

## VIDISHA

### (37) CHHOTI MADAGAN (Neelkantheshwar TEMPLE), LATERI



Situated at village Lateri the temple is also known as Chhoti Madagan. It measures 16.30x5.5 meter. There is a well measuring 80x60 feet to the north of the temple, which is called Madagan. The plan consists of *garbha-griha* and *mandapa* but now the *mandapa* is gone and a modern platform exists at its place. The original temple is square and a Shiva Jalhari is installed below the doorjamb. The lintel-piece of the temple's doorjamb is occupied by Ganesha and the upper doorjamb is carved with images of Garuda and Veshno Devi. In the center a Parvati image and to the left an image of Brhamani Devi is carved. Nine Devis are carved on entire upper doorjamb. In the front portion an image of Laxami Narayan is carved to the right and that of Uma Maheshwar to the left. The

side jambs are carved with figures of Ganga, Yamuna, Manda Devi, paricharikas and four-armed Shiva in *sthanak mudra* holding a trident. The exterior decoration, images of Apsaras, Nayika, Chamunda, Bhairava, Saraswati, Brahma and Brahmani are carved. The *shikhar* of the temple is of *bhumij* style and an *amalak* and *kalash* are installed on its top. In the front portion of the *shikhar* a Shiva image has been re-installed. On the basis of art the temple belongs to 11-12<sup>th</sup> century A.D.

### (38) DEVAL GHAT SHIVA TEMPLE, PATHARI

The *garbh-griha* of this beautiful grand temple enshrines a Shivalinga with Jalahari. The temple was built in 16<sup>th</sup>-17<sup>th</sup> century A.D. A Nandi idol is installed in the *verandah*. The stone above the *mandapa* are damaged. The stairs and *shikhar* are mutilated. The Shivalinga and Nandi idol are important heritage.

### (39) KRISHNARAO MANDIR, KALADEV



Situated to the west of village Kaladev the temple is known as Krishnaro Mandir. It is called so because it is made of black stones. Recently, the villagers have built a *shikhar* on this ancient temple. The temple measures 17 mx12m. There is a small temple to the left of this temple, which measures 2.5mx2.5m, where a Shiva *jalahari* is installed. The *garbha-griha* of the main temple also enshrines a Shiva *jalahari*. The platform of the temple is five feet high from the ground on which a number of sculptures and artifacts including

*kalash*, Nandi, *chaitya*, decorated architectural members, pilasters, Nayika, Apsaras, Kalashdhari river goddesses, walls of temples, Saraswati, Chaturbhuj Shiva, Bhairava, Natraj, Durga, Vinayaka, Vinayika etc are installed. The east-facing temple has steps on three sides for entry. The doorjamb is carved with figures of Ganga, Yamuna and Shiva. The temple may be ascribed to the 13-14<sup>th</sup> century A.D.

#### (41) KAUTAKESHWAR TEMPLE, PATHARI

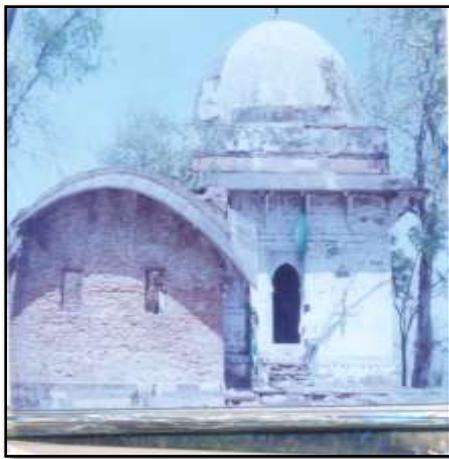


The temple with ordinary decoration is located to the east of village Pathari. The walls of its outer *garbhagriha* are plain. There are *dev koshtas* in the middle of the wall on three sides, which are occupied by idols of Ganesha and other divinities. The *jangha* portion on a high platform is decorated with plain moldings, *kirit mukha* and leaf patterns.

The *shikhar* portion is in conical shape and made of architectural members. Its *amalak* and *kalash* have collapsed. The *garbhagriha* enshrines a three-faced Shiva image. The right doorjamb is carved with an image of Ganga astride a crocodile; a female attendant and both the flanks are carved with an image of Dandadharik Shiva. The lintel-piece has dancing Shiva and the upper jamb is carved with *saptamatrikas*.

The doorjambes are decorated with atlantes, musician, Nagrupas, Yugal Padma and human couples. The temple was built in the 10-11<sup>th</sup> century A.D.

#### (42) LOHANGI HILL, VIDISHA



It is also called Rajendra Giri by local people. The 200-feet high hill is located in the centre of Vidisha city near the railway station. A Jain idol is carved on a rock to the north of the hill and a Hindu temple and a mosque and Durgah exist to the south.

There are two inscriptions of 1460 A.D. in Persian at the about 600 years ago, the place was famous as Lohangi Peer. It was a title of Shaikh Jalal Chishti whose tomb lies at the top. There are a number of pillars in the 11<sup>th</sup> century A.D. temple's auditorium. The top portion of an ancient pillar of Sunga period is also situated here.

#### (43) DARGAH OF HAJIWALI, VIDISHA



The 17-18<sup>th</sup> century A.D. *durgah* of Mughal style exists at Durga Nagar in Vidisha city. Situated in the centre of a lake are two *mazars* which are square in lower portion and circular dome-shaped in the upper portion. In the centre of *durgah* there is a rectangular stone *mazar*. Another *mazar* exists on an open platform on the premises of the *durgah*.

#### (44) MOTI MASJID, UDAIPUR



The mosque is also known as Sher Khan Ki Masjid. Situated near Moti Darwaja at the eastern gate of village Udaipur, the red sandstone mosque was built in 1488 A.D. by Sher Khan. It is called Moti Masjid due to its location near Moti Darwaja. According to the inscriptions in Sanskrit and Persian in the mosque it was built in H. 894 by Sher Khan, who was a member of the court of Gyaras Shah Khilji, the Sultan of Mandu. It is a state protected monument, which is looked after by State's Archaeology Department.

#### (45) SATMARHI TEMPLE, BADOH



Seven small temples exist in Badoh area near village Pathari, which are called Satmarhi

Mandir. The doorjambs on both sides of the small Shiva temples are carved with images of Ganga astride a crocodile and Yamuna astride a tortoise. Nag Kanyas are also carved on both sides. The lintel-piece is occupied by a Natraj image and Navagrihas are carved on both sides. The center of the lower *sirdal* of the gate is carved with stalked lotus, Kalashdhari Devi, elephant, horse a Simhapol. The exteriors of these temples are decorated with images of Ganesha, Dwarpal, Garuda and other divinities. Some small temples are dedicated to Vishnu and some others to Shiva. The sculpture found here included three seated idols of the Buddha as an incarnation of Vishnu. The temples share a common roof made of a large stone block.

Now only six of the seven temples survive. The monument belongs to the 11<sup>th</sup> century A.D.

#### (46) SOLAH KHAMBI, BADOH



This is a part of a mandapa of an ancient temple. Its roof is based on sixteen decorated pillars. Its location near a lake suggests that it might have been built for entertainment purpose.

The decoration of the *mandapa* is plain and on the basis of architecture the temple seems to have been built in the late Gupta period.

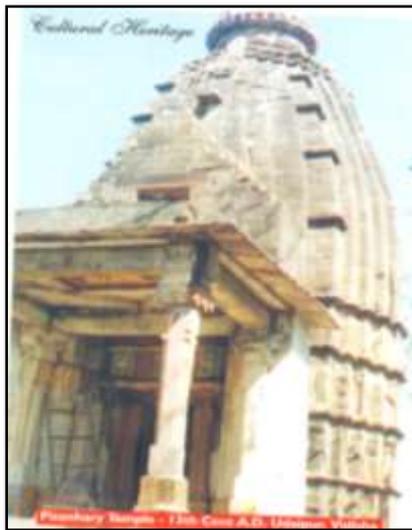
#### (47) MANGALA DEVI TEMPLE, KAGPUR



The temple faces east and its front portion has a decorated doorjamb. The lintel-piece is occupied by a goddess. On the left and right doorjambs there is an image of Nag Kanya in *tribhanga mudra* and another goddess is carved in *sthanak sampad mudra* near it. Three human figures each are depicted in *alingan mudra* at four levels on the top of the atlantes. The other decorations include vines, leaf, stalked lotus and various other patterns. There are niche-like

formations in the front portion of the temple while the exterior decorations are now almost gone. There is a *mandapa* with flat roof supported by twelve pillars near the temple. The temple represents the architecture of Paramara period of 10-11<sup>th</sup> century A.D.

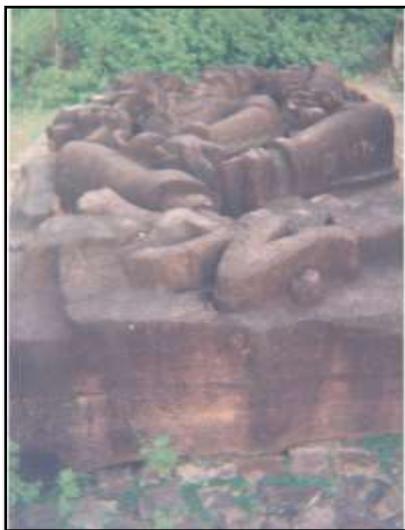
#### (48) PISANHARI TEMPLE, UDAIPUR



It is said that at the time of the construction of Udyeshwar temple a woman used to grind flour and sell it to the workers engaged in the work. She built the temple with the earning from it, hence it is called Pisanhari temple. It is a single temple with a flat *mandapa*, *antara* and entrance gate, the lintel of which is occupied by a Shiva image.

The gate and *shikhar* are plain and both the doorjambs are carved with images of river goddesses Ganga and Yamuna. The *garbha-griha* is square. The *shikhar* has a decorated *amalaka* and *kalash*. The temple was built in the 13<sup>th</sup> century A.D.

#### (49) RAVAN TOLA ( NATESH IMAGE), UDAIPUR



It is a Shiva image in dancing posture. On the basis of iconography it belongs to 11<sup>th</sup> century A.D. The colossal image is not complete. A pillar of the temple and remains have been found near the image. Probably, there was a plan for construction of a grand temple, which could not materialize.

#### (50) SHAHI MASJID, UDAIPUR



The Shahi Masjid is located to the east of Neelkantheshwar temple at village Udaipur in Basoda tahasil. The structure has rectangular roof on its decorated pillars. A dome of Mughal style is built on it and there is some lovely jali work. An inscription in Persian at the mosque confirms that the mosque was started during Jahangir's reign and completed in 1632 A.D.(H. 1041) during the reign of Shah Jehan. It is a state protected monument under the care of State's Archaeology Department. In front

of the mosque there is a large platform with many graves.