

### Visitor's Information

- Construction of any structure/mining operation within 100 mtrs area from the limit of the centrally protected monuments is prohibited and further, 200 mtrs area is regulated area where construction/mining can be done with the prior permission of Archaeological Survey of India.
- If any antique article is in possession of any individual or Trust committee should obtain Registration Certificate from Registration officer, Archaeological Survey of India, Jaipur Circle.
- Houses constructed prior to 1992 within prohibited and Regulated area can be repaired with prior permission from Archaeological Survey of India.
- The monuments and gardens are open from sunrise to sunset.
- Do not write/engrave your name on the walls of monument.
- Permission is required from superintending Archaeologist, Archaeological Survey of India, Jaipur Circle, Jaipur for filming operation (Commercial) at the charge of Rs. 5000/- per day per monument. Videography charges Rs. 25.00.

"Our nation is a cradle of ancient civilization. Let us dedicate our-selves to preserve this great heritage"

Published by

Superintending Archaeologist  
Archaeological Survey of India

70/133-140, Patel Marg, "Kailas" Mansarovar, Jaipur-302020

Tel. : 0141-2784533,34 Telefax : 0141-2396523

e-mail : circlejai.asi@gmail.com

# BHATNER FORT HANUMANGARH



Archaeological Survey of India  
Jaipur Circle, Jaipur  
2010

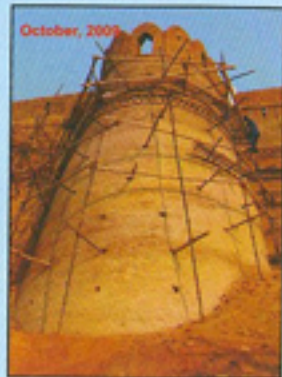
## INTRODUCTION

Established in 1861, Archaeological Survey of India is a pioneer organisation working for researches in the field of archaeology, art, architecture, epigraphy, numismatic, museology and for maintenance, conservation & preservation of our rich cultural heritage, property, sites and monuments. At present it is functioning under Ministry of Culture, Govt. of India and looking after the 3675 nationally important monuments & sites and 44 museums of the country through its 24 circles and other associated branches.

In 1985, the Jaipur circle was came in to existence after bifurcation of already existing two circles i.e. Delhi and Baroda for the better preservation, conservation and maintenance of the Nationally Protected Monuments of Rajasthan. The entire Rajasthan comes under the jurisdiction of this circle and the number of Centrally Protected Monuments and sites is 160.

## WORLD HERITAGE DAY

In 1972, a general conference of UNESCO adopted a resolution with overwhelming enthusiasm creating thereby a 'Convention concerning the protection of the World Culture and Natural Heritage'. The main



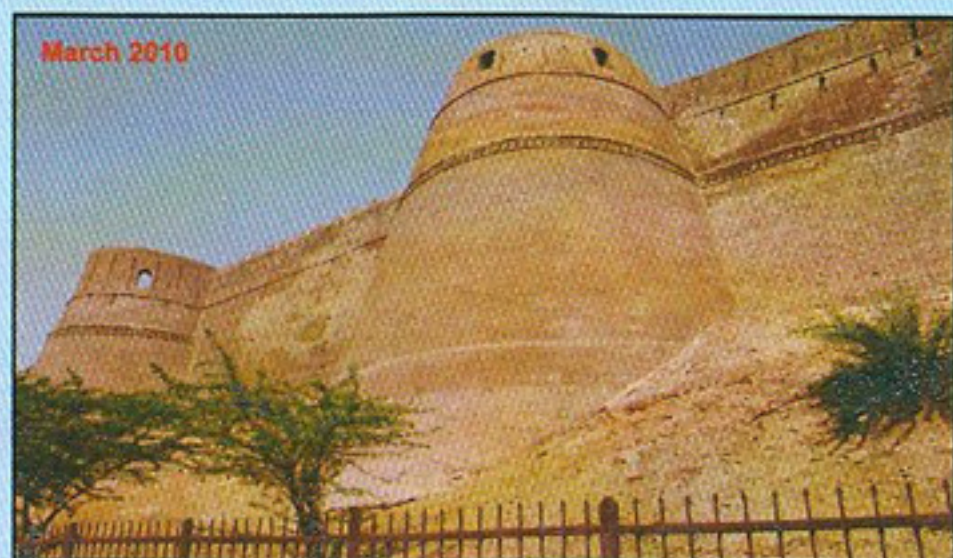
objectives of the convention were to define the World Heritage in both cultural and natural aspects; to enlist Sites and Monuments from the members countries which are of exceptional interest and universal value, the protection of which is the concern of all mankind; and to promote co-operation among all nations and peoples to contribute for the protection of these universal treasures intact for future generations. India is an active member state on the world heritage from 1977 and it has 22 Cultural and 5 Natural Sites as World Heritage, while the total number of World Heritage sites in the world is 880. The UNESCO has declared April 18th as World Heritage Day. Apart from observing the World Heritage Day and augmenting various measures for conservation of the World Heritage Monuments, the Archaeological Survey of India has also decided to observe the World Heritage week from 19-25 Nov every Year.

There is also great demand for conservation for the monuments, which have been neglected, as they are not protected, means they are neither under the State archaeological Department nor under Archaeological Survey of India. People have love for these monuments but there is not enough recourses and man power to look after them.

This year, jaipur circle of ASI has decided to observe World Heritage day on 18th April 2010 at Bhatner Fort, Hanumangarh.

## **BHATNER FORT**

The old name of Hanumangarh was Bhatner or the fortress of the Bhati Rajputs. Fort of Bhatner is situated at Hanumangarh (Lat. 29°37'N, Long 74° 20'E) about 419 kms north-west of Jaipur and fall at old Multan-Delhi route, it was an important fort frequently mentioned by the Muslim historians. It is said that after loosing the battle against Sultan of Ghazni, king Bhupat took shelter in jungle around river Ghaghar. There he constructed a safe castle for himself which came to be known as Bhatner. The entire fort is built of burnt bricks, covering an area of 52 Bigha. It is a large parallelogram having twelve projected circular bastions on each side and several wells situated along the wall. The fort is built over an habitational deposit



which has yielded Painted Grey Ware (circa 1100-800 BC) and Rangmahal ware (1st-3rd cent. AD).

In the middle of thirteenth century AD, Sher Khan, a cousin or nephew of Balban (The Sultan of Delhi) was governor in these parts of the country. He is said to have carried out repairs to the forts of Bhatinda and Bhatner. In 1391, Bhatner was wrested by Timur, subsequently the fort appears to have been held alternatively by Bhattis, Johiyas and Chayals till 1527 when it was taken by Rao Jet Singh of Bikaner. Afterwards it comes twice under Mughals besides possession of Chayal and Bikaner royal family. Ultimately in the year of 1805, it was captured by Bikaner and remained with it till the formation of Rajasthan State.

Given photographs in this brochure shows the major conservation work carried out at Bhatner fort by Jaipur Circle of the Archaeological Survey of India in the last financial year.

