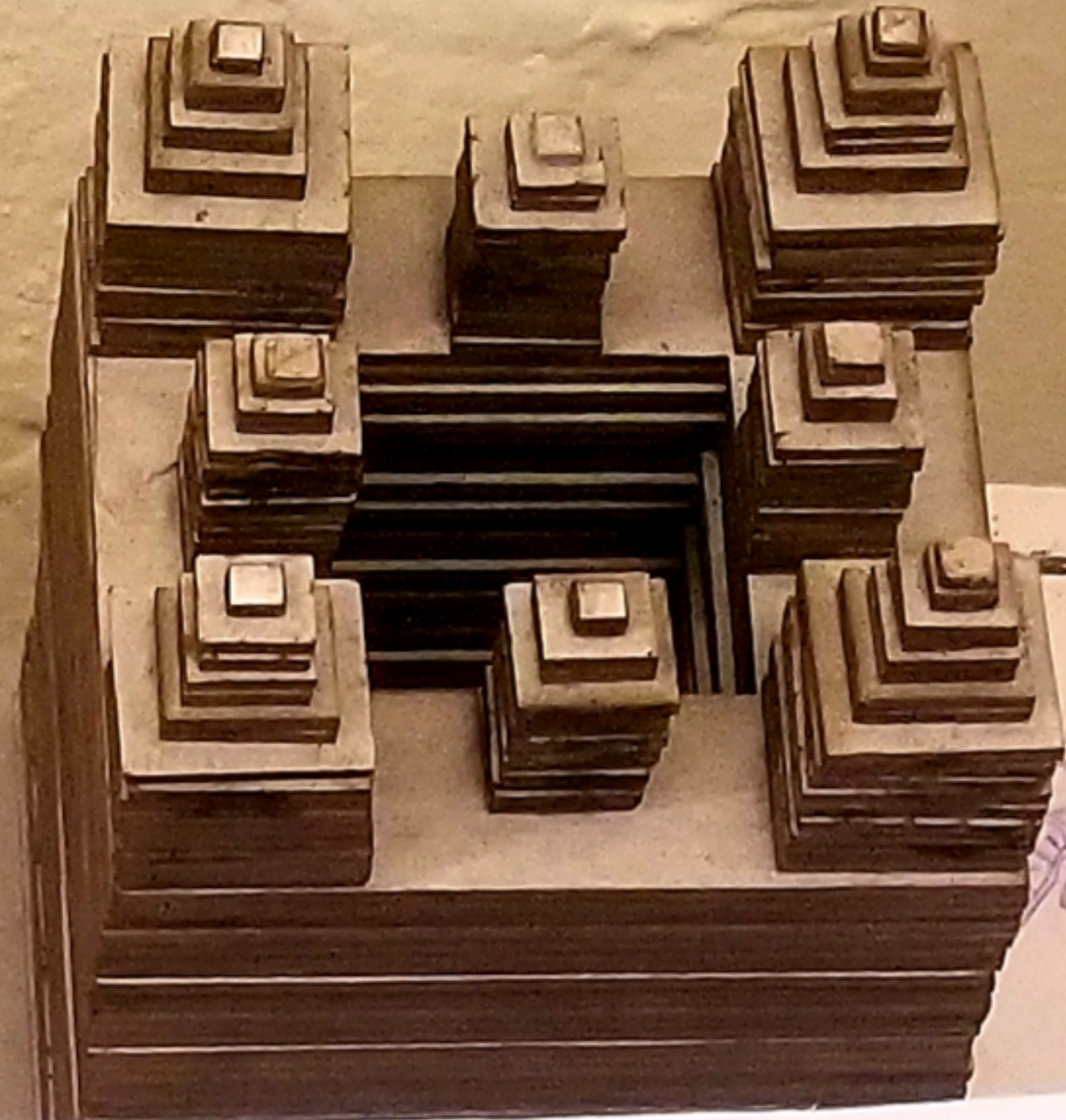


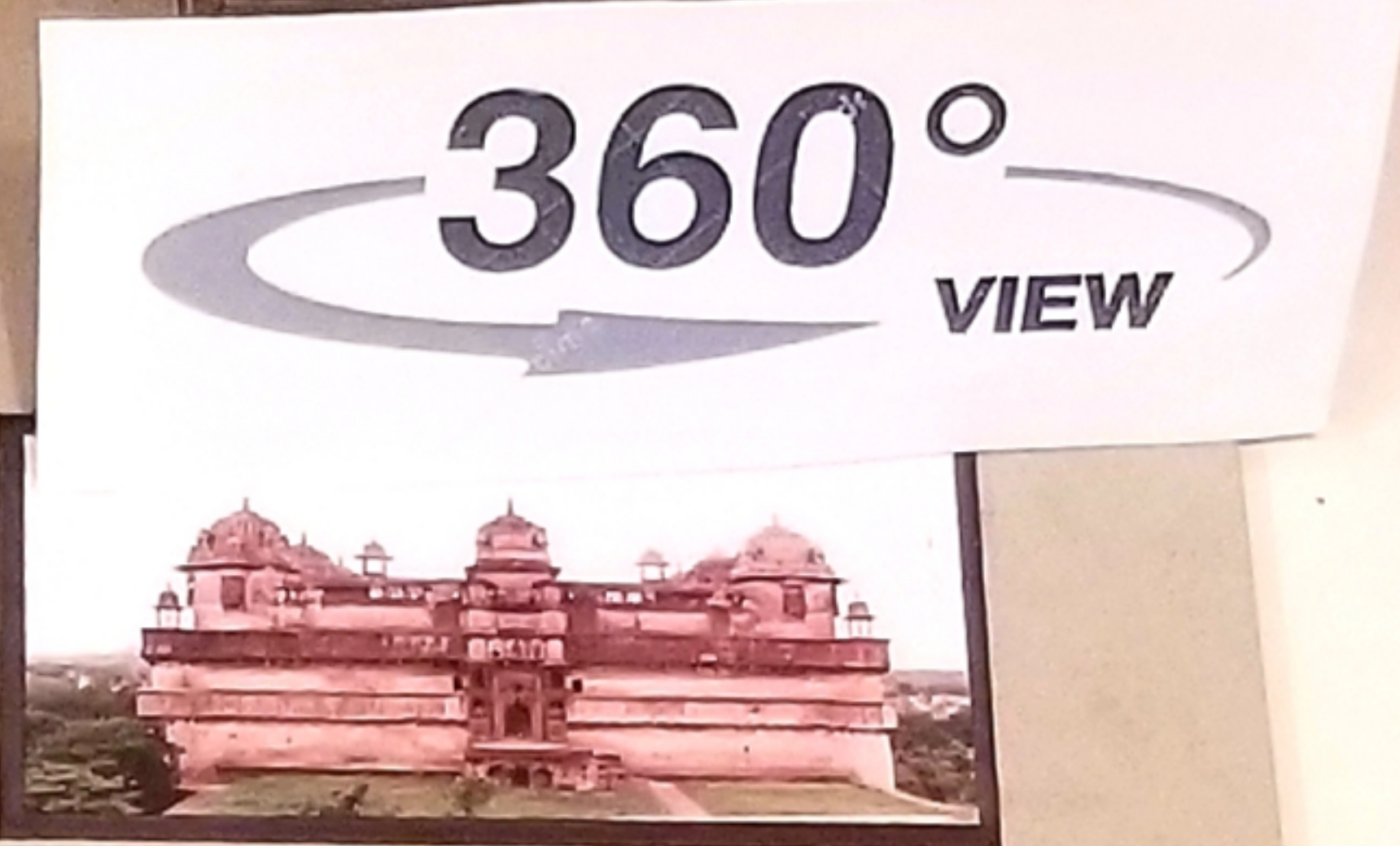
SCAN ME ①



SCALE=1:500 BUILT IN: 16th CENTURY
BUILT BY: MADHUKAR SHAH
Shree Ram Raja Temple

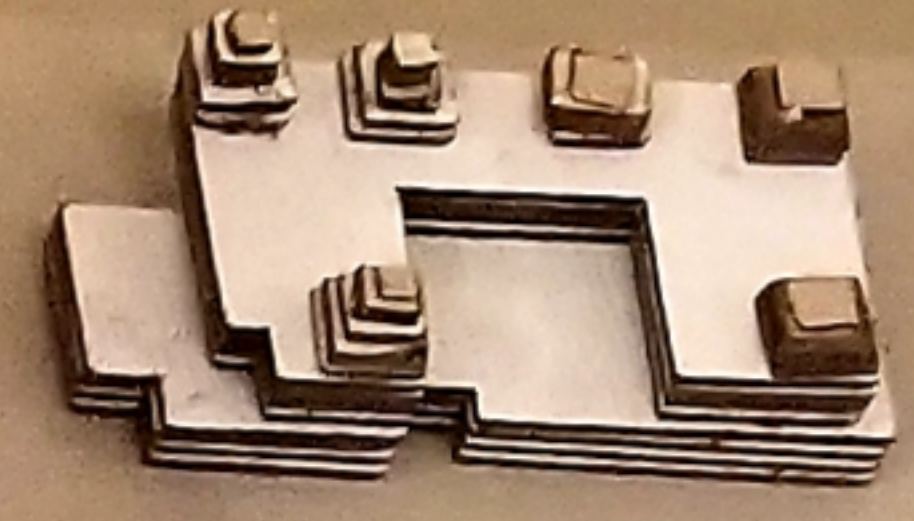


SCAN ME ④



SCAN ME ⑤

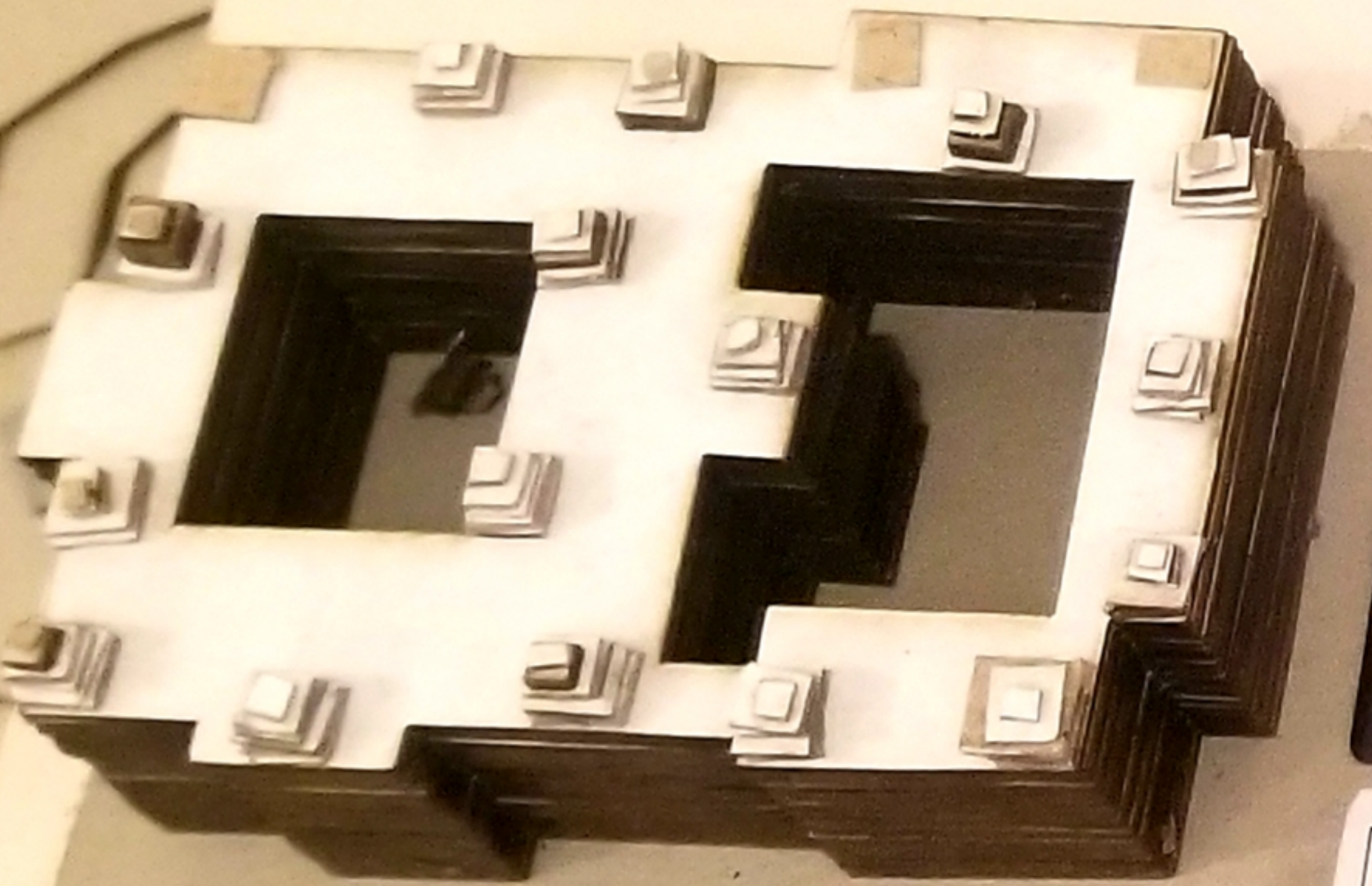
BUILT IN : 17th CENTURY
BUILT BY : VIR SINGH DEO
Jahangir Mahal SCALE=1:500



SCAN ME ⑦



SCALE= 1:500
BUILT IN: 1618
BUILT BY: PRINCE INDRAJEET
rai praveen Mahal



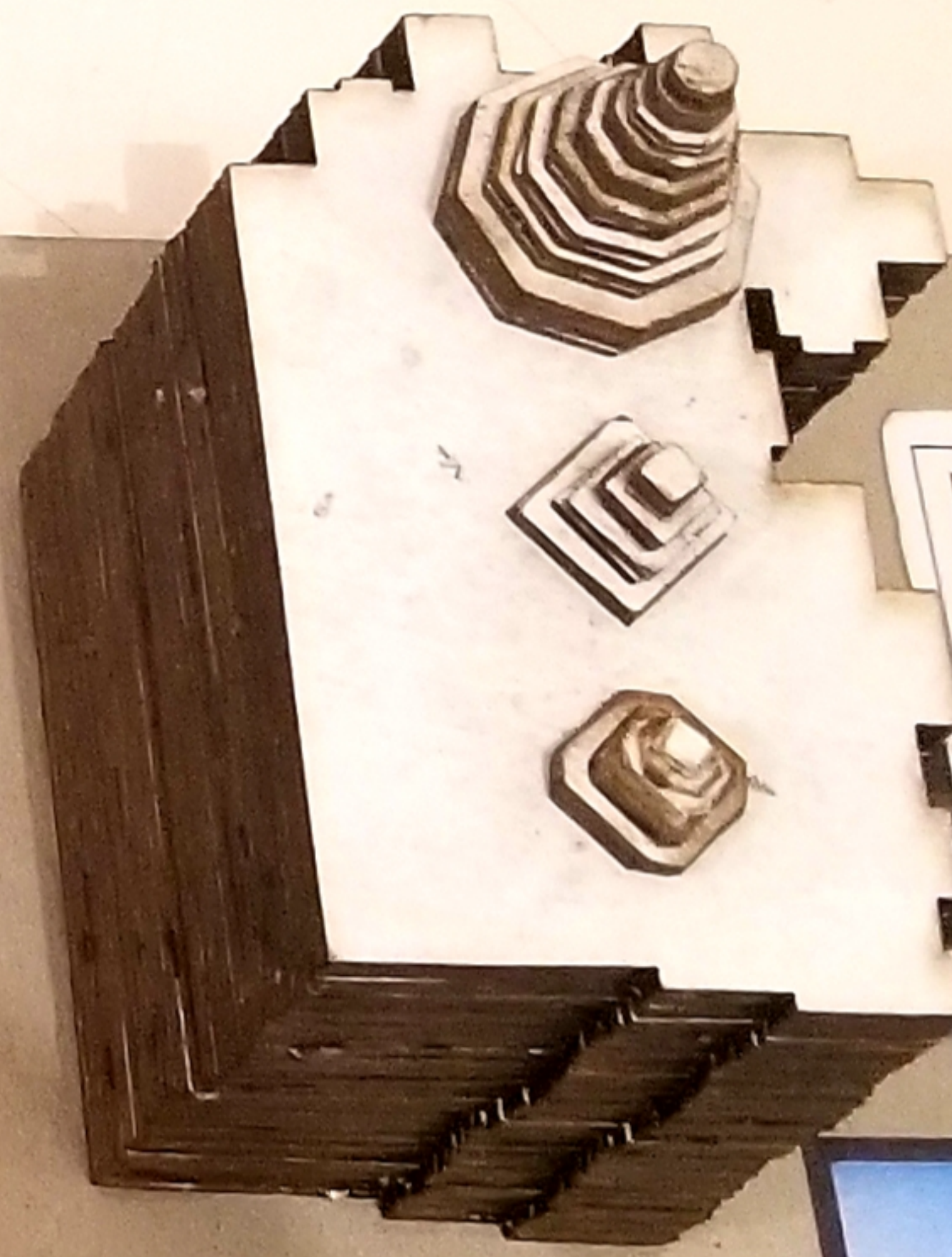
SCAN ME ②



BUILT IN: 16th
BUILT BY: KUDRA PRATAP SINGH
SCALE=1:500
Orcha Fort



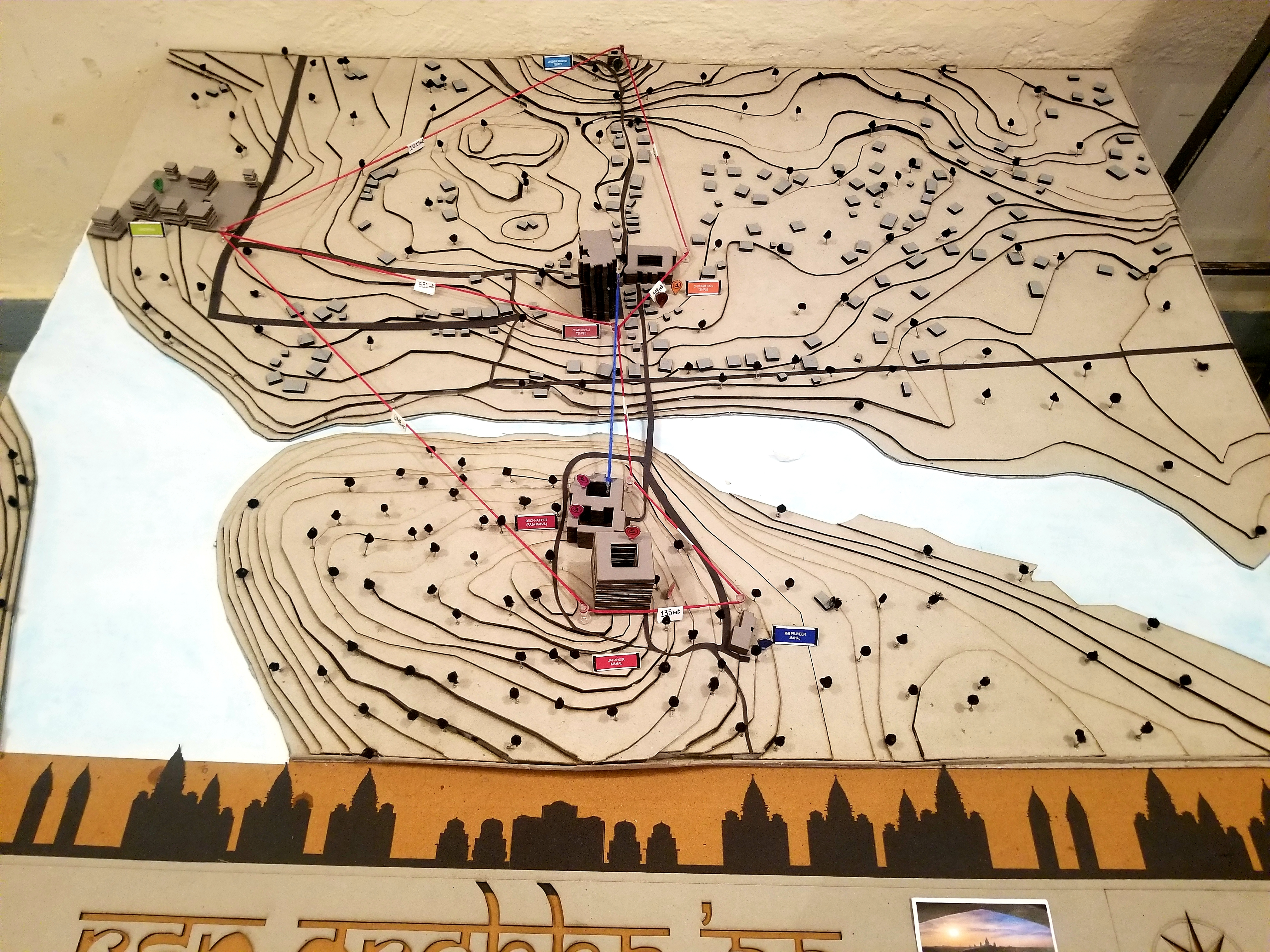
SCAN ME ③



SCAN ME ⑥



SCALE= 1:500
BUILT IN : MADHUKAR SHAH
BUILT BY : 16th CEN
Chaturbhuj Temple



CHATURSHALI TEMPLE

581 mt

CHATURSHALI TEMPLE

100 mt

DISHA FORT PALAM MANSI

103 mt

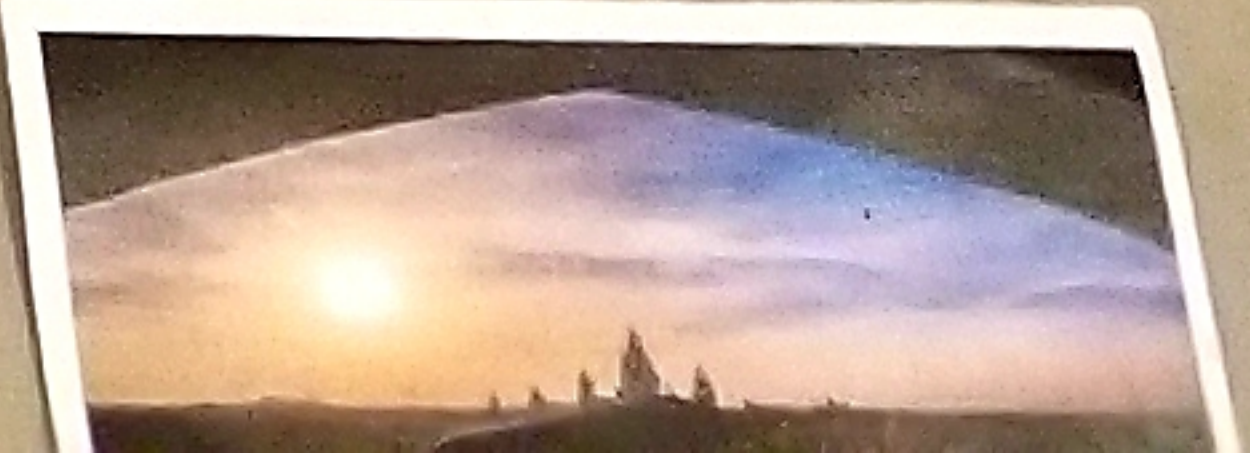
DISHA FORT PALAM MANSI

JAMNAGAR MAHAL

135 mt

RAJ RAJWEN MAHAL

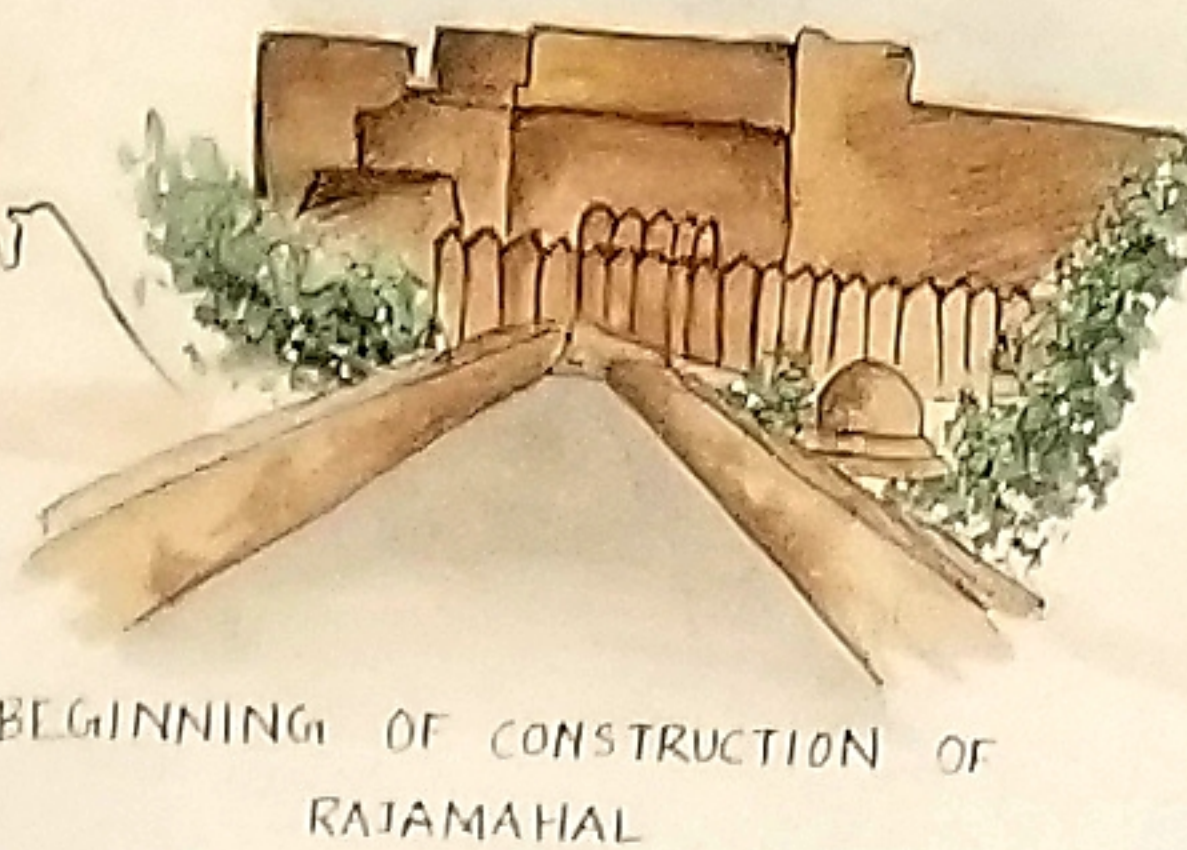
रक्त कालकत 55



RUPRA PRATAP SINGH



RUPRAPRATAP SINGH SHIFTED HIS CAPITAL FROM GOLCONDA TO ORKHA



BEGINNING OF CONSTRUCTION OF RAJAMAHAL



PURING HUNTING, FIGHT WITH LION LEADS TO DEATH OF RUDRAPRATAP SINGH

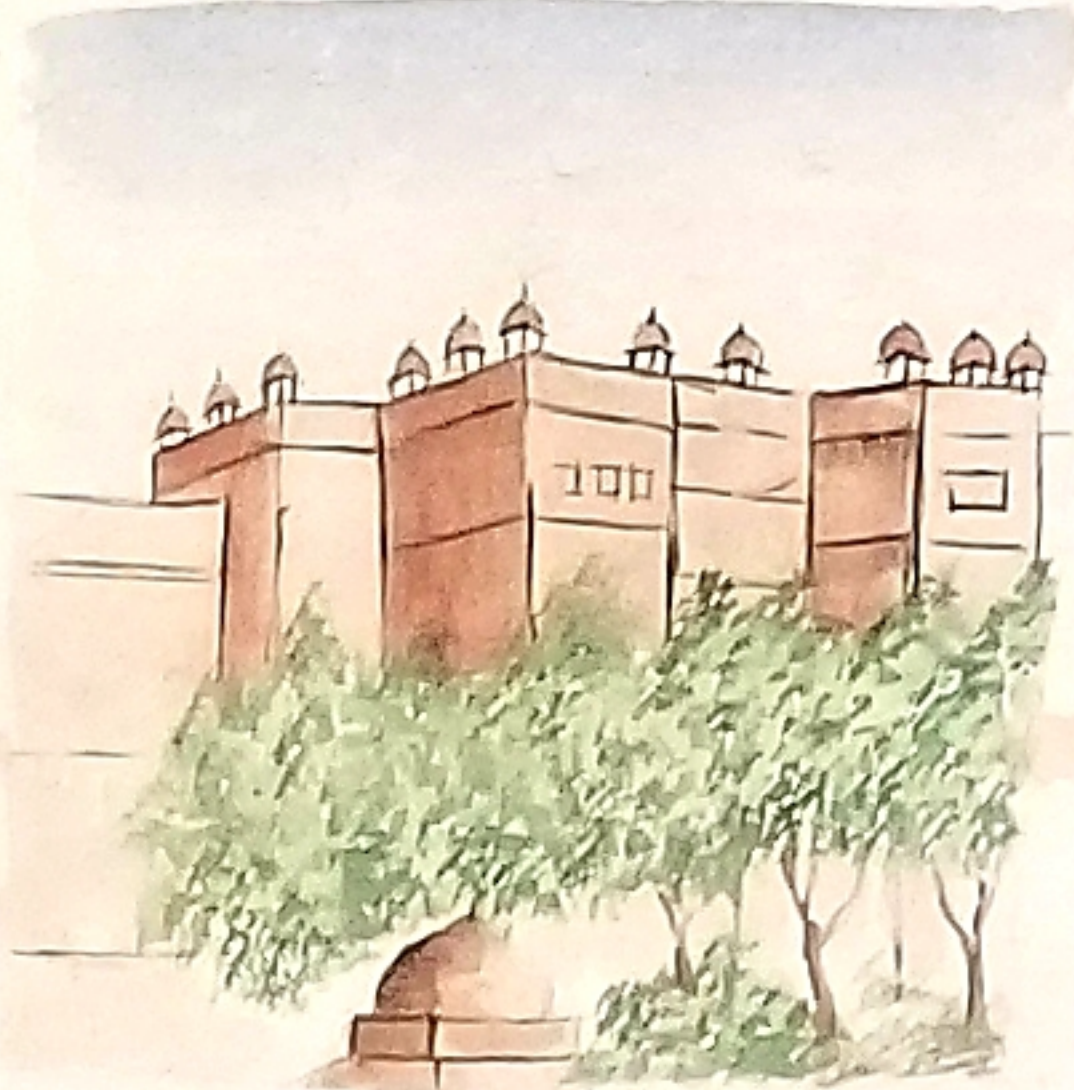


IMPRESSED BY QUEEN, LORD RAMA APPEARED IN CHILD'S INCARNATION



SHE ATTEMPTED SUICIDE, BECAUSE SHE FAILED IN IMPRESSING LORD RAMA

BHARTICHAND MADHUKAR SHAH



COMPLETION OF RAJAMAHAL



FIGHT AGAINST SHERSHAH SURI

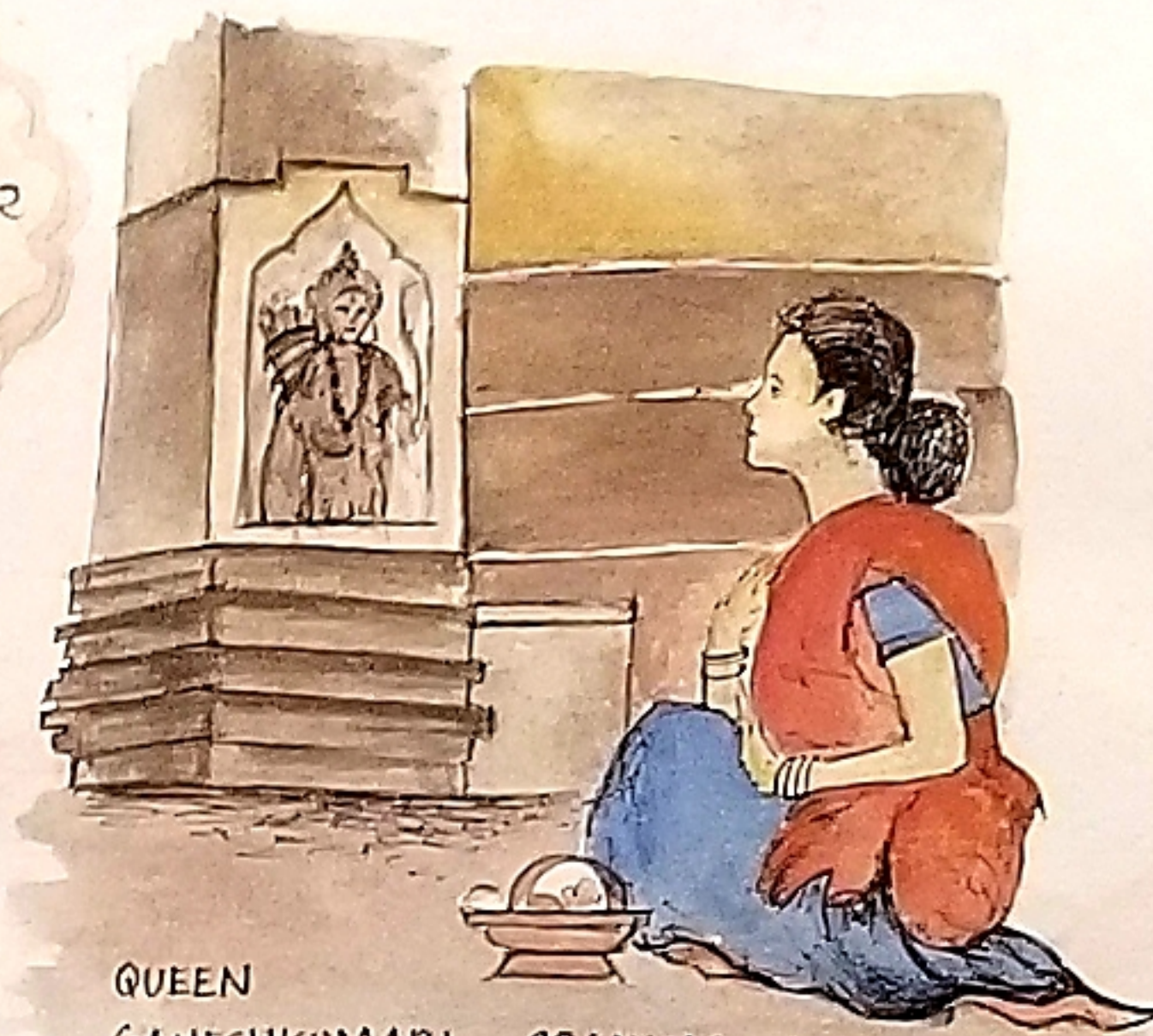


BHARTICHANDRA DIED IN WAR



MADHUKAR SHAH

रानीजी आप यहाँ से चली जाइये, झोर लोट कर तभी वापस आना जब आपके साथ राम हो।



QUEEN GANESHKUMARI PRAYING LORD RAMA



MADHUKAR SHAH MARRIES GANESH KUMARI

ठीक है। हम अयोध्या जायेन्गे, और रामजी को साथ लेकर ही आयेगे।



GANESH KUMARI

हम आपकी तपस्या से प्रसन्न हुये। कहीं आपके क्वा चारिणो?

हम तो आपके शक्ति हैं, क्या आप हमारे साथ शोरहा चारिणो।

तब हमकी लीन नाने हे। आपको हमे अपने साथ चंदन ले जाना होगा। जहाँ हम अपना स्थान ग्रहण करे वहाँ हमारा भविर बनेगा। हमे राजा श्री तनूद पुजा जायेगा नाकी भ्रमरान की तरह।

असो, हमे सर्व शक्ति परसो है।

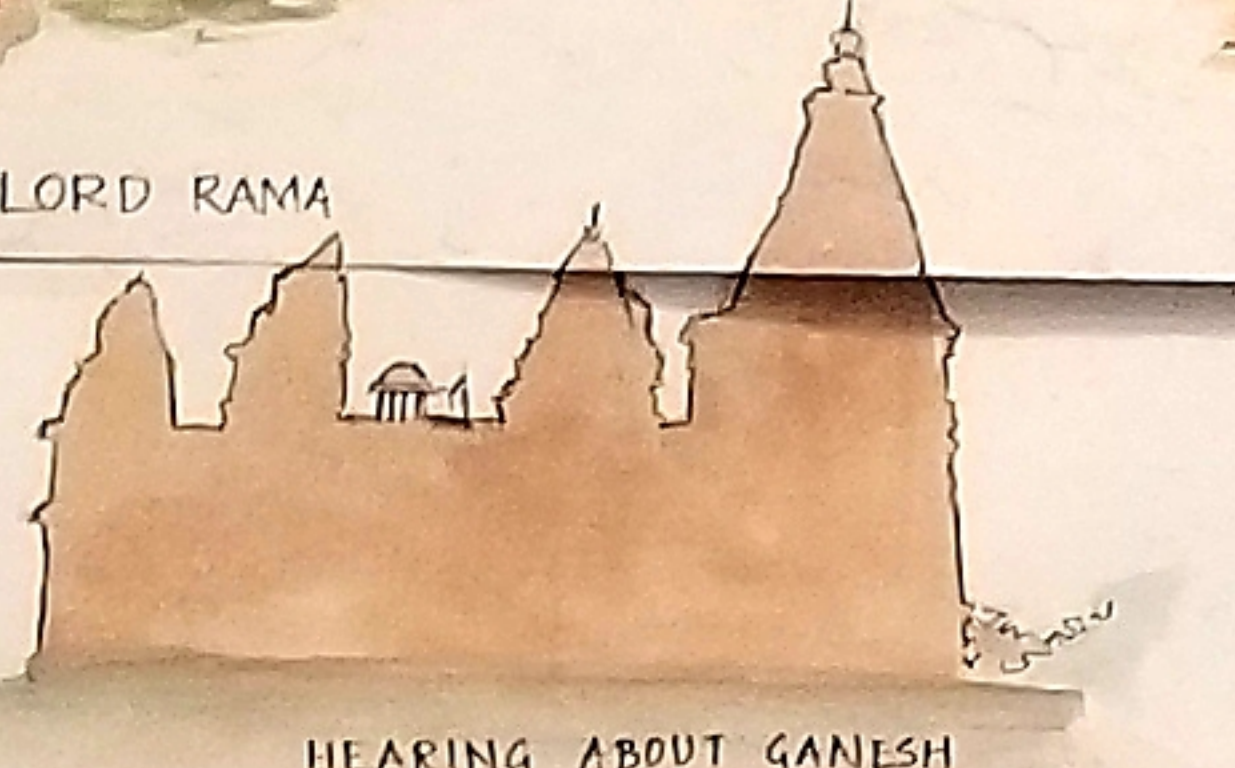
ठीक है, हम आपकी वान बरानो जन्मे।



GANESH KUMARI



WALKING BACK TO ORKHA CARRYING LORD RAMA



HEARING ABOUT GANESH KUMARI, MADHUKAR SHAH STARTED BUILDING CHATURBHUI TEMPLE FOR LORD RAMA.

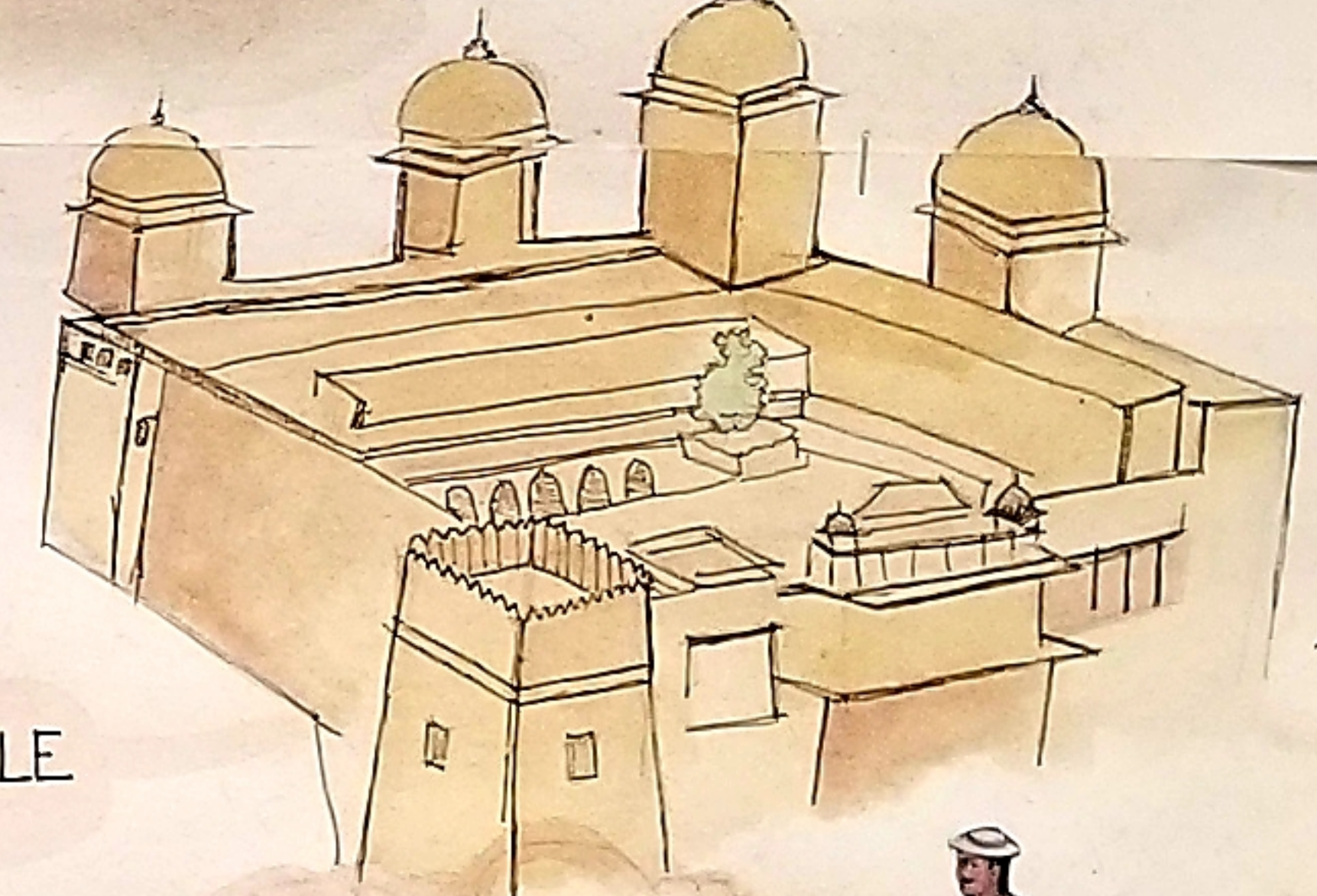


TRYING TO SHIFT IDOL OF LORD RAMA FROM RANI MAHAL

AS THE IDOL DIDN'T SHIFT, RANI MAHAL

CONVERTED TO

RAJA RAM TEMPLE

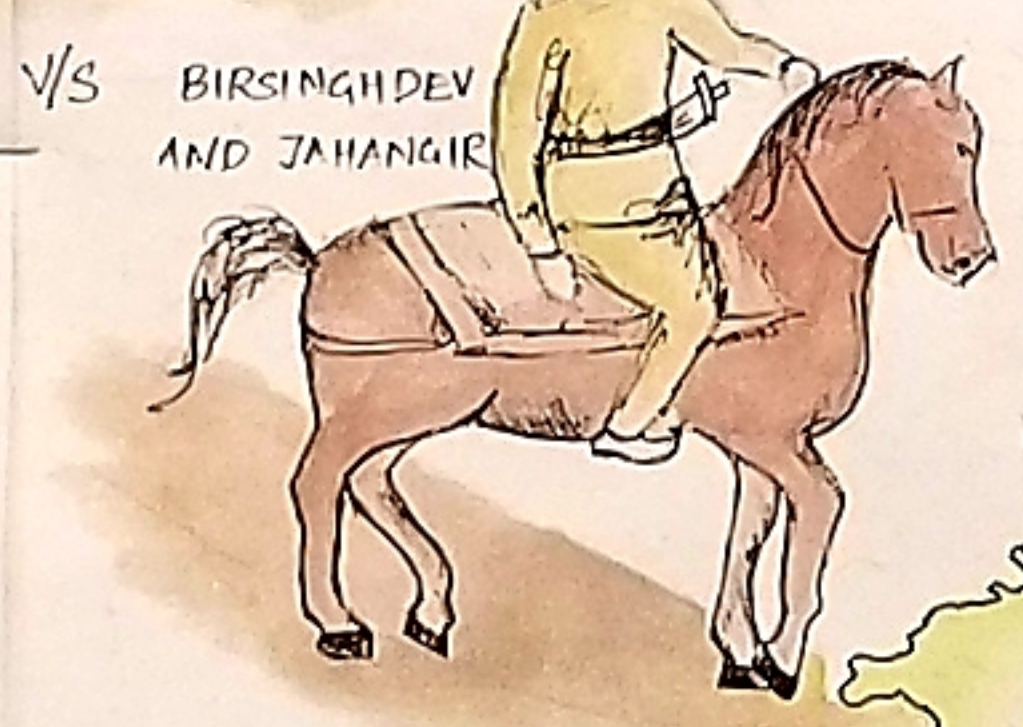


DEATH



BIRSINGHDEV AND JAHANGIR WINS

FIGHT OF ABUL FAZAL



V/S BIRSINGHDEV AND JAHANGIR



BIRSINGHDEV AND JAHANGIR BECAME FRIENDS

हमो चला चलो है की सारिम प्रयाग मे जाके गुड है।

MANTRI

हमारा पेशान फोचाए, हमे उनसे भीलना है।

AKBAR

आप यहाँ BIRSINGHDEV WAS THE NEW KING OF ORKHA से चले जाए।

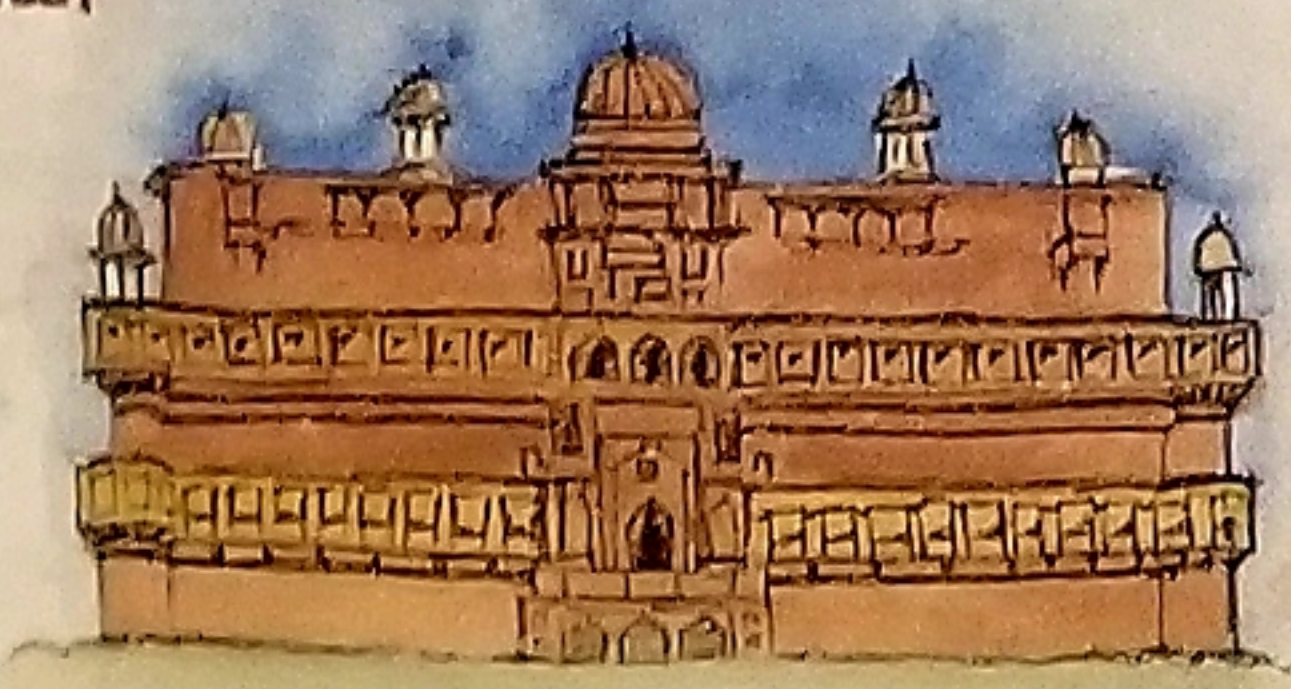
JAHANGIR WENT TO PRAYAG FORT



JAHANGIR



RAJ PRAVEEN MAHAL WAS CONSTRUCTED



JAHANGIR MAHAL WAS COMPLETED



JUJHAR SINGH WAS THE NEW KING



SHAHJAHAN CAPTURED ORKHA

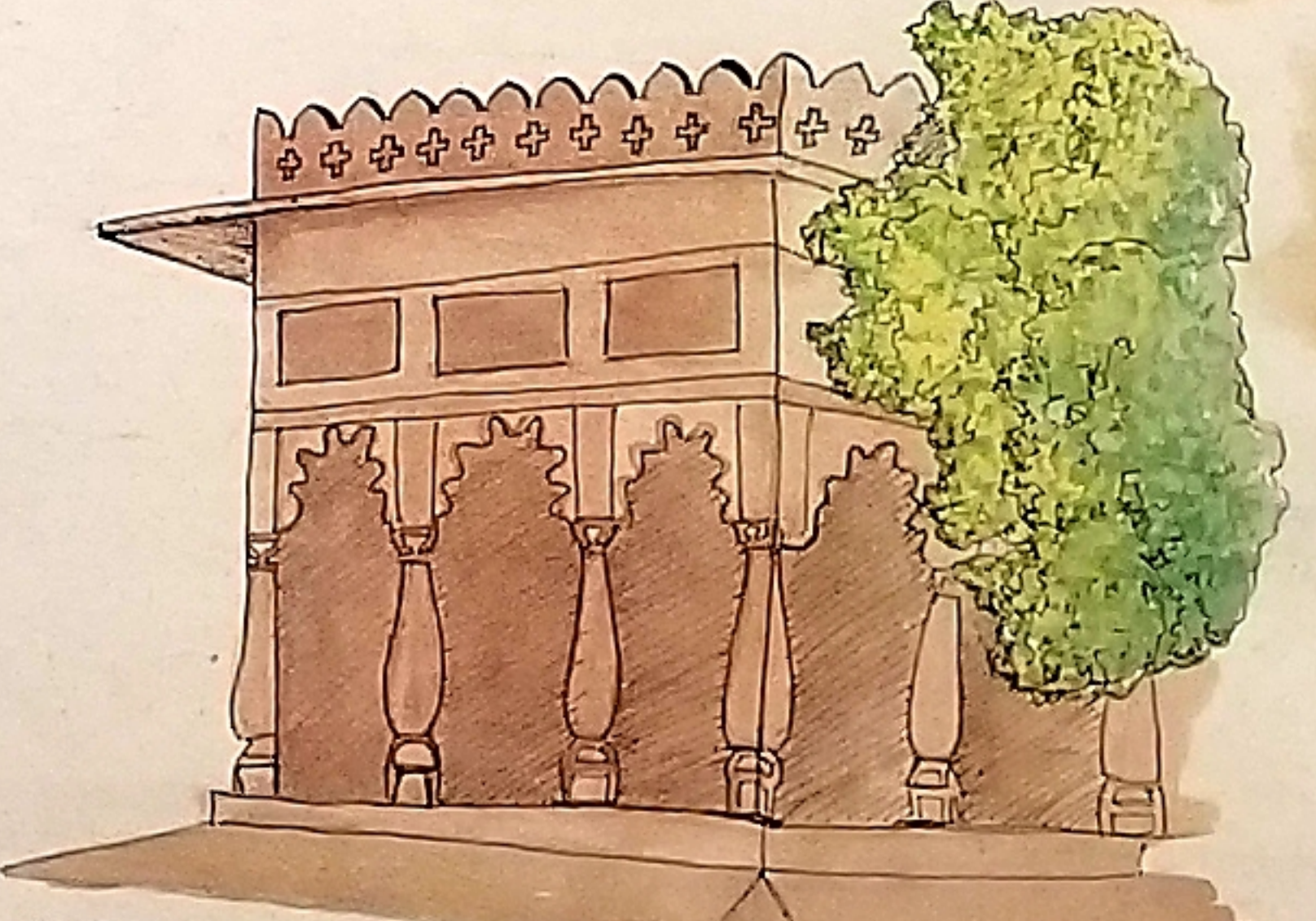


FIGHT OF JUJHAR SINGH V/S SHAHJAHAN

JUJHARSINGH WENT TO TIKRAMGRAH AND MADE ITS CAPITAL AFTER DEFEAT



TIKRAMGRAH



HARDAUL TEMPLE

orkha ki panthiya

CENO MAHAR INDRA (1672 -

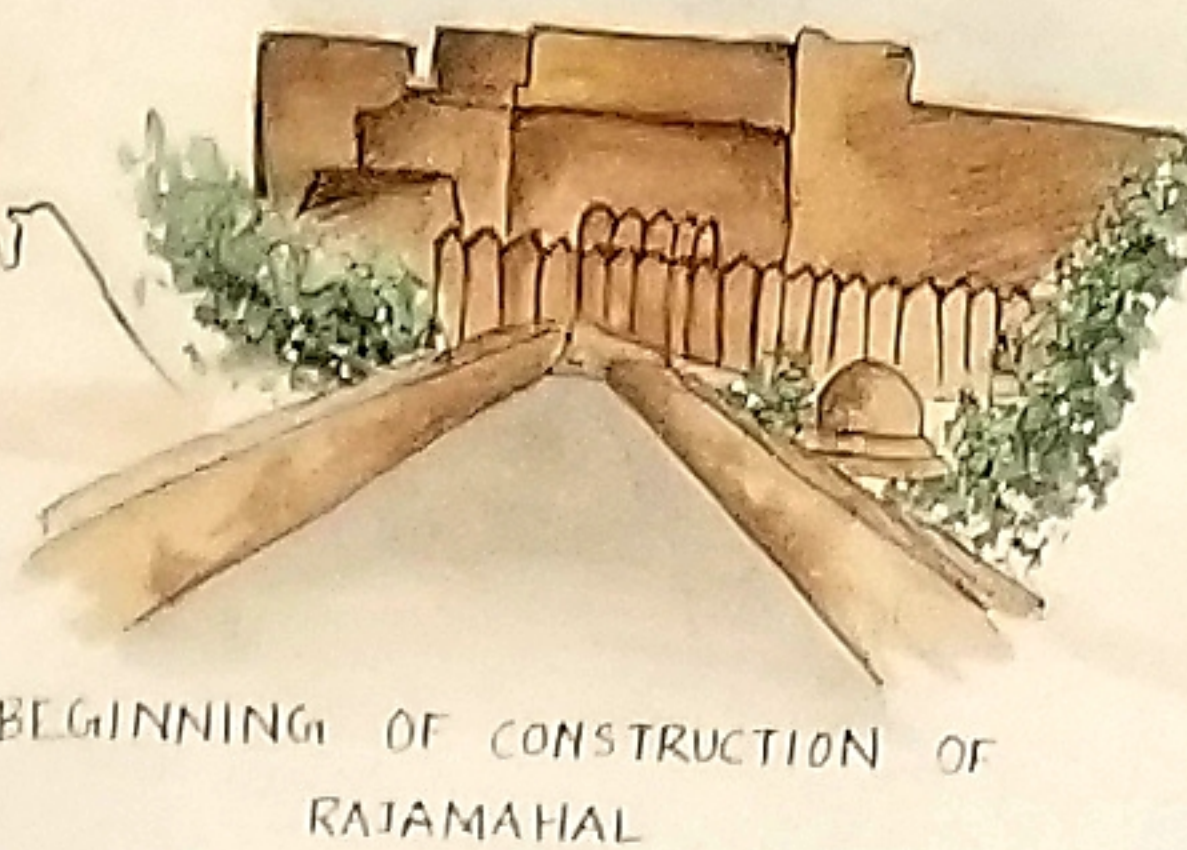
CENOTAF OF MAHAR BHAGWAN SINGH (1684 - 1689

CENOTAF SAWANT (1745 - 17

RUPRA PRATAP SINGH



RUDRAPRATAP SINGH SHIFTED HIS CAPITAL FROM GOLKONDA TO ORKHA



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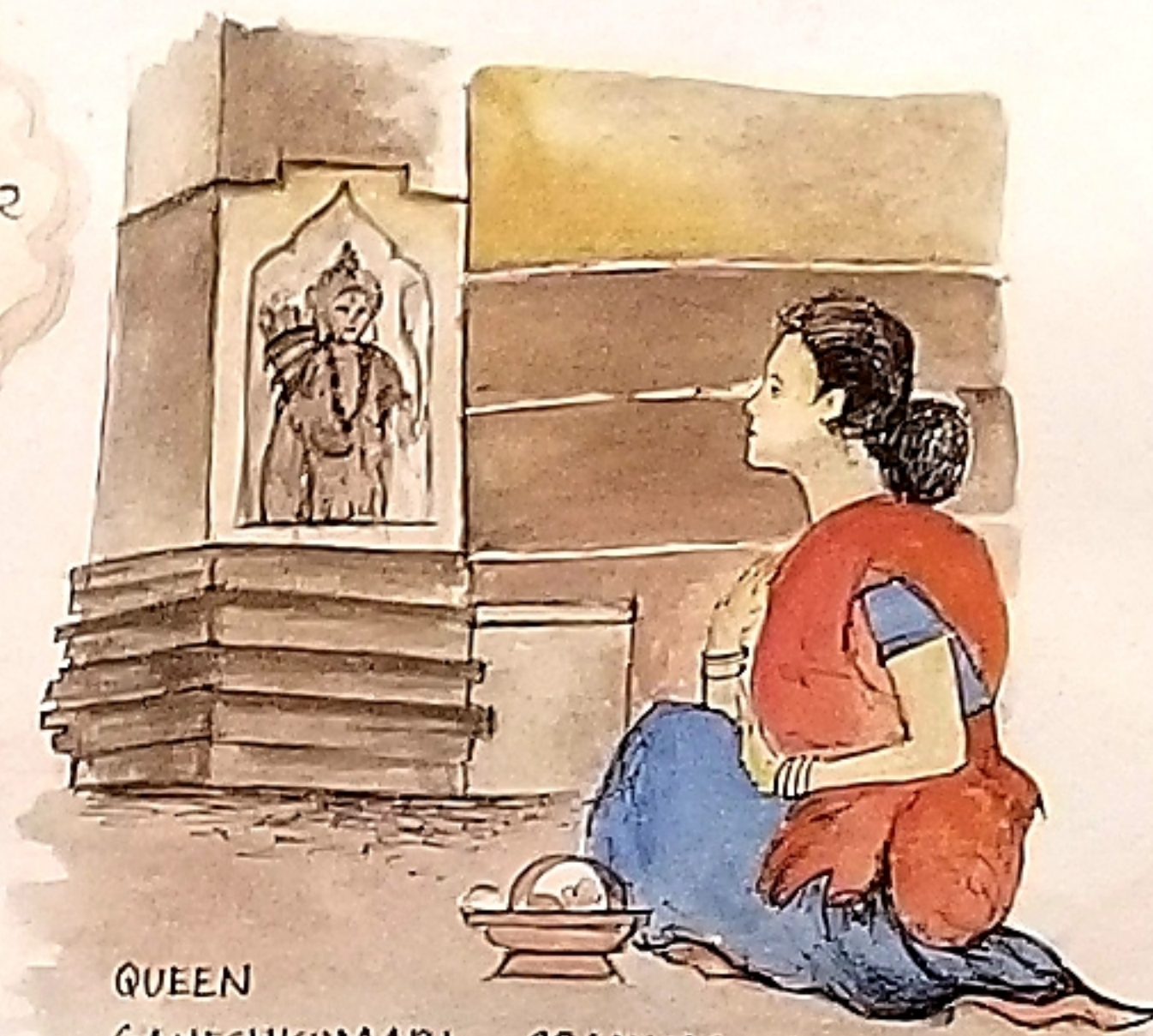
MADHUKAR SHAH

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ठीक है। हम अयोध्या जायेन्गे, और रामजी को साथ लेकर ही आयेगे।



GANESH KUMARI

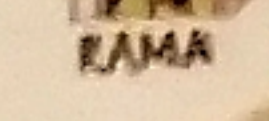


QUEEN GANESHKUMARI PRAYING LORD RAMA



MADHUKAR SHAH MARRIES GANESH KUMARI

हम आपकी तपस्या से प्रसन्न हुये। कहीये आपको क्या चाहिए?



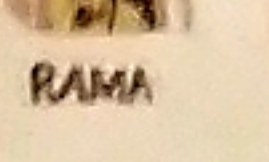
RAMA

हम तो आपके शक्ति हैं, क्या आप हमारे साथ औरत चालीये।



GANESH KUMARI

तब हमकी लीन चले है। आपको हमे अपने साथ चंदन ले जाना होगा। जहाँ हम अपना स्थान ग्रहण करे वहाँ हमारा भवित वनेगा। हमे राजा की तरह पुजा जायेगा नाकी भयमान की तरह।



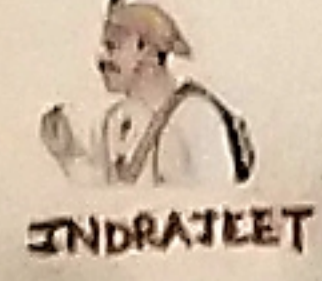
RAMA

अरे, हमे बर्षा प्रीति परसंद है।



BIRSINGH DEV

ठीक है, हम आपकी बात बताने ज्मरे।



INDRAJIT



HEARING ABOUT GANESH KUMARI, MADHUKAR SHAH STARTED BUILDING CHATURBHUI TEMPLE FOR LORD RAMA.



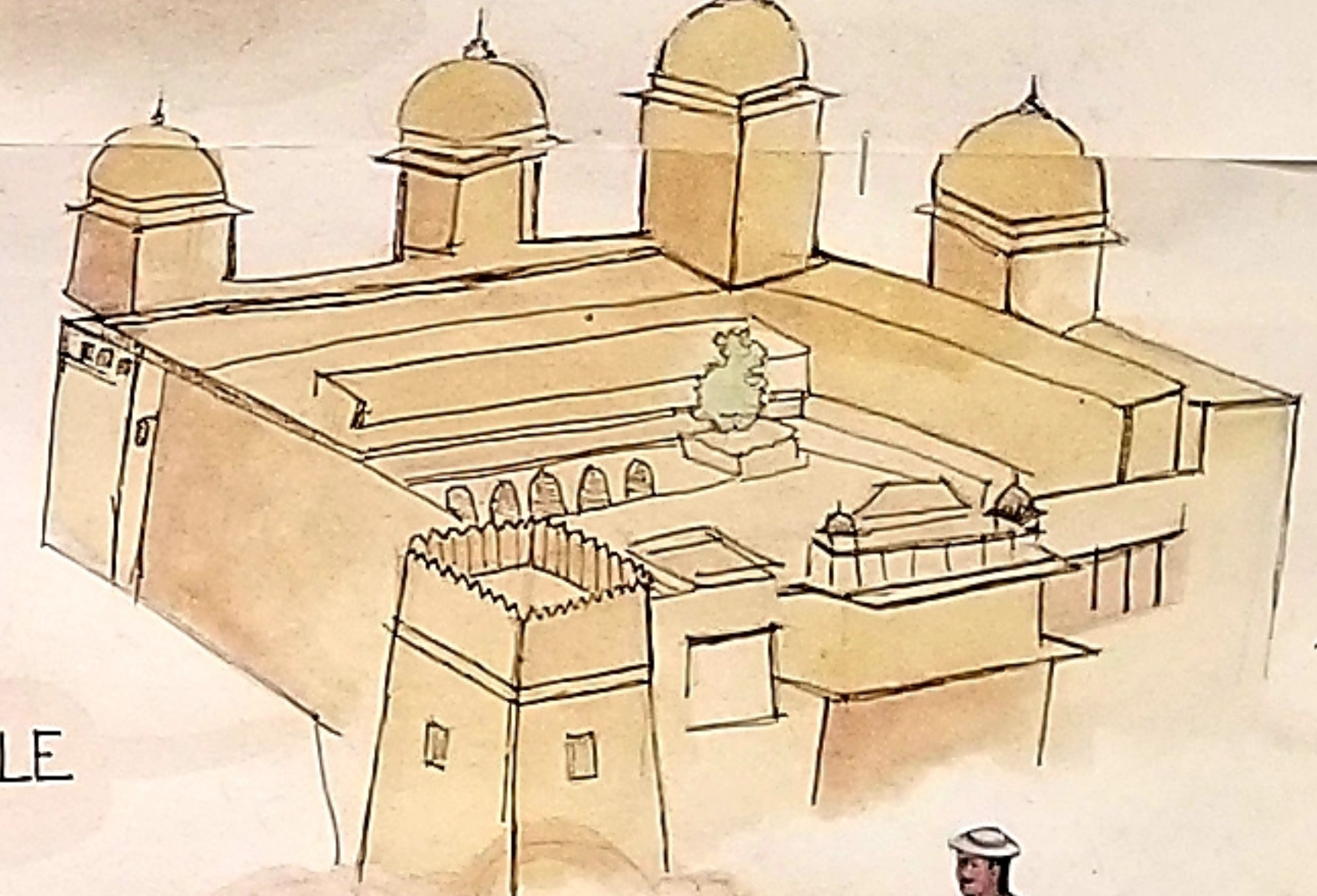
WALKING BACK TO ORKHA CARRYING LORD RAMA.



TRYING TO SHIFT IDOL OF LORD RAMA FROM RANI MAHAL

AS THE IDOL DIDN'T SHIFT, RANI MAHAL

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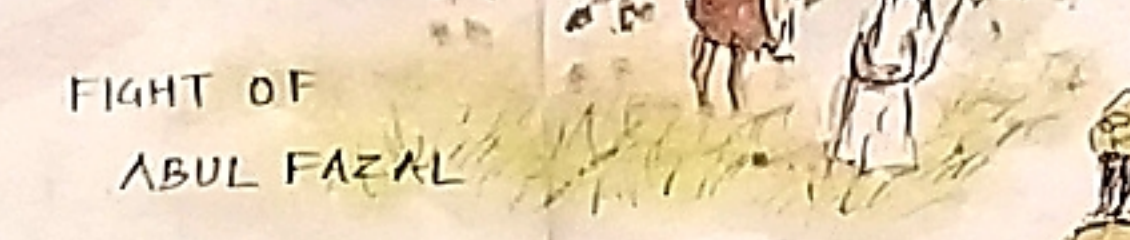


DEATH

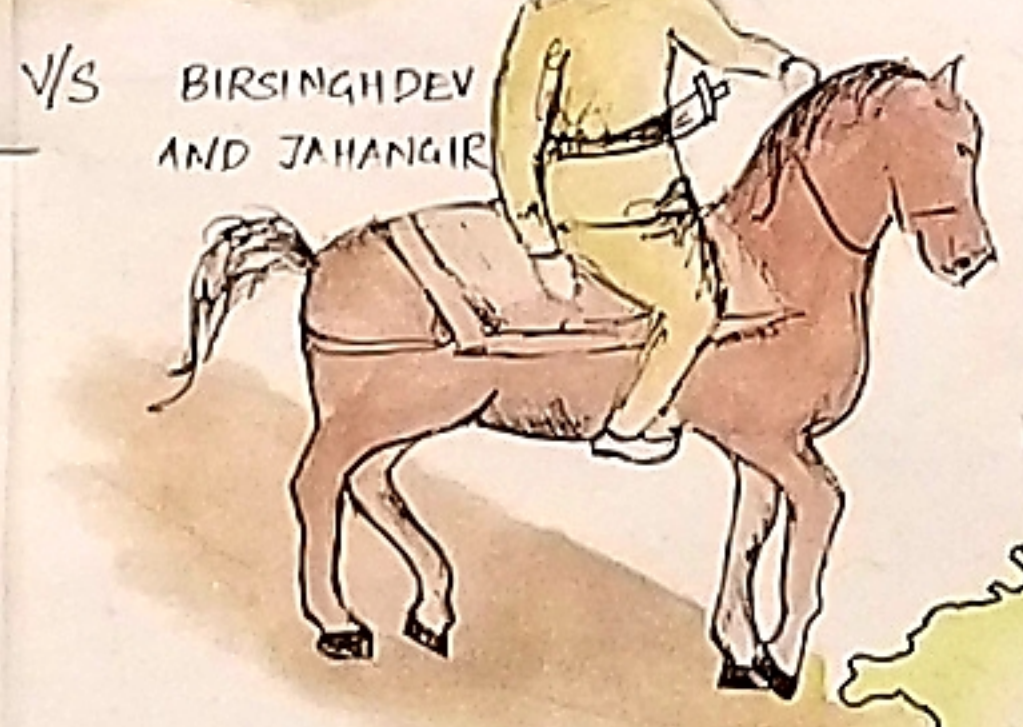


BEGINNING OF JAHANGIR MAHAL

BIRSINGHDEV AND JAHANGIR WINS.



FIGHT OF ABUL FAZAL



BIRSINGHDEV AND JAHANGIR



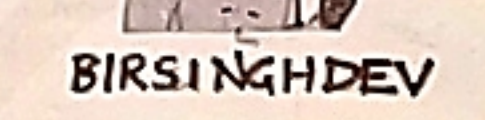
BIRSINGHDEV AND JAHANGIR BECAME FRIENDS

हो चला चला है की सखिम प्रयाग से चके हुए हैं।



MANTRI

हमारा पेशान फोचाए, हमे उनसे भीलना है।



BIRSINGHDEV



AKBAR

आप यहाँ BIRSINGHDEV WAS THE NEW KING OF ORKHA से चले जाए।



JAHANGIR

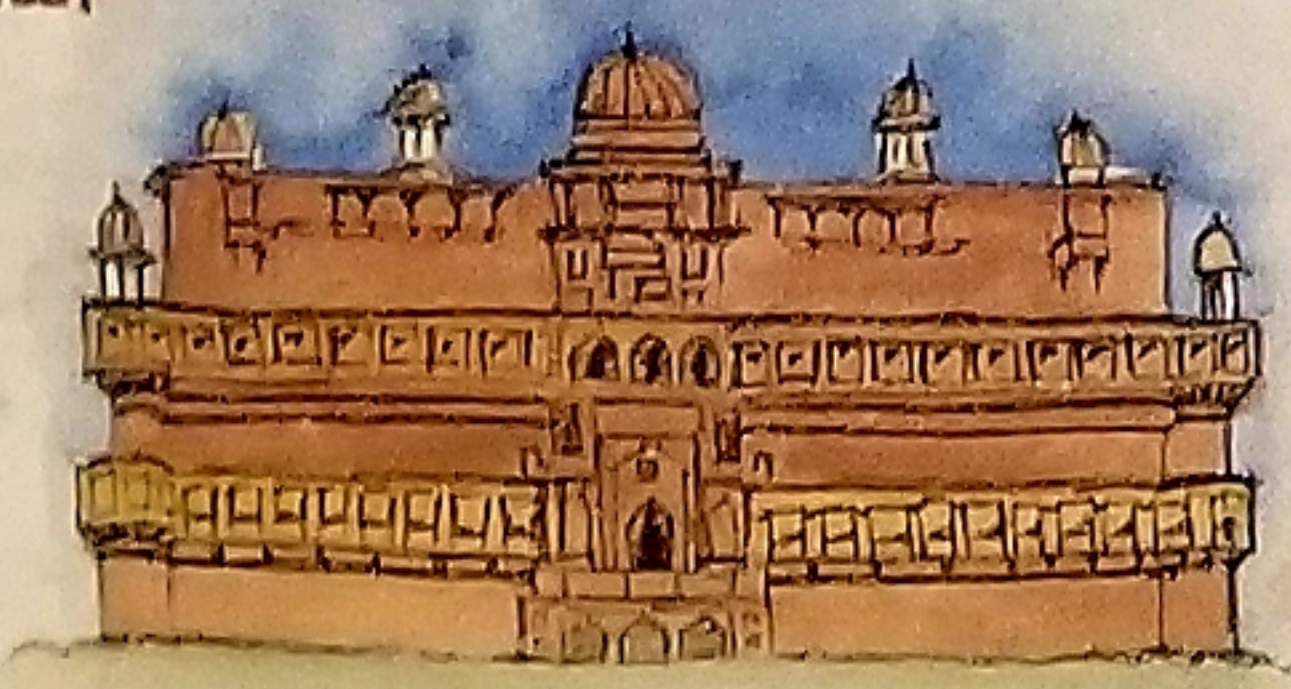
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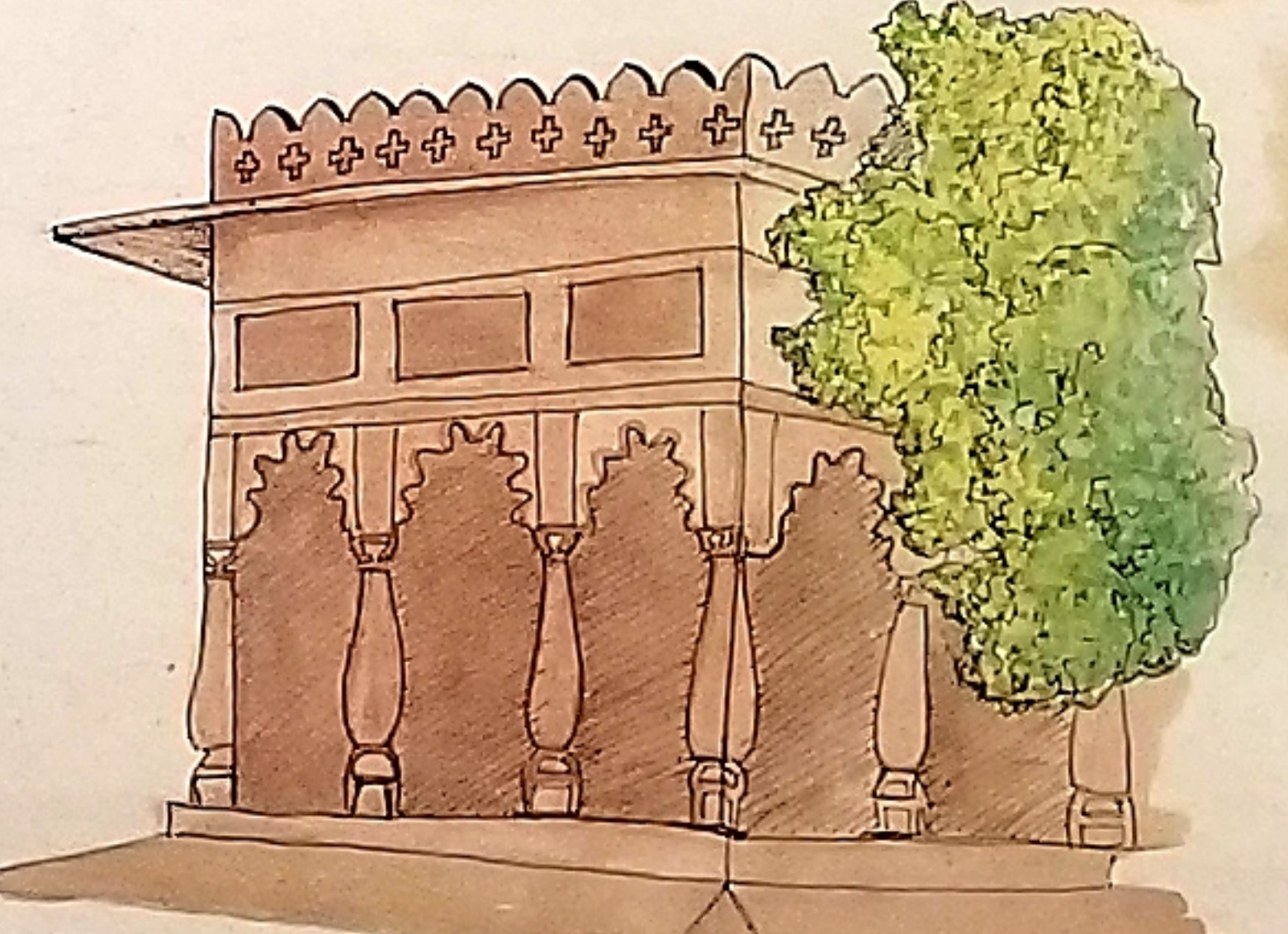


FIGHT OF JUJHAR SINGH V/S SHAHJAHAN

JUJHARSINGH WENT TO TIKRAMGRAH AND MADE ITS CAPITAL AFTER DEFEAT



TIKRAMGRAH



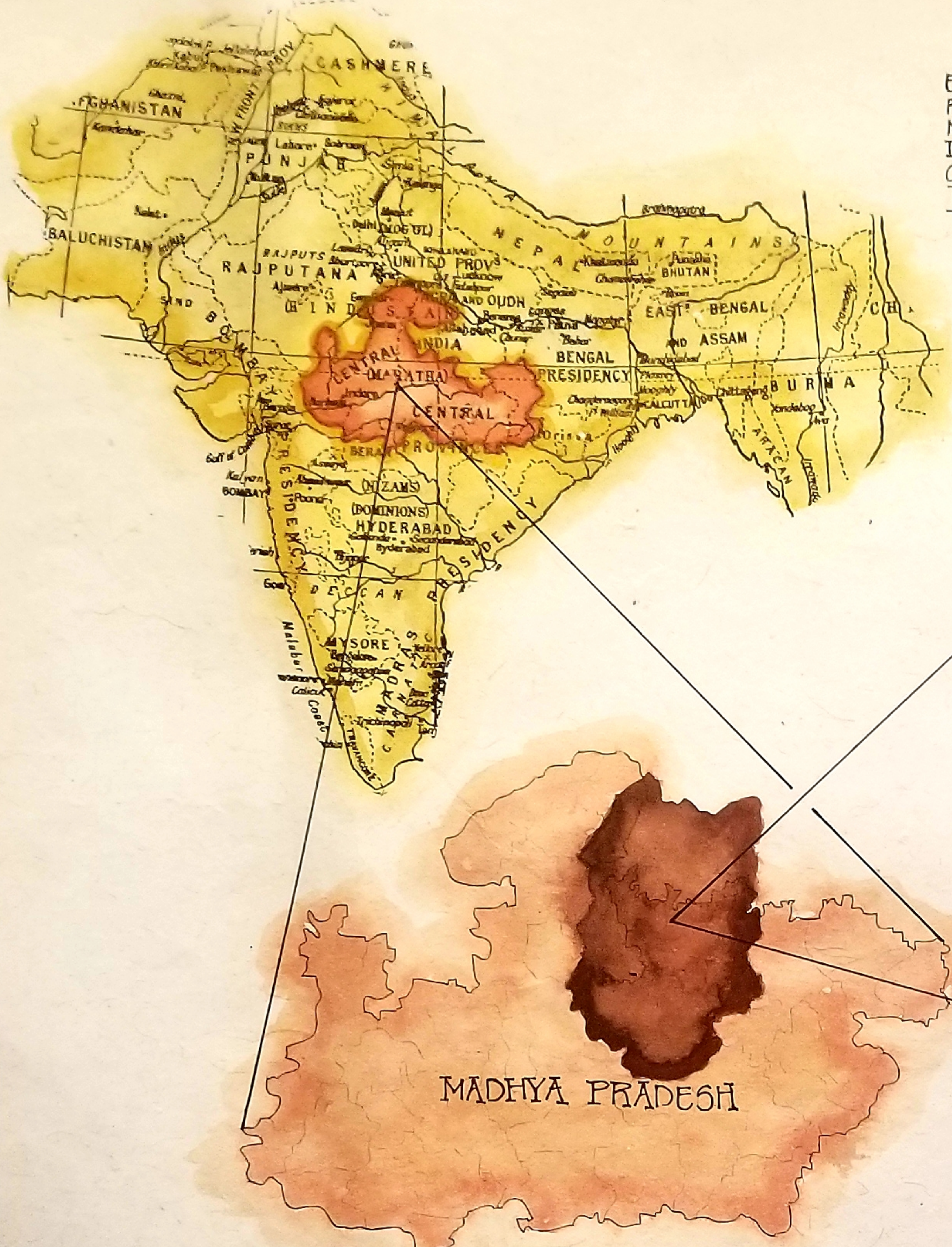
HARDAUL TEMPLE

orkha ki panthiya

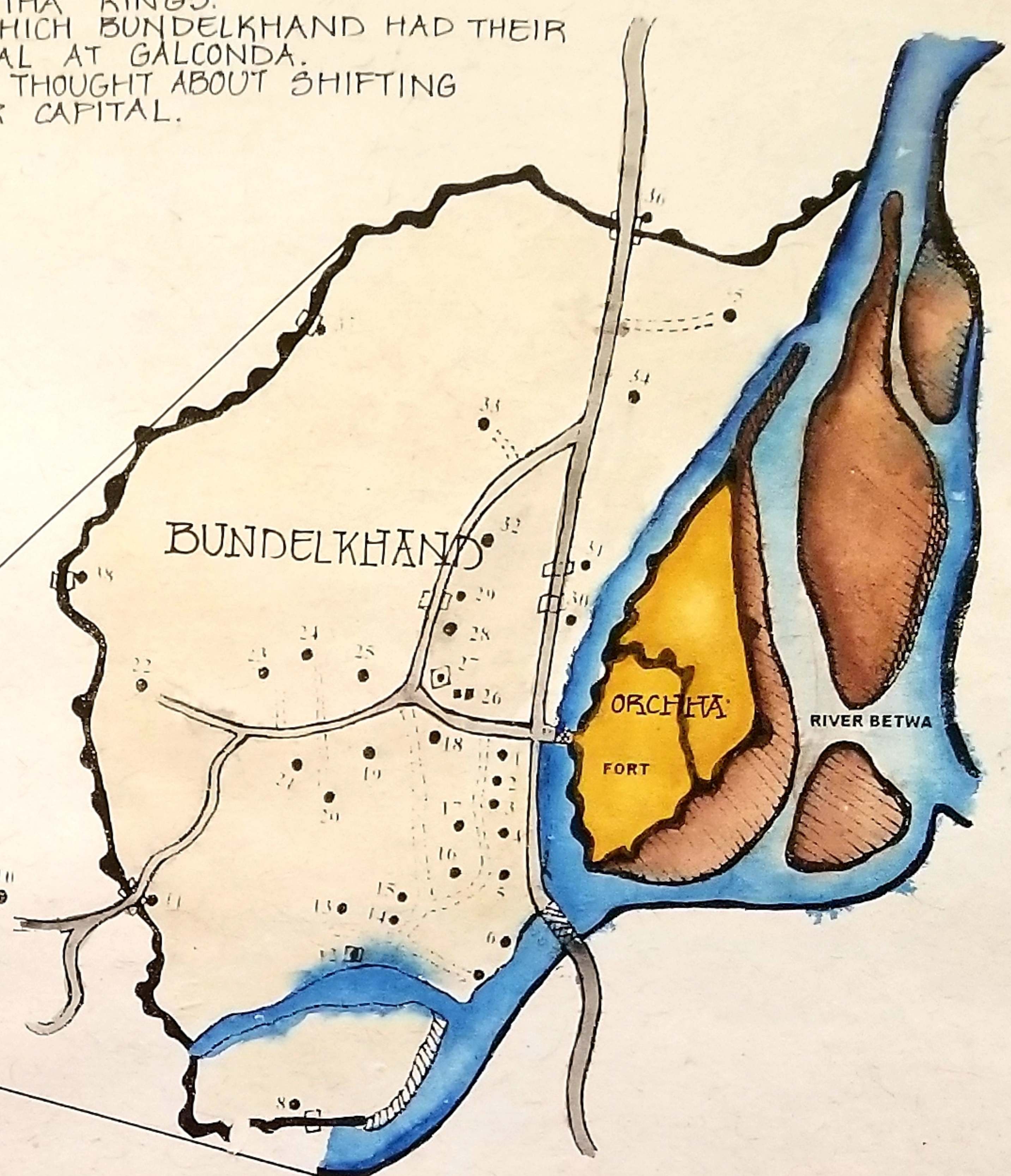
CENO MAHAR INDRA (1672 -

CENOTAF OF MAHAR BHAGWAN SINGH (1684 - 1689

CENOTAF SAWANT (1745 - 17



EARLIER MADHYA PRADESH WAS RULED BY RAJPUTANA AND MARATHA KINGS. IN WHICH BUNDELKHAND HAD THEIR CAPITAL AT GALCONDA. THEY THOUGHT ABOUT SHIFTING THEIR CAPITAL.



SHIFTING CAPITAL FROM GALCONDA TO SECURE SPOT. BEAUTY OF BETWA RIVER AND ESTABLISHMENT OF CAPITAL. INSPIRED BY THE DESIGN OF MONUMENT BUILT BY SULTAN OF MALWA.



● RAJ PRAVEEN MAHAL



● CHATURBHUJ TEMPLE



● RAJA MAHAL



● JAHANGIR MAHAL

- 1. KANTILA DARWAZA
- 2. RAJA MAHAL
- 3. SHEESH MAHAL
- 4. JAHANGIR MAHAL
- 5. UNTH KHANA
- 6. THEATER
- 7. DAUJI KI KOTHI
- 8. PUROSHATTAM
- 9. BARUD KHANA
- 10. TAMIRAT KI KOTHI
- 11. HAMIR KI KOTHI
- 12. DAROGA KI KOTHI
- 13. MACHHI DARWAZA
- 14. BAKAS RAI KI HAYELI
- 15. TOPE KHANA
- 16. GATE.



- 17. HORSE STABLE
- 18. SHYAM DUA KI KOTHI
- 19. ELEPHANT STABLE
- 20. OSHA'S HOUSE
- 21. HAMAM KHANA
- 22. RAJ PRAVEEN MAHAL
- 23. ANAND MANGAL BAGH
- 24. HAMAM KHANA KE DARWAZA
- 25. GATE
- 26. SIVA TEMPLE
- 27. GATE
- 28. TEEN DASIYON KI SAMADH
- 29. PANDU MUKHI TEMPLE
- 30. RADHA BIHARI TEMPLE
- 31. YAGYA SALA
- 32. BANVASHI TEMPLE.



● LAXMI TEMPLE



● CENOTAPHS

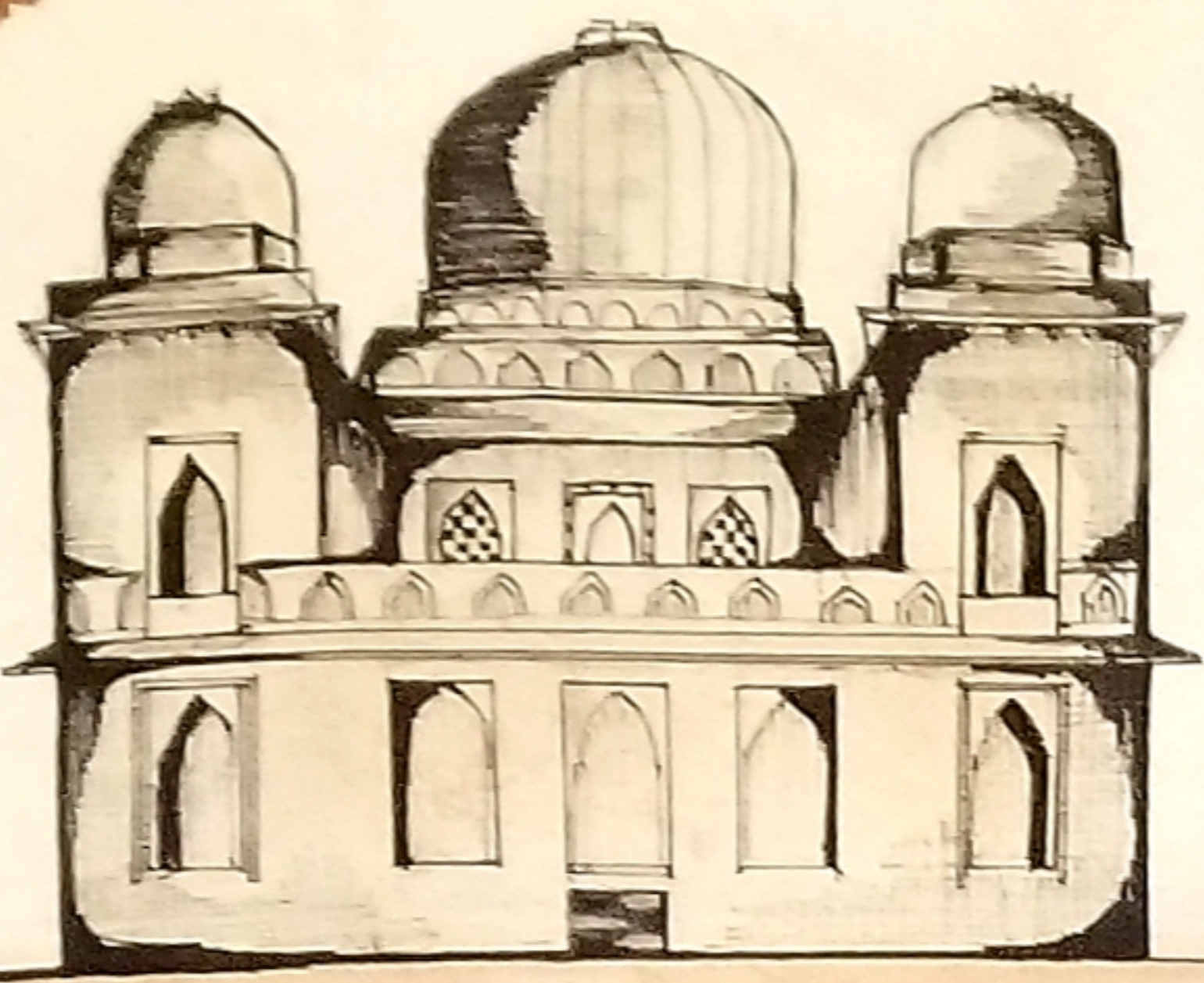


● RAJA RAM TEMPLE

SITE PLAN

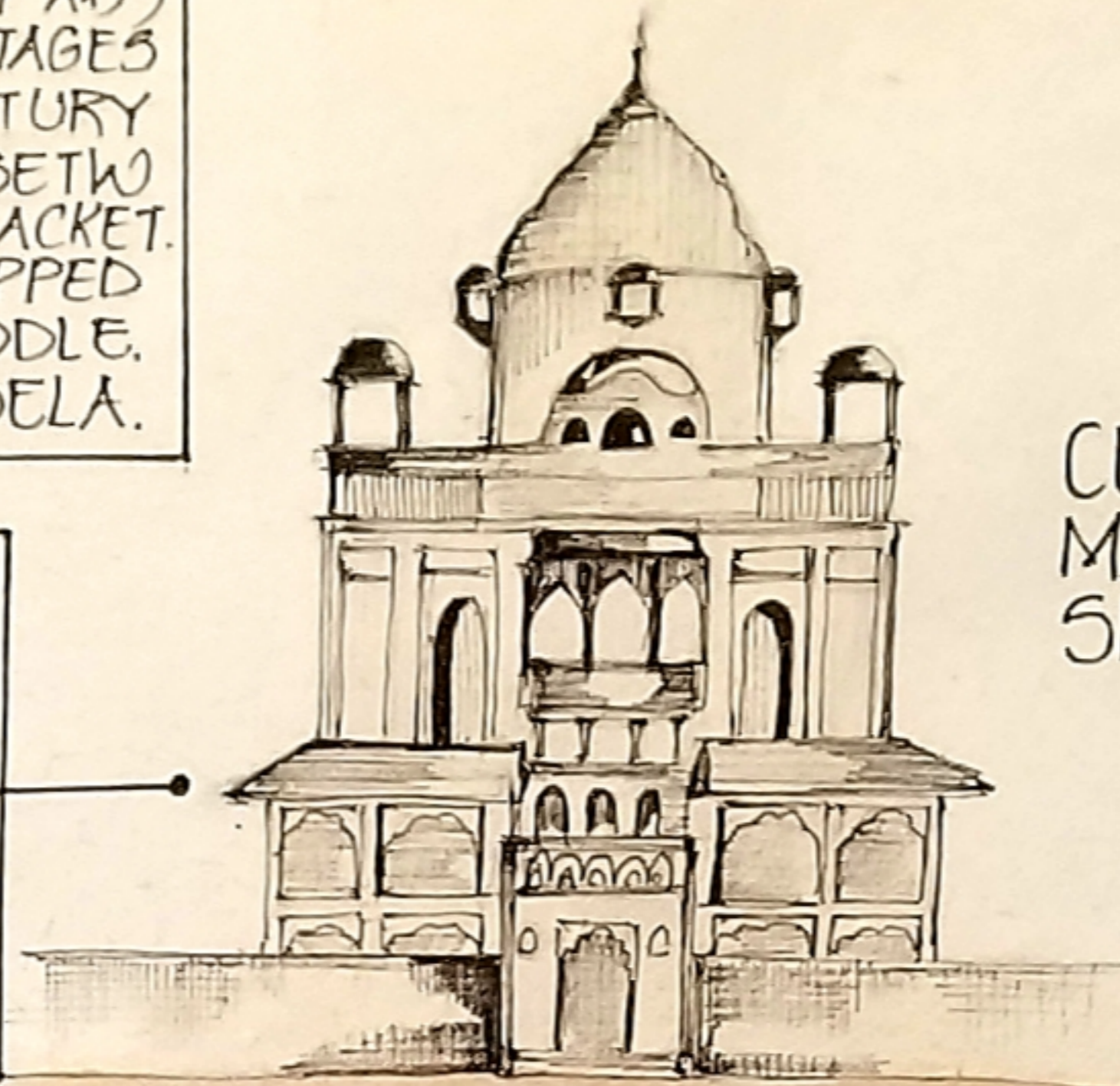


CENOTAPH OF BHARTI CHANDRA (1531-1554 A.D)



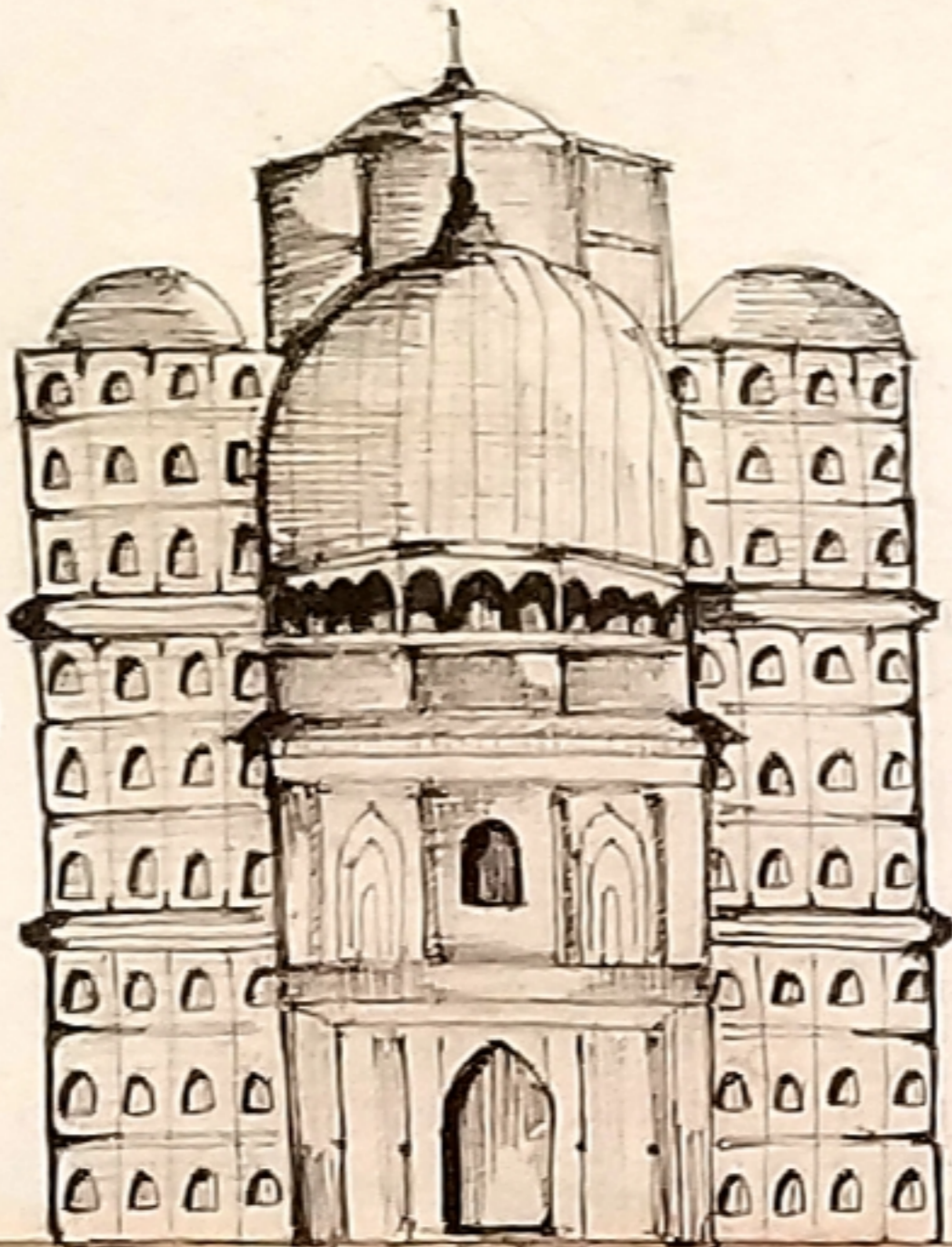
BHARTI CHANDRA (1531-1554 AD) CENOTAPH WAS BUILT IN TWO STAGES DOMES WERE ADDED IN 17TH CENTURY INSCRIPTIONS WERE DONE BETWEEN THE CHAJJA'S AND BRACKET. EACH CORNER HAS A ROOM TOPPED WITH DOME AND DOME AT MIDDLE. ARCHITECTURAL STYLE BUNDELA.

MADHUKAR SHAH (1554-1592) THE CENOTAPH IS ENCLOSED BY WALL SANCTUM HAS MARBLE STATUES OF MADHUKAR SHAH AND QUEEN THE SOUTHERN WALL ALLOWS ENTRY TO THE TERRACE THROUGH A STAIRCASE OPENING OUTSIDE.



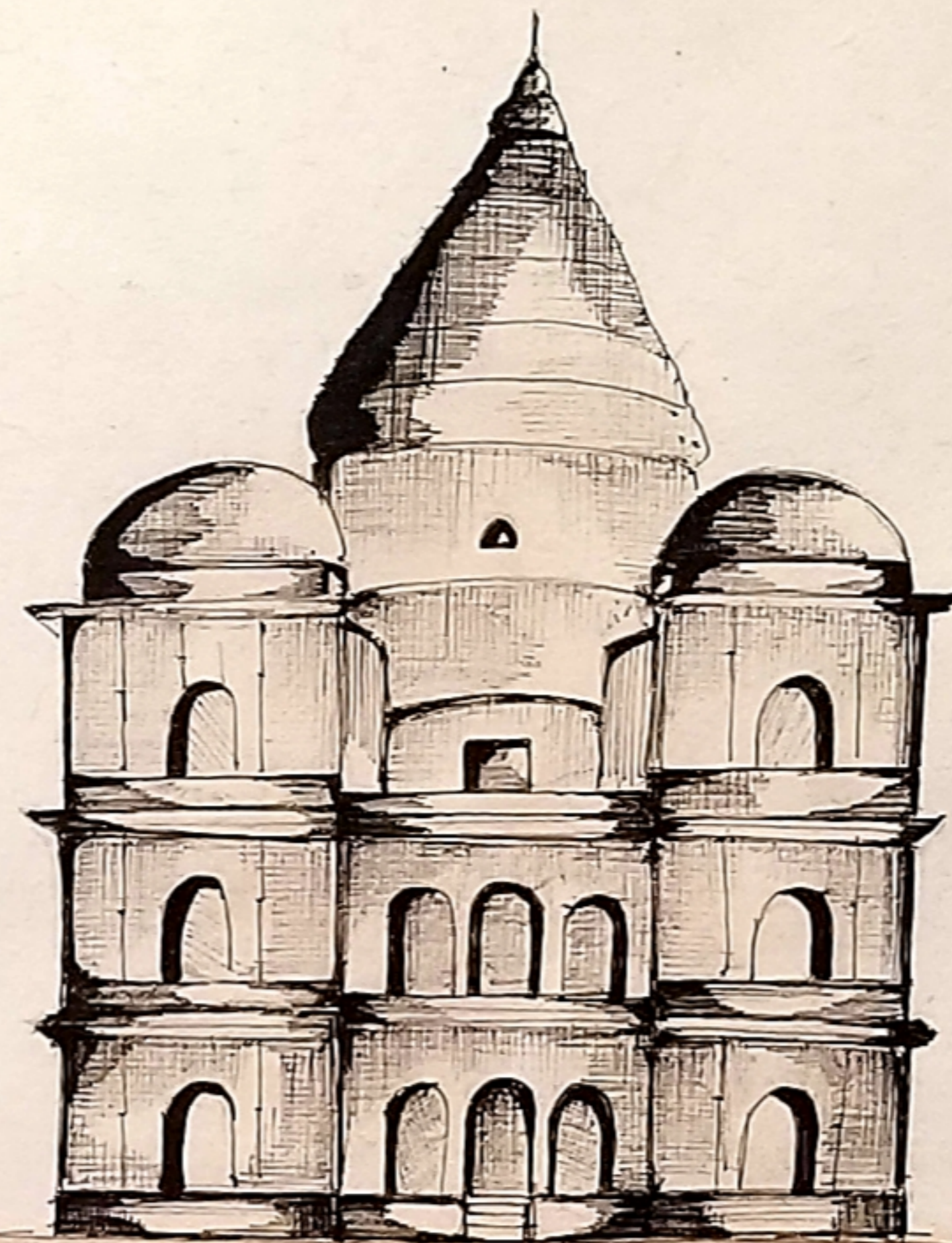
CENOTAPH OF MADHUKAR SHAH (1554-92 AD)

CENOTAPH OF VIR SINGH DEO (1605-1625 AD)



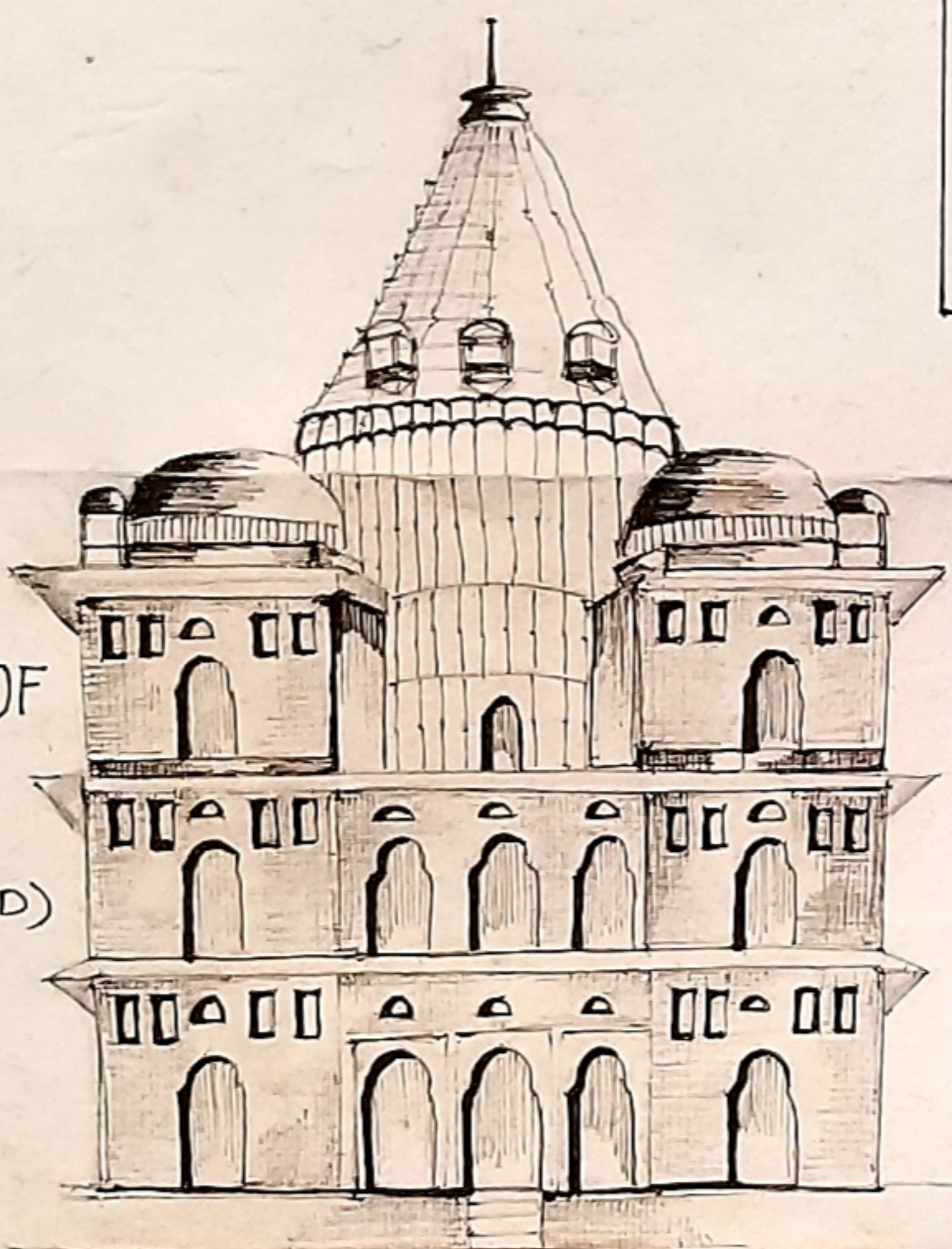
VIR SINGH DEO (1605-1625) THE GOLDEN ERA IN THE ANNALS OF BUNDELA DYNASTY. SQUARE STRUCTURE AND THREE STOREY. THE JOINING ON EACH OF THE FLOOR HAS BALCONIES. WHICH ARE NOT ABLE TO SURVIVE AND RAVAGES OF THE TIME. THE FLOW OF THE BETWA RIVER TOUCHES THE BOTTOM OF PLATFORM.

THE EARLIER CENOTAPH OF THIS CAMPUS WHICH SHOW THE DEVELOPED STAGE OF BUNDELA. RECTANGULAR CHAMBERS WITH THREE ARCHED DOORS TOWARDS COURTYARD. FOUR ARCHED DOORS IN EACH DIRECTION LEADING ONTO THE OUTER CHAMBER. THE ARCHITECTURAL STYLE OF THE CENOTAPH IS NAGRA STYLE.



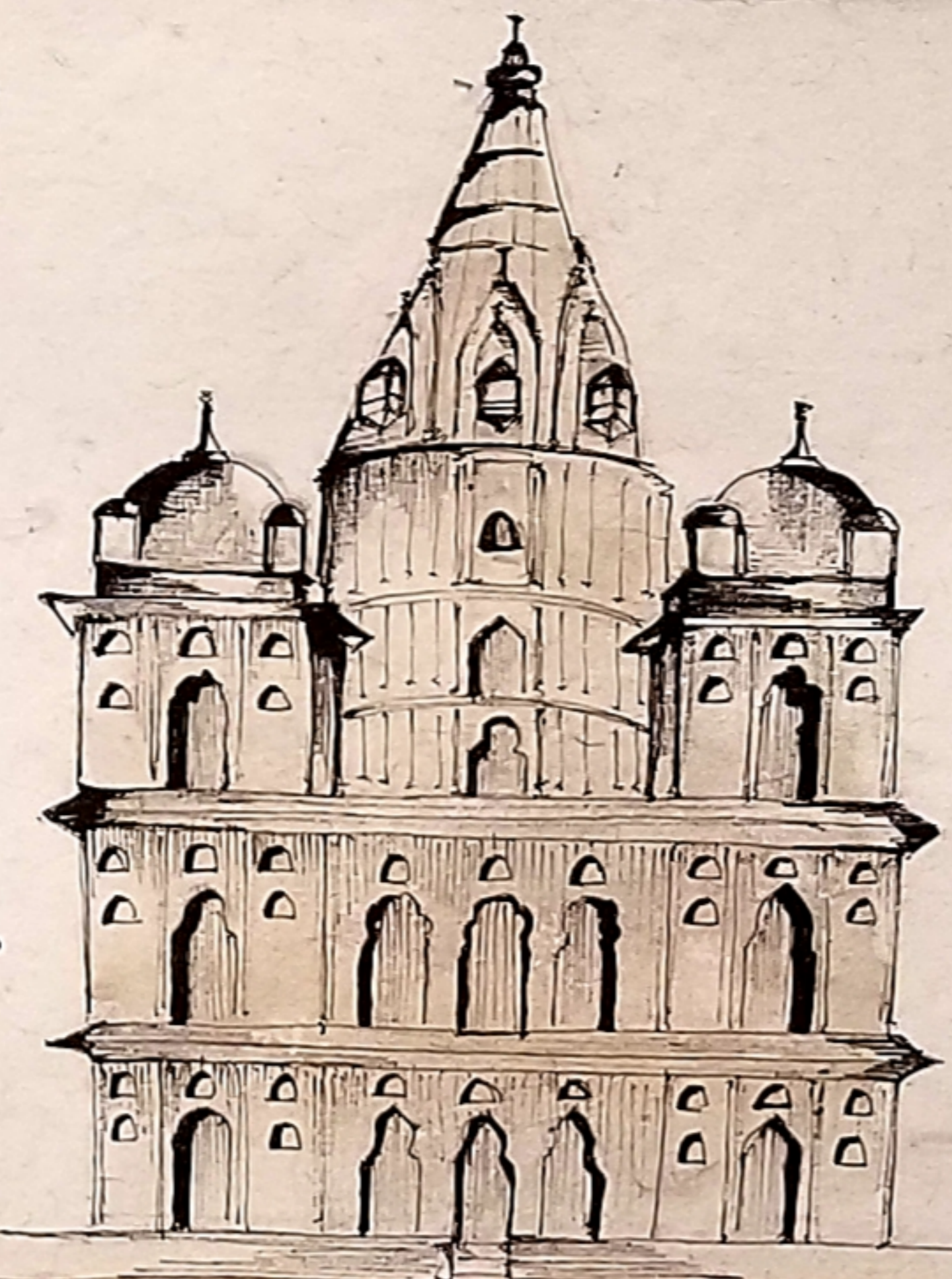
CENOTAPH OF MAHARAJA SUJAN SINGH (1625-1672 A.D)

CENOTAPH OF MAHARAJA INDRAMANI (1672-1675 A.D)



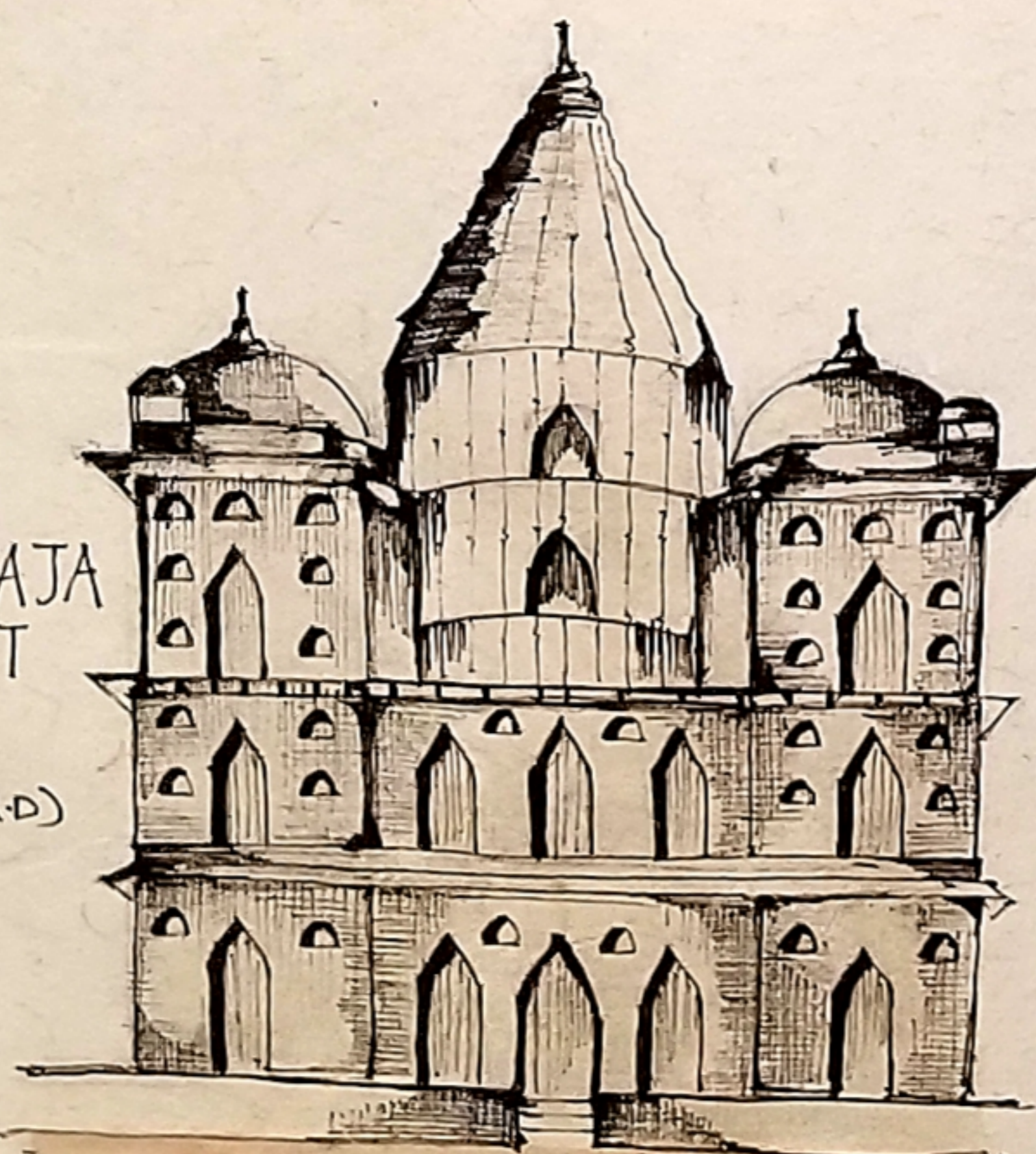
MAHARAJA INDRAMANI (1672-75) IT WAS BUILT IN A SQUARE PLAN HAVING SQUARE SANCTUM SURROUNDED BY RECTANGULAR CHAMBERS WITH THREE ARCHED DOORS. SANCTUM IS IN NAGRA STYLE. DOMES ARE IN PANCHAYATAM STYLE. THIS CENOTAPH DEPICTS DEVELOPMENT PHASE OF BUNDELA ARCHITECTURE.

JASWANT SINGH (1675-1684) THE SARVATOBHADRA STYLE WAS USED IN SANCTUM. THIS CENOTAPH WAS 350REY LARGE SPIRE OF NAGRA STYLE. SHIKAR OF INVERTED LOTUS AT TOP OF DOMES. OCTAGONAL BASE AND KALASH NICHES.



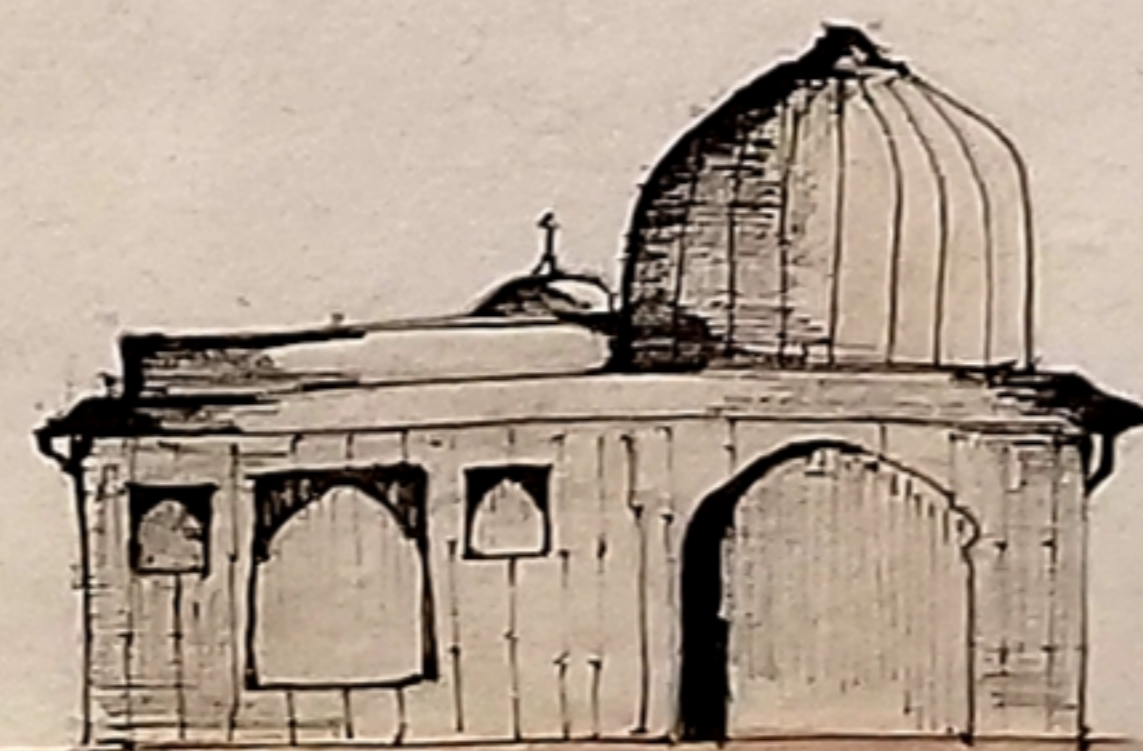
CENOTAPH OF JASWANT SINGH (1675-1684 A.D)

CENOTAPH OF MAHARAJA BHAGWANT SINGH (1684-1689 A.D)



MAHARAJA BHAGWANT SINGH (1684-1689). SANCTUM WITH ARCHED DOORWAYS ON FOURSIDE. SPIRE HAS JANGHALAND CHAJJA OF NAGRA ARCHITECTURE. DOMES, SPIRE, NICHES AND GATES ARE IN TYPICAL BUNDELA ARCHITECTURE.

BANKA UMED SINGH (1742 A.D) THIS CENOTAPH HAS A RECTANGULAR MANDAP HAVING THREE ARCHED DOOR. THE SANCTUM IS TOPPED WITH A SMALL DOME.



CENOTAPH OF BANKA UMED SINGH (1742-A.D)

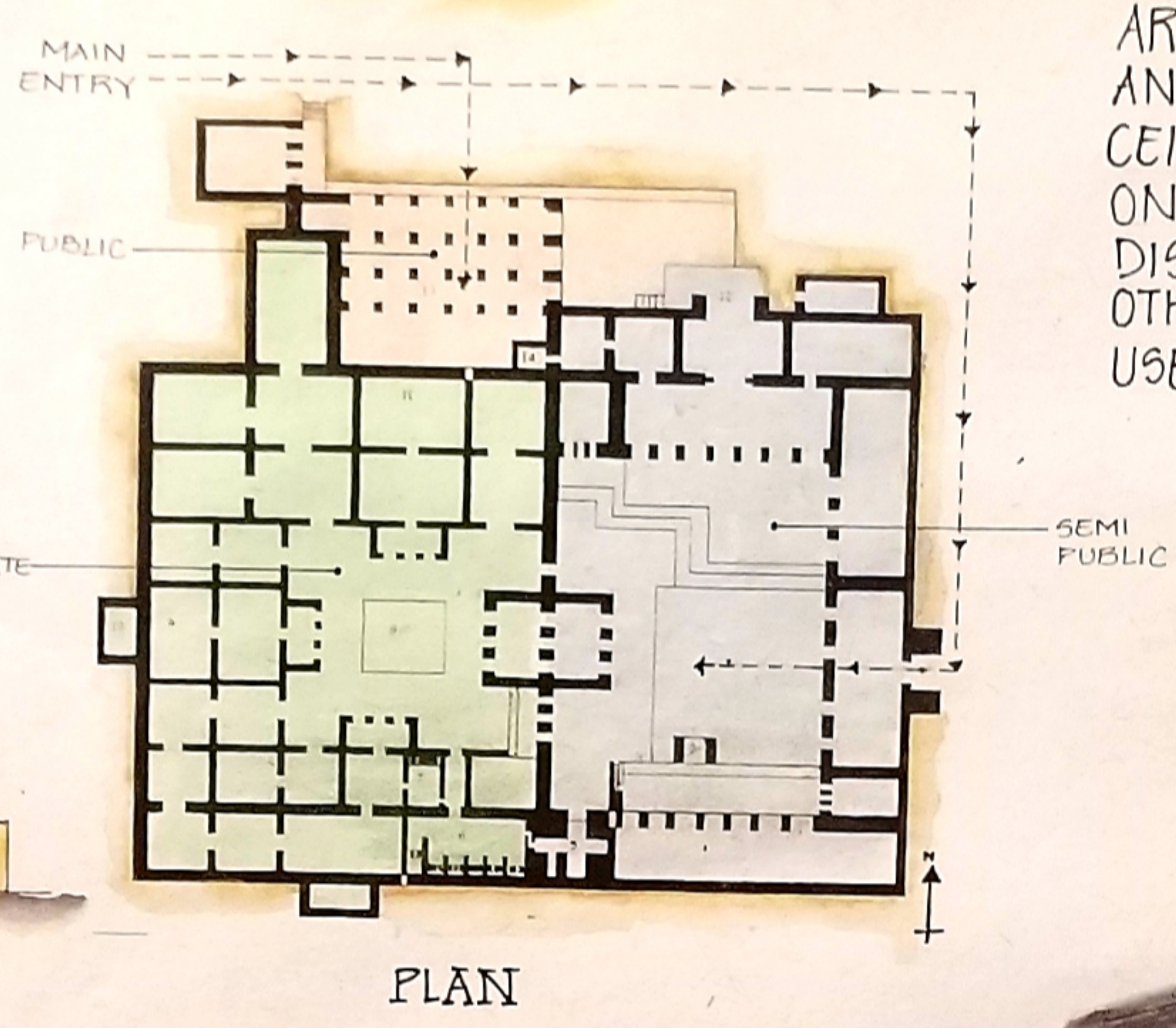
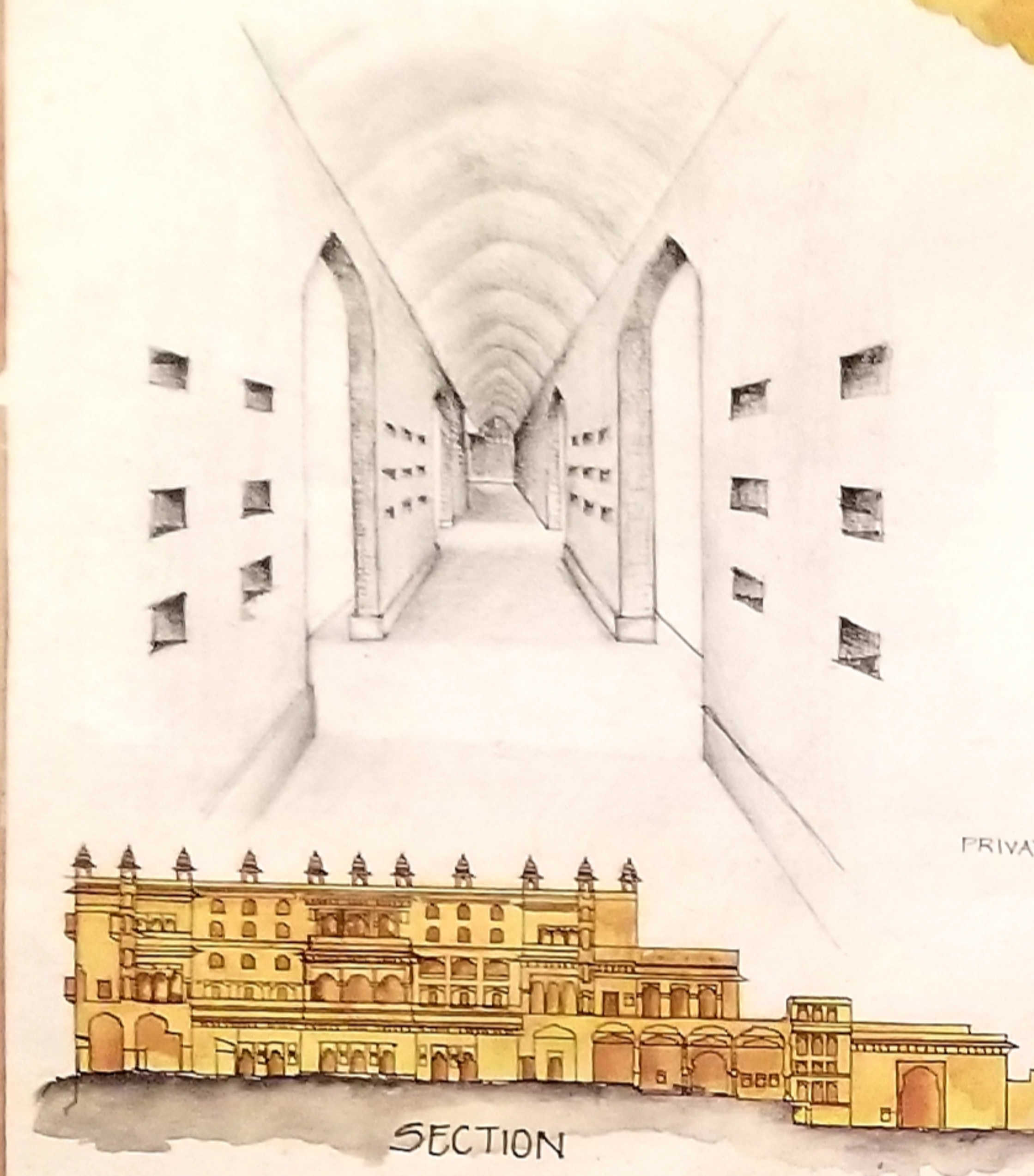
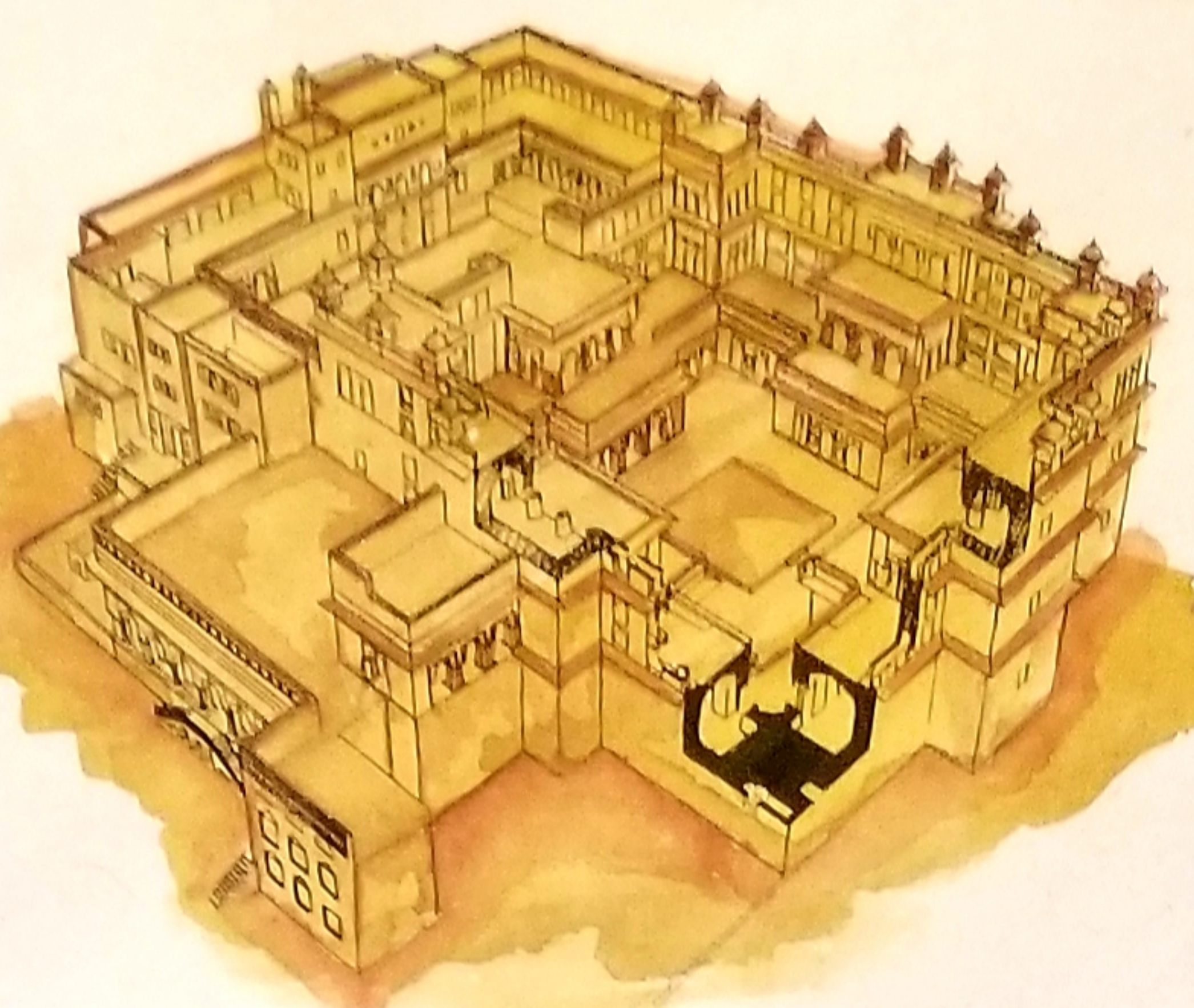
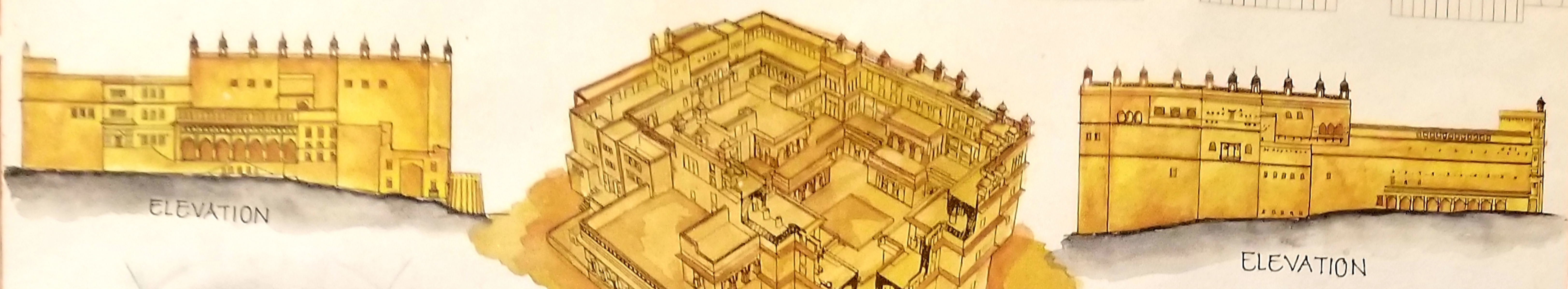
CENOTAPH OF SAWANT SINGH (1745-1765)



KING SAWANT SINGH (1742-65) KING RECEIVED ROYAL BANNER OR TITLE "MAHANDRA" FROM MUGHAL EMPEROR SHAH ALAM. SQUARE SANCTUM SURROUNDED BY PASSAGE WHICH IS PAINTED. STYLE BUNDELA ARCHITECTURE.

cenotaphs

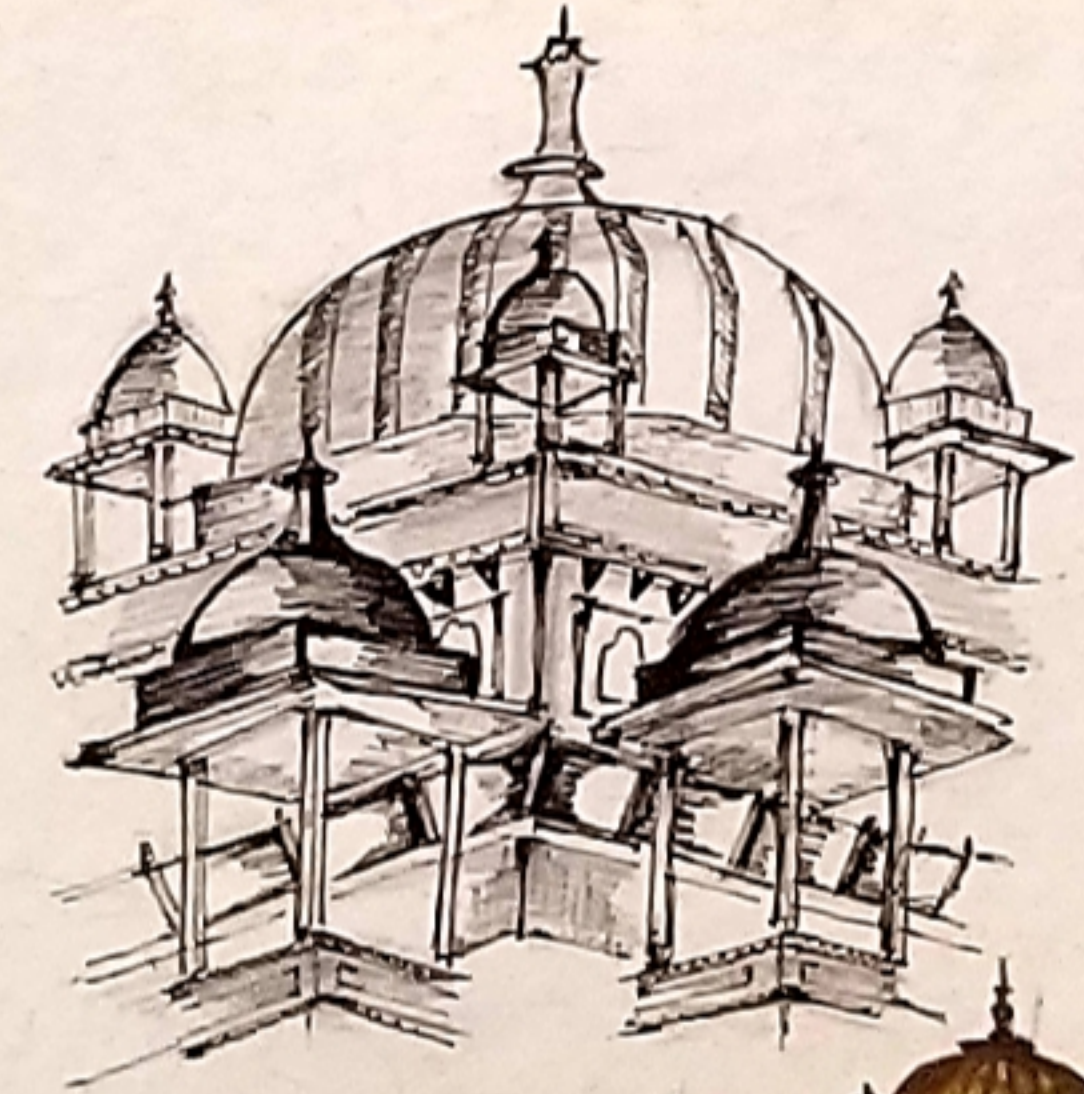
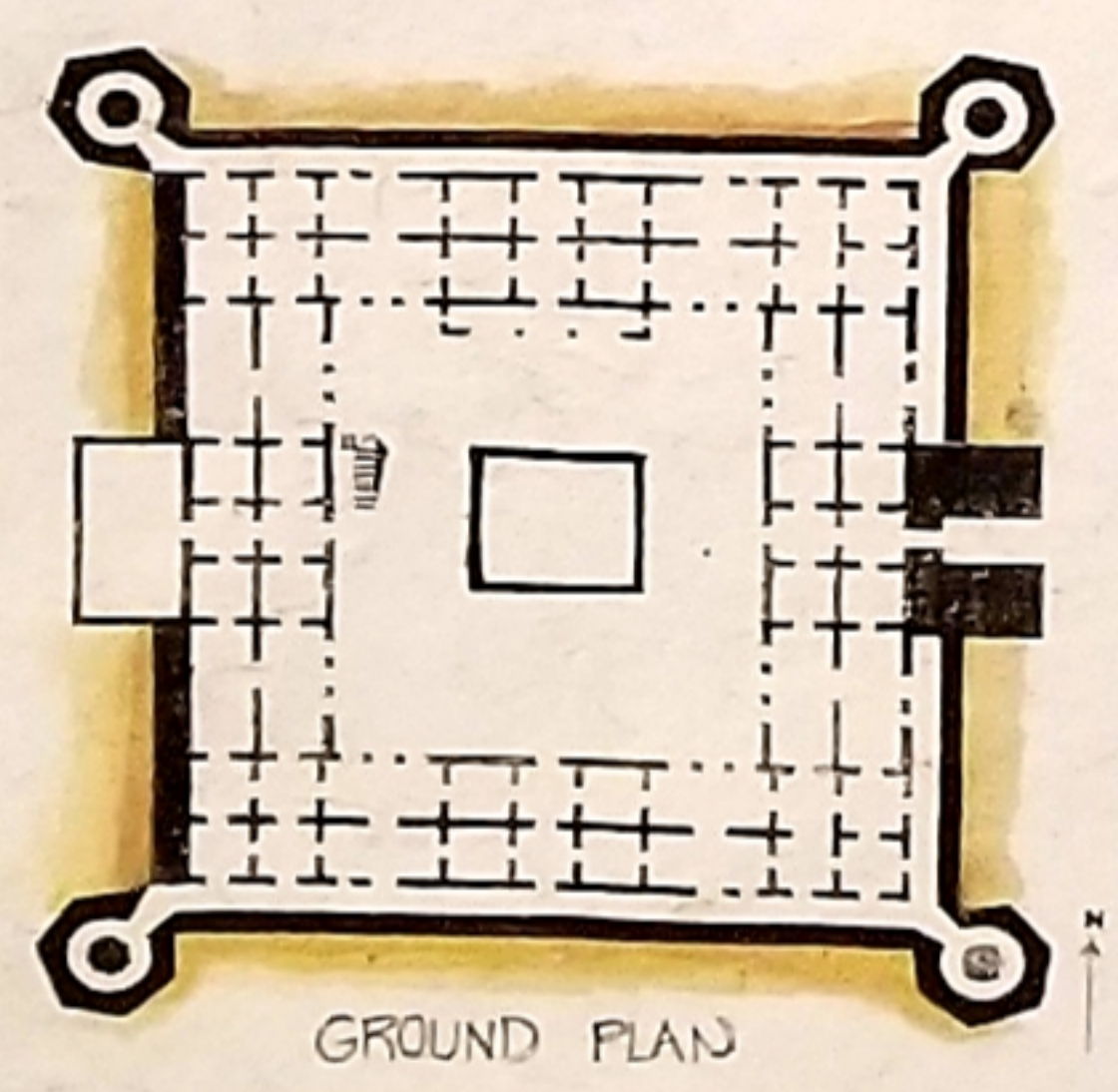
timeline



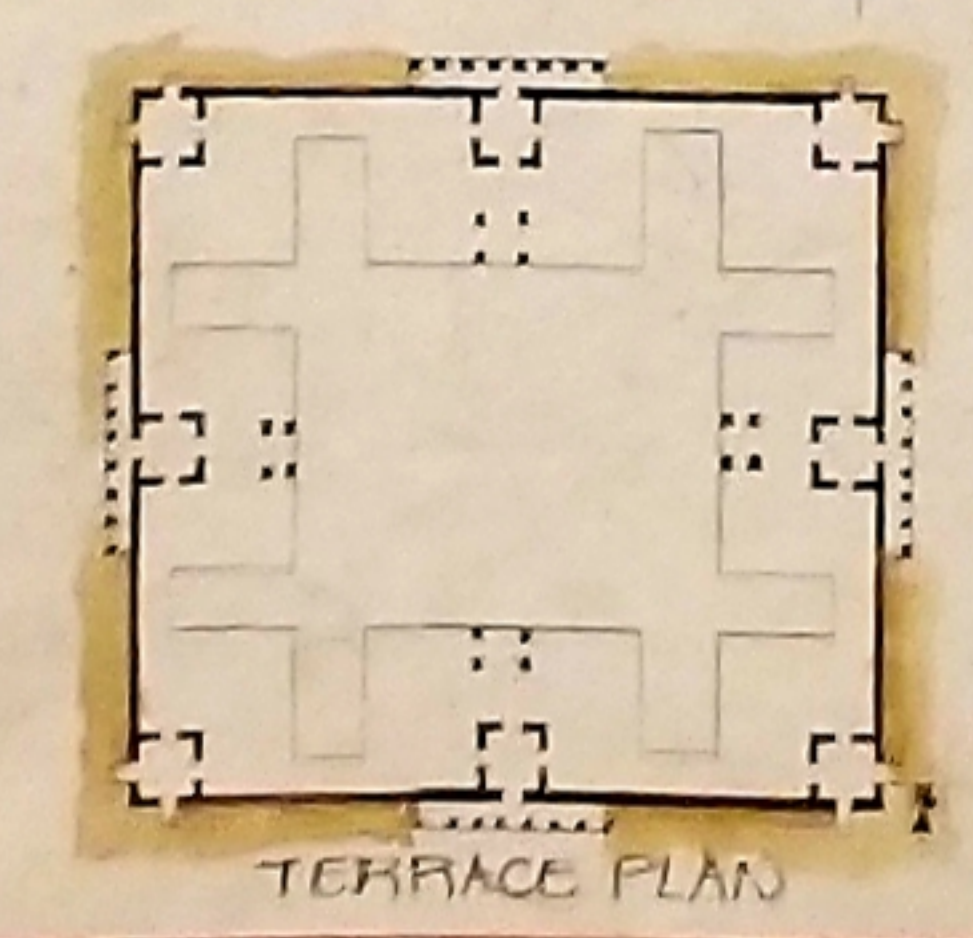
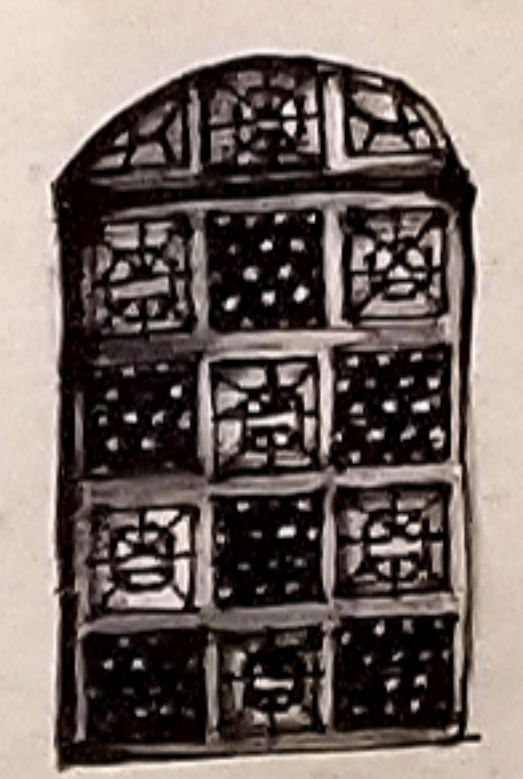
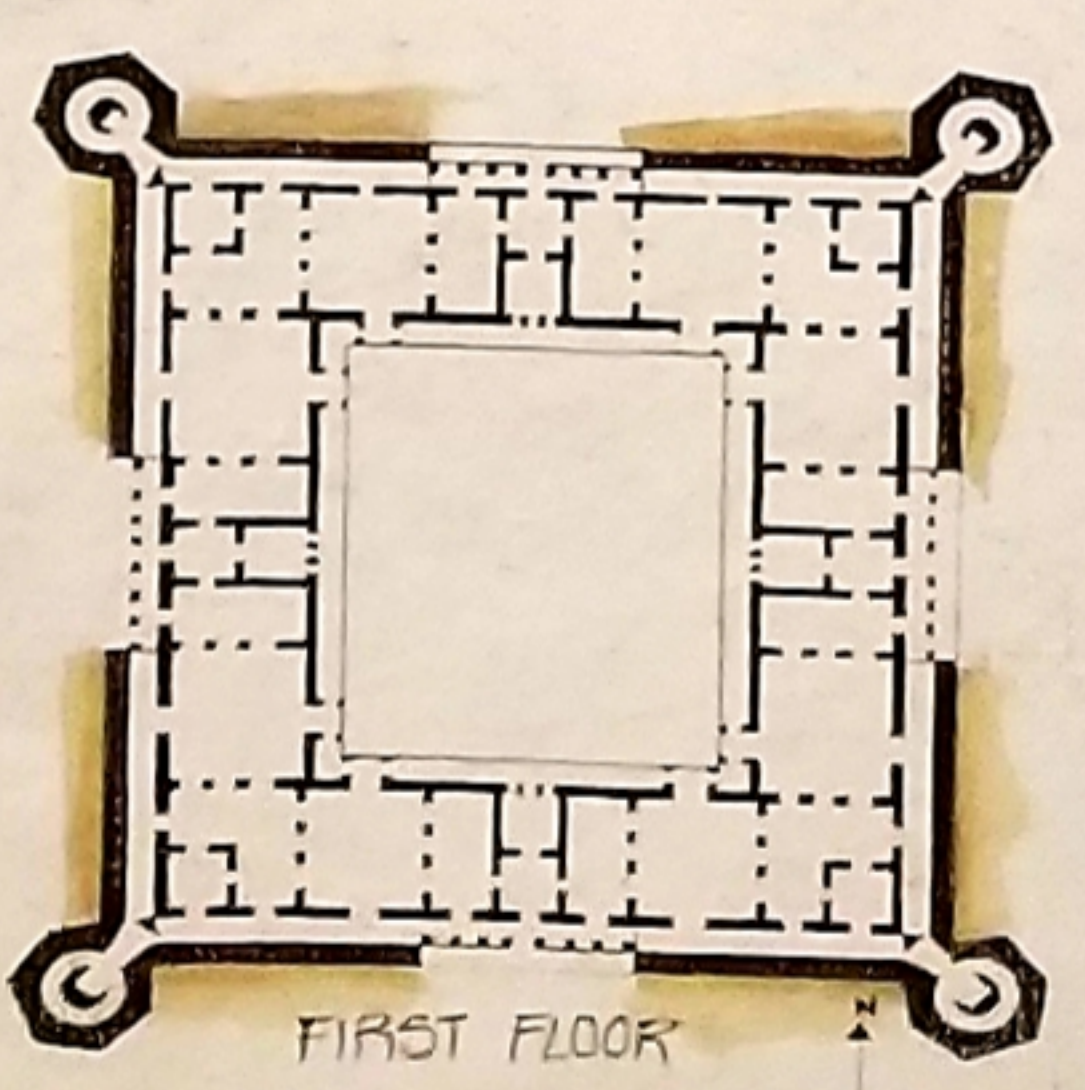
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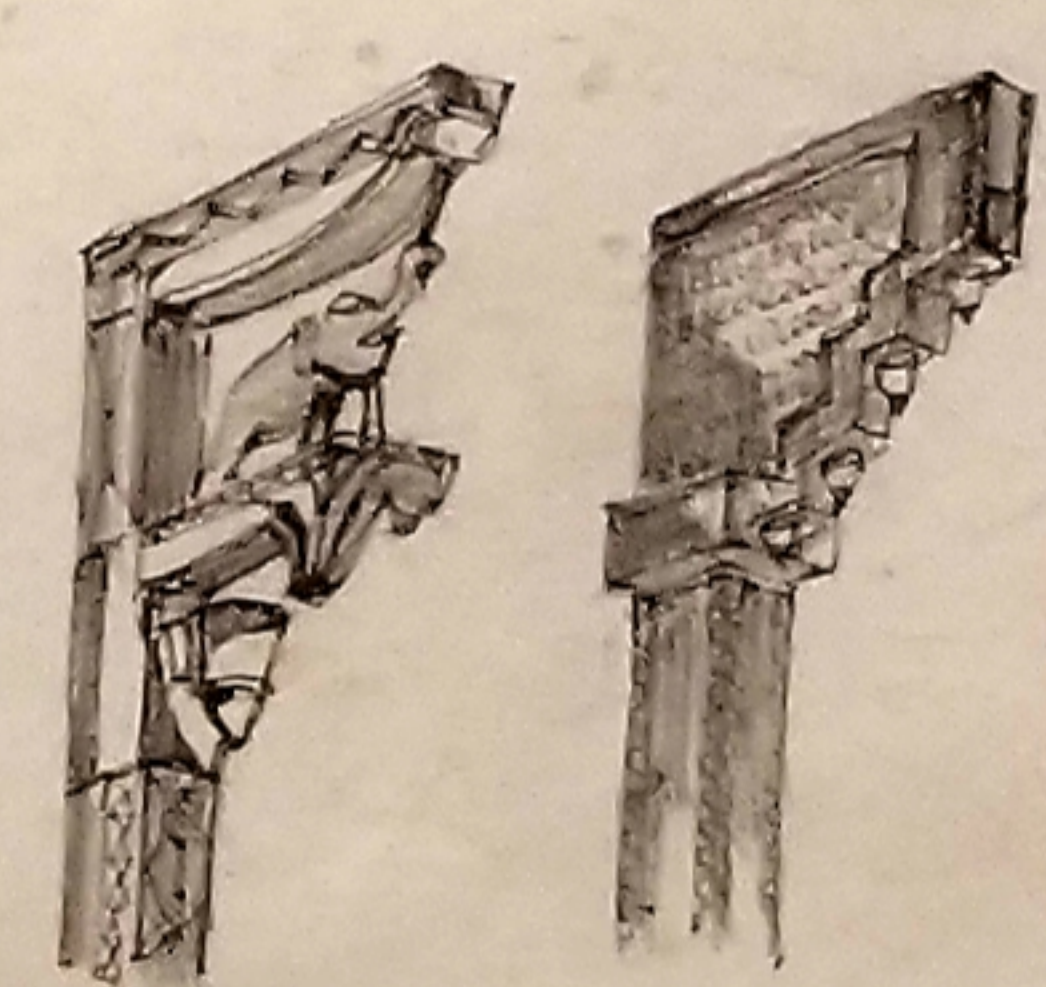
raja mahal



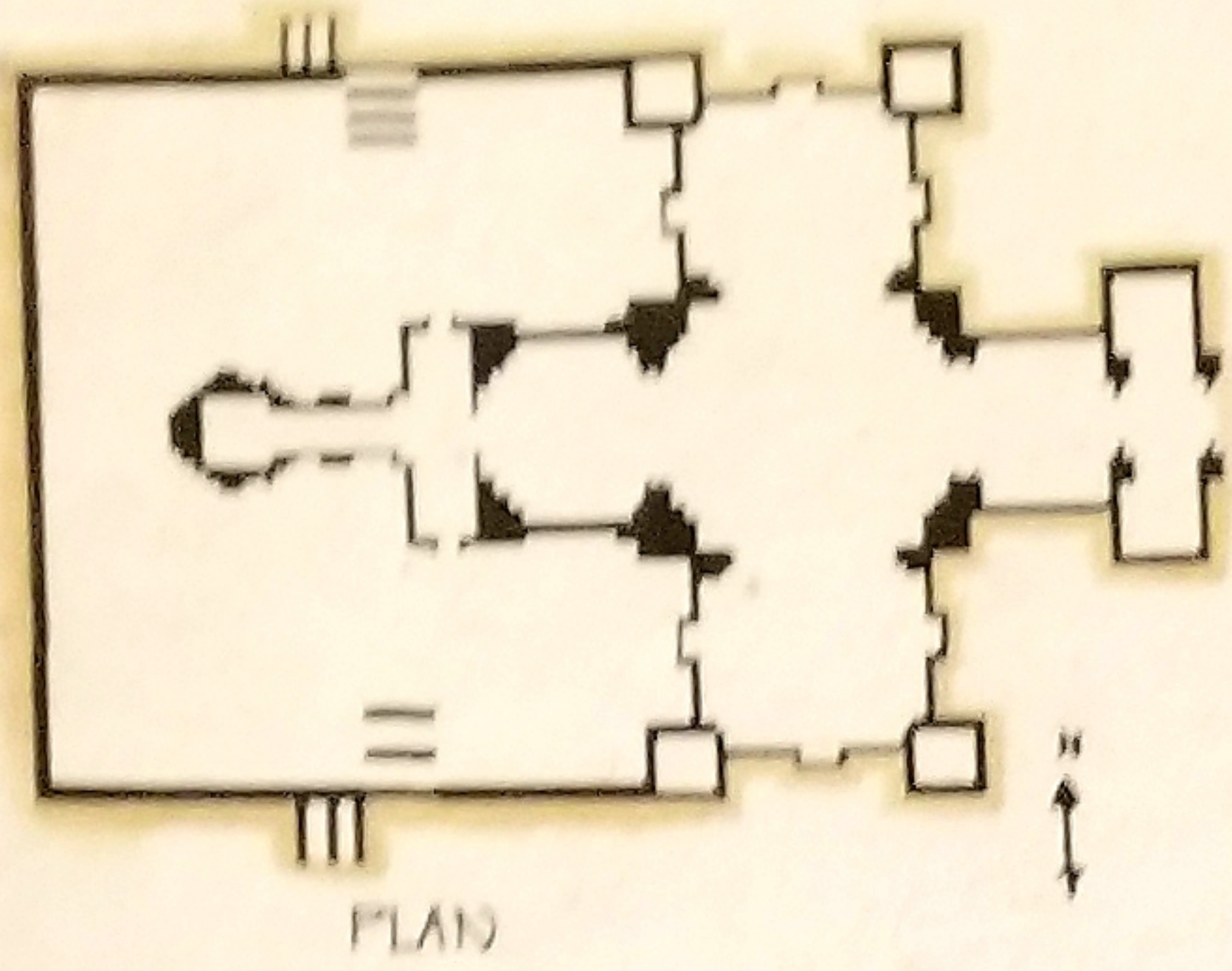
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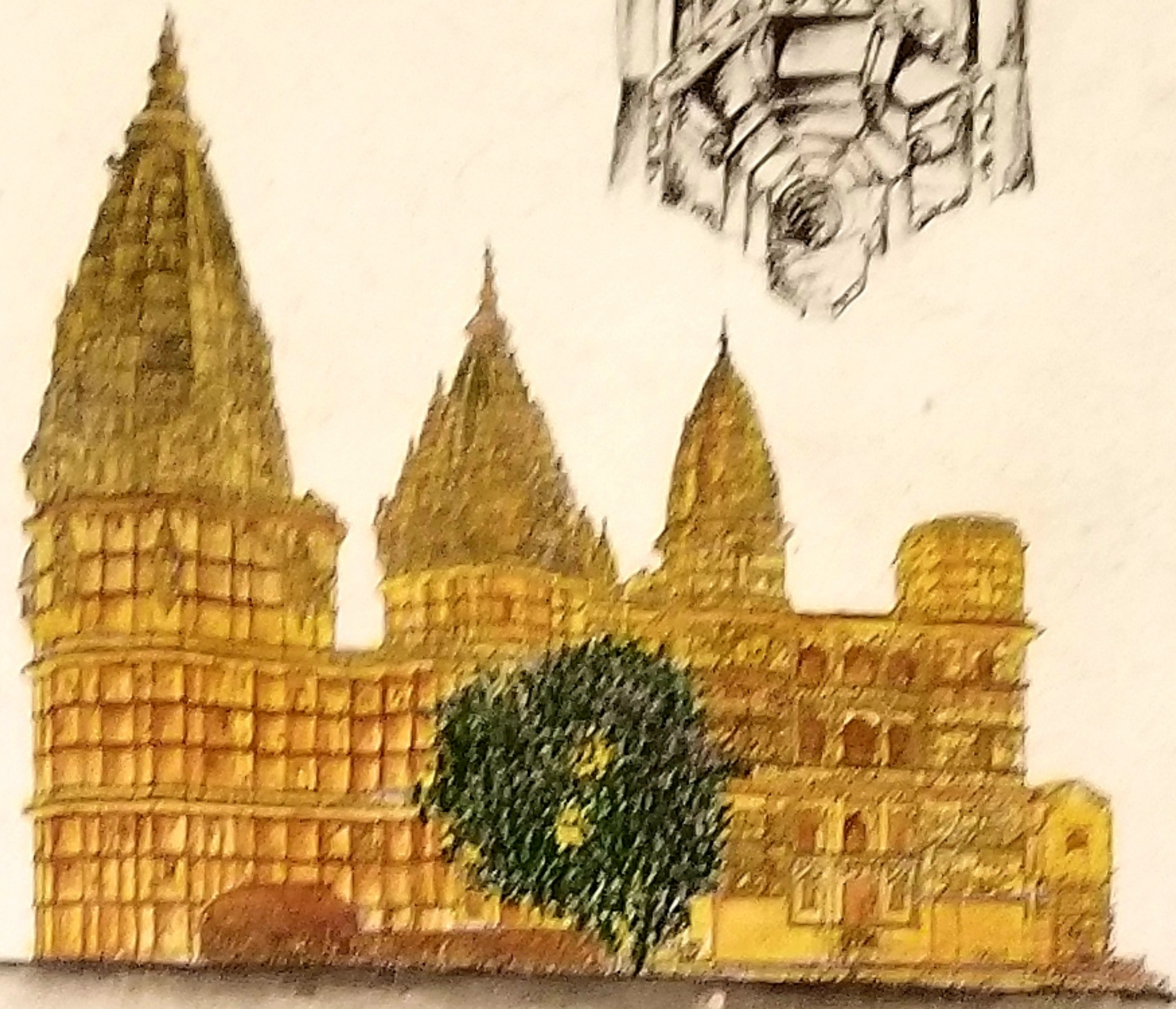
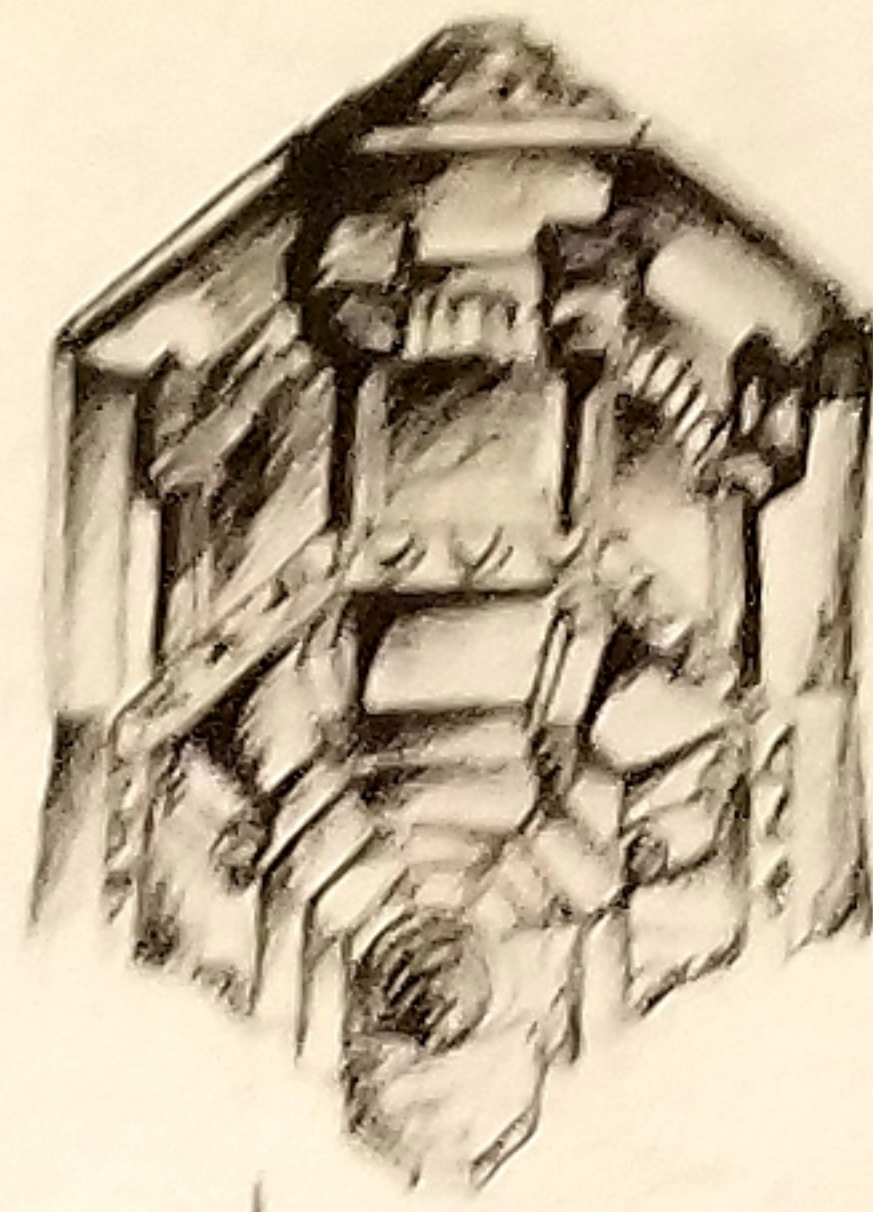
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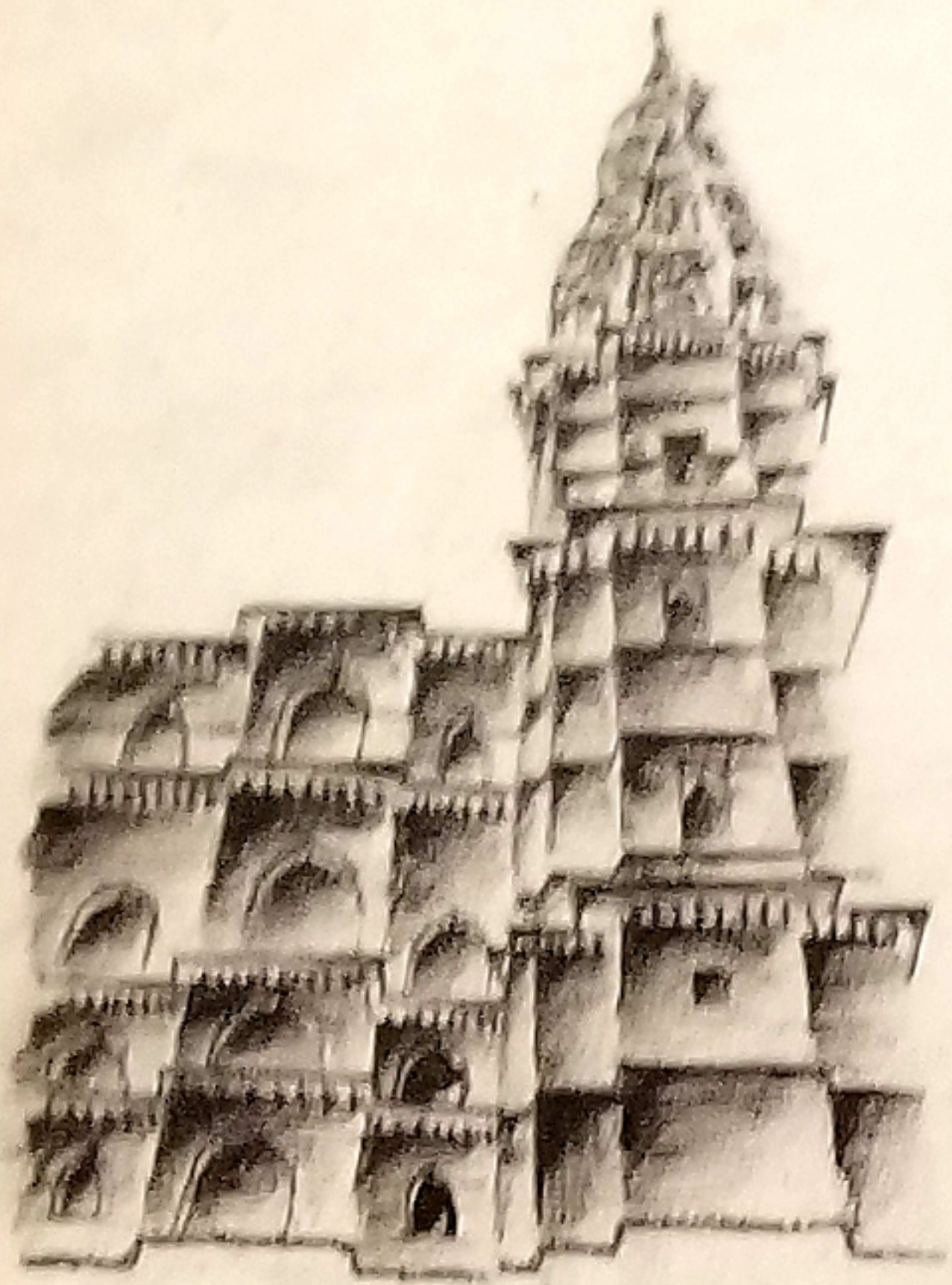
Jahangir mahal



PLAN



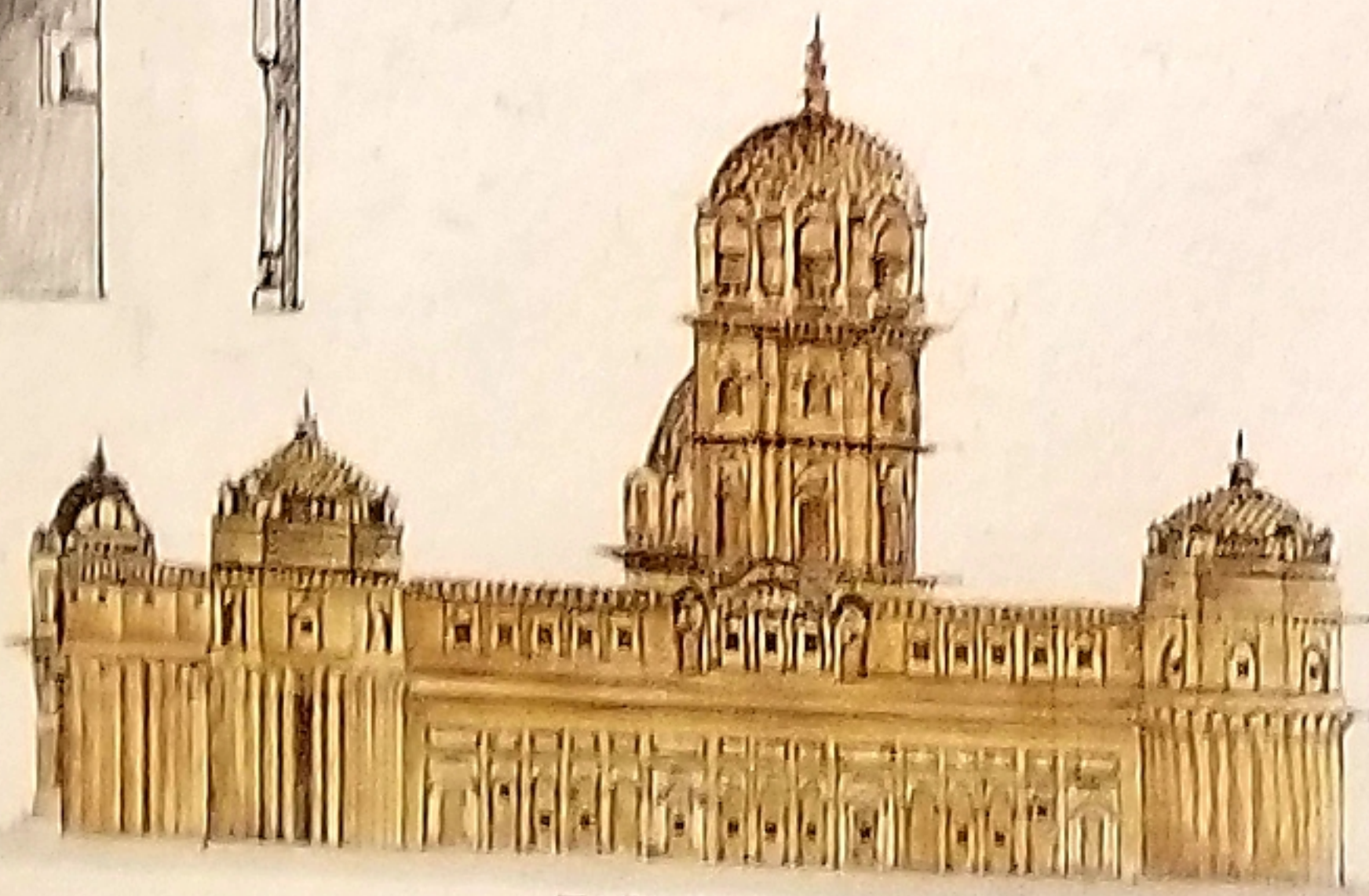
A COLOSSAL STONE PLATFORM AND THE WALLS FEATURE INTRICATE DESIGNS AND RELIGIOUS EMBLEMS, ESPECIALLY LOTUSES. IT IS THE LARGE STONE PLATFORM THAT PROVIDES IT THAT EXTRA ELEVATION AND THEREFORE MAKING IT APPEAR LIKE A LARGE TOWER. IT IS DIRECTLY VIEWED FROM QUEEN'S ROOM IN RAJA MAHAL.



CHATURBHUJ LITERALLY MEANS ONE WHO HAS FOUR ARMS AND IT REFERS TO LORD RAMA, AN INCARNATION OF LORD VISHNU. BUILT BY RAJA MADHUKAR SHAH DURING 1558 AND 1573. THE TEMPLE WAS BUILT FOR HIS WIFE QUEEN GANESH KUWARI WHO WAS AN ARDENT DEVOTEE OF LORD RAMA. THE TEMPLE WAS ORIGINALLY BUILT FOR LORD RAMA BUT AS LORD RAMA SAID WHERE EVER HE WOULD SIT WOULD BECOME HIS TEMPLE SO RAJA MAHAL BECAME RAJA RAM TEMPLE.

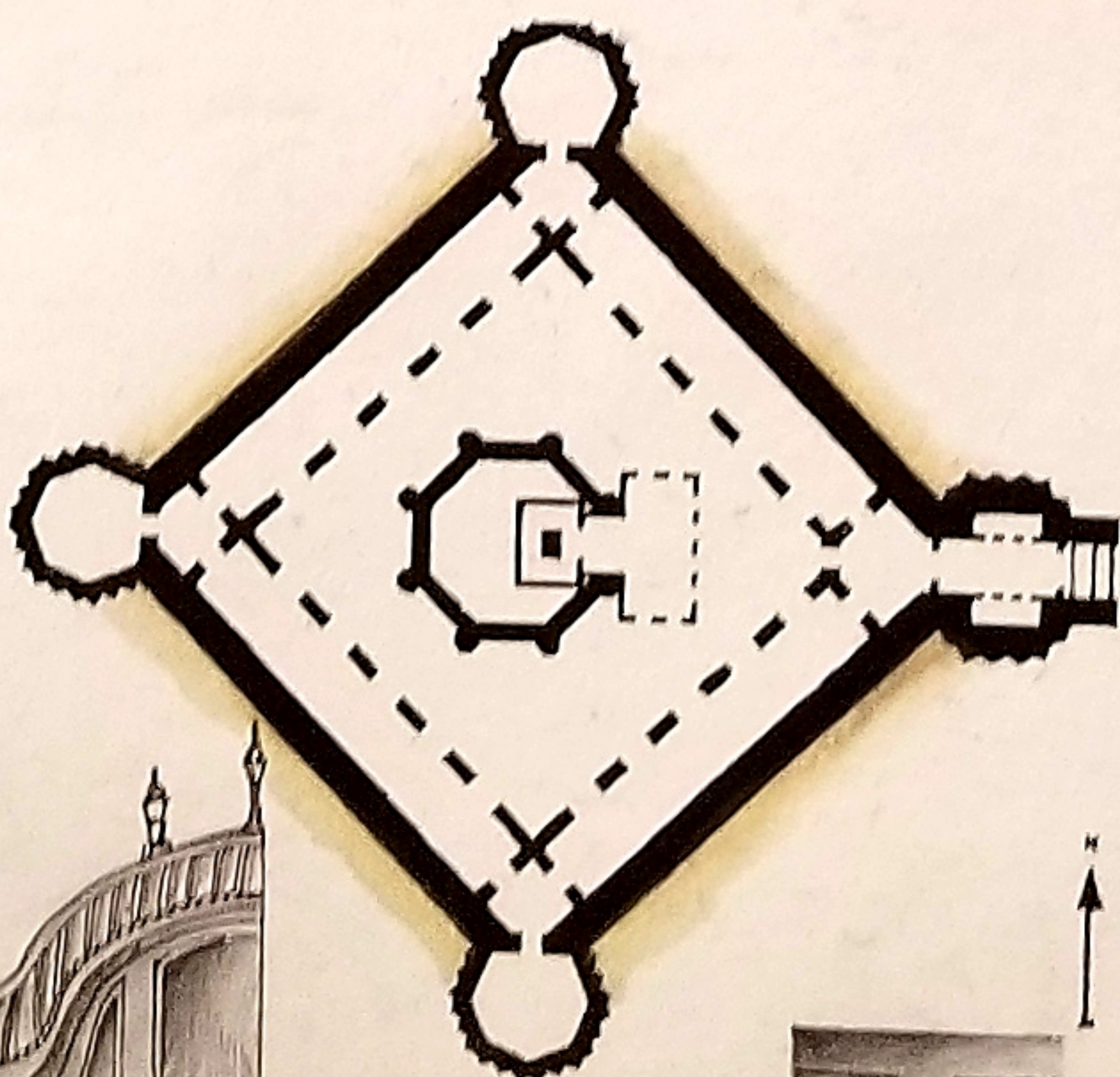
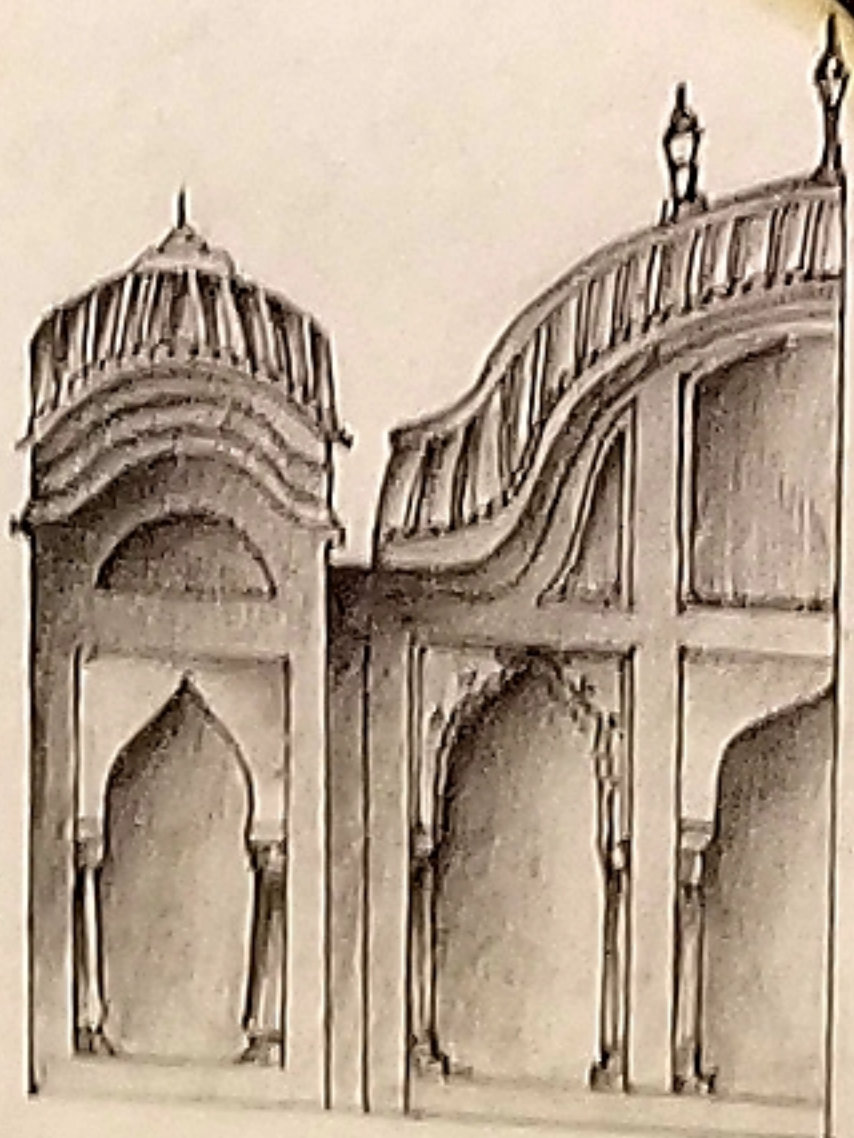


chaturbhuj temple

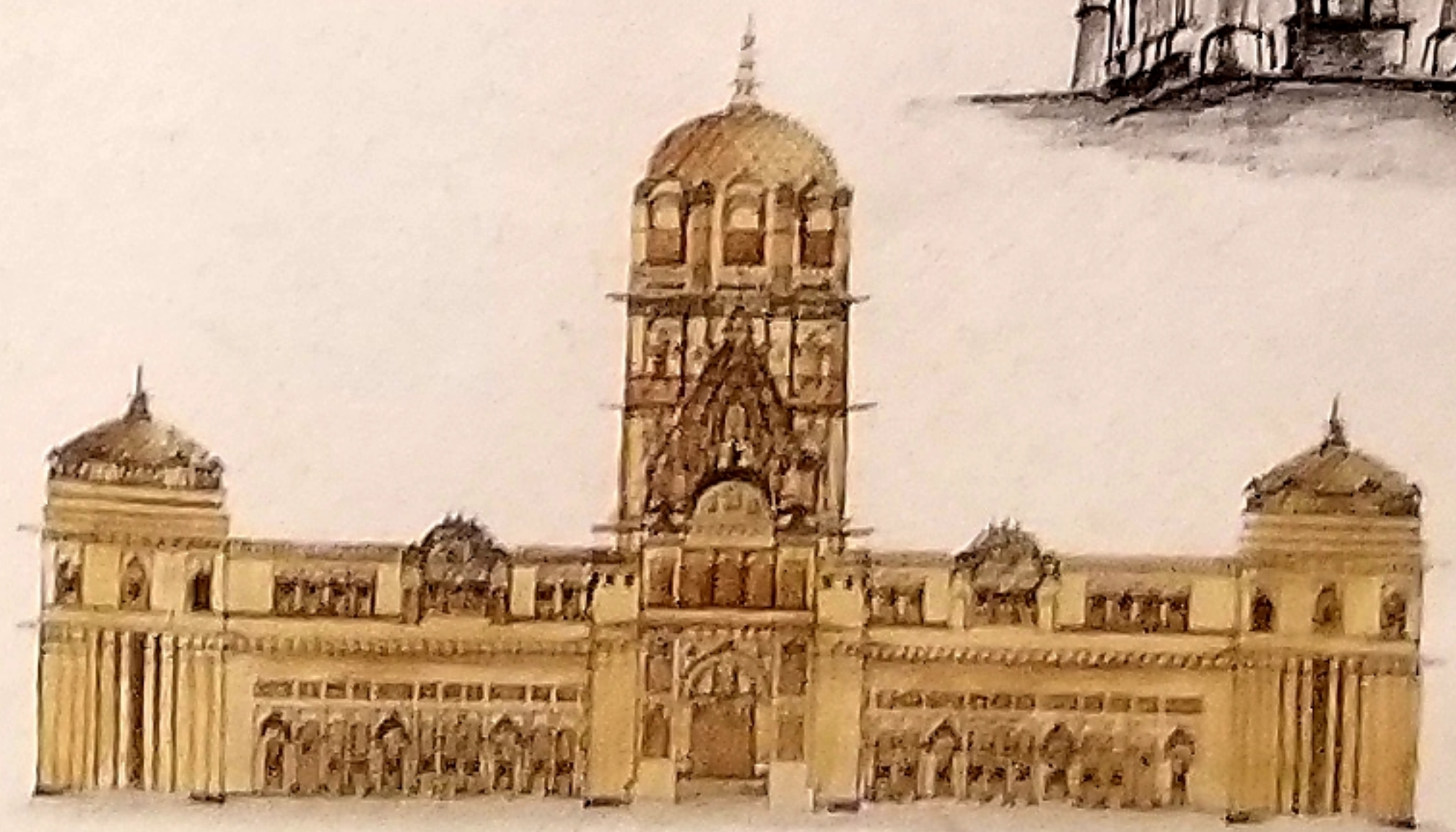


ELEVATION

BUILT BY VIR SINGH DEO IN 1622 A UNIQUE MIXTURE OF TEMPLE & FORT RENOVATED IN 1793 BY PRITHVI SINGH THE TEMPLE IS DEDICATED TO GODDESS LAXMI, THE GODDESS OF WEALTH. IT IS LOCATED AT THE HIGHEST LAND LEVEL (OR THE HIGHEST CONTOUR) ALL OUTER SIDES ARE 3-4 STOREY FACADE IS AN OWL (VEHICLE OF GODDESS LAXMI)

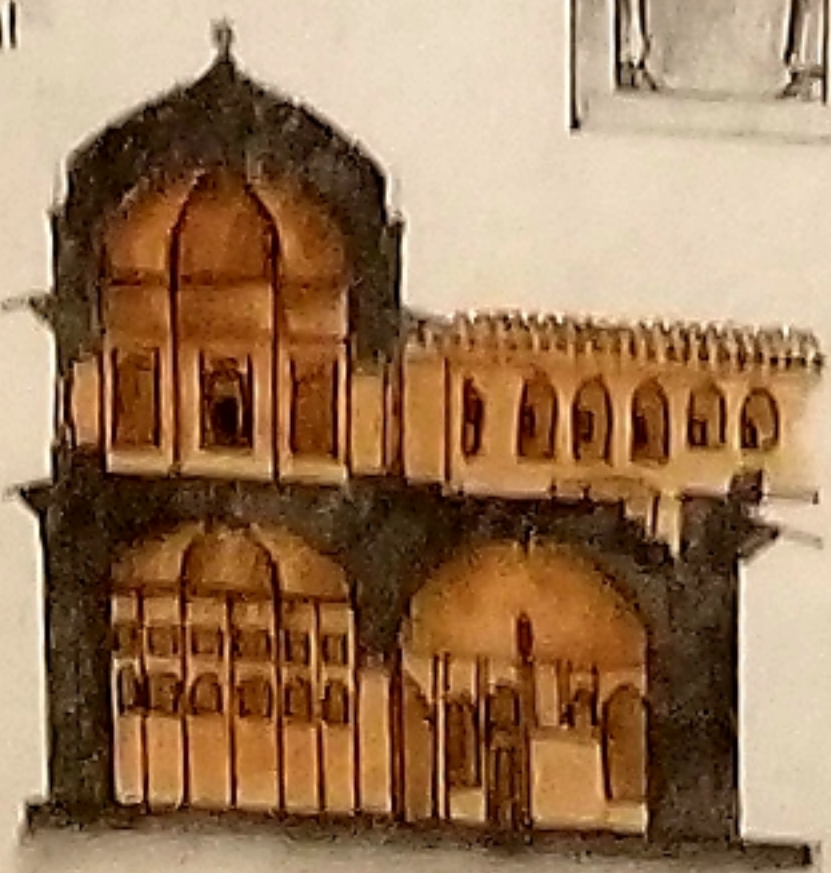


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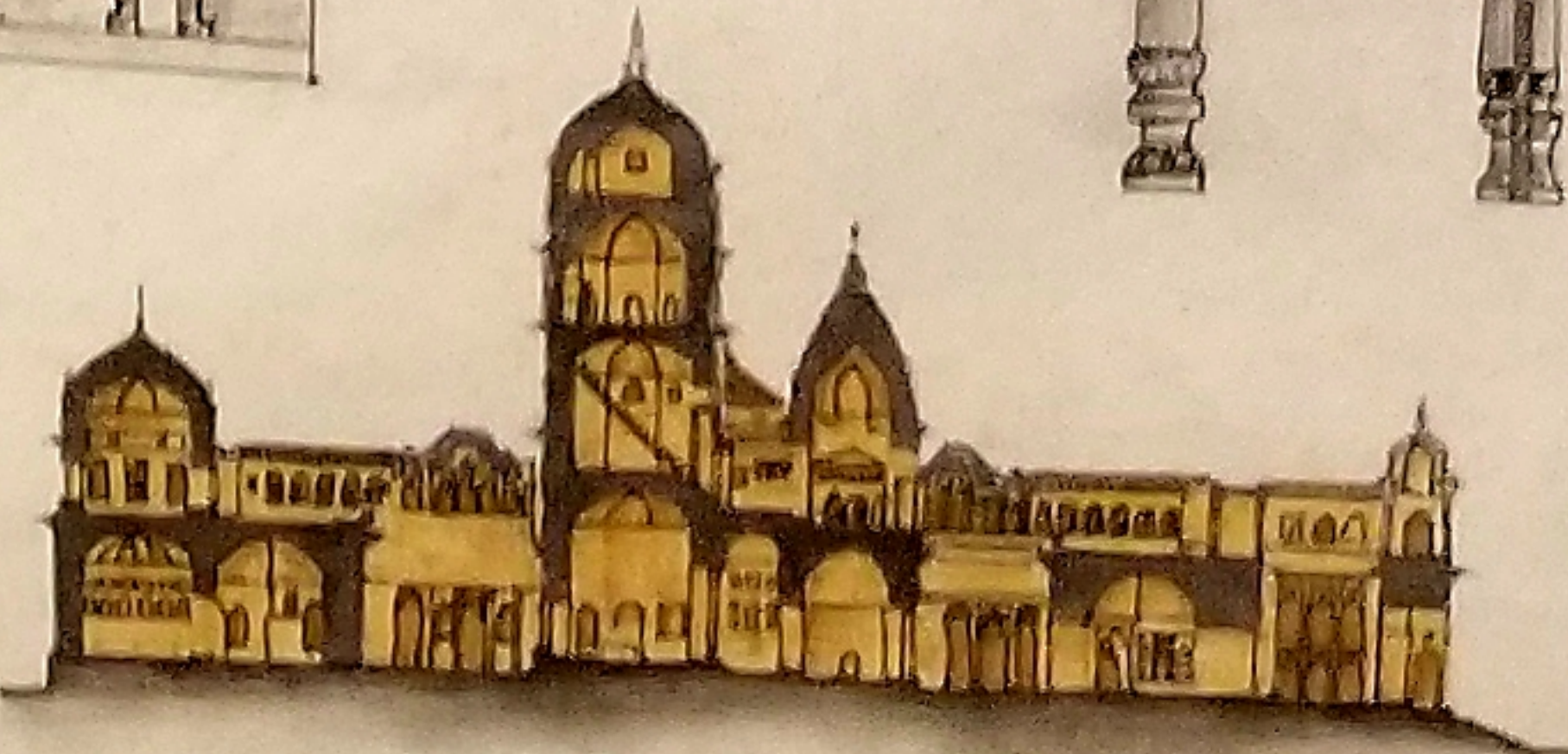


ELEVATION

BUILT WITH LIME MORTAR AND BRICKS, WITH SLOTS FOR CANNONS USED DURING WARS. THE MAIN ATTRACTIONS ARE THE ANCIENT MURAL WALL PAINTINGS IN INTERIOR OF TEMPLE, MIX OF MUGHAL AND BUNDELA ART PAINTINGS. CARVINGS ARE GEOMETRICAL FORM VISTOS FROM TIME OF LORD KRISHNA



SECTION



SECTION



SECTION

taxmi temple





Map of the 20





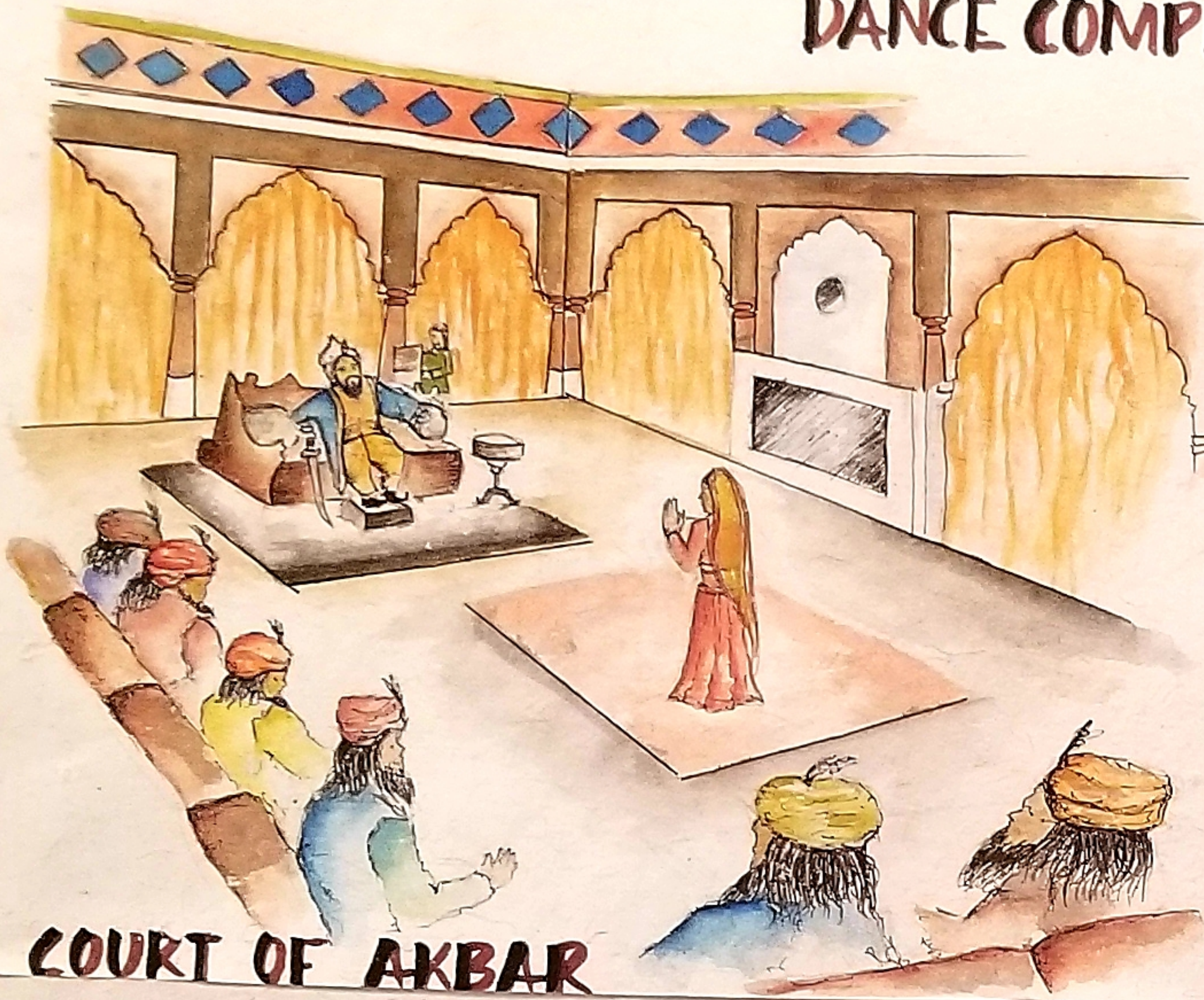
RAJAMAHAL

90
DAYS



DANCE COMPETITION

RAI PRAVEEN WAS A GREAT BEAUTY WHOSE MAIN ACCOMPLISHMENTS WERE DANCING, HORSE RIDING AND POETRY. THE FAMOUS POET KESHAVDAS HAS COMPILED "KAVI PRIYA" TO HONOR RAI PRAVEEN. PRAISED HER BEAUTY BY COMPARING HER TO, KOOPMATI AND WAS CALLED 'MRIGANAVANTI'.



COURT OF AKBAR

राई प्रवीण
जयक कुंज
राई प्रवीण
राई प्रवीण
राई प्रवीण
राई प्रवीण
राई प्रवीण



HORSE RIDING RACE

“विनीत राई प्रवीण की,
सुनिये सह सुजान।
जुधि पदार भक्त हैं,
बरी, बयास, खान।”
- राई प्रवीण



RETURNING BACK TO ORCHHA WITH AN HONOUR



RAI PRAVEEN MAHAL

राई प्रवेण का कविता

MENTATION

1ST YEAR

CENOTAPH OF MADHUKAR SHAH (1554-82 A.D.)
 MADHUKAR SHAH (1554-82) THE CENOTAPH IS ENCLOSED BY A SANCTUM HAS MARBLE STATUES OF MADHUKAR SHAH AND QUEEN. THE SOUTHERN WALL ALONG WITH THREE ARCHES LEADING TO A TERRACE THROUGH A STAIRCASE OPENING OUTSIDE.

CENOTAPH OF MAHARAJA SUJAN SINGH (1625-1672 A.D.)
 THE EARLIER CENOTAPH OF THIS CAMPUS WHICH SHOWS THE DEVELOPED STAGE OF BUNDELA RECTANGULAR CHAMBERS WITH THREE ARCHES DOORS TOWARDS COURTYARD. FOUR ARCHES DOORS IN EACH DIRECTION LEADING OUT TO THE OUTER CHAMBER. THE ARCHITECTURAL STYLE OF THE CENOTAPH IS NAGRA STYLE.

CENOTAPH OF JASWANT SINGH (1675-1684 A.D.)
 JASWANT SINGH (1675-1684) WAS USED IN SCANTUM. THIS CENOTAPH WAS 3 STOREY LARGE SPIRE OF NAGRA STYLE. SPIRE OF INVERTED LOTUS AT TOP OF DOMES. OCCASIONAL BASE AND KALASH FINISHES.

CENOTAPH OF BANKA UMED SINGH (1742 A.D.)
 THIS CENOTAPH HAS A RECTANGULAR SANCTUM HAVING THREE ARCHES DOORS. THE SANCTUM IS TIPPED WITH A SMALL DOME.

timeline

RAJA MAHAL

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raja mahal

JAHANGIR MAHAL

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Jahangir mahal

CHATURBHUJ TEMPLE

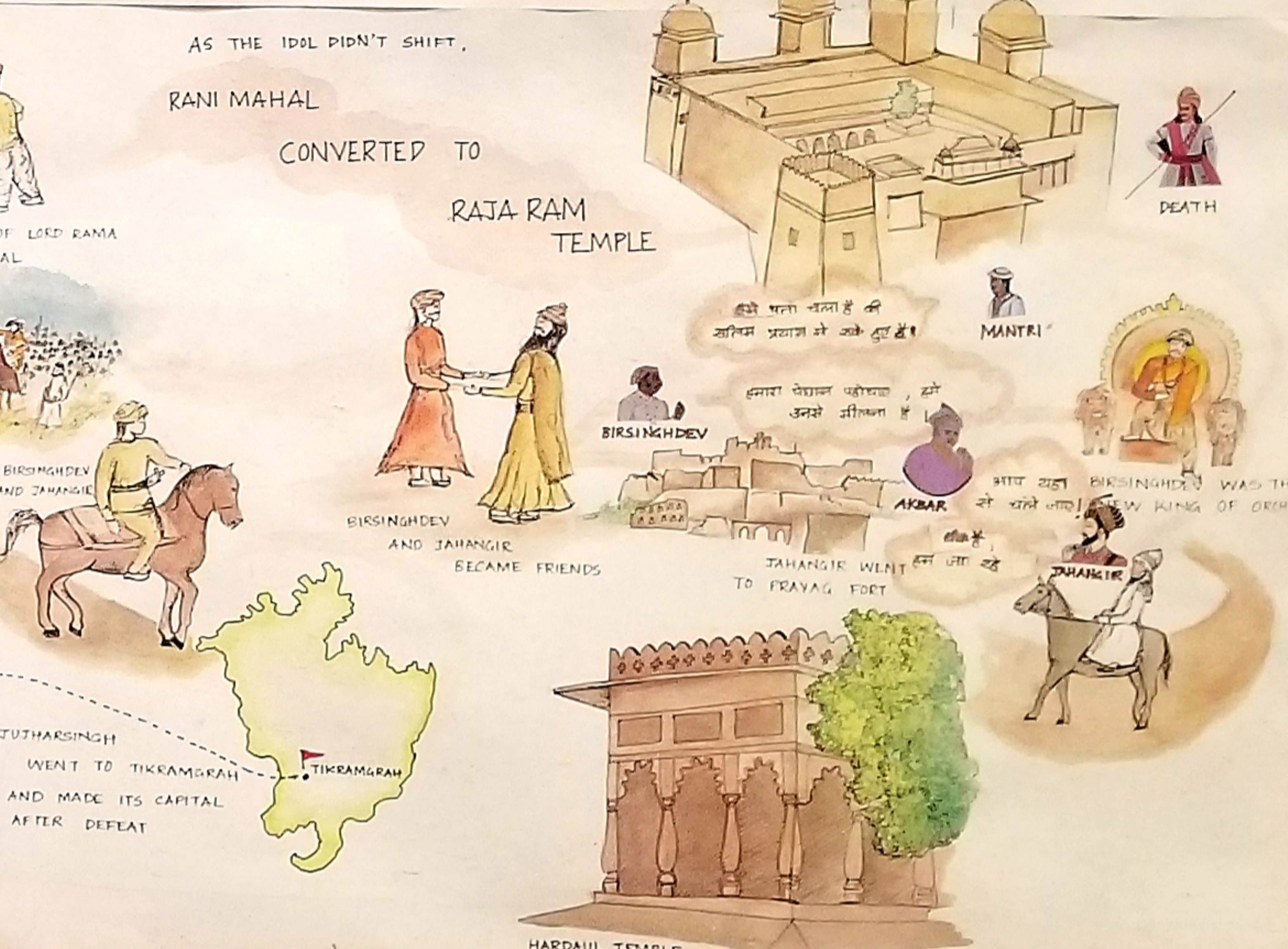
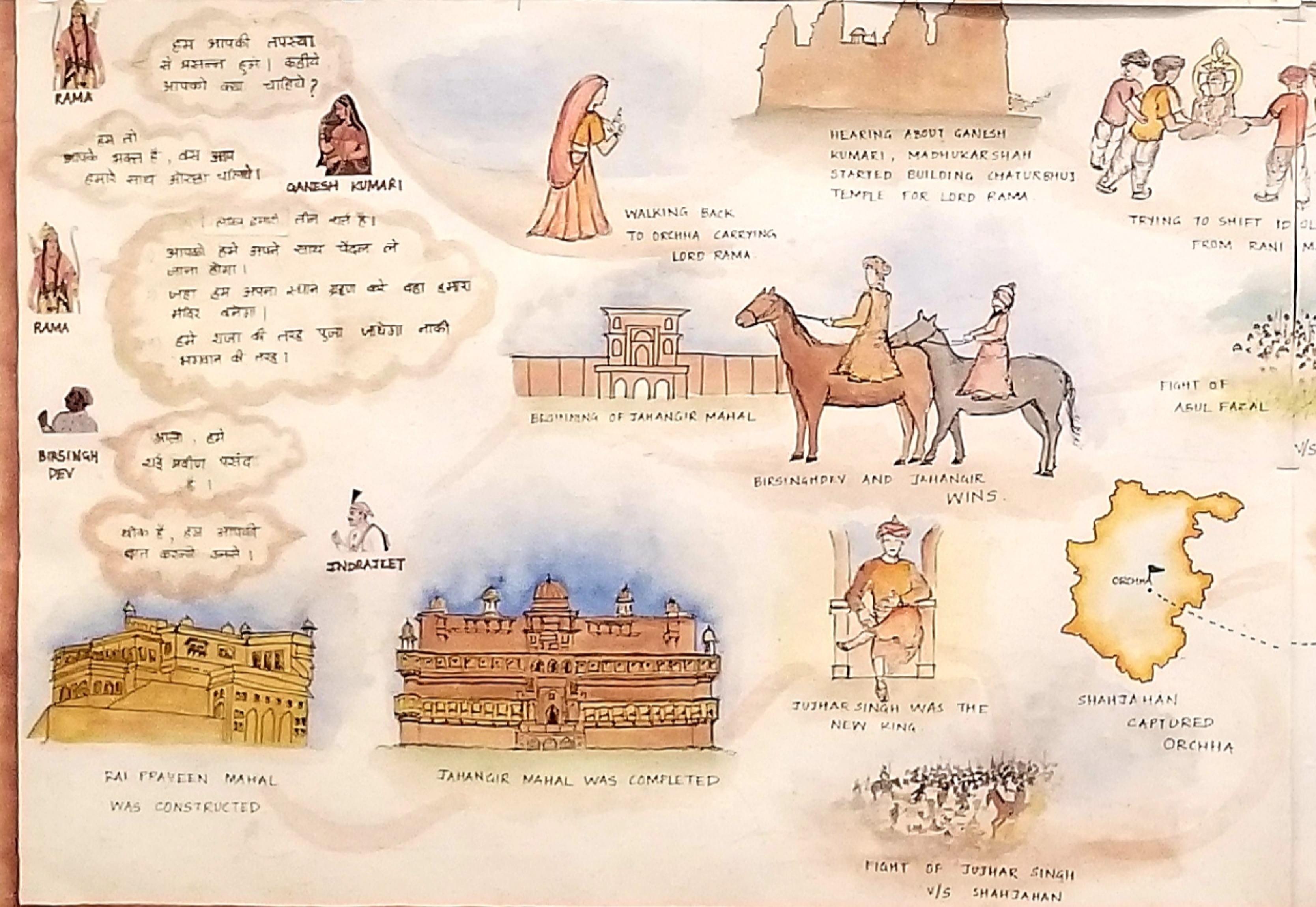
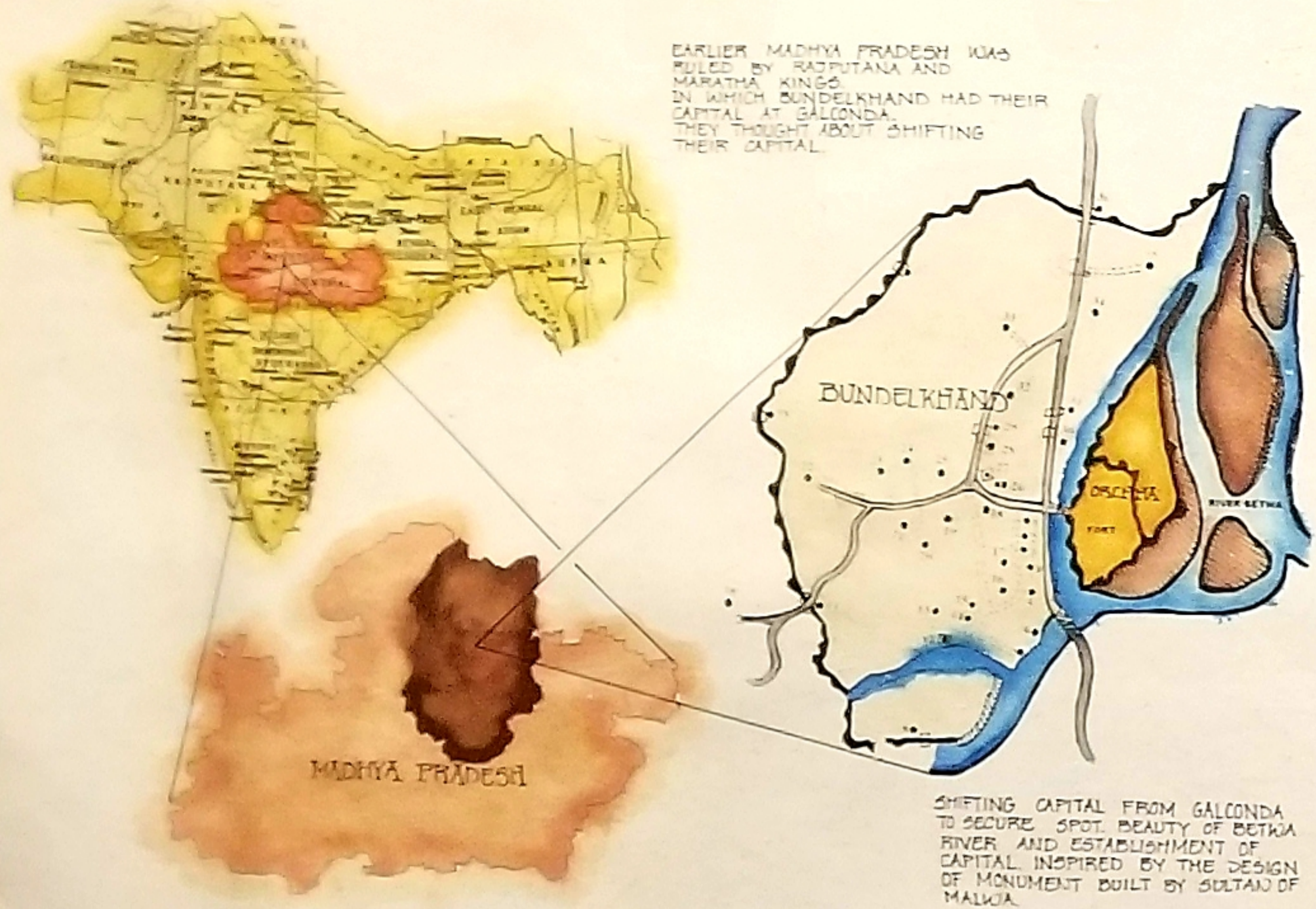
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chaturbhuj temple

TAXMI TEMPLE

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taxmi temple



CENOTAPH OF BHARAT CHAND (1551-1554)

CENOTAPH OF VIR SINGH DEO (1605-1608)

CENOTAPH OF MAHARAJA INDRAMANI (1672-1675 A.D.)

CENOTAPH OF MAHARAJA BHAGJANT SINGH (1684-1689 A.D.)

CENOTAPH OF SAJANT SINGH (1745-1765)



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मगह
रु
- टक



Types of Jalis



Types of Arches



Types of Niches



Types of Brackets



Orchha 12/20

1ST YEAR



EARLIER MADHYA PRADESH WAS RULED BY RAJPUTANA AND MARATHA KINGS. IN WHICH BUNDELKHAND HAD THEIR CAPITAL AT GALCONDA. THEY THOUGHT ABOUT SHIFTING THEIR CAPITAL.



SHIFTING CAPITAL FROM GALCONDA TO SECURE SPOT, BEAUTY OF BETWA RIVER AND ESTABLISHMENT OF CAPITAL INSPIRED BY THE DESIGN OF MONUMENT BUILT BY SULTAN OF MALWA.



● PURI PRAVEEN MAHAL



● CHHATRAPATI TEMPLE



● RAJA MAHAL



● JAI JUNG MAHAL

1. KANTILA DARWAZA
2. RAJA MAHAL
3. CHHATRAPATI MAHAL
4. JAI JUNG MAHAL
5. UNTHI KHANA
6. THEATER
7. DALUJI KI KOTHI
8. PURUSHANTAM

9. DARWAZA KHANA
10. TEMPLE KI KOTHI
11. HANUMI KI KOTHI
12. DARWAZA KI KOTHI
13. MAJHI DARWAZA
14. DARWAZA KI KOTHI
15. TOPE KHANA
16. GATE

17. HORSE STABLE
18. SHYAM DUA KI KOTHI
19. ELEPHANT STABLE
20. CHHATRAPATI
21. UNTHI KHANA
22. RAJ PRAVEEN MAHAL
23. ANANT MANGAL DASHI
24. RAMAN KHANA KI DARWAZA
25. GUC
26. SHYAM TEMPLE
27. GATE
28. TEEN AMNON KI SAMACH
29. PANCH MUKHI TEMPLE
30. MADYA BAHAN TEMPLE
31. YADVA SELA
32. BANWARI TEMPLE



SITE PLAN



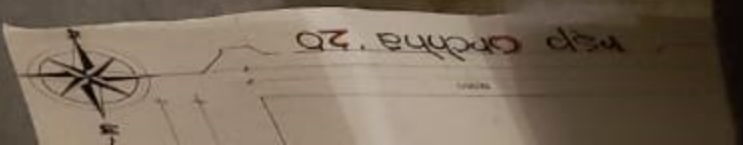
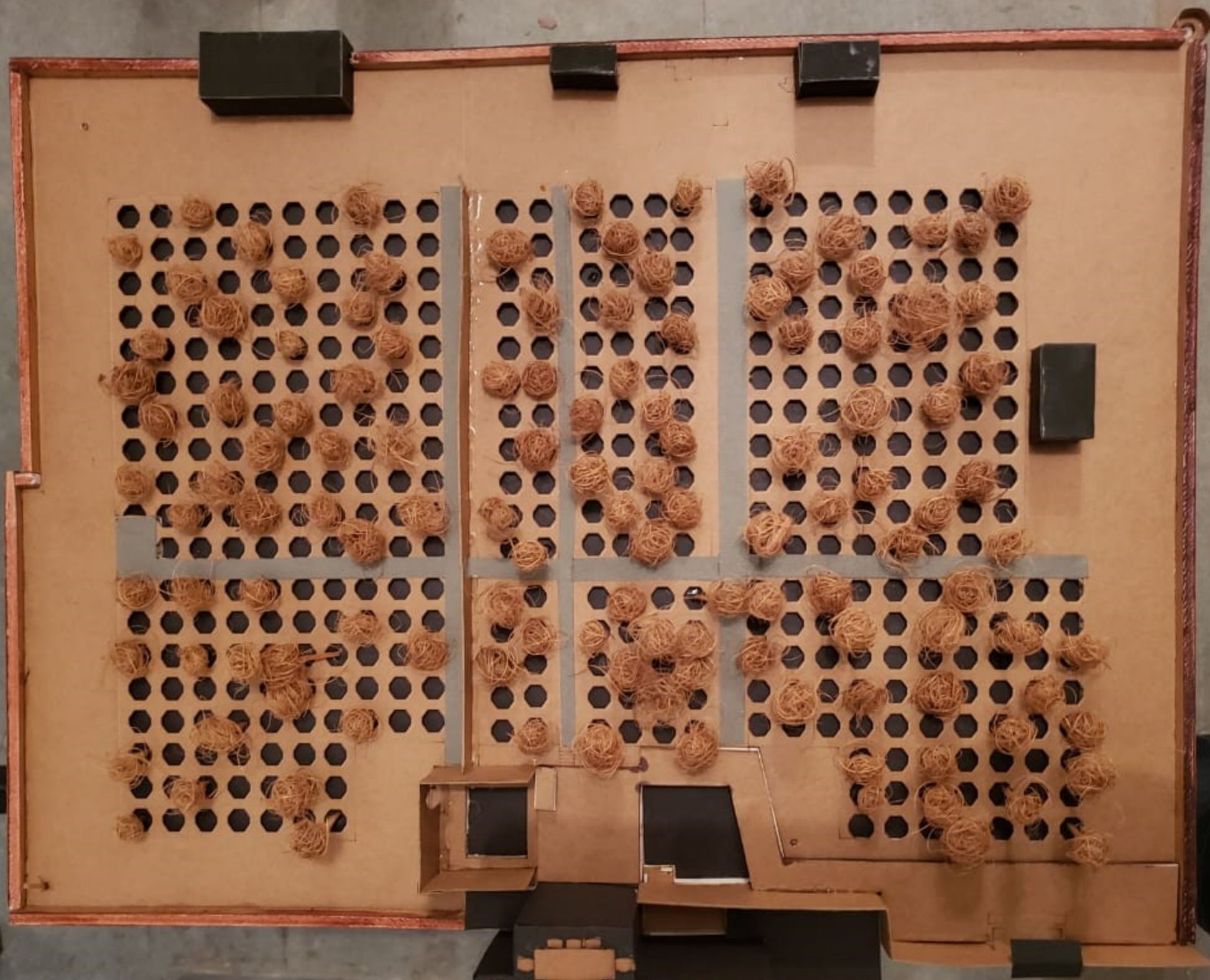
● LAXMI TEMPLE

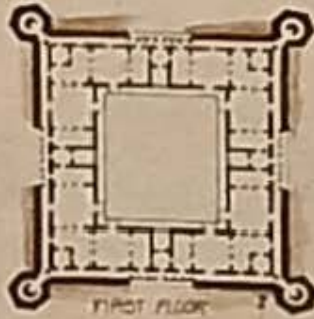
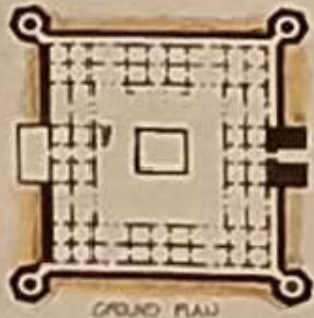


● CENOTAPHS



● RAJA RAM TEMPLE





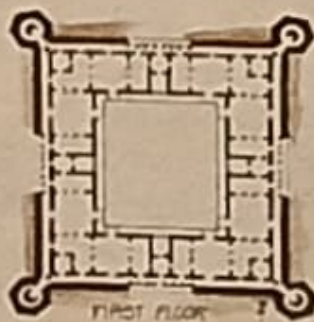
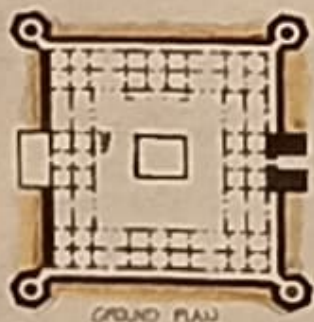
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Jahangir mahal



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