a complete Guide Book

This book contains all the basic information one would need to explore Jageshwar

INCLUDED IN THIS BOOK:
Maps, trails, places of interest, information about temples, treks, trails and things to do at Jageshwar.
Route map to Jageshwar

Distance Chart
- Delhi to Jageshwar – 405 kms
- Almora to Jageshwar – 35 kms
- Pithoragarh to Jageshwar (via Binta) – 88 kms
- Haldwani to Jageshwar – 130 kms
- Kathgodam to Jageshwar – 125 kms
- Nainital to Jageshwar – 101 kms
The name Kumaon is derived from Kurmanchal, or the land of the tortoise incarnation of Lord Vishnu, the creator amongst the Hindu trinity.

Kumaon is located in the lower and outer Himalayan zone, at the tri-junction of India, Nepal and Tibet. Kumaon has a unique geographical setting between the plateau of Tibet in the north and the Ganga Plains to the south. In the east, Kali Ganga separates Kumaon from Nepal while distinct ridges separate Kumaon from Pauri and Chamoli Districts of Garhwal. Kumaon consists of six of Uttarakhand’s stunningly beautiful districts, Nainital, Champawat, Almora, Bageshwar, Pithoragarh and Udham Singh Nagar.

Kumaon is a land of snow clad mountain peaks, fast flowing waters, placid lakes, terraced fields clinging to steep mountain slopes and picturesque villages. Kumaon is also a repository of India's ancient heritage with temple cities and complexes: Jageshwar, Baleshwar, Bajnath and Katarmal, dating back from 7th to 12th century CE. Proximity to the sacred Kailas landscape has also resulted in an elaborate tradition of renunciation.
Kumaon’s legendary forest wealth has been immortalized by figures like Jim Corbett. The region is endowed with dense forests ranging from Sal in the south to alpine grassland just below the snowline in the north.

Kumaon has always been a melting pot of many ethnic groups, which came from different parts of Asia and settled here. The Kunindas are acknowledged to be the first rulers of Kumaon, followed by the Paurav Varman Dynasty (647 CE to 725 CE). During the middle ages, Kumaon played host to the migrants from Maharashtra, Gujarat, Karnataka, Rajasthan, Bengal, Kanyakumari and Kurukshetra. The influence of these groups is clearly visible in the vernacular architecture and modes of living. From 8th to 12th century, the wide valley of river Gomati in District Almora, the Katuy Valley, emerged as a zone of unmatched material and cultural prosperity.

The Kingdom of Doti emerged around the 13th century after the fall of the Katyuris. The Chand Rulers of Kumaon settled around Champawat around 8th to 12th century CE. During this period, human habitation expanded towards the south-eastern, flatter parts of Kumaon. Raja Udyot Chand was the last successful ruler of Kumaon, and after him the sovereignty of the kingdom under various Chand successors was gradually lost. The idol of Nanda Devi, the temple of Bhimeshwar in Bhimtal and the Sun Temple at Katarmal were established by the Katyuri rulers.

Rohillas invaded Kumaon in 1743-44 CE, but could not establish a firm foothold. This led to a period of political instability. The rulers of the adjoining areas attacked this region several times and tried to establish their rule in the region.

This political instability continued for several decades until the Gurkhas subdued the entire region during 1790 CE to 1815 CE. In later period they lost the region to the British. Thereafter, the British annexed Kumaon and it became a part of the United Provinces of British India (1815-1947), and remained a part of Uttar Pradesh post independence. In the year 2000, the region became the principal hill region of Uttarakhand.

"The influence of several groups is clearly visible in the vernacular architecture and modes of living in Kumaon"
This booklet offers a selection of trails that you could take, while exploring the heritage of the quaint site of Jageshwar, in the Almora district of Kumaon. Jageshwar is a temple town situated at a distance of 40 kms from Almora. It is primarily a group of temples built by the Katyuri rulers between the 8th and 11th centuries CE. Nearby is the Dandeshwar Group of temples, built in the same period.

While several tales abound the history of Jageshwar and its flora and fauna, we first take a brief look at the history of Almora. The town of Almora is situated over a horse saddle-shaped ridge on the southern edge of the Kumaon Hills of the Himalayan Ranges. The eastern portion of the ridge is known as Talifat and the western one is known as Selifat. The market is at the top of the ridge where these two, Talifat and Selifat, jointly terminate. Situated at an average elevation of 1,651 meters (5,417 feet), the rivers flowing alongside the city are Kosi (Kaushiki) and Suyal (Salmale). Snowcapped Himalayas can be seen in the background.

Almora got its name from Kilmora, a small plant found in the region, used for doing the dishes at the Katarmal Sun Temple. The people bringing Kilmora were called Kilmori and later Almori, and the place came to be known as Almora after them.

The history of Almora can be traced back to ancient times of the Mahabharata. However, the earliest historical account of the place is provided by a Chinese pilgrim of the seventh century. The pilgrim wrote in detail about a kingdom called Brahmaputra, in reference to the region. As a kingdom, the Katyuri Dynasty is said to have first established Almora. King Baichaldeo of the Katyuri Dynasty, who reigned in the region where present day Almora is located, donated a major part of this land to a Gujarati Brahmin Sri Chand Tiwari.

In later times, during the rule of Chand Dynasty, King Kalyan Chand founded the city in its present location in 1560, calling it Alam Nagar. The mountains on which Almora is located are described in the Manaskhand. Also referred to as Rajpur, the name finds mention in numerous copper plates found...
in the area. An important reason for the Chand Rulers establishing a settlement here was that the region was endowed with a number of natural springs. Almora soon emerged as the kingdom’s capital.

In 1744, during the raid by Ali Muhammad Khan Rohilla, Almora was taken away from the Chand Dynasty. However, unable to bear the hardships of living in the mountains, the Rohilla chiefs who were under the tutelage of Ali Mohammad Khan Rohilla, returned Almora to the Chand Rulers after extracting a heavy sum of three lakh rupees. It is said that the Rohillas also tried to attack the Jageshwar group of temples but were driven away by a swarm of bees and this tale spread far and wide.

Ali Mohammad, dissatisfied with the conduct of his commanders, attacked Almora again in 1745. However, this time the Rohillas were defeated. They never came back again. In 1790, the Gurkhas who ruled it for the next 24 years until it was taken over by the British in 1815, conquered Almora. Today, Almora is a primary center for trade and tourism, a very significant district of the Uttarakhand State in India and home to Jageshwar, the abode of Lord Shiva.

**LEGENDS & HISTORY**

Jageshwar Dham, a temple complex, is home to about 124 big and small temples dating back from the 9th to the 13th centuries. One can arrive at the Jageshwar Museum and walk a few meters towards the complex. The archaeological findings of this region have been displayed at the Archaeological Survey of India’s Jageshwar Museum. The museum is home to 174 sculptures including stone idols of Lord Shiva and Parvati adorned intricately with jewels.

The image of Uma-Maheshwar has flying celestials while one can also see a beautiful sculpture of a fully...
ornamented Surya holding lotus in both hands. The first of the two galleries of the museum has a four feet high bronze statue of Pona Raja, a local ruler.

The Jageshwar cluster includes the Jaganath Temple, Maha Mrityunjay Temple, Kedarnath Temple, Navadurga Temple and a temple dedicated to the nine planets, the navagrahas. The complex has been named after the Jageshwar Temple, dedicated to Lord Shiva. Considered one of the twelve original Jyotirlingams, it was customary for pilgrims on the Kailash Mansarover route to stop and worship Lord Shiva here.

The area was also the centre of Lakulisha Shaivism, a revivalist sect worshipping Lord Shiva. Lakulisha, the name literally meaning, club-bearing lord, was a wandering ascetic who is said to have united different sects and revived the worship of Lord Pashupati. The faith later flourished under the Bharashiva and Vakataka dynasties of southern and central India. His devotees consider Lakulisha as the last of the twenty-eight incarnations of Lord Shiva, mentioned in the Puranas.

“\nIt is said that the Kurma Purana, Linga Purana and Vayu Purana predicted that Shiva would reappear as a wanderer named Lakulish or Nakulisha.”

The Jageshwar Temple complex has the following group of temples, which are to be worshipped in a particular order.

After having a snana or ritual bath at the Brahm Kund nearby, a devotee is supposed to visit the Jyotirlingam, followed by the Dakshin Mukhi Hanuman, Neelkanth Temple, Surya Temple, Navgraha Temple, Pushsh Mata Temple, Mrityunjay Temple, Hawan Kunda, Lakulisha Temple, Tarkeshwar Temple, Kedarnath Temple, Navdurga Temple (after this one comes back to the jyotirlingam), Batuk Bhairav Temple and Kuber Temple that stands near the Brahm Kund.

The other temples in the Jageshwar complex include Veedeswarg Temple, Varun Dev Temple, Lakulish Temple, Raitpuri Baba Temple, Annapurna Temple, Nandi and Shringi Dwarapal Temple, Shiv Parwati Vriksha and Kamal Kund.
ARCHITECTURE

JAGESHWAR TEMPLE
The Jageshwar Temple has been dated to the 8th century and has a curvilinear top and a pyramidal roof. The Maha Mrityunjay Temple is built in the Shikhara style with a pillared mandapa and the original stone roof has been replaced with copper sheet roofing. Facing west, the Jageshwar temple is built in pan-indic Nagara style. It consists of triratha sanctum (garbha griha) with curvilinear rekha prasada (latina) style shikhara followed by a vestibule (antrala) connecting the four-pillared main prayer hall (mandapa). The roof of mandapa takes the form of a low pyramid composed of progressively receding stone blocks. The temple can be dated to circa eighth century AD as per stylistic considerations.

MRITYUNJAYA TEMPLE
This east facing Mrityunjaya temple, built in rekha prasada (latina) sikhara style, consists of triratha sanctum, antrala followed by pillared mandapa. The monotony of the latina style shikhara is broken by slim cogged discs which accentuate storeys in the tower. A wooden canopy today obscures from our gaze a cogged disc (amalaka) perforated by aakasalinga. Stylistically, the temple can be dated to circa eighth century C.E.

NAV DURGA TEMPLE
This is a Valabhisikhara type temple built within the enclosure wall of Jageshwar Group of temples. The plan and elevation of this temple is same as in the case of the Chandika Temple. In addition there are three more similar shrines in the group dedicated to Kalika, Pushti-Devi and Chandika, also built in Valabhisikhara style.

KUBER TEMPLE
This is a small rekha prasada style shrine standing on a raised ground near Chandika temple. Though smaller in dimensions, this temple’s architecture resembles that of Mahamritunjaya Temple, Jageshwar. The sikhara is crowned by an aakasalinga above the amalaka-sila.

DANDESHWAR TEMPLE
In conception, this temple is close to phamsana sikhara type, but unlike the latter, their respective sikharas rise in three to four receding kandhara, each surmounted by a kumbha moulding. Evidence proves that originally, the temple consisted of a sanctum, vestibule followed by mandapa in plan, but the mandapa is completely missing now. Stylistically, this temple is assignable to the 9th-10th century C.E.
Plan of Jageshwar Temple Complex

PARIKRAMA PATH

The Parikrama is a ritual circumambulation of the temple complex. The temples have to be visited in the following order:

- Shri Jyotirling Jageshwar Temple
- Hanuman Temple
- Neelkanth Temple
- Surya Temple
- Nav Graha Temple
- Pushtrimata Temple
- Mrityunjaya Temple
- Havan Kund

- Lakulish Temple
- Kedarnath Temple
- Annapurna Temple
- Nav Durga Temple
- Kamal Kund
- Shri Jyotirling Jageshwar Temple
- Batuk Bhairav Temple
- Kuber Temple

LEGEND

1. ENTRY
2. BELL
3. MRITYUNJAYA TEMPLE
4. NAV GRAHA TEMPLE
5. SUN TEMPLE
6. JAGESHWAR TEMPLE
7. KUND
8. NAV DURGA TEMPLE
9. KEDARNATH TEMPLE
10. ARDHANARESHWAR
11. TANVDESHWAR TEMPLE
12. LAKULISHA TEMPLE
13. STORE
14. HAWAN KUND
15. ATUK BHAIURAV TEMPLE
16. BHOGSHALA
17. WASHROOM
18. KUBER TEMPLE
19. BRAHMA KUND
20. HANUMAN TEMPLE
TRAILS & TREKS THROUGH JAGESHWAR

Jageshwar, with its ancient architectural wonders and lush surroundings, crowned by stately and sacred twin-trunked Deodar Trees is a paradise for trekking and slow tourism. Not just the temples, in fact, the entire landscape exudes sacredness. The confluence of the two rivulets, Jata Ganga and Doodh Ganga, is worshipped. Natural springs or naulas, treated with great respect, surround the region. If you step into one with shoes on, snakes will appear in nightmares. The sources of water are ardently protected, as are the numerous sacred geographical features.

So, come, put on your walking shoes and trek with us through this mesmerizing landscape. But before you do that, prepare yourselves...

Here are a few general suggestions on how to prepare for trekking. Some trails could be tough, while others could be completed in a couple of hours. Here is a checklist on what you might do before you start:

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**LAKULISHA & TANDESHWAR**

Behind the Jagnath temple within the temple premises there are two shrines. The shikhara of both the temples is composed of receding horizontal alternating course of projected and sunk mouldings called pidha, hence also known as pidha-deval. On square plan, the temples have a grabha griha (sanctum sanctorum) preceded by an antrala (vestibule) without any subsidiary components.

On one of these temples, on the front entrance, a multi-armed Natesa with a tree-trunk-like torso is portrayed dancing, bearing a heavy trident and a snake. Ganesha sits on Natesa’s left, and to his right is Kartikeya on a peacock. By Siva’s feet, a seated drummer is balanced by an image of Parvati.

In a relief on the entrance of the second temple, Lakulisa is portrayed as a self-controlled preceptor seated in a meditative posture. His unwavering, columnar body spans three realms: the crossed feet rest on a waterborne lotus, the torso exceeds the terrestrial sphere where four disciplines attend to him, and the head approaches the heavens from which festoon-bearing demigods fly towards him.

**Temple Timings (Mandir Darshan)**
Winter: 5 am to 6 pm  
Summer: 4:30 am to 7:30 pm

**Aarti Timings (Evening Invocations)**  
Winter: 6 pm  
Summer: 7:30 pm

Pooja is performed three times during the day

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**Bathing in the Holy Brahm Kund**

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**“Not just the temples, in fact, the entire landscape exudes sacredness”**
PREPARING TO WALK
✓ Ensure that you and your compatriots are physically fit to take part in the trek or walk chosen.
✓ Take note of the terrain descriptions and the mileage.
✓ Carry both sun protection and wet weather protection – if you are not used to the weather.
(It snows in Jageshwar during winter, and the onset of rain can be quite sudden between June and September. Waterproofs and warm clothing could be required between November and March)
✓ If you are leading a group, you must carry basic first-aid material.
✓ You must wear suitable walking boots or shoes (never walk in new shoes!)
✓ You must carry water to drink in a steel or copper bottle and snacks. Do not bring excess. (Guides/Walk leaders may exercise their right to refuse individuals they deem unfit for the trail(s) being covered)

DO’S & DON’TS FOR THE GREEN WALKER
The mountains and valleys are endowments that are rare and precious. We realize that you have come to Jageshwar because you value this precious natural and built heritage. We sincerely hope you will help us reduce the baggage of tourism and leave the sites in their pristine form for future visitors to enjoy.

Heritage leaves a mark on you... don’t leave yours behind!

While walking on trails
• Walk in single file in the middle of the track to avoid erosion.
• Keep your phones switched off.
• Avoid conversations. If you have questions, address them to the leader or the accompanying volunteer.
• Do not wander off. Stay with the group, always.

In the forest
• All the above must be adhered to.
• Make sure that you bring your waste with you when you return.
• For washing and cooking, please do it at least 30 m away from natural water bodies. Avoid using soap or detergent.
• Do not try to feed or touch fauna.
• Avoid using flash while taking pictures.
• While camping, do not discard waste into water bodies or in the open.

Amongst People
• Respect people and their traditions. Follow instructions given by the leaders in this regard.
• Choose local guides and home stay options.
• Make sure that when you spend, benefits flow into the local economy.
• Ask for permission before clicking pictures of people.
• Gently remind fellow walkers too, if they do not follow rules.

WHAT TO CARRY
✓ This booklet
✓ A bag for the book
✓ Lunch in pack, steel or copper water bottle. Almora artisans make the best copper bottles that can be bought in Almora Bazaars. (Please avoid buying bottled water or plastic packed foods, as they add to the trash)
✓ Pen
✓ Cap
✓ Sunglasses
✓ Bird Guide/Insect Guide/Butterfly Guide or any other resource depending on your area of interest
✓ Camera
✓ A switched-off mobile phone
✓ Basic medicines for a group
✓ Curiosity and Stamina

FIRST AID KIT
✓ A pair of scissors
✓ Tweezers
✓ Cotton and Bandage
✓ Glucose
✓ Liquid Handwash/Sanitizer
✓ Betadine
✓ Electrolytes
✓ Ibuprofen (for inflammation, pain)
✓ Paracetamol (for fevers, headache)
✓ Imodium (for easing diarrhoea)
✓ Stemetil (for prevention and treatment of mountain sickness)
✓ Diamox (for prevention and treatment of acute mountain sickness)
✓ A strip of antibiotic tablets

Leave no traces, carry only MEMORIES. Here’s wishing you happy memories in JAGESHWAR!
Jageshwar offers opportunities to experience the sacred and commune with nature. Besides seeking divine grace and awakening with Shiva, there are numerous activities - treks and walks one can participate in.

**Archaeology Museum**
The Archaeological Survey of India runs a museum, open from 9 am to 5 pm (Friday closed), that one can visit to see some original icons excavated at the site. A visit to the museum is highly recommended.

**Souvenirs**
Shop at the Temple Souvenir Shop for memorabilia, handicrafts and organic products.

**Prasad**
Obtain temple prasad, organic Chaulai Panjiri, from the temple committee office.

**Tours & Treks with Guides**
Pradakshina
This is a guided tour around the temple complex, with a visit to the various temples in the complex in the right order. The guide will explain the spiritual and architectural significance of each site.

**Trails**
Walks and treks around Jageshwar is a meditative experience that awakens the centres of energy within our selves. The trails have been categorised into two categories, based on their duration. The categories are as follows:

1. **Half-Day Tours (HDT)**
   A half-day tour usually takes two to four hours. You could book the tour with our trained guides.

2. **Trek (Full-Day Tours)**
   Full day tours are highly recommended for those who want to know the sacred region intimately. Trained guides are available to accompany you.

These experiential trips have been devised as the Seven-Chakra tours that will help us realize our own potential.
MULADHARA TOUR
JAGESHWAR to KOTESHWAR
3 kms in all (HDT)

The Jageshwar to Koteshwar trail is a beautiful walk amidst a thick cover of Deodar trees. After crossing the holy Brahmkund where a dip is mandatory while at Jageshwar, one can begin walking towards the first naula or water source that lies close by. A step well, called naua in Kumaon, is not only an important technique of water conservation but is the centre of many rituals and beliefs. A few metres climb from the naua is a Durga Temple, which houses some of the most artistic representations of the goddess painted by an American painter who stayed here for seven years. Two striking paintings in the temple are that of Goddess Durga as Mahishasuramardini holding Demon Mahishasur’s head and of Goddess Durga in action while killing the ferocious demon. Another kilometre’s walk leads one to the picturesque Koteshwar Village with a temple and residence of the priests of the Maha Mrityunjaya Temple.

Koteshwar is also one of the four Kshetrapalas or protectors of the area. Each year, on the occasion of Holi, Goddess Durga is married at Koteshwar before the Holika Dahan ritual at Jageshwar. Koteshwar is also home to Goddess Nanda, the daughter of Kumaon, whose image is kept at the house of a chosen village resident, then kept in this temple before being immersed in the Jata Ganga River. This generally happens towards the end of August or beginning of September.

SVADHISHTHANA TOUR
JAGESHWAR to DANDESHWAR
2 kms in all (HDT)

The walk between Jageshwar and Dandeshwar helps us see old temple structures, each narrating a unique story. It is believed that Lord Shiva, furious over the death of her consort Sati, opened his third eye and spread destruction in the universe for which he was remorseful and came to Dandeshwar to do penance. While here, the wives of the Saptarishis or seven sages were enchanted by his beauty (Lord Shiva was in disguise) and were found unconscious when the sages visited them here after six days. Suspecting Shiva of having done something wrong, they cursed him that he will lie dead in the form of a body, supine, at Dandeshwar.

Lord Shiva is believed to have died after this curse but this had all the gods and goddesses worried. They came to the earth to perform the Maha Mrityunjaya Pooja to revive Shiva. It is believed that the spot at which these gods and goddesses stood became their permanent abode and this explains the existence of their temples inside the Jageshwar Complex.

A few meters ahead is the Siddhi Vinayak Temple, dedicated to Ganesha, believed to be the protector of the region. Folklore has it that Lord Siddhi Vinayak controls the negative energies of the region that emerge from cremations and keeps the energies of this sacred space balanced. At a kilometre’s distance is the Rinn Moksha Temple.
MANIPURA TOUR
JAGESHWAR to MANTOLA
2 kms in all (HDT)
The walk between the two sites is easy and takes one to the Mantola, which is a beautiful village situated amidst a thick cover of Deodar Trees. Mantola is home to the Bhatt priests of the Jageshwar Temple. It also has several temples of regional deities like Ganganath and Sem devta.

ANAHATA TOUR
JAGESHWAR to HARIYA TOP
7 kms in all
Hariya Top can be reached by two ways. The first is a 15-km route via Vriddha Jageshwar followed by a kilometer long trek. The other is a 3.5 kms steep walk that takes you to the picturesque Hariya Top that offers a majestic view of the Jageshwar landscape. A must go for those who love to be amidst nature!

VISHUDDHA TOUR
JAGESHWAR to JATA GANGA UDGA M STHAL
6 kms in all
The trek till Jata Ganga offers scenic views of the Jageshwar landscape. The Jata Ganga river is called so since it is believed that a rock and a tree over it resembles the jata or dreadlocks of Lord Shiva. Locals believe that these branches would yield milk and this was offered to Lord Shiva for his Abhisheka at Jageshwar.

AJNA TOUR
JAGESHWAR to AERAVAT CAVE
6 kms in all
The steep trek from Jageshwar to Aeravat Cave offers scenic views of the Deodar forests and fields growing several crops. The Cave is named after Aeravat, the elephant of Lord Indra who is believed to have sat here. Sages now use the quaint cave for meditation, in much the same manner as centuries ago, when sages visited the landscape to meditate for years.
SAHASRARA TOUR
JAGESHWAR to JHAKHAR SEM
8 kms in all
Jageshwar is protected by four kshetrapals namely Koteshwar, Dandeshwar, Vriddha Jageshwar and Jhakhar Sem. The trek to Jhakhar Sem goes via Naikina and Kana villages and Artola. The priests of the Jhakhar Sem temple stay at the Andoli village. The temple still witnesses the sacrifice of goats and buffaloes, though the practice is on the decline. Devotees first take a dip at Brahm Kund and then do a Pradakshina at Jageshwar before proceeding to the Jhakhar Sem temple.

TOUR CHARGES WITH TRAINED GUIDES

<table>
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<tr>
<th>Ritual Worship</th>
<th>Minimum Charges (INR)</th>
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<tr>
<td>1. Mrityunjaya Jaap/ Suktalakshmi Jaap</td>
<td>₹2,500 ₹5,100 ₹11,000 ₹25,000</td>
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<td>2. Navagraha Jaap</td>
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<td>3. Samaan Gopala Jaap</td>
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<td>4. Kaal Sarpa Yog (Partial/Complete)</td>
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<td>5. Rudrabhishek (Laghu Ridri, Ashtadhyayi Rudri)</td>
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<td>6. Parthiva Puja/ Havan</td>
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<td>7. Donations in Cash</td>
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<td>8. Bhog Pooja</td>
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<td>9. Bhandara</td>
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<td>10. Laghu Paath, Sankalpa Pooja etc.</td>
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<td>11. Sri Suktam, Kanak Dhara Path</td>
<td>₹500 ₹2,100 ₹5,100</td>
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<tr>
<td>12. Darshan/ Temple Visit</td>
<td>Free</td>
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The Temple Committee reserves the rights to revise rates in the future.
FAIRS & FESTIVALS AT JAGESHWAR

Holi is celebrated with much fervor in Jageshwar when the goddess is carried under a silver chatra or umbrella believed to have been brought from Vrindavan. Women celebrate the festival in the morning while men celebrate it in the evening.

The town comes alive in the months of June and July when tourists and pilgrims flock the area for various rituals. The town witnesses a unique tradition of Ramleela in the month of June when local youth dress up like characters from the Ramayana and perform the epic. Unlike other parts of the country, it is not performed in the months of October and November, since these months are too cold for night performances.

July is also the month of Sawan or monsoon, the month of Shiva when his devotees worship the lord. Childless couples visit round the year where the wife holds an earthen lamp in her hand the entire night, and prays for a child. These couples also make 108 Shiva lingams of rice flour and worship them.
Welcome to Jageshwar a jyotirlingam, a site of immense spiritual energy, where nature and culture come together to imbue us with divine grace!

Bhagwan Chandra Bhatt, Manager
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