

# 01. Akkalshah Khadri Dargah Place – Channapatna Town

**District** : Ramanagara  
**Taluk** : Channapatna  
**Locality** : Channapatna Town

**Geo – Coordinates:**  
**Lat** : 12.661168° N  
**Long** : 77.212545° E



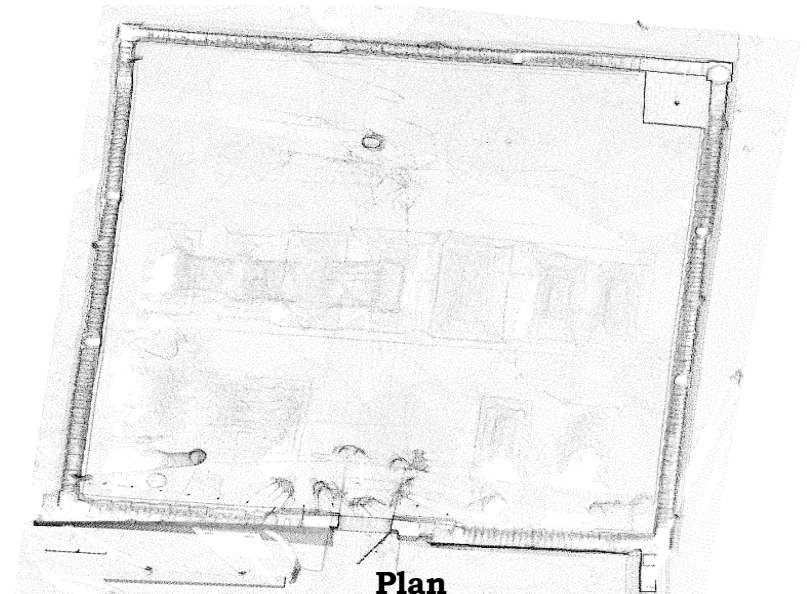
## History

The tomb of Syed Akkalshah Khadri is located in a spacious hall, about 6 m square at Channapatna town in Ramanagar district.

The structure has a dome with a bulbous body placed on a floral base and surmounted by a kalasa. A verandah runs around the square structure and the stone pillars on the west are designed as those of a temple.

Hazrat Syed Mohammed Aqheel Shah Qadhiri Baghdadi (RA) was a great Qutub of his time and people use to gather under his holy feet to solve their problems and to take superior sermon from this Great Qutub who was the ocean of Irfan and the Mazhar of Wilayat. In the recent years, the Dargah Shareef has been refurbished and a new Silver Gate has been placed, a great work done by one of the residents of Channapatna..

**3D Point Cloud**



**Plan**

## 02. Inscribed Pier in Memory of Mr. Close

Place – Ramanagara Town

District : Ramanagara  
Taluk : Ramanagara  
Locality : Ramanagara Town

Geo – Coordinates:  
Lat : 12.721° N  
Long : 77.278323° E



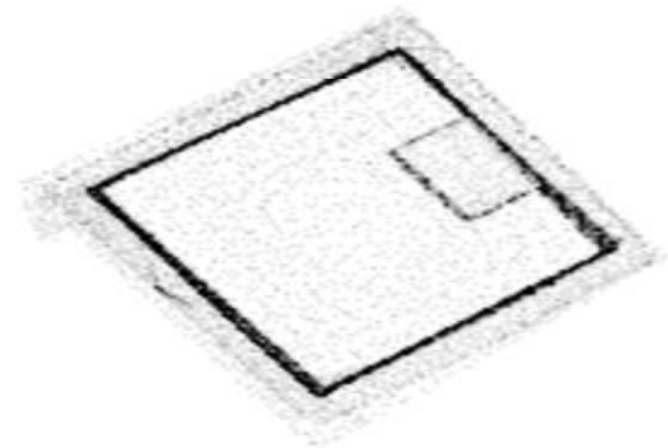
### History

An Inscribed Pier in Memory of Mr. Close is located at Ramanagar town in Ramanagara district.

A small tower like monument with an oblong bottom, 2 ½ m high. Bears a tablet.  
The tablet, dated 1799 A.D., tells us that the Raja-Maharajasaheb Krishnaraja Wodeyar III caused the town to be built, in the name of his friend (dost) Colonel Barry Close (later Sir Barry Close), the first British Resident of Mysore after the Restoration (1799).



3D Point Cloud



Plan

## 03.Kundapuraswamy Brindavana Place - Abbur

**District** : Ramanagara  
**Taluk** : Channapatna  
**Locality** : Abbur

**Geo - Coordinates:**  
**Lat** : 12.703839°N  
**Long** : 77.175624°E



### History

Kundapuraswamy Brindavana is located in Abbur village in Channapatna taluk, Ramanagara district

It is said that Brahmanya Tirtha, the guru of Vyasaraya, lived and died here (c.1500 A.D.).

There are eight tombs (Brindavanas), including the chief one of Brahmanya Tirtha, showing that eight Madhva sanyas is stayed here for several generations.

The chief Brindavana about 1½ m high is built of stone. On its east face it has a relief carving of a Sanyasi holding a Kamandala.

### 3D Point Cloud



Plan

## 04. Aprameyaswamy Temple Place – Dodda Malur

**District :** Ramanagara  
**Taluk :** Channapatna  
**Locality :** Dodda Malur

**Geo – Coordinates:**  
**Lat :** 12.646958° N  
**Long :** 77.179655° E

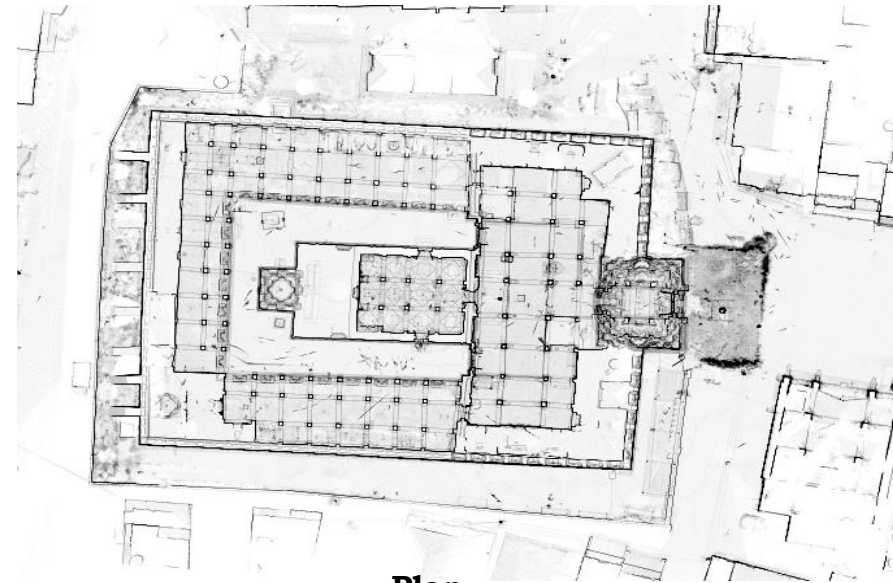


### History

Sri Aprameyaswamy Temple is located at Dooda Malur village in Channapatna taluk, Ramanagara district.

The temple consists of a garbhagriha, a sukanasi and a navaranga, built inside a prakara wall with a huge dvaragopura on the main entrance. The two pillars in the sukanasi are of Vijayanagara type, with drop pendants, octagonal shafts and cubical mouldings. There are four taller pillars of similar type in the navaranga. A row of fine relief sculptures found on the architraves in front of the navaranga depict seated images of Rama and Sita with the court in attendance. They are of the Vijayanagara period. Inside the prakara wall, all around, runs a verandah at the back of which are shrines housing the images of Srivaishnava saints like Jiyar, Nammalvar, Tirumangai Alvar, Desikar, Kurathalvar, Pillai Lokacharya, Bhashyakar, as well as of Madappallinachchar and Balakrishna. The latter is an image depicting Krishna as a child moving on all fours with a lump of butter in the right hand.

### 3D Point Cloud

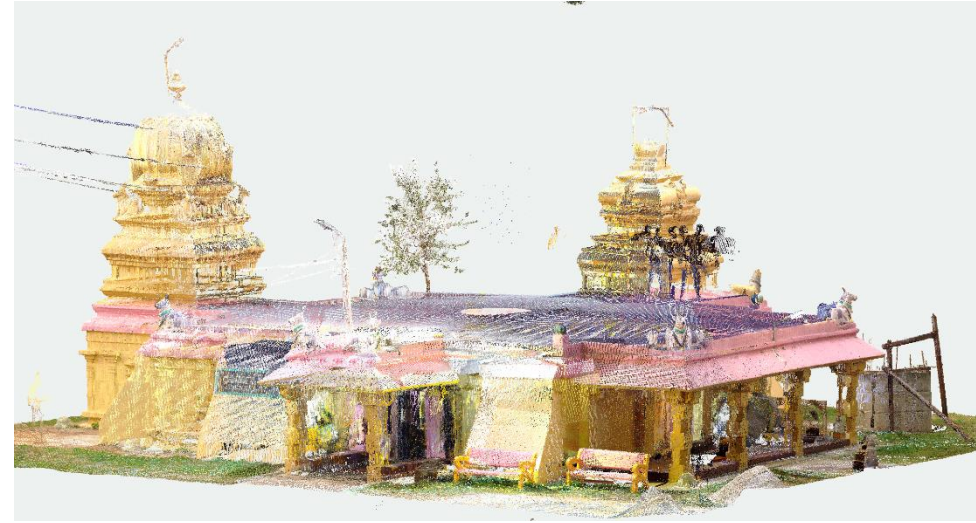


### Plan

## 05. Arkeshwara Temple Place - Channapatna

**District :** Ramanagara  
**Taluk :** Channapatna  
**Locality :** Malur

**Geo - Coordinates:**  
**Lat :** 12.649226° N  
**Long :** 77.186336° E

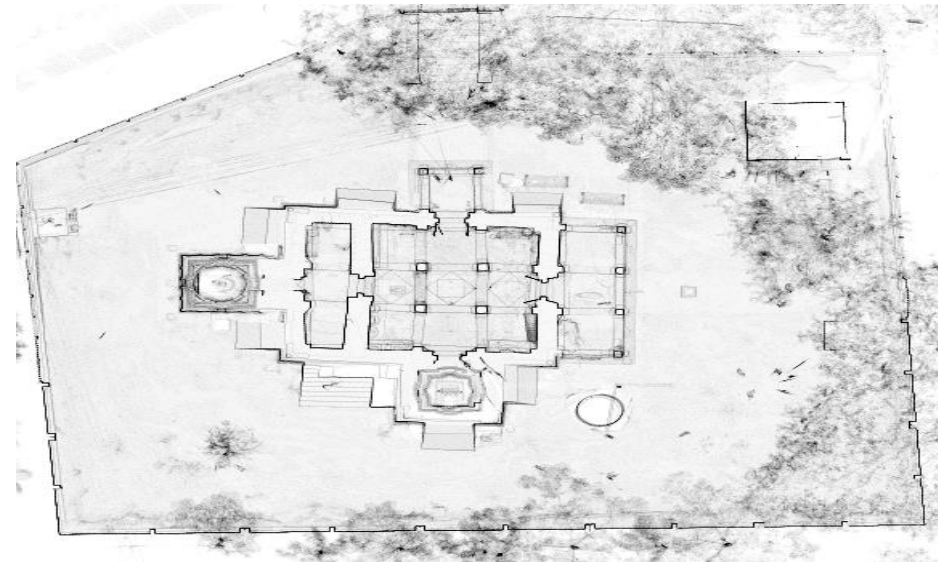


**3D Point Cloud**

## History

Arkeshwara Temple is located in Dodda Mallur village in Channapatna taluk, Ramanagara district

The temple consists of a two pillared garbhagriha, a sukanasi, a navaranga and a mukhamantapa. The garbhagriha and the sukanasi, have some traces of Chola workmanship in their pilasters and niches, the rows of Kubjas and Hamsas below the eaves and kirtimukhas on the sharply carved eaves. The tower (sikhara), which is in ruins, is of the 17th century A.D. In the garbhagriha, a dark grey stone (about 1 m high) with square pedestal is worshipped as the Kailasesvara linga. The navaranga has four pillars with fluted shafts and cubical mouldings; where images of Saptamatrikas, Bhairava, Nandi and Surya are placed. The navaranga doorway has the rudraksha beading as in the Vaidyesvara temple. The mukhamantapa of six ankanas is probably of the 14th century A.D. Some of the pillars have octagonal bell mouldings, while two pillars are cylindrical.



**Plan**

## 06. Narayanaswamy Temple Place - Malurpatna

**District** : Ramanagara  
**Taluk** : Channapatna  
**Locality** : Malurpatna

**Geo - Coordinates:**  
**Lat** : 12.595690° N  
**Long** : 77.180430° E

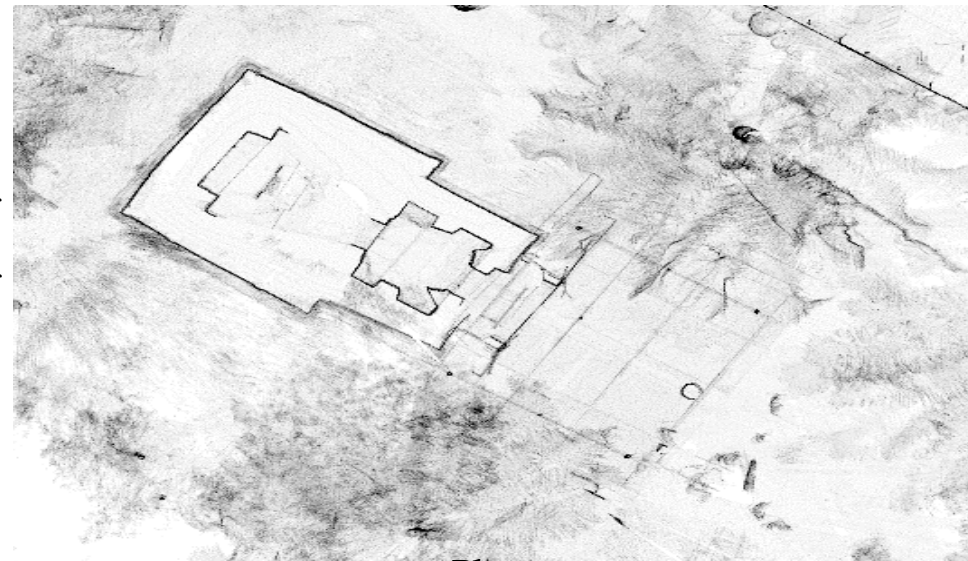


**3D Point Cloud**

### History

Narayanaswamy Temple is located in Malurpatna village in Channapatna taluk, Ramanagara district

The temple originally consisted of a garbhagriha, a sukanasi and a navaranga. The navaranga is completely lost; what now stands is the Chola structure consisting of the garbhagriha, and the pillared sukanasi, and a small rude porch of recent times. There are two images of Vishnu as Janardana; one is an early Vijayanagara figure in the round and the other is a granite relievo that looks to be earlier than the other. The attributes are abhaya with padma in the palm, chakra, sankha and gada. The image is beautiful.



**Plan**

# 07. Ramadevaru Seethadevi Temple

Place – Kudlur, Channapatna

District : Ramanagara  
Taluk : Channapatna  
Locality : Kudlur

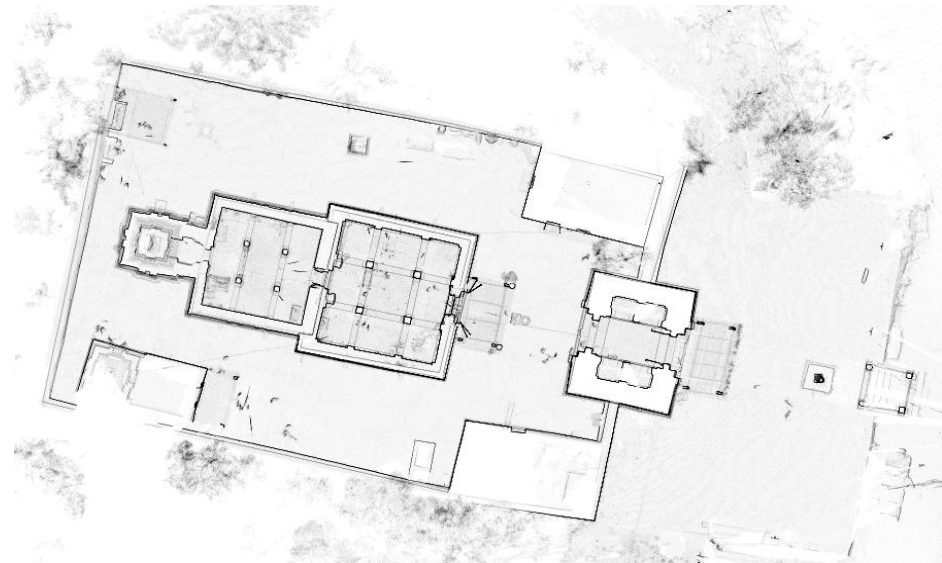
Geo – Coordinates:  
Lat : 12.615723° N  
Long : 77.187818° E



## History

Ramadevaru Seetha Devi Temple is located in Kudlur village in Channapatna taluk, Ramanagara district. Though the temple is named as Ramadevaru Sitadevi, there is neither the image of Rama or Sita. Instead there are two Vishnu images and a Lakshmi image in the temple. The temple consists of a garbhagriha, a sukanasi and a navaranga, all set inside a large prakara. The navaranga has been renovated during the Vijayanagara times. An image of Vishnu about 1.6 metres tall is found in the compound of the temple. The image depicts Ganga characteristics. There is also another Vishnu image smaller than the above one.

3D Point Cloud



Plan

## 08. Ranganatha Swamy Temple Place – Magadi Town

**District** : Ramanagara  
**Taluk** : Magadi  
**Locality** : Magadi Town

**Geo – Coordinates:**  
**Lat** : 12.957939° N  
**Long** : 77.242492° E

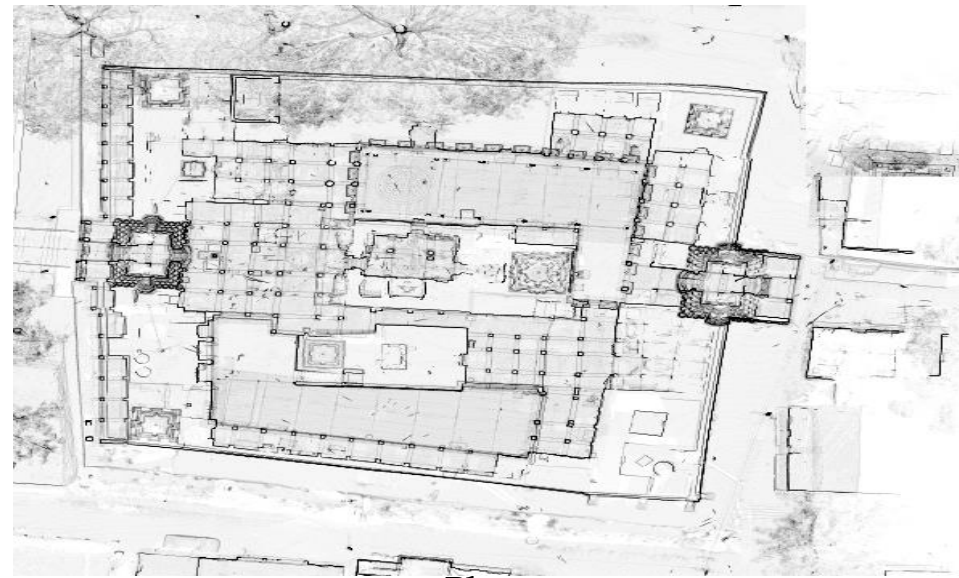


**3D Point Cloud**

### History

Ranganatha Swamy Temple is located at Magadi Town in Magadi taluk, Ramanagara district

It is a large structure with two mahadvaras, on the east and the west, surmounted by lofty gopuras, the east tower being taller than the other. The temple consists of a garbhagriha, a sukanasi, a navaranga and a three doorway mukhamantapa. The navaranga has a good ceiling about 3 feet deep. At the sides of the navaranga entrance are two large stucco elephants with their trunks raised over the figure of Lakshmi on the door-lintel. In the garbhagriha is a square stone basin with a round stone in it. This round stone is said to represent the god Ranganatha. Behind it stands a figure, about 1.2m high, of Srinivasa. There is also a seated figure in the garbhagriha, said to represent the sage Mandavya.



**Plan**



## 09. Someshwara Temple Place – Magadi Town

**District** : Ramanagara  
**Taluk** : Magadi  
**Locality** : Magadi Town

**Geo – Coordinates:**  
**Lat** : 12.961961° N  
**Long** : 77.210405° E

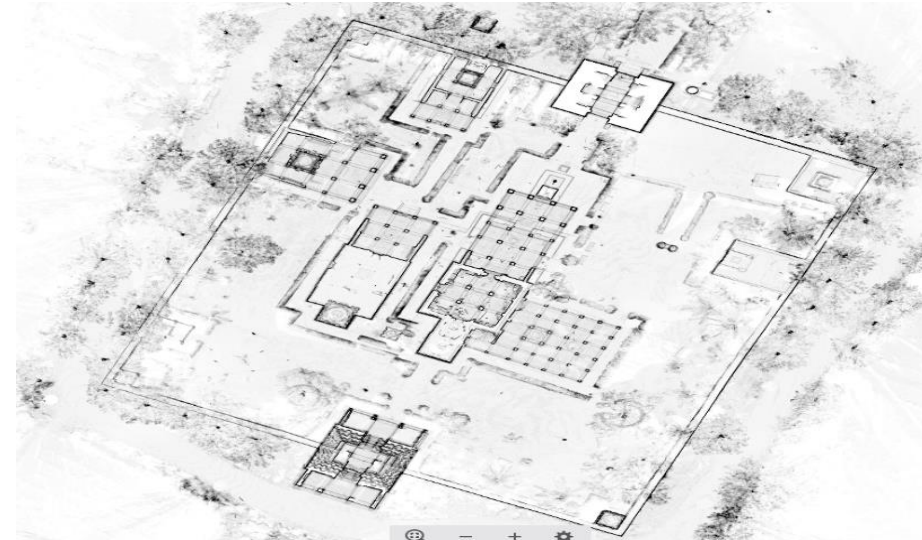


### History

Someshwara Temple is located at Magadi Town in Magadi taluk, Ramanagara district

The temple consists of a garbhagriha, a sukanasi and a navaranga. The whole structure is enclosed by a huge prakara. A well-executed bull is placed in the sukanasi. The navaranga has four pillars which are well sculptured on all the four sides. Some of the figures show skillful combination of birds, men and beasts. The prakara has two mahadvaras, on the north and the south. There are two mantapas, one on the left of the temple known as the Kempegowda's hall and the other on the right of the temple known as dancing hall. On the west face of the south pillar of the verandah of this hall is a male figure seated on a dog with dignified pose and expressive movements. One of the pillars of the front verandah in the same hall has a figure, ½ m high, of an old person wearing a cloak and leaning on a staff. This is said to represent Kempegowda, the progenitor of the Yalahanka family of chiefs.

### 3D Point Cloud



### Plan

## 10. Syed Ibrahim's Tomb Place - Channapatna

**District** : Ramanagara  
**Taluk** : Channapatna  
**Locality** : Channapatna

**Geo - Coordinates:**  
**Lat** : 12.662421° N  
**Long** : 77.214946° E



### History

Syed Ibrahim's Tomb is located at Honnigana halli in Channapatna taluk, Ramanagara district

It is a small room with a bulbous dome atop which is a brass kalasa. Around the room runs a wide stone verandah with plain octagonal pillars and an ornamental design running all round.

**Not Permitted**

**3D Point Cloud**

# 11. Magadi Fort

## Place – Magadi Town

**District :** Ramanagara

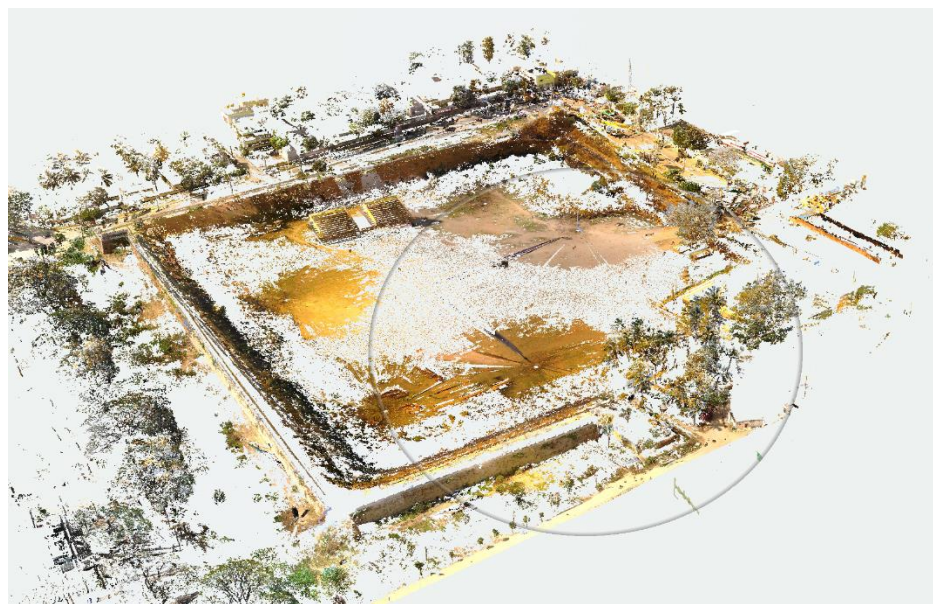
**Taluk :** Magadi

**Locality :** Magadi

**Geo – Coordinates:**

**Lat :** 12.954535° N

**Long :** 77.227238° E



**3D Point Cloud**

## History

The Fort built by Kempegowda is located at Magadi town, Ramanagara district

The Sultan of Bijapur won Bangalore from the stranglehold of Kempegowda II in 1638. From then on, Kempegowda made Magadi the capital of his territories. For nearly ninety years, Kempegowda and his successors ruled the Magadi region where Kempegowda II built this fort that housed the offices of his administration and the stone fortress of Savanadurga. In 1728, the Mysore army breached the weak fort of Magadi and the fortress of Savanadurga and Magadi fell into the hands of the Mysore kingdom. The original Magadi fort was a mud fort. It was converted by Haider Ali into a stone fort in 1761 and completed by Tippu Sultan in 1791. The fort was seized upon by the army of the British East India Company during the 3rd Mysore War fought between 1790 and 1792. The Kempegowda Fort is believed to have served as a place of refuge to the people of the town.



**Plan**

## 12. Hiriya Kempegowda Tomb

Place - Magadi Town

District : Ramanagara  
Taluk : Magadi  
Locality : Magadi Town

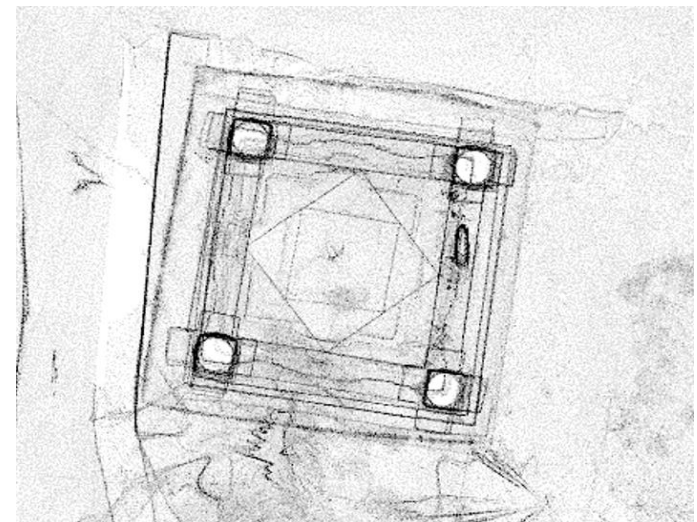
Geo - Coordinates:  
Lat : 13.029770° N  
Long : 77.137477° E



3D Point Cloud

### History

Hiriya Kempegowda Tomb is located at Magadi town in Ramanagar district. He was also known as Kempe Gowda was a chieftain under the Vijayanagara Empire. The city of Bengaluru, which is the capital of the Indian state of Karnataka, was fortified by Kempe Gowda in 1537. He erected many Kannada inscriptions in the region. Kempe Gowda was one of the most well-educated and successful rulers of his time. Being a successor of descendants of Morasu Gowda lineage started as Yelahankanadu Prabhus. Fourth in succession from Rana Bhairave Gowda, founder of the dynasty of Avati Nadu Prabhus and great grandson of Jaya Gowda, who established separate dynasty, is the famous Yelahanka Nadu Prabhus, Kempe Gowda I who ruled for 46 years commencing his reign from 1513. Jaya Gowda accepted the sovereignty of the Vijayanagar emperor. He later left Yelankanadu and was successful in planning and building Bengaluru Fort and Bengaluru Pete, the foundation of the current city of Bengaluru. He is also noted for his societal reforms and contribution to building temples and water reservoirs in Bengaluru.



Plan