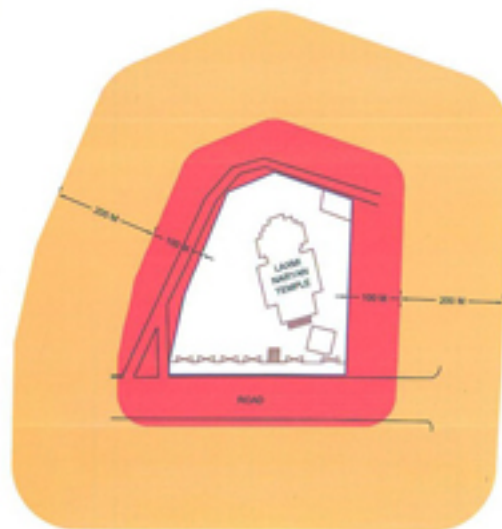




LAXMI NARAYAN TEMPLE, AMBER



- PROTECTED AREA
- PROHIBITED AREA
- REGULATED AREA

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Cover page : Torans of Sri Jagat Shiromani temple, Amber, Jaipur

CELEBRATIONS OF 150TH ANNIVERSARY OF ARCHAEOLOGICAL SURVEY OF INDIA

It is a great pleasure for us to celebrate the 150th anniversary of the Archaeological Survey of India (ASI) which begins from December 2011. ASI is a premier and prestigious organization of the country with the principal objective of archaeological researches through explorations/excavations and to protect, preserve and upkeep the glorious cultural and monumental heritage of this country.

Having been formed in December 1861, this organization has completed 150 year of its existence with full achievements like discovery of a great civilization, pushing back the beginning of Indian history to 5000 years or even more, decipherment of Brāhmī and Kharoshthī Scripts, Conservation and Preservation of monuments and sites, which could be,



otherwise, in ruins and control over the illicit trafficking of valuable antiquities. The personalities like Alexander Cunningham (the founder of the department), Burgess, Sir John Marshall, Sir Mortimer Wheeler served in this department and A. Ghosh, B.B. Lal, M.N. Deshpandey, B.K. Thapar, D. Mitra, M.S. Nagarajano, Jagatpati Joshi, M.C. Joshi and many more

nourished this organization by their hard labour and dedication during post independence era.

On this occasion, Dr. Man Mohan Singh, Hon'ble Prime Minister of India inaugurated the opening ceremony at Vigyan Bhawan, New Delhi on 20.12.2011. In the inaugural speech, he emphasised that we need to evolve a more holistic understanding of conservation that combines our preservation efforts with the social and economic need of the community. The pressure of urbanisation and population growth is now threatening our historic monuments across the country. Unless we act quickly to improve the manner in which we look after these treasures we will have to answer to the future generations. Further he concluded "Archaeology bridges the past with the present and defines our journey to the future. We ought to give the highest priority to the conservation of the amazing diversity in creative expressions and the pluralist traditions represented in our material culture. This is no easy task and it will require great sense of vision, sincerity of purpose and coordinated efforts by different stakeholders".



On this great occasion of our pride, let us take a pledge to protect our heritage. It is our duty to pass on our heritage to future generation which we have inherited from our ancestors.

Rajasthan, erstwhile Rajputana, popularly known as the land of princes, fort and palaces is the largest state of India. It is bounded on the north and north-east by Punjab, Haryana and Uttar Pradesh; south-west by Gujarat; south-east by the Madhya Pradesh and north-west by Pakistan. The state of Rajasthan as it stands today comprises thirty three district covering an approximately 3, 42,239 sq.km. area with part of Thar Desert (Marusthal) and uneven topographical features. It has its own identity in terms of mythology, spiritualism and geographical set-up, traditionally known as Marusthal (eastern part of Thar Desert) comprising nearly sixty percent of the total area is arid or semi-arid consisting mainly sand and sand-dunes. Mewar has series of hills, elevated plateau, and central track of fertile plains and rivers which helped in shaping the history of the region.

The ancient monuments, archaeological sites and remains could be broadly classified as protohistoric and early historic sites, i.e. remains of Brahmanical and Jain temples, Buddhist caves and idols, mosques, tombs and *idgah*, *chhatris*, forts, palaces, havelis, *serais*, towers and minars, tanks, bunds, *ghats* and *baoris* (stepped-wells), gardens, pavilions and *toranas*, colossal images, pillars, inscriptions, paintings and battle-fields.



JAIPUR CIRCLE

The Jaipur circle was created in 1985 after the bifurcation of already existing two circles i.e. Delhi and Vadodara for the better preservation, conservation and maintenance of the 152 nationally protected monuments of Rajasthan. After that, 9 more monuments have been declared to be of national importance. At present, the Circle is looking after the maintenance and conservation of 161 monuments/sites. These monuments and archaeological remains of diverse nature are located in the region since prehistoric times to the present and are scattered from Dholpur in the east to Jaisalmer in the west and Ganganagar in the north to Banswara in the south.

Jaipur circle of Archaeological Survey of India is making best possible efforts for regular conservation and preservation of various centrally protected monument in the state as per the archaeological norms by their own professionals under the supervision of Superintending Archaeologist of the circle and not by the government or the private contractors.



The measures taken are mainly structural conservation, re-setting of the bulged out members, scientific clearance of debris for exposing the buried parts of the ancient structures, restoration of damaged enclosure and fortification walls, lime parging, pointing, underpinning and water-tightening of the masonry of the bastions and fortification walls besides, displaying of cannons to its original place in the forts after repairing the same.

The basic public facilities like drinking water, toilets, bi-lingual notification tablets, bi-lingual cultural notice boards in matching sand stones, stone benches, dustbins, suggestions box, slogans boards, direction boards and guide maps are provided at frequently visited monuments/sites of the Circle.

CELEBRATIONS OF 150TH ANNIVERSARY OF ARCHAEOLOGICAL SURVEY OF INDIA BY JAIPUR CIRCLE

The Jaipur Circle of the Archaeological Survey of India has started its celebration of 150th Anniversary of the department on 26th Jan. 2012, at Jagat Pati Joshi Memorial Hall, 'Kailas' Mansarovar, Jaipur Circle office. Prof. B.L. Sharma, Vice Chancellor of Rajasthan University was the Chief Guest of the function. He also inaugurated the Photo exhibition. Dr Chandramani Singh from Jawahar Kala Kendra, Jaipur; Shri R.C. Agarwala Ex-Director, State Archaeology and Museums, Rajasthan, Prof. R.S Mishra Co-ordinator of NMMA, Rajasthan, Shri K. Mankodi, Consultant, Project for Indian Cultural Studies, Mumbai and number of scholars and other



government officials of centre and state government graced the occasion. Medal alongwith certificate was presented to the retired archaeologist by the chief guest. Besides, mementos were distributed among the Archaeologists and badges were given to all staff members of ASI.

A booklet in English entitled **forts of Rajasthan** was released on this occasion in continuation of the series being published on 150th Anniversary of Archaeological Survey of India. Apart from that, photo exhibition was

also organised which highlighted the conservation work of monuments/sites carried out by the Circle since its inception.

In the series of celebrations of 150th Anniversary of the department the Jaipur Circle of the Archaeological Survey of India has celebrated National Science Day at Anasagar Baradari, Ajmer. Shri Badri Prasad Pancholi, Ex. Principal, Government College, Ajmer was the Chief Guest while Dr. Meena Roy, Principal, Government Girls Collage, Ajmer was the guest of honour of this function. On this occasion a booklet in Hindi titled **Ajmer Ke Kendriya Sanrakshit Smarak** was released besides inauguration of the **Public Information Centre** near the main entrance of the Anasagar



Baradari by the Chief Guest. A large number of local residents, school students, teachers and media representatives were present on this occasion. in addition, a photo exhibition was also organised highlighting the conservation work of the monuments/sites carried out by the Circle Office in couple of years.

In this series, today on 30th March, 2012, on the occasion of Rajasthan Day, an **Information Centre** is being inaugurated at **Pundrik ji ki Haveli, Jaipur** and a booklet entitled **Centrally Protected Monuments/Sites of Jaipur** is being released.

Jaipur

The fortified city of Jaipur or Pink City was founded by Sawai Jai Singh-II in the year 1727-28 AD and now is the seat of district administration and capital of the Rajasthan State.

Jaipur district is situated in the eastern part of Rajasthan, bounded on the north by Sikar district and Mahendragarh district of Haryana, on the south by Tonk district, on the east by Alwar and Dausa districts and on the west by Nagaur and Ajmer.

Since prehistoric times this area reveals the evidence of human activity. Enough remains of habitation are present in this region right from the Stone Age through chalcolithic and historical period represented by OCP, Painted

Grey Ware and NBP Ware culture. Till early twelfth century the district was held partly by the Minas and partly by Rajputs. After that, Minas were ousted by Kachhawa Rajputs. Kachhawa

became very powerful in coming years and played an important role in the history of Rajputana in medieval times.

Jaipur is the most important tourist centre of Rajasthan. The district has a rich heritage and there are several places of historical and religious importance. The major and most important monuments like Amber Palace, Jantar-Mantar, Hawa-Mahal, Nahargarh, Albert Hall come under the purview of State Archaeology and Museum Department, Govt. of Rajasthan, while a number of palaces like Rambagh Palace, City Palace, Jaigarh, Moti Dungi & Jal Mahal are maintained by private owner ship.



PUNDRIKKI-KI-HAVELI, BRAHMMPURI, JAIPUR.

Situated in Brahmmpuri area of Jaipur City, the Pundriki-ki-Haveli was built during the reign of Maharaja Sawai Jai Singh (1700-1743 A.D.), the founder of the Jaipur for residence of his Royal Purohit Ratnakar Bhatt, who was a great scholar of astrology and *tantra-vidya*. He performed the Pundrik sacrifice, so the Maharaja honoured him with the title of Pundrik. Thus the Haveli is known as Pundrikki-ki-Haveli.

The present remains of the Haveli declared as a nationally protected monument comprise only the south-west portion of a large complex. It is a double storeyed building consisting numerous small rooms, octagonal bastion on the south-west and *gharokhas* with *jali* work. This Haveli is famous for having mural paintings in a room at the upper floor depicting scenes of royal festivals, royal procession, army movement from palace, etc.

The wall paintings of the Haveli were executed during the reign of Sawai Jagat Singh (1803-1819 AD) by applying Fresco-Secco technique. In this technique,

colours are applied on a specially prepared ground of lime plaster mixed with sand, marble dust and coconut. Mainly earth colours are used in execution of these paintings. These are white, yellow, ochre (*ramraj*), light



brown, green (*bars bhata*) and shade of red prepared with Indian red (*geru*). The background is executed in a single colour i.e. red, white or ochre colour for the terraces, light brown for the courtyard and earth green for meadows and are delineated by the architectural lines. This creates a sense of equilibrium and clarity that is typical of the Jaipur School of painting.

SUN TEMPLE, AMBER

The Sun Temple, situated to the west of Amber town on the slope of the hill faces east. It consists of a square sanctum, a vestibule and a pillard *mandapa*. The sanctum is *pancharatha* on plan with corbelled ceiling and open *pradakshina* patha. The *sikhara* follows the sanctum plan. The *mandapa* rests on sixteen pillars with a *vedika* in the centre and has a flat ceiling. An inscription on one of the pillar in the front row of the *mandapa* is dated V.S. 1011 (A.D. 954).



*Come Forward to Save your Heritage
Sustain your heritage and feel glorious.*

SRI JAGAT SHIROMANI TEMPLE, AMBER

This magnificent temple dedicated to Radha-Krishna was built by Rani Kankavati, the wife of Raja Mansingh-I in the memory of her son Jagat Singh and is the best specimen of early 17th cent AD *Mahamerti Prasada*. It consists of a sanctum, vestibule and *mandapa* with projecting screen windows on either side. The temple stands on a high ornate *adhisthana*. The three storied *garbhagriha* is crowned by *shikhara* which is adorned with successive rows of *urushringas* and *karnasringas*. The *mandapa* is two storeyed with lateral concept on either side. The wall of upper story and the ceiling bear paintings. The marble *garuda-mandapa* in front of the temple is intricately carved. The beautiful marble *torana* is flanked by elephants. The construction of the temple was started in AD 1599 and completed in AD 1608.



LAXMI-NARAYAN TEMPLE, AMBER

Dedicated to Vishnu, this temple was built by Balabai, wife of Prithviraj Kachhawaha in the first quarter of sixteenth century A.D. It consists of a sanctum, vestibule, pillared hall and porch. Vertically, the Sanctum consists of *pittha*, *mandovara* followed by beautiful *sikhara* adorned with *sringas* and *anusringas*. The doorjamb of the Sanctum is profusely carved. A *garuda-mandalapa* supported on four pillars and crowned by domical roof stands in front of the temple.



Our nation is a cradle of ancient civilization, let us dedicate ourselves to preserve the great heritage.

JAMAMASJID, AMBER

Jama masjid (main mosque) also known as Akbari masjid is built on a slightly raised platform entered through small gateways on three sides. Its rectangular prayer hall on the west, has a magnificent facade of seven arches, the central one is larger than others flanked by four storeyed minarets on either end. The prayer hall is surmounted by three large domes along with an inverted lotus. The courtyard in front of the prayer hall has an ablution tank while the corners of the compound are decorated by *minar* type *chhatri* (kiosk).

An inscription on the left side of the central arch states that this mosque was built by Raja Bharmal on the order of mughal emperor Akbar in A.H.977 (A.D. 1569).



Help us to protect our common heritage.

TEMPLE CONTAINING FRESCO PAINTINGS AT, GALTAJI, JAIPUR

The name Galta is from Galta which means emission or flowing of water. There are some who associate the name with *rishi* Galva. The rulers of Jaipur were great lovers of art and followers of Vaisnava cult. There has been a close association between wall paintings and Vaisnava cult. That is why the themes of Krishna are executed in the wall paintings. There are many temples in which one can behold the painted wall panels. The mansion of the Acharya at Galta is famous for the wall panels based on *Ragamala*. Besides, there are other temples in which wall paintings are found on the inner as well as the outer walls.



These are rare, unique and fragile.

MEDHA PALACE AND FORTRESS (JAMWA-RAMGARH)

The old name of the Jamwa Ramgarh was Manch, meaning an elevated platform. Dulhe Rao seized the Manch from the Mina Rao Nathu of Serwan clan and renamed it as Jamwa Ramgarh, in token of his gratitude to the goddess Jamwa Mata, the family deity of the Kachhawaha rulers of Amber and Jaipur. He built a temple of the goddess Jamwa Mata here which contains a number of stone pillars and carving pertaining to 10th cent. A.D. Maharaja Man Singh-I of Amber in 1612 A.D. built a fort, garden and a well at Ramgarh under the supervision of Purohit Pitamber, son of Padmakar.

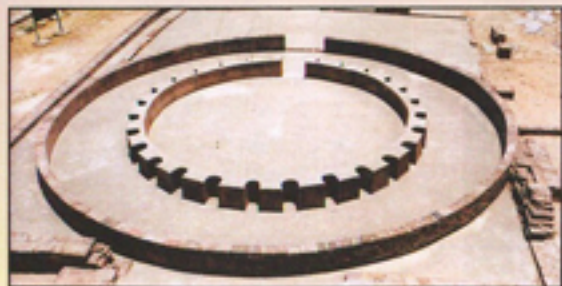
The fortress of Jamwa Ramgarh is situated on the eastern slope and it is defended by zig-zag fortification wall on eastern and northern sides. The fortification is pierced by a 3.90 m wide main gateway on the North-Eastern corner of the complex. The outer façade of the wall is provided with vertical gun slits and kangooras/merlons.



Let us take the oath to protect our cultural heritage.

EXCAVATED SITE, BAIRAT

Bairat or ancient Viratnagar, the capital of Matsyadesa is said to have been founded by king Virata in whose kingdom the five Pandavas spent the thirteenth year of their exile in disguise. The place is well known for two Asokan inscriptions (3rd cent BC). Excavations carried out during the year 1935-36 on the hill known as Bijak Ki Pahari has yielded remains of a Mauryan circular Stupa shrine (dia. 8.23 mts) made of brick alternating with twenty six octagonal pillars of wood preceded by monastic remains with a double row of cells arranged around an open square courtyard. It is supposed to be the earliest structural shrine in India excavated so far.



Enjoy the artistic beauty of the monuments and appreciate the marvel of craftsmanship but prevent vandalism of any kind.

EXCAVATED SITE, SAMBHAR

Sambhar, ancient Sakambhari was the first capital of the early Chauhans during 7th century A.D. This Place according to ancient legend is famous for the story of Devayani and Sharmishtha. The ancient remains were Excavated by col. T.H. Hendly in the year 1884 followed by D.R. Sahni in the year 1936-38. The excavations revealed that the site was inhabited from 3rd century B.C. to 10th century A.D. The noteworthy finding of a hoard of two hundred coins which include punch- marked, Indo-Greeks, Yaudheya, Kushana, and Indo-Sassanian coins deserves special mention. Terracotta figurines of Sunga, Kushana and Gupta period are also remarkable.



Visit a monument or heritage site with a feeling of love and attachment towards it.



Conservation of Minaret of Akbari Masjid, Amber





DECEMBER 2011

Conservation of Minaret of Akbari Masjid, Amber



FEBRUARY 2012



DECEMBER 2011

Restoration of wall panels of Akbari Masjid, Amber



FEBRUARY 2012

Monuments & Sites of District-Jaipur Protected by Govt. of Rajasthan

Monuments:

- Albert Hall, Ram Niwas Bagh, Jaipur
- Jyotish Yantralaya, Jaipur
- Sadarshana Naghar Garh, Jaipur
- Isarlat, Jaipur
- Hawa Mahal, Jaipur
- Cenotaphs of Gaitore, Jaipur
- Temples of Galta, Jaipur
- Bala Nand ji Temple, Jaipur
- Queens Cenotaphs Amber Road, Jaipur
- Brijnand ji Temple, Jaipur
- Charan Mandir, Jaipur
- Rampart including all gates of old Jaipur City
- Sanganer Temple, Jaipur
- Cenotaphs at Station Road, Jaipur
- Wall paintings of Samod Haveli Param Basti, Jaipur
- Wall paintings of Parohit ji ki Haveli Param Basti, Jaipur
- Sun Temple Galta Hill, Jaipur
- Kalki Temple Sirehdeorhi Bazar, Jaipur
- Bhawani Rao Bobara's House Ghat ki Goon, Jaipur
- Soodia Maharani Temple Ghat ki Goomi, Jaipur
- Wall paintings of Janana Ghat Galta, Jaipur
- Sun Temple Galata, Jaipur
- Krishna Deva Piyabari Ki Gufa Galta, Jaipur
- Akbar Ke Kes Chinha, Amber-Delhi, Ajmer Road, Jaipur
- Wall paintings of Chhatari near Prachin Govind Devaji ka Temple Amber Ghati, Jaipur
- Prachin Govind Devaji ka Temple Amber Ghati, Jaipur

- Kalyan ji Temple Amber
- Sun Temple, Amber
- Amber Palace on Hill, Amber
- Cenotaphs at Shahpura Road, Amber
- Prachin Mahal below Hill, Amber
- Panna Miyan Ka Kund, Amber
- Dalaram Garden, Amber
- Mohan Bari, Amber
- Sanghi Temple, Amber
- Neisingha Temple, Amber
- Rampart of old Amber town, Amber
- Mughal Gate, Viratsnagar
- Sheesh Mahal of Samod Palace, Samod
- Jamwa Mata Temple, Jamwa Rangarh
- Wall paintings of Chhatri, Bhaopura
- Prachin Batori, Bhaopura
- Chomu Fort, Chomu
- Nakati Mata Temple, Jai Bhawampura
- Nayala Fort, Nayala
- Nayala Palace, Nayala
- Town hall, Jaipur
- Cenotaph, Near Pariyon ka Bag, Amber, Jaipur

Sites:

- Ancient site, Agatari
- Ancient site, Jodhpura
- Ancient site, Gondi
- Ancient site, Kheda
- Ancient site, Mihsera
- Ancient site, Mongli
- Ancient site, Ramnawas
- Ancient site, Rajpota
- Ancient site, Isarnalpur, Virata Nagar

Provided Basic Amenities



"The present generation has sacred duty to the posterity, preserve, protect and pass on the monumental heritage intact."

- Alexander Cunningham