

## RAJGARH

### \*(24) FORT/PALACE, KHILCHIPUR



all four sides. The attractive fort and palace despite modifications still shows glimpse of the grand part. At present the royal family lives here.

Deewan Ugrasen, the younger son of Raja Man Singh of Khichi (Chauhan) dynasty of Gagron State founded Khilchipur State after defeating the Bhil ruler Chhatpanji in 1544 A.D. The fort of Khilchipur is situated on the western bank of the Godganga river. Construction of the fort and the palace was completed between 1718 and 1738 A.D. The fort is surrounded by strong rampart pierced by massive bastions. The royal palace in the fort faces east. The fort has gates on

### (25) HAZIWALI KI DARGAH, VIHAR KOTARA



The Mazar of Suba Haziwali is also known as Mazar Jajira.

The Mazar of Haziwali is a monument of historical importance. This structure of Mughal-Maratha period is supported by sixteen pillars, which are decorated and carved with images. Beams have also been used. The upper story of the Dargah has the Mazar. Near it lies the grave of his slane. There is a vast mango tree near the Mazar. The Dargah was built around 17<sup>th</sup> century A.D.

This is the Mazar of Suba Haziwali situated on a high hill at village Vihar Kothari. The monument is under the protection of State Archaeology Department. Raja Shyam Singh was killed in the battle against Suba at Sanka and his widow Rani Bhagyavati built the Lolakhambi Minar (temple) to perpetuate his memory. On hearing of the temple the Suba Haziwali again attacked and destroyed it. Haziwali was also killed in a battle. He was buried near the Solakhambi.

### (26) PANIHARIN KA MANDIR, MACHALPUR



It is said that a woman of the village, who earned a living by supplying water to the households in the villages, built the temple from her small savings. Hence, it is called Paniharin Ka Mandir. There was another temple called Chhaniharin Ka Mandir about half a furlong from this temple. The Chhaniharin Ka Mandir is now all but ruined.

Paniharin Ka Mandir is a State protected monument. The ancient temple of Paramara period was built around 11<sup>th</sup> century A.D. The east-facing temple is raised on a two-metre high platform and is built in Tristhanagar style. The front gate portion was carved with images of river goddesses. The *shikhar* portion is ruined and its remains lay around the temple. The left, right and back walls of the temple are carved with images of divinities, foliage and geometric patterns. Although in a state of disrepair, the Paniharin Ka Mandir is a monument of archaeological importance.

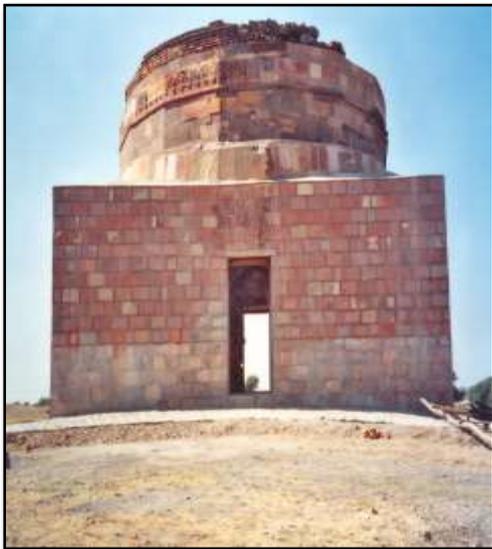
#### (27) ANCIENT MOSQUE, KOTARA



There exists a plain mosque within the compound of Haziwali's Dargah, which is popularly called Prachin Masjid.

Crowning a high hill to the west east of Vihar Kotara, the flat-roofed structure was used for offering prayers by Muslims in the 18<sup>th</sup> century A.D. The mosque is a state protected monument.

#### (28) TOMB OF RANI ROOPMATI & BAZBAHADUR, SARANGPUR

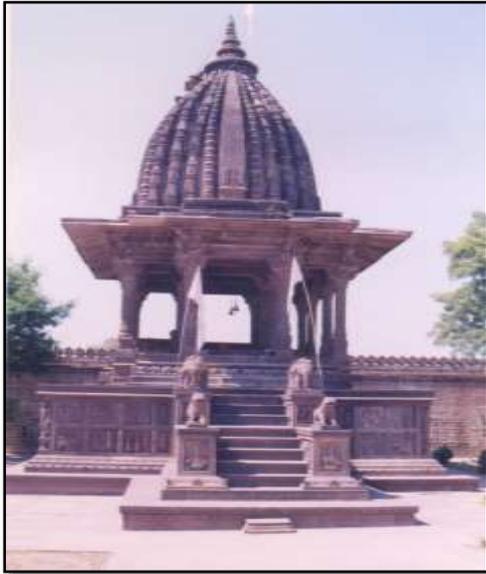


The tomb was built by emperor Akbar in 1565 A.D. Bazbahadur was also buried here. There are the same Bazbahadur & Roopmati of Mandu fame where romance and love for music has become a part of many fabies.

Bazbahadur became the Subedar of Malwa in 1561 A.D. Akbar's army led by his general Adam Khan attacked Malwa and defeated and captured Bazbahadur. On hearing of Bazbahadur's defeat his queen Roopmati is believed to have given her life to save her honour. Akbar is said to have been saddened to hear of her death. Akbar sent the body of Roopmati to Sarangpur (the place where she come from) and built the tomb. Bazbahadur fell sick as a prisoner in 1568 A.D.

As per his desire he was taken to the chamber of Rani Roopmati's tomb at Sarangpur where he cried bitterly and died. His body was also buried by the grave of Roopmati. Emperor Akbar got "Shaheed-e-wafa" engraved on the grave of Rani Roopmati and "Ashiqu-e-sadique" (true lover) on the grave of Bazbahadur. The tomb has gates on all four sides and has inner chambers. From below it is square and then octagonal and sixteen gonal, respectively and its upper portion is round. The dome and both the graves are now ruined. The tomb was, once, a very grand monument. It is now ruined but the legend of the true love of Bazbadur and Roopmati still lives on. It has recently been taken in to protection by the state archaeology and been restored to an extent.

### (29) SHYAMJI KA MANDIR ( SANKAJI KI CHHATRI), SANKA

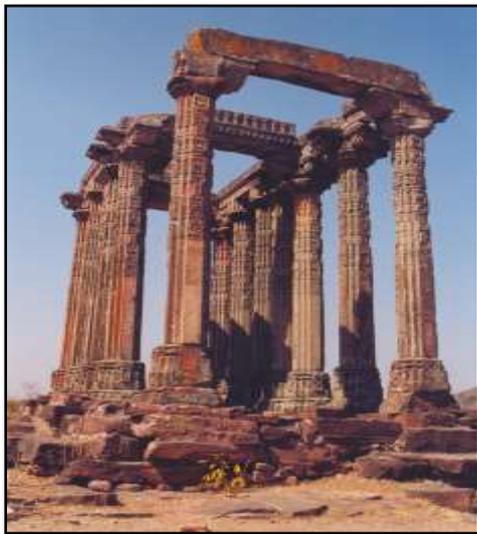


The temple was built by Raja Shyam Singh's widow Rani Bhagyavati in memory of his sacrifice. The temple is popularly called Smritivitan Shyamji Ka Mandir (Sankaji Ki Chhatri). About 20 km from Narsingharh the *chhatri* is situated in the center of a small fortress. The temple is devoid of idols. Devnarayan is worshipped here as a folk god. When the 16-pillared Minaret built in memory of Raja Shyam Singh was dismantled by Subhauwali Rani Bhagyavati built this temple at a cost of Rs. two lakhs at village Sanka (the battle field) to perpetuate the memory of her late husband.

Shyamji Ka Mandir is under the protection of State Archaeology Department. Built in 16<sup>th</sup>-17<sup>th</sup> century A.D. the temple is surrounded by a rampart interrupted by bastions and *jharokhas* of Rajsthani style. The temple is raised on a rectangular high platform in the center of the fortress. The *garbha-griha* has two stairways (*sopans*). The first is *Singh sopan* and the other is *gaj sopan*. The decorated stairways of the plinth wall are carved with depiction of mythological stories, figures of folk gods and love stories.

A Shiva temple exists in front of Shyamji Ka Mandir (*chhatri*), which suggests that Raja Shyam Singh was a devotee of Shiva. The Mandir is important from archaeological and historical point of view and is a unique heritage of Mughal-Maratha period.

### (30) SOLAHKHAMBI, VIHAR KOTARA



The monument was built by the widow of Raja Shyam Singh Khichi to perpetuate his sacrifice. It is known as Minar-Solahkhambi Mandir. Shyam Singh ruled in the later part of the 16<sup>th</sup> century A.D. He fell in the battle with the suba. His queen built the stone Minar on a high hill near village Sanka.

The pillar stones of the Solah Khambi Minar (Mandir) are carved with mythological themes, images, geometric patterns and leaf and floral patterns. It was a grand monument. Suba Jahiwali became jealous on hearing of its fame and dismantled it. However, Suba himself was killed in the battle this time round. He was buried nearby. A *mazar* was built for him using the material of the Solahkhambi Minar.

Now only 31 pillars of the Solahkhambi Minar survive. The broken pieces of the top portion are lying around. The monument is under the protection of the State Archaeology Department. It was built in 16-17<sup>th</sup> century A.D. The monument is a unique archaeological heritage of Mughal-Maratha period.