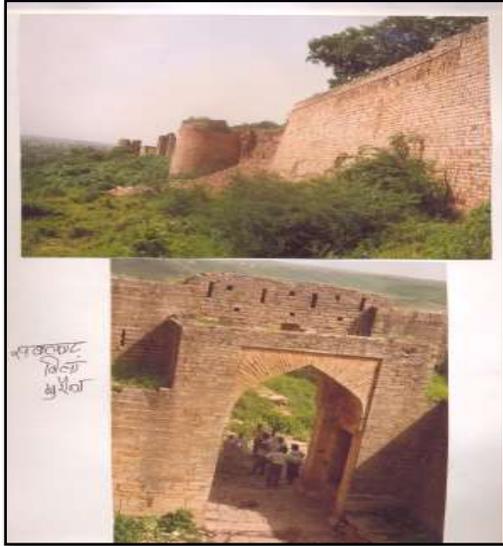


MORENA

(94) FORT, SABALGARH



The fort is situated about 70 km from Morena on Morena-Sheopur road. It is accessible by road.

Sabalgarh was founded by a Gurjar named Sabal. The fort here was built by Karoli's Yaduvanshi ruler Gopal Singh in the 18th century A.D. The Sikarwar Rajputs occupied the fort prior to 1750 A.D. The Marathas snatched it from them and gave it to the ruler of Karoli again. It remained under their possession till 1795 A.D. when Khande Rao captured it due to lack of proper management in the fort, Maharaja Scindia gave it to John Baptist Filose. The fort is built on a 100-foot high hillock. It has four entrance gates. The Haveli of Nawal Singh inside the fort is a fine example of Rajput architecture. The fort has a long series of bastions.

(95) FORTRESS AND PALACE, HUSENPURA



These are situated about 15 km from Morena on Agra-Bombay road. Rail and road facilities are available for this place. Husenpur is located about 2 km from the road on the right side. Its distance from Morena Agra-Bombay National Highway is 15 km. Its ancient name is Saraya Chhola. The fortress and palace were built during the reign of Aurangzeb. The Mughals had appointed a Jagirdar here. Now only main entrance gate of the fortress survives. The gate is giant having beautiful arches. The two-storeyed palace is small in size. It has a large room with pillars and smaller rooms are built on both sides.

(96) FORTRESS, SUBHAWALI



The fortress is situated about 17 km from Noorabad on Agra-Bombay road on the right side. It is accessible by road. The Subhawali fortress was built in the 18th century A.D. by the rulers of Sabalgarh, who were Rajputs of Karauli. The fortress was important from strategic point of view. The entrance gate is to north. A wall for security purpose surrounds the fortress. There is one bastion each on the four corners. The entrance gate also has a bastion. The wall of the fortress is about 50 feet high. The palaces inside the fortress are now in a state of ruins. Encroachers have

built shops and buildings on all four sides of the fortress. Due to this it has become difficult to enter it.

(97) SHIVA TEMPLE, AMLEDHA



The temple exists 7 km away from Padhawali on Padhawali -Varadeh road. It can be accessed by road. Situated in the center of village Amledha the west-facing temple is small in size. The '*lalat*' of the door has images of Brhama, Vishnu and Mahesh carved on it. The flat-roofed temple is built on a two-meter high platform.

The plinth portion of the temple is carved with images of Kartikeya, Surya, Kuber and Ganesha. The 11-12th century A.D. temple is built in kachchhapaghata style. It is situated near Mitawali, which is a famous place.

(98) SHIVA TEMPLE, VARAHAWALI



The temple is located on the right side of the road, 10 km from Malanpur on Malanpur-Morena road.

Situated on the road outside village Varahawali, the temple of kachchhapaghata style was built in the 11-12th century A.D. The place is 3 km away from Ritera railway station. The *garbha-griha* and the gate of the east-facing temple are in their original shape. A *mandapa* might have existed in the temple having no *shikhar*. Its pillars are lying scattered. The temples built on a high platform and its original shape is not visible due to coating of lime.

(99) SHIVA TEMPLE, ARDONI



The temple is located at a distance of about 15 km on Malanpur-Morena road.

This 11-12th century A.D. Shiva temple is built in kachchhapaghata style. The pillars of the temple are embellished. The east-facing temple has no *shikhar*. Now only the *mandapa* portion survives. The *mandapa* is open on two sides. The walls of the temple are decorated with attractive artifacts. Among them, the image of Ganesha and the graceful figures of *nayikas* applying make-up are mesmerizing. It is a state protected monument.

(100) SHIVA TEMPLE, BHENSORA



The temple is situated at Bhensora on Gwalior-Bhind road. It can be reached via Ardoni on Malanpur-Morena road also. It is 35 km away from Gwalior. The 10-11th century A.D. temple is built in kachchhapaghata style. The east-facing temple is raised on a high platform. The upper portion of the temple is damaged. The temple has a *garbha-griha* and *antara* and a pillared *mandapa* might have existed in front of it, which is now ruined. The temple must have had a *shikhar*. Beautiful images of Shiva in various forms are carved in the plinth portion. An artistic panel depicting musical scenes is remarkable. The temple is a state protected monument.

(101) SURYA TEMPLE, AITI



Situated 2 km from Rethaura Kalan the temple can be accessed by an earthen road. The 10-11th century A.D. Surya temple is built in Eiti kachchhapaghata style. The *garbha-griha* is in the centre and a pillared *mandapa* is built on all four sides of it. The *mandapa* seems to be a later construction. Originally, the *garbha-griha* had no *shikhar*.

The Surya temple faces west. The doorjambs are carved with images of river goddesses Ganga and Yamuna. The center of the '*lalat*' of the door is occupied by an image of Surya flanked on both sides by images of Uma-Maheshwar. Saptmatrikas and Navagriha are also carved on the *lalat*. The walls of the *garbha-griha* are profusely embellished.

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(102) TOMB OF GANNA BEGUM, NOORABAD



The place is about 25 km from Gwalior on Agra-Bombay road. There exists a tomb on the road from Noorabad to railway station. It is called the tomb of Ganna Begum. Built on a 21x21m rectangular and 0.1m high platform the tomb has a 2.5 meter wide verandah. It has lattice and pillars. The tomb has small *chhatris* built on its roof. Cunningham wrote in his report that the tomb of the widow of the mischievous Wazir Ghaziuddin of Sarai was

built in 1775 A.D. Ganna Begum was the daughter of Ali Kuli Khan of Irani royal family. The Mughal emperor Mohammad Shah is said to have fallen for her beauty. The place is important in local history, as the Begum was the wife of the Wazir of Noorabad, which was under the Mughals.

(103) VISHNU TEMPLE, VARAHAWALI



Situated in the center of Varahaawali village the Vishnu temple was built by the kachchhaphghatas in the 11-12th century A.D. The temple faces east. *Garbha-griha*, *antara* gate and pillared *mandapa* are the main components of the temple. The *garbha-griha* enshrines a four-faced Vishnu idol with Dashawatara carved on it. The temple is raised on a high platform and the *mandapa* is surrounded by a one-meter high railing. There is no *amalaka* on the *shikhara*. The gate is attractive. The pillars are carved with figures of river goddesses Ganga and Yamuna

while the '*lalat*' has images of Brhma, Vishnu, Mahesh and Navagraha carved on it.

(104) VISHNU TEMPLE, AITI



The temple is situated on left side of an earthen road about 2 km from Rethaura on Malanpur-Morena road.

The 11-12th century A.D. temple is built in Eiti kachchhaphaghata style. The east-facing temple consists of *garbha-griha*, *antara*, gate and *mandapa*. The gate pillars are carved with images of river goddesses Ganga and Yamuna. The doorjamb has erotic figures carved on it. The '*lalat*' has figures of Brahma, Vishnu and Mahesh. Figures of Navgriha and Saptmatrikas are also carved on it.

The pillars and beams of the *mandapa* are decorated with depiction of various figures.

(105) BRIDGE, NOORABAD



Noorabad is situated about 24 km from Gwalior on Agra-Bombay National Highway on the right bank of Sankh river. Till 1923 A.D. it was a tahasil headquarter. Its ancient name was Sihora. It is said that at the time of Jehangir and Noorjehan the village became prosperous and was named after Noorjehan.

The bridge was built across Sankh river by Jehangir. With seven pointed arches of about 6 meter height and 5 meter width the bridge is a

superb example of Mughal architecture. A wide boundary wall is built on both sides of the bridge on which two octagonal domed *chhatris* exist. Remains of more *chhatris* are still available on the boundary wall. Two octagonal minarets exist on the other side.

(106) ROCK PAINTINGS (LIKHI CHHAJ), KARSA

Villages Karsa and Jaderna are located at a distance of 10 km from Paharganj in Jaura tahasil. A natural rock cave exists near these villages. The cave contains pre-historic paintings depicting hunting scenes, geographical patterns and male and female figures. The rock paintings are found spread over an area of about 20 kms.