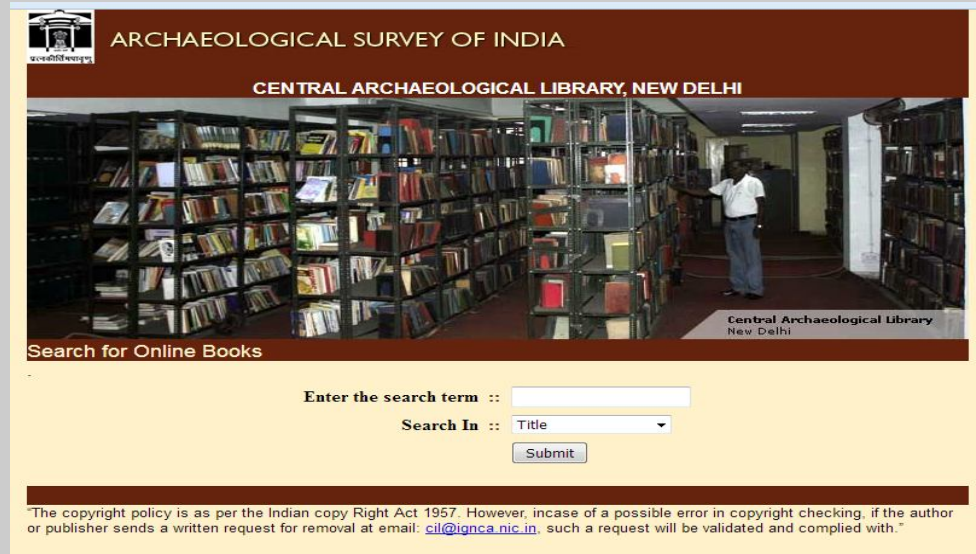


Home Page



Logo



URL

<http://www.ignca.nic.in/asp/searchBooks.asp>

Subject

Archaeological Survey of India—Library—Catalogs;
Central Archaeological Library—Catalogs.

Accessibility

Partially free

Language

English

Publisher

Archaeological Survey of India

Brief History

The Archaeological Survey of India is an Indian government agency attached to the Ministry of Culture that is responsible for archaeological research and the conservation and preservation of cultural monuments in the country. It was founded in 1861 by Alexander Cunningham who also became its first Director-General. The ASI maintains a **Central Archaeological Library** in the National Archives building in Janpath, New Delhi established in 1902.

Scope and Coverage

The **Central Archaeological Library** collection has more than 100,000 books and journals. The library is also a repository of rare books, plates, and original drawings. The Archaeological Survey of India additionally maintains a library in each of its circles to cater to local academics and researchers.

The day-to-day work of the survey is published in a series of periodical bulletins and reports. The periodicals and archaeological series published by the ASI are:

- **Corpus Inscriptionum Indicarum:** It consists of a series of seven volumes of inscriptions discovered and deciphered by archaeologists of the survey. Founded in 1877 by Alexander Cunningham, a final revised volume was published by E. Hultzsch in 1925.
- **Annual Report on Indian Epigraphy:** The first volume of the Annual Report on Indian Epigraphy was brought out by the epigraphist E. Hultzsch in 1887. The bulletin has not been published since 2005.
- **Epigraphia Indica:** Epigraphia Indica was first published by the then Director General, J. Burgess in 1888 as a supplementary to The Indian Antiquary. Since then, a total of 43 volumes have been published. The last volume was published in 1979. An Arabic and Persian supplement to the Epigraphia Indica was also published from 1907 to 1977.
- **South Indian Inscriptions:** The first volume was edited by E. Hultzsch and published in 1890. A total of 27 volumes were published till 1990. The early volumes are the main source of historical information on the Pallavas, Cholas and Chalukyas.
- **Annual Report of the Archaeological Survey of India:** It was the primary bulletin of the ASI. The first annual report was published by John Marshall in 1902-03. The last volume was published in 1938-39. It was replaced by "Indian Archaeology: A Review".
- **Ancient India:** The first volume of Ancient India was published in 1946 and edited by Sir Mortimer Wheeler as a bi-annual and converted to an annual in 1949. The twenty second and last volume was published in 1966.
- **Indian Archaeology: A Review:** Indian Archaeology: A Review is the primary bulletin of the ASI and has been published since 1953-54. It replaced the Annual Report of the Archaeological Survey of India.

Kind of Information

The Central Archaeological Library website provides search option (the next screen shot) to put search term and to select one bibliographic field from title, author, publication, and author.

Enter the search term ::
Search In ::

The search queries provides list of documents in tabular form. The list provides bibliographic information like Title, Author, Language, Place of publication, Publisher, Year of Publication, Year of Publication, Subjects, Number of Pages. Parallel to the bibliographic information there is a link to full text pdf documents.

Special Features

With the bibliographic information in Web OPAC of Central Archaeological Library the library website provides full text pdf documents. This special feature of the library makes possible users to read the desirable document in full pdf format.

Remarks

The Archaeological Survey of India is an attached office of the Ministry of Culture. Under the provisions of the AMASR Act of 1958, the ASI administers more than 3650 ancient monuments, archaeological sites and remains of national importance. These can include everything from temples, mosques, churches, tombs, and cemeteries to palaces, forts, step-wells, and rock-cut caves. The Survey also maintains ancient mounds and other similar sites which represent the remains of ancient habitation and its library has good collection of related documents.

Date of Access

April 12, 2017