

## Sahasralinga Talav, Anavada, Patan

Historic Patan is situated on the Saraswati River and about 57 km from Mehsana. Patan was the capital of Solanki rulers for over 800 years between 8th and 14th century AD and had attained prosperity.

The great Solanki ruler Siddharaja Jayasimha (1093 – 1143 AD) is known for the construction of various artificial reservoirs in Gujarat. Sahasralinga Talav is one of the largest among these reservoirs. This is located on the north-west of the town. The major part of the *Talav* was inundated and presently it is under cultivation.



Gujarat



**Contributions solicited in the range of Rs. 50 - 70 Lakhs for following activities:**

1. De silting of the tank.
2. Fencing.
3. Conservation.
4. Pathways
5. Railing.
6. Environmental development.

## Group of Monuments, Sarkhej, Ahmedabad



Contributions solicited in the range of Rs. 50 - 70 Lakhs for following activities:

1. Conservation.
2. Environmental development.



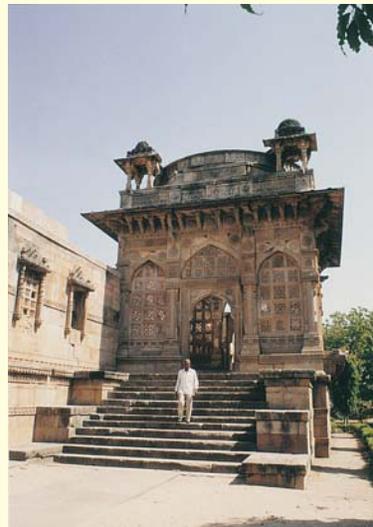
During the reign of Sultan Muhammad Shah II ( AD 1442-51), the construction of a large structural complex was started at Sarkhej. It is located about 10 km south west of Ahmedabad. The construction started in honour of the famous Saint Makhdum Shaikh Khattu (AD 1336-1445), who settled and died at Sarkhej. The whole complex comprises of several historical buildings, such as Tomb of Shaikh Ahmad Khattu, Great Mosque, Tank, Palace and *Harem* etc.

## Group of Monuments, Champaner and Pavagadh



Champaner is located at a distance of 50 km from Baroda and at the foothill of the Pavagadh hill. The historical monuments at Champaner consist of fortifications, some of which originate on the hill top and end on the plains.

Pavagadh hill was a famous Hindu fortress under the Solanki kings of Gujarat followed by *Khichi* Chauhans. In AD 1484, Sultan Mahmud Begarah took possession of the fort and renamed it as Muhammadabad. The monuments are located on the Mauliya plateau, which is situated on the hill. The earliest temple, datable to 10<sup>th</sup> – 11<sup>th</sup> century and dedicated to Lakulisa has only *gudhamandapa* and *antarala* remaining. Other temples belong to Hindu and Jaina sects and are datable to *circa* 13<sup>th</sup> – 15<sup>th</sup> centuries AD. All temples are of the *nagara* style having *garbhagriha*, *mandapa* and an entrance porch. Pavagadh also boasts of several important monuments of medieval Islamic architecture.



Gujarat



Contributions solicited in the range of Rs. 200 - 300 Lakhs for following activities:

1. Conservation of monuments.
2. Environmental development.
3. Providing tourist facilities.



## Rani-ki-Vav, Patan



This magnificent step-well is believed to have been constructed by Udayamati, queen of the Solanki king Bhimadeva (AD 1022-1063). It had been partly damaged and silted up and only recently been de silted and fully exposed. This east facing, seven storied monument is 65 m long and consists of a long stepped corridor descending down to an underground tank. The structure is compartmented with four multi-storied pillared pavilions with a circular draw-well at the rear end.

Fine sculptures embellish the corridor walls, pillared pavilions and the inner sides of the well. Of the original estimated 800 sculptures, nearly 400 have survived. These comprise almost all Hindu gods and goddesses, a profusion of *apsaras* and miscellaneous themes including erotic scenes. Prominence is given to the image of Vishnu reclining on *Adishesha* which is depicted centrally in three registers, girdling the well.



Contributions solicited in the range of Rs. 20 - 30 Lakhs for following activities:

1. Conservation of monuments.
2. Environmental development.
3. Providing tourist facilities.