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GANGA CULTURAL DOCUMENTATION
ALLAHABAD DISTRICT

INTACH

GANGA CULTURAL DOCUMENTATION

ARCHITECTURAL LISTING OF ALLAHABAD DISTRICT















SUBMITTED TO :

NATIONAL MISSION FOR CLEAN GANGA

SUBMITTED BY :

INTACH Indian National Trust for Art and Cultural Heritage

GANGA CULTURAL DOCUMENTATION

ALLAHABAD DISTRICT

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ARCHITECTURAL HERITAGE DIVISION





PREFACE

National Mission of Clean Ganga (NMCG) under Ministry of Water Resources, River Development & Ganga Rejuvenation has commissioned Indian National Trust for Art and Cultural Heritage (INTACH) to document "Cultural Heritage along River Ganga from Gaumukh to Ganga Sagar". The scope of work is to identify and make inventories of the tangible and intangible Cultural Heritage properties found within 5 kms on each side of the River Ganga.

Responding to the geographical, topographical and cultural diversity of the entire stretch, we have divided the stretch into three parts. The first part is from Gaumukh to Haridwar, the second part is from Muzaffarnagar to Katihar and the third part is from Malda to Ganga Sagar. Listing is done under three categories. They are Natural Heritage, Architectural Heritage and Intangible Heritage. Accordingly three teams are working to cover the three aspects of Cultural Heritage. Architectural Heritage Division of INTACH has been assigned with the work of listing the Architectural Heritage.

In this report we are documenting the Architectural Heritage of Allahabad District of Uttar Pradesh. While the city was renamed as Prayagraj in October 2018, this report refers to it by its previous name, Allahabad. It is one of the districts of the second part of the stretch. A group of Architects headed by a Conservation Architect conducted the survey in June 2019, listing a total of 278 structures within the district, including Allahabad (209), Meja (12), Karchhana (19), Soraon (18), Handia (5) and Phulpur (15) tehsils. The report includes the listing of the six out of eight tehsils within the Allahabad district, as they lie within an offset of 5kms from either bank of the river Ganga. The report includes a proper understanding of the various typologies, their evolution, architectural appreciation and a complete list of all the buildings.

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1. Introduction

1.1. Allahabad district

The historic place of sacrifice (Prayag), Allahabad, now known as Prayagraj is one of the largest and important districts of Uttar Pradesh. It is located at the confluence of three sacred rivers, namely Ganga, Yamuna and Saraswati. The district covers an area of 5482 sq.km. and stretches for about 100kms along the length of the river. Allahabad city, now known as Prayagraj, is the district headquarters.

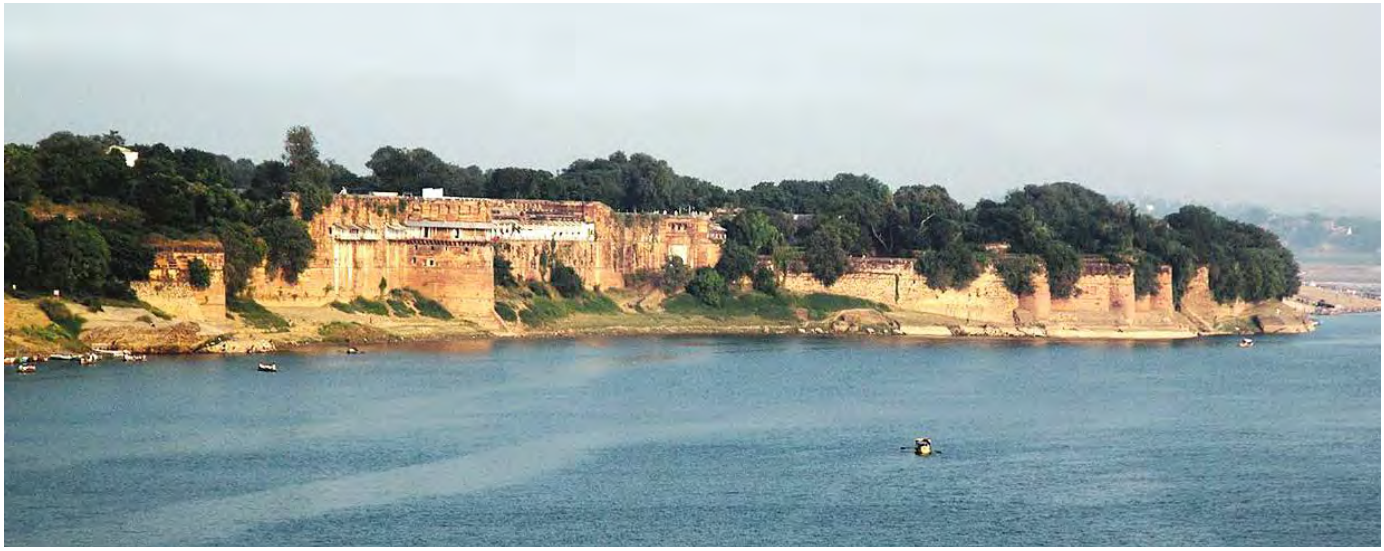


Figure 1 Allahabad fort along Yamuna river (Source: https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Allahabad_Fort#/media/File:Akbar_Fort_Allahabad.jpg, accessed online on 9th August, 2019)

Allahabad has a very strong significance with context to India's political history and a strong cultural significance with its high historic, religious, archaeological and architectural values. It is located in the Doab region at the Triveni Sangam- the confluence of mighty Ganga, Yamuna and the invisible Saraswati rivers. At the Triveni Sangam, the district holds the famous Kumbh Mela, that happens every 12 years, along with other intermediate melas like the Ardh- Kumbh that happens every 6 years and the annual Magh Mela. As a result, several religious sites and centres of various religious groups are located throughout the district. The district originally included Kaushambi, the capital for the Kuru rulers of Hastinapur, as per the epics of Ramayana and Mahabharata. However, Kaushambi was declared a separate district in 1997. The city of Allahabad has been frequently mentioned in various scriptures and historic literatures by foreign travellers.



Figure 2 Banks of Yamuna in Allahabad overlooking the new Yamuna bridge (Source: https://commons.wikimedia.org/wiki/File:On_the_banks_of_New_Yamuna_bridge,_Allahabad.jpg, accessed online on 9th August, 2019)



Figure 3 Aerial view of Kumbh Mela in Allahabad celebrated in 2019 (Source: https://commons.wikimedia.org/wiki/Category:2019_Kumbh_Mela#/media/File:Kumbh_Mela_2019_(46555446064).jpg, accessed online on 9th August, 2019)



Figure 4 Abandoned ancient ghat temple on Arail Ghat, Karchhana (Source: Primary source, visited on 19th June, 2019)



Figure 5 Vivekanand Admin. Block, Allahabad University. (Source: Primary source, visited on 20th June, 2019)

1.1.1. Allahabad Tehsil

Allahabad Tehsil comprises of Allahabad city and is the headquarters for Allahabad district. It is also the judicial capital of Uttar Pradesh with the Allahabad High court. The city is located right at the intersection of Ganga and Yamuna, that marks its boundary from Soraon, Phulpur and Karchhana tehsils. The Triveni Sangam holds the focal point of the city, as the site is considered to be the most holy place within the city boundary. The Pataliputra temple and Akshay Vat located near the Sangam are known for human life sacrifice to attain salvation. The same is however not in practice anymore. The city has been an active centre for religious activities for the Hindus, especially since King Harshavardhana of Kannauj started conducting his annual religious meet at the Sangam in the month of Magh (December), now celebrated as Magh Mela. Gradually, the city attracted various scholars and foreign travellers who have described or mentioned Allahabad in their texts and travelogues.

The fort is also strategically built on the banks of the Sangam by Akbar as he understood the importance of this site and identified this as his strategic point to control the city. Since then the city had developed into a strong political base and the rivers played a very important role as the mode of transportation for communication, trade and military movement. The British too realized its strategic significance and adopted it as their political and administrative base, using Ganga as the main mode of communication between Calcutta (now Kolkata) and Delhi. Although, Allahabad never developed into a trade centre, several institutional and civic buildings were built to cater to the requirement of the city.

The city has experienced evolution and expansion at all stages of its history. The pattern of city's growth can be easily understood as one walks around the different localities of the city. The diversity is experienced through the cultural and architectural variations that are seen across the city. The city attracted different rulers over centuries due to the presence of two important rivers - Ganga and Yamuna.



Figure 6 Kumbh Mela celebrations in Allahabad Tehsil (Source: https://www.goibibo.com/destinations/prayagraj/, accessed online on 11th August, 2019)



Figure 7 Ancient Shringverpur excavation site, Kingdom of Nishad Raaj, in Soaran Tehsil (Source: Primary source, visited on 20th June, 2019)

1.1.2. Soraon Tehsil

The open agricultural lands of Soraon tehsil is mentioned in Ramayana, where it is referred to as the capital of Guha[1]. Ram crossed the district during his exile along with his wife Sita and brother Lakshman. The place where Nishadraja washed Ram's feet has been marked by a platform. The site was the location of the lavish Nishadraj kingdom, though most of which has been eroded by the change in course of the river Ganaga. Today one can see the remains of the ancient water harvesting system tanks that were built in the kingdom in the 1st century. There are temples built along the river bank in the area where they had crossed the river, Ganga. Archaeological excavations in 1980 revealed the ancient settlement from the 3rd century BC. Apart from that it has mostly agricultural lands with small residential pockets. Each locality has its own well that was built as a part of the British water supply scheme in the 1850s.

1.1.3. Phulpur Tehsil

The ancient town of Jhusi in Phulpur tehsil is said to be the Pratishthan of the Puranas[2] and was also known as Pratishthan Pur, which was proved by the discovery of copper plates in 1830. There are several other Neolithic remains found in this region. However, these sites are now found only in the form of mounds. The town is known for the famous Ulta-Kila established by Samudra Gupta. It is also said that the tehsil was once ruled by Akbar's minister Todarmal, however, the tehsil has no significant history since 17th century. Today the tehsil has one of the district's major industrial city of Phaphamau. The city of Jhusi is also the site for the famous annual Magh mela.

1.1.4. Handia Tehsil

Located across the river from Meja, it is the eastern most tehsil adjoining Bhadoi district. This tehsil has villages surrounded by agricultural lands. The village of Lachhagir holds its mention in Mahabharata as the site for Duryodhana's palace[3]. Meja and Handia were majorly used for trade which came in from Mirzapur and were developed as ports to the south of the district. Therefore, the settlement is adorned with colonial administrative buildings. The tehsil also has some hills that are part of the Vindhya ranges.



Figure 8 Village of Lachhagir in Handia tehsil, associated with Duryodhan's palace in the Mahabharata (Source: https://www.goibibo.com/destinations/prayagraj/, accessed on 11th August, 2019)

1 H. R. Nevill, 1911, Allahabad: A Gazetteer, Volume XXIII, District Gazetteers of the United Provinces of Agra and Oudh, F. Luker, Superintendent, Government Press, United Provinces.

2 H. R. Nevill, 1911, Allahabad: A Gazetteer, Volume XXIII, District Gazetteers of the United Provinces of Agra and Oudh, F. Luker, Superintendent, Government Press, United Provinces.

3 H. R. Nevill, 1911, Allahabad: A Gazetteer, Volume XXIII, District Gazetteers of the United Provinces of Agra and Oudh, F. Luker, Superintendent, Government Press, United Provinces.

1.1.5. Karchhana Tehsil

Karchhana tehsil starts from the south side of the Triveni Sanagam with Arail ghat giving a panoramic view of Yamuna river, the fort, Ganga river and Sangam. The district holds a major spot on the list of areas surrounding Ganga as it forms the Southern boundary of the widely known "Triveni Sangam", a major pilgrimage destination. Due to this the Northern part of the district (forming the Naini town), particularly the one overseeing the Triveni Sangam, has the most important sites of the district from a Religious perspective. This part of Naini comprises majority of the temple, ashrams and the religious structures of importance in the area. Historically, the Someshwar temple in Arail is said to have been a religious site since mythological times mentioned in Padmapurana. The temple also used to hold an inscribed pillar from 1617 A.D. While the present location of the pillar is not known, it is said that the pillar was demolished or relocated during one of the invasions.

Apart from its direct connection to Ganga, Naini is also the administrative town of the tehsil. Several colonial buildings including the agricultural university, the city jail and residences can be found in the central part of the town.

The tehsil is characterized by large expanses of agricultural lands and small village/town centres with their administrative offices. Since all these areas used to be villages, most of the construction seen today is done over past few decades.



Figure 9 View from Arail ghat facing the river, Karchhana tehsil (Source: Primary source, visited on 19th June, 2019)



Figure 10 An abandoned house in Meja tehsil. (Source: Primary source, visited on 21st June, 2019)

1.1.6. Meja Tehsil

Meja Tehsil shares its boundary with Karchhana on the west, Handia separated by river Ganga in the north, Mirzapur district in the East and Koraon tehsil in the south. The tehsil is based on the foothills of Vindhya ranges coming in from Mirzapur. Due to this, similar to Mirzapur, river Ganga provided favourable conditions for large boats to harbour along the banks of Meja making it a trade centre. The town of Sirsa has been an important trade market being on the trade route from Calcutta (now Kolkata) to North India.

This was when major developments in Sirsa can be seen in the form of merchant houses, boatmen houses and temples along the ghats. Once the railways were started, Sirsa experienced its downfall as the mode of trade was soon shifted from boats to railways. Apart from these settlements, most of the villages have either temporary structure or recently built modern buildings.

2. Geographical Setting and boundaries

2.1. Allahabad Tehsil

Allahabad tehsil is located in the Doab region with 1/3rd portion of the district to the North of the river Ganga and the rest extended further from its south bank. To its south and southeast is the Bagelkhand region. To its east is middle Ganga valley of North India, or Purvanchal. To its southwest is the Bundelkhand region, to its north and northeast is the Awadh region and to its west along with Kaushambi it forms the part of Doab i.e the Lower Doab region. To the north is Pratapgarh, to the south is Rewa (M.P.), to the east is Sant Ravi Das Nagar and on the west Kaushambi districts are located[1]. Allahabad district extends from 24° 47' to 25°44' latitude and 81°33' to 82°23' longitude. The topography of the district is diverse due to the presence of two rivers- Ganga and Yamuna which unite at Allahabad city.



Figure 11 Map of eastern part of India, showing Ganga and the location of Allahabad on the river marked in red (Source: https://www.mapsofindia.com/government-of-india/clean-ganga-project.html, accessed online on 12th August, 2019)



Figure 12 The Doab, Trans-Yamuna and Trans-Ganga region of Allahabad district. (Source: www.mapsofindia.com, accessed online on 12th August, 2019)

The entire district can be divided into three regions, i.e. Doab region with Allahabad tehsil having rich fertile land, the Trans- Ganga tract with Soraon, Phulpur and Handia containing several swamps and *jhils*; and the Trans- Yamuna tract with Bara, Karchhana and Meja continuing into the Vindhya ranges from Mirzapur. The level of flow of the river varies along the district due to the diverse geographical setting. Along Soraon and Meja region the level of water rises and the two tehsils are placed on high cliffs. However at the Sangam the level drops leaving a long bed of sand and silt.

The region is rich in ecological diversity with various rivers, streams and ponds. Alongside the presence and confluence of Ganga and Yamuna, another river called Tamas (earlier called Tons) flows along the boundaries of Karchhana and Meja tehsils and they meet Ganga near Sirsa village of Meja. Most of the district has alluvial soil with some exceptions along the high buff cliffs with clay soil and the doab region with sandy soil, silt and *kankars*.

2.1.1. The Doab Region

The tract between the two rivers of Ganga and Yamuna forms the Doab, which covers the Allahabad tehsil, extending from Sirathu and Manjhanpur tehsils of the Fatehpur district in the west. The Doab region spreads across approximately 816.73 square miles. It is defined by the triangular footprint formed at the confluence of Ganga and Yamuna. This high ridge, which enters the district at the same level of the surrounding terrain,

1 Government of Uttar Pradesh, District Prayagraj, accessed online on 12th August 2019 from https://prayagraj.nic.in/about-district/

transverses from narrow strips of alluvial soil to broad stretches of sand and silt, sprouting thatching grass and *tamarisk*. Amongst this terrain lies a rich piece of land, out of bounds for civilization but frequently swept by floods, ideal for cultivating the *rabi* crop. The high bank remains mostly impoverished with the presence of *kankar*, which improves to a light loam soil as it extends towards the interiors, at a lower level. As the Doab region integrates with river Yamuna, it appears to be interspersed with multiple ravines, creating a belt of poor undulating soil at its lower reaches. In conclusion, this region remains rich and fertile, covered by the natural shade of mango and *mahua* trees all round the year, integrated with high, flat-roof dwellings.[2]

2.1.2. Trans-Ganga

The Trans-Ganga tract or Gangapar is geographically defined by Ganga along its southern boundary, spread across the tehsils of Soraon, Handia and Phulpur, gently sloping towards the eastern or south-eastern direction. Broad stretches of *Khadar* (flood plains) expand over Jhusi, becoming insignificant where the river flows close to the high bank. While this land remains interspersed with ravines and drainage channels, it comprises of poor sandy soil, full of *kankar*. North to the bank, the land comprises of loamy soil, which transforms into a broad depression of clay, closer to the district boundary, extending to Varanasi in the east. With high water tables, surplus water is drained into *jhils*, which further escape into tributaries to the north or east. A rich clayey land along this stretch grows large quantities of rice, wheat and sugarcane. The Trans-Ganga tract, covering an area of 853.48 square miles, comprises of extremely small villages segregated into multiple settlements. The dwellings within this region exhibit a distinct vernacular character reflected by the low houses built with a sloping roof.[3]

2.1.3. Trans-Yamuna

Jumnapar or the Trans-Yamuna tract is the third and the largest region of the Allahabad district, expanding to Bara, Karchhana, Koraon and Meja districts. Delineated by rivers Yamuna and Ganga along the northern boundary, river Tons segregates the tehsils of Meja and Karchhana. Spread over an area of 1181.86 acres, it lies within the region of Bundelkhand. The soil cover along the river, similar to the other regions, is light. An upland of loam and clay grows in the Karchhana tehsil, similar to the Doab region, which is replaced by clay on the western side, along eastern Bara tehsil. A stretch of high and fairly stable alluvium soil expands along river Yamuna, where the land rises to form a low range of hills as an irregular outcrop to the Vindhyan range, centrally piercing the *pargana*. Poor stony soil, scarce water availability and an unpleasant climate make this region non-habitable.[4]



Figure 13 Triveni Sangam during Kumbh Mela in 2013. (Source: www.mapsofindia.com, accessed online on 12th August, 2019)

2 H. R. Nevill, 1911, Allahabad: A Gazetteer, Volume XXIII, District Gazetteers of the United Provinces of Agra and Oudh, F. Luker, Superintendent, Government Press, United Provinces.

3 H. R. Nevill, 1911, Allahabad: A Gazetteer, Volume XXIII, District Gazetteers of the United Provinces of Agra and Oudh, F. Luker, Superintendent, Government Press, United Provinces.

4 H. R. Nevill, 1911, Allahabad: A Gazetteer, Volume XXIII, District Gazetteers of the United Provinces of Agra and Oudh, F. Luker, Superintendent, Government Press, United Provinces.

3. Significance of Ganga

Since the beginning of the world, every settlement has developed along streams or rivers for the purpose of farming and hunting. With the increase in population, the dependence on water sources also increased gradually, from supporting the basic needs. The water bodies began to facilitate trade, commerce and religious needs of the people. Thus these rivers became the lifeline of the civilizations. Ganga is one such river that has thrived through time immemorial, holding immense cultural, historical, religious, spiritual and commercial significance is Ganga[1].

The Ganga flows over a distance of 2510km, which is formed by the confluence of two rivers - Alaknanada and Bhagirathi at Devprayag, near Haridwar, in Uttarakhand. The river has a north to south-eastern directional slope, originating in the north from Gangotri glacier and draining into the Bay of Bengal in the south-east[2]. Various kingdoms and agglomerations evolved along the river, creating an everlasting and evolving cultural identity for the river, as the sacred water body is worshipped as a Goddess. Legends have it that river Ganga, full of power and aggression with the capability to destroy the earth, descended through the thick locks of Lord Shiva to concede into a calm flow. Ever since, the various religious centres of India have originated along the riverbanks including, Haridwar, Varanasi, Allahabad, etc.



Figure 14 Ganga river formed by the confluence of Bhagirathi and Alaknanda at Devprayag. (Source: www.youtube.com, accessed online on 15th August, 2019)



Figure 15 Amrit, the nector of immortality. (Source: www.iskcondesiretree.com, accessed online on 15th August, 2019)

Ganga enters Allahabad district from the northern boundary, with a south-easterly flow, covering a length of 125.5 km, before it exists into Mirzapur district.[3] Along this belt, various conquerors established their kingdoms. The Mughals, Marathas and British overtook the district due to ease in commerce and trade, as major centres of the country became well-connected with the river. Ganga is joined by its tributary, Yamuna and the invisible river Saraswati near the fort at Allahabad, known as Triveni Sangam. Across India, Hindu pilgrimages (*tirthas*) involved bathing in the sacred rivers of the country to worship the Hindu gods and goddesses. Although Allahabad is interspersed with numerous temples, the pilgrims and devotees attain peace and salvation along the riverbank tirtha. Sangam is believed to flow with *amrit*, 'the nectar of immortality'. As per the *puranas*, even the gods seek this nectar which was believed to have existed within the depths of the ocean of milk. Adamant on collecting it in a *kumbh* (pot), the gods seeked the help of the *asuras* (anti-gods) to churn the ocean. Although the *asuras* immediately seized the pot of nectar, tricked by Lord Vishnu, the *kumbh* was rightfully taken to heaven by the gods. On its way, four drops of *amrit* fell on precisely four locations on earth - present-day Haridwar, Allahabad, Nashik and Ujjain. Each place hosts a *mela* (festival) in an astrological cycle of 12 years, with a 3-year gap between the four places, classically known as the Kumbh Mela[4].

1 Francis D. K. Ching, Mark M. Jarzombek, Vikramaditya Prakash, 1943-A Global History of Architecture, pg. 25.

2 Deryck O. Lodrick, Nafis Ahmad, 2019, Ganges River - River, Asia accessed online on 15th August 2019 from https://www.britannica.com/place/Ganges-River

3 H. R. Nevill, 1911, Allahabad: A Gazetteer, Volume XXIII, District Gazetteers of the United Provinces of Agra and Oudh, F. Luker, Superintendent, Government Press, United Provinces.

4 Harvard University South Asia Institute, 2015, Kumbh Mela: Mapping the Ephemeral Megacity, pg. 34-35

3.1. The Kumbh Mela

The Kumbh Mela is a grand festival that lasts for close to fifty-five days during the *Magh* months (January to February) with an influx of upto seventy million people. The celebration involves yogic performances, discourses on religious texts, sacred rituals, theatre and other cultural activities. This fair dates back to the Gupta period (4th-6th CE), as per the *Narsimha* purana, which was described for the first time by the Chinese traveler and monk Hsuan Tsang in 643 CE. He explained the generosity of King Harsha who gave his goods to all, returning back to his kingdom with a single piece of cloth. The first modern Kumbh Mela was held in 1870. Today, this festival is a grand affair where a megacity is created using pavilions with decorative gateways for the pilgrims. The streets remain ornamented and flooded with road-side vendors, who are seen selling sacred goods. [5]

Every person who comes to the fair is engulfed in the spiritual pull of the mela, taking a holy dip in the river, offering flowers, oil lamps to the river goddess, to cleanse the soul and attain peace. The *Shahi Snan*, royal bath, is a holy bath which is attended by 10-20 million people on specific days when the river water is considered to be the purest. The pilgrims are also drawn to the akharas which are the congregation spaces for the sadhus who were brought together by the 8th century saint Shankara. The Shaivite and Vaishnavite sadhus are also on their path of seeking immortality, covered in ashes of another life, enacting their indifference to discomfort and pain. The network of streets are also lined with camps of acharyas (gurus and teachers), which includes a spacious assembly hall, a traditional fire pit for performing vedic rituals, a dining hall and a large kitchen. These camps preach Hindu, Jewish, Muslim, Buddhist, Christian and Sikh teachings. The triangular piece of land between Ganga and Yamuna, at the confluence, is known as the sacred sacrificial land (*Prayag*), which signifies the act of sacrifice of self-gain and individuality for a collective interest. The first sacrifice of wealth comes in the form of sustaining the temporary city of the Kumbh during the 2 months, which is required for not just the erection of the settlement but also its administration. This is followed by the sacrifice of personal comfort, from surviving the chilly weather and water to following a vow of celibacy and abstaining from worldly pleasures. The ascetics give up their personal, communal connections to devote their life to experience tranquility and be liberated from all materialistic attachments. The last sacrifice demands the importance to let go of the insignificant differences created in the mind, with respect to social cohesion and peace, to attain liberation. Pilgrims and tourists gather within one space with the same aim to share thoughts and teachings with ascetics and scholars.[6]



Figure 16 The Kumbh Mela at Allahabad, 1953. (Source: Kumbh Mela – mapping the ephemeral city, Harvard University, South Asia Institute)



Figure 17 The Kumbh Mela at Allahabad, 2019. (Source: Kwww. thethirdpole.net, accesssed online on 15th August, 2019)

5 Harvard University South Asia Institute, 2015, Kumbh Mela: Mapping the Ephemeral Megacity, pg. 37.

6 Harvard University South Asia Institute, 2015, Kumbh Mela: Mapping the Ephemeral Megacity, pg. 39-56.

4. Ganga and Historical Evolution of Allahabad

Allahabad District has a very strong religious and political history. Due to the presence of Triveni Sangam, the religious significance of the city has always been very high. The reference of the city is found in the Puranas and literature of Ramayana and Mahabharata. Archaeological remains of human settlements from Early and Middle Stone Age have been found in Ganga Valley region of Allahabad District. The district has been included in the dominions of the Gupta, Mauryas and Kannauj rulers, followed by Mughal rule. It was the epicentre of Indian Freedom Movement against the British rule and after the first war of independence it was declared as the capital of United Province of Agra and Oudh.[1]

The district has a rich cultural heritage and it is said to be a politically vibrant and spiritually conscious historic city of India.[2] All these rulers have been attracted to the city due to the presence of Triveni Sangam, the confluence of three rivers- Ganga, Yamuna and the invisible (mythological) Saraswati which is said to be the most holy site for 'Prayag'. The impact of these settlements can be seen on the cultural landscape, architecture and even the name of the city.

Different names of the city:

The mythological name of the city is Prayag- the place of sacrifice. It comes from when Lord Brahma performed 10 sacrifices '*ashvamedha yajnas*' thus giving it the name where *pra* means superlative and yag being derived from yajna.[3] In the '*Patal Khand*' of '*Padam Purana*'[4] Prayag is referred as *Tirthraja*, king of all pilgrimages saying that "Prayag is the best amongst all places of pilgrimage".[5]

Later during the Mughal rule, Akbar took over Prayag and built the city of Ilahabas or Ilahabad, the "city of Allah" with a magnificent fort built in 1583, at the holy Triveni Sangam. During the British rule after the first war of independence, the Mughal name- Ilahabad was changed to Allahabad, the name by which the city is commonly known as, today. However, in 2018, the name of Allahabad was again changed to the city's historic name Prayagraj, the kingdom where the historic yajna was performed.

As the city's name has changed over different period, so did the evolution of the city's cultural and architectural history. Hence, the city that we see today is an amalgamation of its rich historic past.

4.1. Allahabad District

Allahabad was the capital of United Province of Agra and Oudh and was also declared as the capital of India for one day by the British. Though the history of Allahabad to the Stone Age and following that it has always been a religious and political hub during each period of Indian history. Earlier the Kaushambi district, historically the capital of Vatsa kingdom, was also a part of Allahabad District, however, in 1997, it was carved out of Allahabad and declared as a separate district.

1 Minstry of Urban Development, Government of India and World bank, City development plan for Allahabad 2041, pg 60.

2 Minstry of Urban Development, Government of India and World bank, City development plan for Allahabad 2041, pg 59

3 Marg Publication, Edited by Neelum Saran Gour, September 2009, Allahabad - Where the rivers meet, pg. 12.

4 Marg Publication, Edited by Neelum Saran Gour, September 2009, Allahabad - Where the rivers meet, pg. 12.

5 Minstry of Urban Development, Government of India and World bank, City development plan for Allahabad 2041, pg 123

4.1.1 Mythological Period

The district of Allahabad is manifested by references from Hindu mythological literatures of the Puranas, Mahabharata and Ramayana. It is believed that Lord Brahma performed the '*Ashvamedha Yagna*' in this holy city and in reference to this the Brahma Purana mentions, "bathing in the month of Magha, at the bank of Ganga Yamuna in Prayag, bestows results of millions and millions of Ashvamedha yagna". Lord Shiva also visited from Kashi (Varanasi) in order to seek Brahma's blessings and have set to establish the Shultankeshwara temple (now in Karchhana tehsil)[6]. The city is also mentioned in the Rig Veda with high regard. It is the birth place of Som, Varuna and Prajapati.

According to Puranic history, the nearby town of Jhusi in Karchhana tehsil, was residence of King Pururava, the first king of Lunar dynasty and holds mention in the Mahabharata. Jhusi is also said to be the Pratishthan of the Hindu Purana which was later proved in 1830, and was then known as Prathishthanpura. [7] Apart from this, the sites of Vatsa, Bhita, Gadhwa and Lachchagir also have plenty puranic references.

Allahabad is also mentioned in the Ramayana, as Ram and Sita crossed the district during their exile. It is said that they crossed the river Ganga from Shringverpura which was then the capital of Guha and centre for the ancient Sun worship. According to legends, the local boatmen denied them from using their boats to cross the river and hence they had to spend a night at the village. Hearing this the king visited them the next day to apologise on behalf of the boatmen and washed their feet to seek blessings.

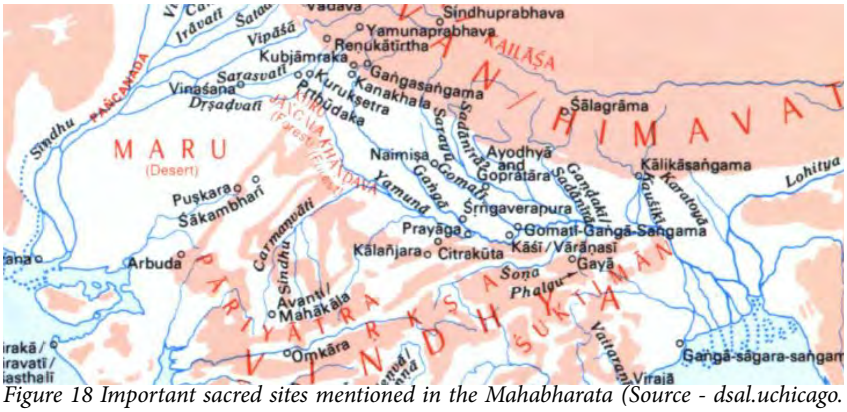


Figure 18 Important sacred sites mentioned in the Mahabharata (Source - dsal.uchicago.edu/reference/schwartzberg, accessed online on 16th August 2019)

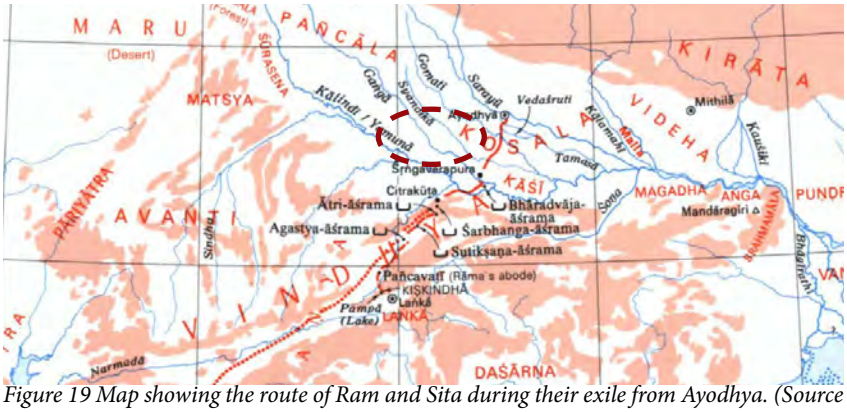


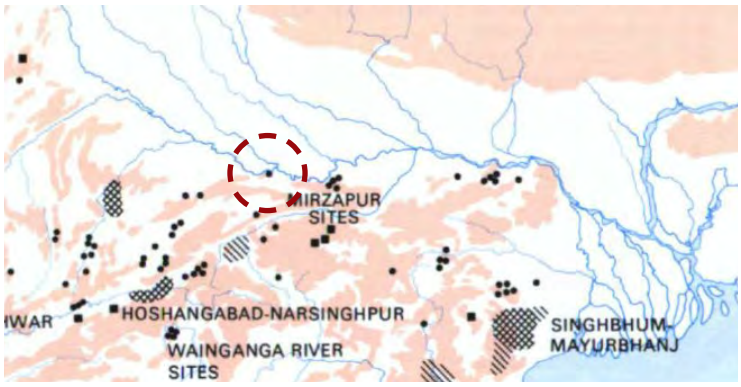
Figure 19 Map showing the route of Ram and Sita during their exile from Ayodhya. (Source - dsal.uchicago.edu/reference/schwartzberg, accessed online on 16th August 2019)

6 Marg Publication, Edited by Neelum Saran Gour, September 2009, Allahabad - Where the rivers meet, pg 14.

7 H. R. Nevill, 1911, Allahabad: A Gazetteer, Volume XXIII, District Gazetteers of the United Provinces of Agra and Oudh, F. Luker, Superintendent, Government Press, United Provinces.

4.1.2 Stone Age Period

Evidences state the existence of human settlement in the district dates back to early Stone Age period. Archaeological findings have shown remains from Palaeolithic period along the Belan river in Koraon Tehsil, in the form of cleavers and hand-axes.



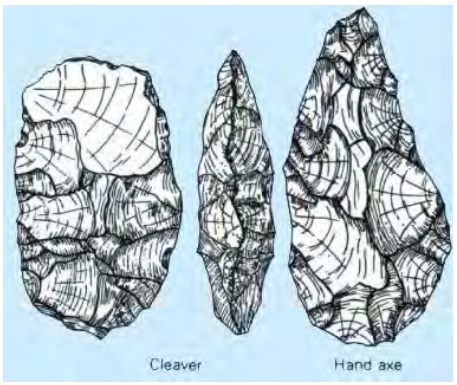


Figure 20 Early Stone Age sites in Allahabad district with hand-axes and cleavers. (Source - dsal.uchicago.edu/reference/schwartzberg, accessed online on 16th August 2019)

Ganga Valley has hosted some of the oldest civilizations of India, which are proven by these discoveries. Evidences show northward migration of indigenous people from Kaimur range of the Vindhya mountains during the 8th millinnium B.C.[8] Mesolithic fishermen and hunter settlements are believed to have been travelling along the loops of the river. Remains of such settlements were found in Sarai Nahar Rai and Mahada, in Pratapgarh District, north of Allahabad District.

The site of Koldihwa and Mahagara, located in south of Meja Tehsil on the banks of Belan river, has remains from Neolithic, Chalcolithic and Iron Age period, with Koldihwa, one of the earliest examples for rice cultivation from Neolithic times.

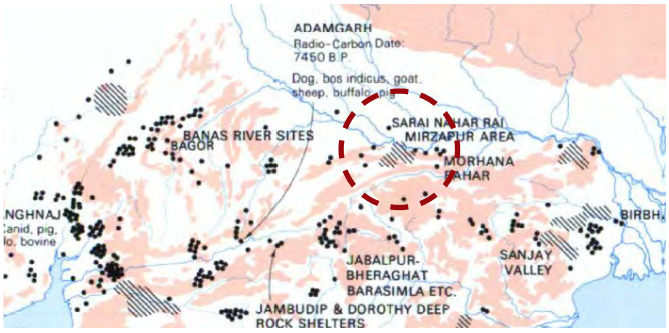


Figure 21 Late Stone Age sites in and around Allahabad district. (Source - dsal. uchicago.edu/reference/schwartzberg, accessed online on 16th August 2019)

Microliths consisting of simple and parallel sided blades, blunted black blades, burins etc were found along the old Seoti river (now part of Belan river) near Devgarh in Koraon Tehsil. Around this area archaeologists have also found rock shelters with paintings in red ochre depicting scenes of hunting, dancing and other rituals[9]. Furthermore, remains of Megalithic tombs were also found at the junction of northern slopes of the Vindhya range and Ganga-Yamuna alluvium.[10]

8 Marg Publication, Edited by Neelum Saran Gour, September 2009, Allahabad - Where the rivers meet, pg 12.

9 Archaeological Survey of India, Indian archaeology Review 1962-64, pg 31.

10 Archaeological Survey of India, Indian archaeology Review 1961-62 pg 53.

4.1.3 500 BCE to 450 AD

Onaur in Meja tehsil has extensive traces of ancient habitation and items like bowl with a square, everted and clubbed rim, dish, basin, lid cooking vessels with marked carination and dough- plate.[11]

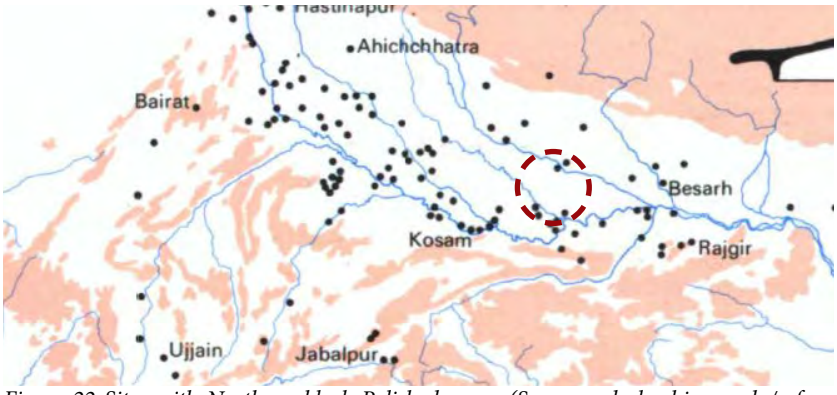


Figure 22 Sites with Northern block Polished ware. (Source - dsal.uchicago.edu/reference/schwartzberg, accessed online on 17th August 2019)



Figure 23 Pottery types discovered in Onaur - 21-25, 27, 28, 30, 32, 34-36 and 38-40.[9]

Later explorations unveiled more discoveries at several ancient sites across the district. In Jhusi, traces of an ancient defense wall was found along with bowls and dishes of the Nothern Black Pottery ware and terracotta figurines of animals and humans from Sunga period (187- 70 BCE) [12]. Several shards of Northern Black Pottery ware and other associated wares were found in the Sathar of Phulpur tehsil, Jalalpur and Shrigverpura in Soraon tehsil and Uparadaha and Lachhagir in Handia tehsil. A large mound with brick structures and ring wells were found in Lachhagir, which was exposed due to erosion by the river Ganga. [13]

In Allahabad tehsil, more ancient sites were found within the city, for example: Draupadi Ghat yielded evidences of habitation with several ring- wells, few burnt brick walls and Northern Black Polished ware and red ware pottery.[14] More Northern Black Polished Pottery ware was found at sited like Tej Bhadur Sapru Hospital and surrounding bungalows, Chilla, Govindpur, Dairabad and Mirapur. Pottery which dated from Kushan period (30 AD to 375 AD) was found from the site of Bharadwaj Ashram.[15]

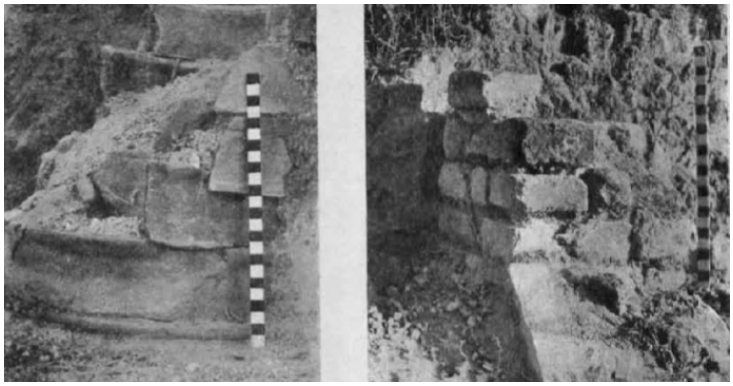


Figure 24 Ring-well and burnt wall remains found at Draupadi ghat, Allahabad Tehsil.[13]

11 Archaeological Survey of India, Indian archaeology Review 1959-60 pg 46
12 Archaeological Survey of India, Indian archaeology Review 1960-61 pg 52
13 Archaeological Survey of India, Indian archaeology Review 1960-61 pg 52
14 Archaeological Survey of India, Indian archaeology Review 1960-61 pg 33
15 Archaeological Survey of India, Indian archaeology Review 1960-61 pg 33

The city of Allahabad, being close to Kaushambi, Bhita, Shringverpur and Sarnath, thrived during the Maurya and Gupta period. In 400 BCE Mahatma Buddha visited Allahabad and stayed in order to spread his teachings, later in 319 BC Chandragupta Maurya set grounds for devotion toward Buddha[16] and started ruling the area followed by Ashoka who erected a Ashoka pillar in Kaushambi. However, when Akbar built the Allahabad fort (1583 AD), he moved the pillar from Kaushambi to the fort (its present location).

Allahabad came under the rule of Samudra Gupta in 326 BC followed by Changraputa II. During the rule of Chandragupta II in 400 BCE, a Chinese traveller, Fa-Hien visited Allahabad and described the city from that time in his book. Archaeological excavations revealed inscriptions from Gupta period at Jhusi in Phulpur tehsil.

4.1.4. The Kannauj Period 500 AD to 1550 AD

Allahabad was taken over by King Harshavardhan of Kannauj in 606 AD who used to hold religious gathering every year at the holy Sangam, in the month of Magh. During his rule in the 7th century a Chinese writer, Hiuen Tsang visited Allahabad and describe the city in his book. He wrote about the rituals performed at the Sangam and mentions the sacred tree of Akshaya-vat near the Sangam. It was believed that the people who sacrificed their lives from this tree into the kamya kup (the wish granting well underneath the tree) attain moksha. And right next to it he describes the Patalpuri temple, which is now within the Allahabad fort.

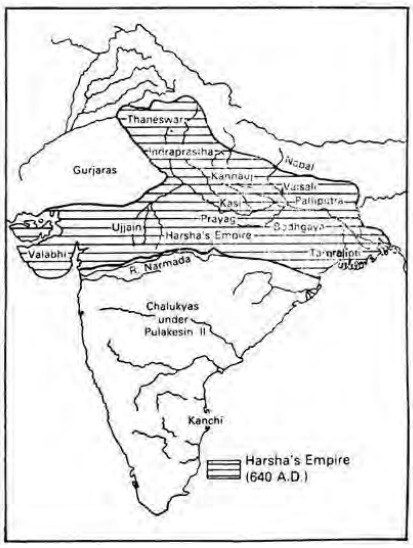


Figure 25 King Harshvardhana's Kingdom in 640AD (Source -www.historydiscussion.net/biography/harsha-vardhana, accessed online on 17th August 2019.)



Figure 26 Spread of Palas and Gurjara-Pratihara kingdoms (Source - John Keay, History of India, 2000, Grove Publications, New York, ISBN 0-8021-3797-0" page 198.)

King Harshavardhana ruled Allahabad till 647 AD after which it was ruled by the Pala rulers of Gaur. Towards the 8th century, with the rise in power of Gurjara- Partiharas, Allahabad came under their administration in 810 [17] under the rule of King Nagabhatta who ruled from their capital Kannauj. In 916, the Rashtrakutas invaded the providence under the leadership of Indra III but they never set settled. Henceforth Allahabad's political history is varied among different texts until, 1194 when Shahab-ud-din Ghauri invaded the province and for the first time Allahabad came under the Mughal rule.

16 Government of India, Allahabad Nagar Nigam, Allahabad Tourism accessed online on 17th August 2019 from http://allahabadmc.gov.in/heritage_city.html

17 Government of India, Allahabad Nagar Nigam, Allahabad Tourism accessed online on 17th August 2019 from http://allahabadmc.gov.in/heritage_city.html

Thereafter, in early 13th century, Turkish rule settled in India and Allahabad became a part of Delhi Sultanate, with Kara as the political nucleus of the Kara- Manikpur province.[18] The political power of Allahabad was revived when Babar, the first Mughal emperor of India, defeated the Afghans in early 16th century.

4.1.5. The Mughal period: 1500 - 1760

During the Mughal rule, Akbar reigned during 1556 and visited Allahabad in 1575, when he realized the strategic location of the town and he decided to colonize the city. He changed the name from Prayag to "Illahabad", the city of Allah. It was then that he finalized the location of the fort on the banks of Triveni Sangam as he felt that it being a religious focus of the province, he can control the people. Also, considering the navigational potential of the river, he decided to set up a community of boat makers, hence making it a religio-cultural centre for the country.[19]



Figure 27 A depiction of Akbar watching over the construction of his fort by Asit Kumar Haldar. (Source - Allahabad where the rivers meet, pg., 45.)

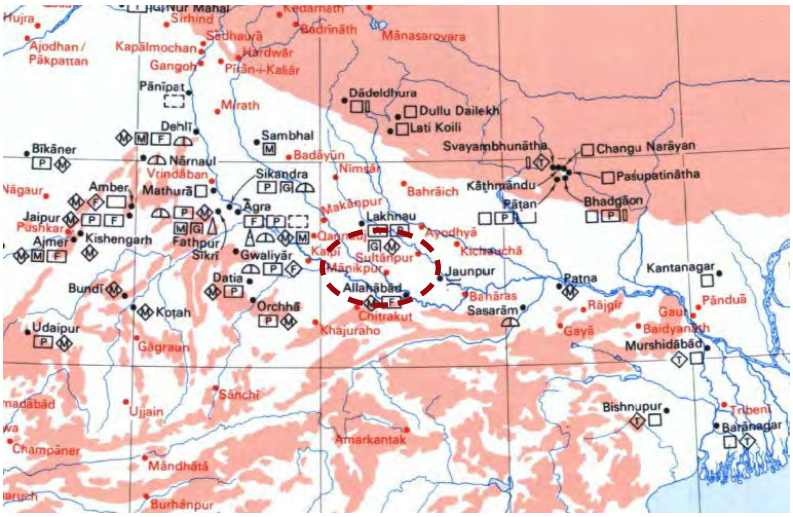


Figure 28 Iconic buildings of Allahabad during early Mughal rule. (Source - dsal. uchicago.edu/reference/schwartzberg, accessed online on 17th August 2019)

During his rule several buildings and settlements were built in around the fort, for example the Daraganj locality including Akbari Masjid on the ghat of river Ganga, were built during this time. It was during this time when Akbar shifted the Ashoka pillar from Kaushambi to Allahabad fort, which is its present location.

Akbar appointed his son Salim as the governor of Allahabad, who then revolted against Akbar and declared himself as the emperor, from here on being known as Jahangir. He built a large Mughal garden within the city where he later built a tomb for his wife, Shah Begum, who died in 1606, followed by his son Khusro in 1622 and Khusro's elder siter, Princess Sultan Nisar Begum in 1646. The garden with these three tombs is now called the Khusro Bagh and the tombs, built in Chunar sandstone, are beautiful examples of Mughal architectural style with simple plain exteriors and extensively painted internal walls. Jahangir also built the Khuldabad Sarai adjacent to Khusro Bagh. However, according to British records for the 19th century, the Sarai was found in a dilapidated state.[20] Until recent years, the eastern and western gateways of the Sarai were the only two structures that survived, but due to their dilapidated state both the gates were demolished one after the other, the latter demolished in lieu of the city's infrastructural development before the Kumbh mela in 2019.

18 Marg Publication, Edited by Neelum Saran Gour, September 2009, Allahabad - Where the rivers meet, pg 45.

19 Minstry of Urban Development, Government of India and World bank, City development plan for Allahabad 2041, pg 59.

20 Marg Publication, Edited by Neelum Saran Gour, September 2009, Allahabad - Where the rivers meet, pg 54.

In early 18th century, the Mughal kingdom saw a downfall with the rise in the Maratha kingdom who demanded Allahabad, as it was an important Hindu pilgrimage site and in 1739 the Marathas officially took over the city. Since then Allahabad experienced great political unrest and shifted between different rulers who tried to capture the city.



Figure 29 Tombs at Khusro Bagh. (Source - https://www.flickr.com/photos/youthwith/7090027971/, accessed online on 18th August 2019.)



Figure 30 Gateway of Sarai at Khurshidabad built by jahangir. The gateway was demolished in 2018. (Source - https://www.jagran.com/uttar-pradesh/allahabad-city-demolition-gate-must-must-rebuild-according-to-mughal-architecture-18753648.html, accessed online on 18th August 2019.)

4.1.6. The British period: 1760-1947

The political disturbance in Allahabad in the 18th century exposed the city to the Britishers who garrisoned the fort in 1764, after the Battle of Buxar.[21] However, it was then sold to the Nawab of Oudh who ruled the city till the end of the century. It was in 1801, that the Nawab handed over Allahabad to the British and the fort was established as the British military centre.

Although trade in India along the rivers was very strong during the 18th century till late 19th century, Allahabad never thrived as an important trade centre. Hence the only trade that happened in the district was inter-tehsil with basic everyday commodities catering only for local consumption.[22] The British understanding the strategic location of the city with the river Ganga and Yamuna acting as a major mode of communication, trade and transportation, decided to urbanize Allahabad as the administrative centre of the country.



Figure 31 Proclamation of Queen Victoria as sovereign of India by Lord Canning, at Allahabad, on 01/11/1858, under the Government of India Act 1858, following The Indian Rebellion of 1857. (Source - https://www.alamy.com/, accessed online on 18th August 2019.)

21 H. R. Nevill, 1911, Allahabad: A Gazetteer, Volume XXIII, District Gazetteers of the United Provinces of Agra and Oudh, F. Luker, Superintendent, Government Press, United Provinces.

22 H. R. Nevill, 1911, Allahabad: A Gazetteer, Volume XXIII, District Gazetteers of the United Provinces of Agra and Oudh, F. Luker, Superintendent, Government Press, United Provinces.

However, the city faced its biggest turmoil in 1857, with the start of India's Freedom Movement against the British rule with Daraganj, Kydganj and Mutthiganj[23] being the most active areas. The revolt resulted in some severe damages to the city as the British barracks, bungalows and the newly constructed railway station was burnt and looted. In anguish the British too burned some parts of the city of which the present Civil lines area faced most damage with the entire area burnt to the ground. In regard to this outrage that in 1858 Governor General Canning declared the official handing over of India, from the East India Company to the British government under Queen Victoria's ruling, at Minto Park. On this day Allahabad was regarded as the capital of India[24], however, the title was given only for one day even though locals believe that Allahabad remained as the capital of India for one year.



Figure 32 Allahabad Fort as seen during 1850's under the British rule. (Source - https://commons.wikimedia.org/wiki/File:Fort_of_Akbar,_Allahabad,_1850s.jpg, accessed online on 18th August 2019.)

Soon afterwards, the British started developing Allahabad in accordance to European urban planning ideologies creating wide streets and avenues beholding elite bungalows, iconic landmark buildings and churches. Allahabad then became the capital for United Province of Agra and Oudh and the seat for jurisdiction with the Allahabad High Court being established in the city in the year 1868.

Being a politically active city, Allahabad became the main city for India's freedom movement with Anand Bhawan being its epicenter. Sessions of Indian National Congress were held here in 1888, 1892 and 1910. It also became a centre for Indian Home Rule Movement which supported Jawaharlal Nehru, who was later imprisoned at the Naini Jail several times. In 1931, Chandrashekhar Azad member of Hindustan Republican Association (HRA) was encircled within Alfred Park or Company Bagh, by British soldiers and before they could capture him, he shot himself. Today, Alfred Park is known as Chandrashekhar Azad Park.

Allahabad always experience intense political activities, hence India's freedom from British rule was joyously celebrated in the city.

23 H. R. Nevill, 1911, Allahabad: A Gazetteer, Volume XXIII, District Gazetteers of the United Provinces of Agra and Oudh, F. Luker, Superintendent, Government Press, United Provinces.

24 Maps of India, 2017, Cities That Have Served As The Capital Of India accessed on 18th August, 2019 from https://www.mapsofindia.com/my-india/cities/cities-that-have-served-as-the-capital-of-india

4.1.7. 1947 to Present Day

After independence, Allahabad functioned more significantly as a religious pilgrimage site and the first Kumbh Mela after independence was organized in 1954 however, due to stampede many people were killed.[25]

It was only in April 1997 that Kaushambi was removed from Allahabad and made into a separate district. Allahabad now has 8 tehsils- Allahabad, Soraon, Phulpur, Handia, Bara, Koraon, Karchhana and Meja. According to Allahabad's previous census of 2011, the total population of the district was calculated to be 59.54 lakhs having only 24.75% of the population live in urban regions of the district, i.e. 1.47 lakhs urban population and 4.48 lakhs rural population.[26] The city also experiences high inflow of tourist with the last record of approximately 28.88 crore tourists in 2018, most of the tourists being religious pilgrims.

In 1986, Allahabad became the starting point for National Waterways No. 1 (NW-1), which is a 1,620km long waterway along Ganga, between Allahabad and Haldia, making it the longest waterway in India. The main cargo transported from Phulpur, Rewa, Satna and Sidhi to the Allahabad terminal are fertilizers and cement.[27]



Figure 33 Map showing the route of national Waterways No. 1 from Allahabad to Haldia (Source - Maps of India, accessed online on 18th August 2019.)

The main occupation of the district still remains to be agricultural, though the statistics have shown a decline 1981 onwards, with the increase in industrialization. It also has some glass and wire-based industries spread over four industrial zones- Along Kanpur road, Naini, Phamphamau and Jhusi towns.[28]

25 Government of India, Allahabad Nagar Nigam, Allahabad Tourism accessed online on 18th August 2019 from http://allahabadmc.gov.in/heritage_city.html

26 Census Population 2019 Data, Allahabad District : Census 2011-2019 data accessed online on 18th August 2019 from https://www.census2011.co.in/census/district/546-allahabad.html

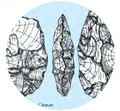
27 Minstry of Urban Development, Government of India and World bank, City development plan for Allahabad 2041, pg 27.

28 Minstry of Urban Development, Government of India and World bank, City development plan for Allahabad 2041, pg 49.

4.2. Historic Timeline

TIMELINE -ALLAHABAD REGION

30,000 BC — Early stone age remains (Pebble, crude flake, tools, Hand-axe and, cleavers etc)



10,000 - 8,000 BC — Hunter and fishermen settlements along the river bank.

- Remains of Neolithic settlement and the earliest example of rice cultivation in Meja Tehsil.
- Painted rock shelters with hunting scenes



10,000 BC — 8,000 BC

5,000 BC — Microliths found at the intersection of Allahabad and Mirzapur.

3,000 BC — **400 BC** Mahatama Buddha visited Prayag and stayed here for a few days to spread his teachings.

0

319 BC Chandragupta Maurya ruled the region with its capital at Kaushambi



232 BC Emperor Ashoka erected a pillar at Kaushambi which is now in Allahabad fort.



500-30 BC Remains from Maurya and Kushan period mainly constituting Northern black pottery-ware found in different areas of the district.

500 AD

326 AD Prayag came under the rule of Samudragupta





400 AD Fa-Hien, a Chinese traveler visited Prayag

606 AD Prayag was undertaken by Kannauj's King Harshwardhan



644 AD Chinese traveler Hieun-T-Sang visited Prayag



810 AD Prayag came under the rule of Gurjara-Pratihara Empire.



1000 AD Establishment of Nishadraj at Shringverpur, which includes the oldest example of Rain Water Harvesting



1000 AD

1194 AD Prayag came under the Muslim rule for the first time. Invaded by Shahab-ud-din Ghori



1500 AD

1529 AD

- Babar and Jallauddin Khilji signed the treaty of Kare
- Begining of Mughal rule in Allahabad



1583 AD Foundation of Allahabad Fort was laid



1599 AD Prince Salim becomes the governor of Allahabad

1606 AD Khusrubagh was constructed



1801 AD Allahabad permanently came under British rule

1857 AD First freedom struggle took place

2,000 AD

LEGENDS
Mauryan Empire (322-187 BC)
Kushan Empire (30-357 AD)
Gupta Empire (319-543 AD)
Harsha Empire (606-647 AD)
Pala Rulers (647-750 AD)
Gurjara- Pratihara Empire (750-916 AD)
Rashtrakuta Empire (916-1194 AD)
Delhi Sultanate (1194-1556 AD)
Mughal Rule (1556-1739 AD)
Marathas (1739-1764 AD)
Nawab of Oudh (1764-1801 AD)
British Empire (1801-1947 AD)



The Allahabad fort seen from across the river, from the Illustrated London News, 1887.



Kumbh Mela, Allahabad, Uttar Pradesh, 1954.

TIMELINE -ALLAHABAD REGION (1700 - 2000 AD)

1,700 AD

1,750 AD

1739 AD Maratha rule in Allahabad



1764 AD Britishers overtook Allahabad and sold it to the Nawab of Oudh Shujaudd - Daulah



1,800 AD

1801 AD Allahabad permanently came under British rule



1831 AD Office of Board of Revenue was established



1856 AD East India Railway was started in Allahabad

1,850 AD

1857 AD The revolt of 1857 was fought with Allahabad being the political epicenter of the revolt.

1858 AD Official handing over of India from East India Company to British Government at Minto park and Allahabad became the United Province.

1865 AD Pioneer newspaper was published

1868 AD Allahabad high court was established



1872 AD Mayo hall was built

1872 AD

1873 AD

- The settlement of chowk near Malviyanagar was established.
- New Katra Nagar was established.

1887 AD Allahabad university was set up making it the forth oldest university in india



1889 AD Bhatiya bhawan library was inaugurated

1890 AD

1872-1890 AD

- Police Headquarter (1868)
- Alfred Park (1868)
- Muir College (1872)
- Government press (1874)
- Public library
- Allahabad museum
- All Saints Cathedral

1900 AD

1905 AD Victoria Memorial was built at Minto Park.



1931 AD Chandrashekhar Azad killed himself at Alfred Park, now called Chandrashekhar Azad Park.



1947 AD India's independence from the British rule.

1950 AD

1986 AD Establishment of National Water Ways 1 from Allahabad to Haldia

2,000 AD

1997 AD Kaushambi was removed from Allahabad district as an independent district.

5. Significance of Allahabad

Allahabad district, having thrived along the banks of the holy river Ganga since ancient times, has witnessed numerous mythological, religious, political, cultural and natural advancements. The settlements that evolved along the rivers, piercing through this spiritual land, are evidences of the historicity of the district. The confluence of Yamuna and Ganga, forming the Triveni Sangam is the focal point of the region imparts great significance to Allahabad, renowned all over the world.

5.1. Archaeological and Historical Significance

The archaeological findings of the Allahabad district, expressive of the mythological and ancient history of the settlement, have been elaborated in the previous chapters. The following salient features highlight the archaeological significance of the region :

a) Cleavers and hand-axes excavated along Belan river in Koraon tehsil, dating back to the Paleolithic period.

b) Evidences of settlements from Neolithic, Chalcolithic and Iron Age period in the south of Meja tehsil, depicting the ancient custom of rice cultivation.

c) Rock shelters exhibiting paintings of hunting, farming, etc., in red ochre. Microliths comprising of simple and parallel side blades, blunted black blades, burins, etc. found within the vicinity.

d) Excavations at Shringverpur revealed the temple of a sage, Shringi Rishi, which is believed to have given the settlement its name.[1]

Several other explorations and excavations revealed traces of an ancient defense wall, dishes and bowls of Northern Black Pottery at Jhusi, and ring-wells lodged onto large mounds in Lachhagir. These findings concede multiple layers of the historic fabric of the region, indicative of its heritage evolution over the years. It helps to derive the anthropological lifestyle of humans, also revealing the pre-historic town planning techniques.

Developed along the banks of the rivers Ganga and Yamuna, major communication networks throughout the country, attracted various conquerors, travellers and scholars over the years, associating multiple values to Allahabad. Its location, geographical setting and rich heritage captivated the Mauryas and the Guptas before Christian era and the Kannauj rulers, Gurjara-Pratiharas, Delhi Sultanate, Mughals and the British in the later years. The ancient literature and philosophy of the region also attracted literaries such as Gautam Buddha, Fa Hien and Hieun Tsang who greatly contributed to the writings that prevail even today, weaving the magnificent historical significance of Allahabad.

1 Government of Uttar Pradesh, Uttar Pradesh Tourism, accessed online on 20th August 2019 from http://uptourism.gov.in/article/shringverpur

5.2. Religious and Cultural Significance

According to the Puranas, it was at this place that Lord Brahma performed the '*ashwamedha yajna*', during the Magha months (January to February), who was visited by Lord Shiva from Kashi, to seek his blessings. The district also finds mention in Ramayana, as Lord Rama, his brother Laxman and consort Sita crossed river Ganga from Shringverpura during their exile, which has been demarcated today by a platform along the river bank. The significance of Allahabad is its prime location along the holy river, Ganga, which meets Yamuna and the mythological river, Saraswati at the city of Allahabad, known as the Triveni Sangam. Their confluence is known to have high spiritual and religious significance as it is believed that the water comes to its most purest form here.

a) Ganga and Yamuna rivers are among the great rivers of India, which are believed to be the liquid form of Goddess Shakti, the energy of creation. In the Shakti cult of hinduism, the goddess is believed to have taken three forms i.e., Durga, kaali and Saraswati. The temples worshipping these three incarnations are scattered over the settlement, along the riverside.

b) The extravagant celebration of the Kumbh Mela is hosted along Triveni Sangam, which is a major attraction at Allahabad. It is believed that the water flowing at the Sangam is like the nectar of immortality which was churned by the Gods themselves. Therefore since ancient times records of religious gatherings and celebrations that have adorned the river bank, have been collected. These congregations were soon referred to as the Kumbh mela, celebrated during the winter month of Magh. While the Kumbh takes place once in 12 years, while the same festival is celebrated in a cycle of every 6 months, at a smaller scale, which is referred to as the Ardh-Kumbh during the Magh months (January to February).[2] The Magh mela is yet another fair which is attended by various Hindu pilgrims, every year during January and February for a period of 45 days.[3] Various pilgrims and religious scholars from all around the world gather with the gurus and ascetics for religious discourses.

c) To commemorate these mythological events, over the years, temples, ashrams, akhadas and religious kunds were constructed across the settlement, delineating the holy episodes, including Shoolkanteshwar temple and Pracheen Adi Madhav Mandir at Karchhana, Hanuman Ji temple in Allahabad, etc.

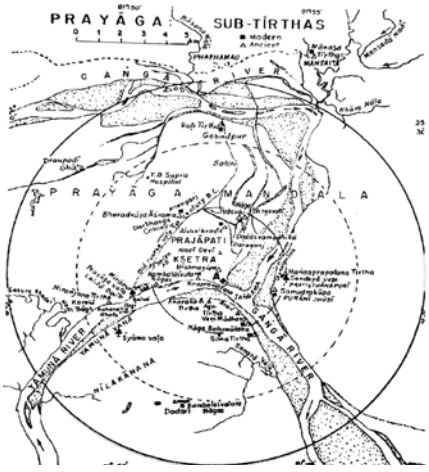


Figure 34 Prayag Mandala (Source - Kumbh Mela – mapping the ephemeral city, Harvard University, South Asia Institute, accessed online on 20th August 2019.)



Figure 35 New Yamuna Bridge in Allahabad (Source - Primary source, 19th June 2019.)

2 Indian Holiday Private Limited, accessed online on 20th August 2019 from https://www.indianholiday.com/best-of-india/festivals/kumbh-mela.html

3 Government of India. Uttar Pradesh Tourism, accessed online on 20th August 2019 from http://www.uptourism.gov.in/pages/top/experience/annual-magh-mela

5.3. Natural / Ecological Significance

Allahabad has exhibited a rich ecological landscape since its existence, with the rivers, Ganga and Yamuna, flowing through the centre of the district. Its strategic location along the riverbank helped to improve trade and commerce, during ancient times, as it was a major means of communication, that supported civilization for thousands of years. The river was a major source of life which provided religious, cultural and commercial needs.



Figure 36 Allahabad, from the Right Bank of the Jumna, 1865 (Source - https://www.watercolourworld.org/painting/allahabad-right-bank-jumna-tww0069c3, accessed online on 20th August 2019.)

This land is a repository of rich flora and fauna, broadly divided into three categories. The doab region mostly constitutes an alluvial soil cover, scattered with patches of sand and silt, ideal for cultivating the rabi crop. The trans-Yamuna and trans-Ganga terrain, mostly interspersed with ravines and drainage channels along the riverside, comprise of a loamy soil, along with a poor sandy soil with *kankar* in certain places. The Vindhyan range arising from the south, from Madhya Pradesh, merges with the existing terrain of the reigon along eastern Bara and western Karchhana tehsil, which primarily comprises of a poor, un-inhabitable soil cover.[4] As urbanization took place over the years, the natural landscape of the region evolved considerably. Where there once existed ghat steps along the river bank creating a buffer for the houses, now have been replaced by a concrete road for ease in vehicular movement.

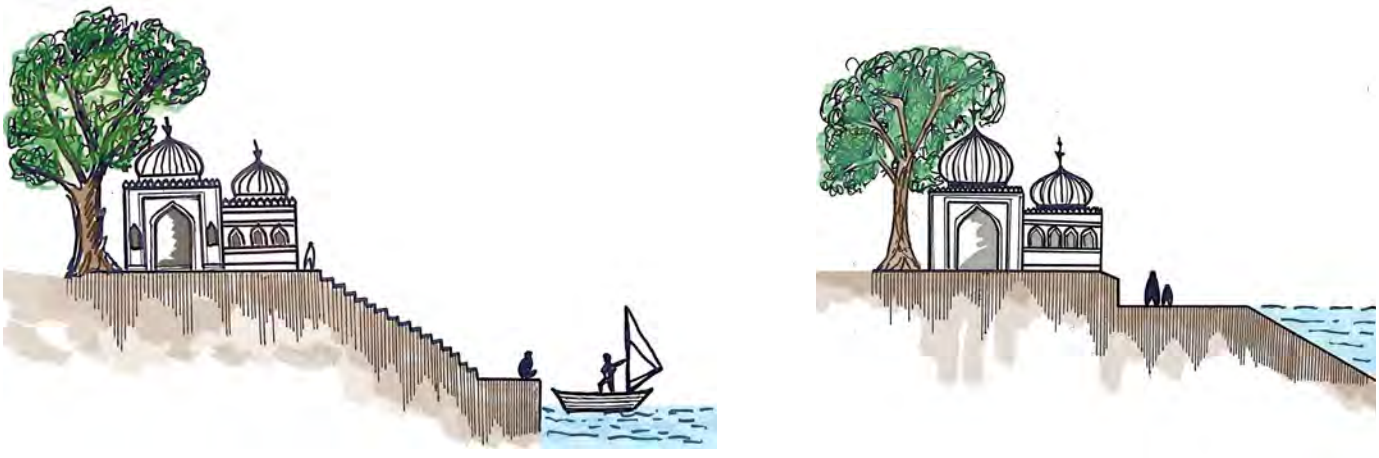


Figure 37 Before and After sketches depicting the evolution of urbanization along the ghats leading to river Yamuna. (Source : Primary Source)

4 H. R. Nevill, 1911, Allahabad: A Gazetteer, Volume XXIII, District Gazetteers of the United Provinces of Agra and Oudh, F. Luker, Superintendent, Government Press, United Provinces.

5.4. Architectural Significance

Allahabad engraved its name in history due to the mythological, religious and political influences over the region, since pre-historic era. While scholars and the literary explored the rich ecology, monarchs reigned along the river bank and ascetics treaded the meandering pathways in search of their religious virtues. The exemplary architecture of the district reveals these multiple layers of history, which continue to exist even today, dynamic in nature. These dynasties brought with them, not just the vision of conquering the country, but imposing their mark on the land. This led to an evolution of the architectural advancements in construction technologies that they brought with themselves, which in turn helped to shape the planning and architectural vocabulary. Allahabad reflects the Mughal and British influences, with traces of Victorian, Georgian and Gothic architecture. The district displays an extraordinary exhibition of religious, administrative and residential buildings.



Figure 38 An amalgamation of the Mughal (multi-foliated arches) and Colonial (pediments) architectural elements at Allahabad High Court. (Source : http://www.indialegallive.com/allahabad-high-court, accessed online on 21st August 2019)



Figure 39 Vijayanagram Hall, Allahabad University with Gothic-inspired arches. (Source : Primary source, visited on 22nd June 2019)

The proximity of Allahabad to Madhya Pradesh is also evident in its temple architecture, evident from the use of animal and human figures in the brackets of a structure, which is a typical architectural feature of the Gwalior and Rewa region. The construction materials and techniques are also a representation of the neighboring districts, such as the use of brick and white sandstone, quarried in abundance from the adjacent region. The temples are mostly constructed in the Nagara-style, with dominating shikharas and uru-shikharas over the garbh-griha, entered through colonnaded verandas with intricate carvings, as seen in Gangolia Shivalay temple in Phulpur. The residences showcase a vernacular architectural style reflected by the ornamental niches, brackets, chajjas and cornices on the facade, such as Lohia's residence in Meja tehsil, which is on its steady path to disappearance.

While Allahabad primarily showcases an Indo-sarcenic architectural style within all tehsils, the settlements primarily demonstrate Muslim and British features. The major mark of the Muslim rule is the Allahabad fort along Triveni Sangam with massive defense walls and gateways, protecting a tree where people were believed to commit suicide in order to attain salvation. The Mughals also built tombs such as in Khusro Bagh, in Allahabad city, comprising of graves of the royal family. Soon after, the British rule overtook Allahabad, and the custody of the fort was given to the East India Company.



Figure 40 English Department, Allahabad University depicting Mughal multi-foliated arches and chattris. (Source : Primary source, visited on 22nd June 2019)



Figure 41 Khusro Bagh with the royal tombs. (Source : https://commons.wikimedia.org/wiki/Category:Khusro_Bagh#/media/File:Khusro_Bagh.jpg, accessed online on 21st August 2019)



Figure 42 All Saint's Cathedral exhibiting a Gothic architectural style. (Source : Primary source, visited on 22nd June 2019)



Figure 43 A colonial residence located at Gulati Marg in Allahabad. (Source : Primary source, visited on 22nd June 2019)

The Colonial rule sees the construction of various churches, administrative, institutional and residential buildings which have been built using Indo-sarcenic architectural elements, as an amalgamation of the vernacular and British features. These structures are primarily expansive, with a low height, entered through arched gateways with a prominent keystone, reflecting an amalgamation of the British and vernacular architectural styles. Large bungalows with green open spaces are also present along the banks of Ganga, representing another typical architectural transformation that Allahabad witnessed. These palatial residential structures were built for the British administrators and wealthy merchants who made contributions to the urban developments of Allahabad and were the main controllers of trade through the district. Industrialization was not the aim of the British, however they constructed the railways linking the district with other parts of the country, with the help of a the bridge across Yamuna river. For trade and commerce purposes they also laid the Grand Trunk Road cutting across Allahabad, which divides the district approximately into two equal parts - Mutthiganj and Ram Bagh.



Figure 44 Girl's School, Civil lines built during the Colonial period. (Source : Primary source, visited on 22nd June 2019)



Figure 45 A colonial building reused as a bank, presently. (Source : Primary source, visited on 22nd June 2019)

These architectural evidences state the political, economic and social flourishment of different conquerors, which helped in the evolution of the living style, building design, construction materials and technologies over the years. The proximity of the city to the rivers, Yamuna and Ganga, helped to bring immense trade from all over the country, which spread deep into the settlements, showcasing the administrative changes through centuries depicted by its architectural manifestation. Today, as urbanization takes over Allahabad, dense settlements have developed along the river banks, which have further migrated into the countryside, creating a dynamic architectural landscape for the region. With modern advancements, the vernacular practices have not been diminished, but simply modified. However, there still exist various residential, administrative and religious buildings that face the threat of disappearance, as they lie in a state of dilapidation.

6. Architectural Description

The cultural landscape of Allahabad has been influenced by the various rulers who have ruled the region. This can be seen as one walks around the city of Allahabad. The architectural characteristics of the buildings show the evolution of the city. Most of the buildings were built during the Mughal and the British empire. Hence, the architecture style is an amalgamation of these architectural elements from these two periods. Allahabad, being the religious and the administrative hub of India, displays a wide variety of building typologies such as residential, commercial, institutional, civic, industrial etc.

6.1. Building Typologies

The different typology of buildings in any area is characterized on the basis of their functionality and location. The location is also dependent on the projected usage, lifestyle and requirements of the communities, along with the overall social, cultural and political context of the larger settlement which surrounds the building.

i) Residential

In lieu of the various settlements that evolved in Allahabad, residential structures built over different periods can be categorized based on its scale and planning. The character of these residences narrates the story of their patron and the events that would have led to their construction.

a) The British built residential bungalows along the Civil lines area. These bungalows were built within a spatial layout, with large gardens and a driveway along the front and open spaces on all three sides. They are characterized by a linear plan building with an extended porch and semi-circular arches. The spatial footprint of the site and its level of ornamentation on the building translate the administrative status of the British official living in the house at that time.



Figure 46 One of the larger British bungalow in Civil lines with elaborate architectural features (Source - Primary survey on 24th June 2019)



Figure 47 A medium sized British bungalow in Dhoomaganj area (Source - Primary survey on 24th June 2019)

b) As Allahabad city was urbanized, merchants, traders and influential people from surrounding area settled their base in the city and built elaborate houses mostly called Kothis, Bhawan, etc. The architectural style of these houses is inspired from the local traditional architecture, with elements like carved brackets, ornamental arches and motifs.



Figure 48 Badi Kothi used to be a residence of one of the elite merchants from the 19th century (Source - Primary survey on 20th June 2019)



Figure 49 One of the merchant houses built in the 20th century in Chowk area (Source - Primary survey on 20th June 2019)

c) Along the ghats of the river Ganga, local rulers from different regions built their houses which were used by them during their religious visits to the city. Most of these residences have a temple along with several rooms interlinked with courtyards. These are now used as community houses, housing the caretakers' family or decedents of the royal family who built it.



Figure 50 Rewa Kothi built for the royal family of the Rewa (Source - Primary survey on 21st June 2019)

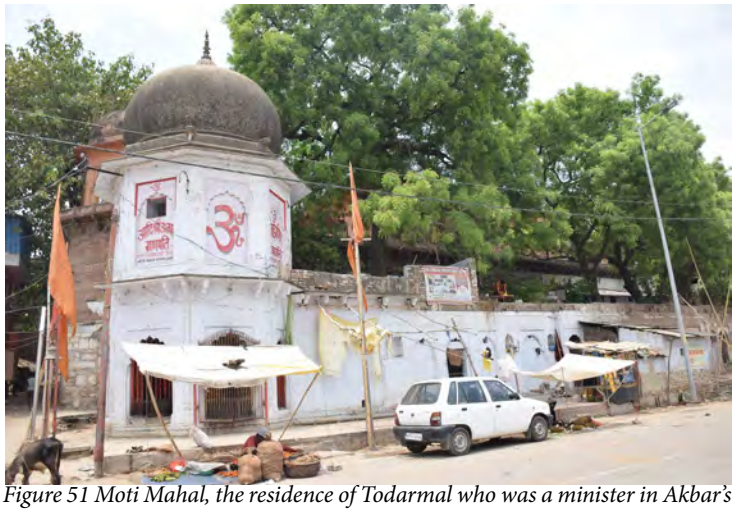


Figure 51 Moti Mahal, the residence of Todarmal who was a minister in Akbar's court (Source - Primary survey on 21st June 2019)

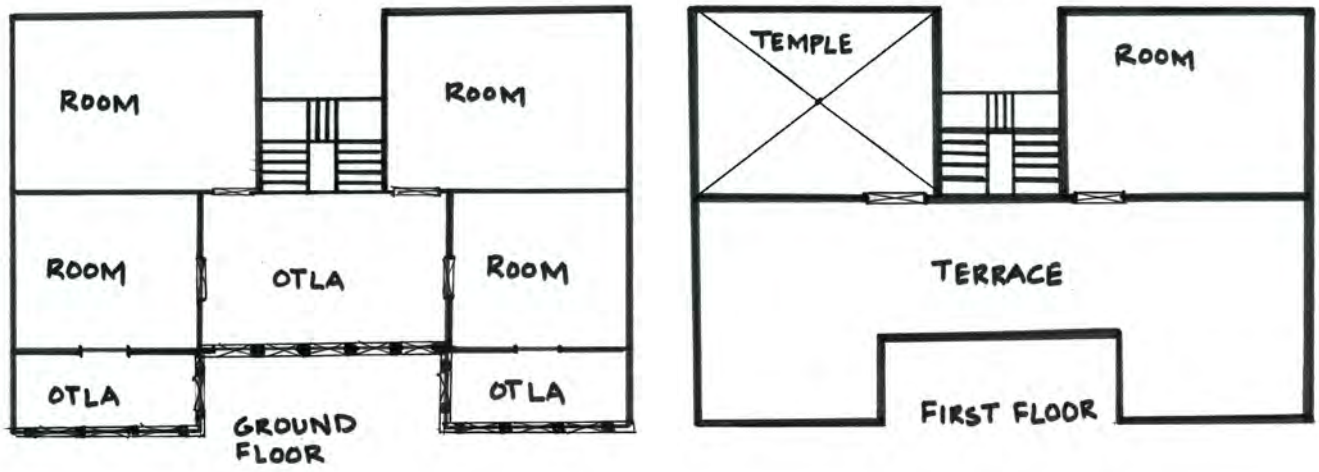


Figure 52 Moti Mahal, the residence of Todarmal who was a minister in Akbar's court (Source - Primary survey on 21st June 2019)

d) In the denser historic settlements of the city, there are several mixed use residences. These are row houses with adjoining side walls, having a commercial space on the ground floor and the residence on the first floor. These houses were built by local traders, fishermen, pandas etc.



Figure 53 Street in Daraganj with traditional mixed used houses on both sides (Source - Primary survey on 20th June 2019)



Figure 54 A mixed use house in Daraganj (Source - Primary survey on 20th June 2019)

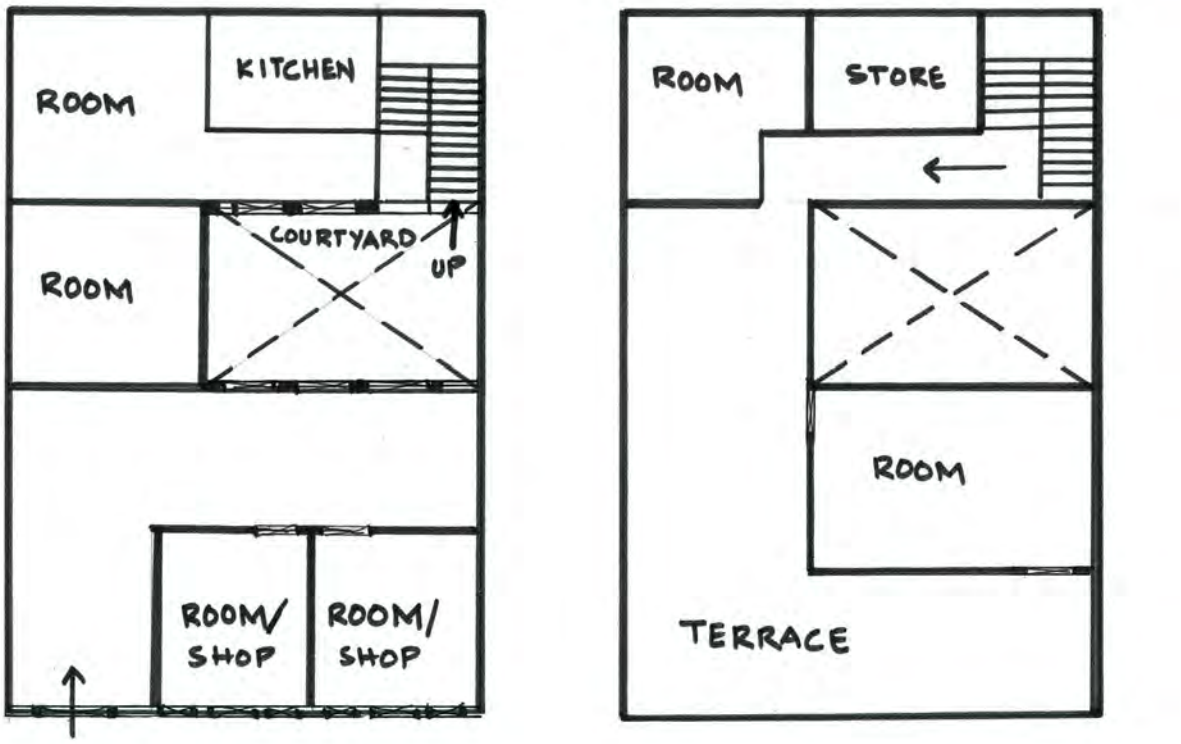


Figure 55 A typical layout of mixed use houses showing the general spatial planning (Source - Primary survey)

e) In order to cater for the administrative officials, colonies were settled in different parts of the city with rectangular or square plots. The houses built were inspired by both traditional and colonial architectural styles. However the ornamentation on these houses is very subtle.



Figure 56 A bankers house in North malakka area (Source - Primary survey on 20th June 2019)

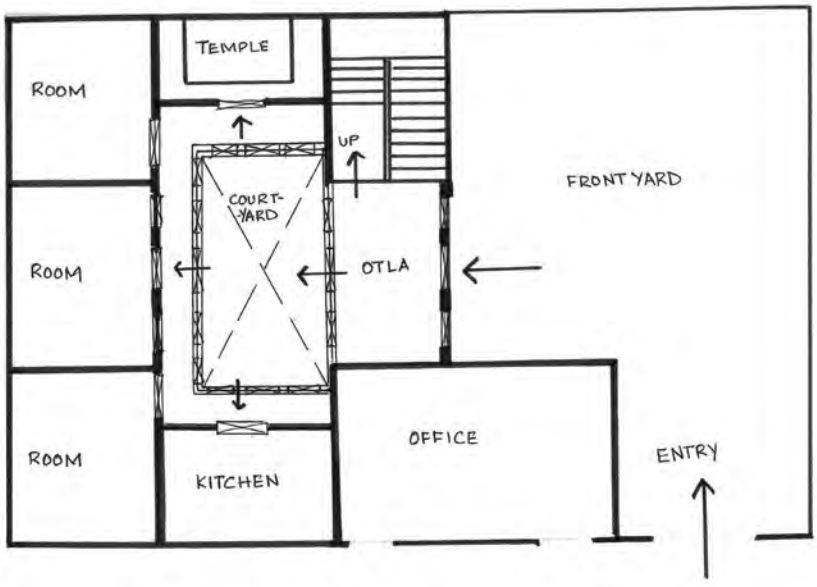


Figure 57 A typical layout of medium sized housed showing the general spatial planning (Source - Primary survey)

ii) Civic Buildings

The city of Allahabad has been a political and administrative hub of India since the early years of British rule. Hence iconic administrative buildings like the Allahabad High Court, Government Press, Revenue office etc were built. Public amenities like hospitals, police stations and jail, post office etc were also established. Most of these buildings are built in and around the Civil lines which was the core of the British settlement in Allahabad and today these buildings stand as important landmarks of the city. Though these buildings are spread out all around the city, they are mostly concentrated in the Civil lines and Dhoomaganj areas.



Figure 58 Kotwali Police Station in Allahabad City(Source - Primary survey on 20th June 2019)



Figure 59 Accountant General and Educational Director Office (Source - Primary survey on 24h June 2019)



Figure 60 Motilal Nehru Eye Hospital in George Town, Allahabad city (Source - Primary survey on 22nd June 2019)

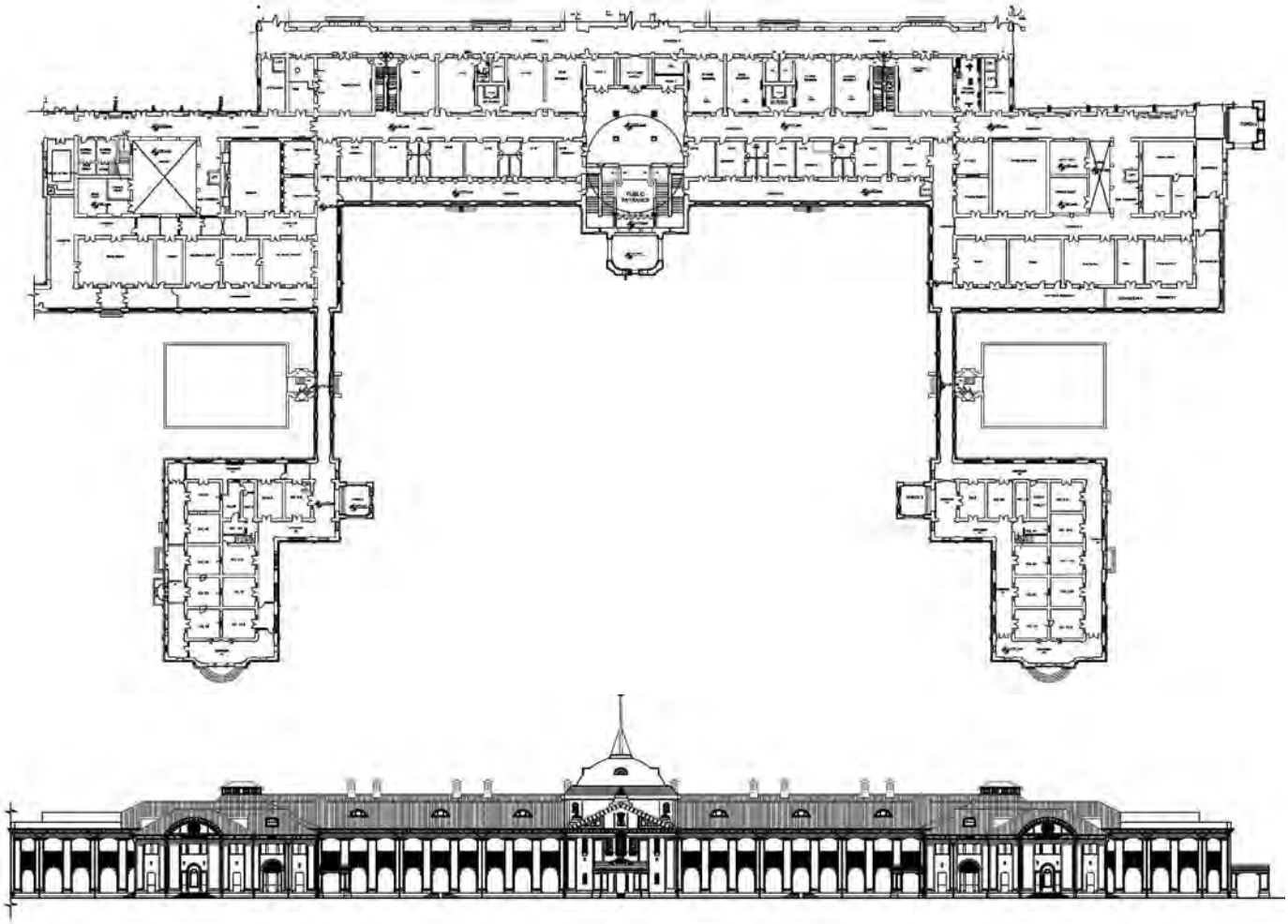


Figure 61 Plan and front Elevation of Allahabad High Court showing its spatial planning and architectural features (Source - Primary survey)

iii) Institutional

Allahabad hosts one of India's oldest universities, the Allahabad University, which is spread across the Katra area. It is the largest educational institute of Allahabad constituting several educational and hostel buildings. Apart from the Allahabad University, there are historic schools and colleges spread across the district, with Naini in Karchhana tehsil being the second educational hub of the district.

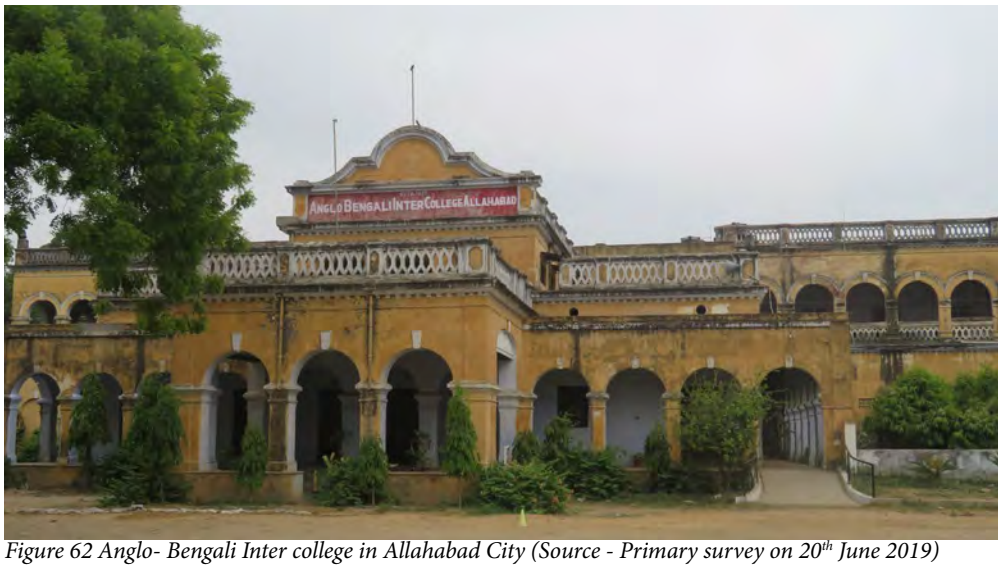


Figure 62 Anglo- Bengali Inter college in Allahabad City (Source - Primary survey on 20th June 2019)



Figure 63 Vijaynagaram Hall of Allahabad university which used to be the old Muir College (Source - Primary survey on 24th June 2019)



Figure 64 Centre for Woman's Studies, Allahabad University (Source - Primary survey on 24th June 2019)

iv) Forts

There have been several rulers to rule Allahabad due to its strategic location at the confluence of rivers Ganga and Yamuna. The Sangam not only holds high religious significance but also acted as a mode of trade, transport and communication via the rivers. As a result two forts were built in the district, one towards the Allahabad tehsil side of the Sangam- the Allahabad fort and other towards the Phulpur side of the Sangam- the Ulta Kila.

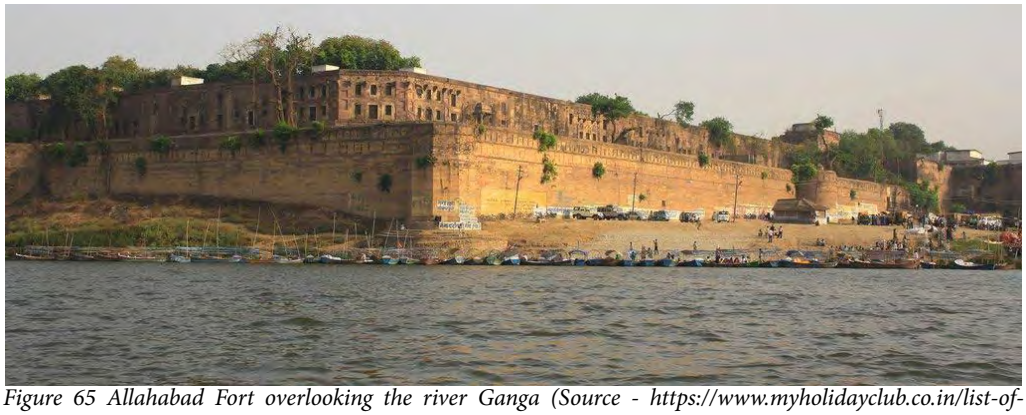


Figure 65 Allahabad Fort overlooking the river Ganga (Source - https://www.myholidayclub.co.in/list-of-kerala-houseboat-package.php?child_id=child140&parent_id=Parent13&subcat_id=SUBCAT10&cat_id=CAT2#packageoflist)



Figure 66 The Rani Mahal in Allahabad Fort(Source - Primary survey on 23rd June 2019)

Allahabad Fort was built by the Mughal Emperor, Akbar. It is one of the largest fort built by Akbar. It is located in close proximity to the city highway and is accessible from the Capital of Agra both by land and river. Fort is divided into four segments, with delightful apartments and spacious gardens on the ground floor, for the Emperor. The second and third floor was for the Queen, relatives and personal attendants of the Emperor and the fourth served as a barracks for the soldiers. The fort also contained the embankment which is 4 Kms long, 107 feet broad and 37 feet tall to protect the city from floods. The fort is spread in the area of 1.6 Sq. kms. and the entire fort is built in sandstone masonry. Fort Contains 33 Mansions, three *khwabgahs* (sleeping quarters), 25 gates, 23 bastions, 277 houses, 176 barracks, two audience halls, 77 cellars, one baoli, five wells and a canal connecting the fort with the river Yamuna. The ground floor of the building is an extensive hall of 64 pillars while the first floor bears a large central chamber surrounded by eight ancillary ones and an encompassing veranda. After the Mughal rule, the fort was under the British rule, acting as their military centre. However, after the mutiny of 1857 many structures within the fort were destroyed and later new colonial military style structures were built.

vi) Religious

a) Temples

According to Hindu mythology, Allahabad is considered as one of the most scared places and is also referred as "Tirthraj". Due to its high religious significance the district hosts several Hindu temples, specially along the Sangam area. Most of these temples are dedicated to Lord Shiva, associated with worshiping the river Ganga and Triveni Sangam. Since one of the oldest religious sites has been located along the district, with their reference to the Puranas, Ramayana or Mahabharata, a temple has been built on most of these sites to mark its importance. Therefore, even though the building structure is new, the site holds high significance and attracts pilgrims from all across the country.



Figure 67 Nag- Vasuki Temple in Allahabad City along the ghats of river Ganga (Source - Primary survey on 21st June 2019)



Figure 68 Mankameshwar Temple in Allahabad City (Source - Primary survey on 21st June 2019)



Figure 69 Mankameshwar Temple in Allahabad City (Source - Primary survey on 23rd June 2019)

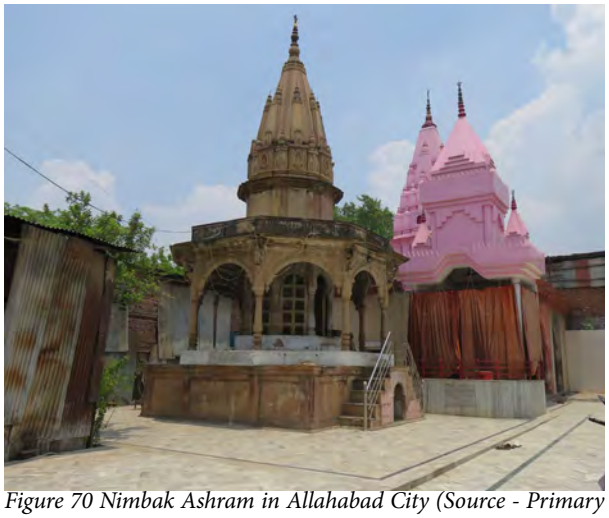


Figure 70 Nimbak Ashram in Allahabad City (Source - Primary survey on 23rd June 2019)

The oldest temples known is Allahabad is the Patalpuri Mandir with the sacred Akhaya-vat next to it. The Akhaya-vat is said to be the sacred tree blessed by Lord Shiva from where if one sacrifices their life, they are said to attain moksha. This temple and tree were documented in the travellogues of early Chinese travellers who visited India in the 3rd century. When Akbar built the Allahabad fort he included the temple within his fort complex in order to stop people from performing this ritual.



Figure 71 Patalpuri Temple and Akhsaya-vat inside Allahabad Fort (Source - Primary survey on 20th June 2019)

b) Ashram/ Dharamshala/ Math/ Akharas

Since Allahabad is the site for the famous Kumbh Mela, several Hindu religious groups have set their centres in the city in the form of Ashrams, Math and Akharas. These centres are usually dedicated to a saint from historic times. The current head of the centre guides the followers or the pilgrims as the saints religious practice and teachings. Over the years, these centres have developed from a small area adjacent to the temple to a larger complex with elaborate architectural elements. These complexes are usually planned around a courtyard with a temple, rooms for the followers and pilgrims and gathering halls. While most of these buildings have been intensively renovated with a modern architectural style, the sites are famous among religious tourists.





Figure 72 Shri Prachin Akhara in Daraganj area (Source - Primary survey on 21st June 2019)

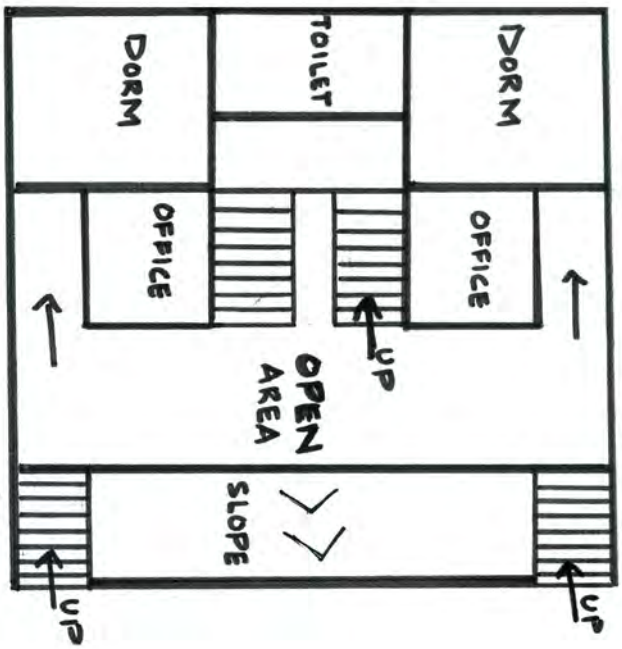


Figure 73 Typical layout for a small scale dharamshala (Source - Primary survey)

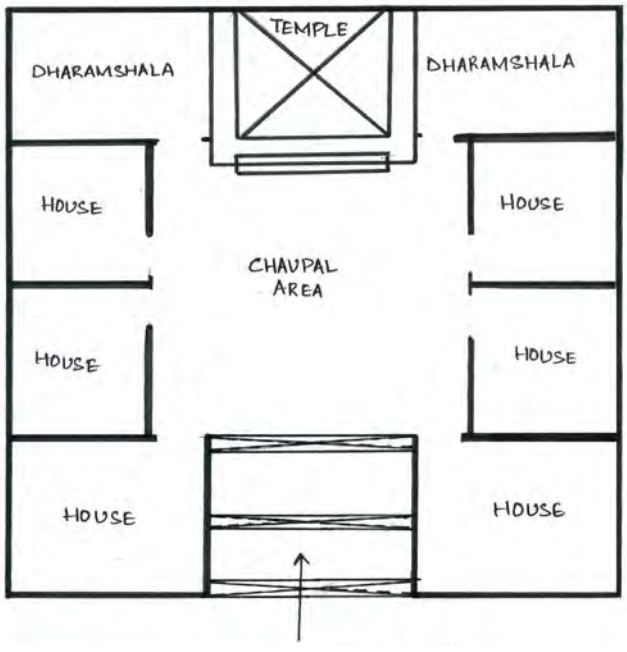


Figure 74 Typical layout for a residential and dharamshala complex by a religious group (Source - Primary survey)



Figure 75 Bharadwaj Ashram in its present setting (Source - Primary survey on 22nd June 2019)

Bharadwaj Ashram in Allahabad is the oldest ashram, known to be built by sage Bharadwaj, one of the revered Vedic sages of ancient India. He is known to have contributed extensively in ancient Indian literature of the Puranas and the Rig Veda. He also holds mention in the Ramanyana and Mahabharata as a well renowned sage to offers blessings and teachings to Ram and Sita, and the Kauravas and Pandava princes. The ashram is said to be established when he stayed in Allahabad to perform rituals at the holy Sangam.

c) Mosques and Dargahs

With the establishment of the Mughal rule in Allahabad, large number of Muslim population settled in Allahabad specially in the historic settlements that were set before the British colonized the city. This led to the requirement of multiple mosques and dargahs to be built in these localities. The first mosque in Allahabad city was Jama Masjid built by Akbar, but that mosque was demolished by the Britishers. Though there are several mosques built around the district, two mosques that hold high historic and architectural value are the Shahi Mazjid in Chowk and the Akbari Masjid in Daraganj area.



Figure 76 View of Akbari masjid from the bank of river Ganga (Source - Primary survey on 21st June 2019)



Figure 77 Shahi Masjid built by Dara- Shikoh, son of Shah Jahan (Source - Primary survey on 22nd June 2019)



Figure 78 View of Shahi Masjid's painted ceiling (Source - Primary survey on 22nd June 2019)

d) Churches

With the arrival of the British rule in Allahabad, they started urbanizing Allahabad, developing it into the administrative capital for the country. As a result, several British colonies for important British officials were established in the city and churches were built in these areas. The typology of churches in Allahabad ranges from simple Georgian style with a high steeple and circular columns, to elaborate Gothic style with pointed arches and rose windows. Most of these churches are built with brick as industrialization was quite high during the 19th and early 20th century. However, the All Saints Cathedral in Civil Lines, completed in 1891 built in white sandstone, is the most elaborate and decorated church of Allahabad.





Figure 79 All Saints Cathedral built by Sir William Emerson in Gothic Revival architecture style with flying buttresses, large rose windows and gargoyles (Source - Primary survey on 21st June 2019)



Figure 80 The Allahabad Presbyterian Church, Katra (Source - Primary survey on 22nd June 2019)



Figure 81 The Holy Trinity Anglican Church, Allen Ganj (Source - Primary survey on 21st June 2019)

Holy Trinity Anglican Church in Allen Ganj was said to have the highest steeple in Allahabad, which at one point, was used to signal boats travelling by the river Ganga. It also holds tombstones of several high ranked British officials. Today, the church is a part of Holy Trinity School.

Apart from these independent churches, Christian schools, built for the children of the British families housed a church. For example, the St. Joshephs Cathedral in St. Josephs School.



Figure 82 St. Josephs Cathedral inside St. Josephs College (Source - Primary survey on 23rd June 2019)

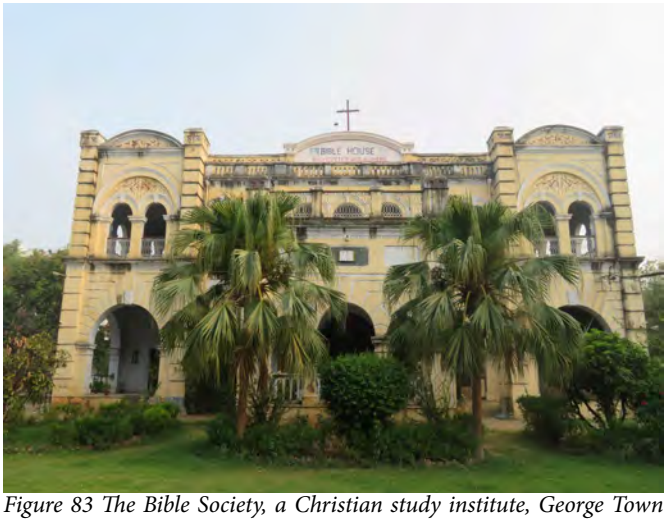


Figure 83 The Bible Society, a Christian study institute, George Town (Source - Primary survey on 23rd June 2019)



Figure 84 Methodist Church, Civil Lines (Source - Primary survey on 23rd June 2019)

v) Water-related Structures

One of the historic water related structure of Allahabad includes the water harvesting system at Shrigverpur, building during the Nishadraj kingdom in the 1st century AD. This brick structure, built on the banks of river Ganga, was excavated by the Archaeological Survey of India (ASI) in 1980s, exposing series of water tanks and baths that were used to store the excess water of river during floods. Though most of the kingdom was eroded by the change in course of the river, a large part of the water harvesting system still exists.

Even though Allahabad is one of the most religious cities on the bank of river Ganga and Yamuna, not many water structures are found here. This is mainly due to the extensive urbanization of the city under various rulers, who concentrated on developing it majorly as a political, administrative and institutional hub rather than a religious centre. According to earlier records and local tales, a few kunds exist around the historic settlements of the city. However, today they remain dry and in a dilapidated state, mostly lost under modern city development.



Figure 85 Water tanks at Shringverpur (Source - Primary survey on 22nd June 2019)



Figure 86 Water tanks at Shringverpur (Source - Primary survey on 22nd June 2019)



Figure 87 Water tanks at Shringverpur (Source - Primary survey on 22nd June 2019)

The ghats that one sees today are mostly re-constructed on historic sites. Small wells can be found around the residential settlements, mostly on the outskirts of Allahabad city.



Figure 88 Saraswati Ghat on the bank of river Yamuna (Source - Primary survey on 19th June 2019)



Figure 89 Arail Ghat at Triveni Sangam, Naini, Karchhana Distict (Source - Primary survey on 20th June 2019)



Figure 90 Samudra Koop, a sacred well in Jhusi, Phulpur Distict (Source - Primary survey on 21st June 2019)

vi) Cemetery, Burial grounds and Tombs

Burial and cremation have been associated with human civilization since early years as early as the pre-historic times. Remains of burial grounds from Neolithic times are recorded in Meja tehsil of Allahabad district.

The city of Allahabad holds the rest place of Prince Khusro, his mother and his sister at the Khusro Bagh. It is an iconic example of Mughal garden and tomb architecture, built in white sandstone. The elaborate tomb structures display simple carved niches on the exterior facade and extensive carvings and wall paintings in the interiors.



Figure 91 Tomb of Khusro at Khusro Bagh, Allahabad city (Source - https://prayagraj.nic.in/tourist-place/khusro-bagh/ , accessed online on 29th July 2019)



Figure 92 Bristish cemetery also known as Gora cemetery, at Kydganj, Allahabad city (Source - Primary survey on 19th June 2019)



Figure 93 Allahabad Parsee Cemetery (Source - Primary survey on 24th June 2019)

vii) Industrial

A significant amount of industrial development happened in the Allahabad district during the overall development within the district. As a result to development in trade in the surrrounding districts and the introduction of railways in India by the British in 1850s, several rail bridges were built in the district. This helped in ease of transportation of goods from Calcutta (now Kolkata) to northern states of the country.

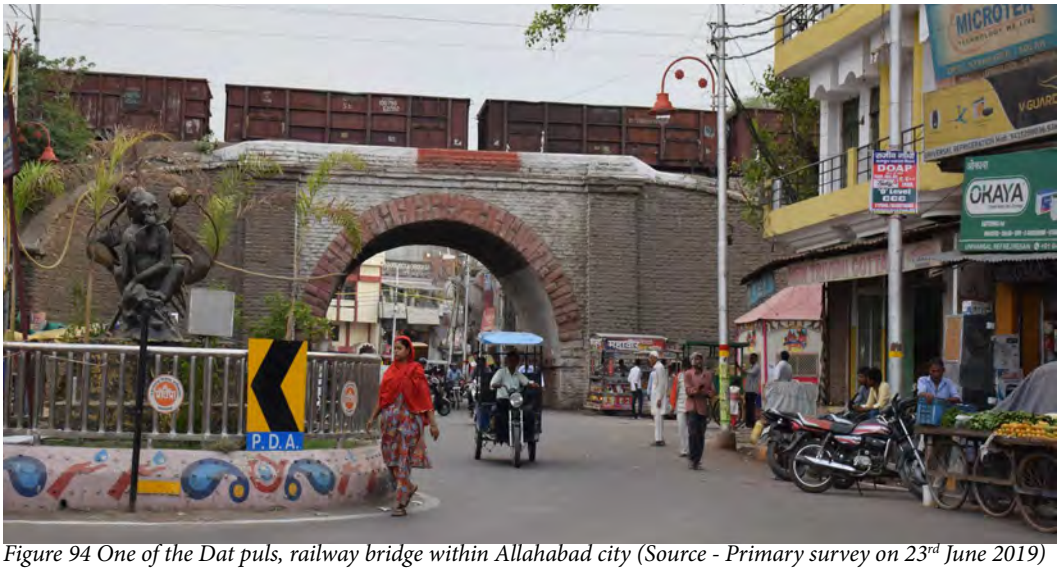


Figure 94 One of the Dat puls, railway bridge within Allahabad city (Source - Primary survey on 23rd June 2019)



Figure 95 Lord Curzon Railway bridge over river Ganga (Source - Primary survey on 19th June 2019)



Figure 96 An old Brick Kiln in Handia tehsil (Source - Primary survey on 24th June 2019)

6.2 Architecture of the buildings

The architecture of all the above building typologies of all scales in Allahabad is primarily an amalgamation of Mughal and Colonial architecture. The cross cultural influences of architecture that the Mughals and British brought with them, with effective usage of local materials and knowledge systems is evident in all the types of historic built fabric in the region.

The basic materials of construction primarily consist of sandstone (mostly Chunar sandstone, transported from Mirzapur district), bricks, timber and lime (as binding and finishing material).

The local vernacular architectural style can be mostly seen in some historic residential settlements from Mughal times. Though, built in that era, the architectural style of these houses is inspired from Rajputana and Bundelkhand regions. These structures are built with beams, lintel, columns and load bearing walls for load transfer. The elements of ornamentation include brackets and carvings, with adherence to the local architectural style. In the more ornamental structure like the temples, motif and ornamentations are influenced from the folk paintings of the region and use of animal and human figures in possible places of ornamentation like brackets.



Figure 97 Nimbak Ashram in Allahabad city, showing the local architecture style with ornamented columns, arched openings and brackets in the shape of human figures (Source - Primary survey on 21st June 2019)



Figure 98 Somehwar Mahadev Temple in Daraganj with ornamental structural elements (Source - Primary survey on 20th June 2019)

The buildings with stronger Mughal influences display elements like domes and arches, in combination the local vernacular style. With this transformation, the folk paintings and sculptures changed to floral motifs and geometrical patterns. However, most of the buildings seen in Allahabad from the Mughal time period have minimal ornamentation on its outer facade. It is mostly decorated with arches and niches.



Figure 99 Entrance gate for Moti Mahal, which was Todarmal's residence, a minister from Akbar's court (Source - Primary survey on20th June 2019)



Figure 100 Vivekanada Admin Block of Allahabad University with inspiration from Mughal and Rajputana architecture styles (Source - Primary survey on 24th June 2019)

In fact, the Mughal dynasty was spread across the country and had intermingled with different local and regional cultures, their architecture also transformed and evolved with respect to regional context. These elements though suitable and essential for their respective regions, also traveled across different parts of the country with the artisans and craftspersons who travel with Mughal armies. Such examples can also be seen in Allahabad.

The largest amount of architectural amalgamation can be seen with the introduction of the Colonial rule in Allahabad. It was then that the local architecture style was mixed with the colonial architecture style. The planning and architecture, both were affected with this paradigm shift. However, the structural system did not change much in this period of architectural transformation. Use of semicircular arches, verandas, porches, bastions etc were visible in all types of buildings.



Figure 101 Ram Janki Mandir in Kydganj Allahabad with Mughal niches and Rajputana ornamentation and jharokhas (Source - Primary survey on 19th June 2019)



Figure 102 A residence in Allahabad city with amalgamation of Mughal and Colonial architecture styles, with heavy floral ornamentation inspired from Mughal architecture style (Source - Primary survey on 24th June 2019)



Figure 103 A residence in Allahabad city with amalgamation of Mughal and Colonial architecture styles, with lesser ornamentation and focus on key stone and quoins from Colonial architecture style (Source - Primary survey on 24th June 2019)

Besides the residential and religious buildings, the most iconic examples of different architecture styles can be seen in the buildings of Allahabad university. This lead to the creation of Indo-saracenic architecture style, which is a true amalgamation of Colonial and Mughal architecture style. By this time, influences from Gothic architecture styles can also be seen, which was a cultural influence on the British administrators from European countries.



Figure 104 The Mayo hall or Amitabh Bachchan Sports Conplex, in Allahabad university, Indo- saracenic architecture style (Source - Primary survey on 23rd June 2019)

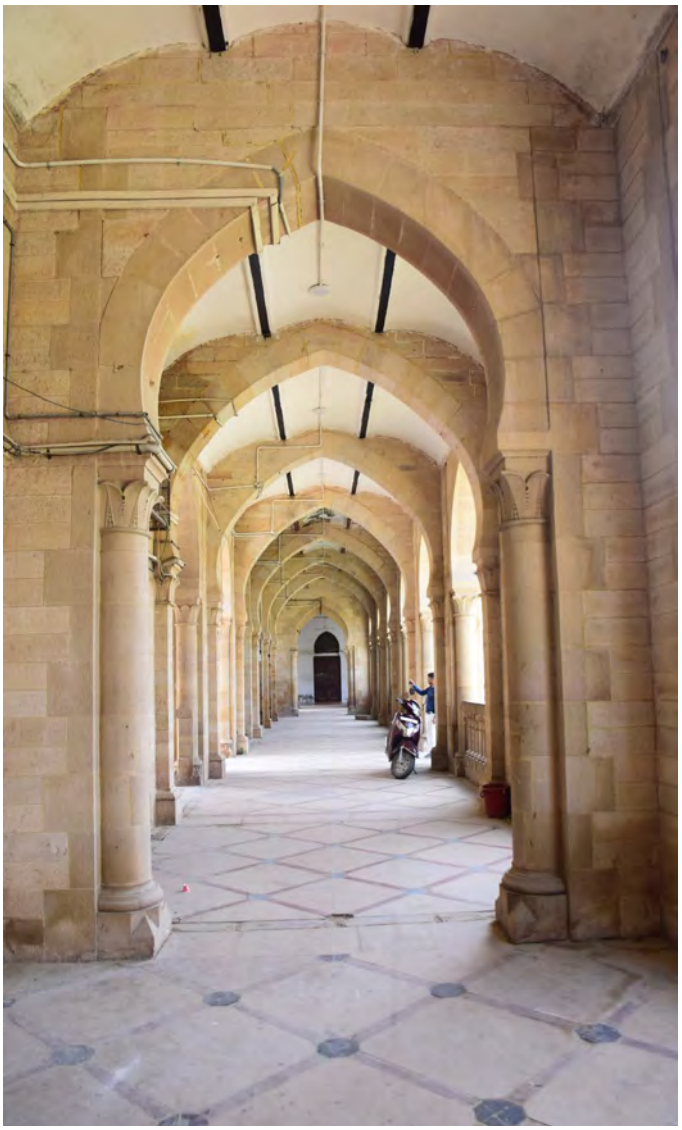


Figure 105 Corridor of Vijaynagaram Hall in Allahabad university, Indo- saracenic architecture style with Mughal tudor arches resting on corinthian columns (Source - Primary survey on 23rd June 2019)



Figure 106 Another corridor of Vijaynagaram Hall in Allahabad university, Indo- saracenic architecture style with Gothic arched openings (Source - Primary survey on 23rd June 2019)



Figure 107 The Vijaynagaram Hall in Allahabad university, Indo- saracenic architecture style with Gothic elements and Mughal dome (Source - Primary survey on 23rd June 2019)



Figure 108 All Saints cathedral exhibiting an iconic example of Gothic church building in Allahabad city (Source - Primary survey on 19th June 2019)

6.3. Evolution pattern in Architecture of Allahabad

The architecture of Allahabad district, especially Allahabad city has tremendously evolved over the centuries. The historic buildings present in the area presently show characteristic transformation or evolution of the architecture in the region from the 16th century to the present. However, there are few building that even belong to the pre- historic or mythological times (before 5th century A.D.), for which the exact year is not known. There are few buildings that have been listed from 5th- 7th and 12th century. The number of historic buildings present in the area also edify the fact that the built settlement of Allahabad primarily began from the 18th century and bloomed to its peak during the British rule i.e. 19th and 20th century. It is also to be noted that even though many sites are historic, the buildings have been re-constructed in the recent years. However, due to the historic significance of the site, the same has been includede in the documentation.

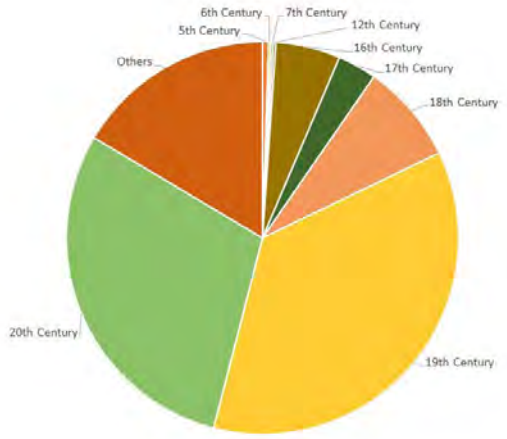


Figure 109 Pie chart showing the quantity of built heritage in Allahabad district in different time periods (Source - As per primary survey done on site)

As discussed earlier, the information of architecture typologies and settlement patter before the arrival of British in the district is very limited to some residential, religious sites and ghats along the banks of both the rivers. It was during the British period that the city saw its major development in institutional and civic buildings. Churches and cemeteries were also built during this period.

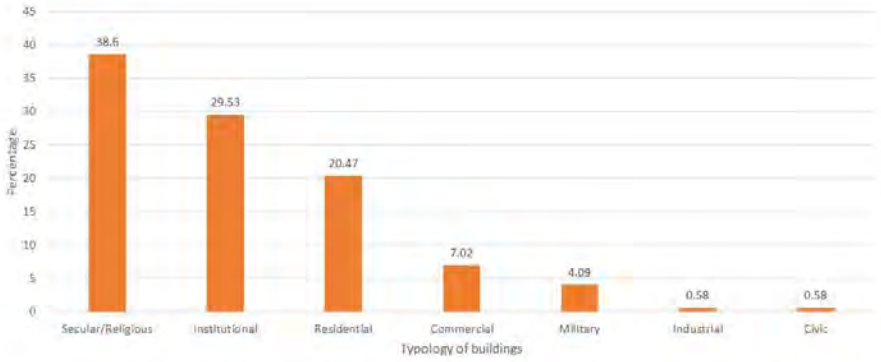


Figure 110 Graph showing the percentage of buildings as per their property usage, spread across the district (Source - As per primary survey done on site)

On a holistic basis the architecture of Allahabad district can be attributed primarily to three time periods- Pre-Mughal, Mughal and British. The analysis of built heritage in the district convey the major architectural developments of historic and architectural value that are still present here, from the Maurya period, flourishing over the Mughal and British period.

7. Approach and Methodology

The term 'Built Heritage' is a fluid term constituting a diverse array of elements. From individual buildings, to entire precincts of towns, monuments, structures, gardens and landscapes. Heritage is about the value people attach to places and creating local identity and distinctiveness. Allahabad District has innumerable values and their significance associated with centuries. On the whole, the areas represent Indian heritage and culture.

The purpose of this report is to identify the built heritage of Allahabad District which defines the present city and to derive its association with the river Ganga. The aim to understand the importance of the river in the historic timeline of the city and analyze the architectural characteristics based on this information. For the purpose of this study a boundary was defined at a distance of 5km from the bank of the river on both the sides.

The listing process comprised the preparation of inventories of heritage buildings and sites with respect to their cultural, architectural and historic significance. Following are the elaborated tasks at various stages:

7.1 Literature Study

This stage included the procuring of all existing information, lists and database available from the secondary sources such as national archives, ASI library, INTACH documentation centre etc.

It started with the identification of reliable sources. The various sources including gazetteers, travel books, and several other specialized books containing information about the architecture and history of the area to be listed/documented was gathered. Secondary research on all documentation that has been done so far on Allahabad District was carried out at this stage.

Secondly important places and building were selected based on following selection criteria:
- Historic archaeological significance
- Mythical or associational significance of the place
- Pilgrim and tourist preference for visit to the place
- Mention in literature and maps
- Typologies
- Accessibility

The archival research and documentation of the cultural assets in terms of its history, old photographs, drawings, maps, people associated, occasions, ceremonies or festivals celebrated in the building and region was done with the help of available secondary sources. This included, the built form and settlement pattern that helped understand the significance of the heritage assets and analyze its association with the river Ganga.

7.2 Primary Site Survey

A format was prepared for the collection of data from the site that covered all the important aspects to be studied. The forms broadly included the following:

Form: Mapping of Built Heritage
- Name of Town & Property
- Approachability & GIS Location
- Typology & sub-typology
- Brief historical and contextual description
- Cultural significance
- Architectural description
- Ownership & Management
- Uses both historic and current
- State of Conservation
- Association with Ganga (direct or indirect)
- Threats to the heritage property

Grading Criteria: The grading criteria for the heritage assets is based on its Archaeological, Historical, Architectural, Social, Religious and Natural significance.

The selected sites in Allahabad District were visited for Primary Survey. The on-site tasks included:
- Cross checking of data, collected from secondary sources
- Finding additional information from local sources
- Filling up of prepared formats
- Analyzing the local significances of such assets

7.3 Filling Inventories

The most commonly used technique in documenting cultural heritage through written means are inventories, supported by photographs. An inventory of a historic neighborhood uses building dates; type, size, and opulence of the structures; and comparisons of original, subsequent and contemporary uses to show how a neighborhood and its economy developed and changed, and how historical research provides context, chronology, description, interpretation, and assessment for architectural and engineering documentation. Research forms the basis for identifying significant structures, the initial step in the documentation.

The inventories have 3 basic divisions on Identification, Description and Additional Information. The inventory formats have been filled using primary data collected at site as well as secondary information obtained from various sources. The sources of information have been mentioned in the inventories.

7.4 GIS Mapping

Geographical Information System (GIS) is a tool for the establishment of integrating spatial and attribute data. The listed properties are mapped in the maps in order to identify the Heritage Zones and their proximity to the river in order to understand its contextual properties. All maps include basic information of the locality in context to the overall district, proximity from the river and major roads in the area.

Overlaying and combining information in GIS with considerable analysis and visualization methods can provide an important contribution for the sustainable development of the historic areas. This tool can be really helpful in identifying, analyzing and managing which have ample of scope for development through their varied natural and built heritage. Beyond that further usage should be considered in preservation of monuments and historic buildings, in different planning procedures, local history and education.

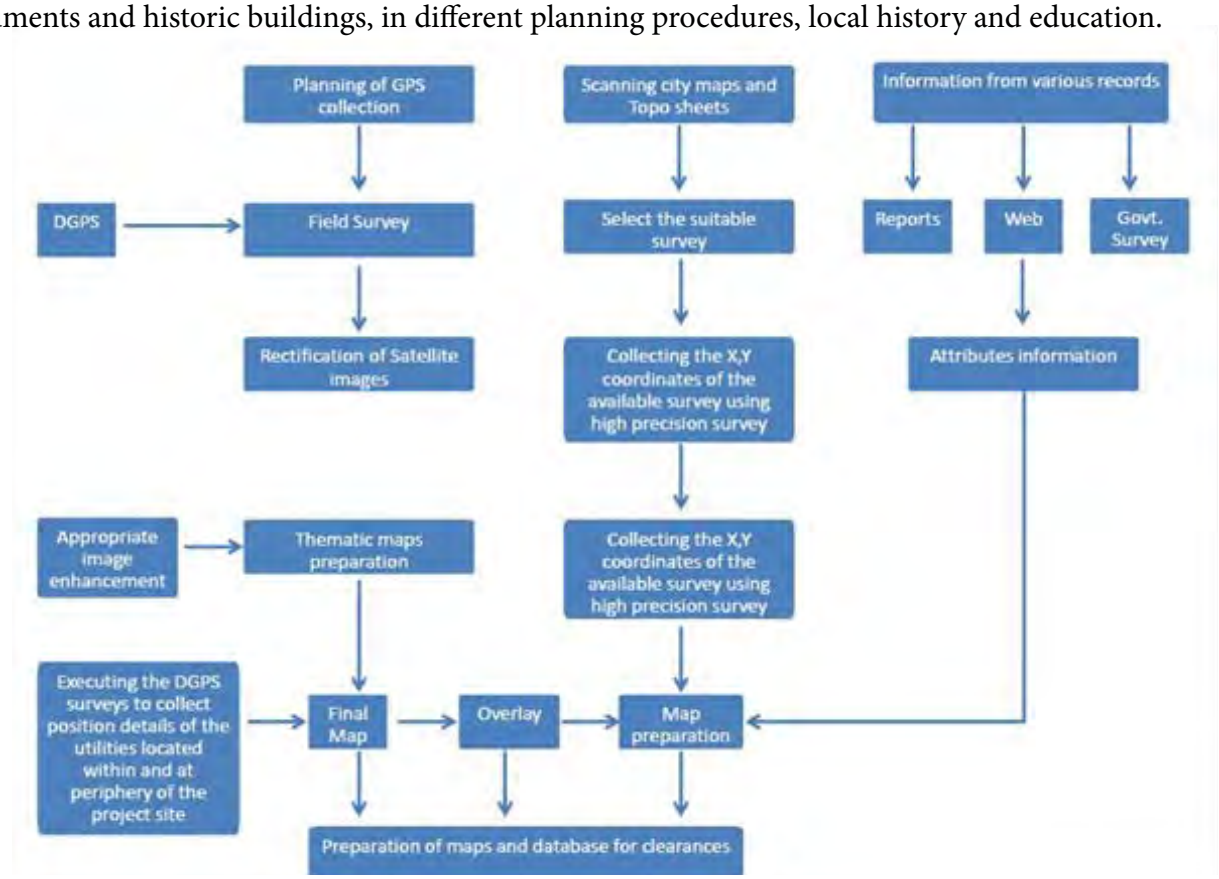


Figure 111 GIS Mapping Methodology (Source : primary survey by AH Division INTACH team)

7.5 Compiled Data

The final report with all the required data has been completed, compiled and submitted with:
- Filled forms of all listed buildings
- GIS Maps with the heritage assets

Note: The GIS map of the entire district is divided into zones as per tehsils (eg: Zone A- Allahabad, Zone H- Handia, Zone K - Karchhana, Zone M- Meja, Zone P- Phulpur & Zone S- Soraon) and then further divided into sub-zones (eg: A1,A2,A3…for Allahabad, etc.) which are mentioned on each map. All inventories and maps are allocated a reference number. In order to locate an inventory, a particular map number (eg: Ald/AldT/M1) is mentioned in the form and the reference number (eg: GaD/Ald/AldT/01) of the particular inventory can be located.

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ANNEXURE A

LISTING INVENTORIES



GaD/Ald/AldT/1

Question	Response
Image	
Map No.	Ald/AldT/M1
Reference No.	GaD/Ald/AldT/1
Tehsil	• Allahabad Tehsil
Present name of the property	Residence of Muhammad Muhin
Past name of the property	Residence of Muhammad Muhin
Location	25.447905 81.79198 0 0
Approach	It is accessible from Grand trunk road and is opposite Ambedkar Park.
Address	Dhoomanganj, Allahabad, Uttar Pradesh.
Surroundings/Building Settings	It is surrounded by residential buildings.
Approximate Date of Construction	• 20th century
Precise Date of Construction/ Others	Not Available
Owernship	• Private
Owner's name	Mr. Muhammad Muhin
Status of Protection	• Unprotected
Property type	• Building
Property Sub-type	• Residential
Property past Use	Residence
Property present Use	Residence
Architectural Style	Regional Vernacular Architecture
Architectural Description	It is a double storeyed building which is rectangular in plan and has high plinth. The structure was built sometime in the late colonial period, and has influences from indo-sarcenic style of architecture. The quoins on the corners, segmental arched doorways and fluted balustrade on the parapet walls depicts its colonial influence. There are semi-circular arched doorways on the first floor which rest on ornamented columns. The chajjas on the balcony with their ornamental brackets are the regional influence on the architecture.
Historical/ Cultural Value	Built-in the 20th century, it has distinctive architectural features which enhances the vernacular character of the street.
Archaeological	low
Historical	low
Architectural	medium
Religious	n_a
Social	medium
Natural	low
Grade	• IIB
Association with Ganga	The British captured Allahabad due to the strategic location of the Fort which acted as a convenient mode of transportation for trade and communication and a link between Delhi and Calcutta. Allahabad being the urban hub during that period many residential buildings were built here.

State of conservation	• Advanced state of Decay
Threats to the Property	• dampness • Material Deterioration • Structural Deterioration • Vegetative growth • Lack of maintenance • Alterations
Source of Information	Mr. Muhammad Muhin, Owner
Listing done by	1. Mitali Vij 2. Vibhuti Yadav

GaD/Ald/AldT/2

Question	Response
Image	
Map No.	Ald/AldT/M1
Reference No.	GaD/Ald/AldT/2
Tehsil	• Allahabad Tehsil
Present name of the property	Residence of S.M.Nawab
Past name of the property	Residence of S.M.Nawab
Location	25.44697 81.793331 0 0
Approach	It is accessible through main Dhoomaganj road and 200 meter south-east of Ambedkar Park
Address	Sulem Sarai Mayer Ganj, Dhoomanganj, Prayagraj, Uttar Pradesh.
Surroundings/Building Settings	It is surrounded by residences.
Approximate Date of Construction	• 20th century
Precise Date of Construction/ Others	Not Available
Owernship	• Private
Owner's name	Mr. S.M.Nawab
Status of Protection	• Unprotected
Property type	• Precinct
Property Sub-type	• Residential
Property past Use	Army transportation warehouse
Property present Use	Residence
Architectural Style	Regional Vernacular Architecture
Architectural Description	It is a double storeyed building which is rectangular in plan and has low plinth. The structure was built sometime in the late colonial period, and has influences from indo-sarcenic style of architecture. It is mostly built in brick and timber. The colonial influence can be observed through the quoins on the corners, three-point arched doorways resting on square doric columns. Regional influence can be observed through jharokha like balcony with timber column with their ornamental brackets.
Historical/ Cultural Value	It was owned by an officer of army transportation and was used as a warehouse as it is just outside the cantonment area.
Archaeological	low
Historical	medium
Architectural	medium
Religious	n_a
Social	medium
Natural	low
Grade	• IIB
Association with Ganga	This was a part of British traders settlement in Allahabad. The British captured Allahabad

	due to the strategic location of the Fort which acted as a convenient mode of transportation for trade and communication and a link between Delhi and Calcutta. As Allahabad was the urban hub during that period, as a result many institutional buildings were developed here.
State of conservation	• Signs of Deterioration
Threats to the Property	• dampness • Material Deterioration • Structural Deterioration • Vegetative growth • Lack of maintenance • Inappropriate Additions • Alterations • Division of Properties
Source of Information	Mr. Rajaz Ahmed, Grandson
Notes	Currently the property us divided between a number of tenants.
Listing done by	1. Mitali Vij 2. Vibhuti Yadav

GaD/Ald/AldT/3

Question	Response
Map No.	Ald/AldT/M1
Reference No.	GaD/Ald/AldT/3
Tehsil	• Allahabad Tehsil
Present name of the property	Supply Office
Past name of the property	Supply Office
Location	25.445481 81.806652 0 0
Approach	It is accessible through intersection of Lawrence Road and Purushottam Das Tandon Marg.
Address	Purushottam Das Tandon Marg, New Cantonment, Lukarganj, Prayagraj, Uttar Pradesh 211017
Surroundings/Building Settings	It is situated within the military cantonment having Railway tracks in the south direction 50 M away.
Approximate Date of Construction	• 20th century
Precise Date of Construction/ Others	Not Available
Owernship	• Public
Owner's name	Indian Army
Status of Protection	• Unprotected
Property type	• Precinct
Property Sub-type	• Institutional
Property past Use	Offices
Property present Use	Offices
Architectural Style	Colonial Architectural Style
Architectural Description	There are nine structures in the precint which were built as military workshop and warehouses. These rectagular structures with no ornamentation and most of them have pitched roof.
Historical/ Cultural Value	This building is a part of the British military settlement in Allahabad. It was used as the office of supply of goods for the soldiers.
Archaeological	low
Historical	medium
Architectural	low
Religious	n_a
Social	low
Natural	low
Grade	• III
Association with Ganga	This was a part of the British settlement in Allahabad. The British captured Allahabad due to the strategic location of the Fort which acted as a convenient mode of transportation for trade, communication and a link between Delhi and Calcutta. As this was a strategic location, military base was established in Allahabad and these buildings are part of British military settlement
State of conservation	• Advanced state of Decay
Threats to the Property	• Material Deterioration • Alterations
Source of Information	Capt. Himanshu Anand, AGE B/R
Listing done by	1.Mitali Vij 2.Vibhuti Yadav

GaD/Ald/AldT/4

Question	Response
Map No.	Ald/AldT/M1
Reference No.	GaD/Ald/AldT/4
Tehsil	• Allahabad Tehsil
Present name of the property	Single Men's Barrack
Past name of the property	Single Men's Barrack
Location	25.465103 81.810965 0 0
Approach	It is accessible through Lawrence road and is 200 meters north-east of the Army Public School
Address	Lawrence Road, New Cantonment, Dhoomanganj, Prayagraj, Uttar Pradesh 211001
Surroundings/Building Settings	It is surrounded by defence area.
Approximate Date of Construction	• 19th century
Precise Date of Construction/ Others	1868
Owernship	• Public
Owner's name	Indian Army
Status of Protection	• Central Government
Property type	• Structure
Property Sub-type	• Residential
Property past Use	Barracks
Property present Use	Abandoned
Architectural Style	Defence Architecture Style
Architectural Description	The flat roofed structure has a rectangular plan and the central porch which extends to the first floor divides the structure in two symmetrical parts. The structure has an arched facade with repetitive double columns and semi-circular arches. This arched facade extends to the first floor of the structure.
Historical/ Cultural Value	It is 150 years old building with distinctive architectural features which was once used to house soldiers.
Archaeological	low
Historical	medium
Architectural	high
Religious	n_a
Social	medium
Natural	low
Grade	• IIB
Association with Ganga	It is in close proximity to the Ganga river.
State of conservation	• Danger of Disappearance
Threats to the Property	• dampness • Material Deterioration • Structural Deterioration • Lack of maintenance
Source of Information	Capt. Himanshu Anand, AGE B/R
Notes	The building is to be demolished. It is the north most building in the set of similar barrack in front of APS, Allahabad.
Listing done by	1.Mitali Vij 2.Vibhuti Yadav

GaD/Ald/AldT/5

Question	Response
Map No.	Ald/AldT/M1
Reference No.	GaD/Ald/AldT/5
Tehsil	• Allahabad Tehsil
Present name of the property	Single Men's Barrack
Past name of the property	Single Men's Barrack
Location	25.46598 81.815679 0 0
Approach	200 meters south west of the intersection of Cariappa Road and Aukland Road
Address	Cariappa Road, New Cantonment, Dhoomanganj, Allahabad
Surroundings/Building Settings	It is situated within the military cantonment having Cariappa road 150 m in the east and havelock road 200 m in the north direction.
Approximate Date of Construction	• 19th century
Precise Date of Construction/ Others	1868
Owernship	• Public
Owner's name	Indian Army
Status of Protection	• Unprotected
Property type	• Structure
Property Sub-type	• Residential
Property past Use	Barracks
Property present Use	Barracks
Architectural Style	Colonial Architectural Style
Architectural Description	The building is a flat-roofed structure having a rectangular plan and the central porch which extends to the first floor and divides the structure into two symmetrical parts. The structure has an arched facade with repetitive double columns and semi-circular arches. This arched facade extends to the first floor of the structure.
Historical/ Cultural Value	This building is a part of the British military settlement in Allahabad. It was used as residential accommodation for the soldiers.
Archaeological	low
Historical	medium
Architectural	medium
Religious	n_a
Social	low
Natural	low
Grade	• IIB
Association with Ganga	This was a part of the British settlement in Allahabad. The British captured Allahabad due to the strategic location of the Fort which acted as a convenient mode of transportation for trade, communication and a link between Delhi and Calcutta. As this was a strategic location, military base was established in Allahabad and these buildings are part of British military settlement.
State of conservation	• Fair
Threats to the Property	• Material Deterioration • Alterations
Source of Information	Capt. Himanshu Anand, AGE B/R
Listing done by	1.Mitali Vij 2.Vibhuti Yadav

GaD/Ald/AldT/6A

Question	Response
Image	
Map No.	Ald/AldT/M1
Reference No.	GaD/Ald/AldT/6A
Tehsil	• Allahabad Tehsil
Present name of the property	Army Public School B-Wing
Past name of the property	Army Public School B-Wing
Location	25.463525 81.814225 0 0
Approach	It is accessible through Napier road and is 500 meter east of Army Public School.
Address	New Cantonment, Dhoomanganj, Allahabad
Surroundings/Building Settings	It is situated within the military cantonment having Napier road 150 m in the east and Muir road 300 m in the north direction
Approximate Date of Construction	• 20th century
Precise Date of Construction/ Others	Not Available
Owernship	• Public
Owner's name	Indian Army
Status of Protection	• Unprotected
Property type	• Building
Property Sub-type	• Institutional

Property past Use	Not Availble
Property present Use	Primary school
Architectural Style	colonial Architecture Style
Architectural Description	It is a double-storeyed building that is rectangular in plan and the central porch of the building extends to the first floor. The structure has an arched facade with repetitive double columns and semi-circular arches. This arched facade extends even to the first floor of the structure.
Historical/ Cultural Value	This building is part of the British Military settlement in Allahabad. The school was made to cater to the necessities of the settlement.
Archaeological	low
Historical	medium
Architectural	high
Religious	n_a
Social	high
Natural	low
Grade	• IIA
Association with Ganga	This was a part of the British settlement in Allahabad. The British captured Allahabad due to the strategic location of the Fort which acted as a convenient mode of transportation for trade and communication and a link between Delhi and Calcutta. Allahabad being the urban hub during that period many institutional buildings were built here. As this was a strategic location, the military base was established in Allahabad and these buildings are part of British military settlement.

State of conservation	• Fair
Threats to the Property	• Material Deterioration • Graffiti • Alterations • Poor Infrastructure
Source of Information	Capt. Himanshu Anand, AGE B/R
Listing done by	1.Mitali Vij 2.Vibhuti Yadav

GaD/Ald/AldT/6B

Question	Response
Map No.	Ald/AldT/M1
Reference No.	GaD/Ald/AldT/6 B
Tehsil	• Allahabad Tehsil
Present name of the property	Army Public School Primary Wing
Past name of the property	Army Public School Primary Wing
Location	25.464248 81.812271 0 0
Approach	It is accessible through Lawrence road and is 500 meter east of Army Public School.
Address	New Cantonment, Dhoomanganj, Prayagraj, Uttar Pradesh 211001
Surroundings/Building Settings	It is situated within the military cantonment having Cariappa road 150 m in the east and havelock road 300 m in the north direction
Approximate Date of Construction	• 19th century
Precise Date of Construction/ Others	1868
Owernship	• Public
Owner's name	Indian Army
Status of Protection	• Unprotected
Property type	• Building
Property Sub-type	• Institutional
Property past Use	Not Availble
Property present Use	Primary school
Architectural Style	British Architecture Style
Architectural Description	It is a double-storeyed building which is rectangular in plan and the central porch of the building extends to the first floor. The structure has an arched facade with repetitive double columns and semi-circular arches. This arched facade extends even to the first floor of the structure.
Historical/ Cultural Value	This building is a part of the British military settlement in Allahabad and has the architectural features which enhance the character of the cantonment area.
Archaeological	low
Historical	medium
Architectural	high
Religious	n_a
Social	high
Natural	low
Grade	• IIA
Association with Ganga	This was a part of the British settlement in Allahabad. The British captured Allahabad due to the strategic location of the Fort which acted as a convenient mode of transportation for trade, communication and a link between Delhi and Calcutta. As this was a strategic location, military base was established in Allahabad and these buildings are part of British military settlement.
State of conservation	• Fair
Threats to the Property	• Material Deterioration • Vegetative growth • Graffiti • Inappropriate Additions • Alterations
Source of Information	Capt. Himanshu Anand, AGE B/R
Listing done by	1.Mitali Vij 2.Vibhuti Yadav

GaD/Ald/AldT/7

Question	Response
Map No.	Ald/AldT/M1
Reference No.	GaD/Ald/AldT/7
Tehsil	• Allahabad Tehsil
Present name of the property	Military Hospital
Past name of the property	Military Hospital
Location	25.462935 81.812845 0 0
Approach	It is accessible through Lawrence road and is 300 meters west of St. Thomas Orthodox Syrian Church
Address	Manekshaw Road, New Cantonment, Dhoomanganj, Prayagraj, Uttar Pradesh 211001
Surroundings/Building Settings	It is situated within the military cantonment having Cariappa road 150 m in the east and havelock road 300 m in the north direction
Approximate Date of Construction	• 19th century
Precise Date of Construction/ Others	1876
Owernship	• Public
Owner's name	Indian Army
Status of Protection	• Unprotected
Property type	• Precinct
Property Sub-type	• Institutional
Property past Use	Hospital
Property present Use	Hospital
Architectural Style	Colonial Architectural Style
Architectural Description	The precinct has various blocks following similar typology as the rest of the building in Cantonment i.e. Colonial. The precinct has a number of structures arranged in a straight line on the two sides of the main road. Most structures are distinguishable by their arched facade with repetitive double columns and semi-circular arches.
Historical/ Cultural Value	This building is a part of the British military settlement in Allahabad and has the architectural features which enhance the character of the cantonment area.
Archaeological	low
Historical	medium
Architectural	high
Religious	n_a
Social	medium
Natural	low
Grade	• IIB
Association with Ganga	It is located in close proximity to river Ganga. As Allahabad was the capital during the British period, it contains several institutional and civic buildings.
State of conservation	• Good
Threats to the Property	• Material Deterioration • Inappropriate Additions • Alterations
Source of Information	Capt. Himanshu Anand, AGE B/R
Notes	Following uses are assigned to the various buildings present in the precinct. 1. Acute Ward 2. Sub Acute Ward 3. Quarter Master's building 4. Family Ward 5. Admin building 6. ENT Deppt./Radiology/Pathology/ICU
Listing done by	1. Mitali Vij 2. Vibhuti Yadav

GaD/Ald/AldT/8

Question	Response
Map No.	Ald/AldT/M1
Reference No.	GaD/Ald/AldT/8
Tehsil	• Allahabad Tehsil
Present name of the property	Single Men's Barrack
Past name of the property	Single Men's Barrack
Location	25.463335 81.811921 0 0
Approach	It is accessible through Lawrence road and is 200 meters south west of the Army Public School Primary Wing
Address	New Cantonment, Dhoomanganj, Prayagraj, Uttar Pradesh 211001
Surroundings/Building Settings	It is situated within the military cantonment having Cariappa road 200 m in the east and havelock road 300 m in the north direction
Approximate Date of Construction	• 19th century
Precise Date of Construction/ Others	1868
Owernship	• Public
Owner's name	Indian Army
Status of Protection	• Unprotected
Property type	• Structure
Property Sub-type	• Residential
Property past Use	Barracks
Property present Use	Abandoned
Architectural Style	Colonial Architectural Style
Architectural Description	The flat roofed structure has a rectangular plan and the central porch which extends to the first floor divides the structure in two symmetrical parts. The structure has an arched facade with repetitive double columns and semi-circular arches. This arched facade extends to the first floor of the structure.
Historical/ Cultural Value	This building is a part of the British military settlement in Allahabad and has the architectural features which enhance the character of the cantonment area.
Archaeological	low
Historical	medium
Architectural	medium
Religious	n_a
Social	medium
Natural	low
Grade	• IIB
Association with Ganga	This was a part of the British settlement in Allahabad. The British captured Allahabad due to the strategic location of the Fort which acted as a convenient mode of transportation for trade, communication and a link between Delhi and Calcutta. As this was a strategic location, military base was established in Allahabad and these buildings are part of British military settlement
State of conservation	• Danger of Disappearance
Threats to the Property	• Material Deterioration • Structural Deterioration • Vegetative growth • Lack of maintenance • Alterations • Poor Infrastructure
Source of Information	Capt. Himanshu Anand, AGE B/R
Listing done by	1.Mitali Vij 2.Vibhuti Yadav

GaD/Ald/AldT/9

Question	Response
Map No.	Ald/AldT/M1
Reference No.	GaD/Ald/AldT/9
Tehsil	• Allahabad Tehsil
Present name of the property	Married Officer's Accommodation
Past name of the property	Married Officer's Accommodation
Location	25.462831 81.817223 0 0
Approach	It is accessible through Cariappa Road and is 500 meter north of St. Thomas Orthodox Syrian Church
Address	Cariappa Road, New Cantonment, Dhoomanganj, Prayagraj, Uttar Pradesh 211001
Surroundings/Building Settings	It is situated within the military cantonment around units of accommodation.
Approximate Date of Construction	• 19th century
Precise Date of Construction/ Others	1868
Owernship	• Public
Owner's name	Indian Army
Status of Protection	• Unprotected
Property type	• Structure
Property Sub-type	• Residential
Property past Use	Officer's Accommodation
Property present Use	Officer's Accommodation
Architectural Style	Colonial Architectural Style
Architectural Description	The flat roofed colonial structure has a rectangular plan. The structure has an arched facade with repetitive double columns and semi-circular arches much like the single men's barracks. This arched facade extends to the first floor of the structure.
Historical/ Cultural Value	This building is a part of the British military settlement in Allahabad. It was used as residential accommodation for the soldiers
Archaeological	low
Historical	medium
Architectural	medium
Religious	n_a
Social	medium
Natural	low
Grade	• IIB
Association with Ganga	This was a part of the British settlement in Allahabad. The British captured Allahabad due to the strategic location of the Fort which acted as a convenient mode of transportation for trade, communication and a link between Delhi and Calcutta. As this was a strategic location, military base was established in Allahabad and these buildings are part of British military settlement.
State of conservation	• Good
Threats to the Property	• Lack of maintenance • Inappropriate Additions • Alterations
Source of Information	Capt. Himanshu Anand, AGE B/R
Listing done by	1.Mitali Vij 2.Vibhuti Yadav

GaD/Ald/AldT/10

Question	Response
Map No.	Ald/AldT/M1
Reference No.	GaD/Ald/AldT/10
Tehsil	• Allahabad Tehsil
Present name of the property	Defence Services Officers' Institute (DSOI)
Past name of the property	Defence Services Officers' Institute (DSOI)
Location	25.461689 81.818922 0 0
Approach	It is accessible through the intersection of Ponappa Road and Maharshi Dayanand Marg.
Address	New Cantonment, Dhoomanganj, Allahabad, Uttar Pradesh.
Surroundings/Building Settings	It is located inside the New Cantonment's premises.
Approximate Date of Construction	• 19th century
Precise Date of Construction/ Others	1869
Owernship	• Public
Owner's name	Indian Army
Status of Protection	• Unprotected
Property type	• Building
Property Sub-type	• Commerial
Property past Use	Not Available
Property present Use	Restaurant and sports complex
Architectural Style	Colonial Architectural Style
Architectural Description	It is a single-storey structure with influences of Indo-Saracenic architectural style.
	The facade has been intensively altered and is now finished with tile cladding.
Historical/ Cultural Value	It was constructed during the formation of the British military settlement in Allahabad and it has distinctive architectural features which enhance the character of the street.
Archaeological	low
Historical	medium
Architectural	high
Religious	n_a
Social	medium
Natural	low
Grade	• IIB
Association with Ganga	This is built as a result of British setting up their base at Allahabad, majorly due to the trade route from Calcutta to North India via Ganga. As Allahabad was the capital during the British period, it contains several institutional and civic buildings.
State of conservation	• Good
Threats to the Property	• Alterations
Source of Information	Capt. Himanshu Anand, AGE B/R
Listing done by	1. Mitali Vij 2. Vibhuti Yadav

GaD/Ald/AldT/11

Question	Response
Image	
Map No.	Ald/AldT/M1
Reference No.	GaD/Ald/AldT/11
Tehsil	• Allahabad Tehsil
Present name of the property	Cobra Army Pre Primary School
Past name of the property	Not Available
Location	25.459002 81.810153 0 0
Approach	It is located near the intersection of Manekshaw Road and Tombs Road.
Address	New Cantonment, Dhoomanganj, Allahabad, Uttar Pradesh.
Surroundings/Building Settings	It is a part of the New Cantonment's complex.
Approximate Date of Construction	• 19th century
Precise Date of Construction/ Others	Not Available
Owernship	• Public
Owner's name	Indian Army
Status of Protection	• Unprotected
Property type	• Precinct
Property Sub-type	• Institutional

Property past Use	Not Available
Property present Use	Pre primary school
Architectural Style	Colonial Architecture Style
Architectural Description	The structure has a rectangular plan and the central porch which extends to the first floor divided the structure in two symmetrical parts. The structure has an arched facade with repetitive double columns and semi-circular arches with louvered ventilators. This arched facade extends to the first floor of the structure. The rooms on the first floor have ventilators on the sides and are covered with a pitched corrugated sheet roof.
Historical/ Cultural Value	This building was a part of the British military settlement in Allahabad and was initially used as barrack for soldiers.
Archaeological	low
Historical	medium
Architectural	high
Religious	n_a
Social	high
Natural	low
Grade	• IIA
Association with Ganga	This was a part of British settlement in Allahabad. The British captured Allahabad due to the strategic location of the Fort which acted as a convenient mode of transportation for trade and communication and a link between Delhi and Calcutta. Allahabad being the urban hub during that period many institutional buildings were built here.

State of conservation	• Good
Threats to the Property	• Graffiti • Alterations
Source of Information	Capt. Himanshu Anand, AGE B/R
Listing done by	1. Mitali Vij 2. Vibhuti Yadav

GaD/Ald/AldT/12

Question	Response
Image	 
Map No.	Ald/AldT/M1
Reference No.	GaD/Ald/AldT/12
Tehsil	• Allahabad Tehsil
Present name of the property	St. Thomas Orthodox Syrian Church
Past name of the property	St. Thomas Orthodox Syrian Church
Location	25.458943 81.815649 0 0
Approach	It is inside a roundabout, formed at the crossing between Manekshaw Road and Cariappa Road.
Address	Cantonment Area, Dhoomaganj, Allahabad, Uttar Pradesh.
Surroundings/Building Settings	It is located inside the Cantonment area and has been surrounded with residences, school, hospital and military buildings.
Approximate Date of Construction	• 19th century
Precise Date of Construction/ Others	1889
Owernship	Public

Owner's name	Indian Army
Status of Protection	• Unprotected
Property type	• Building
Property Sub-type	• Secular/Religious
Property past Use	Church
Property present Use	Church
Architectural Style	Neo-Gothic Architectural Style
Architectural Description	This is a double heighted building with pitched roof and rectangular shaped plan residing in a large garden. The entrance is defined with a gabled portico having a semicircular arch in front and pointed arches on the sides. Colonnaded verandah of low height runs on both the longer sides of the building. This verandah is comprised of pointed arches and has a sloping roof. There is a turret on the left side of the building. Fenestrations of pointed arches in pairs can be seen on the facade.
Historical/ Cultural Value	This church was built by Horace Barnet and was sanctified by then Bishop of Calcutta, Rev. Edward Babbott, in 1889. It was later named as St. Thomas Orthodox Syrian Church in 1948.
Archaeological	n_a
Historical	high
Architectural	high
Religious	high
Social	medium
Natural	low
Grade	• IIA

Association with Ganga	This was a part of British settlement in Allahabad.The British captured Allahabad due to the strategic location of the Fort which acted as a convenient mode of transportation for trade and communication and a link between Delhi and Calcutta. As a result, many churches were built here to perform weekly rituals.
State of conservation	• Fair
Threats to the Property	• Material Deterioration • Inappropriate Additions • Alterations
Source of Information	1. Primary Survey 2. allahabaddekho.com websitehttp://allahabaddekho.com/Home/TempleDetails?tid=63
Listing done by	1. Hadia Nehal 2. Mani Singh

GaD/Ald/AldT/13

Question	Response
Map No.	Ald/AldT/M1
Reference No.	GaD/Ald/AldT/13
Tehsil	• Allahabad Tehsil
Present name of the property	Unit Lines I (42)
Past name of the property	Unit Lines I (42)
Location	25.457855 81.809452 0 0
Approach	It is accessible through tombs road and is 150 m away from Cobra Army Pre-Primary School which is in the NE direction.
Address	Kabir Marg, New Cantonment, Dhoomanganj, Allahabad.
Surroundings/Building Settings	It is situated within the military cantonment around units of accommodation. it has Cobra army pre school on the west, a play ground on the east and a golf course on the south at 750 m.
Approximate Date of Construction	• 19th century
Precise Date of Construction/ Others	Not Available
Owernship	• Private
Owner's name	Indian Army
Status of Protection	• Unprotected
Property type	• Precinct
Property Sub-type	• Institutional
Property past Use	Military residence
Property present Use	Military residence
Architectural Style	Colonial Architecture Style
Architectural Description	The precinct has a double storey building. There are two more smaller buildings used as recreational room and kitchen opposite the building. A pitched roof was later added to the buildings.
Historical/ Cultural Value	This building is a part of the British military settlement in Allahabad. It was used as a residential accommodation for the soldiers.
Archaeological	low
Historical	medium
Architectural	medium
Religious	n_a
Social	medium
Natural	low
Grade	• IIB
Association with Ganga	This was a part of the British settlement in Allahabad. The British captured Allahabad due to the strategic location of the Fort which acted as a convenient mode of transportation for trade, communication and a link between Delhi and Calcutta. As this was a strategic location, military base was established in Allahabad and these buildings are part of British military settlement.
State of conservation	• Fair
Threats to the Property	• Structural Deterioration • Inappropriate Additions • Alterations
Source of Information	Capt. Himanshu Anand, AGE B/R
Listing done by	1.Mitali Vij 2.Vibhuti Yadav

GaD/Ald/AldT/14

Question	Response
Map No.	Ald/AldT/M1
Reference No.	GaD/Ald/AldT/14
Tehsil	• Allahabad Tehsil
Present name of the property	Unit Line II (Station library)
Past name of the property	Unit Line II (Station library)
Location	25.457598 81.810808 0 0
Approach	It is accessible through tombs road and is 200 m away from Cobra Army Pre-Primary School in the East direction.
Address	Tombs Road, New Cantonment, Dhoomanganj, Allahabad.
Surroundings/Building Settings	It is situated within the military cantonment around units of accommodation. it has Cobra army pre school on the west, a play ground on the east and a golf course on the south at 750 m.
Approximate Date of Construction	• 19th century
Precise Date of Construction/ Others	Not Available
Owernship	• Private
Owner's name	Indian Army
Status of Protection	• Unprotected
Property type	• Building
Property Sub-type	• Institutional
Property past Use	Military Residence
Property present Use	Offices and Library

Architectural Style	Colonial Architecture Style
Architectural Description	It is a two storey structure that has a rectangular plan and the central porch extends to the first floor. The structure has an arched facade with repetitive double columns and semi-circular arches.
Historical/ Cultural Value	This building is a part of the British military settlement in Allahabad. It was used as a residential accommodation for the soldiers.
Archaeological	low
Historical	medium
Architectural	medium
Religious	n_a
Social	medium
Natural	low
Grade	• IIB
Association with Ganga	This was a part of the British settlement in Allahabad. The British captured Allahabad due to the strategic location of the Fort which acted as a convenient mode of transportation for trade, communication and a link between Delhi and Calcutta. As this was a strategic location, military base was established in Allahabad and these buildings are part of British military settlement.
State of conservation	• Fair
Threats to the Property	• Structural Deterioration • Inappropriate Additions • Alterations
Source of Information	Capt. Himanshu Anand, AGE B/R
Listing done by	1.Mitali Vij 2.Vibhuti Yadav

GaD/Ald/AldT/15

Question	Response
Map No.	Ald/AldT/M1
Reference No.	GaD/Ald/AldT/15
Tehsil	• Allahabad Tehsil
Present name of the property	M.E.S. Inspection Bungalow
Past name of the property	M.E.S. Inspection Bungalow
Location	25.45755 81.816085 0 0
Approach	It is adjacent to SUB Area Canteen and is accessible through tombs road and is 200 m away from Cobra Army Pre-Primary School in the East direction
Address	Tombs Road, New Cantonment, Dhoomanganj, Allahabad.
Surroundings/Building Settings	It is situated within the military cantonment around units of accommodation. it has Cobra army pre school on the west, a play ground on the east and a golf course on the south at 750 m.
Approximate Date of Construction	• 19th century
Precise Date of Construction/ Others	Not Available
Owernship	• Public
Owner's name	Indian Army
Status of Protection	• Unprotected
Property type	• Building
Property Sub-type	• Institutional
Property past Use	Residence
Property present Use	Guest House
Architectural Style	Colonial Architecture Style
Architectural Description	The bungalow is a typical colonial bungalow with an extended porch and garden on three sides.
Historical/ Cultural Value	It was constructed during British era and it has distinctive architectural features which enhances the vernacular character of the street.
Archaeological	low
Historical	medium
Architectural	medium
Religious	n_a
Social	medium
Natural	low
Grade	• IIB
Association with Ganga	This was a part of the British settlement in Allahabad. The British captured Allahabad due to the strategic location of the Fort which acted as a convenient mode of transportation for trade, communication and a link between Delhi and Calcutta. As this was a strategic location, military base was established in Allahabad and these buildings are part of British military settlement.
State of conservation	• Fair
Threats to the Property	• dampness • Material Deterioration • Alterations
Source of Information	Capt. Himanshu Anand, AGE B/R
Listing done by	1.Mitali Vij 2.Vibhuti Yadav

GaD/Ald/AldT/16

Question	Response
Map No.	Ald/AldT/M1
Reference No.	GaD/Ald/AldT/16
Tehsil	• Allahabad Tehsil
Present name of the property	Office building
Past name of the property	Office building
Location	25.45555 81.813236 0 0
Approach	It is on the south of MES Ground, accessible through vikramaditya road and is 200 m away from Cobra Army Pre-Primary School in the East direction.
Address	Vikramaditya Marg, New Cantonment, Dhoomanganj, Allahabad.
Surroundings/Building Settings	It is situated within the military cantonment around units of accommodation.
Approximate Date of Construction	• 19th century
Precise Date of Construction/ Others	Not Available
Owernship	• Public
Owner's name	Indian Army
Status of Protection	• Unprotected
Property type	• Precinct
Property Sub-type	• Institutional
Property past Use	Garages
Property present Use	Offices
Architectural Style	Colonial Architecture Style
Architectural Description	The structures in the precinct are basic colonial civic structures with minimal ornamentation and pitched roof.
Historical/ Cultural Value	This building is a part of the British military settlement in Allahabad. It was used as a residential accommodation for the soldiers.
Archaeological	low
Historical	low
Architectural	low
Religious	n_a
Social	medium
Natural	low
Grade	• III
Association with Ganga	This was a part of the British settlement in Allahabad. The British captured Allahabad due to the strategic location of the Fort which acted as a convenient mode of transportation for trade, communication and a link between Delhi and Calcutta. As this was a strategic location, military base was established in Allahabad and these buildings are part of British military settlement.
State of conservation	• Fair
Threats to the Property	• Material Deterioration • Structural Deterioration • Lack of maintenance • Alterations
Source of Information	Capt. Himanshu Anand, AGE B/R
Listing done by	1.Mitali Vij 2.Vibhuti Yadav

GaD/Ald/AldT/17

Question	Response
Map No.	Ald/AldT/M1
Reference No.	GaD/Ald/AldT/17
Tehsil	• Allahabad Tehsil
Present name of the property	Sub Area Building
Past name of the property	Sub Area Building
Location	25.45547 81.815919 0 0
Approach	It is opposite Sub Area Canteen on Cariappa road, 350 m south of St. Thomas Orthodox Syrian church.
Address	Cariappa Rd, New Cantonment, Dhoomanganj, Allahabad.
Surroundings/Building Settings	It is situated within the military cantonment around units of accommodation.
Approximate Date of Construction	• 19th century
Precise Date of Construction/ Others	Not Available
Owernship	• Private
Owner's name	Indian Army
Status of Protection	• Unprotected
Property type	• Structure
Property Sub-type	• Institutional
Property past Use	Offices
Property present Use	Offices
Architectural Style	Colonial Architecture Style
Architectural Description	It is a double storeyed building which is rectangular in plan and the central porch of the building extends to the first floor. The structure has an arched facade with repetitive double columns and semi-circular arches. This arched facade extends even to the first floor of the structure.
Historical/ Cultural Value	This building is a part of the British military settlement in Allahabad. It was used as a residential accommodation for the soldiers.
Archaeological	low
Historical	high
Architectural	medium
Religious	n_a
Social	medium
Natural	low
Grade	• IIB
Association with Ganga	This was a part of the British settlement in Allahabad. The British captured Allahabad due to the strategic location of the Fort which acted as a convenient mode of transportation for trade, communication and a link between Delhi and Calcutta. As this was a strategic location, military base was established in Allahabad and these buildings are part of British military settlement.
State of conservation	• Fair
Threats to the Property	• Material Deterioration • Structural Deterioration • Lack of maintenance • Alterations
Source of Information	Capt. Himanshu Anand, AGE B/R
Listing done by	1.Mitali Vij 2.Vibhuti Yadav

GaD/Ald/AldT/18

Question	Response
Map No.	Ald/AldT/M1
Reference No.	GaD/Ald/AldT/18
Tehsil	• Allahabad Tehsil
Present name of the property	Red Eagle House
Past name of the property	Red Eagle House
Location	25.454509 81.815079 0 0
Approach	On Cariappa Road, 500 meter south of St. Thomas Orthodox Syrian Church
Address	Cariappa Road, New Cantonment, Dhoomanganj, Allahabad.
Surroundings/Building Settings	It is situated within the military cantonment around units of accommodation.
Approximate Date of Construction	• 19th century
Precise Date of Construction/ Others	Not Available
Owernship	• Public
Owner's name	Indian Army
Status of Protection	• Unprotected
Property type	• Structure
Property Sub-type	• Residential
Property past Use	Residence
Property present Use	Residence
Architectural Style	Colonial Architecture Style
Architectural Description	The structure is a typical colonial single storey villa. It has a pitched roof and a linear plan with open spaces on all four sides of the building.
Historical/ Cultural Value	This building is a part of the British military settlement in Allahabad. It was used as a residential accommodation for the soldiers.
Archaeological	low
Historical	medium
Architectural	high
Religious	n_a
Social	medium
Natural	low
Grade	• IIB
Association with Ganga	This was a part of the British settlement in Allahabad. The British captured Allahabad due to the strategic location of the Fort which acted as a convenient mode of transportation for trade, communication and a link between Delhi and Calcutta. As this was a strategic location, military base was established in Allahabad and these buildings are part of British military settlement.
State of conservation	• Fair
Threats to the Property	• Material Deterioration • Lack of maintenance • Alterations
Source of Information	Capt. Himanshu Anand, AGE B/R
Listing done by	1.Mitali Vij 2.Vibhuti Yadav

GaD/Ald/AldT/19

Question	Response
Map No.	Ald/AldT/M1
Reference No.	GaD/Ald/AldT/19
Tehsil	• Allahabad Tehsil
Present name of the property	Commander's House
Past name of the property	Commander's House
Location	25.45053 81.816724 0 0
Approach	It is adjacent to Center for Information Technology located inside the Cantonment.
Address	Cariappa Road, New Cantonment, Dhoomanganj, Allahabad, Uttar Pradesh.
Surroundings/Building Settings	It is located amongst other defence residences.
Approximate Date of Construction	• 20th century
Precise Date of Construction/ Others	Not Available
Owernship	• Private
Owner's name	Indian Army
Status of Protection	• Unprotected
Property type	• Building
Property Sub-type	• Residential
Property past Use	Bungalow
Property present Use	Bungalow
Architectural Style	Colonial Architecture Style
Architectural Description	The bungalow is set in a setting with garden on four sides. It is designed in a colonial style with extended porch and large terraces. The central part of the bungalow has pitched roof.
Historical/ Cultural Value	It was built as a part of British military settlement in Allahabad and used to be the house for the Senior Commanding officer.
Archaeological	low
Historical	medium
Architectural	high
Religious	n_a
Social	low
Natural	low
Grade	• IIB
Association with Ganga	The British captured Allahabad due to the strategic location of the Fort, near the Triveni Sangam which acted as a convenient mode of transportation for trade and communication and a link between Delhi and Calcutta. As this was a strategic location, military base was established in Allahabad and these buildings became a part of the British military settlement.
State of conservation	• Good
Threats to the Property	• Alterations
Source of Information	Capt. Himanshu Anand, AGE B/R
Listing done by	1. Mitali Vij 2. Vibhuti Yadav

GaD/Ald/AldT/20

Question	Response
Image	 
Map No.	Ald/AldT/M1
Reference No.	GaD/Ald/AldT/20
Tehsil	• Allahabad Tehsil
Present name of the property	St. Patrick's Catholic Church
Past name of the property	St. Patrick's Catholic Church
Location	25.448926 81.816081 0 0
Approach	It is accessible through Purshottam Das Tandon road and is adjacent to Commander's House
Address	Dhoomaganj, Allahabad, Uttar Pradesh.
Surroundings/Building Settings	It is abutted by road in the North-East and is adjacent to the cantonment.
Approximate Date of Construction	• 19th century
Precise Date of Construction/ Others	1880
Owernship	Private

Owner's name	Roman Catholic Diocese of Allahabad
Status of Protection	• Unprotected
Property type	• Building
Property Sub-type	• Secular/Religious
Property past Use	Church
Property present Use	Church
Architectural Style	Indo-Sarcenic Architectural Style
Architectural Description	The church was built in the late colonial period. It is built in a traditional cruciform plan and is done almost entirely in exposed brick and timber. At the North end of the church stands a tall bell tower which goes up to four floors. The church displays in its architectural some Gothic influence in the form of pointed arches. The pointed arched windows also have Y tracery. The south facade of the church displays symmetrical structure with an extended porch on the center with crenelations as parapet. On the either side of the porch are pointed arched windows and the corner columns have pointed towers. The center part has a triangular pediment.
Historical/ Cultural Value	Built in 1880 for the troops of the holy cross, it is dedicated to St. Patrick who is said to have visited India during that time.
Archaeological	n_a
Historical	medium
Architectural	high
Religious	high

Social	medium
Natural	low
Grade	• IIA
Association with Ganga	This was a part of British settlement in Allahabad.The British captured Allahabad due to the strategic location of the Fort which acted as a convenient mode of transportation for trade and communication and a link between Delhi and Calcutta. As a result, many churches were built here to perform weekly rituals.
State of conservation	• Fair
Threats to the Property	• Material Deterioration • Inappropriate Additions • Alterations
Source of Information	St. Patrick Church; http://krvia.ac.in/Allahabad/27_stpatrick_church.html; Capt. Himanshu Anand, AGE B/R
Listing done by	1. Mitali Vij 2. Vibhuti Yadav

GaD/Ald/AldT/21

Question	Response
Image	
Map No.	Ald/AldT/M1
Reference No.	GaD/Ald/AldT/21
Tehsil	• Allahabad Tehsil
Present name of the property	Allahabad High Court
Past name of the property	Allahabad High Court
Location	25.453146 81.821882 0 0
Approach	It is near the Polo ground and is approached through Nyaya Marg.
Address	Canton, Dhoomanganj, Allahabad, Uttar Pradesh.
Surroundings/Building Settings	It is built centrally in the city of Allahabad and is set amidst lush green gardens. The complex is surrounded with commercial buildings, markets, shops, grounds and residences.
Owernship	• Public
Owner's name	State Government
Status of Protection	• Unprotected
Property type	• Precinct
Property Sub-type	• Institutional
Property past Use	High Court
Property present Use	High Court

Architectural Style	Colonial Architectural Style
Architectural Description	The High court, built of sandstone, is a two-storied structure with large open spaces to the front. The older section of the high court is “U” shaped with the registration offices, record rooms etc on the left wing while the central linear portion houses chambers as well as the court rooms. The building is symmetrical in nature with a massive dome over the central portion and a decorative porch. The facade is framed with numerous arched openings into the corridor which runs along the central portion of the high court. The corridor has multi-foliated arches with detailed jaalis. Dome and the tiled sloping roof enhances the aesthetic appeal of the building.
Historical/ Cultural Value	After the 1857 mutiny, the British Government established a high court, a police headquarters and a public-service commission in Allahabad, as the city was declared as an administrative center. The structure which is seen on site today was constructed in the early 20th century.
Archaeological	low
Historical	medium
Architectural	high
Religious	n_a
Social	high
Natural	low
Grade	• IIA
Association with Ganga	This was a part of British settlement in Allahabad. The British captured Allahabad due to the strategic location of the Fort which acted as a

	convenient mode of transportation for trade and communication and a link between Delhi and Calcutta. Allahabad being the urban hub during that period many institutional buildings were built here.
State of conservation	• Fair
Threats to the Property	• Material Deterioration • Lack of maintenance • Alterations
Source of Information	Initial Assessment Report of Allahabad High Court- Intach Delhi Chapter(AH Division)
Listing done by	1. Mitali Vij 2. Vibhuti Yadav

GaD/Ald/AldT/22

Question	Response
Image	 
Map No.	Ald/AldT/M1
Reference No.	GaD/Ald/AldT/22
Tehsil	• Allahabad Tehsil
Present name of the property	Khusro Bagh
Past name of the property	Khusro Bagh
Location	25.444604 81.821844 0 0
Approach	It is accessible through Station road and is near the Allahabad Railway Station.
Address	Lukarganj, Allahabad, Uttar Pradesh.
Surroundings/Building Settings	It is abutted by Khusro bagh road in the West, Station road in the North, Grand trunk road in the South and is surrounded with residences in the East.
Approximate Date of Construction	16th century
Precise Date of Construction/ Others	1606
Owernship	Public

Owner's name	Archaeological Survey of India
Status of Protection	ASI
Property type	Secular/ Religious
Property Sub-type	Military
Property past Use	Mausoleum and Garden
Property present Use	Mausoleum and Garden
Architectural Style	Mughal Architectural Style
Architectural Description	The Khusro Bagh is situated over an area of forty acres and is shaped as a quadrangle. It is approached through a huge gateway with a large arched opening. The principal tomb belongs to Shah Begum, as it is located in the centre of the garden and is approached with four major walkways. Shah Begum's tomb is a three-tiered structure made entirely of sandstone. The grave is located on the main level whereas a false cenotaph is visible at the top. Next to Shah Begum's tomb is the mausoleum of her daughter, Nithar Begum. A two-storey structure built on a raised plinth, the material used is primarily red sandstone. The tomb chamber is approached through an elaborate doorway carved within the plinth that leads to the lower. The third tomb belongs to Khusro Mirza, the eldest son of Emperor Jahangir. This tomb is a simple single-storey structure in red sandstone and is an example of typical nine-grid mausoleum. The decorative scheme follows the same style as that of Nithar Begum's tomb.
Historical/ Cultural Value	Listed as an Indian site of national importance, it includes the Tomb of Shah Begum (1606-1607), the Tomb of Khusrau Mirza (1622), the Tomb of Nithar Begum (1624-1625) and the Tomb of Bibi Tambolan.

Archaeological	medium
Historical	high
Architectural	high
Religious	high
Social	high
Natural	low
Grade	• I*
Association with Ganga	The Allahabad fort was a strategic location decided by Akbar at the Triveni Sangam to rule the holy city and also lookout for trade,transportation and defence thorugh Ganga and Yamuna. This was followed by the construction of Khusro Bagh in 1604, which was roughly 2 miles from the fort.
State of conservation	• Fair
Threats to the Property	• Material Deterioration • Inappropriate Additions • Alterations
Source of Information	1. Primary Survey 2. Wordpess website- https://thekhusrobaghproject.wordpress.com/
Listing done by	1. Hadia Nehal 2. Mani Singh

GaD/Ald/AldT/23

Question	Response
Image	
Map No.	Ald/AldT/M2
Reference No.	GaD/Ald/AldT/23
Tehsil	• Allahabad Tehsil
Present name of the property	Munavar Ali Shah Dargah
Past name of the property	Munavar Ali Shah Dargah
Location	25.439972 81.815008 0 0
Approach	It is accessible through old grand trunk road and is about 150 meters to the West from State Unani Medical college.
Address	Himmatganj, Allahabad, Uttar Pradesh.
Surroundings/Building Settings	It is abutted by Grand Trunk road in the north and is surrounded with residences and mixed-use buildings from the other sides.
Approximate Date of Construction	• 17th century
Precise Date of Construction/ Others	Not Available
Owernship	• Private
Owner's name	Local Committee
Status of Protection	• Unprotected
Property type	• Building
Property Sub-type	• Secular/Religious
Property past Use	Mazar
Property present Use	Mazar
Architectural Style	Islamic Architectural Style
Architectural Description	Built in the 17th century, it is a single-storeyed structure with a square plan. The structure has a hemispherical dome over a hexagonal drum.
Historical/ Cultural Value	Established during the Mughal period, this mosque is visited by local community people to perform everyday rituals.
Archaeological	low
Historical	medium
Architectural	medium
Religious	high
Social	medium
Natural	low
Grade	• IIB
Association with Ganga	Due to the strategic location of Allahabad city and fort, many mosques were built here during the Mughal period.
State of conservation	• Advanced state of Decay
Threats to the Property	• dampness • Material Deterioration • Structural Deterioration • Vegetative growth • Lack of maintenance • Inappropriate Additions • Alterations • Presence of Polluting Agent
Source of Information	Primary Survey
Listing done by	1. Anushka Mital 2. Mani Singh

GaD/Ald/AldT/24

Question	Response
Image	
Map No.	Ald/AldT/M3
Reference No.	GaD/Ald/AldT/24
Tehsil	• Allahabad Tehsil
Present name of the property	Chitragupta Mandir
Past name of the property	Kayestha Dharamshala
Location	25.433523 81.839558 0 0
Approach	It is accessible through Mutthiganj Road and is near Krishna Mandir
Address	206, Mutthiganj, Allahabad
Surroundings/Building Settings	The Building is located on the main road of Mutthiganj which has mixed land-use building and residences in its surrounding.
Approximate Date of Construction	• 20th century
Precise Date of Construction/ Others	1912
Owernship	• Private
Owner's name	Late Mr. Raghunath Sahay
Status of Protection	• Unprotected
Property type	• Building
Property Sub-type	• Residential • Secular/Religious

Property past Use	Ashram
Property present Use	Temple, Residence
Architectural Style	Regional Vernacular Architecture
Architectural Description	The building is based on a rectangular plan and has the elements of the Colonial style of architecture. Gateway to the temple is a huge semicircular arched porch with a series of semicircular arches forming a brief corridor which leads to the Temple of Lord Chitragupta through a flight of steps. The front facade of the ground floor has a series of semicircular arches with decorative keystone and pilasters on either side of the main Porch entrance. The first floor is slightly recessed and has rooms with plain walls with brick parapet. the parapet of the porch section has decorative pediment and two cubical finials on either end.
Historical/ Cultural Value	The building belongs to the area named Mutthiganj which was named after Mr R. Ahmuty, the first collector of Allahabad. The Grand Trunk road, divided the city of Allahabad into two portions which from Kotapareha to the Kotwali is known as Mirganj and the eastern portion of the southern half is called the Mutthiganj. Leading past Mutthiganj Police Station, there used to be a fine house belonging to Maharaja of Banaras. This area also contained the business houses of the Principal city bankers of Allahabad.
Archaeological	low
Historical	medium
Architectural	medium
Religious	medium

Social	medium
Natural	n_a
Grade	• IIB
Association with Ganga	The British captured Allahabad due to the strategic location of the confluence of River Ganga and Yamuna along with Grant Trunk Road which acted as a convenient mode of transformation for trade and communication through water and through road creating links between Delhi and Calcutta. As Allahabad has always been a developing urban settlement, many residential, commercial and religious buildings were built in this area.
State of conservation	• Advanced state of Decay
Threats to the Property	• Material Deterioration • Structural Deterioration • Vegetative growth • Lack of maintenance • Inappropriate Additions • Alterations • Poor Infrastructure
Source of Information	Primary Survey
Listing done by	1. Anushka Mital 2. Hadia Nehal

GaD/Ald/AldT/25

Question	Response
Image	
Map No.	Ald/AldT/M3
Reference No.	GaD/Ald/AldT/25
Tehsil	• Allahabad Tehsil
Present name of the property	Krishna Mandir
Past name of the property	Krishna Mandir
Location	25.433062 81.840779 0 0
Approach	It is accessible through Mutthiganj Road.
Address	240, Mutthiganj, Narayan Vatika, Munshiram ka Bagh, Allahabad, Uttar Pradesh
Surroundings/Building Settings	It is adjacent to residences.
Approximate Date of Construction	• 19th century
Precise Date of Construction/ Others	1899
Owernship	• Private
Owner's name	Shri Raj Kumar Shukla
Status of Protection	• Unprotected
Property type	• Building
Property Sub-type	• Secular/Religious
Property past Use	Temple
Property present Use	Temple
Architectural Style	regional vernacular Architectural Style
Architectural Description	This is a double-storey building with a square-shaped plan. The ground floor is comprised of seven heavily decorated multifoliate arches with decorative columns, medallions, decorated brackets and eavesdrops. The first floor is slightly recessed and has metal railing running on all sides of the temple. It is comprised of plain semicircular arches with medallions, pilasters and eavesdrops. Terrace has stone parapet and is mounted with bangladhar dome with three finials.
Historical/ Cultural Value	The building belongs to the area named Mutthiganj which was named after Mr R. Ahmuty, the first collector of Allahabad. The Grand Trunk road, divided the city of Allahabad into two portions which from Kotapareha to the Kotwali is known as Mirganj and the eastern portion of the southern half is called the Mutthiganj. Leading past Mutthiganj Police Station, there used to be a fine house belonging to Maharaja of Banaras. This area also contained the business houses of the Principal city bankers of Allahabad
Archaeological	low
Historical	medium
Architectural	high
Religious	high
Social	medium
Natural	n_a
Grade	• IIB

Association with Ganga	Allahabad had the strategic location of the confluence of River Ganga and Yamuna along with Grant Trunk Road which acted as a convenient mode of transportation for trade and communication through water and through road creating links between Delhi and Calcutta. As Allahabad has always been a developing urban settlement, many residential, commercial and religious localities were built here.
State of conservation	• Signs of Deterioration
Threats to the Property	• Material Deterioration • Lack of maintenance • Encroachments • Poor Infrastructure
Source of Information	Mr. Anupam Mishra (Localite)
Listing done by	1. Anushka Mital 2. Hadia Nehal

GaD/Ald/AldT/26

Question	Response
Image	
Map No.	Ald/AldT/M3
Reference No.	GaD/Ald/AldT/26
Tehsil	• Allahabad Tehsil
Present name of the property	Krishna Kunj
Past name of the property	Krishna Kunj
Location	25.433272 81.841375 0 0
Approach	It is accessibel through Mutthiganj Road and is near Bada Chauraha
Address	244, Mutthiganj, Allahabad, Uttar Pradesh
Surroundings/Building Settings	The Structure stands in the southern east district of Allahabadits Urban setting having residential areas in its surrounding.
Approximate Date of Construction	• 19th century
Precise Date of Construction/ Others	Not Available
Owernship	• Multiple
Owner's name	Jal Sansthan, Mr. Kaiwalya Mishra
Status of Protection	• Unprotected
Property type	• Building
Property Sub-type	• Residential
Property past Use	Residence
Property present Use	Abandoned
Architectural Style	Regional Architectural Style
Architectural Description	This is a double-storey building with rectangular shaped plan. It is made on a high plinth and approached by two steps. The ground floor is comprised of pilasters, semicircular arches, a multifoliate arch in the centre, wooden doors, decorated brackets supporting the projected balcony. The first floor comprises of metal railing and posts, eaves board and shade. The terrace has brick jali parapet. Two deteriorated jharokhas are present on either side of the terrace. Jharokhas are comprised of three multifoliate arches, stone chajja and bangaldhar dome with stone finials.
Historical/ Cultural Value	The building belongs to the area named Mutthiganj which was named after Mr R. Ahmuty, the first collector of Allahabad. The Grand Trunk road, divided the city of Allahabad into two portions which from Kotapareha to the Kotwali is known as Mirganj and the eastern portion of the southern half is called the Mutthiganj. Leading past Mutthiganj Police Station, there used to be a fine house belonging to Maharaja of Banaras. This area also contained the business houses of the Principal city bankers of Allahabad.
Archaeological	low
Historical	medium
Architectural	medium
Religious	n_a
Social	low

Natural	low
Grade	• III
Association with Ganga	Allahabad had the strategic location of the confluence of River Ganga and Yamuna along with Grant Trunk Road which acted as a convenient mode of transportation for trade and communication through water and through road creating links between Delhi and Calcutta. As Allahabad has always been a developing urban settlement, many residential, commercial and religious localities were built here.
State of conservation	• Advanced state of Decay
Threats to the Property	• Material Deterioration • Structural Deterioration • Vegetative growth • Lack of maintenance • Poor Infrastructure
Source of Information	Mr. Gyanchand
Listing done by	1. Anushka Mital 2. Hadia Nehal

GaD/Ald/AldT/27

Question	Response
Image	
Map No.	Ald/AldT/M3
Reference No.	GaD/Ald/AldT/27
Tehsil	• Allahabad Tehsil
Present name of the property	Hanuman Mandir
Past name of the property	Hanuman Mandir
Location	25.433383 81.841634 0 0
Approach	It is located on Mutthiganj road near Mutthiganj Chauraha having Krishna Kunj residence 50 M in the east direction.
Address	Mutthiganj Road, Mutthiganj, Allahabad, Uttar Pradesh
Surroundings/Building Settings	The Structure stands in the southern east district of Allahabadits Urban setting having residential areas in its surrounding.
Approximate Date of Construction	• 20th century
Precise Date of Construction/ Others	Not Available
Owernship	• Private
Owner's name	Mr. Kanhaiya Lal
Status of Protection	• Unprotected
Property type	• Structure
Property Sub-type	• Secular/Religious
Property past Use	Temple
Property present Use	Temple and Residence
Architectural Style	Regional Architectural Style
Architectural Description	This is a single-storeyed building with a square plan. It is constructed on a high plinth. The decorative band can be seen on the protruded chhajja. A dome constructed with bricks and cement sits on the building.
Historical/ Cultural Value	The building belongs to the area named Mutthiganj which was named after Mr R. Ahmuty, the first collector of Allahabad. The Grand Trunk road, divided the city of Allahabad into two portions which from Kotapareha to the Kotwali is known as Mirganj and the eastern portion of the southern half is called the Mutthiganj. Leading past Mutthiganj Police Station, there used to be a fine house belonging to Maharaja of Banaras. This area also contained the business houses of the Principal city bankers of Allahabad.
Archaeological	low
Historical	low
Architectural	low
Religious	medium
Social	low
Natural	n_a
Grade	• III
Association with Ganga	Allahabad had the strategic location of the confluence of River Ganga and Yamuna along with Grant Trunk Road which acted as a convenient mode of transportation for trade

	and communication through water and through road creating links between Delhi and Calcutta. As Allahabad has always been a developing urban settlement, many residential, commercial and religious localities were built here.
State of conservation	• Signs of Deterioration
Threats to the Property	• Material Deterioration • Structural Deterioration • Lack of maintenance • Inappropriate Additions • Alterations • Encroachments • Poor Infrastructure
Source of Information	Primary Survey
Listing done by	1. Anushka Mital 2. Hadia Nehal

GaD/Ald/AldT/28

Question	Response
Image	
Image	
Map No.	Ald/AldT/M3
Reference No.	GaD/Ald/AldT/28
Tehsil	• Allahabad Tehsil
Present name of the property	Shree Panchayati Akhara
Past name of the property	Shree Panchayati Akhara
Location	25.433227 81.842517 0 0
Approach	It is accessible through Mutthiganj road and is near Veni Madhav Mandir.
Address	286, Mutthiganj, Allahabad, Uttar Pradesh
Surroundings/Building Settings	The Structure stands in the southern east district of Allahabadits Urban setting having residential areas in its surrounding
Approximate Date of Construction	• 18th century
Precise Date of Construction/ Others	Not Available
Owernship	• Private
Owner's name	Baba Haridwar
Status of Protection	• Unprotected
Property type	• Precinct
Property Sub-type	• Secular/Religious
Property past Use	Akhara
Property present Use	Residential
Architectural Style	Regional Vernacular Architecture
Architectural Description	This is approached by a gateway of exposed bricks which is now painted. Gateway has semicircular arch in facia as well as in center. Its also has niches above the arch on both sides and decorated brackets and chhajja. stone railing can be seen on the top. The precint is rectangular in plan having a chaupal in the center and is surrounded by mandir, dharamshala and residences.
Historical/ Cultural Value	The building belongs to the area named Mutthiganj which was named after Mr R. Ahmuty, the first collector of Allahabad. The Grand Trunk road, divided the city of Allahabad into two portions which from Kotapareha to the Kotwali is known as Mirganj and the eastern portion of the southern half is called the Mutthiganj. Leading past Mutthiganj Police Station, there used to be a fine house belonging to Maharaja of Banaras. This area also contained the business houses of the Principal city bankers of Allahabad

Archaeological	n_a
Historical	medium
Architectural	low
Religious	medium
Social	medium
Natural	low
Grade	• IIB
Association with Ganga	Allahabad had the strategic location of the confluence of River Ganga and Yamuna along with Grant Trunk Road which acted as a convenient mode of transportation for trade and communication through water and through road creating links between Delhi and Calcutta. As Allahabad has always been a developing urban settlement, many residential, commercial and religious localities were built here.
State of conservation	• Signs of Deterioration
Threats to the Property	• Material Deterioration • Structural Deterioration • Vegetative growth • Lack of maintenance • Inappropriate Additions • Alterations • Poor Infrastructure
Source of Information	Mr. Sandeep Kishan
Listing done by	1. Anushka Mital 2. Hadia Nehal

GaD/Ald/AldT/29

Question	Response
Image	
Image	
Map No.	Ald/AldT/M3
Reference No.	GaD/Ald/AldT/29
Tehsil	• Allahabad Tehsil
Present name of the property	Shahi Masjid and Madarsa
Past name of the property	Shahi Masjid and Madarsa
Location	25.435526 81.839375 0 0
Approach	The Mosque is approached from Grand trunk road in chowk Area, through a narrow lane of residences and shops that leads to the Mosque and Madrasa.
Address	Shiv Charan Lal Road, Malviyanagar, Allahabad
Surroundings/Building Settings	The Structure stands in the southern east district of Allahabad and its Urban setting having residential areas and whole-sale shops in its surrounding.
Approximate Date of Construction	• 17th century
Precise Date of Construction/ Others	1643
Owernship	• Private
Owner's name	Shah Mohammad Saifullah
Status of Protection	• Unprotected
Property type	• Building
Property Sub-type	• Secular/Religious
Property past Use	Masjid
Property present Use	Masjid and Madarsa
Architectural Style	Mughal Architecture Style
Architectural Description	The mosque is built on an expansive elevated stone platform that is accessible through flights of stairs from the east direction. its Facade comprises of the huge gateway with a pointed blind arch having another pointed-arched marking the entry. The mosque houses the main prayer hall with 5 Arched entrances facing the west with traditional Mehrab for the prayer leader (imam). the walls of the mosque have tablets inlaid with ornamentations with decorative squinches and niches in the interior with intricate paintings. inscriptions adorn the arches, walls, under arches and under domes, columns, and floor of the mosque. The roof of the mosque is capped with one dome in the centre and two chhatris on either side of the dome having a low heightened decorative stone railing around the dome. There is also a madrasa and maulvi's residence next to the masjid.
Historical/ Cultural Value	Shahi Masjid was built by the Prince Dara Shikoh, son of Mughal Emperor Shahjahan. It is said that Prince Dara Shikoh once received the order from Shaikh Muhibbullah Allahabadi in his dream to construct a mosque in the region for his people.

Archaeological	medium
Historical	high
Architectural	high
Religious	high
Social	high
Natural	low
Grade	• I
Association with Ganga	It was a part of the Mughal settlement in Allahabad. Due to the strategic location of Allahabad city and fort, various settlements were set up in the city bringing people from different places and religion. Hence, this Mosque was built and cater for their religious beliefs
State of conservation	• Signs of Deterioration
Threats to the Property	• Material Deterioration • Lack of maintenance • Inappropriate Additions • Alterations • Encroachments
Source of Information	Imaam of the mosque and Primary survey
Listing done by	1. Mitali Vij 2. Hadia Nehal

GaD/Ald/AldT/30

Question	Response
Image	
Image	
Map No.	Ald/AldT/M3
Reference No.	GaD/Ald/AldT/30
Tehsil	• Allahabad Tehsil
Present name of the property	Residential House
Past name of the property	Residential House
Location	25.436635 81.83941 0 0
Approach	the building located on the Grand trunk road and is near Sulaki Chauraha near chowk area.
Address	63, Bahadurganj Chowk, Ghosai Tola, Allahabad
Surroundings/Building Settings	The Structure stands in the southern east district of Allahabadits Urban setting
	having residential areas, shops and temples in its surrounding.
Approximate Date of Construction	• 19th century
Precise Date of Construction/ Others	Not Available
Owernship	• Private
Owner's name	Mr. Amitabh Bhasin
Status of Protection	• Unprotected
Property type	• Building
Property Sub-type	• Residential
Property past Use	House
Property present Use	House
Architectural Style	Regional Vernacular Architecture
Architectural Description	This is a double storey building with rectangular plan and staggered facade. It has influences from Colonial Architectural Style. Ground floor is composed of semicircular arches with keystones, quoins, pilasters, dentils, brackets and chhajja. First floor has false facade with semicircular and segmental arches, parapet wall, round columns, quoins and dentils.
Historical/ Cultural Value	The Building is located in the area which was settled by the traders and Merchants along the Grand Trunk Road (previously known as Sher Shah Suri Road) during Mughal and British Period which acted as a convenient mode of transformation for trade and communication purposes. It holds the architectural elements of vernacular style that enhances the historic character of the building and the locality

Archaeological	low
Historical	medium
Architectural	medium
Religious	low
Social	medium
Natural	n_a
Grade	• IIB
Association with Ganga	The British captured Allahabad due to the strategic location of the confluence of River Ganga and Yamuna along with Grant Trunk Road which acted as a convenient mode of transportation for trade and communication through water and through road creating links between Delhi and Calcutta. As Allahabad has always been a developing urban settlement, many residential, commercial and religious localities were built here.
State of conservation	• Signs of Deterioration
Threats to the Property	• dampness • Material Deterioration • Lack of maintenance • Inappropriate Additions
Source of Information	Primary Survey
Notes	The property is under renovation and may be converted into a hotel.
Listing done by	1. Mitali Vij 2. Hadia Nehal

GaD/Ald/AldT/31

Question	Response
Image	
Map No.	Ald/AldT/M3
Reference No.	GaD/Ald/AldT/31
Tehsil	• Allahabad Tehsil
Present name of the property	Residential House
Past name of the property	Residential House
Location	25.436662 81.839163 0 0
Approach	It is accessible through Grand trunk road near Sulaki Chauraha adjacent to Gram Vikas Shiksha Samiti building.
Address	305/22, Malviya nagar, Chowk, Allahabad
Surroundings/Building Settings	The Building stands in the southern part of Tehsil Allahabad with its Urban setting which has Residential, commercial and mixed-use buildings in its surrounding.
Approximate Date of Construction	• 20th century
Precise Date of Construction/ Others	Not Available

Owernship	• Private
Owner's name	Mr. Aziz Moiddin (Late)
Status of Protection	• Unprotected
Property type	• Building
Property Sub-type	• Residential
Property past Use	Residence
Property present Use	Residence
Architectural Style	Regional Vernacular Architecture
Architectural Description	It is a double storey building with rectangular shaped plan. It is made on a high plinth with pan patta decorations. Ground floor is comprised of four multifoliated blind arches with wooden doors, fluted pilasters,perforation in the niche, brackets and chhajja. First floor is comprised of metal railing with columns supporting the tin shed having eves board and semicircular blind arches with wooden doors. The terrace has brick railing with jaali.
Historical/ Cultural Value	The Building is located in the area which was settled by the traders and Merchants along the Grand Trunk Road (previously known as Sher Shah Suri Road) during Mughal and British Period which acted as a convenient mode of transformation for trade and communication purposes. It holds the architectural elements of vernacular style that enhances the historic character of the building and the locality.
Archaeological	low
Historical	low
Architectural	medium

Religious	n_a
Social	medium
Natural	low
Grade	• IIB
Association with Ganga	The British captured Allahabad due to the strategic location of the confluence of River Ganga and Yamuna along with Grant Trunk Road which acted as a convenient mode of transportation for trade and communication through water and through road creating links between Delhi and Calcutta. As Allahabad has always been a developing urban settlement, many residential, commercial and religious localities were built here.
State of conservation	• Signs of Deterioration
Threats to the Property	• Material Deterioration • Lack of maintenance • Inappropriate Additions • Alterations • Poor Infrastructure
Source of Information	Primary Survey
Listing done by	1. Mitali Vij 2. Hadia Nehal

GaD/Ald/AldT/32

Question	Response
Image	
Map No.	Ald/AldT/M3
Reference No.	GaD/Ald/AldT/32
Tehsil	• Allahabad Tehsil
Present name of the property	Gram Vikas Shiksha Samiti
Past name of the property	Not Available
Location	25.436665 81.83913 0 0
Approach	It is accessible through Grand trunk road and is near Sulaki Chauraha.
Address	192, Uncha Mandi, Allahabad, Uttar Pradesh.
Surroundings/Building Settings	It is surrounded by residences and market.
Approximate Date of Construction	• 19th century
Precise Date of Construction/ Others	Not Available
Owernship	• Private
Owner's name	Red Cross Trust

Status of Protection	• Unprotected
Property type	• Building
Property Sub-type	• Residential
Property past Use	Not Available
Property present Use	Shiksha Samiti
Architectural Style	Regional Vernacular Architecture
Architectural Description	This is a double-storey building with a square plan. The ground floor is composed of metal door entrance through segmental blind arch, brackets and chajja. The first floor is comprised of metal railing and columns with a tin shed, pilasters, dentils and cornices.
Historical/ Cultural Value	Built-in the 19th century, it is an example of mixed-use (house and shop) settlement in Allahabad. This area was developed by the British to allow grow trade in the city and make it the capital.
Archaeological	n_a
Historical	medium
Architectural	medium
Religious	n_a
Social	medium
Natural	n_a
Grade	• IIB
Association with Ganga	This was a part of mixed-use settlement in Allahabad. The British were attracted to Allahabad due to the strategic location of the Fort which acted as a convenient mode of transportation for trade and communication and a link between Delhi and Calcutta.

	Allahabad being the urban hub during that period many mixed-use buildings were built here.
State of conservation	• Signs of Deterioration
Threats to the Property	• dampness • Material Deterioration • Lack of maintenance • Inappropriate Additions • Alterations • Presence of Polluting Agent
Source of Information	Primary Survey
Listing done by	1. Mitali Vij 2. Hadia Nehal

GaD/Ald/AldT/33

Question	Response
Image	
Image	
Map No.	Ald/AldT/M3
Reference No.	GaD/Ald/AldT/33
Tehsil	• Allahabad Tehsil
Present name of the property	Urban Primary Health Centre
Past name of the property	Not Available
Location	25.436669 81.83886 0 0
Approach	It is accessible through Grand trunk road and is near Sulaki Chauraha.
Address	30/53, Bahadurganj, Allahabad, Uttar Pradesh.
Surroundings/Building Settings	It is surrounded by residences and market.
Approximate Date of Construction	• 19th century
Precise Date of Construction/ Others	Not Available
Owernship	• Private
Owner's name	Red Cross Trust
Status of Protection	• Unprotected
Property type	• Building
Property Sub-type	• Residential • Commerial
Property past Use	Not Available
Property present Use	Health Centre
Architectural Style	Regional Vernacular Architecture
Architectural Description	This is a two-storey building with a rectangular plan. Built on a low-plinth, its Ground floor is comprised of five segmental arches having doors and windows. It also has heavy decorative brackets to support the balcony projection on the first floor. The balcony on the First floor is composed of metal railing along with pillars framed with semicircular arches having intricate decorations and motifs. Above the first floor is another room with brackets and dentils. The terrace has brick railing with jaalis.
Historical/ Cultural Value	Built-in the 19th century, this structure is an example of mixed-use (shop and house) settlement in Allahabad.
Archaeological	n_a
Historical	medium
Architectural	high
Religious	low
Social	medium

Natural	low
Grade	• IIB
Association with Ganga	This is a part of mixed-use settlement in Allahabad. The Britishers captured Allahabad due to the strategic location of the Fort which acted as a convenient mode of transportation for trade and communication and a link between Delhi and Calcutta. Allahabad being the urban hub during that period, many mixed-use buildings were built here.
State of conservation	• Signs of Deterioration
Threats to the Property	• dampness • Material Deterioration • Lack of maintenance • Inappropriate Additions
Source of Information	Primary Survey
Listing done by	1. Mitali Vij 2. Hadia Nehal

GaD/Ald/AldT/34

Question	Response
Image	
Image	
Map No.	Ald/AldT/M3
Reference No.	GaD/Ald/AldT/34
Tehsil	• Allahabad Tehsil
Present name of the property	Laxmi Mandir
Past name of the property	Laxmi Mandir
Location	25.43551 81.835918 0 0
Approach	It is accessible through Bharti Bhawan road and is near Loknath Chauraha.
Address	Malviyanagar chowk, Allahabad, Uttar Pradesh
Surroundings/Building Settings	It is abutted by road in the North with temples in the East and residences in the South and West.
Approximate Date of Construction	• 19th century
Precise Date of Construction/ Others	Not Available
Owernship	• Private
Owner's name	Shree Ram Jha
Status of Protection	• Unprotected
Property type	• Building
Property Sub-type	• Residential
Property past Use	Residence
Property present Use	Residence
Architectural Style	Colonial Architectural Style
Architectural Description	It is a two-storey structure built on a high-plinth. Residing on a large plot, it has influence from colonial architecture with semicircular arches and corinthian columns in the corridor. Turrets like structure can be seen on the both sides of facade with dentils, pediments, chajja and quoins.
Historical/ Cultural Value	Constructed in the 18th century, this structure was built as a Residence with influence from Colonial Architectural features.
Archaeological	low
Historical	medium
Architectural	high
Religious	n_a
Social	medium
Natural	n_a
Grade	• IIB
Association with Ganga	The British were attracted to Allahabad due to the strategic location of the Fort which acted as a convenient mode of transportation for trade and communication and a link between Delhi and Calcutta. Allahabad being the urban hub

	during that period many residential buildings were built here.
State of conservation	• Fair • Signs of Deterioration
Threats to the Property	• Lack of maintenance • Inappropriate Additions • Alterations
Source of Information	Mr.Krishna (shopkeeper)
Listing done by	Mani Singh

GaD/Ald/AldT/35

Question	Response
Image	
Map No.	Ald/AldT/M3
Reference No.	GaD/Ald/AldT/35
Tehsil	• Allahabad Tehsil
Present name of the property	Sanskrit Vidhyalaya
Past name of the property	Dharmogyanuddheshya Sanskrit Vidhyalaya
Location	25.435635 81.835934 0 0
Approach	It is accessible through Bharti bhawan road and is 20 meters South from Shree Ahiyeshwar Nath Mahadev Mandir.
Address	559, Mahamana Malviyanagar, Allahabad, Uttar Pradesh.
Surroundings/Building Settings	It is abutted by road in the North and is surrounded by residences.
Approximate Date of Construction	• 19th century
Precise Date of Construction/ Others	1810
Owernship	• Private
Owner's name	Mr. Baburaj Kohli
Status of Protection	• Unprotected
Property type	• Building
Property Sub-type	• Institutional

Property past Use	School
Property present Use	School
Architectural Style	Regional Vernacular Architecture
Architectural Description	It is a two-storeyed building with plain simple walls with the use of tin sheds and windows. It is now completely renovated showing no signs of antiquity.
Historical/ Cultural Value	This two-storey building with simple features was established in 1810 AD as an institute for learning in Sanskrit.
Archaeological	low
Historical	medium
Architectural	low
Religious	low
Social	medium
Natural	n_a
Grade	• IIB
Association with Ganga	As Allahabad was the urban hub during the 19th century, many institutional buildings were built here.
State of conservation	• Fair
Threats to the Property	• Inappropriate Additions • Alterations
Source of Information	Primary Survey
Listing done by	1. Mani Singh

GaD/Ald/AldT/36

Question	Response
Image	
Map No.	Ald/AldT/M3
Reference No.	GaD/Ald/AldT/36
Tehsil	• Allahabad Tehsil
Present name of the property	Bharti Bhawan Library
Past name of the property	Bharti Bhawan Library
Location	25.43597 81.834882 0 0
Approach	It is accessible through Bharti Bhawan road and is 50 meters South from Durga Mandir.
Address	Loknath Chauraha, Allahabad, Uttar Pradesh.
Surroundings/Building Settings	It is adjacent to markets, residences and mixed-use buildings.
Approximate Date of Construction	• 19th century
Precise Date of Construction/ Others	1889
Owernship	• Public
Owner's name	Bhartiya Mohan Sabha
Status of Protection	• Unprotected
Property type	• Building
Property Sub-type	• Institutional
Property past Use	Library
Property present Use	Library
Architectural Style	Regional Vernacular Architecture
Architectural Description	It is a double storeyed building which is on a low plinth. It has influences from colonial architectural style. Ground floor has semi-circular arches with keystones, metal grills, decorative columns, niches, medallions and brackets supporting projected balcony. First floor is constructed later sensitively to match with the existing architecture of the building.
Historical/ Cultural Value	The Bharti Bhawan Library of Allahabad was established on 15 December 1889. This Library was regarded as a nursery of freedom fighters as revolutionaries would often meet here. This library was looked upon with suspicion by the Britishers as prisoners from Naini Jail received a regular supply of books from this library to read.
Archaeological	low
Historical	high
Architectural	medium
Religious	n_a
Social	high
Natural	n_a
Grade	• IIA
Association with Ganga	Allahabad being the capital during the British period, many institutional buildings of national importance were built here in the 19th century.
State of conservation	• Fair
Threats to the Property	• dampness • Lack of maintenance • Inappropriate Additions • Alterations
Source of Information	Primary Survey and iStampGallery website- https://www.istampgallery.com/bharti-bhawan-library/
Listing done by	1. Mani Singh

GaD/Ald/AldT/37

Question	Response
Image	
Map No.	Ald/AldT/M3
Reference No.	GaD/Ald/AldT/37
Tehsil	• Allahabad Tehsil
Present name of the property	Residential House
Past name of the property	Residential House
Location	25.436872 81.8338687 0 0
Approach	The Building is approached from NH2 (Grand Trunk Road) to Loknath Lane near Chowk Police Station.
Address	47, Bahadurganj
Surroundings/Building Settings	The building stands in the setting of commercial zone having residences and mixed landuse structures.
Approximate Date of Construction	• 19th century
Precise Date of Construction/ Others	Not Available
Owernship	• Private
Owner's name	Mr. M.L. Chaudhry
Status of Protection	• Unprotected
Property type	• Building
Property Sub-type	• Residential
Property past Use	Residence
Property present Use	Residence
Architectural Style	Regional Vernacular Architecture
Architectural Description	This is a three-storey building which is rectangular in plan and is raised on high plinth having pan petal decorations. The ground floor is composed of four multifoliate blind arches with doors, motifs, pilasters, and brackets. The first floor has cast iron railing, corinthian slender columns, pilasters, decorations above lintel in the balcony, eaves and chajja. Second floor is a new construction.
Historical/ Cultural Value	The Building is located in the area which was settled by the traders and Merchants along the Grand Trunk Road (previously known as Sher Shah Suri Road) during Mughal and British Period which acted as a convenient mode of transformation for trade and communication purposes. It holds the architectural elements of vernacular style that enhances the historic character of the building and the locality.
Archaeological	n_a
Historical	medium
Architectural	medium
Religious	n_a
Social	low

Natural	low
Grade	• III
Association with Ganga	This was a part of traders' settlement in Allahabad. The Britishers captured Allahabad due to the strategic location of the confluence of River Ganga and Yamuna along with Grant Trunk Road which acted as a convenient mode of transformation for trade and communication through water and through road creating links between Delhi and Calcutta. As Allahabad has always been a developing urban settlement, many residential, commercial and religious localities were built here.
State of conservation	• Fair
Threats to the Property	• Lack of maintenance • Poor Infrastructure
Source of Information	Primary Survey
Listing done by	1. Mitali Vij 2. Hadia Nehal

GaD/Ald/AldT/38

Question	Response
Image	
Image	
Map No.	Ald/AldT/M3
Reference No.	GaD/Ald/AldT/38
Tehsil	• Allahabad Tehsil
Present name of the property	Shree Jha Market
Past name of the property	Shree Jha Market
Location	25.437197 81.834113 0 0
Approach	The Building is approached from NH2 (Grand Trunk Road) to Loknath Lane near Chowk Police Station
Address	Shree Jha Market, Loknath Chauraha, Chowk
Surroundings/Building Settings	The building stands in the setting of commercial zone having residences and mixed landuse structures.
Approximate Date of Construction	• 20th century
Precise Date of Construction/ Others	1924
Owernship	• Private
Owner's name	Mr. Krishnaram Jha
Status of Protection	• Unprotected
Property type	• Building
Property Sub-type	• Commerial
Property past Use	Market
Property present Use	Market
Architectural Style	Regional Vernacular Architecture
Architectural Description	It is a double-storey building based on a trapezium-shaped plan having a tapered side as its front facade with 3 other sides facing the main streets. the building on the ground floor has shops running on all the sides with multifoliate arches along with a corridor. On the first and second floor, same combination of multifoliate arches with decorated medallions along with a corridor can be seen on a slight cantilever. There is precast iron railing on each floor. On the Terrace, there can be seen parapets in decorative brick masonry.
Historical/ Cultural Value	The Building is located in the area which was settled by the traders and Merchants along the Grand Trunk Road (previously known as Sher Shah Suri Road) during Mughal and British Period which acted as a convenient mode of transformation for trade and communication purposes. It holds the architectural elements of vernacular style that enhances the historic character of the building and the locality.
Archaeological	low
Historical	medium

Architectural	medium
Religious	n_a
Social	medium
Natural	n_a
Grade	• IIB
Association with Ganga	This was a part of traders' settlement in Allahabad. The Britishers captured Allahabad due to the strategic location of the confluence of River Ganga and Yamuna along with Grant Trunk Road which acted as a convenient mode of transformation for trade and communication through water and through road creating links between Delhi and Calcutta. As Allahabad has always been a developing urban settlement, many residential, commercial and religious localities were built here.
State of conservation	• Signs of Deterioration
Threats to the Property	• Material Deterioration • Structural Deterioration • Vegetative growth • Inappropriate Additions • Alterations • Poor Infrastructure
Source of Information	Mr. Ramkumar (Local vendor)
Listing done by	1.Mani Singh

GaD/Ald/AldT/39

Question	Response
Image	
Map No.	Ald/AldT/M3
Reference No.	GaD/Ald/AldT/39
Tehsil	• Allahabad Tehsil
Present name of the property	Police Chowki, Thana Kotwali
Past name of the property	Residence
Location	25.438305 81.835335 0 0
Approach	The Building is approached from NH2 (Grand Trunk Road) to Loknath Lane near Chowk Police Station
Address	Badshahi Mandi, Chowk
Surroundings/Building Settings	The building stands in the setting of commercial zone having residences and mixed land use structures.
Approximate Date of Construction	• 19th century
Precise Date of Construction/ Others	1869
Owernship	• Private
Owner's name	Government Property
Status of Protection	• Unprotected
Property type	• Building
Property Sub-type	• Military
Property past Use	Residence
Property present Use	Police Station
Architectural Style	Regional Vernacular Architecture
Architectural Description	It is a double-storey building based on a rectangle-shaped plan having its front facade facing the main street. the building on the ground floor functions as a police station which has a rectangular opening as the main entrance having a multifoliate arch followed by 3 more rectangular openings having semi-circular blind arches above them. On the first floor, There is precast iron railing on cantilever having ornamented brackets supported with wooden posts and louvers. On the Terrace, there can be seen parapets in decorative brick masonry.
Historical/ Cultural Value	The Building is located in the area which was settled by the traders and Merchants along the Grand Trunk Road (previously known as Sher Shah Suri Road) during Mughal and British Period which acted as a convenient mode of transformation for trade and communication purposes. It holds the architectural elements of vernacular style that enhances the historic character of the building and the locality
Archaeological	low
Historical	low
Architectural	low
Religious	low
Social	medium
Natural	n_a

Grade	• III
Association with Ganga	This was a part of traders' settlement in Allahabad. The Britishers captured Allahabad due to the strategic location of the confluence of River Ganga and Yamuna along with Grant Trunk Road which acted as a convenient mode of transformation for trade and communication through water and through road creating links between Delhi and Calcutta. As Allahabad has always been a developing urban settlement, many residential, commercial and religious localities were built here.
State of conservation	• Signs of Deterioration
Threats to the Property	• Material Deterioration • Lack of maintenance • Poor Infrastructure
Source of Information	Primary Survey
Listing done by	1.Mani Singh

GaD/Ald/AldT/40

Question	Response
Image	
Map No.	Ald/AldT/M3
Reference No.	GaD/Ald/AldT/40
Tehsil	• Allahabad Tehsil
Present name of the property	Ram Prasad Marvadi Building
Past name of the property	Ram Prasad Marvadi Building
Location	25.439154 81.834085 0 0
Approach	The building can be approached by Kamla Nehru Road, opposite Allahabad Clock Tower.
Address	Ram Prasad Marvadi Building, Ghantaghar Chowk, Kamla Nehru Road
Surroundings/Building Settings	The Building is standing on kamla Nehru Road with clock tower at the opposite side of road with several other mixed use buildings in the setting.
Approximate Date of Construction	• 20th century
Precise Date of Construction/ Others	1941
Owernship	• Private
Owner's name	Mr. Razia Thakur
Status of Protection	• Unprotected
Property type	• Building
Property Sub-type	• Commerial
Property past Use	House
Property present Use	Shops and House
Architectural Style	Regional Vernacular Architecture
Architectural Description	It is a triple-storey building based on a rectangle-shaped plan having its front facade a slight curved facing the main street. the building on the ground floor functions as shops which has rectangular openings as the main entrance having rolling shutters on them. On the first and second floor, There are ornamented railings and overhead shed supported with Corinthian style posts. On the Terrace, there can be seen parapets in decorative cement masonry.
Historical/ Cultural Value	The Building is located in the area which was settled by the traders and Merchants along the Grand Trunk Road (previously known as Sher Shah Suri Road) during Mughal and British Period which acted as a convenient mode of transformation for trade and communication purposes. It holds the architectural elements of vernacular style that enhances the historic character of the building and the locality.
Archaeological	low
Historical	medium
Architectural	medium
Religious	low
Social	high
Natural	n_a
Grade	• IIB

Association with Ganga	This was a part of traders' settlement in Allahabad. The Britishers captured Allahabad due to the strategic location of the confluence of River Ganga and Yamuna along with Grant Trunk Road which acted as a convenient mode of transformation for trade and communication through water and through road creating links between Delhi and Calcutta. As Allahabad has always been a developing urban settlement, many residential, commercial and religious localities were built here.
State of conservation	• Signs of Deterioration
Threats to the Property	• Material Deterioration • Structural Deterioration • Lack of maintenance • Inappropriate Additions • Alterations • Poor Infrastructure
Source of Information	Primary Survey and Local Vendors
Listing done by	1.Mani Singh

GaD/Ald/AldT/41

Question	Response
Image	
Map No.	Ald/AldT/M3
Reference No.	GaD/Ald/AldT/41
Tehsil	• Allahabad Tehsil
Present name of the property	Allahabad Clock Tower
Past name of the property	Allahabad Clock Tower
Location	25.438898 81.834029 0 0
Approach	The building can be approached by Kamla Nehru Road, opposite Marwari Building.
Address	Chhunnan Guru Park, Ghantaghar Chauraha, Chowk
Surroundings/Building Settings	The Building is standing on kamla Nehru Road with several other mixed use buildings in the setting.
Approximate Date of Construction	• 20th century
Precise Date of Construction/ Others	1913
Owernship	• Public
Owner's name	Not Available
Status of Protection	• Unprotected
Property type	• Structure
Property Sub-type	• Institutional
Property past Use	Clock Tower
Property present Use	Clock Tower
Architectural Style	Indo-Sarcenic Architectural Style
Architectural Description	Structure shows a combination of Colonial and Mughal Style of Architecture. Square column with balcony housing clocks on all four sides with a chhatri on the top. Intricate Brackets, Chajjas and Mughal Arches can be seen.
Historical/ Cultural Value	Historical Value: The Building is located in the area which was settled by the traders and Merchants along the Grand Trunk Road (previously known as Sher Shah Suri Road) during Mughal and British Period which acted as a convenient mode of transformation for trade and communication purposes. It holds the architectural elements of vernacular style that enhances the historic character of the building and the locality.
Archaeological	low
Historical	high
Architectural	high
Religious	n_a
Social	high
Natural	low
Grade	• IIA

Association with Ganga	This was a part of traders' settlement in Allahabad. The Britishers captured Allahabad due to the strategic location of the confluence of River Ganga and Yamuna along with Grant Trunk Road which acted as a convenient mode of transformation for trade and communication through water and through road creating links between Delhi and Calcutta. As Allahabad has always been a developing urban settlement, many residential, commercial and religious localities were built here.
State of conservation	• Fair
Threats to the Property	• Material Deterioration • Inappropriate Additions • Alterations
Source of Information	Primary Survey and Sign Board
Listing done by	1. Anushka Mital 2. Mani Singh

GaD/Ald/AldT/42

Question	Response
Image	
Map No.	Ald/AldT/M3
Reference No.	GaD/Ald/AldT/42
Tehsil	• Allahabad Tehsil
Present name of the property	Saudagar ki Masjid+Madarsa
Past name of the property	Saudagar ki Masjid+Madarsa
Location	25.439798 81.833436 0 0
Approach	The Building is located on Anand Prasad Bannerji Road, approached from Kamla Nehru Road and is standing 300 M in the South-east direction from Clock tower.
Address	Anand Prasad Bannerji Road, GT Road
Surroundings/Building Settings	The building stands in the setting of commercial zone having residences and mixed landuse structures.
Approximate Date of Construction	• 18th century
Precise Date of Construction/ Others	1740
Owernship	• Private
Owner's name	Waqf Board Lucknow
Status of Protection	• Unprotected
Property type	• Building
Property Sub-type	• Secular/Religious
Property past Use	Mosque
Property present Use	Mosque+Madarsa
Architectural Style	Islamic Architectural Style
Architectural Description	The building is rectangular in the plan and is raised on a high plinth having Three Onion domes on the roof along with two minarets on either side of the domes can be seen in the facade. The central dome is slightly bigger than the other two.
Historical/ Cultural Value	The Building is located in the area which was settled by the traders and Merchants along the Grand Trunk Road (previously known as Sher Shah Suri Road) during Mughal and British Period which acted as a convenient mode of transformation for trade and communication purposes. It holds the architectural elements of vernacular style that enhances the historic character of the building and the locality.
Archaeological	low
Historical	medium
Architectural	medium
Religious	medium
Social	medium
Natural	n_a
Grade	• IIB
Association with Ganga	This was a part of traders' settlement in Allahabad. The Britishers captured Allahabad due to the strategic location of the confluence of River Ganga and Yamuna along with Grant

	Trunk Road which acted as a convenient mode of transformation for trade and communication through water and through road creating links between Delhi and Calcutta. As Allahabad has always been a developing urban settlement, many residential, commercial and religious localities were built here.
State of conservation	• Fair
Threats to the Property	• dampness • Inappropriate Additions • Alterations • Encroachments
Source of Information	Mr. Sayyed Mohammad Riyazuddin
Listing done by	1. Anushka Mital 2. Mani Singh

GaD/Ald/AldT/43

Question	Response
Image	
Image	
Map No.	Ald/AldT/M3
Reference No.	GaD/Ald/AldT/43
Tehsil	• Allahabad Tehsil
Present name of the property	Jama Masjid
Past name of the property	Jama Masjid
Location	25.437666 81.83312 0 0
Approach	The Mosque is located on the junction of NH2 (Grand Trunk Road) and Anand Prasad Bannerjee Road, opposite the Chowk Church.
Address	NH 2, Kolhan Tola, Malviyanagar
Surroundings/Building Settings	The Mosque is located in a commercial zone of the city, which has a police station, a church, a clock tower and some mixed use residences in its surrounding.
Approximate Date of Construction	• 18th century
Precise Date of Construction/ Others	1770
Owernship	• Private
Owner's name	Cl. Sayyed Abrar
Status of Protection	• Unprotected
Property type	• Building
Property Sub-type	• Secular/Religious
Property past Use	Mosque
Property present Use	Mosque
Architectural Style	Islamic Architectural Style
Architectural Description	It is a double-storey structure based on a rectangular plan and is raised on a concrete plinth. Entry is intricately carved with pointed arches recessed with a Moorish arch. There are 5 windows on either side of the main entrance having multifoliate arches. on the terrace there are three domes and four minarets. The parapets are supported with brackets and stones. The entire mosque is constructed in cement and concrete.
Historical/ Cultural Value	The Mosque is located in the area which was settled by the traders and Merchants along the Grand Trunk Road (previously known as Sher Shah Suri Road) during Mughal and British Period which acted as a convenient mode of transformation for trade and communication purposes. It holds the architectural elements of vernacular style that enhances the historic character of the building and the locality.
Archaeological	low
Historical	low

Architectural	medium
Religious	high
Social	medium
Natural	n_a
Grade	• IIA
Association with Ganga	This was a part of traders' settlement in Allahabad. The Britishers captured Allahabad due to the strategic location of the confluence of River Ganga and Yamuna along with Grant Trunk Road which acted as a convenient mode of transformation for trade and communication through water and through road creating links between Delhi and Calcutta. As Allahabad has always been a developing urban settlement, many residential, commercial and religious localities were built here.
State of conservation	• Good
Threats to the Property	• Alterations
Source of Information	Mohd. Alafasani
Listing done by	1. Anushka Mital 2. Mani Singh

GaD/Ald/AldT/44

Question	Response
Image	
Map No.	Ald/AldT/M3
Reference No.	GaD/Ald/AldT/44
Tehsil	• Allahabad Tehsil
Present name of the property	Chowk Church
Past name of the property	Chowk Church
Location	25.437325 81.833341 0 0
Approach	The Churchis located on NH2 (Grand Trunk Road) opposite the Jama Masjid.
Address	NH2, Johnstanganj Chauraha, Chowk
Surroundings/Building Settings	The Church is located in a commercial zone of the city, which has a police station, a church, a clock tower and some mixed use residences in its surrounding.
Approximate Date of Construction	• 19th century
Precise Date of Construction/ Others	Not Available
Owernship	• Public
Owner's name	Local Committee
Status of Protection	• Unprotected
Property type	• Building
Property Sub-type	• Secular/Religious
Property past Use	Church
Property present Use	Church
Architectural Style	Indo-Sarcenic Architectural Style
Architectural Description	The church has no compound wall. It is directly accessible from the road from its west main door and smaller north door. The church has been encroached upon on all sides and now has roads on three sides. The tower is located to the east to an asymmetrical hall 80ft by 40 ft. The two-storeyed building has a pronounced gothic expression. The altar is an informal affair facing north, set on a low platform.
Historical/ Cultural Value	The church is located in the Chowk area which was settled by the traders and Merchants along the Grand Trunk Road (previously known as Sher Shah Suri Road) during Mughal and British Period which acted as a convenient mode of transformation for trade and communication purposes. It holds the architectural elements of vernacular style that enhances the historic character of the building and the locality.
Archaeological	low
Historical	medium
Architectural	high
Religious	high
Social	high
Natural	n_a
Grade	• IIA

Association with Ganga	This was a part of traders' settlement in Allahabad. The Britishers captured Allahabad due to the strategic location of the confluence of River Ganga and Yamuna along with Grant Trunk Road which acted as a convenient mode of transformation for trade and communication through water and through road creating links between Delhi and Calcutta. As Allahabad has always been a developing urban settlement, many residential, commercial and religious localities were built here.
State of conservation	• Signs of Deterioration
Threats to the Property	• dampness • Material Deterioration • Lack of maintenance • Encroachments
Source of Information	Allahabaddekho.com
Listing done by	1. Hadia Nehal 2. Mani Singh

GaD/Ald/AldT/45

Question	Response
Image	
Map No.	Ald/AldT/M3
Reference No.	GaD/Ald/AldT/45
Tehsil	• Allahabad Tehsil
Present name of the property	Kotwali Chowk Police Station
Past name of the property	Kotwali
Location	25.437421 81.832878 0 0
Approach	The building is located on NH2 (Grand Trunk Road) opposite the Jama Masjid.
Address	NH2, Johnstanganj Chauraha, Chowk
Surroundings/Building Settings	The building is located in a commercial zone of the city, which has a police station, a church, a clock tower and some mixed use residences in its surrounding.
Approximate Date of Construction	• 19th century
Precise Date of Construction/ Others	1874
Owernship	• Public
Owner's name	State Government
Status of Protection	• Unprotected
Property type	• Building
Property Sub-type	• Civic
Property past Use	Police Station
Property present Use	Police Station
Architectural Style	Colonial Architectural Style
Architectural Description	It is a double-storey building based on a rectangular plan with semi-circular arched niches and openings. Highlighted keystone and quoins on the edges can be seen along with pilasters cornice band running along with the building.
Historical/ Cultural Value	The Building is located in the area which was settled by the traders and Merchants along the Grand Trunk Road (previously known as Sher Shah Suri Road) during Mughal and British Period which acted as a convenient mode of transformation for trade and communication purposes. It holds the architectural elements of vernacular style that enhances the historic character of the building and the locality.
Archaeological	low
Historical	medium
Architectural	medium
Religious	n_a
Social	medium
Natural	low
Grade	• IIB
Association with Ganga	This was a part of traders' settlement in Allahabad. The Britishers captured Allahabad due to the strategic location of the confluence of River Ganga and Yamuna along with Grant Trunk Road which acted as a

	convenient mode of transformation for trade and communication through water and through road creating links between Delhi and Calcutta. As Allahabad has always been a developing urban settlement, many residential, commercial and religious localities were built here.
State of conservation	• Fair
Threats to the Property	• Inappropriate Additions • Alterations • Encroachments • Poor Infrastructure
Source of Information	Primary Survey
Listing done by	1. Anushka Mital 2. Mani Singh

GaD/Ald/AldT/46

Question	Response
Image	
Map No.	Ald/AldT/M3
Reference No.	GaD/Ald/AldT/46
Tehsil	• Allahabad Tehsil
Present name of the property	Kashi Ornament House
Past name of the property	Kashi Ornament House
Location	25.436489 81.832796 0 0
Approach	Near Jhonstanganj Chauraha on Chadhha road, 100 M south from NH2.
Address	Jhonstanganj, Chowk
Surroundings/Building Settings	The building stands in the setting of commercial zone having residences and mixed land use structures.
Approximate Date of Construction	• 19th century
Precise Date of Construction/ Others	Not Available
Owernship	• Private
Owner's name	Not Available
Status of Protection	• Unprotected
Property type	• Building
Property Sub-type	• Commerial

Property past Use	Residence
Property present Use	Jewellery Shop
Architectural Style	Regional Vernacular Architecture
Architectural Description	This is a double storey building with rectangular shaped plan. This is made on a plinth with pan patta decorations. Ground floor is comprised of series of decorated semicircular arches with corinthian pilasters, quoins, decorated brackets and chhajja. First floor is comprised of metal railing and columns, extensively carved multifoliated arches with corinthian columns, eaves board, chhajja, and highly carved brackets. Terrace has metal railing with eavesdrops.
Historical/ Cultural Value	The Building is located in the area which was settled by the traders and Merchants along the Grand Trunk Road (previously known as Sher Shah Suri Road) during Mughal and British Period which acted as a convenient mode of transformation for trade and communication purposes. It holds the architectural elements of vernacular style that enhances the historic character of the building and the locality.
Archaeological	low
Historical	medium
Architectural	high
Religious	low
Social	medium
Natural	n_a
Grade	• IIB
Association with Ganga	This was a part of traders'

	settlement in Allahabad. The Britishers captured Allahabad due to the strategic location of the confluence of River Ganga and Yamuna along with Grant Trunk Road which acted as a convenient mode of transformation for trade and communication through water and through road creating links between Delhi and Calcutta. As Allahabad has always been a developing urban settlement, many residential, commercial and religious localities were built here.
State of conservation	• Signs of Deterioration
Threats to the Property	• Material Deterioration • Lack of maintenance • Inappropriate Additions • Poor Infrastructure
Source of Information	Primary Survey
Listing done by	1. Hadia Nehal 2. Mani Singh

GaD/Ald/AldT/47

Question	Response
Image	
Map No.	Ald/AldT/M3
Reference No.	GaD/Ald/AldT/47
Tehsil	• Allahabad Tehsil
Present name of the property	Shivala Mandir
Past name of the property	Shivala
Location	25.438783 81.823123 0 0
Approach	The Temple is approached from NH2, behind Dufferin Hospital
Address	Khuldabad Chauraha , NH2 (Grand Trunk Road)
Surroundings/Building Settings	The building stands in the setting of commercial zone having residences and mixed land use structures.
Approximate Date of Construction	• 20th century
Precise Date of Construction/ Others	1920
Owernship	• Public
Owner's name	Not known
Status of Protection	• Unprotected
Property type	• Building
Property Sub-type	• Secular/Religious
Property past Use	Temple
Property present Use	Temple
Architectural Style	Nagara Architectural Style
Architectural Description	Shikhara , chhajjas, with three moorish arches can be seen. Temple is elevated on a plinth with a well attached to it.
Historical/ Cultural Value	The Building is located in the area which was settled by the traders and Merchants along the Grand Trunk Road (previously known as Sher Shah Suri Road) during Mughal and British Period which acted as a convenient mode of transformation for trade and communication purposes. It holds the architectural elements of vernacular style that enhances the historic character of the building and the locality
Archaeological	low
Historical	medium
Architectural	high
Religious	high
Social	medium
Natural	n_a
Grade	• IIA
Association with Ganga	This was a part of traders' settlement in Allahabad. The Britishers captured Allahabad due to the strategic location of the confluence of River Ganga and Yamuna along with Grant Trunk Road which acted as a

	convenient mode of transformation for trade and communication through water and through road creating links between Delhi and Calcutta. As Allahabad has always been a developing urban settlement, many residential, commercial and religious localities were built here.
State of conservation	• Fair
Threats to the Property	• Inappropriate Additions • Alterations • Poor Infrastructure
Source of Information	Mr. Akash Kesharvani (Pujari)
Listing done by	1. Anushka Mital 2. Mani Singh

GaD/Ald/AldT/48

Question	Response
Image	
Map No.	Ald/AldT/M3
Reference No.	GaD/Ald/AldT/48
Tehsil	• Allahabad Tehsil
Present name of the property	District Women Hospital
Past name of the property	Duffrein Hospital
Location	25.439145 81.827155 0 0
Approach	The hospital is located on Grand Trunk road behind shirdi Mandir.
Address	22/26, Kanpur - Allahabad Highway, Roshan Bagh
Surroundings/Building Settings	The building stands in the setting of commercial zone having residences and mixed land use structures.
Approximate Date of Construction	• 19th century
Precise Date of Construction/ Others	1885
Owernship	• Public
Owner's name	Not Available
Status of Protection	• ASI
Property type	• Building
Property Sub-type	• Institutional
Property past Use	Hospital
Property present Use	Hospital
Architectural Style	Indo-Sarcenic Architectural Style
Architectural Description	It is a double-storeyed building which is rectangular in plan and ground floor structure has a series of pointed arches and niches. Pointed arches are seen with an Emphasis on Keystone. Pediment with an entablature and dentils can also be noticed.
Historical/ Cultural Value	It has distinctive architectural features which enhances the vernacular character of the street.
Archaeological	low
Historical	medium
Architectural	medium
Religious	low
Social	high
Grade	• IIB
Association with Ganga	It is located in close proximity to river Ganga. As Allahabad was the capital during the British period, it contains several institutional and civic buildings.
State of conservation	• Fair
Threats to the Property	• Material Deterioration • Inappropriate Additions • Alterations
Source of Information	Mr.Vikas (Localite) and primary survey
Notes	Building is Completely painted and several alterations were made including addition of jalis and blocking of arches.
Listing done by	1. Anushka Mital 2. Mani Singh

GaD/Ald/AldT/49

Question	Response
Image	
Map No.	Ald/AldT/M3
Reference No.	GaD/Ald/AldT/49
Tehsil	• Allahabad Tehsil
Present name of the property	St. John's Church
Past name of the property	St. John's Church
Location	25.442188 81.826823 0 0
Approach	The church is approached from Dr. K.N Katju Road
Address	13/C, Katju Road, Muirabad, Allahabad
Surroundings/Building Settings	The Church stands on Katju road with Residential, Commercial and mixed use structures around it.
Approximate Date of Construction	• 19th century
Precise Date of Construction/ Others	Not Available
Owernship	• Private
Owner's name	Diocess Of Lucknow
Status of Protection	• Unprotected
Property type	• Building
Property Sub-type	• Secular/Religious
Property past Use	Church
Property present Use	Church
Architectural Style	Indo-Sarcenic Architectural Style
Architectural Description	This is a single storey building with rectangular shaped plan. It is comprised of buttresses, pointed arched windows, rose window on two opposite sides, pediment, with a sloping roof comprised of mangalore tiles.
Historical/ Cultural Value	The Building is located in the area which was settled by the traders and Merchants along the Grand Trunk Road (previously known as Sher Shah Suri Road) during Mughal and British Period which acted as a convenient mode of transformation for trade and communication purposes. It holds the architectural elements of vernacular style that enhances the historic character of the building and the locality.
Archaeological	low
Historical	medium
Architectural	medium
Religious	high
Social	high
Natural	n_a
Grade	• IIB
Association with Ganga	This was a part of traders' settlement in Allahabad. The Britishers captured Allahabad due to the strategic location of the confluence of River Ganga and Yamuna along with Grant Trunk Road which acted as a convenient mode of transformation for trade and communication through water and through road creating links between Delhi and Calcutta. As Allahabad has always been a

	developing urban settlement, many residential, commercial and religious localities were built here.
State of conservation	• Fair
Threats to the Property	• Alterations • Encroachments • AUTOMATIC
Source of Information	Primary Survey
Listing done by	1. Hadia Nehal

GaD/Ald/AldT/50

Question	Response
Image	
Map No.	Ald/AldT/M4
Reference No.	GaD/Ald/AldT/50
Tehsil	• Allahabad Tehsil
Present name of the property	Sheikh Abdullah Masjid and Musafir Khana
Past name of the property	Sheikh Abdullah Masjid and Musafir Khana
Location	25.443143 81.826112 0 0
Approach	The Mosque is approached from Leader road towards Katju Road. It has Allahabad Railway station 200 M in North direction.
Address	42, Katju Road, Muirabad, Allahabad
Surroundings/Building Settings	The Mosque is located in a commercial zone of the city, which has some mixed use residences in its surrounding.
Approximate Date of Construction	• 19th century
Precise Date of Construction/ Others	Not Available
Owernship	• Private
Owner's name	Markaz Dawat-o-Tableegh (UP Waqf Board)
Status of Protection	• Unprotected
Property type	• Building
Property Sub-type	• Secular/Religious
Property past Use	Mosque
Property present Use	Mosque
Architectural Style	Islamic Architectural Style
Architectural Description	This is a five-storey building with rectangular shaped plan. The ground floor is commercialized. The first floor is comprised of a plain wall with a series of square windows and a plain chhajja running all through the facade. The first floor has pointed arched windows with protruded arched shaped chhajjas. The fourth storey is slightly recessed with stone jali parapet and perkota stone railing. Central part on the facade is huge pointed arch housing multifoliate arch which is defining the entry and Jharokha like feature on the second floor. Two minarets can be seen in the centre and two on either end on the facade.
Historical/ Cultural Value	Local community people visit the mosque daily to performs everyday rituals and it has distinctive architectural features which enhance the vernacular character of the street. The Building is located in the area which was settled by the traders and Merchants along the Grand Trunk Road (previously known as Sher Shah Suri Road) during Mughal and British Period which acted as a convenient mode of transformation for trade and communication purposes.
Archaeological	low
Historical	medium
Architectural	medium
Religious	high
Social	medium

Natural	n_a
Grade	• IIB
Association with Ganga	This was a part of traders' settlement in Allahabad. The Britishers captured Allahabad due to the strategic location of the confluence of River Ganga and Yamuna along with Grant Trunk Road which acted as a convenient mode of transformation for trade and communication through water and through road creating links between Delhi and Calcutta. As Allahabad has always been a developing urban settlement, many residential, commercial and religious localities were built here.
State of conservation	• Fair
Threats to the Property	• Lack of maintenance • Inappropriate Additions • Alterations
Source of Information	Mr. Sohail Siddhiqi
Listing done by	1. Hadia Nehal

GaD/Ald/AldT/51

Question	Response
Image	
Map No.	Ald/AldT/M4
Reference No.	GaD/Ald/AldT/51
Tehsil	• Allahabad Tehsil
Present name of the property	Royal Hotel
Past name of the property	Royal Hotel
Location	25.448551 81.828867 0 0
Approach	On Nawab Yusuf Rd, 80 meter east of nagar nigam/ railway station.
Address	Nawab Yusuf Rd, Nakhas Kohna, Civil Lines, Prayagraj, Uttar Pradesh 211001
Surroundings/Building Settings	The building has colonial structures and Allahabad Railway Station in its surroundings.
Approximate Date of Construction	• 20th century
Precise Date of Construction/ Others	Not Available
Owernship	• Private
Owner's name	Not Available
Status of Protection	• Unprotected
Property type	• Structure
Property Sub-type	• Commerial
Property past Use	Hotel
Property present Use	Hotel
Architectural Style	British Architectural Style
Architectural Description	It is a double-storey colonial style building of rectangular plan. The most distinguishable feature of the structure is the colonnade running around the outer perimeter of the building. The columns style on the ground is circular tuscan type and on the first floor are rectangular doric type. Some part of the corridor is closed on the ground floor.
Historical/ Cultural Value	It was a part of development scheme by Britishers around the civil lines area. It has distinctive architectural features which enhance the character of the street.
Archaeological	low
Historical	medium
Architectural	medium
Religious	n_a
Social	medium
Natural	low
Grade	• IIB
Association with Ganga	It is in close proximity to the Ganga river.
State of conservation	• Signs of Deterioration
Threats to the Property	• dampness • Material Deterioration • Nuisance of animals • Lack of maintenance • Alterations • Development Schemes
Source of Information	Primary Survey

Notes	It is said that the hotel used to be royal stables but was converted into a hotel by the King of Kalakankar (a former princely state) after he was refused entry into a British-run hotel nearby.
Listing done by	1.Mitali Vij 2.Vibhuti Yadav

GaD/Ald/AldT/52

Question	Response
Image	
Map No.	Ald/AldT/M4
Reference No.	GaD/Ald/AldT/52
Tehsil	• Allahabad Tehsil
Present name of the property	Coral Club
Past name of the property	Coral Club
Location	25.448235 81.824112 0 0
Approach	The building is located Inside the Northern Central Railway premises on Nawab yusuf Marg adjacent to North Central Railway Hospital.
Address	642, Fifth St, Canton, Civil Lines, Prayagraj, Uttar Pradesh 211001
Surroundings/Building Settings	The Building/Structure stands in the central district of Allahabad i.e. Civil Lines with its Urban setting which has grid iron planning. The building is surrounded by North Central Railway hospital and Allahabad Railway Station.
Approximate Date of Construction	• 20th century
Precise Date of Construction/ Others	Not Available
Owernship	• Public
Owner's name	Northern Central Railway
Status of Protection	• Unprotected

Property type	• Precinct
Property Sub-type	• Institutional
Property past Use	Club
Property present Use	Club
Architectural Style	Colonial Architectural Style
Architectural Description	The precinct has structures from t0he late colonial period. There have been many additions to the precinct in the past years. It is a double-storey building. The porch has been made in a typical colonial style with square Doric columns which have a 'par enrolment' pediment resting above the entablature. The main club building has a slant roof and extends for approximately 80 meters.
Historical/ Cultural Value	Civil Lines in Allahabad is the site where eight villages were razed to the ground in the aftermath of the 1857 Mutiny. When the capital of North-Western Province had just shifted from Agra to Allahabad, this central Avenue, then known as “Canning Road” and now renamed “Mahatma Gandhi Marg” was lined with Landmark buildings that housed Banks, Theatres, Offices, Shops and hotels to cater to the British gentry.
Archaeological	low
Historical	medium
Architectural	medium
Religious	n_a
Social	high
Natural	low
Grade	• IIB

Association with Ganga	Civil Lines in Allahabad was envisioned as the 'Bazaar' and residence for the colonial sahibs. The British captured Allahabad due to the strategic location of the confluence of River Ganga and Yamuna along with Grant Trunk Road which acted as a convenient mode of transformation for trade and communication through water and through road creating links between Delhi and Calcutta. As Allahabad has always been a developing urban settlement, many residential, commercial and religious localities were built here.
State of conservation	• Signs of Deterioration
Threats to the Property	• Material Deterioration • Vegetative growth • Lack of maintenance • Inappropriate Additions
Source of Information	Primary Survey
Listing done by	1.Mitali Vij 2.Vibhuti Yadav

GaD/Ald/AldT/53

Question	Response
Image	
Image	
Map No.	Ald/AldT/M4
Reference No.	GaD/Ald/AldT/53
Tehsil	• Allahabad Tehsil
Present name of the property	Allahabad Nagar Mahapalika
Past name of the property	Allahabad Nagar Mahapalika
Location	25.44969 81.826641 0 0
Approach	Opposite Civil Lines Police Station with pathar Girja round about at a distance of 100 M in North direction.
Address	1, Sarojini Naidu Marg, Canton, Civil Lines, Prayagraj, Uttar Pradesh 211001
Surroundings/Building Settings	The Building/Structure stands in the central district of Allahabad i.e. Civil Lines with its Urban setting which has grid iron planning. The building has residences and Allahabad Railway Station in its surrounding.
Approximate Date of Construction	• 20th century
Precise Date of Construction/ Others	Not Available
Owernship	• Private
Owner's name	Nagar Nigam Palika
Status of Protection	• Unprotected
Property type	• Structure
Property Sub-type	• Institutional
Property past Use	Nagar Nigam Palika
Property present Use	Nagar Nigam Palika
Architectural Style	British Colonialture Style
Architectural Description	It is a double-storey colonial-style building of rectangular plan. There is an entrance porch and a corridor runs along the outer perimeter of the building. The corridor is easily distinguishable by the consecutive semi-circular arches placed in a way to form a colonnade. The central hall has a number of shaded skylights. The interior is undergoing renovation.
Historical/ Cultural Value	Civil Lines in Allahabad is the site where eight villages were razed to the ground in the aftermath of the 1857 Mutiny. When the capital of North-Western Province had just shifted from Agra to Allahabad, this central Avenue, then known as “Canning Road” and now renamed “Mahatma Gandhi Marg” followed by the surrounding areas in its vicinity was lined with Landmark buildings that housed Banks, Theatres, Offices, Shops and hotels to cater to the British gentry.
Archaeological	low
Historical	high

Architectural	high
Religious	n_a
Social	medium
Natural	low
Grade	• IIA
Association with Ganga	Civil Lines in Allahabad followed by the surrounding areas in its vicinity was envisioned as the 'Commercial zone' and residence for the colonial elite class. The British captured Allahabad due to the strategic location of the confluence of River Ganga and Yamuna along with Grant Trunk Road which acted as a convenient mode of transformation for trade and communication through water and through road creating links between Delhi and Calcutta. As Allahabad has always been a developing urban settlement, many residential, commercial and religious localities were built here.
State of conservation	• Signs of Deterioration
Threats to the Property	• Material Deterioration • Vegetative growth • Lack of maintenance • Inappropriate Additions • Alterations • Poor Infrastructure
Source of Information	Primary Survey and Allahabad Listing 2012
Listing done by	1.Mitali Vij 2.Vibhuti Yadav

GaD/Ald/AldT/54A

Question	Response
Image	
Map No.	Ald/AldT/M4
Reference No.	GaD/Ald/AldT/54A
Tehsil	• Allahabad Tehsil
Present name of the property	SBI Bank
Past name of the property	SBI Bank
Location	25.450758 91.931665 0 0
Approach	The building is located on MG Marg opposite palace talkies, 50 m to the west.
Address	Mahatma Gandhi Marg, Civil Lines, Prayagraj, Uttar Pradesh 211001
Surroundings/Building Settings	The Building stands in the central district of Allahabad i.e. Civil Lines with its Urban setting which has grid iron planning. The building has residences, Shopping complex and mixed landuse buildings in its surrounding.
Approximate Date of Construction	• 20th century
Precise Date of Construction/ Others	Not Available
Owernship	• Private
Owner's name	Not Available

Status of Protection	• Unprotected
Property type	• Building
Property Sub-type	• Commerial
Property past Use	SBI Bank
Property present Use	Abandoned building
Architectural Style	Regional Vernacular Architecture
Architectural Description	The building stands between modern commercial constructions. It is a double story late colonial period building. The major defining feature of the facade is the ornamental columns with brackets on each side. The first floor is a later addition.
Historical/ Cultural Value	Civil Lines in Allahabad is the site where eight villages were razed to the ground in the aftermath of the 1857 Mutiny. When the capital of North-Western Province had just shifted from Agra to Allahabad, this central Avenue, then known as “Canning Road” and now renamed “Mahatma Gandhi Marg” followed by the surrounding areas in its vicinity was lined with Landmark buildings that housed Banks, Theatres, Offices, Shops and hotels to cater to the British gentry.
Archaeological	low
Historical	low
Architectural	low
Religious	n_a
Social	medium
Natural	n_a
Grade	• III

Association with Ganga	Civil Lines in Allahabad followed by the surrounding areas in its vicinity was envisioned as the 'Commercial zone' and residence for the colonial elite class. The British captured Allahabad due to the strategic location of the confluence of River Ganga and Yamuna along with Grant Trunk Road which acted as a convenient mode of transformation for trade and communication through water and through road creating links between Delhi and Calcutta. As Allahabad has always been a developing urban settlement, many residential, commercial and religious localities were built here.
State of conservation	• Danger of Disappearance
Threats to the Property	• Material Deterioration • Structural Deterioration • Vegetative growth • Lack of maintenance • Inappropriate Additions • Alterations • Encroachments • Poor Infrastructure
Source of Information	Primary Survey
Listing done by	1.Mitali Vij 2.Vibhuti Yadav

GaD/Ald/AldT/54B

Question	Response
Image	
Map No.	Ald/AldT/M4
Reference No.	GaD/Ald/AldT/54B
Tehsil	• Allahabad Tehsil
Present name of the property	Dr. Venu Saxena Path Lab and Clinic
Past name of the property	Dr. Venu Saxena Path Lab and Clinic
Location	25.450903 81.832058 0 0
Approach	The building is located on MG Marg, Opposite palace talkies, 30 m to the west.
Address	Mahatma Gandhi Marg, Civil Lines, Prayagraj, Uttar Pradesh 211001
Surroundings/Building Settings	The Building/Structure stands in the central district of Allahabad i.e. Civil Lines with its Urban setting which has grid iron planning. The building has Shopping complex and mixed landuse buildings in its surrounding.
Approximate Date of Construction	• 20th century
Precise Date of Construction/ Others	Not Available
Owernship	• Private
Owner's name	Not Available
Status of Protection	• Unprotected

Property type	• Building
Property Sub-type	• Commerial
Property past Use	Not Available
Property present Use	Dr. Venu Saxena Path Lab and Clinic
Architectural Style	Colonial Architectural Style
Architectural Description	The building is made in a modern style of architecture with few elements of the colonial style. Detailed leaf cornice decorates the area below the parapet. The porch rests upon plain circular columns and the back support columns are square ornamental columns. Ornamental parapet with geometric design is a prominent feature.
Historical/ Cultural Value	Civil Lines in Allahabad is the site where eight villages were razed to the ground in the aftermath of the 1857 Mutiny. When the capital of North-Western Province had just shifted from Agra to Allahabad, this central Avenue, then known as “Canning Road” and now renamed “Mahatma Gandhi Marg” followed by the surrounding areas in its vicinity was lined with Landmark buildings that housed Banks, Theatres, Offices, Shops and hotels to cater to the British gentry.
Archaeological	low
Historical	low
Architectural	low
Religious	n_a
Social	medium
Natural	low
Grade	• III

Association with Ganga	Civil Lines in Allahabad followed by the surrounding areas in its vicinity was envisioned as the 'Commercial zone' and residence for the colonial elite class. The British captured Allahabad due to the strategic location of the confluence of River Ganga and Yamuna along with Grant Trunk Road which acted as a convenient mode of transformation for trade and communication through water and through road creating links between Delhi and Calcutta. As Allahabad has always been a developing urban settlement, many residential, commercial and religious localities were built here.
State of conservation	• Signs of Deterioration
Threats to the Property	• Material Deterioration • Structural Deterioration • Vegetative growth • Lack of maintenance • Inappropriate Additions • Alterations
Source of Information	Primary Survey
Listing done by	1.Mitali Vij 2.Vibhuti Yadav

GaD/Ald/AldT/55

Question	Response
Image	
Map No.	Ald/AldT/M4
Reference No.	GaD/Ald/AldT/55
Tehsil	• Allahabad Tehsil
Present name of the property	Palace Theatre
Past name of the property	Palace Theatre
Location	25.450237 81.832326 0 0
Approach	The building is located on MG Marg having SBI Bank abandoned building on the opposite side of the road, 100 M in the east direction..
Address	163/37, Mahatma Gandhi Marg, Civil Lines, Prayagraj, Uttar Pradesh
Surroundings/Building Settings	The Building/Structure stands in the central district of Allahabad i.e. Civil Lines with its Urban setting which has grid iron planning. The building has Shopping complex, Restaurant and mixed landuse buildings in its surrounding.
Approximate Date of Construction	• 20th century
Precise Date of Construction/ Others	Not Available
Owernship	• Private
Owner's name	Mrs. Gandhi
Status of Protection	• Unprotected
Property type	• Building
Property Sub-type	• Commerial
Property past Use	Theatre
Property present Use	Commercial rent outs and theatre
Architectural Style	Colonial Style of Architecture
Architectural Description	The theatre is a symmetric structure with an entrance veranda, and protruding part on each side as verandas. The building has a facade close to Palladian style. Triangular pediments rest on the roof of each veranda. Each of the verandas on the side has square doric column-like pilaster which extends to the full length of the structure.
Historical/ Cultural Value	Civil Lines in Allahabad is the site where eight villages were razed to the ground in the aftermath of the 1857 Mutiny. When the capital of North-Western Province had just shifted from Agra to Allahabad, this central Avenue, then known as “Canning Road” and now renamed “Mahatma Gandhi Marg” followed by the surrounding areas in its vicinity was lined with Landmark buildings that housed Banks, Theatres, Offices, Shops and hotels to cater to the British gentry.
Archaeological	low
Historical	medium
Architectural	high
Religious	n_a
Social	high
Natural	n_a

Grade	• IIB
Association with Ganga	Civil Lines in Allahabad followed by the surrounding areas in its vicinity was envisioned as the 'Commercial zone' and residence for the colonial elite class. The British captured Allahabad due to the strategic location of the confluence of River Ganga and Yamuna along with Grant Trunk Road which acted as a convenient mode of transformation for trade and communication through water and through road creating links between Delhi and Calcutta. As Allahabad has always been a developing urban settlement, many residential, commercial and religious localities were built here.
State of conservation	• Signs of Deterioration
Threats to the Property	• dampness • Material Deterioration • Alterations
Source of Information	Primary survey and Allahabad Listing 2012
Listing done by	1.Mitali Vij 2.Vibhuti Yadav

GaD/Ald/AldT/56

Question	Response
Image	
Map No.	Ald/AldT/M4
Reference No.	GaD/Ald/AldT/56
Tehsil	• Allahabad Tehsil
Present name of the property	Gandhi Merchants and Sons
Past name of the property	Gandhi Merchants and Sons
Location	25.449832 81.836263 0 0
Approach	The building is located on MG Road opposite Atlantis Mall.
Address	29, Mahatma Gandhi Marg, Civil Lines, Prayagraj, Uttar Pradesh 211001
Surroundings/Building Settings	The Building stands in the central district of Allahabad i.e. Civil Lines with its Urban setting which has grid iron planning. The building has Shopping complex, malls and mixed-use buildings in its surrounding.
Approximate Date of Construction	• 20th century
Precise Date of Construction/ Others	Not Available
Owernship	• Private
Owner's name	Mrs. Gandhi
Status of Protection	• Unprotected

Property type	• Building
Property Sub-type	• Commerial
Property past Use	Cottage Industry
Property present Use	Commercial rent outs
Architectural Style	Indo-Sarcenic Architecture Style
Architectural Description	Built in a symmetrical manner the two-story building is of late colonial period. There is a pediment on the top along with the conical turrets on each corner of the North facade. The facade on each side is divided into parts with square doric column-like pilaster which go long the full length of the structure. Some ornamental work has also been done on the facade along the semi-circular arched windows.
Historical/ Cultural Value	Civil Lines in Allahabad is the site where eight villages were razed to the ground in the aftermath of the 1857 Mutiny. When the capital of North-Western Province had just shifted from Agra to Allahabad, this central Avenue, then known as “Canning Road” and now renamed “Mahatma Gandhi Marg” followed by the surrounding areas in its vicinity was lined with Landmark buildings that housed Banks, Theatres, Offices, Shops and hotels to cater to the British gentry. Used to be a cottage industry owned by an elite merchant of British times.
Archaeological	low
Historical	low
Architectural	high
Religious	n_a
Social	medium

Natural	n_a
Grade	• IIB
Association with Ganga	Civil Lines in Allahabad followed by the surrounding areas in its vicinity was envisioned as the 'Commercial zone' and residence for the colonial elite class. The British captured Allahabad due to the strategic location of the confluence of River Ganga and Yamuna along with Grant Trunk Road which acted as a convenient mode of transformation for trade and communication through water and through road creating links between Delhi and Calcutta. As Allahabad has always been a developing urban settlement, many residential, commercial and religious localities were built here.
State of conservation	• Signs of Deterioration
Threats to the Property	• Material Deterioration • Structural Deterioration • Vegetative growth • Lack of maintenance • Inappropriate Additions • Alterations • Encroachments • Poor Infrastructure • Division of Properties
Source of Information	Mr. Ankit Gupta (Shopkeeper)
Listing done by	1.Mitali Vij 2.Vibhuti Yadav

GaD/Ald/AldT/57

Question	Response
Image	
Image	
Map No.	Ald/AldT/M4
Reference No.	GaD/Ald/AldT/57
Tehsil	• Allahabad Tehsil
Present name of the property	Indian Coffee House
Past name of the property	Indian Coffee House
Location	25.449981 81.830821 0 0
Approach	Service lane of MG Marg, opposite hotel Saket
Address	15, MG Marg, Allahabad
Surroundings/Building Settings	It is surrounded by residences and is in close proximity to the Allahabad railway station.
Approximate Date of Construction	• 20th century
Precise Date of Construction/ Others	1969
Owernship	• Private
Owner's name	Indian Coffee Workers Co-operative Society limited.

Status of Protection	• Unprotected
Property type	• Building
Property Sub-type	• Commerial
Property past Use	Coffee House
Property present Use	Coffee House
Architectural Style	Colonial Architectural Style
Architectural Description	It is a single storey building with sloping roof portico at the entry. Blind arches, chhajjas with brackets, dentils in cornices, pilasters and pediment can be seen. The Building possesses colonial characters as it was established in the British influenced Era. The structure Exhibits high ceilings with Gabled roof and clerestory windows.
Historical/ Cultural Value	This is the coffee house where Nehru Ji, Sapru Ji, Katju Ji used to sit and talk on political issues and some informal meetings used to be held. Civil Lines in Allahabad is the site where eight villages were razed to the ground in the aftermath of the 1857 Mutiny. When the capital of North-Western Province had just shifted from Agra to Allahabad, this central Avenue, then known as "Canning Road" and now renamed "Mahatma Gandhi Marg" followed by the surrounding areas in its vicinity was lined with Landmark buildings that housed Banks, Theatres, Offices, Shops and hotels to cater to the British gentry.
Archaeological	low
Historical	high
Architectural	medium

Religious	n_a
Social	high
Natural	low
Grade	• IIA
Association with Ganga	Civil Lines in Allahabad followed by the surrounding areas in its vicinity was envisioned as the 'Commercial zone' and residence for the colonial elite class. The British captured Allahabad due to the strategic location of the confluence of River Ganga and Yamuna along with Grant Trunk Road which acted as a convenient mode of transformation for trade and communication through water and through road creating links between Delhi and Calcutta. As Allahabad has always been a developing urban settlement, many residential, commercial and religious localities were built here.
State of conservation	• Signs of Deterioration
Threats to the Property	• Material Deterioration • Lack of maintenance • Poor Infrastructure
Source of Information	Prashant Darbari
Listing done by	1. Mitali Vij 2. Vibhuti Yadav 3. Anushka Mital 4. Hadia Nehal 5. Mani Singh 6. Abhijit Dhumal

GaD/Ald/AldT/58

Question	Response
Image	
Image	
Map No.	Ald/AldT/M4
Reference No.	GaD/Ald/AldT/58
Tehsil	• Allahabad Tehsil
Present name of the property	Allahabad Pentecoastal Church
Past name of the property	Ishu Darbar Union Church
Location	25.452717 81.831373 0 0
Approach	The church is located on the intersection of Elgin Road and Clives Road in Civil lines area.
Address	4, Clive Road, Civil Lines, Allahabad
Surroundings/Building Settings	The Building stands in the central district of Allahabad i.e. Civil Lines with its Urban setting which has grid iron planning. The Church has residential, commercial and mixed-use buildings in its surrounding.
Approximate Date of Construction	• 19th century
Precise Date of Construction/ Others	1818
Owernship	• Private
Owner's name	Mr. Brijesh Kumar And Family
Status of Protection	• Unprotected
Property type	• Building
Property Sub-type	• Secular/Religious
Property past Use	Church
Property present Use	Church
Architectural Style	Indo-Saracenic Architectural Style
Architectural Description	It is a single-storey building with a rectangular shaped plan. Entry is defined with a protruded porch having a huge pointed arch in the centre and two blind pointed arches on its sides. The building facade comprises a pointed arch with concrete railing. The ground floor is composed of pinnacles, corbelled buttresses and clerestory windows. There is a terrace in the centre of the building with a bow-shaped pediment on either side.
Historical/ Cultural Value	This is one of the oldest church of Allahabad. Civil Lines in Allahabad is the site where eight villages were razed to the ground in the aftermath of the 1857 Mutiny. When the capital of North-Western Province had just shifted from Agra to Allahabad, this central Avenue, then known as “Canning Road” and now renamed “Mahatma Gandhi Marg” followed by the surrounding areas in its vicinity was lined with Landmark buildings that housed Banks, Theatres, Offices, Shops and hotels to cater to the British gentry.
Archaeological	medium
Historical	high

Architectural	medium
Religious	high
Social	high
Natural	n_a
Grade	• IIA
Association with Ganga	Civil Lines in Allahabad followed by the surrounding areas in its vicinity was envisioned as the 'Commercial zone' and residence for the colonial elite class. The British captured Allahabad due to the strategic location of the confluence of River Ganga and Yamuna along with Grant Trunk Road which acted as a convenient mode of transformation for trade and communication through water and through road creating links between Delhi and Calcutta. As Allahabad has always been a developing urban settlement, many residential, commercial and religious localities were built here.
State of conservation	• Signs of Deterioration
Threats to the Property	• Material Deterioration • Lack of maintenance • Inappropriate Additions • Alterations
Source of Information	Pastor Brijesh Kumar
Listing done by	1. Hadia Nehal

GaD/Ald/AldT/59

Question	Response
Image	
Image	
Map No.	Ald/AldT/M4
Reference No.	GaD/Ald/AldT/59
Tehsil	• Allahabad Tehsil
Present name of the property	Government Girl's Inter-College
Past name of the property	Bishops House
Location	25.451678 81.828373 0 0
Approach	It is located on MG Marg near Pathar Girja Round about.
Address	MG Marg, Civil Lines, Allahabad
Surroundings/Building Settings	The Building/Structure stands in the central district of Allahabad i.e. Civil Lines with its Urban setting which has grid iron planning. It has All Saint's Cathedral, government buildings and market in its surrounding.
Approximate Date of Construction	• 19th century
Precise Date of Construction/ Others	1886
Owernship	• Public

Owner's name	not available
Status of Protection	• Unprotected
Property type	• Building
Property Sub-type	• Institutional
Property past Use	Residence
Property present Use	College (now Abandoned)
Architectural Style	Colonial Style of Architecture
Architectural Description	It is a two-storey structure made of red exposed bricks based on a square plan with open area on all four sides. It has low plinth level and has a porch. Colonnaded semicircular Arches with keystone and pilasters comprises the facade of the building. The building has a pediment on the top of the entrance facade and chimneys on the roof.
Historical/ Cultural Value	Constructed in 1886, the Church was originally constructed as a residence for the Bishop of the Cathedral but was never used as a residence. Civil Lines in Allahabad is the site where eight villages were razed to the ground in the aftermath of the 1857 Mutiny. When the capital of North-Western Province had just shifted from Agra to Allahabad, this central Avenue, then known as “Canning Road” and now renamed “Mahatma Gandhi Marg” followed by the surrounding areas in its vicinity was lined with Landmark buildings that housed Banks, Theatres, Offices, Shops and hotels to cater to the British gentry.
Archaeological	low
Historical	high
Architectural	high

Religious	n_a
Social	high
Natural	low
Grade	• IIB
Association with Ganga	It is in close proximity to the Ganga river. As Allahabad was the capital during the British period, it contains several institutional and civic buildings.
State of conservation	• Danger of Disappearance
Threats to the Property	• dampness • Material Deterioration • Structural Deterioration • Vegetative growth • Nuisance of animals • Lack of maintenance • Encroachments
Source of Information	Primary Survey
Listing done by	1.Abhijit Dhumal

GaD/Ald/AldT/60

Question	Response
Image	
Image	
Map No.	Ald/AldT/M4
Reference No.	GaD/Ald/AldT/60
Tehsil	• Allahabad Tehsil
Present name of the property	All Saint's Cathedral
Past name of the property	All Saint's Cathedral
Location	25.451822 81.826608 0 0
Approach	It is inside the Patthar Girijaghar Park, which is also a roundabout, formed at the crossing between S. N. Road and M. G. Road.
Address	Sarojini Naidu Marg, Civil Lines.
Surroundings/Building Settings	The Building/Structure stands in the central district of Allahabad i.e. Civil Lines with its Urban setting which has grid iron planning. . It has BJS Statdium, Prayagraj Nagar Nigam, Ghandi Parsi Fire Temple and market in its surrounding.
Approximate Date of Construction	• 19th century
Precise Date of	1891

Construction/ Others	
Owernship	• Private
Owner's name	Church of North India
Status of Protection	• Unprotected
Property type	• Building
Property Sub-type	• Secular/Religious
Property past Use	Cathedral
Property present Use	Cathedral
Architectural Style	Gothic Revival Architetcural Style
Architectural Description	The Cathedral was designed in the Gothic Revival style by Sir William Emerson. This cathedral presents a facade with fine stucco work, Gothic arches, flying buttresses and snarling gargoyles. There are two transepts to the north and south respectively, a tower(memorial to Queen Victoria). Inside, you can see vaulted ceilings, classical columns, archways, beautiful stained glass windows and an impressive altar with mosaic and marble inlay.
Historical/ Cultural Value	The land for the cathedral was granted by Sir William Muir, the lieutenant governor of the North Western Provinces; thereafter Elizabeth Huntly Wemyss, his wife, laid the foundation stone on 10 April 1871. British architect Sir William Emerson was employed to designed the building. It was consecrated in 1887 and was completed four years later.
Archaeological	low
Historical	high
Architectural	high

Religious	high
Social	high
Natural	low
Grade	• I
Association with Ganga	Civil Lines in Allahabad followed by the surrounding areas in its vicinity was envisioned as the 'Commercial zone' and residence for the colonial elite class. The British captured Allahabad due to the strategic location of the confluence of River Ganga and Yamuna along with Grant Trunk Road which acted as a convenient mode of transformation for trade and communication through water and through road creating links between Delhi and Calcutta. As Allahabad has always been a developing urban settlement, many residential, commercial and religious localities were built here.
State of conservation	• Signs of Deterioration
Threats to the Property	• Material Deterioration • Vegetative growth
Source of Information	Primary Survey; Timestravel website
Listing done by	1.Hadia Nehal

GaD/Ald/AldT/61

Question	Response
Image	
Image	
Map No.	Ald/AldT/M4
Reference No.	GaD/Ald/AldT/61
Tehsil	• Allahabad Tehsil
Present name of the property	Bishop Jhonson School And College
Past name of the property	Bishop Jhonson School And College
Location	25.45115 81.825135 0 0
Approach	Near All Saints Cathedral Roundabout, Civil Lines
Address	9/23, M.G. Marg, Civil Lines, Allahabad
Surroundings/Building Settings	The school stands in the central district of Allahabad i.e. Civil Lines with its Urban setting which has grid iron planning.It has All Saint's Cathedral, BJS Statdium,Ghandi Parsi Fire Temple, dargah and market in its surrounding.
Approximate Date of Construction	• 20th century
Precise Date of Construction/ Others	1977
Owernship	• Private
Owner's name	Anglican Diocess of Lucknow
Status of Protection	• Unprotected

Property type	• Building
Property Sub-type	• Institutional
Property past Use	girls' hostel and convent
Property present Use	college
Architectural Style	Indo-Saracenic Architecture
Architectural Description	This is a double storey building with rectangular shaped plan. Ground floor is comprised of series of pointed arches with louveres, quoins, and openings in the shape of three combined circles on either side of each arch. First floor is comprised of pair of pointed aches in series , quoins, pediments , rose windows and pinnacles. There are two sloping roofs on the top with treefoil arched window.
Historical/ Cultural Value	Civil Lines in Allahabad is the site where eight villages were razed to the ground in the aftermath of the 1857 Mutiny. When the capital of North-Western Province had just shifted from Agra to Allahabad, this Central Avenue, then known as "Canning Road" and now renamed "Mahatma Gandhi Marg" followed by the surrounding areas in its vicinity was lined with Landmark buildings that housed Banks, Theatres, Offices, Shops and hotels to cater to the British gentry.
Archaeological	low
Historical	medium
Architectural	high
Religious	low
Social	high
Natural	n_a
Grade	• IIB
Association with Ganga	Civil Lines in Allahabad followed by the surrounding areas in its vicinity was envisioned as the 'Commercial zone' and residence for the colonial elite class. The British captured Allahabad due to the strategic location of the confluence of River Ganga and Yamuna along with Grant Trunk Road which acted as a convenient mode of transformation for trade and communication through water and through road creating links between Delhi and Calcutta. As Allahabad has always been a developing urban settlement, many residential, commercial and religious localities were built here.

State of conservation	• Fair
Threats to the Property	• Inappropriate Additions • Alterations
Source of Information	Primary Survey
Notes	Source of 2nd photo (https://www.wikidata.org/wiki/Q4917612)
Listing done by	1. Hadia Nehal

GaD/Ald/AldT/62

Question	Response
Image	
Map No.	Ald/AldT/M4
Reference No.	GaD/Ald/AldT/62
Tehsil	• Allahabad Tehsil
Present name of the property	Allahabad Bank, Zonal Office
Past name of the property	Allahabad Bank, Zonal Office
Location	25.453402 81.824604 0 0
Approach	The building is located on Purushottam Das Tandon Marg South of Government Press, Allahabad
Address	Purushottam Das Tandon Marg, Sarojini Naidu Marg, Dhoomanganj, Allahabad
Surroundings/Building Settings	The building has offices and mixed use buildings in its surrounding.
Approximate Date of Construction	• 20th century
Precise Date of Construction/ Others	Not Available
Owernship	• Private
Owner's name	Allahabad Bank, Calcutta
Status of Protection	• Unprotected
Property type	• Structure
Property Sub-type	• Commerial
Property past Use	Banking institution
Property present Use	Banking institution
Architectural Style	Regional Vernacular Architecture
Architectural Description	The structure is based on a rectangular plan having low plinth and is located south of Government Press. It is built in a Gothic style of architecture with turrets and battlements. It is said to have a huge entrance hall of magnificent proportions with exposed ceiling and massive sheesham counter with brass partition. The ceiling now is covered with POP work, and the hall is divided with temporary partitions into small office space.
Historical/ Cultural Value	Allahabad Bank began in the same building about a hundred years ago. It is said the bank still holds the records of well-known personalities who held an account in it. The building has distinctive architectural features which enhances the vernacular character of the street.
Archaeological	low
Historical	high
Architectural	high
Religious	n_a
Social	high
Natural	low
Grade	• IIA
Association with Ganga	Civil Lines in Allahabad followed by the surrounding areas in its vicinity was envisioned as the 'Commercial zone' and residence for the colonial elite class. The British

	captured Allahabad due to the strategic location of the confluence of River Ganga and Yamuna along with Grant Trunk Road which acted as a convenient mode of transformation for trade and communication through water and through road creating links between Delhi and Calcutta. As Allahabad has always been a developing urban settlement, many residential, commercial and religious localities were built here.
State of conservation	• Fair
Threats to the Property	• Material Deterioration • Inappropriate Additions • Alterations • Development Schemes
Source of Information	Primary Survey and Allahabad listing 2012
Listing done by	1.Mitali Vij 2.Vibhuti Yadav

GaD/Ald/AldT/63

Question	Response
Image	
Map No.	Ald/AldT/M5
Reference No.	GaD/Ald/AldT/63
Tehsil	• Allahabad Tehsil
Present name of the property	Government Press
Past name of the property	Government Press
Location	25.455331 81.826427 0 0
Approach	North of the intersection of Sarojini Naidu Marg and Purushottam Das Tandon Marg
Address	Sarojini Naidu Marg, Dhoomanganj, All
Surroundings/Building Settings	The building has offices and mixed landuse buildings in its surrounding.
Approximate Date of Construction	• 19th century
Precise Date of Construction/ Others	1874
Owernship	• Private
Owner's name	UP State Government
Status of Protection	• Unprotected
Property type	• Building
Property Sub-type	• Institutional
Property past Use	High Court and Directorate of Higher Education
Property present Use	Government Press Office
Architectural Style	British Architectural Style
Architectural Description	The architectural style of the structure is colonial. This two storied structure was designed by Gen. Reilly, RE. An identifying feature of the building is that the first floor elevation in some parts is colonnaded with majestic double-Doric columns. The ground floor elevation has a series of semi-circular keystone arched full length windows which have been closed in some places. The ground floor elevation is cladded with rough dressed stones whereas the interiors are of lime plaster finish.
Historical/ Cultural Value	In 1858, when the capital of NW Provinces shifted from Agra to Allahabad the Government Pree was also shifted. After that, it was originally located in the present-day Senate Hall of Allahabad University which later housed the Pioneer Press. Rudyard Kipling spent a large part of his life here. This building was pulled down by the University to make was for new development in 2009. The current building was a part of the British Administrative complex where currently Police Headquarters for Allahabad Division, the Revenue Board, the Government Press and the Office of the Accountant General are located.
Archaeological	low
Historical	high
Architectural	high
Religious	n_a
Social	medium

Natural	low
Grade	• IIA
Association with Ganga	The British captured Allahabad due to the strategic location of the confluence of River Ganga and Yamuna along with Grant Trunk Road which acted as a convenient mode of transformation for trade and communication through water and through road creating links between Delhi and Calcutta. As Allahabad has always been a developing urban settlement, many residential, commercial and religious localities were built here.
State of conservation	• Signs of Deterioration
Threats to the Property	• Material Deterioration • Vegetative growth • Inappropriate Additions • Alterations • AUTOMATIC
Source of Information	Primary survey and Allahabad Listing 2012
Listing done by	1.Mitali Vij 2.Vibhuti Yadav

GaD/Ald/AldT/64

Question	Response
Image	
Image	
Map No.	Ald/AldT/M5
Reference No.	GaD/Ald/AldT/64
Tehsil	• Allahabad Tehsil
Present name of the property	V.P. Varshney Residence
Past name of the property	V.P. Varshney Residence
Location	25.455602 81.83201 0 0
Approach	The building is located on Tashkand Marg Adjacent to Methodist English Nursery School.
Address	9/7, Tashkand Marg, Civil Lines, Prayagraj, Uttar Pradesh 211001
Surroundings/Building Settings	The Building/Structure stands in the central district of Allahabad i.e. Civil Lines with its Urban setting which has grid iron planning.It has residences and mixed landuse buildings in its surrounding.
Approximate Date of Construction	• 20th century
Precise Date of Construction/ Others	Not Available
Owernship	• Private
Owner's name	V.P. Varshney
Status of Protection	• Unprotected
Property type	• Structure
Property Sub-type	• Residential
Property past Use	Residence
Property present Use	Residence
Architectural Style	Colonial style of Architecture
Architectural Description	The bungalow is built in a typical colonial style where the porch has quoin on the corner of the columns. The facade has semi-circular arches along its length which are further emphasized with ornamental band along the arch and keystone. Below the parapet, the cornice is ornamented with Dentil molding.
Historical/ Cultural Value	Civil Lines in Allahabad is the site where eight villages were razed to the ground in the aftermath of the 1857 Mutiny. When the capital of North-Western Province had just shifted from Agra to Allahabad, this central Avenue, then known as “Canning Road” and now renamed “Mahatma Gandhi Marg” followed by the surrounding areas in its vicinity was lined with Landmark buildings that housed Banks, Theatres, Offices, Shops and hotels to cater to the British gentry.
Archaeological	low
Historical	medium
Architectural	high
Religious	n_a

Social	low
Natural	low
Grade	• IIB
Association with Ganga	Civil Lines in Allahabad followed by the surrounding areas in its vicinity was envisioned as the 'Commercial zone' and residence for the colonial elite class. The British captured Allahabad due to the strategic location of the confluence of River Ganga and Yamuna along with Grant Trunk Road which acted as a convenient mode of transportation for trade and communication through water and through road creating links between Delhi and Calcutta. As Allahabad has always been a developing urban settlement, many residential, commercial and religious localities were built here.
State of conservation	• Signs of Deterioration
Threats to the Property	• dampness • Material Deterioration • Vegetative growth • Lack of maintenance • Inappropriate Additions • Alterations
Source of Information	Primary Survey
Listing done by	1.Mitali Vij 2.Vibhuti Yadav

GaD/Ald/AldT/65

Question	Response
Image	
Image	
Map No.	Ald/AldT/M5
Reference No.	GaD/Ald/AldT/65
Tehsil	• Allahabad Tehsil
Present name of the property	Methodist Church (Lal Girja)
Past name of the property	Methodist Church
Location	25.455988 81.831826 0 0
Approach	On Tashkent road, 2.5 km from Allahabad Junction railway station
Address	26-Tashkent road, Civil Lines, Allahabad
Surroundings/Building Settings	The Building/Structure stands in the central district of Allahabad i.e. Civil Lines with its Urban setting which has grid iron planning.It has residences, offices and mixed landuse buildings in its surroundings.
Approximate Date of Construction	• 19th century
Precise Date of	Not Available

Construction/ Others	
Owernship	• Private
Owner's name	Not Available
Status of Protection	• Unprotected
Property type	• Building
Property Sub-type	• Secular/Religious
Property past Use	Church
Property present Use	Church
Architectural Style	neo-gothic Architectural Style
Architectural Description	It is a single storeyed building which is rectangular in plan and has high plinth. The building is accessible through a porch with sloping roof. The key features of the building are pointed arches, rose windows, niches and decorative pinnacles along with cupolas over decorated pilasters and curved pediment.
Historical/ Cultural Value	Civil Lines in Allahabad is the site where eight villages were razed to the ground in the aftermath of the 1857 Mutiny. When the capital of North-Western Province had just shifted from Agra to Allahabad, this central Avenue, then known as “Canning Road” and now renamed “Mahatma Gandhi Marg” followed by the surrounding areas in its vicinity was lined with Landmark buildings that housed Banks, Theatres, Offices, Shops and hotels to cater to the British gentry.
Archaeological	low
Historical	medium
Architectural	medium
Religious	high

Social	high
Natural	n_a
Grade	• IIA
Association with Ganga	Civil Lines in Allahabad followed by the surrounding areas in its vicinity was envisioned as the 'Commercial zone' and residence for the colonial elite class. The British captured Allahabad due to the strategic location of the confluence of River Ganga and Yamuna along with Grant Trunk Road which acted as a convenient mode of transformation for trade and communication through water and through road creating links between Delhi and Calcutta. As Allahabad has always been a developing urban settlement, many residential, commercial and religious localities were built here.
State of conservation	• Signs of Deterioration
Threats to the Property	• Material Deterioration • Inappropriate Additions • Alterations
Source of Information	Primary Survey
Listing done by	Mitali Vij and Vibhuti Yadav



GaD/Ald/AldT/66

Question	Response
Image	
Map No.	Ald/AldT/M5
Reference No.	GaD/Ald/AldT/66
Tehsil	• Allahabad Tehsil
Present name of the property	Police Headquarter - Allahabad Division
Past name of the property	Police Headquarter - Allahabad Division
Location	25.457595 81.828319 0 0
Approach	The building is located on Sarojini Naidu Marg, south of Revenue Office
Address	Sarojini Naidu Marg, Dhoomanganj
Surroundings/Building Settings	The building has offices and mixed landuse buildings in its surrounding.
Approximate Date of Construction	• 19th century
Precise Date of Construction/ Others	1870
Owernship	• Private
Owner's name	UP State Government
Status of Protection	• Unprotected
Property type	• Building
Property Sub-type	• Institutional

Property past Use	Police Headquarter - Allahabad Division
Property present Use	Police Headquarter - Allahabad Division
Architectural Style	British Architectural Style
Architectural Description	The architectural style of the structure is colonial. This two storied structure was designed by Gen. Reilly, RE. The ground floor of the stone structure has majestic semi circular arches resting on double-Doric columns all around its facades. The ground floor elevation has a series of semi-circular keystone arched full length windows which have been closed in some places. The ground floor elevation is cladded with rough dressed stones whereas the interiors are of lime plaster finish.
Historical/ Cultural Value	The building was a part of the British Administrative complex where currently Police Headquarters for Allahabad Division, the Revenue Board, the Government Press and the Office of the Accountant General are located.
Archaeological	low
Historical	high
Architectural	high
Religious	n_a
Social	medium
Natural	low
Grade	• IIA
Association with Ganga	The British captured Allahabad due to the strategic location of the confluence of River Ganga and Yamuna along with Grant Trunk Road which acted as a convenient mode of

	transformation for trade and communication through water and through road creating links between Delhi and Calcutta. As Allahabad has always been a developing urban settlement, many residential, commercial and religious localities were built here.
State of conservation	• Signs of Deterioration
Threats to the Property	• Material Deterioration • Vegetative growth • Inappropriate Additions • Alterations • Development Schemes • Poor Infrastructure
Source of Information	Primary survey and Allahabad Listing 2012
Listing done by	1.Mitali Vij 2.Vibhuti Yadav

GaD/Ald/AldT/67

Question	Response
Image	
Map No.	Ald/AldT/M5
Reference No.	GaD/Ald/AldT/67
Tehsil	• Allahabad Tehsil
Present name of the property	Accountant General Office
Past name of the property	Accountant General Office
Location	25.458328 81.826457 0 0
Approach	It is located on Sarojini Naidu Marg, opposite Revenue Office
Address	20, Sarojini Naidu Marg, Dhoomanganj, Allahabad
Surroundings/Building Settings	The building has offices and mixed landuse buildings in its surrounding.
Approximate Date of Construction	• 19th century
Precise Date of Construction/ Others	1870
Owernship	• Private
Owner's name	not available
Status of Protection	• Unprotected
Property type	• Building
Property Sub-type	• Institutional
Property past Use	High Court and Directorate of Higher Education
Property present Use	Directorate of Higher Education
Architectural Style	Colonial Architectural Style
Architectural Description	The architectural style of the structure is colonial. This two storied structure was designed by Gen. Reilly, RE. The ground floor of the stone structure has majestic semi circular arches resting on double-Doric columns all around its facades. The ground floor elevation has a series of semi-circular keystone arched full length windows which have been closed in some places. The ground floor elevation is cladded with rough dressed stones whereas the interiors are of lime plaster finish.
Historical/ Cultural Value	The current building was a part of the British Administrative complex where currently Police Headquarters for Allahabad Division, the Revenue Board, the Government Press and the Office of the Accountant General are located.
Archaeological	low
Historical	high
Architectural	high
Religious	n_a
Social	medium
Natural	low
Grade	• IIA
Association with Ganga	The British captured Allahabad due to the strategic location of the confluence of River Ganga and Yamuna along with Grant Trunk Road which acted as a convenient mode of transformation for trade and communication through water and through road creating links between Delhi and Calcutta. As

	Allahabad has always been a developing urban settlement, many residential, commercial and religious localities were built here.
State of conservation	• Signs of Deterioration
Threats to the Property	• Material Deterioration • Vegetative growth • Inappropriate Additions • Alterations • Development Schemes
Source of Information	Prtimary Survey and Allahabad Listing 2012
Listing done by	1.Mitali Vij 2.Vibhuti Yadav

GaD/Ald/AldT/68

Question	Response
Image	
Image	
Map No.	Ald/AldT/M5
Reference No.	GaD/Ald/AldT/68
Tehsil	• Allahabad Tehsil
Present name of the property	The Bible Society of India
Past name of the property	The Bible Society of India
Location	25.459842 81.830631 0 0
Approach	The building is located Opposite St. Mary Convent School on Maharishi Dayanand Marg
Address	14, Maharishi Dayanand Marg
Surroundings/Building Settings	The building has offices and mixed landuse buildings in its surrounding.
Approximate Date of Construction	• 20th century
Precise Date of Construction/ Others	1914
Owernship	• Private
Owner's name	India Bible Society Trust
Status of Protection	• Unprotected
Property type	• Precinct
Property Sub-type	• Institutional
Property past Use	Office
Property present Use	Offices
Architectural Style	Colonial Architecture Style
Architectural Description	This is a double-storey colonial structure based on a rectangular plan with 600 mm raised plinth and is well articulated at all levels. It stands on 2 square columns with two huge semicircular arches creating the impression of a portico that wraps itself around the Building. On the ground floor the corridor is partially covered with huge semi-circular arches with quoin and keystone on it in the form of windows and entries. The first floor has a verandah along with smaller semi-circular arches embedded in one huge semi-circular blind arch at the front facade and series of small circular arches on rest of the sides of the building followed by the corridor running on all sides . The ground floor and the first floor are used for official and residential purpose respectively. On the either corners of the front elevation the wall has quoins which run along the full length of the structure. The roof of the building has semi-circular pediments at the centre and either sides.
Historical/ Cultural Value	When the capital of North-Western Province had just shifted from Agra to Allahabad, the city was lined with Landmark buildings that housed Banks, Theatres, Offices, Shops and hotels to cater to the British gentry which also gave birth to the Idea of spreading the knowledge of Christianity for the propriety of

	instituting a Bible Society, as Auxiliary to the British and Foreign Bible Society established in London entitled as The Bible Society of India.
Archaeological	low
Historical	medium
Architectural	high
Religious	high
Social	medium
Natural	n_a
Grade	• IIB
Association with Ganga	The British captured Allahabad due to the strategic location of the confluence of River Ganga and Yamuna along with Grant Trunk Road which acted as a convenient mode of transformation for trade and communication through water and through road creating links between Delhi and Calcutta. As Allahabad has always been a developing urban settlement, many residential, commercial and religious localities were built here.
State of conservation	• Signs of Deterioration
Threats to the Property	• Material Deterioration • Lack of maintenance • Alterations • Poor Infrastructure
Source of Information	Rev. Dr. Chittranjan Polson, Auxillary Secretary
Listing done by	1.Mitali Vij 2.Vibhuti Yadav

GaD/Ald/AldT/69

Question	Response
Image	
Map No.	Ald/AldT/M5
Reference No.	GaD/Ald/AldT/69
Tehsil	• Allahabad Tehsil
Present name of the property	Revenue Board Office
Past name of the property	Revenue Board Office
Location	25.459491 81.828536 0 0
Approach	The Building is located on Sarojini Naidu Marg, north of Police Headquarters
Address	Sarojini Naidu Marg, Dhoomanganj, Allahabad
Surroundings/Building Settings	The Building/Structure stands in the central district of Allahabad with its Urban setting which has grid iron planning and has offices and mixed landuse buildings in its surrounding.
Approximate Date of Construction	• 19th century
Precise Date of Construction/ Others	1870
Owernship	• Private
Owner's name	UP State Government
Status of Protection	• Unprotected
Property type	• Building
Property Sub-type	• Institutional
Property past Use	Revenue Board Office
Property present Use	Revenue Board Office
Architectural Style	colonial Architectural Style
Architectural Description	The architectural style of the structure is colonial. This two storied structure was designed by Gen. Reilly, RE. The ground floor of the stone structure has semi circular arches resting on double-Doric columns all around its facades. The ground floor elevation has a series of semi-circular keystone arched full length windows which have been closed in some places. The ground floor elevation is cladded with rough dressed stones whereas the interiors are of lime plaster finish.
Historical/ Cultural Value	When the capital of North-Western Province had just shifted from Agra to Allahabad, the City was lined with Landmark buildings that housed Banks, Theatres, Offices, Shops and hotels to cater to the British gentry. This building was a part of the British Administrative complex where currently Police Headquarters for Allahabad Division, the Revenue Board, the Government Press and the Office of the Accountant General are located.
Archaeological	low
Historical	high
Architectural	high
Religious	n_a
Social	medium
Natural	low
Grade	• IIB

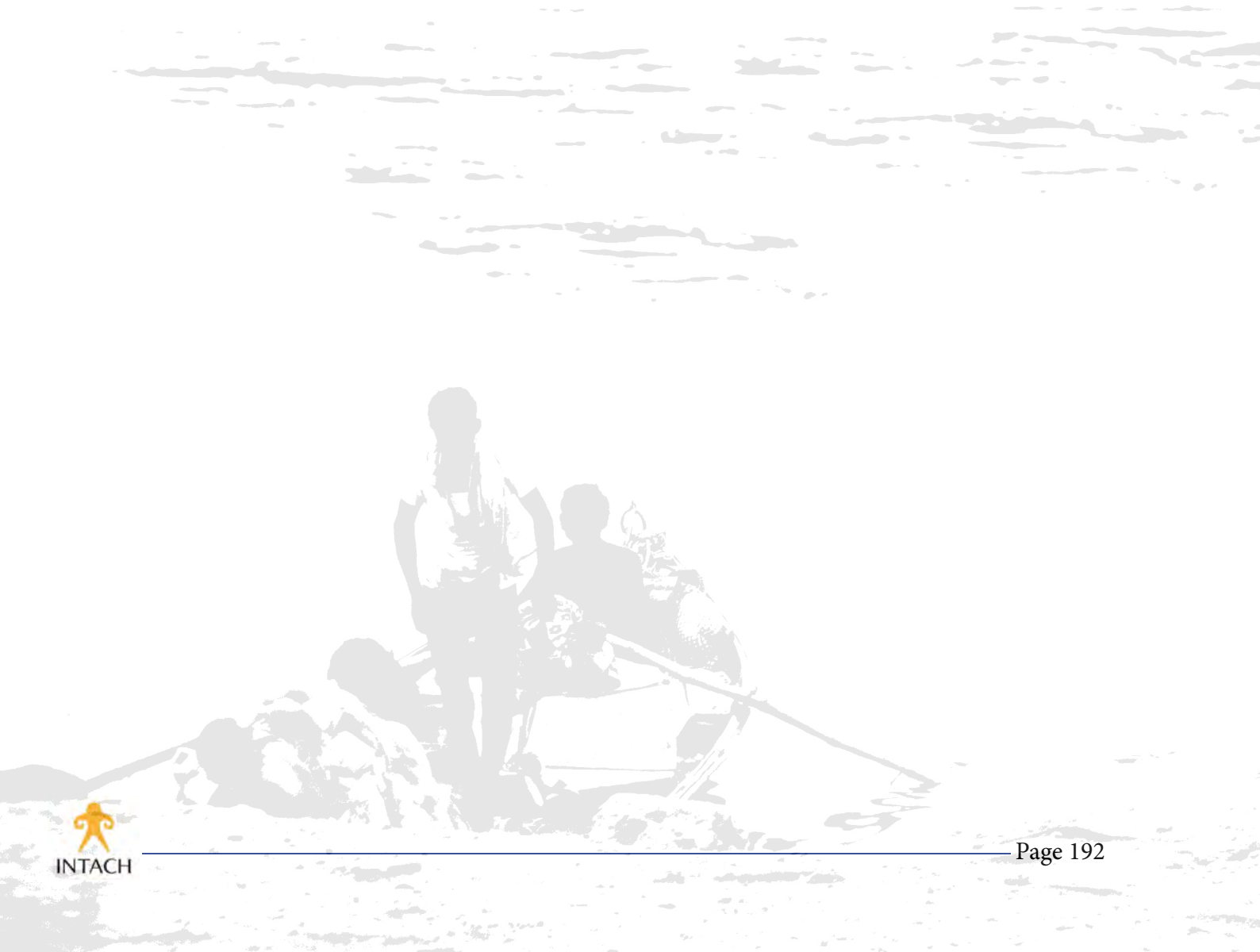
Association with Ganga	The British captured Allahabad due to the strategic location of the confluence of River Ganga and Yamuna along with Grant Trunk Road which acted as a convenient mode of transformation for trade and communication through water and through road creating links between Delhi and Calcutta. As Allahabad has always been a developing urban settlement, many residential, commercial and religious localities were built here.
State of conservation	• Signs of Deterioration
Threats to the Property	• Material Deterioration • Vegetative growth • Inappropriate Additions • Alterations • Poor Infrastructure
Source of Information	Primary Survey and Allahabad Listing 2012
Listing done by	1.Mitali Vij 2.Vibhuti Yadav

GaD/Ald/AldT/70

Question	Response
Image	
Image	
Map No.	Ald/AldT/M5
Reference No.	GaD/Ald/AldT/70
Tehsil	• Allahabad Tehsil
Present name of the property	YMCA Centenary College
Past name of the property	YMCA Centenary College
Location	25.462199 81.828107 0 0
Approach	Located on Sarojini Naidu Marg.
Address	13, Sarojini Naidu Marg, near A G office, Vivek Vihar Colony, Civil Lines, Allahabad
Surroundings/Building Settings	The Building stands in the central district of Allahabad with its Urban setting which has grid iron planning. It has institutional and mixed landuse buildings in its surrounding.
Approximate Date of Construction	• 20th century
Precise Date of Construction/ Others	1992

Owernship	• Public
Owner's name	YMCA, Allahabad
Status of Protection	• Unprotected
Property type	• Precinct
Property Sub-type	• Institutional
Property past Use	College
Property present Use	College
Architectural Style	Colonial Architectural Style
Architectural Description	It is a double-storey building which is symmetrical in plan and has high plinth. The entrance to the building is through a arched porch. The key features of the building are round arched corridor, round arched windows, decorative motifs, pilasters and cornices with dentils. The building material primarily used is bricks.
Historical/ Cultural Value	The YMCA Centenary School and College a co-ed English Medium School was founded by Mr. B. T. Masih in July, 1992. It is one of the most renowned educational institutions of prayagraj. It is built on a 4 acre lush green campus in the heart of the city.
Archaeological	low
Historical	low
Architectural	medium
Religious	low
Social	medium
Natural	n_a
Grade	• IIB

Association with Ganga	The British captured Allahabad due to the strategic location of the confluence of River Ganga and Yamuna along with Grant Trunk Road which acted as a convenient mode of transformation for trade and communication through water and through road creating links between Delhi and Calcutta. As Allahabad has always been a developing urban settlement, many residential, commercial and religious localities were built here.
State of conservation	• Fair
Threats to the Property	• Lack of maintenance • Alterations
Source of Information	Primary Survey and http://www.ymcaallahabad.com
Listing done by	Mitali Vij and Vibhuti Yadav



GaD/Ald/AldT/71`

Question	Response
Image	
Image	
Map No.	Ald/AldT/M5
Reference No.	GaD/Ald/AldT/71
Tehsil	• Allahabad Tehsil
Present name of the property	Headquarters Industrial Tribunal cum Labour Court
Past name of the property	Rani Betiya ki Kothi
Location	25.46044 81.83468 0 0
Approach	It is located North of the intersection of Stretchy Road and Maharshi Dayanand Marg.
Address	7 Stretchy Road, Vivek Vihar Colony, Civil Lines, Allahabad
Surroundings/Building Settings	The Building stands in the central district of Allahabad with its Urban setting which has grid iron planning. It has residences and mixed landuse buildings in its surroundings.
Approximate Date of Construction	• 19th century
Precise Date of Construction/ Others	Not Available

Owernship	• Private
Owner's name	Disputed
Status of Protection	• Unprotected
Property type	• Building
Property Sub-type	• Civic
Property past Use	Residence
Property present Use	Headquarters Industrial Tribunal cum Labour Court
Architectural Style	Regional Vernacular Architecture
Architectural Description	The building has vernacular style with the elements of colonial architecture. It is based on a rectangular plan having Double-column colonnade running around the the outer periphery of the structure with a porch on the East side. The central part containing all the rooms has a raised height compared to the corridor. An ornamented stone parapet runs on the flat roof with balustrades forming intervals at about 1.2m.
Historical/ Cultural Value	Civil Lines in Allahabad is the site where eight villages were razed to the ground in the aftermath of the 1857 Mutiny. When the capital of North-Western Province had just shifted from Agra to Allahabad, this Central Avenue, then known as “Canning Road” and now renamed “Mahatma Gandhi Marg” followed by the surrounding areas in its vicinity was lined with Landmark buildings that housed Banks, Theatres, Offices, Shops and hotels to cater to the British gentry.
Archaeological	low
Historical	medium
Architectural	medium

Religious	n_a
Social	medium
Natural	low
Grade	• IIB
Association with Ganga	The British captured Allahabad due to the strategic location of the confluence of River Ganga and Yamuna along with Grant Trunk Road which acted as a convenient mode of transformation for trade and communication through water and through road creating links between Delhi and Calcutta. As Allahabad has always been a developing urban settlement, many residential, commercial and religious localities were built here.
State of conservation	• Signs of Deterioration
Threats to the Property	• Material Deterioration • Structural Deterioration • Vegetative growth • Lack of maintenance • Inappropriate Additions • Alterations • Encroachments • Poor Infrastructure
Source of Information	Primary Survey and Allahabad Listing 2012
Notes	The structure is under disputed ownership as the supposed successors claim to have inherited the land but lack proof.
Listing done by	1.Mitali Vij 2.Vibhuti Yadav

GaD/Ald/AldT/72

Question	Response
Image	
Image	
Map No.	Ald/AldT/M5
Reference No.	GaD/Ald/AldT/72
Tehsil	• Allahabad Tehsil
Present name of the property	Hotel Allahabad Regency
Past name of the property	Hotel Allahabad Regency
Location	25.455827 81.838752 0 0
Approach	It is located 650 meters west of St. Joseph Cathedral on the Tashkand Marg
Address	16, Tashkand Marg, Civil Lines, Allahabad
Surroundings/Building Settings	The Building/Structure stands in the central district of Allahabad i.e. Civil Lines with its Urban setting which has grid iron planning.It has residences and mix landuse buildings in its surroundings.
Approximate Date of Construction	• 19th century
Precise Date of Construction/ Others	1866
Owernship	• Private

Owner's name	Mrs. Minta Aggarwal
Status of Protection	• Unprotected
Property type	• Precinct
Property Sub-type	• Commerial
Property past Use	Residential
Property present Use	Heritage Hotel
Architectural Style	British Architectural Style
Architectural Description	The bungalow is built in a typical colonial style with a porch and extruded corners on each corner of the structures. The facade has 3-point arches alternating with square column-like pilasters along its length which are further emphasized with ornamental band along the arch and keystone. Below the parapet, the cornice is ornamented with dentil molding. There is an arched corridor running on the outer perimeter of the building. The central part of the bungalow is higher than the corridor area.
Historical/ Cultural Value	When the capital of North-Western Province had just shifted from Agra to Allahabad, Civil Lines followed by the surrounding areas in its vicinity was lined with Landmark buildings that housed Banks, Theatres, Offices, Shops and hotels to cater to the British gentry.
Archaeological	low
Historical	medium
Architectural	high
Religious	n_a
Social	medium
Natural	low

Grade	• IIB
Association with Ganga	Civil Lines in Allahabad followed by the surrounding areas in its vicinity was envisioned as the 'Commercial zone' and residence for the colonial elite class. The British captured Allahabad due to the strategic location of the confluence of River Ganga and Yamuna along with Grant Trunk Road which acted as a convenient mode of transformation for trade and communication through water and through road creating links between Delhi and Calcutta. As Allahabad has always been a developing urban settlement, many residential, commercial and religious localities were built here.
State of conservation	• Fair
Threats to the Property	• Alterations • Development Schemes • AUTOMATIC
Source of Information	Mr Kushwaha, front office manager
Listing done by	1.Mitali Vij 2.Vibhuti Yadav

GaD/Ald/AldT/73

Question	Response
Image	
Image	
Map No.	Ald/AldT/M5
Reference No.	GaD/Ald/AldT/73
Tehsil	• Allahabad Tehsil
Present name of the property	St. Joseph's Cathedral
Past name of the property	St. Joseph's Cathedral
Location	25.457211 81.844264 0 0
Approach	Located on Thornhill Road, 200 meters from St. Joseph Inter College
Address	32, Thornhill Road, Civil Lines, Allahabad
Surroundings/Building Settings	The Building stands in the central district of Allahabad i.e. Civil Lines with its Urban setting which has grid iron planning. It has hospitals, residences and mixed land-use buildings in its surrounding.
Approximate Date of Construction	• 19th century
Precise Date of Construction/ Others	1879
Owernship	• Private
Owner's name	Catholic Diocese of Allahabad
Status of Protection	• Unprotected
Property type	• Precinct
Property Sub-type	Secular/Religious
Property past Use	Catholic Church
Property present Use	Catholic Church
Architectural Style	Ald/AldT/M1
Architectural Description	The Building is based on a rectangular plan having entrances on all sides leading into the main volume of the cathedral, of which the chancel and the massive nave are double height spaces. Smaller transepts house statues of Mary and the apse entrance is a large 17m high arch. The cathedral is a load bearing structure largely made of brick and stone, with brick exposed on the outside and fully plastered and hand painted on the inside. Brick piers support semi-circular arches along the aisles. The design is highly symmetrical lengthwise. A clock tower houses the church bells in the left part of the building, with a stone spiral staircase leading up and into it. The timber doors are large with corbelling over them. Beautiful stained glass windows are placed at the upper level of the walls.
Historical/ Cultural Value	When the capital of North-Western Province had just shifted from Agra to Allahabad, Civil Lines followed by the surrounding areas in its vicinity was lined with Landmark buildings that housed Banks, Theatres, Offices, Shops and hotels to cater to the British gentry.

Archaeological	low
Historical	medium
Architectural	high
Religious	high
Social	medium
Natural	low
Grade	IIA
Association with Ganga	Civil Lines in Allahabad followed by the surrounding areas in its vicinity was envisioned as the 'Commercial zone' and residence for the colonial elite class. The British captured Allahabad due to the strategic location of the confluence of River Ganga and Yamuna along with Grant Trunk Road which acted as a convenient mode of transformation for trade and communication through water and through road creating links between Delhi and Calcutta. As Allahabad has always been a developing urban settlement, many residential, commercial and religious localities were built here.
State of conservation	• Fair
Threats to the Property	• Alterations • Development Schemes
Source of Information	1. KRIVIA Website- http://krvia.ac.in/Allahabad/26_stjosephs_cathedral.html#6)
Listing done by	1.Mitali Vij 2.Vibhuti Yadav

GaD/Ald/AldT/74

Question	Response
Image	
Map No.	Ald/AldT/M5
Reference No.	GaD/Ald/AldT/74
Tehsil	• Allahabad Tehsil
Present name of the property	Divya Jyoti School
Past name of the property	Divya Jyoti School
Location	25.454121 81.844331 0 0
Approach	Located on Tashkand Marg opposite St. Joseph Inter College
Address	1, Tashkand Marg, Civil Lines, Allahabad
Surroundings/Building Settings	The Building stands in the central district of Allahabad with its Urban setting which has grid iron planning.It has hospitals, mixed landuse buildings and Chandrashekhar Azad Park in its surrounding.
Approximate Date of Construction	• Others
Precise Date of Construction/ Others	Not Available
Owernship	• Private
Owner's name	Roman Catholic Diocese of Prayagraj
Status of Protection	• Unprotected
Property type	• Precinct
Property Sub-type	• Institutional
Property past Use	School for the visually impaired
Property present Use	School for the visually impaired
Architectural Style	Colonial Architectural Style
Architectural Description	It is a double-storey building based on a rectangular plan standing on 4 square columns creating the impression of a portico that wraps itself around the building. the building is a typical brick construction. A corridor runs on the outer perimeter of the structure and has an arched facade of semicircular arches resting on Doric columns. Cornice ornamented with Dentil molding divides the facade horizontally emphasizing each floor.
Historical/ Cultural Value	Civil Lines in Allahabad is the site where eight villages were razed to the ground in the aftermath of the 1857 Mutiny. When the capital of North-Western Province had just shifted from Agra to Allahabad, this central Avenue, then known as “Canning Road” and now renamed “Mahatma Gandhi Marg” followed by the surrounding areas in its vicinity was lined with Landmark buildings that housed Banks, Theaters, Offices, Shops and hotels to cater to the British gentry.
Archaeological	low
Historical	medium
Architectural	high
Religious	n_a
Social	high
Natural	low
Grade	• IIA

Association with Ganga	Civil Lines in Allahabad is the site where eight villages were razed to the ground in the aftermath of the 1857 Mutiny. When the capital of North-Western Province had just shifted from Agra to Allahabad, this central Avenue, then known as "Canning Road" and now renamed "Mahatma Gandhi Marg" followed by the surrounding areas in its vicinity was lined with Landmark buildings that housed Banks, Theatres, Offices, Shops and hotels to cater to the British gentry.
State of conservation	• Fair
Threats to the Property	• Material Deterioration • Alterations • Development Schemes
Source of Information	Primary Survey
Notes	Nazareth Hospital in Prayagraj; http://nazarethhospital.in/
Listing done by	1.Mitali Vij 2.Vibhuti Yadav

GaD/Ald/AldT/75

Question	Response
Image	
Map No.	Ald/AldT/M6
Reference No.	GaD/Ald/AldT/75
Tehsil	• Allahabad Tehsil
Present name of the property	St. Joseph Inter College
Past name of the property	Part of St. Joseph Cathedral
Location	25.455816 81.848334 0 0
Approach	It is located on Kamla Nehru road opposite to Azad Park.
Address	Kamala Nehru road, Civil Lines, Allahabad
Surroundings/Building Settings	The Building stands in the central district of Allahabad with its Urban setting which has grid iron planning.It is surrounded by hospitals, mixed landuse buildings and Chandrashekhar Azad Park.
Approximate Date of Construction	• 19th century
Precise Date of Construction/ Others	1884
Owernship	• Private
Owner's name	Roman Catholic Diocese of Allahabad
Status of Protection	• Unprotected
Property type	• Precinct
Property Sub-type	• Institutional
Property past Use	Inter College
Property present Use	Inter College
Architectural Style	Colonial Architecture Style
Architectural Description	St. Joseph's College is a double-storey structure raised on a high plinth accessible through few steps from the open ground. The structure is painted in red and yellow color. The external facade is symmetric in nature. The piping network is taken from between two arches. On the Ground and First floor, a corridor is running on the front facade along with semi-circular arches supported by square columns in the series.
Historical/ Cultural Value	When the capital of North-Western Province had just shifted from Agra to Allahabad, the city followed by the surrounding areas in its vicinity was lined with Landmark buildings that housed Banks, Theaters, Offices, Shops and hotels to cater to the British gentry. St. Joseph's College, founded in 1884, by the Capuchin Friars of the province of Ancona and Bologna, Italy, is an English Medium college for boys.
Archaeological	low
Historical	medium
Architectural	high
Religious	n_a
Social	high
Natural	low
Grade	• IIB

Association with Ganga	Allahabad followed by the surrounding areas in its vicinity was envisioned as the 'Commercial zone' and residence for the colonial elite class. The British captured Allahabad due to the strategic location of the confluence of River Ganga and Yamuna along with Grant Trunk Road which acted as a convenient mode of transformation for trade and communication through water and through road creating links between Delhi and Calcutta. As Allahabad has always been a developing urban settlement, many Institutional, residential, commercial and religious localities were built here.
State of conservation	• Good
Threats to the Property	• Material Deterioration • Inappropriate Additions • Alterations • Presence of Polluting Agent
Source of Information	Primary Survey and St. Joseph's College website
Listing done by	1.Hadia Nehal 2.Abhijit Dhumal

GaD/Ald/AldT/76

Question	Response
Image	
Map No.	Ald/AldT/M6
Reference No.	GaD/Ald/AldT/76
Tehsil	• Allahabad Tehsil
Present name of the property	Chandra Shekhar Azad Park
Past name of the property	Alfred Park
Location	25.454435 81.848097 0 0
Approach	It is opposite to Sumitranandan Pant Hathi Park.
Address	Kamla Nehru Rd, George Town.
Surroundings/Building Settings	It has residences, institutional buildings, commercial buildings, temples and park in its surroundings.
Approximate Date of Construction	• 19th century
Precise Date of Construction/ Others	1870
Owernship	• Public
Owner's name	Department of Horticulture, State Government.
Status of Protection	• Unprotected
Property type	• Precinct
Property Sub-type	• Commerial
Property past Use	Park
Property present Use	Park
Architectural Style	Not Applicable
Architectural Description	Earlier called Alfred Park, this 133-acre complex was built in 1870 when the old cantonments of Georgetown were transformed into a park. The compound wall of the park has undergone mortification and has a 7 feet high grill to safeguard the premises. The park is house to historical structures like the Victoria Memorial, Allahabad Public Library, Allahabad Museum, Ganganath Jha campus. The park also includes the Chandra Shekhar Azad Memorial, Madan Mohan Malviya stadium, etc.
Historical/ Cultural Value	The park is said to commemorate Prince Alfred's visit to Allahabad. It was renamed after the Indian revolutionary, Chandra Shekhar Azad, who was killed here in 1831. According to credible accounts of what happened on that day, as Azad, Sukhdev and Jawaharlal Nehru were returning from Anand Bhawan and crossing this park to go back home, A policemen had surrounded their respective residences. During the gunfight that followed, three policemen were killed and some other were wounded. Azad was wounded but he enabled Sukhdev Raj to escape. After a long shootout, holding true to his pledge to never be captured alive, Azad shot himself dead with his last bullet. His colt revolver is exhibited in the Allahabad Museum. A memorial stands here in his honour .
Archaeological	low
Historical	high
Architectural	high

Religious	n_a
Social	high
Natural	high
Grade	• I
Association with Ganga	The British captured Allahabad due to the strategic location of the confluence of River Ganga and Yamuna along with Grant Trunk Road which acted as a convenient mode of transformation for trade and communication through water and through road creating links between Delhi and Calcutta. As Allahabad has always been a developing urban settlement, many residential, commercial and religious localities were built here.
State of conservation	• Fair
Threats to the Property	• Material Deterioration • Nuisance of animals • Lack of maintenance • Alterations • Poor Infrastructure
Source of Information	Primary Survey and Allahabad Listing 2012
Notes	The Victoria Memorial in the precinct is protected by the Archaeological Survey of India.
Listing done by	1. Vibhuti Yadav 2. Abhijit Dhumal

GaD/Ald/AldT/76A

Question	Response
Image	
Map No.	Ald/AldT/M6
Reference No.	GaD/Ald/AldT/76A
Tehsil	• Allahabad Tehsil
Present name of the property	Victoria Memorial
Past name of the property	Victoria Memorial
Location	25.453658 81.848485 0 0
Approach	It is located inside Chandrashekhar Azad Park.
Address	Panna Lal Rd, Darbhanga Colony, George Town.
Surroundings/Building Settings	It is inside a park complex which is surrounded with institutional buildings, temples, residences.
Approximate Date of Construction	• 20th century
Precise Date of Construction/ Others	24/03/1906
Owernship	• Public
Owner's name	Archaeological Survey of India
Status of Protection	• ASI
Property type	• Structure
Property Sub-type	• Secular/Religious
Property past Use	Memorial
Property present Use	Memorial
Architectural Style	Gothic Architectural Style
Architectural Description	This large canopy is made of limestone and is on a high-plinth. A rectangular platform is placed inside the canopy over which was a huge statue of Queen Victoria. On each side of the canopy is a huge pointed arch over which is a stepped pediment. On each corner of the structure are three longitudinal pointed arches topped with a combination of spires. On the top of the canopy is an octagonal tower with small multi-foliated arch on each face.
Historical/ Cultural Value	This memorial is dedicated to Queen Victoria. It was opened on 24 March 1906 by James Digges La Touche. The canopy once sheltered a huge statue of Queen Victoria which was later removed.
Archaeological	low
Historical	high
Architectural	high
Religious	n_a
Social	high
Natural	low
Grade	• I*
Association with Ganga	Allahabad followed by the surrounding areas in its vicinity was envisioned as the 'Commercial zone' and

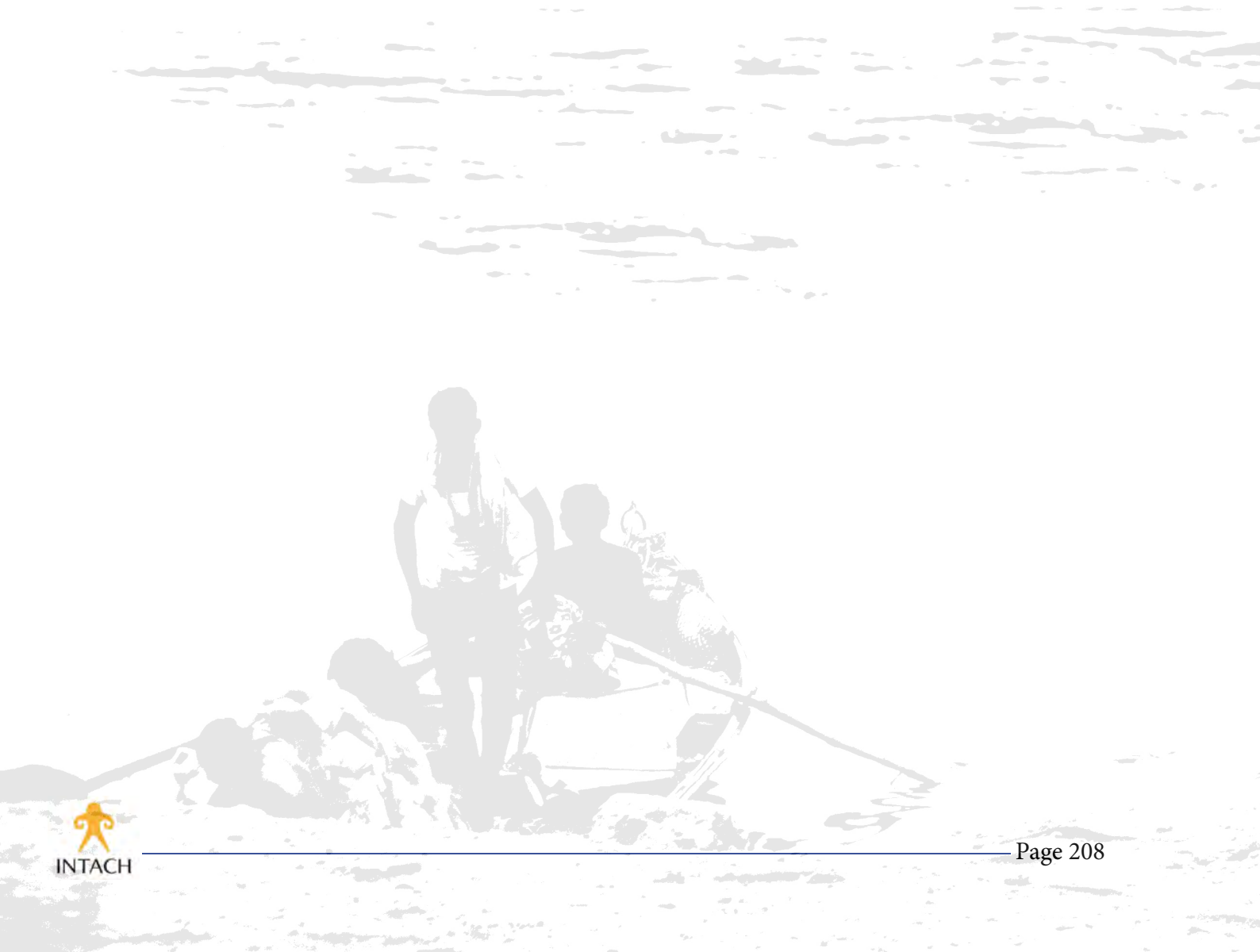
	residence for the colonial elite class. The British captured Allahabad due to the strategic location of the confluence of River Ganga and Yamuna along with Grant Trunk Road which acted as a convenient mode of transformation for trade and communication through water and through road creating links between Delhi and Calcutta. As Allahabad has always been a developing urban settlement, many residential, commercial and religious localities were built here. the memorial was a part of the British settlement in Allahabad.
State of conservation	• Good
Threats to the Property	• Material Deterioration
Source of Information	Primary survey and Kumbh Mela official website
Notes	Victoria Memorial is the only structure inside the Park which is protected by Archaeological Survey of India(ASI).
Listing done by	1. Hadia Nehal 2. Abhijit Dhumal

GaD/Ald/AldT/76B

Question	Response
Image	
Map No.	Ald/AldT/M6
Reference No.	GaD/Ald/AldT/76B
Tehsil	• Allahabad Tehsil
Present name of the property	Allahabad Public Library
Past name of the property	Thornhill Mayne Memorial Library
Location	25.455327 81.84924 0 0
Approach	Next To Allahabad Museum, Chandrashekhar Azad Park
Address	Chandrashekhar Azad Park, Civil Lines
Surroundings/Building Settings	The library has hospitals, mixed landuse buildings and Chandrashekhar Azad Park it is surrounding.
Approximate Date of Construction	• 19th century
Precise Date of Construction/ Others	1864
Owernship	• Public
Owner's name	State Government
Status of Protection	• Unprotected
Property type	• Building
Property Sub-type	• Institutional

Property past Use	Library
Property present Use	Library
Architectural Style	Gothic Architectural Style
Architectural Description	Allahabad Public Library was designed by Richard Roskell Bayne is a remarkable example of Scottish Baronial architecture. This is a single storey structure with rectangular shaped plan. It is comprised of high heighted ceiling with sloping roof, sharp pillars and turrets of granite and sandstone, Carved pointed arcades and extensively carved rose windows with different designs. Entry through the tower has treefoil arches. Building has huge airy interiors and extensively decorated exteriors.
Historical/ Cultural Value	The monument has served as the house of legislative assembly in British era when Allahabad was the capital of United Provinces.
Archaeological	low
Historical	high
Architectural	high
Religious	n_a
Social	high
Natural	low
Grade	• IIA
Association with Ganga	It is located in close proximity to river Ganga. As Allahabad was the capital during the British period, it contains several institutional and civic buildings.
State of conservation	• Signs of Deterioration

Threats to the Property	• Material Deterioration • Lack of maintenance • Inappropriate Additions
Source of Information	Primary Survey
Listing done by	1. Hadia Nehal 2. Mani Singh



GaD/Ald/AldT/76C

Question	Response
Image	
Reference No.	GaD/Ald/AldT/76C
Tehsil	• Allahabad Tehsil
Present name of the property	Allahabad Museum
Past name of the property	Allahabad Museum
Location	25.456888 81.848584 0 0
Approach	Next to the public library, Azad Park (Company Bagh)
Address	Chandrashekhar Azad Park, Kamla Nehru Road
Surroundings/Building Settings	The museum is located in the precinct of Chandrashekhar Azad Park.
Approximate Date of Construction	• 20th century
Precise Date of Construction/ Others	1931
Owernship	• Public
Owner's name	Central government
Status of Protection	• Unprotected
Property type	• Building
Property Sub-type	• Institutional
Property past Use	Museum
Property present Use	Museum
Architectural Style	Contemporary Architecture
Architectural Description	This is a double storey building with rectangular shaped plan and staggered facade. It sits in the campus of Chandrashekhar Azad Park .Entry is through a wide arched portico with a wide arch on three sides, and four cupolas on top. Widows are plain with flat walls and chhajja running through the facade. Sloping roof can be seen in the center of the terrace. This is an exposed brick structure showing colonial style of architecture.
Historical/ Cultural Value	A museum was originally set up in Allahabad in 1863 by North-West Province Governor General Sir William Muir, before being shut down for unspecified reasons in 1881. After the initiative to reopen the museum was taken by Jawaharlal Nehru, the then President of the Allahabad Municipal Board, stalwarts like Madan Mohan Malviya and the then leading newspaper The Pioneer, the museum was eventually opened in the Municipal Board building in 1931. Due to space constraint, the museum was shifted to the present building at the Alfred Park. The foundation stone of the present museum building was laid on 14 December 1947 by Jawaharlal Nehru and the museum was opened to the public in 1954. In 1985 it was declared an Institution of National Importance.
Archaeological	low
Historical	high
Architectural	medium
Religious	n_a
Social	high
Natural	low

Grade	• IIA
Association with Ganga	The British captured Allahabad due to the strategic location of the confluence of River Ganga and Yamuna along with Grant Trunk Road which acted as a convenient mode of transformation for trade and communication through water and through road creating links between Delhi and Calcutta. As Allahabad has always been a developing urban settlement, many residential, commercial and religious localities were built here.
State of conservation	• Fair
Threats to the Property	• Alterations • Development Schemes
Source of Information	Primary survey
Listing done by	1. Hadia Nehal 2. Mani Singh

GaD/Ald/AldT/77

Question	Response
Image	
Map No.	Ald/AldT/M6
Reference No.	GaD/Ald/AldT/77
Tehsil	• Allahabad Tehsil
Present name of the property	St. Paul's Church
Past name of the property	St. Paul's Church
Location	25.448416 81.840974 0 0
Approach	The building is located near Swarooprani Hospital on Kamla Nehru Road.
Address	5/8, Kamla Nehru Road, North Malaka, Allahabad.
Surroundings/Building Settings	It is surrounded by mixed landuse buildings, hospitals and Chandrashekar Azad Park.
Approximate Date of Construction	• 19th century
Precise Date of Construction/ Others	1883
Owernship	• Private
Owner's name	Dioces of Lucknow (CNI)
Status of Protection	• Unprotected
Property type	• Building
Property Sub-type	• Secular/Religious
Property past Use	Church
Property present Use	Church
Architectural Style	Colonial Architectural Style
Architectural Description	This is a double storey building with rectangular shaped plan. Facade is comprised of a pediment with doric columns and semicircular windows. There is a verandah on the right side of the building.
Historical/ Cultural Value	When the capital of North-Western Province had just shifted from Agra to Allahabad, the central district followed by the surrounding areas in its vicinity was lined with Landmark buildings that housed Banks, Theaters, Offices, Shops and hotels to cater to the British gentry.
Archaeological	low
Historical	low
Architectural	medium
Religious	high
Social	high
Natural	low
Grade	• IIB
Association with Ganga	The British captured Allahabad due to the strategic location of the confluence of River Ganga and Yamuna along with Grant Trunk Road which acted as a convenient mode of transformation for trade and communication through water and through road creating links between Delhi and Calcutta. As Allahabad has always been a developing urban settlement, many residential, commercial and religious localities were built here.
State of conservation	• Fair

Threats to the Property	• Inappropriate Additions • Alterations
Source of Information	Primary Survey and Sign Board
Listing done by	1. Vibhuti Yadav 2. Abhijit Dhumal

GaD/Ald/AldT/78

Question	Response
Image	
Map No.	Ald/AldT/M6
Reference No.	GaD/Ald/AldT/78
Tehsil	• Allahabad Tehsil
Present name of the property	Hanuman Niketan Mandir
Past name of the property	Hanuman Niketan Mandir
Location	25.448355 81.841556 0 0
Approach	Opposite PD Tandan Park on Mahatma Gandhi Marg
Address	71, Mahatma Gandhi Marg, Civil Lines, Prayagraj, Uttar Pradesh 211001
Surroundings/Building Settings	It has church, park and mixed landuse buildings in its surrounding.
Approximate Date of Construction	• Others
Precise Date of Construction/ Others	Not Available
Owernship	• Private
Owner's name	Shri Hanuman Niketan Trust
Status of Protection	• Unprotected
Property type	• Precinct
Property Sub-type	• Secular/Religious
Property past Use	Temple
Property present Use	Temple
Architectural Style	Nagara Architectural Style
Architectural Description	There are two structures located in the temple precinct, both of which are rectagular in plan. The first structure houses the main temple. It is placed on a 450 mm raised plinth with a colonnaded porch. The second structure also has a raised plinth of 600 mm, and can be distinguished by the shikhara above the praying area.
Historical/ Cultural Value	The British captured Allahabad due to the strategic location of the confluence of River Ganga and Yamuna along with Grant Trunk Road which acted as a convenient mode of transformation for trade and communication through water and through road creating links between Delhi and Calcutta. As Allahabad has always been a developing urban settlement, many residential, commercial and religious localities were built here.
Archaeological	low
Historical	low
Architectural	medium
Religious	high
Social	medium
Natural	low
Grade	• IIB
Association with Ganga	It is in close proximity to the Ganga river. Also, due to religious significance of Ganga and Triveni Sangam (Ganga, Yamuna and Saraswati) , temples were built near the river to perform rituals. Kumbh mela is held every 12 years

	which involves ritual bathing at Triveni Sangam.
State of conservation	• Fair
Threats to the Property	• Inappropriate Additions • Alterations • AUTOMATIC
Source of Information	Mr. Suresh Kumar Tiwari
Notes	It is said to be largest Hanuman Temple in Allahabad.
Listing done by	1.Mitali Vij 2.Vibhuti Yadav

GaD/Ald/AldT/79

Question	Response
Image	
Map No.	Ald/AldT/M6
Reference No.	GaD/Ald/AldT/79
Tehsil	• Allahabad Tehsil
Present name of the property	Anglo Bengali Inter College
Past name of the property	Bangla School
Location	25.446093 81.838699 0 0
Approach	The building is located opposite Power House on Kamla Nehru Road
Address	Anglo Bengali Inter College-1-Kamla Nehru Road, Allahabad
Surroundings/Building Settings	The building has Church, temple, park and mixed landuse buildings in its surrounding.
Approximate Date of Construction	• 19th century
Precise Date of Construction/ Others	1875
Owernship	• Public
Owner's name	State Government
Status of Protection	• Unprotected
Property type	• Precinct
Property Sub-type	• Institutional
Property past Use	School
Property present Use	College
Architectural Style	Indo-Sarcenic Architectural Style
Architectural Description	This is a double storey building with a rectangluar shaped plan sitting in a huge ground. Entry is defined through a portico with three semicircular arches. Ground floor is composed of semicircular arches and a ramp on the right side corridor of the facade. Dentils and Chhajja can also be seen. First floor is recessed and is composed of concrete parapet, dentils, Chhajja, and a decorated pediment.
Historical/ Cultural Value	When the capital of North-Western Province had just shifted from Agra to Allahabad, the city was lined with Landmark buildings that housed Banks, Theaters, Offices, Shops and hotels to cater to the British gentry.
Archaeological	low
Historical	medium
Architectural	medium
Religious	n_a
Social	high
Natural	low
Grade	• IIB
Association with Ganga	The British captured Allahabad due to the strategic location of the confluence of River Ganga and Yamuna along with Grant Trunk Road which acted as a convenient mode of transformation for trade and communication through water and through road creating links between Delhi and Calcutta. As

	Allahabad has always been a developing urban settlement, many residential, commercial and religious localities were built here.
State of conservation	• Signs of Deterioration
Threats to the Property	• Material Deterioration • Lack of maintenance
Source of Information	Mr. Sunil Kumar Dubey (Guard)
Listing done by	1. Hadia Nehal 2. Mani Singh

GaD/Ald/AldT/80

Question	Response
Image	
Map No.	Ald/AldT/M6
Reference No.	GaD/Ald/AldT/80
Tehsil	• Allahabad Tehsil
Present name of the property	K. P. Training College
Past name of the property	K. P. Training College
Location	25.445911 81.841243 0 0
Approach	It is located near K. P. Girls Inter-college on Kamla Nehru Road.
Address	12/4, Kamla Nehru Rd, Civil Lines, North Malaka.
Surroundings/Building Settings	The building has residential, commercial, institutional and mixed-use buildings in its surrounding.
Approximate Date of Construction	• 19th century
Precise Date of Construction/ Others	May 1880
Owernship	• Private
Owner's name	Kayastha Pathshala Trust
Status of Protection	• Unprotected
Property type	• Building
Property Sub-type	• Institutional
Property past Use	Training College
Property present Use	Training College
Architectural Style	Colonial Architectural Style
Architectural Description	This building is rectangular in shape with rooms forming the four sides and an entrance porch with massive pillars to the west. The Ground and the First floor of the building has a series of Semi-circular arches with a decorative keystone supported by square columns and a linear corridor is running along the arches to give the direct access to the classrooms.. The sides enclose a central open hall and rooms are accessed directly from it.
Historical/ Cultural Value	K. P. Training College is a co-educational institution and is one of the oldest teachers training institution of the State. It is being managed by the Kayastha Pathshala Trust which is supposed to be the biggest educational trust of the country.
Archaeological	low
Historical	medium
Architectural	low
Religious	n_a
Social	medium
Natural	low
Grade	• IIB
Association with Ganga	The British captured Allahabad due to the strategic location of the confluence of River Ganga and Yamuna along with Grant Trunk Road which acted as a convenient mode of transformation for trade and communication through water and through road creating links

	between Delhi and Calcutta. As Allahabad has always been a developing urban settlement, many residential, commercial and religious localities were built here.
State of conservation	• Signs of Deterioration
Threats to the Property	• Material Deterioration • Vegetative growth • Inappropriate Additions • Alterations
Source of Information	Primary Survey and Allahabad Listing 2012
Listing done by	1. Anushka Mital 2. Mani Singh

GaD/Ald/AldT/81

Question	Response
Image	
Map No.	Ald/AldT/M6
Reference No.	GaD/Ald/AldT/81
Tehsil	• Allahabad Tehsil
Present name of the property	Rajendra Singh (Rajju Bhaiya) University
Past name of the property	Allahabad State University
Location	25.446826 81.85012 0 0
Approach	It is located near the Lectureship training Institute.
Address	Mahatma Gandhi Marg, Civil Lines, North Malaka, Allahabad
Surroundings/Building Settings	It has sports field, residences and institutional buildings in its surrounding.
Approximate Date of Construction	• 20th century
Precise Date of Construction/ Others	Not Available
Owernship	• Private
Owner's name	not available
Status of Protection	• Unprotected
Property type	• Building
Property Sub-type	• Institutional
Property past Use	University building
Property present Use	University building
Architectural Style	Colonial Architectural Style
Architectural Description	This building has an U-shaped plan with an arcaded porch. All the window openings have a pediment over them with a sloping chajja and decorative brackets. These window openings have a further semicircular arch niche around them. A large pediment can be seen on the face of the building with a noticeable circular opening, which has keystones and is fitted with louvers. The use of double columns can be seen on the front facade. This colonial building is built of bricks and is lime-washed.
Historical/ Cultural Value	When the capital of North-Western Province had just shifted from Agra to Allahabad, the city was lined with Landmark buildings that housed Banks, Theatres, Offices, Shops and hotels to cater to the British gentry. The prime mission of Allahabad State University is to offer integrated approaches for local, regional, national and global opportunities of higher learning, research and engagement to the diverse sets of students' population.
Archaeological	low
Historical	medium
Architectural	high
Religious	n_a
Social	high
Natural	low
Grade	• IIA
Association with Ganga	The British captured Allahabad due to the strategic location of

	the confluence of River Ganga and Yamuna along with Grant Trunk Road which acted as a convenient mode of transformation for trade and communication through water and through road creating links between Delhi and Calcutta. As Allahabad has always been a developing urban settlement, many residential, commercial and religious localities were built here.
State of conservation	• Fair
Threats to the Property	• Material Deterioration • Lack of maintenance • Alterations • Poor Infrastructure
Source of Information	Primary Survey and University's official website
Listing done by	1. Anushka Mital 2. Mani Singh

GaD/Ald/AldT/82

Question	Response
Image	
Image	
Map No.	Ald/AldT/M6
Reference No.	GaD/Ald/AldT/82
Tehsil	• Allahabad Tehsil
Present name of the property	Institute of Advanced Studies in Education
Past name of the property	Institute of Advanced Studies in Education
Location	25.446826 81.85012 0 0
Approach	It is located next to Allahabad state University
Address	Mahatma Gandhi Road, North Malaka, Allahabad
Surroundings/Building Settings	It has institutional buildings, grounds, church, residences in its surrounding.
Approximate Date of Construction	• 19th century
Precise Date of Construction/ Others	Not Available
Owernship	• Public
Owner's name	Central Government
Status of Protection	• Unprotected
Property type	• Building
Property Sub-type	• Institutional
Property past Use	Not Available
Property present Use	Institute of Advanced Study
Architectural Style	Colonial Architectural Style
Architectural Description	This institute is a two-storey structure, with high-ceiling, and is built on a low-plinth. It is made of bricks and is lime washed. It has a colonnade verandah of semicircular arch with a keystone. The structure also has a porch which has an alternate combination of small and large semi-circular arches with colonial dentil above it. The window openings on the ground floor have pediments above them. All the window openings have sloping chajja projections which are supported with decorative brackets. On the top of the structure, there is a large pediment inside of which, there is a small semicircular arch opening. The main hall of the building has a sloping roof and is covered with Manglore tiles.
Historical/ Cultural Value	When the capital of North-Western Province had just shifted from Agra to Allahabad, the city was lined with Landmark buildings that housed Banks, Theaters, Offices, Shops and hotels to cater to the British gentry. The prime mission of Allahabad State University is to offer integrated approaches for local, regional, national and global opportunities of higher learning, research and engagement to the diverse sets of students' population.
Archaeological	low
Historical	medium

Architectural	high
Religious	n_a
Social	high
Natural	low
Grade	• IIB
Association with Ganga	It is located in close proximity to river Ganga. As Allahabad was the capital during the British period, it contains several institutional and civic buildings.
State of conservation	• Signs of Deterioration
Threats to the Property	• Material Deterioration • Structural Deterioration • Vegetative growth • Lack of maintenance • Inappropriate Additions • Alterations
Source of Information	Primary Survey
Listing done by	1. Anushka Mital 2. Mani Singh

GaD/Ald/AldT/83

Question	Response
Image	
Map No.	Ald/AldT/M6
Reference No.	GaD/Ald/AldT/83
Tehsil	• Allahabad Tehsil
Present name of the property	Department of Psychology
Past name of the property	District Court
Location	25.436561 81.846289 0 0
Approach	It is located near Vijay Memorial Hospital lowther road.
Address	2, Lowther Rd, Himmat Ganj
Surroundings/Building Settings	The Building stands in the central district of Allahabad with its Urban setting which has grid iron planning.
Approximate Date of Construction	• 20th century
Precise Date of Construction/ Others	Not Available
Owernship	• Public
Owner's name	not available
Status of Protection	• Unprotected
Property type	• Building
Property Sub-type	• Institutional
Property past Use	District Court
Property present Use	Educational and Testing Department
Architectural Style	Colonial Architectural Style
Architectural Description	The building faces inwards in a complex which also houses the Government Inter-college and the CPI building. The entrance porch is located on the west face while to the east are large grounds, also having a stone fountain. The structure is made of bricks and is exposed with arcaded colonnade around the building. In pride of the place is the huge Library Hall, which also houses a wooden balcony. The balcony is given access with a stone and iron stair in the verandah.
Historical/ Cultural Value	The British East India Company opened the District Courts here, which were shifted out in 1947. After which, this building was housed by the Department of Psychology.
Archaeological	low
Historical	high
Architectural	high
Religious	n_a
Social	medium
Natural	low
Grade	• IIA
Association with Ganga	The British captured Allahabad due to the strategic location of the confluence of River Ganga and Yamuna along with Grant Trunk Road which acted as a convenient mode of transformation for trade and communication through water and through road creating links between Delhi and Calcutta. As Allahabad has always been a developing urban settlement,

	many residential, commercial and religious localities were built here.
State of conservation	• Signs of Deterioration
Threats to the Property	• Material Deterioration • Vegetative growth • Poor Infrastructure
Source of Information	Primary Survey and Allahabad Listing 2012
Listing done by	Anushka Mital and Mani Singh

GaD/Ald/AldT/84

Question	Response
Image	
Map No.	Ald/AldT/M7
Reference No.	GaD/Ald/AldT/84
Tehsil	• Allahabad Tehsil
Present name of the property	Old Dat Pul
Past name of the property	Old Dat Pul
Location	25.440078 81.844226 0 0
Approach	It is located on Vivekananda Marg Near Qarimun Masjid towards South Malaka Road.
Address	Vivekananda Marg, South Malaka, Allahabad
Surroundings/Building Settings	The Structure stands in the district of Allahabad with its Urban setting having market, residences and is under railway track in its surrounding.
Approximate Date of Construction	• 19th century
Precise Date of Construction/ Others	Not Available
Owernship	• Public
Owner's name	Not Available
Status of Protection	• Unprotected
Property type	• Structure
Property Sub-type	• Industrial
Property past Use	Bridge
Property present Use	Bridge
Architectural Style	Colonial Architectural Style
Architectural Description	The Bridge is constructed in dressed stone masonry with sloping retaining walls and has a large semi-circular arch for Vehicular thoroughfare. The arch is constructed with large dressed stones and has pilasters on either side of it with a band of similar masonry running around the spring point of the arch. Projection of 3 layered cornice band runs over the arch and pilaster with a low height parapet over it. The Bridge supports railway tracks.
Historical/ Cultural Value	The British captured Allahabad due to the strategic location with waterways, railways and Grant Trunk Road which acted as a convenient mode of transportation for trade and communication through water, railways and roadways. These bridges were then built to lay the railway network all around the city.
Archaeological	low
Historical	high
Architectural	medium
Religious	n_a
Social	high
Natural	low
Grade	• IIB
Association with Ganga	The British captured Allahabad due to the strategic location of the confluence of River Ganga and Yamuna along with Grant Trunk Road which acted as a convenient mode of transportation for trade and

	communication through water, Railways and through road creating links between Delhi and Calcutta. As Allahabad has always been a developing urban settlement, many residential, commercial and religious localities were built here.
State of conservation	• Signs of Deterioration
Threats to the Property	• Material Deterioration • Lack of maintenance • Encroachments
Source of Information	Primary Survey
Listing done by	1. Mitali Vij 2. Hadia Nehal

GaD/Ald/AldT/85

Question	Response
Image	
Image	
Map No.	Ald/AldT/M7
Reference No.	GaD/Ald/AldT/85
Tehsil	• Allahabad Tehsil
Present name of the property	Nandi and brothers garage
Past name of the property	Nandi and brothers house
Location	25.44145 81.845958 0 0
Approach	Near Old Dat Pul, South Malaka Road
Address	8/4 B, Sammelan Marg, South Malaka
Surroundings/Building Settings	The Structure stands in the district of Allahabad with its Urban setting having market, residences and mixed use buildings.
Approximate Date of Construction	• 20th century
Precise Date of Construction/ Others	1930
Owernship	• Private
Owner's name	Mrs. Nandi
Status of Protection	• Unprotected
Property type	• Building
Property Sub-type	• Commerial
Property past Use	House
Property present Use	Garage
Architectural Style	Colonial Architectural Style
Architectural Description	The building is double-storey based on a rectangular plan with a huge central courtyard. The front facade of the building has 3 rectangular openings on the Ground floor. Central opening has a huge semi-circular arched entrance which leads to the central courtyard of the building through a brief corridor. Other 2 openings are present on either side of the main entrance which leads to the first floor of the building through an immediate staircase approached through small semi-circular arched entrances. The building is in exposed brickwork. The Arches indicate protruded stringers and keystone.
Historical/ Cultural Value	When the capital of North-Western Province had just shifted from Agra to Allahabad, The city was lined with Landmark buildings that housed Banks, Theatres, Offices, Shops and hotels to cater to the British gentry. This building is also from that era.
Archaeological	low

Historical	medium
Architectural	low
Religious	n_a
Social	medium
Natural	low
Grade	• III
Association with Ganga	The British captured Allahabad due to the strategic location of the confluence of River Ganga and Yamuna along with Grant Trunk Road which acted as a convenient mode of transportation for trade and communication through water and through road creating links between Delhi and Calcutta. As Allahabad has always been a developing urban settlement, many residential, commercial and religious localities were built here.
State of conservation	• Signs of Deterioration
Threats to the Property	• Material Deterioration • Nuisance of animals • Lack of maintenance • Inappropriate Additions • Alterations
Source of Information	Primary Survey and Mr. Sudhir Malhotra
Listing done by	1. Mitali Vij 2. Hadia Nehal

GaD/Ald/AldT/86

Question	Response
Image	
Map No.	Ald/AldT/M7
Reference No.	GaD/Ald/AldT/86
Tehsil	• Allahabad Tehsil
Present name of the property	Residence
Past name of the property	Residence
Location	25.441078 81.8463 0 0
Approach	South Malaka Road, Near govt. Water tank
Address	119/33, South Malaka
Surroundings/Building Settings	The Building stands in the central district of Allahabad with its Urban setting which has grid iron planning having residential colony in its surrounding.
Approximate Date of Construction	• 20th century
Precise Date of Construction/ Others	Not Available
Owernship	• Private
Owner's name	Satya Narayan Pandey
Status of Protection	• Unprotected
Property type	• Building
Property Sub-type	• Residential
Property past Use	Residence
Property present Use	Residence
Architectural Style	Regional Vernacular Architecture
Architectural Description	It is double storeyed building which is rectangular in plan with high plinth having central courtyard. It has influences from Colonial Architectural Style. On the ground floor, there are multiple rectangular openings with semi-circular arches having Jaali work which acts as fanlight, decorative keystone and pilasters. On first floor, there is cantilevered balcony resting on I-Section beams having cast iron railing and metal shed with decorative eaves boards.
Historical/ Cultural Value	When the capital of North-Western Province had just shifted from Agra to Allahabad, The city was lined with Landmark buildings that housed Banks, Theatres, Offices, Shops and hotels to cater to the British gentry. This building is also from that era
Archaeological	low
Historical	medium
Architectural	medium
Religious	n_a
Social	low
Natural	low
Grade	• IIB
Association with Ganga	The British captured Allahabad due to the strategic location of the confluence of River Ganga and Yamuna along with Grant Trunk Road which acted as a convenient mode of transportation for trade and communication through water and through road creating links

	between Delhi and Calcutta. As Allahabad has always been a developing urban settlement, many residential, commercial and religious localities were built here.
State of conservation	• Signs of Deterioration
Threats to the Property	• Material Deterioration • Lack of maintenance • Alterations • Poor Infrastructure
Source of Information	Primary Survey and Rajan Pandey
Listing done by	Mitali Vij and Hadia Nehal

GaD/Ald/AldT/87

Question	Response
Image	
Map No.	Ald/AldT/M7
Reference No.	GaD/Ald/AldT/87
Tehsil	• Allahabad Tehsil
Present name of the property	Agarwal House
Past name of the property	Agarwal House
Location	25.440911 81.846258 0 0
Approach	South Malaka Road, Near Govt. water tank
Address	151/120, South Malaka, Allahabad, 211001
Surroundings/Building Settings	The Building stands in the central district of Allahabad with its Urban setting which has grid iron planning having residential colony in its surrounding.
Approximate Date of Construction	• 20th century
Precise Date of Construction/ Others	Not Available
Owernship	• Private
Owner's name	P.N. Agarwal
Status of Protection	• Unprotected
Property type	• Building
Property Sub-type	• Residential
Property past Use	Residence
Property present Use	Residence
Architectural Style	Regional Vernacular Architecture
Architectural Description	It is a single-storeyed building with high plinth having a central courtyard followed by a collonaded verandah. It has influences from the British style of architecture. It is a street-facing house having a front-yard which leads to the main entrance of the house. The front facade has several rectangular openings and on each opening, there is a semi-circular blind arch supported by the pilasters. The terrace parapets have cement jaalis and cast-iron railings.
Historical/ Cultural Value	When the capital of North-Western Province had just shifted from Agra to Allahabad, The city was lined with Landmark buildings that housed Banks, Theatres, Offices, Shops and hotels to cater to the British gentry. This building is influenced by that era of architecture.
Archaeological	low
Historical	medium
Architectural	medium
Religious	low
Social	low
Natural	n_a
Grade	• IIB
Association with Ganga	The British captured Allahabad due to the strategic location of the confluence of River Ganga and Yamuna along with Grant Trunk Road which acted as a convenient mode of

	transportation for trade and communication through water and through road creating links between Delhi and Calcutta. As Allahabad has always been a developing urban settlement, many residential, commercial and religious localities were built here.
State of conservation	• Fair
Threats to the Property	• Alterations • Poor Infrastructure
Source of Information	Primary Survey and Ajay Agarwal
Listing done by	Mitali Vij and Hadia Nehal

GaD/Ald/AldT/88

Question	Response
Image	
Image	
Map No.	Ald/AldT/M7
Reference No.	GaD/Ald/AldT/88
Tehsil	• Allahabad Tehsil
Present name of the property	Residence
Past name of the property	Residence
Location	25.441024 81.84612 0 0
Approach	The building is located on South Malaka Road, adjacent to Shaurya paper store
Address	84, South Malaka, Allahabad
Surroundings/Building Settings	The Building stands in the central district of Allahabad with its Urban setting which has grid iron planning having residential colony in its surrounding.
Approximate Date of Construction	• 19th century
Precise Date of Construction/ Others	1834
Owernship	• Private

Owner's name	Not Available
Status of Protection	• Unprotected
Property type	• Building
Property Sub-type	• Residential
Property past Use	Residential
Property present Use	Residential
Architectural Style	Regional Vernacular Architecture
Architectural Description	It is a triple storey building which is triangular in plan and is raised on a high plinth facing 2 sides of the roads. It has influences from the Colonial Architecture style. On the ground floor, there are 6 rectangular openings with semi-circular blind arches with keystones supported by pilasters. The cantilevered balcony on the first floor is supported by I-section beams and have decorative cast iron railing with the overhead metal shed having decorative eaves boards supported by metal posts. On the second floor, there is a room with an open area and brick jaali parapets along with staircase leading to the terrace. The key construction materials are traditional bricks and lime plaster with the cement plaster repairs.
Historical/ Cultural Value	When the capital of North-Western Province had just shifted from Agra to Allahabad, The city was lined with Landmark buildings that housed Banks, Theatres, Offices, Shops and hotels to cater to the British gentry. This building is influenced by that era of architecture.
Archaeological	medium
Historical	medium

Architectural	low
Religious	low
Social	low
Natural	n_a
Grade	• IIB
Association with Ganga	The British captured Allahabad due to the strategic location of the confluence of River Ganga and Yamuna along with Grant Trunk Road which acted as a convenient mode of transportation for trade and communication through water and through road creating links between Delhi and Calcutta. As Allahabad has always been a developing urban settlement, many residential, commercial and religious localities were built here.
State of conservation	• Signs of Deterioration
Threats to the Property	• Material Deterioration • Lack of maintenance • Alterations • Poor Infrastructure
Source of Information	Tenants
Listing done by	Mitali Vij and Hadia Nehal

GaD/Ald/AldT/89

Question	Response
Image	
Image	
Map No.	Ald/AldT/M7
Reference No.	GaD/Ald/AldT/89
Tehsil	• Allahabad Tehsil
Present name of the property	Residence
Past name of the property	Residence
Location	25.440842 81.84584 0 0
Approach	The building is located on South Malaka Road, near govt water tank
Address	105, South Malaka, Allahabad
Surroundings/Building Settings	The Building stands in the central district of Allahabad with its Urban setting which has grid iron planning having residential colony in its surrounding.
Approximate Date of Construction	• 20th century
Precise Date of Construction/ Others	Not Available
Owernship	• Private

Owner's name	Kamla Sinha
Status of Protection	• Unprotected
Property type	• Building
Property Sub-type	• Residential
Property past Use	Residence
Property present Use	Residence
Architectural Style	Regional Vernacular Architecture
Architectural Description	It is a single-storeyed building which is square in plan with high plinth having a central courtyard. This traditional old house is facing street from two sides and has multiple rectangular openings as doors and windows having semi-circular blind arches with keystones on one facade while sloping sunshade supported by brackets on the other facade. It has I-section beams supporting the roof and has cantilevered jali railing on the terrace.
Historical/ Cultural Value	When the capital of North-Western Province had just shifted from Agra to Allahabad, The city was lined with Landmark buildings that housed Banks, Theatres, Offices, Shops and hotels to cater to the British gentry. This building is influenced by that era of architecture.
Archaeological	low
Historical	medium
Architectural	medium
Religious	n_a
Social	low
Natural	low

Grade	• IIB
Association with Ganga	The British captured Allahabad due to the strategic location of the confluence of River Ganga and Yamuna along with Grant Trunk Road which acted as a convenient mode of transportation for trade and communication through water and through road creating links between Delhi and Calcutta. As Allahabad has always been a developing urban settlement, many residential, commercial and religious localities were built here.
State of conservation	• Signs of Deterioration
Threats to the Property	• Material Deterioration • Lack of maintenance • Poor Infrastructure
Source of Information	Vaibhav (localite)
Listing done by	Mitali Vij and Hadia Nehal

GaD/Ald/AldT/90

Question	Response
Image	
Image	
Map No.	Ald/AldT/M7
Reference No.	GaD/Ald/AldT/90
Tehsil	• Allahabad Tehsil
Present name of the property	Residence
Past name of the property	Residence
Location	25.49082 81.845229 0 0
Approach	on South Malaka Road, 100 metres east of Daat pul.
Address	119/97, South Malaka
Surroundings/Building Settings	The Building stands in the central district of Allahabad with its Urban setting which has grid iron planning having residential colony in its surrounding along with Rajapur Sewage Treatment Plant and Old Cantonment area.
Approximate Date of Construction	• 20th century
Precise Date of Construction/ Others	1934
Owernship	• Private
Owner's name	Shanti Prakash
Status of Protection	• Unprotected
Property type	• Building
Property Sub-type	• Residential
Property past Use	Residence
Property present Use	Residence
Architectural Style	Regional Vernacular Architecture
Architectural Description	It is rectangular in plan with high plinth having a central courtyard. The courtyard has a colonnaded verandah facing the entrance of the house. On the ground floor, there are 3 wooden panelled doors with 2 wooden window openings having segmented blind arches above along with pilasters. On the first floor, there is a cantilevered balcony resting on I-section metal beams having cast-iron railings with metal posts covered with metal sheds having eaves boards.
Historical/ Cultural Value	When the capital of North-Western Province had just shifted from Agra to Allahabad, The city was lined with Landmark buildings that housed Banks, Theatres, Offices, Shops and hotels to cater to the British gentry. This building is influenced by that era of architecture.
Archaeological	low
Historical	medium
Architectural	medium

Religious	low
Social	low
Natural	n_a
Grade	• IIB
Association with Ganga	The British captured Allahabad due to the strategic location of the confluence of River Ganga and Yamuna along with Grant Trunk Road which acted as a convenient mode of transportation for trade and communication through water and through road creating links between Delhi and Calcutta. As Allahabad has always been a developing urban settlement, many residential, commercial and religious localities were built here.
State of conservation	• Advanced state of Decay
Threats to the Property	• Material Deterioration • Lack of maintenance • Alterations • Poor Infrastructure • Division of Properties
Source of Information	Bhola Prakash
Listing done by	Mitali Vij and Hadia Nehal

GaD/Ald/AldT/91

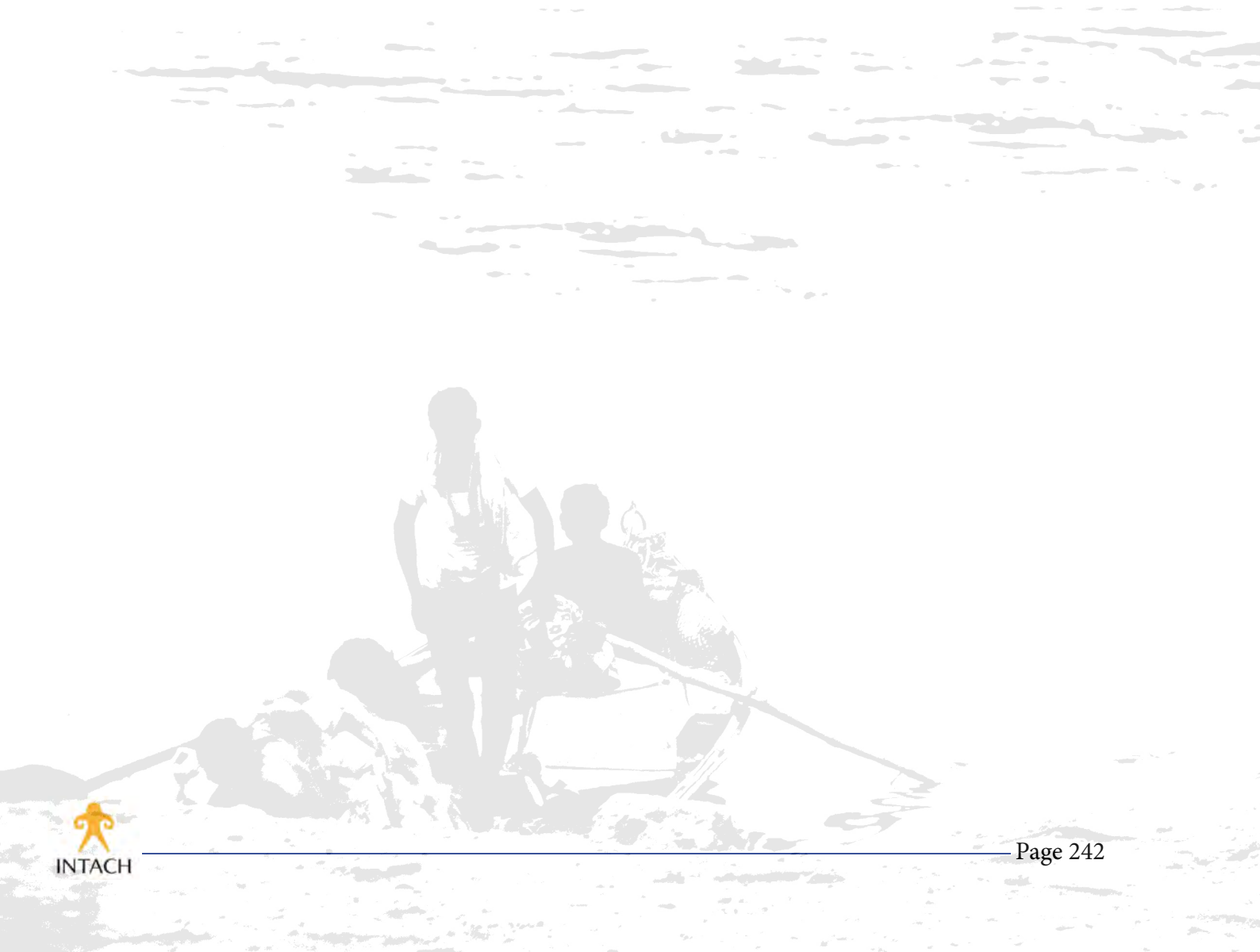
Question	Response
Image	
Image	
Map No.	Ald/AldT/M7
Reference No.	GaD/Ald/AldT/91
Tehsil	• Allahabad Tehsil
Present name of the property	Shivam House
Past name of the property	Shivam House
Location	25.440891 81.846001 0 0
Approach	Located on South Malaka Road, 100 metres east of Daat pul
Address	116, South Malaka, Allahabad
Surroundings/Building Settings	The Building stands in the district of Allahabad with its Urban setting having residential colony in its surrounding along with Rajapur Sewage Treatment Plant and Old Cantonment area.
Approximate Date of Construction	• 20th century
Precise Date of Construction/ Others	Not Available
Owernship	• Private
Owner's name	P.K Chatterji
Status of Protection	• Unprotected
Property type	• Building
Property Sub-type	• Residential
Property past Use	Residence
Property present Use	Residence
Architectural Style	Regional Vernacular Architecture
Architectural Description	It is a double storeyed building which is rectangular in plan with high plinth having a central courtyard. It is facing streets from 2 sides. On the ground floor, there are multiple rectangular openings of windows and doors with pilasters and decorative cornices. The balcony on the second floor is supported by ornamented brackets and I-Section beams. Balcony has cemented Jaali railing and metal posts supporting the metal shed with decorative eaves boards. The parapets on the terrace are made of brick jaali and has mumty with temporary shed.
Historical/ Cultural Value	When the capital of North-Western Province had just shifted from Agra to Allahabad, The city was lined with Landmark buildings that housed Banks, Theatres, Offices, Shops and hotels to cater to the British gentry. This building is influenced by that era of architecture.

Archaeological	low
Historical	medium
Architectural	medium
Religious	low
Social	low
Natural	n_a
Grade	• IIB
Association with Ganga	The British captured Allahabad due to the strategic location of the confluence of River Ganga and Yamuna along with Grant Trunk Road which acted as a convenient mode of transportation for trade and communication through water and through road creating links between Delhi and Calcutta. As Allahabad has always been a developing urban
State of conservation	• Signs of Deterioration
Threats to the Property	• Material Deterioration • Structural Deterioration • Lack of maintenance • Inappropriate Additions • Division of Properties
Source of Information	Primary survey
Notes	Half of the house is now constructed into a multi storied building constructed with brick, concrete and cement.
Listing done by	Mitali Vij and Hadia Nehal

GaD/Ald/AldT/92

Question	Response
Image	
Map No.	Ald/AldT/M7
Reference No.	GaD/Ald/AldT/92
Tehsil	• Allahabad Tehsil
Present name of the property	Hindi Sahitya Sammelan
Past name of the property	Hindi Sahitya Sammelan
Location	25.438087 81.843872 0 0
Approach	Near Chandralok Talkies palace on sammelan marg
Address	12, Sammelan Marg, South Malaka
Surroundings/Building Settings	It has Chandralok Talkies palace, post office, market and a hospital in its surrounding.
Approximate Date of Construction	• 20th century
Precise Date of Construction/ Others	Not Available
Owernship	• Public
Owner's name	Not Available
Status of Protection	• Unprotected
Property type	• Building
Property Sub-type	• Institutional
Property past Use	Museum
Property present Use	Museum
Architectural Style	Regional Vernacular Architecture
Architectural Description	It is a double storey building which is rectangular in plan and made on high plinth. The ground floor has colonnaded verandah composed of round thick columns. First floor comprises of colonnaded balcony with round thick stone columns, metal railing, decorative brackets and low heighted parapet on the terrace.
Historical/ Cultural Value	The All India Hindi Sahitya Sammelan is a major public institution dedicated to the promotion of Hindi language and literature and Devanagari.
Archaeological	low
Historical	medium
Architectural	medium
Religious	low
Social	high
Natural	n_a
Grade	• IIB
Association with Ganga	The British captured Allahabad due to the strategic location of the confluence of River Ganga and Yamuna along with Grant Trunk Road which acted as a convenient mode of transportation for trade and communication through water and through road creating links between Delhi and Calcutta. As Allahabad has always been a developing urban
State of conservation	• Signs of Deterioration
Threats to the Property	• dampness • Material Deterioration

	• Lack of maintenance
Source of Information	Primary survey and Sign Board
Listing done by	1. Mitali Vij 2. Hadia Nehal



GaD/Ald/AldT/93

Question	Response
Image	
Map No.	Ald/AldT/M7
Reference No.	GaD/Ald/AldT/93
Tehsil	• Allahabad Tehsil
Present name of the property	Datpul, Rambagh
Past name of the property	Datpul, Rambagh
Location	25.437242 81.845504 0 0
Approach	This Railway bridge is located on KP Kakkar road in South Malaka.
Address	South Malaka, Allahabad, Uttar Pradesh.
Surroundings/Building Settings	It is surrounded by residences, market, temples and mixed-use buildings.
Approximate Date of Construction	• 19th century
Precise Date of Construction/ Others	Not Available
Owernship	• Public
Owner's name	Northern Railways
Status of Protection	• State Government
Property type	• Structure
Property Sub-type	• Commerial
Property past Use	Railway Bridge
Property present Use	Railway Bridge
Architectural Style	Colonial Architecture Style
Architectural Description	The Bridge is constructed in dressed stone masonry with sloping retaining walls and has a large semi-circular arch for Vehicular thoroughfare. The arch is constructed with large dressed stones and has pilasters on either side of it with a band of similar masonry running around the spring point of the arch. Projection of 3 layered cornice band runs over the arch and pilaster with a low height parapet over it. The Bridge is constructed for supporting the railway tracks.
Historical/ Cultural Value	The British captured Allahabad due to the strategic location in relation to waterways, railways and Grant Trunk Road which acted as a convenient mode of transportation for trade and communication through water, railways and roadways. These bridges were then built to lay the railway network all around the city.
Archaeological	low
Historical	medium
Architectural	medium
Religious	n_a
Social	high
Natural	low
Grade	• IIB
Association with Ganga	The British captured Allahabad due to the strategic location of the confluence of River Ganga and Yamuna along with Grant Trunk Road which acted as a convenient mode of transportation for trade and communication through water,

	Railways and through road creating links between Delhi and Calcutta. As Allahabad has always been a developing urban settlement, many means of access were developed here.
State of conservation	• Signs of Deterioration
Threats to the Property	• Material Deterioration • Vegetative growth • Inappropriate Additions
Source of Information	Primary survey
Listing done by	1. Mitali Vij 2. Hadia Nehal

GaD/Ald/AldT/94

Question	Response
Image	
Map No.	Ald/AldT/M7
Reference No.	GaD/Ald/AldT/94
Tehsil	• Allahabad Tehsil
Present name of the property	Shiv Ji Virajman Pracheen Mandir
Past name of the property	Shiv Ji Virajman Pracheen Mandir
Location	25.434204 81.846171 0 0
Approach	It is opposite Ramakrishna Computer Centre, Mutthiganj.
Address	Mutthiganj Road, Mutthiganj, Allahabad, Uttar Pradesh.
Surroundings/Building Settings	It is surrounded by reidences, market and a hospital.
Approximate Date of Construction	• 19th century
Precise Date of Construction/ Others	Not Available
Owernship	• Private
Owner's name	Mr. Vikas Jaiswal
Status of Protection	• Unprotected
Property type	• Structure
Property Sub-type	• Secular/Religious
Property past Use	Temple
Property present Use	Temple
Architectural Style	Nagara Architectural Style
Architectural Description	The temple is square in plan with four entries. It has extensive carvings related to snake. The key features of the temple consists of flat arches with multifoil niches, motifs, eaves drops, chajja and highly carved shikhara with urushikharas.
Historical/ Cultural Value	This temple houses four-yoni shivling. Local community people visit this temple to performs rituals and it has distinctive architectural features giving vernacular character to the street.
Archaeological	low
Historical	medium
Architectural	high
Religious	high
Social	high
Natural	low
Grade	• IIA
Association with Ganga	Shiva temples are directly associated with Ganga as it is believed that Lord Shiva brought Ganga to this world. Due to religious significance of Ganga and Triveni Sangam (Ganga, Yamuna and Saraswati) , temples were built near the river to perform rituals.
State of conservation	• Fair
Threats to the Property	• Material Deterioration • Inappropriate Additions • Alterations
Source of Information	Mr. Vikas Jaiswal
Listing done by	1. Anushka Mital 2. Mani Singh

GaD/Ald/AldT/95

Question	Response
Image	
Map No.	Ald/AldT/M7
Reference No.	GaD/Ald/AldT/95
Tehsil	• Allahabad Tehsil
Present name of the property	Shiv Mandir
Past name of the property	Shiv Mandir
Location	25.432133 81.845637 0 0
Approach	It is near Shree Panchayati Akhara.
Address	Lowther Road, Gyannand Marg, Mutthiganj, Allahabad, Uttar Pradesh
Surroundings/Building Settings	It is surrounded by residences and mixed landuse buildings.
Approximate Date of Construction	• 19th century
Precise Date of Construction/ Others	Not Available
Owernship	• Private
Owner's name	Not Available
Status of Protection	• Unprotected
Property type	• Building
Property Sub-type	• Secular/Religious
Property past Use	Temple
Property present Use	Temple
Architectural Style	Nagara Architectural Style
Architectural Description	This is a single storey building with a square-shaped plan. Built on a high-plinth, it has flat arches, decorative brackets and chhajja. It has a decorated Nagara style shikhara surrounded by a stone railing. A band of panpatta decorations can be seen below the railing.
Historical/ Cultural Value	Local community people visit the temple to performs rituals and it has distinctive architectural features which enhances the vernacular character of the street.
Archaeological	low
Historical	medium
Architectural	medium
Religious	medium
Social	medium
Natural	n_a
Grade	• IIB
Association with Ganga	Shiva temples are directly associated with Ganga as it is believed that Lord Shiva brought Ganga to this world. Due to religious significance of Ganga and Triveni Sangam (Ganga, Yamuna and

	Saraswati) , temples were built near the river to perform rituals.
State of conservation	• Signs of Deterioration
Threats to the Property	• dampness • Material Deterioration • Lack of maintenance • Inappropriate Additions • Alterations
Source of Information	Primary Survey
Listing done by	1. Anushka Mital 2. Hadia Nehal

GaD/Ald/AldT/96

Question	Response
Image	
Map No.	Ald/AldT/M7
Reference No.	GaD/Ald/AldT/96
Tehsil	• Allahabad Tehsil
Present name of the property	Shiv Mandir
Past name of the property	Shiv Mandir
Location	25.432064 81.546654 0 0
Approach	It is accessible through Lowther road and is near Veni Madhav Mandir.
Address	Mutthiganj, Allahabad, Uttar Pradesh.
Surroundings/Building Settings	It is surrounded by residences and mixed landuse buildings.
Approximate Date of Construction	• 19th century
Precise Date of Construction/ Others	Not Available
Owernship	• Public
Owner's name	Local Committee
Status of Protection	• Unprotected
Property type	• Building
Property Sub-type	• Secular/Religious
Property past Use	Temple
Property present Use	Temple

Architectural Style	Nagara Architectural Style
Architectural Description	This is a single-storey structure with a square-shaped plan. It is raised on a plinth and entirely made up of stone. Presently, it is 400mm below the ground level as the road level has been raised. There are four columns on each side of it and is topped with Nagara style shikhara. This previously exposed structure has now been completely painted in orange colour.
Historical/ Cultural Value	Local community people visit the temple to performs rituals and it has distinctive architectural features which enhances the vernacular character of the street.
Archaeological	low
Historical	medium
Architectural	medium
Religious	high
Social	medium
Natural	n_a
Grade	• IIB
Association with Ganga	Shiva temples are directly associated with Ganga as it is believed that Lord Shiva brought Ganga to this world. Due to religious significance of Ganga and Triveni Sangam (Ganga, Yamuna and Saraswati), temples were built near the river to perform rituals.
State of conservation	• Signs of Deterioration
Threats to the Property	• Material Deterioration • Vegetative growth • Inappropriate Additions • Development Schemes
Source of Information	Mr. Akhilesh Yogi
Listing done by	1. Anushka Mital 2. Hadia Nehal

GaD/Ald/AldT/97

Question	Response
Image	
Image	
Map No.	Ald/AldT/M7
Reference No.	GaD/Ald/AldT/97
Tehsil	• Allahabad Tehsil
Present name of the property	Maa Ganga and Veni Madhav Mandir
Past name of the property	Maa Ganga and Veni Madhav Mandir
Location	25.431396 81.846246 0 0
Approach	It is accessible through Lowther road and is near Ewing College.
Address	Mutthiganj, Allahabad, Uttar Pradesh.
Surroundings/Building Settings	It is surrounded by residences and mixed landuse buildings.
Approximate Date of Construction	• 19th century
Precise Date of Construction/ Others	Not Available
Owernship	• Private
Owner's name	Betiya Trust
Status of Protection	• Unprotected
Property type	• Building
Property Sub-type	• Secular/Religious
Property past Use	Temple
Property present Use	Temple
Architectural Style	Regional Vernacular Architecture
Architectural Description	This is erected on a square-shaped plan with two adjacent domes, each over the mandapa and garbhagriha. Built on a high-plinth, it has trefoil arches on three sides accompanied by niches, medallions, pilasters, and chhajja. Both the ribbed domes sit on a base with lotus motif decorations and are topped with stone finial. The entrance to the temple is through a mutli-foliated arched gateway which has decorative elements like fish shaped motifs, floral medallions, brackets supporting chajja and is topped with an enclosed chhattri having bangaldhar roof.
Historical/ Cultural Value	Local community people visit the temple to performs rituals and it has distinctive architectural features which enhances the vernacular character of the street.
Archaeological	low
Historical	medium

Architectural	medium
Religious	high
Social	high
Natural	low
Grade	• IIA
Association with Ganga	Shiva temples are directly associated with Ganga as it is believed that Lord Shiva brought Ganga to this world. Due to religious significance of Ganga and Triveni Sangam (Ganga, Yamuna and Saraswati), temples were built near the river to perform rituals.
State of conservation	• Signs of Deterioration
Threats to the Property	• dampness • Material Deterioration • Lack of maintenance • Inappropriate Additions
Source of Information	Mr. Susheel Kumar Pandey
Listing done by	1. Anushka Mital 2. Hadia Nehal

GaD/Ald/AldT/98

Question	Response
Image	
Map No.	Ald/AldT/M7
Reference No.	GaD/Ald/AldT/98
Tehsil	• Allahabad Tehsil
Present name of the property	Ewing Christian College
Past name of the property	Allahabad Christian College
Location	25.428226 81.845533 0 0
Approach	It is accessible through by-road of Gaughat road and approximately 100 m from Star World Cinemas.
Address	46/23D/1, Ganesh Nagar, Muirabad, Gaughat
Surroundings/Building Settings	It is surrounded by residences and mixed landuse buildings.
Approximate Date of Construction	• 20th century
Precise Date of Construction/ Others	1902
Owernship	• Public
Owner's name	Diocese of Lucknow
Status of Protection	• Unprotected
Property type	• Building
Property Sub-type	• Institutional
Property past Use	College
Property present Use	College
Architectural Style	Indo-Sarcenic Architectural Style
Architectural Description	This is a double storey building with rectangular shaped plan. It is approached through stepped platform with a huge semicircular arch with dentils. There are buttresses on either side of the arch. Building has a symmetrical facade. Ground floor is comprised of series of pointed arches, brackets, chhajjas, circular openings, Jali work above lintel, two turrets with pointed arched windows and pointed arched opening in semicircular blind arch with lintels in between the turrets on either side of the entry. There is a double height clock tower exactly above the entry with three multifoil arches and niches. Clock tower has round finials on the top. First floor is comprised of pointed arches with stone railings, dentils, pair of pointed arches with protuded balcony on the turrets and a huge pointed arch with stone railing between the turrets on either side of the clock tower.Terrace is comprised of stone railing with chhajja supported on brackets.
Historical/ Cultural Value	Built-in 1902, the Ewing Christian College was named after Arthur Henry Ewing, who was the first principal of the College.
Archaeological	low
Historical	high
Architectural	high
Religious	n_a
Social	high
Natural	n_a
Grade	• IIA

Association with Ganga	This was a part of British settlement in Allahabad. The British were attracted to Allahabad due to the strategic location of the Fort which acted as a convenient mode of transportation for trade and communication and a link between Delhi and Calcutta. Allahabad being the urban hub during that period, many insitutional buildings were built here.
State of conservation	• Signs of Deterioration
Threats to the Property	• dampness • Material Deterioration • Inappropriate Additions
Source of Information	1. Primary Survey 2. Ewing Christian college website- http://ecc.ac.in/
Listing done by	1. Anushka Mital 2. Hadia Nehal

GaD/Ald/AldT/99

Question	Response
Image	
Map No.	Ald/AldT/M7
Reference No.	GaD/Ald/AldT/99
Tehsil	• Allahabad Tehsil
Present name of the property	Masjid
Past name of the property	Masjid
Location	25.434966 81.850943 0 0
Approach	It is accessible through Triveni road and is near Croswaith Girls Inter College.
Address	Satishshah Chauraha, Kydganj, Allahabad, Uttar Pradesh.
Surroundings/Building Settings	It is surrounded by residences, a college, a hospital and Rambagh railway station.
Approximate Date of Construction	• 20th century
Precise Date of Construction/ Others	Not Available
Owernship	• Private
Owner's name	Not Available
Status of Protection	• Unprotected
Property type	• Building
Property Sub-type	• Commerial • Secular/Religious
Property past Use	Mosque
Property present Use	Mosque and shops
Architectural Style	Islamic Architectural Style
Architectural Description	It is a three-storied building having a rectangular plan. It is a mixed-use structure with shops on the ground floor. The first floor has stone parapet wall. This mosque has characteristics like three similar domes with flutes, inverted lotus motifs and four minarets.
Historical/ Cultural Value	Local community people visit the masjid daily to performs everyday rituals. Shops, on the ground floor, have been given on rent in order to maintain the masjid.
Archaeological	low
Historical	low
Architectural	medium
Religious	high
Social	high
Natural	n_a
Grade	• IIA
Association with Ganga	Due to the strategic location of Allahabad city and fort, various settlements were set up in the city bringing people from different places and religion. Hence, Mosque were built and cater for their religious beliefs.
State of conservation	• Fair
Threats to the Property	• Inappropriate Additions • Alterations
Source of Information	Primary Survey
Listing done by	1. Anushka Mital 2. Hadia Nehal 3. Mani Singh

GaD/Ald/AldT/100

Question	Response
Image	
Map No.	Ald/AldT/M1
Reference No.	GaD/Ald/AldT/100
Tehsil	• Allahabad Tehsil
Present name of the property	Nimbarak Ashram
Past name of the property	Nimbarak Ashram
Location	25.438266 81.85427 0 0
Approach	It is accessible through Grand trunk road and is near Croswaith Girls Inter-college.
Address	Bairhana, Allahabad, Uttar Pradesh.
Surroundings/Building Settings	It is surrounded by residences, institutional and mixed-use buildings.
Approximate Date of Construction	18th century
Precise Date of Construction/ Others	Not Available
Owernship	Private

Owner's name	Mahant (Trust)
Status of Protection	• Unprotected
Property type	• Building
Property Sub-type	• Secular/Religious
Property past Use	Ashram
Property present Use	Temple
Architectural Style	Nagara Architectural Style
Architectural Description	There is an intricately carved temple which is raised on a high plinth and has circular colonnaded verandah around thegarbhagriha with an extensively carved shikhara on top. There is another temple adjoining this temple which has moorish archade and three deities inside with shikhara on top.
Historical/ Cultural Value	This is the ashram of Nimbakacharya who has written Bhasya on Brahmasutra called Dwait-Adwait.
Archaeological	low
Historical	medium
Architectural	high
Religious	high
Social	medium
Natural	n_a
Grade	• IIA

Association with Ganga	As the Kumbh Mela is performed at the Triveni Sangam, many religious groups established their center in Allahabad and built temples. This temple is one of the important pilgrimage sites during the Kumbh mela and also the locals visit the temple to perform their daily religious rituals.
State of conservation	• Fair
Threats to the Property	• Material Deterioration • Inappropriate Additions • Alterations
Source of Information	1. Mr.Radhamadhav Das 2. Eastern U.P. Tourism website: http://www.easternuptourism.com/allahabadnimbark-ashram.php
Listing done by	1. Hadia Nehal 2. Mani Singh

GaD/Ald/AldT/101

Question	Response
Image	
Image	
Map No.	Ald/AldT/M7
Reference No.	GaD/Ald/AldT/101
Tehsil	• Allahabad Tehsil
Present name of the property	Gora Cemetery
Past name of the property	Gora Cemetery
Location	25.43929 81.860433 0 0
Approach	It is located opposite to the Nawal Rai Talab.
Address	Kydganj Road, Bairhana, Allahabad, Uttar Pradesh.
Surroundings/Building Settings	It is surrounded by market, residences and institutional buildings.
Approximate Date of Construction	• 19th century
Precise Date of Construction/ Others	1857
Owernship	• Public
Owner's name	Archaeological Survey of India
Status of Protection	• ASI
Property type	• Precinct
Property Sub-type	• Secular/Religious
Property past Use	Cemetery
Property present Use	Cemetery
Architectural Style	Colonial Architectural Style
Architectural Description	It is a rectangular shaped plot on the roadside comprised of graves of people of historical importance. The tombstones are made in sandstone. The height of the structures varies from 2 ft to 15 ft. The cemetery also contains a pavilion (gazebo) with semicircular arches and a dome on top decorated with chhajja.
Historical/ Cultural Value	It is a medieval period cemetery, called as the Gora Kabristan or Cemetery at Kydganj. This Cemetery has been recognized by the Archaeological Survey of India as one of the monuments of National Importance in Allahabad. This cemetery was used for burying the dead bodies of British soldiers killed during 1857 revolt.
Archaeological	low
Historical	high
Architectural	high
Religious	medium
Social	medium

Natural	low
Grade	• I*
Association with Ganga	After the Indian Rebellion of 1857, the British East India Company declared Allahabad as the capital because of the strategic location of the Fort which acted as a convenient mode of transportation for trade and communication and a link between Delhi and Calcutta. The British Government developed a cemetery in Allahabad for burying the bodies of British soldiers who lost their lives in this 1857 revolt.
State of conservation	• Signs of Deterioration
Threats to the Property	• Material Deterioration • Vegetative growth • Lack of maintenance
Source of Information	Primary Survey
Listing done by	1. Anushka Mital 2. Hadia Nehal 3. Mani Singh

GaD/Ald/AldT/102

Question	Response
Image	
Map No.	Ald/AldT/M7
Reference No.	GaD/Ald/AldT/102
Tehsil	• Allahabad Tehsil
Present name of the property	Akhilesh House
Past name of the property	Akhilesh House
Location	25.442896 81.861985 0 0
Approach	It is accessible through M.G Road, Swatiya Bagh, adjacent to HDFC ATM.
Address	174/97, Bairanha, Madhwapur, Allahabad, Uttar Pradesh
Surroundings/Building Settings	It is surrounded by residences and market.
Approximate Date of Construction	• 20th century
Precise Date of Construction/ Others	Not Available
Owernship	• Private
Owner's name	Mr. Akhilesh Kumar
Status of Protection	• Unprotected
Property type	• Building
Property Sub-type	• Residential
Property past Use	Residence
Property present Use	Residence
Architectural Style	Regional Vernacular Architecture
Architectural Description	It has influences of Indo-Sarcenic style of architecture having rectangular plan with a central courtyard. It is a road facing house with 2 floors having ornamented facade. On ground floor, there are 3 wooden double panelled collapsable doors with one single panelled wooden door which opens to the staircase leading to the first floor. Each door has a semi circular blind arch above it having square shaped jaalis for light and ventilation. There are stone columns to support the lintel and the arches above. The first floor has a cantilevered balcony resting on girders and having cast-iron railings with metal posts supporting the metal shed decorated with eaves boards.
Historical/ Cultural Value	Built in the 20th century, this is a part of the local traders settlement who settled in Allahabad at the time when trade was at its peak here.
Archaeological	low
Historical	medium
Architectural	medium
Religious	low
Social	low
Natural	n_a
Grade	• IIB
Association with Ganga	This was a part of local traders settlement in Allahabad. The British captured Allahabad due to the strategic location of the Fort which acted as a

	convenient mode of transportation for trade and communication and a link between Delhi and Calcutta. Allahabad was the urban hub during that period, as a result many commercial and mixed-use buildings were developed here.
State of conservation	• Advanced state of Decay
Threats to the Property	• dampness • Material Deterioration • Structural Deterioration • Lack of maintenance • Alterations • Poor Infrastructure
Source of Information	Ankit Kumar
Listing done by	1. Mitali Vij 2. Hadia Nehal

GaD/Ald/AldT/103

Question	Response
Image	
Map No.	Ald/AldT/M7
Reference No.	GaD/Ald/AldT/103
Tehsil	• Allahabad Tehsil
Present name of the property	Old Residence
Past name of the property	Residence
Location	25.442903 81.862056 0 0
Approach	It is accessible through Mahatma Gandhi Road, Swatiya Bagh.
Address	289/332, Madhopur, Baihrana
Surroundings/Building Settings	It is surrounded by residences and market.
Approximate Date of Construction	• 20th century
Precise Date of Construction/ Others	Not Available
Owernship	• Private
Owner's name	Ganga Prasad Maurya
Status of Protection	• Unprotected
Property type	• Building
Property Sub-type	• Residential
Property past Use	Residence
Property present Use	Residence
Architectural Style	Regional Vernacular Architecture
Architectural Description	The building is from mid 20th century with the influence of Indo-sarcenic style of Architecture. The building is square shaped in plan with a single courtyard in the centre and has a collonaded verandah at the entrance of the house. The building initially had only ground floor with semi circular arches and doorways having wooden panelled collapsible doors with stone lintel on top. Fan lights are present on each door having floral jaalis of plaster in semi circular shape. Corinthian pilaster are constructed with brick and cement and have stone lintel with ornamented motifs. Second floor is later added in vernacular brick construction with temporary roof.
Historical/ Cultural Value	This is a part of the local traders settlement who settled in Allahabad at the time when trade was at its peak here. This vernacular house adds to the historic character of the street.
Archaeological	medium
Historical	medium
Architectural	medium
Religious	low
Social	low
Natural	n_a
Grade	• IIB

Association with Ganga	It belongs to the settlement of merchants who served the Britisher in Allahabad, as Allahabad was the trade route from Calcutta to North India via Ganga.
State of conservation	• Advanced state of Decay
Threats to the Property	• Material Deterioration • Structural Deterioration • Lack of maintenance • Alterations • Poor Infrastructure
Source of Information	Anupam Maurya (Resident)
Notes	Only the facade of the building is retained.
Listing done by	Mitali Vij and Hadia Nehal

GaD/Ald/AldT/104

Question	Response
Image	
Image	
Map No.	Ald/AldT/M8
Reference No.	GaD/Ald/AldT/104
Tehsil	• Allahabad Tehsil
Present name of the property	Dhingvas kothi
Past name of the property	Dhingvas Kothi
Location	25.445722 81.870114 0 0
Approach	It is accessible through Bismil Allahabadi Marg.
Address	Alopi bagh, Mutthiganj, Allahabad.
Surroundings/Building Settings	The building stands in a residential area.
Approximate Date of Construction	• 19th century
Precise Date of Construction/ Others	Not Available
Owernship	• Private
Owner's name	Mr. Dinesh Pratap Singh
Status of Protection	• Unprotected
Property type	• Precinct
Property Sub-type	• Residential
Property past Use	Residence
Property present Use	Residence
Architectural Style	Regional Vernacular Architecture
Architectural Description	It is approached by a huge gateway with multifoil arch, fish shaped motifs, floral motifs, niches and pan-patta decorations. Kothi, inside the compound wall, is a double storey structure with multifoil blind arches having fenestrations on the ground floor, pilasters, brackets and chhajja. First floor is comprised of plain wall with low heighted stone railing, brackets, chajjas and tin shed.
Historical/ Cultural Value	This was built as a community house for merchants who had come to Allahabad from Maharashtra when trade in Allahabad was at its peak.
Archaeological	low
Historical	medium

Architectural	high
Religious	low
Social	high
Natural	n_a
Grade	• IIB
Association with Ganga	As Allahabad is located on the banks of holy Triveni Sangam, the city holds the title of being a 'Holy city' and as a result many temples are built here. Triveni Sangam is also the site for the Kumbh Mela. As Allahabad has always been a developing urban settlement many residential localities were built.
State of conservation	• Signs of Deterioration
Threats to the Property	• dampness • Material Deterioration • Structural Deterioration • Vegetative growth • Lack of maintenance • Inappropriate Additions • Alterations
Source of Information	Primary Survey
Listing done by	1. Mitali Vij 2. Hadia Nehal

GaD/Ald/AldT/105

Question	Response
Image	
Image	
Map No.	Ald/AldT/M8
Reference No.	GaD/Ald/AldT/105
Tehsil	• Allahabad Tehsil
Present name of the property	Alopi Devi Mandir
Past name of the property	Alopi Devi Mandir
Location	25.44435 81.871216 0 0
Approach	It is accessible through Daraganj Ghat road and is in front of Shankaracharya Ashram
Address	Alopibagh, Allahabad.
Surroundings/Building Settings	It is surrounded by a hospital, temples and residences.
Approximate Date of Construction	• 16th century
Precise Date of Construction/ Others	Mythological(The site is mythological but the construction is fairly recent)
Owernship	• Private
Owner's name	Shri Panchayati Akhara Mahanirmani
Status of Protection	• Unprotected
Property type	• Precinct
Property Sub-type	• Secular/Religious
Property past Use	Temple
Property present Use	Temple
Architectural Style	Nagara Architecture Style
Architectural Description	It is a single storied temple, approached by a gateway with segmental arch and three cupolas on top. The original site is in the cave. Main temple comprises of shikhara with cupolas on each corner and a metal kalasha on top. The main shrine is believed to be very old but the temple structure is new construction in RCC.
Historical/ Cultural Value	This temple is regarded to be one of the 18 shaktipeeths and also the holiest of them all. It is the place where the last part of Sati's body fell, marking the disappearance of Sati. Hence this place came to be known as Alopi which means disappearance.
Archaeological	low
Historical	high
Architectural	medium
Religious	high
Social	high
Natural	low
Grade	• IIA
Association with Ganga	As Allahabad is located on the banks of holy Triveni Sangam, the city holds the title of being a

	'Holy city' and as a result many temples are built here. Triveni Sangam is also the site for the Kumbh Mela and many religious groups have established their centers.
State of conservation	• Fair
Threats to the Property	• Lack of maintenance • Inappropriate Additions • Alterations • Development Schemes • Presence of Polluting Agent
Source of Information	Primary Survey and www.mapsofindia.com
Listing done by	1. Mitali Vij 2. Hadia Nehal

GaD/Ald/AldT/106

Question	Response
Image	
Image	
Map No.	Ald/AldT/M8
Reference No.	GaD/Ald/AldT/106
Tehsil	• Allahabad Tehsil
Present name of the property	Ram Janki Mandir
Past name of the property	Dharamshala
Location	25.444628 81.870465 0 0
Approach	It is accessible through Alopi Bagh Marg and is next to Shri Shankaracharya temple.
Address	11, Alopi Bagh, Allahabad, Uttar Pradesh.
Surroundings/Building Settings	It is abutted by road in the East and North and is surrounded with temples in the South and residences in the West.
Owernship	• Multiple
Owner's name	Mr. Ranjan Singh
Status of Protection	• Unprotected
Property type	• Building
Property Sub-type	• Residential • Secular/Religious
Property past Use	Temple and School
Property present Use	Temple and residence
Architectural Style	Nagara Architectural Style
Architectural Description	The temple complex is approached through a sandstone made gateway which is framed with multi-foliated arch and an Ogee arch. On both sides of this gate is a window opening supported with decorative brackets and topped with a pediment. On the front facade, along the gateway, are pilasters with roman capitals along with a series of semicircular arched openings. Above the gate is an extended cornice supported with decorative brackets, lined with bosses and topped with a stone railing. The main temple is built on a high-plinth having a band of inverted panpattas, and is rectangular in plan. The temple has a colonnaded verandah with multi-foliated arches throughout its periphery. The fluted pillars used to support this verandah have been tapered with decorative motifs over them. Above the garbhagriha of the temple is a Shikhara with rectangular openings, over which are multitude of Uru-shringas. Over the shikhara of the temple is a Kalasa topped with a metal final. Around the Shikhara of the temple is a sandstone railing supported with decorative brackets and lined with bosses.
Historical/ Cultural Value	Built about 200 years ago, this temple is dedicated to lord Shiva while one of the complex

	buildings houses idols of lord Ram along with his wife Sita and hence the temple is named as Ram Janki Mandir.
Archaeological	low
Historical	high
Architectural	high
Religious	high
Social	high
Natural	medium
Grade	• I
Association with Ganga	As Allahabad is located on the banks of holy Triveni Sangam, the city holds the title of being a 'Holy city' and as a result many temples are built here. Triveni Sangam is also the site for the Kumbh Mela and many religious groups have established their centers.
State of conservation	• Fair
Threats to the Property	• dampness • Material Deterioration • Lack of maintenance • Inappropriate Additions • Alterations
Source of Information	Pt. Deenanath Misr
Listing done by	1. Mitali Vij 2. Hadia Nehal

GaD/Ald/AldT/107

Question	Response
Image	
Image	
Map No.	Ald/AldT/M8
Reference No.	GaD/Ald/AldT/107
Tehsil	• Allahabad Tehsil
Present name of the property	Shree Ram Janki Mandir
Past name of the property	Shree Ram Janki Mandir
Location	25.434224 81.860855 0 0
Approach	It is approached through Triveni road and is about 100 meters to the north from Allahabad Degree College.
Address	399, Krishna Nagar, Kydganj, Allahabad, Uttar Pradesh.
Surroundings/Building Settings	It is abutted by road in the East and south and has been surrounded with residences and temples in the North and West.
Approximate Date of Construction	• 19th century
Precise Date of Construction/ Others	Not Available
Owernship	• Private
Owner's name	Mrs. Babuain Haladevi Kumari
Status of Protection	• Unprotected
Property type	• Building
Property Sub-type	• Residential • Secular/Religious
Property past Use	Temple
Property present Use	Temple, Residence
Architectural Style	Regional Vernacular Style
Architectural Description	It is a two-storied building which is square in plan with a central courtyard. It is built on a high plinth and is approached by 6 steps with a ramp in middle. Entry is through a large multi-foliated arch forming the fascia of a semicircular arched opening. There are two arched niches on both the sides of main entry. The blind Jharokas are comprised of multi-foliated arches and have been supported with extensively carved brackets and eavesdrops. This is followed by a decorative railing on the terrace with chajjas and brackets.
Historical/ Cultural Value	Due to the religious and historical significance of the Triveni Sangam, many religious groups developed temples in Allahabad. This temple, built in the 19th century, is visited by local community people to perform daily rituals.
Archaeological	low

Historical	medium
Architectural	high
Religious	high
Social	high
Natural	low
Grade	• IIA
Association with Ganga	As the Kumbh Mela is performed at the Triveni Sangam, many religious groups established their center in Allahabad and built temples. This temple is one of the important pilgrimage sites during the Kumbh mela and also the locals visit the temple to perform their daily religious rituals.
State of conservation	• Signs of Deterioration
Threats to the Property	• Material Deterioration • Lack of maintenance • Inappropriate Additions • Alterations
Source of Information	Primary Survey
Listing done by	1. Anushka Mital 2. Hadia Nehal 3. Mani Singh

GaD/Ald/AldT/108

Question	Response
Image	
Map No.	Ald/AldT/M8
Reference No.	GaD/Ald/AldT/108
Tehsil	• Allahabad Tehsil
Present name of the property	Minto Park
Past name of the property	Park
Location	25.432528 81.861217 0 0
Approach	It is approached through Parade ground road and is about 500 meters from Mankameshwar Temple.
Address	Allahabad fort, Prayagraj, Uttar Pradesh.
Surroundings/Building Settings	It is on the bank of river Yamuna and is surrounded with Allahabad fort, ghats and residences.
Approximate Date of Construction	• 19th century
Precise Date of Construction/ Others	Not Available
Owernship	• Public
Owner's name	State Government
Status of Protection	• Unprotected
Property type	• Landscape
Property Sub-type	• Secular/Religious
Property past Use	Park
Property present Use	Park
Architectural Style	Colonial Architectural Style
Architectural Description	It is a historic site with varied type of plantation. A 5-tier stone memorial with a four-lion symbol at the top edge, is made in the center of the park. This pillar is mounted with an abacus which is topped with a capital.
Historical/ Cultural Value	It is the park where Lord Canning read out the declaration of Queen Victoria's proclamation in 1858, which resulted in the complete transfer of control over India from The East India Company to the government of Britain.
Archaeological	low
Historical	high
Architectural	medium
Religious	low
Social	high
Natural	high
Grade	• I*
Association with Ganga	The British captured Allahabad due to the strategic location of the Fort which acted as a convenient mode of transportation for trade and communication and a link between Delhi and Calcutta. As Allahabad was the urban hub during that period, many recreational spaces were developed here.

State of conservation	• Good
Threats to the Property	• Lack of maintenance • Alterations
Source of Information	1. Primary Survey 2. Uttar Pradesh Tourism website- http://uptourism.gov.in/post/minto-park
Listing done by	1. Anushka Mital 2. Mani Singh



GaD/Ald/AldT/109

Question	Response
Image	 
Map No.	Ald/AldT/M8
Reference No.	GaD/Ald/AldT/109
Tehsil	• Allahabad Tehsil
Present name of the property	Mankameshwar Temple
Past name of the property	Mankameshwar Temple
Location	25.430611 81.866292 0 0
Approach	It is approached through Parade Ground Road and is next to the Saraswati ghat.
Address	Kydganj, Allahabad, Uttar Pradesh.
Surroundings/Building Settings	It is on the bank of bank of Yamuna river and is located close to Sangam.
Approximate Date of Construction	Others
Precise Date of Construction/ Others	Mythological (The site is ancient but the structure is recently built) structure is recently built)
Owernship	Private

Owner's name	Maintained by Dharam Nandi Maharai
Status of Protection	• Unprotected
Property type	• Precinct
Property Sub-type	• Secular/Religious
Property past Use	Temple
Property present Use	Temple
Architectural Style	Regional Vernacular Style
Architectural Description	The main temple in the precinct is hexagonal in plan with a colonnaded verandah around the garbhagriha having key features like multifoil arches, chajja, decorative motifs and a dome.
Historical/ Cultural Value	According to the legends, it is believed that when Sita took a bath in the Triveni Sangam she wished to pray to Lord Shiva. As there was no Lord Shiva temple nearby the Sangam, Lord Ram built a new temple for her in this place. Because Lord Ram fulfilled Sita's wish of praying to Lord Shiva, the temple was named Mankameshwar. This temple is a part of the Maha Kumbh Mela.
Archaeological	low
Historical	high
Architectural	low
Religious	high
Social	high
Natural	n_a
Grade	• IIA

Association with Ganga	Due to religious significance of Ganga and Triveni Sangam, many temples were built here. This temple is one of the important pilgrimage sites during the Kumbh mela and also the locals visit the temple to perform theirdaily religious rituals.
State of conservation	• Fair
Threats to the Property	• Material Deterioration • Inappropriate Additions • Alterations
Source of Information	1. Mr. Sushed Tripathi (Pujari Ji) 2. Pilgrimade websitehttps://www.pilgrimaide.com/mankameshwartemple.html
Listing done by	1. Mitali Vij 2. Vibhuti Yadav

GaD/Ald/AldT/110

Question	Response
Image	 
Map No.	Ald/AldT/M8
Reference No.	GaD/Ald/AldT/110
Tehsil	• Allahabad Tehsil
Present name of the property	Saraswati Ghat
Past name of the property	Saraswati Ghat
Location	25.430752 81.868453 0 0
Approach	It is approached through the Parade Ground Road and is next to the Mankameshwar temple.
Address	Allahabad Fort, Allahabad, Uttar Pradesh.
Surroundings/Building Settings	It is located on the bank of river Yamuna.
Approximate Date of Construction	Others
Precise Date of Construction/ Others	Mythological (Not bAvailable)
Owernship	• Public
Owner's name	State Government
Status of Protection	• Unprotected
Property type	• Landscape
Property Sub-type	• Secular/Religious
Property past Use	Ghat
Property present Use	Ghat
Architectural Style	Regional Vernacular Style
Architectural Description	It is built around the corner of Akbar's Fort near Triveni Sangam. Stairs from three sides descend to the water of the Yamuna. Above the ghat, a park has been developed.
Historical/ Cultural Value	This ghat has been named after the Hindu Goddess Saraswati. This ghat hosts a night aarti with auspicious lighting of lamps.
Archaeological	high
Historical	high
Architectural	low
Religious	high
Social	high
Natural	high
Grade	• I
Association with Ganga	This ghat is on the bank of river Yamuna. Due to religious and cultural significance of Triveni Sangam, ghats were developed near the river to perform rituals.

State of conservation	• Fair
Threats to the Property	• Material Deterioration • Inappropriate Additions • Alterations
Source of Information	1.Primary Survey 2. Hello Travel websitehttps://www.hellotravel.com/india/saraswatighat
Listing done by	1. Mitali Vij 2. Vibhuti Yadav

GaD/Ald/AldT/111

Question	Response
Image	 
Map No.	Ald/AldT/M8
Reference No.	GaD/Ald/AldT/111
Tehsil	• Allahabad Tehsil
Present name of the property	Allahabad Fort
Past name of the property	Allahabad Fort
Location	25.429324 81.877155 0 0
Approach	The fort is located near the Triveni Sangam of Ganga, Yamuna and mythical Saraswati.
Address	Baandh Marg, Prayagraj, Uttar Pradesh.
Surroundings/Building Settings	It is abutted by Baandh road in the East and is surrounded with temples, residences, water tanks and ghats.
Approximate Date of Construction	16th century
Precise Date of Construction/ Others	1583
Owernship	Public
Owner's name	Archaeological Survey of India/ Indian Army
Status of Protection	ASI
Property type	• Precinct
Property Sub-type	Military
Property past Use	Fort
Property present Use	Ordnance Depot, Indian Army
Architectural Style	Early Mughal and Colonial Architectural Style
Architectural Description	The Allahabad Fort, shaped like an unequal pentagon, was roughly divided in four parts. One for the king himself, 2nd for his queens and children, 3rd for king's extended family and the last for soldiers and servants. The fort consists of massive walls, towers, a temple and a large palace. There are three gateways to enter and exit the fort. The interior of the Palace has been decorated with Hindu and Muslim artistry. The temple inside the fort premise is an underground temple that can be accessed by a small entry in the eastern wall of the fort. The famous Akshayavat tree is also on the premise near the Patalpuri Temple. There is also a 10 meter tall Ashoka Pillar that was installed in 232 BC that has the inscription of Emperor Jahangir.
Historical/ Cultural Value	The Allahabad Fort was constructed by the Mughal Emperor Akbar in 1583. Akbar initially named the fort Illahabas (blessed by God), which later came to be known as Allahabad Fort. The fort was constructed in such a way that it enclosed the famous Akshayavat tree, where people would commit suicide in order to achieve salvation. In February 1798, a financially strapped Saadat Ali surrendered the fort to the East India Company. As Allahabad became a functional part of the East India Company, its fort was established as the grand depot for military stores.

Archaeological	medium
Historical	high
Architectural	high
Religious	high
Social	high
Natural	medium
Grade	• I*
Association with Ganga	It is located near the Triveni Sangam of Ganga, Yamuna and invisible Saraswati. It was a strategic location decided by Akbar at the Triveni Sangam to rule the holy city and also lookout for trade, transportation and defence thorugh Ganga and Yamuna.
State of conservation	• Fair
Threats to the Property	Material Deterioration Structural Deterioration Inappropriate Additions Alterations Encroachments
Source of Information	1. Primary Survey 2. Holidify websitehttps://www.holidify.com/places/allahabad/allahabadfort-sightseeing-1115.html
Listing done by	Abhijit Dhumal

GaD/Ald/AldT/111A

Question	Response
Image	
Map No.	Ald/AldT/M8
Reference No.	GaD/Ald/AldT/111A
Tehsil	• Allahabad Tehsil
Present name of the property	Saraswati koop
Past name of the property	Saraswati koop
Location	25.433385 81.878058 0 0
Approach	It is next to the temple(protected by the Army) on the Allahabad Fort.
Address	Allahabad Fort, Allahabad, Uttar Pradesh.
Surroundings/Building Settings	It is inside the Allahabad fort's complex.
Approximate Date of Construction	• 16th century
Precise Date of Construction/ Others	1583
Owernship	• Private
Owner's name	Indian Army
Status of Protection	• Unprotected
Property type	• Structure
Property Sub-type	• Secular/Religious
Property past Use	Well
Property present Use	Well
Architectural Style	Regional Vernacular Style
Architectural Description	It is a square shaped well with exposed stonework, now protected with glass covering.
Historical/ Cultural Value	This is one of the three places in India where the mythical Saraswati River, which is believed to be flowing underground, gives a glimpse of itself. After learning about its traces, the Mughal Emperor Akbar built a well around it. At present, this well is inside the premises of Allahabad Fort.
Archaeological	high
Historical	high
Architectural	medium
Religious	high
Social	high
Natural	high
Grade	• I*
Association with Ganga	It is located near the Triveni Sangam of Ganga, Yamuna and invisible Saraswati. As per the reasearchers, it is believed that the Saraswati River dried up about 4000 years ago after the tectonic shifts in the earth's crust and its water permeated into underground fissures.
State of conservation	• Signs of Deterioration
Threats to the Property	• Material Deterioration • Inappropriate Additions
Source of Information	Mr. Verma (A.E.G.) and Ghumakkad website- http://www.ghumakkad.org/saraswati-koop-at-sangam-nagri/
Notes	The Saraswati Koop, at present, is maintained by the Indian Army.
Listing done by	1. Vibhuti Yadav 2. Anushka Mital 3. Mani Singh

GaD/Ald/AldT/111B

Question	Response
Image	
Map No.	Ald/AldT/M8
Reference No.	GaD/Ald/AldT/111B
Tehsil	• Allahabad Tehsil
Present name of the property	Hall
Past name of the property	Hall
Location	25.432354 81.878038 0 0
Approach	It is infront of the residential quarters inside the Allahabad Fort.
Address	Allahabad Fort, Allahabad, Uttar Pradesh.
Surroundings/Building Settings	The Hall is located inside the Allahabad Fort's complex.
Approximate Date of Construction	• 19th century
Precise Date of Construction/ Others	Not Available
Owernship	• Private
Owner's name	Indian Army
Status of Protection	• Unprotected
Property type	• Building
Property Sub-type	• Institutional
Property past Use	Hall
Property present Use	Abandoned
Architectural Style	Colonial Architectural Style
Architectural Description	This is a single-storey building with a rectangular shaped plan. It comprises of hip roof and windows on all facades.
Historical/ Cultural Value	Built in the 19th century, this was a part of the British military settlement in Allahabad.
Archaeological	low
Historical	medium
Architectural	low
Religious	low
Social	low
Natural	n_a
Grade	• III
Association with Ganga	The British were attracted to Allahabad due to the strategic location of the Fort which acted as a convenient mode of transportation for trade and communication and a link between Delhi and Calcutta. As this was a strategic location, military base was established in Allahabad and these buildings are part of British military settlement.
State of conservation	• Advanced state of Decay
Threats to the Property	• dampness • Material Deterioration • Structural Deterioration • Vegetative growth • Lack of maintenance
Source of Information	Mr. Verma (A.G.E)
Listing done by	1. Vibhuti Yadav 2. Anushka Mital 3. Mani Singh

GaD/Ald/AldT/111C

Question	Response
Map No.	Ald/AldT/M8
Reference No.	GaD/Ald/AldT/111C
Tehsil	• Allahabad Tehsil
Present name of the property	Ganga Gate
Past name of the property	Ganga Gate
Location	25.431556 81.878299 0 0
Approach	This gate is near the Saraswati Kund located inside the Allahabad fort.
Address	Allahabad Fort, Allahabad, Uttar Pradesh.
Surroundings/Building Settings	This gate is a part of the Allahabad Fort's complex.
Approximate Date of Construction	• 16th century
Precise Date of Construction/ Others	1583
Owernship	• Private
Owner's name	Indian Army
Status of Protection	• Unprotected
Property type	• Structure
Property Sub-type	• Military
Property past Use	Gateway
Property present Use	Gateway
Architectural Style	Regional Vernacular Style
Architectural Description	Built by the Mughal Emperor Akbar, this fort gate was made with sandstone. On the front side of the gateway is a huge double four-pointed arch with arched niches inside it. On both side of this huge arch entrance are jharokas, supported with decorative brackets.
Historical/ Cultural Value	Built in the 16th century by Mughal Emperor Akbar, it has been named as Ganga Gate because it was built with its facing towards river Ganga. This gateway was constructed as an exit from the fort towards Ganga Ghat.
Archaeological	medium
Historical	high
Architectural	high
Religious	medium
Social	medium
Natural	medium
Grade	• IIA
Association with Ganga	It is located near the Triveni Sangam of Ganga, Yamuna and invisible Saraswati. It was a strategic location decided by Akbar at the Triveni Sangam to rule the holy city and also lookout for trade, transportation and defence thorugh Ganga and Yamuna.
State of conservation	• Signs of Deterioration
Threats to the Property	• Material Deterioration • Alterations
Source of Information	Mr. Verma (A.G.E.)
Listing done by	1. Vibhuti Yadav 2. Anushka Mital 3. Mani Singh

GaD/Ald/AldT/111D

Question	Response
Image	
Image	
Map No.	Ald/AldT/M8
Reference No.	GaD/Ald/AldT/111D
Tehsil	• Allahabad Tehsil
Present name of the property	Main Fort Gate
Past name of the property	Fort Gate
Location	25.431817 81.874102 0 0
Approach	This gate of the fort is approached through the Triveni road.
Address	Allahabad Fort, Allahabad, Uttar Pradesh.
Surroundings/Building Settings	The gate is a part of the Allahabad fort's complex.
Approximate Date of Construction	• 16th century
Precise Date of Construction/ Others	1583
Owernship	• Private

Owner's name	Indian Army
Status of Protection	• Unprotected
Property type	• Building
Property Sub-type	• Military
Property past Use	Fort main gate
Property present Use	Fort gate
Architectural Style	Mughal and Colonial Architectural Style
Architectural Description	The facade of this gate is comprised of semicircular arch, fluted pilasters, and pediments, showing colonial architecture style. It is surrounded by moat. The entry has a dome ceiling with squinches and paintings.
Historical/ Cultural Value	This gate was constructed by Emperor Akbar in 1583 as an entrance to the fort. Later it was taken over by the East India Company.
Archaeological	low
Historical	high
Architectural	high
Religious	high
Social	high
Natural	medium
Grade	• I
Association with Ganga	It is located near the Triveni Sangam of Ganga, Yamuna and mythical Saraswati. It was a strategic location decided by Akbar at the Triveni Sangam to rule the holy city and also lookout for trade, transporation and defence through Ganga and Yamuna.

State of conservation	• Signs of Deterioration
Threats to the Property	• Material Deterioration • Lack of maintenance
Source of Information	Primary Survey
Listing done by	1. Vibhuti Yadav 2. Anushka Mital 3. Mani Singh

GaD/Ald/AldT/111E

Question	Response
Image	
Map No.	Ald/AldT/M8
Reference No.	GaD/Ald/AldT/111E
Tehsil	• Allahabad Tehsil
Present name of the property	Ashoka Pillar
Past name of the property	Ashoka Pillar
Location	25.431308 81.875048 0 0
Approach	It is approached through the Main Fort Gate.
Address	Allahabad Fort, Allahabad, Uttar Pradesh.
Surroundings/Building Settings	This pillar is located inside the Allahabad Fort's complex.
Approximate Date of Construction	• Others
Precise Date of Construction/ Others	3rd Century BC
Owernship	• Public
Owner's name	Indian Army
Status of Protection	• ASI
Property type	• Structure
Property Sub-type	• Secular/Religious
Property past Use	Pillar
Property present Use	Pillar
Architectural Style	Buddhist Architectural Style
Architectural Description	This Ashoka Pillar is made of sandstone and stands on a strong base. It has a lower diameter of 35 inches and an upper diameter of 26 inches. This tapered column is about 11 meters in height and does not mount a capital or abacus.
Historical/ Cultural Value	Around 250 B.C., this Pillar was first erected by King Asoka for the purpose of inscribing his edicts regarding the propagation of Buddhism. The pillar was next made use by Samudra Gupta, around 2nd century A.D., for recording his expensive sovereignty over the various natives of India. The Pillar was re-erected by the Mughal Emperor Jehangir in the 17th century. The pillar was placed in its current position, in front of the Main fort gate, by the British Government of India in 1839.
Archaeological	high
Historical	high
Architectural	high
Religious	high
Social	high
Natural	medium
Grade	• I*
Association with Ganga	It is located near the Triveni Sangam of Ganga, Yamuna and mythical Saraswati. It was

	a strategic location decided by Akbar at the Triveni Sangam to rule the holy city and also lookout for trade, transportation and defence thorugh Ganga and Yamuna.
State of conservation	• Signs of Deterioration
Threats to the Property	• Material Deterioration • Alterations
Source of Information	Primary Survey
Listing done by	1. Vibhuti Yadav 2. Anushka Mital 3. Mani Singh

GaD/Ald/AldT/111F

Question	Response
Map No.	Ald/AldT/M8
Reference No.	GaD/Ald/AldT/111F
Tehsil	• Allahabad Tehsil
Present name of the property	Fire Station 1
Past name of the property	Fire Station 1
Location	25.430799 81.87504 0 0
Approach	It is near the Ashoka Pillar located inside the Allahabad Fort.
Address	Allahabad Fort, Allahabad, Uttar Pradesh.
Surroundings/Building Settings	It is located inside the Allahabad Fort's complex.
Approximate Date of Construction	• 19th century
Precise Date of Construction/ Others	Not Available
Owernship	• Public
Owner's name	Indian Army
Status of Protection	• Unprotected
Property type	• Building
Property Sub-type	• Military
Property past Use	Not Available
Property present Use	Fire Station
Architectural Style	Colonial Architectural Style
Architectural Description	This Fire Station is a single-storey building with a high ceiling. Built by the Britishers on a low-plinth, it was made of bricks and has been lime-washed.
Historical/ Cultural Value	Built in the 19th century, these structures were developed for military storage of the Britishers.
Archaeological	medium
Historical	high
Architectural	medium
Religious	low
Social	low
Natural	low
Grade	• IIB
Association with Ganga	The British captured Allahabad due to the strategic location of the Fort, near the Triveni Sangam of Ganga, Yamuna and mythical Saraswati, which acted as a convenient mode of transportation for trade and communication and a link between Delhi and Calcutta. As this was a strategic location, military base was established on the Allahabad fort and these buildings became a part of the British military settlement.
State of conservation	• Signs of Deterioration
Threats to the Property	• dampness • Material Deterioration • Inappropriate Additions • Alterations
Source of Information	Primary Survey
Listing done by	1. Vibhuti Yadav 2. Anushka Mital

GaD/Ald/AldT/111G

Question	Response
Image	
Map No.	Ald/AldT/M8
Reference No.	GaD/Ald/AldT/111G
Tehsil	• Allahabad Tehsil
Present name of the property	Vehicle Repair Shed
Past name of the property	Not Available
Location	25.430704 81.875116 0 0
Approach	It is opposite to the Fire Station-1 building.
Address	Allahabad Fort, Allahabad, Uttar Pradesh.
Surroundings/Building Settings	It is a part of the Allahabad Fort's complex.
Approximate Date of Construction	• 19th century
Precise Date of Construction/ Others	Not Available
Owernship	• Private
Owner's name	Indian Army
Status of Protection	• Unprotected
Property type	• Building
Property Sub-type	• Military
Property past Use	Not Available
Property present Use	Vehicle Repair Shed
Architectural Style	Colonial Architectural Style
Architectural Description	This is a single-storey structure built on a low-plinth. Built of bricks, it has been lime-washed and covered with north light truss.
Historical/ Cultural Value	Built in the 19th century, these structures were developed by the Britishers for military storage purpose.
Archaeological	low
Historical	medium
Architectural	medium
Religious	n_a
Social	low
Natural	low
Grade	• IIB
Association with Ganga	The British captured Allahabad due to the strategic location of the Fort, near the Triveni Sangam of Ganga, Yamuna and mythical Saraswati, which acted as a convenient mode of transportation for trade and communication and a link between Delhi and Calcutta. As this was a strategic location, military base was established on the Allahabad fort and these buildings became a part of the British military settlement.
State of conservation	• Signs of Deterioration
Threats to the Property	• dampness • Material Deterioration • Lack of maintenance • Inappropriate Additions
Source of Information	Primary Survey
Listing done by	1. Vibhuti Yadav 2. Anushka

GaD/Ald/AldT/111H

Question	Response
Map No.	Ald/AldT/M8
Reference No.	GaD/Ald/AldT/111H
Tehsil	• Allahabad Tehsil
Present name of the property	Fire Station 2
Past name of the property	Fire Station 2
Location	25.430079 81.875137 0 0
Approach	It is adjacent to the Vehical Repair Shed on the Allahabad Fort.
Address	Allahabad Fort, Allahabad, Uttar Pradesh.
Surroundings/Building Settings	It is a part of the Indian Army's complex on the Allahabad Fort.
Approximate Date of Construction	• 19th century
Precise Date of Construction/ Others	Not Available
Owernship	• Private
Owner's name	Indian Army
Status of Protection	• Central Government
Property type	• Building
Property Sub-type	• Military
Property past Use	Not Available
Property present Use	Fire Station
Architectural Style	Colonial Architecture Style
Architectural Description	Similar to Fire Station 1, this brick made structure is single-storeyed with a high ceiling. Built on a low-plinth, this brick structure has been lime-washed.
Historical/ Cultural Value	Built in the 19th century, these structures were developed for military storage of the East India Company.
Archaeological	medium
Historical	medium
Architectural	medium
Religious	medium
Social	low
Natural	low
Grade	• IIB
Association with Ganga	The British captured Allahabad due to the strategic location of the Fort, near the Triveni Sangam of Ganga, Yamuna and mythical Saraswati, which acted as a convenient mode of transportation for trade and communication and a link between Delhi and Calcutta. As this was a strategic location, military base was established on the Allahabad fort and these buildings became a part of the British military settlement.
State of conservation	• Signs of Deterioration
Threats to the Property	• Material Deterioration • Lack of maintenance • Inappropriate Additions
Source of Information	Mr. Verma (A.G.E)
Listing done by	1. Vibhuti Yadav 2. Anushka Mital

GaD/Ald/AldT/111I

Question	Response
Map No.	Ald/AldT/M8
Reference No.	GaD/Ald/AldT/111I
Tehsil	• Allahabad Tehsil
Present name of the property	Cycle Stand
Past name of the property	Not Known
Location	25.430079 81.875137 0 0
Approach	It is next to the fire station located inside Allahabad Fort premises.
Address	Allahabad fort, Allahabad, Uttar Pradesh.
Surroundings/Building Settings	It is located inside the Allahabad Fort's complex.
Approximate Date of Construction	• 19th century
Precise Date of Construction/ Others	Not Available
Owernship	• Private
Owner's name	Indian Army
Status of Protection	• Central Government
Property type	• Building
Property Sub-type	• Military
Property past Use	Not Available
Property present Use	Cycle Stand
Architectural Style	Colonial Architectural Style
Architectural Description	Similar to Fire Station buildings, this brick made structure is single-storeyed with a high ceiling. Built on a low-plinth, this brick structure has been lime-washed.
Historical/ Cultural Value	Built in the 19th century, these structures were developed for military storage of the East India Company.
Archaeological	medium
Historical	medium
Architectural	low
Religious	medium
Social	low
Natural	medium
Grade	• IIB
Association with Ganga	The British captured Allahabad due to the strategic location of the Fort, near the Triveni Sangam of Ganga, Yamuna and mythical Saraswati, which acted as a convenient mode of transportation for trade and communication and a link between Delhi and Calcutta. As this was a strategic location, military base was established on the Allahabad fort and these buildings became a part of the British military settlement.
State of conservation	• Fair
Threats to the Property	• Vegetative growth
Source of Information	Primary Survey
Listing done by	1. Vibhuti Yadav 2. Anushka Mital 3. Mani Singh

GaD/Ald/AldT/111J

Question	Response
Image	
Map No.	Ald/AldT/M8
Reference No.	GaD/Ald/AldT/111J
Tehsil	• Allahabad Tehsil
Present name of the property	Army Base Workshop
Past name of the property	Not Available
Location	25.430079 81.875137 0 0
Approach	It is adjacent to the cycle stand building on the Allahabad Fort.
Address	Allahabad Fort, Allahabad, Uttar Pradesh.
Surroundings/Building Settings	It is a part of the Indian Army's precinct on the Allahabad Fort.
Approximate Date of Construction	• 19th century
Precise Date of Construction/ Others	Not Available
Owernship	• Private
Owner's name	Indian Army
Status of Protection	• Unprotected
Property type	• Building
Property Sub-type	• Military
Property past Use	Not Available
Property present Use	Army Base Workshop
Architectural Style	Colonial Architectural Style
Architectural Description	The Army base workshop has been developed around the Haati Gate. This single-storey structure has been built on a high-plinth and can be accessed with an external flight of stairs. This lime-washed structure has rectangular openings and is topped with gable roof.
Historical/ Cultural Value	Built in the 19th century, these structures were developed for military storage of the East India Company.
Archaeological	low
Historical	medium
Architectural	medium
Religious	n_a
Social	low
Natural	low
Grade	• IIB
Association with Ganga	The British captured Allahabad due to the strategic location of the Fort, near the Triveni Sangam of Ganga, Yamuna and mythical Saraswati, which acted as a convenient mode of transportation for trade and communication and a link between Delhi and Calcutta. As this was a strategic location, military base was established on the Allahabad fort and these buildings became a part of the British military settlement.
State of conservation	• Signs of Deterioration
Threats to the Property	• Material Deterioration • Inappropriate Additions
Source of Information	Mr. Verma (A.G.E)
Listing done by	1. Vibhuti Yadav 2. Anushka Mital

GaD/Ald/AldT/111K

Question	Response
Image	
Map No.	Ald/AldT/M8
Reference No.	GaD/Ald/AldT/111K
Tehsil	• Allahabad Tehsil
Present name of the property	Hathi Gate
Past name of the property	Hathi Gate
Location	25.429611 81.875063 0 0
Approach	It is adjacent to the Cycle stand structure on the Allahabad Fort.
Address	Allahabad Fort, Allahabad, Uttar Pradesh.
Surroundings/Building Settings	It is a part of Indian Army's precinct on the Allahabad Fort.
Approximate Date of Construction	• 16th century
Precise Date of Construction/ Others	1583
Owernship	• Private
Owner's name	Indian Army
Status of Protection	• Unprotected
Property type	• Structure
Property Sub-type	• Military
Property past Use	Gateway
Property present Use	Gateway
Architectural Style	Hybrid of Mughal and Colonial Architectural Style
Architectural Description	Built on a slope, this is a huge Gateway framed with Tudor arches. Wall niches and decorative brackets can also be noticed on both the sides adjacent to the gate.
Historical/ Cultural Value	Built in the 16th century by Mughal Emperor Akbar, it is said that this gate was used to pass Elephants.
Archaeological	medium
Historical	high
Architectural	medium
Religious	medium
Social	low
Natural	medium
Grade	• IIB
Association with Ganga	It is located near the Triveni Sangam of Ganga, Yamuna and invisible Saraswati. It was a strategic location decided by Akbar at the Triveni Sangam to rule the holy city and also lookout for trade, transportation and defence thorugh Ganga and Yamuna.
State of conservation	• Signs of Deterioration
Threats to the Property	• dampness • Material Deterioration • Lack of maintenance • Inappropriate Additions
Source of Information	Mr. Verma (A.G.E.)
Listing done by	1. Vibhuti Yadav 2. Anushka Mital 3. Mani Singh

GaD/Ald/AldT/111L

Question	Response
Image	
Image	
Map No.	Ald/AldT/M8
Reference No.	GaD/Ald/AldT/111L
Tehsil	• Allahabad Tehsil
Present name of the property	Gallows
Past name of the property	Phansighar
Location	25.428886 81.87586 0 0
Approach	It is located near Akshay Vat(protected by Indian Army) on Allahabad Fort.
Address	Allahabad Fort, Allahabad, Uttar Pradesh.
Surroundings/Building Settings	It is a part of the Allahabad Fort's complex.
Approximate Date of Construction	• 16th century
Precise Date of Construction/ Others	1583
Owernship	• Private
Owner's name	Indian Army
Status of Protection	• Unprotected
Property type	• Structure
Property Sub-type	• Military

Property past Use	Phansighar(Gallows)
Property present Use	Abandoned
Architectural Style	Mughal Architectural Style
Architectural Description	It is made in exposed brickwork. Rooms are made with semicircular arched openings. The main entry is from a huge segmental arch gateway which has now been closed.
Historical/ Cultural Value	According to the sources, it is believed that this Phansighar was used to hang the prisoners of Akbar.
Archaeological	high
Historical	high
Architectural	medium
Religious	n_a
Social	low
Natural	n_a
Grade	• IIA
Association with Ganga	It is located near the Triveni Sangam of Ganga, Yamuna and invisible Saraswati. It was a strategic location decided by Akbar at the Triveni Sangam to rule the holy city and also lookout for trade, transportation and defence thorugh Ganga and Yamuna.
State of conservation	• Danger of Disappearance
Threats to the Property	• Material Deterioration • Structural Deterioration • Vegetative growth • Lack of maintenance
Source of Information	Mr. Verma (A.G.E.)
Listing done by	1. Vibhuti Yadav 2. Anushka Mital 3. Mani Singh

GaD/Ald/AldT/111M

Question	Response
Image	
Image	
Map No.	Ald/AldT/M8
Reference No.	GaD/Ald/AldT/111M
Tehsil	• Allahabad Tehsil
Present name of the property	Jodha Bai Gufa
Past name of the property	Jodha Bai Gufa
Location	25.428687 81.876001 0 0
Approach	It is located near the Army Base Workshop on Allahabad Fort.
Address	Allahabad Fort, Allahabad, Uttar Pradesh.
Surroundings/Building Settings	It is inside the Allahabad Fort's complex.
Approximate Date of Construction	• 16th century
Precise Date of Construction/ Others	1583
Owernship	• Private
Owner's name	Indian Army
Status of Protection	• Unprotected
Property type	• Structure
Property Sub-type	• Military
Property past Use	Cave
Property present Use	Cave
Architectural Style	Rock-Cut Architectural Style
Architectural Description	It is a tunnel marked by Tudor arches with medallions on both entry and exit.
Historical/ Cultural Value	The passage, which is still accessible, is said to be used by Jodha Bai when she had to take a bath in river Ganga.
Archaeological	high
Historical	high
Architectural	medium
Religious	low
Social	low
Natural	medium
Grade	• IIA
Association with Ganga	It is located near the Triveni Sangam of Ganga, Yamuna and invisible Saraswati. It was a strategic location decided by Akbar at the Triveni Sangam to rule the holy city and also lookout for trade, transportation and defence thorugh Ganga and Yamuna.
State of conservation	• Fair
Threats to the Property	• Material Deterioration • Inappropriate Additions • Alterations
Source of Information	Mr. Verma (A.G.E.)
Listing done by	1. Vibhuti Yadav 2. Anushka Mital 3. Mani Singh

GaD/Ald/AldT/111N

Question	Response
Image	 
Map No.	Ald/AldT/M8
Reference No.	GaD/Ald/AldT/111N
Tehsil	• Allahabad Tehsil
Present name of the property	Rani Mahal
Past name of the property	RaniMahal
Location	25.429339 81.876935 0 0
Approach	It is accessed through the 501 Gate of the fort.
Address	Allahabad Fort, Allahabad, Uttar Pradesh.
Surroundings/Building Settings	It is located inside the Allahabad Fort's complex.
Approximate Date of Construction	16th century
Precise Date of Construction/ Others	1583
Owernship	Public
Owernship	• Public

Owner's name	Archaeological Survey of India/ Indian Army
Status of Protection	ASI
Property type	• Building
Property Sub-type	Military
Property past Use	Palace
Property present Use	Abanadonedd
Architectural Style	Mughal Architectural Style
Architectural Description	It is a two-storeyed building situated in the centre of a spacious courtyard. This 64-pillared structure has a huge central hall on the first floor, surrounded by eight other rooms and an encompassing veranda. The pillars of the palace have floral motifs in the typical Mughal style. It consists of a baradari or pavilion with a central square block on a nine-fold plan, surrounded by a magnificent colonnade of double and quadruple pillars. The roofed terrace was surmounted by pavilions decorated with latticed screens, which don't exist now.
Historical/ Cultural Value	This was the central building in the Zenana or harem of the Fort. This mansion in the Fort complex was dedicated to Mariam Uz Zamani or Jodha Bai, as she was popularly known. When the Fort was taken over by the British after the Treaty of Allahabad in 1765, they made this part of the fort complex, their residential area. Later when Lord Curzon visited this city in 1904, he was shocked to see the ruined state of the Zenana Palace. He gave immediate orders for the evacuation and renovation of the Palace to its original glory.

Archaeological	medium
Historical	high
Architectural	high
Religious	medium
Social	high
Natural	low
Grade	• I*
Association with Ganga	It is located near the Triveni Sangam of Ganga, Yamuna and invisible Saraswati. It was a strategic location decided by Akbar at the Triveni Sangam to rule the holy city and also lookout for trade, transportation and defence thorugh Ganga and Yamuna.
State of conservation	• Fair
Threats to the Property	• Material Deterioration • Inappropriate Additions • Alterations
Source of Information	1. Primary survey 2. Live History India websitehttps:// www.livehistoryindia.com/ coverstory/ 2018/10/21/
Listing done by	1. Vibhuti Yadav 2. Anushka Mital 3. Mani Singh

GaD/Ald/AldT/111O

Question	Response
Map No.	Ald/AldT/M8
Reference No.	GaD/Ald/AldT/1110
Tehsil	• Allahabad Tehsil
Present name of the property	501 Gate
Past name of the property	Not Available
Location	25.429819 81.875947 0 0
Approach	It is approximately 100 meters to the West from Rani Mahal, located inside the Allahabad Fort.
Address	Allahabad Fort, Allahabad, Uttar Pradseh.
Surroundings/Building Settings	It is located inside the Allahabad Fort's complex.
Approximate Date of Construction	• 16th century
Precise Date of Construction/ Others	1583
Owernship	• Private
Owner's name	Indian Army
Status of Protection	• Unprotected
Property type	• Structure
Property Sub-type	• Military
Property past Use	Gateway
Property present Use	Gateway
Architectural Style	Mughal Architectural Style
Architectural Description	Built by the Mughal Emperor Akbar, this fort gate was made with sandstone and has now been colored. On the front side of the gateway is a huge double four-pointed arch with arched niches inside it. On both side of this huge arch are chhatris supported with decorative brackets.
Historical/ Cultural Value	The gate was constructed by the Mughal Emperor Akbar which served as an entrance to the Rani Mahal.
Archaeological	medium
Historical	high
Architectural	high
Religious	low
Social	medium
Natural	n_a
Grade	• IIA
Association with Ganga	It is located near the Triveni Sangam of Ganga, Yamuna and invisible Saraswati. It was a strategic location decided by Akbar at the Triveni Sangam to rule the holy city and also lookout for trade, transportation and defence thorugh Ganga and Yamuna.
State of conservation	• Signs of Deterioration
Threats to the Property	• Material Deterioration
Source of Information	Mr. Verma (A.G.E.)
Listing done by	1. Vibhuti Yadav 2. Anushka Mital 3. Mani Singh

GaD/Ald/AldT/111P

Question	Response
Image	
Image	
Map No.	Ald/AldT/M8
Reference No.	GaD/Ald/AldT/111P
Tehsil	• Allahabad Tehsil
Present name of the property	Patalpuri Mandir, Akshay Vat
Past name of the property	Patalpuri Mandir, Akshay Vat
Location	25.430285 81.877088 0 0
Approach	It is approached through the Baandh road and is located inside the Allahabad Fort's complex.
Address	Allahabad Fort, Allahabad, Uttar Pradesh.
Surroundings/Building Settings	It is located inside the Allahabad Fort which is near the Triveni Sangam.
Approximate Date of Construction	• 7th century • Others
Precise Date of Construction/ Others	Mythological(Not Available)
Owernship	• Private
Owner's name	Not Available
Status of Protection	• Unprotected
Property type	• Precinct
Property Sub-type	• Secular/Religious
Property past Use	Temple
Property present Use	Temple
Architectural Style	Rock-cut architecture
Architectural Description	It is an underground/cave Hindu temple within the Allahabad fort, housing the roots of the Undying Banyan Tree, also known as Akshay Vat. A line marking the well is also present in the basement.
Historical/ Cultural Value	As per the Indian mythologies it is said that this temple was visited by Lord Rama and Prahalada. The Patalpuri Temple and the Undying Banyan has been mentioned in many ancient scriptures. It is believed that the well, below the Banyan tree, was where people would commit suicide to achieve salvation.
Archaeological	low
Historical	high
Architectural	medium
Religious	high
Social	high
Natural	high
Grade	• I
Association with Ganga	It is located on the bank of river Ganga and is close to the Sangam. Also, due to religious significance of Ganga and

	Triveni Sangam (Ganga, Yamuna and Saraswati), temples were built near the river to perform rituals.
State of conservation	• Fair
Threats to the Property	• dampness • Material Deterioration • Inappropriate Additions • Alterations
Source of Information	Mr. Doodhnath Goswami (Trust Member)
Listing done by	1. Mitali Vij 2. Vibhuti Yadav

GaD/Ald/AldT/111Q

Question	Response
Image	
Image	
Map No.	Ald/AldT/M8
Reference No.	GaD/Ald/AldT/111Q
Tehsil	• Allahabad Tehsil
Present name of the property	Bade Hanuman Mandir
Past name of the property	Bade Hanuman Mandir
Location	25.433791 81.879178 0 0
Approach	It is located near Sangam Chowki and is approached through Baandh road.
Address	Allahabad fort, Allahabad, Uttar Pradesh.
Surroundings/Building Settings	It is surrounded by temples, shops and is on the bank of river Ganga.
Approximate Date of Construction	• Others
Precise Date of Construction/ Others	Mythological(Not Available)
Owernship	• Private
Status of Protection	• Unprotected
Property type	• Precinct
Status of Protection	• Unprotected
Property type	• Precinct
Property Sub-type	• Secular/Religious
Property past Use	Temple
Property present Use	Temple
Architectural Style	Regional Vernacular Style
Architectural Description	It is a new structure built on an ancient site. It is composed of trusses and corrugated sheets. It is a precinct having different structures like Hanuman Mandir, Hawan Kund etc. Hawan Kund is constructed under a sloping roof of concrete. The original idol of Hanuman, also known as Lete Hanuman, is placed in the basement.
Historical/ Cultural Value	The Bade Hanuman temple is also known as 'Lete Hanuman' Mandir. Inside this temple is an underground pit which houses a huge statue of Lord Hanuman in lying position, with one of its side half immersed in water. It is believed that the water level of river Ganga rises in the monsoon to touch Lord Hanuman's feet. According to the legends, this was the place where Hanuman rested after burning Lanka.
Archaeological	high
Historical	high
Architectural	low
Religious	high
Social	high
Natural	low

Association with Ganga	This temple is believed to be constructed on an ancient site along the river Ganga. As the Kumbh Mela is performed at the Triveni Sangam, many religious groups established their center in Allahabad and built temples. This temple is one of the important pilgrimage sites during the Kumbh mela and also the locals visit the temple to perform their daily religious rituals.
State of conservation	• Fair
Threats to the Property	• Inappropriate Additions • Alterations
Source of Information	Mr. Suraj (Pujari ji)
Listing done by	1. Mitali Vij 2. Vibhuti Yadav 3. Anushka Mital

GaD/Ald/AldT/112

Question	Response
Image	
Map No.	Ald/AldT/M8
Reference No.	GaD/Ald/AldT/112
Tehsil	• Allahabad Tehsil
Present name of the property	Adi Shankara Viman Mandapam
Past name of the property	Kanchi Kamkoti Pitam
Location	25.435222 81.879387 0 0
Approach	It is located near Sangam Police Chowki.
Address	Triveni Road, Allahabad, Uttar Pradesh.
Surroundings/Building Settings	It is near the bank of river Ganga and is surrounded by temple and shops.
Approximate Date of Construction	• 20th century
Owernship	• Private
Owner's name	Mr. Raman Shastri
Status of Protection	• Unprotected
Property type	• Building
Property Sub-type	• Secular/Religious
Property past Use	Temple
Property present Use	Temple
Architectural Description	This is a four storied structure standing on 16 strong pillars attaining a height of 130 feet. It has the idols of Kumaril Bhatt, Jagatguru Adi Shankaracharya, Kamakshi Devi (with 51 Shaktipeethas around), Tirupati Balaji (with 108 Vishnus arround) and Yogsahastra Sahastrayoga Linga (with 108 Shivalingas around. The key features are intricate carved columns,railings made of stone and highly ornamented vimana. Inside walls of the temple have paintings of pictures of various scenes of Ramayan in decorated manner.
Historical/ Cultural Value	This temple is built in memory of Adi Shankaracharya, who was considered most renowned exponent of the Advaita Vedanta. It is an important site to his followers who visit Allahabad during Kumbh melas.
Archaeological	n_a
Historical	medium
Architectural	medium
Religious	high
Social	high
Natural	n_a
Grade	• IIA
Association with Ganga	As the Kumbh Mela is performed at the Triveni Sangam, many religious groups established their center in Allahabad. This Mandapam is one of the important pilgrimage sites during the Kumbh mela and also the locals visit this place to perform their daily religious rituals.
State of conservation	• Fair

Threats to the Property	• Lack of maintenance • Inappropriate Additions • Alterations
Source of Information	Mr. Vijay Pratap Kshatriya (Localite)
Listing done by	1. Mitali Vij 2. Vibhuti Yadav

GaD/Ald/AldT/113

Question	Response
Image	
Map No.	Ald/AldT/M8
Reference No.	GaD/Ald/AldT/113
Tehsil	• Allahabad Tehsil
Present name of the property	Shri Ram Ashram
Past name of the property	Not Available
Location	25.434292 81.878984 0 0
Approach	It is located near Allahabad Fort and is approached through Triveni road.
Address	Triveni Sangam, Prayagraj, Uttar Pradesh.
Surroundings/Building Settings	It is near the bank of river Ganga and is surrounded by fort, temples and shops.
Approximate Date of Construction	• 20th century
Owernship	• Private
Owner's name	Shri Swami Ramnand Das ji Maharaj
Status of Protection	• Unprotected
Property type	• Building
Property Sub-type	• Secular/Religious
Property past Use	Ashram
Property present Use	Ashram
Architectural Style	Regional Vernacular Architecture
Architectural Description	It is a single storey rectangular building, built on a high plinth. Facade of the building is colorful and comprised of round false arch and pilasters. Eaves board is present in the shape of fishes. Parapet wall is extensively decorated with floral patterns.
Historical/ Cultural Value	As Allahabad is located on the banks of holy Triveni Sangam, the city holds the title of being a 'Holy city' and as a result many temples and religious centers are built here.
Archaeological	n_a
Historical	low
Architectural	medium
Religious	medium
Social	medium
Natural	low
Grade	• IIB
Association with Ganga	As the Kumbh Mela is performed at the Triveni Sangam, many religious groups established their center in Allahabad and built temples and math. This Math is one of the important pilgrimage sites during the Kumbh mela.
State of conservation	• Fair
Threats to the Property	• Graffiti • Inappropriate Additions • Alterations
Source of Information	Primary Survey and Sign Board
Listing done by	1. Mitali Vij 2. Vibhuti Yadav 3.

GaD/Ald/AldT/114

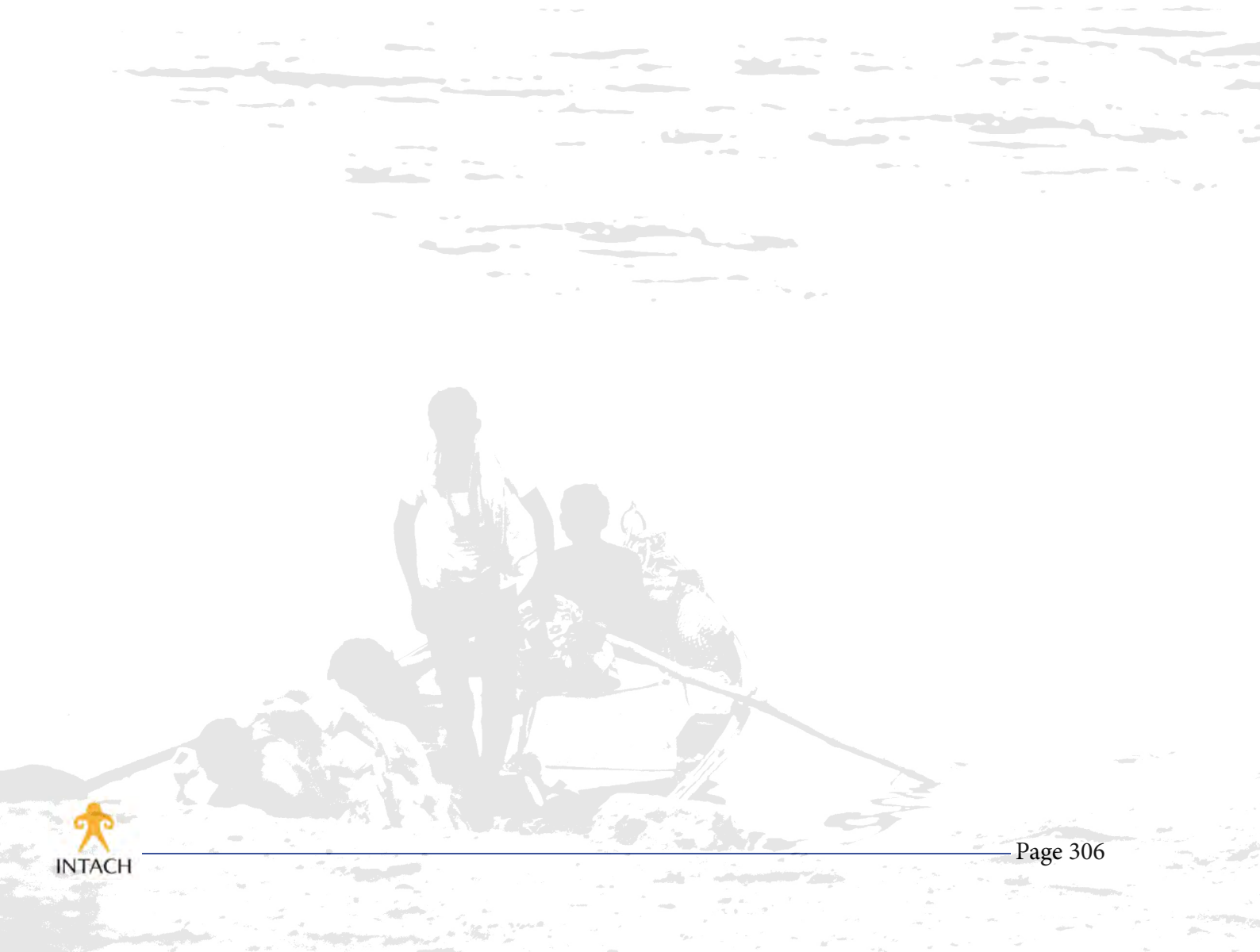
Question	Response
Image	
Map No.	Ald/AldT/M8
Reference No.	GaD/Ald/AldT/114
Tehsil	• Allahabad Tehsil
Present name of the property	Triveni Sangam
Past name of the property	Triveni Sangam
Location	25.420081 81.889829 0 0
Approach	The Sangam is accessed from the Kila Marg near Prayagraj Fort or via boat from Arail Ghat.
Address	Fort Road, Allahabad.
Surroundings/Building Settings	Triveni sangam is surrounded by three Tehsils with Allahabad fort of Allahabad Tehsil in the northwest, Arail Ghats of Karchana Tehsil in the southwest and Ulta Kila in Jhusi of Phoolpur Tehsil in the northeast.
Approximate Date of Construction	• Others
Precise Date of Construction/ Others	Not Available
Owernship	• Public
Owner's name	Not Available
Status of Protection	• Unprotected
Property type	• Landscape
Property Sub-type	• Secular/Religious
Property past Use	Bathing Ghats and Mela grounds
Property present Use	Bathing Ghats and Mela grounds
Architectural Style	Not Applicable
Architectural Description	The rivers Ganga and Yamuna meet at Triveni Sangam to form sand silt deltas. Temporary structure are built there with bamboo covered in Tarpaulin.
Historical/ Cultural Value	Triveni is the name given to the confluence of rivers Ganga and Yamuna and the mythical river Saraswati, which is not visible. It is not known when the Saraswati river was visible. The Triveni Sangam is one of the places, of the four known places of pilgrimage, and also Brahma-THe Creator, performed Ashwamedha Yagya here. Hence, it is believed that bathing in this sacred river liberates a person from the cycle of birth and death. The Magh Mela and is one of the oldest festival of the city. The Kumbh Mela and the Ardh Kumb Mela is also celebrated here which take place once in twelve years and once in six years respectively.
Archaeological	high
Historical	high
Architectural	low
Religious	high
Social	high
Natural	high
Grade	• I
Association with Ganga	It is here where the river Ganga

	meets river Yamuna and the mythical river Saraswati.Also, due to religious significance of Ganga and Triveni Sangam (Ganga, Yamuna and Saraswati) , temples and ghat were built near the river to perform rituals. Kumbh mela is held every 12 years and Ardh-Kumbh mela is held every 6 years which involves ritual bathing at Triveni Sangam.
State of conservation	• Fair
Threats to the Property	• Inappropriate Additions • Development Schemes • Presence of Polluting Agent
Source of Information	Allahabad listing (2012) and primary survey.
Listing done by	1. Vibhuti Yadav 2. Abhijit Dhumal

GaD/Ald/AldT/115

Question	Response
Image	
Map No.	Ald/AldT/M9
Reference No.	GaD/Ald/AldT/115
Tehsil	• Allahabad Tehsil
Present name of the property	Residential House
Past name of the property	Residential House
Location	25.441333 81.882937 0 0
Approach	It is approached from Allahabad-Varanasi road. Daraganj Railway Bridge is located 80 m in the NE direction.
Address	40/39, Mori, Daraganj, Allahabad.
Surroundings/Building Settings	The building is close to the river bank and is surrounded by residences and other religious structures.
Approximate Date of Construction	• 19th century
Precise Date of Construction/ Others	Not Available
Owernship	• Multiple
Owner's name	Mr. Raja Raman Chaudhry, Mr. Dara Singh.
Status of Protection	• Unprotected
Property type	• Building
Property Sub-type	• Residential
Property past Use	House
Property present Use	House
Architectural Style	Regional Vernacular Architecture
Architectural Description	It is a double-storey building, built in traditional brick masonry with a rectangular plan. The front facade is ornamented with semi-circular blind arches highlighting the keystone and a band of cornice; a series of decorative brackets have been provided to support the Chhajja. The Chhajja is now being used as a balcony for the first floor and hence metal railings have been added. Few windows on the upper floor have been converted to door to access the balcony. In plan, the house has rooms in a linear pattern with a small courtyard at the back.
Historical/ Cultural Value	This locality was built by the Panda (priests) and malla (fishermen) community along the banks of river Ganga. It holds architectural elements of vernacular architectural style that enhances the historic character of the building and the locality.
Archaeological	low
Historical	medium
Architectural	medium
Religious	low
Social	low
Natural	medium
Grade	• IIB
Association with Ganga	The building belongs to the settlement which is located on

	the banks of river Ganga where most of the residents used to belong to Mallas (fishermen) and Panda (Priests) community.
State of conservation	• Signs of Deterioration
Threats to the Property	• Material Deterioration • Lack of maintenance • Inappropriate Additions • Alterations • Division of Properties
Source of Information	Primary Survey
Notes	At present the residence is divided amongst multiple owners.
Listing done by	1. Mitali Vij 2. Hadia Nehal



GaD/Ald/AldT/116

Question	Response
Image	
Map No.	Ald/AldT/M9
Reference No.	GaD/Ald/AldT/116
Tehsil	• Allahabad Tehsil
Present name of the property	Residential House
Past name of the property	Residential house
Location	25.441348 81.882946 0 0
Approach	Approached From Allahabad-Varanasi road. Daragunj Railway Bridge is located 80 m in the NE direction.
Address	40/43, Mori, Daraganj, Allahabad.
Surroundings/Building Settings	The building is located in a residential colony which has Prayag Ghat on its east, Railway Bridge on the NE and Allahabad road on the south.
Approximate Date of Construction	• 19th century
Precise Date of Construction/ Others	Not Available
Owernship	• Multiple
Owner's name	Mr. O.P. Tiwari , Mr. Dara Singh
Status of Protection	• Unprotected
Property type	• Building
Property Sub-type	• Residential
Property past Use	House
Property present Use	House
Architectural Style	Regional Vernacular Architecture
Architectural Description	It is a double-storey building, built in traditional brick masonry on a high plinth, approached through a rectangular opening with a semi-circular blind arch with a niche. The front facade is ornamented with two semi-circular blind arches highlighting the keystone. There are quoins on the front two corners of the ground floor and a series of decorative brackets have been provided to support the Chhajja. The Chhajja is now being used as a balcony for the first floor and hence metal railings have been added. Few windows on the upper floor have been converted to door to access the balcony. In plan, the house has rooms in a linear pattern with a small courtyard at the back.
Historical/ Cultural Value	This locality was built by the Panda (priests) and malla (fishermen) community along the banks of river Ganga. It holds architectural elements of vernacular architectural style that enhances the historic character of the building and the locality.
Archaeological	low
Historical	medium
Architectural	medium
Religious	low
Social	low
Natural	medium
Grade	• IIB

Association with Ganga	The building belongs to the settlement which is located on the banks of river Ganga where most of the residents used to belong to Mallas (fishermen) and Panda (Priests) community.
State of conservation	• Advanced state of Decay
Threats to the Property	• Material Deterioration • Structural Deterioration • Lack of maintenance • Inappropriate Additions • Alterations • Division of Properties
Source of Information	Primary Survey
Notes	At present the residence is divided amongst multiple owners.
Listing done by	1. Mitali Vij 2. Hadia Nehal

GaD/Ald/AldT/117

Question	Response
Image	
Image	
Map No.	Ald/AldT/M9
Reference No.	GaD/Ald/AldT/117
Tehsil	• Allahabad Tehsil
Present name of the property	Residential House
Past name of the property	Residential House
Location	25.441368 81.882941 0 0
Approach	Approached From Allahabad-Varanasi road. Daragunj Railway Bridge is located 80 m in the NE direction.
Address	4/4, Mori, Daraganj, Allahabad.
Surroundings/Building Settings	The building is located in a residential colony which has Prayag Ghat on its east, Railway Bridge on the NE and Allahabad road on the south.
Approximate Date of Construction	• 19th century
Precise Date of Construction/ Others	Not Available
Owernship	• Private
Owner's name	Mr. Vijay Shukla
Status of Protection	• Unprotected
Property type	• Building
Property Sub-type	• Residential
Property past Use	House
Property present Use	House
Architectural Style	Regional Vernacular Architecture
Architectural Description	It is a double-storey building, built in traditional brick masonry a low plinth ornamented with a band of pan-patta decorations, approached through a rectangular wooden folding door on the ground floor, adjacent to the temporary thatch. A series of decorative brackets ornamented with a band of pan-patta decorations have been provided to support the Chhajja on both the ground and first floor. The Chhajja is being used as a balcony for the first floor and an extension to the terrace on the roof and hence stone railings have been provided. The first floor has a rectangular door with segmental bind arches to access the balcony. There are two rectangular windows on either side of the door with segmental blind arches and two small niches have been added for ornamentation.
Historical/ Cultural Value	This locality was built by the Panda (priests) and malla (fishermen) community along the banks of river Ganga. It holds architectural elements of vernacular architectural style that enhances the historic character of the building and the locality.
Archaeological	low
Historical	medium

Architectural	medium
Religious	low
Social	low
Natural	medium
Grade	• IIB
Association with Ganga	The building belongs to the settlement which is located on the banks of river Ganga where most of the residents used to belong to Mallas (fishermen) and Panda (Priests) community.
State of conservation	• Advanced state of Decay
Threats to the Property	• Material Deterioration • Lack of maintenance • Inappropriate Additions • Alterations
Source of Information	Mr. Vijay Shukla (Owner)
Listing done by	1. Mitali Vij 2. Hadia Nehal

GaD/Ald/AldT/118

Question	Response
Image	
Image	
Map No.	Ald/AldT/M9
Reference No.	GaD/Ald/AldT/118
Tehsil	• Allahabad Tehsil
Present name of the property	Sindhi Dharamshala and Sarada Ji Mandir
Past name of the property	Sindhi Dharamshala and Sarada Ji Mandir
Location	25.441877 81.883175 0 0
Approach	The building sits in close proximity to Daragunj Railway Bridge and has Allahabad-Varanasi road 30 m away in the south direction.
Address	38, Mori, Daraganj, Allahbad.
Surroundings/Building Settings	The building is located in a residential colony which has Prayag Ghat on its east, Railway Bridge on the NE and Allahabad road on the south.
Approximate Date of Construction	• 19th century
Precise Date of Construction/ Others	Not Available
Owernship	• Private
Owner's name	Mr. Ajay Panda
Status of Protection	• Unprotected
Property type	• Building
Property Sub-type	• Secular/Religious
Property past Use	Dharamshala
Property present Use	Dharamshala
Architectural Style	Regional Vernacular Architecture
Architectural Description	It is a double-storey building built on a plinth with a projected platform supported by decorative brackets and ornamented with a band pan-patta decoration. Entry is defined through a extensively decorated and well painted gateway with pointed arch overlapped with a muiltifoliate arch. A series of rectangular wooden doors with stone columns can be seen on the ground floor as well as a series of doors on the first floor. A series of extensively carved brackets ornamented with a band of pan-patta decoration have been provided to support the balcony and intricately carved railing can be seen both on the first floor and parapet. The rooms have been planned around a central courtyard.
Historical/ Cultural Value	As Allahabad is located on the banks of holy Triveni Sangam, the city holds the title of being a 'Holy city' and as a result many temples are built here. Triveni Sangam is also the site for the Kumbh Mela and many

	religious groups have established their Dharamshals.
Archaeological	low
Historical	medium
Architectural	high
Religious	low
Social	low
Natural	medium
Grade	• IIB
Association with Ganga	The building belongs to the settlement which is located on the banks of river Ganga where most of the residents used to belong to Mallas (fishermen) and Panda (Priests) community.
State of conservation	• Fair
Threats to the Property	• Lack of maintenance • Inappropriate Additions • Alterations
Source of Information	Mr. Devi Prasad Chitranjan
Listing done by	1. Mitali Vij 2. Hadia Nehal

GaD/Ald/AldT/119

Question	Response
Image	
Map No.	Ald/AldT/M9
Reference No.	GaD/Ald/AldT/119
Tehsil	• Allahabad Tehsil
Present name of the property	Footi Hanuman ji ki Moorti Ram Janki Mandir
Past name of the property	Footi Hanuman ji ki Moorti Ram Janki Mandir
Location	25.442506 81.884078 0 0
Approach	Approached From Allahabad-Varanasi road. Daraganj Railway Bridge is located in the south direction
Address	52 Mori, Daraganj, Allahbad.
Surroundings/Building Settings	The building stands in a residential colony which lies parallel to the banks of river Ganga.
Approximate Date of Construction	• 16th century
Precise Date of Construction/ Others	Not Available
Owernship	• Private
Owner's name	Shri Shri 108 Shri Prem Das Maharaja
Status of Protection	• Unprotected
Property type	• Building
Property Sub-type	• Secular/Religious
Property past Use	Temple
Property present Use	Temple
Architectural Style	Nagara Architecture Style
Architectural Description	It is a double-heighted building built on a high plinth accessed from the river bank through a steep flight of stairs. It has a central courtyard with a temple on the right-back side and multiple rooms for pujaris planned around it on the other three sides. There are three rectangular doors on the front facade. The building has minimal ornamentation and a very plain cornice band.
Historical/ Cultural Value	This Temple was built during Akhbar's rule in Allahabad. The temple is located on the ghats of river Ganga and locals visit it to perform their religious rituals. The vernacular architecture of the building adds to the historic character of the ghats.
Archaeological	n_a
Historical	high
Architectural	medium
Religious	high
Social	high
Natural	low
Grade	• IIA
Association with Ganga	As Allahabad is located on the banks of holy Triveni Sangam, the city holds the title of being a 'Holy city' and as a result many temples are built here. Triveni Sangam is also the site for the Kumbh Mela and many religious groups have established their centers here.
State of conservation	• Signs of Deterioration

Threats to the Property	• Material Deterioration • Structural Deterioration • Graffiti • Inappropriate Additions • Alterations • Development Schemes
Source of Information	Bhagwan Das (Student)
Listing done by	Mitali Vij and Hadia Nehal

GaD/Ald/AldT/120

Question	Response
Image	
Image	
Map No.	Ald/AldT/M9
Reference No.	GaD/Ald/AldT/120
Tehsil	• Allahabad Tehsil
Present name of the property	Jagadguru Ramanandacharya Prakratya Dham
Past name of the property	Jagadguru Ramanandacharya Prakratya Dham
Location	25.442497 81.884079 0 0
Approach	Approached From Allahabad-Varanasi road. Daraganj Railway Bridge is located in the south direction.
Address	45/42, Mori, Daraganj, Allahabad.
Surroundings/Building Settings	The building stands next to a residential colony which lies parallel to the banks of river Ganga.
Approximate Date of Construction	• 19th century
Precise Date of Construction/ Others	Not Available
Owernship	• Private
Owner's name	Not Available
Status of Protection	• Unprotected
Property type	• Building
Property Sub-type	• Secular/Religious
Property past Use	Ashram
Property present Use	Temple
Architectural Style	Regional Vernacular Architecture
Architectural Description	It is a three storey building with a boundary wall that has columns with cupolas breaking the continuous metal railing. It is approached through a metal gate. There is a hexagonal turret with, multifoilate arched, decorative brackets supporting a chajja topped with a ribbed dome on the right side. The ground floor has a plain facade with rectangular openings. There are series' of decorative brackets have been provided to support the Chhajja. The Chhajja is being used as a balcony for the first and second floor. The first floor has rectangular doors and windows with treefoil and multifoliate arches, with niches between them. The second floor is recessed in some parts and has three treefoil arched windows, two small windows in a blind multifoliate arch on either side. The railings on the frist and seconf floor are solid and have a series of columns. The parapet wall on the top is solid with a cupola on each corner.
Historical/ Cultural Value	The temple belongs to the settlement which is located on the banks of river Ganga where most of the residents used to belong to Mallas (fishermen) and Panda (Priests) community.
Archaeological	low

Historical	low
Architectural	medium
Religious	high
Social	medium
Natural	medium
Grade	• IIB
Association with Ganga	As Allahabad is located on the banks of holy Triveni Sangam, the city holds the title of being a 'Holy city' and as a result many temples are built here. Triveni Sangam is also the site for the Kumbh Mela and many religious groups have established their Ashram here.
State of conservation	• Fair
Threats to the Property	• Graffiti • Inappropriate Additions • Alterations
Source of Information	Primary Survey
Listing done by	1. Mitali Vij 2. Hadia Nehal

GaD/Ald/AldT/121

Question	Response
Image	
Map No.	Ald/AldT/M9
Reference No.	GaD/Ald/AldT/121
Tehsil	• Allahabad Tehsil
Present name of the property	Katcha Bada
Past name of the property	Katcha Bada
Location	25.442522 81.884123 0 0
Approach	Approached From Allahabad-Varanasi road. Daraganj Railway Bridge is located in the south direction.
Address	Daraganj Ghat road, Daraganj, Allahabad.
Surroundings/Building Settings	The building is located in Daragunj residential area which has Prayag Ghat railway station in SW direction ans the banks of river Ganga on the East.
Approximate Date of Construction	• 19th century
Precise Date of Construction/ Others	Not Available
Owernship	• Private
Owner's name	Mrs. Ilya Bai, Sanskrit Ganga Trust
Status of Protection	• Unprotected
Property type	• Building
Property Sub-type	• Residential
Property past Use	Residence
Property present Use	Residence
Architectural Style	Regional Vernacular Architecture
Architectural Description	It is a three storey building, built in traditional brick masonry. it is approached by a steep flight of stairs on the right side. The front facade has a pain wall on the ground floor, the first floor has three openings on the right separated by columns, it is ornamented with a plain double cornice band over the columns and a series of decorative brackets to support the chhajja. The Chhajja is used as a balcony on the second floor, and hence a solid parapet wall is provided. The second floor is recessed and has rectangular door and windows with semicircular blind arches and is ornamented with a plain double cornice band below the parapet wall.
Historical/ Cultural Value	The building belongs to the settlement which is located on the banks of river Ganga where most of the residents used to belong to Mallas (fishermen) and Panda (Priests) community.
Archaeological	low
Historical	low
Architectural	low
Religious	low
Social	low
Natural	medium
Grade	• III

Association with Ganga	It is located on the banks of river Ganga where the original occupancy of people was mostly Pandas (priests) and Mallas (Fishermen) who used to serve the river Ganga in their respective ways.
State of conservation	• Advanced state of Decay
Threats to the Property	• Material Deterioration • Structural Deterioration • Vegetative growth • Lack of maintenance • Inappropriate Additions • Alterations
Source of Information	Primary Survey
Listing done by	1. Mitali Vij 2. Hadia Nehal

GaD/Ald/AldT/122

Question	Response
Image	
Map No.	Ald/AldT/M9
Reference No.	GaD/Ald/AldT/122
Tehsil	• Allahabad Tehsil
Present name of the property	Shri Niranjani Panchayati Akhada
Past name of the property	Shri Niranjani Panchayati Akhada
Location	25.442328 81.88329 0 0
Approach	It is approached from Allahabad road which is located 40 m away in the South direction. Daragunj Railway bridge passes over the settlement.
Address	47/44, Mori, Darayaganj, Allahabad.
Surroundings/Building Settings	The building is located in Daragunj residential area which has Prayag Ghat railway station in SW direction ans the banks of river Ganga on the East.
Approximate Date of Construction	• 19th century
Precise Date of Construction/ Others	Not Available
Owernship	• Private
Owner's name	Swami Mahant Ravindrapuri
Status of Protection	• Unprotected

Property type	• Building
Property Sub-type	• Secular/Religious
Property past Use	Akhada
Property present Use	Akhada
Architectural Style	Regional Vernacular Architecture
Architectural Description	It is a double storey building with two rectangular doors and a window with individual chajjas supported by decorative brackets on either side. It is ornamented with a series of decorative brackets to support the chhajja. The Chhajja is used as a balcony on the first floor, and hence a short solid parapet wall with columns on regular intervals is provided, temporarily added wood strips can be seen in order to secure the edges. The first floor had a series rectangular doors with semi-circular multifoliate blind arch to access the balcony. It is ornamented with a niche on either side of the doors and decorative brackets have been provided to support the chhajja.
Historical/ Cultural Value	The building belongs to the settlement which is located on the banks of river Ganga where most of the residents used to belong to Mallas (fishermen) and Panda (Priests) community. It also serves as a Dharamshala during the festival of Kumbh Mela.
Archaeological	low
Historical	low
Architectural	medium
Religious	high
Social	high
Natural	low

Grade	• IIA
Association with Ganga	As Allahabad is located on the banks of holy Triveni Sangam, the city holds the title of being a 'Holy city' and as a result many temples are built here. Triveni Sangam is also the site for the Kumbh Mela and many religious groups have established their Dharamshals here.
State of conservation	• Signs of Deterioration
Threats to the Property	• Material Deterioration • Graffiti • Inappropriate Additions • Alterations
Source of Information	Primary Survey
Listing done by	1. Mitali Vij 2. Hadia Nehal

GaD/Ald/AldT/123

Question	Response
Image	
Map No.	Ald/AldT/M9
Reference No.	GaD/Ald/AldT/123
Tehsil	• Allahabad Tehsil
Present name of the property	Residence
Past name of the property	Residence
Location	25.443166 81.883164 0 0
Approach	It is accessible through byroad of Daraganj Ghat road and has daragunj railway station 200 M in the west direction.
Address	101 Mori, Daraganj, Allahabad.
Surroundings/Building Settings	The building stands amidst a residential area and has a temple is close proximity.
Approximate Date of Construction	• 20th century
Precise Date of Construction/ Others	Not Available
Owernship	• Private
Owner's name	Ghanshyam
Status of Protection	• Unprotected
Property type	• Building
Property Sub-type	• Residential
Property past Use	Residence
Property present Use	Residence
Architectural Style	Regional Vernacular Architecture
Architectural Description	It is a double-storeyed building, built in traditional brick masonry on a high plinth with a rectangular plan. it is approached through a flight of stairs on the ground floor. The ground floor has rectangular doors and windows with visible wooden lintels while the first floor doors have been blocked with railings. the first floor also has rectangular windows and is ornamented with niches. The other decorative elements of the building have been damaged over the course of time.
Historical/ Cultural Value	The building belongs to the settlement which is located on the banks of river Ganga where most of the residents used to belong to Mallas (fishermen) and the Panda (Priests) community.
Archaeological	n_a
Historical	low
Architectural	low
Religious	low
Social	low
Natural	low
Grade	• III
Association with Ganga	As Allahabad is located on the banks of holy Triveni Sangam, the city holds the title of being a 'Holy city' and as a result many temples are built here. Triveni Sangam is also the site for the Kumbh Mela and as Allahabad has always been a developing urban settlement many residential localities were built.

State of conservation	• Advanced state of Decay
Threats to the Property	• Material Deterioration • Structural Deterioration • Lack of maintenance • Inappropriate Additions • Alterations • Poor Infrastructure
Source of Information	Primary Survey
Listing done by	Mitali Vij and Hadia Nehal

GaD/Ald/AldT/124

Question	Response
Image	
Image	
Map No.	Ald/AldT/M9
Reference No.	GaD/Ald/AldT/124
Tehsil	• Allahabad Tehsil
Present name of the property	Bansidhar Gopal Das Rastogi Dharamshala
Past name of the property	Bansidhar Gopal Das Rastogi Dharamshala
Location	25.443308 81.8830312 0 0
Approach	Approximately 70 m from Daraganj Ghat Road in south direction
Address	109 Mori, Daraganj, Allahabad.
Surroundings/Building Settings	The building stands amidst a residential area and has temples is close proximity.
Approximate Date of Construction	• 20th century
Precise Date of Construction/ Others	1923
Owernship	• Private
Owner's name	Mr. Ramnarayan Madhavram
Status of Protection	• Unprotected
Property type	• Building
Property Sub-type	• Secular/Religious
Property past Use	Dharamshala
Property present Use	Dharamshala
Architectural Style	Regional Vernacular Architecture
Architectural Description	This is a three-story building, built on a high plinth with pan-patta decoration approached by steps with a ramp in middle. The entrance is through a wooden door with a pointed blind arch overlapped with a multifoliate arch. On the left side of the entry, there is a pavilion-like wall molding with signage. The ground floor has wooden doors with a tin shade, olta (platform), and is ornamented with decorative brackets supporting an overall chajja. This chajja is used as a balcony on the first floor and has a wooden railing and columns to support a tin shade. There are wooden doors on the first floor to access the balcony. The second floor has windows in segmental blind arches and a plain chajja with a mumty on the terrace.
Historical/ Cultural Value	The building belongs to the settlement which is located on the banks of river Ganga where most of the residents used to belong to Mallas (fishermen) and the Panda (Priests) community.
Archaeological	low

Historical	low
Architectural	low
Religious	low
Social	low
Natural	low
Grade	• III
Association with Ganga	It is around 200m in the west from the river Ganga. As Allahabad is located on the banks of holy Triveni Sangam, the city holds the title of being a 'Holy city' and as a result many temples are built here. Triveni Sangam is also the site for the Kumbh Mela. As Allahabad has always been a developing urban settlement many residential localities were built.
State of conservation	• Signs of Deterioration
Threats to the Property	• dampness • Material Deterioration • Lack of maintenance • Inappropriate Additions • Alterations
Source of Information	Mr. Manoj Kumar
Listing done by	1. Mitali Vij 2. Hadia Nehal

GaD/Ald/AldT/125

Question	Response
Image	
Image	
Map No.	Ald/AldT/M9
Reference No.	GaD/Ald/AldT/125
Tehsil	• Allahabad Tehsil
Present name of the property	Residential House
Past name of the property	Residential House
Location	25.443631 81.883017 0 0
Approach	Approximately 50 m from Daraganj Ghat Road
Address	89, Mori, Meeragali, Daraganj, Allahabad.
Surroundings/Building Settings	The building stands amidst a residential area and has temples is close proximity.
Approximate Date of Construction	• 18th century
Precise Date of Construction/ Others	Not Available
Owernship	• Private
Owner's name	Jeweller

Status of Protection	• Unprotected
Property type	• Building
Property Sub-type	• Residential • Commerial
Property past Use	Residential
Property present Use	Abandoned
Architectural Style	Regional Vernacular Architecure
Architectural Description	It is double storey building that has two sides opening on a street and a rectangular shaped plan. There are shops on the ground floor with metallic rolling shutters. A series of decorative brackets have been provided to support the chajja. The first floor has 6 wooden doors - 3 with semicircular blind arches and the other 3 with flat lintel; and 2 doors on the smaller edge of the building. It is ornamented with niches and pilasters between the doors and a series of decorative brackets are provided to support the chhajja. The first floor is mounted by a continuous low heighted parapet and two mumties.
Historical/ Cultural Value	The building belongs to the settlement which is located on the banks of river Ganga where most of the residents used to belong to Mallas (fishermen) and Panda (Priests) community. It also serves as a Dharamshala during the festival of Kumbh Mela.
Archaeological	low
Historical	low
Architectural	medium
Religious	low
Social	low

Natural	low
Grade	• III
Association with Ganga	As Allahabad is located on the banks of holy Triveni Sangam, the city holds the title of being a 'Holy city' and as a result many temples are built here. Triveni Sangam is also the site for the Kumbh Mela. As Allahabad has always been a developing urban settlement many residential localities were built.
State of conservation	• Advanced state of Decay
Threats to the Property	• Material Deterioration • Structural Deterioration • Inappropriate Additions • Alterations
Source of Information	Mr. Sushil Nishad
Listing done by	1. Mitali Vij 2. Hadia Nehal

GaD/Ald/AldT/126

Question	Response
Image	
Image	
Map No.	Ald/AldT/M9
Reference No.	GaD/Ald/AldT/126
Tehsil	• Allahabad Tehsil
Present name of the property	Ganga Bhaujan Bhosle Bada
Past name of the property	Ganga Bhaujan Bhosle Bada
Location	25.443634 81.884385 0 0
Approach	Approximately 90 m from Daraganj Ghat Road
Address	Daraganj Ghat Road, Daraganj, Allahabad.
Surroundings/Building Settings	The building stands amidst a residential area and has temples is close proximity.
Approximate Date of Construction	• 19th century
Precise Date of Construction/ Others	Not Available
Owernship	• Private
Owner's name	Maharaja of Nagpur
Status of Protection	• Unprotected
Property type	• Building
Property Sub-type	• Residential
Property past Use	House
Property present Use	House
Architectural Style	Regional Vernacular Architecture
Architectural Description	It is a double storey building, built on a high plinth approached through a flight of stairs. New construction with perforations can be seen near the boundary wall. The ground floor has rectangular openings ornamented with segmental blind arches, a series of decorative brackets to support the chhajja. The Chhajja is used as a balcony on the first floor, and hence a railing is visible. There are rectangular doors with pediments on the first floor and a brick parapet on the terrace. There is a Gazebo like structure made of thatch and bamboo near the peepal tree in the front yard.
Historical/ Cultural Value	The building belongs to the settlement which is located on the banks of river Ganga where most of the residents used to belong to Mallas (fishermen) and the Panda (Priests) community.
Archaeological	low
Historical	low
Architectural	low
Religious	low
Social	low
Natural	medium

Grade	• III
Association with Ganga	As Allahabad is located on the banks of holy Triveni Sangam, the city holds the title of being a 'Holy city' and as a result many temples are built here. Triveni Sangam is also the site for the Kumbh Mela. As Allahabad has always been a developing urban settlement many residential localities were built.
State of conservation	• Advanced state of Decay
Threats to the Property	• Material Deterioration • Structural Deterioration • Lack of maintenance • Inappropriate Additions • Alterations
Source of Information	Mr. Vinod Nishad
Listing done by	1. Mitali Vij 2. Hadia Nehal

GaD/Ald/AldT/127

Question	Response
Image	
Map No.	Ald/AldT/M9
Reference No.	GaD/Ald/AldT/127
Tehsil	• Allahabad Tehsil
Present name of the property	Rani Mandir
Past name of the property	Rani Mandir
Location	25.445298 81.884593 0 0
Approach	Approximately 50 m from Arail Road
Address	Arail Road, Sangam, Daraganj, Allahabad.
Surroundings/Building Settings	The building stands amidst a residential area, has temples is close proximity and is near the banks of river Ganga
Approximate Date of Construction	• 18th century
Precise Date of Construction/ Others	Not Available
Owernship	• Private
Owner's name	Mr. Devraj Singh
Status of Protection	• Unprotected
Property type	• Building
Property Sub-type	• Secular/Religious
Property past Use	King's Temple
Property present Use	Temple
Architectural Style	Nagara Architectural Style
Architectural Description	It is a three-story structure with an L- shaped plan accessed through an arched gateway followed by a flight of stairs which leads to a number of interlinked courtyards (verandah) with semicircular arches. It has a series of decorative brackets to support the chajja which runs along the courtyards. The first floor is slightly recessed with a low-height parapet running all along. A series of decorative brackets with a chajja, niches, and ventilators can be observed on the first floor. The second floor has an octagonal chamber with a pyramid-like shikhara which can be accessed by a gate, an open staircase, and two chimney-like structures in front of shikhara. The structure has been cladded with sandstone.
Historical/ Cultural Value	King of Rewa resided here about 300 years ago and was used as his personal temple.
Archaeological	low
Historical	high
Architectural	medium
Religious	high
Social	medium
Natural	medium

Grade	• IIA
Association with Ganga	As Allahabad is located on the banks of holy Triveni Sangam, the city holds the title of being a 'Holy city' and as a result many temples are built here. Triveni Sangam is also the site for the Kumbh Mela and many religious groups have established their centers here.
State of conservation	• Advanced state of Decay
Threats to the Property	• Material Deterioration • Vegetative growth • Lack of maintenance • Inappropriate Additions • Alterations • Presence of Polluting Agent
Source of Information	Swami Vishnu Prapanacharya
Listing done by	1. Mitali Vij 2. Hadia Nehal

GaD/Ald/AldT/128

Question	Response
Image	
Map No.	Ald/AldT/M9
Reference No.	GaD/Ald/AldT/128
Tehsil	• Allahabad Tehsil
Present name of the property	Laskak Cottage
Past name of the property	Laskak Cottage
Location	25.445168 81.884907 0 0
Approach	On Daragunj Ghat road with Jodarmal ka Qila at 50 m in the North direction.
Address	Daraganj Ghat road, Daraganj, Allahabad.
Surroundings/Building Settings	The building stands amidst a residential area on the banks of river Ganga and has temples is close proximity. Prayag Ghat Railway station is 700 m in the south direction.
Approximate Date of Construction	• 19th century
Precise Date of Construction/ Others	Not Available
Owernship	• Private
Owner's name	Maharaja of Rewa
Status of Protection	• State Government
Property type	• Building
Property Sub-type	• Residential
Property past Use	House
Property present Use	House
Architectural Style	Regional Vernacular Architecture
Architectural Description	It is double storey building, built in traditional brick masonry with exposed brickwork and a rectangular shaped plan. The ground floor has a relatively plain facade with jali ventilators while the first floor has 3 semi circular blind arches, 2 jali ventilators and a plain chajja on top. Terrace has a stone railing and a hexagonal shaped structure on both sides with brick jalis.
Historical/ Cultural Value	The building belongs to the settlement which is located on the banks of river Ganga where most of the residents used to belong to Mallas (fishermen) and Panda (Priests) community.
Archaeological	low
Historical	medium
Architectural	medium
Religious	low
Social	medium
Natural	medium
Grade	• IIB
Association with Ganga	As Allahabad is located on the banks of holy Triveni Sangam, the city holds the title of being a 'Holy city' and as a result many temples are built here. Triveni Sangam is also the site for the Kumbh Mela. As Allahabad has always been a developing urban settlement many residential localities were built.

State of conservation	• Advanced state of Decay
Threats to the Property	• dampness • Material Deterioration • Structural Deterioration • Lack of maintenance
Source of Information	Primary Survey
Listing done by	1. Mitali Vij 2. Hadia Nehal

GaD/Ald/AldT/129

Question	Response
Image	
Map No.	Ald/AldT/M9
Reference No.	GaD/Ald/AldT/129
Tehsil	• Allahabad Tehsil
Present name of the property	Ganesh Temple (Moti Mahal)
Past name of the property	Gaushala
Location	25.445713 81.884723 0 0
Approach	20m from Daragunj Ghat Road, near Dashashwamedh Temple.
Address	Daraganj Ghat Road, Daraganj, Allahabad.
Surroundings/Building Settings	The building stands on the bank of river Ganga in the Daragunj Residential area which has a bridge connecting Daragunj area to the Kumbh festival grounds.
Approximate Date of Construction	• 16th century
Precise Date of Construction/ Others	1590
Owernship	• Private
Owner's name	Mr. Arun Kumar Agarwal
Status of Protection	• Unprotected
Property type	• Building
Property Sub-type	• Secular/Religious
Property past Use	Temple
Property present Use	Temple
Architectural Style	Regional Vernacular Architecture
Architectural Description	It is a double-storey structure with a hexagonal plan adjoining a rectangular plan. The entrance is through multifoil arches on each face of the hexagon. It is ornamented with decorative brackets supporting the chajja. The first floor has multifoil blind arches with a ventilator ornamented with decorative brackets and chajja. It is mounted with a dome with a shikhar on top.
Historical/ Cultural Value	The temple has a historical significance as it is the extended part of Moti Mahal (Todarmal ka Qila) which was constructed during the reign of Mughal Emperor Akhbar.
Archaeological	medium
Historical	high
Architectural	medium
Religious	high
Social	medium
Natural	low
Grade	• IIA
Association with Ganga	The temple is built on the banks of river Ganga for the purpose of worshiping the river. As Allahabad is located on the banks of holy Triveni Sangam, the city holds the title of being a 'Holy city' and as a result many temples are built here. Triveni Sangam is also the site for the Kumbh Mela and many religious groups have established their centers here.

State of conservation	• Signs of Deterioration
Threats to the Property	• dampness • Material Deterioration • Inappropriate Additions • Alterations
Source of Information	Mr. Arun Kumar Agarwal
Listing done by	1. Mitali Vij 2. Hadia Nehal

GaD/Ald/AldT/130

Question	Response
Image	
Image	
Map No.	Ald/AldT/M9
Reference No.	GaD/Ald/AldT/130
Tehsil	• Allahabad Tehsil
Present name of the property	Moti Mahal
Past name of the property	Todermal ka Qila
Location	25.445713 81.884723 0 0
Approach	It is on Daragunj Ghar road and is 100 m away from Dashashwamedha Mandir in the north.
Address	Daraganj ghat marg, Daraganj, Allahabad.
Surroundings/Building Settings	The building stands on the bank of river Ganga in the Daragunj Residential area which has a bridge connecting Daragunj area to the Kumbh festival grounds.
Approximate Date of Construction	• 16th century
Precise Date of Construction/ Others	1590
Owernship	• Private
Owner's name	Mr. Arun Kumar Agarwal
Status of Protection	• Unprotected
Property type	• Building
Property Sub-type	• Residential
Property past Use	Mahal
Property present Use	Residence
Architectural Style	Mughal Architectural Style
Architectural Description	Built on a 40,000 square feet area with Lakhori bricks, this fort carved Payo Darbar Hall, Diwan-e-Khas, Diwan-e-Aam with an intact stable to tie the horses to the soldiers. But due to lack of maintenance, the fort desolation prevails in it. The entrance is through a gateway with a huge multifoil arch, decorative niches, carved brackets supporting the chhajja. It has six doors leading to the main building. Diwan Khana on the second floor in the northwest corner and Raja Todarmal's chamber in the west corner can still be seen. There are dormitories on the second floor for the troops to stay, a residential building, a kitchen, and a temple.
Historical/ Cultural Value	The Mahal was established in 1585 and belonged to Raja Todarmal, one of the navaratnas of Mughal emperor Akbar. Todarmal gave a new shape to the damaged fort built by Ashoka. On June 12, 1857, the troops of East India Company led by Colonel Neil attacked Moti Mahal and

	captured it. Later in the year 1911, the building was used for Daraganj High School. However, the school was shifted from there in 1933. Jahangir, son of the Mughal Emperor Akbar, has also stayed here.
Archaeological	medium
Historical	high
Architectural	high
Religious	n_a
Social	low
Natural	low
Grade	• IIA
Association with Ganga	The fort of King Tordarmal is situated on the banks of river Ganga. This structure is a part of Mughal settlement that was set up as the Allahabad fort was built at Sangam.
State of conservation	• Signs of Deterioration
Threats to the Property	• Material Deterioration • Structural Deterioration • Lack of maintenance • Inappropriate Additions • Alterations • Presence of Polluting Agent
Source of Information	Mr. Arun Kumar Agarwal
Notes	Diwan-e-khaas kis now residence, Diwaan-e-aam is residence(on rent), Gaushala is Ganesh Mandir, Front building had offices (destroyed by britishers)
Listing done by	1. Mitali Vij 2. Hadia Nehal

GaD/Ald/AldT/131

Question	Response
Image	
Image	
Map No.	Ald/AldT/M9
Reference No.	GaD/Ald/AldT/131
Tehsil	• Allahabad Tehsil
Present name of the property	Shiv Sharma Sanskrit Mahavidhyalaya
Past name of the property	Shiv Sharma Sanskrit Mahavidhyalaya
Location	25.445958 81.885202 0 0
Approach	Located on the daragunj road facing the river Ganga opposite to Dasasvamedh Temple.
Address	Opposite Dashashwamedh Ghat, Daraganj Ghat Road, Daraganj, Allahabad.
Surroundings/Building Settings	The building stands on the banks of Ganga in the Daragunj residential area which has a bridge connecting it to Kumbh Festival grounds.
Approximate Date of Construction	• 20th century
Precise Date of Construction/ Others	1925
Owernship	• Private
Owner's name	Adityaram Bhattacharya Trust
Status of Protection	• Unprotected
Property type	• Building
Property Sub-type	• Institutional
Property past Use	School
Property present Use	School
Architectural Style	Regional Vernacular Architecture
Architectural Description	It is a three-story building, built on a high plinth approached by steps on the left side of the facade. The ground floor has a rather plain facade with one door. A series of decorative brackets have been provided to suppost a chajja which is used as a balcony on the first floor. The first floor has an entry from a metal gate with trefoil arch decoration, A series of 5 metal doors, with multifoliate blind arches to access the balcony which has metal railinga and a tin shade supported by columns. The second floor has new construction and a brick jali parapet can be seen on the terrace.
Historical/ Cultural Value	The building belongs to the settlement which is located on the banks of river Ganga where most of the residents used to belong to Mallas (fishermen) and the Panda (Priests) community. So this Mahavidyalaya was built by the panda community to foster the Sanskrit culture.
Archaeological	low
Historical	low
Architectural	low
Religious	low

Social	medium
Natural	medium
Grade	• IIB
Association with Ganga	As Allahabad is located on the banks of holy Triveni Sangam, the city holds the title of being a 'Holy city' and as a result many temples are built here. Triveni Sangam is also the site for the Kumbh Mela. As Allahabad has always been a developing urban settlement many residential localities along with schools were built.
State of conservation	• Signs of Deterioration
Threats to the Property	• Lack of maintenance • Inappropriate Additions • Alterations
Source of Information	Primary survey and www.icbse.com
Listing done by	1. Mitali Vij 2. Hadia Nehal



GaD/Ald/AldT/132

Question	Response
Image	
Image	
Map No.	Ald/AldT/M9
Reference No.	GaD/Ald/AldT/132
Tehsil	• Allahabad Tehsil
Present name of the property	Dashashwamedh Temple
Past name of the property	Dashashwamedh Temple
Location	25.445958 81.885202 0 0
Approach	The building is located on Daraganj Ghat Road, opposite Dashshwamedh Ghat
Address	Daraganj Ghat Road, Daraganj, Allahabad.
Surroundings/Building Settings	The building stands on the banks of river Ganga opposite the Dasaswamedh Ghat.
Approximate Date of Construction	• Others
Precise Date of Construction/ Others	Mythological(The site is Mythological but the construction is fairly recent)
Owernship	• Private

Owner's name	Mr. Hari Shankar Pujari
Status of Protection	• Unprotected
Property type	• Building
Property Sub-type	• Secular/Religious
Property past Use	Temple
Property present Use	Temple
Architectural Style	Regional Vernacular Architecture
Architectural Description	This is a double-story structure with a rectangular shaped plan. It is approached by a huge gateway with a sloping roof topped by brick tiles. An Idol of Lord Shiva with Nandi on both sides can be observed near the gateway. The front facade has a plain wall with four niches housing idols of Lord Ganesha, Lord Shiva, Goddess Laxmi, and Lord Brahma each. The boundary wall is mounted by a metal railing. Temple has a peepal tree in this courtyard adjacent to Trishul.
Historical/ Cultural Value	According to the Puranas, this is the place where Brahma performed ten Ashwamedh Yagya. First Shivling was destroyed by Aurangzeb, so the devotees installed the other Shivling near the first one due to which it has an important cultural value.
Archaeological	low
Historical	high
Architectural	medium
Religious	high
Social	high
Natural	high

Grade	• IIA
Association with Ganga	As Allahabad is located on the banks of holy Triveni Sangam, the city holds the title of being a 'Holy city' and as a result many temples are built here. Triveni Sangam is also the site for the Kumbh Mela and many religious groups have established their centers.
State of conservation	• Signs of Deterioration
Threats to the Property	• Material Deterioration • Lack of maintenance • Graffiti • Inappropriate Additions • Alterations • Presence of Polluting Agent
Source of Information	Primary Survey
Listing done by	1. Mitali Vij 2. Hadia Nehal

GaD/Ald/AldT/133

Question	Response
Image	
Map No.	Ald/AldT/M9
Reference No.	GaD/Ald/AldT/133
Tehsil	• Allahabad Tehsil
Present name of the property	Shri Ram Janki Mandir
Past name of the property	Shri Ram Janki Mandir
Location	25.44642 81.88543 0 0
Approach	The temple is located near Akbari Masjid, on Daraganj Ghat Road.
Address	1331/960, Daraganj Ghat road, Daraganj, Allahabad.
Surroundings/Building Settings	The building stands on the bank of river Ganga and has religious and residential buildings of Daragunj Colony.
Approximate Date of Construction	• 19th century
Precise Date of Construction/ Others	Not Available
Owernship	• Private
Owner's name	Mr. Radhe Shyam Kala
Status of Protection	• Unprotected
Property type	• Building
Property Sub-type	• Secular/Religious
Property past Use	Temple
Property present Use	Temple
Architectural Style	Nagara Architectural Style
Architectural Description	It is a double-story temple, built in sandstone having a decorative shikhara in the middle with onion-shaped domes on either side. These domes have hexagonal drums. A series of decorative brackets have been provided to support the chajja.
Historical/ Cultural Value	According to the Puranas, this is the place where Brahma performed ten Ashwamedh Yagya. First Shivling was destroyed by Aurangzeb, so the devotees installed the other Shivling near the first one due to which it has an important cultural value.
Archaeological	low
Historical	medium
Architectural	high
Religious	high
Social	high
Natural	medium
Grade	• IIA
Association with Ganga	As Allahabad is located on the banks of holy Triveni Sangam, the city holds the title of being a 'Holy city' and as a result many temples are built here. Triveni Sangam is also the site for the Kumbh Mela and many religious groups have established their centers.
State of conservation	• Signs of Deterioration
Threats to the Property	• Material Deterioration • Graffiti

	• Inappropriate Additions • Alterations • Presence of Polluting Agent
Source of Information	Primary Survey
Listing done by	1. Mitali Vij 2. Hadia Nehal

GaD/Ald/AldT/134

Question	Response
Image	
Map No.	Ald/AldT/M9
Reference No.	GaD/Ald/AldT/134
Tehsil	• Allahabad Tehsil
Present name of the property	Pracheen Someshwar Madhav Temple
Past name of the property	Pracheen Someshwar Madhav Temple
Location	25.445765 81.883442 0 0
Approach	Through Nirala Marg , Opposite Veni Madhav Temple
Address	Nirala Mrag, Daraganj, Allahabad.
Surroundings/Building Settings	The temple stands on Nirala Marg in a residential colong of Daragunj which is known for having the famous Veni Mahadev Mandir opposite it.
Approximate Date of Construction	• 19th century
Precise Date of Construction/ Others	Not Available
Owernship	• Private
Owner's name	Not Available
Status of Protection	• Unprotected
Property type	• Structure
Property Sub-type	• Secular/Religious
Property past Use	Temple
Property present Use	Temple
Architectural Style	Nagara Architectural Style
Architectural Description	It is a single-story stone structure with a square-shaped plan. It is made on a high plinth which is extensively carved. There are three heavily carved multifoliate arches on each side of the facade marking the entrance. Brackets in the form of human figures can be seen followed by chhajja with carved eavesdrops. Also, a carved parapet is running around the ornamented shikhara. The shikhara has urushikharas with a stone finial on top.
Historical/ Cultural Value	As per legends, Lord Moon has installed the idol here. There is also a small Hanuman temple nearby. This locality was built by the Panda (priests) and malla (fishermen) community along the banks of river Ganga. It holds architectural elements of the vernacular architectural style that enhance the historic character of the building and the locality.
Archaeological	low
Historical	high
Architectural	high
Religious	high
Social	high
Natural	low

Grade	• IIA
Association with Ganga	As Allahabad is located on the banks of holy Triveni Sangam, the city holds the title of being a 'Holy city' and as a result many temples are built here. Triveni Sangam is also the site for the Kumbh Mela and many religious groups have established their centers.
State of conservation	• Fair
Threats to the Property	• Inappropriate Additions • Alterations • Presence of Polluting Agent
Source of Information	Mr. Mahant Omkareshwar
Listing done by	1. Mitali Vij 2. Hadia Nehal

GaD/Ald/AldT/135

Question	Response
Image	
Image	
Map No.	Ald/AldT/M9
Reference No.	GaD/Ald/AldT/135
Tehsil	• Allahabad Tehsil
Present name of the property	Veni Madhav Mandir
Past name of the property	Veni Madhav Mandir
Location	25.445842 81.883395 0 0
Approach	On Nirala Marg, approximately 200 m from Allahabad road
Address	Nirala Marg, Daraganj, Allahabad.
Surroundings/Building Settings	The temple stands on Nirala Marg in a residential colong of Daragunj which is known for having the famous Veni Mahadev Mandir opposite it.
Approximate Date of Construction	• 19th century
Precise Date of Construction/ Others	Not Available
Owernship	• Private
Owner's name	Mr. Mahant Omkareshwar
Status of Protection	• Unprotected
Property type	• Precinct
Property Sub-type	• Secular/Religious
Property past Use	Temple
Property present Use	Temple
Architectural Style	Regional Vernacular Architecture
Architectural Description	It is approached through a gateway with double multifoliate arches and a multifoliate niche. It is on a high plinth and approached through 5 steps. The facade of the gateway is comprised of decorative brackets and a chhajja.
Historical/ Cultural Value	According to Hindu Mythology, a famous- Saint of Vaishnavas of Bengal named- Chaitanya Mahaprabhu did penance for a long period of time in this holy place. As per Padma Purana, this well-known Bengali Guru is the main God of the Prayag. He was one of the ardent devotees of Lord Maha Vishnu and Goddess Lakshmi.
Archaeological	low
Historical	high
Architectural	medium
Religious	high

Social	high
Natural	low
Grade	• IIA
Association with Ganga	As Allahabad is located on the banks of holy Triveni Sangam, the city holds the title of being a 'Holy city' and as a result many temples are built here. Triveni Sangam is also the site for the Kumbh Mela and many religious groups have established their centers.
State of conservation	• Fair
Threats to the Property	• Lack of maintenance • Inappropriate Additions • Alterations • Presence of Polluting Agent
Source of Information	Mr. Mahant Omkareshwar
Listing done by	1. Mitali Vij 2. Hadia Nehal

GaD/Ald/AldT/136

Question	Response
Image	
Map No.	Ald/AldT/M9
Reference No.	GaD/Ald/AldT/136
Tehsil	• Allahabad Tehsil
Present name of the property	Residential House
Past name of the property	Residential House
Location	25.446597 81.883534 0 0
Approach	It is approached through Daragunj Ghat road which is 300 m is the south direction of the building.
Address	653 Nirala Marg, Daraganj, Allahabad.
Surroundings/Building Settings	The temple stands on Nirala Marg in a residential colong of Daragunj which is known for having the famous Veni Mahadev Mandir opposite it.
Approximate Date of Construction	• 19th century
Precise Date of Construction/ Others	Not Available

Owernship	• Private
Owner's name	Mr.Rakesh Vaish
Status of Protection	• Unprotected
Property type	• Building
Property Sub-type	• Residential
Property past Use	House
Property present Use	Abandoned House
Architectural Style	Regional Vernacular Architecture
Architectural Description	This is double storey building with a square shaped plan with a courtyard. The ground floor is comprised of two shutters and one collapsible shutter, and a series of decorative brackets supporting the chhajja. The chajja is used as a balcony on the first floor, it has a metal railing and columns supporting a tin shade. There are three doors and two windows on either side with carved blind arches, decorative brackets, and chhajja with a brick parapet on the terrace.
Historical/ Cultural Value	This locality was built by the Panda (priests) and malla (fishermen) community along the banks of river Ganga. It holds architectural elements of the vernacular architectural style that enhance the historic character of the building and the locality.
Archaeological	low
Historical	low
Architectural	medium
Religious	medium
Social	low

Natural	low
Grade	• IIB
Association with Ganga	As Allahabad is located on the banks of holy Triveni Sangam, the city holds the title of being a 'Holy city' and as a result many temples are built here. Triveni Sangam is also the site for the Kumbh Mela. As Allahabad has always been a developing urban settlement many residential localities were built.
State of conservation	• Advanced state of Decay
Threats to the Property	• dampness • Material Deterioration • Lack of maintenance • Inappropriate Additions • Alterations
Source of Information	Primary Survey
Listing done by	1. Mitali Vij 2. Hadia Nehal

GaD/Ald/AldT/137

Question	Response
Image	
Image	
Map No.	Ald/AldT/M9
Reference No.	GaD/Ald/AldT/137
Tehsil	• Allahabad Tehsil
Present name of the property	Residential House
Past name of the property	Residential House
Location	25.446822 81.883553 0 0
Approach	Located on Nirala Marg, approximately 100 m from Shri Panchayati Akhada, Daraganj
Address	Niarala Marg, Daraganj, Allahabad.
Surroundings/Building Settings	The temple stands on Nirala Marg in a residential colong of Daragunj which is known for having the famous Veni Mahadev Mandir opposite it.
Approximate Date of Construction	• 19th century
Precise Date of Construction/ Others	Not Available
Owernship	• Private
Owner's name	Mr. Anirudh Kumar Mishra
Status of Protection	• Unprotected
Property type	• Building
Property Sub-type	• Residential
Property past Use	House
Property present Use	House
Architectural Style	Regional Vernacular Architecture
Architectural Description	This is double storey building with a square plan. It is made on a plinth with pan-patta decorations. The ground floor is comprised of exposed brickwork which is painted, 5 wooden doors, 3 stone columns, and a series of decorative brackets supporting the chhajja. The first floor has 5 wooden doors with decorated semicircular blind arches with motifs to access the balcony. The balcony has a brick jali parapet, decorative brackets and chhajja, followed by a brick parapet on the terrace.
Historical/ Cultural Value	This locality was built by the Panda (priests) and malla (fishermen) community along the banks of river Ganga. It holds architectural elements of the vernacular architectural style that enhance the historic character of the building and the locality.
Archaeological	low
Historical	medium
Architectural	medium
Religious	medium
Social	low
Natural	medium

Grade	• IIB
Association with Ganga	As Allahabad is located on the banks of holy Triveni Sangam, the city holds the title of being a 'Holy city' and as a result many temples are built here. Triveni Sangam is also the site for the Kumbh Mela. As Allahabad has always been a developing urban settlement many residential localities were built.
State of conservation	• Signs of Deterioration
Threats to the Property	• dampness • Material Deterioration • Lack of maintenance
Source of Information	Primary Survey
Listing done by	1. Mitali Vij 2. Hadia Nehal

GaD/Ald/AldT/138

Question	Response
Image	
Image	
Map No.	Ald/AldT/M9
Reference No.	GaD/Ald/AldT/138
Tehsil	• Allahabad Tehsil
Present name of the property	Abandoned
Past name of the property	Triveni Bhawan Pustkalaya
Location	25.446913 81.88242 0 0
Approach	Located on Nirala Marg, approximately 100 m from Shri Panchayati Akhada, Daraganj
Address	Adjacent to 838B/503, Nirala marg, Daraganj, Allahabad.
Surroundings/Building Settings	The temple stands on Nirala Marg in a residential colong of Daragunj which is known for having the famous Veni Mahadev Mandir opposite it.
Approximate Date of Construction	• 19th century
Precise Date of Construction/ Others	Not Available
Owernship	• Public
Owner's name	Shri Akhada Mahanirmani Panchayati Bakshi Khurd
Status of Protection	• State Government
Property type	• Building
Property Sub-type	• Residential
Property past Use	Library
Property present Use	Abandoned
Architectural Style	Regional Vernacular Architecture
Architectural Description	It is a double storey building with a square-shaped plan. It is made on a plinth with pan-patta decorations. The ground floor is comprised of three wooden doors in semicircular blind arches, pilasters, decorative brackets and chajja. The first floor has three metal doors with pediments, pilasters, and quoins showing the influence of colonial architecture. Stone balcony can be seen on the first floor with brick supports. The first floor is followed by a series of decorative brackets supportive the chajja and brick parapet on the terrace.
Historical/ Cultural Value	This locality was built by the Panda (priests) and malla (fishermen) community along the banks of river Ganga. It holds architectural elements of

	the vernacular architectural style that enhance the historic character of the building and the locality.
Archaeological	low
Historical	low
Architectural	medium
Religious	low
Social	low
Natural	medium
Grade	• IIB
Association with Ganga	As Allahabad is located on the banks of holy Triveni Sangam, the city holds the title of being a 'Holy city' and as a result many temples are built here. Triveni Sangam is also the site for the Kumbh Mela. As Allahabad has always been a developing urban settlement many residential localities were built.
State of conservation	• Advanced state of Decay
Threats to the Property	• Material Deterioration • Structural Deterioration • Lack of maintenance • Presence of Polluting Agent
Source of Information	Primary Survey
Listing done by	1. Mitali Vij 2. Hadia Nehal

GaD/Ald/AldT/139

Question	Response
Image	
Image	
Map No.	Ald/AldT/M9
Reference No.	GaD/Ald/AldT/139
Tehsil	• Allahabad Tehsil
Present name of the property	Shri Panchayat Akhada
Past name of the property	Shri Panchayat Akhada
Location	25.447993 81.88354 0 0
Approach	Approximately 500 m from Daragunj road, on Nirala marg.
Address	City Union ATM, Veni Madhav Colony, buxi khurd, Daraganj, Allahabad.
Surroundings/Building Settings	The temple stands on Nirala Marg in a residential colong of Daragunj which is known for having the famous Veni Mahadev Mandir opposite it.
Approximate Date of Construction	• 17th century
Precise Date of Construction/ Others	Not Available
Owernship	• Public
Owner's name	Shri Akhada Mahanirmani Panchayati Bakshi Khurd
Status of Protection	• State Government
Property type	• Building
Property Sub-type	• Institutional
Property past Use	Akhada
Property present Use	Akhada
Architectural Style	Regional Vernacular Architecture
Architectural Description	It is a double storey building with a rectangular shaped plan with two courtyards showing the influence of both Mughal and colonial architecture. It is made on a plinth with pan-patta decoration and a wooden door with huge carved multifoliate arch, decorative brackets, and chhajja. The first floor has a series of wooden doors with pediment and pan patta decorations. Pilasters, decorative brackets supporting the chhajja can also be observed. Terrace parapet is of stone, brick, and metal in different sections.
Historical/ Cultural Value	This locality was built by the Panda (priests) and Malla (fishermen) community along the banks of river Ganga. It holds architectural elements of the vernacular architectural style that enhance the historic character of the building and the locality.
Archaeological	low

Historical	medium
Architectural	medium
Religious	medium
Social	high
Natural	n_a
Grade	• IIB
Association with Ganga	As Allahabad is located on the banks of holy Triveni Sangam, the city holds the title of being a 'Holy city' and as a result many temples are built here. Triveni Sangam is also the site for the Kumbh Mela and many religious groups have established their centers.
State of conservation	• Signs of Deterioration
Threats to the Property	• Material Deterioration • Lack of maintenance • Inappropriate Additions • Alterations
Source of Information	Primary Survey
Listing done by	1. Mitali Vij 2. Hadia Nehal

GaD/Ald/AldT/140

Question	Response
Image	
Image	
Map No.	Ald/AldT/M9
Reference No.	GaD/Ald/AldT/140
Tehsil	• Allahabad Tehsil
Present name of the property	Badi Kothi
Past name of the property	Badi Kothi
Location	25.448422 81.883883 0 0
Approach	Located on Nirala Marg opposite Adhunik Pridhan Kendra.
Address	Nirala Marg, Daraganj, Allahabad.
Surroundings/Building Settings	The temple stands on Nirala Marg in a residential colong of Daragunj which is known for having the famous Veni Mahadev Mandir opposite it.
Approximate Date of Construction	• 19th century
Precise Date of Construction/ Others	1820
Owernship	• Private
Owner's name	Mr. Ranjan Singh
Status of Protection	• Unprotected
Property type	• Building
Property Sub-type	• Commerial
Property past Use	Residence
Property present Use	Hotel
Architectural Style	Regional Vernacular Architecture
Architectural Description	This is a four-storied building with a U-shaped plan showing the influence of Rajputana architectural style. The entrance is defined through a white-colored wide metal gate which is a later addition in the building. The main entrance of the building is recessed with the ground floor comprising of heavy wall carvings on the facade in sandstone and wooden doors in semicircular false arches. A continuous chajja is running through the facade with extensively carved eavesdrops and brackets. The first floor is slightly projected forming jharokha like features. It is comprised of stone jalis, semicircular and multifoliate arches with extensive wall carvings. This is followed by a carved stone parapet. Third and fourth floors are the new additions that are not in sync with the architectural style of the older building.
Historical/ Cultural Value	This locality was built by the Panda (priests) and Malla (fishermen) community along the banks of river Ganga. It holds architectural elements of the vernacular architectural style that enhance the historic character of the building and the locality.
Archaeological	low
Historical	medium

Architectural	high
Religious	low
Social	high
Natural	n_a
Grade	• IIA
Association with Ganga	As Allahabad is located on the banks of holy Triveni Sangam, the city holds the title of being a 'Holy city' and as a result many temples are built here. Triveni Sangam is also the site for the Kumbh Mela. As Allahabad has always been a developing urban settlement many residential localities were built.
State of conservation	• Fair
Threats to the Property	• Inappropriate Additions • Alterations
Source of Information	Primary Survey
Listing done by	1. Mitali Vij 2. Hadia Nehal

GaD/Ald/AldT/141

Question	Response
Image	
Image	
Map No.	Ald/AldT/M9
Reference No.	GaD/Ald/AldT/141
Tehsil	• Allahabad Tehsil
Present name of the property	Residence
Past name of the property	Residence
Location	25.448422 81.883882 0 0
Approach	On Nirala Marg, near Badi Kothi
Address	594, Bakshipur, Daraganj, Allahabad.
Surroundings/Building Settings	The temple stands on Nirala Marg in a residential colong of Daragunj which is known for having the famous Veni Mahadev Mandir opposite it.

Approximate Date of Construction	• 19th century
Precise Date of Construction/ Others	Not Available
Owernship	• Private
Owner's name	Mr. Shiv Prasad
Status of Protection	• Unprotected
Property type	• Building
Property Sub-type	• Residential
Property past Use	House
Property present Use	House, Shop
Architectural Style	Regional Vernacular Architecture
Architectural Description	This is a three storied building with a square plan, built on a low plinth. The ground floor is comprised of three double-shuttered wooden doors and decorative brackets supporting the balcony. First floor is comprised of metal railing and wooden columns with eavesboard and brackets. The second floor is new construction, built in bricks with a modern look to it.
Historical/ Cultural Value	This locality was built by the Panda (priests) and Malla (fishermen) community along the banks of river Ganga. It holds architectural elements of the vernacular architectural style that enhance the historic character of the building and the locality.
Archaeological	low
Historical	low
Architectural	medium
Religious	low

Social	medium
Natural	n_a
Grade	• IIB
Association with Ganga	As Allahabad is located on the banks of holy Triveni Sangam, the city holds the title of being a 'Holy city' and as a result many temples are built here. Triveni Sangam is also the site for the Kumbh Mela. As Allahabad has always been a developing urban settlement many residential localities were built.
State of conservation	• Signs of Deterioration
Threats to the Property	• Material Deterioration • Lack of maintenance • Inappropriate Additions • Alterations • Presence of Polluting Agent
Source of Information	Mr. Prem Chaurasiya
Listing done by	1. Mitali Vij 2. Hadia Nehal

GaD/Ald/AldT/142

Question	Response
Image	
Map No.	Ald/AldT/M9
Reference No.	GaD/Ald/AldT/142
Tehsil	• Allahabad Tehsil
Present name of the property	Chhoti Kothi
Past name of the property	Chhoti Kothi
Location	25.448498 81.884435 0 0
Approach	Behind Badi Kothi, Near Dwarka Bhawan Krishna Mandir on Nirala Marg
Address	Dada Bakshi Road, Daraganj, Allahabad.
Surroundings/Building Settings	The temple stands on Nirala Marg in a residential colong of Daragunj which is known for having the famous Veni Mahadev Mandir opposite it.
Approximate Date of Construction	• 19th century
Precise Date of Construction/ Others	1860
Owernship	• Private
Owner's name	Mr. Rajendra Kumar Agarwal
Status of Protection	• Unprotected
Property type	• Building
Property Sub-type	• Residential
Property past Use	House
Property present Use	House
Architectural Style	Regional Vernacular Architecture
Architectural Description	It is a double storey building with L- shaped plan. The ground floor has semicircular blind arches with carved cornice bands, heavily decorated brackets and eavesdrops. The first floor has some influence of colonial-style identified by the presence of pediments, quoins, and pilasters. Tin shed is provided in the center of the first floor, followed by a series of decorated brackets supporting the Chajja. Projected balcony with metal railing is present on the right side elevation of the building.
Historical/ Cultural Value	This locality was built by the Panda (priests) and Malla (fishermen) community along the banks of river Ganga. It holds architectural elements of the vernacular architectural style that enhance the historic character of the building and the locality.
Archaeological	low
Historical	medium
Architectural	medium
Religious	medium
Social	low

Natural	medium
Grade	• IIB
Association with Ganga	As Allahabad is located on the banks of holy Triveni Sangam, the city holds the title of being a 'Holy city' and as a result many temples are built here. Triveni Sangam is also the site for the Kumbh Mela. As Allahabad has always been a developing urban settlement many residential localities were built.
State of conservation	• Signs of Deterioration
Threats to the Property	• dampness • Material Deterioration • Lack of maintenance • Inappropriate Additions • Alterations
Source of Information	Primary Survey
Notes	This is adjacent to the house of Pt. Suryakant Tripathi Nirala.
Listing done by	1. Mitali Vij 2. Hadia Nehal

GaD/Ald/AldT/143

Question	Response
Image	
Map No.	Ald/AldT/M9
Reference No.	GaD/Ald/AldT/143
Tehsil	• Allahabad Tehsil
Present name of the property	Residence
Past name of the property	Residence
Location	25.448985 81.883942 0 0
Approach	On Daragunj road, approximately 70 m from Badi Kothi
Address	736, Bakshi Dada Road, Daraganj, Allahabad.
Surroundings/Building Settings	It stand amidst a residential area with Prayag Ghat Railway station 700 m away in the south direction and Ganga bank 400 m away on the west.
Approximate Date of Construction	• 19th century
Precise Date of Construction/ Others	Not Available
Owernship	• Private
Owner's name	Mr. Baba Sahu
Status of Protection	• Unprotected
Property type	• Building
Property Sub-type	• Residential
Property past Use	House
Property present Use	House, Shops
Architectural Style	Regional Vernacular Architecture
Architectural Description	It is a double storey building, built on a plinth with rectangular plan. The ground floor has shops that have wooden beams which supports the balcony, a tin shade has been added for the shop. The first floor has wooden railing and columns supporting a tin shade, followed by a a plain cornice band. A brick parapet can be seen on the terrace.
Historical/ Cultural Value	This locality was built by the Panda (priests) and Malla (fishermen) community along the banks of river Ganga. It holds architectural elements of the vernacular architectural style that enhance the historic character of the building and the locality.
Archaeological	low
Historical	low
Architectural	low
Religious	n_a
Social	medium
Natural	low
Grade	• III
Association with Ganga	As Allahabad is located on the

	As Allahabad is located on the banks of holy Triveni Sangam, the city holds the title of being a 'Holy city' and as a result many temples are built here. Triveni Sangam is also the site for the Kumbh Mela. As Allahabad has always been a developing urban settlement many residential localities were built.banks of holy Triveni Sangam, the city holds the title of being a 'Holy city' and as a result many temples are built here. Triveni Sangam is also the site for the Kumbh Mela. As Allahabad has always been a developing urban settlement many residential localities were built.
State of conservation	• Signs of Deterioration
Threats to the Property	• Material Deterioration • Lack of maintenance • Inappropriate Additions • Alterations • Presence of Polluting Agent
Source of Information	Shopkeeper
Listing done by	1. Mitali Vij 2. Hadia Nehal

GaD/Ald/AldT/144

Question	Response
Image	
Map No.	Ald/AldT/M9
Reference No.	GaD/Ald/AldT/144
Tehsil	• Allahabad Tehsil
Present name of the property	Residence
Past name of the property	Residence
Location	25.448863 81.883852 0 0
Approach	On Bakshi Dada road approximately 50 m from Badi Kothi, on the opposite side.
Address	911/565, Bakshi Dada Road, Daraganj, Allahabad.
Surroundings/Building Settings	It stand amidst a residential area with Prayag Ghat Railway station 700 m away in the south direction and Ganga bank 400 m away on the west.
Approximate Date of Construction	• 19th century
Precise Date of Construction/ Others	Not Available
Owernship	• Private
Owner's name	Mr. Gauri Shankar Tiwari
Status of Protection	• Unprotected
Property type	• Building
Property Sub-type	• Residential
Property past Use	House
Property present Use	House
Architectural Style	Regional Vernacular Architecture
Architectural Description	It is double storey building with a rectangular plan, built on a plinth that has pan-patta decorative motifs. It is approached by two steps with a ramp on the right side. The building has a plain facade, with a door and window that have a common chajja. The first floor has a projection supported by I- sections with no railing, a door and window followed by a brick parapet on the terrace.
Historical/ Cultural Value	This locality was built by the Panda (priests) and Malla (fishermen) community along the banks of river Ganga. It holds architectural elements of the vernacular architectural style that enhance the historic character of the building and the locality.
Archaeological	low
Historical	low
Architectural	low
Religious	n_a
Social	low
Natural	low
Grade	• III
Association with Ganga	As Allahabad is located on the banks of holy Triveni Sangam, the city holds the title of being a 'Holy city' and as a result many temples are built here. Triveni Sangam is also the site for the Kumbh Mela. As Allahabad has always been a developing

	urban settlement many residential localities were built.
State of conservation	• Signs of Deterioration
Threats to the Property	• Material Deterioration • Lack of maintenance • Inappropriate Additions • Alterations • Presence of Polluting Agent
Source of Information	Mr. Sudhanshu Tiwari
Listing done by	1. Mitali Vij 2. Hadia Nehal

GaD/Ald/AldT/145

Question	Response
Image	
Map No.	Ald/AldT/M9
Reference No.	GaD/Ald/AldT/145
Tehsil	• Allahabad Tehsil
Present name of the property	Residence
Past name of the property	Residence
Location	25.449517 81.884037 0 0
Approach	On Daragunj road, approximately 120 m from Badi Kothi
Address	1057/728, Bakshi Pur, Daraganj, Allahabad.
Surroundings/Building Settings	It stand amidst a residential area with Prayag Ghat Railway station 1 km away in the south direction and Ganga bank 400 m away on the west.
Approximate Date of Construction	• 19th century
Precise Date of Construction/ Others	Not Available
Owernship	• Private
Owner's name	Mrs. Punam saxena
Status of Protection	• Unprotected
Property type	• Building
Property Sub-type	• Residential
Property past Use	House
Property present Use	House, Shops
Architectural Style	Regional Vernacular Architecture
Architectural Description	It is a double storey building, built on a plinth with a rectangular plan. The ground floor has two shops with rolling shutters and a collapsible gate in between creating an entrance. A series of decorative brackets have been provided to support the chajja which is used as balcony on the first floor. The first floor has a wooden door to access the balcony and a wooden window on either side. There are decorative niche on either side of the door and the balcony has metal railings. There is a brick jali parapet on the terrace.
Historical/ Cultural Value	This locality was built by the Panda (priests) and Malla (fishermen) community along the banks of river Ganga. It holds architectural elements of the vernacular architectural style that enhance the historic character of the building and the locality.
Archaeological	low
Historical	low
Architectural	low
Religious	n_a
Social	medium

Natural	low
Grade	• III
Association with Ganga	As Allahabad is located on the banks of holy Triveni Sangam, the city holds the title of being a 'Holy city' and as a result many temples are built here. Triveni Sangam is also the site for the Kumbh Mela. As Allahabad has always been a developing urban settlement many residential localities were built.
State of conservation	• Signs of Deterioration
Threats to the Property	• Material Deterioration • Lack of maintenance • Inappropriate Additions • Alterations • Presence of Polluting Agent
Source of Information	Primary Survey
Listing done by	1. Mitali Vij 2. Hadia Nehal

GaD/Ald/AldT/146

Question	Response
Image	
Image	
Map No.	Ald/AldT/M9
Reference No.	GaD/Ald/AldT/146
Tehsil	• Allahabad Tehsil
Present name of the property	Akhbari Masjid
Past name of the property	Akhbari Masjid
Location	25.449363 81.885818 0 0
Approach	On the Banks of Ganga, through Daraganj Ghat road.
Address	31, Bakshi Khurd, Daraganj, Allahabad.
Surroundings/Building Settings	The building stands on the banks of Ganga in the Daragunj residential area which has a bridge connecting it to Kumbh Festival grounds.
Approximate Date of Construction	• 16th century
Precise Date of Construction/ Others	1600
Owernship	• Private
Owner's name	Mr. Fazil Hussain
Status of Protection	• Unprotected
Property type	• Precinct
Property Sub-type	• Secular/Religious
Property past Use	Masjid
Property present Use	Masjid
Architectural Style	Mughal Architectural Style
Architectural Description	The precinct is built on a high slopping plinth as it was built on the ghats before river Ganga receded, a staircase on the east facade which used to lead to ghats, which is now broken can be seen. The outer wall has several small ventilators in semi circular blind arches and brick jalis. The mosque inside is built on a low plinth and the facade has three multifoliated arches and a tin shade. It is ornamented with pointed blind arches, niches and a decorative cornice band. There are three domes on the top with intricate finials. Rear facade of the building is comprised of buttresses, brick jalis, sloping plinth, round stringer staircase to approach the building with pointed arch marking the entry. Several small ventilators and brick jalis are present in the building.
Historical/ Cultural Value	This mosque was built by the Mughal Emperor Akbar on the ghats of river Ganga before the river receded. It is used by the local communities to perform their religious rituals.

Archaeological	low
Historical	high
Architectural	medium
Religious	high
Social	high
Natural	medium
Grade	• IIA
Association with Ganga	Due to the strategic location of Allahabad city and fort, various settlements were set up in the city bringing people from different places and religion. Hence, Mosques were built and cater for their religious beliefs.
State of conservation	• Signs of Deterioration
Threats to the Property	• Inappropriate Additions • Alterations • Development Schemes
Source of Information	Mr. Monu Kumar Nishad
Notes	The
Listing done by	1. Mitali Vij 2. Hadia Nehal

GaD/Ald/AldT/147

Question	Response
Image	
Map No.	Ald/AldT/M9
Reference No.	GaD/Ald/AldT/147
Tehsil	• Allahabad Tehsil
Present name of the property	Residence
Past name of the property	Residence
Location	25.455128 81.88369 0 0
Approach	Approximately 150 m from Daragunj road and 200 m from Nag Vasuki temple
Address	112, Bakshi Dada Road, Daraganj, Allahabad.
Surroundings/Building Settings	The building stands on the banks of Ganga in the Daragunj residential area which has a bridge connecting it to Kumbh Festival grounds.
Approximate Date of Construction	• 19th century
Precise Date of Construction/ Others	Not Available
Owernship	• Private
Owner's name	Md. Moris
Status of Protection	• Unprotected
Property type	• Building
Property Sub-type	• Residential
Property past Use	Residence
Property present Use	Residence, Shops
Architectural Style	Regional Vernacular Architecture
Architectural Description	This is a three storied building with a rectangular shaped plan. There are shops on the ground floor on the front right side. The gate to access the residence is on the left corner followed by an open space with a palm tree as you enter through it. The residential building is a three storied building, built in traditional brick masonry with a rectangular shaped plan. A projection balcony with columns to support its Chajja is on the second floor. A series on decorative brackets have been provided to support the Chajja and a brick jali parapet with a curved feature can be seen on the terrace.
Historical/ Cultural Value	This locality was built by the Panda (priests) and Malla (fishermen) community along the banks of river Ganga. It holds architectural elements of the vernacular architectural style that enhance the historic character of the building and the locality.
Archaeological	low
Historical	low
Architectural	low
Religious	n_a
Social	low
Natural	low
Grade	• III
Association with Ganga	As Allahabad is located on the banks of holy Triveni Sangam, the city holds the title of being a

	'Holy city' and as a result many temples are built here. Triveni Sangam is also the site for the Kumbh Mela. As Allahabad has always been a developing urban settlement many residential localities were built.
State of conservation	• Signs of Deterioration
Threats to the Property	• Inappropriate Additions • Alterations
Source of Information	Md. Moris
Listing done by	1. Mitali Vij 2. Hadia Nehal

GaD/Ald/AldT/148

Question	Response
Image	
Map No.	Ald/AldT/M9
Reference No.	GaD/Ald/AldT/148
Tehsil	• Allahabad Tehsil
Present name of the property	Residence
Past name of the property	Residence
Location	25.455138 81.88379 0 0
Approach	Approximately 150 m from Daragunj road and 200 m from Nag Vasuki temple
Address	113, Bakshi Dada Road, Daraganj, Allahabad.
Surroundings/Building Settings	It is surrounded by residences, temples and is 200 m away from the banks of river Ganga.
Approximate Date of Construction	• 19th century
Precise Date of Construction/ Others	Not Available
Owernship	• Private
Owner's name	Mr. Ashfaq Hussain
Status of Protection	• Unprotected
Property type	• Building
Property Sub-type	• Residential
Property past Use	House
Property present Use	House
Architectural Style	Regional Vernacular Architecture
Architectural Description	It is a single storey building, built in stone and traditional brick masonry with rectangular plan. The front facade is ornamented with three multifoil arch with decorative motifs and a band of cornice with pan-patta decorations; a series of decorative brackets have been provided to support the Chajja. The projected part of the Chajja is included in the terrace which has a low solid parapet.
Historical/ Cultural Value	This locality was built by the Panda (priests) and Malla (fishermen) community along the banks of river Ganga. It holds architectural elements of the vernacular architectural style that enhance the historic character of the building and the locality.
Archaeological	low
Historical	low
Architectural	medium
Religious	low
Social	low
Natural	low
Grade	• III
Association with Ganga	As Allahabad is located on the banks of holy Triveni Sangam, the city holds the title of being a 'Holy city' and as a result many temples are built here. Triveni Sangam is also the site for the Kumbh Mela. As Allahabad has always been a developing urban settlement many residential localities were built.

State of conservation	• Signs of Deterioration
Threats to the Property	• Material Deterioration • Lack of maintenance • Inappropriate Additions • Alterations
Source of Information	Md. Moris
Listing done by	1. Mitali Vij 2. Hadia Nehal

GaD/Ald/AldT/149

Question	Response
Image	
Map No.	Ald/AldT/M9
Reference No.	GaD/Ald/AldT/149
Tehsil	• Allahabad Tehsil
Present name of the property	Residence
Past name of the property	Residence
Location	25.455535 81.883879 0 0
Approach	Approximately 150 m from Daragunj road and 200 m from Nag Vasuki temple
Address	178/443, Dada Bakshi Road, Daraganj, Alllahabad.
Surroundings/Building Settings	It stand in a residential area with temples and is 200 m away from the banks of river Ganga.
Approximate Date of Construction	• 19th century
Precise Date of Construction/ Others	Not Available
Owernship	• Private

Owner's name	Mr. Baldev Chaurasia
Status of Protection	• Unprotected
Property type	• Building
Property Sub-type	• Residential
Property past Use	House
Property present Use	House
Architectural Style	Regional Vernacular Architecture
Architectural Description	It is a double storey building with a square-shaped plan built on a low plinth with a band of pan-patta decorations. There are three wooden doors with wooden lintels on the ground floor with projecting wooden beams and I- sections supporting chajjas. The Chajja is used as a balcony on the first floor. The railings have been damaged and wooden columns are provided to support a tin shade over the balcony. The terrace has a brick parapet , chajja and I-sections followed by brick parapet with jali patterns.
Historical/ Cultural Value	The building belongs to the settlement which is located on the banks of river Ganga where most of the residents used to belong to Mallas (fishermen) and Panda (Priests) community.
Archaeological	low
Historical	low
Architectural	low
Religious	low
Social	low
Natural	low

Grade	• III
Association with Ganga	As Allahabad is located on the banks of holy Triveni Sangam, the city holds the title of being a 'Holy city' and as a result many temples are built here. Triveni Sangam is also the site for the Kumbh Mela. As Allahabad has always been a developing urban settlement many residential localities were built.
State of conservation	• Signs of Deterioration
Threats to the Property	• Material Deterioration • Structural Deterioration • Inappropriate Additions • Alterations
Source of Information	Primary Survey
Listing done by	1. Mitali Vij 2. Hadia Nehal

GaD/Ald/AldT/150

Question	Response
Image	
Image	
Map No.	Ald/AldT/M9
Reference No.	GaD/Ald/AldT/150
Tehsil	• Allahabad Tehsil
Present name of the property	Nag Vasuki Temple
Past name of the property	Nag Vasuki Temple
Location	25.456913 81.884322 0 0
Approach	Approximately 1 km from Daragunj road in the SW direction and 100 m from The banks of river Ganga.
Address	Nirala Marg, Near By Rameshar Mandir, Daraganj Ghat, Allahabad.
Surroundings/Building Settings	It stand in a residential area with temples and is 100 m away from the banks of river Ganga.
Approximate Date of Construction	• 18th century
Precise Date of Construction/ Others	1857
Owernship	• Private
Owner's name	Mr. Shyam Dhar Tripathi
Status of Protection	• Unprotected
Property type	• Precinct
Property Sub-type	• Secular/Religious
Property past Use	Temple
Property present Use	Temple
Architectural Style	Nagara Architectural Style
Architectural Description	It is approached from an arched gateway with a huge multifoil arch, brackets and chajja. The precint consists of main Nag Vasuki temple, one small temple, arched verandah, and sitting with the view of Ganga Ghats. Nag Vasuki temple is a single storey structure with a square plan lying in center on the premises. It is made on a plinth with extensive carvings, approached by 5 steps from all four sides. The facade comprises of semicircular archade with multifoil arches in between of them. Carved niches, Brackets, Chajja, and huge shikhara with urushikhara adds up the beauty of this temple.
Historical/ Cultural Value	A Maratha king Shridhar Bhonsle is believed to have constructed the present temple. A religious fair is held every year near this temple on the occasion of Nag Panchami.
Archaeological	low
Historical	high
Architectural	medium
Religious	high
Social	high

Natural	low
Grade	• IIA
Association with Ganga	As Allahabad is located on the banks of holy Triveni Sangam, the city holds the title of being a 'Holy city' and as a result many temples are built here. Triveni Sangam is also the site for the Kumbh Mela and many religious groups have established their centers.
State of conservation	• Fair
Threats to the Property	• Lack of maintenance • Presence of Polluting Agent
Source of Information	Mr. Shyam Dhar Tripathi
Listing done by	1. Mitali Vij 2. Hadia Nehal

GaD/Ald/AldT/151

Question	Response
Image	
Image	
Map No.	Ald/AldT/M9
Reference No.	GaD/Ald/AldT/151
Tehsil	• Allahabad Tehsil
Present name of the property	Shri Math Baghambari Gaddi
Past name of the property	Shri Math Baghambari Gaddi
Location	25.453815 81.875138 0 0
Approach	on Allahpur road, near Allahpur Water Tank
Address	777/A, Baghambari Road, Allahpur, Tilak Nagar, Allahabad
Surroundings/Building Settings	It stands in a residential area with temples nearby.
Approximate Date of Construction	• 20th century
Precise Date of Construction/ Others	2005

Owernship	• Private
Owner's name	Panchayati Akhada Shri Niranjani, Akhil Bhartiya Akhada Parishad
Status of Protection	• Unprotected
Property type	• Precinct
Property Sub-type	• Secular/Religious
Property past Use	Math
Property present Use	Math
Architectural Style	Regional Vernacular Architecture
Architectural Description	The building is located in a precinct with a Dharamshala, Shiv Mandir, and Gaddi of Swami Narendra Giri ji Maharaj. The Dharamshala (guest house) is of 3 floors with a central courtyard having concrete structures with balconies on each floor and corbel arched corridors on the ground floor. The Shiva Temple in the complex is believed to be 300 years old but the construction is new with heavy ornamentation with stones.
Historical/ Cultural Value	The Shiva temple's shrine in the precinct is believed to be 300 years old.
Archaeological	low
Historical	high
Architectural	low
Religious	high
Social	high
Natural	low
Grade	• IIA

Association with Ganga	The site is 5 km away from the river Ganga and gives accommodation to saints and pujaris from across the country during Kumbh festival.
State of conservation	• Good
Threats to the Property	• Graffiti • Alterations
Source of Information	Mangla Prasad Misra, Tulsi Das Tiwari
Notes	The site is recently constructed with modern building techniques however it is an important pilgrimage center during the Religious Melas of Allahbad.
Listing done by	Mitali Vij and Hadia Nehal

GaD/Ald/AldT/152

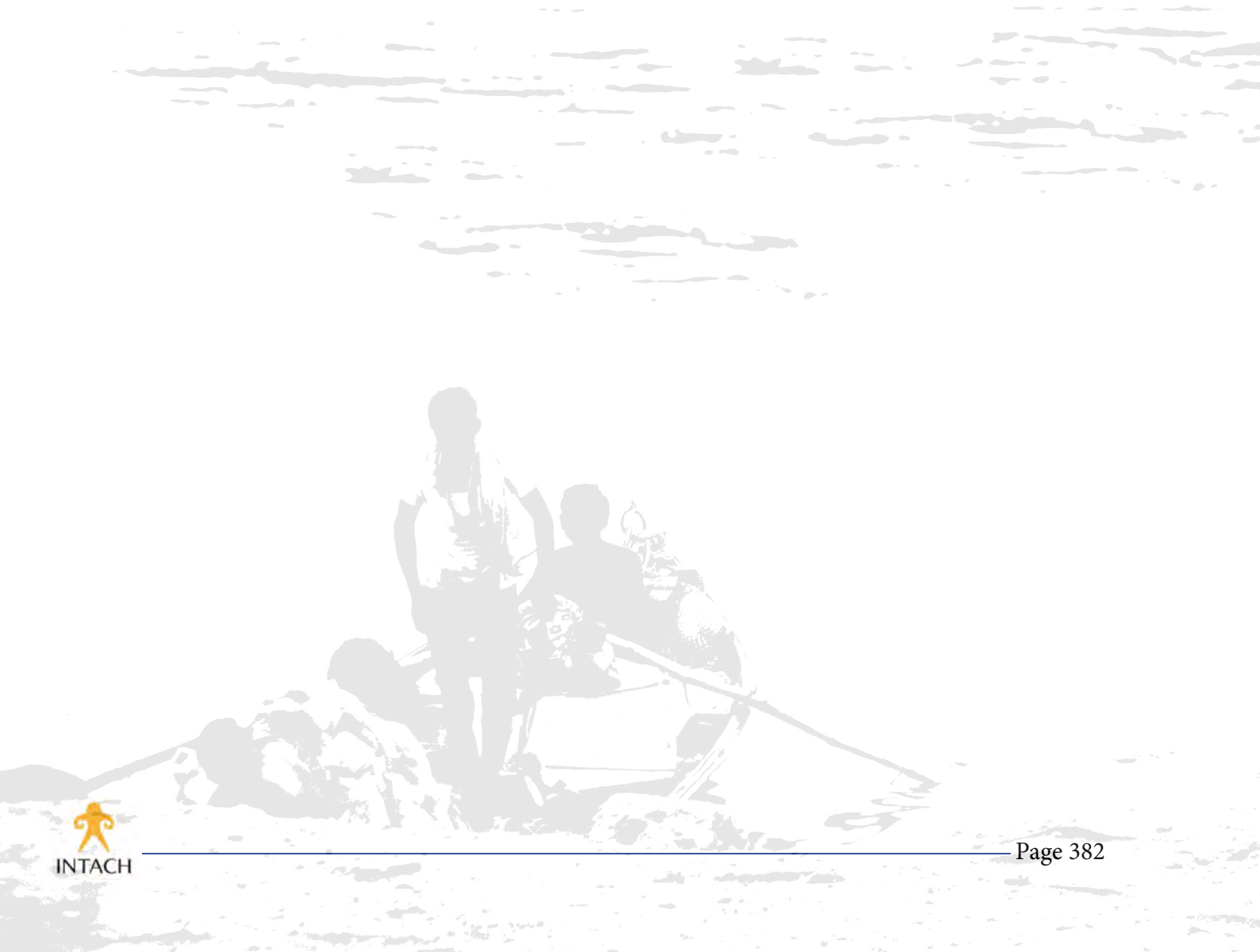
Question	Response
Image	
Map No.	Ald/AldT/M10
Reference No.	GaD/Ald/AldT/152
Tehsil	• Allahabad Tehsil
Present name of the property	Indian Post
Past name of the property	Indian Post
Location	25.45778 81.854355 0 0
Approach	It is located next to the United Bank of India on Panna Lal Road.
Address	29, Panna Lal Rd, Darbhanga Colony, George Town, Allahabad.
Surroundings/Building Settings	It stands in a residential colony surrounded by hospital and Chandrashekar Azad park.
Approximate Date of Construction	• 20th century
Precise Date of Construction/ Others	Not Available
Owernship	• Public
Owner's name	Central Government
Status of Protection	• Central Government
Property type	• Building
Property Sub-type	• Institutional
Property past Use	Post Office
Property present Use	Post Office
Architectural Style	Regional Vernacular Architecture
Architectural Description	The Post office building is a single-storey structure, built on a high plinth. The ground floor has an entrance foyer with round columns with wooden doors and windows. A few windows with chajjas and a terrace can be seen on the first floor. Decorative Brackets have been used to support the chajjas. The building is showing extreme failure in the case of its external appearance due to a lack of maintenance.
Historical/ Cultural Value	The Department of Posts, trading as India Post, is a government-operated postal system in India, which is a subsidiary of the Ministry of Communications. Generally called "the post office" in India, it is the most widely distributed postal system in the world.
Archaeological	low
Historical	high
Architectural	high
Religious	n_a
Social	high
Natural	low
Grade	• IIA
Association with Ganga	This was a part of British settlement in Allahabad. The British captured Allahabad due to the strategic location of the Fort which acted as a convenient mode of

	transportation for trade and communication and a link between Delhi and Calcutta. Allahabad being the urban hub during that period many institutional buildings were built here. As this was a strategic location, military base was established in Allahabad and these buildings are part of British military settlement.
State of conservation	• Signs of Deterioration • Advanced state of Decay
Threats to the Property	• dampness • Material Deterioration • Structural Deterioration • Vegetative growth • Lack of maintenance • Inappropriate Additions • Alterations
Source of Information	Primary Survey
Listing done by	1.Hadia Nehal 2.Abhijit Dhumal

GaD/Ald/AldT/153

Question	Response
Image	
Map No.	Ald/AldT/M10
Reference No.	GaD/Ald/AldT/153
Tehsil	• Allahabad Tehsil
Present name of the property	United Bank of India
Past name of the property	Indian Press
Location	25.457928 81.854508 0 0
Approach	It is next to the Indian Post of the Panna Lal road.
Address	30, Panna Lal Rd, Darbhanga Colony, George Town, Allahabad.
Surroundings/Building Settings	It stands in a residential colony and has a post office, hospital and Chandrashekar Azad park nearby.
Approximate Date of Construction	• 19th century
Precise Date of Construction/ Others	1884
Owernship	• Public
Owner's name	Central Government
Status of Protection	• Unprotected
Property type	• Building
Property Sub-type	• Institutional
Property past Use	Publishing House
Property present Use	Bank
Architectural Style	Colonial Architectural Style
Architectural Description	The building is a single-storey structure. The projection above the lintel level is taken throughout the periphery of the structure. the windows in the hexagonal part of the building are set in pointed blind arches highlighting the keystone. The piping network on the exterior is carried out on the face of the columns. Grills and collapsible doors are used for the building for the purpose of protection.
Historical/ Cultural Value	The Indian Press was founded and registered on 4 June 1884 in Allahabad. In a short time, the printing press earned prestige and reputation for quality printing and honest service. The first and best-printed book in Hindi (today Hindi is India's national language) came out from The Indian Press.
Archaeological	low
Historical	high
Architectural	high
Religious	n_a
Social	high
Natural	low
Grade	• IIA
Association with Ganga	The British captured Allahabad due to the strategic location of the Fort which acted as a convenient mode of transportation for trade and communication and a link between Delhi and Calcutta. As this was a strategic location, military base was established in

	Allahabad. Allahabad being the urban hub during that period many civic buildings were built here.
State of conservation	• Fair
Threats to the Property	• dampness • Material Deterioration • Alterations
Source of Information	Primary survey and Indian Publishing house Website
Listing done by	1.Hadia Nehal 2.Abhijit Dhumal



GaD/Ald/AldT/154

Question	Response
Image	
Map No.	Ald/AldT/M10
Reference No.	GaD/Ald/AldT/154
Tehsil	• Allahabad Tehsil
Present name of the property	Haripada Infirmary
Past name of the property	Haripada Infirmary
Location	25.457581 81.856314 0 0
Approach	It is on Thornhill road, next to Government Animal hospital.
Address	Thornhill Rd, Darbhanga Colony, George Town, Allahabad.
Surroundings/Building Settings	It stands in a residential colony and has a post office, hospital and Chandrashekar Azad park nearby.
Owernship	• Private
Owner's name	Not Available
Status of Protection	• Unprotected
Property type	• Building
Property Sub-type	• Institutional
Property past Use	Infirmary
Property present Use	Infirmary
Architectural Style	Regional Vernacular Architecture
Architectural Description	The Haripada Infirmary is a single-storey structure. The building is of exposed brick type and has been recently white painted in some parts. The building has a three-Pointed arch and Semicircular arch highlighting the keystone on the doors and windows on its exterior. The parapet wall on the terrace is low and ornamented with motifs and cornice bands with pan-patta decoration.
Historical/ Cultural Value	When the capital of North-Western Province had just shifted from Agra to Allahabad, areas in and around its vicinity were lined with Landmark buildings that housed Banks, Theatres, Offices, Shops, and hotels to cater to the British gentry.
Archaeological	low
Historical	high
Architectural	high
Religious	low
Social	high
Natural	low
Grade	• IIA
Association with Ganga	The British captured Allahabad due to the strategic location of the Fort which acted as a convenient mode of transportation for trade and communication and a link between Delhi and Calcutta. As this was a strategic location, military base was established in Allahabad. Allahabad being the urban hub during that period many civic buildings were built here.
State of conservation	• Signs of Deterioration

Threats to the Property	• dampness • Material Deterioration • Vegetative growth • Lack of maintenance • Alterations
Source of Information	Primary Survey
Listing done by	1. Hadia Nehal 2. Abhijit Dhumal

GaD/Ald/AldT/155

Question	Response
Image	
Map No.	Ald/AldT/M10
Reference No.	GaD/Ald/AldT/155
Tehsil	• Allahabad Tehsil
Present name of the property	Bharadwaj Ashram
Past name of the property	Bharadwaj Ashram
Location	25.457581 81.856314 0 0
Approach	It is on Thornhill road, next to Government Animal hospital.
Address	Thornhill Rd, George Town, Allahabad.
Surroundings/Building Settings	It stands in a residential colony and has a post office, hospital and Bharadwaj park nearby.
Approximate Date of Construction	• Others
Precise Date of Construction/ Others	Mythological(The site is Mythological but the construction is fairly recent)
Owernship	• Private
Owner's name	Bidla jan Kalyan Trust
Status of Protection	• Unprotected
Property type	• Building
Property Sub-type	• Secular/Religious
Property past Use	Ashram
Property present Use	Ashram
Architectural Style	Nagara Architectural Style
Architectural Description	The Bharadwaj Ashram temple is a single-storey structure, built on a high plinth approached through a flight of stairs. The temple, colored in red and orange, has three semicircular arches that define the entrance to the structure. The temple has a tin shade supported by columns on either side of the temple stairs. Decorative corbels are provided along the periphery of the temple. The Shikhara has a Kalasa shaped finial with a Trishul over it.
Historical/ Cultural Value	Bharadawaj Ashrama in Allahabad is symbolic of the continuum of Hindu culture and civilization since ages immemorial. During the time of Ram, River Ganga used to flow aside it as it was situated on the banks of the divine river. A shrine marks the spot on which once the hermitage of the sage Bharadwaj stood. Rama had met him and had significant dialogue with him here.
Archaeological	low
Historical	high
Architectural	medium
Religious	high
Social	high
Natural	low
Grade	• IIA
Association with Ganga	As Allahabad is located on the banks of holy Triveni Sangam, the city holds the title of being a 'Holy city' and as a result many temples are built here. Triveni Sangam is also the site for the Kumbh Mela and many

	religious groups have established their centers.
State of conservation	• Fair
Threats to the Property	• Material Deterioration • Alterations • Encroachments
Source of Information	Primary survey and Eastern UP Tourism website
Listing done by	1.Hadia Nehal 2.Abhijit Dhumal

GaD/Ald/AldT/156

Question	Response
Image	
Image	
Map No.	Ald/AldT/M10
Reference No.	GaD/Ald/AldT/156
Tehsil	• Allahabad Tehsil
Present name of the property	Anand Bhawan
Past name of the property	Anand Bhawan
Location	25.459437 81.859909 0 0
Approach	It is located next to the planetarium adn is approached through Allahabad-Pratapgarh Road.
Address	Colnel Ganj, George Town.
Surroundings/Building Settings	It is surrounded with Swaraj Bhawan, markets, shops, residences, planetarium.
Approximate Date of Construction	• 19th century
Precise Date of Construction/ Others	Not Available
Owernship	• Public
Owner's name	State Government
Status of Protection	• State Government
Property type	• Building
Property Sub-type	• Institutional
Property past Use	Residence
Property present Use	Museum
Architectural Style	Regional Vernacular Style
Architectural Description	Built in the 19th century, this structure is two-storeyed and has a high plinth. The top the plinth is surrounded, throughout its periphery, with inverted pan-patta. The structure has a porch framed with arches on its front side which, through steps, also leads to the garden in front of it. Both on the ground and the first floor is a verandah throughout which is framed with arches. On all the different terrace levels of the structure are railings with a harmonious mingling of Italian balusters. It has a colonial-era swimming pool and a courtyard with Nandi sculptures as the courtyard's gate-keepers. On the top of the structure is a chhatri which is framed with arches and is topped with an Onion dome.
Historical/ Cultural Value	Anand Bhawan is a historic house museum in Allahabad, the erstwhile residence of the Nehru family. Bought in the 1930s by Motilal Nehru, the sprawling mansion stood witness to the lives of the likes of Jawaharlal Nehru and Indira Gandhi. Anand Bhawan was donated to the Indian government in 1970 by the then Prime Minister, Indira Gandhi, the granddaughter of Motilal Nehru and the daughter of Jawaharlal Nehru.
Archaeological	low

Historical	high
Architectural	high
Religious	n_a
Social	high
Natural	low
Grade	• IIA
Association with Ganga	The British captured Allahabad due to the strategic location of the Fort which acted as a convenient mode of transportation for trade and communication and a link between Delhi and Calcutta. Allahabad being the urban hub during that period many civic buildings were built here. This building was part of the Indian freedom struggle.
State of conservation	• Good
Threats to the Property	• Material Deterioration • Lack of maintenance • Alterations
Source of Information	Architectural Digest(AD)-Independence(2019) Issue.
Listing done by	1. Mitali Vij 2. Abhijit Dhumal

GaD/Ald/AldT/157

Question	Response
Image	
Image	
Map No.	Ald/AldT/M10
Reference No.	GaD/Ald/AldT/157
Tehsil	• Allahabad Tehsil
Present name of the property	Swaraj Bhawan
Past name of the property	Swaraj Bhawan
Location	25.460177 81.860195 0 0
Approach	It is located near Anand Bhawan Museum and is approached through Allahabad-Pratapgarh Road.
Address	Colnel Ganj, George Town, Allahabad.
Surroundings/Building Settings	It is surrounded with museum, planetarium residences, markets and shops.
Approximate Date of Construction	• 19th century
Precise Date of Construction/ Others	1871
Owernship	• Public
Owner's name	State Government

Status of Protection	• State Government
Property type	• Building
Property Sub-type	• Institutional
Property past Use	Residence
Property present Use	Museum
Architectural Style	Colonial Architectural Style
Architectural Description	This colonial structure is two-storeyed with a high ceiling and has a high plinth. It is a brick structure and has been lime-washed. It has a total number of 42 rooms with an underground room which was used occasionally for meetings. On the external face of the structure is a colonnaded verandah of semicircular arches with a prominent keystone. Some of these arch openings in the verandah have been recently filled. Inside the structure is a courtyard surrounded with colonnaded verandah. In the center of this courtyard is miniature of a fountain that has a base of flower shape and is intricately decorated. On the railings at different levels, Decorative rounded balusters can be seen.
Historical/ Cultural Value	This building, constructed in 1871, was initially called as Mahmud Manzil. This Kothi was bought by Pt. M. L. Nehru in 1898. It was donated in 1930 to the Nation by Moti Lal Nehru who renamed it as Swaraj Bhawan, to be used as the headquarters of the Congress Committee. Ironically, the building envisaged as a point of consolidation of the British Empire became the focus of the struggle against it. This place is the birthplace of Indira Gandhi, India's first woman Prime Minister.
Archaeological	low

Historical	high
Architectural	high
Religious	n_a
Social	high
Natural	low
Grade	• IIA
Association with Ganga	The British captured Allahabad due to the strategic location of the Fort which acted as a convenient mode of transportation for trade and communication and a link between Delhi and Calcutta. Allahabad being the urban hub during that period many civic buildings were built here. This building was part of the Indian freedom struggle.
State of conservation	• Good
Threats to the Property	• Material Deterioration • Lack of maintenance • Alterations
Source of Information	Uttar Pradesh Tourism official website.
Listing done by	1. Mitali Vij 2. Abhijit Dhumal

GaD/Ald/AldT/158

Question	Response
Image	
Image	
Map No.	Ald/AldT/M10
Reference No.	GaD/Ald/AldT/158
Tehsil	• Allahabad Tehsil
Present name of the property	Holy Trinity Church
Past name of the property	Holy Trinity Anglican Church
Location	25.46258 81.860925 0 0
Approach	On Church lane, opposite to the Arts faculty, University of Allahabad
Address	Holy Trinity School, 2, Church Lane, Allahabad
Surroundings/Building Settings	It has hostels, hospital, Bhagat singh park and residences in its surroundings..
Approximate Date of Construction	• 19th century
Precise Date of Construction/ Others	1839
Owernship	• Private
Owner's name	CNI (Church of North India), Dioces of Lucknow
Status of Protection	• Unprotected
Property type	• Building
Property Sub-type	• Secular/Religious
Property past Use	Church
Property present Use	Church
Architectural Style	Colonial Architetcural Style
Architectural Description	It is a single storey builing made on a high plinth, and is well articulated at all levels. Mouldings and architrave emphasize the elegant lines of the structure. Floor is of local stone, plastered walls partially glazed doors and wooden joist and stone patio roof. It stands on 8 Corinthian columns creating the impression of a portico that wraps itself around the church. The Church successfully combines the Palladian temple front with a medieval style church steeple.
Historical/ Cultural Value	The Church was consecrated in 1839 by Bishop Wilson and was designed by Major Smith. The second oldest Church of Allahabad, it houses several memorial plaques of many prominent army personnel killed in the mutiny of 1857 and Gwalior uprising of 1843. Among them, are William Mumford, after whom a colony Mumford ganj is named. Today, the Church compound also houses a boys school and some houses of the church beneficiaries.
Archaeological	high

Historical	high
Architectural	high
Religious	high
Social	medium
Natural	medium
Grade	• I
Association with Ganga	The Church is the 2nd oldest church in Allahabad, was built in the British era when Britishers used to travel from Kolkata and Banaras to Allahabad by the mode of water transport. The church constructed about 3 Km from the river Ganga was used as a landmark. When the Britishers used to come by boat the Steeple of the church acted as a landmark.
State of conservation	• Fair
Threats to the Property	• Lack of maintenance • Alterations • Poor Infrastructure
Source of Information	Professor Irene Das and http://allahabaddekho.com
Listing done by	Hadia Nehal and Mitali Vij

GaD/Ald/AldT/159

Question	Response
Image	
Map No.	Ald/AldT/M10
Reference No.	GaD/Ald/AldT/159
Tehsil	• Allahabad Tehsil
Present name of the property	Vivekananda Administration Block
Past name of the property	Vivekananda Administration Block
Location	25.46469 81.859406 0 0
Approach	It is accessible from the entrance gate of the University's English Faculty campus.
Address	Allahabad University, Old Katra, Allahabad.
Surroundings/Building Settings	It is surrounded by Art Faculty University of Allahabad and Science Faculty University of Allahabad.
Approximate Date of Construction	• 20th century
Precise Date of Construction/ Others	1910
Owernship	• Public
Owner's name	Central Government
Status of Protection	• Unprotected
Property type	• Building
Property Sub-type	• Institutional
Property past Use	Administration Block
Property present Use	Administration Block
Architectural Style	Indo-Sarcenic Architectural Style
Architectural Description	The Administration Block building is a three-storey structure. Its outer perimeter consists of stone arches supported between brickwork in lime mortar and lime plaster. Chhatris are provided at all the prominent corners of the building. The outer envelope of the front building consists of stone arches on columns between brick walls and are dealt symmetrically.
Historical/ Cultural Value	Allahabad University established on 23rd September 1887, is the fourth oldest university of India after Calcutta, Bombay and Madras University. Sir William Muir, then Lt. governor of United Provinces conceived the idea of a large central college at Allahabad which later developed into a university, as he found that a strong wish prevailed among the chief people of the place for a better means of education at Allahabad.
Archaeological	low
Historical	high
Architectural	high
Religious	n_a
Social	high
Natural	low
Grade	• IIA
Association with Ganga	This was a part of British settlement in Allahabad. The British captured Allahabad due

	to the strategic location of the Fort which acted as a convenient mode of transportation for trade and communication and a link between Delhi and Calcutta. Allahabad being the urban hub during that period many institutional buildings were built here. As this was a strategic location, military base was established in Allahabad and these buildings are part of British military settlement.
State of conservation	• Signs of Deterioration
Threats to the Property	• dampness • Material Deterioration
Source of Information	Primary Survey and University of Allahabad official website
Listing done by	1.Hadia Nehal 2.Abhijit Dhumal

GaD/Ald/AldT/160

Question	Response
Image	
Map No.	Ald/AldT/M10
Reference No.	GaD/Ald/AldT/160
Tehsil	• Allahabad Tehsil
Present name of the property	Senate Hall
Past name of the property	Senate Hall
Location	25.465086 81.860035 0 0
Approach	It is located next to the Vivekananda Administration block.
Address	Allahabad University, Old Katra, Allahabad.
Surroundings/Building Settings	It is surrounded by Art Faculty University of Allahabad and Science Faculty University of Allahabad.
Approximate Date of Construction	• 20th century
Precise Date of Construction/ Others	03/08/1912
Owernship	• Public
Owner's name	Central Government
Status of Protection	• Unprotected
Property type	• Building
Property Sub-type	• Institutional
Property past Use	University Office
Property present Use	University Office
Architectural Style	Indo-Sarcenic Architectural Style
Architectural Description	The Senate Hall building is a three-storey structure. The tower of this structure is four-storeys high. The structure is of exposed brick work on the front and is embellished with stone arches and canopies. The hall inside the structure is of double height and has a tiled sloping roof. Chhatris are provided at all noticeable corners of the structure.
Historical/ Cultural Value	The University Senate hall was designed by Engineer Sir Sweenton Jacob. It was opened by the Lieutenant-Governor, Sir John Hewett, in 1912.
Archaeological	low
Historical	high
Architectural	high
Religious	n_a
Social	high
Natural	low
Grade	• IIA
Association with Ganga	This was a part of British settlement in Allahabad. The British captured Allahabad due to the strategic location of the Fort which acted as a convenient mode of transportation for trade and communication and a link between Delhi and Calcutta. Allahabad being the urban hub during that period many institutional buildings were built here. As this was a strategic location, military base was

	established in Allahabad and these buildings are part of British military settlement.
State of conservation	• Signs of Deterioration
Threats to the Property	• dampness • Material Deterioration • Structural Deterioration • Lack of maintenance
Source of Information	Primary Survey and University of Allahabad official website
Listing done by	1.Hadia Nehal 2.Abhijit Dhumal

GaD/Ald/AldT/161

Question	Response
Image	
Map No.	Ald/AldT/M10
Reference No.	GaD/Ald/AldT/161
Tehsil	• Allahabad Tehsil
Present name of the property	English Department
Past name of the property	English Department
Location	25.465927 81.860398 0 0
Approach	It is located next to the Senate Hall and opposite to the Central Library.
Address	Allahabad University, Old Katra, Allahabad.
Surroundings/Building Settings	It is surrounded by Art Faculty University of Allahabad and Science Faculty University of Allahabad.
Approximate Date of Construction	• 20th century
Precise Date of Construction/ Others	1922
Owernship	• Public
Owner's name	Central Government
Status of Protection	• Unprotected
Property type	• Building
Property Sub-type	• Institutional
Property past Use	English Department
Property present Use	English Department
Architectural Style	Indo-Sarcenic Architectural Style
Architectural Description	The English Department building is three-storey structure. Chhatris are provided at every prominent corner of the building. The outer premises consists of stone arches supported between brickwork in lime mortar and lime plaster.
Historical/ Cultural Value	The Department of English and Modern European languages, University of Allahabad, has a unique distinction of being one of the oldest English Departments in the country. Established in 1922, it was part of the British plan of westernizing the natives of the land through education, "the white man's burden".
Archaeological	low
Historical	high
Architectural	high
Religious	n_a
Social	high
Natural	low
Grade	• IIA
Association with Ganga	This was a part of British settlement in Allahabad. The British captured Allahabad due to the strategic location of the Fort which acted as a convenient mode of transportation for trade and communication and a link between Delhi and Calcutta. Allahabad being the urban hub during that period many institutional buildings were built here. As this was a strategic location, military base was

	established in Allahabad and these buildings are part of British military settlement.
State of conservation	• Signs of Deterioration
Threats to the Property	• dampness • Material Deterioration • Structural Deterioration
Source of Information	Primary Survey and University of Allahabad official website
Listing done by	1.Hadia Nehal 2.Abhijit Dhumal

GaD/Ald/AldT/162

Question	Response
Image	
Map No.	Ald/AldT/M10
Reference No.	GaD/Ald/AldT/162
Tehsil	• Allahabad Tehsil
Present name of the property	Department of Medieval and Modern history
Past name of the property	Department of Medieval and Modern history
Location	25.466686 81.857965 0 0
Approach	It is located behind University's Sanskrit Department.
Address	Allahabad University, Old Katra, Allahabad.
Surroundings/Building Settings	It is amidst Art Faculty University of Allahabad and Science Faculty University of Allahabad.
Approximate Date of Construction	• 20th century
Precise Date of Construction/ Others	Not Available
Owernship	• Public
Owner's name	Central Government
Status of Protection	• Unprotected
Property type	• Building
Property Sub-type	• Institutional
Property past Use	Department of Medieval and Modern history
Property present Use	Department of Medieval and Modern history
Architectural Style	Colonial Architectural Style
Architectural Description	It is a double storeyed building which is rectangular in plan and has high plinth. The key features of the building are round arches, pilasters and cornices with dentils. The primary building material is traditional bricks.
Historical/ Cultural Value	The Department of Medieval and Modern History, established in 1912 is a part of the Allahabad University. Allahabad University established on 23rd September 1887, is the fourth oldest university of India after Calcutta, Bombay and Madras University. Sir William Muir, then Lt. governor of United Provinces conceived the idea of a large central college at Allahabad which later developed into a university, as he found that a strong wish for a better means of education at Allahabad.
Archaeological	low
Historical	high
Architectural	high
Religious	n_a
Social	high
Natural	low
Grade	• IIA
Association with Ganga	This was a part of British settlement in Allahabad. The British captured Allahabad due to the strategic location of the Fort which acted as a convenient mode of

	transportation for trade and communication and a link between Delhi and Calcutta. Allahabad being the urban hub during that period many institutional buildings were built here. As this was a strategic location, military base was established in Allahabad and these buildings are part of British military settlement.
State of conservation	• Signs of Deterioration
Threats to the Property	• dampness • Material Deterioration • Lack of maintenance
Source of Information	Primary Survey and University of Allahabad official website
Listing done by	1.Hadia Nehal 2.Abhijit Dhumal

GaD/Ald/AldT/163

Question	Response
Image	
Map No.	Ald/AldT/M10
Reference No.	GaD/Ald/AldT/163
Tehsil	• Allahabad Tehsil
Present name of the property	Department of Philosophy
Past name of the property	Department of Philosophy
Location	25.466571 81.857974 0 0
Approach	It is located next to the Department of Medieval and Modern history
Address	Allahabad University, Old Katra, Allahabad.
Surroundings/Building Settings	It is surrounded by Art Faculty University of Allahabad and Science Faculty University of Allahabad.
Approximate Date of Construction	• 20th century
Precise Date of Construction/ Others	Not Available
Owernship	• Public
Owner's name	Central Government
Status of Protection	• Unprotected
Property type	• Building
Property Sub-type	• Institutional
Property past Use	Department of Philosophy
Property present Use	Department of Philosophy
Architectural Style	Colonial Architectural Style
Architectural Description	The Department building is a two-storey structure. A ramp, at the entrance, has been recently constructed for the provision of accessibility to disabled people. The building has been recently painted in yellow color, before which it was brick exposed.
Historical/ Cultural Value	Established in 1922, the Department of Philosophy, University of Allahabad, Allahabad, is one of the oldest philosophy departments in the country. Allahabad University established on 23rd September 1887, is the fourth oldest university of India after Calcutta, Bombay and Madras University conceived by Sir William Muir, then Lt. governor of United Provinces.
Archaeological	low
Historical	high
Architectural	high
Religious	n_a
Social	high
Natural	low
Grade	• IIA
Association with Ganga	This was a part of British settlement in Allahabad. The British captured Allahabad due to the strategic location of the Fort which acted as a convenient mode of transportation for trade and communication and a link between Delhi and Calcutta. Allahabad being the urban hub during that period many institutional buildings were built here. As this was a strategic location, military base was established in Allahabad and

	these buildings are part of British military settlement.
State of conservation	• Signs of Deterioration
Threats to the Property	• dampness • Material Deterioration • Lack of maintenance
Source of Information	Primary Survey and University of Allahabad official website
Listing done by	1.Hadia Nehal 2.Abhijit Dhumal

GaD/Ald/AldT/164

Question	Response
Image	
Map No.	Ald/AldT/M10
Reference No.	GaD/Ald/AldT/164
Tehsil	• Allahabad Tehsil
Present name of the property	Economics Department
Past name of the property	Economics Department
Location	25.46634 81.857555 0 0
Approach	It is located next to University's Philosophy Department.
Address	Allahabad University, Old Katra, Allahabad.
Surroundings/Building Settings	It is surrounded by Art Faculty University of Allahabad and Science Faculty University of Allahabad.
Approximate Date of Construction	• 20th century
Precise Date of Construction/ Others	Not Available
Owernship	• Public
Owner's name	Central Government
Status of Protection	• Unprotected
Property type	• Building
Property Sub-type	• Institutional
Property past Use	Economics Department
Property present Use	Economics Department

Architectural Style	Colonial Architectural Style
Architectural Description	The Department building is a two-storey structure. The building, which was brick exposed, has now been colored in yellow. A combination of Semicircle Arch and Pointed Arch can be seen in the building. A variation in parapet wall designs can be seen at different levels of the structure.
Historical/ Cultural Value	Allahabad University has always occupied an esteemed place among the universities of India for over a century now. Established on 23rd September 1887, it is the fourth oldest university of India after Calcutta, Bombay and Madras University. Sir William Muir, then Lt. governor of United Provinces conceived the idea of a large central college at Allahabad which later developed into a university, as he found that a strong wish prevailed among the chief people of the place for a better means of education at Allahabad.
Archaeological	low
Historical	high
Architectural	high
Religious	n_a
Social	high
Natural	low
Grade	• IIA
Association with Ganga	This was a part of British settlement in Allahabad. The British captured Allahabad due to the strategic location of the Fort which acted as a convenient mode of transportation for trade and

	communication and a link between Delhi and Calcutta. Allahabad being the urban hub during that period many institutional buildings were built here. As this was a strategic location, military base was established in Allahabad and these buildings are part of British military settlement.
State of conservation	• Signs of Deterioration
Threats to the Property	• dampness • Material Deterioration
Source of Information	Primary Survey and University of Allahabad official website
Listing done by	1.Hadia Nehal 2.Abhijit Dhumal

GaD/Ald/AldT/165

Question	Response
Image	
Map No.	Ald/AldT/M10
Reference No.	GaD/Ald/AldT/165
Tehsil	• Allahabad Tehsil
Present name of the property	Sir G. N. Jha Hostel
Past name of the property	Sir G. N. Jha Hostel
Location	25.466495 81.855318 0 0
Approach	It is located on the opposite side of Sir P. C. Banerjee hostel.
Address	Allahabad University, Old Katra, Allahabad.
Surroundings/Building Settings	It is surrounded by Art Faculty University of Allahabad and Science Faculty University of Allahabad.
Approximate Date of Construction	• 20th century
Precise Date of Construction/ Others	1927
Owernship	• Public
Owner's name	Central Government
Status of Protection	• Unprotected
Property type	• Building
Property Sub-type	• Institutional
Property past Use	Hostel
Property present Use	Hostel
Architectural Style	Colonial Architectural Style
Architectural Description	This Hostel building is a two-storey structure. The roofing system for this hostel is of Flat roof type. The Chajjas provided over the windows are of sloping type and are supported by decorative brackets. The sloping projection over the ventilators is taken throughout the periphery of the structure.
Historical/ Cultural Value	The hostel was named Sir G. N. Jha, the Vice Chancellor of Allahabad University(1923-32), in his honour. Allahabad University established on 23rd September 1887, is the fourth oldest university of India after Calcutta, Bombay and Madras University conceived by Sir William Muir, then Lt. governor of United Provinces.
Archaeological	low
Historical	high
Architectural	high
Religious	n_a
Social	high
Natural	low
Grade	• IIA
Association with Ganga	This was a part of British settlement in Allahabad. The British captured Allahabad due to the strategic location of the Fort which acted as a convenient mode of transportation for trade and communication and a link between Delhi and Calcutta. Allahabad being the urban hub during that period many institutional buildings were built here. As this was a strategic location, military base was

	established in Allahabad and these buildings are part of British military settlement.
State of conservation	• Signs of Deterioration
Threats to the Property	• dampness • Material Deterioration • Lack of maintenance • Graffiti
Source of Information	Primary Survey and University of Allahabad official website
Listing done by	1.Hadia Nehal 2.Abhijit Dhumal

GaD/Ald/AldT/166

Question	Response
Image	
Map No.	Ald/AldT/M10
Reference No.	GaD/Ald/AldT/166
Tehsil	• Allahabad Tehsil
Present name of the property	Sir P. C. Banerjee hostel
Past name of the property	Sir P. C. Banerjee hostel
Location	25.466336 81.8555256 0 0
Approach	It is located behind Sir Sunder Lal hostel.
Address	Allahabad University, Old Katra, Allahabad.
Surroundings/Building Settings	It is surrounded by Art Faculty University of Allahabad and Science Faculty University of Allahabad.
Approximate Date of Construction	• 20th century
Precise Date of Construction/ Others	1916
Owernship	• Public
Owner's name	Central Government
Status of Protection	• Unprotected
Property type	• Building
Property Sub-type	• Institutional
Property past Use	Hostel
Property present Use	Hostel
Architectural Style	Regional Vernacular Architecture
Architectural Description	This Hostel building is a two-storey structure. The common hall of the building is located just opposite the front porch and appears to be a relatively later construction. The four corners of the building are articulated with Awadhi Chhatris.
Historical/ Cultural Value	A university hostel, it was also known as Law Hostel is a part of Sir S. S. Lal Hostel. In 1930, the west building was named Sir P. C. Banerjee, The Vice-Chancellor of the Allahabad University, in his honor.
Archaeological	low
Historical	high
Architectural	high
Religious	n_a
Social	high
Natural	low
Grade	• IIA
Association with Ganga	This was a part of British settlement in Allahabad. The British captured Allahabad due to the strategic location of the Fort which acted as a convenient mode of transportation for trade and communication and a link between Delhi and Calcutta. Allahabad being the urban hub during that period many institutional buildings were built here. As this was a strategic location, military base was established in Allahabad and these buildings are part of British military settlement.

State of conservation	• Fair
Threats to the Property	• dampness • Material Deterioration • Alterations
Source of Information	Primary Survey and University of Allahabad official website
Listing done by	1.Hadia Nehal 2.Abhijit Dhumal

GaD/Ald/AldT/167

Question	Response
Image	
Reference No.	GaD/Ald/AldT/167
Tehsil	• Allahabad Tehsil
Present name of the property	Holland Hall
Past name of the property	Holland Hall
Location	25.464317 81.858238 0 0
Approach	It's main entrance is from the Shobhnath Singh Road.
Address	Allahabad University, University road, Old Katra.
Surroundings/Building Settings	It is surrounded by Art Faculty University of Allahabad and Science Faculty University of Allahabad.
Approximate Date of Construction	• 20th century
Precise Date of Construction/ Others	Not Available
Owernship	• Public
Owner's name	Central Government
Status of Protection	• Unprotected
Property type	• Precinct
Property Sub-type	• Institutional
Property past Use	Hostel
Property present Use	Hostel

Architectural Style	Regional Vernacular Architecture
Architectural Description	This hostel building is a two-storey structure. The corners are marked by projected octagonal shaped structure which are topped with chattri.
Historical/ Cultural Value	Opened by the Church of Missionary Society, it was transferred to the management of American Presbyterian Mission. Another wing was added in 1909. It is now named after the first warden of the hostel Rev. E. S. Holland.
Archaeological	low
Historical	high
Architectural	high
Religious	n_a
Social	high
Natural	low
Grade	• IIA
Association with Ganga	It is located in close proximity to river Ganga. As Allahabad was the capital during the British period, it contains several institutional and civic buildings.
State of conservation	• Fair
Threats to the Property	• dampness • Material Deterioration
Source of Information	University of Allahabad official website
Listing done by	1.Hadia Nehal 2.Abhijit Dhumal

GaD/Ald/AldT/168

Question	Response
Image	
Map No.	Ald/AldT/M10
Reference No.	GaD/Ald/AldT/168
Tehsil	• Allahabad Tehsil
Present name of the property	Sir Sunder Lal Hostel
Past name of the property	Sir Sunder Lal Hostel
Location	25.464131 81.856304 0 0
Approach	It is located on the opposite side of the Holland Hall hostel.
Address	Allahabad University, University Road, Old Katra, Allahabad.
Surroundings/Building Settings	It is surrounded by Art Faculty University of Allahabad and Science Faculty University of Allahabad.
Approximate Date of Construction	• 20th century
Precise Date of Construction/ Others	1916
Owernship	• Public
Owner's name	Central Government
Status of Protection	• Unprotected
Property type	• Building
Property Sub-type	• Institutional
Property past Use	Hostel
Property present Use	Hostel
Architectural Style	Regional Vernacular Architecture
Architectural Description	This hostel building is a two-storey structure. Awadhi Chhatris are used at prominent corners. The building, which was previously brick-exposed, is now been painted in the shades of red and yellow. The arcade corridors of the building are arranged towards the inside of the open quadrangle, with a central porch and three rooms.
Historical/ Cultural Value	The hostel was constructed in the name of Law Hostel in the year 1916. The hostel is presently known in the name of Sir Sunder Lal who was the first Indian Vice Chancellor of Allahabad University and founder Vice Chancellor of Banaras Hindu University.
Archaeological	low
Historical	high
Architectural	high
Religious	n_a
Social	high
Natural	low
Grade	• IIA
Association with Ganga	This was a part of British settlement in Allahabad. The British captured Allahabad due to the strategic location of the Fort which acted as a convenient mode of transportation for trade and communication and a link between Delhi and Calcutta. Allahabad being the urban hub during that period many institutional buildings were built here. As this was a strategic location, military base was

	established in Allahabad and these buildings are part of British military settlement.
State of conservation	• Good
Threats to the Property	• dampness • Alterations
Source of Information	Primary Survey and University of Allahabad official website
Listing done by	1.Hadia Nehal 2.Abhijit Dhumal

GaD/Ald/AldT/169

Question	Response
Image	
Map No.	Ald/AldT/M10
Reference No.	GaD/Ald/AldT/169
Tehsil	• Allahabad Tehsil
Present name of the property	Physical Education Department
Past name of the property	Physical Education Department
Location	25.461235 81.854767 0 0
Approach	It is on the left side from the main entrance of the Science campus.
Address	Allahabad University, Colnel Ganj, George Town, Allahabad.
Surroundings/Building Settings	It is surrounded by Art Faculty University of Allahabad and Science Faculty University of Allahabad.
Approximate Date of Construction	• 20th century
Precise Date of Construction/ Others	1941
Owernship	• Public
Owner's name	Central Government
Status of Protection	• Unprotected
Property type	• Structure
Property Sub-type	• Institutional
Property past Use	Swimming Pool
Property present Use	Swimming Pool
Architectural Style	Regional Vernacular Architecture
Architectural Description	It is a single storeyed building which is rectangular in plan and has low plinth. The key features of the building are pointed arches and sloping roof.
Historical/ Cultural Value	Allahabad University has always occupied an esteemed place among the universities of India for over a century now. Established on 23rd September 1887, it is the fourth oldest university of India after Calcutta, Bombay and Madras University. Sir William Muir, then Lt. governor of United Provinces conceived the idea of a large central college at Allahabad which later developed into a university, as he found that a strong wish prevailed among the chief people of the place for a better means of education at Allahabad. Being deeply impressed with the same conviction, He held his first Darbar here to urge upon those present the necessity of showing that they were sincere and in earnest, by contributing to the work. The appeal was widely and liberally met.
Archaeological	low
Historical	high
Architectural	low
Religious	n_a
Social	high
Natural	low
Grade	• IIB
Association with Ganga	This was a part of British settlement in Allahabad. The

	British captured Allahabad due to the strategic location of the Fort which acted as a convenient mode of transportation for trade and communication and a link between Delhi and Calcutta. Allahabad being the urban hub during that period many institutional buildings were built here. As this was a strategic location, military base was established in Allahabad and these buildings are part of British military settlement.
State of conservation	• Signs of Deterioration
Threats to the Property	• dampness • Material Deterioration • Lack of maintenance
Source of Information	Primary Survey and University of Allahabad official website
Listing done by	1.Hadia Nehal 2.Abhijit Dhumal

GaD/Ald/AldT/170

Question	Response
Image	
Map No.	Ald/AldT/M10
Reference No.	GaD/Ald/AldT/170
Tehsil	• Allahabad Tehsil
Present name of the property	Amarantha Jha Hostel
Past name of the property	Muir Hostel
Location	25.46154 81.855285 0 0
Approach	It is next to the entrance gate of the University's Science Faculty campus.
Address	Allahabad University, Colnel Ganj, George Town, Allahabad.
Surroundings/Building Settings	It is surrounded by Art Faculty University of Allahabad and Science Faculty University of Allahabad.
Approximate Date of Construction	• 19th century
Precise Date of Construction/ Others	1885
Owernship	• Public
Owner's name	Central Government
Status of Protection	• Unprotected
Property type	• Building
Property Sub-type	• Institutional
Property past Use	Hostel of Muir Central College
Property present Use	Hostel of Allahabad University
Architectural Style	Indo-Sarcenic Architectural Style
Architectural Description	The Amarantha Jha Hostel is a two-storey structure. The building has deep verandahs and gable type of roofing. Mughal arches are used to support the Jack-arch roofed verandah and octagonal Mughal pillars.
Historical/ Cultural Value	Earlier the building was known as University hostel. In 1923, in memory of Sir Muir, it was changed to Muir Hostel. Later with expansion, more students could be accommodated in the hostel. After the expansion, this building was named after Sir Amarnath Jha(three times Vice-Chancellor) who was also the son of Sri Ganganath Jha.
Archaeological	low
Historical	high
Architectural	high
Religious	n_a
Social	high
Natural	low
Grade	• IIA
Association with Ganga	This was a part of British settlement in Allahabad. The British captured Allahabad due to the strategic location of the Fort which acted as a convenient mode of transportation for trade and communication and a link between Delhi and Calcutta. Allahabad being the urban hub during that period many institutional buildings were built here. As this was a strategic location, military base was established in Allahabad and

	these buildings are part of British military settlement.
State of conservation	• Signs of Deterioration
Threats to the Property	• dampness • Material Deterioration • Vegetative growth
Source of Information	Primary Survey and University of Allahabad official website
Listing done by	1.Hadia Nehal 2.Abhijit Dhumal

GaD/Ald/AldT/171

Question	Response
Image	
Map No.	Ald/AldT/M10
Reference No.	GaD/Ald/AldT/171
Tehsil	• Allahabad Tehsil
Present name of the property	Muslim Hostel
Past name of the property	Muslim Hostel
Location	25.459787 81.853951 0 0
Approach	It is situated next to the Department of Physical Education.
Address	Colnel Ganj, George Town, Allahabad.
Surroundings/Building Settings	It is surrounded by Art Faculty University of Allahabad and Science Faculty University of Allahabad.
Approximate Date of Construction	• 19th century
Precise Date of Construction/ Others	1892
Owernship	• Public
Owner's name	Central Government
Status of Protection	• Unprotected
Property type	• Building
Property Sub-type	• Institutional
Property past Use	Hostel
Property present Use	Hostel
Architectural Style	Indo-Sarcenic Architectural Style
Architectural Description	The Muslim Hostel building is a two-storey structure. The Hostel is dominated with the use of Oriental Arches. The use of Mughal style dome distinguishes it from the other structures in the university. Battlements are used in the form of parapet wall. Contemporary Corbels are used to support heavy loads.
Historical/ Cultural Value	The Muslim Boarding House (popularly called Muslim Hostel) is the oldest of all the university hostels for it was constructed in 1896-97.
Archaeological	low
Historical	high
Architectural	high
Religious	medium
Social	high
Natural	low
Grade	• IIA
Association with Ganga	This was a part of British settlement in Allahabad. The British captured Allahabad due to the strategic location of the Fort which acted as a convenient mode of transportation for trade and communication and a link between Delhi and Calcutta. Allahabad being the urban hub during that period many institutional buildings were built here. As this was a strategic location, military base was established in Allahabad and these buildings are part of British military settlement.

State of conservation	• Signs of Deterioration
Threats to the Property	• dampness • Nuisance of animals • Alterations
Source of Information	Primary Survey and University of Allahabad Website
Listing done by	1.Hadia Nehal 2.Abhijit Dhumal



GaD/Ald/AldT/172

Question	Response
Image	
Map No.	Ald/AldT/M10
Reference No.	GaD/Ald/AldT/172
Tehsil	• Allahabad Tehsil
Present name of the property	Botany department
Past name of the property	Botany department
Location	25.460981 81.853722 0 0
Approach	It is the first building from the main entrance of the University's Science Department campus.
Address	Colnel Ganj, George Town, Allahabad.
Surroundings/Building Settings	It is surrounded by Art Faculty University of Allahabad and Science Faculty University of Allahabad.
Approximate Date of Construction	• 19th century
Precise Date of Construction/ Others	1923
Owernship	• Public
Owner's name	Central Government
Status of Protection	• Unprotected
Property type	• Building
Property Sub-type	• Institutional
Property past Use	Botany Department
Property present Use	Botany Department
Architectural Style	Indo-Sarcenic Architectural Style
Architectural Description	The Botanical Department building is dominated with the use of Oriental Arches. The Department is a two-storey structure. Battlements are used in the form of parapet wall. Contemporary Corbels are used to support heavy loads. The piping network on the external walls is taken from between two arches.
Historical/ Cultural Value	The Department of Botany came into existence in 1923 and it is one of the oldest University Departments of Botany in the country. The Department is known for its multidisciplinary character and has earned international recognition for its standards of teaching and research.
Archaeological	low
Historical	high
Architectural	high
Religious	n_a
Social	high
Natural	low
Grade	• IIA
Association with Ganga	This was a part of British settlement in Allahabad. The British captured Allahabad due to the strategic location of the Fort which acted as a convenient mode of transportation for trade and communication and a link between Delhi and Calcutta. Allahabad being the urban hub during that period many

	institutional buildings were built here. As this was a strategic location, military base was established in Allahabad and these buildings are part of British military settlement.
State of conservation	• Good
Threats to the Property	• dampness • Alterations
Source of Information	Primary Survey and University of Allahabad official website
Listing done by	1.Hadia Nehal 2.Abhijit Dhumal

GaD/Ald/AldT/173

Question	Response
Image	
Map No.	Ald/AldT/M10
Reference No.	GaD/Ald/AldT/173
Tehsil	• Allahabad Tehsil
Present name of the property	J. k. Institute of Applied Science and Technology
Past name of the property	J. k. Institute of Applied Science and Technology
Location	25.45927 81.852119 0 0
Approach	It is behind University's Center of Computer Education
Address	Allahabad University, Colnel Ganj, George Town, Allahabad.
Surroundings/Building Settings	It is surrounded by Art Faculty University of Allahabad and Science Faculty University of Allahabad.
Approximate Date of Construction	• 20th century
Precise Date of Construction/ Others	14/01/1949
Owernship	• Public
Owner's name	Central Government
Status of Protection	• Unprotected
Property type	• Structure
Property Sub-type	• Institutional
Property past Use	Institute of Applied Science and Technology
Property present Use	Institute of Applied Science and Technology
Architectural Style	Indo-Sarcenic Architectural Style
Architectural Description	The structure is a three-storey structure. The Arch used in the structure is of Oriental type. The top of the central part of the front facade has a dominant dome which distinguishes it from the other structures in the campus.
Historical/ Cultural Value	The department is older than any of the IITs. Its foundation stone was laid by Late Pt. Jawaharlal Nehru on April 14th 1949 and it was formally inaugurated by him on April 4th 1956. It was named as J.K. Trust contributed for the construction of the complete building structure. It is a pioneer department in the country today for teaching and research in the discipline of electronics, communication and computer science.
Archaeological	low
Historical	high
Architectural	high
Religious	n_a
Social	high
Natural	low
Grade	• IIA
Association with Ganga	This was a part of British settlement in Allahabad. The British captured Allahabad due to the strategic location of the Fort which acted as a convenient mode of transportation for trade and communication and a link between Delhi and Calcutta.

	Allahabad being the urban hub during that period many institutional buildings were built here. As this was a strategic location, military base was established in Allahabad and these buildings are part of British military settlement.
State of conservation	• Fair
Threats to the Property	• dampness • Material Deterioration
Source of Information	University of Allahabad official website
Listing done by	1.Hadia Nehal 2.Abhijit Dhumal

GaD/Ald/AldT/174

Question	Response
Image	
Reference No.	GaD/Ald/AldT/174
Tehsil	• Allahabad Tehsil
Present name of the property	University Well
Past name of the property	University Well
Location	25.459805 81.851022 0 0
Approach	It is situated on the opposite side of the Vijaynagram Hall.
Address	Allahabad University, George Town, Allahabad, Uttar Pradesh.
Surroundings/Building Settings	It is located inside the Allahabad University's Science faculty campus.
Approximate Date of Construction	• 19th century
Precise Date of Construction/ Others	Not Available
Owernship	• Public
Owner's name	Central Government
Status of Protection	• Unprotected
Property type	• Structure
Property Sub-type	• Institutional
Property past Use	Well
Property present Use	Well
Architectural Style	Regional Vernacular Style
Architectural Description	The University well has octagonal shaped plinth and has been arcaded with Oriental Arches. Contemporary brackets are used below the sloping cornice projection. Hemispherical Dome is seen above the structure with octagonal drum as support.
Historical/ Cultural Value	Built in the 19th century, this well was used as a source of water for the University's institutional building.
Archaeological	low
Historical	high
Architectural	high
Religious	n_a
Social	high
Natural	low
Grade	• IIA
Association with Ganga	This was a part of British settlement in Allahabad. The British captured Allahabad due to the strategic location of the Fort which acted as a convenient mode of transportation for trade and communication and a link between Delhi and Calcutta. Allahabad being the urban hub during that period many institutional buildings were built here.

State of conservation	• Signs of Deterioration
Threats to the Property	• Material Deterioration • Inappropriate Additions
Source of Information	Primary Survey
Listing done by	1. Hadia Nehal 2. Abhijit Dhumal

GaD/Ald/AldT/175

Question	Response
Image	
Map No.	Ald/AldT/M10
Reference No.	GaD/Ald/AldT/175
Tehsil	• Allahabad Tehsil
Present name of the property	Vijaynagram hall
Past name of the property	Muir Central College
Location	25.460041 81.851803 0 0
Approach	It is approached through University road or Kamala Nehru road and is on the opposite side of the Allahabad University's play ground.
Address	Allahabad University, George Town, Allahabad, Uttar Pradesh.
Surroundings/Building Settings	This Hall is inside the University of Allahabad's Science Faculty campus.
Approximate Date of Construction	• 19th century
Precise Date of Construction/ Others	1869
Owernship	• Public
Owner's name	Central Government
Status of Protection	• Unprotected
Property type	• Building
Property Sub-type	• Institutional
Property past Use	Hall of Muir Central College
Property present Use	Hall of Allahabad University
Architectural Style	Indo-Sarcenic Architectural Style
Architectural Description	The Vijaynagram hall is designed in Indo-Saracenic style and is a double height hall. The hall has a tiled dome, oriental arched corridor around the building and the north facade has a seven-storey tower. The hall has exquisite interior craftsmanship with rose windows, decorative arches and columns, mosaic flooring, stained glass windows and paintings on the ceiling.
Historical/ Cultural Value	The Vijaynagram Hall was designed by British architect Sir William Emerson. It was inaugurated by Viceroy Lord Dufferin in 1887.Built of stone in a mix of Mughal, Gothic and Saracenic style, the 180-foot edifice is a structure of singular beauty on the sprawling campus of the Allahabad University.
Archaeological	low
Historical	high
Architectural	high
Religious	n_a
Social	high
Natural	low
Grade	• IIA
Association with Ganga	This was a part of British settlement in Allahabad. The British captured Allahabad due to the strategic location of the Fort which acted as a convenient mode of transportation for trade and communication and a link between Delhi and Calcutta. Allahabad being the urban hub during that period many institutional buildings were built here.

State of conservation	• Good
Threats to the Property	• Material Deterioration • Inappropriate Additions • Alterations
Source of Information	1. Primary Survey and 2. University of Allahabad official website- http://allduniv.ac.in/home/pages/417
Listing done by	1. Hadia Nehal 2. Abhijit Dhumal

GaD/Ald/AldT/176

Question	Response
Image	
Map No.	Ald/AldT/M10
Reference No.	GaD/Ald/AldT/176
Tehsil	• Allahabad Tehsil
Present name of the property	New Mathematics Department
Past name of the property	New Mathematics Department
Location	25.459996 81.852314 0 0
Approach	It is next to the Physics department block and is 50 meters to the North from the J. K. Institute.
Address	Allahabad University, George Town, Allahabad, Uttar Pradesh.
Surroundings/Building Settings	It is inside the University of Allahabad's Science faculty campus.
Approximate Date of Construction	• 20th century
Precise Date of Construction/ Others	Not Available
Owernship	• Public
Owner's name	Central Government
Status of Protection	• Unprotected
Property type	• Building
Property Sub-type	• Institutional

Property past Use	Mathematics Department of Allahabad University
Property present Use	Mathematics Department of Allahabad University
Architectural Style	Indo-Sarcenic Architectural Style
Architectural Description	This New Mathematics Department is a two-storeyed structure which is a part of an asymmetrical building internally subdivided into different departments. It has dominant use of Oriental arches on the interior and the exterior of it. Battlements are used in the form of parapet wall. Also it has a high tower on the right side of the building enclosing a spiral staircase which is covered with a dome.
Historical/ Cultural Value	The Department of Mathematics is one amongst the oldest and prominent departments of mathematics of Indian Universities. The department has produced several researchers of eminence with a great scholarship of creative values in different fields of the subject.
Archaeological	low
Historical	high
Architectural	high
Religious	n_a
Social	high
Natural	low
Grade	• IIA
Association with Ganga	This was a part of British settlement in Allahabad. The British captured Allahabad due to the strategic location of the Fort which acted as a convenient mode of

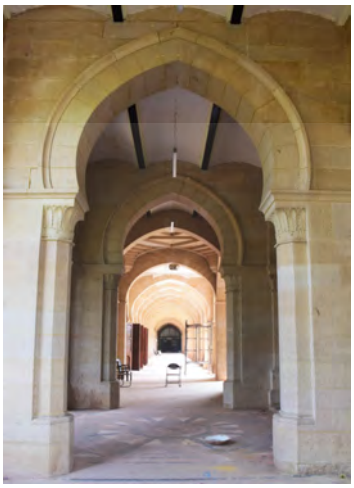
	transportation for trade and communication and a link between Delhi and Calcutta. Allahabad being the urban hub during that period many institutional buildings were built here.
State of conservation	• Fair
Threats to the Property	• dampness • Material Deterioration • Vegetative growth • Lack of maintenance
Source of Information	1. Primary Survey 2. University of Allahabad official website- http://www.allduniv.ac.in/
Listing done by	1. Hadia Nehal 2. Abhijit Dhumal

GaD/Ald/AldT/177

Question	Response
Image	
Image	
Map No.	Ald/AldT/M10
Reference No.	GaD/Ald/AldT/177
Tehsil	• Allahabad Tehsil
Present name of the property	Physics Department
Past name of the property	Muir Central College
Location	25.460128 81.852446 0 0
Approach	It is next to the Defence Department located inside the Allahabad University's Science Facuty campus.
Address	Allahabad University, George Town, Allahabad, Uttar Pradesh.
Surroundings/Building Settings	It is located inside the Allahabad University's Science Faculty campus.
Approximate Date of Construction	• 19th century
Precise Date of Construction/ Others	1872
Owernship	• Public
Owner's name	Central Government
Status of Protection	• Unprotected
Property type	• Building
Property Sub-type	• Institutional
Property past Use	Muir Central College
Property present Use	Physics Department of Allahabad University
Architectural Style	Indo-Sarcenic Architectural Style
Architectural Description	Muir Central College was an asymmetrical building which is now internally subdivided into different departments comprising Physics department as well. This Physics department is a single-storeyed building which has dominant use of oriental arches on the interior and the exterior of it. Battlements are used in the form of parapet wall.
Historical/ Cultural Value	The Physics department was the part of the Muir Central College, established in 1887. After the conversion into Allahabad University, the existing Physics laboratories were extended and new laboratories were constructed. On the advice of Einstein and Eddington, Saha was appointed as the first Professor and Head of the Department in 1923. Nobel Prize in Physics winners like Arthur Compton, C. V. Raman have visited the Department.
Archaeological	low
Historical	high
Architectural	high
Religious	n_a
Social	high

Natural	low
Grade	• IIA
Association with Ganga	This was a part of British settlement in Allahabad. The British captured Allahabad due to the strategic location of the Fort which acted as a convenient mode of transportation for trade and communication and a link between Delhi and Calcutta. Allahabad being the urban hub during that period many institutional buildings were built here.
State of conservation	• Signs of Deterioration
Threats to the Property	• dampness • Material Deterioration • Lack of maintenance • Alterations
Source of Information	1. Primary Survey 2. University of Allahabad official website- http://www.allduniv.ac.in/
Listing done by	1. Hadia Nehal 2. Abhijit Dhumal

GaD/Ald/AldT/178

Question	Response
Image	
Map No.	Ald/AldT/M10
Reference No.	GaD/Ald/AldT/178
Tehsil	• Allahabad Tehsil
Present name of the property	Defence Department
Past name of the property	Muir Central College
Location	25.460464 81.852072 0 0
Approach	It is approached through the University road and is next to the Old Mathematics Department located inside the Allahabad University's Science faculty campus.
Address	Allahabad University, George Town, Allahabad, Uttar Pradesh.
Surroundings/Building Settings	It is located inside the Allahabad University's Science Faculty campus.
Approximate Date of Construction	• 19th century
Precise Date of Construction/ Others	1872
Owernship	• Public
Owner's name	Central Government
Status of Protection	• Unprotected
Property type	• Building
Property Sub-type	• Institutional
Property past Use	Muir Central College
Property present Use	Defence Deparetment of Allahabad University
Architectural Style	Indo-Sarcenic Architectural Style
Architectural Description	The Muir Central College was a widely spread asymmetrical building which is now internally subdivided into different departments. This Defence Department building, part of the asymmetrical structure, is single-storeyed with double height. The building has dominant use of Oriental arches on the interior and the exterior of it. Battlements are used in the form of parapet wall.
Historical/ Cultural Value	The University of Allahabad established the Defence Depatment in 1940 at the initiative of Dr. Amarnath Jha, the then Vice-Chancellor of the University.
Archaeological	low
Historical	high
Architectural	high
Religious	n_a
Social	high
Natural	low
Grade	• IIA

Association with Ganga	This was a part of British settlement in Allahabad. The British captured Allahabad due to the strategic location of the Fort which acted as a convenient mode of transportation for trade and communication and a link between Delhi and Calcutta. Allahabad being the urban hub during that period many institutional buildings were built here.
State of conservation	• Fair
Threats to the Property	• dampness • Material Deterioration • Lack of maintenance • Alterations
Source of Information	1. Primary Survey 2. University of Allahabad official website- http://www.allduniv.ac.in/
Listing done by	1. Hadia Nehal 2. Abhijit Dhumal

GaD/Ald/AldT/179

Question	Response
Image	
Map No.	Ald/AldT/M10
Reference No.	GaD/Ald/AldT/179
Tehsil	• Allahabad Tehsil
Present name of the property	Old Mathematics Department
Past name of the property	Muir Central College
Location	25.460761 81.851846 0 0
Approach	It is accessible through University road and is next to the Vijaynagram Hall located inside the Allahabad University's Science Faculty campus.
Address	Allahabad University, George Town, Allahabad, Uttar Pradesh.
Surroundings/Building Settings	It is located inside the Allahabad University's Science Faculty campus.
Approximate Date of Construction	• 19th century
Precise Date of Construction/ Others	1872
Owernship	• Public
Owner's name	Central Government
Status of Protection	• Unprotected
Property type	• Building
Property Sub-type	• Institutional
Property past Use	Muir Central College
Property present Use	Defence Department of Allahabad University
Architectural Style	Indo-Sarcenic Architectural Style
Architectural Description	Muir Central College was an asymmetrical building which is now internally subdivided into different departments comprising of Mathematics department as well. The Old Mathematics department building is single-storeyed with double-height. It has dominant use of oriental arches on the interior and the exterior of it. Battlements are used in the form of parapet wall. Above this structure is a dome which was recently painted into Chrome color. This dome is topped with a decorative chattri.
Historical/ Cultural Value	Muir Central College was established on 23rd September 1887 and was later developed into Allahabad University. The Allahabad University's Department of Mathematics is one of the oldest and prominent departments of mathematics in India. The department has produced several researchers of eminence with a great scholarship of creative values in different fields of the subject.
Archaeological	low
Historical	high
Architectural	high
Religious	n_a
Social	high
Natural	low
Grade	• IIA

Association with Ganga	This was a part of British settlement in Allahabad. The British captured Allahabad due to the strategic location of the Fort which acted as a convenient mode of transportation for trade and communication and a link between Delhi and Calcutta. Allahabad being the urban hub during that period many institutional buildings were built here.
State of conservation	• Fair
Threats to the Property	• dampness • Material Deterioration • Lack of maintenance • Inappropriate Additions • Alterations
Source of Information	1. Primary Survey 2. University of Allahabad official website- http://www.allduniv.ac.in/
Listing done by	1. Hadia Nehal 2. Abhijit Dhumal

GaD/Ald/AldT/180

Question	Response
Image	
Map No.	Ald/AldT/M10
Reference No.	GaD/Ald/AldT/180
Tehsil	• Allahabad Tehsil
Present name of the property	Zoology Department
Past name of the property	Zoology Department
Location	25.461512 81.851671 0 0
Approach	It is approached through University road and is next to the Home Science Department located inside the Allahabad University's Science faculty campus.
Address	Allahabad University, George Town, Allahabad, Uttar Pradesh.
Surroundings/Building Settings	It is located inside the Allahabad University's Science Faculty campus.
Approximate Date of Construction	• 20th century
Precise Date of Construction/ Others	1906
Owernship	• Public
Owner's name	Central Government
Status of Protection	• Unprotected
Property type	• Building
Property Sub-type	• Institutional
Property past Use	Zoology Department
Property present Use	Zoology Department
Architectural Style	Indo-Sarcenic Architecture
Architectural Description	The Zoology Department is a single-storeyed building raised on a high plinth. The key features of the building are Oriental arched corridor, medallions, chajja with brackets and battlements in the form of parapet wall. A ramp has been added later at the entrance of the building.
Historical/ Cultural Value	The Department of Zoology was established in 1906 and is one of the oldest buildings of the university.
Archaeological	low
Historical	high
Architectural	high
Religious	n_a
Social	high
Natural	low
Grade	• IIA
Association with Ganga	This was a part of British settlement in Allahabad. The British captured Allahabad due to the strategic location of the Fort which acted as a convenient mode of transportation for trade and communication and a link between Delhi and Calcutta. Allahabad being the urban hub during that period many institutional buildings were built here.
State of conservation	• Signs of Deterioration

Threats to the Property	• dampness • Material Deterioration • Vegetative growth • Lack of maintenance • Inappropriate Additions • Alterations
Source of Information	1. Primary Survey 2. University of Allahabad official website- http://www.allduniv.ac.in/
Listing done by	1. Hadia Nehal 2. Abhijit Dhumal

GaD/Ald/AldT/181

Question	Response
Image	
Map No.	Ald/AldT/M10
Reference No.	GaD/Ald/AldT/181
Tehsil	• Allahabad Tehsil
Present name of the property	Sports Board
Past name of the property	Sports Board
Location	25.46173 81.850853 0 0
Approach	It is accessible through Kamala Nehru road and is 50 meters to the West from the Home Science Department, located inside the University campus.
Address	Allahabad University, George Town, Allahabad, Uttar Pradesh.
Surroundings/Building Settings	It is located inside the University of Allahabad's Science faculty campus.
Approximate Date of Construction	• 20th century
Precise Date of Construction/ Others	Not Available
Owernship	• Public
Owner's name	Central Government
Status of Protection	• Unprotected
Property type	• Building
Property Sub-type	• Institutional
Property past Use	Sports Board
Property present Use	Sports Board
Architectural Style	Regional Vernacular Architecture
Architectural Description	The Sports Board building is a single-storey building which is rectangular in plan with low plinth. The entrance is marked with a combination of gable roof and sloping roof. The facade comprises of blind Oriental arches with rectangular openings and brackets supporting sloped chajja.
Historical/ Cultural Value	The Sports Board was developed as a part of Allahabad University's Sports Club.
Archaeological	low
Historical	medium
Architectural	medium
Religious	n_a
Social	high
Natural	low
Grade	• IIB
Association with Ganga	This was a part of British settlement in Allahabad. The British captured Allahabad due to the strategic location of the Fort which acted as a convenient mode of transportation for trade and communication and a link between Delhi and Calcutta. Allahabad being the urban hub during that period many institutional buildings were built here.
State of conservation	• Fair

Threats to the Property	• dampness • Material Deterioration • Lack of maintenance • Inappropriate Additions • Alterations
Source of Information	Primary survey
Listing done by	1. Hadia Nehal 2. Abhijit Dhumal

GaD/Ald/AldT/182

Question	Response
Image	
Image	
Map No.	Ald/AldT/M10
Reference No.	GaD/Ald/AldT/182
Tehsil	• Allahabad Tehsil
Present name of the property	Department of Home Science
Past name of the property	Department of Home Science
Location	25.461444 81.85139 0 0
Approach	It is approached through University road and is next to the Zoology department located inside the University campus.
Address	Allahabad University, George Town, Allahabad, Uttar Pradesh.
Surroundings/Building Settings	It is located inside the University of Allahabad's Science faculty campus.
Approximate Date of Construction	• 20th century
Precise Date of Construction/ Others	1945
Owernship	• Public
Owner's name	Central Government
Status of Protection	• Unprotected
Property type	• Building
Property Sub-type	• Institutional
Property past Use	Department of Home Science
Property present Use	Department of Home Science
Architectural Style	Regional Vernacular Style
Architectural Description	The Department of Home Science is a two-storey structure built on a low-plinth. It is a brick made structure which has now been pained in red and yellow. The facade comprises of Tudor arched or rectangular openings, brackets under cornices and battlements in the form of parapet wall.
Historical/ Cultural Value	The Allahabad University established the Department of Home Science in 1945. This department was introduced in pre-independent India to educate Indian women. In 1969, Biochemistry Department was opened in the same building of Home-Science.
Archaeological	low
Historical	low
Architectural	high
Religious	n_a
Social	high
Natural	low
Grade	• IIB
Association with Ganga	This was a part of British settlement in Allahabad. The British captured Allahabad due to the strategic location of the

	Fort which acted as a convenient mode of transportation for trade and communication and a link between Delhi and Calcutta. Allahabad being the urban hub during that period many institutional buildings were built here.
State of conservation	• Signs of Deterioration
Threats to the Property	• dampness • Material Deterioration • Vegetative growth • Inappropriate Additions
Source of Information	1. Primary Survey 2. University of Allahabad official website- http://www.allduniv.ac.in/
Listing done by	1. Hadia Nehal 2. Abhijit Dhumal

GaD/Ald/AldT/183

Question	Response
Image	
Map No.	Ald/AldT/M10
Reference No.	GaD/Ald/AldT/183
Tehsil	• Allahabad Tehsil
Present name of the property	Hindu Hostel
Past name of the property	Hindu Hostel
Location	25.458439 81.848307 0 0
Approach	It is accessible through Thornhill road or Kamla Nehru Road and is opposite to the Sumitranandan Pant Park.
Address	George Town, Allahabad, Uttar Pradesh.
Surroundings/Building Settings	It is abutted by Thornhill road in the South and by Kamala Nehru road in the East and is surrounded by residential and institutional buildings in the North and West.
Approximate Date of Construction	• 19th century
Precise Date of Construction/ Others	1901
Owernship	• Public
Owner's name	Central Government
Status of Protection	• Unprotected
Property type	• Building
Property Sub-type	• Institutional
Property past Use	Madan Mohan Malviya College
Property present Use	Hostel
Architectural Style	Colonial Architectural Style
Architectural Description	The Hindu Hostel is a two-storey structure which is symmetrical in plan. Built on a high plinth, the structure has been built with bricks and is exposed. The facade comprises of semicircular arched corridors, floral medallions, decorative pediment on top of the entrance porch, exposed brick work and quoins.
Historical/ Cultural Value	The Hindu Boarding House was established in 1901 by Madan Mohan Malviya. Initially built with the perspective of a college building, it was later used as a Hostel and therefore named as Hindu Boarding House.
Archaeological	low
Historical	high
Architectural	high
Religious	medium
Social	high
Natural	low
Grade	• IIA
Association with Ganga	This was a part of British settlement in Allahabad. The British captured Allahabad due to the strategic location of the Fort which acted as a convenient mode of transportation for trade and communication and a link between Delhi and Calcutta. Allahabad being the urban hub during that period many

	institutional buildings were built here.
State of conservation	• Signs of Deterioration
Threats to the Property	• dampness • Material Deterioration • Vegetative growth • Lack of maintenance • Inappropriate Additions • Alterations
Source of Information	Primary Survey and www.malaviyamission.org
Notes	1. Primary Survey 2. University of Allahabad official website- http://www.allduniv.ac.in/
Listing done by	1. Hadia Nehal 2. Abhijit Dhumal

GaD/Ald/AldT/184

Question	Response
Image	
Map No.	Ald/AldT/M11
Reference No.	GaD/Ald/AldT/184
Tehsil	• Allahabad Tehsil
Present name of the property	Working Women's Hostel
Past name of the property	Servants of Indian society
Location	25.460767 81.84138 0 0
Approach	It is accessible through Purshottam Das Tandon Road and is 50 meters to the West from the Mayo Hall.
Address	Civil Lines, Allahabad, Uttar Pradesh.
Surroundings/Building Settings	It is abutted by road in the East and the South and is surrounded with residences and institutional buildings in the South and the East.
Approximate Date of Construction	• 19th century
Precise Date of Construction/ Others	1832
Owernship	• Public
Owner's name	Central Government
Status of Protection	• Unprotected
Property type	• Building
Property Sub-type	• Residential

Property past Use	Meeting hall
Property present Use	Women's Hostel
Architectural Style	Regional Vernacular Architecture
Architectural Description	The Women's hostel is a two-storey building with low plinth. The facade comprises of rectangular niches at irregular intervals, semi-circular arch openings, dentils and bracktes supporting chajja. Mangalore tiles are used for the sloping roof of the building.
Historical/ Cultural Value	This structure was constructed in 1832 and was later used by the Servants of Indian Society for conducting meetings. The Servants of Indian Society was a community formed to promote development and to overthrow the British rule.
Archaeological	low
Historical	high
Architectural	medium
Religious	n_a
Social	high
Natural	low
Grade	• IIA
Association with Ganga	The British captured Allahabad due to the strategic location of the Fort which acted as a convenient mode of transportation for trade and communication and a link between Delhi and Calcutta. Allahabad being the urban hub during that period many institutional and residential buildings were built here.
State of conservation	• Signs of Deterioration

Threats to the Property	• dampness • Material Deterioration • Lack of maintenance • Inappropriate Additions • Alterations
Source of Information	Girish Kumar Dvivedi, Hostel head
Listing done by	1. Hadia Nehal 2. Abhijit Dhumal

GaD/Ald/AldT/185

Question	Response
Image	
Image	
Map No.	Ald/AldT/M11
Reference No.	GaD/Ald/AldT/185
Tehsil	• Allahabad Tehsil
Present name of the property	Amitabh Bacchan Sports Club
Past name of the property	Mayo Memorial and Town Hall
Location	25.460933 81.84319 0 0
Approach	It is accessible through Shiv Ram Das Gulati Marg.
Address	Katra, Allahabad, Uttar Pradesh.
Surroundings/Building Settings	It is surrounded by mixed landuse buildings and Boy's High School and College.
Approximate Date of Construction	• 19th century
Precise Date of Construction/ Others	1879

Owernship	• Public
Owner's name	UP Sports Directorate
Status of Protection	• Unprotected
Property type	• Building
Property Sub-type	• Commerial
Property past Use	Social Hall
Property present Use	Sports Complex
Architectural Style	Neo-Gothic Architectural Style
Architectural Description	The Mayo Hall is a classic example of Neo-Gothic style of Architecture. The Mayo Hall is a hue exposed red brick structure. It has a tower, which is 180ft. high, and a spire which acts as a superstructure to the main building. The facade comprises of semi-circular arches with keystones.
Historical/ Cultural Value	Mayo Memorial and Town Hall is a large meeting hall in Allahabad, situated near the Thornhill Mayne Memorial, having a 180 feet high tower. The interior of this memorial hall was ornamented with designs by Professor Gamble of the South Kensington Museum, London. Mayo Memorial Hall was designed by Richard Roskell Bayne and was completed in 1879. The hall was meant for public meetings, balls and receptions in commemoration of the assassinated Viceroy Mayo.
Archaeological	low
Historical	high
Architectural	high
Religious	n_a
Social	high

Natural	low
Grade	• IIA
Association with Ganga	As Allahabad was the capital during the British period, several institutional and civic buildings built here.
State of conservation	• Signs of Deterioration
Threats to the Property	• dampness • Material Deterioration • Vegetative growth • Graffiti • Inappropriate Additions • Alterations
Source of Information	Primary Survey and Holy Waters website
Listing done by	1. Hadia Nehal 2. Abhijit Dhumal

GaD/Ald/AldT/186

Question	Response
Image	
Map No.	Ald/AldT/M11
Reference No.	GaD/Ald/AldT/186
Tehsil	• Allahabad Tehsil
Present name of the property	State Bank of India
Past name of the property	Institutional Building
Location	25.46135 81.846692 0 0
Approach	It is approached through Kutchery road and is 200 meters to the North-East from the Police ground.
Address	Police Line, Allahabad, Uttar Pradesh.
Surroundings/Building Settings	It is abutted by road in the North and the South and is surrounded with residences and institutional buildings in the East and the West.
Approximate Date of Construction	• 20th century
Precise Date of Construction/ Others	Not Available
Owernship	• Public
Owner's name	Central Government
Status of Protection	• Unprotected
Property type	• Building
Property Sub-type	• Commerial
Property past Use	Institutional Building
Property present Use	State Bank of India
Architectural Style	Colonial Architectural Style
Architectural Description	The State Bank of India building is a two-storey structure and has a low-plinth. On the entrance to the structure is a porch which is supported by Fluted round columns with Roman Corinthian capitals. Above the porch, a balcony with iron railings can be seen. This structure is made of bricks and has been lime-washed. The prominent use of semicircular arches with keystone can be seen and these arches are highlighted with red wash. Window and door openings fitted with louvers can be seen inside the semicircular arches. The structure has been covered with sloping roof,colored in red, and over it chimneys can be noticed.
Historical/ Cultural Value	Built in the 20th century, it was originally constructed as an institutional building during the British times but currently is used by the State bank of India.
Archaeological	n_a
Historical	medium
Architectural	high
Religious	low
Social	high
Natural	low
Grade	• IIA
Association with Ganga	This was a part of British settlement in Allahabad. The British captured Allahabad due to the strategic location of the Fort which acted as a

	convenient mode of transportation for trade and communication and a link between Delhi and Calcutta. Allahabad being the urban hub during that period many institutional buildings were built here.
State of conservation	• Fair
Threats to the Property	• dampness • Material Deterioration • Lack of maintenance • Alterations
Source of Information	Primary Survey
Listing done by	1. Hadia Nehal 2. Abhijit Dhumal

GaD/Ald/AldT/187

Question	Response
Image	
Map No.	Ald/AldT/M11
Reference No.	GaD/Ald/AldT/187
Tehsil	• Allahabad Tehsil
Present name of the property	Labour Office
Past name of the property	Residential Building
Location	25.461377 81.84603 0 0
Approach	It is accessible through Shri Ram Das Gulati Marg and is next to the Labour Court.
Address	Civil Lines, Allahabad, Uttar Pradesh.
Surroundings/Building Settings	It is abutted by road in the North and is surrounded by Labour Court in the West and residential buildings in the South and East.
Approximate Date of Construction	• 20th century
Precise Date of Construction/ Others	Not Available
Owernship	• Public
Owner's name	State Government
Status of Protection	• Unprotected
Property type	• Building
Property Sub-type	• Institutional
Property past Use	Residence
Property present Use	Office
Architectural Style	Colonial Architectural Style
Architectural Description	The Labour Office is a single-storey building with low plinth. The building has parapet wall in the form of inverted semicircular arches. The key features of the building are semicircular arches, entrance porch and quoins.
Historical/ Cultural Value	Built in the 20th century, it was originally constructed as a residence for British officials which was later used as an institutional building.
Archaeological	n_a
Historical	medium
Architectural	medium
Religious	low
Social	medium
Natural	low
Grade	• IIB
Association with Ganga	This was a part of British settlement in Allahabad. The British captured Allahabad due to the strategic location of the Fort which acted as a convenient mode of transportation for trade and communication and a link between Delhi and Calcutta. Allahabad being the urban hub during that period many institutional and residential buildings were built here.
State of conservation	• Signs of Deterioration
Threats to the Property	• dampness • Material Deterioration • Vegetative growth • Alterations
Source of Information	Primary Survey
Listing done by	1. Hadia Nehal 2. Abhijit Dhumal

GaD/Ald/AldT/188

Question	Response
Image	
Image	
Map No.	Ald/AldT/M11
Reference No.	GaD/Ald/AldT/188
Tehsil	• Allahabad Tehsil
Present name of the property	District Panchayat office
Past name of the property	Institutional Building
Location	25.461398 81.84694 0 0
Approach	It is accessible through Kutchery Road and is next to the Stat Bank of India building.
Address	Civil Lines, Allahabad, Uttar Pradesh.
Surroundings/Building Settings	It is abutted by road in the North and South and is surrounded with State Bank of India in the West with residences in the East.
Approximate Date of Construction	• 20th century
Precise Date of Construction/ Others	Not Available
Owernship	• Public
Status of Protection	• Unprotected
Property type	• Building
Property Sub-type	• Institutional
Property past Use	Not Available
Property present Use	District Panchayat office
Architectural Style	Colonial Architectural Style
Architectural Description	The District Panchayat office is a two-storey building. The previously exposed structure has now been painted with red and yellow colour. The Semicircular type of Arch with keystone is prominent in the building with quoins running over the pilasters. Semicircular pediment can be seen on all the faces of the structure.
Historical/ Cultural Value	Built in the 20th century, it was originally constructed as an institutional building for the British officials but after independence it was used as District Panchayat Office.
Archaeological	low
Historical	medium
Architectural	high
Religious	n_a
Social	high
Natural	low
Grade	• IIA
Association with Ganga	As Allahabad was the capital during the British period, it contains several institutional and civic buildings.
State of conservation	• Fair
Threats to the Property	• dampness • Material Deterioration • Vegetative growth • Alterations
Source of Information	Primary Survey
Listing done by	1. Hadia Nehal 2. Abhijit Dhumal

GaD/Ald/AldT/189

Question	Response
Image	
Image	
Map No.	Ald/AldT/M11
Reference No.	GaD/Ald/AldT/189
Tehsil	• Allahabad Tehsil
Present name of the property	Residence
Past name of the property	Lal Kothi
Location	25.461178 81.847993 0 0
Approach	It is accessible through Shiv Ram Das Gulati Marg and is opposite to the Panchayati office.
Address	Police Line, Allahabad Uttar Pradesh.
Surroundings/Building Settings	It is abutted by Gulati Road in the North and is surrounded with residences in the East and West with Hindu Hostel building in the South.
Approximate Date of Construction	• 20th century
Precise Date of Construction/ Others	Not Available
Owernship	• Private
Owner's name	Not Available
Status of Protection	• Unprotected
Property type	• Building
Property Sub-type	• Residential
Property past Use	Residence
Property present Use	Residence
Architectural Style	Indo-Sarcenic Architectural Style
Architectural Description	The Residence is an exposed red brick symmetrical building of three-storeys with high plinth. The structure is dominated with the use of semicircular arch with dentils, cornices, segmental arches in the entrance porch, brick pilasters, medallions and floral motifs. Staircase to access the roof is also provided on the exterior side.
Historical/ Cultural Value	It was originally constructed as a residence for British officials but currently is in abandoned state.
Archaeological	low
Historical	medium
Architectural	medium
Religious	n_a
Social	low
Natural	low
Grade	• IIB
Association with Ganga	This was a part of British settlement in Allahabad. The British captured Allahabad due to the strategic location of the Fort which acted as a

	convenient mode of transportation for trade and communication and a link between Delhi and Calcutta. Allahabad being the urban hub during that period many residential buildings were built here.
State of conservation	• Advanced state of Decay
Threats to the Property	• dampness • Material Deterioration • Structural Deterioration • Vegetative growth • Lack of maintenance • Inappropriate Additions • Alterations • Encroachments
Source of Information	Primary Survey
Listing done by	1. Hadia Nehal 2. Abhijit Dhumal

GaD/Ald/AldT/190

Question	Response
Image	
Map No.	Ald/AldT/M11
Reference No.	GaD/Ald/AldT/190
Tehsil	• Allahabad Tehsil
Present name of the property	Katra Presbyterian Church
Past name of the property	Katra Presbyterian Church
Location	25.466139 81.85028 0 0
Approach	It is accessible through Kacheri road and is located next to Bishop Johnsoon School(Katra Extension).
Address	Katra, Allahabad, Uttar Pradesh.
Surroundings/Building Settings	It is abutted by road in the North-West and is surrounded with Bishop Johnson school in the West, barren land in the South with residences in the East.
Approximate Date of Construction	• 20th century
Precise Date of Construction/ Others	1900
Owernship	• Private
Owner's name	Dioces of Lucknkow
Status of Protection	• Unprotected
Property type	• Building
Property Sub-type	• Secular/Religious
Property past Use	Church
Property present Use	Church
Architectural Style	Indo-Sarcenic Architectural Style
Architectural Description	The Katra Church is a double heighted single-storey building. The facade comprises of gothic pointed arches with rose windows. Brackets are used to support the sloping chajja on the rectangular window openings. Prominent use of Cupolas can be seen on the roof of the church.
Historical/ Cultural Value	It was built in 1900 by the British Government with influences from Gothic architectural elements. Local community people visit the church to perform weekly rituals.
Archaeological	low
Historical	medium
Architectural	medium
Religious	high
Social	high
Natural	n_a
Grade	• IIA
Association with Ganga	This Church was a part of British settlement in Allahabad. The British captured Allahabad due to the strategic location of the Fort which acted as a convenient mode of transportation for trade and communication and a link between Delhi and Calcutta. Allahabad being the capital during that period, many religious structures were built here to perform weekly rituals.

State of conservation	• Fair
Threats to the Property	• Material Deterioration • Alterations
Source of Information	Primary Survey
Listing done by	1. Hadia Nehal 2. Abhijit Dhumal

GaD/Ald/AldT/191

Question	Response
Image	
Map No.	Ald/AldT/M11
Reference No.	GaD/Ald/AldT/191
Tehsil	• Allahabad Tehsil
Present name of the property	Mary Wanamaker Girls Hostel
Past name of the property	Mary Wanamaker Girls Hostel
Location	25.467168 81.84843 0 0
Approach	It is approached through the Mission road and is opposite to Bishop Johnson School and College.
Address	Dwarika Puri, Old Katra, Allahabad, Uttar Pradesh.
Surroundings/Building Settings	It is abutted by Mission road in the West and is surrounded by Mary Wanamaker College in the East with residences in the North.
Approximate Date of Construction	19th century
Precise Date of Construction/ Others	1890
Owernship	• Private
Owner's name	Diocese of Lucknow
Status of Protection	• Unprotected
Property type	• Building
Property Sub-type	Institutional
Property past Use	Hostel
Property present Use	Hostel
Architectural Style	Neo-Gothic Architectural Style
Architectural Description	The Hostel building is a two-storey structure. This building is constructed of brick and is load bearing in nature. The main feature of the building are semicircular blind arch with rectangular openings, pilasters, stepped pediment, dentils and decorative cupolas.
Historical/ Cultural Value	It was originally constructed as a hostel for Mary Wanamaker Girls Intermediate College and is still in use by the college.
Archaeological	n_a
Historical	high
Architectural	high
Religious	n_a
Social	high
Natural	low
Grade	IIA
Association with Ganga	Allahabad was the urban hub during the 19th century and early 20th century. Therefore, many recreational and institutional buildings were built here.
State of conservation	Fair
Threats to the Property	Material Deterioration Inappropriate Additions Alterations
Source of Information	1. Primary survey 2. Kamla Raheja Vidyanidhi Website http://krvia.ac.in/Allahabad/16_mary_wannamaker.html
Listing done by	1. Hadia Nehal 2. Abhijit Dhumal

GaD/Ald/AldT/192

Question	Response
Image	
Map No.	Ald/AldT/M11
Reference No.	GaD/Ald/AldT/192
Tehsil	• Allahabad Tehsil
Present name of the property	Mary Wanamaker Girls Inter-college
Past name of the property	Mary Wanamaker Girls Inter-college
Location	25.468029 81.84701 0 0
Approach	It is approached through Mission road and is next to Mary Wanamaker Girls Hostel.
Address	Old Katra, Allahabad, Uttar Pradesh.
Surroundings/Building Settings	It is abutted by road in the West and is surrounded by Mary Wanamaker Girls hostel in the North-West with residences in the North-East.
Approximate Date of Construction	19th century
Precise Date of Construction/ Others	1885
Owernship	• Private
Owner's name	Diocese of Lucknow
Status of Protection	• Unprotected
Property type	Precinct
Property Sub-type	Institutional
Property past Use	College
Property present Use	College

Architectural Style	Regional Vernacular Architecture
Architectural Description	The buildings in the premises are two-storey structures or single-storeyed with double height. The buildings, which were previously brick exposed, have been recently painted with red, white and yellow colors. The verandah of these structures have been colonnaded with square columns having rectangular base and capital. All the structures in the premises have flat roofs.
Historical/ Cultural Value	Mary Wanamaker Girl's Intermediate College was established by Mrs. J. Luccus in 1885. The premises was then under the North Western Presbyterian Board of Foreign Missions of Chicago.
Archaeological	n_a
Historical	medium
Architectural	medium
Religious	medium
Social	high
Natural	low
Grade	IIA
Association with Ganga	Allahabad was the urban hub during the 19th century and early 20th century. Therefore, many recreational and institutional buildings were built here.
State of conservation	Fair
Threats to the Property	Material Deterioration Inappropriate Additions Alterations
Source of Information	Primary Survey
Listing done by	1. Hadia Nehal 2. Abhijit Dhumal

GaD/Ald/AldT/193

Question	Response
Image	
Map No.	Ald/AldT/M11
Reference No.	GaD/Ald/AldT/193
Tehsil	• Allahabad Tehsil
Present name of the property	District Magistrate Office
Past name of the property	District Magistrate Office
Location	25.467747 81.850108 0 0
Approach	It is accessible through Kutchery road and is next to the District road.
Address	Kutchery Rd, Dwarika Puri, Old Katra, Allahabad.
Surroundings/Building Settings	It is surrounded by residences, offices, mixed landuse buildings and is next to the Allahabad District court.
Approximate Date of Construction	• 20th century
Precise Date of Construction/ Others	Not Available
Owernship	• Public
Owner's name	State Government
Status of Protection	• Unprotected
Property type	• Precinct
Property Sub-type	• Institutional

Property past Use	Office
Property present Use	Office
Architectural Style	Indo-Sarcenic Architectural Style
Architectural Description	The DM Office is a two-storey structure and is white washed. It has octagonal turrets on the front facade which topped with ribbed dome. The building has an Indo-sarcenic dome in the centre having a square drum, pediments and topped with a cupola. The key features of the building are Semi-circular arches with highlighted keystones, Segmental arches on the entrance porch with pilasters.
Historical/ Cultural Value	As Allahabad was made the capital during British times, this building was constructed as an office for the District Magistrate.
Archaeological	low
Historical	medium
Architectural	high
Religious	n_a
Social	high
Natural	low
Grade	• IIA
Association with Ganga	This was a part of British settlement in Allahabad. The British captured Allahabad due to the strategic location of the Fort which acted as a convenient mode of transportation for trade and communication and a link between Delhi and Calcutta. Allahabad being the urban hub during that period, many institutional buildings were built here.

State of conservation	• Signs of Deterioration
Threats to the Property	• dampness • Material Deterioration • Lack of maintenance • Alterations
Source of Information	Primary Survey
Listing done by	1. Hadia Nehal 2. Abhijit Dhumal

GaD/Ald/AldT/194

Question	Response
Image	
Map No.	Ald/AldT/M11
Reference No.	GaD/Ald/AldT/194
Tehsil	• Allahabad Tehsil
Present name of the property	Office of Special Juvenile Police unit
Past name of the property	Residential Building
Location	25.468622 81.85206 0 0
Approach	The building is located on the intersection between Beli road and Kutchery road.
Address	Old Katra, Allahabad, Uttar Pradesh.
Surroundings/Building Settings	It is abutted by the Beli road in the West, Kutchery road in the South and is surrounded by residences in the North with plantation in the East.
Approximate Date of Construction	• 20th century
Precise Date of Construction/ Others	Not Available
Owernship	• Public
Owner's name	State Government
Status of Protection	• Unprotected
Property type	• Structure
Property Sub-type	• Institutional

Property past Use	Not Available
Property present Use	Office of Special Juvenile Police unit
Architectural Style	Colonial Architectural Style
Architectural Description	The office is a single storeyed structure with a double height. The building, which was exposed brick structure, is now painted in white color. The building is dominated with the use of blind semicircular arches with quoins surrounding it. The structure also has segmental arches, pilaster, cornices, dentils and chajjas supported by brackets. The central portion of the building is double-heighted with a pediment and is topped with sloping roof.
Historical/ Cultural Value	Constructed in the 20th century, it was built as a residence for British officials but after Independence it was used as an institutional building.
Archaeological	low
Historical	high
Architectural	medium
Religious	n_a
Social	medium
Natural	low
Grade	• IIB
Association with Ganga	This was a part of British settlement in Allahabad. The British captured Allahabad due to the strategic location of the Fort which acted as a convenient mode of transportation for trade and communication and a link between Delhi and Calcutta. Allahabad being the urban hub during that period, many

	institutional and residential buildings were built here.
State of conservation	• Fair
Threats to the Property	• dampness • Material Deterioration • Alterations
Source of Information	Primary Survey
Listing done by	1. Hadia Nehal 2. Abhijit Dhumal

GaD/Ald/AldT/195

Question	Response
Image	
Map No.	Ald/AldT/M11
Reference No.	GaD/Ald/AldT/195
Tehsil	• Allahabad Tehsil
Present name of the property	Laxmi Talkies
Past name of the property	Laxmi Talkies
Location	25.46855 81.854078 0 0
Approach	It is accessible through Kutchery Road and is about 200 meters to the West from the Office of Special Juvenile unit.
Address	Katra, Allahabad, Uttar Pradesh.
Surroundings/Building Settings	It is abutted by Kutchery road in the North and is surrounded with residences, mixed-use buildings from other sides.
Approximate Date of Construction	• 20th century
Precise Date of Construction/ Others	Not Available
Owernship	• Private
Owner's name	Not Available
Status of Protection	• Unprotected
Property type	• Building
Property Sub-type	• Commerial
Property past Use	Theatre
Property present Use	Abandoned

Architectural Style	Regional Vernacular Style
Architectural Description	The Laxmi Talkies building is a three-storeyed building. The theatre has a porch at the entrance with a semicircular slab over it. The building, which is painted in yellow, has two large niches on its front facade for the purpose of displaying movie posters. The window glasses are broken due to lack of maintenance.
Historical/ Cultural Value	The Laxmi Talies was one of the first modern recreational buildings built in Allahabad.
Archaeological	n_a
Historical	medium
Architectural	medium
Religious	medium
Social	high
Natural	low
Grade	• IIB
Association with Ganga	Allahabad was the urban hub during the 19th century and early 20th century. Therefore, many recreational and institutional buildings were built here.
State of conservation	• Advanced state of Decay
Threats to the Property	• dampness • Material Deterioration • Structural Deterioration • Vegetative growth • Lack of maintenance • Inappropriate Additions • Alterations • Encroachments
Source of Information	Primary Survey
Notes	The periphery of the building is encoached with shops.
Listing done by	1. Hadia Nehal 2. Abhijit Dhumal

GaD/Ald/AldT/196

Question	Response
Image	
Image	
Map No.	Ald/AldT/M11
Reference No.	GaD/Ald/AldT/196
Tehsil	• Allahabad Tehsil
Present name of the property	Tej Bahadur Sapru Hospital
Past name of the property	Not Available
Location	25.472398 81.846172 0 0
Approach	It is accessible through Stanley road and is about 1.5 km to the South from Mayo Hall.
Address	Old Katra, Allahabad, Uttar Pradesh.
Surroundings/Building Settings	It is abutted by road in the North-West and the South-West with a roundabout in the East.
Approximate Date of Construction	• 19th century
Precise Date of Construction/ Others	1835
Owernship	• Public

Owner's name	State Government
Status of Protection	• Unprotected
Property type	• Precinct
Property Sub-type	• Institutional
Property past Use	Not Available
Property present Use	Hospital
Architectural Style	Colonial Architectural Style
Architectural Description	This is a precinct with various hospital departments. The main building is rectangular in plan and is single-storeyed. It is built on a plinth and is approached by three steps. Entry is through a semicircular arch opening with semicircular arched windows on either side. The pediment, on top of the entrance, has rose windows and dome shaped finials. The other key features of the facade are quoins and small windows with chajja.
Historical/ Cultural Value	Built in the 19th century, it was initially built as a residence which was later converted to a Hospital. The Hospital is named after the freedom fighter Tej Bahadur Sapru, who was a prominent personality in India's struggle for Independence and drafting the Indian Constitution.
Archaeological	low
Historical	high
Architectural	high
Religious	n_a
Social	high
Natural	n_a
Grade	• IIA

Association with Ganga	This was a part of British settlement in Allahabad. The British captured Allahabad due to the strategic location of the Fort which acted as a convenient mode of transportation for trade and communication and a link between Delhi and Calcutta. Allahabad being the urban hub during that period, many institutional buildings were built here.
State of conservation	• Fair
Threats to the Property	• Material Deterioration • Lack of maintenance • Inappropriate Additions • Alterations
Source of Information	Primary Survey
Listing done by	1. Hadia Nehal 2. Mani Singh

GaD/Ald/AldT/197

Question	Response
Image	
Image	
Map No.	Ald/AldT/M11
Reference No.	GaD/Ald/AldT/197
Tehsil	• Allahabad Tehsil
Present name of the property	Allahabad Bible Seminary
Past name of the property	Allahabad Bible Seminary
Location	25.472148 81.847355 0 0
Approach	It is accessible through Stanley road and is 150 meters to the West from Erny Memorial Senior Secondary School.
Address	Old Katra, Allahabad, Uttar Pradesh.
Surroundings/Building Settings	The precinct is abutted by road in the West and North. It is surrounded by residences and mixed-use buildings in the South and East.
Approximate Date of Construction	• 20th century
Precise Date of Construction/ Others	1942

Owernship	• Private
Owner's name	Oriental Missionary Society
Status of Protection	• Unprotected
Property type	• Precinct
Property Sub-type	• Secular/Religious • Institutional
Property past Use	Institution
Property present Use	Institution
Architectural Style	Indo-Sarcenic Architectural Style
Architectural Description	This is a precinct housing a Church, Library, School, Residential quarters and Principal's Quarter. The church is rectangular in plan and is double heighted. It is made on a plinth and is approached by 5 steps with a gabled roofed- multifoliated arch opening in the centre and two pointed arches on either side. The facade is symmetrical with two pointed blind arches along with series of decorated niches in the bottom on either side of the entry. Six corbelled buttresses are present on the ground floor. Small brackets and concrete parapet with cupolas can be noticed. Three windows with sloping sunshade, concrete railing, pinnacles with corinthian capitals and sloping roof with brick tiles can be noticed.
Historical/ Cultural Value	The Allahabad Bible Seminary was established in 1942 by One Mission Society, formerly known as Oriental Missionary Society. It was established with an aim to maintain a Bible-centered teaching format with a contemporary emphasis.
Archaeological	n_a
Historical	medium
Architectural	high
Religious	high

Social	high
Natural	low
Grade	• IIA
Association with Ganga	The British captured Allahabad due to the strategic location of the Fort which acted as a convenient mode of transportation for trade and communication and a link between Delhi and Calcutta. Allahabad being the urban hub during that period, many institutional buildings were built here.
State of conservation	• Fair
Threats to the Property	• Material Deterioration • Lack of maintenance • Inappropriate Additions • Alterations
Source of Information	1. Primary survey and 2. Allahabad Bible Seminary website- https://www.abseminary.org/about.html
Listing done by	1. Hadia Nehal 2. Mani Singh

GaD/Ald/AldT/198

Question	Response
Image	
Map No.	Ald/AldT/M11
Reference No.	GaD/Ald/AldT/198
Tehsil	• Allahabad Tehsil
Present name of the property	Mahbub Ali College
Past name of the property	Mahbub Ali College
Location	25.474101 81.848032 0 0
Approach	It is accessible through Stanley Road and next to Mehboob Ali Masjid.
Address	68, Annpurna Vihar, Allahabad, Uttar Pradesh.
Surroundings/Building Settings	It is abutted by Stanley road in the West. It is surrounded with hospital in North, residences in the West and Masjid in the South.
Approximate Date of Construction	• 20th century
Precise Date of Construction/ Others	1935
Owernship	• Private
Owner's name	Not Available
Status of Protection	• Unprotected
Property type	• Building
Property Sub-type	• Institutional

Property past Use	School
Property present Use	School
Architectural Style	Indo-Sarcenic Architectural Style
Architectural Description	It is a single-storey structure built on a low plinth. On the entry, the structure has a portico framed with semicircular arches with keystone and decorated with dentils. Constructed with bricks, the structure has quoins running on the columns. On both side of the portico is a Jharoka supported with decorative brackets. The other features of the building are intricate stone jaalis, decorative parapet and chattris on the parapet.
Historical/ Cultural Value	The Mahbub Ali Inter-college was established in 1935 and is one of the well-known colleges in Old Katra.
Archaeological	low
Historical	medium
Architectural	medium
Religious	low
Social	high
Natural	n_a
Grade	• IIB
Association with Ganga	The British captured Allahabad due to the strategic location of the Fort which acted as a convenient mode of transportation for trade and communication and a link between Delhi and Calcutta. Allahabad being the urban hub during that period, many institutional buildings were built here.
State of conservation	• Signs of Deterioration

Threats to the Property	• dampness • Material Deterioration • Lack of maintenance • Inappropriate Additions • Alterations
Source of Information	Primary Survey and Sign Board
Listing done by	1. Hadia Nehal 2. Mani Singh

GaD/Ald/AldT/199

Question	Response
Image	
Map No.	Ald/AldT/M11
Reference No.	GaD/Ald/AldT/199
Tehsil	• Allahabad Tehsil
Present name of the property	St. Peter's Church
Past name of the property	St. Peter's Church
Location	25.478254 81.847876 0 0
Approach	It is approached through arterial road leading to the Stanley road in the East.
Address	Kamla Nagar, Muirabad, Allahabad, Uttar Pradesh
Surroundings/Building Settings	It is set in a barren land and is surrounded by residences, mixed land-use buildings.
Approximate Date of Construction	19th century
Precise Date of Construction/ Others	1872
Owernship	Private

Owner's name	Not Available
Status of Protection	Unprotected
Property type	• Precinct
Property Sub-type	Secular/ Religious
Property past Use	Church
Property present Use	Church
Architectural Style	Neo-Gothic Architectural Style
Architectural Description	The St. Peter's Church is a single-storey building with double-height. Constructed with bricks, this structure has been built on a low-plinth and has been painted in red. It has a tower which is four storey tall with a spire on top. The facade comprises of gothic pointed arched openings, rose windows, pilasters, cornices and battlements. It has a combination of Gable and Valley type of roofing system.
Historical/ Cultural Value	The foundation stone of the Church was laid on 17th May 1872 by Sir William Muir. It was built using the compensation money received after the first war of Indian Independence of 1857. The church also houses a military cemetery belonging to the 19th century.
Archaeological	low
Historical	medium
Architectural	high
Religious	high
Social	high
Natural	n_a
Grade	IIA

Association with Ganga	This was a part of British settlement in Allahabad. The British captured Allahabad due to the strategic location of the Fort which acted as a convenient mode of transportation for trade and communication and a link between Delhi and Calcutta. Allahabad, being the urban hub during that period, comprised of institutional buildings.
State of conservation	• Fair
Threats to the Property	Material Deterioration Alterations
Source of Information	1. Primary Survey and 2. Allahabaddekho Websitehttp://allahabaddekho.com/Home/TempleDetails?tid=56
Listing done by	1. Hadia Nehal 2. Mani Singh

GaD/Ald/AldT/200

Question	Response
Image	
Map No.	Ald/AldT/M11
Reference No.	GaD/Ald/AldT/200
Tehsil	• Allahabad Tehsil
Present name of the property	Allahabad Parsee Cemetery
Past name of the property	Allahabad Parsee Cemetery
Location	25.478325 81.85152 0 0
Approach	It is approached through arterial road (Subhash Nagar Road) leading to the Stanley road in the West.
Address	Mumfordganj, Allahabad, Uttar Pradesh.
Surroundings/Building Settings	It is abutted by Subhash Nagar Marg in the South and Stanley road in the West. It is surrounded with residences and commercial buildings in the North and East.
Approximate Date of Construction	• 20th century
Precise Date of Construction/ Others	Not Available
Owernship	• Public
Owner's name	State Government
Status of Protection	• Unprotected
Property type	• Landscape
Property Sub-type	• Secular/Religious
Property past Use	Cemetery
Property present Use	Cemetery
Architectural Style	Regional Vernacular Architecture
Architectural Description	The site is dotted with graves and tomb stones of varying level of craftsmanship, sitting within a large rectangular open space. The cemetery is enclosed by a compound wall which has a series of semicircular openings. A few trees dot an otherwise bare landscape.
Historical/ Cultural Value	Feroz Gandhi, an Indian politician and journalist, was cremated at the Parsi cemetery in Allahabad.
Archaeological	low
Historical	medium
Architectural	low
Religious	high
Social	medium
Natural	medium
Grade	• IIB
Association with Ganga	Due to the strategic location of Allahabad city and fort, various settlements belonging to people from different places and religion were developed along the years in this city. As a result, Cemeteries and graveyards were developed in this region.
State of conservation	• Signs of Deterioration
Threats to the Property	• Vegetative growth • Nuisance of animals • Lack of maintenance
Source of Information	Primary Survey
Listing done by	1. Hadia Nehal 2. Abhijit Dhumal

GaD/Ald/AldT/201

Question	Response
Image	
Image	
Map No.	Ald/AldT/M12
Reference No.	GaD/Ald/AldT/201
Tehsil	• Allahabad Tehsil
Present name of the property	Nalanda Public School
Past name of the property	Lal Kothi
Location	25.498034 81.871233 0 0
Approach	It is approached through Ganga road and is about 120 meters to the North from BBS School and Inter-college.
Address	Shivkuti, Teliyarganj, Allahabad, Uttar Pradesh.
Surroundings/Building Settings	It is surrounded by residences from all the sides.
Approximate Date of Construction	• 19th century
Precise Date of Construction/ Others	Not Available
Owernship	• Private
Owner's name	Mr. Chandrabhan Mishra
Status of Protection	• Unprotected
Property type	• Building
Property Sub-type	• Institutional
Property past Use	House
Property present Use	School
Architectural Style	Indo-Sarcenic Architectural Style
Architectural Description	It is a two-storey building which is asymmetrical in plan and has a low-plinth. The entrance is marked with a portico with corbelled arches and is connected to corbel arched colonnade with jaalis above the lintel. Other key features of the building are intricate stone railing with stone posts, jharokhas, blind corbel arches and brackets supporting chajja.
Historical/ Cultural Value	Built in the 19th century, this building was addressed as Lal Kohti as it was lime-washed in Red color. Initially built as a residential building, it is now been used for running a school.
Archaeological	n_a
Historical	medium
Architectural	high
Religious	low
Social	medium
Natural	n_a
Grade	• IIA
Association with Ganga	The British captured Allahabad due to the strategic location of the Fort which acted as a convenient mode of

	transportation for trade and communication and a link between Delhi and Calcutta. Allahabad being the urban hub during that period many residential buildings were built here.
State of conservation	• Fair
Threats to the Property	• Inappropriate Additions • Alterations • Encroachments
Source of Information	Mr. Chandrabhan (Employee of school)
Listing done by	1. Hadia Nehal 2. Mani Singh

GaD/Ald/AldT/202

Question	Response
Image	
Map No.	Ald/AldT/M12
Reference No.	GaD/Ald/AldT/202
Tehsil	• Allahabad Tehsil
Present name of the property	Residence
Past name of the property	Residence
Location	25.498363 81.872218 0 0
Approach	It is accessible through arterial road leading to the Ganga road in the West.
Address	Teliyarganj, Allahabad, Uttar Pradesh.
Surroundings/Building Settings	It is abutted by road in the North and is surrounded with residences from the other sides.
Approximate Date of Construction	• 19th century
Precise Date of Construction/ Others	Not Available
Owernship	• Private
Owner's name	Mr. Madhav Rana
Status of Protection	• Unprotected
Property type	• Building
Property Sub-type	• Residential

Property past Use	House
Property present Use	House
Architectural Style	Regional Vernacular Architecture
Architectural Description	This residence, constructed with bricks, is two-storey structure and was lime-washed. Built on a low-plinth, it is a linear British style bungalow with a projected porch. On this entrance porch are three Semicircular arches with prominent keystone. The building has decorative patterned terracotta parapet with chimneys above the first floor.
Historical/ Cultural Value	Built in the 19th century, this structure was a part of the urban settlement that developed under the British rule in their administrative center of Allahabad.
Archaeological	n_a
Historical	medium
Architectural	medium
Religious	n_a
Social	low
Natural	n_a
Grade	• IIB
Association with Ganga	This was a part of British settlement in Allahabad. The British captured Allahabad due to the strategic location of the Fort which acted as a convenient mode of transportation for trade and communication and a link between Delhi and Calcutta. Allahabad being the urban hub during that period many residential buildings were built here.

State of conservation	• Advanced state of Decay
Threats to the Property	• dampness • Material Deterioration • Structural Deterioration • Vegetative growth • Lack of maintenance • Inappropriate Additions • Alterations
Source of Information	Mr. Shankar (localite)
Listing done by	1. Hadia Nehal 2. Mani Singh

GaD/Ald/AldT/203

Question	Response
Image	
Map No.	Ald/AldT/M12
Reference No.	GaD/Ald/AldT/203
Tehsil	• Allahabad Tehsil
Present name of the property	Dharamshala
Past name of the property	Not Available
Location	25.498077 81.873185 0 0
Approach	It is accessible through arterial road leading to the Shivkuti road in the North-West.
Address	Govindpur, Teliyarganj, Allahabad, Uttar Pradesh.
Surroundings/Building Settings	It is surrounded with Shiva Kachahri temple in the North and with residences from other sides.
Approximate Date of Construction	• 19th century
Precise Date of Construction/ Others	Not Available
Owernship	• Private
Owner's name	Mrs. Pratima Devi Rana
Status of Protection	• Unprotected
Property type	• Building
Property Sub-type	• Residential • Secular/Religious
Property past Use	Dharamshala
Property present Use	Residence
Architectural Style	Colonial Architecture Style
Architectural Description	It is a single-storey structure and is brick-exposed. Built on a low-plinth, it is rectangular in plan. The structure has been dominated with the use of Semicircular arches with prominent keystone. Quoins can be seen on every corner and pilasters of the structure. The window openings have been covered with sloping chajjas, which are supported by decorative brackets. Below the terracotta parapet of the structure, dentils can be seen running throughout the periphery.
Historical/ Cultural Value	Built in the 19th century, this building was used as a Dharamshala and has now been converted into a residence.
Archaeological	n_a
Historical	medium
Architectural	medium
Religious	n_a
Social	low
Natural	n_a
Grade	• IIB
Association with Ganga	Due to the strategic location of Allahabad city and fort, various settlements were set up in the city bringing people from different places and religion. Hence temples and Dharamshalas were built to shelter the beliefs of local people.

State of conservation	• Signs of Deterioration
Threats to the Property	• dampness • Material Deterioration • Structural Deterioration • Vegetative growth • Inappropriate Additions • Alterations
Source of Information	Primary Survey and Sign Board
Listing done by	1. Hadia Nehal 2. Mani Singh

GaD/Ald/AldT/204

Question	Response
Image	
Image	
Map No.	Ald/AldT/M12
Reference No.	GaD/Ald/AldT/204
Tehsil	• Allahabad Tehsil
Present name of the property	Shiv Kachehri Mahadev Mandir
Past name of the property	Shiv Kachehri Mahadev Mandir
Location	25.498212 81.873037 0 0
Approach	It is accessible through Shivkuti road and is adjacent to Laxmi Narayan Mandir Premises.
Address	Govindpur, Teliyarganj, Allahabad, Uttar Pradesh.
Surroundings/Building Settings	It is surrounded by residences, temples and mixed-use buildings.
Approximate Date of Construction	• Others
Precise Date of Construction/ Others	Mythological(Not Available)
Owernship	• Public
Owner's name	Local Committee
Status of Protection	• Unprotected
Property type	• Building
Property Sub-type	• Secular/Religious
Property past Use	Temple
Property present Use	Temple
Architectural Style	Regional Vernacular Architecture
Architectural Description	It is a single-storey building which is rectangular in plan and has a low plinth. The temple has a Plain Facade with pilasters and sloping roof. The facade comprises of pilasters, jaalis and rectangular openings with chajjas. Semi-circular arcade along the courtyard houses shiv mandir.
Historical/ Cultural Value	The temple is said to be the place where 288 Shivlingas were established. Local people visit this temple to perform daily rituals.
Archaeological	n_a
Historical	medium
Architectural	medium
Religious	high
Social	high
Natural	low
Grade	• IIA
Association with Ganga	Shiva temples are directly associated with Ganga as it is believed that Lord Shiva got Ganga to this world. Due to this religious significance of Ganga and Triveni Sangam, temples

	were built near the river to perform daily rituals.
State of conservation	• Signs of Deterioration
Threats to the Property	• dampness • Lack of maintenance • Inappropriate Additions • Alterations
Source of Information	Local priest
Listing done by	1. Hadia Nehal 2. Mani Singh

GaD/Ald/AldT/205

Question	Response
Image	
Map No.	Ald/AldT/M12
Reference No.	GaD/Ald/AldT/205
Tehsil	• Allahabad Tehsil
Present name of the property	Koteshwar Kachehri Shiv Mandir
Past name of the property	Koteshwar Kachehri Shiv Mandir
Location	25.498228 81.873025 0 0
Approach	It is accessible through arterial road leading to the Shivkuti road in the East and is next to Shiv Kachehri Mahadev temple.
Address	Govindpur, Teliyarganj, Allahabad, Uttar Pradesh.
Surroundings/Building Settings	It is abutted by road in the East and is surrounded with residences from the other sides.
Approximate Date of Construction	• 19th century
Precise Date of Construction/ Others	Not Available
Owernship	• Public

Owner's name	Local Committee
Status of Protection	• Unprotected
Property type	• Structure
Property Sub-type	• Secular/Religious
Property past Use	Temple
Property present Use	Temple
Architectural Style	Nagara Architecutral Style
Architectural Description	It is a single-storey temple which is rectangular in plan. Built on a low-plinth, this temple has been constructed with sandstone and has now been completely painted. The garbhagriha houses shivaling with a mandapa in front of it. The garbhgriha is topped with shikhara having multitude of Uru-shringas.
Historical/ Cultural Value	Built in 1865, this temple is protected by the local community and is used by the locals to perform their daily rituals.
Archaeological	low
Historical	medium
Architectural	low
Religious	medium
Social	medium
Natural	n_a
Grade	• IIB
Association with Ganga	Shiva temples are directly associated with Ganga as it is believed that Lord Shiva got Ganga to this world. Due to this religious significance of Ganga and Triveni Sangam, temples

	were built near the river to perform daily rituals.
State of conservation	• Signs of Deterioration
Threats to the Property	• Material Deterioration • Inappropriate Additions • Alterations
Source of Information	Local priest
Listing done by	1. Hadia Nehal 2. Mani Singh

GaD/Ald/AldT/206

Question	Response
Image	
Map No.	Ald/AldT/M12
Reference No.	GaD/Ald/AldT/206
Tehsil	• Allahabad Tehsil
Present name of the property	Koteshwar Hanuman Mandir (Shiv Kuti)
Past name of the property	Koteshwar Hanuman Mandir (Shiv Kuti)
Location	25.498473 81.872935 0 0
Approach	It is accessible through arterial road leading to the Shivkuti road in the East.
Address	Govindpur, Teliarganj, Allahabad, Uttar Pradesh.
Surroundings/Building Settings	It is surrounded with residences from all the sides.
Approximate Date of Construction	• 19th century
Precise Date of Construction/ Others	Not Available
Owernship	• Public
Owner's name	Local Committee
Status of Protection	• Unprotected
Property type	• Structure
Property Sub-type	• Secular/Religious
Property past Use	Temple
Property present Use	Temple
Architectural Style	Nagara Architectural Style
Architectural Description	It is single-storey temple built on a low-plinth. The temple is square in plan with semi-circular arched verandah surrounding it. The shikhara on top of garbhagriha is surrounded by low height stone railing. It also has sculpted brackets supporting the cornice surrounding its periphery. This sandstone built temple has now been painted in yellow.
Historical/ Cultural Value	Built in the 19th century , this temple is visited by the local community people to performs rituals.
Archaeological	low
Historical	medium
Architectural	medium
Religious	high
Social	medium
Natural	medium
Grade	• IIB
Association with Ganga	The Kumbh Mela is performed near the Triveni Sangam, which is the confluence of rivers Ganga, Yamuna. As a result, many temples were built near this holy place where people perform their daily rituals.
State of conservation	• Fair
Threats to the Property	• Lack of maintenance • Inappropriate Additions • Alterations
Source of Information	Local priest
Listing done by	1. Hadia Nehal 2. Mani Singh

GaD/Ald/AldT/207

Question	Response
Image	
Map No.	Ald/AldT/M12
Reference No.	GaD/Ald/AldT/207
Tehsil	• Allahabad Tehsil
Present name of the property	Shiv Mandir
Past name of the property	Shiv Mandir
Location	25.49973 81.875125 0 0
Approach	It is approached through Shivkuti road and is about 50meters away from Balua Ghat.
Address	Teliarganj, Allahabad, Uttar Pradesh.
Surroundings/Building Settings	It is abutted by Shivkuti road in the West and is surrounded with Shivkuti temple in the East.
Approximate Date of Construction	• 20th century
Precise Date of Construction/ Others	Not Available
Owernship	• Public
Owner's name	Local Committee
Status of Protection	• Unprotected
Property type	• Precinct
Property Sub-type	• Secular/Religious
Property past Use	Temple
Property present Use	Temple
Architectural Style	Nagara Architectural Style
Architectural Description	The complex comprises of five temples in continuation, raised on a high plinth, having square or rectangular plan. The main Shiv temple has a Mandapa supported with decorative pillars. Inside the Mandapa is a Nandi(ox), placed facing the main deity inside the garbhagriha. The garbhagriha of this temple is square in plan and has jali patterns on its wall. On top of the garbhagriha is the Shikhara which has a multitude of Uri-shringas surrounding it. Over the shikhara is an inverted lotus motif with a matka Kalasa and is topped with a Trishul finial. The other four temples in the complex have similar features as that of the main temple. The distinctive feature of this temple is that, all the Nandis are not centrally placed but are on the right side of the Mandapa.
Historical/ Cultural Value	As the Kumbh Mela is performed at the Triveni Sangam, many religious groups established their center in Allahabad and built temples. This temple is one of the important pilgrimage sites during the Kumbh mela and also the local community visit the temple to perform their daily religious rituals.
Archaeological	n_a
Historical	low
Architectural	low
Religious	high
Social	high

Natural	low
Grade	• IIA
Association with Ganga	Shiva temples are directly associated with Ganga as it is believed that Lord Shiva got Ganga to this world. Due to this religious significance of Ganga and Triveni Sangam, temples were built near the river to perform daily rituals.
State of conservation	• Fair
Threats to the Property	• Material Deterioration • Inappropriate Additions • Alterations
Source of Information	Local Priest and Primary survey
Listing done by	1. Hadia Nehal 2. Mani Singh

GaD/Ald/AldT/208

Question	Response
Image	
Map No.	Ald/AldT/M12
Reference No.	GaD/Ald/AldT/208
Tehsil	• Allahabad Tehsil
Present name of the property	Residential House
Past name of the property	Residential House
Location	25.500139 81.875324 0 0
Approach	It is approachable through Shivkuti road and is near Shivkuti temple on Balua Ghat.
Address	45/A, Teliyarganj, Allahabad, Uttar Pradesh.
Surroundings/Building Settings	It is abutted by Shivkuti road in the South and is surounded with residences from all the other sides.
Approximate Date of Construction	• 20th century
Precise Date of Construction/ Others	Not Available
Owernship	• Private
Owner's name	Not known
Status of Protection	• Unprotected
Property type	• Building
Property Sub-type	• Residential
Property past Use	House
Property present Use	House
Architectural Style	Regional Vernacular Architecture
Architectural Description	Built in the 20th century, this is a two-storey structure and is rectangular in plan. Built on a low-plinth, it has been made of bricks and has been lime-washed. On the ground floor of the structure are a series of blind semicircular arches with keystone and decorated with dentils. Quadrilateral shelf-like wall niches, also called as pishtaq, can be seen on the ground floor wall. The balcony projection on the first floor has an iron railing and is supported with cross-sectional beams. Blind semicircular arches, fitted with wooden door, and Quoins can be seen on the first floor.
Historical/ Cultural Value	The building is located in the area which was settled by the local community of the Allahabad. Due to the religious and historic importance of Allahabad, the street leading towards the Balua ghat is flanked by temples and residences.
Archaeological	n_a
Historical	medium
Architectural	medium
Religious	n_a
Social	medium
Natural	n_a
Grade	• IIB
Association with Ganga	This was a part of residential settlement in Allahabad. The Britishers captured Allahabad due to the strategic location of

	the confluence of River Ganga and Yamuna along with Grant Trunk Road which acted as a convenient mode of transformation for trade and communication through water and through road creating links between Delhi and Calcutta. As Allahabad has always been a developing urban settlement, many residential, commercial and religious localities were built here.
State of conservation	• Advanced state of Decay
Threats to the Property	• dampness • Material Deterioration • Lack of maintenance • Inappropriate Additions • Alterations
Source of Information	Mr. Ganeshpuri (Localite)
Listing done by	1. Hadia Nehal 2. Mani Singh

GaD/Ald/AldT/209

Question	Response
Image	
Map No.	Ald/AldT/M12
Reference No.	GaD/Ald/AldT/209
Tehsil	• Allahabad Tehsil
Present name of the property	Koteshwar Mahadev
Past name of the property	Koteshwar Mahadev
Location	25.499823 81.875302 0 0
Approach	It is accessible through Shivkuti road and is on the Balua Ghat.
Address	Balua Ghat, Teliyarganj, Allahabad, Uttar Pradesh
Surroundings/Building Settings	This temple is on the river ghat, is abutted by road in the North and is surrounded with temple in the West.
Approximate Date of Construction	• 19th century
Precise Date of Construction/ Others	Not Available
Owernship	• Public
Owner's name	Local Committee
Status of Protection	• Unprotected
Property type	• Building
Property Sub-type	• Secular/Religious
Property past Use	Temple
Property present Use	Temple
Architectural Style	Regional Vernacular Architecture
Architectural Description	The temple is square in plan and is raised on high plinth. Three multifoil arches are present on each face along with wall carvings. Decorative brackets are supporting the chajja. The Mandapa is topped with a dome resting on an octagonal drum. A smaller dome, with inverted lotus motif and Kalasa, is resting on top of garbhagriha.
Historical/ Cultural Value	According to the myths, it is believed that when Lord Ram met sage Bharadwaj in Allahabad, he suggested Lord Ram to establish one crore Shiv Lingas. Lord Ram established one significant Shiv Linga made from the particles of river Ganga's sand as one particle of this sand is equal to one shiv Linga. After worshipping this Shiv-linga for days, Lord Ram became sin-free and received blessings from sage Bharadwaj. Because the Shiv-linga was made from one crore particles of Ganga's sand, the temple is called as Koteshwar Mahadev.
Archaeological	high
Historical	high
Architectural	medium
Religious	high
Social	high
Natural	low
Grade	• I
Association with Ganga	It is believed that the Shiv Linga inside this temple was made by Lord Ram from the sand of river Ganga.

State of conservation	• Fair
Threats to the Property	• Graffiti • Inappropriate Additions • Alterations
Source of Information	1. Amar Ujala website- https://www.amarujala.com/photo-gallery/spirituality/religion/sawan-2018-famous-and-ancient-shiv-temple-in-allahabad?pageId=5
Listing done by	1. Hadia Nehal 2. Mani Singh

GaD/Ald/Han/01

Question	Response
Image	
Image	
Map No.	Ald/Han/M13
Reference No.	GaD/Ald/Han/01
Tehsil	• Handia
Present name of the property	PWD Guest House
Past name of the property	Guest House
Location	25.373422 82.114015 0 0
Approach	It is located opposite Saidabad's Police station on the eastern side. Approximately 5.5kms to the north-west of Ganga river.
Address	Allahabad-Varanasi Road, Saidabad, Allahabad, Uttar Pradesh.
Surroundings/Building Settings	It is surrounded by agricultural lands in all directions, residential buildings to the north and south and commercial shops to the north and east.
Approximate Date of Construction	• 20th century
Precise Date of Construction/ Others	Not Available
Owernship	• Public
Owner's name	State Government
Status of Protection	• Unprotected
Property type	• Building
Property Sub-type	• Residential
Property past Use	Guest House
Property present Use	Guest House
Architectural Style	Colonial Architectural Style
Architectural Description	This colonial guest house is rectangular in plan, built on a low plinth, almost a hundred years ago. It is a double-height, single-storey structure entered via a veranda from the north, south and west, supported on colonial pilasters of two varying heights. The residence is covered with a hip roof laid with Mangalore tiles.
Historical/ Cultural Value	As Colonial rule overtook the Allahabad fort and city, the British constructed various residences, including guest houses that functioned as a lodge for the British visiting the city.
Archaeological	low
Historical	high
Architectural	medium
Religious	n_a
Social	medium
Natural	low
Grade	• IIB
Association with Ganga	This was a part of British settlement in Allahabad. The British captured Allahabad due to the strategic location of the

	Fort which acted as a convenient mode of transportation for trade and communication and a link between Delhi and Calcutta. Allahabad during that period comprised of many residential buildings.
State of conservation	• Signs of Deterioration
Threats to the Property	• Material Deterioration
Source of Information	Primary Survey
Listing done by	1. Vibhuti Yadav 2. Abhijit Dhumal

GaD/Ald/Han/02

Question	Response
Image	
Map No.	Ald/Han/M13
Reference No.	GaD/Ald/Han/02
Tehsil	• Handia
Present name of the property	Brick Kiln
Past name of the property	Brick Kiln
Location	25.375774 82.117828 0 0
Approach	It is approached by an arterial road from the west that leads to the Grand Trunk Road to the south. It is located to the west of Neta Nagar Bazaar.
Address	Grand Trunk Road, Hakim Patty, Saidabad, Allahabad, Uttar Pradesh.
Surroundings/Building Settings	It is surrounded by agricultural lands to the north, east and west and by residential buildings to the south and east.
Approximate Date of Construction	• 20th century
Precise Date of Construction/ Others	Not Available
Owernship	• Private
Owner's name	Not Available
Status of Protection	• Unprotected
Property type	• Building
Property Sub-type	• Industrial
Property past Use	Kiln
Property present Use	Not in use
Architectural Style	Regional Vernacular Architecture
Architectural Description	The exposed brick kiln with a total height of 20m, comprises of a concentric rectangular plan, with the smallest measurement rising the highest. The structure is adorned with simple bands of cornices along the periphery of the kiln.
Historical/ Cultural Value	With the rise in industrialization and setting up of Allahabad as an urban hub, brick kilns were built in the outskirts. This is one of the very few remaining historic built kilns.
Archaeological	low
Historical	medium
Architectural	medium
Religious	n_a
Social	low
Natural	low
Grade	• IIB
Association with Ganga	Allahabad was one of the important cities for trade during the British period as river Ganga was the most important mode of transportation and communication. With a rise in industrialization some brick kilns were built in this area.
State of conservation	• Danger of Disappearance
Threats to the Property	• Material Deterioration • Structural Deterioration • Vegetative growth • Lack of maintenance

Source of Information	Primary Survey
Notes	As of present, this brick kiln is not in use.
Listing done by	1. Vibhuti Yadav 2. Abhijit Dhumal

GaD/Ald/Han/03

Question	Response
Image	
Image	
Reference No.	GaD/Ald/Han/03
Tehsil	• Handia
Present name of the property	Handia Consolidator Office
Past name of the property	Handia Tehsil Office
Location	25.362189 82.189064 0 0
Approach	It is approached by the Grand Trunk road from the North. It is located 60m to the north-west to Handia Post Office..
Address	Varanasi-Allahabad Road, Handia, Allahabad, Uttar Pradesh.
Surroundings/Building Settings	It is surrounded by commercial shops to the north and west, institutional buildings to the east and religious temples to the south.
Approximate Date of Construction	• 19th century
Precise Date of Construction/ Others	1889
Owernship	• Public
Owner's name	State Government
Status of Protection	• State Government

Property type	• Precinct
Property Sub-type	• Institutional
Property past Use	Tehsil office
Property present Use	Consolidator Office
Architectural Style	Colonial Architectural Style
Architectural Description	The office precinct entered through a colonial, segmental arch, with a prominent keystone, resting on columns of extended imposts. The pediment of the gateway comprises of a copper plate which is inscribed with the completion date of construction. The lime-washed structures within the complex are built on a low plinth. All structures are single-storey, with one of them designed with a double-height, pierced with fenestration adorned with a segmental arch, which shows traces of a horseshoe arch as well. The precinct also comprises of an arcaded veranda with segmental arches which are resting on columns with extended imposts.
Historical/ Cultural Value	The Allahabad fort and city were captured during British Raj in India as an administrative centre. It developed into an urban settlement interspersed with residential and civic buildings including administrative offices.
Archaeological	low
Historical	high
Architectural	medium
Religious	n_a
Social	high
Natural	low

Grade	• IIA
Association with Ganga	This was built as a result of British setting up their base at Allahabad majorly due to the trade route from Calcutta to North India via Ganga.
State of conservation	• Advanced state of Decay
Threats to the Property	• Material Deterioration • Structural Deterioration • Vegetative growth • Lack of maintenance • Inappropriate Additions • Alterations
Source of Information	Ajay Singh, Stamp-seller.
Listing done by	1. Abhijit Dhumal

GaD/Ald/Han/04

Question	Response
Image	
Image	
Map No.	Ald/Han/M13
Reference No.	GaD/Ald/Han/04
Tehsil	• Handia
Present name of the property	Handia Police Station
Past name of the property	Handia Police Station
Location	25.361749 82.192376 0 0
Approach	It is approached from the Varanasi-Allahabad road in the north. Approximately 5km to the north-east of river Ganga, it lies to the south of the Hindu temple.
Address	Varanasi-Allahabad Road, Handia, Allahabad, Uttar Pradesh.
Surroundings/Building Settings	It is surrounded by agricultural lands to the south and west, residential buildings to the east and commercial shops to the west.
Approximate Date of Construction	• 20th century
Precise Date of Construction/ Others	1931
Owernship	• Public
Owner's name	State Government
Status of Protection	• State Government
Property type	• Precinct
Property Sub-type	• Institutional
Property past Use	Police Station
Property present Use	Police Station
Architectural Style	Colonial Architectural Style
Architectural Description	The structures within this precinct are built in brick and are lime-washed, rising over a low-plinth painted in red. The main building of the precinct rises to three storeys high, comprising of a series of shouldered arch openings along its veranda, exhibiting a recessed facade. A porch using corrugated sheets supported on iron rods has been further added to this structure. The windows of this structure are adorned by a chajja supported on plain brackets. The other structures of the precinct are two-storeys tall, ornamented with brick jali-work and topped by decorative chimneys.
Historical/ Cultural Value	It was constructed in the 20th century as a part of the urban settlement that had developed in Allahabad city, which was a major trade and commerce centre during the British period.
Archaeological	low
Historical	high
Architectural	medium
Religious	n_a
Social	high
Natural	low

Grade	• IIA
Association with Ganga	This was built as a result of British setting up their base at Allahabad majorly due to the trade route from Calcutta to North India via Ganga.
State of conservation	• Signs of Deterioration
Threats to the Property	• Material Deterioration • Vegetative growth • Alterations
Source of Information	Surendra Singh Yadav, Police Inspector.
Listing done by	1. Abhijit Dhumal

GaD/Ald/Han/05

Question	Response
Image	
Image	
Map No.	Ald/Han/M13
Reference No.	GaD/Ald/Han/05
Tehsil	• Handia
Present name of the property	Laksha Griha
Past name of the property	Laksha Griha
Location	25.317572 82.181474 0 0
Approach	It lies on the western bank of river Ganga. Approximately 680m to the east of Shiva Mandir.
Address	Kandala Mavaia, Handia, Allahabad, Uttar Pradesh.
Surroundings/Building Settings	It is surrounded by agricultural lands in the north, east and west and by residential buildings to the north-east.
Approximate Date of Construction	• Others
Precise Date of Construction/ Others	Mythological(Not Known)
Owernship	• Public
Owner's name	State Government
Status of Protection	• State Government
Property type	• Precinct
Property Sub-type	• Secular/Religious
Property past Use	Cave
Property present Use	Abandoned
Architectural Style	Rock-Cut Architectural Style
Architectural Description	A qila which originally adorned the riverbank, exists today as the ruins of a cave that is situated over a mound. Surrounded by thick vegetation, the cave is entered through an opening on the north-west side, giving spectacular views of the surrounding landscape.
Historical/ Cultural Value	Handia is believed to have gotten its name from the devil king, Hidimba, who was known to have been defeated by the Pandava king, Bhima at a fight in the forests during Mahabharatha. It is also believed that this cave once served as a shelter for the Pandavas from Mahabharata.
Archaeological	medium
Historical	high
Architectural	low
Religious	n_a
Social	low
Natural	medium
Grade	• IIB
Association with Ganga	It has references from Mahabharata, located on the banks of river Ganga.
State of conservation	• Danger of Disappearance

Threats to the Property	• Material Deterioration • Structural Deterioration • Vegetative growth • Nuisance of animals • Lack of maintenance • Presence of Polluting Agent • Poor Infrastructure
Source of Information	Localite and Primary Survey. www.wikivisually.com/wiki/Handia
Listing done by	Abhijit Dhumal

GaD/Ald/Mej/01

Question	Response
Image	
Image	
Map No.	Ald/Mej/M14
Reference No.	GaD/Ald/Mej/01
Tehsil	• Meja
Present name of the property	Shri Amrutmay Sankat Mochan Hanuman Mandir
Past name of the property	Shri Amrutmay Sankat Mochan Hanuman Mandir
Location	25.262183 82.091764 0 0
Approach	It is located approximately 135m to the north-west of State Bank of India, Sirsa branch. Approximately 600m to the south-west of river Ganga.
Address	Ganga Road, Sirsa, Allahabad, Uttar Pradesh.
Surroundings/Building Settings	It is surrounded by residential buildings in all directions, institutional buildings to the south and east and commercial shops to the north, east and west.
Approximate Date of Construction	• Others
Precise Date of Construction/ Others	Mythological (Not Known)
Owernship	• Private
Owner's name	Mahant Madhav Das
Status of Protection	• Unprotected
Property type	• Building
Property Sub-type	• Secular/Religious
Property past Use	Temple
Property present Use	Temple
Architectural Style	Regional Vernacular Architecture
Architectural Description	The Hanuman Gadi Mandir is a two-storey structure raised over a high plinth with a perforated boundary wall. Rectangular in plan, the temple faces a front yard which leads to a veranada supported on semicircular arches. The arches, resting on saffron painted columns, are bound by a projected architrave. Two small temple structures with a dome-like shikhara topped by a metal pinnacle remain adjoined to the boundary wall. The garbh-griha of the main temple is flanked by a dome with a Lotus Kalasa and a pinnacle in the shape of 'om'.
Historical/ Cultural Value	During the mythological tale of Ramayana, Lord Hanuman, an incarnation of Lord Shiva, descended on earth to protect Lord Rama against all troubles, giving him the name 'Sankat Mochan'. Various temples have been built as an ode to Him, which are regularly visited by the local community people to perform rituals.
Archaeological	low
Historical	high
Architectural	medium
Religious	high

Social	high
Natural	low
Grade	• IIA
Association with Ganga	Due to religious significance of Ganga and Triveni Sangam (Ganga, Yamuna and Saraswati) , temples were built near the river to perform rituals. Kumbh mela is held every 12 years which involves a holy dip at Triveni Sangam.
State of conservation	• Fair
Threats to the Property	• Material Deterioration • Vegetative growth • Alterations
Source of Information	Shashi Prakash Agarwal, village resident. www.speakingtree.in
Listing done by	1.Vibhuti Yadav 2.Abhijit Dhumal

GaD/Ald/Mej/02

Question	Response
Image	
Image	
Map No.	Ald/Mej/M14
Reference No.	GaD/Ald/Mej/02
Tehsil	• Meja
Present name of the property	Lohia's Residence
Past name of the property	Lohia's Residence
Location	25.264931 82.089784 0 0
Approach	It is approached from the Ganga road from the east. It is located to the west of B. P. Singh's Kothi and the south-west of Dakshin Mukhi Hanuman Temple. Approximately 400m to the south-west of river Ganges.
Address	Ganga Road, Bal Mukund Nagar, Sirsa, Uttar Pradesh.
Surroundings/Building Settings	It is surrounded by agricultural lands to the north and within a residential settlement.
Approximate Date of Construction	• 19th century
Precise Date of Construction/ Others	Not Available
Owernship	• Private
Owner's name	Lohia Family
Status of Protection	• Unprotected
Property type	• Building
Property Sub-type	• Residential
Property past Use	Residence
Property present Use	Abandoned
Architectural Style	Regional Vernacular Architecture
Architectural Description	The two-storey residence lying in ruins, was built on a low plinth, entered through wooden doors. The doors alternate with multifoliated niches resting on ornamental bands. The upper storey of the building comprises of semi-circular arched openings with a prominent key stone. A chajja spans the width of the facade resting on decorative brackets. The parapet wall rising above is perforated with jali-work.
Historical/ Cultural Value	The residence was built in 19th century, as a part of the urban settlement developed along the river for fulfilling the daily needs of the villagers.
Archaeological	low
Historical	medium
Architectural	medium
Religious	n_a
Social	medium
Natural	low
Grade	• IIB

Association with Ganga	This is part of the expansion of the city which was referred to as the holy city because of Triveni Sangam (Ganga, Yamuna and Saraswati).
State of conservation	• Danger of Disappearance
Threats to the Property	• Material Deterioration • Structural Deterioration • Vegetative growth • Nuisance of animals • Lack of maintenance
Source of Information	Shashl Prakash Agarwal, village resident.
Listing done by	1.Mitali Vij 2.Abhijit Dhumal

GaD/Ald/Mej/03

Question	Response
Image	
Image	
Map No.	Ald/Mej/M14
Reference No.	GaD/Ald/Mej/03
Tehsil	• Meja
Present name of the property	Dakshin Mukhi Hanuman Ji Mandir
Past name of the property	Dakshin Mukhi Hanuman Ji Mandir
Location	25.265355 82.09025 0 0
Approach	It is located behind B. P. Singh's abandoned Kothi. Approximately 350m to the south-west of Ganges river.
Address	Ganga Road, Bal Mukund Nagar, Sirsa, Uttar Pradesh.
Surroundings/Building Settings	It is surrounded by residences to the south and east and agricultural lands to the north and west.
Approximate Date of Construction	• 18th century
Precise Date of Construction/ Others	Not Available
Owernship	• Private
Owner's name	Ganga Prasad
Status of Protection	• Unprotected
Property type	• Building
Property Sub-type	• Secular/Religious
Property past Use	Temple
Property present Use	Temple
Architectural Style	Nagara Architectural Style
Architectural Description	The single storey, lime-washed temple was built on a low plinth. Rectangular in plan, the temple comprises of an internal courtyard with a multifoliated arcaded veranda. A wooden door leads into the temple highlighted by a multifoliated arch with ornamental bands at the lintel-level, between the columns, on either side. The chajja is supported on decorative brackets above a band of paan-leaf ornamentation. A shikhara and uru-shikhara rests over an extended flute, above the garbh-griha, with a pinnacle in the shape of a trishool.
Historical/ Cultural Value	The idol of Lord Hanuman within this temple is lying down facing the southern direction, which gives the temple its name. Local community people visit the temple to perform rituals.
Archaeological	low
Historical	high
Architectural	high
Religious	high
Social	high
Natural	low
Grade	• I

Association with Ganga	Due to religious significance of Ganga and Triveni Sangam (Ganga, Yamuna and Saraswati) , temples were built near the river to perform rituals. Kumbh mela is held every 12 years which involves a holy dip at Triveni Sangam.
State of conservation	• Signs of Deterioration
Threats to the Property	• Material Deterioration • Vegetative growth
Source of Information	Badrinath Kesari, Caretaker. www.jagran.com/uttar-pradesh.
Listing done by	1. Vibhuti Yadav 2. Anushka Mital

GaD/Ald/Mej/04

Question	Response
Image	
Map No.	Ald/Mej/M14
Reference No.	GaD/Ald/Mej/04
Tehsil	• Meja
Present name of the property	Om Prakash Residence
Past name of the property	Om Prakash Residence
Location	25.26494 82.090563 0 0
Approach	It is approached by the Ganga road from the north, to the east of B. P. Singh's abandoned Kothi. Approximately 370m to the south-west of river Ganges.
Address	Ganga Road, Bal Mukund Nagar, Sirsa, Uttar Pradesh.
Surroundings/Building Settings	It is surrounded by residentials to the east, west and south and by agricultural lands to the north. It lies to the south of Dakshin Mukhi Hanuman Ji Mandir.
Approximate Date of Construction	• 20th century
Precise Date of Construction/ Others	Approximately 150 years ago.
Owernship	• Multiple
Owner's name	Om Prakash Gupta, Krishan Singh Aggarwal
Status of Protection	• Unprotected
Property type	• Building
Property Sub-type	• Residential
Property past Use	Residence
Property present Use	Residence
Architectural Style	Regional Vernacular Architecture
Architectural Description	The residence is a three-storey building, rectangular in plan. The boundary wall comprises of semi-circular blind arches leading to a front yard, which further leads to the main central entrance with recessed walls pierced with multifoliated niches, on either side. There are ornamental lintels above the openings, with chajjas supported on decorative brackets, above. The parapet wall for the terrace is pierced with jali-work. The entire structure is supported on wooden beams.
Historical/ Cultural Value	The residence was built in 20th century, as a part of the urban settlement developed along the river for fulfilling the daily needs of the villagers.
Archaeological	low
Historical	low
Architectural	medium
Religious	n_a
Social	medium
Natural	low
Grade	• IIB
Association with Ganga	This is part of the expansion of the city which was referred to as the holy city because of Triveni Sangam (Ganga, Yamuna and Saraswati).
State of conservation	• Fair

Threats to the Property	• Material Deterioration • Inappropriate Additions • Alterations • Division of Properties
Source of Information	Primary Survey.
Listing done by	1. Mitali Vij 2. Vibhuti Yadav

GaD/Ald/Mej/05

Question	Response
Image	
Image	
Map No.	Ald/Mej/M14
Reference No.	GaD/Ald/Mej/05
Tehsil	• Meja
Present name of the property	Well
Past name of the property	Well
Location	25.264897 82.090669 0 0
Approach	It is located to the east of Om Prakash's Residence, approached by the Ganga road from the east.
Address	Ganga Road, Bal Mukund Nagar, Sirsa, Uttar Pradesh.
Surroundings/Building Settings	It is surrounded by agricultural lands to the north and residences to the east, west and south.
Approximate Date of Construction	• 20th century
Precise Date of Construction/ Others	Not available
Owernship	• Private
Owner's name	Not Available
Status of Protection	• Unprotected
Property type	• Structure
Property Sub-type	• Secular/Religious
Property past Use	Well
Property present Use	Well
Architectural Style	Regional Vernacular Architecture
Architectural Description	The Well is octagonal in shape built over a low-level plinth with inverted floral ornamentation along its periphery, which is also used as a platform. For supporting the pulley there are four stone pillars with rounded capitals and floral ornamentation.
Historical/ Cultural Value	It once served as the primary source of water for the local community.
Archaeological	low
Historical	medium
Architectural	medium
Religious	n_a
Social	medium
Natural	low
Grade	• IIB
Association with Ganga	This is part of the expansion of the city which was referred to as the holy city because of Triveni Sangam (Ganga, Yamuna and Saraswati).
State of conservation	• Signs of Deterioration
Threats to the Property	• Material Deterioration • Structural Deterioration • Vegetative growth • Inappropriate Additions
Source of Information	Shashi Prakash Agarwal, village resident.
Listing done by	1.Anushka Mital 2.Abhijit Dhumal

GaD/Ald/Mej/06

Question	Response
Image	
Map No.	Ald/Mej/M14
Reference No.	GaD/Ald/Mej/06
Tehsil	• Meja
Present name of the property	Residence
Past name of the property	Raja B. P. Singh's Kothi
Location	25.264999 82.090726 0 0
Approach	It is approached by Ganga road from the west, located opposite to the residence of Om Prakash, to the east.
Address	Ganga Road, Bal Mukund Nagar, Sirsa, Uttar Pradesh.
Surroundings/Building Settings	It is surrounded by agricultural lands to the north and residences to the east, west and south.
Approximate Date of Construction	• 20th century
Precise Date of Construction/ Others	Approximately 150 years ago.
Owernship	• Private
Owner's name	Prem Chand Kashinath
Status of Protection	• Unprotected
Property type	• Building
Property Sub-type	• Residential
Property past Use	Jail
Property present Use	Residence (Abandoned)
Architectural Style	Regional Vernacular Architecture
Architectural Description	The Raja B. P. Singh's kothi is three-storeyed built on a low-plinth. The ground floor of the structure has a comparatively higher ceiling than the upper two floors. Previously used as a jail, the structure had flat arched openings which have now been filled with bricks. The facade of the building has rectangular niches topped by ornamental lintels. The first floor slab level comprises of a chajja which is supported on decorative brackets, running along the periphery of the building.
Historical/ Cultural Value	The residence was built approximately 150 years ago, as a part of the urban settlement developed along the river for fulfilling the daily needs of the villagers.
Archaeological	low
Historical	high
Architectural	medium
Religious	n_a
Social	medium
Natural	low
Grade	• IIB
Association with Ganga	This is part of the expansion of the city which is referred to as the holy city because of Triveni Sangam (Ganga, Yamuna and Saraswati).
State of conservation	• Advanced state of Decay
Threats to the Property	• Material Deterioration • Structural Deterioration • Vegetative growth • Lack of maintenance
Source of Information	Shashi Prakash Agarwal, village resident.
Listing done by	1. Mitali Vij 2. Vibhuti Yadav

GaD/Ald/Mej/07

Question	Response
Image	
Map No.	Ald/Mej/M14
Reference No.	GaD/Ald/Mej/07
Tehsil	• Meja
Present name of the property	Om Prakash's Residence
Past name of the property	Om Prakash's Residence
Location	25.264925 82.091352 0 0
Approach	It is accessible through Byroad of Allahabad-Kunwar Patti.
Address	Ganga Road, Bal Mukund Nagar, Sirsa, Uttar Pradesh.
Surroundings/Building Settings	It is surrounded by Shiva Ganga Vatika Guest House to the east and by residences to the north, west and south.
Approximate Date of Construction	• 19th century
Precise Date of Construction/ Others	Not Available
Owernship	• Multiple
Owner's name	Shashi Prakash Agarwal, Dhruv Prakash Agarwal, Bhau Prakash Agarwal, Om Prakash Agarwal.
Status of Protection	• Unprotected
Property type	• Building
Property Sub-type	• Residential
Property past Use	Residence
Property present Use	Residence
Architectural Style	Regional Vernacular Architecture
Architectural Description	The lime-washed structure is a combination of brick and sandstone, rectangular in plan and built on a low plinth. The building is entered through intricately carved wooden doors, interspersed with multifoliated niches. These are topped by paan-leaf ornamented chajjas supported on decorative brackets. The parapet wall of the residence is decorated with brick jalis.
Historical/ Cultural Value	The residence was built in 19th century, as a part of the urban settlement developed along the river for fulfilling the daily needs of the villagers.
Archaeological	low
Historical	medium
Architectural	medium
Religious	n_a
Social	medium
Natural	low
Grade	• IIB
Association with Ganga	This is part of the expansion of the city which is referred to as the holy city because of Triveni Sangam (Ganga, Yamuna and Saraswati).
State of conservation	• Signs of Deterioration
Threats to the Property	• Material Deterioration • Structural Deterioration • Inappropriate Additions • Alterations
Source of Information	Shashi Prakash Agarwal, Owner of the residence.
Listing done by	1.Mitali Vij 2.Vibhuti Yadav

GaD/Ald/Mej/08

Question	Response
Image	
Image	
Map No.	Ald/Mej/M14
Reference No.	GaD/Ald/Mej/08
Tehsil	• Meja
Present name of the property	Shree Nath Sanskrit Paathsahala
Past name of the property	Shree Nath Sanskrit Paathsahala
Location	25.265186 82.091765 0 0
Approach	It is approached by the Ganga road from the east, located north of the Shri Amrutmay Sankat Mochan Hanuman Mandir.
Address	Ganga Road, Sirsa, Uttar Pradesh.
Surroundings/Building Settings	It is surrounded with temples to the east, agricultural land to the north and residences to the west and south.
Approximate Date of Construction	• 20th century
Precise Date of Construction/ Others	1911
Owernship	• Private
Owner's name	Not Available
Status of Protection	• Unprotected
Property type	• Precinct
Property Sub-type	• Institutional
Property past Use	School
Property present Use	School
Architectural Style	Nagara Architectural Style
Architectural Description	It is a two-storied structure raised on a high-plinth. The complex has a metal railing along its periphery and the structure is entered through an arcaded veranda with flat arches supported on decorative brackets. The facade is pierced with multifoliated blind arches and paan-leaf ornamentation. The upper storey comprises of a sandstone parapet wall. A temple is also situated within the complex, which is flanked by a shikhara along with urushikharas supported on an extended flute with a multifoliated window openings on all four sides. Over the Shikhara is a metal Kalasa with a metal finial.
Historical/ Cultural Value	Established in 1911, The Shri Nat Sanskrit Paathshala is the oldest school in Sirsa.
Archaeological	low
Historical	high
Architectural	high
Religious	high
Social	high
Natural	low
Grade	• I

Association with Ganga	Due to religious significance of Ganga and Triveni Sangam (Ganga, Yamuna and Saraswati) , temples were built near the river to perform rituals. Kumbh mela is held every 12 years which involves a holy dip at Triveni Sangam.
State of conservation	• Fair
Threats to the Property	• Material Deterioration • Inappropriate Additions • Alterations
Source of Information	Shashi Prakash Agarwal, village resident.
Listing done by	1. Mitali Vij 2. Anushka Mital

GaD/Ald/Mej/09

Question	Response
Image	
Image	
Map No.	Ald/Mej/M14
Reference No.	GaD/Ald/Mej/09
Tehsil	• Meja
Present name of the property	Shree Shree Nath Baba Mandir
Past name of the property	Shree Shree Nath Baba Mandir
Location	25.26521 82.092565 0 0
Approach	It is approached by the Ganga road from the west. Approximately 280m to the south of river Ganges.
Address	Ward no.8, Babuothi, Sirsa, Uttar Pradesh.
Surroundings/Building Settings	It is surrounded by residences in all directions and commercial shops to the south.
Approximate Date of Construction	• 17th century
Precise Date of Construction/ Others	Not Available.
Owernship	• Private
Owner's name	Shree Nath Mandir Committee
Status of Protection	• Unprotected
Property type	• Building
Property Sub-type	• Secular/Religious
Property past Use	Temple
Property present Use	Temple
Architectural Style	Nagara Architectural Style
Architectural Description	The single-storey temple, rectangular in plan, is entered through a large multifoliated blind archway. The facade of the temple was recently clad with tiles, comprising of a colonnaded veranda resting on decorative brackets. The garbh-griha of the temple is topped with a shikhara and urushikharas, with metal finials. A chajja with a paan-leaf ornamentation runs along the periphery of the structure. A later addition of tin sheds can be seen along the facade.
Historical/ Cultural Value	Local community people visit the temple to performs rituals.
Archaeological	low
Historical	high
Architectural	high
Religious	high
Social	high
Natural	low
Grade	• I
Association with Ganga	Due to religious significance of Ganga and Triveni Sangam (Ganga, Yamuna and Saraswati) , temples were built

	near the river to perform rituals. Kumbh mela is held every 12 years which involves a holy dip at Triveni Sangam.
State of conservation	• Fair
Threats to the Property	• Material Deterioration • Inappropriate Additions • Alterations
Source of Information	Tribhun Giri, Pujari.
Listing done by	1. Vibhuti Yadav 2. Abhijit Dhumal

GaD/Ald/Mej/10

Question	Response
Image	
Image	
Map No.	Ald/Mej/M14
Reference No.	GaD/Ald/Mej/10
Tehsil	• Meja
Present name of the property	Achari Maharaj's Residence
Past name of the property	Residence
Location	25.265084 82.092814 0 0
Approach	It is approached by the Ganga road from the west, approximately 290m to the south of river Ganges. It is located to the east of Shree Shree Nath Baba Mandir.
Address	Ward no. 8, Babhuoti, Sirsa, Uttar Pradesh.
Surroundings/Building Settings	It is surrounded by residences in all directions and temples to the west.
Approximate Date of Construction	• 19th century
Precise Date of Construction/ Others	Not Available
Owernship	• Private
Owner's name	Achari Maharaj
Status of Protection	• Unprotected
Property type	• Precinct
Property Sub-type	• Residential
Property past Use	Residence
Property present Use	Residence
Architectural Style	Regional Vernacular Architecture
Architectural Description	This residence is double-storey, built on a low-plinth. It is built in brick, which was previously lime plastered. It has wooden doors and windows with semicircular arches over the openings, with shoulder niches on either side. There is a balcony on the upper storey which comprises of an intricately designed iron railing, supported on I-section girders. The roof of the building is covered using tin sheet. The other structures within the precinct are built in a similar architectural style, however are not used on a regular basis.
Historical/ Cultural Value	The residence was built in 19th century, as a part of the urban settlement developed along the river for fulfilling the daily needs of the villagers.
Archaeological	low
Historical	medium
Architectural	medium
Religious	medium
Social	medium
Natural	low
Grade	• IIB

Association with Ganga	This is part of the expansion of the city which was referred to as the holy city because of Triveni Sangam (Ganga, Yamuna and Saraswati).
State of conservation	• Advanced state of Decay
Threats to the Property	• Material Deterioration • Structural Deterioration • Vegetative growth • Lack of maintenance • Inappropriate Additions • Alterations
Source of Information	Diyanshu Mishra, village resident.
Listing done by	1. Vibhuti yadav 2. Abhijit Dhumal

GaD/Ald/Mej/11

Question	Response
Image	
Map No.	Ald/Mej/M14
Reference No.	GaD/Ald/Mej/11
Tehsil	• Meja
Present name of the property	Government Colony
Past name of the property	Government Colony
Location	25.262569 82.091789 0 0
Approach	It is approached from the west, located to the west of Agrahari Vastralaya. Approximately 600m to the south of river Ganges.
Address	Gudhatti, Sirsa, Uttar Pradesh.
Surroundings/Building Settings	It is surrounded by residential buildings in all directions.
Approximate Date of Construction	• 20th century
Precise Date of Construction/ Others	Approximately 70 years old.
Owernship	• Public
Owner's name	Raju Kesharwani
Status of Protection	• Unprotected
Property type	• Precinct
Property Sub-type	• Residential
Property past Use	Residential Colony
Property present Use	Abandoned
Architectural Style	Regional Vernacular Architecture
Architectural Description	This government colony, which is now in ruins, was single-storey. The structure is rectangular in plan and has a low-plinth. Built almost 70 years ago, the structure was constructed in brick and lime wash. The building is entered through a flat arch, along with two semi-circular arches on either side, with the architrave projecting outwards. the arched openings have been fitted with an iron grill. The facade also comprises of pointed niches pierced into recessed walls. The structure is covered with a thatch roof.
Historical/ Cultural Value	The building was built during the British era, when Allahabad was established as the administrative centre due to its rich commerce and trade.
Archaeological	low
Historical	medium
Architectural	medium
Religious	n_a
Social	medium
Natural	low
Grade	• IIB
Association with Ganga	This is part of the expansion of the city which is referred to as the holy city because of Triveni Sangam (Ganga, Yamuna and Saraswati).
State of conservation	• Danger of Disappearance
Threats to the Property	• Material Deterioration • Structural Deterioration • Vegetative growth • Nuisance of animals • Lack of maintenance • Inappropriate Additions • Alterations
Source of Information	Munu Kesharwani, village farmer.
Listing done by	1. Abhijit Dhumal

GaD/Ald/Mej/12

Question	Response
Image	
Image	
Map No.	Ald/Mej/M15
Reference No.	GaD/Ald/Mej/12
Tehsil	• Meja
Present name of the property	Kailash Dham Shiv Mandir
Past name of the property	Kailash Dham Shiv Mandir
Location	25.25099 82.114663 0 0
Approach	It is approached from Paranipur-Meja Road from the north-west and is to the north-east of Ramnagar's Drinking water scheme's Water Tank. Approximately 3km to the south of river Ganga.
Address	Sirsa-Meja Road, Sirsa, Ramnagar, Uttar Pradesh.
Surroundings/Building Settings	It is surrounded by a pond to the east and agricultural lands to the north, west and south.
Approximate Date of Construction	• 16th century
Precise Date of Construction/ Others	Not Available.
Owernship	• Private
Owner's name	Swami Satyanand Bharti Agnivesh
Status of Protection	• Unprotected
Property type	• Building
Property Sub-type	• Secular/Religious
Property past Use	Temple
Property present Use	Temple
Architectural Style	Nagara Architectural Style
Architectural Description	The single-storey temple structure is raised on a high plinth. The garbh-griha of the temple is topped by a large shikhara along with urushikharas, that are adorned with miniature idols of Lord Krishna in a sitting position, on all four sides. Over the shikhara is an inverted lotus motif with a metal kalasa topped with a Trishul finial. Surrounding the temple is a newly-constructed structure which is lime washed. On all the four corners of this structure are small domes topped with a lotus motif and a mini matka kalasa. Rectangular openings are topped with chajjas supported on decorative brackets along the periphery of the building. There is also a sloping roof projection supported on I-section girders on all sides.
Historical/ Cultural Value	Local community people visit the temple to performs rituals.
Archaeological	low
Historical	high
Architectural	high
Religious	high
Social	high

Natural	low
Grade	• I
Association with Ganga	Shiva temples are directly associated with worshiping of Ganga as it is believed that Lord Shiva brought Ganga to this world. Due to this religious significance, temples were built near the river to perform rituals, especially during the Kumbh Mela.
State of conservation	• Fair
Threats to the Property	• Material Deterioration • Vegetative growth • Inappropriate Additions • Alterations
Source of Information	Primary Survey
Listing done by	1.Mitali Vij 2.Abhijit Dhumal

GaD/Ald/Phl/01

Question	Response
Image	
Map No.	Ald/Phl/M16
Reference No.	GaD/Ald/Phl/01
Tehsil	• Phulpur
Present name of the property	Gangolia Shivalaya
Past name of the property	Gangolia Shivalaya
Location	25.439064 81.903017 0 0
Approach	Located 1.5km to the north of the ASI protected monument, Ulta Kila. Approximately 1.5km to the east of river Ganga and lies opposite to the Magh Mela ground.
Address	Near Baba Hansdas Ashram, Old Jhusi, Jhusi, Uttar Pradesh
Surroundings/Building Settings	It lies on the eastern bank of a tributary of river Ganga, surrounded by residences to the north, east and south, and temples to the west.
Approximate Date of Construction	• 19th century
Precise Date of Construction/ Others	1670
Owernship	• Public
Owner's name	Local committee
Status of Protection	• Unprotected
Property type	• Precinct
Property Sub-type	• Secular/Religious
Property past Use	Temple
Property present Use	Temple
Architectural Style	Nagara Architectural Style
Architectural Description	The temple precinct is entered through a southern entrance gateway, with a multifoliated arch and projections supported on decorative brackets. The mutli-colored gateway comprises of habitable rooms on either side. A single storey temple is built on a high sandstone plinth painted in saffron. It is entered through three flat arches supported on intricately carved brackets on all four sides. The arches are adorned with sculptures of human figures along the columns, and flanked with blind jharokhas on either side, topped with a smaller replication of the shikhara, sheltering a stone sculpture of Hindu gods. Above the projection on all sides of the temple, rises a carved parapet wall. Square in plan, the temple comprises of the garbhgriha topped by an ornamented shikhara with multiple urushringa, resting on an extended flute. This flute is pierced with jali windows on all four sides and adorned with stone bands and paan-leaf ornamentation. The temple complex also comprises of two other structures behind as well as adjacent to it, whose architectural style replicates that of the temple itself. There is an ancient well, with four long stone columns, located to the north-east of the precinct, which is built on a high plinth with paan-leaf decoration
Historical/ Cultural Value	It is an ancient Shiva temple believed to have been built by a Brahman merchant of Agra, Ganga Prasad Tiwari. This temple has gained local popularity and is now one of the pilgrimage sites during the Kumbh Mela.

Archaeological	low
Historical	medium
Architectural	high
Religious	high
Social	high
Natural	low
Grade	• IIA
Association with Ganga	As the Kumbh Mela is performed at the Triveni Sangam, many religious groups established their center in Allahabad and built temples. This temple is one of the pilgrimage sites during the Kumbh mela and also the locals visit the temple to perform their daily religious rituals. Also Shiva temples are directly associated with worshiping of Ganga as it is believed that Lord Shiva brought Ganga to this world. Due to this religious significance, temples were built near the river to perform rituals.
State of conservation	• Fair
Threats to the Property	• Material Deterioration • Structural Deterioration • Graffiti • Inappropriate Additions • Alterations
Source of Information	Mr. Sandeep Shastri (Temple Priest). www.inditales.com/ancient-temples-in-prayagraj.
Listing done by	1. Anushka Mital 2. Mani Singh

GaD/Ald/Phl/02

Question	Response
Image	
Map No.	Ald/Phl/M16
Reference No.	GaD/Ald/Phl/02
Tehsil	• Phulpur
Present name of the property	Suryaghadi
Past name of the property	Suryaghadi
Location	25.436836 81.903566 0 0
Approach	Located adjacent, to the west of Durvasha Ashram, and adjacent to Ram Mandir, on the north-western side.The Ganga river lies approximately 1.5km to the west of the sundial.
Address	Near Post Office, Kakra Village, Purani Jhusi, Pratishthanpur, Jhusi, Uttar Pradesh
Surroundings/Building Settings	It faces a temple to the south and is surrounded by ashrams to the east and west. There is a post office and a church to the south of the sundial, which is surrounded by residences on all sides.
Approximate Date of Construction	• 18th century
Precise Date of Construction/ Others	1719
Owernship	• Public
Owner's name	Local community
Status of Protection	• Unprotected
Property type	• Precinct
Property Sub-type	• Secular/Religious
Property past Use	Sundial
Property present Use	Sundial
Architectural Style	Regional Vernacular Architecture
Architectural Description	The sundial comprises of a stone gnomon that rests on a high square platform painted in saffron, within the courtyard of an ashram. This angular structure casts a shadow on a flat plate engraved with numbers to indicate the time of the day.
Historical/ Cultural Value	The sun dial was used in ancient times to confirm the time of the day with the help of the sun's altitude, due to the absence of mechanical clocks. It was also used for indicating the time for prayer.
Archaeological	low
Historical	medium
Architectural	medium
Religious	low
Social	medium
Natural	low
Grade	• IIB
Association with Ganga	Due to the religious significance of Ganga and Triveni Sangam (Ganga, Yamuna and Saraswati) , temples were built near the river to perform rituals. Kumbh mela is held every 12 years which involves rituals practiced within the precinct.

State of conservation	• Fair
Threats to the Property	• Graffiti • Alterations
Source of Information	Mr.Vikas Giri (Temple Priest)
Notes	The plinth is now plastered and painted.
Listing done by	1. Anushka Mital 2. Mani Singh

GaD/Ald/Phl/03

Question	Response
Image	
Image	
Map No.	Ald/Phl/M16
Reference No.	GaD/Ald/Phl/03
Tehsil	• Phulpur
Present name of the property	Hanuman Mandir
Past name of the property	Hanuman Mandir
Location	25.436836 81.903566 0 0
Approach	It is located approximately 200m to the north of Jhusi Railway line and 1.5km east to river Ganga.
Address	Near Post Office, Kakra Village, Purani Jhusi, Pratishthanpur, Jhusi, Uttar Pradesh
Surroundings/Building Settings	It is surrounded by ashrams in the west and south-west and temples in the east and west. It is surrounded by residences in all directions.
Approximate Date of Construction	• 20th century
Precise Date of Construction/ Others	1959
Owernship	• Private
Owner's name	Not Available
Status of Protection	• Unprotected
Property type	• Precinct
Property Sub-type	• Secular/Religious
Property past Use	Temple
Property present Use	Temple
Architectural Style	Regional Vernacular Architecture
Architectural Description	The temple complex is entered through a colonnaded porch, through ornamented, semi-circular arches with a prominent key stone. The temple, a single-storey structure, faced with white tiles and topped by a dome painted in red, is located within the courtyard. It is surrounded by colonnaded verandas leading to habitable rooms. The boundary wall, built in stone masonry, comprises of alternating blind semi-circular arches and pointed niches. Presently, it lies in a dilapidated condition. The temple is a new construction on an ancient site.
Historical/ Cultural Value	Built in the 20th century, the temple is frequently visited by the locals to perform their daily rituals.
Archaeological	low
Historical	low
Architectural	low
Religious	medium
Social	low
Natural	n_a

Grade	• III
Association with Ganga	Temples were built near Ganga and Triveni Sangam (Ganga, Yamuna and Saraswati) where rituals are performed due to its religious significance. Kumbh mela is held every 12 years which involves rituals that are performed in the temple.
State of conservation	• Signs of Deterioration
Threats to the Property	• Material Deterioration • Structural Deterioration • Lack of maintenance • Graffiti • Inappropriate Additions • Alterations
Source of Information	Temple priest
Listing done by	1. Anushka Mital 2. Mani Singh

GaD/Ald/Phl/04

Question	Response
Image	
Map No.	Ald/Phl/M16
Reference No.	GaD/Ald/Phl/04
Tehsil	• Phulpur
Present name of the property	Well
Past name of the property	Well
Location	25.436836 81.903566 0 0
Approach	It is approached from a sub-arterial road of Andawa Road in the north. It lies to the north of the Durvasha Ashram. Approximately 1.5kms to the east of the Ganga river and 200m north of the Jhusi Railway line.
Address	Near Post Office, Kakra Village, Purani Jhusi, Pratishthanpur, Jhusi, Uttar Pradesh
Surroundings/Building Settings	The well is, abutted by a road to the north, adjacent to Shri Sankirtan Brahmacharya Ashram Sanskrit Mahavidyalaya in the south.
Approximate Date of Construction	• 18th century
Precise Date of Construction/ Others	1719
Owernship	• Public
Owner's name	Local community
Property type	• Structure
Property Sub-type	• Secular/Religious
Property past Use	Well
Property present Use	Well
Architectural Style	Regional Vernacular Architectural
Architectural Description	The well is built in brick masonry, resting on a high circular plinth with a peripheral single band of paan-leaf ornamentation. It has four stone pillars erected to support the pulley for the well, accessed by stairs on the eastern side of the plinth.
Historical/ Cultural Value	Built in the 18th century, the well was used to serve as a source of water for the local community.
Archaeological	low
Historical	high
Architectural	medium
Religious	medium
Social	medium
Natural	low
Grade	• IIB
Association with Ganga	This well is a part of the Hanuman temple which is frequently visited during the Kumbh and Magh Melas to perform rituals due to the religious significance of Ganga and Triveni Sangam (Ganga, Yamuna and Saraswati).
State of conservation	• Signs of Deterioration
Threats to the Property	• Material Deterioration • Structural Deterioration • Vegetative growth • Inappropriate Additions • Alterations
Source of Information	Mr. Vikas Giri (Temple priest)
Listing done by	1. Anushka Mital 2. Mani Singh

GaD/Ald/Phl/05

Question	Response
Image	
Image	
Map No.	Ald/Phl/M16
Reference No.	GaD/Ald/Phl/05
Tehsil	• Phulpur
Present name of the property	Durvasha Rishi Ashram
Past name of the property	Durvasha Rishi Ashram
Location	25.436836 81.903566 0 0
Approach	It lies to the north of the Kamla Kant Shukla Post office. Approximately 1.5km to the east of the river Ganges.
Address	Near Post Office, Kakra Village, Purani Jhusi, Pratishthanpur, Jhusi, Uttar Pradesh
Surroundings/Building Settings	It is abutted by a road in the south and by ashrams in the west and south. There are residential plots in all directions of the ashram.
Approximate Date of Construction	• 18th century
Precise Date of Construction/ Others	1719
Owernship	• Public
Owner's name	Local community
Status of Protection	• Unprotected
Property type	• Precinct
Property Sub-type	• Secular/Religious
Property past Use	Ashram
Property present Use	Temple
Architectural Style	Regional Vernacular Architecture
Architectural Description	The single-storey ashram is entered from the western side from the Suryaghadi. The brick masonry building is raised on a low plinth adorned with paan-leaf ornamentation. A colonnaded veranda is approached through multifoliated arches decorated with flower motifs and niches on either side. The orange and white structure has a roof supported on I-beams on which the chajja rests, completed with ornamented brackets at all corners. The brackets rest on columns decorated with quoins. A parapet wall with a brick jali rises from the projection. A temple also exists within the premises, to the south of the ashram, with a square plan. It is raised on a platform, entered through a multifoliated archway. The urushringa over the garbh-griha, rests on an extended flute, adorned with ornamentation.
Historical/ Cultural Value	Durvasa Rishi was a sage who was known for his short temper. Built in 18th century this ashram has high religious significance, regularly visited by the local community people to perform daily rituals.
Archaeological	low

Historical	high
Architectural	medium
Religious	high
Social	medium
Natural	low
Grade	• IIA
Association with Ganga	Due to the religious significance of Ganga and Triveni Sangam (Ganga, Yamuna and Saraswati) , temples were built near the river to perform rituals. Kumbh mela is held every 12 years which involves rituals that are practiced in the temple.
State of conservation	• Signs of Deterioration
Threats to the Property	• Material Deterioration • Vegetative growth • Graffiti • Inappropriate Additions • Alterations
Source of Information	Mr. Vikas Giri (Temple priest)
Notes	Funds for the temple, within the complex, are given by the local communities most of whom served the army, which includes almost all the working population of this village.
Listing done by	1. Anushka Mital 2. Mani Singh

GaD/Ald/Phl/06

Question	Response
Image	
Map No.	Ald/Phl/M16
Reference No.	GaD/Ald/Phl/06
Tehsil	• Phulpur
Present name of the property	Durvasha Rishi Yagyashala
Past name of the property	Yagyashala
Location	25.436836 81.903566 0 0
Approach	It lies to the west of Durvasha Rishi Ashram. Approximately 1.5km to the east of Ganga river.
Address	Near Post Office, Kakra Village, Purani Jhusi, Pratishthanpur, Jhusi, Uttar Pradesh
Surroundings/Building Settings	It lies within the precinct of Durvasha Rishi ashram, surrounded by residences in all directions. Shri Sankirtan Brahmacharya Ashram Sanskrit Mahavidyalaya lies to its south.
Approximate Date of Construction	• 18th century
Precise Date of Construction/ Others	1719
Owernship	• Public
Owner's name	Local community
Status of Protection	• Unprotected
Property Sub-type	• Secular/Religious
Property past Use	Yagyashala
Property present Use	Temple
Architectural Style	Regional Vernacular Architecture
Architectural Description	It is a single storey building, square in plan, entered from the east. The simple trabeated structure has perforated, semi-walls, with 3 palindrome shlokas inscribed between columns on every side. A deity is worshiped on the southern side of the building.
Historical/ Cultural Value	It used to be the place for the sacrificial fire (yagyashala), for the ashram in the early years. The local community would visit the temple to perform their daily rituals.
Archaeological	low
Historical	high
Architectural	medium
Religious	high
Social	medium
Natural	low
Grade	• IIA
Association with Ganga	Due to the religious significance of Ganga and Triveni Sangam (Ganga, Yamuna and Saraswati) , temples were built near the river to perform rituals. Kumbh mela is held every 12 years which involves rituals that are practiced in the temple.
State of conservation	• Fair

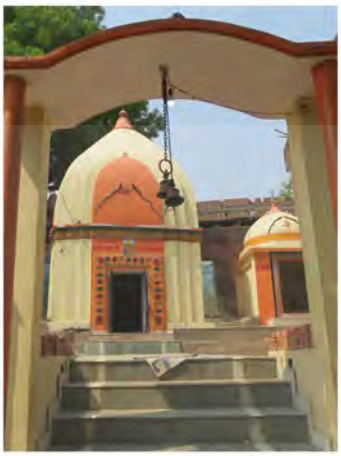
Threats to the Property	• Graffiti • Inappropriate Additions • Alterations
Source of Information	Mr. Vikas Giri (Temple priest)
Notes	Walls are now painted.
Listing done by	1. Anushka Mital 2. Mani Singh

GaD/Ald/Phl/07

Question	Response
Image	
Image	
Map No.	Ald/Phl/M16
Reference No.	GaD/Ald/Phl/07
Tehsil	• Phulpur
Present name of the property	Prabuddha Brahmachari Ashram
Past name of the property	Prabuddha Brahmachari Ashram
Location	25.436622 81.903282 0 0
Approach	The precinct is approached by a sub-arterial road from the northern side. Approximately 1.5kms to the east of the river Ganga and 1.2km to the north of Ulta Kila.
Address	Savitri Nagar colony, Jhusi, Uttar Pradesh
Surroundings/Building Settings	It lies opposite to the Post office on the eastern side. It is surrounded by ashrams to the north-west and west and residences in all directions.
Approximate Date of Construction	• 20th century
Precise Date of Construction/ Others	1939
Owernship	• Private
Owner's name	Not known
Status of Protection	• Unprotected
Property type	• Precinct
Property Sub-type	• Secular/Religious
Property past Use	Ashram
Property present Use	Ashram
Architectural Style	Regional Vernacular Architecture
Architectural Description	The ashram is located to the south of the precinct, enclosing a large rectangular prayer hall, double-height. It is ornamented with domed cupolas along the parapet, with a decorated pediment in the centre. At the end of the hall are the three deities over which rise three shikharas. The walkway within the ashram on the second floor is supported on plain, circular columns with simple capitals. It is surrounded by newly constructed temples with square plans and richly painted exterior walls.
Historical/ Cultural Value	Prabhudutt Brahmachari was the ardent scholar of Sanskrit, Hindi and Brajbhasha and a spiritual leader who founded this ashram to organize the Kumbh Mela. He was a dedicated and inspiring source for social service, culture, literature, independence, education, etc. and in 1951 was elected against Jwaharlal Nehru, from the Phulpur constituency.
Archaeological	low
Historical	low
Architectural	medium

Religious	medium
Social	medium
Natural	n_a
Grade	• IIB
Association with Ganga	Due to religious significance of Ganga and Triveni Sangam (Ganga, Yamuna and Saraswati) , temples and ashrams were built near the river to perform rituals. Kumbh mela is held every 12 years which involves ritual bathing at Triveni Sangam.
State of conservation	• Fair
Threats to the Property	• Inappropriate Additions • Alterations • Encroachments
Source of Information	Religious teacher. www.wikipedia.org
Listing done by	1. Anushka Mital 2. Mani Singh

GaD/Ald/Phl/08

Question	Response
Image	
Image	
Map No.	Ald/Phl/M16
Reference No.	GaD/Ald/Phl/08
Tehsil	• Phulpur
Present name of the property	Aleshwarnath Mandir
Past name of the property	Aleshwarnath Mandir
Location	25.428396 81.900619 0 0
Approach	It is approached from the Samudrakoop street on the left. Approximately 1km to the east of Ganga river and 280m to the north of Ulta Kila
Address	Pratisthanpuri, Jhusi, Uttar Pradesh
Surroundings/Building Settings	It is surrounded by temples and ashrams on the northern and eastern side and residential plots in all directions.
Approximate Date of Construction	• 18th century
Precise Date of Construction/ Others	1770
Owernship	• Public
Owner's name	Local Committee
Status of Protection	• Unprotected
Property type	• Precinct
Property Sub-type	• Secular/Religious
Property past Use	Temple
Property present Use	Temple
Architectural Style	Regional Vernacular Architecture
Architectural Description	The temple is approached through a simple gateway from the west, painted in beige and orange. Square in plan, it rests on a high plinth with a shikhar-like facade, topped with an inverted lotus motif, a kalasa and a trishool-shaped pinnacle. The recessed facade of the temple is adorned with recessed ornamentation around the door and a decorative band along the entire circumference. There is another temple to the south within the precinct which is topped with a decorated dome resting on an octagonal drum.
Historical/ Cultural Value	It is a new construction on the ancient site of Aleshwarnath. Local community people visit the temple to perform rituals.
Archaeological	low
Historical	medium
Architectural	low
Religious	medium
Social	medium
Natural	low

Grade	• IIB
Association with Ganga	Shiva temples are directly associated with worshiping of Ganga as it is believed that Lord Shiva brought Ganga to this world. Due to this religious significance, temples were built near the river to perform rituals, especially during the Kumbh Mela.
State of conservation	• Fair
Threats to the Property	• Graffiti • Inappropriate Additions • Alterations
Source of Information	Mr. Ashok Anuragi
Notes	Ancient parts of the temple to have previously existed on site, lie abandoned within the precinct, which include the cupola and carved stone pieces.
Listing done by	1. Anushka Mital 2. Mani Singh

GaD/Ald/Phl/09

Question	Response
Image	
Map No.	Ald/Phl/M16
Reference No.	GaD/Ald/Phl/09
Tehsil	• Phulpur
Present name of the property	Meeting House
Past name of the property	Meeting House
Location	25.428393 81.901041 0 0
Approach	It is approached from a road abutting the site on the north. Approximately 1km east to the river Ganga and 300m to the north-east of Ulta Kila.
Address	Kohna, New Jhusi, Pratisthanpuri, Jhusi, Uttar Pradesh
Surroundings/Building Settings	It is surrounded by temples to the north-west and north-east and residential buildings in all directions.
Approximate Date of Construction	• 19th century
Precise Date of Construction/ Others	1870
Owernship	• Private
Owner's name	Not Available
Status of Protection	• Unprotected
Property type	• Building
Property Sub-type	• Residential
Property past Use	Meeting place for freedom fighters
Property present Use	House
Architectural Style	Regional Vernacular Architecture
Architectural Description	The residence is a single storey, rectangular structure, approached through two semi-circular arches. It is covered with a tin-shed and slate supported on wooden beams.
Historical/ Cultural Value	During the freedom movement it was believed that Jawaharlal Nehru and Lal Bahadurshastri used this house as their hidden meeting place.
Archaeological	low
Historical	high
Architectural	low
Religious	low
Social	medium
Natural	n_a
Grade	• IIB
Association with Ganga	Located within a vicinity of 1km of the river many residential localities were built as a part of the developing urban settlement of Allahabad.
State of conservation	• Signs of Deterioration
Threats to the Property	• Material Deterioration • Structural Deterioration • Inappropriate Additions • Alterations • Poor Infrastructure
Source of Information	Mr. Ashok Anuragi
Listing done by	1. Anushka Mital 2. Mani Singh

GaD/Ald/Phl/10

Question	Response
Image	
Map No.	Ald/Phl/M16
Reference No.	GaD/Ald/Phl/10
Tehsil	• Phulpur
Present name of the property	Pracheen Shiv Mandir
Past name of the property	Shiv Mandir
Location	25.426672 81.901754 0 0
Approach	It lies to the eastern side of the Samudragupta road. Approximately 1km to the east of river Ganga and 200m east to the Ulta Kila.
Address	Habelia, Pratisthanpuri, Jhusi, Uttar Pradesh
Surroundings/Building Settings	It is surrounded by dargah and mosques to the north and north-east and by residential buildings to the west, south and east.
Approximate Date of Construction	• 18th century
Precise Date of Construction/ Others	1770
Owernship	• Public
Status of Protection	• Unprotected
Property type	• Structure
Property Sub-type	• Secular/Religious
Property past Use	Temple
Property present Use	Temple
Architectural Style	Nagara Architectural Style
Architectural Description	Built in sandstone, the Shiva temple is a single storey structure, square in plan adorned with paan-leaf ornamentation. The beige, red and green facade comprises of a garbhgriha which is topped with a shikhara and urushikharas.
Historical/ Cultural Value	It is believed to have been constructed during King Harbhog Singh's era. The local community visits the temple to perform rituals.
Archaeological	low
Historical	medium
Architectural	medium
Religious	medium
Social	medium
Natural	low
Grade	• IIB
Association with Ganga	Shiva temples are directly associated with worshiping of Ganga as it is believed that Lord Shiva brought Ganga to this world. Due to this religious significance, temples were built near the river to perform rituals, especially during the Kumbh Mela
State of conservation	• Fair
Threats to the Property	• Graffiti • Inappropriate Additions • Alterations • Encroachments
Source of Information	Mr. Ashok Anuragi (teacher)
Listing done by	1. Anushka Mital 2. Mani Singh

GaD/Ald/Phl/11

Question	Response
Image	
Image	
Map No.	Ald/Phl/M16
Reference No.	GaD/Ald/Phl/11
Tehsil	• Phulpur
Present name of the property	Hanuman Gufa
Past name of the property	Hanuman Gufa
Location	25.426834 81.899412 0 0
Approach	It is approached from the arterial road, to the west of the gufa. It lies opposite to the Magh Mela ground, to the east and opposite to the ulta kila in the south.
Address	Adjacent to Khade Hanuman Mandir, Jhusi, Uttar Pradesh
Surroundings/Building Settings	It is surrounded by the Samudrakoop on the south-eastern side, ulta koop to the
Precise Date of Construction/ Others	1720
Owernship	• Private
Owner's name	Mrs. Sheela Singh
Status of Protection	• Unprotected
Property type	• Structure
Property Sub-type	• Secular/Religious
Property past Use	Meditation chamber
Property present Use	Temple
Architectural Style	Rock-Cut Architecture
Architectural Description	The complex is entered through a simple entrance gateway painted in vibrant colors, raised on a high plinth. The gufa is dedicated to Lord Hanuman, approached through a wooden door opening to a steep flight of steps leading to a sub-structure with 6 chambers, further leading to a dead end. The gufa is visited to worship a rock-cut idol of Lord Hanuman painted in orange.
Historical/ Cultural Value	It is said to be built by Baba Dayaraam of Punjab for meditation purpose. The local community people visit this temple to perform rituals.
Archaeological	medium
Historical	medium
Architectural	low
Social	medium
Natural	n_a
Grade	• IIB

Association with Ganga	It was build on the banks of river Ganga for the purpose of meditation.
State of conservation	• Fair
Threats to the Property	• Graffiti • Inappropriate Additions • Alterations
Source of Information	Mrs. Sheela Singh (priestess)
Listing done by	1. Anushka Mital 2. Mani Singh

GaD/Ald/Phl/12

Question	Response
Image	
Image	
Map No.	Ald/Phl/M16
Reference No.	GaD/Ald/Phl/12
Tehsil	• Phulpur
Present name of the property	Ulta Qila
Past name of the property	Ulta Qila
Location	25.425923 81.899487 0 0
Approach	It is approached through Samudrakoop Road on the eastern side. Approximately 1km to the north-east of Triveni Sangam. Adjacent to the north-west side of Samudrakoop.
Address	Samudrakoop Road, Jhusi, Uttar Pradesh
Surroundings/Building Settings	It is surrounded by bank of Ganga river.
Approximate Date of Construction	• 6th century
Precise Date of Construction/ Others	Not Available
Property type	• Precinct
Property Sub-type	• Residential
Property past Use	Fort of King Haribhog Singh
Property present Use	Abandoned
Architectural Style	Regional Vernacular Architecture
Architectural Description	The fort remains in a dilapidated condition, with a mound currently present. Certain ruins like the deteriorated fort walls can be seen on site. The external walls of the neighboring structures have been painted with scenes of Ramayana in vibrant colors.
Historical/ Cultural Value	The Kila was built during the reign of Kung Haribong who ruled Jhusi, whose decisions and virtues would always result in the loss for the people of the town. Cursed by Saint Ali Murtaza, who was not served well by the king, a Mirrikh star fell on this fort turning it upside down.
Archaeological	high
Historical	high
Architectural	low
Religious	medium
Social	medium
Natural	medium
Grade	• IIA
Association with Ganga	It is located on the banks of Triveni Sangam. Triveni Sangam, a holy site, was a strategic location for a fort which was decided by Akbar as a lookout for trade, transportation and defense via Ganga and Yamuna. The fort is a frequently visited site during the Kumbh Mela.
State of conservation	• Danger of Disappearance

Threats to the Property	• Material Deterioration • Structural Deterioration • Vegetative growth • Nuisance of animals • Lack of maintenance • Inappropriate Additions • Alterations • Encroachments
Source of Information	Primary survey and uttarpradesh.gov.in and www.patrika.com/allahabad
Listing done by	1. Anushka Mital 2. Mani Singh

GaD/Ald/Phl/13

Question	Response
Image	
Image	
Map No.	Ald/Phl/M16
Reference No.	GaD/Ald/Phl/13
Tehsil	• Phulpur
Present name of the property	Samudra Koop
Past name of the property	Samudra Koop
Location	25.425572 81.900014 0 0
Approach	Approximately 70m to the south-east of Ulta Kila and 1km to the east of Triveni Sangam.
Address	Pratisthan Pur, Jhusi, Uttar Pradesh
Surroundings/Building Settings	It lies opposite the Magh Mela ground to the east. It is surrounded by agricultural lands to the east and south and by temples to the north and west.
Approximate Date of Construction	• Others
Precise Date of Construction/ Others	326 AD
Property type	• Site
Property Sub-type	• Secular/Religious
Property past Use	Well
Property present Use	Well
Architectural Style	Regional Vernacular Architecture
Architectural Description	The well and a rectangular structure are raised on a circular, high plinth adorned with decorative bands and paan-leaf ornamentation. A three arched entrance leads to a small shrine of Lord Vishnu and Lord Shiva. The structure is covered with a stone slab resting on wooden beams. The well, constructed in stone masonry, comprises of stone pillars attached with an iron rod to support the pulley. Traces of an earlier paan-leaf ornamentation band and stone blocks sculpted with Lord Ganesh can be seen on the interior walls of the well. A copper plate dating back to 1027 AD is found on site.
Historical/ Cultural Value	This well is believed to have a water level equal to the sea (samudra) level, giving it its name. The locals believe that if a person, who follows celibacy, resides at the well and takes a sip of the holy water along with taking a round around the well, he/she will be liberated and reach a state of ultimate bliss.
Archaeological	high
Historical	high
Architectural	high
Religious	medium
Social	medium
Natural	low
Grade	• I*

Association with Ganga	The ancient well is frequently visited during the Kumbh and Magh Melas to perform rituals due to the religious significance of Ganga and Triveni Sangam (Ganga, Yamuna and Saraswati).
State of conservation	• Good
Threats to the Property	• Lack of maintenance • Inappropriate Additions
Source of Information	Information Board at the entrance. www.allahabaddekho.com
Notes	Well is in the premises of fort walls.
Listing done by	1. Anushka Mital 2. Mani Singh

GaD/Ald/Phl/14

Question	Response
Image	
Image	
Map No.	Ald/Phl/M16
Reference No.	GaD/Ald/Phl/14
Tehsil	• Phulpur
Present name of the property	Budhwababa Masjid
Past name of the property	Budhwababa Masjid
Location	25.423777 81.900241 0 0
Approach	It is approached from the northern and eastern side. Approximately 1.2km to the north-east of Triveni Sangam
Address	Sangam Vihar, Havelia near Samudrakoop, Jhusi, Uttar Pradesh
Surroundings/Building Settings	It is surrounded by residences to the north and east, Ulta Kila and Samudrakoop to the north-west and Murad Shah Baba Mazar Shareef to the west.
Approximate Date of Construction	• 18th century
Precise Date of	1770
Status of Protection	• Unprotected
Property type	• Precinct • Landscape
Property Sub-type	• Secular/Religious
Property past Use	Masjid
Property present Use	Masjid
Architectural Style	Regional Vernacular Architecture
Architectural Description	The mosque rests on a high mound, entered through a semi-circular gateway. 2 minarets with ornamentation in pastel colors rise from either side of the gateway, with one on every corner of the house. It is laid with the graves of several Islamic priests. Most of the site remains in a dilapidated state, with traces of ancient ornamentation such as a broken plinths adorned with paan-leaf ornamentation. Within the the precinct there is also an old tree with a hollow trunk.
Historical/ Cultural Value	The locals believe that Budhwababa planted a tree for his "datoon", which is seemingly odd-looking. Till date it is used for its fruits by the local villagers. The masjid is also estimated to be the oldest masjid in Jhusi. Md. Mueen and Md. Kadri were the original owners.
Archaeological	low
Historical	high
Architectural	low
Religious	high
Social	medium
Natural	high
Grade	• IIA

Association with Ganga	It was built as a part of the Mughal settlement on the eastern coast of river Ganga, opposite the Magh Mela ground. Due to the religious significance of Ganga and Triveni Sangam (Ganga, Yamuna and Saraswati) this site is frequently visited during the Kumbh Mela and Magh Mela.
State of conservation	• Good
Threats to the Property	• Material Deterioration • Structural Deterioration • Vegetative growth • Lack of maintenance • Inappropriate Additions • Alterations • Development Schemes
Source of Information	Mr. Habibuddin

GaD/Ald/Phl/15

Question	Response
Image	
Image	
Map No.	Ald/Phl/M16
Reference No.	GaD/Ald/Phl/15
Tehsil	• Phulpur
Present name of the property	Sanskrit Pathshala
Past name of the property	Sanskrit Pathshala
Location	25.415494 81.903632 0 0
Approach	Approximately 200m to the east of river Ganga and 1.25km to the south-east of Ulta Kila.
Address	Ostapur, Mahmoodabad, Pathshala, Jhusi, Uttar Pradesh
Surroundings/Building Settings	It is surrounded by open fields in all directions and lies to the north-west of the Hanuman Mandir, opposite the Kumbh camps.
Approximate Date of Construction	• 18th century
Precise Date of Construction/ Others	1770
Property type	• Building
Property Sub-type	• Institutional
Property past Use	School
Property present Use	Abandoned
Architectural Style	Regional Vernacular Architecture
Architectural Description	The school, built in traditional brick and stone, is approached through an ornamented gateway with multifoliated arch. It is a single storey building, entered through flat arches, raised on a low plinth decorated with paan-leaf ornamentation. The facade is adorned with niches on either side of the arches and a chajja above, which is supported on decorative brackets, with a lotus-motif band. Most of the elements on site are in a state of decay.
Historical/ Cultural Value	Built during the 18th century, the school was built to teach Sanskrit to the local children of the region, contributing to keeping the ancient language intact.
Archaeological	low
Historical	high
Architectural	medium
Religious	medium
Social	medium
Natural	n_a
Grade	• IIB
Association with Ganga	Due to religious significance of Ganga and Triveni Sangam (Ganga, Yamuna and Saraswati) , temples and ashrams were built near the river to perform rituals. Kumbh mela is held every 12 years which involves ritual bathing at Triveni Sangam.
State of conservation	• Advanced state of Decay

Threats to the Property	• Material Deterioration • Structural Deterioration • Vegetative growth • Nuisance of animals • Encroachments
Source of Information	Mr. Ashok Anuragi
Listing done by	1. Anushka Mital 2.Mani Singh



GaD/Ald/Kar/01

Question	Response
Image	
Image	
Map No.	Ald/Kar/M17
Reference No.	GaD/Ald/Kar/01
Tehsil	• Karchhana
Present name of the property	Sam Higginbottom Institute of Agriculture
Past name of the property	Sam Higginbottom Institute of Agriculture
Location	25.414596 81.845841 0 0
Approach	It is approached by the Mahewa Rewa road, from the south-eastern side. It is located near the Old Yamuna bridge. Approximately 650m to the south of Yamuna river.
Address	Mahewa Rewa, Naini, Allahabad, Uttar Pradesh
Surroundings/Building Settings	It is surrounded with institutional buildings to the east and south, a church to the north-west, and residences to the west.
Approximate Date of Construction	• 20th century
Precise Date of Construction/ Others	1907
Owernship	• Private
Owner's name	Sir Higginbottom Trust
Status of Protection	• Unprotected
Property type	• Precinct
Property Sub-type	• Institutional
Property past Use	Agriculture University
Property present Use	Agriculture University
Architectural Style	Colonial Architectural Style
Architectural Description	The complex includes several rectangular or U-shaped structures in exposed brick or lime-washed, like the boat shaped chapel, old and new hostel buildings and other institutional structures. Built on a low plinth they are surrounded by an extravagant lawn with tall trees defining the magnificent scale and imparting graceful character. The Agriculture university is a double-storey, rectangular structure entered through an arcaded veranda with pointed arches. The facade is adorned with brick jharokas on either side. The class rooms and the laboratories of the university are designed to overlook the spectacular view of Yamuna river. Residential structures within the complex are single-storey, rectangular in plan, with a high ceiling, and are adorned with brick jali-work.
Historical/ Cultural Value	Dr. Sam Higginbottom came to India in 1903 and joined the North India Mission of the Presbyterian Church. Disturbed by the vast gulf between the urban Christian and the rural masses, he contemplated upon the Christian neglect of the villages. By the end of 1909 he established an agricultural school as an ecumenical Institution in India, envisioned to educate the village boys, introduce improved agricultural methods and cooperate with the local farmers in solving their daily troubles.

Archaeological	low
Historical	high
Architectural	high
Religious	n_a
Social	high
Natural	low
Grade	• IIA
Association with Ganga	As Allahabad was the capital during the British period, it contains several institutional and civic buildings.
State of conservation	• Fair
Threats to the Property	• Material Deterioration • Lack of maintenance • Inappropriate Additions • Alterations
Source of Information	Listing of Heritage Structure of Allahabad, Phase-1 by INTACH Allahabad Chapter(2012)
Notes	The campus is divided into two parts by the Mahewa Rewa Road.
Listing done by	1. Vibhuti Yadav 2. Abhijit Dhumal

GaD/Ald/Kar/02

Question	Response
Image	
Map No.	Ald/Kar/M17
Reference No.	GaD/Ald/Kar/02
Tehsil	• Karchhana
Present name of the property	Chapel of Brotherly Love
Past name of the property	Chapel of Brotherly Love
Location	25.414591 81.84555 0 0
Approach	It is accessed through the Gospel and Plough Theological Institute's main gate, to the south-east..
Address	Allahabad Agricultural Institute, Naini, Allahabad, Uttar Pradesh.
Surroundings/Building Settings	It is surrounded by Allahabad Agricultural Institute and institutional buildings to the south and south and east. On the northern and western side it is surrounded by residential plots.
Approximate Date of Construction	• 20th century
Precise Date of Construction/ Others	1960
Owernship	• Private
Owner's name	R. B. Lal, D.C.
Status of Protection	• Unprotected
Property type	• Building
Property Sub-type	• Secular/Religious
Property past Use	Chapel
Property present Use	Chapel
Architectural Style	Regional Contemporary Architecture
Architectural Description	The church is a double-storey, exposed brick structure, built on a low plinth, which was built by Laurie Baker. The fenestration of the building is adorned with a chajja running along the periphery of the building. The facade is ornamented with a narrow window in the shape a Christian cross, on the south-eastern side.
Historical/ Cultural Value	Local community people visit the chapel to attend the Sunday mass.
Archaeological	low
Historical	medium
Architectural	high
Religious	high
Social	high
Natural	low
Grade	• IIA
Association with Ganga	As Allahabad was the capital during the British period, it comprises of many churches.
State of conservation	• Signs of Deterioration
Threats to the Property	• Material Deterioration • Vegetative growth
Source of Information	Bishop Sahu (caretaker). Listing of Heritage Structure of Allahabad, Phase-1 by INTACH Allahabad Chapter(2012)
Listing done by	1.Vibhuti Yadav 2.Abhijit Dhumal

GaD/Ald/Kar/03

Question	Response
Image	
Map No.	Ald/Kar/M17
Reference No.	GaD/Ald/Kar/03
Tehsil	• Karchhana
Present name of the property	Naini Central Prison
Past name of the property	Naini Central Prison
Location	25.40564 81.863381 0 0
Approach	It is approached via Mirzapur Road, from the north-east. Approximately 2km to the south of Yamuna river.
Address	Ambedkar Nagar, Naini, Allahabad, Uttar Pradesh.
Surroundings/Building Settings	It is surrounded by staff quarters to the south and institutional buildings to the north of the precinct.
Approximate Date of Construction	• 19th century
Precise Date of Construction/ Others	1838
Owernship	• Public
Owner's name	State Government
Status of Protection	• State Government
Property type	• Precinct
Property Sub-type	• Institutional
Property past Use	Central Jail
Property present Use	Central Jail
Architectural Style	Colonial Architectural Style
Architectural Description	The main entrance block is a two-storey building with colonial architectural features such as pilasters, cornices and round arch openings. Built in traditional bricks, the building is entered through the central semi-circular arch, adorned with the logo of the jail above. The external face of the compound wall is painted with colorful patterns and images.
Historical/ Cultural Value	Naini Central Prison at Naini is one of the most important prisons, and correctional Institutions in Uttar Pradesh, built during the British Raj. It became famous during the pre-independence era, when freedom fighters, including Motilal Nehru (1930), Pt. Jawahar Lal Nehru (1930, March 1945), Govind Ballabh Pant, Narendra Dev, Rafi Ahmed Kidwai were imprisoned during Indian independence movement. Jawaharlal Nehru, during his stay, wrote a series of letters to his daughter Indira from the prison which were later published as Glimpses of World History. Later, in 1942 she also served her time at the jail, with her husband.
Archaeological	low
Historical	high
Architectural	high
Religious	n_a
Social	high
Natural	low
Grade	• IIB

Association with Ganga	As Allahabad was the capital during the British period, it contains several institutional and civic buildings.
State of conservation	• Fair
Threats to the Property	• Material Deterioration
Source of Information	Hari Baksh Singh, Superintendent of Naini jail. www.revolvy.com
Listing done by	1.Vibhuti Yadav 2.Abhijit Dhumal

GaD/Ald/Kar/04

Question	Response
Image	
Map No.	Ald/Kar/M17
Reference No.	GaD/Ald/Kar/04
Tehsil	• Karchhana
Present name of the property	Naini Central Prison's Guard Room
Past name of the property	Naini Central Prison's Guard Room
Location	25.405587 81.863561 0 0
Approach	It is approached through the entrance gate of Naini Central Jail on the north-western side.
Address	Ambedkar Nagar, Mirzapur Road, Naini, Allahabad, Uttar Pradesh.
Surroundings/Building Settings	It is surrounded by Naini Central Jail to the north-west and staff quarters to the south.
Approximate Date of Construction	• 19th century
Precise Date of Construction/ Others	1838
Owernship	• Public
Owner's name	State Government
Status of Protection	• State Government
Property type	• Precinct
Property Sub-type	• Institutional
Property past Use	Guard Room
Property present Use	Guard Room
Architectural Style	Colonial Architectural Style
Architectural Description	The Guard room is a single-storey structure, rectangular in plan, built using traditional bricks. It is entered through a colonnaded veranda with flat arches, topped with a pediment, which is highlighted with dentils. Covered with a gable roof, built with tin sheets. A simple cornice band runs along the periphery of the building. Ancient semi-circular arches along the north-western side are blocked with brick-work. Traces of the ancient capitals and brackets can be faintly seen on the facade.
Historical/ Cultural Value	It lies within the Naini Central Jail's precinct.
Archaeological	low
Historical	high
Architectural	high
Religious	n_a
Social	high
Natural	low
Grade	• IIA
Association with Ganga	As Allahabad was the capital during the British period, it contains several institutional and civic buildings.
State of conservation	• Signs of Deterioration
Threats to the Property	• Material Deterioration • Alterations
Source of Information	Hari Baksh Singh, Superintendent of Naini Central Jail
Listing done by	1.Vibhuti Yadav 2.Abhijit Dhumal

GaD/Ald/Kar/05

Question	Response
Image	
Map No.	Ald/Kar/M17
Reference No.	GaD/Ald/Kar/05
Tehsil	• Karchhana
Present name of the property	Stable at Naini Prison
Past name of the property	Stable at Naini Prison
Location	25.405315 81.866146 0 0
Approach	It is approached through the entrance gate of Naini Central Prison, from the western end.
Address	Mirzapur Road, Ambedkar Nagar, Naini.
Surroundings/Building Settings	It is surrounded by Naini Central Jail and staff quarters to the north-west.
Approximate Date of Construction	• 20th century
Precise Date of Construction/ Others	Not Available
Owernship	• Public
Owner's name	State Government
Status of Protection	• State Government
Property type	• Precinct
Property Sub-type	• Institutional
Property past Use	Stable
Property present Use	Garage
Architectural Style	Regional Vernacular Architecture
Architectural Description	It is a single storey structure, rectangular in plan, with a sloping roof, on either side, made up of stone and covered in tin sheet. The openings are surrounded by simple, rectangular architraves. The construction material is traditional bricks and it is lime washed.
Historical/ Cultural Value	It is located within Naini Central Jail's precinct.
Archaeological	low
Historical	low
Architectural	medium
Religious	n_a
Social	low
Natural	low
Grade	• III
Association with Ganga	As Allahabad was the capital during the British period, it contains several institutional and civic buildings.
State of conservation	• Advanced state of Decay
Threats to the Property	• Material Deterioration • Structural Deterioration • Vegetative growth • Lack of maintenance • Inappropriate Additions • Alterations
Source of Information	Hari Baksh Singh, Superintendent of Naini Central Prison
Listing done by	1.Vibhuti Yadav 2.Abhijit Dhumal

GaD/Ald/Kar/06

Question	Response
Image	
Image	
Map No.	Ald/Kar/M17
Reference No.	GaD/Ald/Kar/06
Tehsil	• Karchhana
Present name of the property	Bungalow of Superintendent
Past name of the property	Bungalow of Superintendent
Location	25.405538 81.866223 0 0
Approach	It is approached from Mirzapur road in the north-west, through the entrance gate of Naini Central Jail from the west.
Address	Mirzapur Road, Ambedkar Nagar, Naini, Allahabad, Uttar Pradesh.
Surroundings/Building Settings	It is surrounded by Naini Central Jail to the west and institutional buildings to the south and east.
Approximate Date of Construction	• 19th century
Precise Date of Construction/ Others	Not Available
Owernship	• Public
Owner's name	State Government
Status of Protection	• State Government
Property type	• Precinct
Property Sub-type	• Residential
Property past Use	Bungalow
Property present Use	Bungalow
Architectural Style	Colonial Architectural Style
Architectural Description	The bungalow is a single-storey structure constructed on a high plinth, entered from the east. It is rectangular in plan with front and rear porches projecting outward. It has simple semicircular arches, along the colonnaded veranda, with simple imposts. The porches and colonnaded verandas are covered with a single sloping roof.
Historical/ Cultural Value	It is in the Naini Central Jail's precinct.
Archaeological	low
Historical	high
Architectural	high
Religious	n_a
Social	high
Natural	low
Grade	• IIA
Association with Ganga	As Allahabad was the capital during the British period, it contains several institutional and civic buildings.
State of conservation	• Signs of Deterioration
Threats to the Property	• Material Deterioration • Inappropriate Additions • Alterations
Source of Information	Hari Baksh Singh, Superintendent of Naini Central Prison.
Listing done by	1.Vibhuti Yadav 2.Abhijit Dhumal

GaD/Ald/Kar/07

Question	Response
Image	
Image	
Map No.	Ald/Kar/M17
Reference No.	GaD/Ald/Kar/07
Tehsil	• Karchhana
Present name of the property	Shooltankeshwar Mahadev Pracheen Mandir
Past name of the property	Sultankeshwar Mahadev Pracheen Mandir
Location	25.420434 81.874747 0 0
Approach	It lies to the east of the Jal Nigam and is approached by Arail Road to the north. Approximately 350m to the south of Yamuna river.
Address	Arail Ghat, Naini, Allahabad, Uttar Pradesh.
Surroundings/Building Settings	It is surrounded by agricultural lands in all directions and a water tank to the east.
Approximate Date of Construction	• Others
Precise Date of Construction/ Others	Mythological(Not Known)
Owernship	• Private
Owner's name	Not Available
Status of Protection	• Unprotected
Property type	• Building
Property Sub-type	• Secular/Religious
Property past Use	Temple
Property present Use	Temple
Architectural Style	Regional Vernacular Architecture
Architectural Description	The temple is dedicated to Lord Shiva. It is a single storey structure with a rectangular plan. It has segmental arch openings and ogee-shaped niches on either sides of the openings, topped with a hemispherical dome resting on an octagonal drum that rises from a parapet ornamented with floral mouldings. The saffron painted dome has a metal trishul finial placed on the inverted lotus motif. The construction material is traditional bricks.
Historical/ Cultural Value	The temple was established under the British, which according to the Kashi Khanda was replaced at Prayag Ghat near Dashashwamedh Ghat in Varanasi. Later Shooltankeshwar Mahadev Pracheen Mandir was established by the priests, on the opposite side of the fort, along the eastern Yamuna river bank. In 18th century a small, lime-washed, temple was destroyed due to lack of maintenance. Approximately 80 years ago, Shooltankeshwar Mahadev Ji was believed to have been revitalized while sitting under two peepal trees, facing the north. Another mythological belief is that Lord Shiva came to this site in

	Allahabad, from Kashi, seeking Lord Vishnu, who at the time was performing the Ashwamedha yagya.
Archaeological	low
Historical	high
Architectural	low
Religious	high
Social	high
Natural	low
Grade	• IIA
Association with Ganga	Due to religious significance of Ganga and Triveni Sangam (Ganga, Yamuna and Saraswati) , temples were built near the river to perform rituals. Kumbh mela is held every 12 years when devotees take a holy dip at Triveni Sangam.
State of conservation	• Good
Threats to the Property	• Material Deterioration • Inappropriate Additions • Alterations
Source of Information	Shankar Giri, Pujari (since 20years). Information signage outside the temple.
Listing done by	1.Hadia Nehal 2.Abhijit Dhumal

GaD/Ald/Kar/08

Question	Response
Image	
Image	
Map No.	Ald/Kar/M17
Reference No.	GaD/Ald/Kar/08
Tehsil	• Karchhana
Present name of the property	Arail Ghat
Past name of the property	Arail Ghat
Location	25.420915 81.880799 0 0
Approach	It is located on the right bank of river Yamuna, to the north of Falhari Baba Ashram. It is approached by the Arail Road on the southern side.
Address	Arail Road, Sachcha Baba Nagar, Naini, Allahabad, Uttar Pradesh.
Surroundings/Building Settings	It is flanked by the river Yamuna on the northern side, and is surrounded residences and temples.
Approximate Date of Construction	• Others
Precise Date of Construction/ Others	Mythological(Not Known)
Owernship	• Public
Owner's name	State Government
Status of Protection	• State Government
Property type	• Landscape
Property Sub-type	• Secular/Religious
Property past Use	Ghat
Property present Use	Ghat
Architectural Style	Regional Architectural Style
Architectural Description	The ghat steps, in stone, lead towards river Yamuna, with iron railings on either side. Two octagonal, umbrella-shaped gazebos, painted in vibrant colors are seen at the end of the steps. Provided as a shelter on the banks of the river, these structures overlook magnificent views of the surrounding landscape. There is also a road along the ghat for vehicles to reach near Triveni Sangam.
Historical/ Cultural Value	This ghat is one of the important ghats of Allahabad as it is located near the Triveni Sangam. A number of social gathering events are hosted on this ghat.
Archaeological	high
Historical	high
Architectural	low
Religious	high
Social	high
Natural	high
Grade	• I
Association with Ganga	It is located on the Yamuna river and is near the Triveni Sangam. Also, due to religious significance of Ganga and

	Triveni Sangam (Ganga, Yamuna and Saraswati) , temples were built near the river to perform rituals. Kumbh mela is held every 12 years which involves a holy dip in Triveni Sangam.
State of conservation	• Fair
Threats to the Property	• Material Deterioration • Lack of maintenance • Presence of Polluting Agent
Source of Information	Primary Survey
Listing done by	1. Vibhuti Yadav 2. Abhijit Dhumal

GaD/Ald/Kar/09

Question	Response
Image	
Image	
Map No.	Ald/Kar/M17
Reference No.	GaD/Ald/Kar/09
Tehsil	• Karchhana
Present name of the property	Pracheen Aadi Madhav Mandir
Past name of the property	Pracheen Aadi Madhav Mandir
Location	25.419955 81.881461 0 0
Approach	It is approached It is located to the north-west of Akash Sidh Hanuman temple.
Address	Arail Ghat, Barna, Naini, Allahabad, Uttar Pradesh.
Surroundings/Building Settings	It is surrounded by temples to the east, south and west and Arail ghat to the north-west. Residential plots are situated around the temple in all directions.
Approximate Date of Construction	• Others
Precise Date of Construction/ Others	Mythological(Not Known)
Owernship	• Private
Owner's name	Pandit Trivedi Sharan
Status of Protection	• Unprotected
Property type	• Building
Property Sub-type	• Secular/Religious
Property past Use	Temple
Property present Use	Temple
Architectural Style	Nagara Architectural Style
Architectural Description	The temple, dedicated to Lord Vishnu, is a single-storey structure built on a low plinth with paan-leaf ornamentation. The temple is entered through an arcaded veranda with 3 multifoliated arches with niches on either side. The grabh-griha is topped with a yellow-painted dome resting on an octagonal drum with a metal finial on top. The traditional brick-structure is painted in vibrant colors.
Historical/ Cultural Value	Out of 12 Mahadav temples in Allahabad, this the main temple, dedicated to Lord Dwadesh Mahadev. It is believed that the site of the temple was the first seat of the first man of the universe, Lord Shri Lakshmi Narayan, as requested by Lord Brahma during the creation of time. A visit to this temple helps the devotee to achieve all means of life, religion, work and salvation.
Archaeological	low
Historical	high
Architectural	medium
Religious	high
Social	high
Natural	low

Grade	• IIA
Association with Ganga	Due to religious significance of Ganga and Triveni Sangam (Ganga, Yamuna and Saraswati) , temples were built near the river to perform rituals. Kumbh mela is held every 12 years which involves a holy dip at Triveni Sangam.
State of conservation	• Fair
Threats to the Property	• Material Deterioration • Alterations
Source of Information	Pandit Triveni Sharan, information board near the site.
Listing done by	1.Vibhuti Yadav 2.Abhijit Dhumal

GaD/Ald/Kar/10

Question	Response
Image	
Image	
Map No.	Ald/Kar/M17
Reference No.	GaD/Ald/Kar/10
Tehsil	• Karchhana
Present name of the property	Jailer's Residence
Past name of the property	Jailer's Residence
Location	25.414513 81.90388 0 0
Approach	It is located 120m to the south of Shiva Mandir on Sangam Rd, on the eastern bank of river Ganges.
Address	Sachcha Baba Nagar, Barna, Naini, Allahabad, Uttar Pradesh.
Surroundings/Building Settings	It is surrounded by temples on the north, agricultural land to the east and south and the river Ganges on the west.
Approximate Date of Construction	• 20th century
Precise Date of Construction/ Others	1907
Owernship	• Private
Owner's name	S. M. Isanul Haq
Status of Protection	• Unprotected
Property type	• Building
Property Sub-type	• Residential
Property past Use	Residence
Property present Use	Residence
Architectural Style	Regional Vernacular Architecture
Architectural Description	It is a double-storey building, entered through colonial semicircular arches with paan-leaf ornamentation and a prominent key stone. A chajja once existed over the arches, supported on decorative brackets, which is no longer present on site. Stone blocks with Islamic inscriptions are placed between these brackets. The segmental arched windows on the upper storey are adorned with a cornice moulding decorated with dentils.
Historical/ Cultural Value	Built during early 20th century, the residence belongs to the Jailer's family, which presently lies in a dilapidated condition.
Archaeological	low
Historical	low
Architectural	high
Religious	n_a
Social	medium
Natural	low
Grade	• IIB

Association with Ganga	This structure is a part of the expansion of the city which is referred as the holy city because of Triveni Sangam (Ganga, Yamuna and Saraswati).
State of conservation	• Advanced state of Decay
Threats to the Property	• Material Deterioration • Structural Deterioration • Vegetative growth • Lack of maintenance
Source of Information	Shaukat Khan
Listing done by	1.Vibhuti Yadav 2.Abhijit Dhumal

GaD/Ald/Kar/11

Question	Response
Image	
Image	
Map No.	Ald/Kar/M17
Reference No.	GaD/Ald/Kar/11
Tehsil	• Karchhana
Present name of the property	Old Ghat
Past name of the property	Ghat
Location	25.419594 81.882066 0 0
Approach	It is located near the Saccha Baba Ashram ghat, on the western side, approached by Arail road from the north. Approximately 400m to the south of river Yamuna.
Address	Arail Road, Barna, Naini, Allahabad, Uttar Pradesh.
Surroundings/Building Settings	It is surrounded by temples and residences to the south, west and east.
Approximate Date of Construction	• 20th century
Precise Date of Construction/ Others	1907
Owernship	• Public
Owner's name	Not Available
Status of Protection	• Unprotected
Property type	• Landscape
Property Sub-type	• Secular/Religious
Property past Use	Ghat
Property present Use	Abandoned
Architectural Style	Regional Architectural Style
Architectural Description	This part of the ancient ghat comprises of a series of steps that once lead to the river, however currently remains abandoned, which were built in stone masonry. On either side of the steps are octagonal-shaped burgees, leading to an abandoned structure built on a low plinth with paan-leaf ornamentation. The rectangular building is approached through three flat arches, with a chajja above, supported on decorative brackets. The facade shows traces of niches, in a dilapidated condition. Near this ghat, towards the south-east, is a recently built Nagara-style temple.
Historical/ Cultural Value	This ghat ruins were a part of the ancient ghats along the course of the river. Local community people visit the ghat to perform rituals.
Archaeological	high
Historical	medium
Architectural	medium
Religious	low
Social	low
Natural	high
Grade	• IIA

Association with Ganga	It is located near the bank of river Yamuna and is near the Triveni Sangam. Also, due to religious significance of Ganga and Triveni Sangam (Ganga, Yamuna and Saraswati) , ghats were built near the river to perform rituals. Kumbh mela is held every 12 years which involves a holy dip at Triveni Sangam.
State of conservation	• Advanced state of Decay
Threats to the Property	• Material Deterioration • Structural Deterioration • Vegetative growth • Nuisance of animals • Lack of maintenance • Development Schemes • Presence of Polluting Agent • Encroachments
Source of Information	Primary Survey
Notes	This ghat structure is in advanced stage of decay due to negligence.
Listing done by	1. Vibhuti Yadav 2. Abhijit Dhumal

GaD/Ald/Kar/12

Question	Response
Image	
Image	
Map No.	Ald/Kar/M17
Reference No.	GaD/Ald/Kar/12
Tehsil	• Karchhana
Present name of the property	Shri Chakra Madhav Mandir
Past name of the property	Shri Chakra Madhav Mandir
Location	25.410868 81.88825 0 0
Approach	It is approached from the main road from north-eastern side. It is located to the south of Maharishi Mahesh Yogi Sansthan, approached by Arail Rd. Approximately 350m to the south-west of Ganga.
Address	Arail Road, Naini, Allahabad, Uttar Pradesh.
Surroundings/Building Settings	It is surrounded with plain lands to the east and south and residences to the north and west. It lies adjacent, to the south of Hanuman Temple.
Approximate Date of Construction	• Others
Precise Date of Construction/ Others	Mythological(Not Known)
Owernship	• Private
Owner's name	Mahant Shri Avdhev Dasji Maharaj
Status of Protection	• Unprotected
Property type	• Precinct
Property Sub-type	• Secular/Religious
Property past Use	Temple
Property present Use	Temple
Architectural Style	Regional Contemporary Architecture
Architectural Description	The deity of the temple is worshiped in a recently constructed, single-storey structure which is rectangular in plan, built on a low plinth. Adjoining the temple, are habitable rooms built for the Temple's Mahant and caretakers. The simple structure is entered through an arcaded veranda with flat arches and plain entablatures. The complex also houses a newly constructed Hanuman temple which has a Onion Dome over it, topped with an inverted Lotus motif and a Kalasa.
Historical/ Cultural Value	As per old scriptures, when Lord Brahma made the first Yagya of creation, Lord Vishnu had received the burden of protecting it and with the help of his twelve manifestations, he maintained the purity and security of this sacred yagya for a hundred years. Lord Chakra Madhav is believed to be seated in the fire of Sangam. It is believed that this region is protected by him. The Lord was called so as he would solve the problems of all people by using his chakra.
Archaeological	n_a
Historical	high

Architectural	low
Religious	high
Social	high
Natural	low
Grade	• IIA
Association with Ganga	It is located on the eastern bank of river Ganga. Temples were built near Ganga and Triveni Sangam (Ganga, Yamuna and Saraswati) where rituals are performed due to its religious significance. Kumbh mela is held every 12 years which involves rituals that are performed in the temple.
State of conservation	• Fair
Threats to the Property	• Lack of maintenance • Alterations
Source of Information	Mahant Shri Avdhev Dasji Maharaj
Listing done by	1.Vibhuti Yadav 2.Abhijit Dhumal

GaD/Ald/Kar/13

Question	Response
Image	
Image	
Map No.	Ald/Kar/M17
Reference No.	GaD/Ald/Kar/13
Tehsil	• Karchhana
Present name of the property	Someshwar Mahadev Ghat
Past name of the property	Someshwar Mahadev Ghat
Location	25.408327 81.89238 0 0
Approach	It is located to the west of the lower Triveni Sangam. Approximately 190m to the north of Prachin Hawan Kund.
Address	Arail Road, Naini.
Surroundings/Building Settings	It lies on the eastern river bank and is surrounded by tents that are set up during the Kumbh and Magh Melas, to the north and south.
Approximate Date of Construction	• Others
Precise Date of Construction/ Others	Mythological(Not Known)
Owernship	• Public
Owner's name	State Government
Status of Protection	• State Government
Property type	• Landscape
Property Sub-type	• Secular/Religious
Property past Use	Ghat
Property present Use	Ghat
Architectural Style	Not Applicable
Architectural Description	While there are no steps that exist on the ghat, a gradual slope towards Triveni Sangam forms the plain yet serene landscape. During the Kumbh and Magh Melas, the ghat is flanked by temporary tents that are set up for the pilgrims to rest for the 55-day duration of the religious festival.
Historical/ Cultural Value	Local community people visit the ghat to perform rituals.
Archaeological	low
Historical	medium
Architectural	low
Religious	high
Social	medium
Natural	high
Grade	• IIA
Association with Ganga	It is located on the bank of river Ganga and is near Lower Triveni Sangam.
State of conservation	• Fair
Threats to the Property	• Presence of Polluting Agent
Source of Information	Primary Survey
Listing done by	1. Vibhuti Yadav 2. Abhijit Dhumal

GaD/Ald/Kar/14

Question	Response
Image	
Image	
Map No.	Ald/Kar/M17
Reference No.	GaD/Ald/Kar/14
Tehsil	• Karchhana
Present name of the property	Someshwarnath Mahadev Mandir
Past name of the property	Someshwarnath Mahadev Mandir
Location	25.407144 81.891086 0 0
Approach	It is approached from Someshwar Mahadev Rd., from the north-west and is to the west of Someshwar Mahadev Ghat. Approximately 280m to the south-west of river Ganga.
Address	Someshwar Mahadev Road, Arail, Naini, Allahabad, Uttar Pradesh.
Surroundings/Building Settings	It is surrounded with recently constructed temples and residences in all directions, and is located on the eastern bank of river Ganga.
Approximate Date of Construction	• Others
Precise Date of Construction/ Others	Mythological(Not Known)
Owernship	• Private
Owner's name	Someshwar Seva Trust
Status of Protection	• Unprotected
Property type	• Precinct
Property Sub-type	• Secular/Religious
Property past Use	Temple
Property present Use	Temple
Architectural Style	Nagara Architectural Style
Architectural Description	The main Shiv Lingam of this temple is kept in a recently constructed structure. The structure is rectangular in plan and is single-storey. The structure has a dome resting on an octagonal drum and is cladded with mosaic tiles with a Matka Kalasha on top. The other two temples in the front are old constructions and have shikharas with urushikharas. The temples have a veranda surrounding its periphery, entered through flat arches resting on decorative brackets and has a high plinth with a band of paan-leaf ornamentation. All temples within the precinct can be accessed easily with recently constructed stairs with railings on both sides.
Historical/ Cultural Value	As per Hindu mythology, after Tara returned to her husband Brihaspati, Chandra Devta had an emotional breakdown as he couldn't satisfy his feelings by having infinite children with Tara and so He was overcome by lust. So he pursued Daksha's 27 daughters to get married to curb his ever-growing amorous desires. Among all of his 27 wives, Rohini was favored the most. The 26 other wives became upset and complained to Daksha who placed a curse on Chandra. The curse was overcome only after Chandra devoted himself to Shiva, who partially released him from the curse. After being free from the curse, Chandra came to Someshwar Ghat and built this temple to worship Lord Shiva.

Archaeological	low
Historical	high
Architectural	high
Religious	high
Social	high
Natural	low
Grade	• I
Association with Ganga	Shiva temples are directly associated with worshiping of Ganga as it is believed that Lord Shiva brought Ganga to this world. Due to this religious significance, temples were built near the river to perform rituals, especially during the Kumbh Mela.
State of conservation	• Good
Threats to the Property	• Lack of maintenance • Inappropriate Additions • Alterations
Source of Information	Mahant Rajendra Puri and Primary Survey
Listing done by	1. Vibhuti Yadav 2. Abhijit Dhumal

GaD/Ald/Kar/15

Question	Response
Image	
Map No.	Ald/Kar/M17
Reference No.	GaD/Ald/Kar/15
Tehsil	• Karchhana
Present name of the property	Mahaprabhuji Baithak
Past name of the property	Mahaprabhuji Baithak
Location	25.401903 81.887343 0 0
Approach	It is located 600m to the south-west of Adi Guru Shri Dattatreya Gomata Seva Sansthan. Approximately 870m to the south-west of river Ganga.
Address	Someshwar Mahadev Road, Devrakh, Naini, Allahabad, Uttar Pradesh.
Surroundings/Building Settings	It is surrounded by residences to the north, east and south and agricultural lands to the west.
Approximate Date of Construction	• 16th century
Precise Date of Construction/ Others	540 years ago(Approx.)
Owernship	• Private
Owner's name	Shyam Manohar
Status of Protection	• Unprotected
Property type	• Precinct
Property Sub-type	• Secular/Religious
Property past Use	Baithak
Property present Use	Baithak
Architectural Style	Regional Contemporary Architecture
Architectural Description	This historic baithak resides in a recently constructed, two-storey structure. It is built on a low-plinth and the fenestration is protected by a chajja supported on decorative brackets. There is a courtyard on the first floor, surrounded by simple, circular columns, which has a stone-jali parapet wall.
Historical/ Cultural Value	Shri Mahaprabhu was born on the 11th day of Chaitra Vad Vikaram samvant in 1535. Vallabha studied the Vedas and the Upanishads as a child, then travelled throughout the Indian subcontinent over 20 years. He became one of the important leaders of the devotional Bhakti movement. In today's era, there are 81 Mahaprabhuji Baithak's out of which one is located here in Devrakh.
Archaeological	low
Historical	high
Architectural	medium
Religious	high
Social	medium
Natural	low
Grade	• IIA
Association with Ganga	It is located near the Triveni Sangam of rivers Ganga, Yamuna and Saraswati. Kumbh mela is held every 12 years which involves a holy dip at Triveni Sangam.
State of conservation	• Fair

Threats to the Property	• Lack of maintenance • Alterations
Source of Information	Mukund Raj Shukla (priest) and Primary survey
Listing done by	1.Vibhuti Yadav 2.Abhijit Dhumal

GaD/Ald/Kar/16

Question	Response
Image	
Image	
Map No.	Ald/Kar/M18
Reference No.	GaD/Ald/Kar/16
Tehsil	• Karchhana
Present name of the property	Hanuman Mandir
Past name of the property	Hanuman Mandir
Location	25.272758 82.040636 0 0
Approach	Approximately 250 m from Allahabad Kunwar Patti. It is approached via Allahabad-Kunwar Patti Rd. from the north. Approximately 600m to the west of Tamas river.
Address	Dholipur, Karchhana, Allahabad, Uttar Pradesh.
Surroundings/Building Settings	It is surrounded with agricultural lands to the north and south and residences to the east and west.
Approximate Date of Construction	• 19th century
Precise Date of Construction/ Others	Not Available
Owernship	• Private
Owner's name	Mr. Vishram Pandey
Status of Protection	• Unprotected
Property type	• Precinct
Property Sub-type	• Commerial • Secular/Religious
Property past Use	Temple
Property present Use	Temple
Architectural Style	Regional Architectural Style
Architectural Description	The main temple structure is single-storey and has a low-plinth. It is built in bricks and is lime-washed, and is covered with a sloping roof covered in corrugated sheets. The structure also has a veranda along its front facade with decorative niches in the external walls. The complex also has a structure which is lime-washed and has a broken wooden door, a dining area and anothersmall temple dedicated to Lord Shiva, with a pyramidal shikhar. There is also a hand-pump within the precinct.
Historical/ Cultural Value	This temple is the oldest in Dholipur. The Pandey family has been taking care of the temple from the time it was built. Local community people visit the temple to perform rituals.
Archaeological	low
Historical	low
Architectural	low
Religious	medium
Social	medium

Natural	low
Grade	• III
Association with Ganga	Due to religious significance of Ganga and Triveni Sangam (Ganga, Yamuna and Saraswati) , temples were built near the river to perform rituals. Kumbh mela is held every 12 years which involves ritual bathing at Triveni Sangam.
State of conservation	• Advanced state of Decay
Threats to the Property	• Material Deterioration • Vegetative growth • Lack of maintenance • Inappropriate Additions
Source of Information	Mr. Shyam Sundar Dwivedi
Listing done by	1. Vibhuti Yadav 2. Abhijit Dhumal

GaD/Ald/Kar/17

Question	Response
Image	
Image	
Map No.	Ald/Kar/M18
Reference No.	GaD/Ald/Kar/17
Tehsil	• Karchhana
Present name of the property	Pandey's Old Residence
Past name of the property	Pandey's Old Residence
Location	25.271814 82.047116 0 0
Approach	It is located within the vicinity of Maa Jwalamukhi temple in the eastern side. Approximately 180m to the north-west of Tamas river.
Address	Allahabad-Kunwar Patti, Panasa Uperhar, Allahabad, Uttar Pradesh.
Surroundings/Building Settings	It is surrounded with residential buildings in all directions.
Approximate Date of Construction	• 19th century
Precise Date of Construction/ Others	Not Available
Owernship	• Private
Owner's name	Rajesh Kumar Pandey and Manoj Kumar Pandey.
Status of Protection	• Unprotected
Property type	• Building
Property Sub-type	• Residential
Property past Use	Residence
Property present Use	Residence
Architectural Style	Regional Vernacular Architecture
Architectural Description	This two-storey structure is lime washed, covered with a sloping roof with Mangalore tiles and corrugated tin sheets. It has decorative brackets to support the slab and decorative niches in the wall. The residence is built over a low mound. Due to lack of maintenance, the front half portion of the house has collapsed.
Historical/ Cultural Value	The residence is a part of the urban settlement that developed along the river banks to fulfill the daily needs of the villagers. Presently occupied, the structure remains in a condition of dilapidation.
Archaeological	low
Historical	low
Architectural	low
Religious	n_a
Social	medium
Natural	low
Grade	• III
Association with Ganga	This is part of the city expansion is referred to as the holy city because of Triveni Sangam (Ganga, Yamuna and Saraswati).
State of conservation	• Advanced state of Decay

Threats to the Property	• Material Deterioration • Structural Deterioration • Vegetative growth • Lack of maintenance
Source of Information	Deepak Pandey, resident.
Listing done by	1.Vibhuti Yadav, 2.Abhijit Dhumal

GaD/Ald/Kar/18

Question	Response
Image	
Map No.	Ald/Kar/M18
Reference No.	GaD/Ald/Kar/18
Tehsil	• Karchhana
Present name of the property	Residential House
Past name of the property	Residential House
Location	25.27195 82.04726 0 0
Approach	Approximately 250 m from Allahabad Kunwar Patti and 190m to the north-west of Tamas river.
Address	Dholipur, Karchhana, Allahabad, Uttar Pradesh.
Surroundings/Building Settings	The building is surrounded with residential buildings in all directions, and a pucca road to the east.
Approximate Date of Construction	• 19th century
Precise Date of Construction/ Others	Not Available
Owernship	• Private
Owner's name	Mr. Rajendra Kumar Pandey
Status of Protection	• Unprotected
Property type	• Building
Property Sub-type	• Residential
Property past Use	House
Property present Use	House
Architectural Style	Regional Vernacular Architecture
Architectural Description	This single-storey brick structure had been lime washed, which stands exposed today. Decorative brackets to support the chajja and ornamented niches can be seen on the facade. Mangalore tiles have been used on the sloping roof. Brick pavements can be seen surrounding the structure. Due to lack of maintenance, the lime wash on the structure has started wearing out.
Historical/ Cultural Value	The residence is a part of the urban settlement that developed along the river banks to fulfill the daily needs of the villagers. Presently occupied, the structure shows signs of decay.
Archaeological	low
Historical	low
Architectural	low
Religious	n_a
Social	low
Natural	low
Grade	• III
Association with Ganga	This is part of the city expansion which is referred as the holy city because of Triveni Sangam (Ganga, Yamuna and Saraswati).
State of conservation	• Advanced state of Decay
Threats to the Property	• Material Deterioration • Structural Deterioration • Vegetative growth • Lack of maintenance
Source of Information	Mr. Deepak Pandey (Resident)
Listing done by	1. Vibhuti Yadav 2. Abhijit Dhumal

GaD/Ald/Kar/19

Question	Response
Image	
Image	
Map No.	Ald/Kar/M18
Reference No.	GaD/Ald/Kar/19
Tehsil	• Karchhana
Present name of the property	Shree Parnas Muni Aashram
Past name of the property	Shree Parnas Muni Aashram
Location	25.271727 82.048619 0 0
Approach	It is approx. 500 metres to the West of Allahabad-Kunwar Patti, abutted by a pathway to the south. It lies apprix. 110m to the north-west of the river Tamas.
Address	Panasa Uperhar, Dholipur, Allahabad, Uttar Pradesh.
Surroundings/Building Settings	It is surrounded by agricultural lands to the north and east and residential buildings to the south and west.
Approximate Date of Construction	• Others
Precise Date of Construction/ Others	Mythological(Not Known)
Owernship	• Private
Owner's name	Not Available
Status of Protection	• Unprotected
Property type	• Precinct
Property Sub-type	• Secular/Religious
Property past Use	Ashram
Property present Use	Ashram
Architectural Style	Regional Vernacular Architecture
Architectural Description	The temples within the precinct are raised on a high plinth. The plinth of Maa Jwala Mukhi Mandir, which also serves as a platform to the temple, has been highlighted with bastions at each corner. It is a single storey structure with a rectangular plan. The temple has blind pointed arches on three sides. Iron rods are used for supporting corrugated sheets, to create a shed in front of the entrance. The front facade of the temple has two rectangular niches. The temple overlooks spectacular views of the surrounding landscape.
Historical/ Cultural Value	Located along the river banks, the temple is a tribute to the mythological figure, Jwalamukhi, who is a goddess of fire flames. Local community people visit the temple to perform rituals.
Archaeological	low
Historical	high
Architectural	low
Religious	high
Social	high

Natural	high
Grade	• IIA
Association with Ganga	Due to religious significance of Ganga and Triveni Sangam (Ganga, Yamuna and Saraswati) , temples were built near the river to perform rituals. Kumbh mela is held every 12 years which involves a holy dip at Triveni Sangam.
State of conservation	• Fair
Threats to the Property	• Alterations
Source of Information	Bhola Nath Pandey, Priest.
Listing done by	1. Vibhuti Yadav 2. Anushka Mital

GaD/Ald/Sar/01

Question	Response
Image	
Image	
Map No.	Ald/Sor/M19
Reference No.	GaD/Ald/Sor/01
Tehsil	• Soraon
Present name of the property	Ancient Sringverpur, Kingdom Of Nishad Raaj
Past name of the property	Ancient Sringverpur, Kingdom Of Nishad Raaj
Location	25.587733 81.641635 0 0
Approach	It is accessed through the Ancient Shringwarepur Road.
Address	Singraur Kachhar, Allahabad.
Surroundings/Building Settings	It stands on banks of river Ganga and has agricultural land, temples and few residential buildings around it.
Approximate Date of Construction	• Others
Precise Date of Construction/ Others	1 Century
Owernship	• Public
Owner's name	Archaeological Survey of India
Status of Protection	• ASI
Property type	• Site
Property Sub-type	• Secular/Religious
Property past Use	Kingdom
Property present Use	Archaeological Site
Architectural Style	Regional Vernacular Architecture
Architectural Description	It is an example of hydraulic engineering dating back to the end of the 1st century BC. It comprises three percolation-cum-storage tanks, fed by an 11 m wide and 5 m deep canal that used to skim the floodwaters off the monsoon-swollen Ganga. The site consists of several water tanks located at different levels with varying sizes and depths. There are several ruined walls and structures found in the village, however, most of the original site is eroded by the river.
Historical/ Cultural Value	Shringverpur is mentioned as the capital of the famous kingdom of Nishadraj or the 'King of Fishermen'. Lord Ram, his brother Lakshman and consort Sita stayed for a night in the village before going to the forest on exile. It is one of the oldest examples of a sophisticated water harvesting system using the floodwaters of the river Ganga.
Archaeological	high
Historical	high
Architectural	high
Religious	medium
Social	high
Natural	high

Grade	• I*
Association with Ganga	This water system was one of the first water harvesting systems for channeling the flood water of river Ganga.
State of conservation	• Fair
Threats to the Property	• Material Deterioration • Structural Deterioration • Vegetative growth
Source of Information	Uttar Pradesh Tourism's website; Archaeological Survey of India
Listing done by	1. Hadia Nehal 2. Abhijit Dhumal

GaD/Ald/Sar/02

Question	Response
Image	
Image	
Map No.	Ald/Sor/M19
Reference No.	GaD/Ald/Sor/02
Tehsil	• Soraon
Present name of the property	Shringverpur Ghat
Past name of the property	Shringverpur Ghat
Location	25.589307 81.639351 0 0
Approach	It is located at the end of Shringwarepur road approximately 80 m in the southwest direction from Jai Maa Vindhyavasini Mandir.
Address	Shringwarepur ghat, Shringwarepur Road, Singraur Kachhar, Soraon, Allahabad.
Surroundings/Building Settings	It stands on agricultural land on the banks of river Ganga and has temples, old institution, and few residential buildings around it.
Approximate Date of Construction	• Others
Precise Date of Construction/ Others	Mythological (The site is mythological but the construction is fairly recent)
Owernship	• Public
Owner's name	State Government
Status of Protection	• Unprotected
Property type	• Landscape
Property Sub-type	• Secular/Religious
Property past Use	Ghat
Property present Use	Ghat
Architectural Style	Regional Vernacular Architecture
Architectural Description	The ghat is in the process of reconstruction because the old ghat was damaged. The old ghat has a series of flights of stairs leading towards the river Ganga.
Historical/ Cultural Value	Shringverpur is mentioned as the capital of the famous kingdom of Nishadraj, the 'King of Fishermen'. Ramayana mentions that Lord Ram, his brother Lakshman and consort Sita stayed the night in this village before going to the forest on exile. It is said that boatmen refused to let them cross the river. Nishadraja himself visited the site where Lord Rama was staying to resolve the issue. He offered to give them way if Lord Rama let him wash his feet. The permission was granted and it is mentioned that Nishadraj washed the feet of Ram with the water of river Ganga and drank it to show his reverence towards him.
Archaeological	high
Historical	high
Architectural	low
Religious	high
Social	high

Natural	high
Grade	• I
Association with Ganga	The site has high religious significance in association with Ganga as it was said that Lord Ram had crossed the river Ganga at this location during his exile.
State of conservation	• Advanced state of Decay
Threats to the Property	• Alterations • Presence of Polluting Agent • Encroachments • Poor Infrastructure
Source of Information	Primary Survey
Listing done by	1. Hadia Nehal 2. Abhijit Dhumal

GaD/Ald/Sar/03

Question	Response
Image	
Map No.	Ald/Sor/M19
Reference No.	GaD/Ald/Sor/03
Tehsil	• Soraon
Present name of the property	Singrishi Devi Shanta Mandir
Past name of the property	Singrishi Devi Shanta Mandir
Location	25.589904 81.639013 0 0
Approach	It is located on Shringwarepur Ghat approximately 65 m northwest from the end Shringwarepur road on the ghat.
Address	Shringwarepur ghat, Shringwarepur Road, Singraur Kachhar, Soraon, Allahabad.
Surroundings/Building Settings	It stands on agricultural land on the banks of river Ganga and has temples, old institution, and few residential buildings around it.
Approximate Date of Construction	• Others
Precise Date of Construction/ Others	Mythological (The site is mythological but the construction is fairly recent)
Owernship	• Private
Owner's name	Not Available
Status of Protection	• Unprotected
Property type	• Precinct
Property Sub-type	• Secular/Religious
Property past Use	Temple
Property present Use	Temple
Architectural Style	Regional Vernacular Style
Architectural Description	It is built on a mound and can be accessed through a flight of stairs. In the precinct, there are single-storeyed structures. The Shanta Devi Mandir is the oldest temple in the complex and has a square plan with a verandah running around its periphery. It has an octagonal drum and a dome over it. There is a metal finial placed over a lotus motif. The structure has been recently claded with mosaic tiles. The Hanuman temple next to it is also old and is built with a dome and metal finial while the other temples in the precinct are newly constructed.
Historical/ Cultural Value	According to mythology Lord Ram had crossed the river Ganga at this location to go to the Sangam at Allahabad city during his exile. The present temple is built by the local community to highlight the significance of this site.
Archaeological	low
Historical	high
Architectural	medium
Religious	high
Social	high
Natural	low
Grade	• IIA
Association with Ganga	The site has high religious significance in association with

	Ganga as it was said that Lord Ram had crossed the river Ganga at this location during his exile.
State of conservation	• Signs of Deterioration
Threats to the Property	• Material Deterioration • Vegetative growth • Lack of maintenance
Source of Information	Ram Kailash, Priest.
Listing done by	1. Anushka Mital 2. Abhijit Dhumal

GaD/Ald/Sar/04

Question	Response
Image	
Map No.	Ald/Sor/M19
Reference No.	GaD/Ald/Sor/04
Tehsil	• Soraon
Present name of the property	Well
Past name of the property	Well
Location	25.589794 81.639462 0 0
Approach	It is located on Shringwarepur road approximately 40 m northwest from the Jai Maa Vindhyavasini temple on the opposite side of the road.
Address	Shringwarepur Road, Singraur Kachhar, Soraon, Allahabad.
Surroundings/Building Settings	It stands on agricultural land about 100 m from the banks of river Ganga and has temples and few residential buildings around it.
Approximate Date of Construction	• 20th century
Precise Date of Construction/ Others	Not Available
Owernship	• Private
Owner's name	Not Available
Status of Protection	• Unprotected
Property type	• Structure
Property Sub-type	• Secular/Religious
Property past Use	Well
Property present Use	Well
Architectural Style	Regional Vernacular Architecture
Architectural Description	The well is surrounded by a rectangular high plinth which is used as a platform. There are four square pillars with square capitals and a dome-shaped cupola, placed along the periphery of the well for the pulley. The pulley was supported over square iron cast, fixed into the pillars. The lower part of the well is lined with Lakhori bricks and the upper part is lined with regular bricks.
Historical/ Cultural Value	According to mythology Lord Ram had crossed the river Ganga at this location to go to the Sangam at Allahabad city during his exile. The present well was built along with the Singrishi Devi Shanta Mandir by the local community to highlight the significance of this site.
Archaeological	low
Historical	medium
Architectural	medium
Religious	medium
Social	high
Natural	low
Grade	• IIB
Association with Ganga	In the Ganga valley, there is presence of aquifers and natural springs which results in existence of water bodies, streams and wells.
State of conservation	• Signs of Deterioration

Threats to the Property	• Material Deterioration • Lack of maintenance
Source of Information	Nirmal Baba, Priest.
Listing done by	1.Anushka Mital 2.Hadia Nehal



GaD/Ald/Sar/05

Question	Response
Image	
Map No.	Ald/Sor/M19
Reference No.	GaD/Ald/Sor/05
Tehsil	• Soraon
Present name of the property	Well on Ram Chauhra Ghat
Past name of the property	Well on Ram Chauhra Ghat
Location	25.580932 81.646843 0 0
Approach	It is 1.4 kms towards the river from Allahabad Bypass Marg, opposite the Shankar Parvati temple.
Address	Ram Chauhra Ghat, Buripur Ramnager Kachhar, Allahabad.
Surroundings/Building Settings	It stands on banks of river Ganga and has agricultural land, temples and few residential buildings around it.
Approximate Date of Construction	• 20th century
Precise Date of Construction/ Others	Not Available
Owernship	• Private
Owner's name	Not Available
Status of Protection	• Unprotected
Property type	• Structure
Property Sub-type	• Secular/Religious
Property past Use	Well
Property present Use	Well
Architectural Style	Regional Vernacular Architecture
Architectural Description	The well is built in bricks and has four rectangular pillars with corbelled tops around its periphery. Cast iron L-sections are inserted between two pillars, forming one side, to support the pulley. The well has a corrugated sheet shed over it.
Historical/ Cultural Value	According to mythology Lord Ram had crossed the river Ganga at this location to go to the Sangam at Allahabad city during his exile. The present well was built by the local community to highlight the significance of this site.
Archaeological	n_a
Historical	medium
Architectural	low
Religious	medium
Social	medium
Natural	low
Grade	• IIB
Association with Ganga	In the Ganga valley, there is presence of aquifers and natural springs which results in existence of water bodies, streams and wells.
State of conservation	• Fair
Threats to the Property	• Material Deterioration • Structural Deterioration • Lack of maintenance
Source of Information	Nirmal Baba, Priest.
Listing done by	1.Anushka Mital 2.Hadia Nehal

GaD/Ald/Sar/06

Question	Response
Image	
Map No.	Ald/Sor/M19
Reference No.	GaD/Ald/Sor/06
Tehsil	• Soraon
Present name of the property	Shanta Devi Mandir
Past name of the property	Shanta Devi Mandir
Location	25.590441 81.639923 0 0
Approach	It is approached by Shringwarepur road, approximately 75 m from Shringwarepur ground on the opposite side of the road.
Address	Shringwarepur Road, Singraur Kachhar, Soraon, Allahabad.
Surroundings/Building Settings	It stands on agricultural land about 200 m from the banks of river Ganga and has temples and few residential buildings around it.
Approximate Date of Construction	• 20th century
Precise Date of Construction/ Others	Not Available
Owernship	• Private
Owner's name	Not Available
Status of Protection	• Unprotected
Property type	• Building
Property Sub-type	• Secular/Religious
Property past Use	Mandir
Property present Use	Abandoned
Architectural Style	Regional Vernacular Architecture
Architectural Description	The building is single storey and has been built on a high-plinth. It is rectangular in plan and has a high ceiling. Quadrilateral shelf-like wall niches are provided on the two sides of the door. One Jharoka can be seen on, now the only intact side of an octagonal drum.
Historical/ Cultural Value	The locals built this temple as the site has a high religious value, but the temple was never completed and no idol was ever established for worship.
Archaeological	low
Historical	medium
Architectural	low
Religious	low
Social	low
Grade	• III
Association with Ganga	The site has high religious significance in association with Ganga as it was said that Lord Ram had crossed the river Ganga at this location during his exile.
State of conservation	• Advanced state of Decay
Threats to the Property	• dampness • Material Deterioration • Structural Deterioration • Vegetative growth • Nuisance of animals
Source of Information	Nirmal Baba, Priest.
Listing done by	1.Anushka Mital 2.Hadia Nehal

GaD/Ald/Sar/07

Question	Response
Image	
Image	
Map No.	Ald/Sor/M19
Reference No.	GaD/Ald/Sor/07
Tehsil	• Soraon
Present name of the property	Sanskrit Pathshala's Main Block
Past name of the property	Sanskrit Pathshala's Main Block
Location	25.590921 81.639092 0 0
Approach	It is approached by Shringwarepur road, approximately 150 m from Jai Maa Vindhyavasini Temple in the Northwest and is located in front of the Sanskrit Pathshala's hostel.
Address	Shringwarepur Road, Singraur Kachhar, Soraon, Allahabad.
Surroundings/Building Settings	It stands on agricultural land about 200 m from the banks of river Ganga and has temples and few residential buildings around it.
Approximate Date of Construction	• 20th century
Precise Date of Construction/ Others	Not Available
Owernship	• Public
Owner's name	State Government
Status of Protection	• Unprotected
Property type	• Building
Property Sub-type	• Institutional
Property past Use	School
Property present Use	Abandoned
Architectural Style	Colonial Architectural Style
Architectural Description	The Paathshala is a single-storeyed structure built on a low-plinth with a corridor running along the front facade. The Semicircular Arch openings to the verandah have their impost highlighted in red. The structure has sloping chajjas over high ventilators, supported by decorative brackets on either side. The hall in the structure has double-height while the rest of the structure has a high ceiling.
Historical/ Cultural Value	This is a part of the Sanskrit Pathshala, which is one of the oldest Sanskrit teaching educational institutions in the area.
Archaeological	low
Historical	medium
Architectural	medium
Religious	n_a
Social	medium
Natural	low
Grade	• IIB
Association with Ganga	This area has a high religious value associated to it as it is believed the Lord Ram had

	crossed the river Ganga from this point during his exile, and as a result a settlement of Pandas (priests) and Mallas (fishermen) was established here. Institutional buildings were build as a part of this settlement.
State of conservation	• Signs of Deterioration
Threats to the Property	• dampness • Material Deterioration • Vegetative growth • Lack of maintenance
Source of Information	Ram Kailash, Priest.
Listing done by	1. Hadia Nehal 2. Abhijit Dhumal

GaD/Ald/Sar/07A

Question	Response
Image	
Map No.	Ald/Sor/M19
Reference No.	GaD/Ald/Sor/07A
Tehsil	• Soraon
Present name of the property	Sanskrit Paathshala's Principal cabin
Past name of the property	Sanskrit Paathshala's Principal cabin
Location	25.591135 81.638808 0 0
Approach	It is approached by Shringwarepur road, approximately 150 m from Jai Maa Vindhyavasini Temple in the Northwest and is located next to the Pathshala's Hostel.
Address	Shringwarepur Road, Singraur Kachhar, Soraon, Allahabad.
Surroundings/Building Settings	It stands on agricultural land about 200 m from the banks of river Ganga and has temples and few residential buildings around it.
Approximate Date of Construction	• 20th century
Precise Date of Construction/ Others	Not Available
Owernship	• Public
Owner's name	State Government
Status of Protection	• Unprotected
Property type	• Building
Property Sub-type	• Institutional
Property past Use	Principal's Cabin of Sanskrit Paathshala
Property present Use	Abandoned
Architectural Style	Regional Vernacular Architecture
Architectural Description	The Cabin is a single-storey structure, built in traditional brick masonry and stands on a low plinth. It rectangular in plan and the external walls have exposed brick masonry. The building has an overall high ceiling and the corridor have flat corbel arch openings. The window openings have sloping chajjas supported by decorative brackets on either side. The roof has an overall chajja supported by a series of decorative brackets.
Historical/ Cultural Value	This is a part of the Sanskrit Pathshala, which is one of the oldest Sanskrit teaching educational institutions in the area.
Archaeological	low
Historical	medium
Architectural	low
Religious	n_a
Social	medium
Natural	low
Grade	• IIB
Association with Ganga	This area has a high religious value associated to it as it is believed the Lord Ram had crossed the river Ganga from this point during his exile, and as a result a settlement of Pandas (priests) and Mallas (fishermen) was established here. Institutional buildings were build as a part of this settlement.

State of conservation	• Signs of Deterioration
Threats to the Property	• Material Deterioration • Structural Deterioration • Vegetative growth • Lack of maintenance
Source of Information	Ram Kailash, Priest.
Listing done by	1.Anushka Mital 2.Hadia Nehal



GaD/Ald/Sar/07B

Question	Response
Image	
Image	
Map No.	Ald/Sor/M19
Reference No.	GaD/Ald/Sor/07B
Tehsil	• Soraon
Present name of the property	Sanskrit Paathshala's Hostel
Past name of the property	Sanskrit Paathshala's Hostel
Location	25.590972 81.638858 0 0
Approach	It is approached by Shringwarepur road, approximately 150 m from Jai Maa Vindhyavasini Temple in the Northwest and is located behind the Sanskrit Pathshala's main block.
Address	Shringwarepur Road, Singraur Kachhar, Soraon, Allahabad.
Surroundings/Building Settings	It stands on agricultural land about 200 m from the banks of river Ganga and has temples and few residential buildings around it.
Approximate Date of Construction	• 20th century
Precise Date of Construction/ Others	Not Available
Owernship	• Public
Owner's name	State Government
Status of Protection	• Unprotected
Property type	• Structure
Property Sub-type	• Institutional
Property past Use	Hostel
Property present Use	Abandoned
Architectural Style	Colonial Architectural Style
Architectural Description	The building is a single-storeyed built in traditional brick masonry with a rectangular plan and a low plinth. The structure has flat-corbel arch openings and high ventilators with sloping chajjas. The projected roof slab is supported with decorative brackets.
Historical/ Cultural Value	This is a part of the Sanskrit Pathshala, which is one of the oldest Sanskrit teaching educational institutions in the area.
Archaeological	low
Historical	medium
Architectural	medium
Religious	n_a
Social	medium
Natural	low
Grade	• IIB
Association with Ganga	This area has a high religious value associated to it as it is believed the Lord Ram had crossed the river Ganga from this point during his exile, and as a result a settlement of Pandas (priests) and Mallas (fishermen) was established here. Institutional buildings were build as a part of this settlement.

State of conservation	• Signs of Deterioration
Threats to the Property	• Material Deterioration • Vegetative growth • Lack of maintenance • Alterations
Source of Information	Ram Kailash, Priest.
Listing done by	1.Hadia Nehal 2.Abhijit Dhumal

GaD/Ald/Sar/07C

Question	Response
Image	
Map No.	Ald/Sor/M19
Reference No.	GaD/Ald/Sor/07C
Tehsil	• Soraon
Present name of the property	Sanskrit Paathshala's Well
Past name of the property	Sanskrit Paathshala's Well
Location	25.591171 81.639133 0 0
Approach	It is approached by Shringwarepur road, approximately 150 m from Jai Maa Vindhyavasini Temple in the Northwest and is located next to the Pathshala's Principal cabin .
Address	Shringwarepur Road, Singraur Kachhar, Soraon, Allahabad.
Surroundings/Building Settings	It stands on agricultural land about 200 m from the banks of river Ganga and has temples and few residential buildings around it.
Approximate Date of Construction	• 20th century
Precise Date of Construction/ Others	Not Available
Owernship	• Public
Owner's name	State Government
Status of Protection	• Unprotected
Property type	• Structure
Property past Use	Well
Property present Use	Well
Architectural Style	Regional Vernacular Architecture
Architectural Description	The well has a low-plinth built in traditional brick masonry around it which is used as a platform to draw water. There are three rectangular pillars on its periphery to hold the pulley. The plaster, cornice bands and coping of these pillars have been damaged at a few places.
Historical/ Cultural Value	This is a part of the Sanskrit Pathshala, which is one of the oldest Sanskrit teaching educational institutions in the area.
Archaeological	low
Historical	medium
Architectural	low
Religious	n_a
Social	medium
Natural	low
Grade	• IIB
Association with Ganga	In the Ganga valley, there is presence of aquifers and natural springs which results in existence of water bodies, streams and wells.
State of conservation	• Advanced state of Decay
Threats to the Property	• Material Deterioration • Structural Deterioration • Vegetative growth • Lack of maintenance
Source of Information	Ram Kailash, Priest.
Listing done by	1.Anushka Mital 2.Abhijit Dhumal

GaD/Ald/Sar/07D

Question	Response
Image	
Map No.	Ald/Sor/M19
Reference No.	GaD/Ald/Sor/07D
Tehsil	• Soraon
Present name of the property	Radha Krishna Mandir
Past name of the property	Radha Krishna Mandir
Location	25.591105 81.639201 0 0
Approach	It is approached by Shringwarepur road, approximately 150 m from Jai Maa Vindhyavasini Temple in the Northwest and is located next to the Pathshala's Well.
Address	Shringwarepur Road, Singraur Kachhar, Soraon, Allahabad.
Surroundings/Building Settings	It stands on agricultural land about 200 m from the banks of river Ganga and has temples and few residential buildings around it.
Approximate Date of Construction	• 20th century
Precise Date of Construction/ Others	Not Available
Owernship	• Private
Owner's name	Not Available
Status of Protection	• Unprotected
Property type	• Building
Property Sub-type	• Secular/Religious
Property past Use	Temple
Property present Use	Temple
Architectural Style	Regional Vernacular Architecture
Architectural Description	The temple is a single storey building which is rectangular in plan and has a low brick-plinth covered by sandstone ornamented with inverted pan-patta decoration on its periphery. The structure's porch has flat corbel arch openings with rectangular columns to access the garbha-griha. The verandah of the temple has a metal sloping roof with a decorative eaves board. The roof of the garbha-griha has an onion dome with matka kalash placed on an inverted lotus motif.
Historical/ Cultural Value	This is a part of the Sanskrit Pathshala, which is one of the oldest Sanskrit teaching educational institutions in the area.
Archaeological	low
Historical	medium
Architectural	medium
Religious	medium
Social	medium
Natural	low
Grade	• IIB
Association with Ganga	This area has a high religious value associated to it as it is believed the Lord Ram had crossed the river Ganga from this point during his exile, and as a result a settlement of Pandas (priests) and Mallas

	(fishermen) was established here. Institutional complexes were build as a part of this settlement.
State of conservation	• Fair
Threats to the Property	• Material Deterioration • Structural Deterioration • Inappropriate Additions
Source of Information	Ram Kailash, Priest.
Listing done by	1.Anushka Mital 2.Abhijit Dhumal

GaD/Ald/Sar/08

Question	Response
Image	
Map No.	Ald/Sor/M20
Reference No.	GaD/Ald/Sor/08
Tehsil	• Soraon
Present name of the property	Shankar-Parvati Mandir
Past name of the property	Shankar-Parvati Mandir
Location	25.581063 81.646743 0 0
Approach	It is 1.4 kms towards the river from Allahabad Bypass Marg, on the Ram Chauhra Ghat.
Address	Buripur Ramnagar Kachhar, Allahabad.
Surroundings/Building Settings	It stands on banks of river Ganga and has agricultural land, temples and few residential buildings around it.
Approximate Date of Construction	• Others
Precise Date of Construction/ Others	Mythological (The site is mythological but the construction is fairly recent)
Owernship	• Private
Owner's name	Kamaldas Maharaj
Status of Protection	• Unprotected
Property type	• Precinct
Property Sub-type	• Secular/Religious
Property past Use	Temple
Property present Use	Temple
Architectural Style	Nagara Architectural Style
Architectural Description	The temple is built on a low plinth and has a rectangular plan. It is a single-storeyed structure with double columns at each corner of it. Ventilator Jalis, painted in brown, are seen on all four sides of the structure. The front side of the parapet wall has a pediment on its center describing its history in the Sanskrit language. The temple has been covered with a shikhara which has matka-kalash on the top. The shikhara has urushikharas with a metal finial.
Historical/ Cultural Value	According to mythology Lord Ram had crossed the river Ganga at this location to go to the Sangam at Allahabad city during his exile. The present temple was built by the local community to highlight the significance of this site.
Archaeological	n_a
Historical	high
Architectural	medium
Religious	high
Social	high
Natural	high
Grade	• I
Association with Ganga	The site has high religious significance in association with Ganga as it was said that Lord Ram had crossed the river Ganga at this location during his exile.
State of conservation	• Fair
Threats to the Property	• Material Deterioration • Structural Deterioration • Alterations
Source of Information	Luvkush Mishra, Local resident
Listing done by	1.Anushka Mital 2.Hadia Nehal

GaD/Ald/Sar/09

Question	Response
Image	
Map No.	Ald/Sor/M20
Reference No.	GaD/Ald/Sor/09
Tehsil	• Soraon
Present name of the property	Well
Past name of the property	Well
Location	25.580932 81.646843 0 0
Approach	It is 1.4 kms towards the river from Allahabad Bypass Marg, next to the Shankar Parvati Mandir on the Ramchura Ghat.
Address	Buripur Ramnager Kachhar, Allahabad.
Surroundings/Building Settings	It stands on banks of river Ganga and has agricultural land, temples and few residential buildings around it.
Approximate Date of Construction	• 20th century
Precise Date of Construction/ Others	Not Available
Owernship	• Public
Owner's name	State Government
Status of Protection	• Unprotected
Property type	• Structure
Property past Use	Well
Property present Use	Well
Property present Use	Well
Architectural Style	Regional Architectural Style
Architectural Description	The well has a hexagonal low-plinth around it, used as a platform. The well has four pillars along its periphery painted in brown. Over the pillars are miniatures of dome with columnar supports.The base of these miniatures have been covered with inverted panpattas. Cast iron L-sections can be seen between two pillars on all the sides.
Historical/ Cultural Value	According to mythology Lord Ram had crossed the river Ganga at this location to go to the Sangam at Allahabad city during his exile. The present well was built by the local community to highlight the significance of this site.
Archaeological	n_a
Historical	medium
Architectural	low
Religious	low
Social	medium
Natural	high
Grade	• IIB
Association with Ganga	In the Ganga valley, there is presence of aquifers and natural springs which results in existence of water bodies, streams and wells.
State of conservation	• Fair
Threats to the Property	• Lack of maintenance • Inappropriate Additions
Source of Information	Lavkush Mishra, village resident.
Listing done by	1.Anushka Mital 2.Hadia Nehal

GaD/Ald/Sar/10

Question	Response
Image	
Image	
Map No.	Ald/Sor/M20
Reference No.	GaD/Ald/Sor/10
Tehsil	• Soraon
Present name of the property	Ramjanki Mandir
Past name of the property	Ramjanki Mandir
Location	25.580959 81.647085 0 0
Approach	It is 1.4 kms towards the river from Allahabad Bypass Marg, inside Hanuman Gadhi's premises next to the Shankar Parvati Mandir on the Ramchura Ghat.
Address	Ram Chauhra Ghat, Buripur Ramnager Kachhar, Allahabad.
Surroundings/Building Settings	It stands on banks of river Ganga and has agricultural land, temples and few residential buildings around it.
Approximate Date of Construction	• Others
Precise Date of Construction/ Others	Mythological (The site is mythological but the construction is fairly recent)
Owernship	• Private
Owner's name	Not Available
Status of Protection	• Unprotected
Property type	• Building
Property Sub-type	• Secular/Religious
Property past Use	Temple
Property present Use	Temple
Architectural Style	Regional Architectural Style
Architectural Description	The main deity of the temple is residing in a newly constructed structure which is rectangular in plan. The temple has a low-plinth and is single-storeyed. It has a verandah along its periphery where the use of double columns can be seen. Above the temple is a dome which is supported by octagonal drum and topped by a metal kalasa. In front of the temple is a structure which has tile, below which is a statue of Lord Hanuman Ji in sleeping position.
Historical/ Cultural Value	According to mythology Lord Ram had crossed the river Ganga at this location to go to the Sangam at Allahabad city during his exile. The present temple was built by the local community to highlight the significance of this site.
Archaeological	low
Historical	high
Architectural	medium
Religious	high
Social	high
Natural	low
Grade	• IIA

Association with Ganga	The site has high religious significance in association with Ganga as it was said that Lord Ram had crossed the river Ganga at this location during his exile.
State of conservation	• Fair
Threats to the Property	• Material Deterioration • Alterations
Source of Information	Luvkush Mishra, Villager.
Listing done by	1. Anushka Mital 2. Hadia Nehal



GaD/Ald/Sar/11

Question	Response
Image	
Image	
Map No.	Ald/Sor/M20
Reference No.	GaD/Ald/Sor/11
Tehsil	• Soraon
Present name of the property	Ram Chaura Ghat
Past name of the property	Ram Chaura Ghat
Location	25.581088 81.646433 0 0
Approach	It is 1.4 kms towards the river from Allahabad Bypass Marg, the Shankar-Parvati Mandir is located on this ghat.
Address	Buripur Ramnagar Kachhar, Allahabad.
Surroundings/Building Settings	It stands on banks of river Ganga and has agricultural land, temples and few residential buildings around it.
Approximate Date of Construction	• Others
Precise Date of Construction/ Others	Mythological (The site is mythological but the construction is fairly recent)
Owernship	• Public
Owner's name	State Government
Status of Protection	• Unprotected
Property type	• Landscape
Property Sub-type	• Secular/Religious
Property past Use	Ghat
Property present Use	Ghat
Architectural Style	Regional Architectural Style
Architectural Description	It is built on the bank of Buripur Ramnagar Kachhar. Stairs from one side descend to the banks of the river Ganga and divisions along the steps are made with parapet wall and iron railing.
Historical/ Cultural Value	According to mythology Lord Ram had stayed the night before crossing the river Ganga in Kevat's boat at this location to go to the Sangam at Allahabad city during his exile. The present temple was built by the local community to highlight the significance of this site.
Archaeological	high
Historical	medium
Architectural	low
Religious	high
Social	high
Natural	high
Grade	• I
Association with Ganga	The site has high religious significance in association with Ganga as it was said that Lord Ram had crossed the river Ganga at this location during his exile. The locals constructed the Ghat to commemorate this incident

State of conservation	• Fair
Threats to the Property	• Material Deterioration • Vegetative growth • Lack of maintenance • Presence of Polluting Agent
Source of Information	Luvkush Mishra, village resident.
Listing done by	1. Anushka Mital 2. Hadia Nehal

GaD/Ald/Sar/12

Question	Response
Image	
Map No.	Ald/Sor/M20
Reference No.	GaD/Ald/Sor/12
Tehsil	• Soraon
Present name of the property	Ramchura
Past name of the property	Ramchura
Location	25.580925 81.647012 0 0
Approach	It is 1.4 kms towards the river from Allahabad Bypass Marg, on the opposite side of Ramjanki Mandir on the Ramchura Ghat.
Address	Ram Chauhra Ghat, Buripur Ramnager Kachhar, Allahabad.
Surroundings/Building Settings	It stands on banks of river Ganga and has agricultural land, temples and few residential buildings around it.
Approximate Date of Construction	• Others
Precise Date of Construction/ Others	Mythological (The site is mythological but the construction is fairly recent)
Owernship	• Private
Owner's name	Not Available
Status of Protection	• Unprotected
Property type	• Building
Property Sub-type	• Secular/Religious
Property past Use	Temple
Property present Use	Temple
Architectural Style	Nagara Architectural Style
Architectural Description	This temple is square in plan and is single-storeyed. Located on high-plinth, this temple has a verandah along the garbha-griha. Intricate carving can be seen on the pillars and the corbels in the verandah. Above the temple has a shikhara with urushikharas which is topped with a metal Kalash.
Historical/ Cultural Value	The place where Nishadraja washed Ram's feet has been marked by a platform. It has been named 'Ramchura' in order to suffice the incident. This temple is built on that site.
Archaeological	n_a
Historical	high
Architectural	medium
Religious	high
Social	medium
Natural	low
Grade	• IIA
Association with Ganga	This is the place where Nishadraja washed Lord Ram's feet before crossing the river Ganga and has been marked with a platform. The locals have built a temple here to commemorate this event.

State of conservation	• Fair
Threats to the Property	• Material Deterioration • Alterations
Source of Information	Luvkush Mishra (village resident)
Listing done by	1.Anushka Mital 2.Hadia Nehal

GaD/Ald/Sar/13

Question	Response
Image	
Image	
Map No.	Ald/Sor/M21
Reference No.	GaD/Ald/Sor/13
Tehsil	• Soraon
Present name of the property	Pandeshwar Mandir
Past name of the property	Pandeshwar Mandir
Location	25.547068 81.894803 0 0
Approach	On Sikandara Road, Approximately 200 m from Pandila Shiv Mandir in the northeast.
Address	Tharavai village, Phamphamau, Allahabad.
Surroundings/Building Settings	It is surrounded by residences, temples, shops, and is near the Phamphamau abandoned airfield.

Approximate Date of Construction	• 12th century
Precise Date of Construction/ Others	1100 Approximately
Owernship	• Public
Owner's name	Local Committee
Status of Protection	• Unprotected
Property type	• Building
Property Sub-type	• Secular/Religious
Property past Use	Temple
Property present Use	Temple
Architectural Style	Nagara Architectural Style
Architectural Description	It is square-shaped in plan with entries from all four sides through colonnaded verandah around the garbhagriha. It is topped with an ornamented shikhara with urushikharas and finial.
Historical/ Cultural Value	It is believed to be from the Pandava's period. Local community people visit the temple to performs rituals and it has distinctive architectural features that enhance the vernacular character of the street.
Archaeological	low
Historical	high
Architectural	medium
Religious	high
Social	medium
Natural	n_a

Grade	• IIA
Association with Ganga	As Allahabad is located on the banks of holy Triveni Sangam, the city holds the title of being a 'Holy city' and as a result many temples are built here. Triveni Sangam is also the site for the Kumbh Mela and many religious groups have established their centers. It is also famous for Saavan ka Mela- once in every two and a half years.
State of conservation	• Fair
Threats to the Property	• Lack of maintenance • Graffiti • Inappropriate Additions • Alterations
Source of Information	Mr. Mahant Kumar
Notes	Renovations has been done in the building, including construction of arcade verandah in the premises.
Listing done by	1. Anushka Mital, 2. Mani Singh

GaD/Ald/Sar/14

Question	Response
Image	
Map No.	Ald/Sor/M21
Reference No.	GaD/Ald/Sor/14
Tehsil	• Soraon
Present name of the property	Lord Curzon Bridge
Past name of the property	Lord Curzon Bridge
Location	25.505614 81.867742 0 0
Approach	Way from MNIT to Phamphamau
Address	Lord Curzon Bridge, Teliarganj, Allahabad.
Surroundings/Building Settings	It connects Phamphamau and MNIT, it has shankar ghat colony on the southern end, agricultural land on its north and is built over the river Ganga
Approximate Date of Construction	• 20th century
Precise Date of Construction/ Others	1905
Owernship	• Public
Owner's name	Government
Status of Protection	• Unprotected
Property type	• Structure
Property past Use	Bridge
Property present Use	Bridge
Architectural Style	Colonial Architectural Style
Architectural Description	Iron Girders and thick piers can be seen. This bridge has both railways and roadways.
Historical/ Cultural Value	This was built in the period of Lord Curzon in British India.
Archaeological	n_a
Historical	medium
Architectural	high
Religious	n_a
Social	medium
Natural	high
Grade	• IIA
Association with Ganga	This was a part of British settlement in Allahabad. The British captured Allahabad due to the strategic location of the Fort which acted as a convenient mode of transportation for trade and communication and a link between Delhi and Calcutta. As this was a strategic location, this bridge was built connecting Allahabad to Lucknow and the hill stations beyond.
State of conservation	• Fair
Threats to the Property	• Development Schemes
Source of Information	Primary survey and www.financialexpress.com
Listing done by	1. Anushka Mital 2. Mani Singh

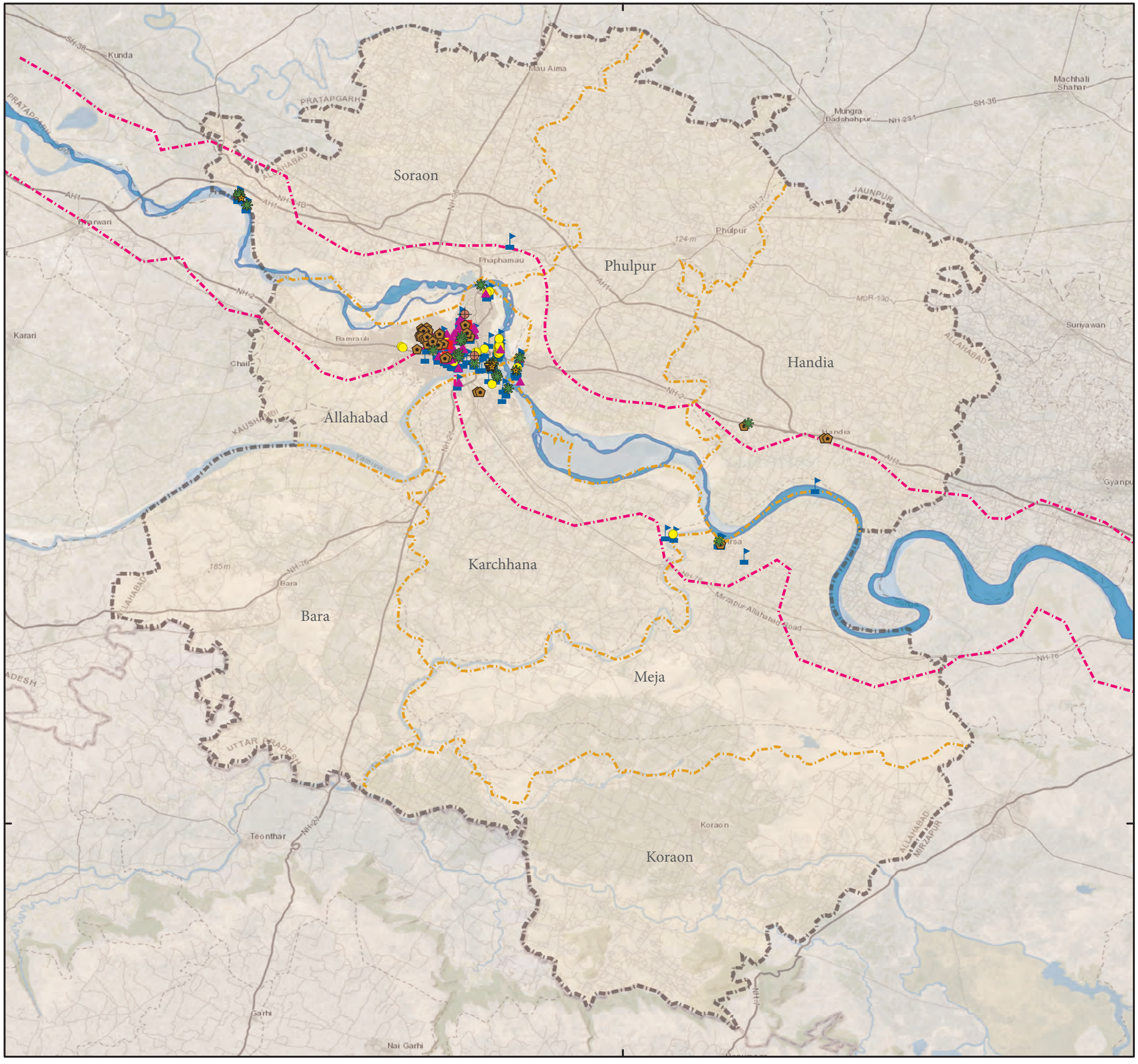


ANNEXURE B
GIS MAPS



82°0'0"E

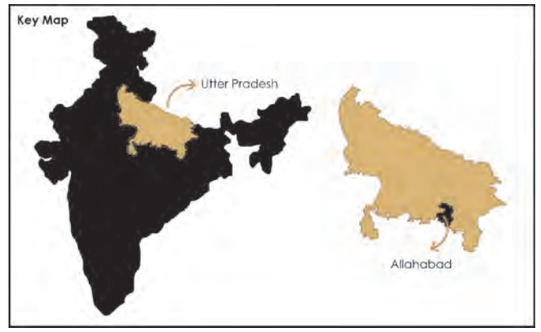
25°0'0"N



25°0'0"N

82°0'0"E

Ganga Cultural Documentation
Allahabad



- Allahabad_District
- Tehsil_Boundary
- River_Ganga
- 5_KM_Area_Study
- Religious_Structure
- Residential_Structure
- Institutional_Structure
- Commercial_Structure
- Defence_Civic_Structure
- Other_Structure
- Fort

Notes:

Area:
District- Allahabad

Date: 04/09/19

N

Map No.
GaD/Ald

Scale:

0 5 10 20 KM

Survey Team:

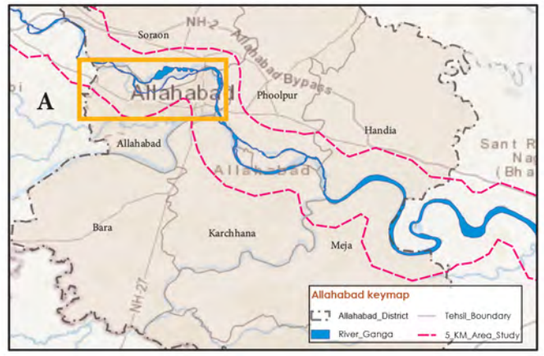
Mitali Vij	Conservation Architect
Vibhuti Yadav	Architect
Hadia Nehal	Architect
Anushka Mital	Architect Intern
Abhijit Dhumal	Architect Intern
Mani Singh	Architect Intern

GIS Mapping :
Hadia Nehal Architect

Prepared By:
Indian National Trust for Art and Cultural Heritage
INTACH

Submitted To:
National Mission for Clean Ganga

Ganga Cultural Documentation
Allahabad



- Allahabad_District
- River_Ganga
- Tehsil_Boundary
- 5_KM_Area_Study
- Religious_Structure
- Residential_Structure
- Institutional_Structure
- Commercial_Structure
- Defence_Civic_Structure
- Other_Structure
- Fort
- Cemeteries

Notes:

For the comprehensive study of these maps, Allahabad District is Divided into 6 zones according to their respective Tehsils which are zone-A, zone-H, zone-M, zone-P, zone-K and zone-S.
These zones are further divided into sub-zones.
Zone-A of Allahabad Tehsil is divided into 12 sub-zones as represented in this Map.

Area:
Tehsil: Allahabad

N

Map No.
Ald

Date: 04/09/19

Scale:

0 0.75 1.5 3 KM

Survey Team:

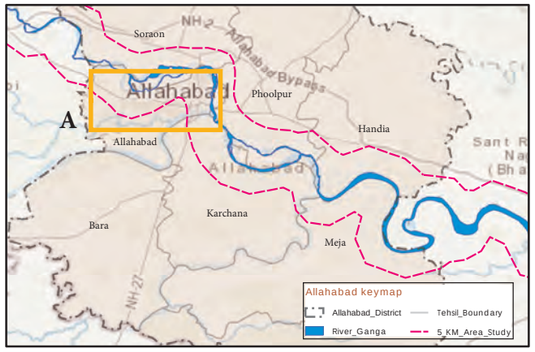
Mitali Vij	Conservation Architect
Vibhuti Yadav	Architect
Hadia Nehal	Architect
Anushka Mital	Architect Intern
Abhijit Dhumal	Architect Intern
Mani Singh	Architect Intern

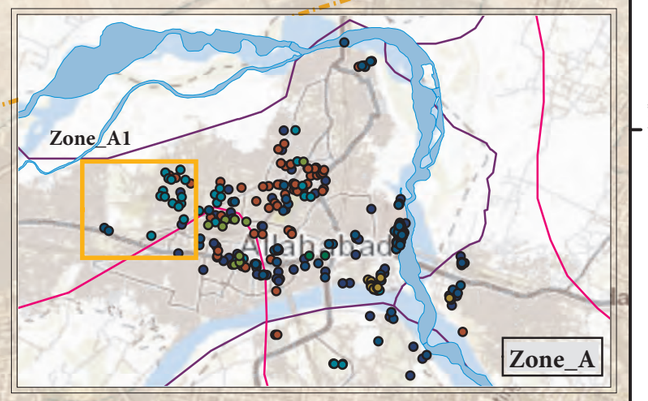
GIS Mapping :
Hadia Nehal Architect

Prepared By:
Indian National Trust for Art and Cultural Heritage
INTACH

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National Mission for Clean Ganga
(Ministry of Jal Shakti)

Ganga Cultural Documentation
Allahabad





- Allahabad_District
- Tehsil_Boundary
- River_Ganga
- 5_KM_Area_Study
- Religious_Structure
- Residential_Structure
- Institutional_Structure
- Commercial_Structure
- Defence_Civic_Structure
- Other_Structure

Notes:

This map marks the location for the following site as per their reference numbers:

Ald/AldT/01 - Ald/AldT/23

Area:
Cantonement Area
Tehsil- Allahabad

Date: 04/09/19

N

Map No.
Ald/AldT/M1

Scale:
0 0.3 0.6 1.2 KM

Survey Team:

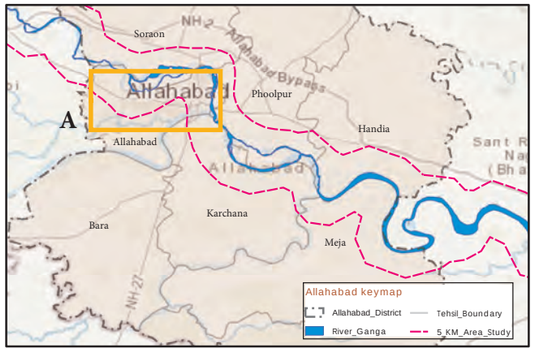
Mitali Vij	Conservation Architect
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Mani Singh	Architect Intern

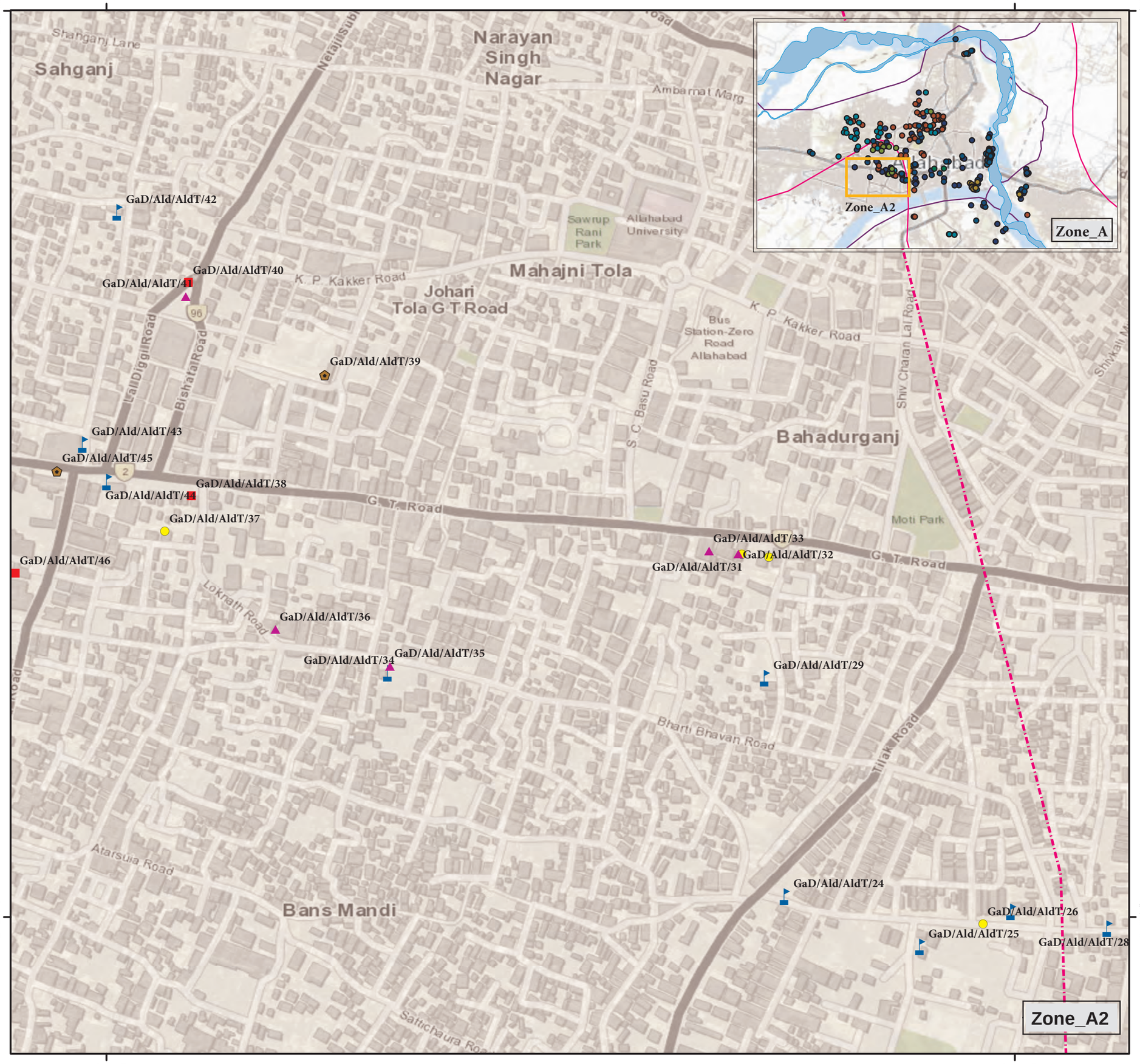
GIS Mapping :
Hadia Nehal — Architect

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Ganga Cultural Documentation
Allahabad





River_Ganga
5_KM_Area_Study
Religious_Structure
Residential_Structure
Institutional_Structure
Commercial_Structure
Defence_Civic_Structure
Other_Structure

Notes:

This map marks the location for the following site as per their reference numbers:

Ald/AldT/24 - Ald/AldT/46

Area:

Bahadurganj Area
Tehsil- Allahabad

Date: 04/09/19

N

Map No.

Ald/AldT/M2

Scale:

0 0.05 0.1 0.2 KM

Survey Team:

Mitali Vij	Conservation Architect
Vibhuti Yadav	Architect
Hadia Nehal	Architect
Anushka Mital	Architect Intern
Abhijit Dhumal	Architect Intern
Mani Singh	Architect Intern

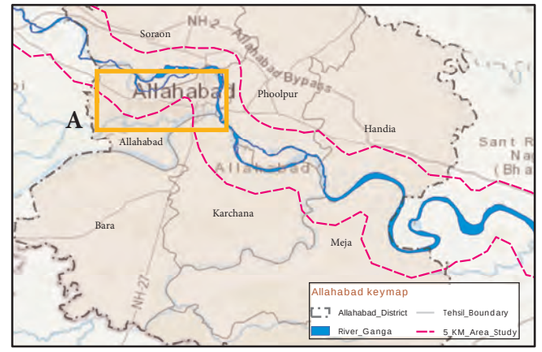
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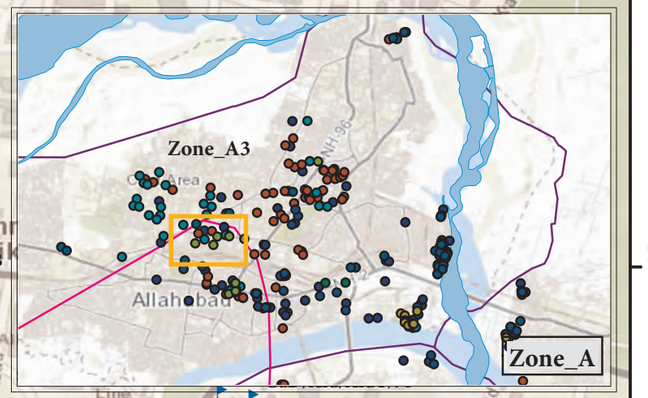
Hadia Nehal	Architect

Prepared By:
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Allahabad





- River_Ganga
- 5_KM_Area_Study
- Religious_Structure
- Residential_Structure
- Institutional_Structure
- Commercial_Structure
- Defence_Civic_Structure
- Other_Structure

Notes:

This map marks the location for the following site as per their reference numbers:

Ald/AldT/24 - Ald/AldT/61

Area:

Johnstonganj and Civil Lines
Tehsil- Allahabad

Date: 04/09/19

N

Map No.

Ald/AldT/M3

Scale:

0 0.15 0.3 0.6 KM

Survey Team:

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Vibhuti Yadav	Architect
Hadia Nehal	Architect
Anushka Mital	Architect Intern
Abhijit Dhumal	Architect Intern
Mani Singh	Architect Intern

GIS Mapping :

Hadia Nehal Architect

Prepared By:

Indian National Trust for Art and Cultural Heritage

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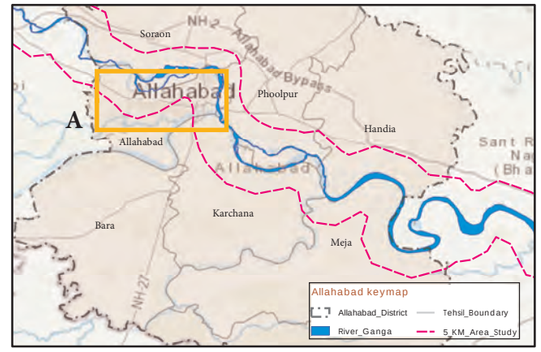
Submitted To:

National Mission for Clean Ganga
(Ministry of Jal Shakti)

नमामि गंगे

81°49'30"E 81°50'0"E 81°50'30"E
25°27'0"N 25°26'30"N 25°26'0"N

Ganga Cultural Documentation
Allahabad



- River_Ganga
- 5_KM_Area_Study
- Religious_Structure
- Residential_Structure
- Institutional_Structure
- Commercial_Structure
- Defence_Civic_Structure
- Other_Structure

Notes:

This map marks the location for the following site as per their reference numbers:

Ald/AldT/50 - Ald/AldT/62

Area:
Azad Park Area
Tehsil- Allahabad

Date: 04/09/19

N

Map No.
Ald/AldT/M4

Scale:

0 — 0.15 — 0.3 — 0.6 KM

Survey Team:

Mitali Vij	Conservation Architect
Vibhuti Yadav	Architect
Hadia Nehal	Architect
Anushka Mital	Architect Intern
Abhijit Dhumal	Architect Intern
Mani Singh	Architect Intern

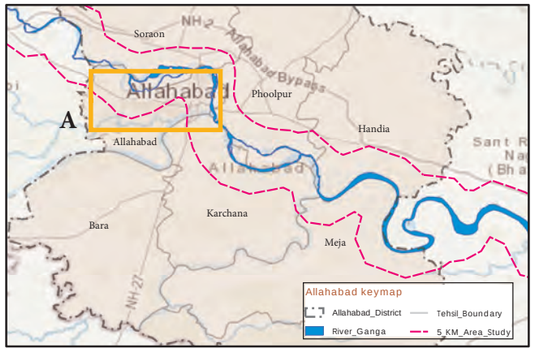
GIS Mapping :
Hadia Nehal — Architect

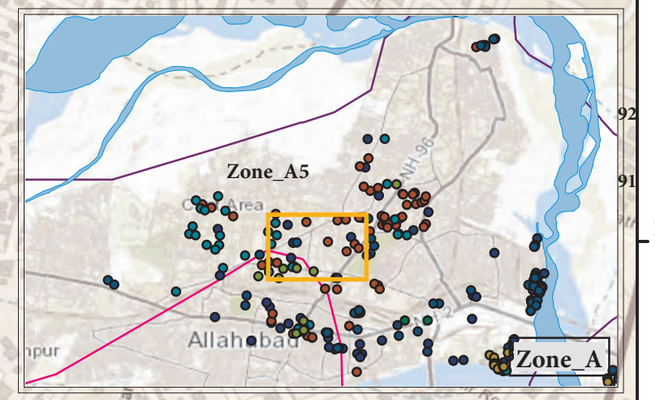
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नमामि गंगे

81°49'30"E 81°50'0"E 81°50'30"E
25°27'30"N 25°27'0"N 25°26'30"N

Ganga Cultural Documentation
Allahabad





River_Ganga
5_KM_Area_Study
Religious_Structure
Residential_Structure
Institutional_Structure
Commercial_Structure
Defence_Civic_Structure
Other_Structure

Notes:

This map marks the location for the following site as per their reference numbers:
Ald/AldT/63 - Ald/AldT/74

Area:
Civil Lines Colony
Azad Park Area
Tehsil- Allahabad
Date: 04/09/19

N

Map No.
Ald/AldT/M5

Scale:

0 0.15 0.3 0.6 KM

Survey Team:

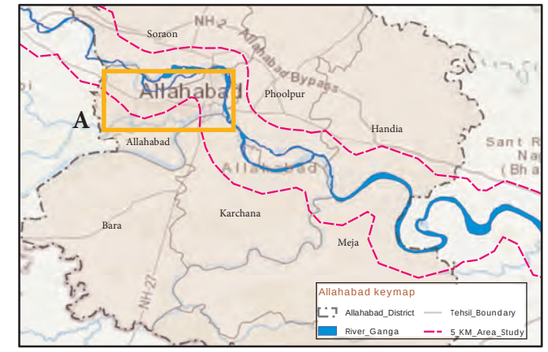
Mitali Vij	Conservation Architect
Vibhuti Yadav	Architect
Hadia Nehal	Architect
Anushka Mital	Architect Intern
Abhijit Dhumal	Architect Intern
Mani Singh	Architect Intern

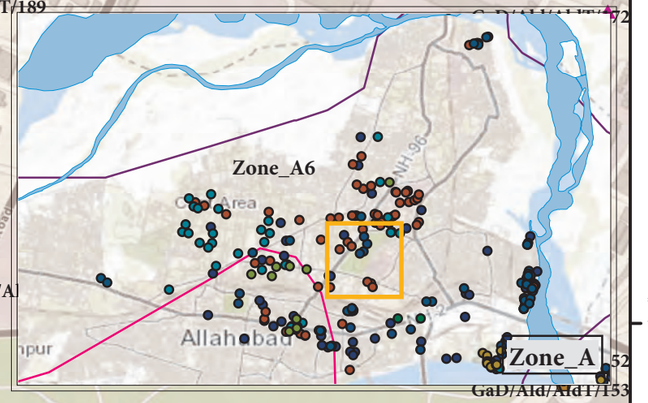
GIS Mapping :
Hadia Nehal — Architect

Prepared By:
Indian National Trust for Art and Cultural Heritage
INTACH

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Ganga Cultural Documentation
Allahabad





81°50'30"E
81°51'0"E
25°27'30"N
25°27'0"N

GaD/Ald/AldT/184
GaD/Ald/AldT/185
GaD/Ald/AldT/187
GaD/Ald/AldT/189
GaD/Ald/AldT/73 B
GaD/Ald/AldT/72
GaD/Ald/AldT/73 A
GaD/Ald/AldT/75
GaD/Ald/AldT/74
GaD/Ald/AldT/76 C
GaD/Ald/AldT/76 B
GaD/Ald/AldT/76 A
GaD/Ald/AldT/76
GaD/Ald/AldT/77
GaD/Ald/AldT/78
GaD/Ald/AldT/79
GaD/Ald/AldT/80
GaD/Ald/AldT/81
GaD/Ald/AldT/82
GaD/Ald/AldT/83

Kanpur Road
Patrika Marg
Maharshi Dayanand Marg
Kasturba Gandhi Road
Elgin Road
Tandon Road
Pariksha Bhavan
Jagrati Hospital
Sumitra Nandan Pant Bal Udyan
Chandra Shekhar Azad Park
Nazareth Hospital
Allahabad Museum
Rajkiya Public Library
Katra Road
Kamala Nehru Road
St Joseph's College
Tashkand Marg
Edmonstone Road
Madan Mohan Malviya Sports Stadium
Kshetriya Khel Karyalay
Panna Lal Road
Darbhanga Castle
C.Y. Chintamani Marg
Darbhanga Colony
Motilal Nehru College Campus
Motilal Nehru Medical College
Medical College
Vihar
Aligen Road
Har Nikunj
Vatsalya Hospital
Azad Park
Shree Hanuman Niketan Prayag
M G Road
Civil Line Bus Station
P. D. Tondon Park
Mahatma Gandhi Road
Govt Press Road
Kamala Nehru Road
Sripad Road
Swaroop Rani Hospital Marg
Swaroop Rani Hospital
Abhilasha Clinic

Zone_A6

Notes:

This map marks the location for the following site as per their reference numbers:
Ald/AldT/75 - Ald/AldT/83

Area:
Azad Park
Tehsil- Allahabad

Date: 04/09/19

N

Map No.
Ald/AldT/M6

Scale:

0 0.1 0.2 0.4 KM

Survey Team:

Mitali Vij	Conservation Architect
Vibhuti Yadav	Architect
Hadia Nehal	Architect
Anushka Mital	Architect Intern
Abhijit Dhumal	Architect Intern
Mani Singh	Architect Intern

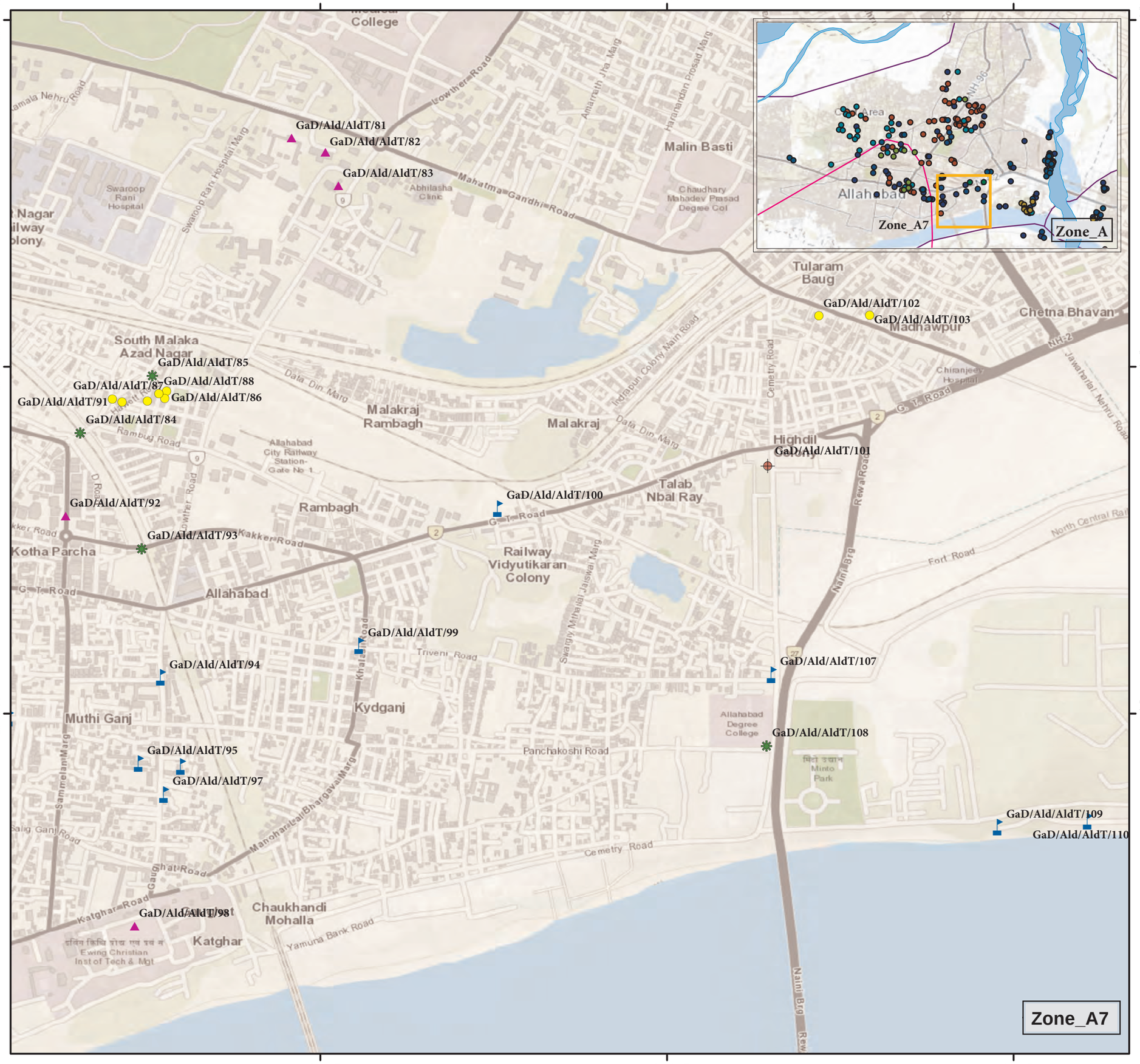
GIS Mapping :
Hadia Nehal — Architect

Prepared By:
Indian National Trust for Art and Cultural Heritage
INTACH

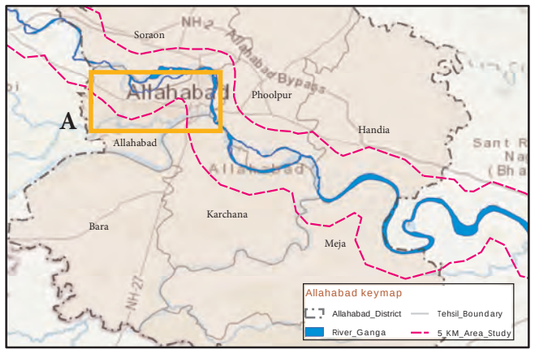
Submitted To:
National Mission for Clean Ganga
(Ministry of Jal Shakti)

81°51'0"E 81°51'30"E 81°52'0"E

25°27'0"N 25°26'30"N 25°26'0"N



Ganga Cultural Documentation
Allahabad



- River_Ganga
- 5_KM_Area_Study
- Religious_Structure
- Residential_Structure
- Institutional_Structure
- Other_Structure
- Cemeteries

Notes:

This map marks the location for the following site as per their reference numbers:
Ald/AldT/84 - Ald/AldT/103

Area:
Rambagh Area
Tehsil- Allahabad

Date: 04/09/19

N

Map No.
Ald/AldT/M7

Scale:

0 0.175 0.35 0.7 KM

Survey Team:

Mitali Vij	Conservation Architect
Vibhuti Yadav	Architect
Hadia Nehal	Architect
Anushka Mital	Architect Intern
Abhijit Dhumal	Architect Intern
Mani Singh	Architect Intern

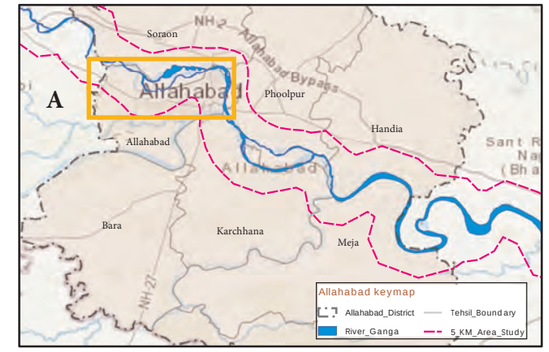
GIS Mapping :
Hadia Nehal Architect

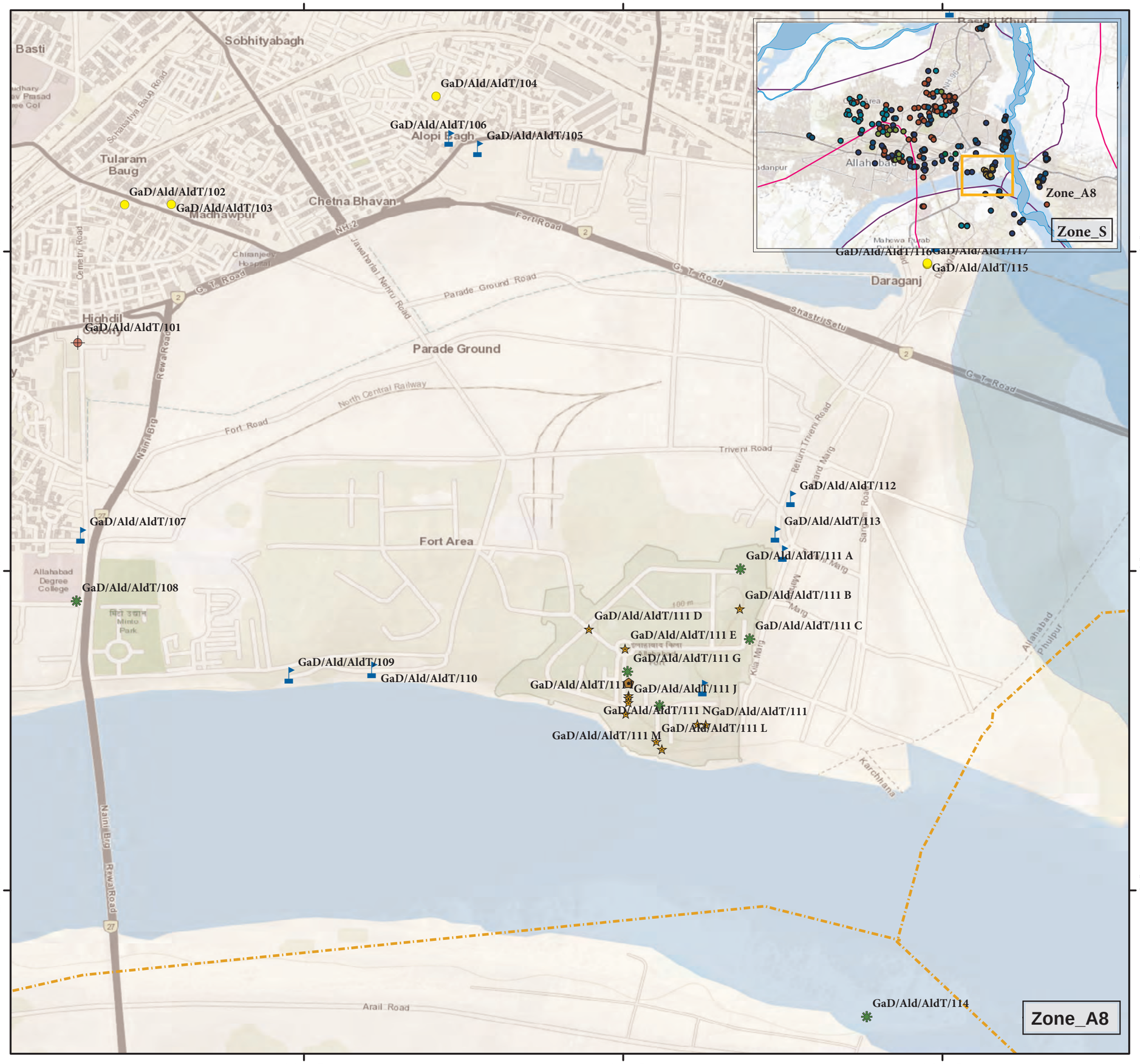
Prepared By:
Indian National Trust for Art and Cultural Heritage
INTACH

Submitted To:
National Mission for Clean Ganga
(Ministry of Jal Shakti)

Ganga Cultural Documentation

Allahabad





River_Ganga
Tehsil_Boundary
Religious_Structure
Other_Structure
Residential_Structure
Cemeteries
Fort
Defence_Civic_Structure

Notes:

This map marks the location for the following site as per their reference numbers:
Ald/Sor/13 - Ald/Sor/14

Area:
Allahabad Fort
Sangam Area
Tehsil- Allahabad
Date: 04/09/19

N

Map No.
Ald/AldT/M8

Scale:

0 0.2 0.4 0.8 KM

Survey Team:

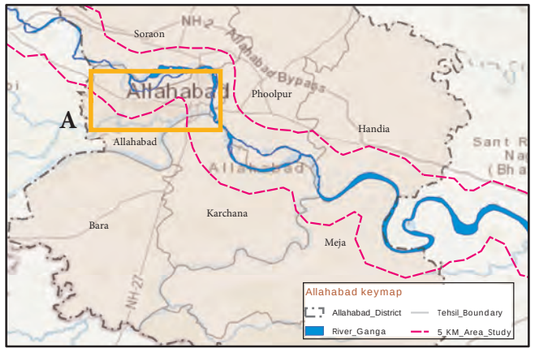
Mitali Vij	Conservation Architect
Vibhuti Yadav	Architect
Hadia Nehal	Architect
Anushka Mital	Architect Intern
Abhijit Dhumal	Architect Intern
Mani Singh	Architect Intern

GIS Mapping :
Hadia Nehal — Architect

Prepared By:
Indian National Trust for Art and Cultural Heritage
INTACH

Submitted To:
National Mission for Clean Ganga
(Ministry of Jal Shakti)

Ganga Cultural Documentation
Allahabad



River_Ganga
Institutional_Structure
5_KM_Area_Study
Religious_Structure
Residential_Structure

Notes:

This map marks the location for the following site as per their reference numbers:
Ald/AldT/115 - Ald/AldT/151

Area:
Daraganj Area
Tehsil- Allahabad

Date: 04/09/19

N

Map No.
Ald/AldT/M9

Scale:

0 0.125 0.25 0.5 KM

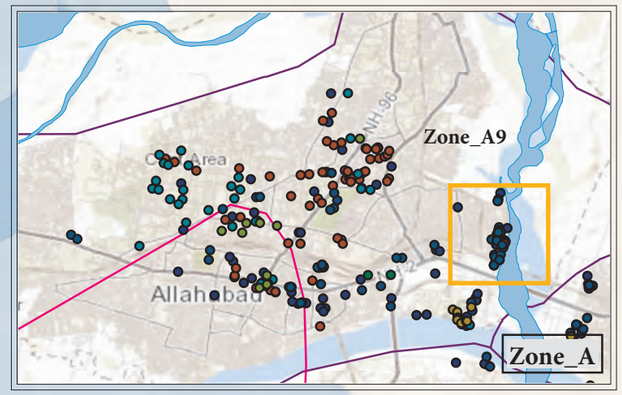
Survey Team:

Mitali Vij	Conservation Architect
Vibhuti Yadav	Architect
Hadia Nehal	Architect
Anushka Mital	Architect Intern
Abhijit Dhumal	Architect Intern
Mani Singh	Architect Intern

GIS Mapping :
Hadia Nehal Architect

Prepared By:
Indian National Trust for Art and Cultural Heritage
INTACH

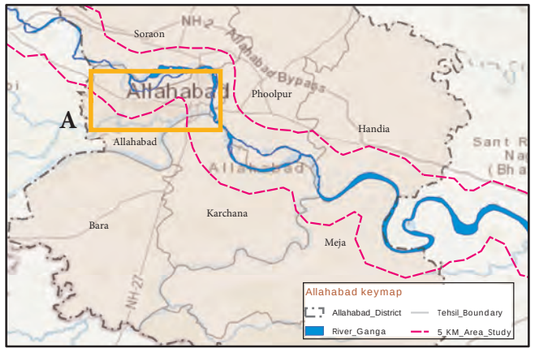
Submitted To:
National Mission for Clean Ganga
(Ministry of Jal Shakti)
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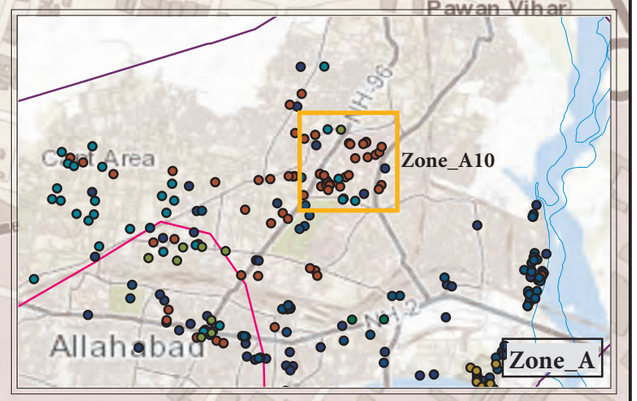


Zone_A9

81°52'30"E
81°53'0"E
81°53'30"E
25°27'30"N
25°27'0"N
25°26'30"N

Ganga Cultural Documentation
Allahabad





River_Ganga
5_KM_Area_Study
Religious_Structure
Residential_Structure
Institutional_Structure
Defence_Civic_Structure
Commercial_Structure

Notes:

This map marks the location for the following site as per their reference numbers:

Ald/AldT/152 - Ald/AldT/183

Area:
Allahabad University
Tehsil- Allahabad

Date: 04/09/19

N

Map No.
Ald/AldT/M9

Scale:

0 0.1 0.2 0.4 KM

Survey Team:

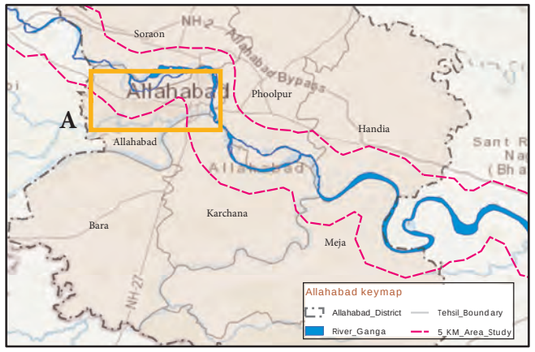
Mitali Vij	Conservation Architect
Vibhuti Yadav	Architect
Hadia Nehal	Architect
Anushka Mital	Architect Intern
Abhijit Dhumal	Architect Intern
Mani Singh	Architect Intern

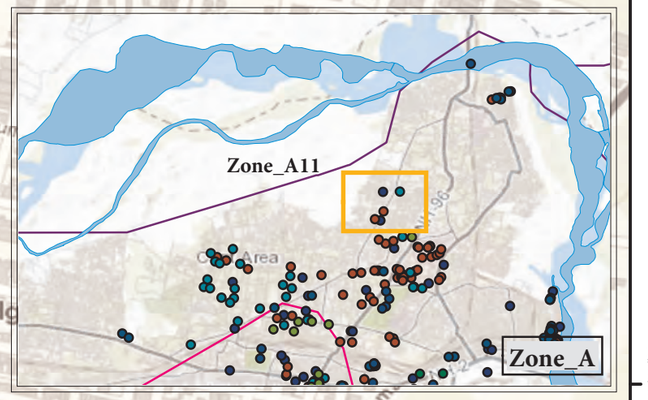
GIS Mapping :
Hadia Nehal Architect

Prepared By:
Indian National Trust for Art and Cultural Heritage
INTACH

Submitted To:
National Mission for Clean Ganga
(Ministry of Jal Shakti)

Ganga Cultural Documentation
Allahabad





River_Ganga
Institutional_Structure
5_KM_Area_Study
Religious_Structure
Residential_Structure

Notes:

This map marks the location for the following site as per their reference numbers:

Ald/AldT/184 - Ald/AldT/200

Area:
New Katra
Tehsil- Allahabad

Date: 04/09/19

N

Map No.
Ald/AldT/M11

Scale:

0 0.15 0.3 0.6 KM

Survey Team:

Mitali Vij	Conservation Architect
Vibhuti Yadav	Architect
Hadia Nehal	Architect
Anushka Mital	Architect Intern
Abhijit Dhumal	Architect Intern
Mani Singh	Architect Intern

GIS Mapping :
Hadia Nehal Architect

Prepared By:
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Submitted To:
National Mission for Clean Ganga
(Ministry of Jal Shakti)

81°52'0"E 81°52'30"E 81°53'0"E

25°30'0"N

25°29'30"N

GaD/Ald/Sor/18
GaD/Ald/Sor/18

Ghat

Mahavir Pur

Mahavirpur Marg

Shivkuti Ganga Marg

Shivganga Marg

Shivkuti

GaD/Ald/AldT/208
GaD/Ald/AldT/209

GaD/Ald/AldT/202
GaD/Ald/AldT/201
GaD/Ald/AldT/203
GaD/Ald/AldT/204

Shikuji Marg Road

Narayani Ashram Hospital

dpur Road

Shivkuti Road

Singh Park

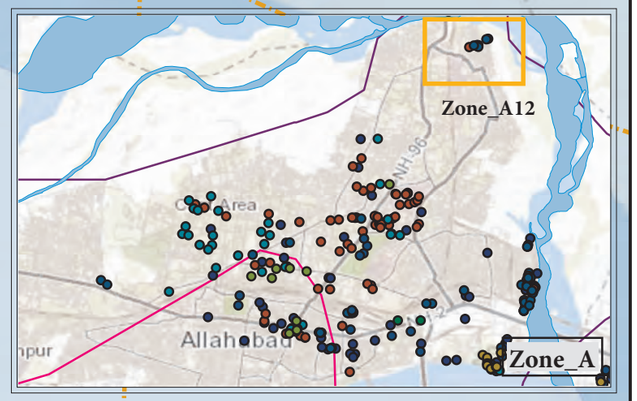
Motilal Nehru Inst of Technologies

Govindpur

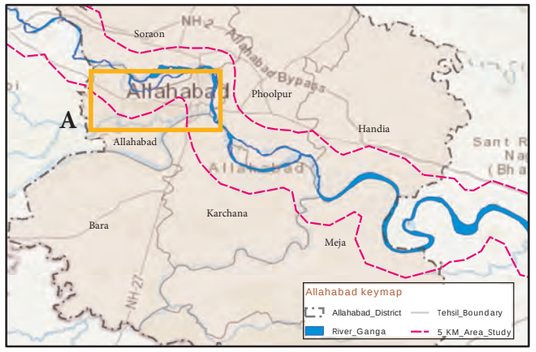
Mnnit

Awasiya Parisar

Zone_A12



Ganga Cultural Documentation
Allahabad



River_Ganga
Tehsil_Boundary
Religious_Structure
Residential_Structure
Institutional_Structure
Other_Structure

Notes:

This map marks the location for the following site as per their reference numbers:

Ald/AldT/201 - Ald/AldT/209

Area:
Shivkuti
Mahavir Pur
Tehsil- Allahabad
Date: 04/09/19

N

Map No.
Ald/AldT/M12

Scale:

0 0.125 0.25 0.5 KM

Survey Team:

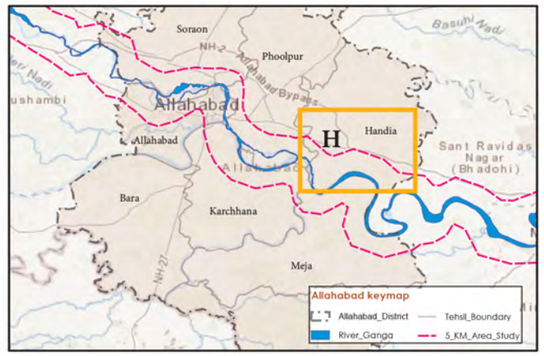
Mitali Vij	Conservation Architect
Vibhuti Yadav	Architect
Hadia Nehal	Architect
Anushka Mital	Architect Intern
Abhijit Dhumal	Architect Intern
Mani Singh	Architect Intern

GIS Mapping :
Hadia Nehal Architect

Prepared By:
Indian National Trust for Art and Cultural Heritage
INTACH

Submitted To:
National Mission for Clean Ganga
(Ministry of Jal Shakti)

Ganga Cultural Documentation
Allahabad



- Allahabad_District
- River_Ganga
- Tehsil_Boundary
- 5_KM_Area_Study
- Religious_Structure
- Residential_Structure
- Institutional_Structure
- Commercial_Structure
- Defence_Civic_Structure
- Other_Structure
- Fort
- Cemeteries

Notes:

For the comprehensive study of these maps, Allahabad District is Divided into 6 zones according to their respective Tehsils which are zone-A, zone-H, zone-M, zone-P, zone-K and zone-S.
These zones are further divided into sub-zones.
Zone-H of HandiaTehsil is divided into 1 sub-zone as represented in this Map.

Area:
Tehsil-Handia

Date: 04/09/19

N

Map No.
Ald/Han

Scale:
0 1.25 2.5 5 KM

Survey Team:

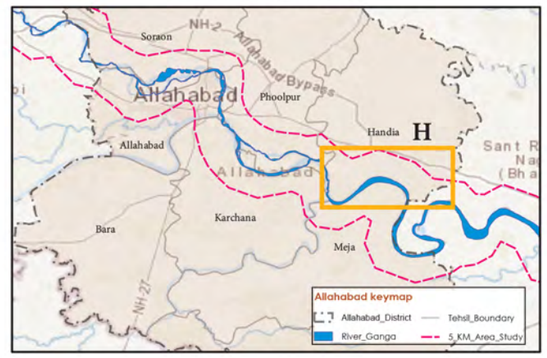
Mitali Vij	Conservation Architect
Vibhuti Yadav	Architect
Hadia Nehal	Architect
Anushka Mital	Architect Intern
Abhijit Dhumal	Architect Intern
Mani Singh	Architect Intern

GIS Mapping :
Hadia Nehal Architect

Prepared By:
Indian National Trust for Art and Cultural Heritage
INTACH

Submitted To:
National Mission for Clean Ganga
(Ministry of Jal Shakti)

Ganga Cultural Documentation
Allahabad





- River_Ganga
- Tehsil_Boundary
- 5_KM_Area_Study
- Religious_Structure
- Institutional_Structure
- Defence_Civic_Structure
- Other_Structure

Notes:

This map marks the location for the following site as per their reference numbers:

Ald/Han/01 - Ald/Han/05

Area:

Tehsil- Handia

Date: 04/09/19

N

Map No.

Ald/Han/M13

Scale:

0 0.75 1.5 3 KM

Survey Team:

Mitali Vij	Conservation Architect
Vibhuti Yadav	Architect
Hadia Nehal	Architect
Anushka Mital	Architect Intern
Abhijit Dhumal	Architect Intern
Mani Singh	Architect Intern

GIS Mapping :

Hadia Nehal Architect

Prepared By:

Indian National Trust for Art and Cultural Heritage

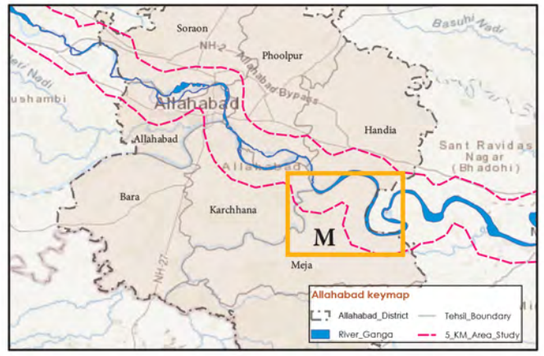
INTACH

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National Mission for Clean Ganga (Ministry of Jal Shakti)

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Ganga Cultural Documentation
Allahabad



- Allahabad_District
- River_Ganga
- Tehsil_Boundary
- 5_KM_Area_Study
- Religious_Structure
- Residential_Structure
- Institutional_Structure
- Commercial_Structure
- Defence_Civic_Structure
- Other_Structure
- Fort
- Cemeteries

Notes:

For the comprehensive study of these maps, Allahabad District is Divided into 6 zones according to their respective Tehsils which are zone-A, zone-H, zone-M, zone-P, zone-K and zone-S.
These zones are further divided into sub-zones.
Zone-M of MejaTehsil is divided into 2 sub-zones as represented in this Map.

Area:
Tehsil-Meja

Date: 04/09/19

N

Map No.
Ald/Mej

Scale:
0 1 2 4 KM

Survey Team:

Mitali Vij	Conservation Architect
Vibhuti Yadav	Architect
Hadia Nehal	Architect
Anushka Mital	Architect Intern
Abhijit Dhumal	Architect Intern
Mani Singh	Architect Intern

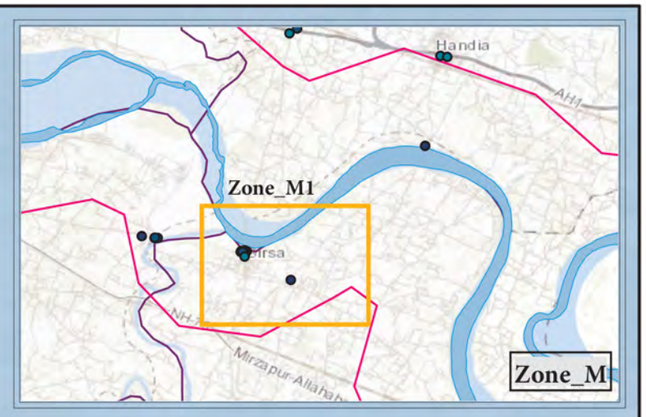
GIS Mapping :
Hadia Nehal Architect

Prepared By:
Indian National Trust for Art and Cultural Heritage
INTACH

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National Mission for Clean Ganga
(Ministry of Jal Shakti)

82°5'30"E

25°16'0"N



MDR-111

GaD/Ald/Mej/01

GaD/Ald/Mej/03

GaD/Ald/Mej/08

GaD/Ald/Mej/10

GaD/Ald/Mej/09

GaD/Ald/Mej/02

GaD/Ald/Mej/05

GaD/Ald/Mej/04

GaD/Ald/Mej/07

GaD/Ald/Mej/11

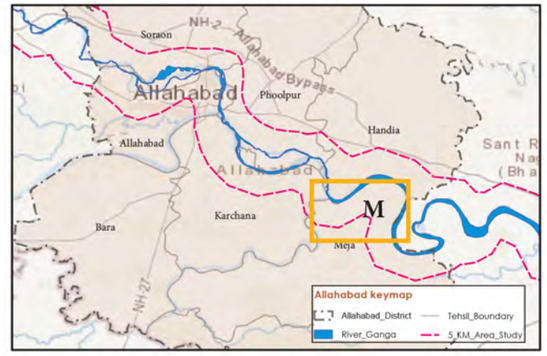
104 m

Sirsa

Zone_M1

82°5'30"E

Ganga Cultural Documentation
Allahabad



- River_Ganga
- Tehsil_Boundary
- Religious_Structure
- Defence_Civic_Structure
- Other_Structure
- Residential_Structure

Notes:

This map marks the location for the following site as per their reference numbers:

Ald/Mej/01 - Ald/Mej/11

Area:
Sirsa
Tehsil- Meja

Date: 04/09/19

N

Map No.
Ald/Mej/M14

Scale:

0 0.075 0.15 0.3 KM

Survey Team:

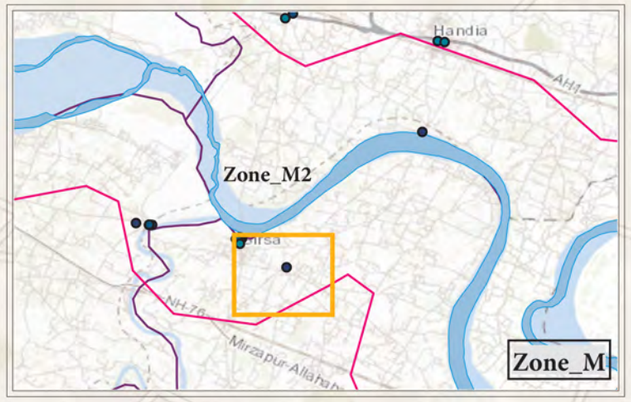
Mitali Vij	Conservation Architect
Vibhuti Yadav	Architect
Hadia Nehal	Architect
Anushka Mital	Architect Intern
Abhijit Dhumal	Architect Intern
Mani Singh	Architect Intern

GIS Mapping :
Hadia Nehal Architect

Prepared By:
Indian National Trust for Art and Cultural Heritage
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Submitted To:
National Mission for Clean Ganga
(Ministry of Jal Shakti)

82°6'30"E
82°7'0"E
82°7'30"E
25°15'30"N
25°15'0"N
25°14'30"N

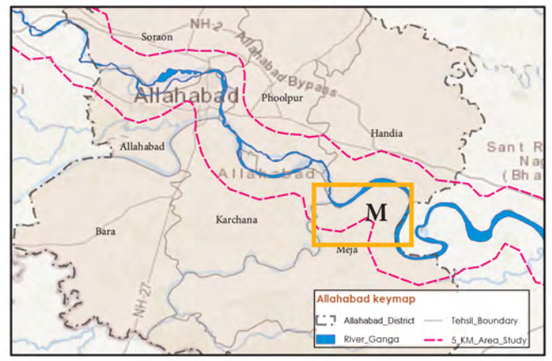


98 m
101 m
101 m

GaD/Ald/Mej/12

Zone_M2

Ganga Cultural Documentation
Allahabad



River_Ganga
Tehsil_Boundary
Religious_Structure
Defence_Civic_Structure
Other_Structure
Residential_Structure

Notes:

This map marks the location for the following site as per their reference numbers:

Ald/Mej/12 - Ald/Mej/12

Area:

Tehsil- Meja

Date: 04/09/19

N

Map No.

Ald/Mej/M15

Scale:

0 0.175 0.35 0.7 KM

Survey Team:

Mitali Vij	Conservation Architect
Vibhuti Yadav	Architect
Hadia Nehal	Architect
Anushka Mital	Architect Intern
Abhijit Dhumal	Architect Intern
Mani Singh	Architect Intern

GIS Mapping :

Hadia Nehal	Architect

Prepared By:

Indian National Trust for Art and Cultural Heritage

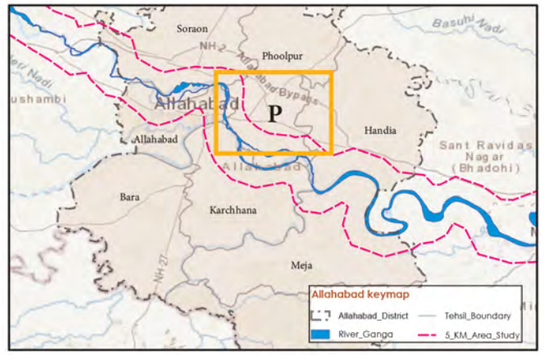
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(Ministry of Jal Shakti)

Ganga Cultural Documentation
Allahabad



- Allahabad_District
- River_Ganga
- Tehsil_Boundary
- 5_KM_Area_Study
- Religious_Structure
- Residential_Structure
- Institutional_Structure
- Commercial_Structure
- Defence_Civic_Structure
- Other_Structure
- Fort
- Cemeteries

Notes:

For the comprehensive study of these maps, Allahabad District is Divided into 6 zones according to their respective Tehsils which are zone-A, zone-H, zone-M, zone-P, zone-K and zone-S.
These zones are further divided into sub-zones.
Zone-P of PhulpurTehsil is divided into 1 sub-zone as represented in this Map.

Area:

Tehsil- Phulpur

Date: 04/09/19

N

Map No.

Ald/Phl

Scale:

0 2 4 8 KM

Survey Team:

Mitali Vij	Conservation Architect
Vibhuti Yadav	Architect
Hadia Nehal	Architect
Anushka Mital	Architect Intern
Abhijit Dhumal	Architect Intern
Mani Singh	Architect Intern

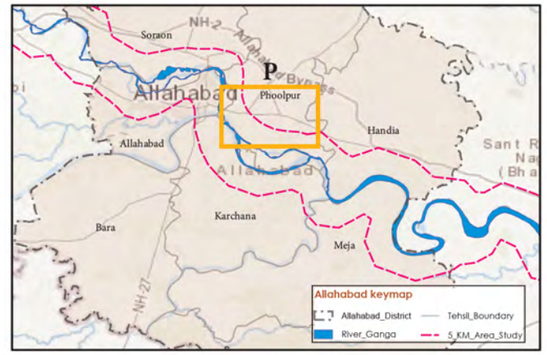
GIS Mapping :

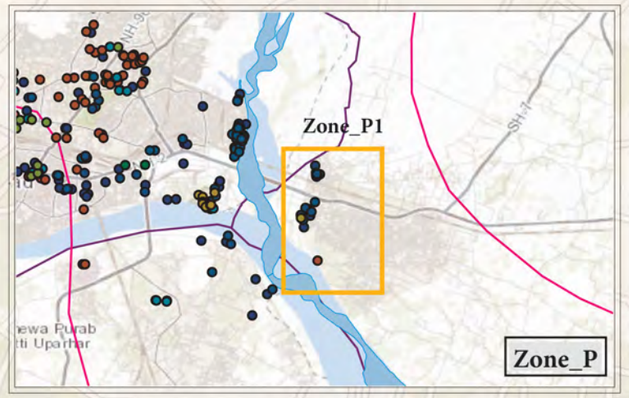
Hadia Nehal Architect

Prepared By:
Indian National Trust for Art and Cultural Heritage
INTACH

Submitted To:
National Mission for Clean Ganga
(Ministry of Jal Shakti)

Ganga Cultural Documentation
Allahabad





81°53'30"E 81°54'0"E 81°54'30"E 81°55'0"E

25°26'30"N 25°26'0"N 25°25'30"N 25°25'0"N

Ganga
Vamman Patti Uparhar
North Central Railway
Shastri Setu
G T Road
Habeliya
Jhusi Railway Station
Jhusi Kohna
104 m
106 m

GaD/Ald/Phl/01
GaD/Ald/Phl/02
GaD/Ald/phl/04
GaD/Ald/phl/05
GaD/Ald/phl/06
GaD/Ald/phl/07
GaD/Ald/phl/08
GaD/Ald/phl/09
GaD/Ald/phl/11
GaD/Ald/phl/12
GaD/Ald/phl/13
GaD/Ald/phl/14
GaD/Ald/phl/15
GaD/Ald/Kar/12

River_Ganga
Tehsil_Boundary
5_KM_Area_Study
Religious_Structure
Institutional_Structure
Other_Structure
Fort
Residential_Structure

Notes:

This map marks the location for the following site as per their reference numbers:

Ald/Phl/01 - Ald/Phl/15

Area:

Tehsil- Phulpur

Date: 04/09/19

N

Map No.

Ald/Phl/M16

Scale:

0 0.225 0.45 0.9 KM

Survey Team:

Mitali Vij	Conservation Architect
Vibhuti Yadav	Architect
Hadia Nehal	Architect
Anushka Mital	Architect Intern
Abhijit Dhumal	Architect Intern
Mani Singh	Architect Intern

GIS Mapping :

Hadia Nehal Architect

Prepared By:

Indian National Trust for Art and Cultural Heritage

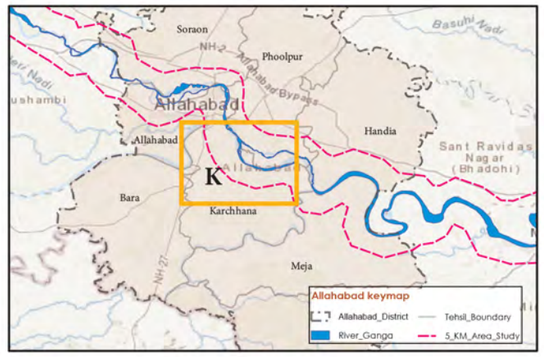
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Submitted To:

National Mission for Clean Ganga

(Ministry of Jal Shakti)

Ganga Cultural Documentation
Allahabad



- Allahabad_District
- River_Ganga
- Tehsil_Boundary
- 5_KM_Area_Study
- Religious_Structure
- Residential_Structure
- Institutional_Structure
- Commercial_Structure
- Defence_Civic_Structure
- Other_Structure
- Fort
- Cemeteries

Notes:

For the comprehensive study of these maps, Allahabad District is Divided into 6 zones according to their respective Tehsils which are zone-A, zone-H, zone-M, zone-P, zone-K and zone-S. These zones are further divided into sub-zones.
Zone-K of KarchhanaTehsil is divided into 2 sub-zones as represented in this Map.

Area:

Tehsil- Karchhana

Date: 04/09/19

N

Map No.

Ald/Kar

Scale:

0 1.75 3.5 7 KM

Survey Team:

Mitali Vij	Conservation Architect
Vibhuti Yadav	Architect
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Abhijit Dhumal	Architect Intern
Mani Singh	Architect Intern

GIS Mapping :

Hadia Nehal Architect

Prepared By:

Indian National Trust for Art and Cultural Heritage

INTACH

Submitted To:

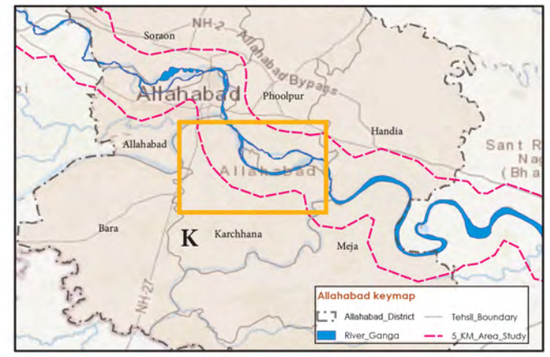
National Mission for Clean Ganga (Ministry of Jal Shakti)

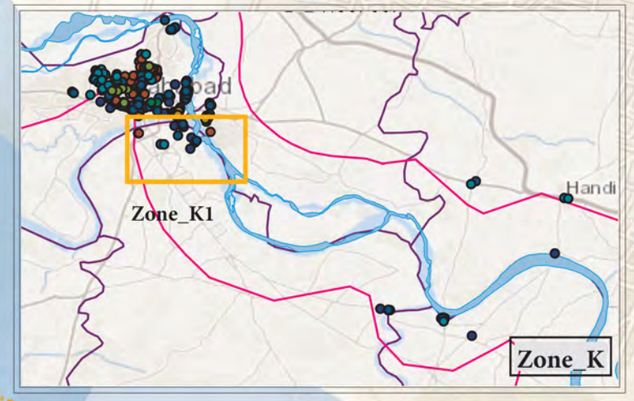
K1

K2

Zone_K

Ganga Cultural Documentation
Allahabad





- River_Ganga
- Tehsil_Boundary
- Religious_Structure
- Defence_Civic_Structure
- Other_Structure
- Residential_Structure

Notes:

This map marks the location for the following site as per their reference numbers:

Ald/Kar/01 - Ald/Kar/15

Area:

Tehsil- Karchhana

Date: 04/09/19

N

Map No.

Ald/Kar/M17

Scale:

0 0.35 0.7 1.4 KM

Survey Team:

Mitali Vij	Conservation Architect
Vibhuti Yadav	Architect
Hadia Nehal	Architect
Anushka Mital	Architect Intern
Abhijit Dhumal	Architect Intern
Mani Singh	Architect Intern

GIS Mapping :

Hadia Nehal Architect

Prepared By:

Indian National Trust for Art and Cultural Heritage

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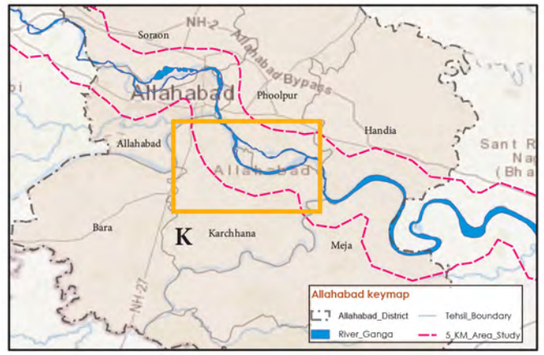
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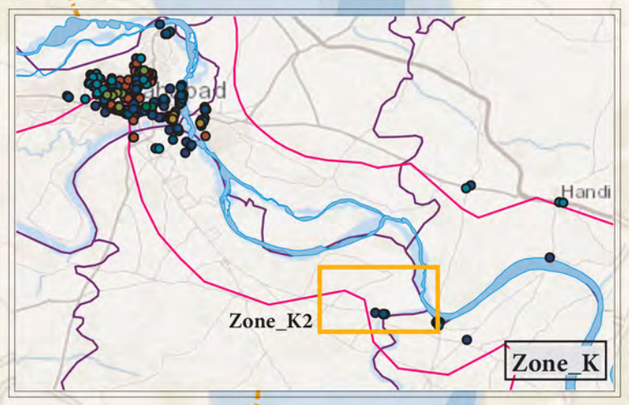
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(Ministry of Jal Shakti)

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Ganga Cultural Documentation
Allahabad





82°1'0"E 82°1'30"E 82°2'0"E 82°2'30"E 82°3'0"E 82°3'30"E 82°4'0"E 82°4'30"E 82°5'0"E

25°19'0"N 25°18'30"N 25°18'0"N 25°17'30"N 25°17'0"N 25°16'30"N 25°16'0"N 25°15'30"N

113 m

132 m

GaD/Ald/Kar/16
GaD/Ald/Kar/17
GaD/Ald/Kar/18
GaD/Ald/Kar/19

Zone_K2

River_Ganga
Tehsil_Boundary
5_KM_Area_Study
Religious_Structure
Residential_Structure
Institutional_Structure

Notes:

This map marks the location for the following site as per their reference numbers:

Ald/Kar/16 - Ald/Kar/19

Area:

Tehsil- Karchhana

Date: 04/09/19

N

Map No.

Ald/Kar/M18

Scale:

0 0.5 1 2 KM

Survey Team:

Mitali Vij	Conservation Architect
Vibhuti Yadav	Architect
Hadia Nehal	Architect
Anushka Mital	Architect Intern
Abhijit Dhumal	Architect Intern
Mani Singh	Architect Intern

GIS Mapping :

Hadia Nehal Architect

Prepared By:

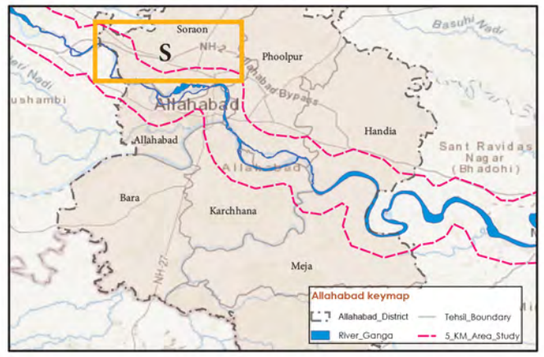
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Ganga Cultural Documentation
Allahabad



- Allahabad_District
- River_Ganga
- 5_KM_Area_Study
- Religious_Structure
- Residential_Structure
- Institutional_Structure
- Commercial_Structure
- Defence_Civic_Structure
- Other_Structure
- Fort
- Cemeteries

Notes:

For the comprehensive study of these maps, Allahabad District is Divided into 6 zones according to their respective Tehsils which are zone-A, zone-H, zone-M, zone-P, zone-K and zone-S. These zones are further divided into sub-zones.
Zone-S of Soraon Tehsil is divided into 3 sub-zones as represented in this Map.

Area:
Tehsil- Soraon

Date: 04/09/19

N

Map No.
Ald/Sor

Scale:
0 2 4 8 KM

Survey Team:

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Vibhuti Yadav	Architect
Hadia Nehal	Architect
Anushka Mital	Architect Intern
Abhijit Dhumal	Architect Intern
Mani Singh	Architect Intern

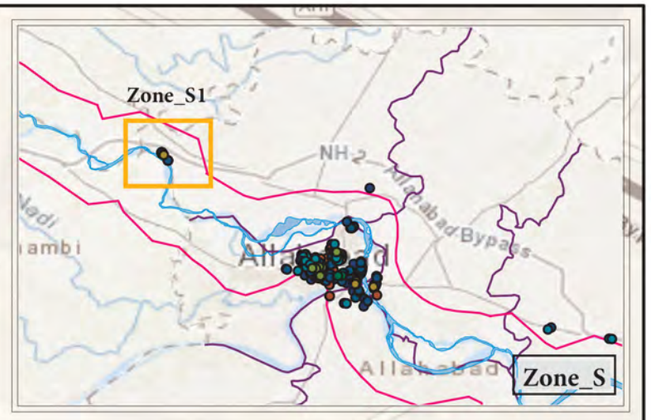
GIS Mapping :
Hadia Nehal Architect

Prepared By:
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(Ministry of Jal Shakti)

81°38'30"E

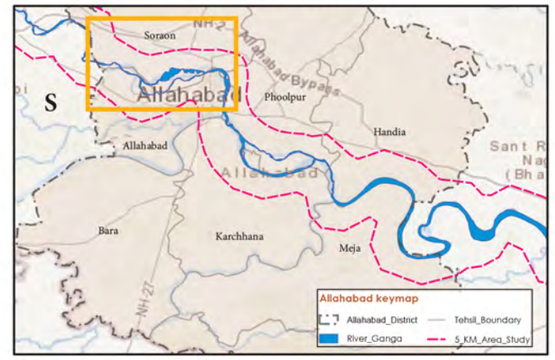
25°35'30"N



Gad/Ald/Sor/07A
GaD/Ald/Sor/07C
GaD/Ald/Sor/07B
GaD/Ald/Sor/07
GaD/Ald/Sor/06
GaD/Ald/Sor/05
GaD/Ald/Sor/03
GaD/Ald/Sor/04
GaD/Ald/Sor/02
GaD/Ald/Sor/01

Zone_S1

Ganga Cultural Documentation
Allahabad



- River_Ganga
- Tehsil_Boundary
- 5_KM_Area_Study
- Religious_Structure
- Institutional_Structure
- Other_Structure
- Fort

Notes:

This map marks the location for the following site as per their reference numbers:

Ald/Sor/01 - Ald/Sor/7D

Area:

Tehsil- Soraon

Date: 04/09/19

N

Map No.

Ald/Sor/M19

Scale:

0 0.075 0.15 0.3 KM

Survey Team:

Mitali Vij	Conservation Architect
Vibhuti Yadav	Architect
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Anushka Mital	Architect Intern
Abhijit Dhumal	Architect Intern
Mani Singh	Architect Intern

GIS Mapping :

Hadia Nehal Architect

Prepared By:

Indian National Trust for Art and Cultural Heritage

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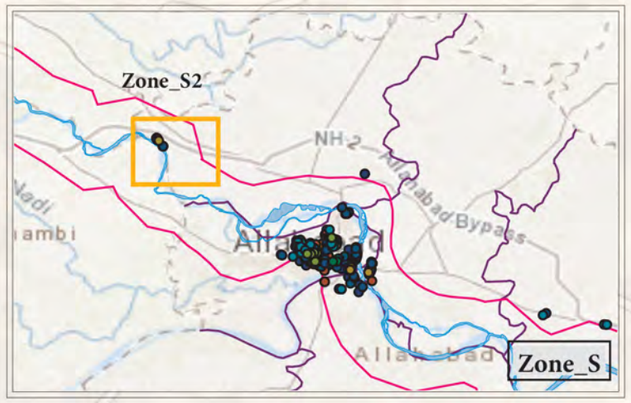
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81°38'30"E

81°39'0"E

25°35'0"N

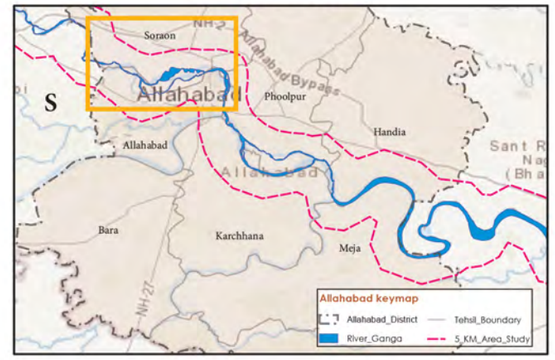
25°34'30"N



GaD/Ald/Sor/08
GaD/Ald/Sor/10
GaD/Ald/Sor/09
GaD/Ald/Sor/11
GaD/Ald/Sor/12

Zone_S2

Ganga Cultural Documentation
Allahabad



- River_Ganga
- Tehsil_Boundary
- 5_KM_Area_Study
- Religious_Structure
- Institutional_Structure
- Other_Structure
- Fort

Notes:

This map marks the location for the following site as per their reference numbers:

Ald/Sor/08 - Ald/Sor/12

Area:

Tehsil- Soraon

Date: 04/09/19

N

Map No.

Ald/Sor/M20

Scale:

0 0.075 0.15 0.3 KM

Survey Team:

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Vibhuti Yadav	Architect
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Anushka Mital	Architect Intern
Abhijit Dhumal	Architect Intern
Mani Singh	Architect Intern

GIS Mapping :

Hadia Nehal Architect

Prepared By:

Indian National Trust for Art and Cultural Heritage

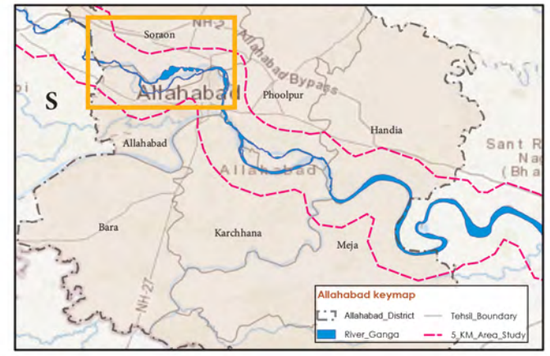
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(Ministry of Jal Shakti)

Ganga Cultural Documentation
Allahabad



River_Ganga
Tehsil_Boundary
5_KM_Area_Study
Religious_Structure
Institutional_Structure
Other_Structure

Notes:

This map marks the location for the following site as per their reference numbers:

Ald/Sor/13 - Ald/Sor/14

Area:

Tehsil- Soraon

Date: 04/09/19

N

Map No.

Ald/Sor/M21

Scale:

0 0.5 1 2 KM

Survey Team:

Mitali Vij	Conservation Architect
Vibhuti Yadav	Architect
Hadia Nehal	Architect
Anushka Mital	Architect Intern
Abhijit Dhumal	Architect Intern
Mani Singh	Architect Intern

GIS Mapping :

Hadia Nehal — Architect

Prepared By:

Indian National Trust for Art and Cultural Heritage

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National Mission for Clean Ganga (Ministry of Jal Shakti)

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