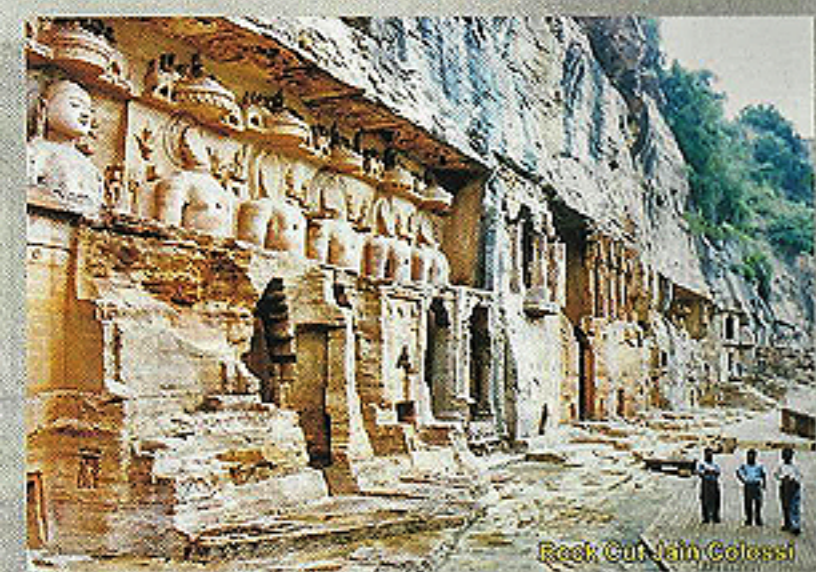


TOMB OF MUHAMMAD GHAUS

The tomb of Sufi Saint Muhammad Ghaus is situated in the eastern part of the Gwalior city. It is square in plan measuring 43 ft. with hexagonal towers at its corners surmounted by small domes. The structure is surrounded by a verandah of 23 ft. width and of considerable height. It is enclosed on all sides by large stone lattice of elaborate and delicate designs. There are 33 types of lattices used in this mausoleum which are protected from the weather by broad eaves supported on long beams resting on brackets. The entire edifice is built of yellowish grey sandstone. The large central dome of the tomb once inlaid with blue glazed tiles now appears bare. The construction of the tomb was made in the later half of sixteenth century during the reign of Mughal emperor Akbar.



Rock Cut Jain Colossi

ROCK CUT JAIN COLOSSI (EK PATTHAR KI BAOLI)

These Rock-cut caves are located at about 200 ft. height above the plains. All these caves contain rock-cut Jain images which were excavated during the reign of Tomar King Dungrendra Singh in 15th cent. A.D. These standing and seated Jain Tirthankar images bear inscription on their pedestals. These caves are 26 in numbers. There is a *Baoli* near caves No.1, which is known as 'Ek Patthar ki Baoli'.

Later Tomar Rajputs held the fort in 15th-16th century A.D. The fort was captured by Ibrahim Lodi in 1519 and subsequently it went into possession of Mughals, British and again the Mughals upto 1754, then the British and later the Scindias; the latter ruled from the fort for nearly two centuries.

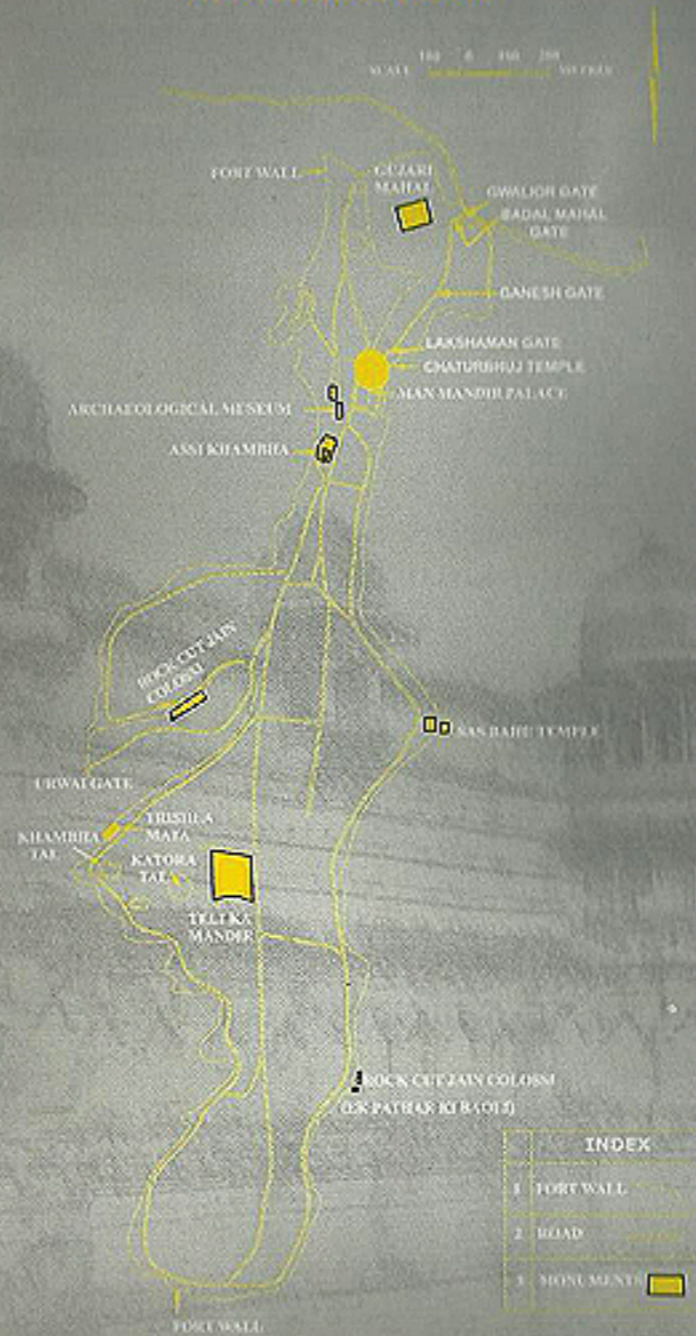


SAHUBAHU TEMPLE

The twin Vaishnava Temples known as the Sas-Bahu Temple on the hill fort at Gwalior, mark the climax of the architectural style of Kachchhapaghata. Of the two larger ones, the larger one was completed by Kachchhapaghata in AD 1093. With a simple plan comprising a sanctum, vestibule (*antarala*) and a closed mandapa with an entrance porch, the temple has grand dimensions and an impressive design showing a two-storied elevation for the *antarala* and the entrance porch and a three-storied elevation for the *mandapa* which has a lofty 10m high *samvarana* (bell-roof). The *jangha* has a simple plan comprising a *kakshasana* and pillared niches enclosing the sanctum. The *sikhara* over the sanctum which must have been loftier, is lost. The porch is carried on four tripartite pillars of the vase and foliage (*ghatapallava*) type, capped by load-bearing architectural members. The pillars are carved with Krishna-lila scenes on the inner face and other mythological scenes on the outer face. The sanctum doorframe has a T-shaped format with three panels. The lintel bears *garuda* in the center and small figures (*sikharikas*) at the ends. The doorway gives the impression of the Indian Trinity, Lord Brahma the Creator, Lord Vishnu the Preserver and Lord Shiva the Destroyer. Its inscription mentioning its construction in 1093 A.D.

The smaller of Sas-bahu twin temple is built in the shape of a cross and it consists of only a single story with the exception of the sanctum. It is open on all four

GWALIOR FORT

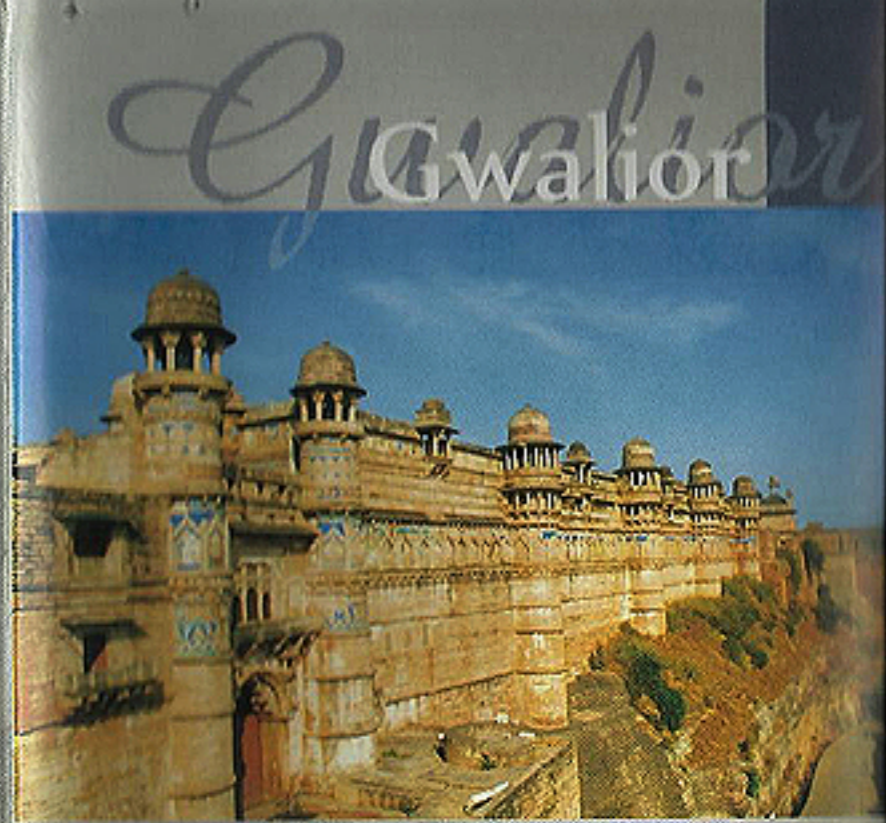


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Archaeological Survey of India
IIIrd Floor B - Block, GTB Complex, T.T Nagar, Bhopal
Ph.no. 0755-2558250, 2558270
Website-www.asi.nic.in, E-mail circlebho.asi@gmail.com



ARCHAEOLOGICAL SURVEY OF INDIA



Gwalior is derived from the name of a hermit Gwalip who is said to have cured Raja Suraj Sen from leprosy during his hunting pursuit. Accordingly, this place was named Gopagiri or Gopadri. Later it got corrupted to Gwaliwar or Gwalior. Gwalior, famed for its fort, is well connected with rail, road and airways. One is delighted to have its glimpse while alighting at the station or passing through it. There is no escape from encountering this magnificent fort encompassing the massive hillock.

BRIEF HISTORY

The antiquity of this place goes back to prehistoric times as a number of stone age artifacts were found from Gupteshwar, 3 km west of Gwalior. In early historical period this area was under the Mauryas, Sungas, Kushanas and Nagas who governed over this area till C.A.D 400. Afterwards, Guptas ruled over this place till the last quarter of the C.A.D 500.

The first historical evidence of this place is an inscription of Mihirkula, the Huna King. It refers about the construction of a sun temple at the fort. Later in C.A.D 800 the Gurjara-Pratihara dynasty came into prominence, followed by the Kachchhapaghata and later by yet another line of Pratiharas. With the capture of fort by General Qutub-ud-din Aibak in C.A.D 1200, it was reduced to a province of Delhi Sultanate.

Archaeological Survey of India
Bhopal Circle

The sanctum is now entirely gone but the rest of the temple is quite intact, except the sculptures. Its plan is very simple. *maha mandapa* is supported on 12 pillars. The plinth of temple consists of nine distinct bands of mouldings which are very similar to the larger temple.



Man Mandir

GUJARI MAHAL

It was built during the period of Tomars by Gujari the beautiful queen of Man Singh. It is situated at the foot of the fortress in the west of Badalgarh gate. Two storied building is about 92m in length & 70m in width. The interior of the building is quite plain and rooms are very small in size. At present it is protected and maintained as a museum under the Department of Archaeology, Archives and Museums, Government of Madhya Pradesh.



Chaturbhuj Temple

CHATURBHUJ TEMPLE

It is located at 200 ft height on approaching from quila gate. According to the inscription found here, this temple was constructed by Alla the son of Ballabhana, during the reign of Ramdeva, the King of Kannauj in the year AD 876-77 (V.S. 932-933). He was the kotawal of the *Durg* (fort) during that time. The temple excavated from solid rock top to bottom measures 15 ft. in length, 10 ft in width and 15 ft in height. This temple is a fine example of early rock cut temple architecture of India located near the Laxman Gate of the fort. It was dedicated to Lord Vishnu. The original image of Lord Vishnu was

destroyed during an invasion has been replaced by a marble image of Vishnu kept in the sanctum on the temple. The temple is remarkable as it bears the inscription having use of Zero (0) for the first time in the region.

MAN MANDIR

This magnificent palace is one of the finest examples of Hindu architecture. It was built by Tomar King Man Singh Tomar in AD 1508. There are total 4 storeys of which two stories are underground. The plan of the third storey consists of two open courtyards and various rooms supported by decorated pillars and brackets. There are *jhulaghar*, *kesar-kunda* and *phansighar* below this storey. The palace is decorated with beautiful paintings, glazed tiles of varied colours, different figures like human beings, ducks, elephants, peacocks, icons, plantain trees and attractive pillared domes. The palace is built on the outer fortification wall of the fort raised over the cliff at about 300 ft. from the ground level. In sixteenth century when the fort was captured by the Mughals, this palace was used as a state prison. Its historical significance lies in the fact that Aurangzeb imprisoned and killed his brother Murad here.



Man Mandir

TELIKA MANDIR

It is the loftiest temple among all the buildings on Gwalior fort with 100 ft height. The temple consists of a *garbha griha* and an *antarala*. It is approached by a flight of step on eastern side. The most striking feature of this temple is its wagon vault roof which is Dravidian in style and rarely found in north India while other decorative details have all Indo-Aryan characteristics of northern temples. Thus, this temple shows a significant amalgam of northern and southern features of art and architecture. On the basis of its execution and style, it may be dated to the later half of 8th century A.D. The paleography of an inscription found on the wall of its *antarala* also suggests the same period. Ormate door frame of the temple is occupied by the river goddess Ganga & Yamuna on their vehicles.



Telika Mandir