

भारतीय किलों एवं स्मारक स्थलों के ऐतिहासिक द्वार HISTORICAL GATES OF INDIAN FORTS AND MONUMENTS

The magnificent monuments and forts built by the early rulers be it the Mughals or the Princely States had huge gates to their entry and exit area to their main city. These acted as the control points for the common masses of that Place as well as the military troops during the time of invasion or war. Later the Britishers during their period reinstated or reconstructed these gates. These gates stand as a dividing point between the old and the new city and is a nostalgic reminder of our past glory.



Buland Darwaza – Fatehpur Sikri :

Built in 1601 by Mughal emperor Akbar to commemorate his victory over Gujarat. Made of red and buff sandstone decorated by white and black marble, it is higher than the courtyard of the mosque. Height of the structure is 54 meters.



Kote Gate – Bikaner

It was built during the reign of King Ganga Singh. It is taken from the word Parkota meaning the wall of Protection.



Jorawar Singh Gate – Jaipur

It is the Northmost gate of the Walled city which is named after a General. It is the most widest of all gates and leads to a memorable walk around the city.



Sardar Market Gate – Jodhpur

It is a typical Rajasthani type with Red sand stone and marble with a bit of Mughal designs infused and is characterized with the Jharokas in each unit with openings on all sides.



Kashmere Gate – Delhi

Built by Shah Jahan it leads to the Red Fort. Britishers used this to Prevent the rebels entering to attack However, the left side was destroyed. Since the portion of the gate was demolished to allow vehicular traffic it is now a protected monument of the Archaeological Survey of India.

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Rumi Darwaza – Lucknow

Known as the Turkish Gate. It was built in 1784 by Nawab Asaf-ud-daula. It is a reflection Of the Awadhi Architecture. It stands 60 feet tall and is designed after the Sublime Porte of Istanbul.



Magazine Gate - Ajmer

Built by Akbar in AD1570. He built it because he used to stay Here during his visit to the Darga of Khwaza Saheb. Made of Sand Stone It follows the Mughal Architecture. It is the Rajputana Museum.



Delhi Gate – Delhi

Built by Shahjahan in 1638. It is the Souther Gate. It is built in sand stone and Two elephants carved stand near the Entrance. East wall is demolished but West wall stands good.