



Kalika Mata Temple

Kalika Mata Temple: This temple is situated in the Southern part of the fort. Originally, it was dedicated to Surya and built-in 8th century CE but during the invasion of Alauddin Khilji, it was damaged and later on the people converted it into a temple of Mother goddess. On the roof of the entrance gate of the temple, an icon of Vishnu seated. The *Garbhagriha* is decked by several figures and several images are decorated to this temple.



Samadhisvara Temple

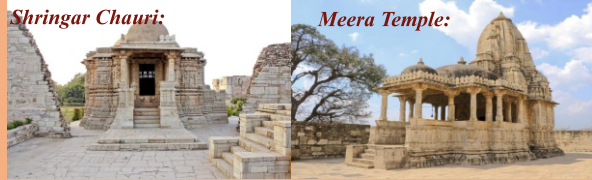
Samadhisvara Temple: This temple dedicated Lord Shiva as Samadhisvara near the Gaumukha-Tirthasthala was built in the 10th century CE. It consists of garbhagriha, antarala, ardhmandapa, sabhamandapa and two entrance porches.



Sat-Bis-Deori Temple

Sat-Bis-Deori Temple: It is the complex of twenty-seven shrines which is

locally known as Sat-Bis-Deori. It is built in a compound wall in 1448 CE. This temple complex stands on a high Jagati. This sanctum adorned with beautiful sculptures

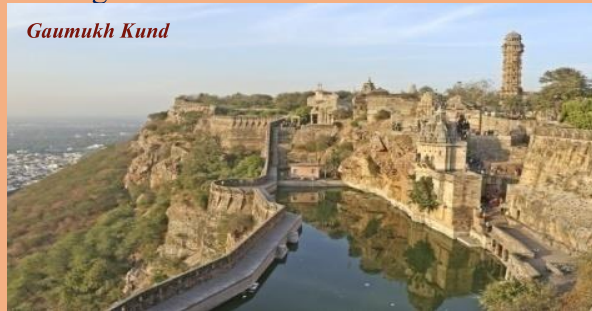


Shringar Chauri:

Meera Temple:

Shringar Chauri: It is a Jain temple situated at the centre of Banbir's wall and near the Topkhana building and dedicated to Shantinatha. It has two doors one is from the North and another is from the South. It was built by the Velaka son of the Kola, the treasurer of the Maharana Pratapa in 1448 CE.

Meera Temple: This temple located south of the Kumbha Shyam Temple, of Indo-Islamic architectural style, was built by King Rana Sanga, is dedicated to Meera, wife of Bhojraj, the son of Rana Sanga. Meera was a great poet and devotees of Lord Krishna. The main temple with Mandapa is facing east and famous for beautiful sculptures and carved works. There are idols of Meera and Lord Krishna in Garbhagriha.



Gaumukh Kund

Gaumukh Kund: South of the Satbis Deori temple, this pond is known as Sas-Bahu or Mandakini Kund. Here Gomukh (head of a cow) is engraved in the pillared pavilion. The monuments of Baghsingh and Raghavdev are major memorials situated in the fort, who sacrificed at the time of the invasion



Jal Mahal

Jal Mahal: This is a small residence set situated in the middle of a lake, is famous for its unique architectural style and is a perfect place for comfort during the scorching summers of Rajasthan

Fateh Prakash Palace: This magnificent double storied palace was built by Maharana Fateh Singh (CE 1884-1930). It is an edifice with a tower on each of its four corners crowned by domed chhatris. In the centre of the spacious courtyard is a large cistern. This palace is a grand specimen of modern Indian architecture and presently is being used as a museum with an exquisite example of sculptures from temples and monuments in the fort.

Basic Information about Monument:

Location: Fort Chittaurgarh, Tehsil & District - Chittaurgarh

Notification No.: Act No. 70 of 1956 dated 15-12-1956

Approach: Nearest Airport: - Udaipur, Nearest Railway Station:- Chittaurgarh, Nearest Bus Station:- Chittaurgarh.

Nearby Attractive sites: Sanwariya Ji Temple- 40 Km away from the city, dedicated to Lord Krishna, located in Mandapia. Mahanal Temple- 80 Km away from the city, dedicated to Lord Shiva.Sita Mata Wildlife Sanctuary- shelter for migrating birds. Bassi Wildlife Sanctuary- 40 km away from the city, shelter place of a panther, Chitals, wild boars, hyenas, Jeep Safari is provided. Bhainrodgarh Wildlife Sanctuary- declared in 1983, best site for wildlife photography.

Amenities: Drinking water, washroom facility, Ticket counters with e-portals/website- <https://asi.payumoney.com/quick/chf>.

Special Events : Navratra festival, Johar shardhanjali Smaroh festival (March), Meera Mahotsv festival (October), Hariyali Amavsya (July- August)

Best Visiting months: October to March



ARCHEOLOGICAL SURVEY OF INDIA
Ministry of Culture
Government of India



Victory Tower

**FORT
CHITTORGARH
(2023)**

SUPERINTENDING ARCHAEOLOGIST

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Save Monuments : Feel Glorious

Fort Chittorgarh

(Lat 24°53'14.0"N Long 74°38'49.0"E)

Chittorgarh is an important ancient monument situated 35 Km. from Bhilwara and 74 Km. from Udaipur districts on the border of the Mewar. Chittorgarh fort is one of the best and longest forts in India. This fort was built in the post-Gupta period and later Moris or Mauryas acquired and beautified it. The Sun-temple is built by them in the seventh-eight century CE. Later on, Pratiharas ruled over it and constructed the temples of Kumbh-Shyam and Kukadeshwar in the ninth century CE, then Paramaras in the tenth-eleventh century CE and later on Guhilots or Sisodias ruled over this area.

During Sisoida's reign, this fort witnessed three Jauhars. First, when Alauddin Khilji invaded Chittor in 1303 CE during the reign period of Rawal Ratan Singh. In this Jauhar, the beautiful brave and intelligent queen of Mewar Rani Padmini along with his servants were performed the Jauhar. And second, was performed when the Rana Sanga died in the battle of Khanua in 1528 CE and Bahadur Shah invaded Chittor and women performed Jauhar, the Bahadur Shah could not take any benefit. Later on, Emperor Akbar besieged the fort of Chittor in September 1567 CE during the reign of Maharana Udai Singh father of Maharana Pratap. Jaimal Medatiya was made in charge of the fort and Maharana Udai Singh left the Palace as per the decision of the Rajput council. Unfortunately, a large explosion took place in the palace, then the Mugal army entered into the fort and a big massacre happened and third Jauhar was performed. The Chittorgarh fort contains several monuments like temples, towers, reservoirs, Chhatris, Palaces and Mosque.

A general aerial view of the Chittor Fort



Gates: There are seven entry gates, namely 'Padal Pole' (The First), 'Bhairav Pole', 'Hanuman Pole', 'Ganesh Pole', 'Jaurla Pole', 'Lkshaman pole' consequently and at last 'Ram Pole'. The eastern entrance gate is called as 'Suraj Pole', from which, the Mughal Emperor Aurangzeb entered in this fort.



Kumbha Palace: The magnificent Palace derives its name after Maharana Kumbha (1433-68 CE) who undertook extensive repairs to the old edifices. The entrance to the palace is through two gate ways known as Badi Pol and Tripolia Gate leading further to Suraj Gokhra, Zanana Mahal, Kanwarpada-ka-mahal in the open courtyard. The Palaces of Pannadhari and Meerabai (the wife of Bhoj Raj, the elder son of Rana Sanga) are situated on the premises of the Palace. In the courtyard, an underground entrance leads to the vaults where Rani Padmini along with other women is said to have performed the Jauhar.



Padmini Palace: This palace, known as Rani Padmini or Padmavati, is located on

the northern bank of the Padmini pond. The beauty of the pond can be seen from the palace. Rani Padmavati, the wife of Rana Ratan Singh, was beautiful, perfect, clever and mighty. Apart from Padmini, the palace also has rooms of her maids. Alauddin Khilji attacked on Chittaurgarh during the regime of Rana Ratan Singh. In the middle of the Padmini pond is a three-storied building with archaic entrance gates known as Jal Mahal



Ratan Singh Palace: It is situated in the Northern part of the fort complex on the bank of Ratneshwar Talab, this palace is attributed to Rana Ratan Singh-II (1528-1531 CE). It is rectangular on plan and comprises a courtyard surrounded by rooms and a pavilion with a balcony on the Eastern part of the second storey.



Vijaya Stambha: This magnificent tower which is locally known as "Vijay Stamba" or the tower of victory is built by Maharana Kumbha in 1433-68 CE. It is dedicated to Lord Vishnu. It is 14.32 meter square and a height of 37.19 meter and divided into nine storeys. The inscription in the uppermost storey giving the details chronological account of the life and achievement of rulers of Chittor was taken

up by Rana Kumbha's court scholar. Atri which was later completed by his son Mahesh. One can reach up to the top storey internally arranged flight of open pradakshinapath. The names of the architect of this tower sutradhar Jaita with his three sons Napa, Puja and Poma are carved in the fifth Storey.

Jain Kirti Stambha: Jain Kirti Stambha is also known as the 'Tower of fame' is one of the best most interesting and important monuments among the fort complex. It was built by Shreshi Jija in 1300 CE and dedicated to Adinath or Rishabha deva, the first Jaina Tirthankara. This structure has six storeyed having a height of 24.5 meters. The tower is built on a raised platform and has an internally arranged system of flight of steps. The images of standing Adinath are depicted in all four cardinal directions whereas the upper storey contains hundreds of miniature images.



Kumbha Svamin or Kumbha Shyam Temple: This temple is another important temple built in the 9th century CE on the Northside of *Vijaya-Stambha* and near the Kumbha's Palace. This temple stands on a high *Jagati*. After destroyed by the Allaudin Khilji, Maharana Kumbha renovated and repaired this temple in 1448 CE. There are a lot of icons and beautiful antiquities fixed in this temple.