

Heritage Documentation



Dancing
Peacock



Documentation Works of:



Built Heritage



Intangible
Cultural Heritage

- Folk Music
- Indigenous Traditions
- Arts and Craft



A large pile of yellow, knotted fabric pieces, possibly made of cotton or linen, is shown in a dark, possibly metal, bowl. The fabric is tightly knotted into small, rounded shapes, and the pile is dense and overflowing. The background is dark and out of focus.

Some
Past
Work...

Some
Past
Work...

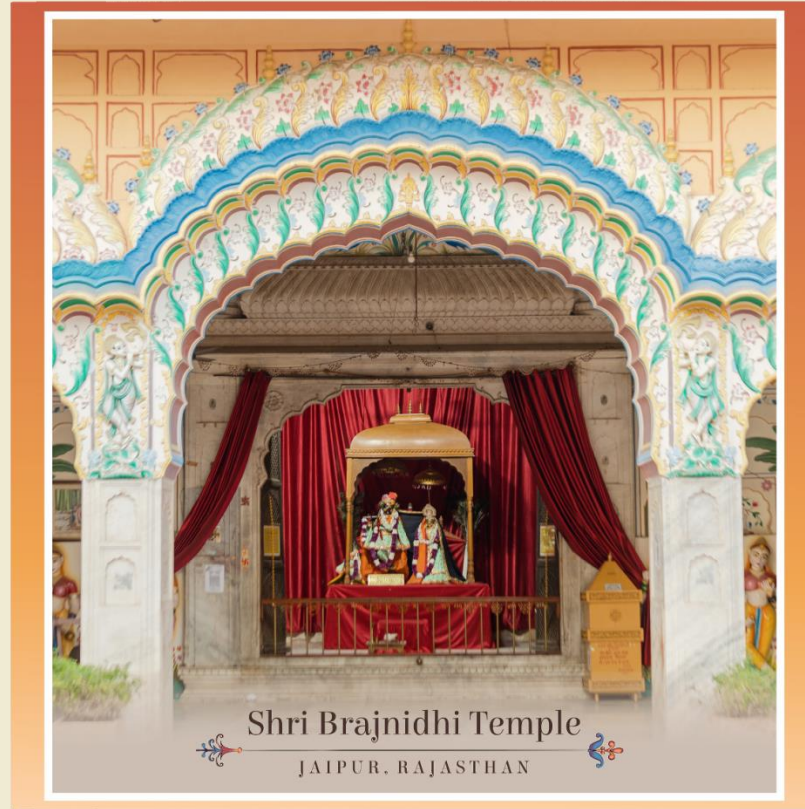


Documentation of Brajnidhi Temple, Jaipur



Coverage:

- Location & Access
- History
- Architecture
- Layout Plan





History

Shri Brajnidhi temple was built between the years 1778 and 1803 by Maharaja Shri Sawai Pratap Singh of Jaipur and is dedicated to Lord Krishna, him being called Brajnidhi. The statues of Lord Krishna (made in black stone) and goddess Radha (in metal) were installed in the year 1792.

The temple was built in supervision of Seth Goverdhanda, Lala Khatri (carpentry) and Deva Silawat (stone carving).

Sawai Pratap Singh wrote bhajans in praise of Lord Krishna, and used 'Brajnidhi' name as his pen name. He used to write a couplet and a devotional song for Lord Krishna every day and used to recite that song in the temple daily in front of the idol of Brajnidhi. He is the author of the famous "Brajnidhi Granthawali".

Legend

A story behind the building of this temple goes like this.

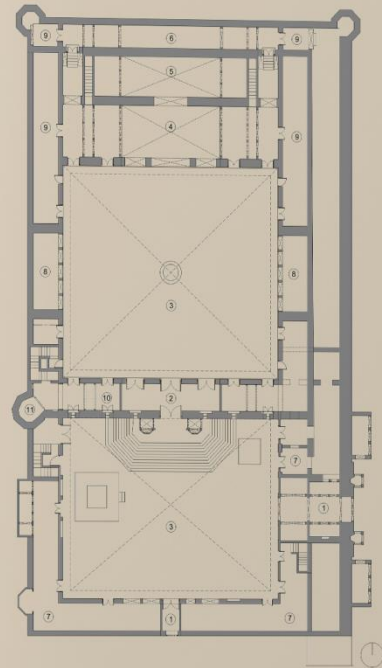
Maharaja Sawai Pratap Singh was a devotee of Lord Govinda (Krishna) and was visited by him in his dreams. The deposed Nawab of Awadh, Wazir Ali Khan assassinated a George Frederick Cherry, a political officer of the East India Company. The British government declared him as their enemy.

Wazir Ali Khan did not find shelter anywhere in India then he came to Jaipur and Maharaja Sawai Pratap Singh gave him shelter and pledged that he will never surrender him to the British government. But subsequently succumbing to pressure from the British and Daulat Ram (CM of Jaipur Riyasat), he handed over Wajid Ali Shah to the British. The pledge of Maharaja Pratap Singh was broken and Lord Govinda stopped appearing in his dreams. Maharaja was so disturbed, that he gave up food and water. After some time, Lord Govinda appeared in his dream and ordered him to build a new temple in the Palace.



Temple Layout

1. Entry Foyer
2. Entrance to Temple
3. Open-to-sky Courtyard
4. Double Heighted Mandapa
5. Double Heighted Garbhagriha
6. Circumambulatory
7. Residential Quarters
8. Verandah
9. Rooms
10. Lord Shiva Temple
11. Tubewell

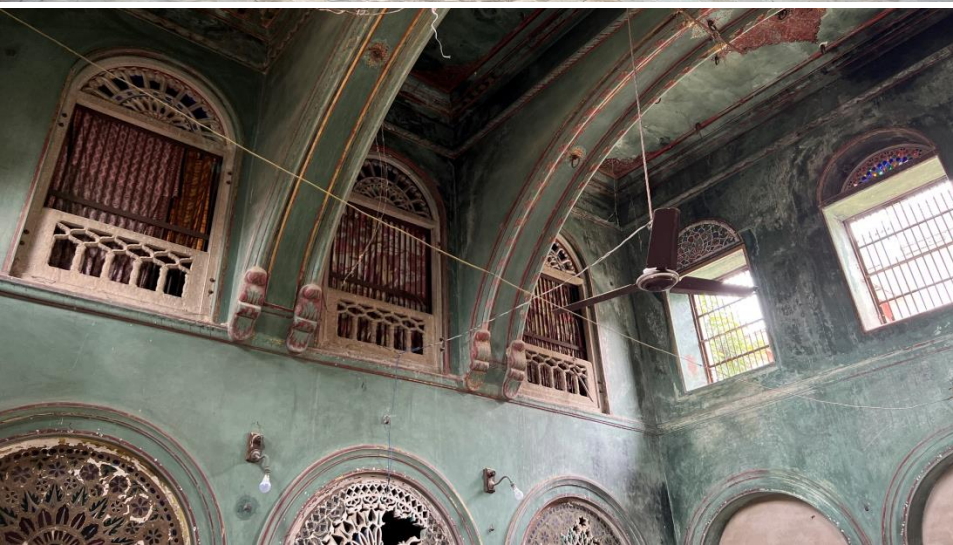


Documentation of Built Heritage of Tonk

Coverage:

- Various Building Complexes
- Architecture
- Present Condition
- Ownership Titles





STRENGTHS

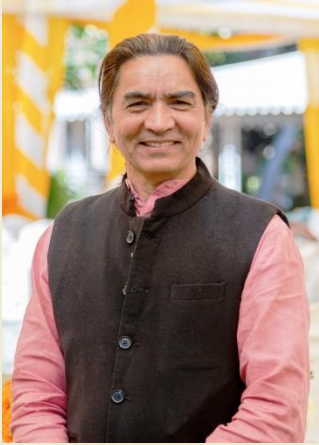
- Deep understanding of heritage: music, art, craft, food & culture

- Excellent network and access to panel of subject experts

- Vast experience in documentation work



FOUNDERS



Vinod Joshi

Co-Founder & CEO

Vinod Joshi is a renowned expert on Rajasthan's indigenous traditions.

He has played a key role in conceiving and shaping over 45 festivals including Jaipur Virasat Utsav, Momasar Utsav, Jaipur Literature Festival and Jodhpur RIFF.

[VIEW PROFILE](#)



Naveen Tripathi

Co-Founder

Naveen has over two decades of experience in brand building, advertising, digital marketing, film production and event design.

He has designed hundreds of large-scale to niche world-class events of wide variety over last 25 years.

[VIEW PROFILE](#)



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