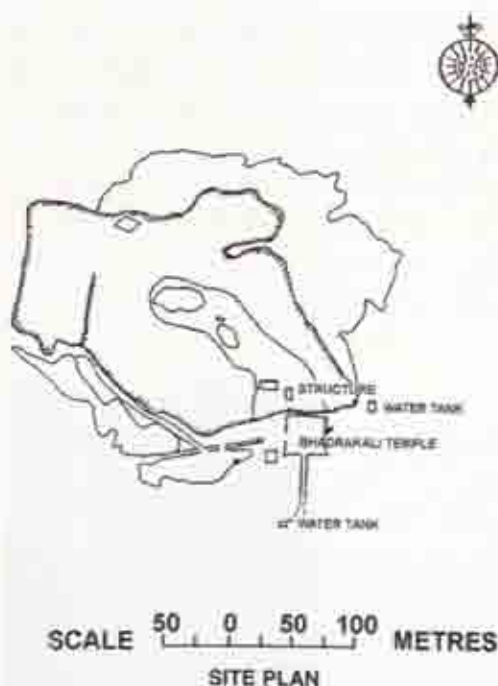
94 ANCIENT MOUNDS (BADOPAL)

1. **DISTRICT** : Hanumangarh; **TEHSIL** : Pilibangan
2. **LOCALITY** : Badopal (**Lat.** 29°22' N; **Long.** 74°05' E)
3. **NOTIFICATION NO.** : Act No. LXXI of 1951 dated 28.11.1951
4. **APPROACH** : **AIRPORT** : Jodhpur/Jaipur; **RAILWAY STATION** : Rangmahal/Suratgarh; **BUS STATION** : Badopal
5. **BRIEF HISTORY** : The site located about 11 km to the north-east of Rang Mahal, is about 350 m in diameter rising with its flat top, about 4.5 m, above adjacent agricultural fields. Among the sherds collected from this mound, are those bearing coarse painted floral designs, besides fragments of miniature ball with careful relief ornamentation. The mound is a leading site of the Rang Mahal culture.
6. **TOPOGRAPHICAL FEATURES** : Situated in the dry bed of river Ghaggar.
7. **OWNERSHIP** : Government
8. **IS IT UNDER RELIGIOUS USE ?** : No
9. **ADMINISTRATIVE CONTROL** : Archaeological Survey of India, Jaipur Circle, Jaipur
10. **PUBLISHED REFERENCES, IF ANY** : (1) A. Ghosh (ed.), *An Encyclopaedia of Indian Archaeology* in 2 Volumes (New Delhi 1989); (2) Urmila Sant, *Terracotta Art of Rajasthan* (New Delhi 1997).



95 ANCIENT MOUNDS (BHADRAKALI)

1. **DISTRICT** : Hanumangarh; **TEHSIL** : Hanumangarh Town
2. **LOCALITY** : Bhadrakali (Lat. 29° 34' N; Long. 74° 22' E)
3. **NOTIFICATION NO.** : Act No. LXXI of 1951 dated 28.11.1951
4. **APPROACH** : **AIRPORT** : Jodhpur/Jaipur; **RAILWAY STATION** : Hanumangarh; **BUS STATION** : Hanumangarh Town
5. **BRIEF HISTORY** : An extensive mound in Drasadvati Valley yielding Harappan, Late Harappan and early historical red wares including Rang Mahal ware.
6. **TOPOGRAPHICAL FEATURES** : Situated on the dry bed of river Ghaggar.
7. **OWNERSHIP** : Government
8. **IS IT UNDER RELIGIOUS USE ?** : Temple built on the ancient mound is under religious use
9. **ADMINISTRATIVE CONTROL** : Archaeological Survey of India, Jaipur Circle, Jaipur
10. **PUBLISHED REFERENCES, IF ANY** : (1) A. Ghosh, *An Encyclopaedia of Indian Archaeology* in 2 Volumes (New Delhi 1989); (2) S.P. Gupta (ed.), *An Archaeological Tour Along the Ghaggar-Hakra River* by Sir Aurel Stein (Meerut 1989); (3) Urmila Sant, *Terracotta Art of Rajasthan* (New Delhi 1997).



96 ANCIENT MOUNDS (DHOKAL)

1. **DISTRICT** : Hanumangarh; **TEHSIL** : Hanumangarh Town
2. **LOCALITY** : Dhokal (Lat. 29° 29' N; Long. 74° 17' E)
3. **NOTIFICATION NO.** : Act No. LXXI of 1951 dated 28.11.1951
4. **APPROACH** : **AIRPORT** : Jodhpur/Jaipur; **RAILWAY STATION** : Hanumangarh; **BUS STATION** : Gangagarh
5. **BRIEF HISTORY** : Twin mounds locally known as Ekkal-Dhokal are now badly disturbed. The mounds yielded coarse red ware having black painted designs, belonging to the Rang Mahal culture. A spouted *handi* with broken base having red slip and devoid of painting and a *lota* in dull red ware are other finds. Antiquities include a terracotta sealing, shell bangles and terracotta sling balls.
6. **TOPOGRAPHICAL FEATURES** : Situated on the bed of the dried river Ghaggar.
7. **OWNERSHIP** : Government
8. **IS IT UNDER RELIGIOUS USE ?** : No
9. **ADMINISTRATIVE CONTROL** : Archaeological Survey of India, Jaipur Circle, Jaipur
10. **PUBLISHED REFERENCES, IF ANY** : (1) A. Ghosh, *An Encyclopaedia of Indian Archaeology* in 2 Volumes (New Delhi 1989); (2) S.P. Gupta (ed.), *An Archaeological Tour Along the Ghaggar-Hakra River*, by Sir Aurel Stein (Meerut 1989).



96 (a) Site Plan of Dhokal-1



96 (b) Site Plan of Dhokal-2



96 (c) General view of ancient mounds

97 FORT BHATNER (HANUMANGARH)

1. **DISTRICT** : Hanumangarh; **TEHSIL** : Hanumangarh
2. **LOCALITY** : Hanumangarh (Lat. 29°36' N; Long. 74°20' E)
3. **NOTIFICATION NO.** : Act No. LXXI of 1951 dated 28.11.1951
4. **APPROACH** : AIRPORT : Jodhpur/Jaipur; **RAILWAY STATION** : Hanumangarh; **BUS STATION** : Hanumangarh
5. **BRIEF HISTORY** : The old name of Hanumangarh was Bhatner or the fortress of the Bhat Rajputs. It is frequently mentioned by the Muslim historians and was captured by Mahmud of Ghazni in about A.D. 1004. The entire fort was built of bricks. It is a large parallelogram having twelve projected circular bastions on each side, a feature of Mughal fortification. The fort is built over a site which has yielded Painted Grey Ware and Rang Mahal ware.
6. **TOPOGRAPHICAL FEATURES** : Situated on the dried up bed of river Ghaggar.
7. **OWNERSHIP** : Government
8. **IS IT UNDER RELIGIOUS USE ?** : Hanuman Temple, Krishna Temple, Shiva Temple, Devika Mandir, Jain Temple, Shila Pir (Sultan Pir) are under worship.
9. **ADMINISTRATIVE CONTROL** : Archaeological Survey of India, Jaipur Circle, Jaipur
10. **PUBLISHED REFERENCES, IF ANY** : (1) Chandramani Singh (ed.), *Protected Monuments of Rajasthan* (Jaipur 2002); (2) K.C. Jaina, *Ancient Cities and Towns of Rajasthan* (Delhi 1972); (3) K.K. Sehgal (ed.), *Rajasthan District Gazetteer, Ganganagar* (Jaipur 1972); (4) Urmila Sant, *Terracotta Art of Rajasthan* (New Delhi 1997).



98 ANCIENT MOUNDS (3) (KALIBANGAN)

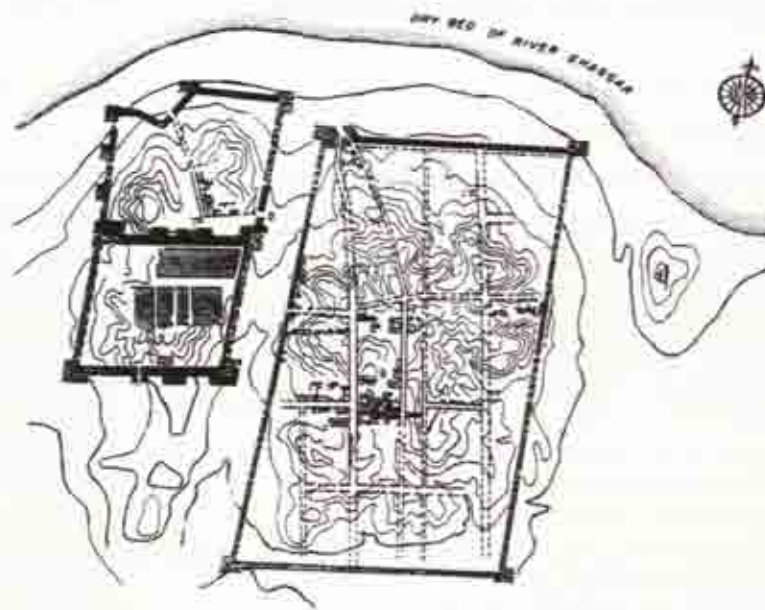
1. **DISTRICT** : Hanumangarh; **TEHSIL** : Pilibangan
2. **LOCALITY** : Kalibangan (Lat. 29°25' N; Long. 74 °05' E)
3. **NOTIFICATION NO.** : Act No. LXXI of 1951 dated 28.11.1951
4. **APPROACH** : AIRPORT : Jaipur; **RAILWAY STATION** : Pilibangan; **BUS STATION** : Kalibangan
5. **BRIEF HISTORY** : Kalibangan lies along the left bank of the dried-up bed of river Ghaggar (ancient Sarasvati). It comprises three mounds, the larger one in the middle (KLB-2), the smaller in the west (KLB-1) and the smallest in the east (KLB-3). The excavations brought to light grid layout of a Harappan metropolis, perhaps truly 'the first city' of the Indian culture heritage. The significant part of the evidence, however, relates to the discovery of a early-Harappan settlement, immediately underlying the occupational remains of the Harappan citadel. The pre-Harappan settlement was a fortified parallelogram, the fortification wall being made of mud-bricks. The houses within the walled area were also made of mud-bricks. The distinctive trait of this period was the pottery which was significantly different from that of the succeeding Harappans. An outstanding discovery was a ploughed field, showing a cross-grid of furrows to the south-east of the settlement outside the town-wall. This is perhaps the earliest ploughed field excavated so far. During the Harappan period, the structural pattern of the settlement was changed. There were now two distinct parts: the citadel on the west and the lower city on the east. The former was situated atop the remains of the preceding occupations to gain an eminence over the lower city which was laid out on the natural plain towards the east. The citadel complex was a fortified parallelogram, consisting of two equal but separately patterned parts. The fortification was built throughout of mud-bricks. The southern half of the citadel contained some five to six massive platforms, some of which may have been used for religious or ritual purposes. The northern half of the citadel contained residential buildings of the elite. The lower city was also fortified. Within the walled city, was a gridiron plan of streets running north-south and east-west, dividing the area into blocks. The houses were built of mud-bricks, baked bricks being confined to drains, wells, door-sills, etc. Beside the above two principal parts of the metropolis, there was also a third one, situated 80 m east of the lower city. It consisted of a modest structure, containing four to five 'fire-altars' and as such could have been used for ritualistic purposes. Of the finds obtained from this excavation, a cylindrical seal and an incised terracotta cake are quite significant. The cemetery of the Harappans was located to the west-southwest of the citadel. Three types of burials were attested: extended inhumation in rectangular or oval grave-pits; pot-burials in a circular pit; and rectangular or oval grave-pits containing only pottery and other funerary objects. The later two methods were unassociated with skeletal remains.
6. **TOPOGRAPHICAL FEATURES** : Situated on the left bank of river Ghaggar.
7. **OWNERSHIP** : Government
8. **IS IT UNDER RELIGIOUS USE ?** : No
9. **ADMINISTRATIVE CONTROL** : Archaeological Survey of India, Jaipur Circle, Jaipur
10. **PUBLISHED REFERENCES, IF ANY** : (1) A. Ghosh (ed.), *An Encyclopaedia of Indian Archaeology* in 2 Volumes (New Delhi 1989); (2) A.K. Sharma, *The Departed Harappans of Kalibangan* (New Delhi 1999); (3) B.B.Lal, *The Earliest Civilization of South Asia* (New Delhi 1997); (4) B.K.Thapar, *Recent Archaeological Discoveries in India*, UNESCO (Tokyo 1976).



98 (a) Early Harappan ploughed field



98 (b) Early Harappan houses



SCALE 0 25 50 75 100 METRES

98 (c) Site Plan



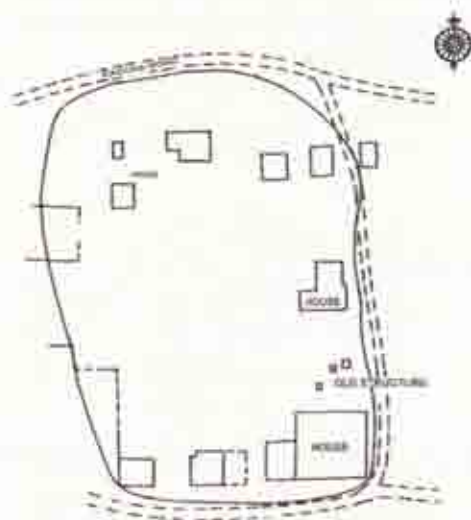
98 (d) Harappan incised terracotta cake



98 (e) Harappan street with lane

99 ANCIENT MOUNDS (MANAK)

1. **DISTRICT** : Hanumangarh; **TEHSIL** : Hanumangarh Town
2. **LOCALITY** : Manak (Lat. 29° 22' N; Long. 74° 02' E)
3. **NOTIFICATION NO.** : Act No. LXXI of 1951 dated 28.11.1951
4. **APPROACH** : AIRPORT : Jaipur; **RAILWAY STATION** : Suratgarh; **BUS STATION** : Manaktheri
5. **BRIEF HISTORY** : Twin mounds locally known as Ekkal-Dhokal are now badly disturbed. The mounds yielded coarse red ware having black painted designs, belonging to the Rang Mahal culture. A spouted *handi* with broken base having red slip and devoid of painting and a *lota* in dull red ware are other finds. Antiquities include a terracotta sealing, shell bangles and terracotta sling balls.
6. **TOPOGRAPHICAL FEATURES** : Situated on the bed of the dried river Ghaggar.
7. **OWNERSHIP** : Partly Government and partly Private
8. **IS IT UNDER RELIGIOUS USE ?** : No
9. **ADMINISTRATIVE CONTROL** : Archaeological Survey of India, Jaipur Circle, Jaipur
10. **PUBLISHED REFERENCES, IF ANY** : (1) A. Ghosh (ed.), *An Encyclopaedia of Indian Archaeology* vol. II (New Delhi 1989).



SCALE 20 0 20 40 METRES
SITE PLAN



100 ANCIENT MOUNDS (MUNDA)

1. **DISTRICT** : Hanumangarh; **TEHSIL** : Hanumangarh Town
2. **LOCALITY** : Munda (Lat. 29°28' N; Long. 74°24' E)
3. **NOTIFICATION NO.** : Act No. LXXI of 1951 dated 28.11.1951
4. **APPROACH** : AIRPORT : Jodhpur/Jaipur; **RAILWAY STATION** : Hanumangarh; **BUS STATION** : Munda
5. **BRIEF HISTORY** : The large ancient mound in village Munda, situated about 16 km to the south-west of Hanumangarh town, has yielded painted pottery closely resembling Rang Mahal type and copper coins of the Kushanas. Remains of a stupa, numerous relief fragments, decorated bricks, terracotta human and animal figurines and figure of Siva have also been found from the site. Presently, the mound is occupied by a temple trust for construction of a Hanuman temple.
6. **TOPOGRAPHICAL FEATURES** : Situated on the dry bed of the river Ghaggar.
7. **OWNERSHIP** : Government and private
8. **IS IT UNDER RELIGIOUS USE ?** : No
9. **ADMINISTRATIVE CONTROL** : Archaeological Survey of India, Jaipur Circle, Jaipur
10. **PUBLISHED REFERENCES, IF ANY** : (1) A. Ghosh (ed.), *An Encyclopaedia of Indian Archaeology* in 2 Volumes (New Delhi 1989); (2) Archeological Survey of India Annual Report-1918-19 (reprint, New Delhi 2002); (3) S.P. Gupta (ed.), *An Archaeological Tour Along the Ghaggar-Hakra River, by Sir Aurel Stein* (Meerut 1989); (4) Urmila Sant, *Terracotta Art of Rajasthan* (New Delhi 1997).



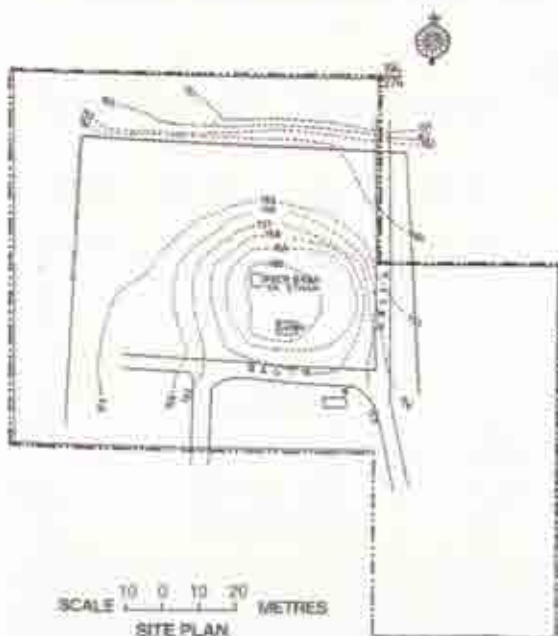
SCALE 0 40 80 METRES

SITE PLAN



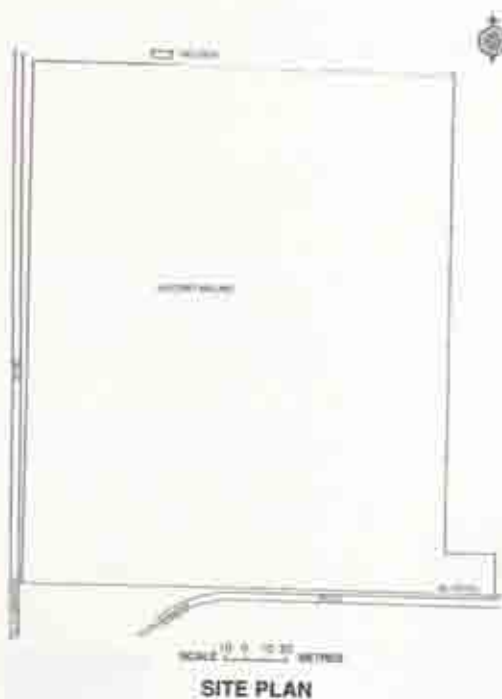
101 ANCIENT MOUNDS (PEER SULTAN)

1. **DISTRICT** : Hanumangarh; **TEHSIL** : Tibi
2. **LOCALITY** : Peer Sultan (Lat. 29° 83' N; Long. 74° 30' E)
3. **NOTIFICATION NO.** : Act No. LXXI of 1951 dated 28.11.1951
4. **APPROACH** : **AIRPORT** : Jodhpur/Jaipur; **RAILWAY STATION** : Tibi; **BUS STATION** : Tibi
5. **BRIEF HISTORY** : The ancient stupa site has yielded a number of terracotta figurines, decorated bricks, potteries, coins, etc. The most interesting find is a female terracotta in standing posture. The remains date from the early historical period.
6. **TOPOGRAPHICAL FEATURES** : Situated on the dry bed of the river Ghaggar.
7. **OWNERSHIP** : Government
8. **IS IT UNDER RELIGIOUS USE ?** : No
9. **ADMINISTRATIVE CONTROL** : Archaeological Survey of India, Jaipur Circle, Jaipur
10. **PUBLISHED REFERENCES, IF ANY** : (1) *Archeological Survey of India Annual Report 1918-19* (reprint, New Delhi 2002); (2) S.P. Gupta(ed.), *An Archaeological Tour Along the Ghaggar-Hakra River by Sir Aurel Stein* (Meerut 1989); (3) Urmila Sant, *Terracotta Art of Rajasthan* (New Delhi 1997).



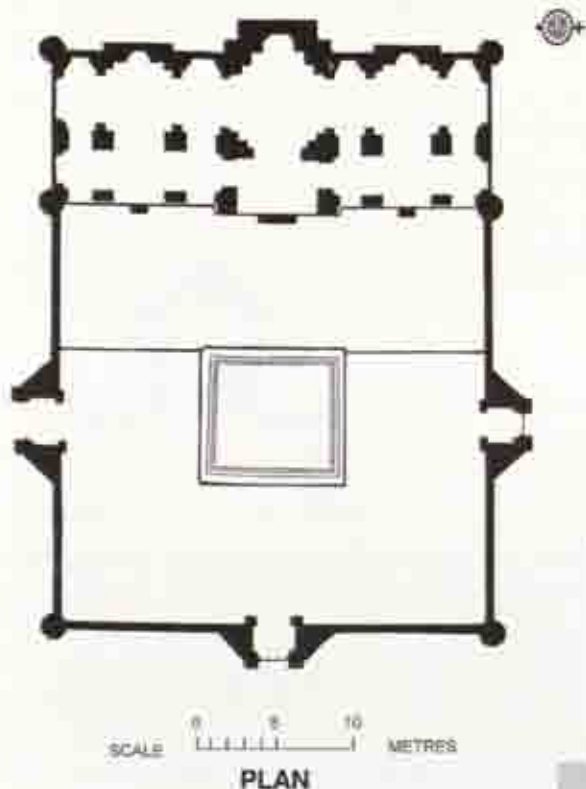
102 ANCIENT MOUND (PILIBANGAN)

1. **DISTRICT** : Hanumangarh; **TEHSIL** : Pilibangan
2. **LOCALITY** : Pilibangan (Lat. 29° 27' N; Long. 74° 06' E)
3. **NOTIFICATION NO.** : Act No. LXXI of 1951 dated 28.11.1951
4. **APPROACH** : **AIRPORT** : Jodhpur/Jaipur; **RAILWAY STATION** : Pilibangan; **BUS STATION** : Pilibangan
5. **BRIEF HISTORY** : This extensive mound is situated on the north-west corner of the town measuring about 200 x 175 m with average deposit of 3-4m. This site has yielded assemblage of Rang Mahal culture of early centuries.
6. **TOPOGRAPHICAL FEATURES** : Situated on the dry bed of the river Ghaggar.
7. **OWNERSHIP** : Government
8. **IS IT UNDER RELIGIOUS USE ?** : No
9. **ADMINISTRATIVE CONTROL** : Archaeological Survey of India, Jaipur Circle, Jaipur
10. **PUBLISHED REFERENCES, IF ANY** : A. Ghosh (ed.), *An Encyclopaedia of Indian Archaeology* in 2 Volumes (New Delhi 1989).



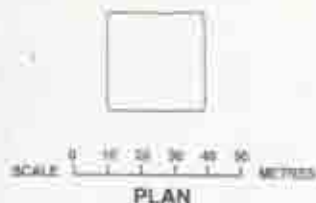
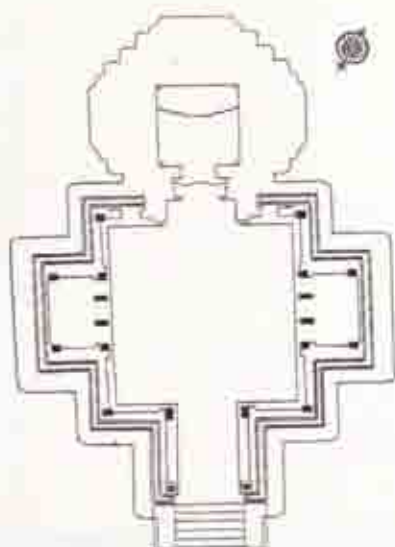
103 JAMA MASJID (AMBER)

1. **DISTRICT** : Jaipur; **TEHSIL** : Amber
2. **LOCALITY** : Amber (Ambar) (**Lat. 27° 59' N; Long. 75° 51' E**)
3. **NOTIFICATION NO.** : Act No. LXXI of 1951 dated 28.11.1951
4. **APPROACH** : **AIRPORT** : Jaipur; **RAILWAY STATION** : Jaipur; **BUS STATION** : Amber
5. **BRIEF HISTORY** : This mosque is built on the usual plan having five-arched screen and deep *mihrab* on the western wall. In front of the mosque there is a courtyard entered through small gateways from three directions. Four high *minars* built on the corners enhanced the beauty of the mosque. An inscription in Persian on the left side of the central arch states that this mosque was built by Raja Bharmal on the order of emperor Akbar in A.H.977(AD 1569).
6. **TOPOGRAPHICAL FEATURES** : It is situated in the hilly terrain.
7. **OWNERSHIP** : Government
8. **IS IT UNDER RELIGIOUS USE ?** : Yes
9. **ADMINISTRATIVE CONTROL** : Archaeological Survey of India, Jaipur Circle, Jaipur
10. **PUBLISHED REFERENCES, IF ANY** : (1) Chandramani Singh (ed.), *Protected Monuments of Rajasthan* (Jaipur 2002); (2) Hamath Singh, *Jaipur and its Environs* (Jaipur).



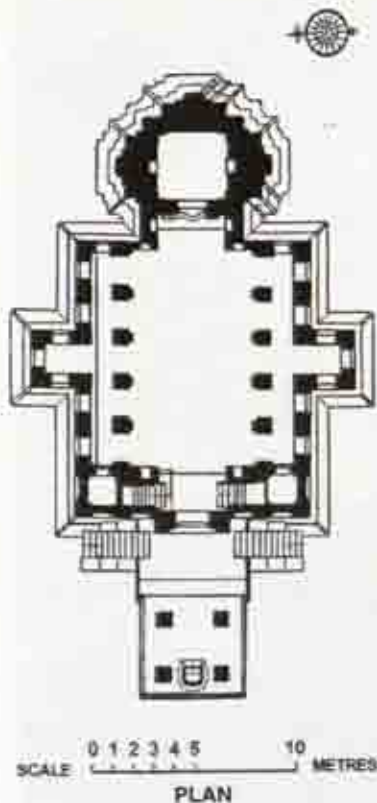
104 LAXMI NARAIN'S TEMPLE (AMBER)

1. **DISTRICT** : Jaipur; **TEHSIL** : Amber
2. **LOCALITY** : Amber (Ambar) (Lat. 27° 59' N; Long. 75° 51' E)
3. **NOTIFICATION NO.** : Act No. LXXI of 1951 dated 28.11.1951
4. **APPROACH** : **AIRPORT** : Jaipur; **RAILWAY STATION** : Jaipur; **BUS STATION** : Amber
5. **BRIEF HISTORY** : Dedicated to Vishnu, this temple was built by Balabai, wife of Prithivaraj Kachhwaha, in the first quarter of sixteenth century AD. It consists of a sanctum, vestibule, pillared hall and porch, and is raised on high platform. On elevation the sanctum consists of *pitha*, *mandovara* followed by beautiful *sikhara* adorned with *sringas* and *uruhsringas*. The high *adhishtana* is decorated with plain mouldings. The doorjamb of the sanctum is profusely carved. A detached Garuda-*mandapa* supported on four pillars and crowned by domical roof stands in front of the temple.
6. **TOPOGRAPHICAL FEATURES** : It is situated in the hilly terrain.
7. **OWNERSHIP** : Government
8. **IS IT UNDER RELIGIOUS USE ?** : Yes
9. **ADMINISTRATIVE CONTROL** : Archaeological Survey of India, Jaipur Circle, Jaipur
10. **PUBLISHED REFERENCES, IF ANY** : (1) Chandramani Singh (ed.), *Protected Monuments of Rajasthan* (Jaipur 2002); (2) Harnath Singh, *Jaipur and its Environs* (Jaipur n.d.).



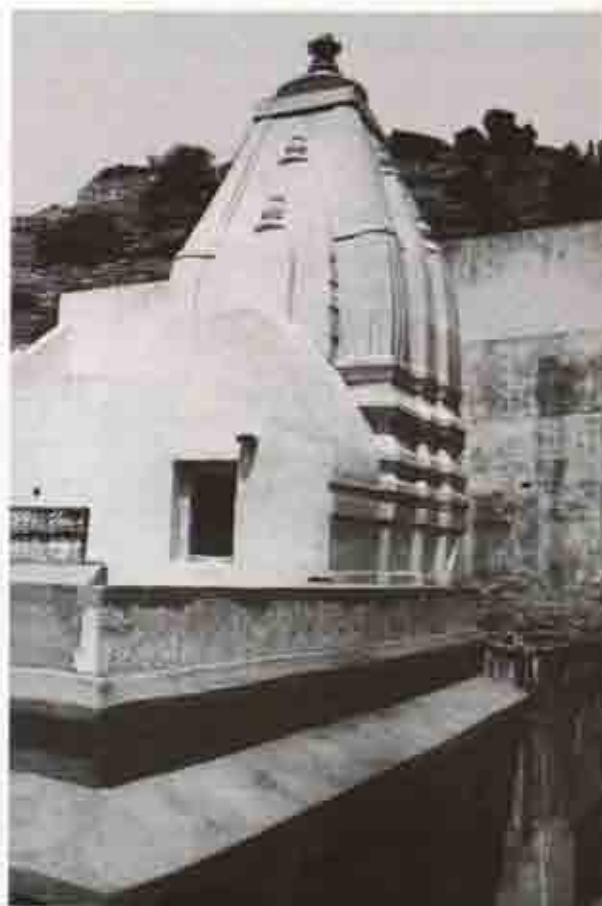
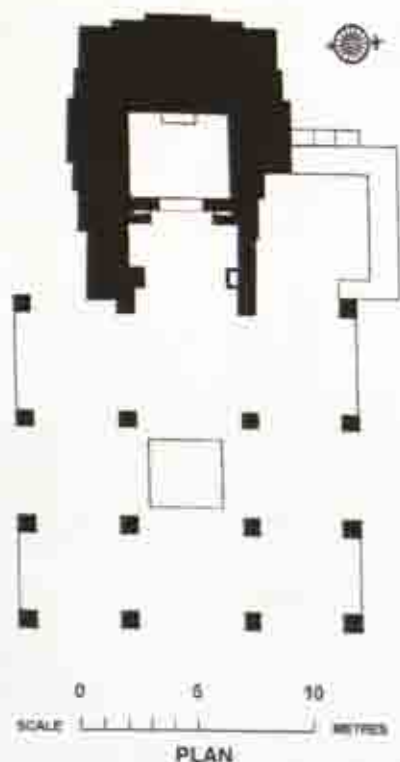
105 SRI JAGAT SIROMANIJI TEMPLE (AMBER)

1. **DISTRICT** : Jaipur; **TEHSIL** : Amber
2. **LOCALITY** : Amber (Ambar) (Lat. 27° 59' N; Long. 75° 51' E)
3. **NOTIFICATION NO.** : Act No. LXXI of 1951 dated 28.11.1951
4. **APPROACH** : **AIRPORT** : Jaipur; **RAILWAY STATION** : Jaipur; **BUS STATION** : Amber
5. **BRIEF HISTORY** : This temple was built in the memory of Jagat Singh by his mother, Rani Kanakawati, wife of Man Singh I of Amber (A.D. 1589-1614) and is the best specimen of early decade of seventeenth century A.D. Dedicated to Radha-Krishna and facing west, the temple consists of sanctum, vestibule and *mandapa* with projecting screen windows on either sides. It stands on high ornate *pitha* followed by *vedibandha* and *jangha*. The square sanctum is crowned by *sikhara*. The two-storeyed *mandapa* has lateral transepts on either sides. The upper storey has balcony at three sides resting upon four pairs of pillars and two pairs of pilasters. The walls of the upper storey and the ceiling bear paintings depicting floral designs and mythological scenes whereas the outer walls are richly carved with floral and geometrical pattern. The *Garuda-mandapa* sharing common platform in front of the temple is intricately carved. The twin *torana* over the stairs leading to the temple is flanked by figures of elephants. The construction of the temple was started in A.D. 1599 and completed in A.D. 1608.
6. **TOPOGRAPHICAL FEATURES** : It is situated in the hilly terrain.
7. **OWNERSHIP** : Government
8. **IS IT UNDER RELIGIOUS USE ?** : Yes
9. **ADMINISTRATIVE CONTROL** : Archaeological Survey of India, Jaipur Circle, Jaipur
10. **PUBLISHED REFERENCES, IF ANY** : (1) Chandramani Singh (ed.), *Protected Monuments of Rajasthan* (Jaipur 2002); (2) Harnath Singh, *Jaipur and its Environs* (Jaipur).



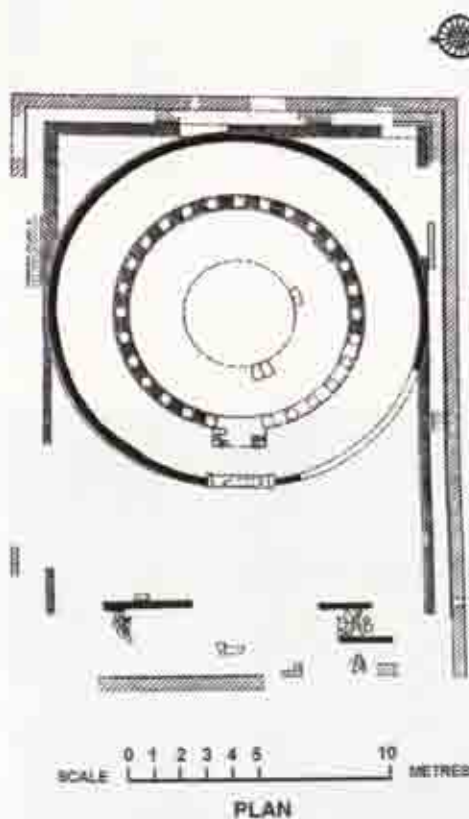
106 SUN TEMPLE (AMBER)

1. **DISTRICT** : Jaipur; **TEHSIL** : Amber
2. **LOCALITY** : Amber (Ambar) (**Lat. 27° 59' N; Long. 75° 51' E**)
3. **NOTIFICATION NO.** : Act No. LXXI of 1951 dated 28.11.1951
4. **APPROACH** : **AIRPORT** : Jaipur; **RAILWAY STATION** : Jaipur; **BUS STATION** : Amber
5. **BRIEF HISTORY** : The famous Sun temple, situated to the west of Amber town on the slope of the hill faces east-south-east. It consists of a square sanctum, a vestibule and pillared *mandapa*. The sanctum is *pancharatha* on plan with corbelled ceiling and open *pradakshinapatha*. The *sikhara* also follows the sanctum plan. The *sukanasa* is shown in the form of a hollow square passage. The *bhadra* niches are empty on all three sides. The *mandapa* rests on sixteen pillars with a *vedi-kunda* in the centre and has a flat ceiling. The temple is built of stone and brick and has been repaired in recent times. An inscription on one of the pillars in the front row of the *mandapa* is dated V.S. 1011 (A.D. 954).
6. **TOPOGRAPHICAL FEATURES** : Situated in midst of hills.
7. **OWNERSHIP** : Government
8. **IS IT UNDER RELIGIOUS USE ?** : No
9. **ADMINISTRATIVE CONTROL** : Archaeological Survey of India, Jaipur Circle, Jaipur
10. **PUBLISHED REFERENCES, IF ANY** : (1) Chandramani Singh (ed.), *Protected Monuments of Rajasthan* (Jaipur 2002); (2) Savitri Gupta, *Rajasthan District Gazetteer, Jaipur* (Jaipur 1987).



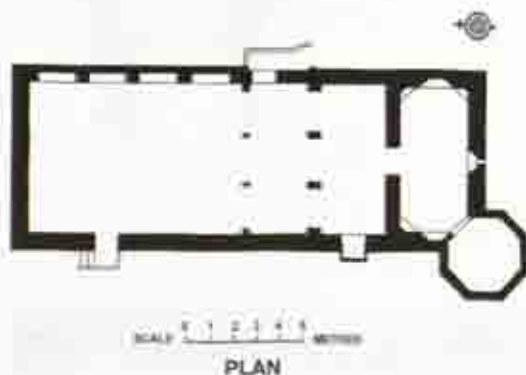
107 EXACAVATED SITE (BAIRAT/VIRATNAGAR)

1. **DISTRICT** : Jaipur; **TEHSIL** : Viratnagar
2. **LOCALITY** : Bairat/Viratnagar (**Lat.** 27° 25' N; **Long.** 76° 10' E)
3. **NOTIFICATION NO.** : Act No. LXXI of 1951 dated 28.11.1951
4. **APPROACH** : **AIRPORT** : Jaipur; **RAILWAY STATION** : Jaipur; **BUS STATION** : Viratnagar
5. **BRIEF HISTORY** : Bairat or ancient Viratnagar, the capital of Matsyadesa, is said to have been founded by king Virat, in whose kingdom the five Pandavas spent the thirteenth year of exile in disguise. The place is well-known for two Asokan inscriptions and important ancient Buddhist relics found here. Excavations carried out on the different terraces of this hill known as Bijak-ki-Pahari have yielded remains of a Mauryan circular stupa-shrine made of brickwork alternating with twenty-six octagonal pillars of wood, preceded by monastic remains with a double row of cells arranged around an open square courtyard.
6. **TOPOGRAPHICAL FEATURES** : Hilly terrain
7. **OWNERSHIP** : Government
8. **IS IT UNDER RELIGIOUS USE ?** : No
9. **ADMINISTRATIVE CONTROL** : Archaeological Survey of India, Jaipur Circle, Jaipur
10. **PUBLISHED REFERENCES, IF ANY** : (1) A. Cunningham, *Archaeological Survey of India, Four Reports Made During the years 1862-63-64-65*, Vol. II (reprint, Varanasi 1972); (2) *Ancient India* No. 9 (New Delhi 1985); (3) Chandramani Singh (ed.), *Protected Monuments of Rajasthan* (Jaipur 2002); (4) D. R. Sahni, *Excavation at Bairat* (reprint, Jaipur 1999); (5) *Indian Archaeology 1962-63 - A Review* (New Delhi 1965).



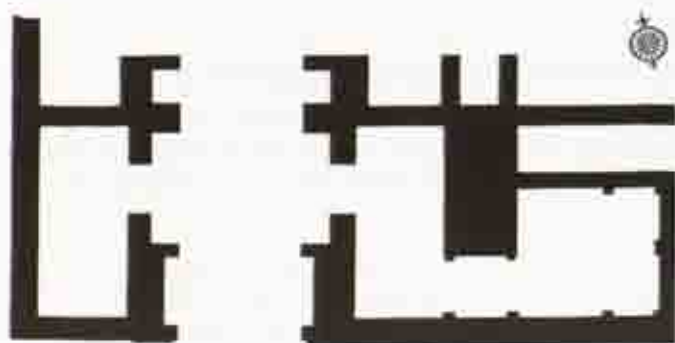
108 PUNDERIKJI-KI-HAVELI-PAINTINGS IN A ROOM (BRAHMPURI, JAIPUR)

1. **DISTRICT** : Jaipur, **TEHSIL** : Jaipur
2. **LOCALITY** : Brahmpuri (Jaipur) (**Lat.** 26° 59' N; **Long.** 75° 51' E)
3. **NOTIFICATION NO.** : Act No. LXXI of 1951 dated 28.11.1951
4. **APPROACH** : **AIRPORT** : Jaipur; **RAILWAY STATION** : Jaipur; **BUS STATION** : Jaipur
5. **BRIEF HISTORY** : Popularly known as Pundrikji-ki-Haveli, it was built during the reign of Maharaja Sawai Jai Singh founder of Jaipur in eighteenth century A.D. Ratnakar Pundrikji was royal *purohit* of Maharaja Sawai Jai Singh. He was also a great scholar of astrology and *tantra*. His original name was Ratnakar Bhatt. Originally belonging to Maharashtra, he had come to Kashi (Varanasi) for advanced studies in astrology and *tantra*. At this place, Maharaja Sawai Jai Singh met him and was impressed by his expertise and astounding knowledge. Sawai Jai Singh then brought him from Kashi to Jaipur and made him royal *purohit*, giving title of 'Pundrik'. Pundrikji-ki-Haveli is famous for having Jaipur school of mural painting in one of the room in the first floor belonging to eighteenth-nineteenth century A.D. These paintings depict scenes of royal court, celebration of Holi, Gangaur and other festivals, royal processions and army movements from palaces, etc.
6. **TOPOGRAPHICAL FEATURES** : In the foothill of Nahargarh ranges.
7. **OWNERSHIP** : Government
8. **IS IT UNDER RELIGIOUS USE ?** : No
9. **ADMINISTRATIVE CONTROL** : Archaeological Survey of India, Jaipur Circle, Jaipur
10. **PUBLISHED REFERENCES, IF ANY** : (1) B.L. Dhama, *A Guide to Jaipur and Amber* (Jaipur 1955); (2) Chandramani Singh (ed.), *Protected Monuments of Rajasthan* (Jaipur 2002); (3) Mohan Lal Gupta, 'Rajasthan ki Bhatti Chitrakala Men Lok Darshan' in *Akriti* (Jaipur 1995).



109 TEMPLE CONTAINING FRESCO PAINTINGS (GALTAJI, JAIPUR)

1. **DISTRICT** : Jaipur, **TEHSIL** : Jaipur
2. **LOCALITY** : Galtaji (Jaipur) (**Lat. 26° 56' N; Long. 75° 50' E**)
3. **NOTIFICATION NO.** : Act No. LXXI of 1951 dated 28.11.1951
4. **APPROACH** : **AIRPORT** : Jaipur; **RAILWAY STATION** : Jaipur; **BUS STATION** : Jaipur
5. **BRIEF HISTORY** : The room with paintings is a part of temple built in the late 18th century A.D. The fresco paintings consist of six separate composite panels, one from each Ragamala family. The medium is tempera on dry plaster, protected by wax or lacquer finish.
6. **TOPOGRAPHICAL FEATURES** : It is situated in the hilly terrain.
7. **OWNERSHIP** : Private
8. **IS IT UNDER RELIGIOUS USE ?** : Yes
9. **ADMINISTRATIVE CONTROL** : Archaeological Survey of India, Jaipur Circle, Jaipur
10. **PUBLISHED REFERENCES, IF ANY** : Klaus Ebeling, *Ragamala Paintings* (New Delhi, 1973)



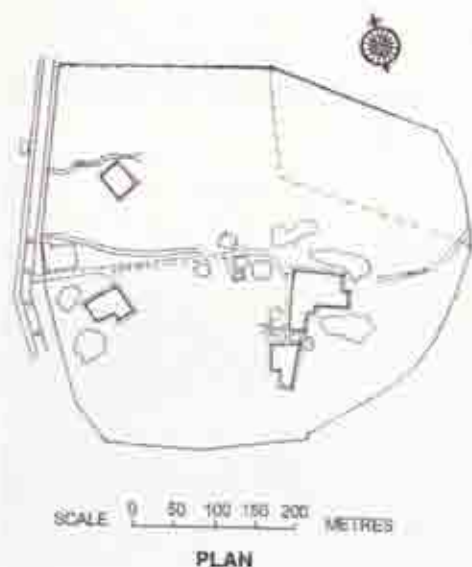
SCALE 0 1 2 3 4 5 METRES

PLAN



110 EXCAVATED SITE (SAMBHAR)

1. **DISTRICT** : Jaipur; **TEHSIL** : Phulera
2. **LOCALITY** : Sambhar (Lat. 26° 50' N; Long. 75° 10' E)
3. **NOTIFICATION NO.** : Act No. LXXI of 1951 dated 28.11.1951
4. **APPROACH** : **AIRPORT** : Jaipur; **RAILWAY STATION** : Sambhar; **BUS STATION** : Sambhar
5. **BRIEF HISTORY** : The extensive mound on the bank of a dried up lake represents ancient Sakambhari, capital of the Imperial Chahamanas of the medieval period. The mound 600 m north to south with an average width of about 550 m was first excavated by Hendley in 1884 and then by D. R. Sahni in 1936-38. The excavation yielded small dwellings at six levels ranging in date from the third-second century B.C. to the tenth century A.D. The small finds are numerous and varied. The recovered coins, nearly 200 in number, include six silver punch-marked coins, one of the Indo-Greeks and a few of the Kushanas, Yaudheyas and late Indo-Sassanians. Beads and pieces of gold have also been found. Copper and iron objects were recovered in large number. The numerical marks on ivory dice are enclosed in concentric circles. Terracotta figurines seem to be of the Sunga, Kushana and Gupta dates. The glazing of pottery was practised in this ancient town from very early times.
6. **TOPOGRAPHICAL FEATURES** : Situated along the famous salt lake of Sambhar.
7. **OWNERSHIP** : Government
8. **IS IT UNDER RELIGIOUS USE ?** : No
9. **ADMINISTRATIVE CONTROL** : Archaeological Survey of India, Jaipur Circle, Jaipur
10. **PUBLISHED REFERENCES, IF ANY** : (1) A. Ghosh (ed.), *An Encyclopaedia of Indian Archaeology* Volumes-II (New Delhi 1989); (2) *Ancient India*, No.9 (New Delhi 1985); (3) Chandramani Singh (ed.), *Protected Monuments of Rajasthan* (Jaipur 2002); (4) Daya Ram Sahni, *Archaeological Remains and Excavations at Sambhar* (Jaipur).



111 FORT INCLUDING ANCIENT TEMPLES (JAISALMER)

1. **DISTRICT :** Jaisalmer; **TEHSIL :** Jaisalmer
2. **LOCALITY :** Jaisalmer (**Lat. 26° 55' N; Long. 70° 55' E**)
3. **NOTIFICATION NO. :** Act No. LXXI of 1951 dated 28.11.1951
4. **APPROACH : AIRPORT :** Jodhpur; **RAILWAY STATION :** Jaisalmer; **BUS STATION :** Jaisalmer
5. **BRIEF HISTORY :** The Fort of Jaisalmer standing majestically on the Trikuta hill is a living testimony to the pride of the Bhati rulers. Due to its location and appearance it is one of the most magnificent forts that occupies a unique place in the annals of Rajasthan. Maharawal Jaisal laid the foundation of a new fort at Jaisalmer in A.D 1178 by constructing gateway and part of the fort. The remaining portion of the fort was completed by Rawal Salivahan II son and successor of Maharawal Jaisal in A.D 1244. The fort of Jaisalmer also known as "Sonar Kila" is built over a 50 m high hill and occupying an area of 11.28 hectare with its huge ramparts that varies from 10 to 25 m in the height. There are three parallel walls around it. The lowest wall which served as a base or pitching wall, was constructed in order to stop the erosion of the slope on the top of which the fort stands. The main fort has two walls running parallel with a variable gap of 6-2m, known as Mori for the movement of the security guards around the fort. The entire structure stands valiantly with its 89 bastions at present and each of which is 10 m in height. These bastions are at regular intervals provided with parapet wall on the top pierced by gun holes. The fort is approached from the north-east through four successive gateways viz, Akhai Pol, Ganesh Pol, Suraj Pol and Hawa Pol. Akhai Pol seems to be later addition as it was constructed by Maharawal Akshai Singh (AD 1722- 62) when the base wall was further extended. The rulers of Jaisalmer were great patrons of sculptural art and architecture. Several beautiful Brahmanical and Jain temples, magnificent palaces, *havelis* and gateways were built which clearly reflects the skill and dexterity of the stone masons and artistic excellence of the Bhati rulers and still attracts the attention of the visitors to a large extent. Inside the fort, there is a cluster of five palaces or *havelies* namely Rang Mahal, Sarvottam Vilas, Gaj Mahal or Gaj Vilas, Zanana Mahal and Moti Mahal. There are many beautiful temples of Hindu and Jain pantheon. Some of the important temples are as under—
 - (i) **Lakshmi Narain Temple:** It is one of the earliest Brahmanical temples in the fort. Facing west, the temple stands on a raised *jagati* and consists of *sandhara garbhagriha*, vestibule *mandapa* and followed by *mukhamandapa*. The temple is accessible through flight of steps from the south and west. The *sandhara* sanctum is crowned by a curvilinear *sikhara* and *angasikharas* and assignable to early phase of fifteenth century AD.
 - (ii) **Ratneswar Mahadev Temple:** Facing east, the temple consists of *garbhagriha*, vestibule, pillared *mandapa* with *kakshasana* and *mukhamandapa* approached through a flight of steps from the north and south. The *sandhara* sanctum has a curvilinear *sikhara* surrounded by miniature *sikharas*. The interior of the temple is decorated with sculptures. Brahma, Mahesh and Vishnu are shown on the lintel of the door. The *sabhamandapa* and the shrines of *parvadevatas* are having domical ceiling. The flat roof of the *mukha-mandapa* is supported on two pillars. A miniature shrine of *nagara* style is attached to the south of the main temple. The temple is datable to fifteenth century A.D.
 - (iii) **Surya Temple:** Facing east, the temple is built over a raised *jagati* and approached through a flight of steps. It consists of *garbhagriha*, *mandapa* with *kakshasana* followed by *mukhamandapa*. The sanctum of the temple has a curvilinear *sikhara* embellished with miniature *sikharas*. The marble images of Krishna and Rukmini are enshrined in the *garbhagriha*. The exterior wall of the temple is intricately carved. Four lion figures are shown on the cardinal directions of the *sikhara*.
 - (iv) **Parsvanath Temple :** This is one of the oldest and most beautiful temples of the fort built during the reign of Maharawal Jai Singh in AD 1416. It consists of *garbhagriha*, *antarala*, *mandapa*, *trikamandapa* and *mukhamandapa*. The *mukhamandapa* is supported on four pillars decorated with beautiful *toranas*. The interior walls of the temple are beautifully carved with animal and human figures. The shrine is crowned by *sikhara* which is further topped by an *amalaka*. The peristyle courtyard has double colonnade with ornamented ceilings. A series of cells are provided on the rear wall of verandah enshrining images of seated Tirthankaras.

- (vi) **Sambhavanath Temple** : Standing on the left of Parsavanath temple, it is identical on plan and accessible through the *rangamandapa* of Parshvanath temple. The construction of the temple was initiated by the Oswal Brothers in A.D 1494 and completed in three years. The sanctum is crowned with dwarf *sikhara*. The cusped ceiling of the *rangamandapa* is decorated with lotus pendant in the centre and divine musicians and dancers around it. There are two underground chambers below the temple for keeping rare Jaina miniatures and manuscripts.
- (vii) **Sitalanathaji Temple**: Built in A.D 1422, it stands on the right of Parsavanatha temple. It is also approached through the *rangamandapa*. The plan of the temple is like that of the former one. Here the *rangamandapa* does not have any open area, and the whole set up seems to be squeezed and carried a very thin sculptural decoration.
- (viii) **Chandraprabhuji Temple**: Located on the right flank of the Parsvanath temple, it was built in A.D 1453. It has three-storied structure having a shrine dedicated to Chandraprabhu on each floor. On plan, it has a sanctum followed by a vestibule and domical *rangamandapa*. The entire structure is enclosed by a row of thirty-one miniature shrines leaving a dark and narrow *pradakshinapatha*.
- (ix) **Rishavdevji Temple**: Located on the right of Chandraprabhuji temple and built around A.D 1480, the temple is facing east and consists of a *rangamandapa* preceded by an open courtyard, *mukhamandapa* and *gudhamandapa*. The *mandovara* is adorned with human figures. The embattled parapet wall around the *sikhara* is a unique feature of this temple.
- (x) **Shantinath and Kunthunathji Temple**: This double-storied temple consists of *garbhagriha*, *antarala*, *mandapa* and followed by *ardhamandapa*. The figure of Kunthunathji and Shantinathji enshrines on the ground floor and first floor of the temple respectively. The roof of the *mulaprasada* is designed in stepped pyramidal fashion with open balconies on all the four sides. The distinctive roof has been richly fabricated with roaring lions crowned by an *amalaka* and *kalasa*. The lower *rangamandapa* has four *torana* pillars while the upper one has a decorated ceiling embellished with the dancers. It is assignable to fifteenth century AD.

- | | |
|----------------------------------|---|
| 6. TOPOGRAPHICAL FEATURES | : Situated on low hillock in Thar desert. |
| 7. OWNERSHIP | : Part Govt. and part private |
| 8. IS IT UNDER RELIGIOUS USE ? | : Temples are under worship. |
| 9. ADMINISTRATIVE CONTROL | : Archaeological Survey of India, Jaipur Circle, Jaipur |
| 10. PUBLISHED REFERENCES, IF ANY | : (1) Chandramani Singh (ed.), <i>Protected Monuments of Rajasthan</i> (Jaipur 2002); (2) R.A. Agarawala, <i>History, Art and Architecture of Jaisalmer</i> (Delhi 1979); (3) Verginia Fass, <i>The Forts of India</i> (London 1986). |



SCALE 0 25 75 125 METRES
SITE PLAN



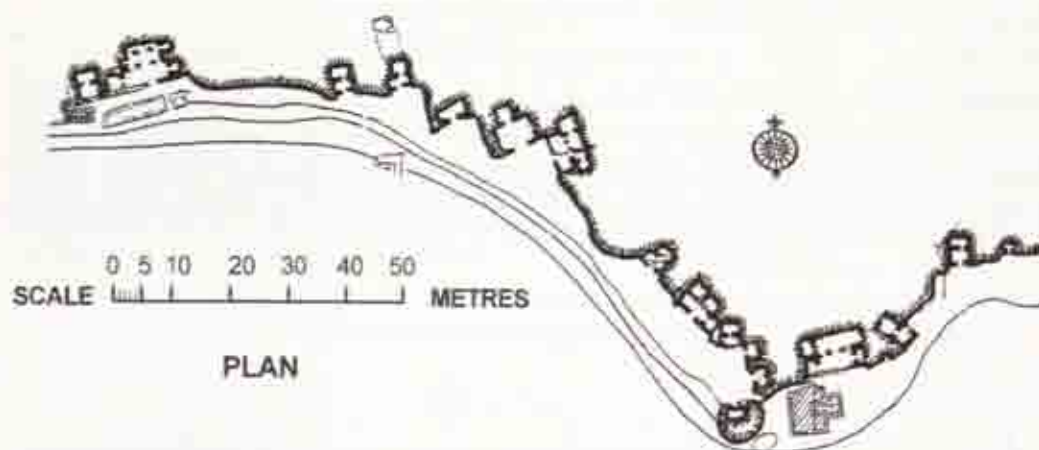
112 ANCIENT SITE (LODRUVA PATAN)

1. **DISTRICT :** Jaisalmer; **TEHSIL :** Jaisalmer
2. **LOCALITY :** Lodruva Patan (**Lat. 26°59' N; Long. 70°48' E**)
3. **NOTIFICATION NO. :** Act No. LXXI of 1951 dated 28.11.1951
4. **APPROACH : AIRPORT :** Jodhpur; **RAILWAY STATION :** Jaisalmer; **BUS STATION :** Lodruva Patan
5. **BRIEF HISTORY :** Ludhurva, the ancient capital of Bhati Rajputs, formerly known as Lodravapur or Ludurvapatan after the Lodra Rajputs who ruled in this area before being ousted by the Bhatias. The city received severe damages once in the hand of Mahmud of Ghazni in A.D. 1025 and again on A.D. 1178 by Muhammad Ghuri. The ruins and remnants of the place testify to its prosperity in the past. The most important remnants are the eleventh century Jain Temple dedicated to Parsavanatha and the ruins of Hinglajmata temple. *Torana* or the ornate arch at the main entrance of the Jain temple is one of the splendid examples of the architecture. The replica of the divine tree "*Kalpitaru*" is another attraction. About 200 m northeast of this temple at Moomal-ki-Merhi there is an old Siva temple which houses a Chaturmukha Siva-*linga* of tenth century A.D. Adjacent to this temple, there is another small unidentified temple showing a memorial pillar in front. Traditionally this place is also associated with the famous love story of Mahendra and Moomal, a popular folk tale of this region. Recently scientific clearance conducted by the Survey at Ludurva has brought to light remains of the ancient fortification wall along with bastions and plinth of a temple assignable to ninth-tenth century A.D.
6. **TOPOGRAPHICAL FEATURES** : Rocky area covered with sand dunes.
7. **OWNERSHIP** : Government
8. **IS IT UNDER RELIGIOUS USE ?** : Jain Temple is under religious use
9. **ADMINISTRATIVE CONTROL** : Archaeological Survey of India, Jaipur Circle, Jaipur
10. **PUBLISHED REFERENCES, IF ANY** : (1) Chandramani Singh (ed.), *Protected Monuments of Rajasthan* (Jaipur 2002); (2) K.C. Jain, *Ancient Cities and Towns of Rajasthan* (Delhi 1972); (3) K.K. Sehgal (ed.), *Rajasthan District Gazetteers, Jaisalmer District* (Jaipur 1973); (4) M.A. Dhaky (ed.), *Encyclopaedia of Indian Temple Architecture, North India, Beginning of Medieval Idioms* (Delhi 1998); (5) P.K. Trivedi 'Excavated Sculptures from Lodruva, Jaisalmer, in *Shodh-Sadhana* Yr. 9, No. 8 (Sitaman 1988).



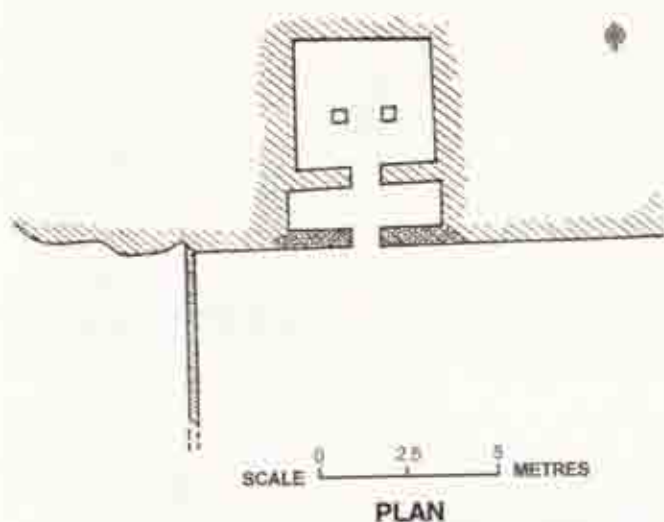
113 BUDDHIST CAVES AND PILLARS (BINNAYAGA)

1. **DISTRICT** : Jhalawar; **TEHSIL** : Panch Pahar
2. **LOCALITY** : Binnayaga (Lat. 24°04' N; Long. 75°53' E)
3. **NOTIFICATION NO.** : Act No. LXXI of 1951 dated 28.11.1951
4. **APPROACH** : **AIRPORT** : Kota; **RAILWAY STATION** : Bhawani Mandi; **BUS STATION** : Harnawada
5. **BRIEF HISTORY** : This complex of excavated caves to the east of village Binnayaga, comprises nearly twenty caves cut in the south face of a laterite hillock which runs from east to west. Mostly they are monastic cells, smaller than those of Kolvi. The most interesting excavation here is the stupa-shaped sanctuary. Its roof bears likeness to traditional *chaitya-griha* having *chaitya* windows. Another cave, that deserves attention, consists of two wings of an open courtyard. It has at the back a closed lobby with vaulted ceiling and a central door flanked by a cell on either side. The moulded pedestal against the back wall is now empty.
6. **TOPOGRAPHICAL FEATURES** : Hilly terrain.
7. **OWNERSHIP** : Government
8. **IS IT UNDER RELIGIOUS USE ?** : No
9. **ADMINISTRATIVE CONTROL** : Archaeological Survey of India, Jaipur Circle, Jaipur
10. **PUBLISHED REFERENCES, IF ANY** : (1) Chandramani Singh (ed.), *Protected Monuments of Rajasthan* (Jaipur 2002); (2) Debala Mitra, *Buddhist Monuments* (New Delhi 1971).



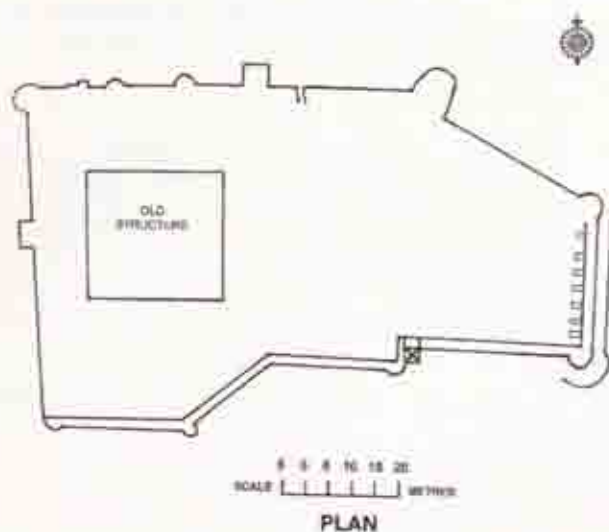
114 CAVES OF NIRANJANI ETC. (DAG)

1. **DISTRICT** : Jhalawar; **TEHSIL** : Gangdhar
2. **LOCALITY** : Dag (Lat. 24°04' N; Long. 75°53' E)
3. **NOTIFICATION NO.** : Act No. LXXI of 1951 dated 28.11.1951
4. **APPROACH** : **AIRPORT** : Kota; **RAILWAY STATION** : Chaumela; **BUS STATION** : Dag
5. **BRIEF HISTORY** : The cave at Naranjani is located south of the town near Naranjani Siva Math. It is measuring 3.50 x 3.80m hewn on the northern slope of lateritic hillock. The cave is entered through a narrow entrance from the north. The plain interior of the monastery has flat ceiling supported on two square pillars. It is datable to ninth-tenth century AD.
6. **TOPOGRAPHICAL FEATURES** : It is part of Malwa plateau.
7. **OWNERSHIP** : Government
8. **IS IT UNDER RELIGIOUS USE ?** : No
9. **ADMINISTRATIVE CONTROL** : Archaeological Survey of India, Jaipur Circle, Jaipur
10. **PUBLISHED REFERENCES, IF ANY** : Debala Mitra, *Buddhist Monuments* (New Delhi 1971).



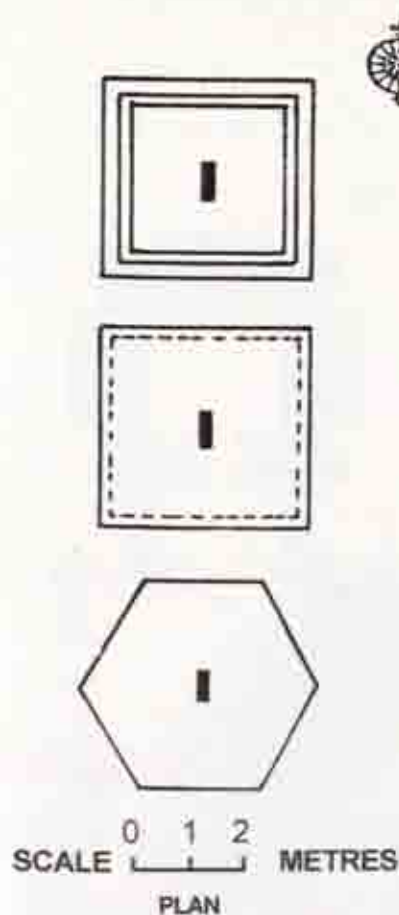
115 ANCIENT RUINS (DUDHALIYA)

1. **DISTRICT** : Jhalawar; **TEHSIL** : Gangadhar
2. **LOCALITY** : Dudhaliya (Lat. 23°53' N; Long. 75°54' E)
3. **NOTIFICATION NO.** : Act No. LXXI of 1951 dated 28.11.1951
4. **APPROACH** : **AIRPORT** : Kota; **RAILWAY STATION** : Chaumela; **BUS STATION** : Dudhaliya
5. **BRIEF HISTORY** : These ruins comprise fortified structures located over the top of a small hillock. The structures were built of rectangular dressed lateritic stones. The outer fortification wall is about 2 m wide, built partly rock-cut and partly masonry, is entered through a comparatively small gateway from the east. All along the fortifications, there were small chambers which are 3.3 m in width. Outside the fortified area, there is a step-well.
6. **TOPOGRAPHICAL FEATURES** : Situated on a hill adjacent to the village.
7. **OWNERSHIP** : Government
8. **IS IT UNDER RELIGIOUS USE ?** : No
9. **ADMINISTRATIVE CONTROL** : Archaeological Survey of India, Jaipur Circle, Jaipur



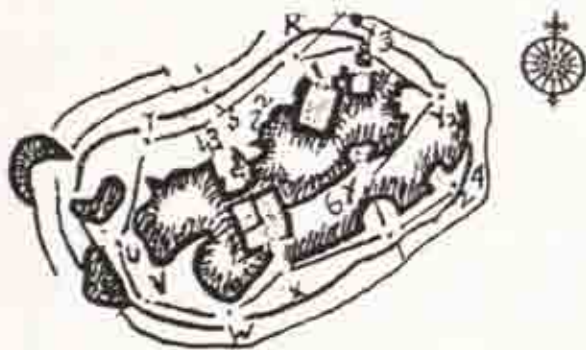
116 ANCIENT RUINS (DALSAGAR, GANGDCHAR)

1. **DISTRICT** : Jhalawar; **TEHSIL** : Gangadhar
2. **LOCALITY** : Dalsagar (Gangadhar) (**Lat.** 23° 57' N; **Long.** 75° 38' E)
3. **NOTIFICATION NO.** : Act No. LXXI of 1951 dated 28.11.1951
4. **APPROACH** : **AIRPORT** : Kota; **RAILWAY STATION** : Chaumela; **BUS STATION** : Gangadhar
5. **BRIEF HISTORY** : These ruins consist of three structures, two being square and one hexagonal with inscribed memorial slabs bearing standing male and female figures. The inscribed slab bears eleven line inscription in Devnagari characters. The other slab fixed on the square structure bears four line inscription in Devnagari. The third inscription mentions name of one Shri Gopal Singh. These cenotaphs belong to the Ranis who became *sati* during the seventeenth century A.D.
6. **TOPOGRAPHICAL FEATURES** : Hilly terrain
7. **OWNERSHIP** : Government
8. **IS IT UNDER RELIGIOUS USE ?** : No
9. **ADMINISTRATIVE CONTROL** : Archaeological Survey of India, Jaipur Circle, Jaipur
10. **PUBLISHED REFERENCES, IF ANY** : (1) B.N. Dhoundiyal (ed.), *Rajasthan District Gazetteers, Jhalawar* (Jaipur 1964); (2) Chandramani Singh (ed.), *Protected Monuments of Rajasthan* (Jaipur 2002).



117 BUDDHIST CAVES (HATHIAGOR)

1. **DISTRICT** : Jhalawar; **TEHSIL** : Panch Pahar
2. **LOCALITY** : Hathiagor (Lat. 24°00' N; Long. 75°48' E)
3. **NOTIFICATION NO.** : Act No. LXXI of 1951 dated 28.11.1951
4. **APPROACH** : **AIRPORT** : Kota; **RAILWAY STATION** : Bhawani Mandi; **BUS STATION** : Pagaria
5. **BRIEF HISTORY** : On way to Pachpahar from Binnayaga is the village Pagaria, whence about 3 km south is a hillock named 'Hathiagor-ki-Pahadi'. This hillock has only five excavated caves of which one with vaulted roof. Some distance away is a stupa on a square pedestal.
6. **TOPOGRAPHICAL FEATURES** : Hilly terrain
7. **OWNERSHIP** : Government
8. **IS IT UNDER RELIGIOUS USE ?** : No
9. **ADMINISTRATIVE CONTROL** : Archaeological Survey of India, Jaipur Circle, Jaipur
10. **PUBLISHED REFERENCES, IF ANY** : (1) B.N. Dhoundiyal (ed.), *Rajasthan District Gazetteers, Jhalawar* (Jaipur 1964); (2) Chandramani Singh (ed.), *Protected Monuments of Rajasthan* (Jaipur 2002); (3) Debala Mitra, *Buddhist Monuments* (New Delhi 1971).

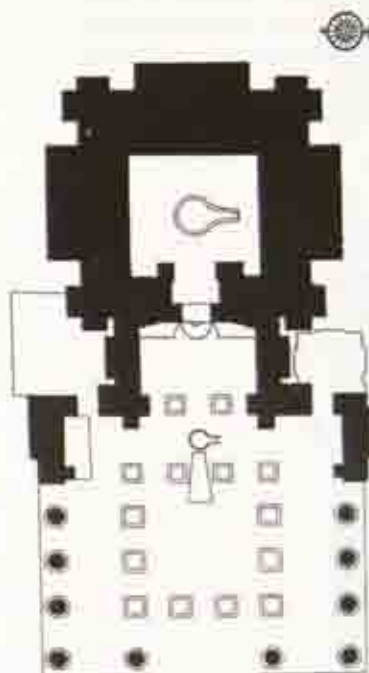


SCALE 0 10 20 30 METRES
PLAN



118 OLD TEMPLES NEAR THE CHANDRABHAGA (JHALRAPATAN)

1. **DISTRICT** : Jhalawar; **TEHSIL** : Jhalrapatan
2. **LOCALITY** : Jhalrapatan (Lat. 24° 32' N; Long. 76° 10' E)
3. **NOTIFICATION NO.** : Act No. LXXI of 1951 dated 28.11.1951
4. **APPROACH** : **AIRPORT** : Kota; **RAILWAY STATION** : Bhawani Mandi; **BUS STATION** : Jhalrapatan
5. **BRIEF HISTORY** : One of the earliest dated temples in Rajasthan, known as the Sitalaswara temple was founded in V.S. 746 (A.D. 689). The temple consists of a *garbhagriha*, a vestibule and a *mukhamandapa*. The hypostyle *sabhamandapa* is later by two centuries and is supported on twenty-six exquisitely carved pillars. The sanctum has prominent niche-shrines on the cardinal offsets. The podium-mouldings are bold and simple, the *kalasa* moulding being replaced by a band of lotus-scrolls. The pillars show vase-and-foilage motif. The temple is dedicated to lord Siva with Lakulisa shown as *lalatabimba*. Among other temples at the site are the Kalika Devi Temple, Mahadeva (Lakulisa) Temple, Vishnu Temple and Varaha Temple.
6. **TOPOGRAPHICAL FEATURES** : Situated on the left bank of the Chandrabhaga river.
7. **OWNERSHIP** : Government
8. **IS IT UNDER RELIGIOUS USE ?** : Yes
9. **ADMINISTRATIVE CONTROL** : Archaeological Survey of India, Jaipur Circle, Jaipur
10. **PUBLISHED REFERENCES, IF ANY** : (1) A. Cunningham, *Archaeological Survey of India, Four Reports made during the years 1862-63-64-65*, Vol. II (reprint, Varanasi 1972); (2) A. Cunningham, *Archaeological Survey of India, Report of a Tour in the Panjab and Rajputana in 1883-84*, Vol. XXIII (reprint, Varanasi 1972); (3) Chandramani Singh (ed.), *Protected Monuments of Rajasthan* (Jaipur 2002); (4) Krishna Deva, *Temples of India* (New Delhi 1995).



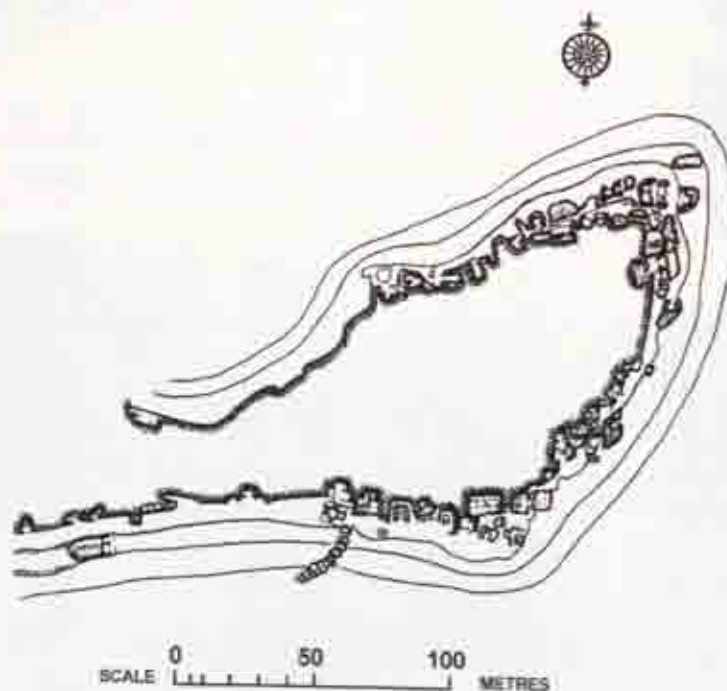
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PLAN



119 BUDDHIST CAVES, PILLARS, IDOLS (KOLVI)

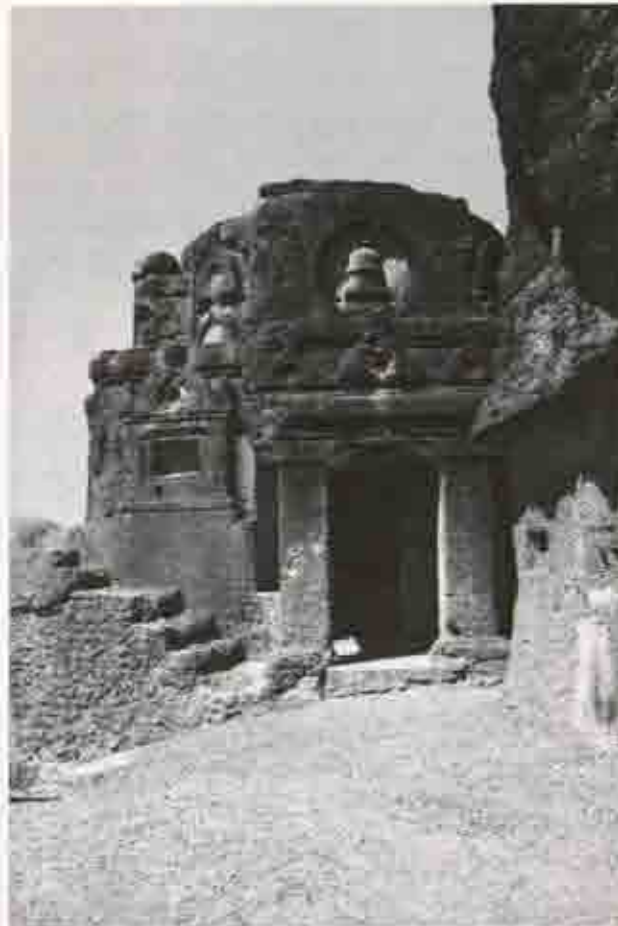
1. **DISTRICT** : Jhalawar; **TEHSIL** : Panch Pahar
2. **LOCALITY** : Kolvi (Dag) (Lat. 24° 01' N; Long. 75° 50' E)
3. **NOTIFICATION NO.** : Act No. LXXI of 1951 dated 28.11.1951
4. **APPROACH** : **AIRPORT** : Kota; **RAILWAY STATION** : Bhawani Mandi; **BUS STATION** : Hamawda
5. **BRIEF HISTORY** : Kolvi is a small village about three km to the west of Kaisara and the caves are located on the south-west of the village on the top of a hillock. In all, there are nearly fifty rock-cut caves on the north, south and east of the hill and south-west of the village Kolvi. These rock-cut caves, excavated out of the laterite hill, have suffered heavily from natural weathering. The peculiarity is the presence of stupa-shaped sanctuaries of novel design. They have besides niches and *chaitya* arches, square platform with mouldings, both at the base and the top with elongated dome, cylindrical drum and basal niches containing stupas or images of Buddha. Independent stupas also appear with square or octagonal base. The absence of Bodhisattva figures suggests influence of Hinayana here. Some of the caves have either an open or a pillared verandah, providing entrance to a cell or two. The complex has a singular *chaitya-griha* which again has a stupa-shaped sanctuary inside with a colossal figure of seated Buddha in *dhyana-mudra* on a moulded pedestal. There is another Buddha in *dhyana-mudra* inside an arched niche and a standing figure in the lower apartment near the assembly hall. Most of the caves on the north and east have collapsed. However, these remains are of importance for their design and arrangement.
6. **TOPOGRAPHICAL FEATURES** : Hilly terrain
7. **OWNERSHIP** : Government
8. **IS IT UNDER RELIGIOUS USE ?** : No
9. **ADMINISTRATIVE CONTROL** : Archaeological Survey of India, Jaipur Circle, Jaipur
10. **PUBLISHED REFERENCES, IF ANY** : (1) A. Cunningham, *Archaeological Survey of India, Four Reports made during the years 1862-63-64-65*, Vol. II (reprint, Varanasi 1972); (2) Chandramani Singh (ed.), *Protected Monuments of Rajasthan* (Jaipur 2002); (3) Debala Mitra, *Buddhist Monuments* (New Delhi 1971).



119 (a) Site Plan



119 (b) *Caves and Stupa*



119 (c) *Stupa*

120 FORT (MANDORE)

1. **DISTRICT** : Jodhpur; **TEHSIL** : Jodhpur
2. **LOCALITY** : Mandore (Lat. 26°20' N; Long. 73°02' E)
3. **NOTIFICATION NO.** : Act No. LXXI of 1951 dated 28.11.1951
4. **APPROACH** : **AIRPORT** : Jodhpur; **RAILWAY STATION** : Mandor/Jodhpur; **BUS STATION** : Mandore
5. **BRIEF HISTORY** : The old names of Mandore, the ancient capital of Marwar, were Maddodara, Mandowar and Mandavyapura-durga, believed to be derived from the Rishi Mandavya. This town was in existence in the fourth century A.D. as revealed by early Gupta period inscriptions near the cave of Mahadarao. Local traditions hold that Mandore was first held by the Nagas, followed by the Pratiharas, the Chahamanas and the Muslim Sultans of Delhi from whom it was wrested by the Rathores. The excavations carried out in 1909-10 yielded two elaborately carved monoliths of Krishna-*lila* scenes. On stylistic grounds, these monoliths could be dated to early fifth century A.D. The Pratihara rulers of Mandore constructed excellent Brahmanical and Jaina temples. The Pratihara ruler Rajjila built the rampart of the fort in about the sixth century A.D. The Brahmanical temple discovered in excavations consists of sanctum perched on the summit of three high terraces which diminish in size towards the top and are ascended by flights of steps on east, north and south sides. The sanctum is datable to the seventh or eighth century A.D. and was restored in the ninth and tenth century A.D. and again in the twelfth century A.D. This temple was originally consecrated to Vishnu. The Ghatiyala inscription of A.D. 861 reveals that the Pratihara ruler Kakkuka constructed here a Jaina temple also.
6. **TOPOGRAPHICAL FEATURES** : Situated on the left bank of the seasonal river Nagadri.
7. **OWNERSHIP** : Government.
8. **IS IT UNDER RELIGIOUS USE ?** : No
9. **ADMINISTRATIVE CONTROL** : Archaeological Survey of India, Jaipur Circle, Jaipur
10. **PUBLISHED REFERENCES, IF ANY** : (1) *Archaeological Survey of India, Annual Report, 1905-6* (reprint, New Delhi 2002); (2) B.D. Agarwal (ed.), *Rajasthan District Gazetteers, Jodhpur* (Jaipur 1979); (3) Chandramani Singh (ed.), *Protected Monuments of Rajasthan* (Jaipur 2002); (4) K.C. Jain, *Ancient Cities and Towns of Rajasthan* (Delhi 1972); (5) Michael W. Meister and M.A. Dhaky (ed.), *Encyclopaedia of Indian Temple Architecture, North India, Period of Early Maturity* (Delhi 1991).



120 (a) Site Plan of Mandore Fort



120 (b) *Brahmanical Temple*



120 (c) *Temple locally known as Mataji Temple*



120 (d) *Exposed Temple Complex*

121 WALL PAINTINGS IN THE GOPAL LAL PALACE (KARAULI)

1. **DISTRICT** : Karauli; **TEHSIL** : Karauli
2. **LOCALITY** : Karauli (Lat. 26°30' N; Long. 77°02' E)
3. **NOTIFICATION NO.** : Act No. LXXI of 1951 dated 28.11.1951
4. **APPROACH** : AIRPORT : Jaipur; **RAILWAY STATION** : Gangapur; **BUS STATION** : Karauli
5. **BRIEF HISTORY** : Karauli, the ancient Kalyanpuri, situated on the left bank of river Bhadravati, is said to have been founded in A.D. 1348 by Raja Arjun Dev of the Yadava dynasty. It was named so after the temple of Kalyanji. The Purani Rawal, being the earliest part in the north-west corner of the palace, was built by Arjun Dev. Later rulers added few other structures, but it was Maharaj Gopal Singh who built in the eighteenth century Gopal Mandir, Amkhas, Tripolia gate and Nakkarkhana and got them beautifully painted. The colours used in these mural paintings are blue, brown, yellow, purple, golden and white. The themes of the paintings comprise palace scenes, sports, hunting of lion, geometrical and floral designs. The religious scenes include figures of Ganesa, Siva-Parvati, Kela Devi, Narasimha, Badrinath, Hayagriva, Ganga and Yamuna, etc.
6. **TOPOGRAPHICAL FEATURES** : Hilly terrain
7. **OWNERSHIP** : Private
8. **IS IT UNDER RELIGIOUS USE ?** : No
9. **ADMINISTRATIVE CONTROL** : Archaeological Survey of India, Jaipur Circle, Jaipur
10. **PUBLISHED REFERENCES, IF ANY** : (1) Damodar Lal Garg, *Karauli-Itihas* (Karauli 1984); (2) Savitri Gupta (ed.), *Rajasthan District Gazetteers, Sawai Madhopur* (Jaipur 1981).



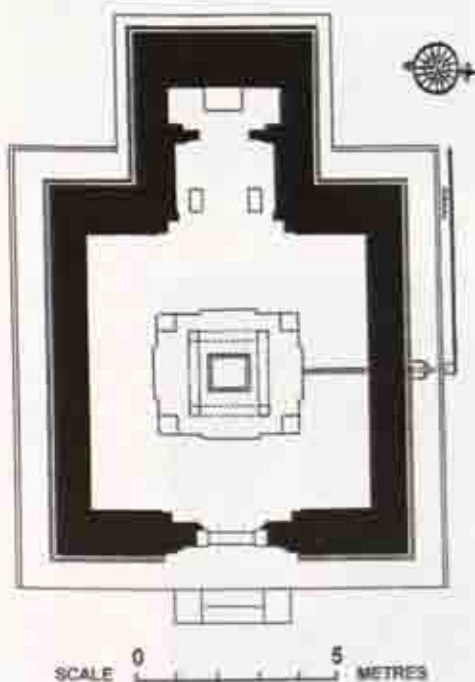
121 (a) View of the Palace



121 (b) Details of Paintings

122 SIVA TEMPLE AND TWO UNPUBLISHED GUPTA INSCRIPTIONS (CHARCHOMA)

1. **DISTRICT** : Kota; **TEHSIL** : Digod
2. **LOCALITY** : Charchoma (**Lat. 25° 06' N; Long. 76° 08' E**)
3. **NOTIFICATION NO.** : Act No. LXXI of 1951 dated 28.11.1951
4. **APPROACH** : **AIRPORT** : Kota; **RAILWAY STATION** : Digod; **BUS STATION** : Kaithun
5. **BRIEF HISTORY** : The temple is located roughly 25 km south-west of Kota town and consists of a *garbhagriha*, an *antarala* and a *sabhamandapa*. The *sabhamandapa* is rectangular and has a flat roof. The temple was renovated during the nineteenth century A.D. In the temple premises, there are two Brahmi inscriptions with Gupta letters. A four-faced Siva-*linga* is enshrined in the centre of sanctum. Stylistically, the temple seems to be ascribable to the Gupta period.
6. **TOPOGRAPHICAL FEATURES** : Situated on the left bank of Kali Sindh river,
7. **OWNERSHIP** : Government
8. **IS IT UNDER RELIGIOUS USE ?** : Yes
9. **ADMINISTRATIVE CONTROL** : Archaeological Survey of India, Jaipur Circle, Jaipur
10. **PUBLISHED REFERENCES, IF ANY** : (1) Chandramani Singh (ed.), *Protected Monuments of Rajasthan* (Jaipur 2002); (2) Joanna G. Williams, *The Art of Gupta India, Empire and Province* (Princeton 1982).



122 (a) Plan of Siva Temple

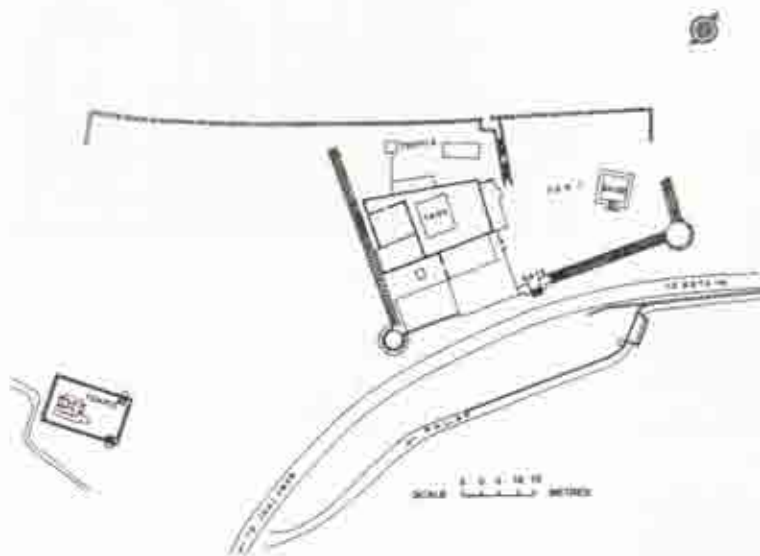


122 (b) Siva Temple

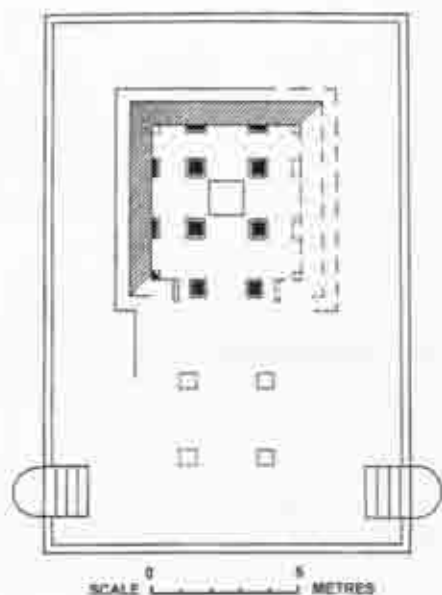


123 TEMPLE, FORT WALL AND STATUES (DARA/MUKANDARA)

1. **DISTRICT** : Kota; **TEHSIL** : Ramganj Mandi.
2. **LOCALITY** : Dara/Mukandara (Lat. 24° 54' N; Long. 76° 01' E)
3. **NOTIFICATION NO.** : Act No. LXXI of 1951 dated 28.11.1951
4. **APPROACH** : **AIRPORT** : Kota; **RAILWAY STATION** : Dara; **BUS STATION** : Dara (Mukandara)
5. **BRIEF HISTORY** : The narrow hill-girt valley known as Dara Mukandara has two principal monuments. One is a small fortress, also called Shikargah of the late medieval period which is entered through a large arched gateway from south-east. It has double-storeyed structures. The lower storey has a *dalan* with a large water storage tank. At the back of the residences, is a small shrine dedicated to Siva. In the courtyard, near the entrance is a step-well. The other monument is a Gupta period stone temple called Bhim-ki-Chauri, erected on a *jagati* (platform) and entered from the lateral sides. Facing east, the temple has a unique plan comprising a sanctum enclosed by heavy pillars and pilasters, preceded by a pillared *nandimandapa* of which only traces remain. The upper part of the sanctum pillars is adorned with floral and geometrical reliefs and its ceiling with a pattern of five lotuses. The temple has yielded interesting loose sculptures and architectural members including a figure of Ganga and a child beating a flat metallic drum surrounded by rich scrolls of the typical Gupta period.
6. **TOPOGRAPHICAL FEATURES** : Situated in a valley of the Vindhyan hills locally known as Mukandara range.
7. **OWNERSHIP** : Government
8. **IS IT UNDER RELIGIOUS USE ?** : No
9. **ADMINISTRATIVE CONTROL** : Archaeological Survey of India, Jaipur Circle, Jaipur
10. **PUBLISHED REFERENCES, IF ANY** : (1) Chandramani Singh (ed.), *Protected Monuments of Rajasthan* (Jaipur 2002); (2) M. W. Meister, et al (ed.), *Encyclopaedia of Temple Architecture, North India, Foundations of North Indian Styles* (New Delhi: 1988); (3) R.V.Somani, *Temples of Rajasthan* (Jaipur 1996).



123 (a) Site Plan



123 (b) Plan of Bhim-ki-Chauri



123 (c) *Bhim-ki-Chauri*



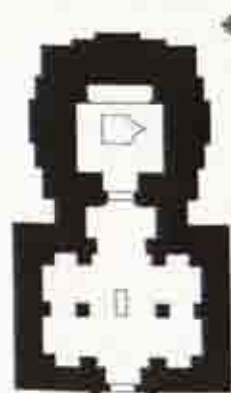
123 (d) *Details of Pillar*



123 (e) *View of the Sikargarh*

124 TEMPLE WITH INSCRIPTIONS (KANSWA, KOTA)

1. **DISTRICT** : Kota; **TEHSIL** : Kota
2. **LOCALITY** : Kanswa (Kota) (Lat. 25° 19' N; Long. 75° 52' E)
3. **NOTIFICATION NO.** : Act No. LXXI of 1951 dated 28.11.1951
4. **APPROACH** : **AIRPORT** : Kota; **RAILWAY STATION** : Kota; **BUS STATION** : Kota
5. **BRIEF HISTORY** : The surviving remains of the ruined east-facing Siva temple are located on the bank of a spring in the outskirts of the present day Kota. The temple consists of a *pancharatha* sanctum, a rebuilt *gudhamandapa*, a pillared *mandapa* and followed by a porch. The sanctum facade has an ornate *adhishthana* and bears *kapota* cornice and ornate mouldings on the upper part of the *jangha*. An inscription of Sivagana dated Malava Samvat 795 (A.D. 738) fixed on the southern outer wall refers the construction of Siva temple at Kanvashram (Kanswa) by him.
6. **TOPOGRAPHICAL FEATURES** : Situated in the suburb of Kota city on the right bank of the Chambal river.
7. **OWNERSHIP** : Government
8. **IS IT UNDER RELIGIOUS USE ?** : Yes
9. **ADMINISTRATIVE CONTROL** : Archaeological Survey of India, Jaipur Circle, Jaipur
10. **PUBLISHED REFERENCES, IF ANY** : (1) Chandramani Singh (ed.), *Protected Monuments of Rajasthan* (Jaipur 2002); (2) Krishna Deva, *Temples of North India* (New Delhi 1969); (3) Michael W. Meister and M.A. Dhaky (ed.), *Encyclopaedia of Temple Architecture, North India, Period of Early Maturity* (Delhi 1991); (4) R.V. Somani, *Temples of Rajasthan* (Jaipur 1996).



124 (a) Plan



SCALE 0 10 20 30 40 50 METRES

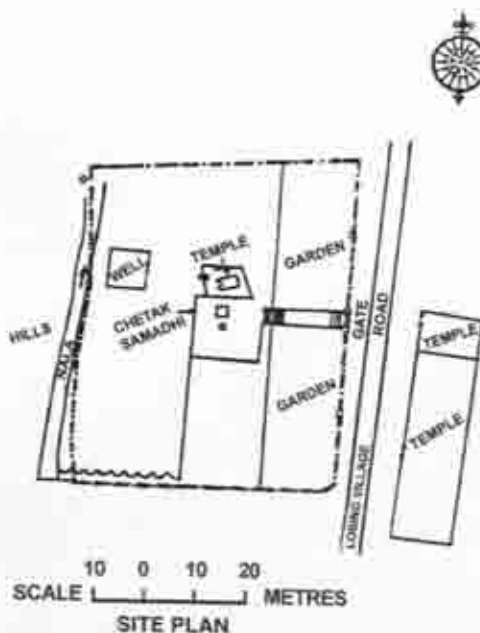
124 (b) Site Plan



124 (c) View of Temple

125 CHETAK SAMADHI (BALICHA)

1. **DISTRICT** : Rajsamand; **TEHSIL** : Nathdwara
2. **LOCALITY** : Balicha (Lat. 25° 54' N; Long. 73° 43' E)
3. **NOTIFICATION NO.** : S.O. 950 (E) dated 19.8.2003
4. **APPROACH** : **AIRPORT** : Udaipur; **RAILWAY STATION** : Nathdwara; **BUS STATION** : Balicha
5. **BRIEF HISTORY** : Chetak Samadhi is a memorial, where Chetak, a faithful horse of Maharana Pratap (A.D. 1540-1597) took his last breath during the battle of Haldighati in A.D. 1576. In this battle, Maharana Pratap and his horse were severely wounded. Despite being critically injured, Chetak saved his master by carrying him from Rakta Talai to the other end of Haldighati by crossing the nearby stream. Thus, to cherish the loyalty and sacrifice of Chetak, a memorial was raised over the site. There is also temple dedicated to Siva which appears to be earlier than the memorial.
6. **TOPOGRAPHICAL FEATURES** : It is situated in the valley Aravalli Hills,
7. **OWNERSHIP** : Government
8. **IS IT UNDER RELIGIOUS USE ?** : No
9. **ADMINISTRATIVE CONTROL** : Archaeological Survey of India, Jaipur Circle, Jaipur
10. **PUBLISHED REFERENCES, IF ANY** : (1) B. D. Agrawal, *District Gazetteers, Udaipur* (Jaipur 1979); (2) G.N. Sharma, *Rajasthan Through the Ages*, Vol. II (Bikaner 1990); (3) J. Tod, *Annals and Antiquities of Rajasthan*, Vol. I (New Delhi 1983); (4) R.V. Somani, *History of Mewar* (Jaipur 1976).



126 ARCHAEOLOGICAL SITES AND REMAINS (GILUND, BHAGWANPURA)

1. **DISTRICT** : Rajsamand; **TEHSIL** : Rail Magra
2. **LOCALITY** : Gilund (Bhagwanpura) (Lat. 25°05' N; Long. 74°15' E)
3. **NOTIFICATION NO.** : No. 2-1-Rj-1/68-M dated 9.6.1982
4. **APPROACH** : AIRPORT : Udaipur; **RAILWAY STATION** : Kankroli; **BUS STATION** : Gilund
5. **BRIEF HISTORY** : The ancient site (recorded as Bhagwanpura) in the vicinity of Gilund village covers an area of about 460 x 230 m and is broadly divisible into two parts, western and eastern, rising respectively to heights of about 7 and 14 m above the surrounding fields. During a small scale excavation, two major periods of occupation were identified. Period I is chalcolithic in character on account of the presence of a few microliths along with copper. Four structural sub-periods have been noted, in the earliest of which, at one place, a sizable complex of mud-brick walls (average size of brick 32.5 x 12.5 x 10 cm) is encountered. The walls consist of a series of four parallel north-south walls, varying in thickness from 75 to 90 cm while intermediary space measuring between 75 to 105 cm are filled in with sand. All through the period the residential houses are made of mud brick, the walls being plastered with mud. Within the houses are noticed circular clay-lined ovens and open mouthed *chulhas*. Circular pits with diameter ranging from 90 cm to 1.3 m and average depth of about 60 cm are lined with a 1.5 to 3 cm thick layer of white clay mixed with sand. The occupants were fully familiar with the use of kiln-burnt bricks. The characteristic ceramic industry of Period I is Black-and-Red Ware, painted over with linear and curvilinear designs in a creamish-white pigment, other wares include plain and painted black, burnished grey and red wares. In addition to microliths and objects of copper, other small finds comprise sling balls, saddle querns and rubbers of stone, beads of semi-precious stones and gamesmen and animal figurines of terracotta. No C-14 dates are available for Period I. But a comparison of the Gilund pottery, with that of Navdatoli may place this period in the second quarter of the second millennium B.C. Period II of Gilund seems to have begun about the middle of the first millennium B.C. as indicated by the presence of bowls and dishes of grey ware. In the successive strata have been found Sunga and Kushana bowls in red ware, sprinklers in the Red Polished Ware, bowls of kaolin and knife-edged bowls in red ware, indicating that this occupation continued up to the early medieval period.

In the renewed excavation at Gilund (1999-2004), the site has yielded the following sequence of cultures-

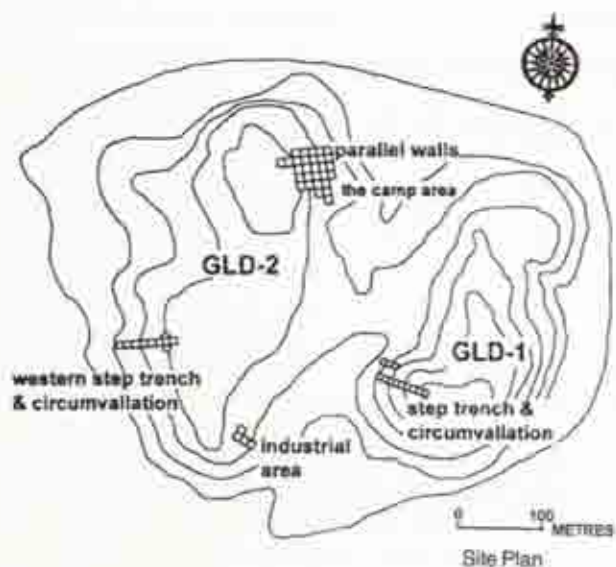
1. Late Ahar - Banas (2000 - 1700 B.C.)
2. Middle Ahar - Banas (2500 - 2000 B.C.)
3. Early Ahar - Banas (3000 - 2500 B.C.)

In GLD1, the Ahar-Banas material is followed by early historic and medieval periods. Circumvallation of early Ahar - Banas culture is available in both the mounds. Evidences of industrial area of the Chalcolithic period is available in the southern area with rectangular structures and kilns. In the north area, a large structure with parallel walls and bins having 100 seal impression has been found. The excavation have tried to connect these seal impressions in an interaction sphere with BMAC people of Sindh-Baluchistan and Central Asia.

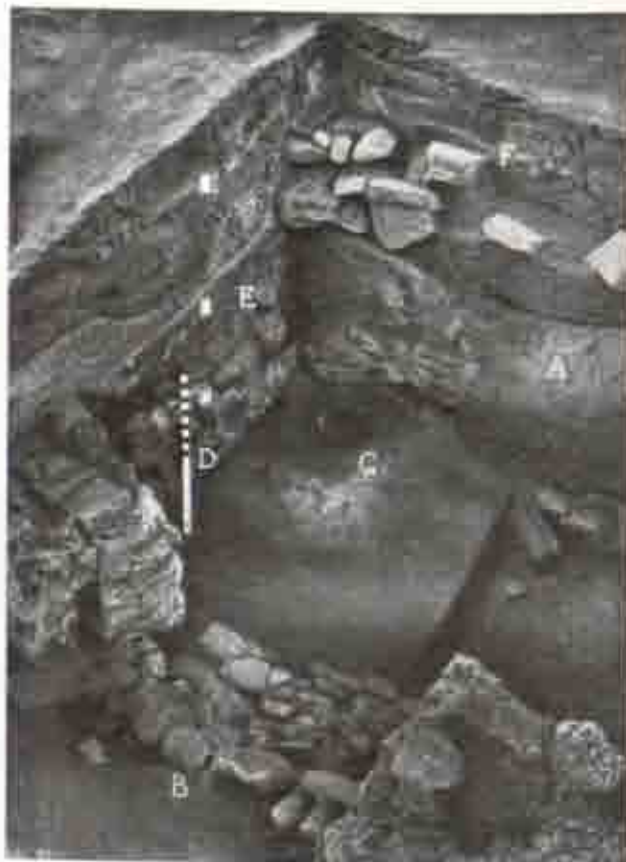
A camp site yielding aceramic and ceramic levels with tools of chert and quartzite is also found. The pottery is crude, coarse and ill fired. On the analogy of Bagor this site could be datable to circa 5500 B.C.

6. **TOPOGRAPHICAL FEATURES** : Situated on the right bank of the Banas river.
7. **OWNERSHIP** : Part Government and Part Private.
8. **IS IT UNDER RELIGIOUS USE ?** : No
9. **ADMINISTRATIVE CONTROL** : Archaeological Survey of India, Jaipur Circle, Jaipur

10. **PUBLISHED REFERENCES, IF ANY** : (1) A.Ghosh (ed.), *An Encyclopaedia of Indian Archaeology*, Vol. II (Delhi 1989); (2) B.C., Mehta, *Rajasthan District Gazetteers, Rajsamand* (Jaipur 2001); (3) B.B. Lal in *Indian Archaeology 1959-60 - A Review* (New Delhi 1960); (4) Gregory L. Possehl, Vasant Shinde and Marta Ameri, The Ahar-Banas complex and the BMAC in *Man and Environment*, Vol. XXIX No. 2, (Pune 2004).

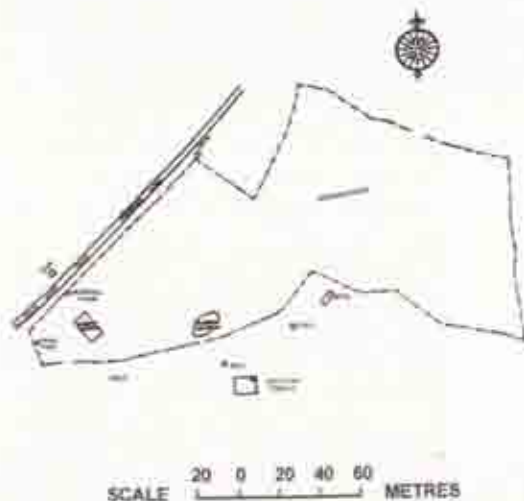


After Gregory L. Possehl et al. (Fig. 2)



127 BADSHAHI BAGH (KHAMNOR)

1. **DISTRICT** : Rajsamand; **TEHSIL** : Nathdwara
2. **LOCALITY** : Khamnor (Lat. 25° 54' N; Long. 73° 43' E)
3. **NOTIFICATION NO.** : S.O. 952 (E) dated 19.8.2003
4. **APPROACH** : **AIRPORT** : Udaipur; **RAILWAY STATION** : Nathdwara; **BUS STATION** : Khamnor
5. **BRIEF HISTORY** : Badshahi Bagh is the area where Mughal army first set up their camp after realizing the difficulty in fighting along the neck of Haldighati.
6. **TOPOGRAPHICAL FEATURES** : It is situated on the foot hill of Aravalli.
7. **OWNERSHIP** : Government
8. **IS IT UNDER RELIGIOUS USE ?** : No
9. **ADMINISTRATIVE CONTROL** : Archaeological Survey of India, Jaipur Circle, Jaipur
10. **PUBLISHED REFERENCES, IF ANY** : (1) B. D. Agrawal, *District Gazetteers, Udaipur* (Jaipur 1979); (2) Col. J. Tod, *Annals and Antiquities of Rajasthan*, Vol. I (New Delhi 1983); (3) G.N. Sharma, *Rajasthan Through the Ages*, Vol. II (Bikaner 1990); (4) R.V. Somani, *History of Mewar* (Jaipur 1976).



127 (a) Site Plan



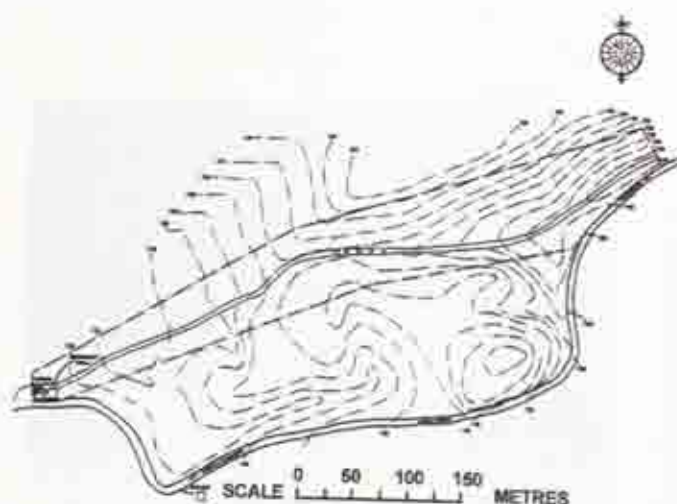
127 (b) General view



127 (c) Cultural notice board at Badshahi Bagh

128 HALDIGHATI (KHAMNOR)

1. **DISTRICT** : Rajsamand; **TEHSIL** : Nathdwara
2. **LOCALITY** : Khamnor (Lat. 25°55' N; Long. 73°43' E)
3. **NOTIFICATION NO.** : S.O. 951 (E) dated 19.8.2003
4. **APPROACH** : AIRPORT : Udaipur; **RAILWAY STATION** : Nathdwara; **BUS STATION** : Balicha
5. **BRIEF HISTORY** : A place of immense historic interest where a fierce battle between Maharana Pratap and the Mughal emperor Akbar, was fought in A.D. 1576. The battle field comprises a narrow pass which runs south to north-east and ends in the plains where the main battle took place. The name of the valley, Haldighati derives from its yellow soil having the colour of turmeric or *Haldi*.
6. **TOPOGRAPHICAL FEATURES** : It is situated in the valley of Aravalli Hills.
7. **OWNERSHIP** : Government
8. **IS IT UNDER RELIGIOUS USE ?** : No
9. **ADMINISTRATIVE CONTROL** : Archaeological Survey of India, Jaipur Circle, Jaipur
10. **PUBLISHED REFERENCES, IF ANY** : (1) B. D. Agrawal, *District Gazetteers, Udaipur* (Jaipur 1979); (2) Col. J. Tod, *Annals and Antiquities of Rajasthan*, Vol. I (New Delhi 1983); (3) G.N. Sharma, *Rajasthan Through the Ages*, Vol. II (Bikaner 1990); (4) R.V. Somani, *History of Mewar* (Jaipur 1976).

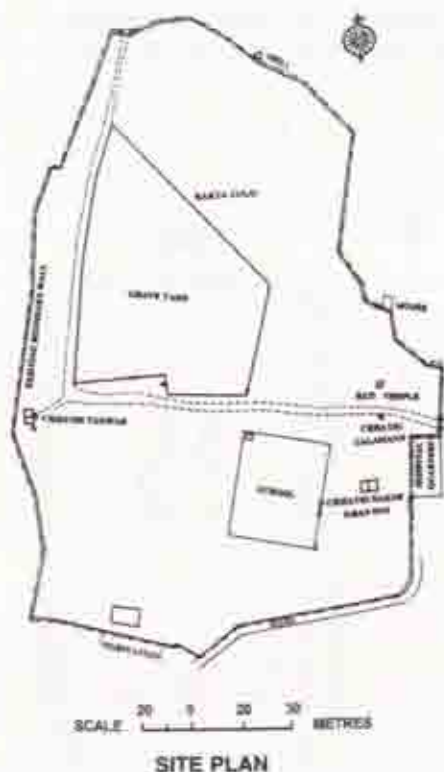


SITE PLAN



129 RAKTA TALAI (KHAMNOR)

1. **DISTRICT** : Rajsamand; **TEHSIL** : Nathdwara
2. **LOCALITY** : Khamnor (Lat. 25° 54' N; Long. 73° 43' E)
3. **NOTIFICATION NO.** : S.O. 981 (E) dated 19.8.2003
4. **APPROACH** : **AIRPORT** : Udaipur; **RAILWAY STATION** : Nathdwara; **BUS STATION** : Khamnor
5. **BRIEF HISTORY** : This is the last spot where the second half of the battle of Haldighati was fought between Maharana Pratap (A.D. 1540-1597) and the Mughals. As a result, thousands of soldiers on both sides died and their blood flowed to such an extent that it formed a pool. The twin cenotaphs that stand to commemorate the exploits of Raja Ram Saha of Gwalior and his three sons who paid the debt of gratitude to their patron with their lives.
6. **TOPOGRAPHICAL FEATURES** : It is situated in the valley of Aravalli Hills.
7. **OWNERSHIP** : Government
8. **IS IT UNDER RELIGIOUS USE ?** : No
9. **ADMINISTRATIVE CONTROL** : Archaeological Survey of India, Jaipur Circle, Jaipur
10. **PUBLISHED REFERENCES, IF ANY** : (1) B. D. Agrawal, *District Gazetteers, Udaipur* (Jaipur 1979); (2) Col. J. Tod, *Annals and Antiquities of Rajasthan*, Vol. I (New Delhi 1983); (3) G.N. Sharma, *Rajasthan Through the Ages*, Vol. II (Bikaner 1990); (4) R.V. Somani, *History of Mewar* (Jaipur 1976).



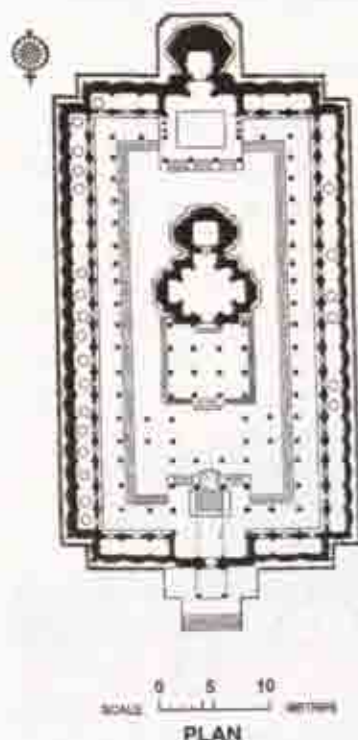
130 FORT OF KUMBHALGARH AS A WHOLE (KUMBHALGARH)

1. **DISTRICT** : Rajsamand; **TEHSIL** : Kumbhalgarh(Kelwada)
2. **LOCALITY** : Kumbhalgarh (Lat. 25° 09' N; Long. 73° 36' E)
3. **NOTIFICATION NO.** : Act No. LXXI of 1951 dated 28.11.1951
4. **APPROACH** : **AIRPORT** : Udaipur; **RAILWAY STATION** : Kankroli; **BUS STATION** : Kelwada
5. **BRIEF HISTORY** : The Kumbhalgarh Fort was built by Rana Kumbha between A.D. 1443 and 1458 on the site of a still older castle which tradition ascribes to Samprati, a Jaina prince of the second century B.C. It is the second most important fort of Mewar after Chittaurgarh. It is defended by a series of walls with battlements and bastions built on the slope of the hill which are reached through seven great gateways viz. Aret Pol, Halla Pol, Hanuman Pol, Ram Pol, Nimboo Pol and Bhairon Pol. Among important temples are those of Neelkantha Mahadeva, Pittaliya Dev, Bawan Deori, and Golerao temples (nine in numbers) and three Jain temples besides other shrines. The most important building, though of later period, is the Badal Mahal or Cloud Palace.
6. **TOPOGRAPHICAL FEATURES** : Hilly terrain of the Aravalli ranges.
7. **OWNERSHIP** : Government
8. **IS IT UNDER RELIGIOUS USE ?** : Only Neelkantha Mahadeva Ganesh and Charbhuj are under worship.
9. **ADMINISTRATIVE CONTROL** : Archaeological Survey of India, Jaipur Circle, Jaipur
10. **PUBLISHED REFERENCES, IF ANY** : (1) Chandramani Singh (ed.), *Protected Monuments of Rajasthan* (Jaipur 2002); (2) Col. J. Tod, *Annals and Antiquities of Rajasthan in 2 Volumes*(London 1929, 1832); (3) Gauri Shankar Aswa, *Kumbhalgarh- the Invincible Fort*(Jodhpur 2002); (4) Gauri Shankar Heera Chand Ojha, *Udaipur Rajya ka Itihasa in 2 Volumes*(reprint, Jodhpur 1999); (5) Kaviraj Shayamal Das, *Veer Vinod in 4 Volumes*(reprint, New Delhi 1986); (6) Prabhakar V. Begde, *Forts and Palaces of India*(New Delhi 1982).



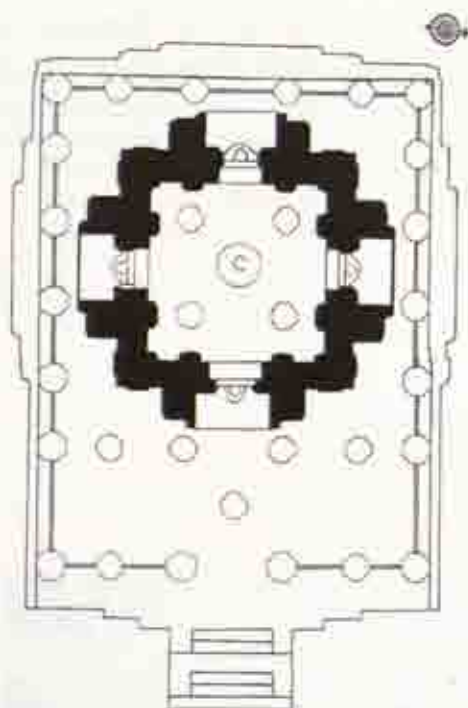
130(a) BAWAN DEVRI (KUMBHALGARH FORT)

1. **DISTRICT** : Rajsamand; **TEHSIL** : Kumbhalgarh (Kelwada)
2. **LOCALITY** : Kumbhalgarh (Lat. 25° 09' N; Long. 73° 36' E)
3. **NOTIFICATION NO.** : Act No. LXXI of 1951 dated 28.11.1951
4. **APPROACH** : AIRPORT : Udaipur; **RAILWAY STATION** : Kankroli; **BUS STATION** : Kelwada
5. **BRIEF HISTORY** : The famous Jaina shrine is so named as it has *bawan* (fifty-two) shrines in a single complex provided with one entrance from north. Out of fifty-two shrines, two are big in size, one located in the middle of the back wall and the other in the centre of the courtyard. The remaining fifty shrines are small in size and arranged all around the outer wall. These shrines are provided with entrances which open in the common verandah. The bigger shrine, located in the back wall, consists of a sanctum, an *antarala* and an open *mandapa*. The sanctum is *pancharatha* on plan and its interior is square with domical ceiling and has no image. The wall of the *antarala* has carved niches, one on each side. The other larger shrine of the courtyard consists of a sanctum, an *antarala*, a closed *mandapa*, a pillared *sabhamandapa*, and another hall which is slightly at a lower level. An image of Jaina tirthankara is carved as the *lalatabimba* on its sanctum door.
6. **TOPOGRAPHICAL FEATURES** : Hilly terrain of the Aravalli ranges.
7. **OWNERSHIP** : Government
8. **IS IT UNDER RELIGIOUS USE ?** : No
9. **ADMINISTRATIVE CONTROL** : Archaeological Survey of India, Jaipur Circle, Jaipur
10. **PUBLISHED REFERENCES, IF ANY** : (1) D. R. Bhandarkar, *Progress Report of the Archaeological Survey of India, Western Circle*, year 1908-09; (2) Gauri Sankar Aswa, *Kumbhalgarh, the invincible Fort* (Jaipur 1999)



130(b) NEELKANTH MAHADEV TEMPLE (KUMBHALGARH FORT)

1. **DISTRICT** : Rajsamand; **TEHSIL** : Kumbhalgarh(Kelwada)
2. **LOCALITY** : Kumbhalgarh (Lat. 25° 09' N; Long. 73° 36' E)
3. **NOTIFICATION NO.** : Act No. LXXI of 1951 dated 28.11.1951
4. **APPROACH** : **AIRPORT** : Udaipur; **RAILWAY STATION** : Kankroli; **BUS STATION** : Kelwada
5. **BRIEF HISTORY** : The Neelkantha Mahadeva Temple, enshrining a *Siva-linga*, is built on a raised platform accessible from the west through a flight of steps. The temple consists of a sanctum and open pillared *mandapa* running all around. The shrine is a *sarvatobhadra* with entrances on the four sides. In front of the western opening is placed a seated figure of Nandi.
6. **TOPOGRAPHICAL FEATURES** : Hilly terrain of the Aravalli ranges.
7. **OWNERSHIP** : Government
8. **IS IT UNDER RELIGIOUS USE ?** : Yes
9. **ADMINISTRATIVE CONTROL** : Archaeological Survey of India, Jaipur Circle, Jaipur
10. **PUBLISHED REFERENCES, IF ANY** : (1) D.R. Bhandarkar, *Progress Report of the Archaeological Survey of India, Western Circle*, year 1908-09; (2) Tara Mandal, *Maharana Kumbha* (Jodhpur 1984).



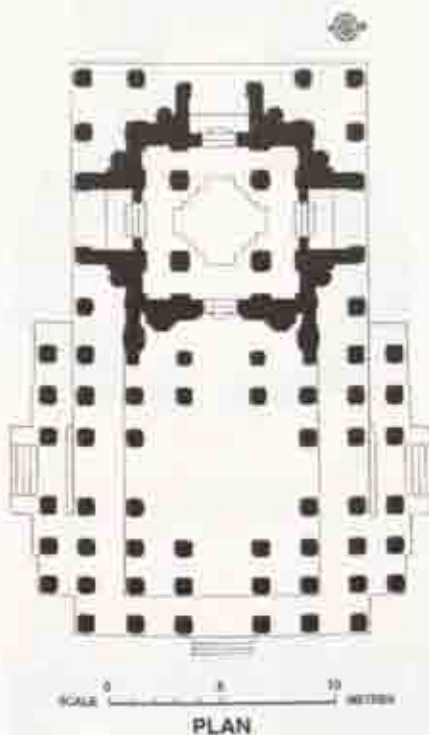
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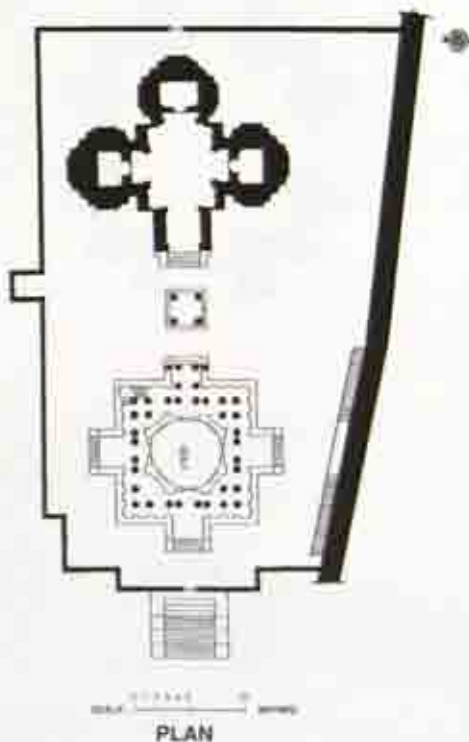
130(c) PITALIYADEV TEMPLE (KUMBHALGARH FORT)

1. **DISTRICT** : Rajsamand; **TEHSIL** : Kumbhalgarh (Kelwada)
2. **LOCALITY** : Kumbhalgarh (Lat. 25° 09' N; Long. 73° 36' E)
3. **NOTIFICATION NO.** : Act No. LXXI of 1951 dated 28.11.1951
4. **APPROACH** : **AIRPORT** : Udaipur; **RAILWAY STATION** : Kankroli; **BUS STATION** : Kelwada
5. **BRIEF HISTORY** : This elaborated Jaina temple, facing east, is situated in the northern sector of the fort. It is constructed on a raised plinth and consists of a multi-pillared *sabhamandapa* and a shrine. The former is accessible from three sides viz. east, north and south. The latter is a *sarvatobhadra* with four doors and in the centre of the interior is the remains of a pedestal with four pillars at the corners supporting a canopy over it. Its *sikhara* has fallen. The *jangha* is adorned with figures of gods and goddesses, *apsarases*, dancers and musicians. The temple is assignable to fifteenth century A.D.
6. **TOPOGRAPHICAL FEATURES** : Hilly terrain of the Aravalli ranges.
7. **OWNERSHIP** : Government
8. **IS IT UNDER RELIGIOUS USE ?** : No
9. **ADMINISTRATIVE CONTROL** : Archaeological Survey of India, Jaipur Circle, Jaipur
10. **PUBLISHED REFERENCES, IF ANY** : (1) Chandramani Singh (ed.), *Protected Monuments of Rajasthan* (Jaipur 2002); (2) D.R. Bhandarkar, *Progress Report of the Archaeological Survey of India, Western Circle*, year 1908-09.



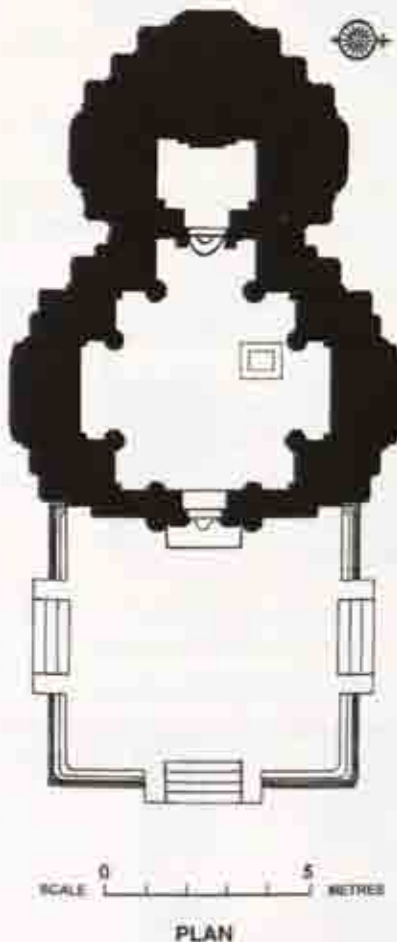
130(d) VEDI TEMPLES (KUMBHALGARH FORT)

1. **DISTRICT** : Rajsamand; **TEHSIL** : Kelwada (Kumbhalgarh)
2. **LOCALITY** : Kumbhalgarh (Lat. 25° 09' N; Long. 73° 36' E)
3. **NOTIFICATION NO.** : Act No. LXXI of 1951 dated 28.11.1951
4. **APPROACH** : **AIRPORT** : Udaipur; **RAILWAY STATION** : Kankroli; **BUS STATION** : Kelwada
5. **BRIEF HISTORY** : The imposing monuments called the Vedi situated near the fort wall, was built by Maharana Kumbha for performing rituals in connection with completion of the fort in A.D. 1457. This building, facing west, is double-storeyed erected on a high platform. It is octagonal on plan with thirty-six pillars supporting a domical ceiling. To its east are built a cenotaph and a triple-shrined temple. The shrines consist of a sanctum, vestibule and a common *mandapa* with a ceiling carved with frieze of swans and deities on the brackets. The complex is surrounded by a high parapet wall.
6. **TOPOGRAPHICAL FEATURES** : Hilly terrain of the Aravalli ranges.
7. **OWNERSHIP** : Government
8. **IS IT UNDER RELIGIOUS USE ?** : No
9. **ADMINISTRATIVE CONTROL** : Archaeological Survey of India, Jaipur Circle, Jaipur
10. **PUBLISHED REFERENCES, IF ANY** : (1) D.R. Bhandarkar, *Progress Report of the Archaeological Survey of India, Western Circle*, year 1908-09; (2) Gauri Shankar Aswa, *Kumbhalgarh-The invincible fort* (Jaipur 1999).



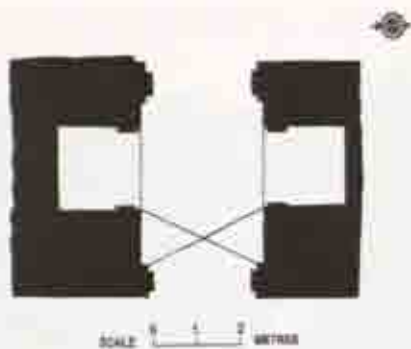
130(e) JAIN TEMPLE 1 (KUMBHALGARH FORT)

1. **DISTRICT** : Rajsamand; **TEHSIL** : Kelwada (Kumbhalgarh)
2. **LOCALITY** : Kumbhalgarh (Lat. 25° 09' N; Long. 73° 03' E)
3. **NOTIFICATION NO.** : Act No. LXXI of 1951 dated 28.11.1951
4. **APPROACH** : **AIRPORT** : Udaipur; **RAILWAY STATION** : Kankroli; **BUS STATION** : Kelwada
5. **BRIEF HISTORY** : This is an east-facing *nirandhara* temple consisting of a sanctum, an *antarala*, a *sabhamandapa* and portico. The sanctum is *pancharatha* on plan. The *garbhagriha* is square with plain wall and domical ceiling. The doorway of *garbhagriha* is *trisakha*. A seated image of Jaina tirthankara is carved as *lalatabimba*. The *antarala* has plain wall with niches, one on each side, which are now empty. The *sabhamandapa* is covered with domical ceiling. The temple is datable to *circa* thirteenth century A.D.
6. **TOPOGRAPHICAL FEATURES** : Hilly terrain of the Aravalli ranges.
7. **OWNERSHIP** : Government
8. **IS IT UNDER RELIGIOUS USE ?** : No
9. **ADMINISTRATIVE CONTROL** : Archaeological Survey of India, Jaipur Circle, Jaipur



130(f) POLS OF KUMBHALGARH FORT (KUMBHALGARH)

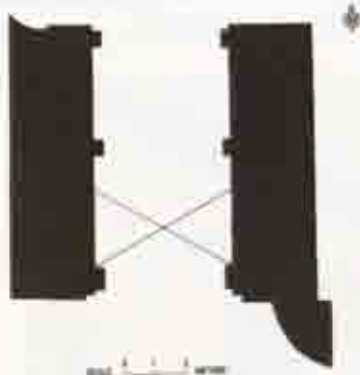
1. **DISTRICT** : Rajsamand; **TEHSIL** : Kelwada (Kumbhalgarh)
2. **LOCALITY** : Kumbhalgarh (Lat. 25° 09' N; Long. 75° 36' E)
3. **NOTIFICATION NO.** : Act No. LXXI of 1951 dated 28.11.1951
4. **APPROACH** : **AIRPORT** : Udaipur; **RAILWAY STATION** : Kankrolli; **BUS STATION** : Kelwada
5. **BRIEF HISTORY** : Kumbhalgarh Fort is next in importance to Chittaurgarh among the forts of Mewar. The fort stands on a 914 m high hill, 80 km north-west of Udaipur, provided with nine main gates (locally known as Pol).
 - (i) **ARET POL** : The first east-facing pol, provided with an arched entrance, known as Aret Pol is built of stone masonry. It is flanked by semi-circular bastions on both sides. The width of the passage is 2.56 m. From the watch tower of this gate, flashed mirror signals could be sent to the other parts of the fort.
 - (ii) **HALLA POL** : The Halla Pol, facing east, comes next. It is flanked by a semi-circular bastion on the west. The width of the passage is 3.70 m. It is believed that the Mughal army of Akbar reached here after the sack of Chittaur in AD 1567.
 - (iii) **HANUMAN POL** : Hanuman Pol, facing west, is the third gate, built of stone masonry. It is provided with wooden door and flanked by semi-circular bastions on both sides. The width of the passage is 3.60 m. A Hanuman statue, measuring 2 m x 0.71 m, stands near this pol.
 - (iv) **RAM POL** : A little further up is the Ram Pol, facing south, situated between two bastions of the fortification wall. The width of the passage is 4 m.
 - (v) **BHAIRON POL** : The fifth pol known as Bhairon Pol with an arched entrance facing south-east, is built of stone masonry with patches of plaster still surviving. The width of the passage is 2.37 m.
 - (vi) **NIMBOO POL** : The sixth pol known as Nimboo Pol facing south-east, is built of stone masonry and provided with two stone brackets. A window is also built in the upper portion of the pol. The width of the passage is 2.45 m.
 - (vii) **CHAUGAN POL** : The Chaugan Pol is the seventh pol, facing south-east, built of stone masonry. It is flanked by a long wall on the southern side. A balcony is provided on the upper portion of the pol. The width of the passage is 2.60 m.
 - (viii) **PAGDA POL** : The eighth pol, facing south-west, known as Pagda Pol, has a cusped arched entrance. It is believed that the cavalry used to gather here before the battle. The width of the passage is 1.55 m.
 - (ix) **GANESH POL** : The main entrance pol with a cusped arch, known as Ganesh Pol, is attached to the Badal Mahal. The pol is provided with a wooden door, having a passage, 2.04 m wide.
6. **TOPOGRAPHICAL FEATURES** : Hilly terrain of the Aravalli ranges.
7. **OWNERSHIP** : Government
8. **IS IT UNDER RELIGIOUS USE ?** : No
9. **ADMINISTRATIVE CONTROL** : Archaeological Survey of India, Jaipur Circle, Jaipur
10. **PUBLISHED REFERENCES, IF ANY** : (1) D.R. Bhandarkar, *Progress Report of the Archaeological Survey of India, Western Circle*, year 1908-09; (2) Prabhakar V. Begde, *Forts and Palaces of India* (New Delhi, 1982).



130(f) (a) *Plan of Aret Pol*



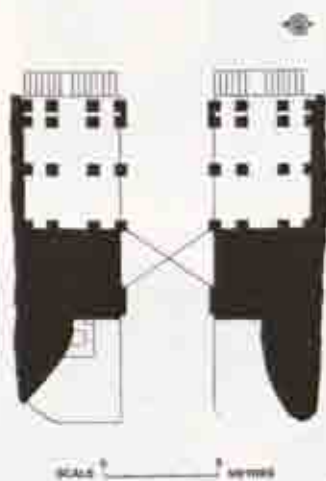
130(f) (b) *Aret Pol*



130(f) (c) *Plan of Halla Pol*



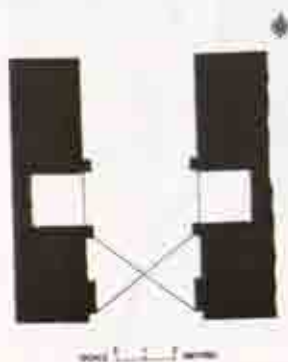
130(f) (d) *Halla Pol*



130(f) (e) *Plan of Hanuman Pol*



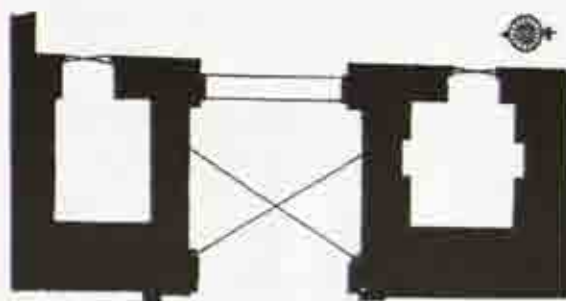
130(f) (f) *Hanuman Pol*



130(f) (g) *Plan of Ram Pol*



130(f) (h) *Ram Pol*

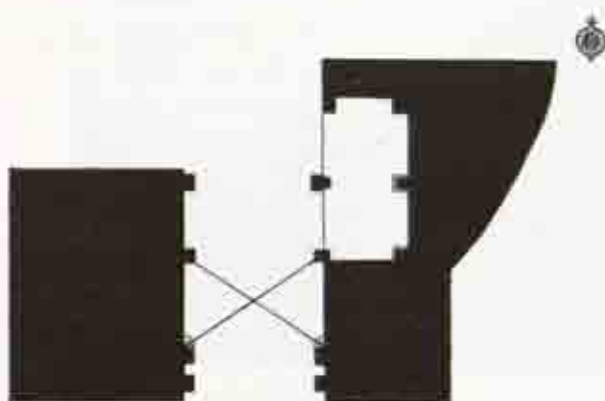


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130(f) (i) *Plan of Bhairon Pol*



130(f) (j) *Bhairon Pol*

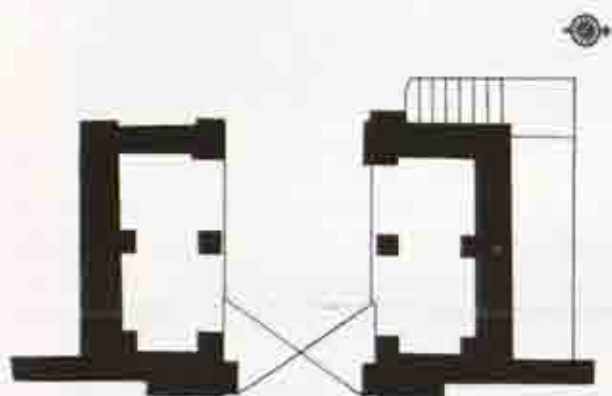


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130(f) (k) *Plan of Nimboo Pol*



130(f) (l) *Nimboo Pol*

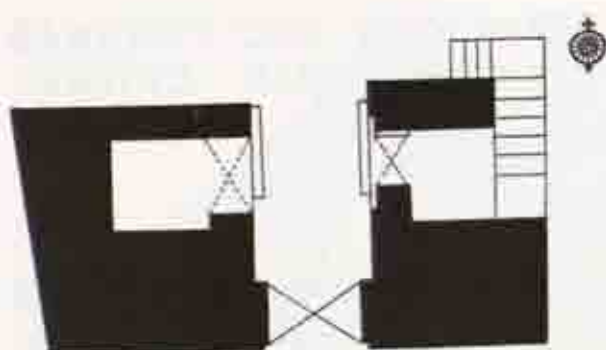


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130(f) (m) *Plan of Chaugan Pol*



130(f) (n) *Chaugan Pol*

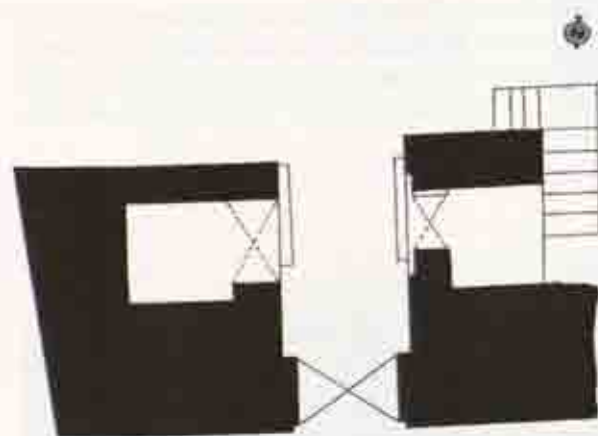


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130(f) (o) *Plan of Pagda Pol*

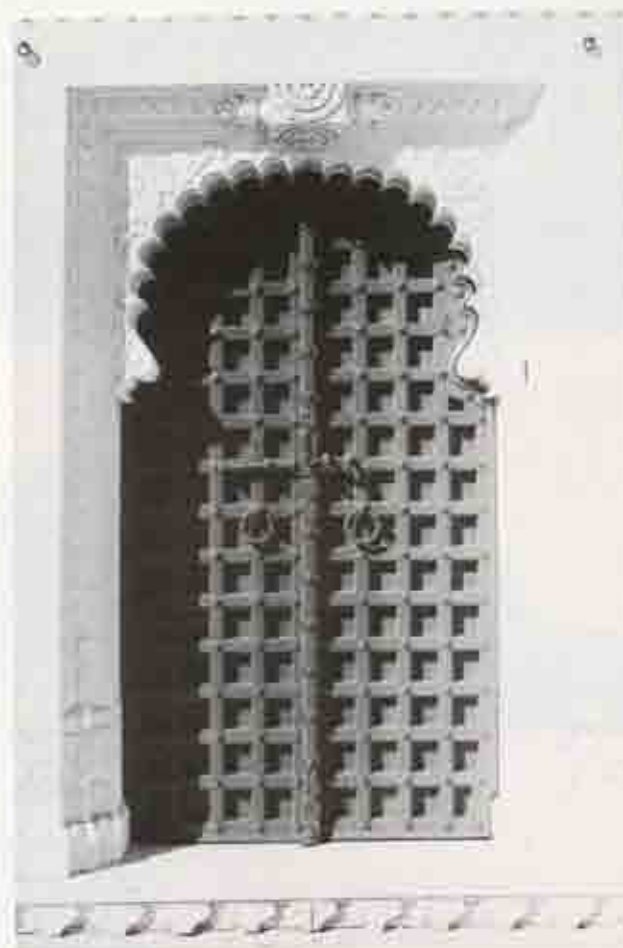


130(f) (p) *Pagda Pol*



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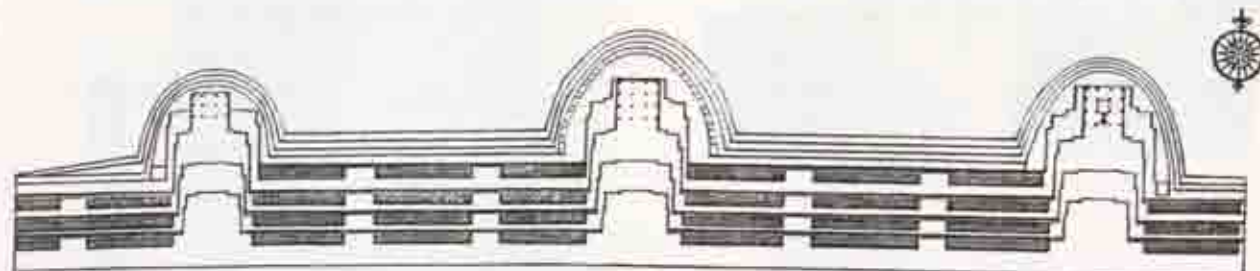
130(f) (q) *Plan of Ganesh Pol*



130(f) (r) *Ganesh Pol*

131 GHAT WITH INSCRIPTIONS, PAVILIONS AND TORANAS TOGETHER WITH ADJACENT AREA (NAV CHOWKI, RAJSAMAND)

1. **DISTRICT** : Rajsamand; **TEHSIL** : Rajsamand
2. **LOCALITY** : Nav Chowki Rajsamand (**Lat. 25° 04' N; Long. 73° 52' E**)
3. **NOTIFICATION NO.** : No. F.4.13/62-C.1 dated 28.01.1963
4. **APPROACH** : AIRPORT : Udaipur; **RAILWAY STATION** : Kankaroli; **BUS STATION** : Rajsamand
5. **BRIEF HISTORY** : The town of Rajsamand, known after the famous lake of the same name, was founded by Rana Raj Singh in the later half of the seventeenth century A.D. The Rajsamand lake measures 6.64 km by 2.9 km with a maximum depth of 16.5 m. formed by a dam and is fed by the water of Gomati. The northern portion of its embankment is called Nav Chowki. Flights of nine steps at each level descend to the water's edge. There are three *chhatris* or pavilions, intricately carved, depicting figures of gods and goddesses, animal figures and floral and geometrical designs. The gateways or *toranas*, originally five of which only three exist, are also richly carved and ornamented. All the pavilions and *toranas* are made of white marble. The famous Rajprasasti Sanskrit inscriptions, twenty-four in number containing verses laudatory of Maharana Raj Singh and providing an elaborate history of Mewar in general and Maharana Raj Singh in particular, can be seen all along the *ghats*, fixed in the niches.
6. **TOPOGRAPHICAL FEATURES** : Ghats are bounded by hills on two longitudinal edges and by lake on third side.
7. **OWNERSHIP** : Government
8. **IS IT UNDER RELIGIOUS USE ?** : No
9. **ADMINISTRATIVE CONTROL** : Archaeological Survey of India, Jaipur Circle, Jaipur
10. **PUBLISHED REFERENCES, IF ANY** : (1) B.D. Agarwal (ed.), *Rajasthan District Gazetteers, Udaipur* (Jaipur 1979); (2) Chandramani Singh (ed.), *Protected Monuments of Rajasthan* (Jaipur 2002); (3) Krishna Swarup Gupta and Dr. Gopal Ballabh Vyas, *Rajasthan ke Itihas ke Srota* (Jaipur 1988); (4) N.P. Chakravarti and B. Ch. Chhabra, 'Rajaprasasti Inscription of Udaipur', in *Epigraphia Indica*, Vol. XXIX (New Delhi 1987).



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SCALE METRES

131 (a) Plan



131 (b) *View of the Ghat*



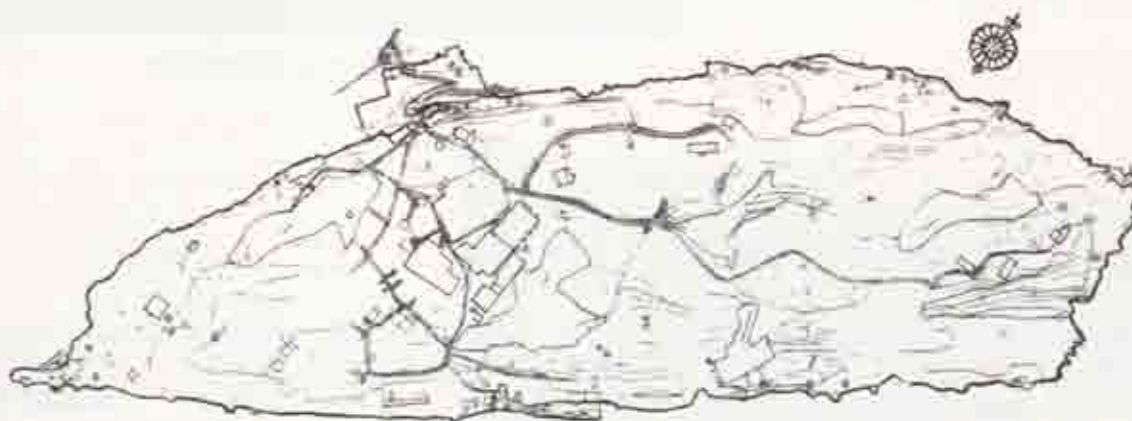
131 (c) *Top tarrace of the Ghat*



131 (d) *View of the Ghat with Toranas*

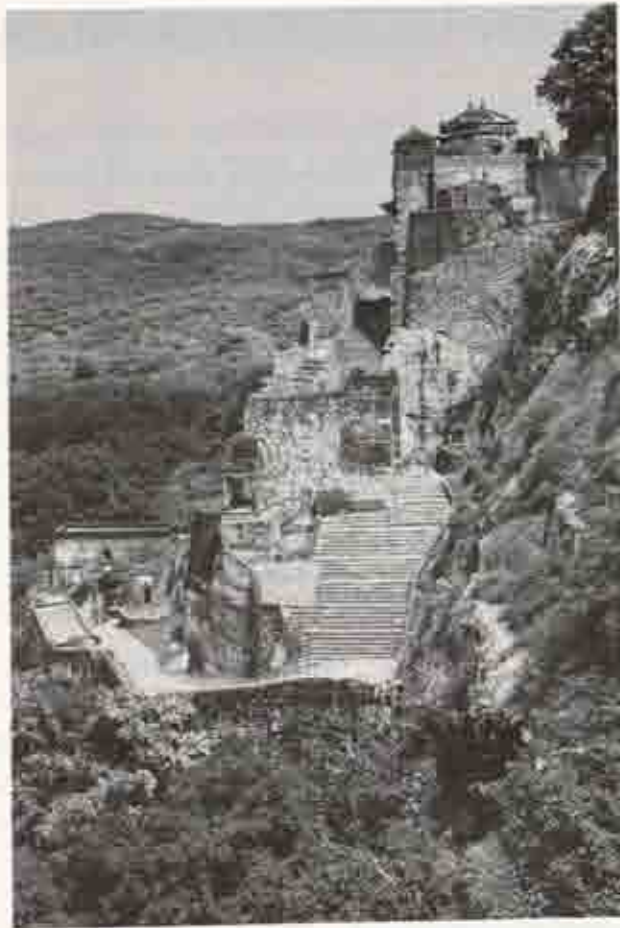
132 RANTHAMBHOR FORT (RANTHAMBHOR)

1. **DISTRICT** : Sawai Madhopur; **TEHSIL** : Sawai Madhopur
2. **LOCALITY** : Ranthambhor (Lat. 26° 04' N; Long. 76° 27' E)
3. **NOTIFICATION NO.** : Act No. LXXI of 1951 dated 28.11.1951
4. **APPROACH** : **AIRPORT** : Jaipur; **RAILWAY STATION** : Sawai Madhopur; **BUS STATION** : Sawai Madhopur
5. **BRIEF HISTORY** : Ranthambhor is one of the strongest fort of India, which formed significant part of the Chahamana kingdom of Sakambhari. It is said to have been constructed by Maharaja Jayanta in fifth century A.D. The Yadavas ruled over it till they were expelled by Prithviraja Chauhan in the twelfth century. Subsequently, the fort was occupied by the Muslim rulers of Delhi. Hammir Deo was the most powerful ruler of Ranthambhor. He patronized art and literature. The fort is well protected by a massive fortification wall provided with stepped and Z-shaped gateways with two strong and massive doors. Inside the fort, the Hammir Badi Kachehari, Chhoti Kachehari, Battis Khambha Chhatri, Hamir Palace and Rani Palace are important secular structures. Among temples, the Ganesa temple is important, besides other miniature temples including Jaina temple.
6. **TOPOGRAPHICAL FEATURES** : Situated on the hills belonging to the Vindhyan system.
7. **OWNERSHIP** : Government
8. **IS IT UNDER RELIGIOUS USE ?** : Ganesa temple, Jain Temple and Dargah inside the fort are under worship.
9. **ADMINISTRATIVE CONTROL** : Archaeological Survey of India, Jaipur Circle, Jaipur
10. **PUBLISHED REFERENCES, IF ANY** : (1) Amrit Verma, *Forts of India* (New Delhi 1985); (2) Chandramani Singh (ed.), *Protected Monuments of Rajasthan* (Jaipur 2002); (3) K.C. Jain, *Ancient Cities and Towns of Rajasthan* (Delhi 1972); (5) R.R. Halder, 'Inscription of the Time of Hammir of Ranthambhor dated (V.S.) 1345,' in *Epigraphia Indica*, Vol. XIX (New Delhi 1983); and (4) Verginia Fass, *The Forts of India* (London 1986).



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132 (a) Site Plan of Ranthambhor Fort



132 (b) *View of Fort*



132 (c) *Another view of Fort Wall*

132(a) HAMMIR KACHAHARI (RANTHAMBHOR FORT)

1. **DISTRICT** : Sawai Madhopur; **TEHSIL** : Sawai Madhopur
2. **LOCALITY** : Ranthambhor (Lat. 26° 04' N; Long. 76° 27' E)
3. **NOTIFICATION NO.** : Act No. LXXI of 1951 dated 28.11.1951
4. **APPROACH** : **AIRPORT** : Jaipur; **RAILWAY STATION** : Sawai Madhopur; **BUS STATION** : Sawai Madhopur
5. **BRIEF HISTORY** : It is situated in the north-west corner of the fort near the Delhi Gate. Facing north, it is built on a raised plinth and consists of a central chamber (19.50 m x 11.90 m), flanked by two rectangular chambers on either side. The ceiling of the central chamber rests on pillars, arranged in two rows. This arrangement of pillars divides the chamber into fifteen compartments. The base and shaft of each pillar is square. The front of the central chamber consists of five *toranas* resting on a double row of columns. The peripheral compartments have sloping ceiling. It is constructed of stone rubbles in lime mortar veneered by roughly dressed slabs. The construction of this building is attributed to Hammir (A.D. 1283-1301).
6. **TOPOGRAPHICAL FEATURES** : Situated on the hill top.
7. **OWNERSHIP** : Government
8. **IS IT UNDER RELIGIOUS USE ?** : No
9. **ADMINISTRATIVE CONTROL** : Archaeological Survey of India, Jaipur Circle, Jaipur
10. **PUBLISHED REFERENCES, IF ANY** : (1) R.R. Halder, 'Inscription of the Time of Hammir of Ranthambhor dated (V.S.) 1345', in *Epigraphia Indica*, Vol. XIX (New Delhi 1983); (2) Verginia Fass, *The Forts of India* (London 1986).



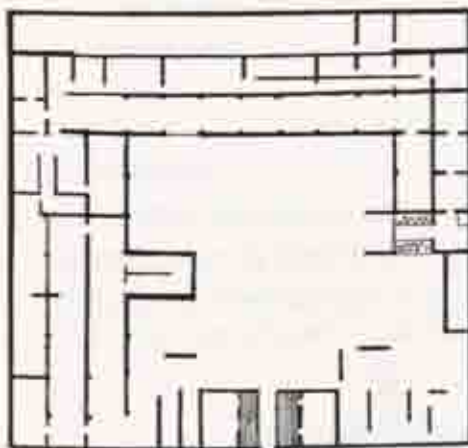
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PLAN



132(b) HAMMIR PALACE (RANTHAMBHOR FORT)

1. **DISTRICT** : Sawai Madhopur; **TEHSIL** : Sawai Madhopur
2. **LOCALITY** : Ranthambhor (Lat. 26° 04' N; Long. 76° 27' E)
3. **NOTIFICATION NO.** : Act No. LXXI of 1951 dated 28.11.1951
4. **APPROACH** : AIRPORT : Jaipur; **RAILWAY STATION** : Sawai Madhopur; **BUS STATION** : Sawai Madhopur
5. **BRIEF HISTORY** : The royal palace, named after the strongest ruler of the fort, is a magnificent building which is accessible from the north through an arched gateway approached by ramps from two directions. The eastern wing is triple-storeyed while the other sides are single-storeyed. Besides, an underground storey also occurs in the north-east corner. The ground storey is multi-chambered with all cells interconnected by small doorways and a common verandah. The ceiling of the verandah rests on plain pillars. The eastern facade of the palace is provided with projected balconies. The access to the first storey is through a ramp. The ceiling of the palatial compartment is flat made of sandstone slabs supported on beams. The palace is built of stone rubble in lime mortar. Some walls are veneered by stone slabs. The construction of this building is attributed to Hammir (A.D. 1283-1301).
6. **TOPOGRAPHICAL FEATURES** : Situated on hill top.
7. **OWNERSHIP** : Government
8. **IS IT UNDER RELIGIOUS USE ?** : No
9. **ADMINISTRATIVE CONTROL** : Archaeological Survey of India, Jaipur Circle, Jaipur
10. **PUBLISHED REFERENCES, IF ANY** : (1) R.R. Halder, 'Inscription of the Time of Hammir of Ranthambhor dated (V.S.) 1345', in *Epigraphia Indica*, Vol. XIX (New Delhi 1983); (2) Verginia Fass, *The Forts of India* (London 1986).



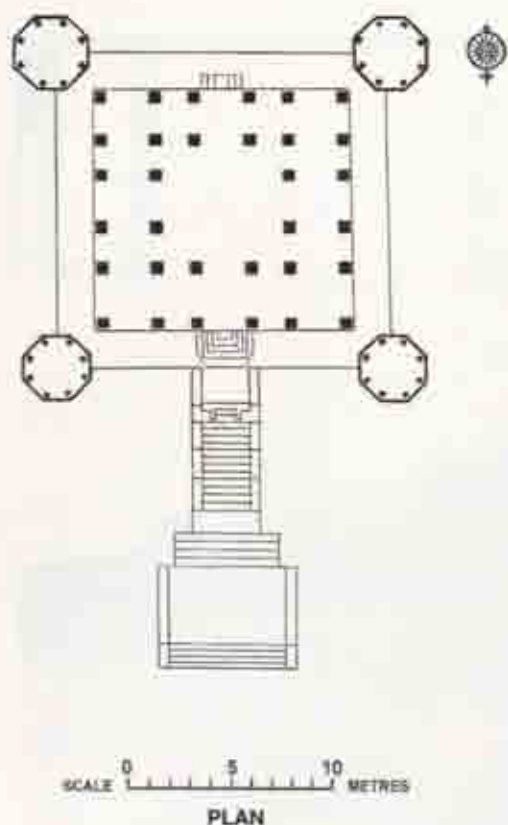
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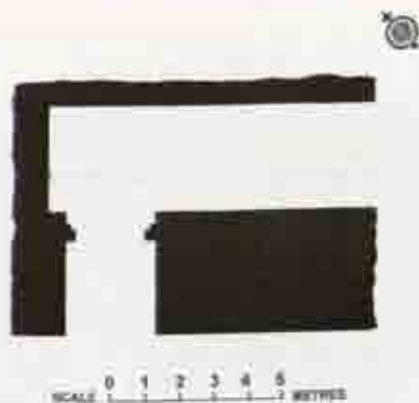
132(c) BATTIS KHAMBA CHHATRI (RANTHAMBHOR FORT)

1. **DISTRICT** : Sawai Madhopur; **TEHSIL** : Sawai Madhopur
2. **LOCALITY** : Ranthambhor (Lat. 26° 04' N; Long. 76° 27' E)
3. **NOTIFICATION NO.** : Act No. LXXI of 1951 dated 28.11.1951
4. **APPROACH** : AIRPORT : Jaipur; **RAILWAY STATION** : Sawai Madhopur; **BUS STATION** : Sawai Madhopur
5. **BRIEF HISTORY** : Situated near Hammir Mahal, the Battis Khamba Chhatri is a three-terraced structure approached from north through a flight of steps. The top terrace measuring 12.5 m x 12.5 m, has a roof which rests on thirty-two pillars. These pillars are arranged in two rows on each side. The outer row has six pillars and the inner one has four pillars on each side. The lower part of the pillar shaft is square and the upper part is octagonal, surmounted by capital. The verandah has a flat ceiling while the central portion has a domical ceiling with three smaller domes on each side. The inner faces of the octagonal drum of the dome are decorated with pot-and-foliage and figures of Ganesa and Venugopala. The first two terraces are made of stone rubble with lime plaster and the third one is veneered by red sandstone slabs. This building can be dated to eighteenth century A.D.
6. **TOPOGRAPHICAL FEATURES** : Situated on the hill top.
7. **OWNERSHIP** : Government
8. **IS IT UNDER RELIGIOUS USE ?** : No
9. **ADMINISTRATIVE CONTROL** : Archaeological Survey of India, Jaipur Circle, Jaipur



132(d) POLS OF RANTHAMBHOR FORT

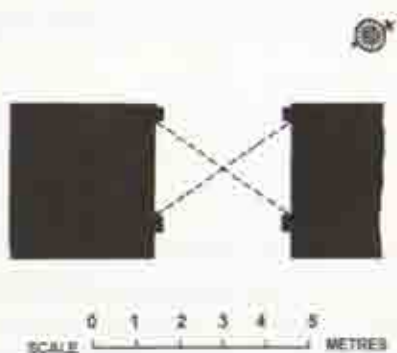
1. **DISTRICT** : Sawai Madhopur, **TEHSIL** : Sawai Madhopur
2. **LOCALITY** : Ranthambhor (Lat. 26° 04' N; Long. 76° 27' E)
3. **NOTIFICATION NO.** : Act No. LXXI of 1951 dated 28.11.1951
4. **APPROACH** : AIRPORT : Jaipur, **RAILWAY STATION** : Sawai Madhopur, **BUS STATION** : Sawai Madhopur
5. **BRIEF HISTORY** : The Ranthambhor Fort formed a significant part of the Chahamana kingdom of Sakambhari. It is said to have been constructed by Maharaja Jayanta in the fifth century A.D. The Yadavas ruled over it and subsequently, the fort was occupied by the Muslim rulers of Delhi. Hammir Deo was the most powerful ruler of Ranthambhor. The following pols are situated in the fort :
 - (i) **NAVLAKHA POL** : This is the first gate provided with an arch facing east, having a width of 3.20 m. There is a provision of guard rooms and gun slits. A copper plate inscription affixed to the gate states that the existing wooden doors were provided during the period of Sawai Jagat Singh of Jaipur.
 - (ii) **HATHIA POL** : The second gate, facing south-east, is 3.20 m wide. It is bounded by natural rock on one side and the fort wall on the other. A rectangular guard room is built over the gate.
 - (iii) **GANESH POL** : This is the third gate, facing south, having 3.10 m wide span. The beam of the gate is supported by brackets over which is provided a recessed ogee arch. The eastern side of the gate is attached to the rock.
 - (iv) **ANDHERI POL** : The last gate, facing north, has a span of 3.30 m. It is bounded on both sides by fortification walls and is provided with a recessed ogee arch, having projected balconies on sides.
 - (v) **DELHI GATE** : It is located in the north-west corner, facing north and measuring 4.70 m wide. It is provided with a recessed arch. The gate also has a number of guard cells.
 - (vi) **SAT POL** : It is the loftiest gateway facing south and is situated on the western side of the fort along the *nullah*. It is 4.70 m wide and is provided with two-storeyed guard cells. Its recess is flanked on both sides by projected balconies. The battlements at the top are built of brick masonry.
 - (vii) **SURAJ POL** : Comparatively, it is a small gateway facing east along the eastern fortification. It is 2.10 m wide.
6. **TOPOGRAPHICAL FEATURES** : Hilly terrain
7. **OWNERSHIP** : Government
8. **IS IT UNDER RELIGIOUS USE ?** : No
9. **ADMINISTRATIVE CONTROL** : Archaeological Survey of India, Jaipur Circle, Jaipur
10. **PUBLISHED REFERENCES, IF ANY** : (1) Armit Verma, *Forts of India* (New Delhi 1985); (2) Virginia Fass, *The Forts of India* (London 1986).



132 (d) (a) Plan of Navlakha Pol



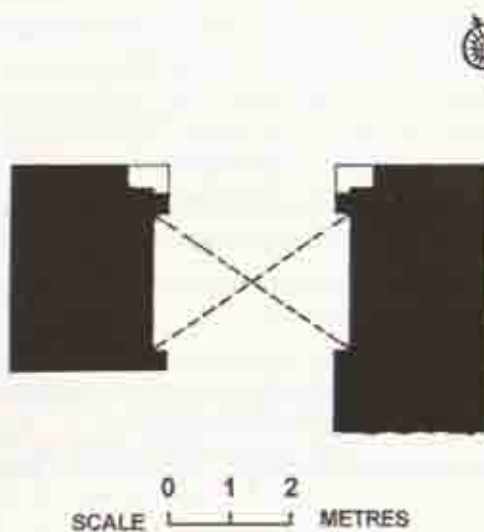
132 (d) (b) Navlakha Pol



132 (d) (c) *Plan of Hathia Pol*



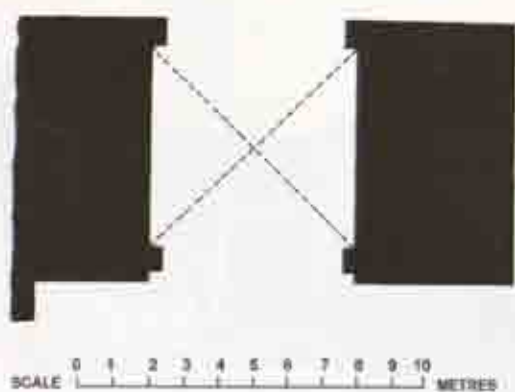
132 (d) (d) *Hathia Pol*



132 (d) (e) *Plan of Ganesh Pol*



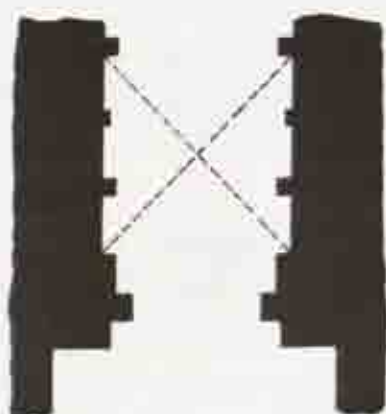
132 (d) (f) *Ganesh Pol*



132 (d) (g) *Plan of Delhi Gate*



132 (d) (h) *Delhi Gate*

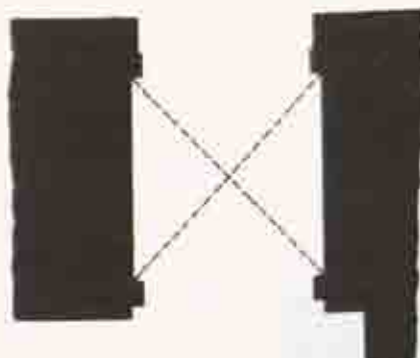


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132 (d) (i) *Plan of Andheri Pol*



132 (d) (j) *Andheri Pol*



SCALE 0 1 2 3 4 METRES

132 (d) (k) *Plan of Sat Pol*



132 (d) (l) *Sat Pol*



SCALE 0 1 2 3 4 5 METRES

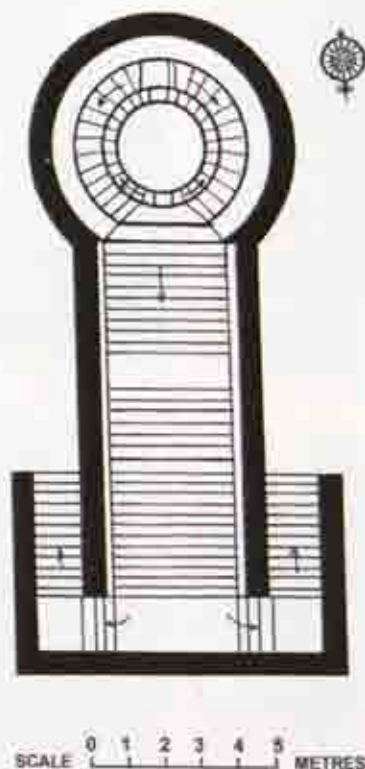
132 (d) (m) *Plan of Suraj Pol*



132 (d) (n) *Suraj Pol*

133 PERSIAN INSCRIPTION IN A BAORI (ALANPUR, SAWAI MADHOPUR)

1. **DISTRICT** : Sawai Madhopur; **TEHSIL** : Sawai Madhopur
2. **LOCALITY** : Alanpur, Sawai Madhopur (Lat. 26° N; Long. 76° 23' E)
3. **NOTIFICATION NO.** : Act No. LXXI of 1951 dated 28.11.1951
4. **APPROACH** : **AIRPORT** : Jaipur; **RAILWAY STATION** : Sawai Madhopur; **BUS STATION** : Sawai Madhopur
5. **BRIEF HISTORY** : A four-line Persian inscription on a rectangular stone slab, fixed in the Ghorl Baori in Alanpur village, belongs to Alauddin Fidan Shah, son of Mahmud Shah Khalji I, Sultan of Malwa. It is dated A.H. 874 (A.D. 1469-70) and records construction of the step-well by Khwaja Jahan son of Bir Ali Turk Khurasani. The slab now broken into four pieces has been shifted to the Ranthambhor Fort collection of antiquities.
6. **TOPOGRAPHICAL FEATURES** : Hilly terrain
7. **OWNERSHIP** : Abadi (Devasthan Department).
8. **IS IT UNDER RELIGIOUS USE ?** : No
9. **ADMINISTRATIVE CONTROL** : Archaeological Survey of India, Jaipur Circle, Jaipur
10. **PUBLISHED REFERENCES, IF ANY** : Archaeological Survey of India, *Annual Report on Indian Epigraphy 1983-84*, App. C. No. 134.



133 (a) Plan



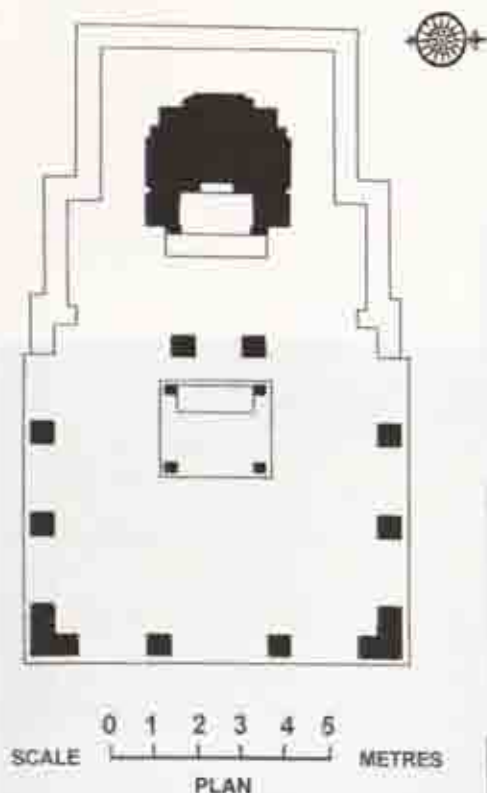
133 (b) *View of Baori*



133 (c) *Inscription*

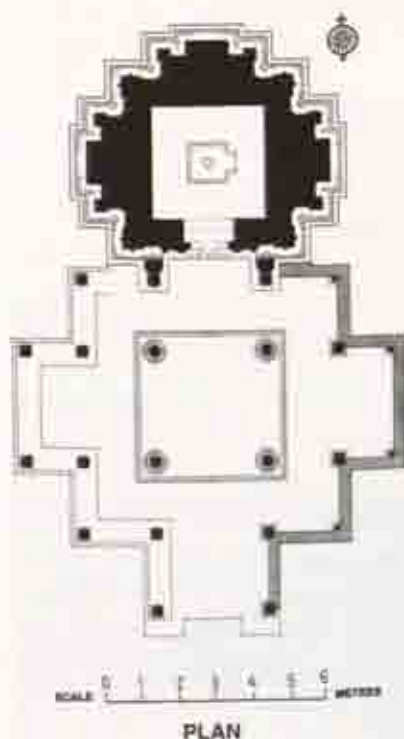
134 JAIN TEMPLE (SAWAI MADHOPUR)

1. **DISTRICT** : Siwani Madhopur; **TEHSIL** : Sawai Madhopur
2. **LOCALITY** : Sawai Madhopur (Lat. 25° 59' N; Long. 76° 23' E)
3. **NOTIFICATION NO.** : Act No. LXXI of 1951 dated 28.11.1951
4. **APPROACH** : **AIRPORT** : Jaipur; **RAILWAY STATION** : Sawai Madhopur; **BUS STATION** : Sawai Madhopur
5. **BRIEF HISTORY** : This notable Jain Temple, known as Chamatkarji is situated outside the city and dedicated to Lord Adinatha. The temple compound is enclosed by a high parapet wall with small cells all round and is entered from the west. The main shrine is situated in the centre of the courtyard and is enclosed by high wall with entrance in north. The *garbhagriha* facing east, is *pancharatha* on plan with circumambulatory passage around. The *Sikhara* is curvilinear.
6. **TOPOGRAPHICAL FEATURES** : Situated on the foot hills.
7. **OWNERSHIP** : Ghermumkin Abadi
8. **IS IT UNDER RELIGIOUS USE ?** : Yes
9. **ADMINISTRATIVE CONTROL** : Archaeological Survey of India, Jaipur Circle, Jaipur
10. **PUBLISHED REFERENCES, IF ANY** : Savitri Gupta (ed.) *Rajasthan District Gazetteers, Sawai Madhopur* (Jaipur 1981).



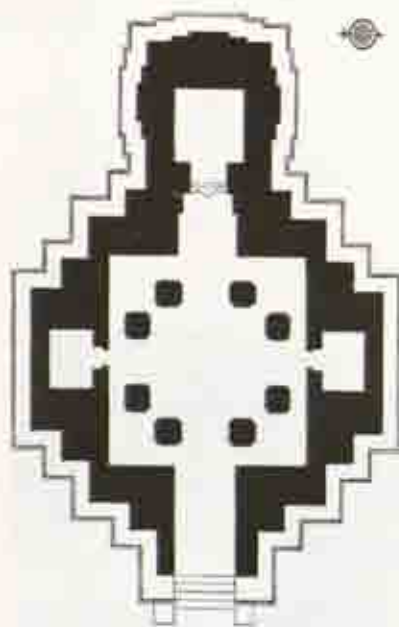
135 HARSHNATH TEMPLE (HARSHNATH-SIKAR)

1. **DISTRICT** : Sikar; **TEHSIL** : Sikar
2. **LOCALITY** : Harshnath-Sikar (Lat. 27° 31' N; Long. 75° 11' E)
3. **NOTIFICATION NO.** : Act No. LXXI of 1951 dated 28.11.1951
4. **APPROACH** : AIRPORT : Jaipur; **RAILWAY STATION** : Sikar; **BUS STATION** : Sikar
5. **BRIEF HISTORY** : This Siva temple is situated at the top of Harshagiri hill. According to an inscription dated V.S. 1030 (A.D. 973), it was built by a Saiva ascetic Bhavarakta, alias Allata, during the reign of the Chahamanas king Vigraharajal. It is surrounded by numerous sub-shrines, which like the main temple have been in utter ruins. In spite of its dilapidated condition, the main temple is noteworthy for the excellent quality of structures and relief carvings. It faces east and consists on plan of *pancharatha* sanctum, joined to a *rangamandapa* with four central pillars and lateral transepts with *kakshasana* balustrades preceded by a separate *nandimandapa* and a distant *torana* in the same axis. Its pillars are profusely carved while inside the sanctum are sculptured on the west wall a central image of standing Parvati (labelled Vikata) engaged in *panchagnitapa*, flanked by female attendants swaying with lyrical grace.
6. **TOPOGRAPHICAL FEATURES** : Situated on the hills about 900 m high.
7. **OWNERSHIP** : Government
8. **IS IT UNDER RELIGIOUS USE ?** : Yes
9. **ADMINISTRATIVE CONTROL** : Archaeological Survey of India, Jaipur Circle, Jaipur
10. **PUBLISHED REFERENCES, IF ANY** : (1) B.D. Agarwal (ed.), *Rajasthan District Gazetteers, Sikar District* (Jaipur 1978); (2) Chandramani Singh(ed.), *Protected Monuments of Rajasthan* (Jaipur 2004); (3) Krishna Deva, *Temples of India* (New Delhi 1995); (4) Michael W. Meister et al., *Encyclopaedia of Indian Temple Architecture, North India, Period of Early Maturity* (Delhi 1991); (5) R.C. Agrawala, 'Sikar' *Marg*, Vol. XII, No.2 (Bombay 1959).



136 BISAL DEOJI'S TEMPLE (BISALPUR)

1. **DISTRICT** : Tonk; **TEHSIL** : Todarai Singh
2. **LOCALITY** : Bisalpur (Lat. 25° 54' N; Long. 75° 27' E)
3. **NOTIFICATION NO.** : Act No. LXXI of 1951 dated 28.11.1951
4. **APPROACH** : AIRPORT : Jaipur; **RAILWAY STATION** : Newai; **BUS STATION** : Bisalpur
5. **BRIEF HISTORY** : Bisalpur or Vighrahapura was founded by the Chahamana ruler Vighraharaja IV in the twelfth century A.D. Bisalpur was preceded by a still older city called Vanapura, which seems to have been ruled by the Takshakas (Nagas) of Todarai Singh. The importance of Bisalpur is due to its temple of Gokarnesvara, also known as Bisal Deoji's temple, constructed by Vighraharaja IV or Visala, who was a devotee of Gokarna. The temple has a *pancharatha* sanctum, *antarala*, square *mandapa* and portico. The sanctum enshrines a *linga* and crowned by plain *sikhara*. The *mandapa* surmounted by a hemispherical dome, is supported on eight tall pillars carved on the lower section with floral festoons, chain-and-bell and circular medallions. There are several short inscriptions which record the visit of pilgrims from time to time. The earliest of these is dated V.S. 1231 (A.D. 1175). Another inscription mentions Chahamana chief Prithviraja III. A small inscription in one of the pillars mentions the name of Jogi or Achintyadhvaja and the association of the temple with Pasupati sect.
6. **TOPOGRAPHICAL FEATURES** : Situated on the left bank of Banas river.
7. **OWNERSHIP** : Government
8. **IS IT UNDER RELIGIOUS USE ?** : No
9. **ADMINISTRATIVE CONTROL** : Archaeological Survey of India, Jaipur Circle, Jaipur
10. **PUBLISHED REFERENCES, IF ANY** : (1) A. Cunningham, *Archaeological Survey of India, Report of Tour in Eastern Rajputana 1871-72 and 1872-73*, Vol. VI (reprint, Varanasi 1966); (2) B.L. Nagarch, 'Visaldeva Temple, Visalpur', in *Pathways to Literature, Art and Archaeology*, (ed.) Chandramani Singh and Neelima Vashishtha; (3) K.C. Jain, *Ancient Cities and Towns of Rajasthan* (Delhi 1972).



SCALE 0 1 2 3 METRES

PLAN



137 ANCIENT MOUND (BUNDWALI DOONGRI/BHED)

1. **DISTRICT** : Tonk; **TEHSIL** : Tonk
2. **LOCALITY** : Bundwali Doongri/Bhed (Lat. 26° 17' N; Long. 76° 07' E)
3. **NOTIFICATION NO.** : Act No. LXXI of 1951 dated 28.11.1951
4. **APPROACH** : **AIRPORT** : Jaipur; **RAILWAY STATION** : Newai; **BUS STATION** : Bhed
5. **BRIEF HISTORY** : The mound along the hill slope has yielded red wares and some stone artefacts of household use. Presently, the mound has been brought under cultivation and only a small portion of it is available for archaeological investigation. The remains date from early historical period.
6. **TOPOGRAPHICAL FEATURES** : Situated on the left bank of river Dhi.
7. **OWNERSHIP** : Government.
8. **IS IT UNDER RELIGIOUS USE ?** : No
9. **ADMINISTRATIVE CONTROL** : Archaeological Survey of India, Jaipur Circle, Jaipur



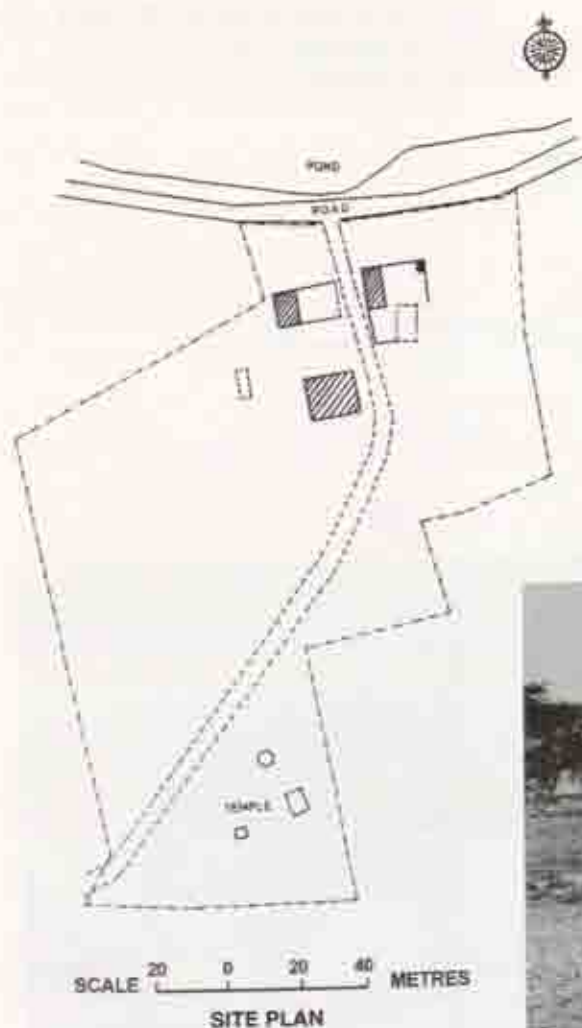
138 ANCIENT MOUND (GARIAGARH, NEWAI)

1. **DISTRICT** : Tonk; **TEHSIL** : Newai
2. **LOCALITY** : Gariagarh (Lat. 26° 17' N; Long. 75° 55' E)
3. **NOTIFICATION NO.** : Act No. LXXI of 1951 dated 28.11.1951
4. **APPROACH** : **AIRPORT** : Jaipur; **RAILWAY STATION** : Siras; **BUS STATION** : Siras
5. **BRIEF HISTORY** : This is a small mound situated to the west of the village Bharthala. It measures about 300 x 200 m having 1 to 1.5 m thick cultural deposit. The site has yielded dull red ware and grey ware in coarse fabric. Two stone fragments of chert and pure quartz, also recovered from the site, were used probably for manufacturing lithic artefacts. Large amount of iron-slag is also found. Fragments of terracotta animal figurines, iron objects and glass bangles are among other antiquities. The site seems to belong to the historical period.
6. **TOPOGRAPHICAL FEATURES** : Situated on the left bank of the river Dhl.
7. **OWNERSHIP** : Part Government and Part Private.
8. **IS IT UNDER RELIGIOUS USE ?** : No
9. **ADMINISTRATIVE CONTROL** : Archaeological Survey of India, Jaipur Circle, Jaipur.



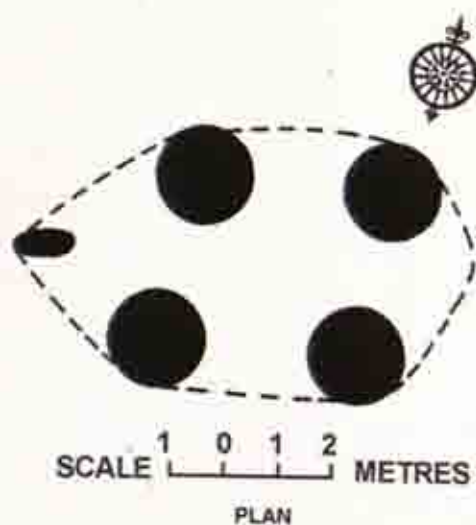
139 DEVAPURA BARODIA MOUNDS (JHALAI)

1. **DISTRICT** : Tonk; **TEHSIL** : Newai
2. **LOCALITY** : Jhalai (Lat. 26° 22' N; Long. 76° 01' E)
3. **NOTIFICATION NO.** : Act of 1951 dated 28.11.1951
4. **APPROACH** : **AIRPORT** : Jaipur; **RAILWAY STATION** : Newai; **BUS STATION** : Jhalai
5. **BRIEF HISTORY** : The ancient mound has yielded microliths, non-megalithic black-and-red ware and stamped pottery of Gupta and post-Gupta periods. The mound is now badly disturbed due to surrounding habitation.
6. **TOPOGRAPHICAL FEATURES** : Situated on the bank of a seasonal river Dhil.
7. **OWNERSHIP** : Government
8. **IS IT UNDER RELIGIOUS USE ?** : No
9. **ADMINISTRATIVE CONTROL** : Archaeological Survey of India, Jaipur Circle, Jaipur
10. **PUBLISHED REFERENCES, IF ANY** : *Indian Archaeology 1958-59 - A Review* (New Delhi 1959).



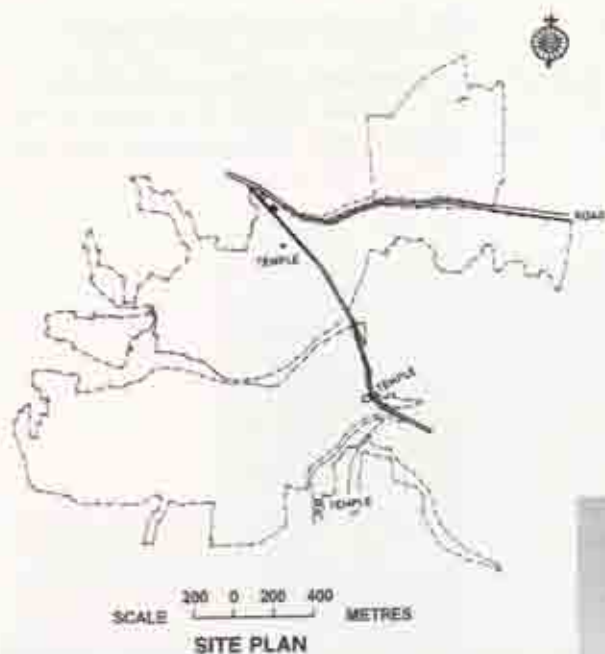
140 HATHI BHATA (KHERA)

1. **DISTRICT** : Tonk; **TEHSIL** : Nagar
2. **LOCALITY** : Khera (Lat. 26° ' N; Long. 75° 55' E)
3. **NOTIFICATION NO.** : Act No. LXXI of 1951 dated 28.11.1951
4. **APPROACH** : **AIRPORT** : Jaipur; **RAILWAY STATION** : Newai; **BUS STATION** : Kakor
5. **BRIEF HISTORY** : A monolithic figure of colossal elephant carved in granite faces south-west. Its maximum length is 8.60 m. Average diameter of its legs at base is 1.80 m. Its left ear bears five line inscription in Devanagari characters dated V.S. 1810 (AD 1753).
6. **TOPOGRAPHICAL FEATURES** : Situated in the hilly terrain of granite rocks.
7. **OWNERSHIP** : Government
8. **IS IT UNDER RELIGIOUS USE ?** : No
9. **ADMINISTRATIVE CONTROL** : Archaeological Survey of India, Jaipur Circle, Jaipur
10. **PUBLISHED REFERENCES, IF ANY** : Chandramani Singh (ed.), *Protected Monuments of Rajasthan* (Jaipur 2002).



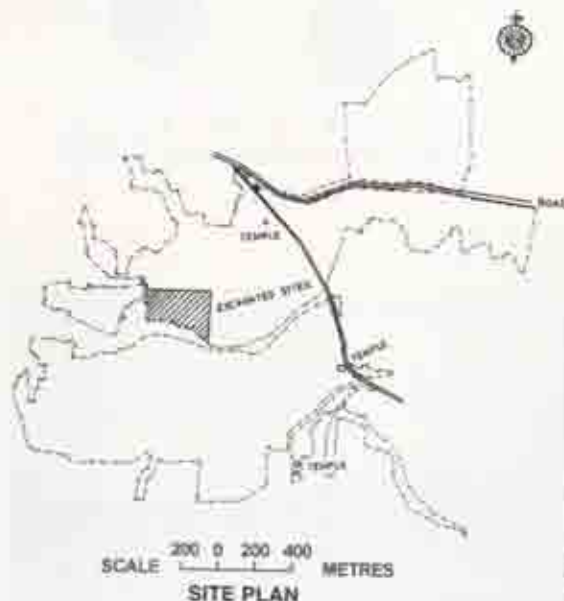
141 ANCIENT MOUND (NAGAR)

1. **DISTRICT** : Tonk; **TEHSIL** : Uniara
2. **LOCALITY** : Nagar (Lat. 25° 53' N; Long. 75° 50' E)
3. **NOTIFICATION NO.** : Act No. LXXI of 1951 dated 28.11.1951
4. **APPROACH** : **AIRPORT** : Jaipur; **RAILWAY STATION** : Isharda; **BUS STATION** : Nagar
5. **BRIEF HISTORY** : The Nagar, also known as Karkotanagara was famous as the capital of the Malava Republic. The mounds are spread here over vast area. The hoary antiquity of this ancient town is attested by old relics and monuments, supported by the discovery of punch-marked and Malava coins. More than 6000 Malava coins were discovered at Nagar which bear the legends 'Malavanam jayah' or 'Malava Ganasya jayah'. The excavation revealed that the site remained in occupation till the tenth century A.D. and was quite prosperous from the second to fourth century A.D.
6. **TOPOGRAPHICAL FEATURES** : Flat plain on right bank of Banas river.
7. **OWNERSHIP** : Government and private
8. **IS IT UNDER RELIGIOUS USE ?** : No
9. **ADMINISTRATIVE CONTROL** : Archaeological Survey of India, Jaipur Circle, Jaipur
10. **PUBLISHED REFERENCES, IF ANY** : (1) A. Cunningham, *Archaeological Survey of India, Report of Tour in Eastern Rajputana 1871-72 and 1872-73*, Vol. VI (reprint, Varanasi 1966); (2) K.C. Jain, *Ancient Cities and Towns of Rajasthan* (Delhi 1972).



142 EXCAVATED SITE (NAGAR)

1. **DISTRICT :** Tonk; **TEHSIL :** Uniara
2. **LOCALITY :** Nagar (**Lat. 25° 53' N; Long. 75° 50' E**)
3. **NOTIFICATION NO. :** Act No. LXXI of 1951 dated 28.11.1951
4. **APPROACH :** AIRPORT : Jaipur; **RAILWAY STATION :** Isharda; **BUS STATION :** Nagar
5. **BRIEF HISTORY :** The Nagara, also known as Karkotanagara was famous as the capital of the Malava Republic. The extensive old deserted site covering an area of nearly six sq. km. It was occupied by the Malavas from 200 BC to AD 400 and continued to be called Malavanagara even up to the tenth century A.D. The site was excavated in 1942-43 by Krishna Deva on behalf of the Jaipur State Department of Archaeology. More than 6000 Malava coins have been discovered bearing legends *Malavanam Jayah* or *Malavaganasya Jayah*. Scholars hold divergent views about the dates. One leader of the republic, whose name has not been fully deciphered, raised the standard of revolt and celebrated the *ekashashtirata* sacrifice in A.D. 226 to proclaim the independence of his republic. A beautiful terracotta plaque of Mahisamardini, figures of Indra, Indrani, Vishnu, Kamadeva of Gupta period deserve special mention. Not only that, articles of copper, gold, semi-precious stones were discovered in the excavation. The fragments of armlets, anklets made of ivory were also found. The town was destroyed during fifth century AD probably by the Hunas and reoccupied in AD 700 by the Guhilots.
6. **TOPOGRAPHICAL FEATURES** : Flat plain on the right bank of Banas river.
7. **OWNERSHIP** : Part government and part private
8. **IS IT UNDER RELIGIOUS USE ?** : No
9. **ADMINISTRATIVE CONTROL** : Archaeological Survey of India, Jaipur Circle, Jaipur
10. **PUBLISHED REFERENCES, IF ANY** : (1) A. Cunningham, *Archaeological Survey of India, Report of Tour in Eastern Rajputana 1871-72 and 1872-73*, Vol. VI (reprint, Varanasi 1966); (2) J. Allan, *British Museum Catalogue of Coins (Ancient India)* (reprint, London 1936); (3) K.C. Jain, *Ancient Cities and Towns of Rajasthan* (Delhi 1972).



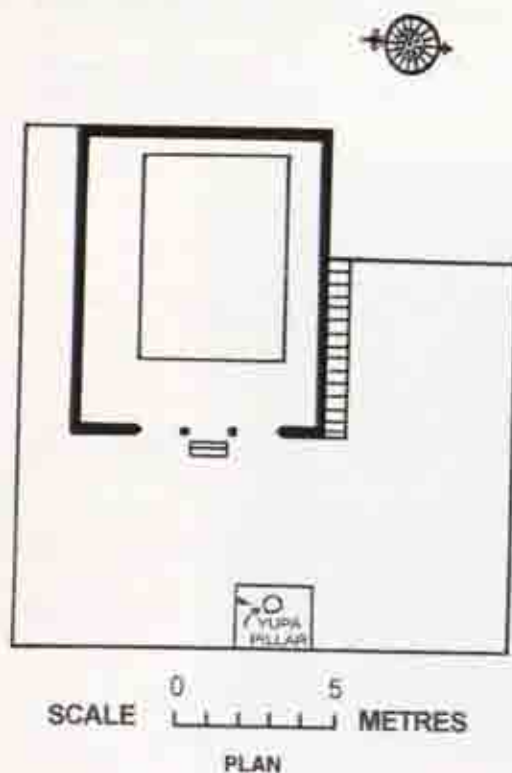
143 MANDKILA TAL INSCRIPTION (NAGAR)

1. **DISTRICT** : Tonk; **TEHSIL** : Unlara
2. **LOCALITY** : Nagar (Lat. 25° 53' N; Long. 75° 50' E)
3. **NOTIFICATION NO.** : Act No. LXXI of 1951 dated 28.11.1951
4. **APPROACH** : AIRPORT : Jaipur; **RAILWAY STATION** : Isharda; **BUS STATION** : Nagar
5. **BRIEF HISTORY** : Mandkila Tal, locally known as Manikila Talav is situated near the ancient mound of Nagar, which was the capital site of the Malava Republic. The Mandkila Tal inscription dated V.S. 1043 (A.D. 987) reveals that prosperity of Nagar which was anciently known as *Malava-nagara*, continued up to the tenth century A.D. The first Vishnu temple, according to the inscription, was built by Nagahari a rich merchant of the Dharkat caste, on the bank of a tank known as *Vaidya-tadaga*. The inscription was issued by Nandana, fourth in descent from Nagahari, who either built a new temple or refurbished the old one and enshrined therein images of Vishnu, Harihara and Surya, who are invoked in the initial verses. The poet who composed this ornate inscription is stated to be a descendent of the famous author Bana, court poet of king Harshavardhana (early seventh century A.D.). The existing temple is a modern structure enshrining old images.
6. **TOPOGRAPHICAL FEATURES** : The region has flat topography divided by the Banas river.
7. **OWNERSHIP** : Government
8. **IS IT UNDER RELIGIOUS USE ?** : No
9. **ADMINISTRATIVE CONTROL** : Archaeological Survey of India, Jaipur Circle, Jaipur
10. **PUBLISHED REFERENCES, IF ANY** : (1) B. Ch. Chhabra, 'Mandkila Tal inscription VS 1043', in *Epigraphia Indica*, Vol. XXXIV (Calcutta 1959); (2) Chandramani Singh (ed.), *Protected Monuments of Rajasthan* (Jaipur 2002); (3) K.C. Jain, *Ancient Cities and Towns of Rajasthan* (Delhi 1972).



144 YUPA PILLARS IN BICHPURIA TEMPLE (NAGAR)

1. **DISTRICT** : Tonk; **TEHSIL** : Uniara
2. **LOCALITY** : Nagar (Lat. 25° 53' N; Long. 75° 50' E)
3. **NOTIFICATION NO.** : Act No. LXXI of 1951 dated 28.11.1951
4. **APPROACH** : **AIRPORT** : Jaipur; **RAILWAY STATION** : Isharda; **BUS STATION** : Nagar
5. **BRIEF HISTORY** : Bichpuria temple is situated outside the village Nagar and near it, stands a Yupa-pillar bearing an inscription. It is a sacrificial pillar commemorating revival of the rituals during third century A.D. by the Malava Republic. The inscription on the pillar records the erection of the pillar by Ahisarman, son of Dharaka who was Agnihotri. Ahisarman seems to be a Malava chief.
6. **TOPOGRAPHICAL FEATURES** : Flat plain on the right bank of Banas river.
7. **OWNERSHIP** : Private
8. **IS IT UNDER RELIGIOUS USE ?** : Yes
9. **ADMINISTRATIVE CONTROL** : Archaeological Survey of India, Jaipur Circle, Jaipur
10. **PUBLISHED REFERENCES, IF ANY** : (1) Chandramani Singh (ed.), *Protected Monuments of Rajasthan* (Jaipur 2002); (2) K.C. Jain, *Ancient Cities and Towns of Rajasthan* (Delhi 1972); (3) R. C. Agrawala, 'Rajasthan me Yupa-stambha Tatha Vedic Yajya' in *Nagari Pracharini Patrika*, No. 59, 2; (4) Vibha Upadhyaya, 'Yupa inscriptions - A Review,' in *Revealing India's Past, Recent Trends in Art and Archaeology*, (Ajaya Mitra Shastri Commemoration Volume), Vol. II (New Delhi 2005).



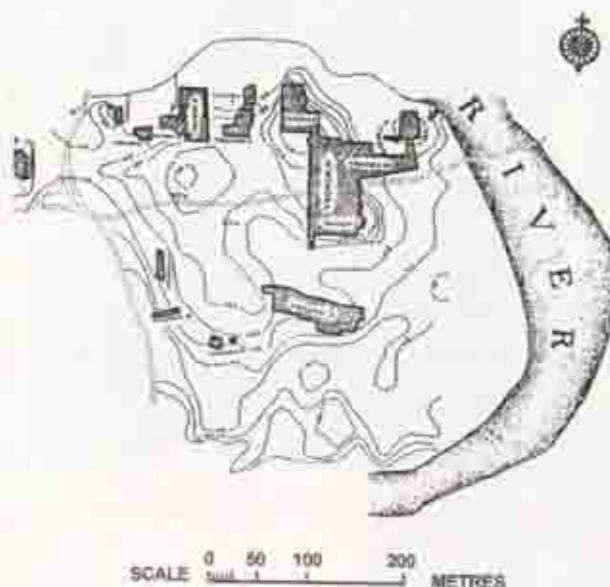
145 INSCRIPTION (PANWAR)

1. **DISTRICT** : Tonk; **TEHSIL** : Deoli
2. **LOCALITY** : Panwar (Lat. 25° 45' N; Long. 75° 27' E)
3. **NOTIFICATION NO.** : Act No. LXXI of 1951 dated 28.11.1951
4. **APPROACH** : **AIRPORT** : Jaipur; **RAILWAY STATION** : Bundi; **BUS STATION** : Panwar
5. **BRIEF HISTORY** : A badly eroded seven-line inscription on a stone slab, representing a sati-stone, measuring 95 x 66 x 13.5 cm, is fixed on a platform. It is datable to the late medieval period.
6. **TOPOGRAPHICAL FEATURES** : Plain terrain
7. **OWNERSHIP** : Government
8. **IS IT UNDER RELIGIOUS USE ?** : No
9. **ADMINISTRATIVE CONTROL** : Archaeological Survey of India, Jaipur Circle, Jaipur



146 EXCAVATED SITE (RAIRH-NEWAI)

1. **DISTRICT** : Tonk; **TEHSIL** : Newai
2. **LOCALITY** : Rairh (Rairh-Newai) (Lat. 26° 20' N; Long. 76° 10' E)
3. **NOTIFICATION NO.** : Act No. LXXI of 1951 dated 28.11.1951
4. **APPROACH** : AIRPORT : Jaipur; **RAILWAY STATION** : Newai; **BUS STATION** : Newai
5. **BRIEF HISTORY** : This site was a great commercial and metallurgical centre in the early historical period where, following the accidental discovery of a hoard of three hundred twenty-six silver punch-marked coins, excavation was conducted during 1938-40. The town seems to have been founded in about the third century B.C. and continued to flourish till about the end of second century A.D. Of the three periods identified in the excavation, the lowest had only a few fragmentary jars and potsherds, the middle one a double-roomed dwelling and a drain and the uppermost one three small houses, a series of parallel walls and drains. The size of bricks used was 48 x 23 x 8 cm. Of the eighteen ring-wells, two were filled with layers of inverted lota-shaped jars. The pottery found here is sometimes decorated with chain pattern and taurine. There are a few theriomorphic vessels in the form of monkeys. Stone and clay dabbers and steatite vessels are known besides fragment of a rim of polished Chunar sandstone which may be an import. Different types of mother-goddess figurines and animal toys including horse and elephant riders are common. Iron slags and implements occur in plenty while use of bronze, silver and lead is scarce. Evidence of cloth impression suggests that cotton was grown in the region in early times. Other finds include beads of diverse material, bronze mirror, ivory and bone dice, clay votive tanks and different kinds of ornaments. Punch-marked coins, uninscribed cast, Mitra and Malava coins abound on the surface. One interesting lead-stamp seal with the legend *Malava Janapadasa* has also been found.
6. **TOPOGRAPHICAL FEATURES** : Situated on the bank of Dhiil river, an affluent of the river Banas.
7. **OWNERSHIP** : Government
8. **IS IT UNDER RELIGIOUS USE ?** : No
9. **ADMINISTRATIVE CONTROL** : Archaeological Survey of India, Jaipur Circle, Jaipur
10. **PUBLISHED REFERENCES, IF ANY** : (1) A. Ghosh (ed.), *Encyclopaedia of Indian Archaeology*, Vol. II (New Delhi 1989); (2) A. Ghosh, Fifty years of *Archaeological Survey of India*, in *Ancient No. 9*, 1953; (3) Chandramani Singh (ed.), *Protected Monuments of Rajasthan* (Jaipur 2002); (4) K.N. Puri (ed.), *Excavations at Rairh* (Jaipur n.d.).



146 (a) Plan



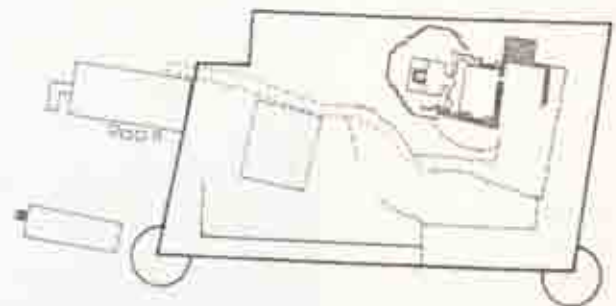
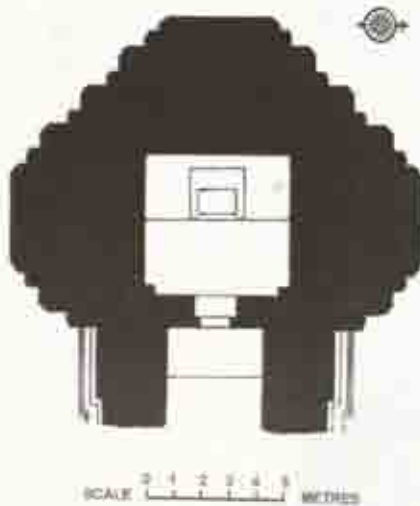
146 (b) Ancient mound



146 (c) Section of excavated trench

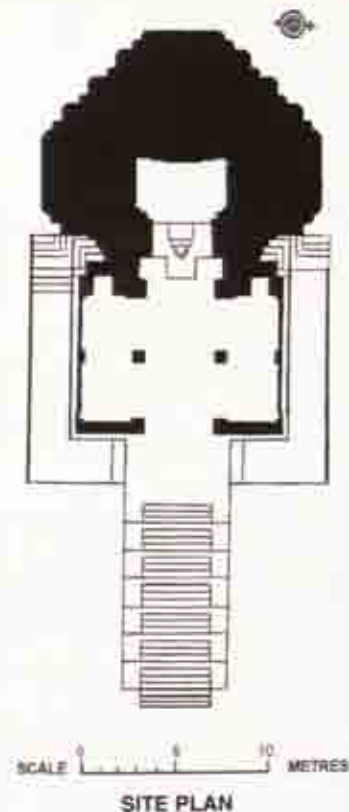
147 KALA PAHAR TEMPLE (TODARAI SINGH)

1. **DISTRICT** : Tonk; **TEHSIL** : Todarai Singh
2. **LOCALITY** : Todarai Singh (Lat. 26° 02' N; Long. 75° 29' E)
3. **NOTIFICATION NO.** : Act No. LXXI of 1951 dated 28.11.1951
4. **APPROACH** : **AIRPORT** : Jaipur; **RAILWAY STATION** : Newai; **BUS STATION** : Todarai Singh
5. **BRIEF HISTORY** : Of this temple, only the *mandovara* portion indicating the ground plan is traceable. Originally, the temple is believed to consist of a square *garbhagriha*, an *antarala*, a *mandapa* with *kakshasanas* and possibly, a porch also. The temple faces east and is *pancharatha* on plan. The *panchasakha* door-frame is elaborately decorated. All around the temple are scattered loose sculptures, including *avatars* of Vishnu, Navagraha panel, wrestling scene, *mithuna* figures, etc. A tank also lies near the temple, which is datable to the medieval period.
6. **TOPOGRAPHICAL FEATURES** : Situated on a hill, locally called Kala Pahar.
7. **OWNERSHIP** : Government
8. **IS IT UNDER RELIGIOUS USE ?** : No
9. **ADMINISTRATIVE CONTROL** : Archaeological Survey of India, Jaipur Circle, Jaipur
10. **PUBLISHED REFERENCES, IF ANY** : Chandramani Singh (ed.), *Protected Monuments of Rajasthan* (Jaipur 2002).



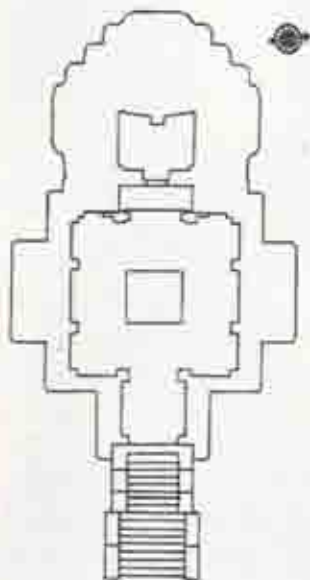
148 KALYANRAJI'S TEMPLE (TODARAI SINGH)

1. **DISTRICT** : Tonk; **TEHSIL** : Todarai Singh
2. **LOCALITY** : Todarai Singh (Lat. 26° 02' N; Long. 75° 29' E)
3. **NOTIFICATION NO.** : Act No. LXXI of 1951 dated 28.11.1951
4. **APPROACH** : **AIRPORT** : Jaipur; **RAILWAY STATION** : Newai; **BUS STATION** : Todarai Singh
5. **BRIEF HISTORY** : This magnificent medieval temple, facing east, is dedicated to lord Kalyanji. It is built on a very high platform and consists of a *garbhagriha*, an *antarala* and a pillared *sabhamandapa*. The sanctum is *pancharatha* on plan having curvilinear *sikhara* with *uruhsringas* and *karnasringas* and a short *griva* surmounted by *amalaka*. The *bhadra* niches contain images of Uma-Mahesvara, Siva-Trimurti and Simhavahini goddess on the north, west and south respectively. The door-frame is intricately carved and is *panchasakha*. A figure of seated Ganesa is shown as *lalatabimba*. The most noteworthy figures are of Dholamaru on camel shown on the eastern outer wall of the pillared *sabha mandapa* on either side of the entrance. The temple is datable to *circa* sixteenth century A.D.
6. **TOPOGRAPHICAL FEATURES** : Plain terrain
7. **OWNERSHIP** : Government
8. **IS IT UNDER RELIGIOUS USE ?** : Yes
9. **ADMINISTRATIVE CONTROL** : Archaeological Survey of India, Jaipur Circle, Jaipur
10. **PUBLISHED REFERENCES, IF ANY** : (1) A. Cunningham, *Archaeological Survey of India. Reports of Tour in Eastern Rajputana in 1871-72 and 1872-73*, Vol. VI (reprint, Delhi 1994); (2) Chandramani Singh (ed.), *Protected Monuments of Rajasthan* (Jaipur 2002).



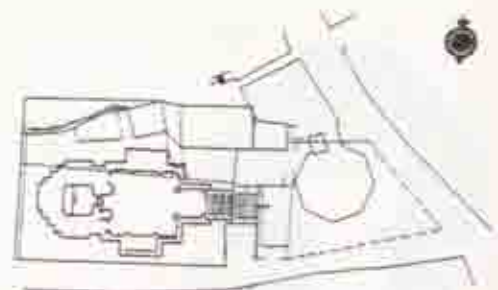
149 LAXMI NARAINJI'S TEMPLE LOCALLY KNOWN AS GOPINATHJI'S TEMPLE (TODARAI SINGH)

1. **DISTRICT** : Tonk; **TEHSIL** : Todarai Singh
2. **LOCALITY** : Todarai Singh (Lat. 26° 02' N; Long. 75° 29' E)
3. **NOTIFICATION NO.** : Act No. LXXI of 1951 dated 28.11.1951
4. **APPROACH** : **AIRPORT** : Jaipur; **RAILWAY STATION** : Newai; **BUS STATION** : Todarai Singh
5. **BRIEF HISTORY** : Popularly known as Gopinath temple, this edifice is dedicated to Vishnu. It consists of a *garbhagriha*, an *antarala*, a *mandapa* with *kakshasana* and a portico. The temple is *pancharatha* on plan with open *pradakshinapatha*. The *adishthana* portion is richly carved showing panels of *kirttimukhas*, elephants, horses and human figures depicting scenes of Dholamaru, Lakshmi-Narayana, dancing Ganesa, Varaha, Narasimha, Gaja-Lakshmi, etc. The panels at the *jangha* level depict figures of Lakulisa, Vishnu, Ushtra-vahini, *mithuna*-figures and female figures in various postures. The *sikhara* is curvilinear with *urusringas* and *karna-sringas* surmounted by *amalaka*. The *mandapa* pillars are highly ornate showing *ghata-pallava* design. The door-frame is *trisakha* with Ganesa as *lalatabimba*. It is datable to seventeenth century A.D.
6. **TOPOGRAPHICAL FEATURES** : Situated inside the main market.
7. **OWNERSHIP** : Government
8. **IS IT UNDER RELIGIOUS USE ?** : Yes
9. **ADMINISTRATIVE CONTROL** : Archaeological Survey of India, Jaipur Circle, Jaipur
10. **PUBLISHED REFERENCES, IF ANY** : (1) A. Cunningham, *Archaeological Survey of India, Reports of Tour in Eastern Rajputana in 1871-72 and 1872-73*, Vol. VI (reprint, Delhi 1994); (2) Chandramani Singh (ed.), *Protected Monuments of Rajasthan* (Jaipur 2002).



SCALE 0 5 METRES

149 (a) Plan



SCALE 0 10 20 METRES

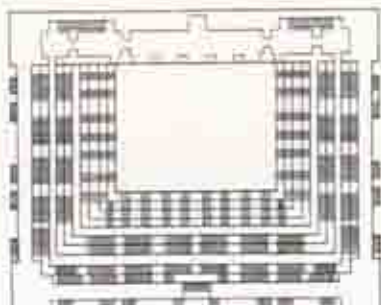
149 (b) Site Plan



149 (c) General view of Laxmi Narainji's Temple

150 OLD BAORIES LOCALLY KNOWN AS HADI RANI-KA-KUND (TODARAI SINGH)

1. **DISTRICT** : Tonk; **TEHSIL** : Todarai Singh
2. **LOCALITY** : Todarai Singh (Lat. 26° 02' N; Long. 75° 29' E)
3. **NOTIFICATION NO.** : Act No. LXXI of 1951 dated 28.11.1951
4. **APPROACH** : **AIRPORT** : Jaipur; **RAILWAY STATION** : Newai; **BUS STATION** : Todarai Singh
5. **BRIEF HISTORY** : This beautiful Kund is rectangular on plan with double-storeyed corridors on the western side, each having arched doorway. Below the lower storey, there are images of Brahma, Ganesa and Mahishasuramardini which are enshrined in niches. On all the three sides, steps are arranged in sets of thirteen each at higher level and five each at lower level, going up to the water level. It is assigned to seventeenth century A.D.
6. **TOPOGRAPHICAL FEATURES** : Situated on the foot-hills outside the town.
7. **OWNERSHIP** : Government
8. **IS IT UNDER RELIGIOUS USE ?** : No
9. **ADMINISTRATIVE CONTROL** : Archaeological Survey of India, Jaipur Circle, Jaipur
10. **PUBLISHED REFERENCES, IF ANY** : (1) Chandramani Singh (ed.), *Protected Monuments of Rajasthan* (Jaipur 2002); (2) Mayaram (ed.), *Rajasthan District Gazetteers, Tonk District* (Jaipur 1970).



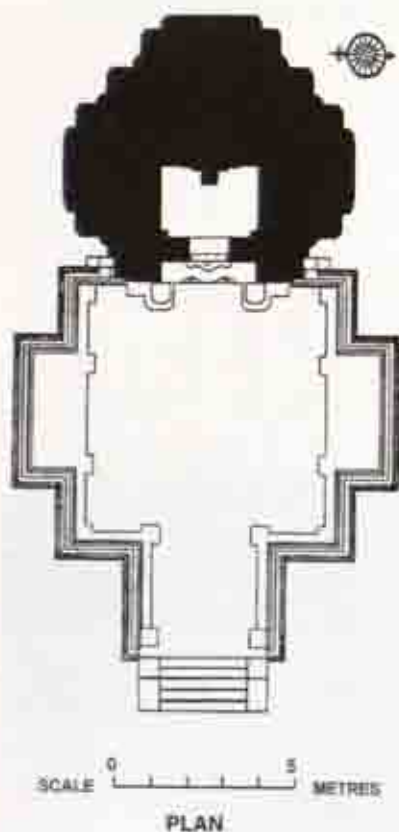
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PLAN



151 PIPAJI'S TEMPLE (TODARAI SINGH)

1. **DISTRICT** : Tonk; **TEHSIL** : Todarai Singh
2. **LOCALITY** : Todarai Singh (Lat. 26° 02' N; Long. 75° 29' E)
3. **NOTIFICATION NO.** : Act No. LXXI of 1951 dated 28.11.1951
4. **APPROACH** : AIRPORT : Jaipur; **RAILWAY STATION** : Newai; **BUS STATION** : Todarai Singh
5. **BRIEF HISTORY** : The temple faces west and stands on high *jagati*. It consists of a *garbhagriha*, an *antarala*, a square *mandapa* with *kakshasana* and a porch. The sanctum is *pancharatha* on plan. The multi-spired curvilinear *sikhara* is presently missing, the only basal part is intact, showing *uruhshringas* and *bhadrarathikas*. The *mandapa* and portico are roofless. The pillars of *mandapa* are richly carved showing *ghatapallava*, *kirtimukha* and bell motifs, attesting impact of Pratihara art. The doorjamb has three ornate *sakhas* and shows Vaishnava *dvarapalas* at base and Ganesa figure on the *lalata*. The temple is built over an underground step-well. It is datable to *circa* fifteenth century A.D.
6. **TOPOGRAPHICAL FEATURES** : Situated on the foot-hills inside the municipal area.
7. **OWNERSHIP** : Private
8. **IS IT UNDER RELIGIOUS USE ?** : Yes
9. **ADMINISTRATIVE CONTROL** : Archaeological Survey of India, Jaipur Circle, Jaipur
10. **PUBLISHED REFERENCES, IF ANY** : Chandramani Singh (ed.), *Protected Monuments of Rajasthan* (Jaipur 2002).



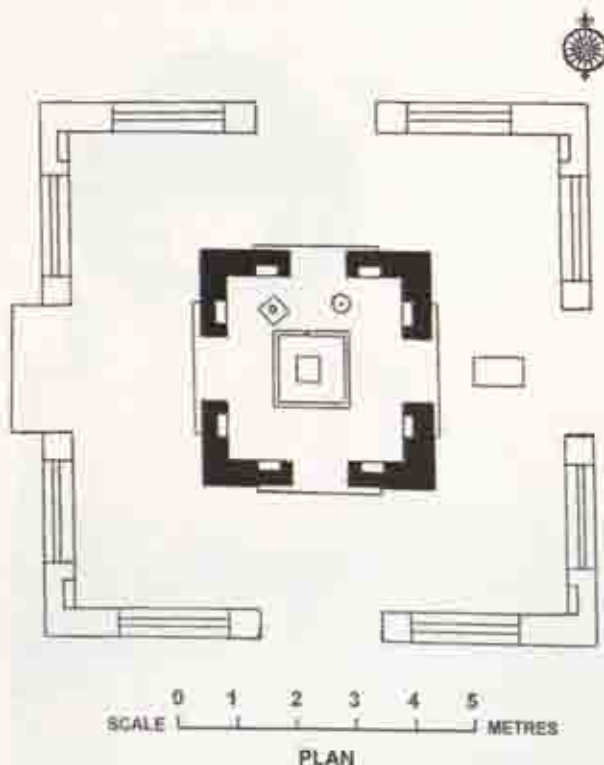
152 RUINED PALACE OF MAHARANA PRATAP (CHAVAND)

1. **DISTRICT** : Udaipur; **TEHSIL** : Sarada
2. **LOCALITY** : Chavand (Lat. 41° 03' N; Long. 73° 40' E)
3. **NOTIFICATION NO.** : 22 E dated 8.01.2004
4. **APPROACH** : **AIRPORT** : Udaipur; **RAILWAY STATION** : Jaisamand; **BUS STATION** : Chavand
5. **BRIEF HISTORY** : Here, Maharana Pratap spent last years of his life and built for himself a small palace and a temple for the goddess Chavand mata. The ruins of palaces and residential structures are scattered here and there.
6. **TOPOGRAPHICAL FEATURES** : It is situated within the Aravalli ranges, locally known as Chhappan (fifty-six) hills.
7. **OWNERSHIP** : State Government
8. **IS IT UNDER RELIGIOUS USE ?** : No
9. **ADMINISTRATIVE CONTROL** : Government of Rajasthan.
10. **PUBLISHED REFERENCES, IF ANY** : (1) Col. J. Tod, *Annals Antiquities of Rajasthan*, Vol. I (New Delhi 1983); (2) Dev Kothari and Pandey (ed.), *Maharana Pratap Aur Unka Yug* (Hindi, Udaipur 1992); (3) Gaurishankar Hirachand Ojha, *Udaipur Rajya ka Itihas*, Vol. II (Hindi, Jodhpur 1999); (4) G.N. Sharma, *Rajasthan Through the Ages*, Vol. II (Bikaner 1990); (5) R.V. Somani, *History of Mewar* (Jaipur 1976).



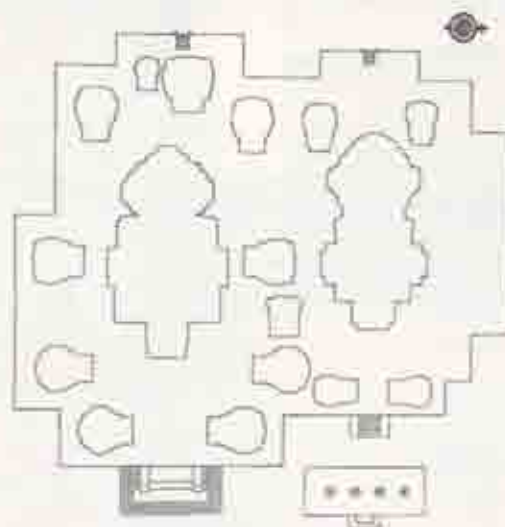
153 ANCIENT RUINS (KALYANPUR)

1. **DISTRICT** : Udaipur; **TEHSIL** : Salumbar
2. **LOCALITY** : Kalyanpur (Lat. 41° 03' N; Long. 73° 40' E)
3. **NOTIFICATION NO.** : Act No. LXXI of 1951 dated 28.11.1951
4. **APPROACH** : **AIRPORT** : Udaipur; **RAILWAY STATION** : Kalyanpur; **BUS STATION** : Kalyanpur
5. **BRIEF HISTORY** : The site of ancient Kishkindha or Kishkindhipura as known from inscriptions, was the capital of the Guhila dynasty ruling in the seventh-eighth centuries. An undated inscription mentions two names of Padda and Kadachhi, probably of the same dynasty. This extensive site has recently yielded Salva sculptures of green diorite schist, similar to those known from Samalji and stylistically assignable to circa sixth-eighth centuries A.D. Siva-linga is enshrined in a modern temple.
6. **TOPOGRAPHICAL FEATURES** : Situated in hilly terrain.
7. **OWNERSHIP** : Government
8. **IS IT UNDER RELIGIOUS USE ?** : Only sculptures are under worship
9. **ADMINISTRATIVE CONTROL** : Archaeological Survey of India, Jaipur Circle, Jaipur
10. **PUBLISHED REFERENCES, IF ANY** : (1) Chandramani Singh (ed.), *Protected Monuments of Rajasthan* (Jaipur 2002); (2) Michael W. Meister, *Discourses on Siva* (Bombay 1984); (3) V. Raghavachari and P.K. Trivedi, 'Sculptures from Kalyanpur', in *Bulletin of Baroda Museum and Picture Gallery*, Vol. XXVIII (Vadodara 1978-79).



154 SAS-BAHU TEMPLES (NAGDA)

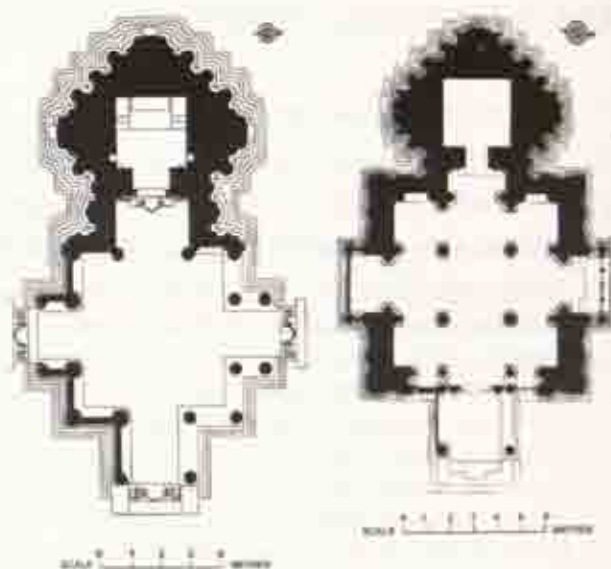
1. **DISTRICT** : Udaipur; **TEHSIL** : Girwa
2. **LOCALITY** : Nagda (Lat. 24° 45' N; Long. 73° 45' E)
3. **NOTIFICATION NO.** : Act No. LXXI of 1951 dated 28.11.1951
4. **APPROACH** : **AIRPORT** : Udaipur; **RAILWAY STATION** : Udaipur; **BUS STATION** : Eklingji
5. **BRIEF HISTORY** : In ancient times, Nagda was known as Nagahrada founded by Nagaditya, father of Siladitya who was ruling in A.D. 646. It was a flourishing town studded with Saiva, Vaishnava and Jain temples. Subsequently in the fifteenth century, the Guhila king Mokaia, constructed a large lake after the name of his brother Bagh Singh, at the place. The twin Vaishnava temple complex, popularly called as Sas-Bahu temples raised on a moulded platform is entered through a detached *makara-torana* on the east. The larger (Sas temple) is surrounded by ten subsidiary shrines, while the smaller one (Bahu temple) is a five-shrined complex. On plan, each temple consists of a *pancharatha* sanctum, vestibule, hall with lateral transepts and porch, enclosed by a decorated balustrade. The exterior is plain save for seated icons on the cardinal offsets of Brahma, Siva and Vishnu surmounted respectively by Rama, Balarama and Parasurama. The relief figures include male and female deities, damsels, regents, amorous panels and scenes from the *Ramayana*. Among the remaining shrines, one on the north-east is intact with its beautiful stone spire. The niches on its walls harbour images of Brahma, Siva and Vishnu on the east, north and west faces respectively. Stylistically, these are assignable to the last quarter of the tenth century A.D.
6. **TOPOGRAPHICAL FEATURES** : Hilly terrain
7. **OWNERSHIP** : Government
8. **IS IT UNDER RELIGIOUS USE ?** : No
9. **ADMINISTRATIVE CONTROL** : Archaeological Survey of India, Jaipur Circle, Jaipur
10. **PUBLISHED REFERENCES, IF ANY** : (1) Chandramani Singh (ed.), *Protected Monuments of Rajasthan* (Jaipur 2002); (2) Krishna Deva, *Temples of India* (Delhi 1995); (3) M.A. Dhaky (ed.), *Encyclopaedia of Indian Temple Architecture, North India, Beginning of Medieval Idioms* (Delhi 1998); (4) V.S. Srivastava (ed.), *Cultural Contours of India*, Dr. Satya Prakash Felicitation Volume (New Delhi 1981).



154 (a) Site Plan



154 (b) *View of Temple*



154 (c) *Plan of Temples*



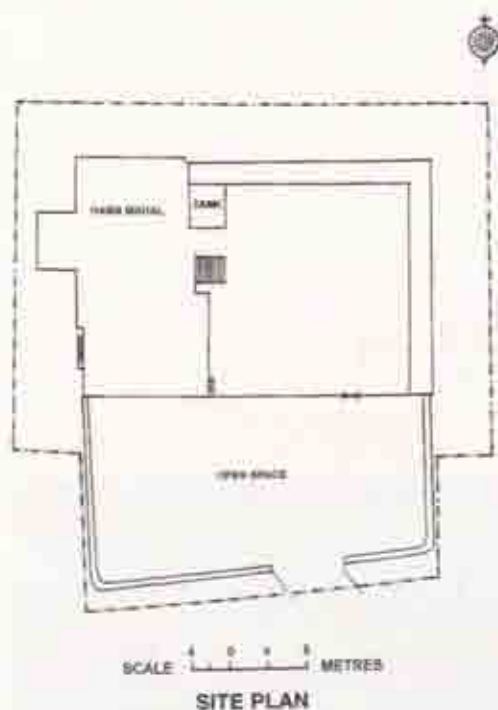
154 (d) *View of torana*



154 (e) *Details of carving*

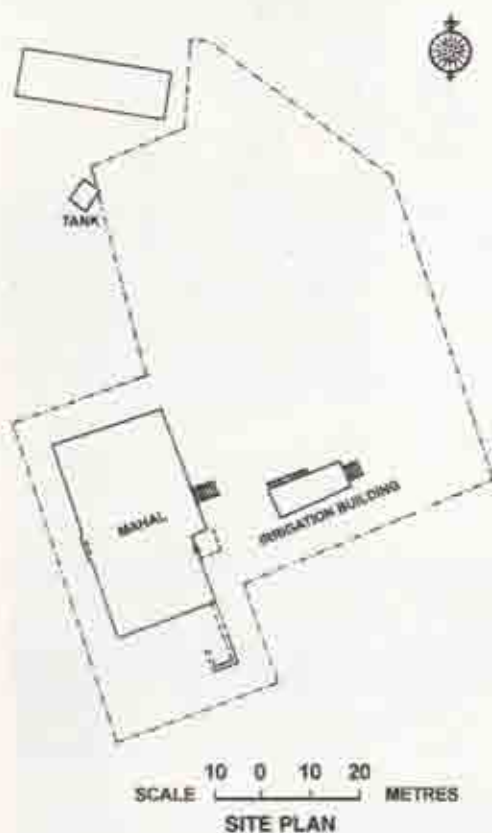
155 HAWA MAHAL KNOWN AS Roothi RANI-KA-MAHAL (VEERPUR, JAISAMAND)

1. **DISTRICT** : Udaipur; **TEHSIL** : Sarada
2. **LOCALITY** : Veerpura Jaisamand (Lat. 24° 13' N; Long. 73° 52' E)
3. **NOTIFICATION NO.** : 24 (E) dated 8.01.2004
4. **APPROACH** : AIRPORT : Udaipur; **RAILWAY STATION** : Jaisamand; **BUS STATION** : Jaisamand
5. **BRIEF HISTORY** : Hawa Mahal, locally known as Roothi Rani-ka-Mahal was constructed by Maharana Jai Singh (A.D. 1680-1698). Later on, it was given to his youngest queen Roothi Rani who hailed from Panwar family of Bijolia. Tradition says, being annoyed with the Rana, Rani left this palace to lead a segregated life, hence, the name transformed into Roothi Rani-ka-Mahal.
6. **TOPOGRAPHICAL FEATURES** : It is located on the top of hill opposite Jaisamand.
7. **OWNERSHIP** : Government (Forest Department)
8. **IS IT UNDER RELIGIOUS USE ?** : No
9. **ADMINISTRATIVE CONTROL** : Archaeological Survey of India, Jaipur Circle, Jaipur
10. **PUBLISHED REFERENCES, IF ANY** : (1) R.G.H. Ojha, *History of Rajputana*, Vol. II(reprint, Ajmer V.S. 1993); (2) *District Gazetteer Udaipur*(Jaipur 1979).



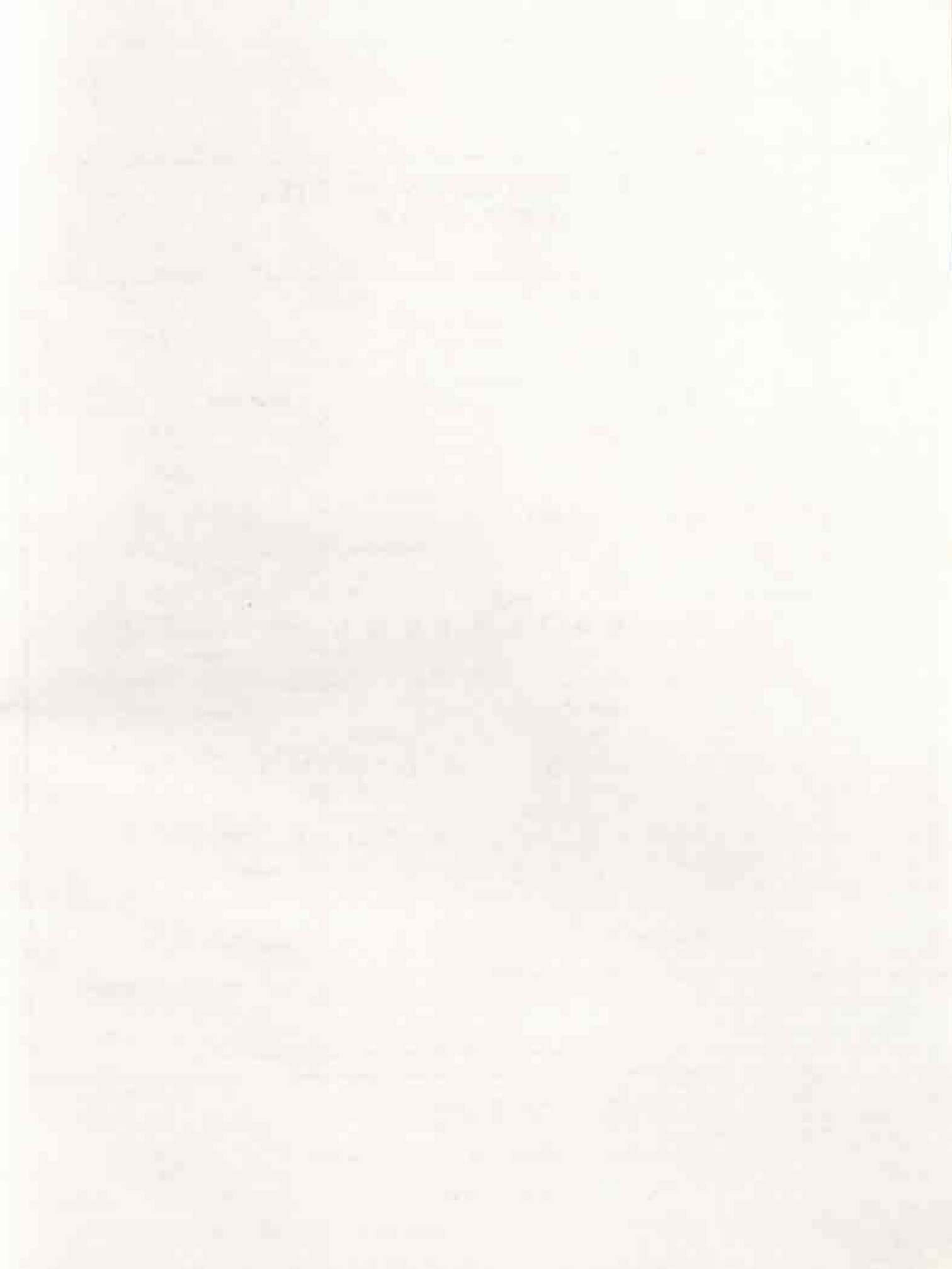
156 MAHAL KNOWN AS HAWA MAHAL (VEERPURA, JAISAMAND)

1. **DISTRICT** : Udaipur; **TEHSIL** : Sarada
2. **LOCALITY** : Veerpura Jaisamand (Lat. 24° 13' N; Long. 73° 52' E)
3. **NOTIFICATION NO.** : 23(E) dated 8.01.2004
4. **APPROACH** : AIRPORT : Udaipur; **RAILWAY STATION** : Jaisamand; **BUS STATION** : Jaisamand
5. **BRIEF HISTORY** : This place was built by Maharana Jai Singh (AD1680-1698) for one of his horsemen, who by accepting the challenge of Maharana Jai Singh, successfully crossed a treacherous gorge at the third jump. Maharana rewarded the horseman by constructing double-storeyed palace at the top of the hill.
6. **TOPOGRAPHICAL FEATURES** : It is located on the top of hill.
7. **OWNERSHIP** : Government
8. **IS IT UNDER RELIGIOUS USE ?** : No
9. **ADMINISTRATIVE CONTROL** : Archaeological Survey of India, Jaipur Circle, Jaipur
10. **PUBLISHED REFERENCES, IF ANY** : (1) Gaurishankar Hirachand Ojha, *Udaipur Rajya ka Itihas*, Vol. II (Hindi, Jodhpur 1999).



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PRINCIPAL MONUMENTS AND SITES IN JAIPUR CIRCLE



- © Government of India, Copyright 2008
- The responsibility for the correctness of internal details rests with the publisher.
- The territorial waters of India extend into the sea to a distance of twelve nautical miles measured from the appropriate base line.
- The external boundaries of India agree with the Record/Master copy certified by Survey of India
- The spelling of names in this map, have been taken from various sources.

Prepared by: Kewal Singh



