

Heritage Monuments & Sites of Haryana

 State Protected Monuments & Sites
 ASI Protected Monuments & Sites



European Cemetery

Type : Christian Cemetery
Location : Ambala
Period : 1902 CE



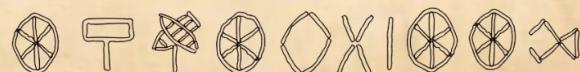
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Twenty heroes of the Anglo-Boer war (1899-1902) in South Africa, who were brought as prisoners of war, lie buried at this cemetery after they were executed for waging a war against the British. During the Anglo-Boer war, the British made hundreds of Boers (original Dutch settlers in South Africa) prisoners of war and sent them to India, Sri Lanka, and several other colonies. Many of them were kept in Ambala jail. A few of them could not return to their country and died here. Twenty of them were buried here and a commemorative pillar was constructed after the British and the Boers reached an agreement and joined hands. This monument happens to be the graves of the heroes, with their names inscribed on the tombstone.

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Loharu Fort

Type : Fort
Location : Bhiwani
Period : 16th Century CE



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Loharu Fort is the chief monument in Bhiwani. It is said to have been built in 1570 by Arjan Singh. Several gateways and the fort wall still exist. The exterior wall is punctuated with massive circular bastions at intervals. A structure known as the Nawab's Palace was built inside the fort in 1890. The building of the palace is a mixture of oriental and Western styles. The building is single storeys and the layout is square and symmetrical. The openings are arches with cusped profile. Four minarets are located at all corners, and it is covered with domes. It stands on a raised terrace, with a fountain and a tank in its centre.

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Tighrana Village

Type : Ancient Archaeological Site
Location : Tighrana Village, Bhiwani
Period : 2400 BCE



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The region was first inhabited by the Chalcolithic agricultural communities as early as 2400 BCE. These early settlers (popularly known as Sothians) lived at Chang, Mitathal, Tighrana, Manheru etc. in small mud-brick houses with thatched roofs. Some of their settlements may have been fortified and comprised of 50 to 100 houses each. They engaged in agriculture, domesticated cows, bulls, goats etc., and used wheel-made pottery painted in bi-chrome with black and white designs. They used copper, bronze, and stone implements as discovered in large numbers.

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Mitathal Village

Type : Ancient Archaeological Site
Location : Mitathal Village, Bhiwani
Period : 3rd – 2nd Millennia BCE



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It is situated at a distance of 11 km to the north-east of Bhiwani. The village is approached by a link road from Tighrana on the Bhiwani-Jind road. The results of archaeological excavation supervised in 1968 have thrown welcome light on the Copper- Bronze age culture – complex of the Indo-Gangetic divide of the 3rd-2nd millennia B.C.E. The site came to light for the first time in 1913 when a horde of coins of Samudra Gupta, one of the most illustrious kings of the Gupta dynasty, was found. During 1965 to 1967, beads and curious copper implements were discovered at the site, yielding proto-historic material. This was followed by excavations in 1968. The excavations at Mitathal bear out the Harappan tradition in town planning, architecture and in arts and crafts. Pottery was a well burnt sturdy red ware painted in black with pipal leaf, fish scale, and other geometric designs. The site has yielded a variety of antiquities such as beads, bangles and terracotta, stone, shell, copper, ivory and bone objects.

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Prithviraj Ki Kachehri

Type : Archaeological Monument
Location : Tosham Hill, Bhiwani
Period : 15th Century CE



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There stands a small stone hillock to the north of the Tosham hill; it is crowned by a building, variously called Baradari or Prithviraj Raj Ki Kachehri, made on a cross-wise plan, each wing being 5 meters high and projecting over 3 meters from the central square building which is surmounted by a low dome.

Architecturally, it may fall in the early Sultanate period. The whole structure has sixteen arched openings, although apparently there appear twelve openings which probably lend it the name Baradari. It is made of rubble-stone joined by and plastered over with lime mortar.

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Tosham Hill Fort

Type : Archaeological Monument
Location : Tosham Hill, Bhiwani
Period : 10th -11th Century CE



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Tosham Fort, is a historical fort located near the town of Tosham. The fort dates back to the early medieval period and is situated on a hill that offers a panoramic view of the surrounding landscape, making it strategically significant.

The fort is not only notable for its military architecture but also for its historical and cultural importance. The site is believed to have been a significant center during the rule of various dynasties in the region, including the Tomaras. The area around the fort is also known for its ancient temples and a rich cultural heritage.

Visitors to Tosham Hill Fort can explore the remains of the fortifications and the natural beauty of the surrounding hills. The site is popular among tourists and history enthusiasts, as it provides insight into the region's medieval history and architectural styles.

In addition to its historical significance, the area is often visited for its scenic beauty and is a great spot for trekking and outdoor activities. The fort, along with its archaeological significance, represents an important aspect of Haryana's rich history.

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Monuments in Dhanana

Type : Archaeological Monument
Location : Dhanana in Bhiwani
Period : 18th–19th century CE



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The Chhatri at Dhanana in Bhiwani district is a significant historical monument that embodies the region's rich cultural heritage. Built in the 18th–19th century CE by a Rajput chieftain, it reflects Shekhawati-style architecture, renowned for its intricate designs and fresco work. Constructed with the support of the local business community, the monument exemplifies collaborative heritage preservation.

The site features elaborate frescoes that depict Raslila, along with representations of deities such as Hanuman and Shiva, integrating artistic expression with religious themes. Additionally, the complex includes a tomb and a Bangla-style chhatri, adding to its architectural diversity. The temple beneath the Bangla-style chhatri serves as both a sacred space and an artistic gallery.

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Shyameswar Talab and Temple

Type : Archaeological Monument
Location : Charkhi Dadri
Period : 17th century CE



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Shyameswar Talab, constructed in the 17th century CE by Sitaram Seth, is an important historical water reservoir. Originally from Dadri, Sitaram Seth later moved to Delhi during the construction of the Red Fort, where he served as an assistant to the Mughal treasurer.

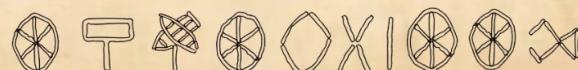
The 40-foot-deep pond was built using blue and brown stone from the Kaliyana hills and featured four ghats—Gau Ghat, Khatu Shyam Ghat, Sitaram Ghat, and Waterfall Ghat—each with 101 steps. Mughal-style chhatri structures were constructed near the ghats, though most of these have deteriorated over time.

Originally, the site was surrounded by eight wells and multiple temples, of which only two temples and one well remain functional. The pond was naturally replenished by water sources from the Kaliyana and Kapuri hills. Despite structural degradation, Shyameswar Talab remains a significant historical site, exemplifying traditional water conservation techniques and Mughal architectural influences.

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Jain Chhatri

Type : Archaeological Monument
Location : Charkhi Dadri
Period : 1820 CE



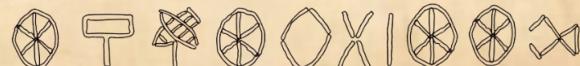
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This Magnificent Monument is situated at Hanuman Garden Area of Charkhi Dadri. Charkhi Dadri is the newest District of Haryana, but its history was very old and an important one for the state of Haryana. This Monument is known as the Jain's Chattri which was built by the Chander Sen in 1820, Chander Sen was appointed at Diwan in Jhajjar Riyasat. There are beautiful wall paintings and chattris. It is built in square in shape, two storey Building has many open entrance with arches. They built in Rajputana Architecture Style.

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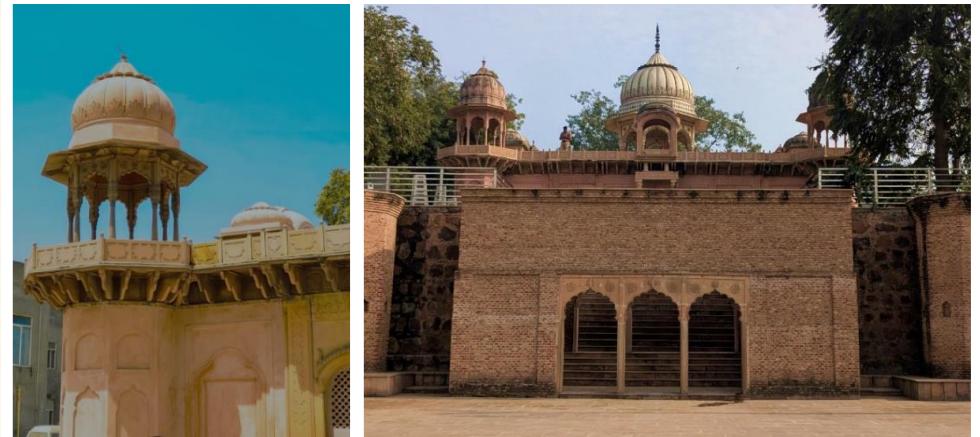


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Rani Ki Chhatri and Talab

Type : Monument
Location : Ballabghar, Faridabad
Period : 19th Century CE



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The complex of Rani Ki Chattri includes a pavilion and a stepped tank built by the widow of Anrudh Singh, Raja of Ballabghar till 1818, in memory of her deceased husband. Rani Ki Chattri is a 'pillared hall' Baradari structure with a square plan and elevated plinth. It is the assimilation of the Indo-Islamic style of architecture. The architectural details include Islamic multi cusped arches, pointed arches, Rajput style Jharokhas capped with Bangaldars, and a central chattri at terrace level with an onion dome. The structure is built in bricks and lime, cladded with buff-colored sandstone. The interior walls are covered in white Araish plaster, the ceiling is painted. Building corners are marked with octagonal turrets decorated with blind arcades and niches at ground level; capped with ribbed domed chattris at roof level. A sandstone chajja on decorative stone brackets runs all around the building below the parapet level. The tank is composed of lakhauri brick walls with octagonal turrets and arched niches, a style typical of the water body architecture prevalent in the region of Haryana and Rajasthan.

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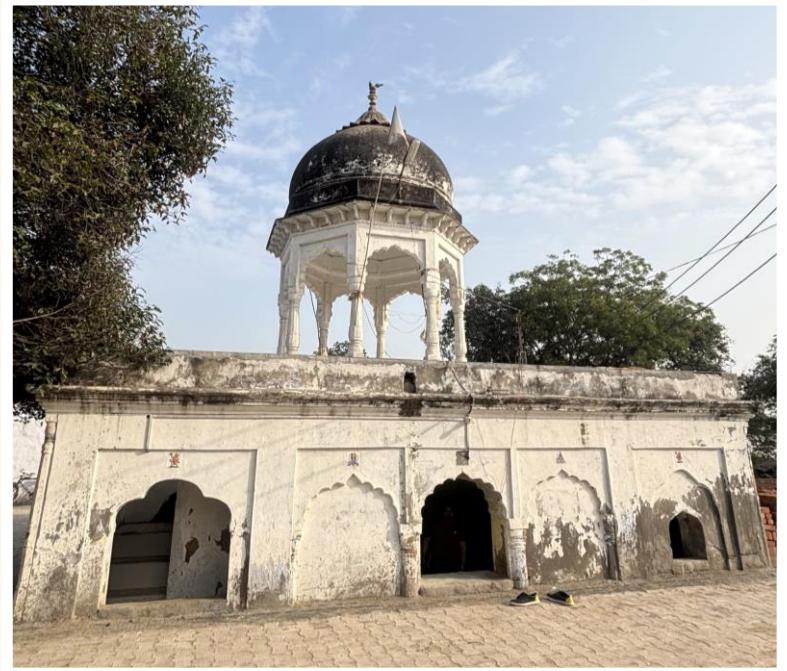


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Bhuapur ki Chhatri

Type : Archaeological Monument
Location : Bhuapur, Faridabad
Period : 19th Century CE



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Bhuapur Ki Chhatri, located in Faridabad, Haryana, is a significant historical monument known for its distinctive architectural style. Typical of the region, this chhatri (canopy) serves as a memorial, often dedicated to prominent figures. It holds cultural and historical importance, reflecting the traditional craftsmanship and heritage of Haryana.

The structure exemplifies regional architectural influences and continues to be a site of historical interest, contributing to the preservation of local heritage.

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Surajkund Masonry Reservoir (ASI)

Type : Masonry Reservoir
Location : Lakharpur, Faridabad
Period : 10th Century CE



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It is an ancient man-made reservoir dating back to the 10th century CE, constructed during the pre-Islamic period by a Hindu king devoted to the Sun God. It is a remarkable example of contemporary Hindu architecture, featuring a semicircular shape that resembles the rising sun, with a bed approximately 130 meters in diameter. The structure was designed to harvest rainwater and serve both utilitarian and symbolic purposes. Based on remnants found at the site, such as carved stones, it is believed that a Sun temple once existed on its western embankment.

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Ancient Mound at Bhirrana

Type : Ancient Archaeological Mound
Location : Bhirrana Village, Fatehabad
Period : Pre-Harappan (Approx. 7570 BCE)



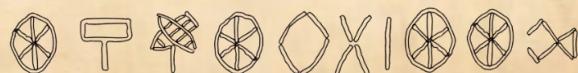
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Bhirrana or Birhana is the oldest Indus Valley Civilization site, dating back to 7570- 6200 BCE. The excavation has yielded a three-fold cultural sequence known as the Pre-Early Harappan, Early Harappan and Mature Harappan periods. Hakra ware culture was seen during excavation season for the first time at this site. The antiquities recovered from various excavation seasons and habitation layers, included copper objects such as chisels, celts, arrowheads, spearheads; beads of steatite, faience, terracotta and shell, bangles of copper and terracotta; semi-precious stones and beads etc. Shell and bone objects were also unearthed apart from various terracotta objects. The cultural assemblage includes pottery shapes and fabrics in red ware, chocolate slipped ware, grey ware, buff-ware, mud appliquéd wares etc. Charred grains of wheat and barley are also found in the deposits. A female dancing girl engraved on a potsherd as graffiti is one of the unique finds from the site. Terracotta wheels with painted spokes are also a significant finding. Multi-roomed houses were exposed at this site.

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Ancient Mound at Kunal

Type : Ancient Archaeological Site
Location : Kunal Village, Fatehabad
Period : Pre-Harappan (Approx. 6th Millennium BCE)



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The site was discovered in the year 1981. The Archaeological excavations at this pre-Harappan site which is 8000 years old (C14dates5700-6000B.C) were started in the year 1986. After between few gap years, excavation was conducted till 201819. The recent excavation seasons yielded three successive phases of occupation; from pit dwellings to that of square and rectangular mud brick houses, which are supposed to be the earliest remains of pre-Harappan culture in India. Also copper furnace, steatite bead-making workshop and kiln were found. A hoard of regalia objects including gold beads of a necklace, an armlet and a few bangle pieces and beads of semi-precious stones is the first of its kind in the region of Haryana. Notable objects of silver have also been found on the site.

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Ancient Mound at Karankot

Type : Ancient Archaeological Mound
Location : Bhattu Kalan, Tohana, Fatehabad
Period : 1st Century CE to 9th Century CE



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The ancient mound is located at village Bhattu Kalan, Tohana Tehsil in Fatehabad district of Haryana. The site is popularly known as Karankot. It was discovered in the year 2019. This lies at a distance of about 35 km from Fatehabad. The area is located on Tohana-Bhuna Road. Archaeological remains of Kushan to Gupta were recovered from this area. Probably the mound is in the fortified area of that time. Remains of an old temple datable to the 9th-10th century CE and a brick well made of Lakhauri bricks datable to the late Mughal (17th century CE), have been found in the village.

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Masjid at Bosti

Type : Mosque

Location : Bosti, Bhuna, Fatehabad

Period : 18th Century CE

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This mosque is built on a rectangular plan. It has a large bulbous dome, flanked by two smaller domes topped with an inverted lotus and a beautiful façade that has been decorated with Stucco work and paintings. There were two beautiful narrow minarets at the corners of the frontal façade. The mosque arched openings lead into the interiors, where the central opening is slightly higher than the adjoining. The main façade is adorned with niches in rectangular panels flanking the arches. Interior is decorated with niches located at various heights. The structure of the building has been built with lakhauri bricks laid in lime surkhi plaster. There are calligraphic inscriptions in Persian containing Quranic verses.

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Masjid at Bosti

Type : Mosque
Location : Bosti, Bhuna, Fatehabad
Period : 18th Century CE



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Another large mosque is located near Anganwadi School. It has large bulbous dome, flanked by two smaller domes and a beautiful façade which has been decorated with Stucco work and paintings. The mosque is built of lakhauri bricks on the high platform reached by a flight of steps. Inner panels of the mosque are decorated with murals. It is built on a rectangular plan. The monument is beautiful curved in style having a good number of stucco work and murals. It has also turrets along the circumference of high bulbous dome with a lotus finial. The exterior of the building is decorated and detailed in brickwork, with niches above door level along with arched doorways and parapet.

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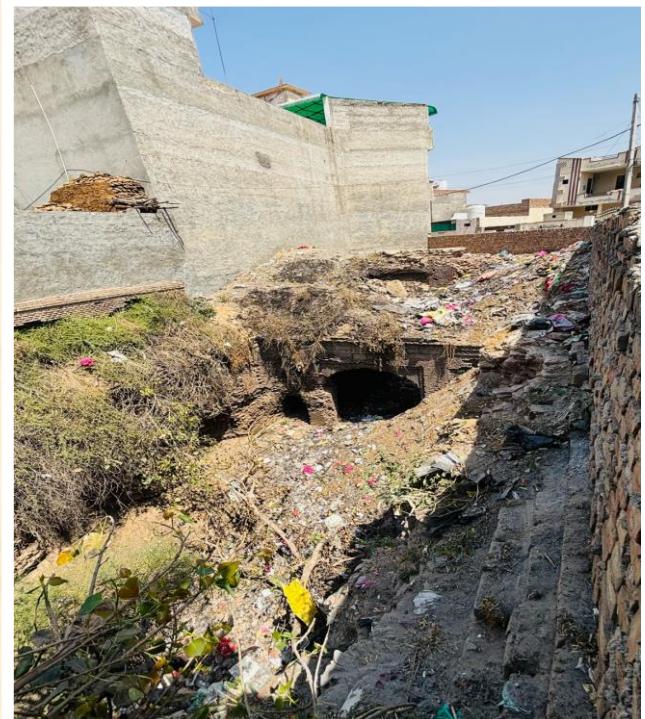
Baoli at Tohana

Type : Step Well

Location : Tohana, Fatehabad

Period : 1451–1526 CE

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Tohana Baoli, also known as Puraani Bay, is a historical stepwell situated near the old bus stand in Tohana. While the exact date of its construction and the identity of its architect remain unknown, historical references, particularly from J. Rodgers, suggest that it was built during the Lodhi period. Strategically positioned along the Delhi-Multan trade route, the Baoli functioned as a crucial water source and resting place for travelers and traders.

Architecturally, Tohana Baoli shares design similarities with Kaithal Baoli, featuring elegant structural elements. A distinctive aspect of its design is the cusped profile of the main arch in the second archway, which is characteristic of the architectural style of that era.

Despite its lack of formal protection, Tohana Baoli remains an important historical structure, reflecting the region's rich architectural heritage and historical significance.

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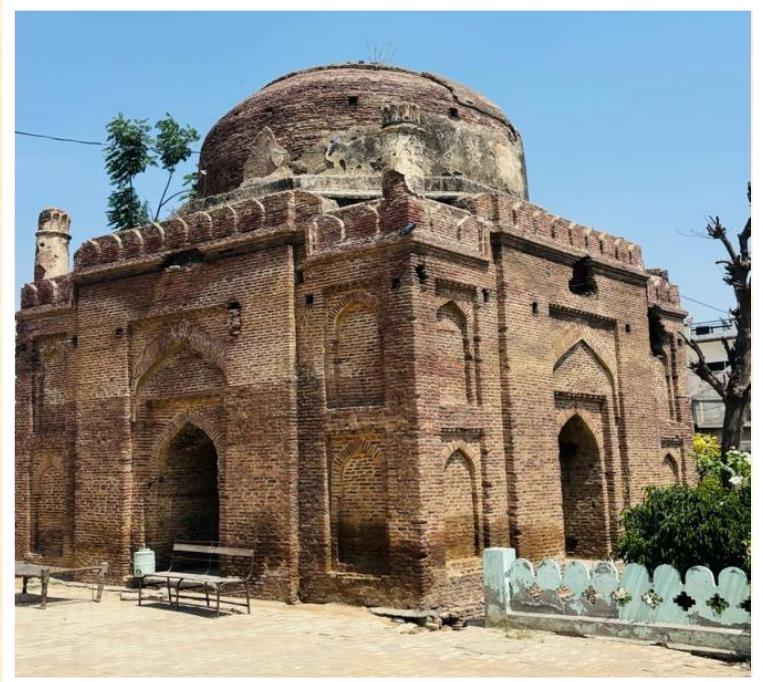
Tomb at Fatehabad

Type : Tomb

Location : Idgah Colony, Tohana

Period : 18th Century CE

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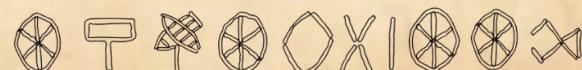


This monument is said to belong later Mughal period. The tomb, made of Lakhori bricks, exemplifies the architectural grandeur of its era with its distinctive square layout, a hallmark of symmetry and uniformity. Dominating the structure is an expansive bulbous dome chamber, elegantly perched on an octagonal drum base and lender minarets with cupolas. This intricate design not only elevates the visual appeal but also enhances the acoustics and spatial experience within the interior, allowing sound to resonate beautifully during prayers and gatherings.

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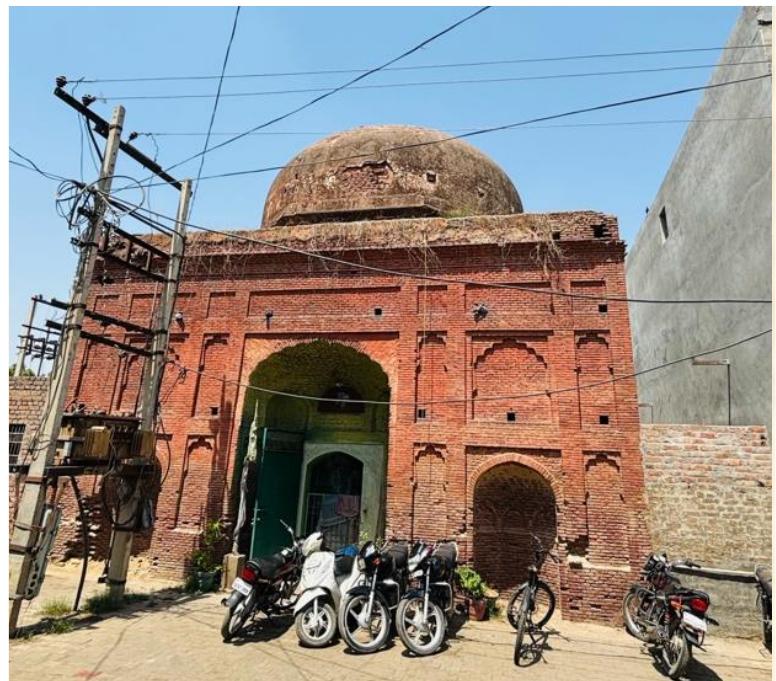
Tomb at Fatehabad

Type : Tomb

Location : Behind Ice Factory, Tohana

Period : 18th Century CE

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This medieval tomb, an architectural gem influenced by Later Mughal design, exemplifies the refined construction techniques of the period. It is located on the banks of a narrow canal, behind an ice factory.

Built using Lakhauri bricks, the tomb follows a square layout, emphasizing symmetry and structural uniformity. The large bulbous dome, set atop an octagonal drum base, serves as the focal point of the structure. This intricate design enhances both visual aesthetics and acoustic quality, creating an immersive spatial experience within the interior. The mosque's grand vaulted gateway marks the entrance, adding to its architectural prominence.

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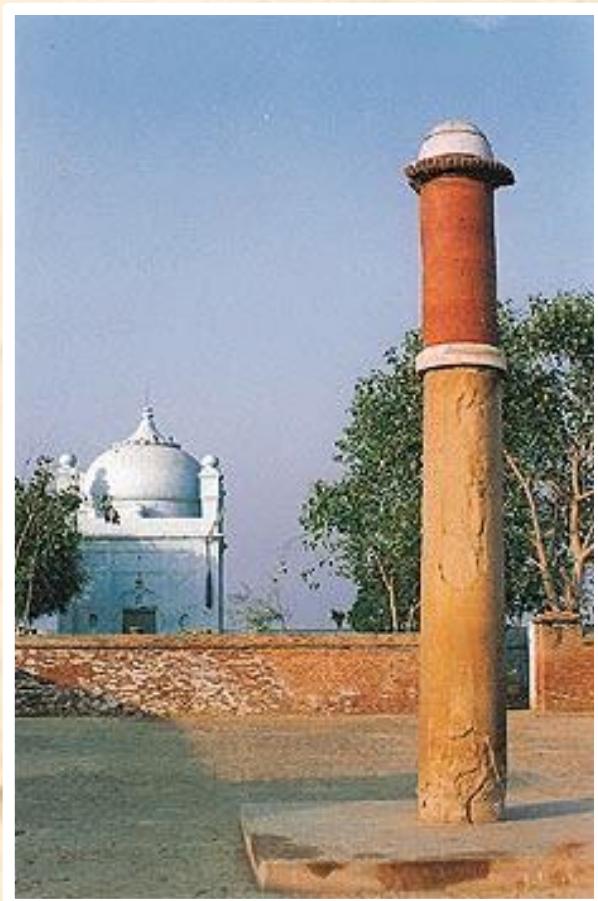
Lat of Firoz Shah (ASI)

Type : Monument

Location : Mohalla Babapir, Fatehabad

Period : 1351-88 CE

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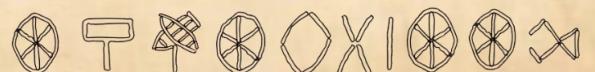


Standing at a height of over 6 metre, the Lat consists of two parts. In reality, the lower portion is a part of one of the pillars erected by the emperor Asoka probably at Agroha or Hansi. The Asokan epigraph that was once engraved on the pillar wa systematically chiseled off for writing the Tughluq inscription recording the genealogy of Firuz Shah in beautiful Tughra-Arabic characters carved in high relief.

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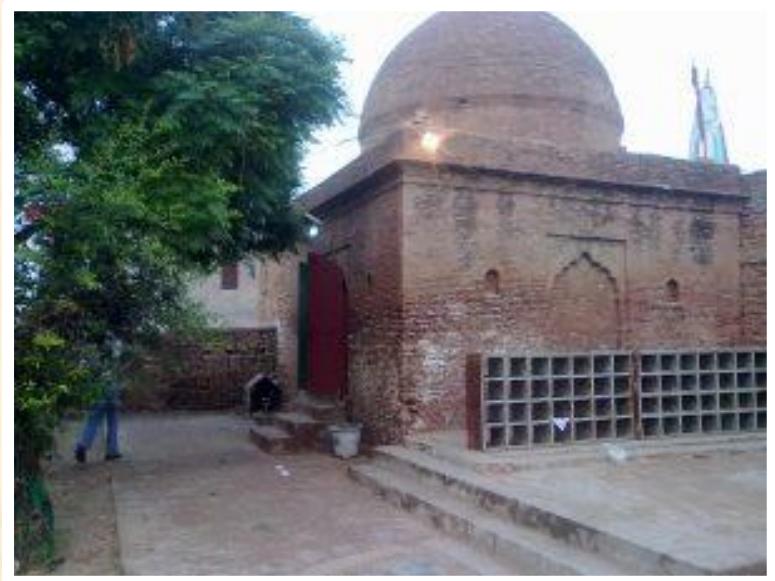


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Humayu's Mosque (ASI)

Type : Religious Monument
Location : Mohalla Babapir, Fatehabad
Period : 1529-56 CE



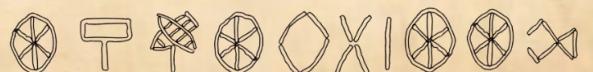
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Humayun's Mosque is a 16th-century structure built during the reign of Mughal Emperor Humayun. It features an oblong open courtyard and a western wall with a mihrab flanked by arched recesses, constructed using Lakhauri bricks. The mosque stands near an ancient Ashokan pillar (Lat) re-erected by Firoz Shah Tughlaq, reflecting the site's layered historical significance. An inscription within the mosque praises Emperor Humayun, making it a valuable example of early Mughal architecture in the region.

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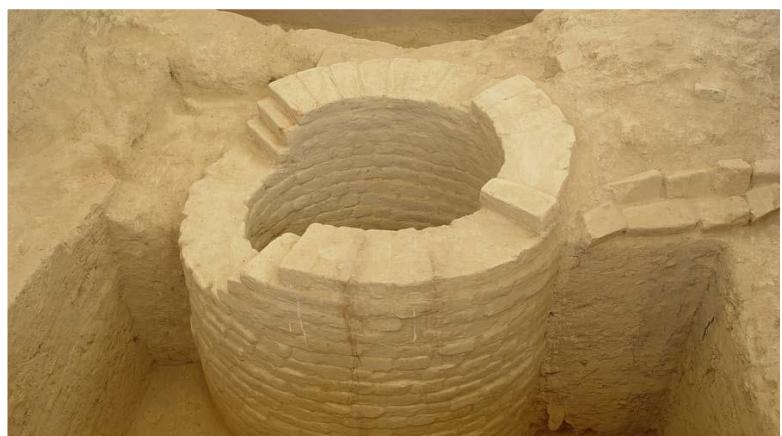


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Ancient Site at Banawali (ASI)

Type : Archaeological Site
Location : Banawali, Fatehabad
Period : 2600-1700 BCE
(Indus-Saraswati Civilization)



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The Banawali archaeological site is a significant settlement from the Indus-Saraswati Civilization, showcasing a sequence of cultural phases:

Pre-Harappan (c. 2500–2300 BCE)

It featured well-planned houses and fortification walls of moulded bricks. Pottery motifs became simpler, and fine ceramics such as dishes-on-stand, jars, and bowls were found, along with beads and bangles made of terracotta, faience, shell, and copper.

Mature Harappan (c. 2300–1700 BCE)

This phase is marked by a fortified town with a radial layout emerged. Notable finds include red ware pottery with floral and animal motifs, terracotta plough models, inscribed seals, copper tools, gold foil, charred barley grains, and bone and ivory objects.

Post-Harappan (c. 1700–1500 / 1450 BCE)

It is marked by distinctive, glossy, sturdy pottery and a notable absence of classical Indus-Saraswati artefacts, except for terracotta nodules and cakes, indicating a cultural transition.

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Shishmahal, Gurugram

Type : Residential Palace
Location : Farukhnagar, Gurugram
Period : 18th Century CE



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The Shish Mahal was the residential palace of Faujdar Khan, the governor appointed by Emperor Farrukh Siyar, the great-grandson of Emperor Aurangzeb. The palace was built by Khan in 1733 AD. The Diwan-e-Aam of the palace is a rectangular structure made of sandstone. It is built on a high plinth with mirrors fixed in the wooden ceiling and on the backside of the wall, which gave the palace its name of Shish Mahal. A continuous water flow in the artificial channel in front of Diwan-e-Aam was provided by a fountain pool made over the plinth.

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Lal Gumbad

Type : Tomb
Location : Sohna, Gurugram
Period : 15th to 16th Century CE



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The tomb complex locally known as "Lal Gumbad" consists of a Lodi period twin tomb and a single tomb. The red sandstone columns of the porch of the twin tomb are responsible for its local name 'Lal Gumbad'. The twin tomb is a rectangular structure consisting of two square tombs. A porch projects from one of the tombs. The porch is composed of columns supporting a ribbed domical roof resting on an octagonal drum. The first tomb has three arched openings; one opens into the porch, the second directly outside and the third leads to the other tomb. Like the first tomb, the other tomb also has three openings, two leading to the outside and the third leading to the former.

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Qutub Khan Ki Masjid

Type : Mosque
Location : Sohna, Gurugram
Period : 16th Century CE



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Qutub Khan's Masjid is located near Saanp ki Nangli at Block Chungi. It is a rectangular-shaped structure with three arched openings leading to the interior, with the central opening being higher and broader than the rest. The wall facing the archways houses the mihrabs in red sandstone. A low arcaded verandah is located at both ends of the structure, enveloping the sides. A dome at the center of the structure rests on a high octagonal base/drum. The exterior of the Masjid are adorned with arched niches in rectangular panels flanking the arched openings.

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Badshahpur Baoli

Type : Step-Well
Location : Badshahpur, Gurugram
Period : 20th Century CE



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Architecturally baoli is a good example of Haryana's water structures and stands in a very intact condition. It was constructed in 1905. The Baoli at Badshahpur is located off Highway 13 and is hidden behind a school. The Baoli structure consists of a rectangular tank accessible by a series of broad steps. The tank is divided into several different tanks/spaces by a series of arched walls, spanning the width of the tank. The structure is constructed of brick and plastered. One of the side walls of the tank is shared by the adjoining school.

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Sohna Fort

Type : Fort
Location : Sohna, Gurugram
Period : 18th Century CE



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The history of fortifications in the region of Sohna, Haryana, reflects the strategic importance of this area during the medieval period. The Bharatpur Kings notably constructed this fort atop the hills, symbolizing their rule, although it remains unfinished today. This site serves as a testament to the influence of the Jat kings in the region. Stone was the primary material, locally available, used for constructing these forts, as it provided durability and protection. Ramparts are visible which extend around one kilometre in area. The fort is one of the oldest forts in Haryana. The fort features a mix of Rajput and Mughal architectural styles. Sohna's allure as a pivotal location during the medieval period drew numerous kings, all eager to secure their power through fortifications. The architectural remnants serve as enduring reminders of a rich historical narrative marked by ambition, strategy, and the ongoing quest for safety and dominance among the rulers of the time.

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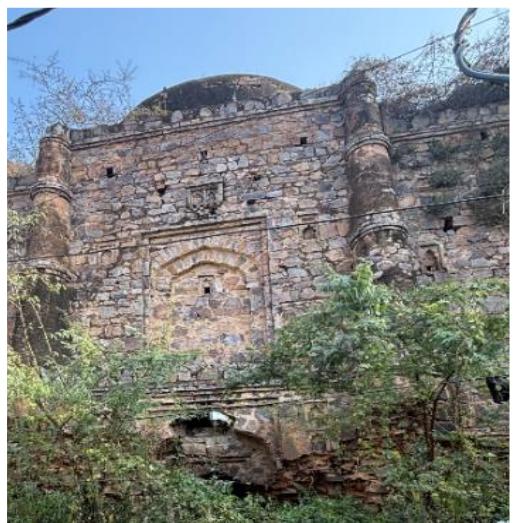


Mosque at Bhondsi

Type : Mosque

Location : Bhondsi, Gurugram

Period : 17th Century CE



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The village Bhondsi located at the Aravalli foot of the hill range and just halfway between Sohna and Gurgaon. The beauty of this village is the old mosque complex which is in a bit in a ruined position. This mosque complex comprises the three bays main buildings, a tomb in the middle of the enclosure and a completely ruined entrance gateway. The whole structure is standing on a high caved platform. It is said to have belonged to the Khanzada chief of Mewat.

It is a substantial stone building with beautiful plasterwork and consists of three domed apartments with three arched entrances. There is a tomb in front of the mosque on the east side of the building complex.

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Begum Samroo Palace (DC Residence)

Type : Residence
Location : Gurugram
Period : 17th Century CE



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The Begum Samroo Palace, located between Jharsa and Gurgaon village, is a 200-year-old historical landmark that reflects the aristocratic heritage of Gurugram. Originally built as Begum Samroo's luxurious residence, the palace has since served various roles, including as the district commissioner's residence, underscoring its continued significance.

The palace showcases majestic architecture, with intricate carvings, decorative motifs, and lush gardens enhancing its grandeur. Inside, marble floors, crystal chandeliers, and gilded details create an opulent atmosphere. The Durbar Hall, known for its high ceilings, frescoes, and mythological paintings, stands as a highlight, once hosting lavish gatherings.

With its well-preserved interiors and rich history, the Begum Samroo Palace remains a cultural landmark, offering a glimpse into the grandeur of Gurugram's past.

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Epiphany Church

Type : Religious Monument

Location : Gurugram

Period : 1862 CE

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The Church of the Epiphany in Gurgaon was built in 1862, reflecting the quaint Victorian chapel style. It was consecrated in 1866 by the Bishop of Calcutta, who traveled over 500 km from Lahore by tonga, continuing onward to Hissar for another consecration. Originally established to serve British civil and military officers stationed in the Gurgaon Cantonment, the church was maintained by the Government of India until 1942. At the time, Gurgaon was part of the defensive perimeter around Delhi, which had been annexed by the British after the Second Sikh War in 1856.

During World War II, due to economic measures, the church's care shifted to the Society for the Propagation of the Gospel and the Cambridge Mission in Delhi. Initially under the Diocese of Lahore, it later came under the Anglican Diocese of Delhi. On 29 November 1970, the Anglican Church and six other denominations united to form the Church of North India (CNI), bringing the Epiphany Church under the CNI's Diocese of Delhi. Though originally Anglican, the church now welcomes members from various Protestant traditions, with former British Methodists forming the majority of its congregation.

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John Hall

Type : Residence
Location : Gurugram
Period : 1925 CE



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John Hall, located in the Civil Lines of Gurugram, is a historic colonial-era building that was originally known as the Gurgaon Agricultural Hall. Built in 1925 in honour of John Goble Brayne, the deceased son of British ICS officer Frank Lugard Brayne, the hall was part of the 'Gurgaon Experiment,' a plan to transform Gurgaon into a model district. While the hall is a symbol of colonial legacy, it also holds cultural significance for the local community, who honoured the efforts of F.L. Brayne. The site includes a war memorial and is set in a serene, green area, maintaining the aesthetic of British cantonments, with wide roads, European-style bungalows, and tree-lined boulevards. Today, John Hall stands as an architectural reminder of Gurgaon's colonial past.

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Ghous Ali Shah Baoli (ASI)

Type : Step-well
Location : Farrukh nagar,
Gurugram
Period : 1925 CE



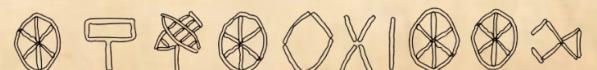
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It is an old *baoli* or step-well built by Ghaus Ali Shah, a local chief during the reign of Mughal emperor Farrukh Siyar. It is locally known as Gol Baoli. It was built entirely of stone, bricks and lime plaster. This *baoli* partly resembles the Turkish Hammam. The water tank in the centre is surrounded by a verandah with well-framed arches on all sides. There are also chambers for relaxation in the upper storeys.

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Dargah Char Qutub Complex

Type : Islamic Shrine
Location : Hansi, Hisar
Period : 12th to 14th Century



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A group of monuments, situated to the west of the town are known as Dargah Char-Qutub. Jamal-ud-Din Hansi (1187-1261AD), Burhan-ud-Din (1261-1303AD), Qutab-ud-Din Munawwar (1300-1354AD) and Nur-ud-Din or Nur-e-Jahan (1325-1397AD) were the celebrated Sufi Saints of their times and designated as 'Qutubs'. This monument celebrates the last resting place of these four saints. One of the most imposing edifices of this complex is the large mosque in the northern enclosure, which was constructed by Firoz Shah Tughlaq. In the complex are the twin tombs of Begum Skinner and chhatris (two kiosks) known as Char Diwan and Ek Diwan.

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Jahaj Kothi

Type : Residence
Location : Hisar
Period : 18th Century CE



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George Thomas, a native of Ireland and the uncrowned ruler of the territory between Sirsa and Rohtak built this building for his residence during 18th century AD. This is a good example of pre-British architecture in the transitory phase. The Jahaj Kothi or the house in the form of a ship stands on the east of the town. Owing to its isolated location, it gives an impression of a ship in the ocean (surrounded by a huge open area) and that is what justifies the name 'Jahaj Kothi'. After the defeat of 'George' somewhere in the first decade of 19th century, James Skinner, a respected name in the service of the British Government, became the ruler of this territory. He also used 'Jahaj Kothi' for some time as his residence before constructing his own residential palace at Hansi. A small museum has been set up at Hisar in the Jahaj Kothi, that displays the antiquities of Harappan sites such as Banawali, Kunal, Rakhigarhi etc. excavated by the Archaeology & Museums Department.

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Ancient Mound at Mughalpura

Type : Ancient Archaeological Mound
Location : Mughalpura Village, Uklana
Period : 1st Century CE to 9th Century CE
Kushan – Gujjar Pratihara



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Mugalpura is a village near Uklana, Shankarpura & Uklana Mandi Panchayat located in Hisar district. The area of the ancient mound is 70-80acres approximately. The site has yielded on the surface a large variety of painted sherds, other ceramics, pots and miniature pots, bricks and brick-built structures, terracotta figurines, wheels, toys, beads, bangles, balls, etc. A few notable features such as a Wall made of Kushan bricks, and a Ring well (Mauryan and Kushan) were also exposed areas for exploration. The objects found are associated with Mauryan, Gupta and Kushan periods.

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Ancient Site at Rakhigarhi (ASI)

Type : Ancient Archaeological Site
Location : Rakhi Khas, Rakhi Shahpur Village, Hisar
Period : 5TH Millenial BCE-3rd Millenial BCE



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Rakhigarhi is the largest archaeological site of the Indus- Saraswati Civilization situated under two modern villages namely *Rakhi-Shahpur* and *Rakhi-Khas* (collectively known as Rakhigarhi). This has been categorized as one of the major metropolitan centre of the Indus-Saraswati culture. Exploration made by Prof. Suraj Bhan in the year 1969 revealed that the archaeological remains and settlements of Rakhigarhi are of Indus-Saraswati culture in nature. In the subsequent explorations and excavations carried out by the Archaeological Survey of India and Deccan College, Pune indicated that here was a clustered settlement and expanded in an area more than 500 hectares, these comprises eleven different mounds named RGR-I to RGR-XI. These settlements were situated near the *Drishdvati*, one of the tributaries of Vedic *Saraswati* which is identified with the modern *Chautang* River. The excavations carried out by Archaeological Survey of India under the direction of Dr. Amrendra Nath during 1997-1998 to 1999-2000 revealed various occupational phases beginning from the Pre-formative stage to Mature Indus-Saraswati period covering the time from 5th millennia BCE to 3rd millennia BCE based on the Radio Carbon dates obtained from various layers.

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Lat ki Masjid (ASI)

Type : Religious Monument
Location : Opposite Bus Stand, Hisar City
Period : 1351-88 CE

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This mosque, popularly known as Lat-ki-Masjid was built by Firoz Shah Tughlaq (CE 1351-88). A unique example of Tughlaq architecture, the mosque comprises a building having an L-shaped ablution tank and a lat (pillar). The mosque is built partly of red and buff sandstone and partly of rubble masonry having thick plaster over it. Stone pillars showing floral and geometrical designs, possibly re-used from Hindu temple remains, support the main arched openings and recesses in the rear wall. The main prayer-hall has nine bays consisting of arches supported on pillars. It has a carved qiblah and a pulpit in the western wall. Within the courtyard in the north-east, there is a lat (pillar) after which the mosque is named. The lat consists of two parts—the lower portion is of buff sand stone and the upper one that of red sandstone. The lower portion is a part of the pillars erected by Mauryan emperor Asoka. Traces of few letters in Mauryan Brahmi are visible at the top of the shaft of lower part while the genealogy of Firoz Shah's family in Tughra-Arabic script is carved in high relief on the cylindrical shaft of red sand stone. Near the lat stands a beautiful domed building having a square chamber showing moulded & panelled decorations in red sandstone. It has openings on all the four sides which are provided with pillars supporting decorated stone jali.

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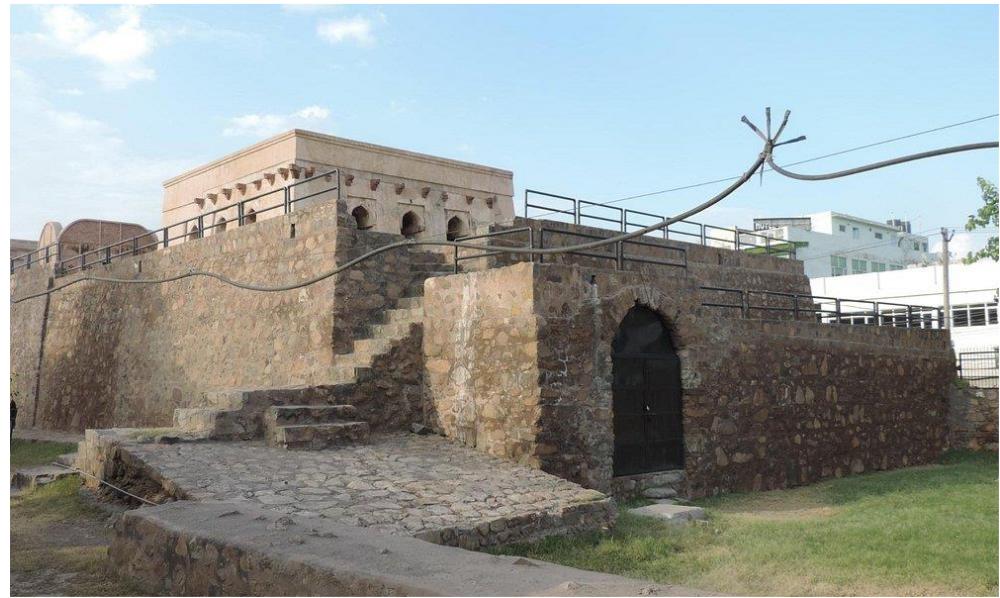


Gujari Mahal (ASI)

Type : Monument

Location : Hisar City

Period : 1351-88 CE



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The Gujri Mahal was built by Firoz Shah Tughluq (A.D 1351-88) for his beloved Gujri Rani, a native of Hisar with whom he fell in love during the course of one of his hunting expeditions. The palace imbibes characteristic features of Tughluq architecture such as massive tapering walls thickly plastered in lime, with narrow opening. Standing on as high plinth which has underground chamber the palace consisting of *baradari* (pavilion) is approached by a flight of steps. The *baradari* is a square structure with developed arches, three on each side. All entrance except one is provided with stone doorframes. The roof has nine bays, each carrying hemispherical dome and decorated with panelling work in lime plaster. The exterior walls above the arched opening are provided with beautifully carved red sandstone brackets.

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Firoz Shah's Palace & Tehkhana (ASI)

Type : Monument

Location : Hisar City

Period : 1351-88 CE

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The edifice known as Firoz Shah's Palace and *Tahkhana* was built by Firoz Shah Tughluq, the Sultan of Delhi (CE 1351-1388). The palace was built of rubble masonry covered with thick lime plaster. Its arches are supported on sandstone carved pillars of Hindu temples. The palace-complex consists of an open courtyard on the sides of which are placed two to three-storeyed structures. In the massive western wall of the palace, is embedded a passage to which steps lead from the terrace. The passage meant for roofs guarding the palace, is provided with bastions, the hollow core of which has a pillared hall connected with other rooms and cells of the palace. The eastern side of the palace contains some structures in red sandstone which are of later origin. A lotus tank which is situated on the terrace is also a later addition.

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Prithviraj Chauhan's Fort (ASI)

Type : Monument
Location : Qila Mohalla, Hansi,
Hisar
Period : 3rd Century BCE –
11th Century CE

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The extensive mound represent the ruins of the Hansi fort which according to the tradition is ascribed to Prithvi raj Chauhan and was later destroyed by Muhammad Ghori. After that some Muslim and Hindu shrines were built here from time to time. In 1982, forty-seven Jain bronze images were found inside the fort.

Archaeological excavations conducted at the site by the Excavation Branch-II of Archaeological survey of India under the direction of Shri D.V. Sharma from 2003-2004 and 2004-2005. The excavation have revealed cultural sequence of 10 periods beginning from Black and Red ware culture, followed by Painted Grey ware culture, Northern Black Polish ware culture, Sunga period, Kushan/Late Kushana period, Rajpur period, Sultanate period, Mughal/Late Mughal period and British period.

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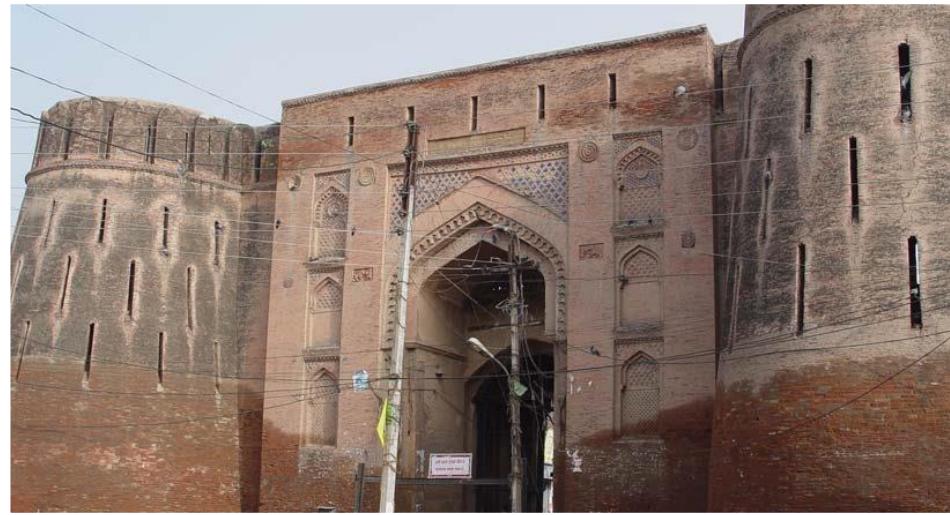


Barsi Gate, Hansi (ASI)

Type : Monument

Location : Mohalla Badsi, Hansi,
Hisar

Period : 1303 CE



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Barsi gate at Hansi represents a beautiful specimen of Sultanate architecture. Out of the five gates of the walled city of Hansi, this is the only one which is in existence. According to a Persian inscription placed over the pointed arch, this gateway was built by Sultan laud-din Khalji in A.H. 703 (CE 1303). Later on it was repaired during Ibrahim Lodi's reign in CE 1522. The gateway forming the main entrance to Hansi town stands to a height of over 30 metres.

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Ancient Mound, Agroha (ASI)

Type : Monument
Location : NH 10, Hisar
Period : 4th Century BCE –
11th Century CE



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Agroha, historically a vital center of trade and politics, remained prominent until the reign of Firoz Shah Tughlaq. Located on the ancient trade route between Taxila and Mathura, it is traditionally linked to Maharaja Agrasena and believed to be the site of the Agreya Republic mentioned in the *Mahabharata*. It is also referenced in Panini's *Ashtadhyayi* and possibly identified as "Agara" by Ptolemy.

Archaeological excavations began in 1888–89 by C.J. Rodgers and continued in 1938–39 by H.L. Srivastava of the Archaeological Survey of India. A hoard of silver coins, including four Indo-Greek, one punch-marked, and 51 coins of Agrodaka, confirmed Agroha's importance as a Janapada center. Its ancient name, Agrodaka, found in texts, supports this identification.

Further excavations from 1978 to 1981 by the Haryana Department of Archaeology revealed five cultural phases spanning the 4th century BCE to the 14th century CE. Remains of residential structures, a Buddhist stupa, and a Hindu temple were uncovered.

Significant finds include copper coins of the Yaudheyas, terracotta seals, and clay seals inscribed in Brahmi script, mentioning figures such as Maharaja Mahakshatrapa Mahasenapati, Sri Sakasa, Sri Narayana Deva, and Sri(sa) Dhuvrndasya. Additional discoveries include Gupta-period terracottas, Gurjara-Pratihara-style sculpture fragments, beads, antimony rods, iron objects, rings, and Bengal pieces, highlighting Agroha's rich cultural and historical legacy.

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Dargowala Talab, Masonry Well

Type : Ancient Masonry Well
Location : Dujana, Jhajjar
Period : 17th Century CE



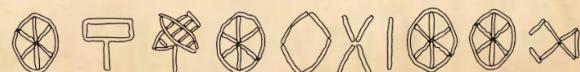
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This well is situated in the village Dujana in its north-west. Prince of Bharatpur, Raja Jawahar Singh, got built a masonry-towered well and chambers, for public utility at Dujana in 1765 CE. The super-structure of the Dargo Wala well at Dujana is quite impressive, and it was made up of burnt bricks. The well had a raised platform having a flight of steps. The well had eight pillars on the rim of its cylinder having space for affixing twelve pulleys on it.

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Baghawali Kothi

Type : Royal Guest House
Location : Dujana, Jhajjar
Period : 20th Century CE



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Dujana lies approximately 37 miles west of Delhi. The place is named after Durjan Shah, an ascetic who built a hut, on the present site of the village which was at that time a jungle. Later, one Mohammed Khan alias Malik Jutta settled at this place with the permission of Durjan Shah and as he reclaimed and cultivated the jungle, the population rose with the influx of other settlers. The sprawling guest-house complex, better known as Bagh Wali Kothi was constructed around 1920 and is located a couple of miles from the Jhajjar town. The Kothi (Palace) belonged to the erstwhile Nawab of Dujana.

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Luhari Baoli

Type : Stepwell
Location : Near Pataudi Town, Jhajjar
Period : 14th -15th Century CE



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Luhari Baoli, also known as Mughlaai Baoli, is a remarkable stepwell located in the village of Luhari, in the Jhajjar district. This historical structure is notable for its three-storey design, showcasing architectural elements characteristic of the Tughlaq dynasty.

The baoli features six niches on either side, complemented by two stair bays on all levels, facilitating access to the well's depths. The entrance to the well is adorned with a large pointed arch, emphasizing the architectural style of the period. The well itself is octagonal in shape and has a substantial depth of approximately 40 feet.

Constructed using stone blocks, Luhari Baoli not only serves as a functional water reservoir but also stands as a testament to the engineering and architectural prowess of the time. Its design reflects the intricate craftsmanship and aesthetic sensibilities of the Tughlaq era, making it an important cultural and historical landmark.

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Group of Tombs (ASI)

Type : Tombs
Location : Jhajjar City
Period : 1594-1626 CE



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The mausoleums and monuments in this area were primarily built during the reigns of Mughal emperors Akbar, Jahangir, and Shahjahan (1594-1626 AD). These structures exemplify an early Pathan architectural style, resembling the Shargi monuments of Jaunpur. The consistent grandeur and planning of these monuments suggest that they were likely a family graveyard, probably for local chiefs and nobles of repute.

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Ancient Mound at Kirsola

Type : Ancient Archaeological Mound
Location : Kirsola Village, Jind
Period : Harappan PGW



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The site of Kirsola is located about 1.5km east of the village on the right side of the Julana-Fatehgarh Road. It spreads over an area of about 17ha and stands to a height of about 5m high from the surrounding ground level. Almost in the centre of the mound is located a temple of Baba Madhu Nath, which covers an area of about 1ha. The excavation work was carried out in season 2010-11 jointly by Professor Vasant Shinde of Deccan College and Sengar, of the Institute of Archaeology, New Delhi. The detail survey of the site carried out by team, revealed the presence of pottery of three different cultural phases namely Harappan, PGW, and early historic (Kushan/Gupta). The artefacts recovered from Late Harappan phase include mostly terracotta and faience bangles. The Painted Grey Ware has much larger variety of artefacts such as areca nut and ghata shaped beads, seals, hubbed and plain wheels, elephants, bull, bear, ivory bangle fragment, bone decorated handles, bone points and shell beads. The Early Historic object include a clay tablet with Kushan Gupta Brahmi letters, a hoard of 31 copper coins of Yaudheya, one coin of Kushan period and glass bangles.

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Safidion Fort

Type : Fort
Location : Safidion, Jind
Period : 18th Century



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This historical fort at Safidion was built by the rulers of Jind state in 18th century AD. The history of Jind as a separate and ruling State dates from 1763 AD. It was the first fort built by the rulers of Jind State who were successors of Phulkian family. The fort is constructed with brick and reinforced with a number of tapering bastions at equal intervals. This fort has bastions for providing strength to the fortification wall which were there to ensure security. The fort wall provides a beautiful backdrop to the ghats. The potsherds and objects recovered from the site are sufficient to push the antiquity of the place to 200 BCE.

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Ancient Site at Dharond Kheda

Type : Fort
Location : Dharond Kheda, Uchana, Jind
Period : 1st Century CE to 9th Century CE
Kushan – Gujjar Pratihara



[Click here to locate on Google Maps](#)

Dharond Kheda is a village panchayat in Uchana Tehsil located in the Jind district of Haryana. It is located around 182 km from Chandigarh via NH152 143.6 km away from Delhi. The site is popularly known as Nachar Kheda, but it falls in Dharond Kheda under Khasra No.53, area covering 568 Kanal and 2 Marla. This uncultivable mound is under the ownership of Nagar panchayat. Archaeological remains of pre-Mauryan to Guptas were recovered from this area. Several Gupta terracotta figurines datable to the 3rd century C.E., depicting scenes from the Ramayana, have been found from the village. One scene shows the 'Golden deer' near Panchvati. Another figure shows the depiction of Rama, Lakshman and Sita proceeding towards Panchvati. Rama has broad eyes, a prominent nose and a round face showing Kushan ethnic features.

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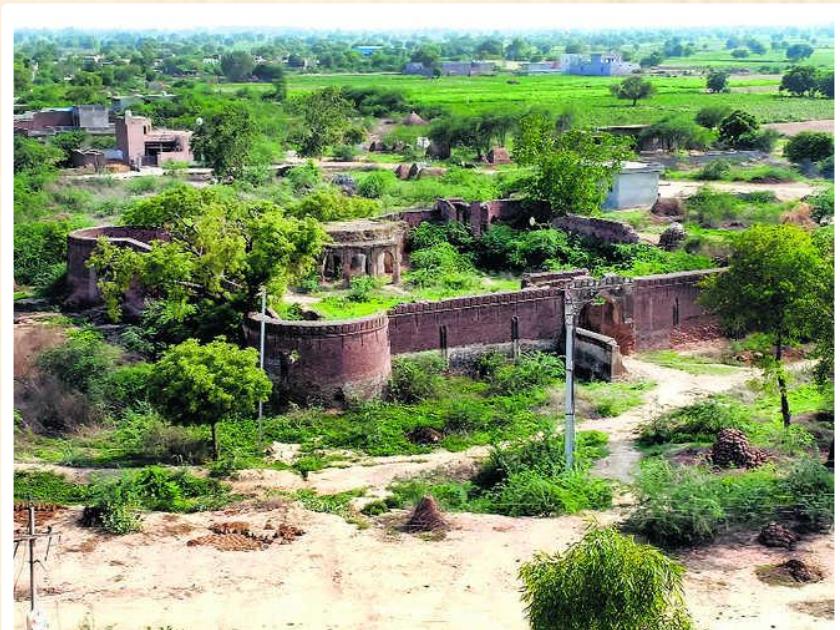


Qila Zafargarh

Type : Fort

Location : Zafargarh, Julana, Jind

Period : 18th Century CE



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The fort is located in village Qila Zafargarh, near Jind-Rohtak road (NH352) at Tehsil Julana, district Jind. The rulers of Jind Princely state built this small fortress. It was mainly used by the rulers for the storage of arms, civil supplies, and training of the horses. Though the building was built as an outpost, the local people call it Qila. The citadel-shaped building is now absolutely abandoned. Its inner chambers are still surviving. The fort building has already lost its main gate and tower posts while walls on three sides have survived with repairable damages. It is made of small bricks (lakhauri) and still has the famous courtyard (Baradari) used by the king at that time.

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Khunga Kothi

Type : Mansion

Location : Khunga Village, Jind

Period : 20th Century CE



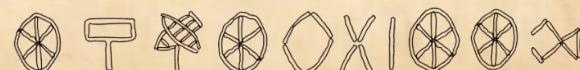
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This grand mansion is situated about 15 km from Jind and for reaching the road to Safidon one has to cautiously locate a sign board bearing the name of Jawahar Navodaya Vidyalaya, Khunga Kothi, Jind. This feudal retreat was built in the early 1900s by Raja Ranbir Singh, successor and grandson of Raja Raghubir Singh of Jind Riyasat, on the picturesque left bank of Chautang or Chetang canal of the modern Western Jamuna Canal System. Despite the Kothi's obscure location, its dignity in colonial architectural magnificence of the British Raj period remains unblemished. It is built on a square plinth with a spacious porch facing the northeast and inset verandahs with arched colonnades. Khunga Kothi is an excellent example of the utilization of space and exposed-brick masonry work with attractively shaped cornices created by the method of chiseling.

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Dhamtan Mausoleum

Type : Mausoleums (Chattris)
Location : Dhamtan Village, Jind
Period : Early 19th Century



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The three mausoleums in front of the Dhamtan Sahib Gurudwara hold significant historical and religious value. Dhamtan Sahib is revered for its association with Guru Teg Bahadur, the ninth Sikh Guru, and is also believed to be the site where Lord Ram conducted the Ashvamedh rituals, adding to its prominence in Hindu tradition.

Constructed approximately 200 years ago by local noblemen, these chattris serve as samadhis (memorials) for revered saints and historical figures. Their architectural style reflects the cultural influences of the time, adorned with frescoes depicting themes of spiritual and historical relevance.

Beyond their architectural and artistic significance, the chattris symbolize the region's rich heritage and the historical confluence of Sikh and Hindu traditions. They remain an

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Ancient Mound at Balu

Type : Ancient Archaeological Mound
Location : Balu Village, Kaithal
Period : 3500 BCE to 2000 BCE
Early Harappan to Late Harappan



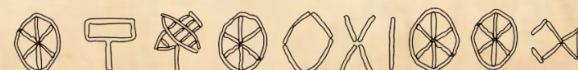
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The ancient mound is located about 2km north of the village Balu in Kaithal District of Haryana state. The mound is approached by a canal road near the village of Deban on the Kaithal-Jind highway. The ancient site of Balu was explored by Prof. Suraj Bhan and Shri Jim Shafer in 1977. In 1979, excavation work started by Kurukshetra University revealed a sequence of three cultures-pre-Harappan, Harappan and post-Harappan. The excavations revealed about 4.50m thick deposits of Harappan cultural sequences. The post-Harappan settlement was seen long after the desertion of the Harappan settlement. Extensive erosion was visible on the site. The post-Harappan culture is distinguished by the characteristic Bara ware, mud or mud brick structures, kilns and furnaces, faience beads, bangles and objects of copper, etc. Nine kilns or furnaces were exposed in the post-Harappan levels during the excavations since 1979.

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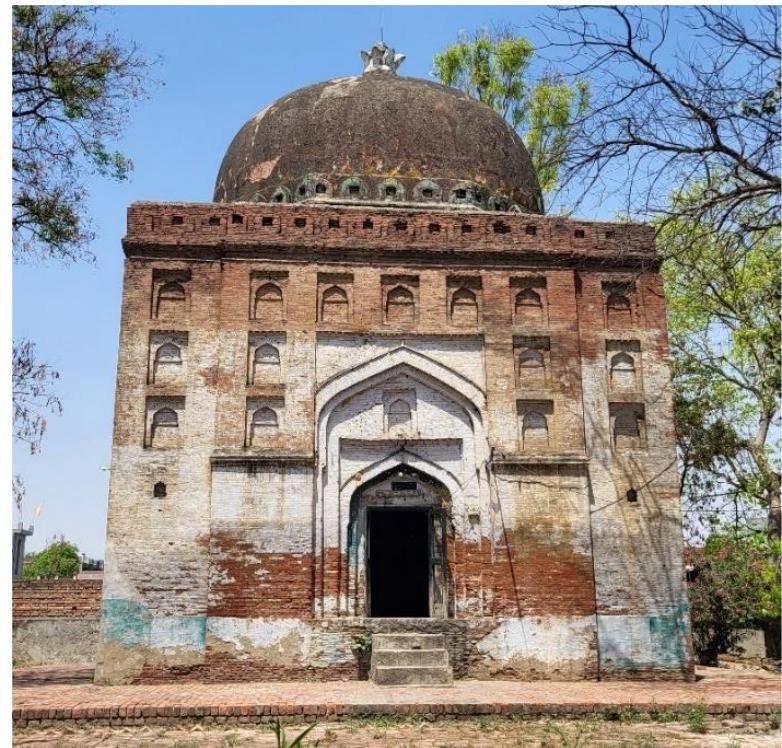


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Tomb of Sheikh Taiyyab

Type : Islamic Tomb
Location : Kaithal
Period : 16th Century CE



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Sufi saint Hazrat Shah Kamal came to India from Baghdad and after his death, Sheikh Tayyab enthroned the spiritual seat of his teacher. Sheikh Tayyab died somewhere in the late 16th century AD. It is said that this tomb was constructed by Hazrat Shah Sikandar, the son of Hazrat Shah Kamal. The tomb was built on a square plan, a popular style of Pathan architecture (Sultanate Period). The roof is surmounted by a bulbous dome and a lotus flower finial rests on an Octagonal drum-base.

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Ancient Brick Baoli (Bhai Ki Baoli)

Type : Ancient Step-Well

Location : Kaithal

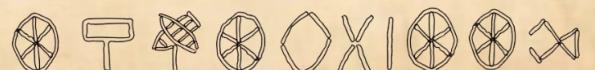
Period : 18th – 19th Century CE

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The Baoli locally known as 'Bhai Ki Baoli' is made out of lakhauri bricks with lime surkhi. This three-storey building is in the shape of a step-well. It is approached by a descending flight of steps leading down to the well. The well is three-storey and is open from two sides. It is covered with a domical roof. The steps have thick walls on either side which are decorated. As the name of this monument itself indicates, it was built by the Bhai rulers (1767-1843AD) of Kaithal State for the use of the general public.

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Kaithal Fort

Type : Fort
Location : Kaithal
Period : 18th Century CE



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Kaithal Fort was built by Desu Singh, the first ruler of Bhai family of Kaithal during the 18th century. However, later on, it became the possession of the British Empire who controlled the entry of goods and other items in the city. Later Desu Singh's son, Lal Singh, made additions to the fort of Kaithal. He transformed the mud structure into an almost new fort with bricks. The building was used as a residence and administrative building in the 18th – 19th century and later used as a Thana.

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SDM's Residence at Kaithal

Type : Residence
Location : Kaithal
Period : 19th Century CE



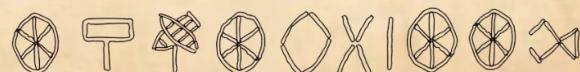
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SDM's residence in Kaithal is located near the Kaithal Fort. It is surrounded by a water body on three sides and approachable by State Highway 8 on the fourth side beyond which lays another water body. The building is a British period bungalow, double – storeys building with raised ground door. The complex comprises a residential building with a garden and is oriented facing 45 degrees to the north.

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Ancient Bricks Temple (ASI)

Type : Religious Monument

Location : Kalayat, Kaithal

Period : 8th Century CE

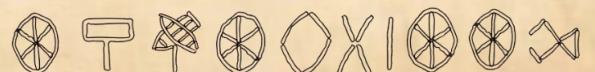
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The name Kalayat seems to be derived from Kapilayatana. There are two brick temples which date back to *circa* CE 850. Built with carved bricks without any mortar, these temples are good examples of temple architecture and show a creative flowering of sculptural art. The temples form representative specimens of Gurjara-Pratihara style, evolved from the Gupta and post-Gupta edifices.

The Prachin Sivalaya is datable to late medieval period.

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Old Badshahi Bridge

Type : Bridge
Location : Karnal
Period : 16th Century CE



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This Bridge was erected on the directions of Sher Shah Suri to facilitate safe and easy passage for the travelers. This is a stone bridge having three structurally sound arches. The piers of the arches at both ends are strengthened by buttresses with marked positions indicated by four small minars with domical tops.

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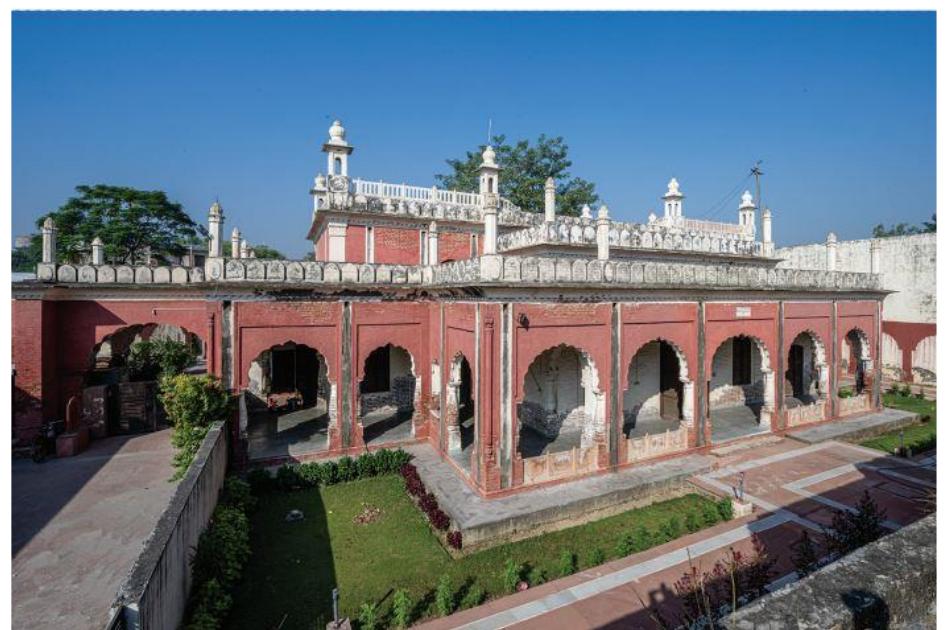


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Victoria Memorial Hall

Type : Ancient Monument
Location : Karnal
Period : 19th Century CE



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It is a fine example of Indo-British Architecture constructed on the occasion of Queen Victoria's visit to Karnal. The hall is a unique combination of architectural styles—Indo-Islamic and European. This complete structure is surrounded by a pillared Verandah. Verandah's arches are good example of Islamic architecture. There are four porticos on all the sides of building and outside of the pillared verandah. Though, it is a single storey building but gives look of a double storeys structure from the outside.

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Ancient Mound at Indri

Type : Ancient Mound
Location : Indri, Karnal
Period : 8th -9th Century CE to
18th Century CE



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As per textual evidence, Maghas are the inhabitants of Indri, a town some 20 km north-east of Karnal in Haryana. The place bears testimony to the fact that long ago it was surely the capital of a kingdom. Even today Indri has ruins of palaces, fortresses, orchards, ponds and mounds etc. The Yamuna flows at a distance of about 10 km from here.

The ruined remains of Indri bring out the existence of its magnificent culture. The brick alignment visible in the lower section of the mound dates back to the 8th -9th century CE and the upper structure belongs to the later Mughal period.

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Sheesh Mahal, Indri

Type : Historical Fortress
Location : Indri, Karnal
Period : Mughal or post-Mughal era



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Sheesh Mahal, is an intriguing historical site in Karnal. This ancient fortress has a rich history but is presently in a state of decay. The complex includes the Naulakha Bagh, which is famous for its remarkable biodiversity, reportedly once featuring around nine hundred thousand varieties of plants. This combination of historical architecture and botanical diversity makes Sheesh Mahal a site of cultural and natural significance. Visitors can observe the remnants of its grandeur while reflecting on the area's historical importance and the ecological treasures that might have once thrived there. Despite its dilapidated condition, Sheesh Mahal remains a poignant reminder of the region's past and its connection to nature.

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DC Residence, Karnal

Type : Colonial-Era Administrative Building
Location : Karnal
Period : British Colonial Era (19th–20th Century)



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The D.C. Residence in Karnal is a distinguished example of British colonial architecture, reflecting the design principles and administrative significance of the era. This single-storeyed structure is characterized by high ceilings, expansive verandas, and intricately carved wooden details, which contribute to its aesthetic appeal and functional efficiency. The layout, featuring large windows and wide corridors, was designed to facilitate natural ventilation and climate control, making it well-suited to the region's weather conditions.

Beyond its architectural elegance, the D.C. Residence symbolized British administrative power, serving as the official residence for the District Commissioner. Over time, while maintaining its historical integrity, the building has continued to serve various administrative roles, preserving its relevance as a landmark of governance and heritage in Karnal. It stands as a testament to colonial-era planning and remains an important part of the city's historical fabric.

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Emmanuel Methodist Church

Type : Historic Church
Location : Kunjpura Road, Karnal
Period : British Colonial Era (Victorian Style)



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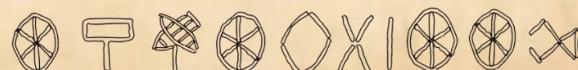
The Church of Immaculate Heart of Mary, commonly known as Immaculate Heart Church, is a historic religious site in Karnal, recognized by the Indian National Trust for Art and Cultural Heritage (INTACH). Dedicated to the Blessed Virgin Mary, the church exemplifies Victorian architectural style, featuring a main altar, a baptistery, a pulpit adorned with velvet curtains, and two vestries. The geometrically patterned tile flooring and the thick 2-foot walls highlight the craftsmanship of the period.

The church's main hall, covering 1,325 square feet, accommodates around 40 people, while a ceremonial ground is located at the rear. A bell and a grotto of Mary at the entrance add to its religious and architectural significance. With its blend of history, spirituality, and architectural charm, the Immaculate Heart Church remains a notable landmark in Karnal.

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Liaquat Ali Khan Ki Haveli

Type : Historic Haveli
Location : Karnal
Period : Late 19th Century

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Liaquat Ali Khan Ki Haveli is an important historical landmark in Karnal, associated with Liaquat Ali Khan, the first Prime Minister of Pakistan. Built in the late 19th century, the haveli exemplifies the architectural style of that era, characterized by intricate wooden detailing, spacious courtyards, and traditional brickwork. It stands as a testament to the early life of Liaquat Ali Khan, who was born in Karnal in 1895 before playing a key role in the independence movement and the creation of Pakistan.

The haveli has been preserved to honor his legacy, attracting historians, researchers, and visitors interested in the cultural and political history of the Indian subcontinent. Restoration efforts by the government have helped maintain the structure, ensuring its continued presence in heritage tourism. Visitors to the site can explore the architectural features of the period while gaining insights into Liaquat Ali Khan's contributions to history, making it a significant part of Karnal's historical landscape.

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Jarasandh ka Qila, Kushana Stupa (ASI)

Type : Ancient Mound

Location : Assandh, Karnal

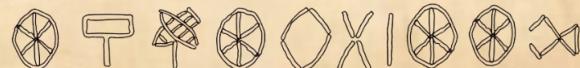
Period : 1st Century CE

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The remains of Kushana stupa are located at the village Assandh (ancient Asndivat) about 40 km south-west of Karnal. Assandh has been mentioned in the Brahmanas, Sutras, Ashtadhyayi, Mahabharata etc. and must have been an important town. It has a huge mound, partly covered by the modern town, which yields Painted Grey Ware, early historic pottery, Kushan coins and bricks, Yaudheya coins and medieval relics. The stupa whose remains are locally known as Jarasandha-ka-Kila, must have originally been a very gigantic structure as it still rises to a height of more than 25 metres. It shows a circular drum with an elongated dome. The core was filled up with earth and brick bats between the walls which formed the spokes. At the place in an exposed section, as many as 44 courses of a circular wall were noticed. The bricks used are approximately 34 to 35.5 cm x 21.5 to 23 cm x 5 to 6 cm in size. Kushana coins, pottery and other relics have been found from near the stupa.

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Cantonment Church Tower (ASI)

Type : Monument
Location : Karnal City
Period : 1806 CE

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This tower once formed part of the St.James Church which was constructed in CE 1806 shortly after the establishment of the Cantonment at Karnal. In 1841, when the cantonment was shifted to Ambala, the church was dismantled. But this tower built out of the public subscription, was left standing. The tower having four storeys shows on the first storey the use of Etruscan pilaster. The top storey is provided with semicircular Roman arches. The entire surface is plastered in lime and shows fine panelling work.

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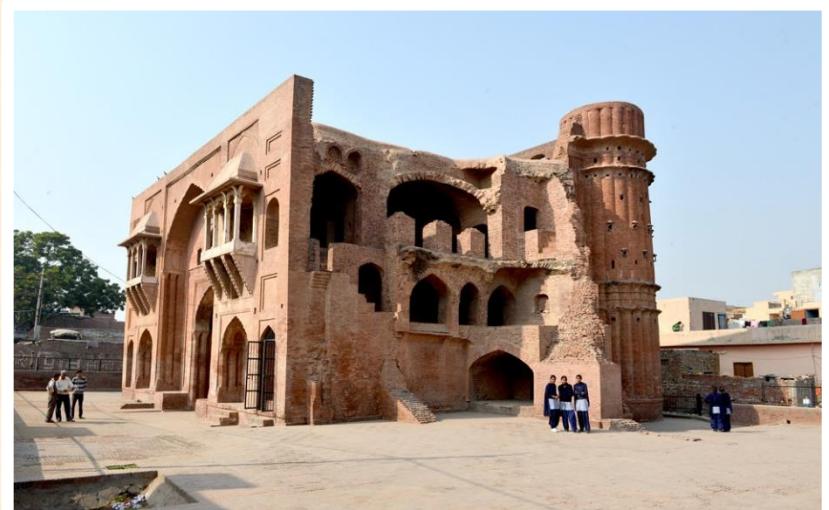
Gateway of Old Mughal Sarai (ASI)

Type : Monument

Location : G.T. Road, Karnal

Period : 1637 CE

[Click here to locate on Google Maps](#)



The Sarai at Gharaunda, located 16 km south of Karnal on the old Grand Trunk Road, dates back to CE 1637 during the reign of Shah Jahan. As recorded by European traveler Captain Mundy, an inscription once present credited its construction to Khan Feroz. The site is historically significant, with Babur having camped here before the First Battle of Panipat in 1526, and the *Akbarnama* referencing a "Sarai Karunda" prior to the Second Battle of Panipat. The structure, originally quadrangular, featured cells along its four sides and was enclosed by high battlement walls with bastions at each corner. During the 1857 uprising against British rule, the sarai was reportedly damaged by the British while suppressing rebels. Today, only two grand gateways survive. These three-storeyed northern and southern gateways, built of lakhauri bricks, include domed chambers, arched openings, and projecting balconies. Flanking wings house cells and staircases, while the imposing façade is adorned with decorative panels and balconies supported by brackets. Rounded towers with fluted designs and gun slits enhance the fortified look.

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Pracheen Shiva Mandir at Pehowa

Type : Temple

Location : Pehowa, Kurukshetra

Period : 8th -9th Century CE

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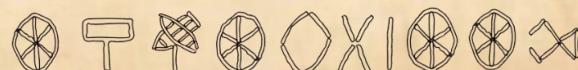


This ancient temple is situated on the southern bank of the Sarasvati River in the Pehowa town, Kurukshetra. It belongs to circa 8-9th century AD. The name of this town Pehowa is derived from Prithudaka, as King Prithu was the founder of this town. The ancient site of Pracheen Shiva Temple has yielded several sculptures of Gods and Goddesses of the Hindu pantheon and other architectural members of the temple. These discoveries lead to the presumption that it was the site of one of the Shiva temples which are referred to in the Pehowa inscriptions.

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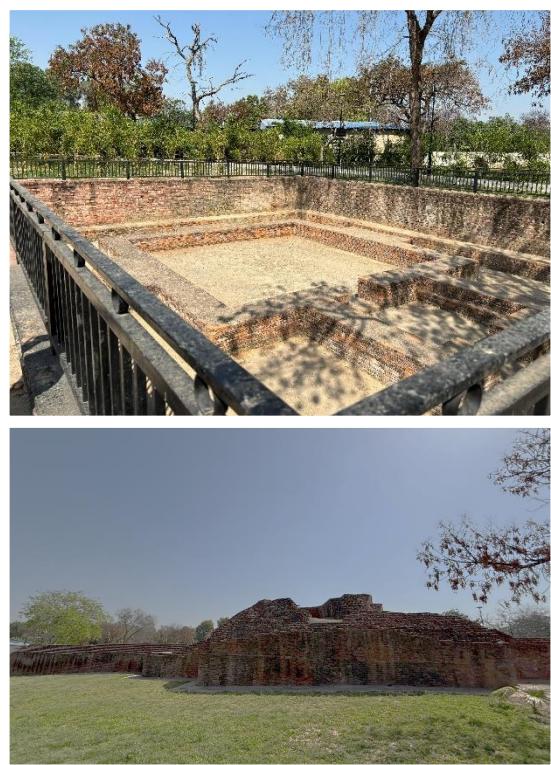
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Buddhist Stupa at Thanesar

Type : Stupa
Location : Thanesar, Kurukshetra
Period : 1st Century CE – 8th Century CE

[Click here to locate on Google Maps](#)



The Ancient Boudh Stupa is situated in the north-east area of Kurukshetra University near the Fine Arts Department. Brahmasarovar lies on the east side of the stupa. The mound is spread over an area of approx. three acres and the height of the mound is around 4 m from the surrounding ground level. Five burnt brick structures were recovered during the archaeological excavation at the mound. The first three structures belong to the Kushan phase, one related to the Gupta period, last structure has the four successive phases which belong to the Vardhana period to the later medieval period. A massive wall of a big compound which was built during the Harsha period was constructed with reused bricks from previous periods. The width of this wall is 3mt and was cleared up to 30m. This wall has support on the outer side.

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Vishwamitra Ka Tila, Pehowa

Type : Tila
Location : Pehowa, Kurukshetra
Period : 8th -9th Century CE

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The name of the town Pehowa is derived from its Pauranic name Prithudaka, and the legend goes that King Prithu was the founder of this town. Two inscriptions of the Gurjar-Pratihara period have been found at Pehowa. One inscription from this place records the erection of three Vishnu temples. Another inscription, still in the Garibnath Muth at Pehowa, of Raja Bhojdeva of 882AD, records regarding the collection of voluntary tax from each trader for the maintenance of these Vishnu temples. The site of Vishwamitra ka Tila contained the remains of one of the Vishnu temples. The site was scientifically cleared under the direction of Shri D. S. Malik of the Department of Archaeology & Museums, Haryana. Scientific clearance of the site yielded beautiful stone sculptures depicting Ramayana and Mahabharata scenes which are the first discoveries of this kind in Haryana. The remains of an ancient temple plinth made of baked bricks was also found. This is the only known brick temple remains of the Pratihara period in the region.

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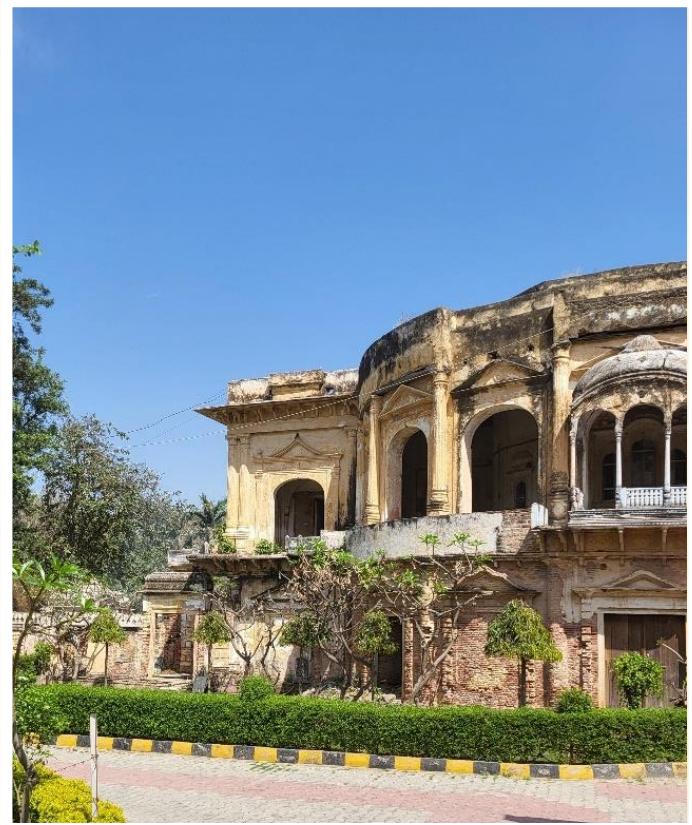


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Guest House of Bhai Udai Singh

Type : Guesthouse
Location : Pehowa, Kurukshetra
Period : 19th Century CE

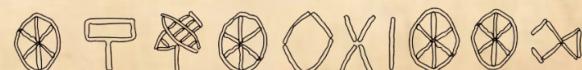


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Bhai Udai Singh was ruling the town of Pehowa in Kurukshetra district in early 19th century. The building was left incomplete on his death. Initially it was used as a guest house for the officials of British army.



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Nabha House (ASI)

Type : Monument

Location : Thanesar, Kurukshetra

Period : 19th Century CE



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It was traditionally used by royal family members during religious performances at Kurukshetra. It stands on a raised platform with the main entrance gate on the eastern side, flanked by four arched niches (mihrab). On the second floor, there are two intricately designed pillared windows (jharokhas), with the bases and capitals of the pillars adorned with lotus motifs.

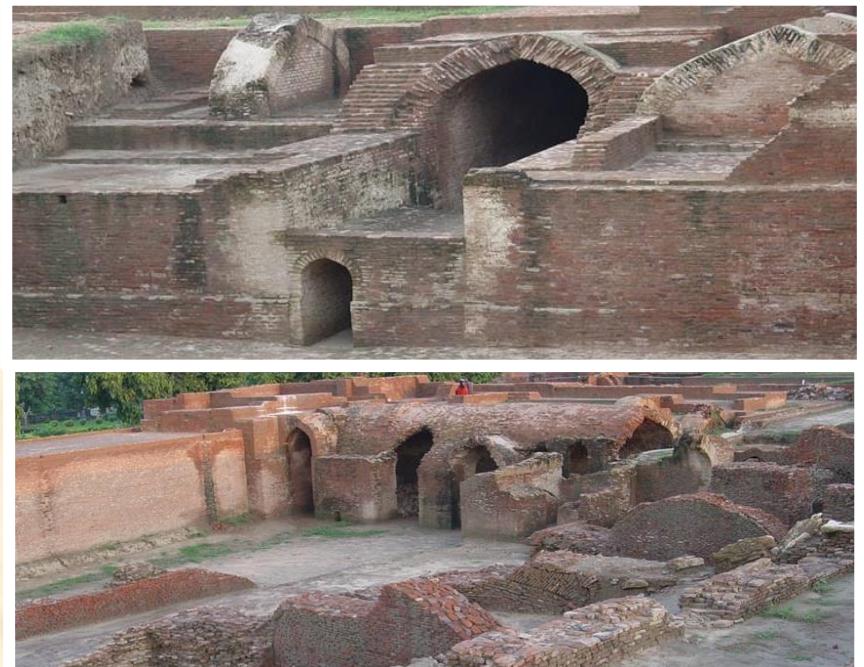
A 15-foot-tall temple dedicated to Lord Brahma crowns the structure. It is constructed on a Navaratha (nine-cornered) plan. The entrance to the temple features a wooden door studded with decorative iron nails, reflecting Hindu architectural traditions during the early British period. The main gate opens into a rectangular courtyard, with stairs on the southern side leading up to the Brahma temple on the second storey.

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Harsh ka Tila (ASI)

Type : Archaeological Mound
Location : Thanesar, Kurukshetra
Period : 10th Century BC –
1st Century CE



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Spread over an area of approximately 1 km × 750 m, the site of Bhagwanpura was excavated by Shri B.M. Pandey of the Archaeological Survey of India. The discovery of Painted Grey Ware from the lowest levels suggests an early settlement predating continuous habitation, which began around the beginning of the Christian era. Excavations revealed material remains spanning from the 1st century AD to the 19th century, divided into six distinct cultural periods.

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Tomb of Sheikh Chilli (ASI)

Type : Tomb

Location : Thanesar, Kurukshetra

Period : 17th Century CE



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The tomb of Sufi saint Sheikh Chilli stands on an elevated terrace, octagonal in shape, with its entrance on the southern side. Built of buff sandstone, it features a pear-shaped white marble dome resting on a high circular drum. The saint's cenotaph lies at the center of the main chamber, while his actual grave is in a lower chamber connected to the adjacent madrasa via a narrow passage. The madrasa is built around a central courtyard with nine-arched openings on each side and a stone masonry tank in the middle. The complex was restored in 1854 AD under the supervision of John Dawkins, then Collector of Thanesar. Today, two small museums in the madrasa display antiquities recovered from Harsh ka Tilla and Bhagwanpura.

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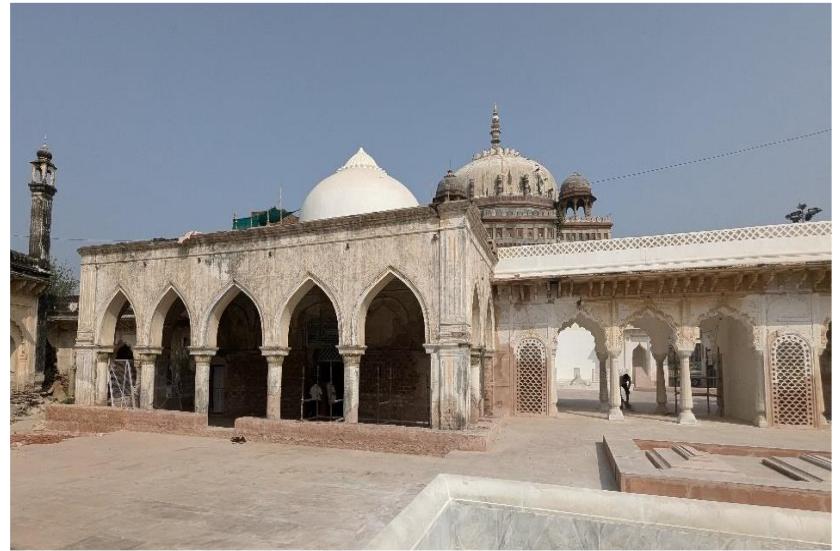


Mosque of Pir Turkman and Tomb

Type : Tomb

Location : Narnaul, Mahendragarh

Period : 12th -17th Century CE (Living)



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This tomb and mosque complex incorporates tradition of architecture ranging from the Tughlaq period till the British times. Originally the tomb and adjoining mosque were constructed during the reign of Firoz Shah Tughlaq. The eastern colonnades, the dome and apart of enclosure were erected by Alam Khan Mewati in AH 760(1357AD). The tomb itself is surmounted by a hemispherical dome, crested by a finial of the Pathan style of architecture. The interior of the dome has some modern paintings. The pillared veranda (portico) in front of the tomb was constructed during the British period. Most of the other structures within its enclosures were constructed during late Mughal period. The inscription in Persian verse over the doorway registers the date AH 531 (1137AD) of the demise of the Turkish saint in chronogram and in figures.

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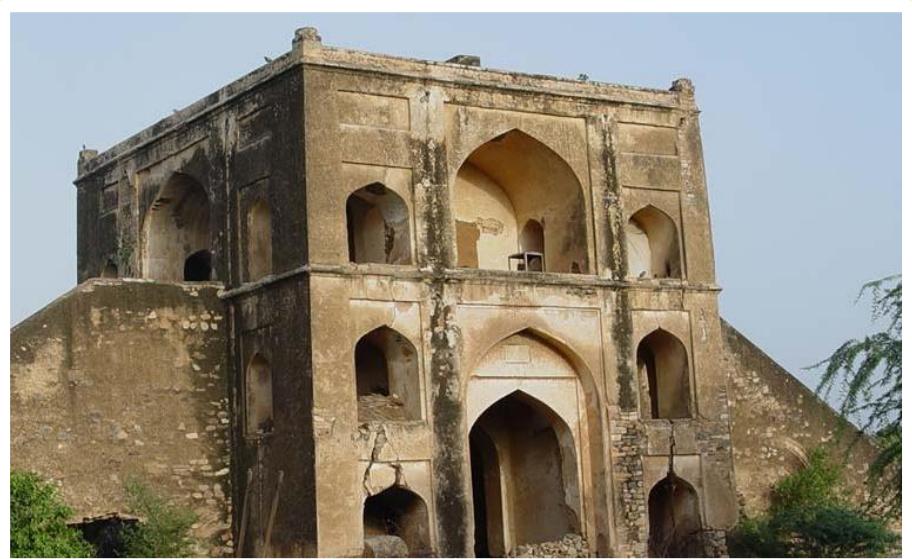


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Tripolia Gateway

Type : Gateway
Location : Narnaul, Mahendragarh
Period : 1589 CE



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Shah Quli Khan was a valiant noble of Akbar's court. He was made Governor of Punjab in 1575 CE. He died at Agra in 1601 AD. At Narnaul where he spent maximum time of his life, he erected splendid buildings and a beautiful garden and named the garden Aram-i-Kausar. The Tripolia Gateway is the main entrance to this garden. His mausoleum is also situated within the compound of the garden. The elegant three-storeys building of the gateway was constructed in rubble masonry with a thick layer of lime plaster. The interior walls and ceilings of the façade are adorned with pleasing ornamental carvings over the plaster. The inscriptions existing over the pointed arch of the entrance gate record the name of the garden, its builder and the date of construction.

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Tomb of Shah Nizam

Type : Tomb

Location : Narnaul, Mahendragarh

Period : 15th Century CE (Living)



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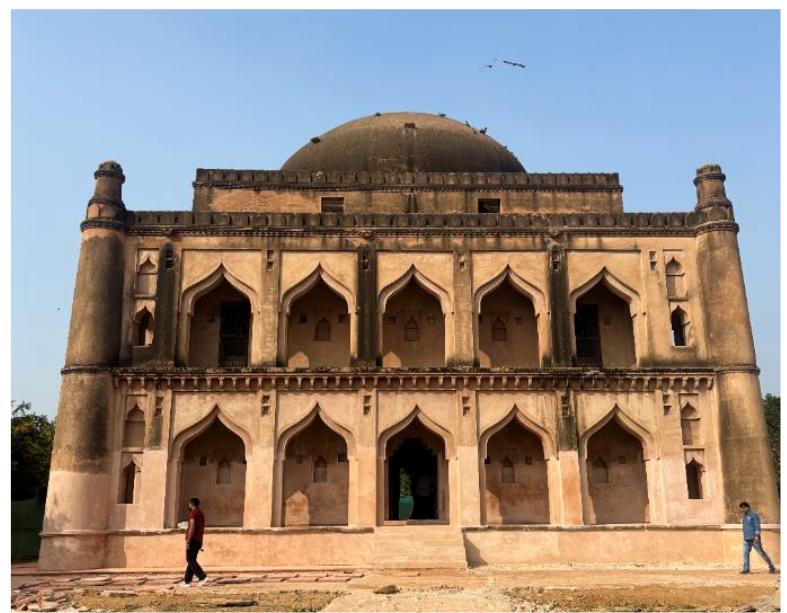
This tomb was built during the reign of Mughal Emperor Akbar (1556–1605 CE). Akbar is believed to be a great devotee of this celebrated saint and he used to visit him frequently on his way to Ajmer. An inscription in Persian fixed over the doorway records the date of demise of the saint as AH 997(1589 CE) in a chronogram and figures. The mosque within the tomb compound was constructed in AH 1031(1662 CE) by a person called Niamatullah as can be gathered from the inscription in Persian fixed on the entrance of the mosque. Some of the walls and ceiling of the mosque depict paintings in floral motifs. The tomb and mosque were built in rubble masonry covered with thick lime plaster.

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Chor Gumbad

Type : Historical Monument
Location : Narnaul, Mahendragarh
Period : 1351-88 CE



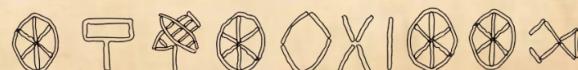
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The Chor Gumbad majestically stands upon a rock on the north of the town Narnaul. At present, this complete hilly area has been developed in a park by the district administration. On account of the prominent location of the Chor Gumbad, it is known as the signboard of Narnaul. It is a well-planned monument in square shape having a single chamber with four minarets at each corner. It gives an appearance of a double-storeys structure from the outside due to an open veranda running around it. This structure possibly came to be used as hideouts by thieves and highwaymen subsequently leading probably to the popular present-day name: Chor Gumbad. It was constructed by an Afghan Jamal Khan as his tomb. Architecturally low dome and ogee arches show that it must have been constructed during the reign of Firoz Shah Tughlaq (1351-88 CE).

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Shobha Sagar Talab

Type : Talab

Location : Narnaul, Mahendragarh

Period : 18th Century CE



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Due to the proximity of deserts, the availability of water was scarce in Narnaul. Therefore, this huge pond (Sarovar) was built by a local chief during the late Mughal period for the use of the general public. The Sarovar was constructed in rubble masonry with a thick layer of lime plaster in the style of the then-prevailing Hindu architecture. Four staircases on each side of the pond lead to the water storage tank. There were twelve kiosks (chhatri) on its boundary wall, one each at the corners and two each on either side of the staircases. At present only two out of twelve are surviving. An inscription fixed on the eastern wall records that an enclosed chamber for ladies-bath was added to this pond in samvat 1986 (1929 CE). This Sarovar is still in public use.

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Chatta Rai Bal Mukund Das

Type : Residential Palace
Location : Narnaul, Mahendragarh
Period : 17th Century CE



[Click here to locate on Google Maps](#)

This spacious palace was built by Rai Balmukund Das, the Diwan of Narnaul under the rule of Emperor Shah Jahan (1628-58CE). It is a five-storey building having several halls, rooms and pavilions. The liberal use of marble for flooring and pillars in the Diwan-e-Khas (the Central courtyard) adds uniqueness indicating the prosperity of the contemporary Narnaul. The fountains and springs in the underground chambers were provided to keep them cool during the summer season.

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Mirza Ali Jaan's Takhat and Baoli

Type : Step-well
Location : Narnaul, Mahendragarh
Period : 1556-1605 CE



[Click here to locate on Google Maps](#)

This baoli (water tank) was built by Mirza Ali Jaan 1556-1605 AD, the Nawab of Narnaul during the reign of Emperor Akbar. It is situated to the north-west of the town of Narnaul. The main structure of the building is in the shape of a huge arched gateway carrying the Takhat with a rectangular pillared Chhatri (kiosk) on its top. The Chhatri has a decorated flap, resting on the eight pillars made of grey stone into rows that open to all sides. Below it there is a balcony with staircases. The Takhat stands on them an in arched entrance of the baoli. On the south, the main arched opening is attached with the three storeys baoli and further a well. The water to the baoli is provided through this well.

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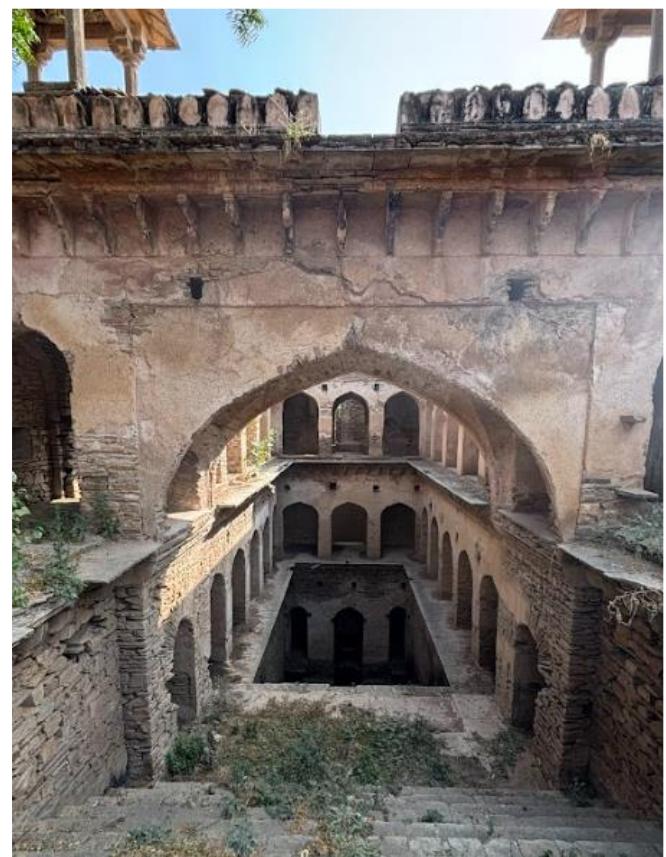
Mukundpura Baoli

Type : Step-well

Location : Vill. Mukundpura, Mahendragarh

Period : 18th -19th Century CE

[Click here to locate on Google Maps](#)



This step-well is named after Rai Bal Mukund Das, a rich landowner who served under Mughal emperor Shah Jahan. This step –well was donated to the village is diminutive, befitting the local population. It is devoid of ornamentation, but the two stories of arched galleries with the domes above give this jewel a regal feel. It has three stories and two of which are below the ground level.

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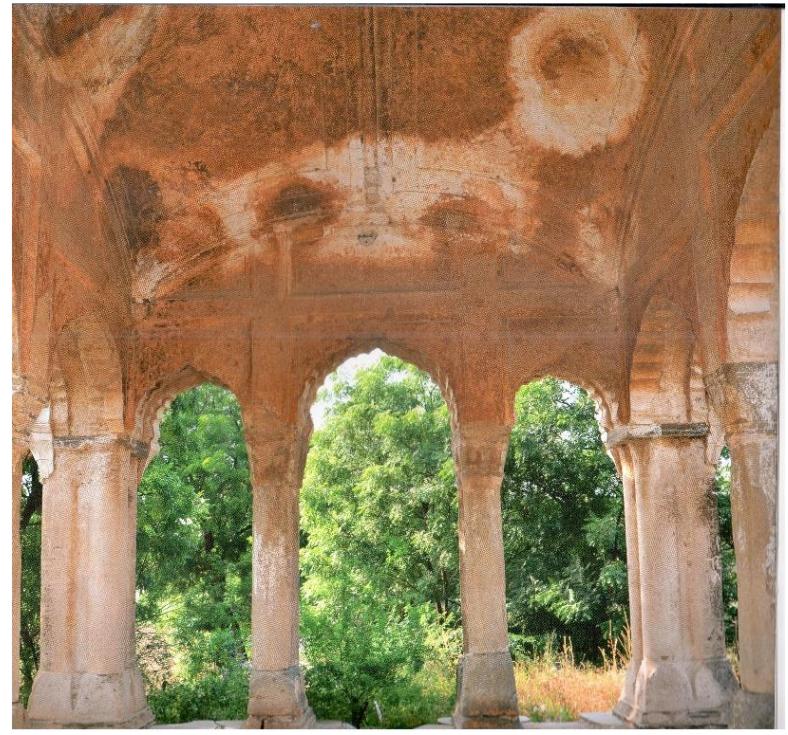


Baradari at Khalil Sagar

Type : Pavilion

Location : Village Sirohi Bahali, Narnaul

Period : 16th Century CE



[Click here to locate on Google Maps](#)

This beautiful Baradari was built on the bank of Khalil Sagar (an artificially created large lake) by Mirza Khalil during the 16th Century CE. A square platform measuring 40 feet X 40 Feet was constructed in front of Baradari at the same level. A number of rooms were constructed under this platform and the Baradari building. They were kept cool by water running in the clay pipes embedded in the walls of these rooms.

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Chhota and Bada Talab

Type : Historical Pond
Location : Narnaul, Mahendragarh
Period : 17th Century CE



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The complex of Bada Talab (Janak Sagar) and Chhota Talab (Bada Sagar) is a fine example of 17th century water structures in Haryana. The tanks are built adjacent to each other with pavilions at the Bada Talab. As per name, Bada Talab is larger to the other. This Talab is a rectangular water tank with pillared pavilion that overlooks the water at the centre of each side. The pavilions are derivative of Rajput prototypes. While the pavilions on the east and west sides of the tank are flat roofed, the ones on the north and south have a bangaldar roof flanked by onion-shaped domes. The structure is finished in plaster with paintings of floral patterns on the ceiling.

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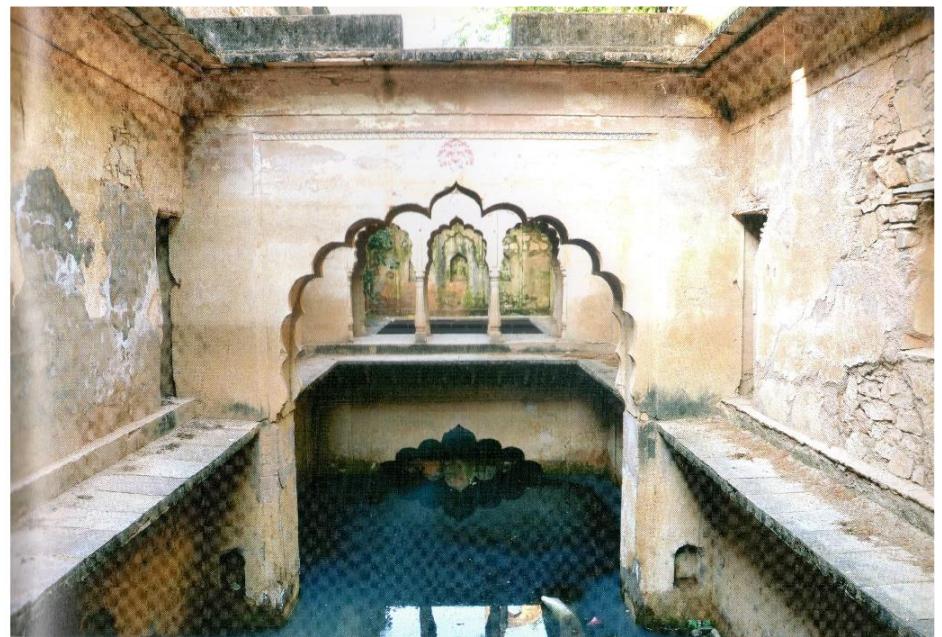


Nagpurian Baoli

Type : Step-well

Location : Narnaul, Mahendragarh

Period : 18th Century CE



[Click here to locate on Google Maps](#)

The owners of this baoli, local businessmen of Narnaul shifted to Nagpur after completing its construction in the 18th century CE, hence this name. It is located near the Bada-Chhota Talab, a dharamshala along with Thakur Ji's temple which has been built by the side of this baoli. The water of this three storeys baoli contains Sulphur.

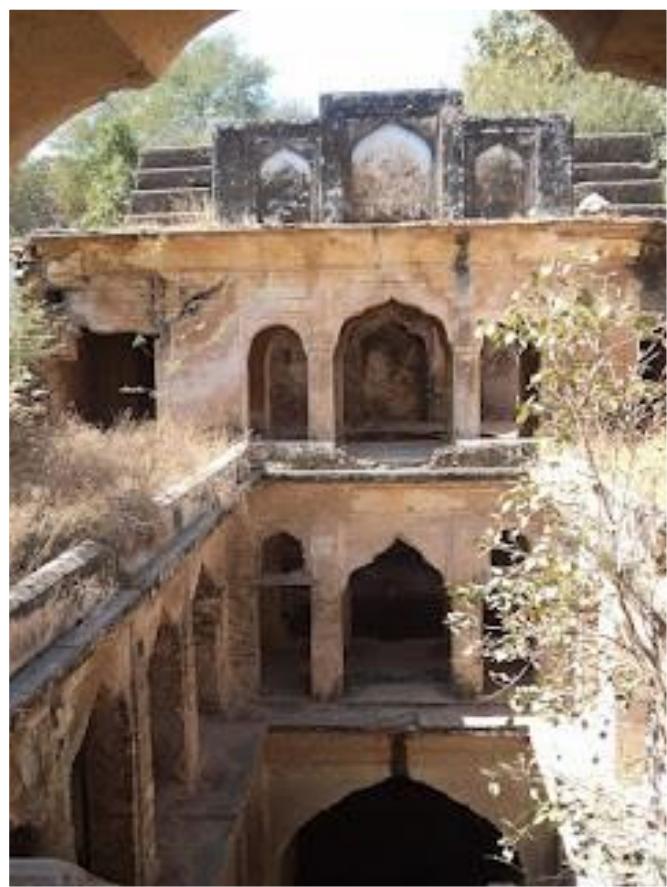
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Baoli at Polytechnic College

Type : Step-well
Location : Narnaul, Mahendragarh
Period : 17th Century CE

[Click here to locate on Google Maps](#)

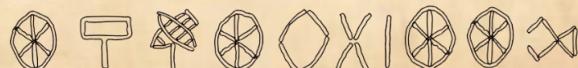


This baoli is situated on the outskirts of city of Narnaul, inside the premises of its famous Baba Kheta Nath Government Polytechnic College. This three-storey monument is actually a step-well, with one floor at sub-ground level. There are stairs at one side that goes all the way to the bottom of it and are perhaps separated by a wall from a well on its other end. The most remarkable thing about this monument are the writings on its walls, seems to have been written by people who had perhaps stayed here, during their journeys.

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Sarai Balmukund Das Gateway

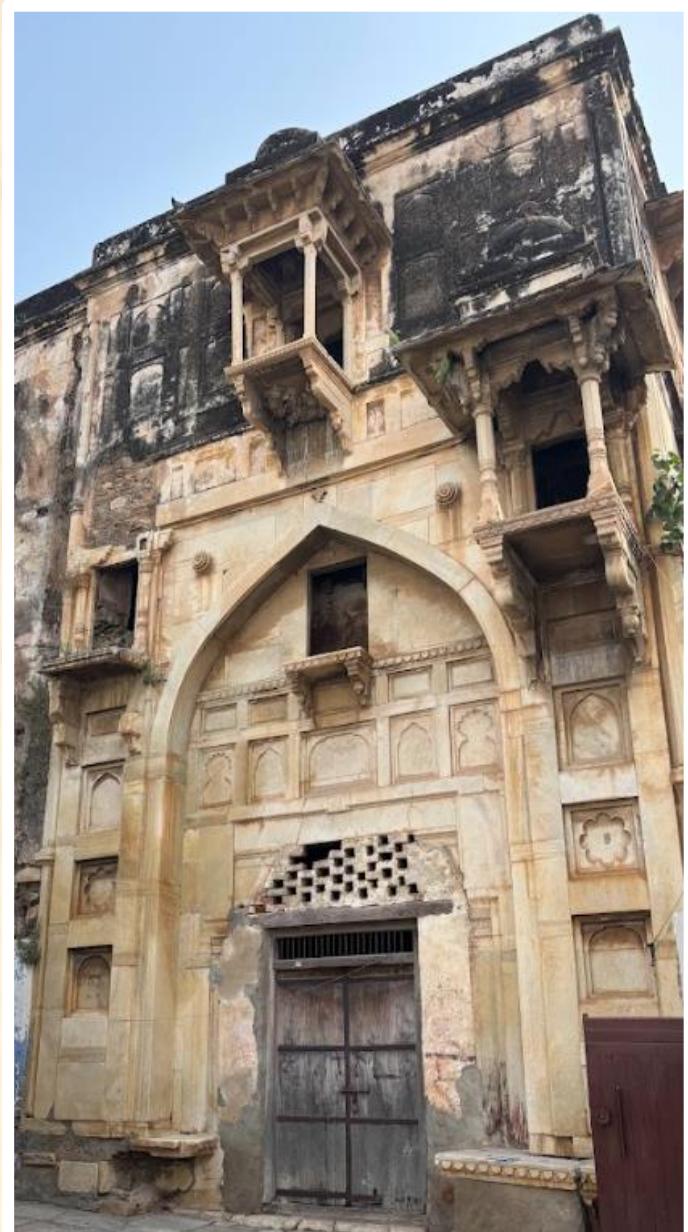
Type : Monumental Gateway

Location : Narnaul, Mahendragarh

Period : 17th Century CE

[Click here to locate on Google Maps](#)

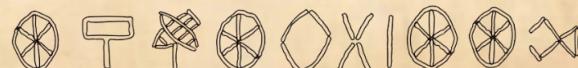
Local people know it as Puraani Kachehri (Old Court). It was a Sarai of Rai Mukund Das, named after the person who was believed to be a banker of the Mughal emperor Shah Jahan. This Sarai was one of the few surviving landmarks of the struggle of 1857 in this area. In the first half of the battle of Nasibpur (16th November 1857), it was used by the local army as their base but during the second half, it became a boarding place for the armies of East India Company. After the battle this whole region of Mahendragarh became a part of the territory of Maharaja Patiala. This Sarai then started its second journey as a court complex which continued for more than 120 years.



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Fort of Islampura

Type : Fort
Location : Mahendragarh
Period : 17th – 18th Century CE



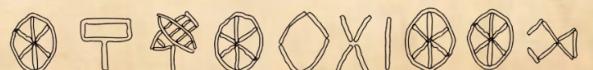
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This square shaped fort is situated in the fields between two villages – Islampura and Serolli. There is only one entrance to it. The fort has high walls, with bastions on each corner. Flight of stairs at each wall enables one in reaching the top. Inside the fort there are remains of rooms.

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Tomb of Miran Taj-ud-din

Type : Tomb
Location : Mahendragarh
Period : 14th Century CE



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Miran Taj-u-din was a disciple of Qutb-ud-Din Munawar of Hansi. He was a Saint and worshipped by all sects of society. He was a patron saint of Sangi Baniyas of Narnaul. This mosque has a beautiful façade which has been decorated with Stucco work. The impression of double storey has been created by providing two tiers of arches. The tomb itself is surmounted by a hemispherical dome, crested by a finial of the Pathan style. The interior of the dome is a perfect square.

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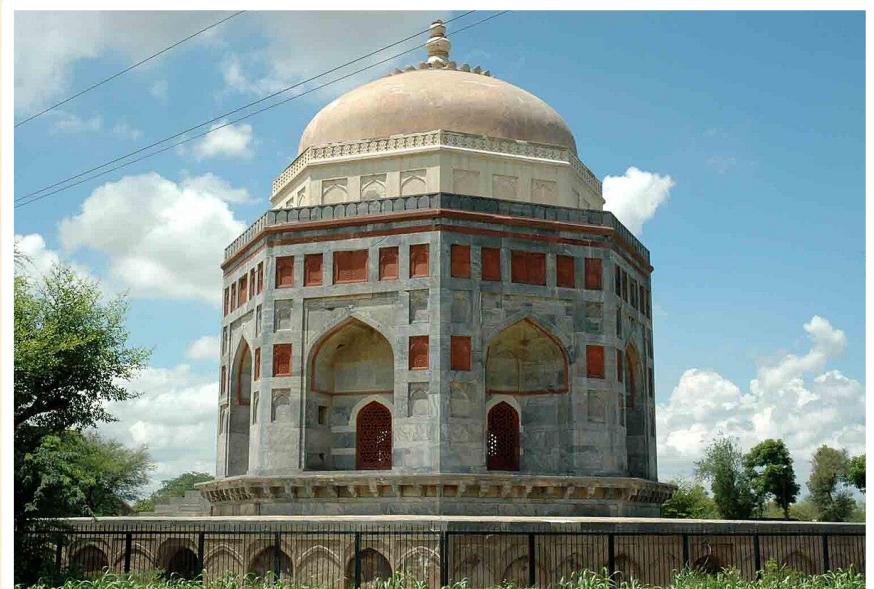


Tomb of Shah Quli Khan (ASI)

Type : Tomb

Location : Narnaul, Mahendragarh

Period : 1574-75 CE



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Shah Quli Khan, Governor of Narnaul during the reign of Emperor Akbar, built this tomb in memory of his father. After his death, his own remains were also interred here. The tomb stands on a high octagonal platform, accessible from the south, and is constructed using grey stone and red sandstone, giving it a striking appearance. Both the interior and exterior are octagonal, with a narrow passage running along the base of the arched openings and recesses. Inside, the structure is divided into two storeys.

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Tomb of Shah Ibrahim (ASI)

Type : Tomb

Location : Narnaul, Mahendragarh

Period : 1540-45 CE



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This tomb was built by Sher Shah Suri in memory of his grandfather, Ibrahim Khan Sur, who passed away at Narnaul in 1518 AD. The entrance lies on the eastern side, and parts of the tomb appear to be built using materials from Hindu temples, showcasing intricate carvings. The façade, divided into two storeys by a moulded band, is adorned with red sandstone panels in low relief, framed with grey limestone. Atop the terrace, four octagonal cupolas are placed at the corners, harmonizing with the central domed structure.

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Jal Mahal (ASI)

Type : Monument

Location : Purani Mandi, Narnaul,
Mahendragarh

Period : 1592-93 CE



[Click here to locate on Google Maps](#)

Built by Nawab Shah Quli Khan, the Governor of Narnaul under Emperor Akbar, Jal Mahal is a refined example of Mughal architecture. The palace is approached from the north via a bridge of sixteen arches leading to a gatehouse. At its core is a central square chamber flanked by four smaller corner rooms. Four staircases, two each on the north and south sides, lead to the upper storeys. The structure is crowned by an octagonal cupola and a central hemispherical dome, surrounded by four smaller domes. The adjoining water tank was completed in 1592-93 AD.

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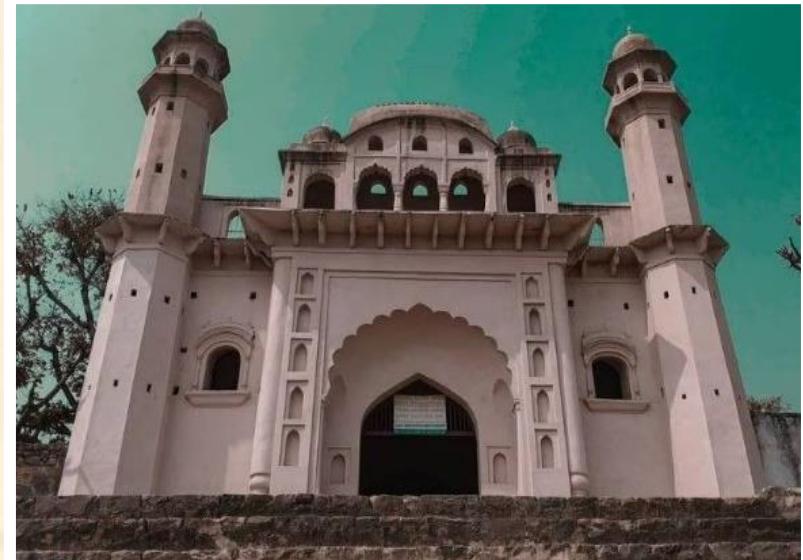


Sheikh Mussa Ki Dargah & Jhulti Minar

Type : Islamic Shrine

Location : Nuh

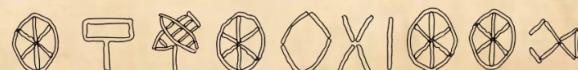
Period : The mosque mentions Hijri era 1142 (approximately 14th Century CE) as date of construction. The arches and gateways (18th to early 19th Century CE) have a late Mughal treatment mixed with Rajput style.



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The mosque mentions Hijri era 1142 (approximately 14th century) as date of construction. The arches and gateways (18th to early 19th century) have a late Mughal style mixed with Rajput style. The simplistic and utilitarian architecture of the tomb of Sheikh Mussa shows an ideal blend of Mughal and Rajput styles. Earlier called the Dargah of Hazrat Sheikh Mussa, it is located at the base of the Aravalli range of the Taoru Road. Sheikh Mussa, the grandson of Mohammed Farid, had arrived here in search of peace and serenity. The complex was built for him and as his fame grew, it was extended. One of the 12 gateways built around the Dargah has shaking minarets that vibrate synchronously. This is also known as the Shaking Minarets (Jhulti Minar), they are playful but with a whir of quivering mystery.

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Chuhimal Ki Chhatri & Talab

Type : Archaeological Monument
Location : Nuh
Period : 18th – 19th Century

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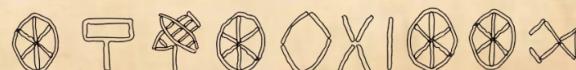


Seth Chuhimal ki Chhatri and Talab, 18th Century CE, Nuh- Seth Chuhimal ki Chhatri complex in Nuh is a captivating historical site that stands out as a serene oasis amid the region's stark landscape. This rectangular ancient water tank, adorned with a beautifully carved red stone cenotaph (chhatri), encapsulates the rich yet often overlooked history of the district. In addition to the cenotaph, the complex features an exquisite double-storeyed chhatri constructed from Bharatpur stone, embellished with intricate floral inscriptions. This later addition serves as a tribute to Seth Chuhimal's legacy. An intriguing aspect of the complex is the underground tunnel that connects the talab (water tank) to Chuhimal's haveli, used for bathing. Overall, the entire complex, with its enchanting design and historical significance, radiates a sense of peace and nostalgia, inviting visitors to reflect on a bygone era and the stories that echo through its walls.

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Dehra Mandir at Firozpur Jhirka

Type : Mandir

Location : Firozpur Jhirka, Mewat, Nuh

Period : 1451 AD



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The temple was possibly constructed in 1451AD (Samvat 1508) as can be inferred from an inscription fixed on the upper portion of the entrance of the pillared hall (Sabhamandapa) of the temple. This temple consists of three sanctorum for the three Tirthankars; a pillared hall and a circumambulatory path (Pradakshinapath). The temple architecture appears to be heavily influenced by then prevailing Lodhi style of architecture.

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Fortress of Taoru

Type : Fortress
Location : Nuh
Period : 16th Century CE



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A 16th century fort in Tauru, near Gurugram, is a fascinating remnant of the area's history. Locally known as Raja ka Mahal, the fort has Baloch- Jat connections and demonstrates Mughal architecture. A portion of the fort was turned into a police station during British rule and continues to exist in the fort's vicinity.

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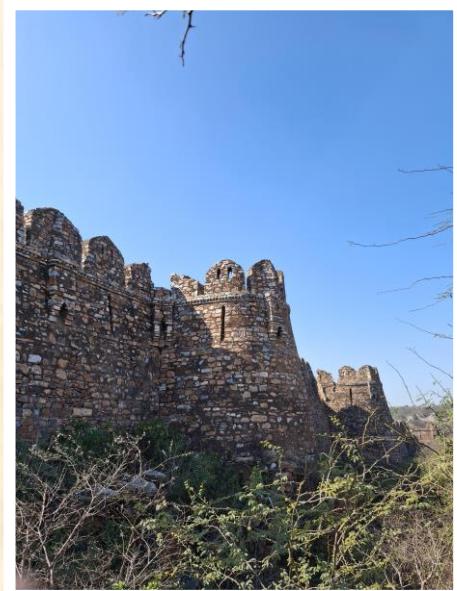


Fort of Kotla Hill

Type : Fort

Location : Nuh

Period : 15th Century CE



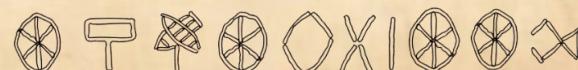
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Kotla is a historic village located 7 kilometers south of Nuh, Haryana, once the capital of Mewat under the Mewati Yadubansi ruler Bahadur Nahar Khan. The village is closely associated with the Khanzadas, the ruling family of the region. The main attraction is the Kotla Fort, spanning about four acres, featuring ramparts, ravines, and battlements. The fort is divided into two sections: one for guards and stables, and the other for the royal residence, giving the appearance of a double-storey structure. A notable feature is an ancient tunnel near the main gateway, serving strategic purposes, and another gateway is found on the western side facing Tijara.

The fort's history dates back to 1380 AD, commissioned by Bahadur Nahar Khan, originally named Sambharpal, who saved Sultan Firoz Shah from a lion during a hunting expedition. As a reward, the sultan granted him the jagir of Kotla. Over time, Bahadur Nahar expanded his territory, becoming a prominent figure in the Delhi court.

Though the Kotla Fort remains standing, it is unoccupied and unprotected as a monument. Its northern wall features an arch-inarched gateway and remnants of bastioned walls, while the western side hosts a deep tunnel used by soldiers. Built from large stone blocks, the fort has rugged, sloping walls topped with battlements, offering a glimpse into the architectural and cultural heritage of the Khanzadas and the Mewat region.

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Mughal Sarai

Type : Historical Rest-house
Location : Nuh
Period : 17th Century CE



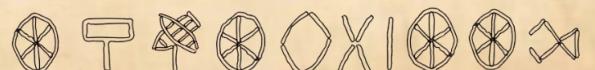
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In between Naurangpur and Tauru Road- This small detour from the main road between Naurangpur and Tauru road leads to a nondescript village called Sarai, which derives its name from a Mughal-era rest house or Sarai. Its antiquity can be traced back to an inscription on the gateway. Sarai was an important feature of the Indian society of the Medieval period, which were generally large enclosures providing stable fodder, entertainment and similar other facilities to the travelers.

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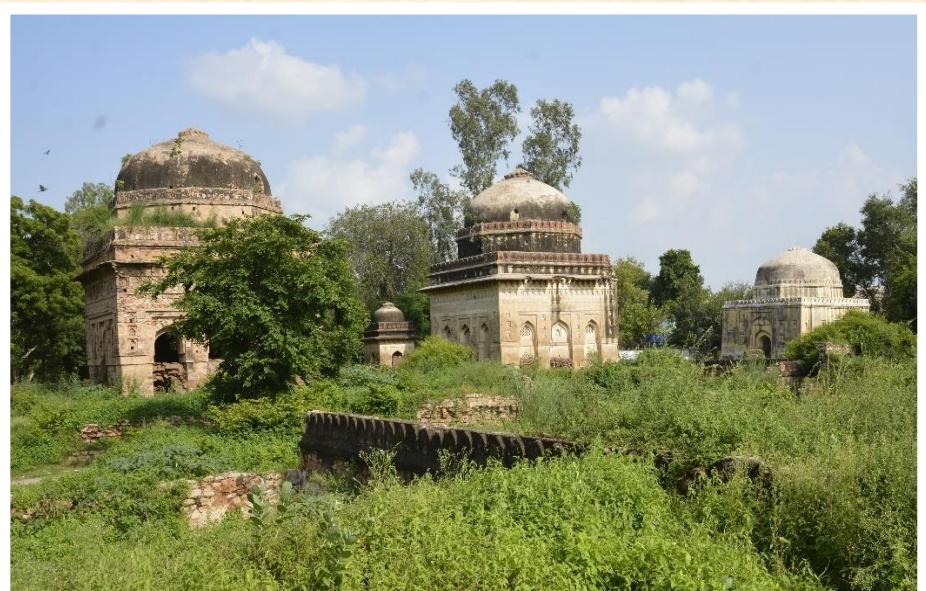


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Tomb Complex at Taoru

Type : Islamic Tomb
Location : Taoru, Nuh
Period : 14th – 15th Century CE



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Tauru town is located about 15 km towards the north-west of Nuh the district headquarters Mewat on Nuh-Bilaspur Road. In the southwest of Tauru town, there is a vast pre-Mughal tomb complex that appears to have been the royal graveyard for the local ruling family. Traces of beautiful paintings are visible on the walls of the mosque. There are about seven tombs in the number, three huge and four small, in the tomb complex. The stepped baoli in the middle of the complex enhances the beauty of the area. Structures exhibit Tughlaq, Lodi and Mughal styles of architecture.

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Gumbad at Gummad Bihari

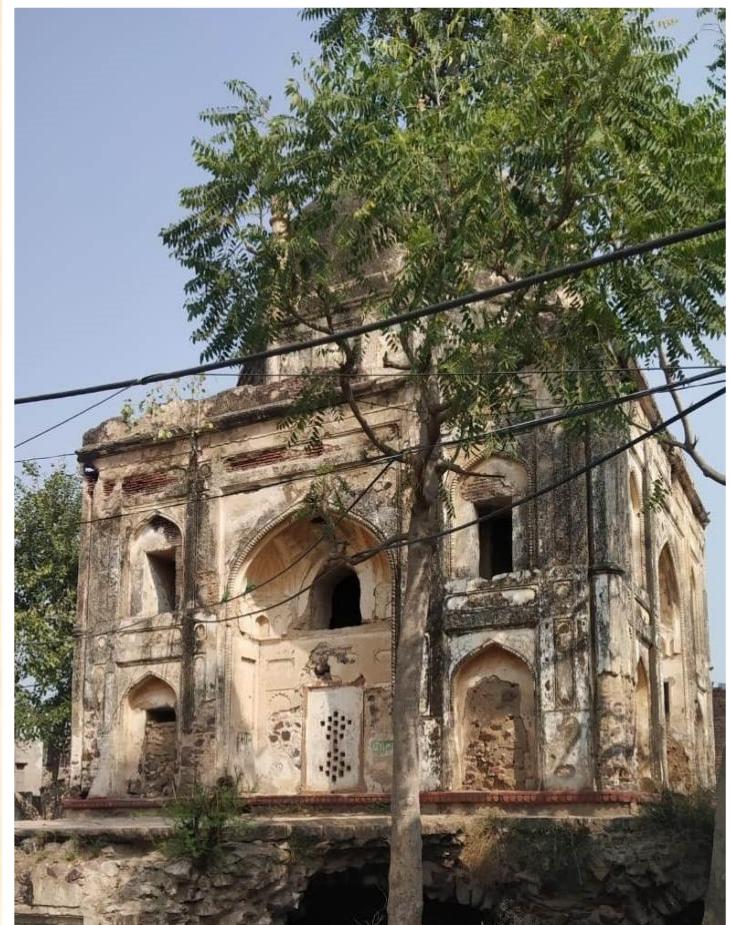
Type : Gumbad

Location : Nagina, Nuh

Period : 14th – 15th Century CE

[Click here to locate on Google Maps](#)

The tomb is built on a square plan, a popular style of Pathan architecture. The tomb is unique in style having a huge arched basement as platform for the upper structure. It has also turrets along the circumference of high bulbous dome with a lotus finial resting on an octagonal drum-base. The exterior of the tomb is decorated and detailed in brickwork, with niches above door level along with arched doorways and parapet.



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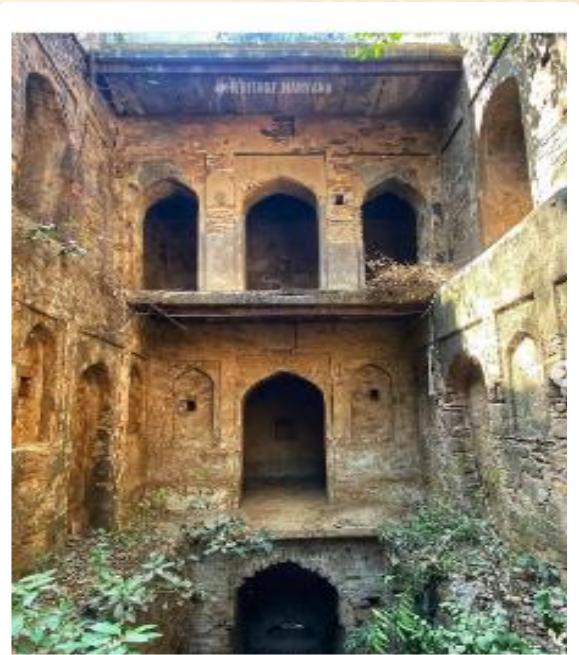
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Pinangwan Baoli

Type : Stepwell
Location : Pinangwan town, Nuh
Period : Original construction date unknown;
Renovated in 1990 (Vikram Samvat calendar)

[Click here to locate on Google Maps](#)



The Baoli, commonly known as Shiva Baoli, is a historic stepwell in Pinangwan town, Nuh. While no definitive records of its original construction were found, an inscription states that it was renovated by a local trader, Bhajan Lal, in 1990. Another inscription exists on the well of the Baoli but remains partially unreadable.

Built with stone and bricks, the Baoli is oriented east-west and has a single entrance. Upon entering, visitors encounter a small Shiva shrine, which gives the Baoli its local name. The structure consists of three storeys: the first has one entrance with a large arched opening, the second features three arched openings, and the third, constructed using modern techniques, includes iron beams supporting the eaves—possibly a later addition. The interior stairway is adorned with three alcoves and three niches on each side, adding to the architectural depth of the structure.

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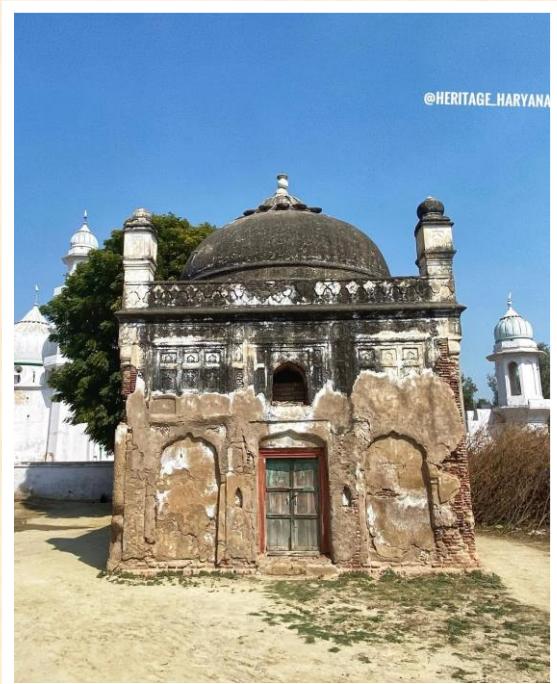
Ancient Gumbad at Pingaon, Punhana

Type : Historic Tomb

Location : Allahabad (Lahabas) Village, Punhana, Nuh

Period : Khanzada Influence (Exact date unknown)

[Click here to locate on Google Maps](#)



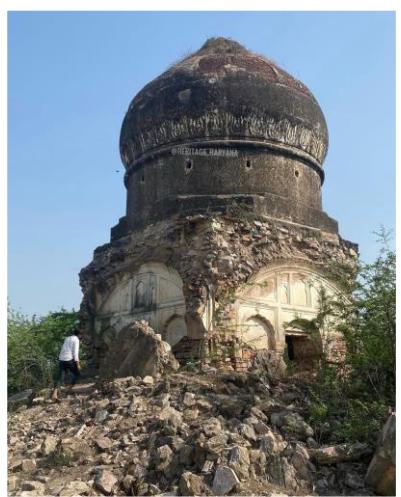
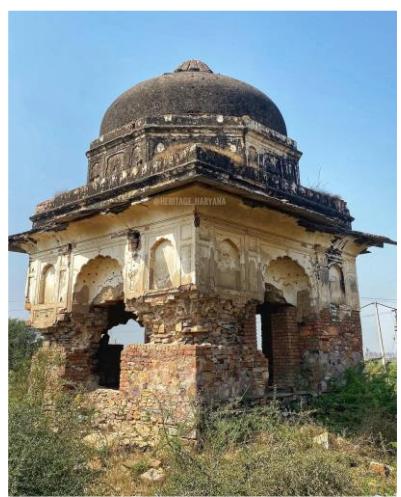
The tomb is a significant example of Haryana's architectural heritage, particularly influenced by the Khanzadas. Notably, it features a rare lintel-pattern entrance, distinguishing it from most regional structures that commonly incorporate arches. The tomb exhibits a blend of Indo-Islamic architectural styles, reflecting the cultural exchanges of its time. Constructed from stone and lakhauri bricks, with lime mortar as a binding agent, the structure is both durable and historically significant. A key architectural feature is its segmental dome, which not only enhances the aesthetic appeal but also ensures structural stability by harmonizing the vertical walls with the curvature of the dome.

While the entrance follows a lintel design, the tomb's interior contains arches that serve both decorative and structural functions, supporting the dome's weight distribution. The central chamber houses the cenotaph, serving as the focal point of the monument.

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Group of Gumbad (3) at Allahabad, Punhana



Type : Historic Tomb

Location : Allahabad (Lahabas) Village, Punhana, Nuh

Period : Khanzada Influence (Exact date unknown)

[Click here to locate on Google Maps](#)

The tombs in Allahabad village, Nuh, Haryana, showcase unique architectural styles and historical importance. The first tomb, built with block stones, lakhori bricks, and lime plaster, features frescoed arches and a broken inverted lotus on the dome.

The second tomb, attributed to the Khanzadas, features a rare lintel-patterned entrance and a segmental dome, blending Indo-Islamic styles. While beautiful arches support the structure.

The third tomb, has a large onion-shaped dome and decorative frescoes inside. Constructed with stone and lime plaster, it faced excavations driven by rumors of hidden treasures, but no valuable items were found.

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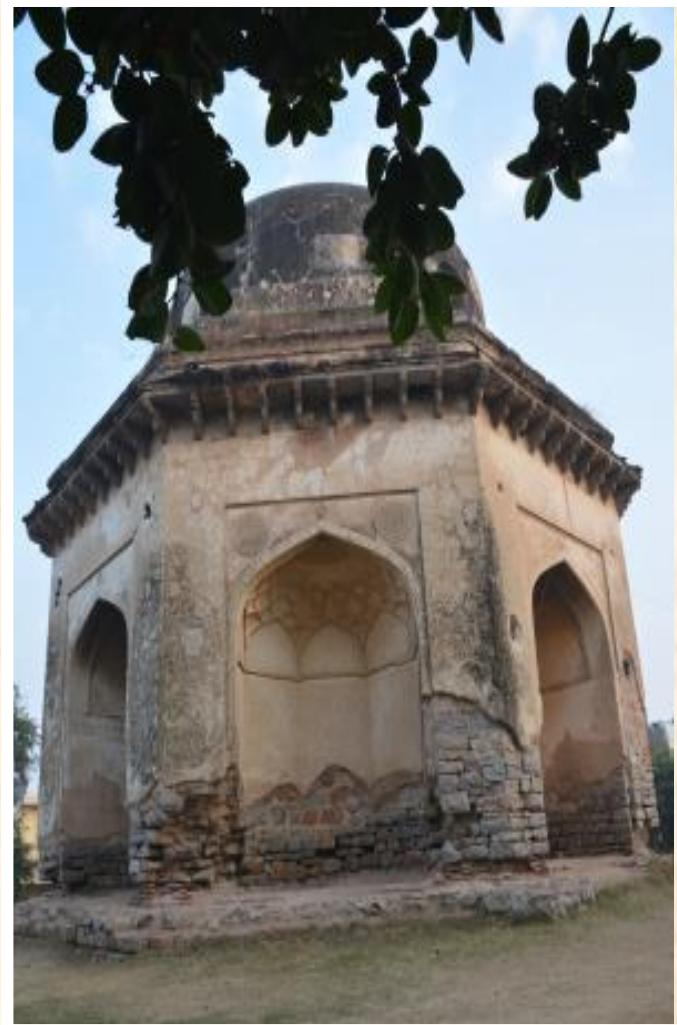


Ancient Gumbad at Tomb of Sheikh Shah Baz

Type : Tomb
Location : Palwal
Period : 17th Century CE

[Click here to locate on Google Maps](#)

This monument is situated in the middle of a municipal park in the area of the Housing Board Colony of the town of Palwal. Architecturally it is octagonal in shape, and square in plan from the interior. It's all four sides have arched openings. The lower half of the structure is made of dressed kankar stone blocks and the remaining upper half of lakhauri bricks. The roof is surmounted by a low dome resting on octagonal drum.



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Ancient Mound at Kachhi Kheda

Type : Ancient Archaeological Mound
Location : Hodal, Palwal
Period : PGW-Kushan (12th Century BCE
-1st Century CE)

[Click here to locate on Google Maps](#)

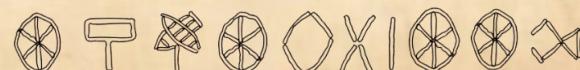


Kachhi Kheda is situated in the village Garhi Patti, in Hodal Tehsil of Palwal district in Haryana. The village lies on the west bank along with the floodplains of river Yamuna. The ancient mound (about 7-8 acres in circumference) is located southeast of the village in the agricultural field, 2 km from National Highway 2. The site is to some extent disturbed by human activity. Most of the area of the site is under cultivation and some part is intact. The site has now been notified as state protected under rule "The Haryana Ancient and Historical Monuments and Archaeological Sites and Remains Act, 1964". During field survey it was noticed that the ceramics of different cultural phases since PGW (paintings are both black on grey and white on grey) to Kushan period (ceramics are Red ware, Black and Red ware, Blackware) i.e. circa 1200 B.C to 1st century AD exist. A larger number of potteries remain and brick alignments are visible on the mound. Ceramic shapes include vase, dishes, bowls, basins, handi etc.

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Sati ka Talab & Chhatri at Hodal

Type : Ancient Pond & Pavilion
Location : Hodal, Palwal
Period : 19th Century CE

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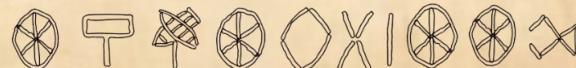


The Sati ka Talab is quite deep and has eight quays around it. The presence of corner quays is a unique feature of this tank. The tank used to receive considerable flow of rainwater from the eastern and southern side till 50 years ago. During the last several decades the catchment-area has been encroached upon by builders of colonies. The Chattri was built sometime between 1765-67 in the memory of Balram, brother of Kishori Devi and only son of Kashi Ram who was killed during the invasion of Delhi by Jawahar Singh. The body of Balram was brought to Hodal like an honorable General and assigned to flames on the bank of Sati ka Talab. When his body was being consigned to flames at Bharatpur, his wife Jaskaur wished to perform sati. Her wishes were fulfilled. The ashes of both the husband and wife were brought to Hodal and kept on a chabutra on which the temple is said to have been built. The temple of Sati was built a few years earlier than chattri.

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Ancient Mound at Kasuria Kheda

Type : Archaeological Site

Location : Palwal

Period : The site dates back in antiquity to PGW, RW, and using culture and continued through the succeeding phases of Kushan, Gupta, and medieval periods up to modern



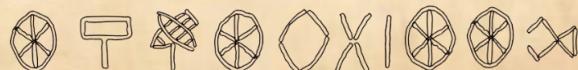
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Manpur is a large village located in Palwal Tehsil of Palwal district. There is an extensive archaeological site in the area of village, covering over an area of about 450 sq.m and stands approximately 8m above the surrounding ground level. It yielded Painted Grey Ware early historic pottery and late medieval remains. The site dates back in antiquity to PGW, RW. Using culture and continued through the succeeding phases of Kushan, Gupta, and medieval periods up to modern time.

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Haveli of Chaudhary Kashi Ram

Type : Residential Palace
Location : Hodal, Palwal
Period : 18th Century CE



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The most notable among the historical buildings are the ruins of a Haveli of Chaudhary Kashi Ram and the adjoining Court House, known as Ijlas Khas. Haveli was built by Chaudhary Kashi Ram around 1750 CE. The Haveli has fine stone carvings on the surviving interior walls, masonry columns, and a high façade. All of them are made of heavy blocks of stone.

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Tomb at Amarpur

Type : Tomb
Location : Amarpur, Palwal
Period : 19th Century CE



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Amarpur village is located in Prithla Block of Palwal Tehsil, district Palwal. It is situated 16 km away from Palwal. A red sandstone construction consists of a small square building supported by 12 pillars and has beautiful 12 brackets in all the sides with geometric and floral designs. The dome is plastered and hemispherical in shape with an inverted flower at the top.

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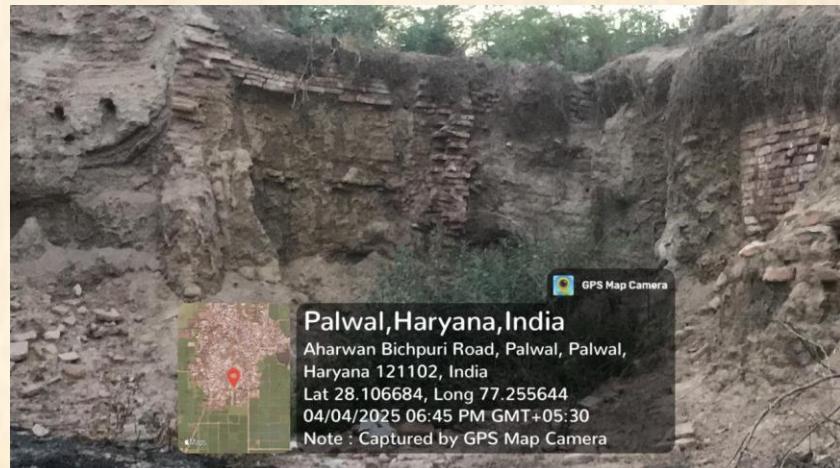


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Aharwan, Hodal

Type : Archaeological Site
Location : Aharwan, Palwal
Period : Painted Grey Ware (PGW)
Culture to Modern Times



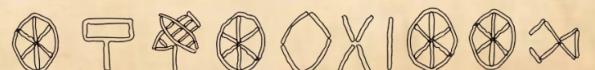
[Click here to locate on Google Maps](#)

Aharwan is an extensive archaeological settlement located 10 km from Palwal, positioned along an ancient route connecting Hodal with Nuh. Spanning approximately 500 sq.m, the site is currently occupied by the local village population.

The site holds historical significance, with evidence of continuous habitation from the Painted Grey Ware (PGW), Black-Slipped Ware, and Black-and-Red Ware cultures through successive periods, including the Northern Black Polished Ware (NBPW) phase, Sunga, Kushana, Gupta, and medieval eras, extending into modern times. This cultural succession makes Aharwan a key site for understanding the region's historical continuity.

While exploratory work has confirmed PGW occupation, the possibility of an even earlier settlement remains, though further excavation is required to establish pre-PGW habitation

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Bhima Devi Temple Complex

Type : Temple
Location : Pinjore, Panchkula
Period : 9th -11th Century CE



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The Bhima Devi Temple Complex, also called Khajuraho of North India for its erotic sculptures, comprises of the restore ruins of an ancient Hindu temple dated between 9th and 11th century AD, adjacent to the 17th century Pinjore Garden, located in Panchkula. The Bhima Devi temple was sculptured during the reign of the Gurjara Pratiharas. As a result of scientific clearance at the site, three stone plinths of a prominent ancient temple have come to light along with a number of beautiful sculptural and architectural remnants.

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Nahan Kothi

Type : Residential Palace

Location : Panchkula

Period : 19th Century CE



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A significant and only remnant representing the British architecture of 19th century AD in the modern city of Panchkula is popularly known as Nahan Kothi. This monument was built by Prince Surjan Singh and Bir Singh, the sons of Raja Fateh Singh (1857-63AD) the ruler of Sirmour State. This region including Morni and other adjoining hilly areas of Haryana was then under the Sirmour State. The capital of this state was Nahan (Himachal Pradesh), hence the name Nahan Kothi was given to this building. It was generally used by the rulers to keep watch on the activities of their territory. Sometimes it was also used for stay during hunting. This monument had a garden and servant quarters in the past.

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Masumpur Fort at Raipur Rani

Type : Fort

Location : Raipur Rani, Panchkula

Period : 18th Century CE



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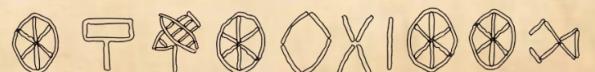
This citadel is located on hillock at a peak of 1200 feet above sea level in the revenue state of village Masumpur ($30^{\circ}34'27.98''N$, $77^{\circ} 5'5.83''E$). It was built for defense purposes and from the remnants it can be easily assessed that the intensive concrete was applied in the structure of the edifice. Bastions are visible on double fortification of walls which are 2 to 3 meters in width.

The structure is made of concrete, lime, boulders and bricks. It is a good example of joint use of stone and bricks along with lime mortar having a good ratio of lime, surkhi (powdered bricks) and sand.

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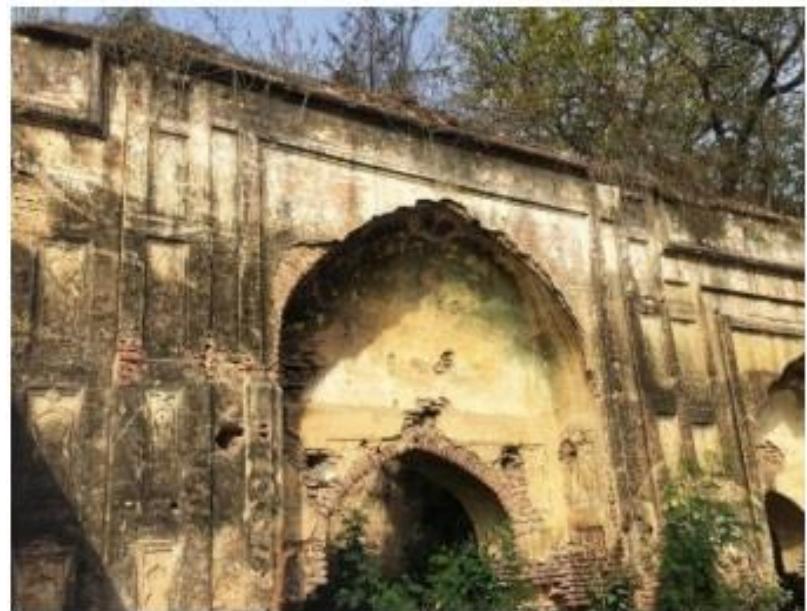
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Mosque at Qila Panipat

Type : Mosque
Location : Panipat
Period : Mughal Era (17th or early
18th century)

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The mosque at the Qila of Panipat is a remarkable example of Mughal-era architecture, built at the highest point in Panipat at the time of its construction. It was said to be visible from all parts of the city, emphasizing its prominence in the historical landscape.

Designed in a style reminiscent of the Moti Masjid in the Red Fort, the mosque showcases the elegance of Mughal architecture through its intricate detailing and serene dome structure. Though the identity of its builder remains unknown, its historical significance and aesthetic grandeur make it an important landmark in Panipat, a city known for its pivotal battles in Indian history.

Beyond its function as a place of worship, the mosque stands as a testament to the region's rich cultural and architectural heritage, preserving the legacy of the Mughal era in Panipat.

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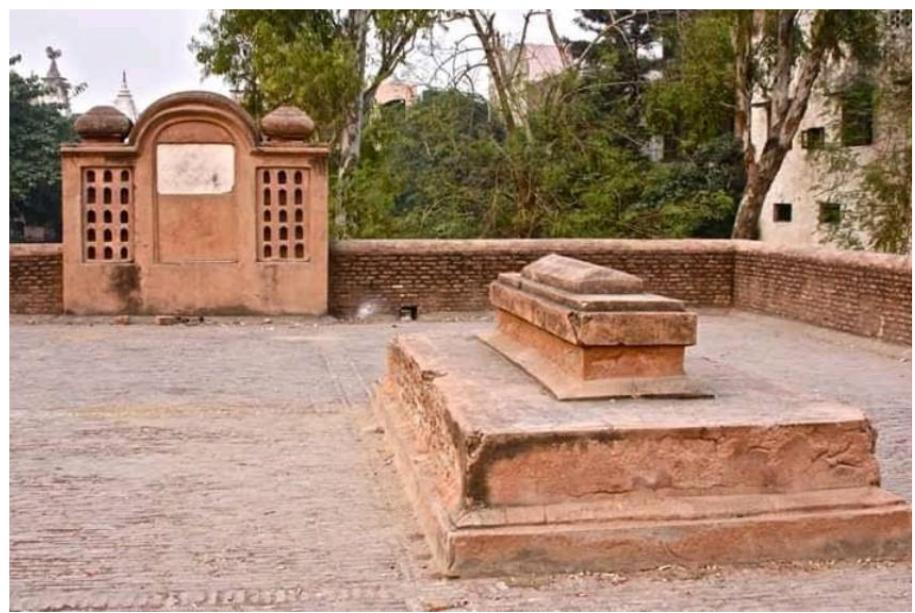


Ibrahim Lodhi's Tomb (ASI)

Type : Tomb

Location : Camp Area, Panipat

Period : 1867 CE



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The tomb of Ibrahim Lodi, the last Sultan of Delhi, is located near the Tehsil Office and close to the dargah of Sufi saint Bu Ali Shah in Panipat. Ibrahim Lodi was defeated and killed during the First Battle of Panipat against Mughal Emperor Babur on 21st April 1526. The tomb consists of a rectangular open grave on a high double-terraced platform, constructed with Lakhauri bricks. A flight of steps on both sides provides access to the tomb.

Though the tomb lacks architectural grandeur, it holds immense historical significance as the final resting place of Ibrahim Lodi. An inscription near the grave indicates that it was rebuilt during the British regime in 1867 AD by the District Administration.

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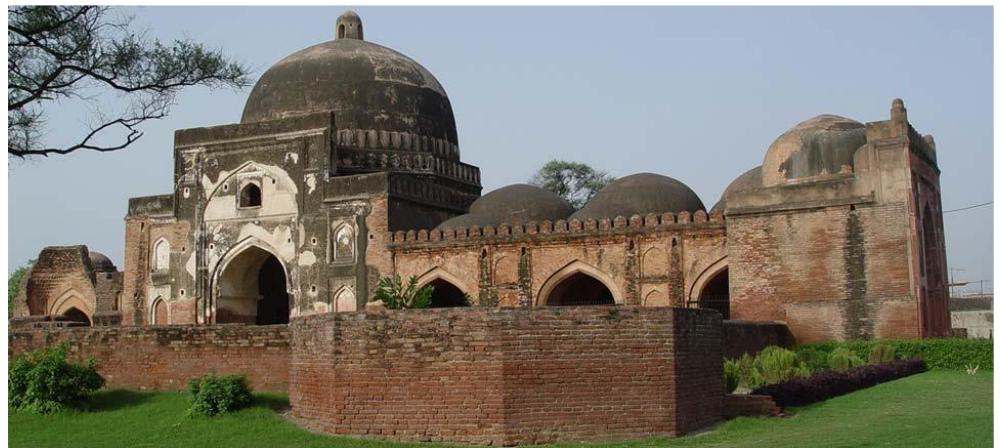


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Kabuli Bagh Mosque (ASI)

Type : Mosque
Location : Kabul Bagh Colony,
Panipat
Period : 1526-27 CE



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It is situated within an enclosure featuring octagonal towers at its corners, with its entrance on the north. The gateway, built from bricks and red sandstone, consists of a large arch decorated with arched recesses and rectangular panels. The mosque's square prayer hall has annexes on all sides, each crowned with hemispherical domes resting on low drums. The high façade is divided into panels plastered with lime.

After defeating Salim Shah, Humayun added the Chabutra-i-Fateh Mubarak, a masonry platform inscribed with details from 1527 AD. This inscription records the victory and the construction of the mosque, highlighting its historical and architectural significance as a royal commission.

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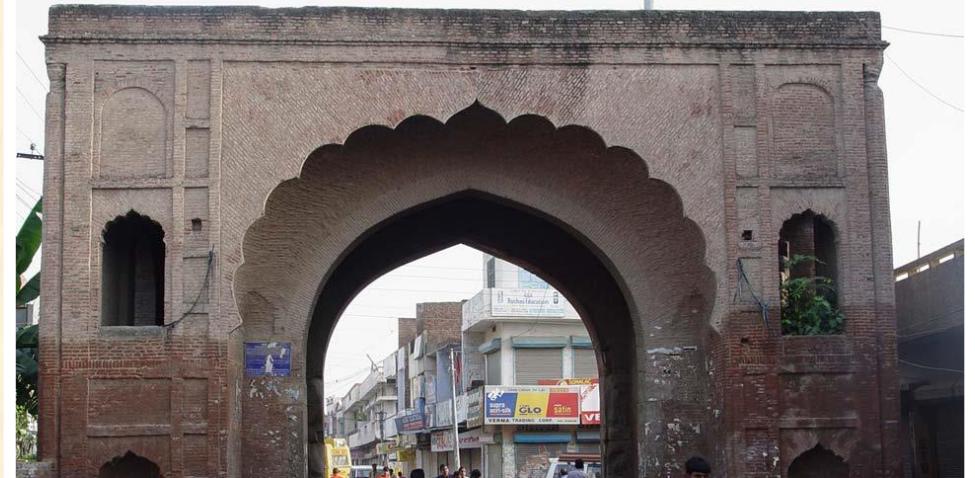


Bab-i-Faiz Gate (ASI)

Type : Monument

Location : Mohalla Salarganj,
Panipat

Period : 1737 CE



[Click here to locate on Google Maps](#)

The Bab-i-Faiz Gate is a historically significant gateway in Panipat, built by Nawab Sadiq in 1737 AD. Constructed with bricks and a stone foundation, the gateway features two arched openings at both ends of the passage. The outer multi-fold arch is adorned with decorative panels and arched recesses, while the inner arches are encased in red sandstone. An Urdu inscription over the pointed arch reads, "Bab-i-Faiz Nawab Sadiq-1129," signifying the gateway's name, Bab-i-Faiz, which translates to "Door of Beneficence." This gate once served as the entrance to the town of Panipat.

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Third Battle of Panipat Obelisk Memorial (ASI)

Type : Monument
Location : Village Ugakheri,
Panipat
Period : 19th Century CE



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Erected during the British regime by the Surveyor General of Archaeology in India, this obelisk marks the site where Sadashiva Rao Bhau, who commanded the Maratha resistance during the Third Battle of Panipat, is believed to have fallen. The site is marked by a brick pillar with an iron rod at the top and an iron fence surrounding the area.

In 1981, the Battles of Panipat Memorial Society, formed under the chairmanship of Late Shri G.D. Tapse, the then Governor of Haryana, constructed a war memorial complex around the obelisk, spanning 7 acres of land. This Society also established a Panipat Museum at Village Binjhol, located about 5 km from Panipat on the Panipat-Gohana road. The museum displays materials, objects, and write-ups related to the three battles of Panipat, as well as archaeological and ethnological artifacts.

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Bada Talab at Rewari

Type : Historical Pond
Location : Rewari
Period : 19th Century CE



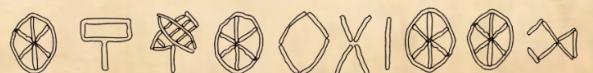
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Located in Netaji Subhash Park in the heart of Rewari city, it is a historic and religious attraction. The pond gets replenished with rain and canal water from the underground pipes. The adjacent temple and the pond were built by Rao Tej Singh (ruler of Rewari) in the year 1810-1815. It's a huge structure built by stone and lakhauri bricks. There are four small chattris in the four corners. Architectural features of this huge talab are assimilation of Rajput-Mughal Gharana.

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Solah Rahi Talab, Rewari

Type : Historical Pond
Location : Rewari
Period : 19th Century CE



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Solah Rahi Talab located near Sector 1 in Rewari town, and next to Nehru Park is this large pond that was constructed by crowd-funding during the Mughal era in the 17th and 18th centuries. Rewari has always been a water-scarce town, and to overcome these hardships, a series of ponds were constructed as part of public works. Moreover, the town's water supply was salty, and thus for potable water facilities, locals used to rely on wells made around this pond. This pond was built under the aegis of Gangaram Bhagat. The name Solah Rahi actually means, a place where 16 paths meet.

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Rani Ki Deodhi

Type : Palace
Location : Rewari
Period : 19th Century CE



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Built in 1675, Rani Ki Deodhi is located in Katla Bazaar Gali, on the road from Gokul Gate. This structure was built by Rao Nand Ram and is now owned by Rao Bajinder Singh. The complex comprises a few buildings. The main building has been used as a residence, a Kachehri or a court, school and also as a haveli for a Purohit. Hanthi kund or elephant stable is also a part of the complex. Lala Lajpat Rai had studied in the school that forms a part of this complex.

The entrance to the built complex is through an arched gateway with jharokha and a series of niches. A tunnel from the basement connects this building to the Nandsagar or Chhota Talab. The build structure is in local stone from Aravalli hills along with small bricks and finished in lime plaster. The façade is ornate and finished in decorative plaster work.

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Group of Chhatis (5)

Type : Chhatri

Location : Rewari-Gurugram Road

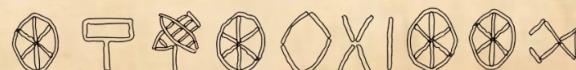
Period : 17th -19th Century CE

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Group of five Chhatis at Puran Singh Bagh- A group of five Chhatis is located at Puran Singh Bagh, opposite to the Rezang La Memorial, on the Rewari-Gurugram Road. These structures were built by the descendants of Rao Nand Ram. Rao Tej Singh built a personal Bagh (Garden) of 40 bighas on the present site of the Chatris. Rewari princely state was ruled by Rao Puran Singh, father of the great freedom fighter Raja Rao Tularam. Puran Singh was the elder son of Rao Tej Singh. First, Second, and Fourth Chhatis are single-storeyed and octagonal in shape. They feature domed roofs supported by octagonal drums, creating a grand visual effect. Each has multiple cusped arched openings on all sides, enhancing their aesthetic appeal. The walls between the arches include niches, which likely served both decorative and functional purposes. Third Chhatri is distinctive in being square rather than octagonal. It is also single-storeyed and topped with a dome. Similar to the octagonal Chhatis, it has three cusped arched openings on each side, contributing to its architectural coherence. Fifth Chhatri is located at the southwest end. It is a double-storeyed rectangular structure. This Chhatri features a set of three cusped arched openings on three elevations, which adds to its prominence within the group. It also contains a central room, suggesting it may have served a particular function. All the Chhatis are adorned with chhajjas (overhanging eaves) along their peripheries, which provide shade and enhance the buildings' functionality. The chhajjas of the rectangular Chhatri are supported by stone brackets, indicating a level of craftsmanship and reinforcing the structural integrity. All of these are constructed on a raised platform within a gated enclosure. All five structures are built of brick and covered with lime plaster.

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Ancient Site Farmana

Type : Archaeological Site
Location : Rohtak
Period : Pre Harappan Site

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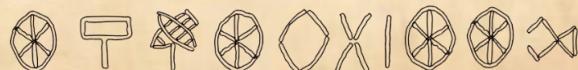
Farmana is located 4 km west of the village on Farmana- Seman link road, in the Meham block of Rohtak district. During the Survey at the site, an extensive area of occupation covering almost 18 hectares was revealed. The mound has yielded a two-fold cultural sequence, Early and Mature Harappan.

The other important finds from the site are steatite seals; terracotta sealings; chert blades; bangles of terracotta, faience, shell and copper; beads of semi-precious stones, terracotta, faience, and steatite; bone points; animal figurines; arrowheads and spear heads of copper. It has a cemetery in its proximity and a total of around 70 burial pits have been discovered.

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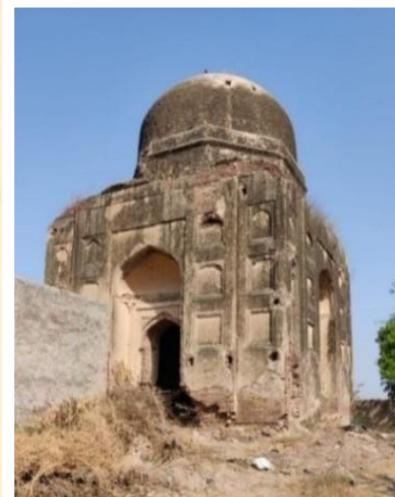
Group of Tombs (5)

Type : Historic Tombs

Location : Near Meham Baoli, Meham Town,
Rohtak

Period : Likely Medieval Era

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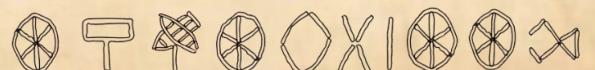


The five tombs near Meham Baoli in Meham town, Rohtak, are an overlooked yet historically significant part of the region's heritage. While no written records or formal recognition exist, their architectural features suggest they belong to an important historical period.

Constructed using Lakhauri bricks and lime, these square-shaped tombs feature domes resting on octagonal drums—an architectural style reminiscent of medieval-era structures. Each tomb has four arched openings on its sides, allowing natural light and ventilation inside. Additionally, the niches around the arches and on the inner walls add an aesthetic dimension, indicating that these structures may have once served as revered burial sites.

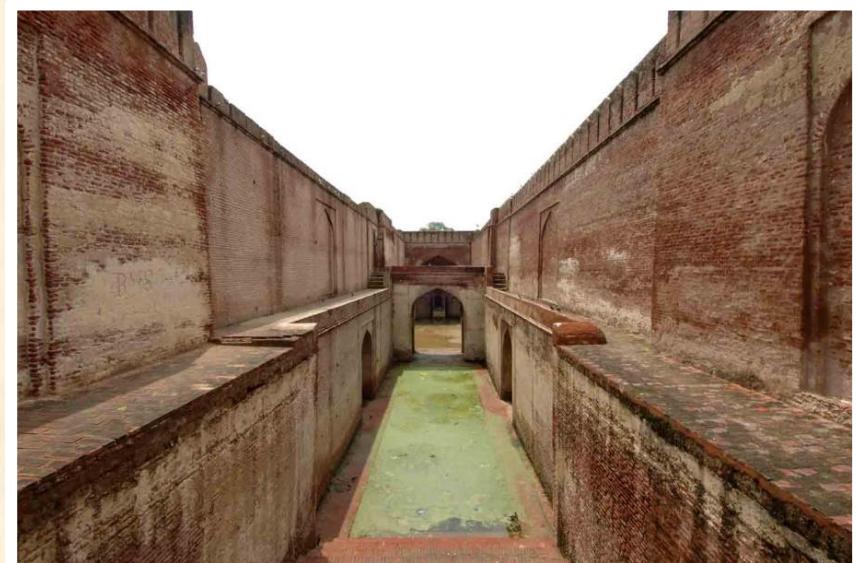
Despite their current obscurity, the tombs stand as a testament to the region's architectural and cultural past, warranting further study and preservation efforts.

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Shahjahan Baoli (ASI)

Type : Step-well
Location : Mohalla Kishangarh,
Meham Town, Rohtak
Period : 1658-59 CE



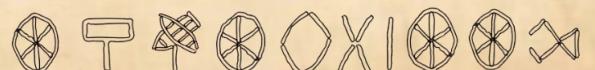
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The Saidu Kala Baoli is considered one of the finest and best-preserved step wells in the region. Built in 1658-59 AD by Saidu Kala, a chobdar in the service of Emperor Shah Jahan, the baoli is an impressive structure made of bricks and kankar blocks. It features 101 steps, arranged in three stages, with landings between each stage that lead down to the water reservoir. At the end of the stairs lies a circular well. This historical monument not only reflects the engineering expertise of its time but also showcases the grandeur of Mughal architecture in Haryana.

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Tomb of Khwaja Khizr (ASI)

Type : Historic Tomb
Location : Jatwara Mohalla, Sonipat
Period : 1522-24 CE

[Click here to locate on Google Maps](#)



It is a significant monument from the reign of Ibrahim Lodi (1517-1526 AD). It is one of the few structures where kankar blocks are combined with red sandstone. The tomb stands on a high platform, reinforced with square protections at its corners, and is accessible via wide stairs leading to its gateway. The gateway features two arched openings at the end of the central passage, with a facade decorated in vibrant colours like blue, yellow, green, and dull red. The burial chamber is topped with a hemispherical dome, supported by an octagonal low drum, crowned with a finial in the shape of an inverted lotus flower. According to a Persian inscription, the tomb was constructed between 1522-24 CE for Khwaja Khizr, the son of Darya Khan Sarwani.

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Ancient Mound at Sugh

Type : Archaeological Mound
Location : Sugh, Yamunanagar
Period : 5th Century BCE -12th Century CE

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The extensive mound (about 5 km in circumference) lies on the west bank along with the floodplains of river Yamuna. The site of ancient Sugh presently lies in the jurisdiction of the village of Amadalpur. The mound was excavated by Dr. Suraj Bhan of Punjab University and further excavated by Shri D.S. Malik and Shri M. Acharya of the Department of Archaeology& Museums, Government of Haryana. Three periods of occupation were traced during excavations. Period-I Painted Grey Ware in the lowest level. The second phase of this Period is represented by the occurrence of molded and handmade terracotta figurines in Mauryan style, Punchmarked coins, inscribed and un-inscribed cast coins. A lead cast-coin with legend Kadasa in Mauryan Brahmi character. Period-II Human figurines of Shunga Kushan style. Red Polished Ware with iron, copper, terracotta and stone objects which are comparable with contemporary cultures of North India. Period-III the evidence of occupation at Sugh after the seventh century AD was also traced with the antiquities of their respective eras. Two terracotta sealing, one of the 6th-century name Vyaghraraja and another Sugha, the name of the city, in the script of 12th century CE were important discoveries.

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Buddhist Stupa at Chaneti

Type : Buddhist Stupa
Location : Yamunanagar
Period : 3rd Century BC



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During the reign of the Mauryan king Ashoka, the ancient city of Shrughna (modern Sugh) became an important centre of Buddhism. This Stupa at Chaneti is 3km north-west of Sugh must have been one of those tens of stupas referred by Chinese pilgrim, Yuan Chwang. To construct this baked brick stupa, concentric layers were put one over the other, each time leaving some space on the underlying layer, so that the whole structure should give a hemispherical look. Thus, this stupa corresponds to the Shahpur and Dharmarajika stupas at Taxila. No traces of stone railing surrounding this stupa were found. Probably, there might have been wooden railings. At the top of the stupa, a square space about 1.5mt. was found filled with earth. This was the place for harmika which bore the chhatravali (umbrella).

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Jarasandh ka Tila

Type : Mound
Location : Sandhai, Yamunanagar
Period : Early Historic Period
1st Century -8th Century CE

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Area comes under the jurisdiction of Sandhai village (30°20' 49"N and 77° 19' 08"E) which is located in Bilaspur Tehsil of Yamunanagar district. It is situated 5km away from sub-district headquarter Bilaspur, 28km away from district headquarter Yamunanagar. The village lies on the east bank and flood plains of ancient River Saraswati. Village has a huge mound (about 1.72 acre area in circumference) which is situated in the agricultural field.

The mound is totally covered by thick vegetation. During field survey it has been noticed that the cultural material of different cultural phases is from Gupta period to Gurjar-Partiharas. A bricks alignment visible around the mound. Ceramics shape includes small pots, bowls. Some Kushan bricks were also found scattered in the field. 33 Indo-Sasanian coins collected by the Department.

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Temples (4) at Damla

Type : Religious
Location : Damla, Yamunanagar
Period : Not Known

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Damla, a village in Haryana, is home to four historically significant temples built in the Rajput architectural style, characterized by intricate brick carvings and traditional craftsmanship. Constructed using lime mortar, these temples have withstood the test of time, with the mortar not only ensuring durability but also giving the carvings a distinct, weathered appearance.

Two of the temples feature a bangladhar roof, a tiered, sloping design that enhances their aesthetic appeal while providing protection against harsh weather conditions. Dedicated to various deities, these temples hold deep religious significance for the local community and reflect the spiritual traditions of the region.

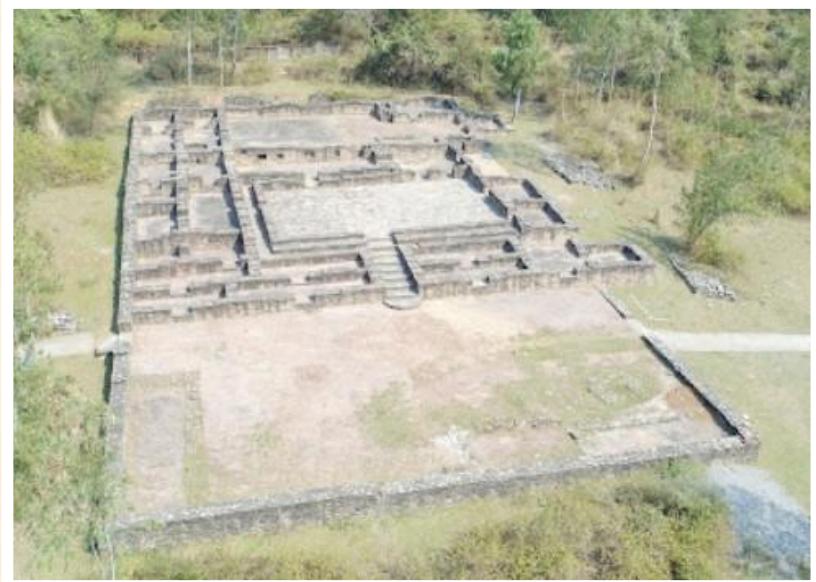
The combination of detailed craftsmanship, traditional building techniques, and unique architectural elements makes these temples an important symbol of Haryana's cultural and historical legacy, deserving recognition and preservation.

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Adi Badri Ancient Site & Remains (ASI)

Type : Archaeological Mound
Location : Kathgarh, Yamunanagar
Period : 10th Century



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The site is located 40 km north of Yamunanagar town, easily accessible via road from Bilaspur, and is about 2 km from the nearby village of Kathgarh. Situated at the foothills of the Shivaliks, the location offers a scenic and serene environment, making it a place of natural beauty and tranquility. Recently, the Archaeological Survey of India has conducted excavations at the site, uncovering three mounds of antiquities, shedding light on the area's historical significance.

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