

GWALIOR

(178) BHIM SINGH RANA KI CHHATRI, GWALIOR



The Jat dynasty of Gauhad occupied the fort in the 16th century A.D. The Chhatri of Rana Bhim Singh is built near the Jauhar Kund. The elegance of the monument distinguishes it from many other chhatris of the period.

(179) SHIVA TEMPLE, DHUMESHWAR



The ancient Shiva temple was built in the 16th century A.D. by Orchhha's ruler Raja Veer Singh Dev. It is surmounted by a soaring *shikhar*. The *garbha-griha* enshrines a Shivlinga. The temple is a state protected monument. It is patterned on the Chaturbhuj Temple of Orchha, with a large *verandah*, *mandapa* etc.

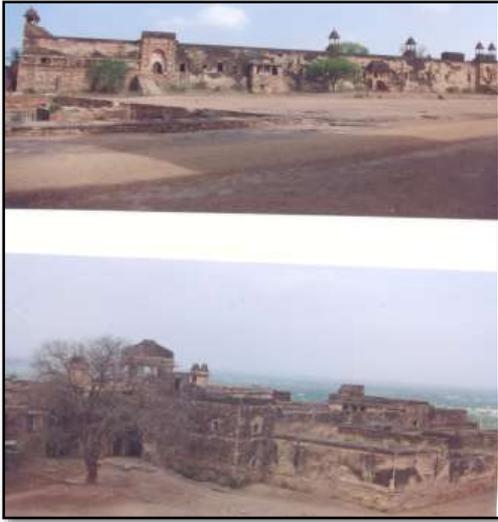
(180) GUJARI MAHAL, GWALIOR FORT



Once Raja Maan Singh went to village Rai hunting, where a Gujar girl Nanni saved his life from he-buffalos. As a reward, the king married to her and built the Gujari Mahal for her.

Thus, the Gujari Mahal is a historic building built in 1486-1516 A.D. by Tomar King Maan Singh for his beloved Gujar wife, who later came to be known as Mrignayani. The rectangular monument is 71 meter long and 60 meter wide. There is a spacious courtyard inside the palace. It is surrounded by 28 rectangular rooms on all sides. There are bastions with chhatris on all four corners. The *chhajjas* based on artistic brackets add to the beauty of the palace. Entire building is decorated with colour tiles. It has been housing a museum since 1920 A.D. The galleries of the museum showcase cultural and archaeological heritage belonging to the period from 2nd century A.D. to 17th century A.D. The exhibits include stone and bronze images, inscriptions, clay idols, arms, weapons etc.

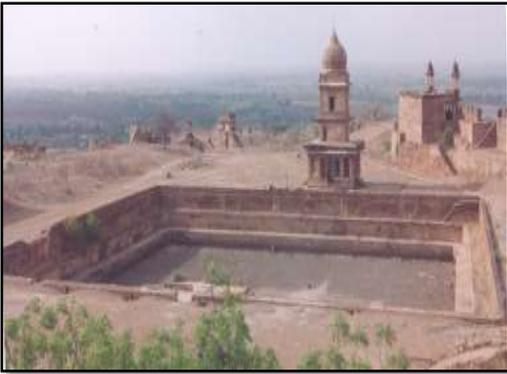
(182) JEHANGIR MAHAL AND SHAHJEHAN MAHAL, GWALIOR FORT



The Jehangir Mahal is located opposite Karana Mahal. The Jehangir Mahal and Shahjehan Mahal share common premises. According to Hiranman Munshi it is called Sher Mahal also as it was built by Sher Shah. Later, Jehangir renovated it so it came to be known as Jehangir Mahal.

The Shahjehan Mahal is just opposite Jehangir Mahal. It was built by Shahjehan. It measures 320x170 feet. A number of rooms are built in a row in this building. Built in Mughal style the palaces are simple and much less adorned than the other mughal palaces of the period.

(183) JAUHAR KUND, GWALIOR FORT



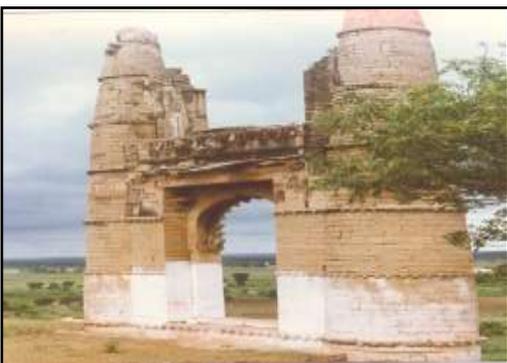
A number of reservoirs were constructed within Gwalior fort, so as to ensure water supply to the people living inside it, in the event of a siege to the fort. These include Suraj Kund, Mansarovar Tal, Gangola Tal, Ek Khamba Tal, Katora Tal, Rani Tal, Chedi Tal and Jauhar Kund. At the time of invasion of the fort by Iltutmish in 1232 A.D. the Rajput women are said to have committed Jauhar here to save their honour. Hence, it is called Jauhar Kund.

(184) KARNA MAHAL, GWALIOR FORT



The Gwalior fort was occupied by Tomar dynasty from 1194 A.D. to 1576 A.D. and Veermdev, Uddharandev, Biramdev, Ganpatidev, Dugarendra Singh and Kirti Singh were the rulers. The Karna Mahal was built by Karan Singh in the 14th century A.D. Built in pure Hindu style; the two-storeid palace measures 200x246 feet. There is a *hammam* in the palace which was meant for the queens. The Palace has a spacious hall where the king used to hold his Darbar.

(185) LADHEDI GATE, GWALIOR



Ladhedi Gate was built by Ayodhya's administrator Ladakhan. Later, Man Singh built a Sarai in 15-16th century A.D. for the stay of Muslim rulers. Jaunpur's ruler Husainshah Shanki stayed here. It is also known as Chavanpur. A masque also existed here. Now only two gates survive.

(186) CHHATRI OF MAHARANI LAXMIBAI, GWALIOR



Maharani Laxmibai fought the British during the revolt of 1857. She jumped off the Gwalior fort along with her horse. After getting surrounded by the British army and having no chance of survival, she is said to have died of her wounds at this very place. The chhatri is dedicated to her. It is a state-protected monument.

(187) MOTI MAHAL, GWALIOR



which has fascinated thousands of lovers of Indian culture over the ages.

The majestic and massive Moti Mahal stands near Rani Laxmibai's chhatri. At present, the building houses the office of the Commissioner of Gwalior division. The Moti Mahal was built by Maharaja Jayaji Rao Scindia in the 18th century A.D. It was used as the Assembly Hall of Madhya Bharat during the Scindia State period. Ragmala hall and other rooms have beautifully executed paintings on their walls. The paintings show a synthesis of nature with musical notes – a theme,

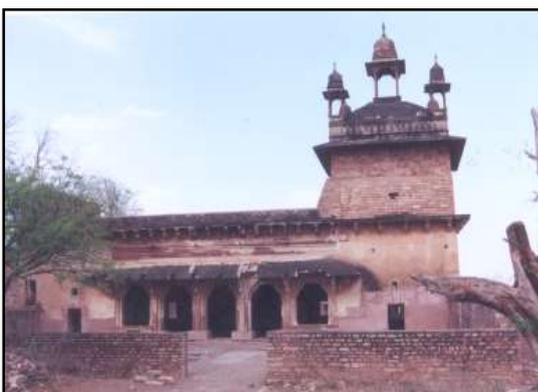
(188) FORTRESS TEMPLE/BARAI RASLEELA GHAR, BARAI



to its right, there are four temples on a hill.

There is a fortress near Panihar on the Agra-Bombay road. An open-air theatre called Rasleela Ghar is located near the 15th century A.D. fortress, where Raja Man Singh (who was deeply well-versed in music and is credited with the authentic treatise on classical music) used to listen to music programmes. Large pillars still exist here. On four sides are platforms for the '*acharyas*' of music. There is a Jain temple to the north of the village. It enshrines an

(189) VIKRAM MANDIR AND MAHAL, GWALIOR FORT



Vikramaditya, who ruled from 1516 A.D. to 1523 A.D., succeeded the celebrated Tomar ruler Man Singh. The palace was built by him. It is situated opposite Karana Mahal and behind the Man Mandir. The palace represents a temple, so it is called Vikram Mandir. There is an open *verandah* in the palace with a *baradari*.

(191) FORTRESS, BAITHAK (CHHATRAGARH) OF RANA AND SHIVA TEMPLE, BEHAT



It is situated about 48 from Gwalior on Gwalior-Sewada road. Behat is the birthplace of Tansen and is 48 km from Gwalior.

There is a Shiva temple there. Tansen is said to have performed severe '*riyaz*' of music at this temple. It is believed that as a mark of respect to his devotion the temple bent in half.



Tansen is said to have practiced incessantly here for removing a fault in his voice. Rana Chhatar Singh built a palace here in 1767 A.D., which is called Rana Ki Baithak.