



Since 1924

The House of Mangaldas Girdhardas

An Urban Heritage Hotel

AHMEDABAD, INDIA

The House of MG

NORTHERN CITY HIGHLIGHTS



HUTHEESINGH JAIN TEMPLE

The temple was built 150 years ago in 1848 A.D. by artisans who came to Gujarat in search of work. Sheth hutheesingh dreamt of building a large temple for which he started preliminary building activities but he died and later the task was taken over by his wife harkubarba. It was built as a dedication to 15 tirthankars. The main temple has 11 deities, 6 in basement and 5 in shelter. The main shrine lies on the east and temple is covered with a big dome supported by 12 carved pillars. In addition there are 52 shrines (devakulikas), each decorated with an image of a tirthankar. The front is delicately ornamented by a 'dome' shaped structure.



GANDHI ASHRAM

When Gandhiji returned from South Africa, he started first Ashram in India at Kochrab area on 25 May 1915. The Ashram was then shifted on 17 June 1917 on the banks of the river Sabarmati today known as Gandhi Ashram; also known as Sabarmati Ashram or Satyagrah ashram was built in 1915. Gandhiji along with his wife and other freedom fighters lived here from 1917- 1930.

Mythological it is said it was the ashram site of *Dadhichi Rishi* who had donated his bones here for a righteous war. The well-known Salt March (*Dandi Yatra*) started in 1930 from the Sabarmati Ashram. It began from 12 March 1930 from the Ashram (with 78 companions) and ended on 6th April 1930 where he marched 390 kilometers in protest of the British Salt Law.



KALAMKHUSH PAPER FACTORY

The factory transforms the scraps of waste cotton into paper, which was one of the cottage industries introduced by Gandhi. No chemicals are used in the process of transforming the cotton into paper in this factory. The factory is approved by Gujarat state Khadi Gramodyog Board. Artistic different product variety are available at the store like invitation card, wedding card, filter paper, bond paper, paper bag, photo frames and many more.



ADALAJ STEPWELL

Adalaj ni Vaav was constructed by queen Rudabai wife Vaghela chief Vikramsinh in 1499. It is five stored step well. Its main purpose was to store rain water. Adalaj ni Vaav is example of Indo - Islamic architecture and design. It was a construction for social, cultural and spiritual interaction for local community and offered prayers to the deities carves on the walls. The carved motifs of flowers and graphics of Islamic architecture along with the symbols of Hindu and Jain gods carved at different levels of the well can be seen. The main carvings on the upper floors are of elephants (3 inches (76 mm) in size, each of different design). The walls are also carved with women performing daily activities such as churning of buttermilk, performance of dancers and musicians. An interesting depiction carved from a single block of stone is of the Ami Khumbor (symbolic pot of the water of life) and the Kalp Vriksha (a tree of life).

FOR ENQUIRIES

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