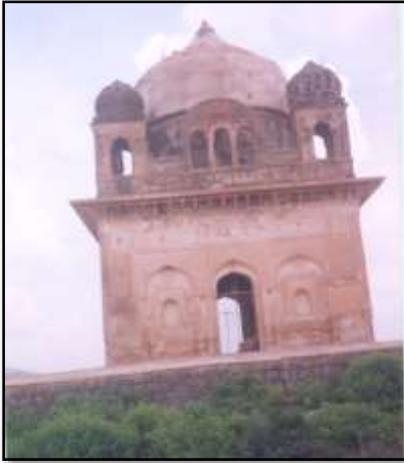


## CHHATARPUR

### (212 ) TOMB OF BERCHHARANI, MAHEBA



Built in 17<sup>th</sup> century A.D. the tomb of Maharaja Chhatrasal's wife is popularly known as "Berchharani Ka Makbara".

This epitomizes the beautiful and rich Bundeli art and style. The small kiosks on it are decorated with wall paintings. Two of the domes depict Krishna Leela and its exterior is decorated with lotus petals.

### \*(213 ) TEMPLE OF BIHARI JU, MAU SAHANIA



The original temple is built in Prasad style and consists of *garbha-griha* and a dome-shaped *shikhar*. The *shikhar* is decorated with an inverted lotus, but its upper portion is damaged. A *chhatri* is built on all four sides of the main dome. The temple consists of *ardha-mandapa* and *garbha-griha*. The *ardha-mandapa* and *mandapa* portions are divided by pillars. The *garbha-griha* is square. The main door has double arches. Being built in Prasad style, the temple's front portion is covered

by a wall pierced by three open doors and one residential gate on either side. There is a small verandah to the left of the temple, which was used for resting. The temple is an important example for the study of evolution of temple construction under the Bundelas.

### (214 ) CHATURBHUJA Temple



This temple is situated about 3 km south west of Khajuraho, a little south of the Khudar Nala. It is a Nirandhar style temple similar to Javari and consists of a sanctum carrying a simple *shikhar*, vestibule *mandapa* and porch. This is the only developed local temple which lack erotic sculptures. The large image of four armed Vishnu enshrine in the sanctum.

The consort of Narsimha, figured in the northern niche of the sanctum façade, is also noteworthy. The temple is similar to Duladeo in many ways and is Datable to circa 1100.

#### (215) DHANUSHDHARI TEMPLE, ALIPURA

Built in 18<sup>th</sup> -19<sup>th</sup> century, this temple is a classic example of Bundeli style. The idols of Rama and Sita are installed in its *garbha-griha*.

The interior of the roof of the courtyard has colour paintings of foliage pattern and there are unique paintings having erotic scenes in the centre of the outer rooms. Some influence of British life style is also evident in these paintings.

#### (216 ) FORT, GULGANJ



It is said that the Mughal rulers built this fort for a prostitute named "Gulbai". Because of this the village came to be known as Gulganj. This east-facing fort may have been built in 18<sup>th</sup> century A.D. It was under the Panna state for a long time. It is a two-storied structure whose entrance door is arch shaped. Its internal part is divided in to two.

The entrance to the casement is near the front doorway. It is through this that one can also reach the huge step-well. It has attractive bastions. This fort was considered to be very important from strategic point of view.

#### (217) FORTRESS, KISHANGARH

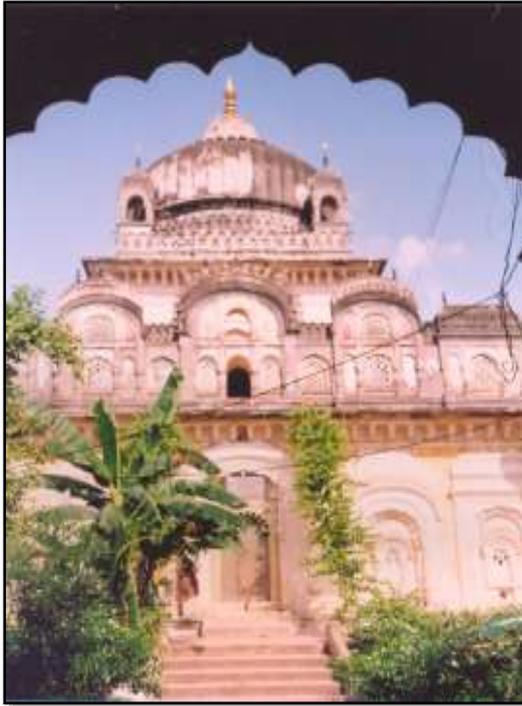


It is about 102 km from the district headquarters on Gaurihar-Kishangarh road. The fortress is to the west of the village.

On the basis of architecture, the fortress seems to be built in the 18<sup>th</sup> century A.D. Local people opine that it was built by Bundela ruler and gifted by Ajaygarh's ruler to Rajdhar, the ruler of Gaurihar. There were 15 villages under it and the revenue of these villages went to Brahaman ruler Rajdhar.

The entrance gate of the fortress is to the east. It has twelve bastions. The northwestern wall and bastions are ruined. The interior portion of the fortress is in a state of disrepair. There is a well to the north which might have been used as a source of water supply for the fortress. Two cannons are placed in the interior portion of the fortress. A moat runs around the fortress for security purpose.

\*(218) CENOTAPH OF MAHARAJA PRATAP SINGH, KHAJURAHO



This Cenotaph is of Maharaja Pratap Singh, former ruler of Chhatarpur state, It was built in later part of 19<sup>th</sup> century A.D. This Cenotaph represents a beautiful blend of Rajput and Bundeli styles. An urn containing the ashes of the Maharaja is placed in its *garbha-griha*.

(219 ) MAHEBA GATE, MAHEBA



It is said that the gate was built by Maharaja Chhatrasal for entering into village Maheba through village Mau Sahania. There is one octagonal dome each on four corners of the gate. A check-post exists on both sides of the enormous gate, which is meant for the security personnel. The *antara* portion of the gate has one room on both sides and each room has four doors. There is a staircase each on both sides for going up which was effective in checking the

enemy in case of an attack. It is a fine example of Bundeli architecture.

(221 ) TOMB OF SAWAI SINGH, MAU SAHANIA



Built in 19<sup>th</sup> century, this tomb is a fine example of Bundeli style. There are bastions on all four corners. There is a spherical dome on the *samadhi* site and smaller domes are typically built around it. The exterior upper portion of the domes is decorated with bloomed lotus petals.

The Samadhi has a *pradakshina path* (ambulatory) around it and the upper portion is decorated with wall paintings. Similarly, the

edges of interior upper walls of the *samadhi* are also decorated with wall paintings.

#### \*(222 ) SHIVA TEMPLE, HINDORAWARI



The east-facing stone temple of Pratihara period was built in the 10<sup>th</sup> century A.D. The original temple might have *ardha-mandapa*, *mandapa* and *garbha-griha*. The *ardha-mandapa* of the temple is in a state of total ruins. The *garbha-griha* is a square structure.

The elevation plan of the temple consists of *adhishtan*, *jangha*, *shikhar*, *amalak* and *kalash*. The *jangha* portion is divided in to two sections to projection. The temple is *trirathi* type and the *jangha* portion is devoid of decoration.

#### (223 ) SHIVA TEMPLE, BRIJPURA



The east-facing stone temple was built in the later half of the 12<sup>th</sup> century A.D. by Chandela ruler Rahil. The platform of the temple is accessed by steps on the right and left sides from where one reaches *sabha-mandapa* based on four pillars. The temple is based on six pillars. Its *shikhar* has a decorated *amalak*.

Four inscriptions are engraved on the temple on which the word "Rahil" is carved prominently. The ground plan of the temple consists of *ardha-mandapa*, *antral* and *garbha-griha*. The square *garbha-griha* of the temple is of *panchratha* type.

There are three projections on the *adhishtan* portion. The *jangha* portion above the *adhishtan* is carved with images of Vishnu, Bramha and Shiva in the *kulika* above *bhadraratha*. The exterior *kulikas* of *antral* have Ganesha on one side and Chamunda on the other side. All four corners have images of *ashtadigpalas*.

#### (224 ) SHIVA TEMPLE, VYAS BADORA



The temple consists of *ardha-mandapa*, *mandapa*, *antaral* and *garbha-griha*. The *garbha-griha* of the temple is of *pancharathi* type. The *garbha-griha* of the temple is rectangular with an ambulatory path around it. In the elevation plan the temple is built on a platform. The *adhishtan* portion exists above it. There are *devkulikas* on three sides on the *bhadraratha* of *garbha-griha*. The *shikhar* of the temple is totally ruined. The temple belongs to the 11<sup>th</sup> century A.D.

### (225 ) SHIVA YOGINI TEMPLE, VATTSADERI



The ground plan of this temple consists of *ardha-mandapa*, *sabha-mandapa*, *antara* and *garbha-griha*. There are stirred gates to the east, north and south for entrance in to the *sabha-mandapa*. *Dev kulikas* are built on all four sides with the help of small pillars and *chhajjas*. A part from the entrance gate, *ardha-mandapa* and entrance *sabha-mandapa*, *dev kulikas* are also built on the middle *rathika* of the exterior wall of *garbha-griha*, on both sides of the *sopan path* and exterior portion. At present a four armed

image of Mahishasur Mardini is installed in one *dev kulika*, but the rest of *dev kulikas* are empty. The *garbha-griha* of the temple enshrines a Shivalinga with *jalahari*. As thirty-six *devkulikas* were built in this temple. On the basis of art, the temple may be ascribed to later half of the 9<sup>th</sup> century A.D.

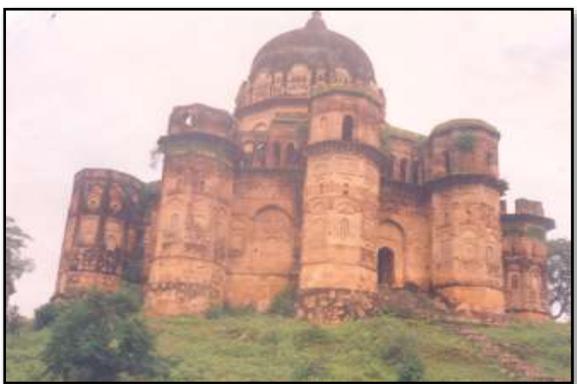
### \*(226 ) BHIMKUND TEMPLE GROUP, MAU SAHANIA



The original temple might have consisted of *ardha-mandapa*, *antara* and *garbha-griha*. Now it is survived by only *garbha-griha* and *antara*. A *rathika* is built on the walls of here interior walls of the *garbha-griha*. The lintel-piece of *garbha-griha* is devoid of any image. The elevation plan consists of *adhishtan*, *jangha* and *shikhar*. An *amalak* and *kalash* are built on the *shikhar*. The *adhishtan* has *heerak* decoration. A stone step-well of 9<sup>th</sup>-10<sup>th</sup> century A.D. exists just

in front of the main temple. Four small temples are located in row in front of the original temple, which are similar in shape and style to the main temple.

### (227) TOMB OF CHHATRASAL, MAHEBA



Built in 18<sup>th</sup> century A.D. the tomb of Maharaj Chhatarsal is an octagonal structure. Its gate is arched and decorated. It was built of stone bricks and lime. On entry through the entrance gate one finds a spherical pillared verandah to the right and left and interior walls depict *rathika*. Its upper portion is decorated with beautiful wall paintings. The *samadhi* of Maharaja Chhatarsal is situated in the middle with a *pradakshina path* (ambulatory) around it. The *shikhar* is dome

shaped with shades (*chhajja*) built all around. It is undoubtedly the finest monument in the Dhubela-Mau Sahania-Maheba complex.

### (228) CHAUSATH-YOGINI TEMPLE



The temple is situated near Shiv Sagar tank and is earliest. It is an open air structure of sixty seven shrines, of which only thirty four now exist. The three surviving images, representing Brahmani, Maheshwari and Mahishasurmardini, are massive and squat in form and are among the oldest sculpture of Khajuraho. The latter two are inscribed as Maheshwari and Hinghalaja. The evidence of the sculptural and architectural styles, early

paleography of the short labels on the images indicates that the temple is probably datable to the last quarter of the ninth century.

### (229) FORT, DEWARA



The fort of Dewara is located 52 kms from Chhatarpur on Bijawar Kishangarh road. Stands on a high hill, having two storeyed construction. There is a large entrance to the east going through arched doors with rooms on both side. Large courtyard surrounded by fortification wall has strong bastion and match lock holes in parapet wall. The fortress is a best specimen of Bundels architecture style of 18<sup>th</sup> century A.D.

### (230) DHUBELA PALACE, DHUBELA



The palace was built in 17<sup>th</sup>-18<sup>th</sup> century A.D. by Maharaja Chhatrasal. The upper arch portion of the entrance gate is open. There is a flight of 32 steps to the left of the gate to go up to the terrace. On both sides of the entrance gate there are two *chhajjas* with two open doors each on two sides.

A rectangular courtyard exists between the entrance gate and the rajprasad (residential chambers). Another rectangular is to the west of the main palace within the boundary of Dhubela Palace. There are eight rooms to the north of the courtyard and up to

the gate (to the west) which are inter-connected. Of these, five rooms are to the south and three to the west. Thin bricks, sand and lime were used in the construction of the palace. The walls have lime plaster. At present, the building houses a museum.

### (231) GANESH TEMPLE, MAU SAHANIA



The ground plan of the temple consists of *antatal* and *garbha-griha*. The elevation plan consists of *adhishtan*, *jangha*, *kati*, *greeva*, *lalat* and top portion.

The doorjamb of this *pancharathi* style temple is made in *panchashakhas*. The center of the sirdal of the gate has a square and small niche inside which a diamond is carved.

*Devkulikas* are built on *bhadra rathikas* and geometric patterns are carved inside them.

### (232) KAMLAPATI TOMB, MAU SAHANIA



This is the tomb of Maharaja Chhatrasal's spouse Maharani Kamlapati. It is an octagonal structure situated on a high platform. Inside the tomb there is a spherical *pradakshina* path around the *garbha-griha* having latticed ventilations on all four sides. Built in 17<sup>th</sup> century this tomb is a fine example of Bundeli style. The domes are decorated with paintings and entrance door are decorated with flower motifs. The motifs have a marked resemblance to those found in Taj Mahal and it is

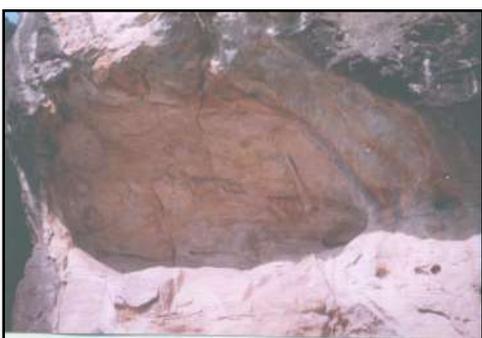
possible that the latter might have influenced the artisans working here.

### (233 )NAG TEMPLE, MAU SAHANIA



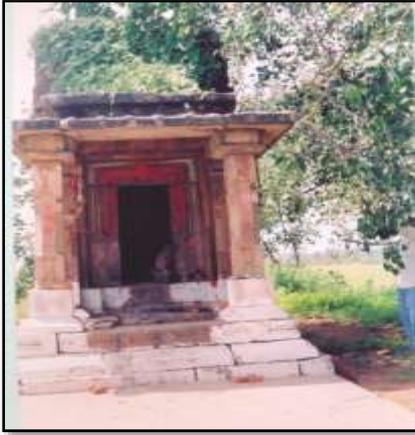
The temple is built in pidhadeul style. The *garbha-griha* is so small that worship can be performed only from outside. The elevation plan consists of *jangha*, *kati*, lintel and *shikhar*. The *shikhar* portion has a triple *amalak*.

### (234)PAUR KE DATTA, DEWARA



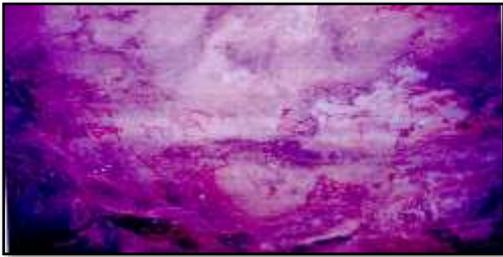
The rock shelter of Paur Ke Data is located 3 km to the north of village Dewara. There are two large rocks having paintings of Mesolithic period. The figures of animals were painted with ochre colour on these rocks. It can be dated near about 10,000 B.C.

\*(235) SHIVA TEMPLE, CHOUKA



The east-facing temple is made of bricks and stones. It consists of *ardha-mandapa* and *garbha-griha*. The *ardha-mandapa* is based on pilasters and two pillars. The *garbha-griha* is square. The elevation plan consists of *adhishtan*, *jangha* and *shikhar*. The *shikhar* of the temple is made of bricks the temple was built around 9<sup>th</sup> century A.D.

(236)PUTARA-PUTARIYON KE DATTA, DEWARA



The painted rock shelters are located to the 3 km east of village Dewara. There are two caves, having rock painting. The caves shown in these scenes are group of Deer, wild animals and hunting scenes etc. The figures are painted with ochre red colour. Local people called these caves as Putara-Putariyon Ke Datta.

(237 )SHANTINATH JAIN TEMPLE, URDMAU



The temple has *ardha-mandapa* and *garbha-griha*. The *garbha-griha's* entrance gate is two jambed. The ceiling of *ardha-mandapa* is decorated. The jamb of square *garbha-griha's* entrance gate is plain. The *garbha-griha* enshrines an image of Shantinath in Kayotsarga Mudra. Yakshas are carved on both sides of Shantinath's feet. There is a *trichhatravali* above the head. The *ardha-mandapa* and the *shikhar* of *garbha-griha* are totally ruined. The pillars of *ardha-mandapa* are decorated with *ghatpallava*. The temple belongs to the 10<sup>th</sup> century A.D.

(238 ) SURYA TEMPLE, CHHATARPUR



Built around 13<sup>th</sup> century A.D., this *pancharathika* style temple belongs to later Chandela period. An image of Ganesh is carved on the lintel of the door which shows that the temple is dedicated to Shiva family. Subsequently the Surya idol was brought to the *garbha-griha* from some other place due to which it come to be known as Surya Mandir (Sun Temple).

**\*(239 ) SHIVA YOGINI TEMPLE, VYAS BADORA**



This stone temple must have been very enormous. Originally, it consisted of *ardha-mandapa*, *mandapa*, *antaral* and *garbha-griha*. Both the sides of the entrance gate of *garbha-griha* are carved with figures of river Goddesses Ganga and Yamuna and *dwarpals*. The lintel piece is carved with Shiva, Brahma and Vishnu. The doorjamb of *garbha-griha* is of *trishakha* type. The pillare of *ardha-mandapa* and *mandapa* are decorated with geometric patterns. The *mandapa* has entrance gates on three sides. The

*mandapa* and the *shikhar* of *garbha-griha* are totally ruined. On the basis of architecture the temple may be ascribed to the 11<sup>th</sup> century A.D.

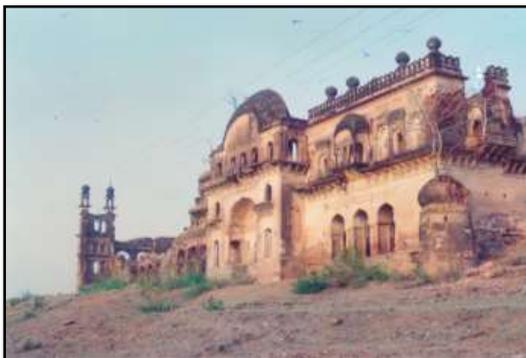
**(240 ) SURYA TEMPLE, BANJARI**



The village Banjari is situated 8 kms from Chandala and 91 kms Chhatarpur. The temple dedicated to Surya stood to the west of village. It consists only *antaral* and *garbha-griha* in plan *shikhar* has broken.

Temple facing east, has beautifully carved entrance. The exterior part is decorated with gods and goddesses at *jangha*. It was built in 10<sup>th</sup> century A.D.

**(241 ) PALACE OF HRIDAYSHAH, MAU SAHANIA**



The 18<sup>th</sup> century A.D. palace of Hridayshah is located in the foothills to the right of Maharaja Chhatrasal Museum, Dhubela. The west-facing palace is a fine example of Bundela style of architecture. The arched gates, domes etc still survive in the front portion whereas the rear portion is ruined. The main entrance gate is decorated with colour leaf patterns.