Historical Places

1. Mehrangarh Fort and Musem

Mehrangarh Fort is the biggest fort in India, and covers an area of 1,200 acres in Jodhpur, Rajasthan. The complex is located on a hilltop around 122 metres above the surrounding plain, and was constructed circa 1459 by Rajput ruler Rao Jodha.

**Latitude**: 26.29784

**Longitude**: 73.01842

1. Jaswant Thada

The Jaswant Thada is a cenotaph located in Jodhpur, in the Indian state of Rajasthan. It was built by Maharaja Sardar Singh of Jodhpur State in 1899 in memory of his father, Maharaja Jaswant Singh II, and serves as the cremation ground for the royal Rajput family of Marwar.

**Latitude:** 26° 18' 8.40" N  
**Longitude:** 73° 01' 18.60" E

1. Toorji ka Jhalra Bavdi

The Step Well Square is a mini-architectural tour with the Toorji's Step Well at the center, and almost 250 yrs of building traddition on view. Built in the 1740s, submerged for decades, its recent restoration uncovered over 200 hundred feet of hand carved treasure. Spend a few hours exploring this architectural wonder, and lunch, dine, sip or shop at the many restaurants and shops in the square.

26.2971° N, 73.0230° E

1. Ghanta Ghar

Ghanta Ghar, also known as the clock tower of Rajasthan, is in the Indian city of Jodhpur.

26.2951° N, 73.0240° E

1. Rao Jodha Desert Rock Park

Rao Jodha Desert Rock Park, spreads over 72 hectares, near the historic Mehrangarh Fort in Jodhpur, Rajasthan, India. The park contains ecologically restored desert and arid land vegetation. The park was created in 2006 to try and restore the natural ecology of a large, rocky area adjoining and below the fort.

Latitude26.2999191

Longitude73.0200424

1. Mandore Garden

**Mandore Garden**, is a suburb Historical town located 9 km north of [Jodhpur](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Jodhpur) city, in the [Indian](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/India) state of [Rajasthan](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Rajasthan" \o "Rajasthan).The place is known as the birthplace of Ravana's wife mandodari.

Mandore is an ancient town, and was the seat of the [Pratiharas of Mandavyapura](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Pratiharas_of_Mandavyapura" \o "Pratiharas of Mandavyapura), who ruled the region in the 6th century CE. Even after the disintegration of the [Gurjara-Pratihara](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Gurjara-Pratihara" \o "Gurjara-Pratihara) empire, a Pratihara family continued to rule at Mandore. This family formed an alliance with the Rathore chief Rao Chunda (r. c. 1383-1424) to defend its chiefdom against the [Tughluq dynasty](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Tughluq_dynasty" \o "Tughluq dynasty) of the [Delhi Sultanate](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Delhi_Sultanate). Rao Chunda married a Pratihara princess of Mandore, and received the [Mandore Fort](https://en.wikipedia.org/w/index.php?title=Mandore_Fort&action=edit&redlink=1" \o "Mandore Fort (page does not exist)) in dowry; the Fort served as his family's capital until 1459 CE, when [Rao Jodha](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Jodha_of_Mandore" \o "Jodha of Mandore) shifted it to the newly-founded city of [Jodhpur](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Jodhpur).[[](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Mandore#cite_note-1)

26.3525° N, 73.0353° E

1. Umaid Palace

**Umaid Bhawan Palace**, located in [Jodhpur](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Jodhpur) in [Rajasthan](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Rajasthan), [India](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/India), is one of the world's largest private residences. A part of the palace is managed by [Taj Hotels](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Taj_Hotels" \o "Taj Hotels). Named after [Maharaja Umaid Singh](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Umaid_Singh), grandfather of the present owner [Gaj Singh](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Gaj_Singh" \o "Gaj Singh). The palace has 347 rooms and is the principal residence of the former Jodhpur royal family. A part of the palace is a museum.

The groundbreaking for the foundations of the building was carried out on 18 November 1929 by Maharaja Umaid Singh and the construction work was completed in 1943.

26.2810° N, 73.0473° E

1. Sardar Govt Museum

The Sardar Government Museum is located in Public Park, Jodhpur, Rajasthan, India. The museum is named after Sardar Singh, a maharaja of Jodhpur, and was constructed under the reign of his son, Maharaja Umed Singh. It was built by Henry Vaughan Lanchester in 1909 and formally opened to public on 17 March 1936.

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| [**Coordinates**](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Geographic_coordinate_system) | https://upload.wikimedia.org/wikipedia/commons/thumb/5/55/WMA_button2b.png/17px-WMA_button2b.png[26.2918°N 73.0323°E](https://geohack.toolforge.org/geohack.php?pagename=Sardar_Government_Museum&params=26.2918_N_73.0323_E_type:landmark_region:IN) |

1. Hanwant Mahal

Situated in close vicinity to Umaid Bhawan Palace in Jodhpur, Hanwant Palace is a five star luxury hotel which provide a royal dining experience to its guests. Originally considered to be the hunting palace of the Rajas. The kings used to retreat here after their hunting expeditions and stop here for meals and drinks etc. Spread over three storeys, the Mahal also conducts dinners in the beautiful garden on the other side of the hotel adorned with flower beds and fountains. Offering delicious Rajasthani and North Indian cuisine in the heritage setting and decor is going to remind you of the bygone era in addition to giving you a taste of the regalia. Plus, if you decide on the rooftop, you can have an enchanting bird’s eye view of the entire city below. Besides, Hanwant Mahal also lets you enjoy soothing music from the live band and folk dance performances by the Rajasthani dancers and artists.

**Latitude:** 26° 16' 30.60" N  
**Longitude:** 73° 02' 29.40" E

1. Balsamand Lake

Balsamand Lake is a lake situated 5 kilometres from Jodhpur on Jodhpur-Mandore Road. This lake is a popular picnic spot, built in 1159 AD by Gurjara-Pratihara rulers. It was designed as a water reservoir to provide water to Mandore. The lake has a length of one kilometre, breadth of 50 metres and a depth of 15 metres.

26.3302° N, 73.0195° E