

## Chapter 1 : 16 North-East Historical Places | Heritage Sites And Monuments In North East India

*Ambari is a locality in Guwahati India. Located North West of Guwahati, it is a site for important archaeological excavations related to ancient Assam. Some important buildings located here like Guwahati Press Club, Asom Gana Parishad Office, Gauhati University City Office, Assam State Museum, District Library and Rabindra Bhawan.*

Madan Kamdev Archaeological sites in Assam are the various historical places located in this north-eastern Indian state which have revealed ancient civilizations and different kinds of antique artefacts. These portions of the country attract a vast quantity of historians and travellers, particularly those who are fond of old historical structures. Numerous excavations have been conducted in all these sites by the Archaeological Survey of India or ASI, which has enabled the discovery of the marvellous masterpieces of old civilizations. Ambari Ambari is situated in the north-western portion of Guwahati, the capital of Assam. Da Parbatia The site of Da Parbatia is existent near Tezpur in Assam and consists of a Hindu temple which has been constructed in the 6th century. Above the remnants of this ancient structure is present a Shiva temple made in brick which is believed to have been erected in the Ahom age. This had been demolished by the Assam earthquake of and therefore one will be able to witness only the door frame of the original temple structure. The Archaeological Survey of India has been entrusted the responsibility of protecting this site. The two sides of the temple contain two jambs named Yamuna and Ganga who hold garlands in their hands. There is a gigantic block of stone near the lingam of the temple. It is present at a distance of nearly 30 km from Sibsagar, on Sibsagar-Simaluguri road. These burial grounds can be compared to the pyramids of Egypt. It is referred to as Bali Maidam because the British received obstruction from the surrounding sands while they plundered it. Ruins found at this archaeological site bears testimony to the powerful reign of the Pala Dynasty rulers. The site occupies an area of metres and boasts of the idols of Uma Maheshwar which have been beautifully carved on the temple stones of the medieval temples. The distinguished statues are those of Vidyadhar, Ganesha and Sun are also located here. Sri Surya Pahar Situated at a distance of about 12 km from the south-eastern part of Goalpara town and km from the north-western portion of Guwahati, Sri Surya Pahar is an important archaeological site present in this Indian state. The remains of many types of Buddhist, Jain and Hindu deities can be noticed in this place. A mythological account has declared that this region possesses 99, Shiva Lingas which were embedded by Vyasa, who had aimed to build a second Kashi, which is considered as one of the most sacred pilgrimage spots of the country. Excavations have suggested that a marvellous civilization once inhabited this portion of the nation, many centuries ago. Several archaeologists have pointed out that these wonderful findings at Sri Surya, complete with remnants of creatively designed houses with bricks, lead to the conclusion which might alter the historical evidences of ancient Assam and India.

**Chapter 2 : Ambari - Wikipedia**

*Ambari is a locality in Guwahati India. Located North West of Guwahati, it is a site for important archaeological excavations related to ancient Assam. Some important buildings located here like Guwahati Press Club, Gauhati University City Office, Assam State Museum, District Library, Rabindra Bhawan.*

Share Shares Archaeology aims to answer our questions about the past and, with any luck, give us some perspective on our present and future. But sometimes, artifacts raise mysteries that may never be solved. Berthold Werner The Temple people existed on the islands of Malta and Gozo in the Mediterranean for about 1, years from 4000 B. Archaeologists are studying the islands to learn more about these mysterious people. They were obsessed with building stone temples, covering both islands with more than 30 temple complexes during the time they lived there. In fact, the Temple people are credited with building the oldest free-standing stone structures ever found. Researchers found extensive evidence of animal sacrifices and complicated rituals within the structures, as well as a civilization fixated on life, sexuality, and death. Over time, these people seemed to do more communal burials, suggesting a matriarchal society based on grave gifts presented only to the females. They also created an abundance of artwork, including hundreds of statues, that took three main forms: Such rich artwork was unusual for its time. Archaeologists are continuing to study soil samples and other evidence to determine what an average day was like for the Temple people, whom they may have traded with, and why they died. Containing a maze of over 30 buildings, its high outer walls sit only 30 kilometers 20 mi from the border with Mongolia. But over a century since its discovery, archaeologists are no closer to understanding who built this structure or why. At first, researchers thought Por-Bajin was an ancient fortress of the Uighur Empire, nomads who ruled southern Siberia and Mongolia from 4000 Maybe it was a monastery, a summer palace, a memorial for a ruler, or an observatory for the stars. Evidence is accumulating that a Buddhist monastery was at the center of the complex, although only a few artifacts have been unearthed. The complex does not appear to have been inhabited for long. Archaeologists found indications of earthquakes that may have caused a fire that burned some of the original site. However, the fire appears to have occurred after the island was abandoned for reasons unknown. It all started when they noticed Etruscan-style stairs carved into a wine cellar wall. As they began to dig, they found tunnels and eventually a medieval floor. The walls slanted upward like a pyramid. Continuing down, they unearthed Etruscan pottery from the fifth and sixth centuries B. As they resumed digging, the stone stairs went down with them. The discovery of another tunnel leading to a different underground pyramid added to the intrigue. But that still leaves a lot of possibilities. The Etruscans themselves remain a historical puzzle. They thrived in Italy from about 4000 B. Although they left no literature to help decipher their language, the Etruscans were known for their exquisite metalworking, art, farming, and commerce. Until these most recent finds, the only information we had about them came from their ornate tombs. The archaeologists hope that these underground pyramids will shed some light on the daily activities of the Etruscans. Brocken Inaglory Until recently, geologists believed that glaciers act as forces of erosion, scraping away everything they move over, from plants and soil to the upper layer of bedrock. But now, scientists have to rethink that theory because a tundra landscape from ancient times has survived under 3 kilometers 2 mi of ice from the Greenland Ice Sheet, which covers 80 percent of the country and is the second largest body of ice in the world. Organic soil was frozen to the underside of the ice sheet for over 2. Instead, regardless of how warm the Earth became, the ice sheet remained stable at its center where the soil froze underneath. That also means that Greenland was truly green at one time, much like the tundra in Alaska. But there are still many questions left to explore. Scientists have to study other sites in Greenland to test if soil was preserved in those areas, too. Dlshad Marf Zamua In the Kurdistan region of northern Iraq, villagers recently discovered archaeological treasures dated to the Iron Age over 2, years ago. Quite by accident, they found column bases believed to be from the lost temple of Musasir in one village. They also uncovered other artifacts, including life-size statues of humans and a statuette of a goat , in a larger area that includes the borders of Iran, Iraq, and Turkey. Around the time these items were created, the geographical area that is now northern Iraq was ruled by Musasir, an ancient Urartu city. However, the Assyrians, Scythians, and Urartians

were all battling for control of the area at that time. Although the column bases have been uncovered, the location of the temple is still unknown. But archaeologists are getting closer. Originally placed above grave sites, the recovered statues are believed to have been an important part of burial rituals. Adding to the mystery is a cuneiform inscription on the goat statuette. Researchers are attempting to decipher it as they continue their quest to learn more about the historical events in this part of Iraq. However, their research is not without serious physical risk. Although the Musasir site is protected by the Kurdistan militia, there are unexploded land mines from past conflicts in this border region, Iran has recently fired weapons toward Iraq, and ISIS has taken control of several Iraqi cities although Kurdistan is autonomous for now.

**Henan Museum** When Russian crews were working on a road near the Mongolian border, they accidentally unearthed the foundation of an ancient palace just outside the Russian city of Abakan. Archaeologists took over from there and by had excavated the site completely. The archaeologists found the remains of a huge palace from 2, years ago. However, the palace was constructed in the style of the Han Dynasty of China, which reigned from B. The location of this palace was squarely in enemy territory controlled by the Xiongnu Khanate Empire. The Xiongnu were so relentless that North China kingdoms eventually built barricades, which became the Great Wall of China , to try to stop their invasions. No Xiongnu records explain what happened. But historians have pieced together two theories from Chinese records. The first theory is that the palace belonged to Lu Fang, a pretender to the throne of the Han Dynasty, who ultimately defected to Xiongnu territory with his family. He remained there until his death 10 years later. A second, more dramatic theory is that Li Ling, who led a Han army of 30, soldiers against the Xiongnu, endured a crushing defeat and surrendered to his enemy. But Emperor Wu, who ruled the Han Dynasty, believed that Li had defected in an unforgivable act of betrayal. As a result, he punished the Li family severely. When Li learned what happened to his family, he defected for real and trained the Xiongnu in Han military techniques. In exchange, the Xiongnu rewarded Li by letting him build a palace in their territory. However, no one can prove either theory.

**Tell Edfu Project** In southern Egypt around the ancient settlement of Edfu, archaeologists discovered a step pyramid decades older than the Great Pyramid of Giza. The Edfu pyramid stands only 5 meters 16 ft high today, although it was once about 13 meters 43 ft high. Including the one at Edfu, six of the seven pyramids are nearly identical in size. However, no one knows why these pyramids were built. Archaeologists have found inscriptions by the remains of children buried at the foot of the Edfu pyramid. But they believe the burials and associated inscriptions occurred well after the pyramid was constructed.

**Adam Smith** In excavations from “, archaeologists found three shrines about 3, years old nestled in an Armenian fortress in the town of Gegharot. Several similar installations were also constructed in Armenia at that time. They were most likely used for divination, probably as a way for local rulers to predict their futures. Each one-room shrine contained a clay basin that held ash and ceramic vessels. Other artifacts suggest that the diviners drank wine and burned unknown substances to alter their mental states. However, archaeologists discovered evidence at the site of three methods of divination: Osteomancy uses animal bones to predict the future. You roll burned or otherwise marked knucklebones of cows, goats, or sheep. Your future depends on whether the marked or unmarked side of the bone comes up. Finally, aleuromancy tells you what will happen using flour or baked dough balls, which may have been stamped with different shapes.

**Dhaka Tribune** A recent archaeological discovery promises to provide tantalizing clues to the early life of Atish Dipankar, a revered Buddhist saint, who was born in Bangladesh more than 1, years ago. The site contains the remains of a Buddhist town and temple at Nateshwar of Tongibari Upazila in Munshiganj. Inscriptions show that Munshiganj, once known as Bikrampur, was the wealthy capital of ancient Bengal. These also go to show that Munshiganj was once one of the most prosperous realms in this part of the world. The researchers hope to learn more about his early life, which is largely an enigma right now. Also, with the practice of Buddhism waning in this area, some people hope this archaeological discovery will transform the region into a pilgrimage center and renew interest in Buddhism here. Archaeologists have discovered an Iron Age fortified settlement and artifacts that suggest to some scholars that Tel Burna is actually the biblical town of Libnah, one of the locations where the Israelites stopped during the Exodus when Moses led them out of Egypt. If so, the town would have been part of the Kingdom of Judah, which also included Jerusalem. In ancient times, this region was the border between the

Kingdom of Judah in the east and the Philistines in the west. Until as recently as , Tel Burna had not been seriously researched. However, the true identity of Tel Burna has been the subject of intense debate for over years.

**Chapter 3 : Archaeological in Assam, India**

*Dec. 3: Archaeologists will try to trace the chronology of pottery culture by excavating at the Ambari archaeological site. The state archaeology department and the Archaeological Survey of India will start the joint excavation from January. The drive will continue till the onset of the monsoon in.*

Another famous archaeological site is Nalanda, Bihar. This is a town in Chennai, which forms a part of the Tambaram taluk of Kanchipuram district of Tamil Nadu. This is one of the oldest cities of South India. From here, in a stone implement from the Paleolithic Age was discovered inside a balanced pit. This village belongs to late stage Old Stone Age and excavations from here found stone tools and weapons made from a reddish brown microfibrinous sedimentary rock. Excavations here have found out several palaeolithic devices. This has a long history of great teachers who have taken the Hindu religion a long way. From here, Stone Age rock paintings have been excavated. The Bhimbetka rock shelters are approximately 30, years old. The Bhimbetka caves also deliver early evidence of dance. Dholavira is in Kutch District of Gujarat. The excavations here unearthed several antiquities and also brought to light the urban planning and architecture existed in the ancient period Nalanda in Bihar is an ancient center of higher learning during the Pala period in India. This archaeological site is located about 88 kilometres south east of Patna. The ruins of this university occupy an area of 14 hectares. The caves excavated from here are carved out of a solid rock. Here you can see some of the most impressive statues of Lord Shiva, a major Hindu deity in Hinduism, in his various forms and avatars. In Mathura Archaeological Museum located in Dampier Park, you will be able to see the items discovered in the archeological excavations from Mathura and adjacent area. The museum houses nearly stone sculptures, paintings, terracotta figures and metal figures. The most important discovery of the excavations done here is the flight of steps made of bricks leading to the tank. Archaeologists also found out two floors and two hearths resting on the natural soil significantly. The place is famous for stupas, monolithic Asokan pillar, temples, monasteries and sculptural wealth. Emperor Asoka erected the Great Stupa here in order to spread Buddhism. The stupa was modified, enlarged and faced with stones and decorated with balustrades, staircases and a harmika on the top during the Sunga times. There are numerous inscriptions in Arabic and Nagari characters in different places of the minar revealing the history of Qutb. There is an iron pillar in the courtyard bearing an inscription in Brahmi script according to which the pillar was set up as a Vishnudhvaja or standard of God Vishnu. In the tomb of Iltutmish you can a plain square chamber of red sandstone, profusely carved with inscriptions, geometrical and arabesque patterns in Saracenic tradition. Here you can also see the ancient Hindu designs. The tomb is the best example of distinct Mughal style. This is one of the best examples of Mughal architecture in India. All the buildings here are made of red stone. Buildings here show excellence of architectural craftsmans of various regional schools such as Gujarat and Bengal. This hill is one of the oldest rock formations in India. This is composed of reddish-yellow coloured stone formation. This was a famous Hindu fortress under the Solanki kings of Gujarat. The monuments here are located on the Mauliya plateau, which is situated on the hill. Five mosques here are still in good condition out of the massive destruction. The structures here represent a perfect blend of Hindu-Moslem architecture. You can see this mainly in the Great Mosque Jami Masjid. The Champaner-Pavagadh Archaeological Park here surely represents cultures which have disappeared. The temples constructed here is a blend of the Rekha, Nagara, Prasada and the Dravida Vimana styles of temple building. The sacred Bodhi tree under which Lord buddha is believed to have attained enlightenment is here. The place is highly honored by the Buddhists. Emperor Asoka constructed a small temple near the Bodhi tree. An inscription here also mentions that the temple of Asoka was replaced by a new one. On the west of the temple is the sacred Bodhi tree. Here you can see a gigantic solar chariot with twelve pairs of beautifully-ornamented wheels dragged by seven rearing horses. The temple comprised a sanctum with a high sikhara, a jagamohana and a detached nata-mandira in the same axis, besides numerous subsidiary shrines. The sanctum has superb images of the Sun-god in the three projections which are treated as miniature shrines. To the west of the main temple is the Mayadevi Temple believed to have been one of the wives of Lord Surya. A temple facing east in south-west corner of the compound was discovered during the sand

clearance in known as Vaishnava Temple. From here images of Balarama and two parsvadevatas of Varaha and Trivikrama were unearthed. It is located within the ruins of Vijayanagara. Hampi was noted for wonderful palaces, holy temples, gigantic forts, markets, big pavilions, and stables of royal elephants. The place is an abode of architecture and culture with lot of ancient temples and monuments. Hampi without visiting Vijaya Vitthala Temple is incomplete. It is under maintenance and some part is inaccessible but a very good complex. The musical pillars of this temple are seen to be believed. They uniquely emit the sounds of whatever musical instrument is advertised on them. The chariot outside the temple is a marvel too. This was a sea port in the ancient times. Nine monolithic temples were found out from here. The most important among them are Five Rathas known after the famous five Pandava brothers of the Mahabharata fame. These monuments are carved out of a single rock. There is a shore temple here which is a complex of three temples, ie; Rajasimhesvara, the Kshatriyasimhesvara and Nripatisimha Pallava Vishnugriha housing the lying Vishnu. These shrines are enclosed by two prakara walls. The inner surface of prakara walls once contained panel sculptures which are now deteriorated. The cave temples here are the Varaha mandapa, Mahisamardini mandapa, Paramesvara Mahavaraha Vishnugriha. These temples are constructed in Mamalla style. Rock-cut figures representing religious themes of period have been discovered from the shore temple recently. A stepped ghat facing the sea has also been excavated from here. A lying image of Vishnu, the base of Durga shrine with deer and a square socket possibly to accommodate mahastambha have also been excavated. This is the supreme creation of the Chola emperor Rajaraja. The temple is dedicated to Lord Shiva. The temple with its massive proportions and simplicity of design has gained attraction not only in south India but also in south-east Asia. The entire temple structure is made out of granite. There is a big statue of Nandi carved out of a single rock, at the entrance. Archaeological excavations done in Old Goa revealed the most comprehensive group of churches and cathedrals built during 16th to 17th century AD. Francis of Assisi, Chapel of St. The statues except a few which are in stone, were in wood delicately carved and painted to adorn the altars. I have listed above some of the archaeological sites in India. Leave a Reply Your email address will not be published.

**Chapter 4 : List of archaeological sites by country - Wikipedia**

*The recent news reports about the painting of Rang Ghar in white colour compelled me to pen my feelings as a commoner and traveller about the status of some of the heritage sites located in Assam.*

The list of the Seven Wonders of the Ancient World has been around for a long time, but only one of these wonders is still vertical - the Great Pyramid in Egypt. Moreover, each site on this list can include more than just the well-known monuments, temples or citadels; the surrounding area or complex can be just as important to archaeologists and laypeople. Pyramids of Giza Pyramids can be found all over the world, but the only true pyramids can be found in Egypt. Scientists are still trying to figure out how these three monuments were built. Many think external ramps and cranes were used, which seems the most scientific way possible. Interestingly, a microgravimetry survey of the Great Pyramid of Khufu, the highest of the three, showed less dense areas in the upper reaches of the pyramid. In the future, tiny robots may be used to explore this void and any others that may be discovered. However the Pyramids of Giza were built, they are perhaps the most enduring monuments ever constructed by humankind!

Tomb of Qin Shi Huangdi 2. The pyramid-shaped tumulus over the burial chamber rises to a height of feet and a circumference of nearly one mile originally it was nearly feet high. The mausoleum is thought to contain a scale model of the capital city, including rivers of mercury, and a planetarium with constellations made of pearls. A nearby pit contains an army of perhaps 8, life-size terracotta warriors and horses arranged in battle formation. Incredibly, each soldier shows a unique likeness! The tomb has not been excavated because of Chinese government does not think it can perform at present such a monumental archaeological project. Who can wait for when they do? The major monuments of this area are the Pyramid of the Sun and the Pyramid of the Moon. According to ancient Mexican legend, the Pyramid of the Sun marks the place where time began. Bisecting the site, the Avenue of the Dead, labeled as such by Spanish conquerors who thought the buildings were tombs, is flanked with flat-topped temples, perhaps the most prominent of which is the Temple of the Feathered Serpent, where in recent years numerous human bones have been discovered. Some scientists think these bones represent of a mass human sacrifice, whose purpose was to consecrate the temple. One popular theory likens this ancient metropolis to a kind of model of the solar system. In , a team of scientists placed a muon detector in a tunnel beneath the Pyramid of the Sun, hoping to discover hidden chambers in the monument. Muons, essentially cosmic ray remnants from deep space, can penetrate solid mass, though the denser the mass the more particles are blocked, providing images of rarefactions for investigators. Stonehenge Stonehenge is as old as the Pyramids of Egypt and perhaps just as enigmatic. Nobody knows for sure how or why it was built. See the June issue of National Geographic. For many years scientists have theorized that Stonehenge was an astronomical observatory or calendar, because of stone alignments with the winter and summer solstices. It also could have been a burial ground, as human bones have been found in the area. Some experts think these could be the remains of sacrificial victims. And, according to an article in the October issue of Smithsonian magazine, some archaeologists think the megaliths at the monument, particularly the so-called bluestones, could have been used for healing purposes. One thing about Stonehenge remains certain - it will continue to amaze for years to come. Serpent effect at El Castillo 5. The Maya built this ancient metropolis about A. The city flourished until when a revolt and civil war broke out. Perhaps the most prominent edifice of the city is El Castillo the Castle or Temple of Kukulkan, a multi-tiered pyramid whose steps cast the shadow of a moving serpent at the spring and fall equinoxes. Moche huaca Moche frieze 6. The Moche built an elaborate system of canals, as well as many adobe temples or huacas, as they are called there, particularly the Huaca del Sol and the Huaca de la Luna or pyramids of the sun and the moon, respectively. Excavated since the s, various impressive Moche ruins have been heavily damaged by looters, first by the Spanish conquistadors looking for gold and other riches, and later by local tomb robbers in search of valuable artifacts which can be sold on the black market. The Moche, like many other ancient Peruvian civilizations, were a warlike people who engaged in human sacrifice and ritualized executions. Ziggurat of Ur 7. The Sumerians invented writing " and many other things " about 5, years ago. Built about B. Dedicated to the Nanna, the Moon-God, this temple was rebuilt by many kings, the last of

whom being Nabonidus of Babylon, whom the invading Persians wrested from power in B. The ziggurat, in general, represented the religious nexus of the Mesopotamian cultures of the ancient Middle East, providing a platform, if you will, from which a man or woman could interact with the gods and perhaps receive a favor or two in the process. Entrance to the Treasury of Pharaoh at Petra 8. Petra Petra, the so-called rose-red city was built by the Nabataeans about the time of the birth of Christ. Carved from the native red sandstone, the city is a marvel of the ancient world, particularly when one realizes that it was built in the inhospitable Jordanian desert. In fact, without the construction of numerous cisterns, the city would have been impossible to maintain. Perhaps the most arresting portion of the site is the so-called Treasury of Pharaoh at the main entrance to Petra. This entrance was used in a scene for the movie Indiana Jones and the Last Crusade. The portal to this entrance seems to beckon one into a mysterious, perhaps dangerous world, into which one should think twice before entering! Another amazing area of Petra is the royal tombs, also carved into a cliff face, the architecture of which is an equivalent of seventeenth-century baroque. Once the spice trade, which traveled through the area, became diverted by maritime routes, Petra was slowly abandoned to the shepherds and, of course, eventually, the tourists. Also, local developers, hoping to make profits from the site, have damaged many of the buildings during the construction of septic tanks, roads and hotels. Close-up of Cliff Palace 9. Cliff Palace Perhaps the finest archaeological ruin in what is now the United States, Cliff Palace was built by the Anasazi, a tribe of pueblo Indians, about years ago and then abandoned some one and a half to two centuries later, probably as the result of a lengthy drought in the American Southwest. The ruin, located in Mesa Verde National Park near the Four Corners region in the state of Colorado, holds over rooms and 23 kivas round sunken ceremonial areas. This cliff dwelling was essentially an apartment building, though some archaeologists think it was a center place for all residents of the Mesa Verde region. As a sidebar, due to the discovery of human bones with telltale markings at certain other sites, some scientists think the Anasazi may have practiced a form of ritualized cannibalism. In the late s and early s, Cliff Palace was heavily damaged by looters, curiosity seeks and even so-called scientists. Looting of archaeological sites is a major problem throughout the American Southwest. Fortunately Cliff Palace is now protected by the federal government. Aerial view of Caral Sunken temple at Caral Caral Caral is the site of what may be the oldest city in the Western Hemisphere. Constructed some 4, years ago in what is now the Norte Chico region of Peru, just north of Lima in the Supe Valley, Caral ranks on the short list of regions, along with Egypt, Mesopotamia and the Indus Valley, as the first to develop what most people would call civilization. Covering acres, the site is one of the largest in Peru, a country with the most archaeological sites in South America. The site contains six pyramids, some originally as high as 70 feet, circular plazas and massive monumental architecture. Numerous artifacts have been found at the site, including flutes made from pelican and condor bones and cornets fashioned from llama and deer bones, suggesting the site may have heard its share of music. The site was occupied for perhaps a millennium and then abandoned for some reason. Competition from other nearby cities is considered the probable cause.

**Chapter 5 : Archaeological Sites in India**

*(13)Ambari Archaeological Site, Ambari, Kamrup (M) District: The Ambari Archaeological Site was discovered in the year Material evidence unearthed during the course of excavations has established that the site was one of the important centres of culture that flourished in ancient Kamarupa.*

However, Delhi and Kolkata have higher frequency of flights to Guwahati. A Delhi-Guwahati direct flight takes 2hr 30min of journey time. By rail[ edit ] Assam is also well connected through Rail Services to Indian cities. Guwahati railway station is the largest in Assam and is served by direct trains from most of the major cities in India. Usually, Dibrugarh is an additional nights journey 12 hr from Guwahati. By car[ edit ] There are highways from Indian states in the west and buses run between Siliguri to Siliguri buses are available from Kolkata , Darjeeling and Gangtok and Guwahati ; However, travelling by bus may not be comfortable in this patch and travel time is usually longer than that of trains. Road connectivity to surrounding Seven Sister States is good, however may take different durations depending on the location of the state. Tamu in western Myanmar is connected to a reasonably good highway to Assam via Manipur ; Tamu in Myanmar border is closer to Mandalay. There are also roads connecting Bhutan. Get around[ edit ] By bus and car[ edit ] Buses are the most common medium of travel in Assam. Buses in Assam are generally well maintained and comfortable. There are regular bus services connecting important places within Assam and to neighbouring states. Long distance buses generally are called Night Super Bus because they usually travel only at after sunset are more comfortable with reclining seats. Some private players have large networks as well. Taxi cabs can be a good option for travelling inside Assam and to the surrounding region. In majority cities and even small towns private taxi-cabs are available for rent for local travel as well for inter-city travel. The taxi-cabs can be also rented on daily basis. For a traveller, it is easier to hire a taxi from the hotel he or she is staying; usually the hotels can arrange or provide with information on the local car rental agencies. By train[ edit ] Although having a fairly extensive railway network, trains are less convenient than buses or taxis for travelling short distances within Assam - inter-city or inter-regional trains are not very frequent within Assam. The services on narrow gauge and meter gauge lines are irregular and uncomfortable. Broad gauge service links Guwahati with major cities in upper Assam Dibrugarh , Jorhat and Tinsukia , which is comfortable but little more time consuming than the buses; However, from Guwahati, one may try using the Rajdhani Express fully Airconditioned for an over-night journey to reach Dibrugarh or Tinsukia. The railway tickets are bookable online or available at the electronic ticketing counters in the stations. Guwahati is linked with Dibrugarh , Jorhat , Tezpur and Silchar with several flights. However, it is important to book a ticket early. This tour covers almost whole of the stretch of river lying in Assam. Greener Pastures - An eco-tourism organization which provides responsible tours to offbeat and exotic destinations of Northeast India. Activities include trekking, tribal tours, wildlife journeys, river cruises, tea tours and adventure sports such as caving and rafting. Pedalroads Adventures - An adventure tour company based in Guwahati offering cycling and trekking tours across the northeastern states. Eat[ edit ] Lunch in Assam means white rice with vegetables. It is worthwhile to taste ethnic Assamese cuisine which comprises rice with regional curries, including choices of fish, lamb, chicken and duck. Assamese meals are usually accompanied by various side dishes like mash potatoes Alu Pitika or pickles of small fried fishes. The large varieties of rice found in the region has led to speculation that the grain was first domesticated in the Assam-Yunnan region. Both the indica as well as the japonica varieties are grown in Assam. The most popular class of rice is the joha or scented rice. As a staple diet rice is eaten either steam boiled ukhua or sundried aaroi. Some very fine varieties of rice namely, Karaballam or kauribadam etc. Rice is eaten as a snack in many different forms: There is also a variety of rice grown that can be just soaked and eaten kumol saul. Fish[ edit ] The next most important ingredient is fish, harvested from the many rivers, ponds and lakes in the region. There is no traditional ethnic community in Assam that does not eat fish. The small varieties of fish available and eaten in Assam include Puthi, Borolia, Mua, cheniputhi, tengera, lachin, bhagun and pabho. The most popular dish from Assam, the tenga fish sour , is an indispensable part of a proper meal in Assam. The most popular tenga is made with tomatoes, though the ones

made with kajinemu thick skinned elongated lemon and thekera dried Mangosteen, are also popular Another favourite is small fish roasted in banana leaves paatotdia. Hukuti is a special fish dish prepared from dried small fish puthi maas pounded with an arum stem and dried and stored in bamboo tubes. Variations of this exist among the ethnic communities of Northeast India in general and Assam in particular, are dried and fermented small fish puthy mas Ticto barb , three to four in numbers are roasted along with lavish amounts of green chillies, tomatoes, ginger and garlic all roasted. The ingredients are then pounded in a mortar to make a coarse paste and served with rice. The Assamese meat and fish dish is characterized by low amount of spices and oil, higher quantity of ginger, norosingho paat curry leaves and lemon juice. This is quite different from Bengali dishes in taste. Pork and to some extent, beef dishes are particularly favorites in the tribal areas in Assam. Beef is not taken by the majority of Assamese as they practice Hinduism; however, beef is popular among Assamese Muslims, although general people also have pork, but that is not taken by the Assamese Muslims. The basic cooking method is boiling. Onla, of the Bodos, is made with ground rice and special herbs, and constitutes a complete meal in itself. Other meats include squab, duck, chicken, mutton, venison, and turtle although venison and turtle meat are legally prohibited. The combination of duck and white gourd and squab and papaya or banana flower is very popular. Meat is curried in spicy gravy. Typical Assamese dishes[ edit ] Chutney is made of coriander, spinach, tomato, heartleaf, curry leaf, chilli, lentil, chickpea etc. Xukan masor chutney chutney made of dried fish is popular among the tribal communities. Salad is made of carrot, radish, tomato, cucumber, beetroot, etc. The khar is a signature class of preparations made with a key ingredient, also called khar. The traditional ingredient is made by filtering water through the ashes of a banana tree, which is then called kola khar. A traditional meal invariably begins with a khar dish, made of raw papaya, pulses or any other main ingredient. It is a severely bitter type of preparation. It is prepared with dry jute leaf, urad bean and khar. Kharoli is fermented mashed mustard Brassica campestris var. Pitikas are also made from roasted or steamed vegetables tomatoes and eggplants being very popular. Pickles are there made of mango, Indian gooseberry, hog plum, olive, Tamarind, star fruit, mangosteen, radish, carrot, elephant apple, Indian jujube, chilli, lime, garlic, etc. Poitabhat is a favourite dish in Assam during the summer season. Cooked rice is soaked overnight in order to prepare poitabhat and served the next day garnished with mustard oil, onion, chilli, pickles, pitika smashes , etc. Pokori is a fritter is made of flower and tender leaves of pumpkin, tender leaves of bottle gourd, eggplant, tender leaves of Night-flowering Jasmine, etc. Side dishes called pitika - is a signature characteristic of this cuisine. The most popular is aloo pitika - mashed potatoes garnished with raw onions, mustard oil, green chillies and sometimes boiled eggs. The tenga is a light and sour fish dish, another signature class of preparations. The souring ingredient could be mangosteen, lemon, etc. Fish dishes made with fermented bamboo shoot are generally sour, but they are not called tenga. Fish is fried in mustard oil or curried with bottle gourd or spinach. Another tenga dish is prepared with matimah urad bean and outenga elephant apple. Bottle gourd also can be added to it. Tengamora or noltenga and lentil is also a distinct tenga curry. Assamese Snacks[ edit ] Bora saul is a variety of glutinous rice found in Assam. It has an important role in Assamese traditional occasions like Bihu. It is used in Jolpan snacks and Pitha ricecake or pancake. Soaked and ground bora saul is used in preparing Pitha. Boiled bora saul is served as Jolpan with curd or milk, jaggery or sugar. Chira Flattened rice, also called beaten rice is a dehusked rice which is flattened into flat light dry flakes. These flakes of rice swell when added to liquid, whether hot or cold, as they absorb water, milk or any other liquids. It can be eaten raw by immersing it in plain water or milk or curd, with salt or sugar or jaggery to taste, or lightly fried in oil. Ghila pitha is a type of pancake so called because of its knee cap sized shape. Knee cap is called Ghila in Assamese. Rice flour of Bora saul, one kind of glutinous rice or any common rice is used in it. A paste made of rice flour and jaggery is prepared first and then fried in cooking oil at a certain quantity. Salt is also used instead of jaggery to make salty Ghila pitha. It is generally prepared and served in Bihu in Assam. Kumol saul is a unique type of rice from Assam that can be eaten without cooking. It is rendered fluffy and edible by being soaked in water for a short time. The rice may be eaten with milk or curd, jaggery, yogurt after being immersed in warm water for just fifteen minutes or so. Muri puffed rice is made by heating sand in a pot, and then throwing in grains of rice. The rice may be washed in brine to provide seasoning. The rice puffs up and is separated from the sand by a strainer. It is served with hot milk or curd and

jaggery or sugar.

**Chapter 6 : Category:Archaeological sites in Assam - Wikipedia**

*This is a list of notable archaeological sites sorted by country and territories. For one sorted by continent and time period, see the list of archaeological sites by continent and age.*

Journey time in a direct flight from Kolkata to Guwahati is of less than 45 minutes, while to Dibrugarh the eastern most civil airport in Assam is of around 90 minutes. However, Delhi and Kolkata have higher frequency of flights to Guwahati. A Delhi-Guwahati direct flight takes 2: By rail[ edit ] Assam is also well connected through Rail Services to Indian cities. Guwahati railway station is the largest in Assam and is served by direct trains from most of the major cities in India. The Rajdhani Express fully airconditioned from New Delhi takes 27 hours and Saraighat Express from Howrah in Kolkata takes 17 hours are the fastest ones. Usually, Dibrugarh is an additional nights journey 12hrs from Guwahati. The trains offer beautiful vista of the countryside, although, one must take note that because of agitations in the state, it is advisable to avoid train travels as incidents of stone pelting on trains is well known and it happens in the area after Dimapur. If you must travel by rail, make sure that your reservation is in the air conditioned compartment as the windows are sealed. By car[ edit ] There are highways from Indian states in the west and buses run between Siliguri to Siliguri buses are available from Kolkata , Darjeeling and Gangtok and Guwahati ; However, travelling by bus may not be comfortable in this patch and travel time is usually longer than that of trains. Road connectivity to surrounding Seven Sister States is good, however may take different durations depending on the location of the state. Tamu in western Myanmar is connected to a reasonably good highway to Assam via Manipur ; Tamu in Myanmar border is closer to Mandalay. There are also roads connecting Bhutan. Get around[ edit ] Assam and Seven Sisters region have densely built airports, which is attributed to the regions role as an important war front in Asia in WWII By bus and car[ edit ] Buses are the most common medium of travel in Assam. Buses in Assam are generally well maintained and comfortable. There are regular bus services connecting important places within Assam and to neighbouring states. Long distance buses generally are called Night Super Bus because they usually travel only at after sunset are more comfortable with reclining seats. Some private players have large networks as well. Taxi cabs can be a good option for travelling inside Assam and to the surrounding region. In majority cities and even small towns private taxi-cabs are available for rent for local travel as well for inter-city travel. The taxi-cabs can be also rented on daily basis. For a traveller, it is easier to hire a taxi from the hotel he or she is staying; usually the hotels can arrange or provide with information on the local car rental agencies. By train[ edit ] Although having a fairly extensive railway network, trains are less convenient than buses or taxis for travelling short distances within Assam - inter-city or inter-regional trains are not very frequent within Assam. The services on narrow gauge and meter gauge lines are irregular and uncomfortable. Broad gauge service links Guwahati with major cities in upper Assam Dibrugarh , Jorhat and Tinsukia , which is comfortable but little more time consuming than the buses; However, from Guwahati, one may try using the Rajdhani Express fully Airconditioned for an over-night journey to reach Dibrugarh or Tinsukia. The railway tickets are bookable online or available at the electronic ticketing counters in the stations. Guwahati is linked with Dibrugarh , Tezpur and Silchar with several flights. However, it is important to book a ticket earlier. A flight between Guwahati and Dibrugarh takes roughly 45 minutes. Jatinga [10] A small village near Halflong. Every year, on some specific days, lots of birds drop here in the dark of the night. The mystery is yet to be resolved. Do[ edit ][ add listing ] Brahmaputra Cruise - Recently a private firm, Assam-Bengal Navigation has started river cruise on Brahmaputra. This tour covers almost whole of the stretch of river lying in Assam. It also includes visits to nearby popular places and visiting rural Assam. They offer adventure tours, wildlife safaris, tribal stays, tea stays, river cruises and special interest tours. Buy[ edit ][ add listing ] Assam has maintained a rich tradition of various traditional crafts dating for more than two thousand years. Presently, Cane and bamboo craft, bell metal and brass craft, silk and cotton weaving, toy and mask making, pottery and terracotta work, wood craft, jewelry making, musical instruments making remain major traditions and interesting souvenir items. Assam possesses unique crafts of toy and mask making mostly concentrated in the Vaishnav Monasteries, pottery and terracotta work in

Western Assam districts and wood craft, iron craft, jewellery, in many places across the region. Assam Silk There are three major types of indigenous wild silks produced in Assamâ€™ golden Muga, white Pat and warm Eri silk. Muga silk is the product of the silkworm *Antheraea assamensis* which is to Assam. This silk can be hand-washed with its lustre increasing after every wash. Pat silk is produced by silkworms which feed on mulberry leaves. It is usually brilliant white or off-white in colour. Eri silk is made by silkworms which feed on leaves of Castor oil plant. It is also known as Endi or Errandi silk. This silk is soft and warm and is popular as shawls and quilts. Eat[ edit ][ add listing ] It is also worth while to taste ethnic Assamese cuisine which comprises of Rice with regional curries, including choices of fish, lambs, chickens and ducks. Assamese meals are usually accompanied by various side dishes like mash potatoes Alu Pitika or pickles of small fried fishes. Rice[ edit ] Rice is the most important ingredient in this cuisine. The large varieties of rice found in the region has led to speculation that the grain was first domesticated in the Assam- Yunnan region. Both the indica as well as the japonica varieties are grown in Assam. The most popular class of rice is the joha or scented rice. As a staple diet rice is eaten either steam boiled ukhua or sundried aaroi. Some very fine quality of rice namely, Karaballam or kauribadam etc. Rice is eaten as snack in many different forms: There also grows a variety of rice that can be just soaked and eaten kumol saul. Fish[ edit ] The next most important ingredient is the fish, harvested from the many rivers, ponds and lakes in the region. There is no traditional ethnic community in Assam that does not eat fish. The small varieties of fish available and eaten in Assam like Puthi, Borolia, Mua, cheniputhi, tengera, lachin, bhagun, pabho, etc. The most popular dish from Assam, the tenga fish sour , is an indispensable part of a proper meal in Assam. The most popular tenga is made with tomatoes, though ones made with kajinemu thick skinned elongated lemon and thekera dried Mangosteen, are also popular Another favorite is small fish roasted in banana leaves paatotdia. Hukuti is a special fish dish prepared from dried small fish puthi maas pounded with arum stem and dried and stored in bamboo tubes. Variations of this exist among the ethnic communities of Northeast India in general and Assam in particular, are dried and fermented small fish puthy mas Ticto barb , three to four in numbers are roasted along with lavish amounts of green chillies, tomatoes, ginger and garlic all roasted. The ingredients are then pounded in a mortar to make a coarse paste and served with rice. 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there are made of mango, indian gooseberry, hog plum, olive, Tamarind, star fruit, mangosteen, radish, carrot, elephant apple, Indian jujube, chilli, lime, garlic, etc Chutney is made of coriander, spinach, tomato, heartleaf, curry leaf, chilli, lentil, chickpea etc. Xukan masor chutney chutney made of dried fish is popular among the tribal communities. Salad is made of carrot, radish, tomato, cucumber, beetroot, etc. Pokori is a fritter made of the flower and tender leaves of pumpkin, bottle gourd, eggplant, night-flowering jasmine, etc. Assamese Snacks[ edit ] Bora saul is a variety of glutinous rice found in Assam. It has an important role in Assamese traditional occasions like Bihu.

**Chapter 7 : Ten Most Impressive Archaeological Sites | Owlcation**

*Ambari archeological site in Guwahati. A file picture Guwahati, July Archaeology will rise from the dead and become the protagonist of Jahnu Barua's next film as part of a government initiative to raise public awareness about 96 known and little-known archaeological sites.*

My recent visits to archaeological sites in and around Guwahati has left me sad, angry and ashamed at the state of affairs of some of the most beautiful places in Assam. I am yet to see the current state of monuments and sites in Upper Assam and many other places but what angered me the most was that the highly esteemed government cannot even maintain a site which lies at the back of their office in Ambari, Guwahati. As a travel blogger who has recently returned home after staying for many years outside Assam, I was eager to see all these places and more again and share the rich history of Assam with the world. But the sad state of most of the places has left me demotivated to do anything about it. As a commoner, I am not even aware of how to bring it to the attention of the concerned authorities. Hence the attempt here is being made to bring light to the history we might end up losing if we choose to ignore for long. Under the Ancient Monuments and Records Act, the Assam Government decided to protect it as an archaeologically important site of the State on 10th October. Various sculptures and forms of pottery were found during the excavation – Indigenous and foreign, along with beautiful pieces of Terracotta art, all suggestive of an ancient and rich Kamarupa. The findings pointed to the possibility of Brahmaputra valley civilization along with trade contact of ancient Kamarupa with Central India and China. When I visited the site earlier this year, my major hurdle was finding the place. I knew from Google Maps that it is located near the Press Club, but I was having a hard time finding the entrance. Finally, I saw an old, rusty signboard and went in only to be dejected to see what is inside. I had done my research about the archaeological site and had read about its resemblances to the Indus Valley civilization. The Assam State Museum in Guwahati exhibited many findings of the site and therefore, my expectations were filled to the brim. Only some parts of the walls were visible, and the entire place was covered with green moss and wild grass. The excavations have been filled up and there was no one around who was bothered by our presence. I returned with a heavy heart. Mostly, because the ASI office was right in front of it. While other States take pride in showing off and preserving their history, we clearly have no issues letting go of every trace of an ancient kingdom which prospered in its hey time. It is believed that the Indian God of Love, Kamdev was resurrected at this spot with the blessings of Lord Shiva and was reunited with his consort, Rati Devi. Photo Copyrights - Priyam Kakoti Bora nookandcorners Photo Copyrights - Priyam Kakoti Bora nookandcorners Ruins of 15 ancient temples were found during the excavations in carried around the area of North Guwahati affected by the earthquake of Along with erotic sculptures comparable to Khajuraho, the temple also bears architectural similarities with the temples in Odisha. The entire temple complex houses some of the most interesting sculptures from the medieval era. On my recent trip to the Madan Kamdev Temple, I found the empty plot of field before the ascent, crowded with various picnic parties. They have been celebrating every weekend and litter was found everywhere. I climbed up the Diwangri hill towards the temple and found a park with the gate closed. On asking the earthen-lamp seller, I got to know it is the archaeological park with some old sculptures and it has been closed as a new museum has opened on the other side of the hill. However, I had a look inside the gate and found that many sculptures were left in the open and not yet moved to the museum. I entered the temple complex and found more sculptures kept out in the open, around the main temple. Upon enquiry, I got to know that the ASI officials rarely came over to look and maintain the archaeological site and left all responsibilities on the temple management committee. Following some youngsters, I jumped over the fence separating the temple and park. There were some beautiful sculptures engraved on stone but only to be left abandoned, covered with wild grass and moss. Monkeys were prowling around the entire park, jumping over the stone sculptures and waiting for their chance to claim the leftovers from the picnic celebrations that were going on down the hill. Helpless at the sight of what we had done to our remnants from Golden Age, I could not even dare to visit the museum upon my return. I hurriedly returned to the city, thinking of ways on how I can raise awareness on this evident negligence of authorities on our rich

history. Situated on the Madanachala Hill in Hajo, the Kedar Temple is another archaeological marvel and regarded as one of the oldest temples in the Indian subcontinent. It is mentioned in the KalikaPuranaas well as the Yogini Tantra. The Lingais always kept covered with a big metal bowl. It is difficult to ascertain the date of construction or to name the founder of the main building of the temple. An inscription attached to the temple shows that Ahom King RajeswaraSingha CE had erected two masonry walls along the temple. In , it was proposed to be included in the ASI list of protected monuments. I arrived at the temple, to a series of stairs that seemed far from being looked after. But what horrified me the most were a couple of stone sculptures that were left abandoned beneath these stairs. Photo Copyrights - Priyam Kakoti Bora nookandcorners I walked up to the temple complex only to find more stone sculptures laid out in the open, with no care or maintenance. Photo Copyrights - Priyam Kakoti Bora nookandcorners I was traveling with a fellow travel blogger on this trip and she questioned me why these beautiful sculptures are not preserved well. She even suggested that the least the authorities could have done was to keep them safe under a shaded house. I had no answer for her queries because I had too many questions of my own. Photo Copyrights - Priyam Kakoti Bora nookandcorners All these experiences have left me questioning whether we would be able to preserve our history. We may have been able to push back the Mughals in the Saraighat War, but we are not even trying to spread the awareness about the brave warriors of Assam. On one hand, we pride ourselves in being a State with many tribes and communities and yet we do nothing to keep the traces of our ancient kingdoms alive. I am very proud of my State, of what it used to be, but I am not sure that the future generation will even know what a rich heritage we had. All my photographs are copyrighted with all rights reserved.

## Chapter 8 : Archaeological Tourism in India Â« HolidayRentals Blog

*Ambari, Charaideo, Da Parbatia, Madan Kamdev and Sri Surya Pahar are amongst the significant archaeological sites in Assam. Ambari Assam State Museum, Rabindra Bhawan, District Library, Guwahati Press Club and Gauhati University City Office are some of the famous buildings based here.*

## Chapter 9 : Archaeological Sites of Assam â€“ Who Will Protect and Preserve Them? - Nook and Corners

*Find information on archaeological sites in Assam as well as archaeological sites in India, archaeological sites in Asia, Ambari is a locality in.*