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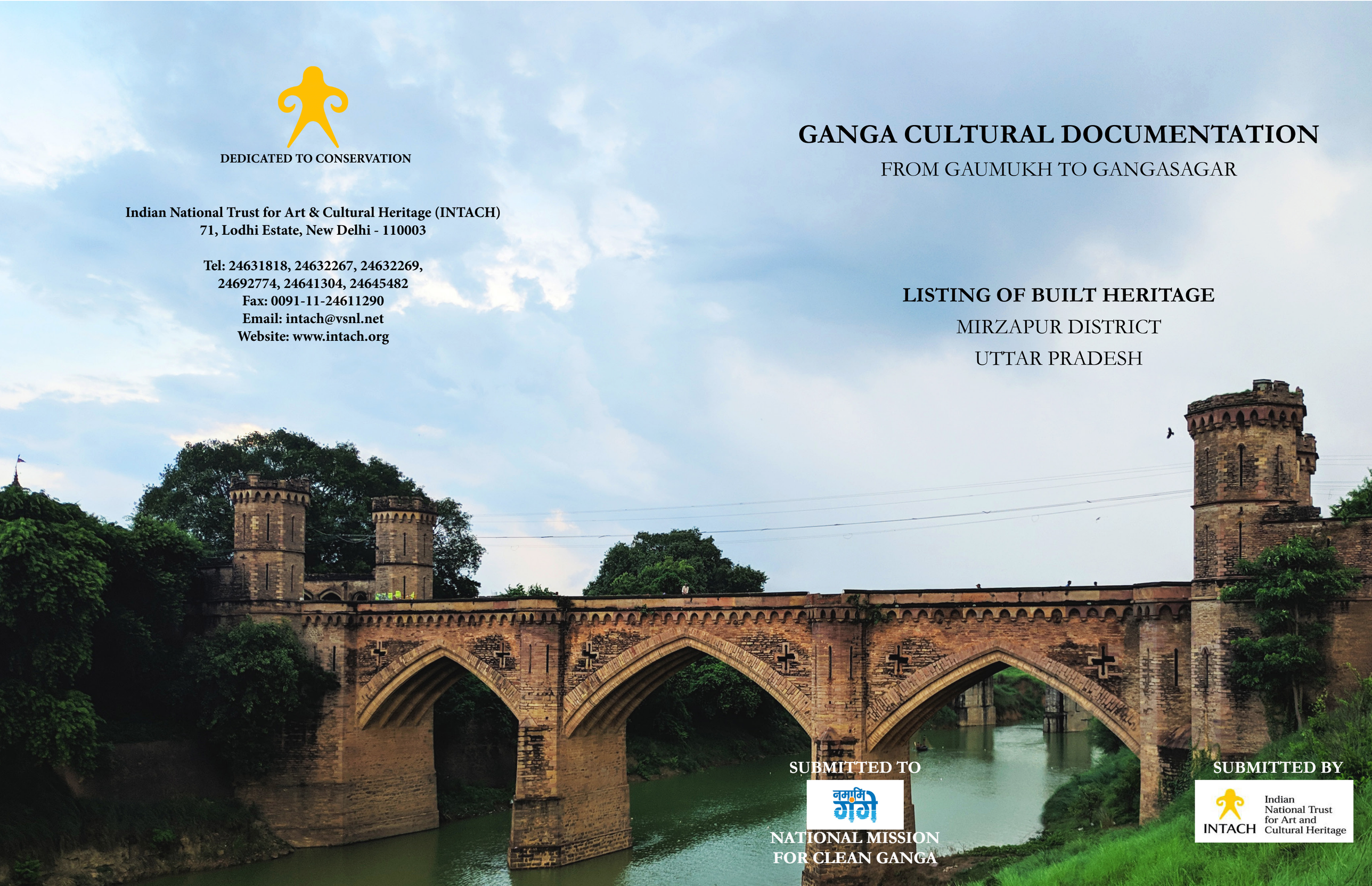
# GANGA CULTURAL DOCUMENTATION

FROM GAUMUKH TO GANGASAGAR

## LISTING OF BUILT HERITAGE

MIRZAPUR DISTRICT

UTTAR PRADESH



SUBMITTED TO

NATIONAL MISSION
FOR CLEAN GANGA

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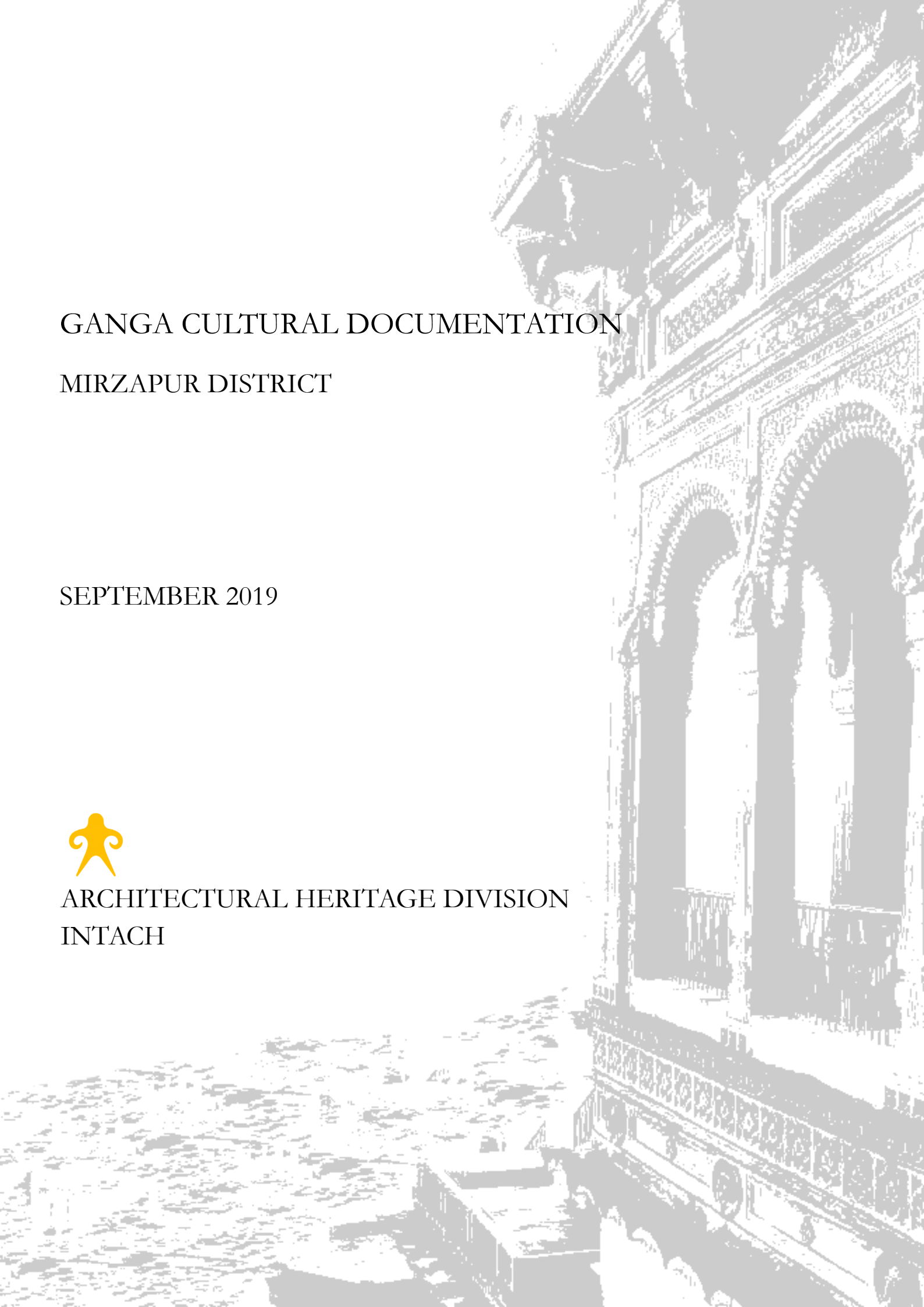
INTACH Indian National Trust for Art and Cultural Heritage

# GANGA CULTURAL DOCUMENTATION

## MIRZAPUR DISTRICT

SEPTEMBER 2019

ARCHITECTURAL HERITAGE DIVISION
INTACH





# 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 Mirzapur District of Uttar Pradesh. 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 the month August and listed all the heritage structures within 5 kms on either side of Ganga. The typologies that were found in Mirzapur District are residential, institutional, defence, religious, water works, gateways, tombs, burial grounds, industrial, commercial and bridges. The report includes proper understanding of these typologies, their evolution, their architectural appreciation and a complete list of all the buildings.

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# 1. Introduction

## 1.1. Mirzapur district

Mirzapur is one of the 28 districts of Uttar Pradesh which has flourished along the banks of the holy river, Ganga and extends along its banks for about 110 kms. It is one of the largest districts with an area of about 4500 sq. km. Mirzapur city is the district headquarters.

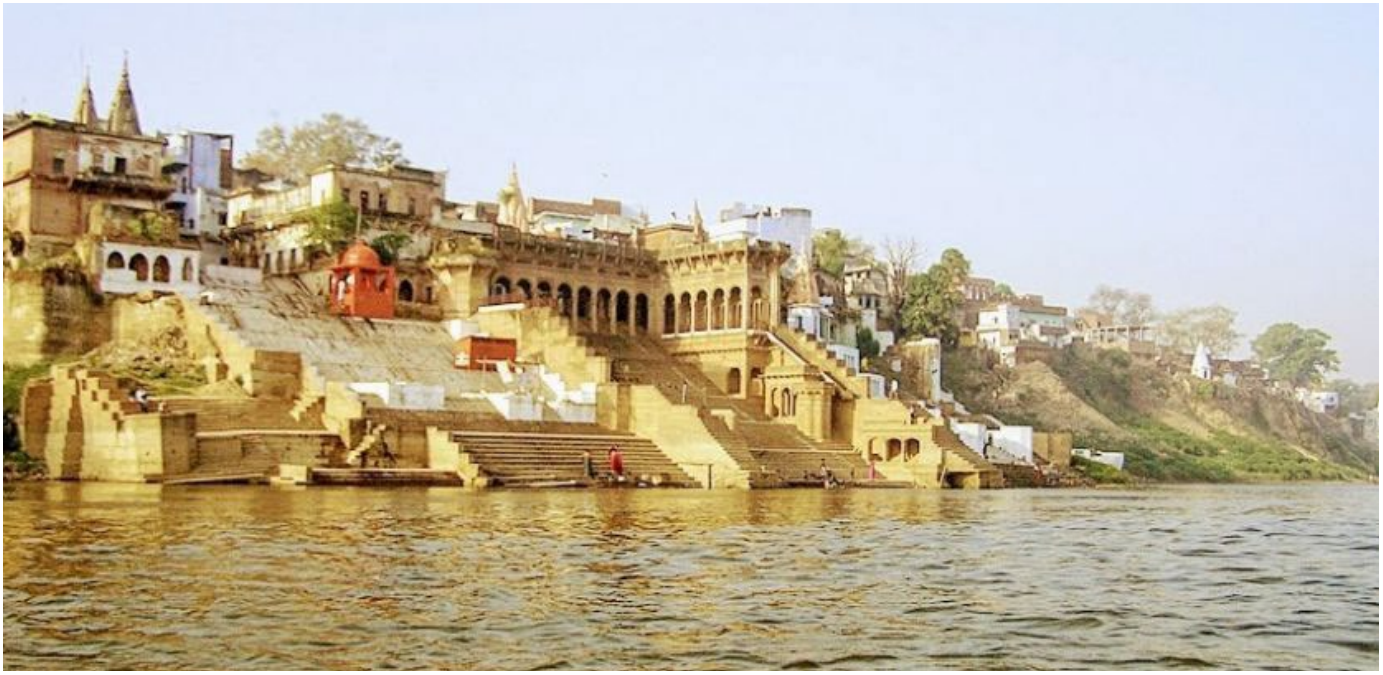


*Figure 1 Ghats of Mirzapur along Ganga (Source: https://www.patrika.com/varanasi-news/ground-report-from-mirzapur-consitunecy-1484025/, accessed online on 29th August, 2019)*

Mirzapur has with multiple values associated with it, including cultural, archaeological, religious, ecological, architectural as well as associational value. The district lies at the confluence of Ganga, the holy river with the Vindhya Mountains, which house one of the Shaktipeeths (Hindu pilgrim site), the Vindhyavasini temple. The religious sites are to be found over the entire landscape, which has an abundance of ecological/ natural resources like rivers, stream, lakes, ponds, waterfalls(all related, either directly or through tributaries to the Ganga), hills and tabletops. The entire setting of natural and manmade cultural resources in the district of Mirzapur, which was established and which flourished along a natural resource, the Ganga, makes it a very significant cultural landscape.



*Figure 2 Banks of Ganga in Mirzapur (Source: https://trell.co/trail/ganga-river-bank/river-ganga-26f15ffe8504, accessed online on 29th August, 2019)*



*Figure 3 One of the various waterfalls in Mirzapur (Source: https://www.okclips.net/video/8LKDH1IEB0Q/jogiya-dari-up-mirza.html accessed online on 29th August, 2019)*



*Figure 4 Vindhyavasini temple, Vindhyachal, Mirzapur (Source: https://www.india-travel.com/uttar-pradesh/hotels/touristplace.htm accessed online on 29th August, 2019)*

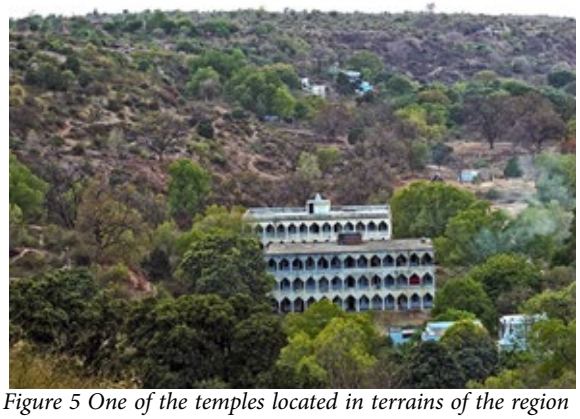


*Figure 5 One of the temples located in terrains of the region (Source: https://www.tripadvisor.in/Attractions-g1162497-Activities-Mirzapur_Mirzapur_District_Uttar_Pradesh.html accessed online on 29th August, 2019)*

### 1.1.1. Mirzapur city

Mirzapur city is the headquarters of the Mirzapur district as well as Mirzapur tehsil. It is located on the southern banks of Ganga. It is one of the largest city of the district and has been the epicenter of settlement growth through ancient times due to its vicinity to Ganga. It has also been the major node of all cultural, religious, political and economic activities or transformations in the entire district due to its strategic location on the banks of Ganga connecting to trade route to Bengal on the East.

The city of Mirzapur comprises of Vindhyachal settlement along with the main settlement. The religious and historic sites of Vindhyavasini temple, Ashtbhuja temple, Kali Koh etc., are all located in the historic or old part of city, which spanned east to west along the course of flow of Ganga. As discussed in the section above, the city also has cultural, archaeological, religious, ecological, architectural and associational values attached to it. The natural resources like water bodies like streams, waterfalls, lakes etc. present along with religious sites on the Vindhyan outcrops close to Ganga and the interdependence of these resources make this city a perfect example of organic growth.

The city stretches along the ghats of the holy river for about 70 kms. and the settlement pattern and architecturally rich riverfront development exhibits the importance of Ganga in its inception and evolution.

### 1.1.2. Chunar city

Chunar is a city, also located on the banks of Ganga, about 30 km west of Mirzapur. The city is spread around the historical Fort of Chunar, built on an outcrop of range of Vindhyan hillocks jutting into Ganga and deflecting its line of flow. This made the fort very important during the 13th to 16th century due to its strategic location on the Ganga, where it changed its direction of flow.

The city in general and the fort in particular has been an important center of political movements and has been captured multiple time by different kings or communities due to its location on the historic trade route. The city is the headquarters of the Chunar tehsil as well. The fort and structures in and around it are of high architectural value and makes the city very significant historically and architecturally.



*Figure 6 A view of the Chunar fort (Source: https://www.jagran.com/uttar-pradesh/mirzapur-sundarshan-will-be-inaugurating-the-chunar-fort-17687102.html accessed online on 29th August, 2019)*

# 2.Geographical Setting and boundaries

## 2.1. Mirzapur district

Mirzapur district is located at the southern boundary of the state of Uttar Pradesh with Sant Ravidas Nagar district on the north, Allahabad district on the west, Varanasi district on the east and Sonebhadra district and Rewa District of Madhya Pradesh on the south. It lies between 25o 32' and 24o 60' north latitude and 82o7' and 83o33' east longitude. The topography of this district is diverse with alluvial plains along the Ganga on the northern side and Vindhayn plateau with a range of hillocks along the southern side. The hills advance up to the river at some places like, Chunar and Vindhyachal.




*Figure 7 Map of eastern part of India, showing Ganga and the location of Mirzapur on the river marked in red (Source: https://www.mapsofindia.com/government-of-india/clean-ganga-project.html accessed online on 29th August, 2019)*

The district comprises of three major geographical components, i.e., the fertile Gangetic valley on the north, the central or Vindhyan plateau and hills on the south. (Varied vegetation, forests, water bodies and rivers are scattered all across these three in the district.)
The region is rich in ecological diversity ranging from various plant and animal species, vegetation pattern, forest covers, which can be found to be spread all over the three geographical divisions.
The major portion of the district is covered by thick vegetation and agricultural lands along with different types of water bodies. Historically, the district was bound by two rivers, Ganga on the north and Son on the south. Later, after division of district and formation of a new district of Sonebhadra on the southern portion, the southern periphery of the district is guarded by the Vindhyan mountain ranges. At present besides Ganga, three tributaries or medium sized streams, i.e, the Chandraprabha, Karamanasa, Belan flow through Mirzapur.

### 2.1.1. The Ganga Valley

The lands on both sides of Ganga lie in the Ganga Valley. The northern portion of the district falling in this valley comprises of a very small portion of the district including Qariat Sikhar and Tappa Kon. On the southern side, northern portions of the Tehsils of Mirzapur and Chunar lie in this valley.



*Figure 8 Agricultural land in the Ganga valley, Mirzapur (Source: Image gallery, Google Earth accessed online on 30th August 2019)*

The valley area consist of remains of a few historic sites and embankments. This part of the district is agriculturally very important, though the fertility of the land throughout the stretch varies.

The land on the northern portion of the river is more fertile than on the southern side and as the valley stretches west, the fertility increases due to availability of rich alluvial soil, like in Tappa Chhiyanve and Chaurasi.[1]

### 2.1.2. The Vindhyan plateau and hills

The Vindhyan plateau is the portion between the Ganga valley and the Vindhyan mountain ranges at the southern portion of the district, which now forms a part of the Sonebhadra district.




*Figure 9 Map showing Mirzapur district before and after its division from Sonebhadra district, which now has most of Vindhyan Mountains (earlier a part of Mirzapur) (Source: https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Mirzapur_division and https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Sonbhadra_district accessed online on 30th August 2019)*

This portion of the district comprises of series of low height hillocks and table top flat land. The valleys formed between these hillocks and plateau drain into the tributaries of Ganga, Karamnasa and Chadraprabha River and some directly into Ganga beyond. This part of the district has been lined with jungles and different types of vegetation depending upon the different micro climates and typology of soil and availability of water. These areas have been inhabited recently and earlier were used by neighboring states for hunting and recreational purposes.

1 Brockman, D.L. Drake, 1911, Mirzapur: A Gazetteer, Volume XXVII, District Gazetteers of the United Provinces of Agra and Oudh, W.C. Abel, Office Superintendent, Government Press, Allahabad

## 3.Significance of Ganga

Historically, human civilizations have always been found to have originated and prospered around a natural resource, predominantly a water resource, be it a lake, tank, stream, river or sea. As a matter of fact, these water sources have been so important for their survival, that they are mostly sacred to the communities. So is Ganga.

The river Ganga, originating from Gangotri in the Himalayas in the north and flowing down south till the Bay of Bengal is one such water body which has supported and led to establishment and prosperous growth of thousands of settlements across its course of flow. The river is believed to be the most sacred water body by devotees and pilgrims in India and is considered a goddess.

This river has been of maximum significance for the development of the present district of Mirzapur as well. In fact, this water source has supported the human civilization here for a longer time than it has been established to be a holy river. The presence of Ganga is traced and settlement in the area of Mirzapur district has been recorded since the early Stone Age.

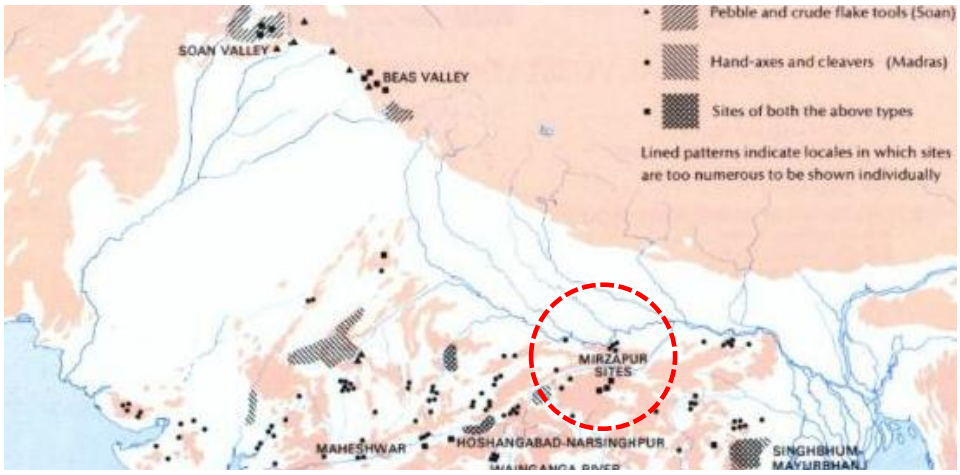



*Figure 10 Map showing sites of Early stone age in the Northern India, with Mirzapur sites marked in red (Source: Schwartzberg, Joseph E., A historical atlas of South Asia: Digital South Asia Library accessed online on 31st July 2019 from https://dsal.uchicago.edu)*

The area around the river has been of more importance in Mirzapur, due to the confluence of the river with Vindhyan range of hillocks. The course of river is altered slightly by the Vindhyan outcrops and the level of water has been deeper and stable in this area. Hence, the British tapped this potential of the river during their rule over the country and developed Mirzapur as the largest trade center of Northern India for trade of cotton and other products to eastern side of the country.

Hence, Ganga has been very significant for the inception, evolution and prosperity of Mirzapur.

# 4.Ganga and Historical Evolution of Mirzapur

The present district of Mirzapur forms a culturally significant region of very high value. The presence of humans and their remains have been found in the Ganga valley region of Mirzapur district since the Paleolithic period. The evolution of the region has multiple layers of history associated with it. The remains of Early and Late Stone Age, Bhar tribe, recorded evidence of the Mauryan and Gupta periods, Rajput rulers in the region and later Mughal and British rules in the present Mirzapur region add to the cultural richness of the district. As described earlier, all of these rulers, patrons and dynasties established themselves in these lands due to its vicinity to the holy river and the privileges it brought with its flow.

The name Mirzapur is being used for the district for a fairly shorter time period in comparison to the period of existence of human civilization in the region. In fact, the name of the region located on the Banks of Ganga, a religious river with Hindu devotees and inspired by Islamic culture has a few beliefs associated to its origin as well.

### Origin of the Name: Mirzapur

There are various beliefs associated with the origin of the name, Mirzapur. According to one such belief, Mirzapur is composed of 'Mir', which means sea and 'ja', which means outcome. It is believed in Hindu mythology, that goddess Lakshmi had emerged from sea (here referring to Ganga as the sea). Hence, Mirzapur district is named after Goddess Lakshmi.[1]

According to another belief, the town was found by Raja Nanner and was known as Girijapur, which later came to be known as Mirzapur. According to another belief, the town and district was found during the reign of Shah Jahan and was named after its founder.

However, according to recorded evidences, the East India Company named the town and also district of Mirzapur as 'Mirzapore'. Here, it was believed that 'Mirza' is derived from Persian term, 'Amirzade', which literally means 'child of the Amir' or 'child of the head or ruler'. 'Amir', in Persian is a title meaning commander and suffix, 'zad' means birth or lineage. Hence, Mirzapore is also believed to mean, the place of the leader. The name Mirzapore changed to Mirzapur after independence .[2]

As varied the concepts related to the name of the district and the city and the evolution of region is also associated with multiple rulers, patrons, dynasties, communities and events.

## 4.1.Mirzapur District

Mirzapur was one of the largest districts of the United Province of Agra and Awadh (Oudh) and the present district of Mirzapur have been subdivided multiple times. However, before discussing the political divisions and extents of the town and district, which is a much recent event in the historic timeline of evolution of the region, the inception of human civilization on these lands and banks of the river should be discussed to be able to establish its historicity and significance.

1 Directorate of Census Operations, 2011, Uttar Pradesh District Census Handbook: Mirzapur, Series 10, Part XII-B
2 Same as 1

### 4.1.1. Prehistory

Vindhyachal area in Mirzapur district, which is at the confluence of Ganga and Vindhyan hillocks is associated with mythology and is mentioned in mythological writings of the medieval period like, Mahabharat, Vaaman Puran, Markandeya Puran etc. It is believed that some events of the Hindu mythological period had happened on this site and led to establishment of the temple of Vindhyavasini[1]. The temple, however, finds its place much later in the historical timeline of Mirzapur, during the 8th to 12th century A.D.

The area of present region of Mirzapur district is believed to have been inhabited by humans since as early as the Early Stone age which spans 30,000 B.C. to 10,000 B.C.[2] The archaeological findings in the region has helped in establishing the belief of human habitations in the area of confluence of Ganga and Vindhyan hillocks in the present region of Mirzapur. Pebbles, crude flakes and tools like hand axe and cleavers dating to the Early Stone Age and microliths dating to the Middle as well as Late Stone Age had been discovered in the excavations in Mirzapur area in the region between Gangetic plains and Son valley.

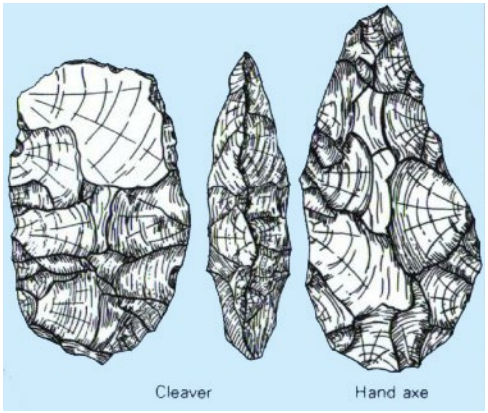



*Figure 11 Examples of cleavers and hand axes (Early Stone Age) found in excavation (Source: Schwartzberg, Joseph E., A historical atlas of South Asia: Digital South Asia Library accessed online on 31st July 2019 from https://dsal.uchicago.edu/reference/schwartzberg/)*

The rock shelters and caves dating to the Early to Late Stone age have also been discovered in archaeological explorations in Likhunia, Bhasauli, Lohri, Kohbar, Ahraura, Barkacha, Ronp, Barauli, Kandokot etc. The paintings in red, yellow and white pigments[3] found in rock shelters or caves, provide details of all aspects of the human civilization in the region. This include settlement patterns depicted through maps, activities like hunting depicted through hunting scenery, and the anthropological details of the humans living here like their height, attire and the tools and utensils, also shown through the paintings.

These paintings in the Early Stone Age caves depict only hunting and war scenes. However, the paintings from the later time period depict plans and maps of villages or settlements, swamps and vegetation which would have been possible only with a different climate and heavier rainfall in comparison to the present climate in the region. There are also a variety of animals like rhinoceros, tigers, swamp deer, wild buffalo etc. depicted in the painting, which incidentally are not found in the region for past few centuries.

1 As per the oral traditions, Goddess Vindhyavasini, an incarnation of Durga had executed the demon Mahisasur at this place. The festival of DurgaPuja or Navratri is celebrated in different ways by Hindus all across the globe and hence is a very significant event of the Hindu belief system.

2 Most of the Stone age sites found in India are in vicinity of the rivers and along the direction of the flow. Hence, the presence of Early, Middle and Late Stone age sites in the region of Mirzapur prove the importance of presence of Ganga only.

3 Brockman, D.L. Drake, 1911, Mirzapur: A Gazetteer, Volume XXVII, District Gazetteers of the United Provinces of Agra and Oudh, W.C. Abel, Office Superintendent, Government Press, Allahabad

The remains of Neolithic or New Stone age have also been found in the area south of settlement of Mirzapur, which provide a deeper insight into the human society and their rituals and practices. A Neolithic cemetery was explored in the area and a grave fully explored gave much detailed descriptions of the people of the area. According to the description in the gazetteer, "The grave was six to eight feet deep, enclosed in a stone circle about twelve feet in diameter and contained the skeleton of an adult male over six feet in length, lying on a stone slab oriented north- south. A flat dish of glazed pottery was placed at the head of the skeleton and similar vessel lay at each corner of the tomb, which also contained a long narrow lachrymal vase of green glass about seven inches long. In a second grave opened two stone hammers and sundry flint flakes were found"[4]. A few characters and symbols of the Ashoka time period have also been found in this remains.



*Figure 12 Wall paintings in one of the Pre historic cave of Mirzapur (Source: The Genteel Mirzapur, accessed online from https://www.livehistoryindia.com/cover-story/2018/12/18/the-genteel-mirzapur on 8th August 2019)*

Another detailed description of the society is found in the drawing of a plan of a settlement of ancient city found in one of the rock shelters which is probably from the Neolithic period only. The city is completely surrounded by walls like a fortified city with a temple or stupa at the exterior of this fortification. It has also been assumed by a few archaeologists and historians that this plan might be of the city of Benaras with the stupa representing the one at Sarnath. Other plans have also been found, but with much simpler details.

4 Brockman, D.L. Drake, 1911, Mirzapur: A Gazetteer, Volume XXVII, District Gazetteers of the United Provinces of Agra and Oudh, W.C. Abel, Office Superintendent, Government Press, Allahabad

## The Aboriginals

The area around Mirzapur is believed to have been occupied by many aboriginal tribes at different time periods. These tribes have been associated with the forests and hillocks in the district. The Bhar tribe is the most important and most frequently associated with the region. According to the various records, this tribe would have occupied the areas of both Mirzapur and Bhadohi district. Bhadohi might have been the Bhar's capital, which is on the northern side of Mirzapur. A lot of tanks and forts found in both these regions are attributed to this tribe. The present location of the town of Vindhyachal is also believed to the location of the capital of the Bhars, called Pampapura[1] and located at the banks of Ganga. The city is said to have possessed one hundred and fifty temples.

Besides Bhars, other aboriginal tribes like Cheros, Seoris, Kols, Kharwars etc. had also predominantly occupied different part of the district during the early centuries. The Seoris are believed to be the largest tribe after the Bhars, the limits of whose territory was believed to extend up to the Benaras as well. The Cheros are supposed to have lived in the area around Chunar. The Kols had Saktesgarh and Kantit in their area of rule and these areas were often called Kolana. Very few people of these tribes still live in different parts of Mirzapur. The Kharwars occupied a small part on southern side of Mirzapur district.

### 4.1.2. 500 B.C. to 1200 A.D.

The history of Mirzapur for this time period is not very certain in lack of sufficient recorded evidence and archaeological findings. The extent of the jurisdictions of the Ashoka's Buddhist Empire, Mauryans and the Guptas is hence not very clear. However, the travel routes of a few Chinese travelers from the 4th and 5th century like Fa-Hsien and Hsuan Tsang passing through Mirzapur[2] and a Buddhist sculpture found in Mirzapur city suggest flourish of Buddhist settlement in the region.

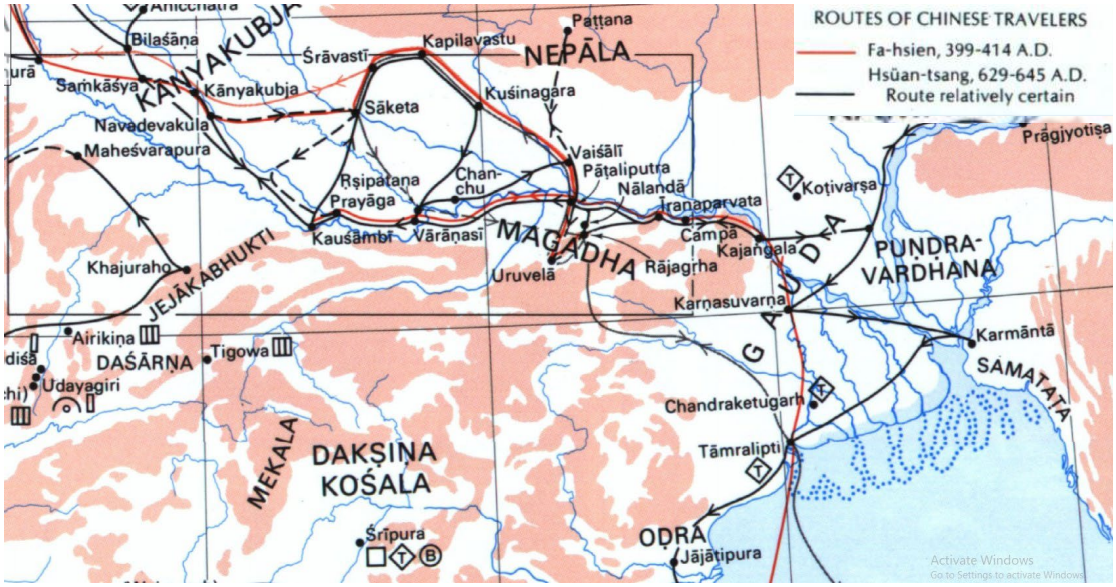



*Figure 13 Map showing the routes of Chinese travelers during 4th to 7th century A.D. (Source: Schwartzberg, Joseph E., A historical atlas of South Asia: Digital South Asia Library accessed online on 9th August 2019 from https://dsal.uchicago.edu/reference/schwartzberg/)*

1 No remains exist at present

2 Schwartzberg, Joseph E., A historical atlas of South Asia: Digital South Asia Library accessed online on 9th August 2019 from https://dsal.uchicago.edu/reference/schwartzberg/

The details of ruling dynasties specific to the Mirzapur region after these dynasties, till the 12th century is also not very abundant. Mirzapur region came under the administrative jurisdiction of larger Hindu dynasties like the Gurjar Pratihara, Rajputs and Chandelas in this period. During the 8th to 12th century A.D., the practice of Goddess worship became more popular here and the Vindhyavasini temple in Vindhyachal is believed to be established and gained importance during this period only. It was one of the major Religious sites of the area, prominent for Sakta or Mother Goddess worship[3].



*Figure 14 Idol of Mother goddess in Vindhyavasini temple (Source: Vindhyachal Dham, Official website of Mirzapur, Government of Uttar Pradesh, accessed online from https://mirzapur.nic.in/tourist-place/vindhyachal-dham/ on 9th August 2019)*

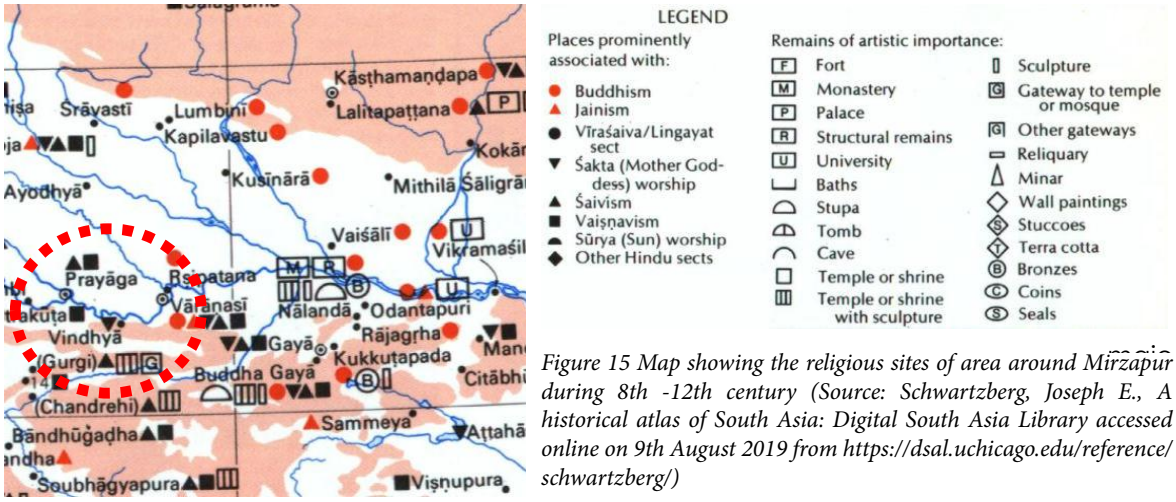



*Figure 15 Map showing the religious sites of area around Mirzapur during 8th -12th century (Source: Schwartzberg, Joseph E., A historical atlas of South Asia: Digital South Asia Library accessed online on 9th August 2019 from https://dsal.uchicago.edu/reference/schwartzberg/)*

### 4.1.3. The period of Delhi Sultanate: 1300 A.D. to 1500 A.D.

During the period of Delhi Sultanate also, the local history of Mirzapur is not very clearly documented. However, the area came partially under the jurisdiction of the Mamluk or Slave, Khilji, Tughlak and Lodi dynasties, reigning in larger parts of Northern India.[4]

As far as the local administrative powers, Mirzapur district was governed by the Chandels, Balands and Gharwar and/or Kharwar rulers. It is this time period, which is attributed to the extinction of the aboriginals, the Bhars.

3 Schwartzberg, Joseph E., A historical atlas of South Asia: Digital South Asia Library accessed online on 9th August 2019 from https://dsal.uchicago.edu/reference/schwartzberg/

4 Schwartzberg, Joseph E., A historical atlas of South Asia: Digital South Asia Library accessed online on 9th August 2019 from https://dsal.uchicago.edu/reference/schwartzberg/

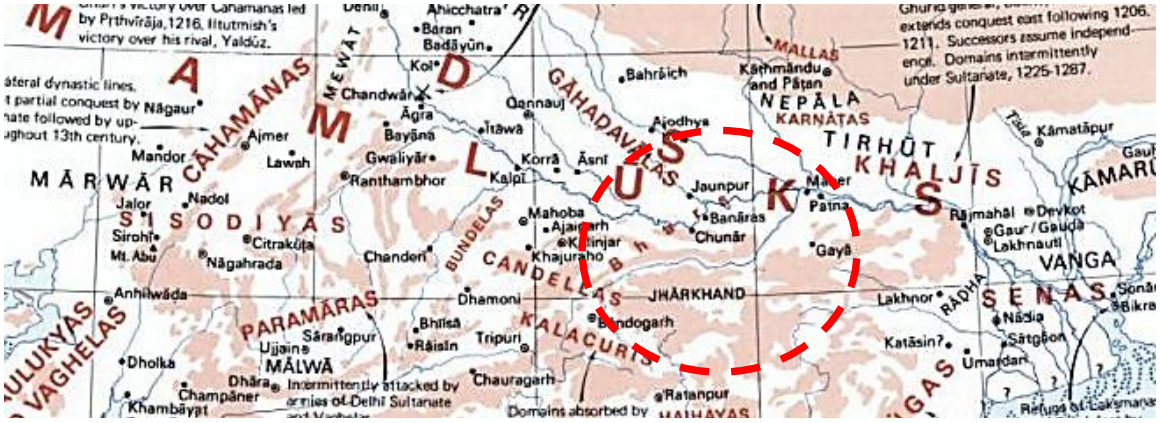



*Figure 16 Map of Eastern India during the Slave dynasty, showing Chunar as an important site along with Varanasi (Benaras) marked in red circle(Source: Schwartzberg, Joseph E., A historical atlas of South Asia: Digital South Asia Library accessed online on 9th August 2019 from https://dsal.uchicago.edu/reference/schwartzberg/)*

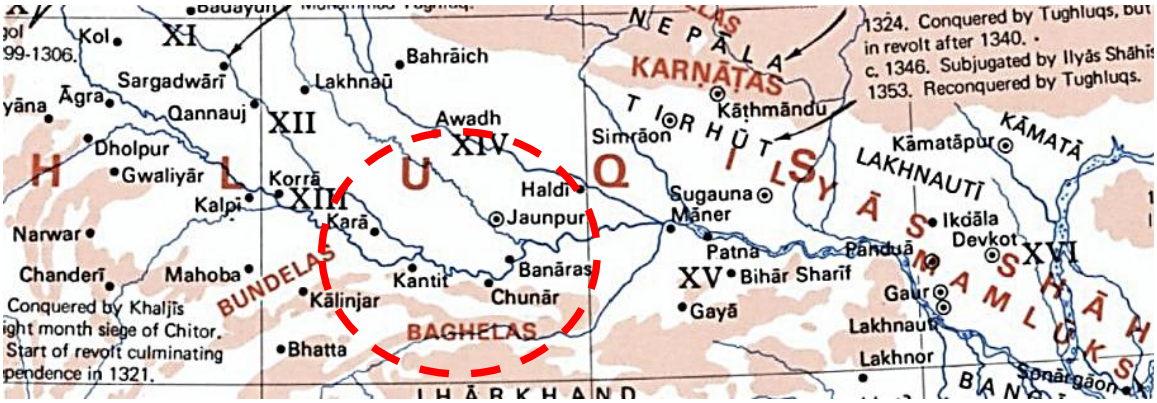



*Figure 17 Map of Eastern India during the Khilji and Tughlaq dynasties, showing Chunar and Kantit as an important site along with Varanasi (Benaras) marked in red circle(Source: Schwartzberg, Joseph E., A historical atlas of South Asia: Digital South Asia Library accessed online on 9th August 2019 from https://dsal.uchicago.edu/reference/schwartzberg/)*

The areas of Kantit and Chunar were of more importance during this time period, due to their vicinity to the Ganga. Most of the recorded history of this period is related to the attacks, capture and wars in the Chunar Fort. The detailed series of events related to Chunar will be discussed in next section on History of Chunar. Part of Mirzapur, Kantit (present area of Vindhyachal) area was under the rule of Baghel Kings of Rewa and Panna during the 15th century [1].

1 Brockman, D.L. Drake, 1911, Mirzapur: A Gazetteer, Volume XXVII, District Gazetteers of the United Provinces of Agra and Oudh, W.C. Abel, Office Superintendent, Government Press, Allahabad

### 4.1.4. The Mughal period: 1500 A.D. to 1760s A.D.

Though Mirzapur was under jurisdiction of the Mughal during this period, but smaller dynasties were also ruling some parts of the region. The Kharwar or Gharwar Rajputs who had converted to Islam were ruling some portion of the district on the eastern side; large area on the west around Kantit was ruled by the Kantit Rajas, and areas of Bhuili, Bhagwat, Chunar and Kera Mangrur were under the jurisdiction of Muslim Zamindars. As per the Mughal administrative framework and governance, the district of Mirzapur was within the limits of the Subah of Allahabad and Bihar and within the Subahs of Allahabad, Benaras, Chunar and Rohtas[2].

It can be interpreted from the scarce amount of records available for the region, that the major events during this time period took place in the lands adjoining Ganga only. The areas of Chunar, Kantit and Mirzapur city area have mentions in the written histories of the region. The importance of Chunar fort due to its accessibility from the Ganga and connectivity to the eastern India was realized by the Mohammedan rulers during the Sultanate as well as the Mughal rule and similar to the Sultanate period, the main events of this period are also related to the Chunar fort only. Chunar fort was captured and attacked multiple times and was ruled by Babar, Sher Shah, Akbar, during this time period. Chunar was also the only pargana to contribute any military force to the imperial armies during the Mughal period. [3]

During the first half of the eighteenth century, Balwant Singh, son of a chief of the Benaras house rose and took control of the Mirzapur area. He captured the forts of Patita, Lalitpur and Bijaigarh and took full control and ruled independently in the entire area of Bhadohi and Mirzapur from 1738 [4]. Balwant Singh is also attributed to have built the fort of Ramnagar on the banks of Ganga (which now falls on the district of Varanasi or Benaras), during his movement in the district whilst his multiple captures.
Balwant Singh had taken control of most parts of the region of Mirzapur, but was not able to take possession of the fort of Chunar.

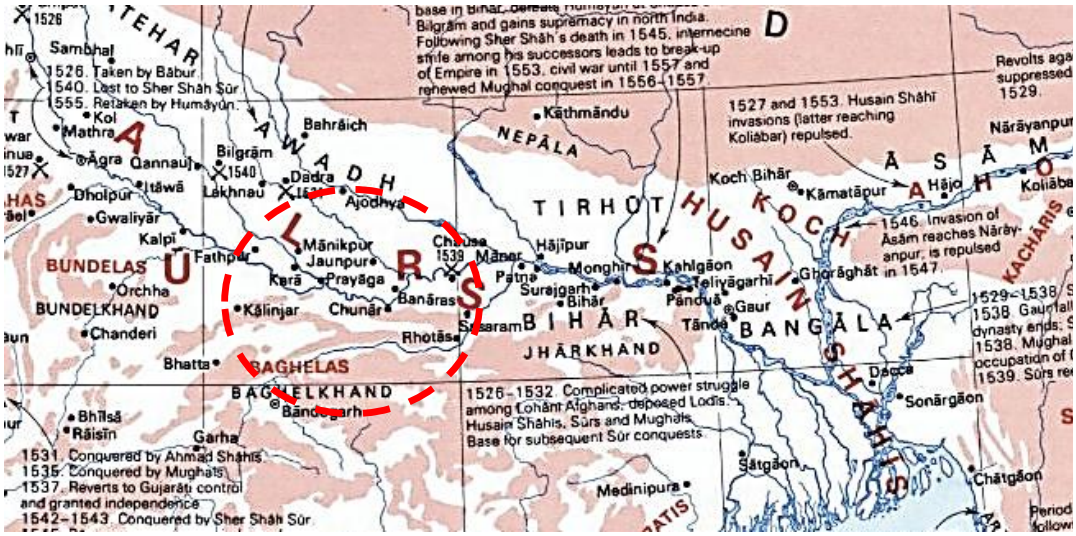



*Figure 18 Map of Eastern India during the Mughal dynasties, showing Chunar as an important site along with Varanasi (Benaras) marked in red circle(Source: Schwartzberg, Joseph E., A historical atlas of South Asia: Digital South Asia Library accessed online on 9th August 2019 from https://dsal.uchicago.edu/reference/schwartzberg/)*

2 Brockman, D.L. Drake, 1911, Mirzapur: A Gazetteer, Volume XXVII, District Gazetteers of the United Provinces of Agra and Oudh, W.C. Abel, Office Superintendent, Government Press, Allahabad

3 Same as 1

4 Schwartzberg, Joseph E., A historical atlas of South Asia: Digital South Asia Library accessed online on 9th August 2019 from https://dsal.uchicago.edu/reference/schwartzberg/

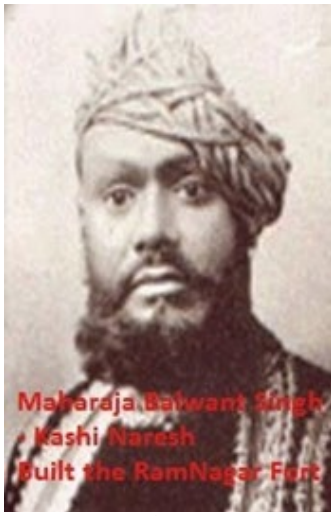



*Figure 19 Raja Balwant Singh (Source: http://bhumiharzamindars.blogspot.com/2015/ accessed online on 9th August 2019)*



*Figure 20 Fort of Ramnagar on banks of Ganga (Source: https://www.incredibleindia2017.com/2017/11/varanasi-holiday-tour-colorful.html accessed online on 9th August 2019)*

### 4.1.5. The British period: 1760s to 1947 A.D.

In the last quarter of 18th Century, the decline of Mughal Empire resulted in rise of multiple smaller local kingdoms in the country. The region of Mirzapur and Bhadohi was restored by the British to the Kingdom of Oudh or Awadh ruled by Nawab in 1765.

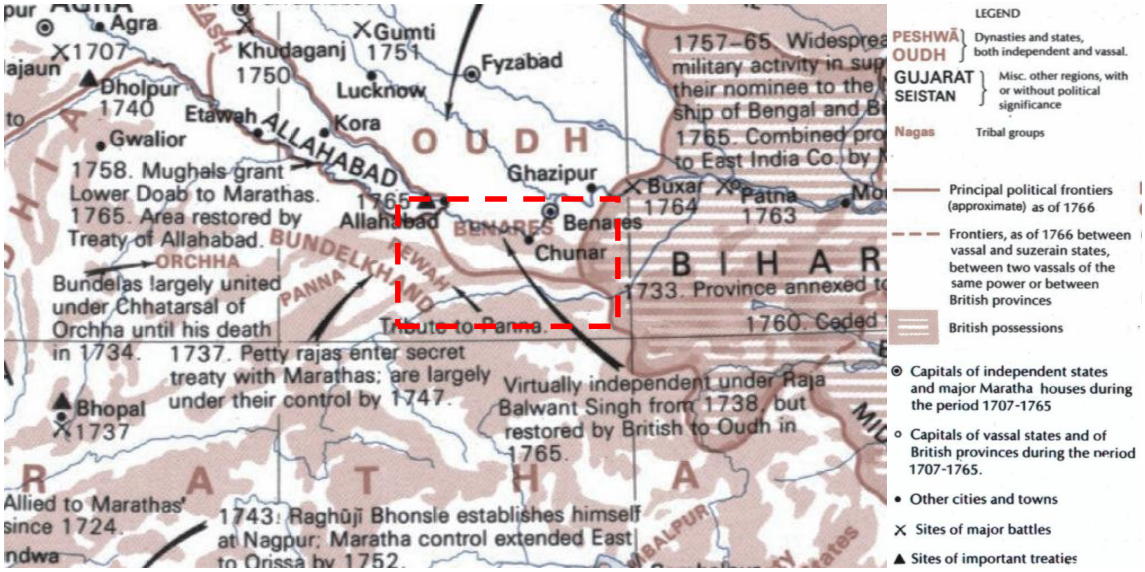



*Figure 21 Map of hinterland of Mirzapur, showing the change of administrative boundaries and events during late 18th century (Source: Schwartzberg, Joseph E., A historical atlas of South Asia: Digital South Asia Library accessed online on 9th August 2019 from https://dsal.uchicago.edu/reference/schwartzberg/)*

Later during the period of Lord Wellesley, the kingdom of Oudh was also annexed to the British territory in 1801 and so was Mirzapur. The British captured the settlements along the banks of Ganga first, with the Chunar fort being one of the earliest areas of capture. They took control of Chunar and Mirzapur and made considerable contribution in urban developments in this area.

After the Chunar fort, they strategically marched south and west and took complete control of the areas and forts of Katit, Latifpur, Patita and Bijaigarh.




*Figure 22 Map of hinterland of Mirzapur of early 19th century, showing the area of Mirzapur marked in dark blue circle (Source: Perry-Castañeda Library Map Collection, University of Texas Libraries, accessed online from https://legacy.lib.utexas.edu/maps/historical/ward_1912/india_british_expansion_1805.jpg on 20th August 2019)*

The British tapped the potential of location of Mirzapur to the highest in comparison to the early rulers and developed it as the trade center of Northern and Eastern India in the late Eighteenth century.

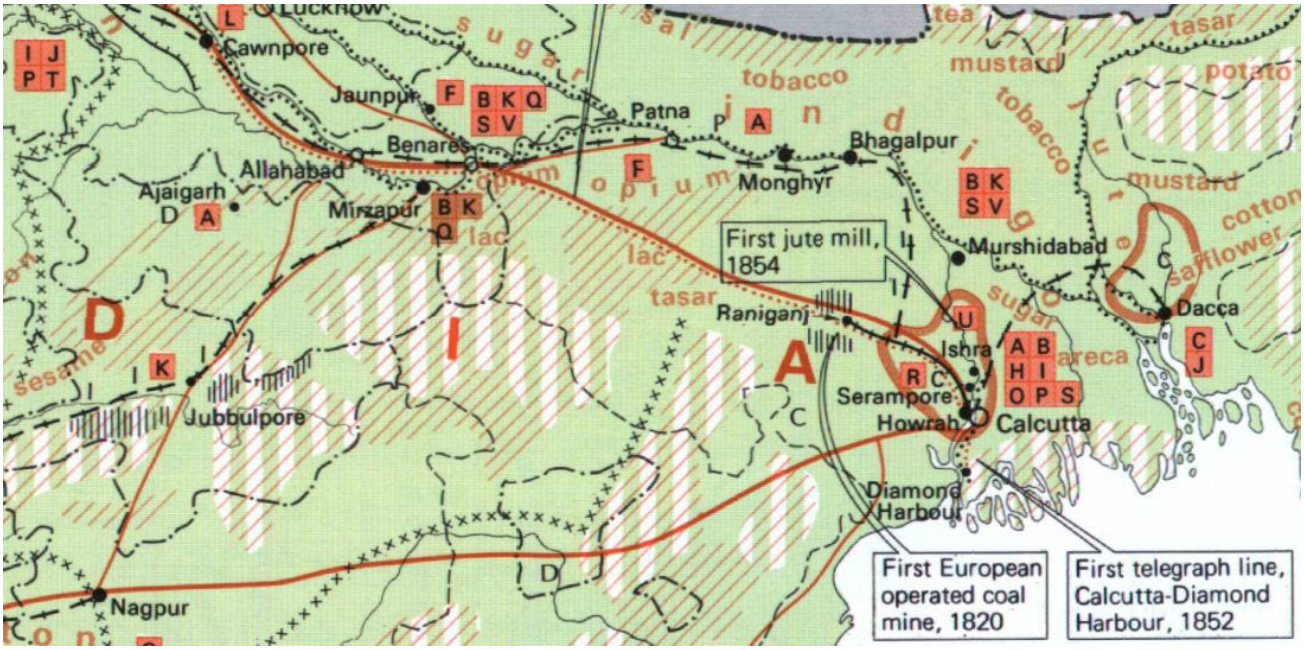



*Figure 23 Map of hinterlands of Mirzapur showing the major trade centers and routes in the 19th century(Source: Schwartzberg, Joseph E., A historical atlas of South Asia: Digital South Asia Library accessed online on 9th August 2019 from https://dsal.uchicago.edu/reference/schwartzberg/)*

Mirzapur was connected to the areas of hinterland and major areas on south like Rewah and Bundelkhand up to the city of Nagpur by road. The possibility of connectivity of the Mirzapur region to capital of Calcutta through Ganga was utilized by the East India Company as the high water level here had the capacity to harbor large trading ships.
All the materials of export or import, including cotton, silk, brass, copper, metal ware, carpets and lacquerware was brought to Mirzapur from neighboring areas through road and then exported and/or imported through the ghats of Mirzapur to Calcutta and further to other countries through the sea routes.[1]



*Figure 24 A painting of fleet of trading ships proceeding proceeding from Mirzapur published in the London News in 1862(Source: The Genteel Mirzapur, accessed online from https://www.livehistoryindia.com/cover-story/2018/12/18/the-genteel-mirzapur on 20th August 2019)*

This trade through Mirzapur, however declined due to introduction of the railways in middle 19th Century. The period of around 100 years, which saw dawn and dusk of the economic prosperity of Mirzapur is believed to be the golden era for the district with peace and fortune. At the same time however, the tribes in the southern portion of Mirzapur were active in struggle against the British and various Pindari attacks have been recorded in the area[2] during the early 19th century.

The district of Mirzapur was separated from the revenue jurisdiction of Benaras in 1830 and not recorded history of any events in Mirzapur is to be found, except for the data on administrative changes and statistics. Later, with rise of nationalism in the country, and outbreak of revolts, most of the areas around Mirzapur were actively involved in the national freedom movements. However, the district of Mirzapur was not involved in the events, including the revolt of 1857 or first freedom struggle of the country, except for the southern portion of the district, presently in Sonebhadra. The tribes living deep in the forests and mountains created some disturbances to the British and plundered a few settlements.

Later in 1904, with the creation of the United Provinces of Agra and Oudh, Mirzapur also came under its jurisdiction.

1 Schwartzberg, Joseph E., A historical atlas of South Asia: Digital South Asia Library accessed online on 9th August 2019 from https://dsal.uchicago.edu/reference/schwartzberg/

2 Schwartzberg, Joseph E., A historical atlas of South Asia: Digital South Asia Library accessed online on 9th August 2019 from https://dsal.uchicago.edu/reference/schwartzberg/

### 4.1.6. 1947 to present

The district's history after the First freedom struggle is not recorded with much description. The major event in the historic timeline of Mirzapur after independence in 1947 is the division of district. The United Provinces of Agra and Oudh was renamed as Uttar Pradesh in 1950. Mirzapur district was divided and the southern portion became a separate district, Sonebhadra. The areas of Bijaigarh and Latifpur came under jurisdiction of Sonebhadra.

**Present Scenario: Mirzapur**

At present, there are 4 Tehsils in the Mirzapur district, i.e., Chunar, Lalganj, Marihan and Mirzapur. The total population is 24.9 Lakhs with majority of 21.4 Lakhs living in rural areas and 3.4 Lakhs living in the urban centers.[3]

The economy of the district is primarily dependent on tourism and has been degrading over last few decades. The major population of the district is involved in agriculture, trade and small and large industries and other works from the informal sector. Mirzapur was one of the major trading grounds of the northern India during British rule. The trade of all kinds of textile, metal and stone of the hinterland flourished through the banks of Ganga in Mirzapur. Later, due to introduction of railways the trade through these banks declined considerable.

At present, the district is known primarily for production and trade of carpet and brass-ware, along with various others. The district has also been known for the excellence of building stones, including sandstone and Kaimur stones found in the region.



*Figure 25 Carpet industry in Mirzapur (Source: https://www.tradeindia.com/Seller-9222369-OBEETEE-Private-Ltd-/ accessed online on 9th August 2019)*

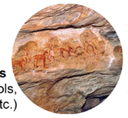
3 Directorate of Census Operations, 2011, Uttar Pradesh District Census Handbook: Mirzapur, Series 10, Part XII-B

# Timeline - Mirzapur & Chunar Region

30000 BC · 10000 BC · 5000 BC · 3000 BC · 0 · 500 AD · 1000 AD · 1500 AD · 2000 AD



**Early stone age remains**
(Pebbles, crude flake, tools, hand-axe and cleavers,etc.)



- Micoliths found all over Mirzapur, Barkheda
- Painted rock shelters with hunting scenes (Vindhyan Range)
- Neolithic Cemetry found near town in Mirzapur

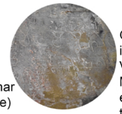
- Painted rock shelters with village maps,hunting scenes and various animals.
- Characters and symbols of Ashokan time period found in Rock shelters.

Chunar Fort built by Vikaramaditya for his brother Bharti Nath

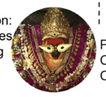


Buddhist sculpture found in Mirza

Inscription of Gupta Period found near Chunar (Durga Kho Cave)



Goddess worship increased in the Vindhyachal region: Many religious sites established during this period





Prithviraj Chaunhan's rule in Chunar

Trade through ghats of Mirzapur by Sanyasi sect



- Arrival of the British
- Beginning of channelized tarde through ghats of Mirzapur

1864
Introduction of Railways



## LEGEND

- Bhar Tribe
- Mauryan Empire
- Kushan Empire
- Cheros, Seoris, Kols
- Gupta Empire
- Late Gupta Empire
- Kharwar Rajput
- Gurjara- Pratihara Empire
- Chandela Dynasty
- Gahadavala Dynasty
- Chauhan Dynasty
- Delhi Sultanate
- Sharqi Dynasty (Jaunpur Sultanate)
- Baland
- Baghel Kings of Rewa
- Sur Empire
- Mughal Empire
- Gharwars (Kharwar Rajputs converted to Islam)
- Baland & Kantit Kings
- Balwant Singh of Benaras House
- British Empire

# Timeline - Mirzapur (1000 AD - 2000 AD)

1700 AD · 1800 AD · 1900 AD · 2000 AD

**Before 1781**
Mirzapur functioned as a small tarde mart for sanyasi traders

Traders from outside Mirzapur settled here.construction of ghats, havelis, kothis,temples, churches, mosques, etc happened here. Bridges for bettrer transportation.

Construction of Institutional structures and godowns near railway lines

**1781**
British levied custom duty of 5% on trade through Ganga Mirzapur









**1864**
Introduction of Railways: Trade through river Ganga declined







# Timeline - Chunar (1000 AD - 2000 AD)

1000 AD · 1100 AD · 1200 AD · 1300 AD · 1400 AD · 1500 AD · 1600 AD · 1700 AD · 1800 AD · 1900 AD · 2000 AD

Shahbuddin or Mohammad Ghor Occupied Chunar

Urban Developments like residences, shops, gateways, baolis and fountains, etc were built.



**1445- 1512**
Mohammad Shah & Sikandar Lodi ruled Chunar



**1529**
Babur visited Chunar, his soldiers were killed by wild animals while hunting. Tombs were erected for soldiers.

**1530**
Sher Shah built Hammam & Silahkhana (Armoury) in Chunar Fort.

Dargah of Shah Qasim Sulaimani & Maheprabhuji ki baithak established.



Akbar visited Chunar for hunting & repaired the fort also built a gate.



Jahangir built a Mosque in Chunar Fort

**1750**
Mirza Muqim, Nawab of Oudh (Awadh) occupied Chunar





**1772**
British seized Chunar Fort & made military safe house with artillery also ammunition

Warren Hasting's residence built in Chunar Fort



Fort used as Jail & reformator school till 1947



Lord Curzon's residence was built



**1791**
Chunar Fort made headquarters of informal European & native Battalions and used till 1903



The Chunar Fort (Source: https://monidia.net/2018/09/08/paintings-by-the-colonial-era-company-artist-sitaram/ )



City of Mirzapur, July 1833|H M Woodcock's collection from the British Library (Source: https://www.livehistoryindia.com/-cover-story/2018/12/18/the-genteel-mirzapur )

### 4.2. Important cities

The cities and settlements along the course of Ganga have their own micro histories, which has much more layers of historic evolution recorded than the whole district. It is therefore, necessary to discuss the historical evolution of these cities and/or towns of Vindhyachal, Kantit and Mirzapur city.

#### 4.2.1. Mirzapur city (Mirzapur-cum-Vindhyachal Urban Area)

Mirzapur is the capital city of the district and comprises of the administrative divisions of Mirzapur, Vindhyachal and Kantit. Historically, as we have discussed earlier, the settlement of Mirzapur, Kantit and Vindhyachal lie in the area of group of Archaeological sites of Mirzapur. However, Kantit and Vindhyachal has been important historical settlements prior to the establishment and growth of Mirzapur in the prehistoric and early centuries. These two, hence should be discussed separately.

**Vindhyachal and Kantit**

Vindhyachal and Kantit are located on western side of Mirzapur city, along the banks of river Ganga. Vindhyachal is believed to be developed on ancient site which is associated with events and characters of Hindu mythology. According to the oral traditions and locals, the temples of Vindhyavasini, Ashtabhuja and Kali Koh (cave) are the first structures of the area, situated on the hills and valleys of the Vindhyan range which touch Ganga. These temples are of highest religious values in the hinterland as Vindhyavasini temple is one of the 108 Shaktipeeths (group of temples associated to Goddess worship spread across the countries of India, Pakistan, Nepal, Bangladesh, Tibet and Sri Lanka).



*Figure 26 A view of the Vindhyavasini temple (Source: primary survey by AH division INTACH team)*

The archaeological evidences found in the area ascertain the presence of human civilization in both Vindhyachal and Kantit. During the period of 300 B.C. to around 800 A.D., Vindhyachal's history is not very clear in absence of substantial evidences. However, Kantit might have been of larger significance at that time as it has been associated with the aboriginal tribe, Kols residing in Mirzapur around 200 B.C. It lied in the extents of Kol's area of Jurisdiction, called Kolana[1].

During 800 A.D. to 1200 A.D., when the various movements of revival of Hinduism was taking place across the subcontinent, Vindhyachal emerged out and evolved to become a very important site of Goddess or Shakta worship[2]. The many temples and ecological religious sites like caves, kunds ghats etc. are believed to be associated to this time period.' Some of the archaeologically significant sites include Kharasthi Devi temple and remains of temple and sculpture fragments on the Ramgaya ghat.

1 Brockman, D.L. Drake, 1911, Mirzapur: A Gazetteer, Volume XXVII, District Gazetteers of the United Provinces of Agra and Oudh, W.C. Abel, Office Superintendent, Government Press, Allahabad

2 Schwartzberg, Joseph E., A historical atlas of South Asia: Digital South Asia Library accessed online on 9th August 2019 from https://dsal.uchicago.edu/reference/schwartzberg/

Later, with arrival of Muslim rulers, during the Sultanate as well as Mughals, these areas were in the jurisdictive umbrella of the rulers of the larger parts of the country, i.e., under Sultans and Mughals only. However, the area of Kantit must have been a politically important site as, there are mentions of a fort of Kantit, which is said to have been occupied by Baghel kings of Rewa and Panna. They later withdrew from the area and fort is said to have been destroyed by Aurangzeb[3]. Remains of Kantit fort with heavy encroachments is a protected monument under ASI's Sarnath circle.

During the latter half of 18th century, with arrival of the British and the developments they made in Mirzapur settlement, the focus of political and urban developments shifted from Vindhyachal and Kantit to Mirzapur. The small amount of histories of the district available circumambulate around Mirzapur city after this shift.

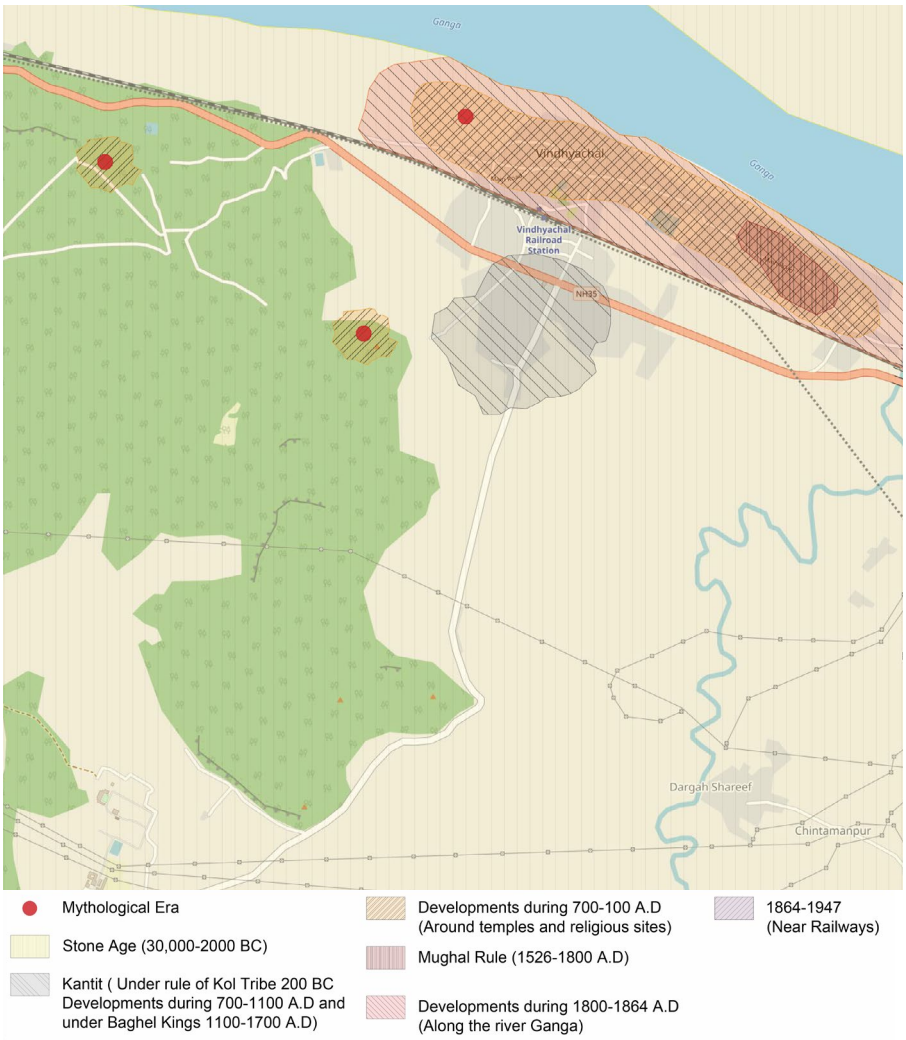



*Figure 27 Map showing evolution of settlement pattern of Vindhyachal and Kantit region (Source: primary survey by AH division INTACH team)*

3 Brockman, D.L. Drake, 1911, Mirzapur: A Gazetteer, Volume XXVII, District Gazetteers of the United Provinces of Agra and Oudh, W.C. Abel, Office Superintendent, Government Press, Allahabad

**Mirzapur city**

The presence of civilization in the area of the city can certainly be traced back to as early as 30,000 B.C. The large number of pre historic fragments and tools present in the city area suggests the human presence here[1].

A possibility of presence of a Buddhist civilization has also been conjectured in a few written histories as a Buddhist sculpture have been found in the Mirzapur city area. Not much evidences of history is available particularly from this time period up to the arrival of the British. Vindhyachal, Kantit and Chunar had been of importance prior to this time.

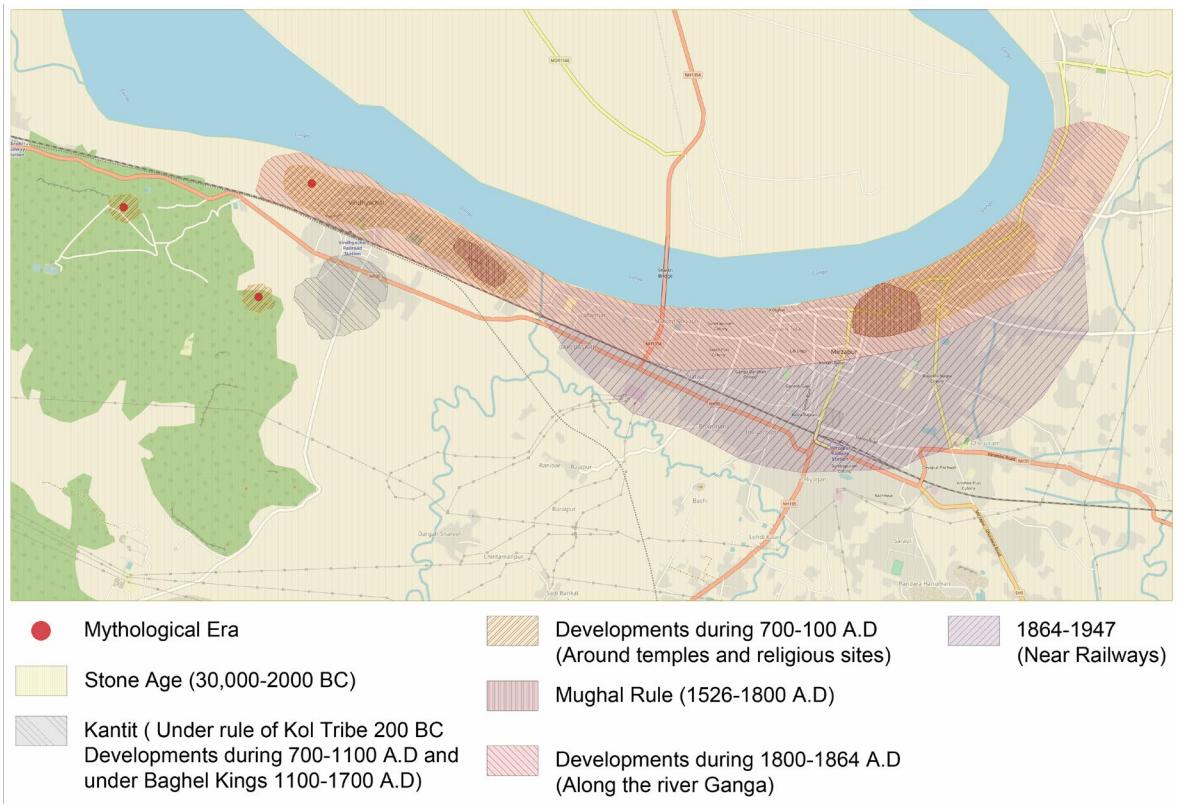



*Figure 28 Map of Mirzapur and surrounding areas showing pattern of settlement (Source: primary survey by AH division INTACH team)*

The settlement of Mirzapur probably would have been established in the period of Mughal rule in country, during Shah Jahan's time[2]. The oldest fabric of built heritage observed at site suggest the initiation of Mirzapur city settlement in the area from the present location of Bariya Ghat (Burrier ghat, built later during British rule) to around a kilometer on the east.
Ithe sanyasis from the trading scenario.
As discussed earlier, the major part of settlement of Mirzapur city existing today is attributed to the British time period primarily. However, it would be illogical to assume that it remained untouched by religious activities and trade before the British acquired the banks of the river. Mirzapur has been located on Ganga, between the ancient holy cities of Benaras and Allahabad (Prayag). Though the entire region had primarily been a green belt with multiple forests, caves and waterbodies, it was certainly a small settlement flourishing at the banks of Ganga.

1 Details of archaeological sites and types in section 4.1.1 of this chapter
2 Brockman, D.L. Drake, 1911, Mirzapur: A Gazetteer, Volume XXVII, District Gazetteers of the United Provinces of Agra and Oudh, W.C. Abel, Office Superintendent, Government Press, Allahabad

In fact, the first mention of Mirzapur has been done by a British official, Mr. Jonathan Duncan living in the Benaras- Allahabad region in late 18th century. He described the city as "Mirzapur the greater is a 'mart with two ghats'"[3]. The land routes of the region connected Mirzapur well to the smaller settlements and towns of hinterland as well as to the Deccan region up to Nagpur. The sanyasis [4]and saints of sects from Deccan region, who might have found peace and solitude in the forests and caves in the area, were involved in the trade in this city at that time. These sanyasi merchants would bring goods from Benaras and sell them in Mirzapur. The trade primarily happened with the buyers of same sect who came from Deccan region for this business only.

The British identified the great commercial potential in the small mart town of Mirzapur and took control of this trade through its banks. They repaired and/or restored the existing ghats and built a custom house to formalize any trade from these ghats. The imposition of heavy taxes simply removed the sanyasis from the trading scenario.

Mirzapur city is located at the crucial location of union of Ganga and Vindhyan hill ranges, where the stable water levels were capable of harboring large trading ships, which could carry big shipments. This helped the British to establish their trade routes via the river to Culcatta on the east and further to different parts of world from the sea. The manufactured goods including ironware from Kachhwa, lacquered wooden artifacts, indigo and tassar silk from Ahraura, brassware, shellac, lac dye and woolen carpets from the Mirzapur city were brought to the ghat areas and exported further.

A British administrator, Mr. Marquess Wellesley and his contemporary officers in the area practically built the city into a trade hub for the entire central India. They commissioned the repair of old structures necessary for trade and construction of new ones required. The Burrier ghat (now called Bariya ghat locally) was patroned by Mr. Wellesley only, to function as a gateway to the trade hub. He also is credited to have built the first formal market of Mirzapur, which is named after him and called Wellesleyganj. Large number of ghats and godowns were also built by the British along banks of Ganga to accommodate the large number of ships arriving in Mirzapur. In fact, due to their great contribution to the urban developments on the town, quite a few localities in Mirzapur are named after British officers, like McChleryganj, Demsonganj, Duncanganj etc.



*Figure 29 A view of the Bariya Ghat (Source: https://www.indiamike.com/india/journal.php?do=showentry&e=1374&enum=7 accessed online on 9th August 2019)*

3 Brockman, D.L. Drake, 1911, Mirzapur: A Gazetteer, Volume XXVII, District Gazetteers of the United Provinces of Agra and Oudh, W.C. Abel, Office Superintendent, Government Press, Allahabad

4 A Hindu pilgrim, who is a mendicants

The evolution of Mirzapur as the trade center also led to settling down of traders in the city. They also made hefty contributions to the urban development of the city. The city developed along the course of Ganga, from the Burrier ghat to Vindhyachal. All types of construction including residential buildings like havelis, kothis and mahals, commercial areas like markets, institutional buildings like ghanta ghar, kotwali etc., public buildings like rest houses, sarais etc., social and physical infrastructure like wells, tanks, chowks, religious structures like temples, mosques and churches were built during this time period. It is however, uncertain to completely identify the ones patroned by British and the ones by the merchants.

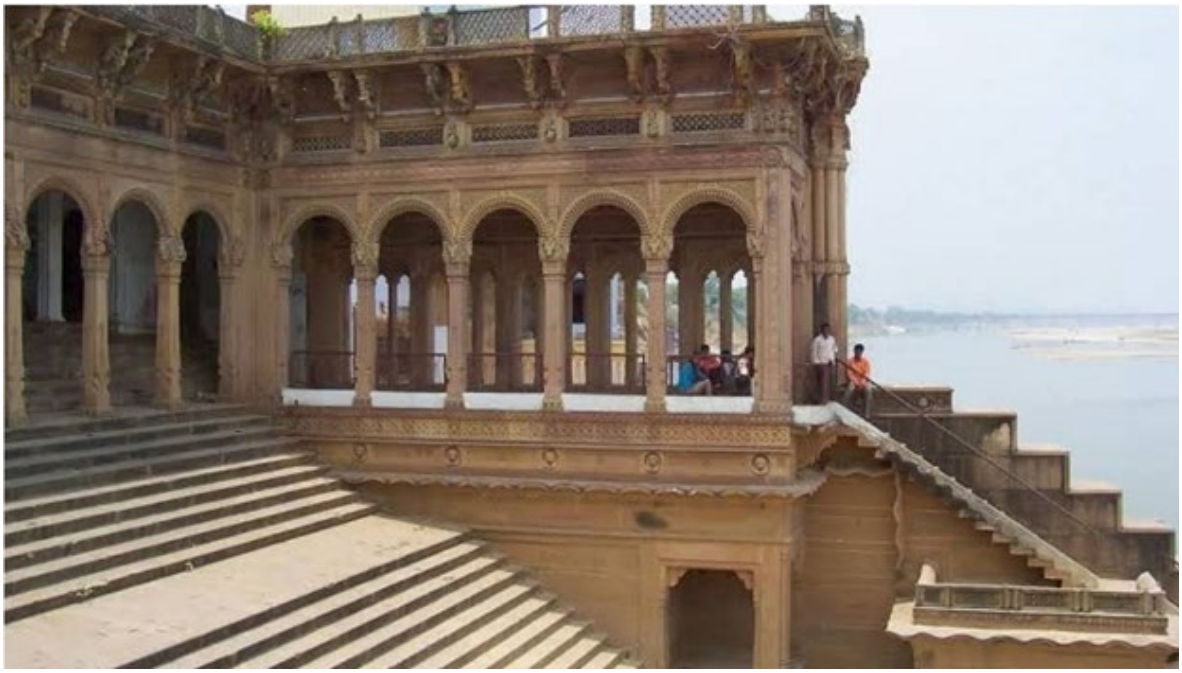


*Figure 30 A view of Pakka Ghat, Mirzapur, a ghat built by a 18th century trader of the city (Source: The Genteel Mirzapur, accessed online from https://www.livehistoryindia.com/cover-story/2018/12/18/the-genteel-mirzapur on 20th August 2019)*

The British also are accredited to have built a network of bridges connecting Mirzapur city to neighboring areas to increase the ease of goods transportation by road. The Ojhala Bridge on the Ojhala River (which is a tributary of Ganga between Mirzapur and Vindhyachal) is one of the finest examples of amalgamation of architectural and engineering marvel of the era.



*Figure 31 Road bridge on the Ojhala River (Source: primary survey by AH division INTACH team)*



*Figure 32 Rail bridge on the Ojhala River (Source: primary survey by AH division INTACH team)*

This period of about a century from late 18th to middle 19th century can be called the Golden era of the economic prosperity of Mirzapur. With the introduction of railways in 1864, the trade through Ganga declined considerable and eventually became negligible. The traders and craftsperson from smaller settlements in the hinterland turned to the railways for transportation up to Culcatta. Besides, the ships could not even compete with the security and speed of the railways; and naturally Mirzapur was eliminated from the trade network.

The trade through city was eliminated to negligible amounts, but was not finished. The local craftsperson and traders from the city continued their business of brassware and carpet production and Mirzapur is still one of the largest suppliers of these goods. With arrival of the railway, the urban expansion of the city took place towards the south of the settlement, near the railway line. A few godowns were also built near the railway station to support the trade, which now happened through the railways. In fact, other administrative buildings like jail was also built near the railway line.



*Figure 33 One of the godowns built near the Railway station (Source: primary survey by AH division INTACH team)*

After the drastic decline in trade, Mirzapur never really recovered to level of economic prosperity of its golden era and hence not much descriptive details of history can be found for the period of time that followed. At present, Mirzapur is completely dependent on the scarce amount of trade that happens here and is one of the least prosperous towns of the state. It would not be wrong to comment that the only period of prosperity Mirzapur has ever witnessed is due to the river, Ganga.

### 4.2.2. Chunar (Fort and city)

Chunar is the capital city of Chunar Tehsil, which stretches along banks of Ganga for almost as long as Mirzapur Tehsil. It is another very important ancient city of the Mirzapur district, older than Mirzapur city. The city of Chunar has developed along the Fortress crowned hillock of Chunar rock jutting into Ganga and the historic evolution of the settlement is solely related to the events associated with the fort only.

**Chunar Fort**

The fort and rock of Chunar, similar to Vindhyachal, is associated with events and characters for Hindu mythological era. The hill is said to resemble a gigantic footstep of some giant of the Dwapar Yug (mythological time period as per Hindu belief system) with toes towards Ganga and heel towards the land. The rock, fort and the city is believed to be named after the word Charan Adri, a Sanskrit word meaning footstep hill. According to another belief, the fort was built by Vikramaditya of Ujjain in 56 B.C., who is believed to have ruled in ancient India during this time period. He built the fort for his brother, Bharti Nath, who had given up his royal life and decided to live the life of a monk or hermit. Since Chunar and surrounding area is said to have been covered in dense vegetation, it was the hide out for many saints and monks seeking peace and solitude. Bharti Nath also chose Chunar to be his place of meditation and it is this very rock, right on the banks of Ganga that he used to sit for meditation. Vikramaditya on discovering his brother's place of residence, built a fort for him and it was never meant to be a ruling fort. It is hence, also believed that, the temple in the fort is dedicated to the saint and not to God himself.[1] He is also belived to have built a Sheesh Mahal (glass palace) near the eastern end for himself[2].



*Figure 34 A view of the stepped Chunar Fort from Ganga (Source: https://www.jagran.com/uttar-pradesh/mirzapur-sundarshan-will-be-inaugurating-the-chunar-fort-17687102.html accessed online on 29th August, 2019)*

Later the fort and settlement around is believed to have been occupied by Prithvi Raj Chauhan around 12th century. After this, the area went under the reign of Khair-uddin Subuktagin from whom it was recovered to Hindu rulers by a Swami Raja[3]. From him the fort was acquired by by Muhammadan rulers during Shahab-ud-din or Mohammad or Ghor's time period in early 13th century. He appointed a Sanidi (an African) and a Bahelia to be governors of the fort. The Bahelias had been functioning as the governors throughout the 13th to 18th century till the acquisition of the fort by the British despite different ruling dynasties including Mughals and Sultans in Chunar.

1 Brockman, D.L. Drake, 1911, Mirzapur: A Gazetteer, Volume XXVII, District Gazetteers of the United Provinces of Agra and Oudh, W.C. Abel, Office Superintendent, Government Press, Allahabad

2 According to oral traditions

3 Can be interpreted from the from the inscription on the gateway of the fort

Due to its strategic location on Ganga and serene setting in dense vegetation, the fort was a very renowned one for almost all national rulers of the country and hence was attacked, captured and lost by almost all rulers who had tried to occupy it during their reign. A Muhammad Shah of Jaunpur and Sikandar Lodi are also associated with the Chunar fort and may have ruled this area from 1445 to 1512, but not much records of events during this time period are available. Babur of Mughal dynasty is visited the fort in 1529 for hunting. He is said to have lost major number of his soldier to wild animals in the forests around the fort and settlement. The tombs of these "martyred" soldiers were built in the neighborhood. Later Sher Shah Suri is said to have lived here in 1530 and is attributed to have built a hammam(Turkish bath) with secret dungeons and changing rooms for the queens and silahkhana(armory) during this stay. Later the fort was seized by Humayun in 1536 and regained by Sher Shah in 1538. Around 1578, the fort and neighboring areas were recovered to Mughal Empire by Akbar's army. Akbar is also said to have visited Chunar fort for hunting in 1586. He is attributed to repairs of the fort and construction of a water gate. Later, during Jahangir'r rule( the last Mughal to have Chunar in his area of reign), a mosque was built in the fort near Bhairon Burj by one of his governors, Iftikhar Khan.



*Figure 35 Well of the Hammam (Source: primary survey by AH division INTACH team)*



*Figure 36 Secret chamber leading into the Hammam well (Source: primary survey by AH division INTACH team)*

A Mirza Muqim, Nawab of Oudh also occupied the fort in 1750, before finally it came under the British jurisdiction in 1772. The British, who had been strengthening their trade routes through Ganga as well as other routes in the region, developed this fort to be their vantage point. Due to its prime location on the river Ganga and elevation of the fort, it was appropriately developed as their military safe house and surveillance fort, with artillery and ammunition depot. A residence was built overlooking Ganga for Warren Hastings, a British officer who fled to Chunar for safety from an attack by Chet Singh (son of Balwant Singh of Benaras House).

In 1791, the fort was made headquarters of European and native battalions serving in India for British and was used for their officers till 1903. After this period, it was used as a station library till 1815. From 1815 to 1857, till India's first Freedom struggle, the fort was used for prisoners. During the Freedom Struggle, the fort was used as a place of refuge for safety of the British officers. It functioned as British military base with ammunition house and dispensary till 1890. A beautiful residence (Villa) was also built for Gen. Lord Curzon overlooking the city on the west and Ganga. Later it was used as a jail and reformatory school by civil authorities till independence.



*Figure 37 Warren Hasting's residence in Chunar fort (Source: primary survey by AH division INTACH team)*



*Figure 38 Lord Curzon's residence, Chunar Fort (Source: primary survey by AH division INTACH team)*

**Chunar City**

The history of Chunar city and settlement has not been recorded in the same details as the fort. The settlement lies in the area of archaeological sites of Mirzapur dated to the Stone Age. One cave temple, i.e., Durga Kho located at about 2 kilometers on the south western side of the fort has some inscription of the Gupta period, which are primarily personal records of pilgrims who visited the cave. This helps us to ascertain that Chunar was on pilgrim routes of regional importance and was a part of religious and cultural activities as early as 300 to 500 A.D.



*Figure 39 Inscription of Gupta period on the cave walls of Durga Kho, Chunar (Source: primary survey by AH division INTACH team)*

Later not much information is available about the exact rulers and type of development in Chunar area till arrival of the Mohammedans in 12th century A.D. The area might have been under the local tribes' territory who ruled in vicinity with forests and hillocks during this time period.

As mentioned earlier also, Chunar was probably under the territory of Chauhan dynasty during the rule of Prithvi Raj Chauhan in late 12th Century A.D. Later, considerable developments occurred in the Chunar town during Mughal rule, as can be traced from written histories and the built heritage present on the site. The area east of Fort, from the fort gate to about 1.5 kilometers was developed during this period. The settlement was developed between two gateways called the Lal Darwaaza, very small portion of one of which is only surviving today. The forests around Chunar were visited often by royals of both Sultanate and Mughal dynasties and hence considerable settlement growth had occurred during this period in the area of Chunar city. Urban developments like residential structures, small shops, gateways, baolis, fountains, squares or chowks were built during this time period.

There were also some considerable religious developments in Chunar during the 15th and 16th century conforming to the local religious significance of the settlement along with the neighboring settlement of Vindhyachal. One of the 84 sites visited by Vallabhacharya[1] in the 15th century is located in Chunar, on the southern side of the city. A Baithak or monastic ashram present in the city even today provides evidence of this event. Also, a Dargah associated to a saint very celebrated in the period of Akbar's rule, by the name of Shah Qasim Sulaimani and his sons were built during the late 16th century.



*Figure 40 A view of the Baithak building (Source: primary survey by AH division INTACH team)*



*Figure 41 A view of the Dargah complex (Source: primary survey by AH division INTACH team)*

Similar to most of areas in Mirzapur, maximum amount of urban developments are attributed to the British time period in Chunar as well. Here also, their first area of acquisition and investments were along the ghats and Chunar fort. Later they also made developments in the city by construction of civic buildings along with some religious structures like churches. There are also two large cemeteries built during British period present in Chunar conforming to the mass of British officers and battalions living in the area for about two centuries.



*Figure 42 A view of one of the British cemeteries in Chunar (Source: primary survey by AH division INTACH team)*

A parade ground and race course also existed in Chunar on the southern side of the city in the British time period, no remains of which are found at present.

1 Known as Vallabh also, Vallabhacharya is a Hindu Telugu saint who established the Lord Krishna centered Pushti Sect of Vaishnavism in the 15th century. He is believed to have visited 84 sites in India during his religious expeditions across the country, establishing a Bithak or monastic ashrams at each site.

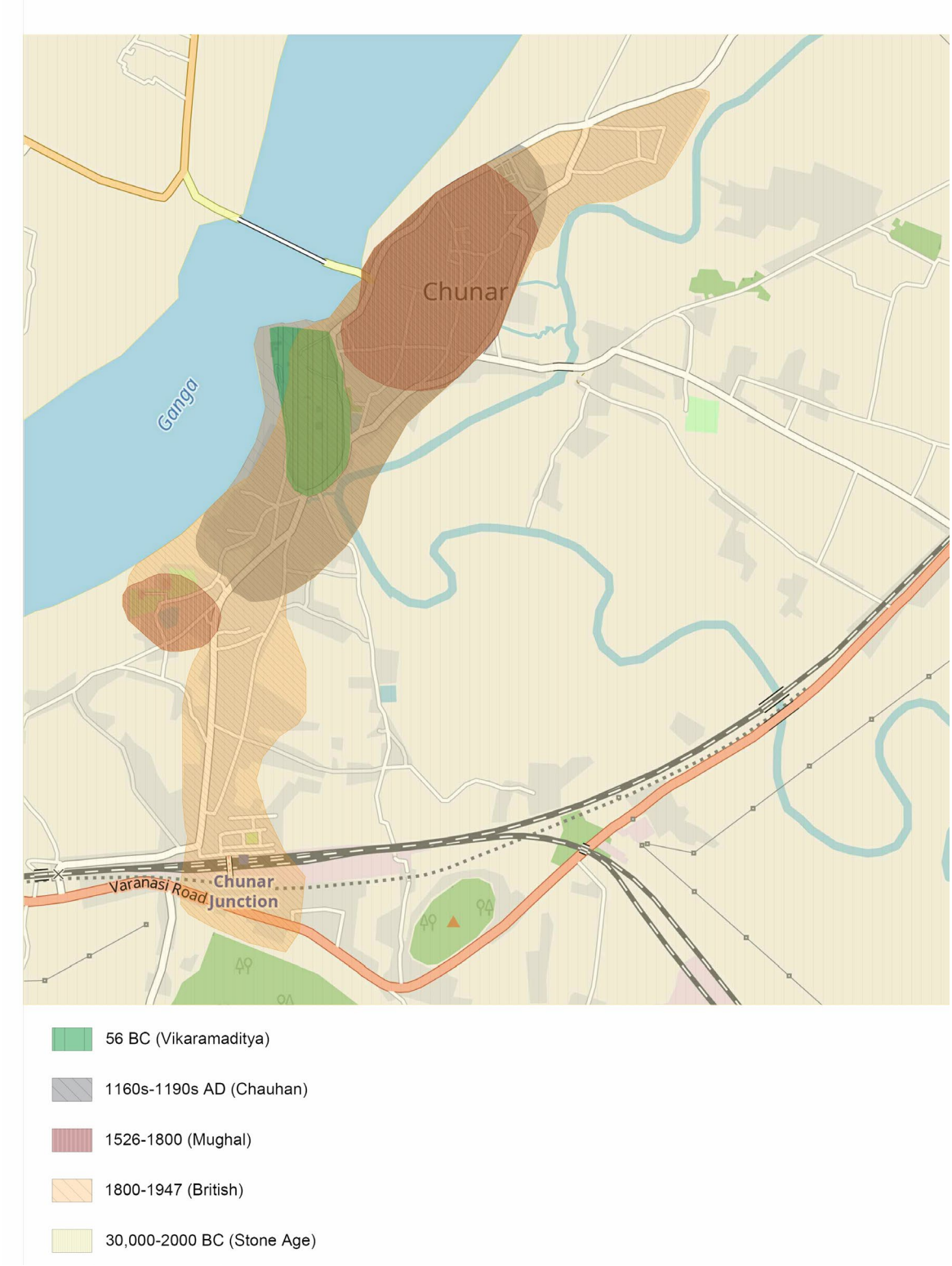



*Figure 43 Map showing evolution pattern of the Chunar settlement over different time periods (Source: primary survey by AH division INTACH team)*

# 5. Significance of Mirzapur

The historic evolution of Mirzapur district has helped to understand the story of Mirzapur's inception and evolution through a long span of time. There have been multiple aspects or values associated to the district which has kept it significant through different time periods.

## 5.1. Archaeological and historical Significance

The narrative of the archaeological time period of Mirzapur have been discussed thoroughly in the earlier chapter. A few salient components of the archaeological findings of the region which make Mirzapur district of high archaeological significance are as follows:

a) Pebbles, crude flakes and tools like hand axe and cleavers dating from Early Stone age to late Stone Age have been found in archaeological explorations in the entire Mirzapur region along Ganga.

b) Rock shelters and caves dating to Early stone age have been found all across Mirzapur district.

These caves have pre historic paintings with red, yellow and white pigments, showcasing various scenes of hunting and other human activities. These paintings give us detailed description of types of animals and anthropological details of the human living in this area, which in turn also help in deriving the information on kind of microclimatic conditions present here. In fact these paintings also give information about the town planning of pre historic era as city plans have also been found in some paintings.

The historic evolution of the district also provides information to understand the multiple values associated with Mirzapur. Though not much information for the time period before arrival of Mughals is present for Mirzapur, it is a great historic resource providing information about the course of political and economic events in the hinterland afterwards. Mirzapur is an integral part of the holistic Colonial history of India. The presence of suitable water levels of Ganga in Mirzapur and its connectivity to the neighboring religious centers of Benaras and Allahabad (Prayag) are the two major factors for rise of Mirzapur in as trading center. This is the only event in history which makes Mirzapur so significant and is due to Ganga.

The entire region of Mirzapur district, hence, have been and is a great resource with huge archaeological and historic values, which can primarily be attributed to presence of Ganga here.

## 5.2. Religious and Cultural Significance

The first and foremost factor which made Mirzapur district important is Vindhyachal. The temples of Vindhyachal are of great religious and cultural value. As described earlier, the land of Vindhyachal is believed to be associated with Hindu mythological events and devotes from all across the hinterland and as far as from neighboring states have been visiting the temples and ghats of Ganga in Mirzapur since ancient times. The arrival of pilgrims would have an important role in attracting the traders' attention towards the commercial potential of ghats of Mirzapur, as the earliest traders in Mirzapur were of Sanyasi sect [1].

There is a variety of religious sites and structures present in Vindhyachal, which have been attracting pilgrims over centuries. The important sites and beliefs and rituals associated with Vindhyachal are:

a) Vindhyachal has mentions in various mythological writings of Hindu religion and hence hold high religious value for Hindu devotees across the country. It is believed to be the place where Goddess Durga, in her incarnation of Vindhyavasini, killed the demon Mahisasur and saved the world from the devastation he otherwise would have created. The Goddess is hence also known by the name of 'Mahisasur Mardini' (killer of Mahisasur) here. A temple commemorating that event is present here and holds highest religious value in whole of Mirzapur.

1 Brockman, D.L. Drake, 1911, Mirzapur: A Gazetteer, Volume XXVII, District Gazetteers of the United Provinces of Agra and Oudh, W.C. Abel, Office Superintendent, Government Press, Allahabad

b) In the Shakti cult of Hinduism, Goddess is believed to have had transformed into three of her incarnations, i.e., Durga, Kaali and Saraswati. Vindhyachal hold great importance for Hindus because, formal temples dedicated to all three incarnations of the Goddess is present in Vindhyachal. These 3 temples, Vindhyavasini dedicated to Goddess Durga, Ashtbhuja dedicated Goddess Saraswati and Kaali Koh, a cave temple dedicated to Goddess Kali, together are believed to create a potent trivet of spiritual energy.
A parikrama or circumambulation of these three temples is an important religious practices for the pilgrims visiting Vindhyachal.



*Figure 44 Idol of Goddess Vindhyavasini (Source: Vindhyachal Dham, Official website of Mirzapur, Government of Uttar Pradesh, accessed online from https://mirzapur.nic.in/tourist-place/vindhyachal-dham/ on 9th August 2019)*



*Figure 45 Idol of Goddess Ashtabhuja (Source: primary survey by AH division INTACH team)*



*Figure 46 Idol of Goddess Kaali in Kaali Koh (Source: primary survey by AH division INTACH team)*

c) Vindhyachal is also associated to Lord Ram, Lakhsman and Sita of Ramayan. They are believed to have visited the temples and surrounding areas during the exile. A ghat in Vindhyachal is named after Lord Ram also, and is called Ramgaya.
d) Besides these, there are other important temples and sites of importance like, Rameshwar Mahadev temple, Sakshi Gopal temple, Sita kund, Bhairav Kund, Gerua Kund, Motiya Talab etc.



*Figure 47 A view of the Ramgaya Ghat (Source: primary survey by AH division INTACH team)*

### 5.3. Natural/ Ecological Significance

The natural or ecological features of Mirzapur is the most significant feature of the district. The very presence of Ganga and its tributaries in the district add huge value. The river has been accredited to have supported human civilization and life in the region for at least as long as 30,000 B.C. In fact, Ganga has proved to be the most important resource of Mirzapur over centuries. It has been the main factor behind the rise of Mirzapur as the leading trade center in central India for almost a hundred years during late 18th to middle 19th century.



*Figure 48 A view of banks of Ganga in Mirzapur (Source: primary survey by AH division INTACH team)*

In addition, the Vindhyan range of hillocks and outcrops present all across the district is also equally important in Mirzapur, as the confluence of these hillocks with Ganga form a slightly different ecological setting than its neighboring areas. The micro-climatic conditions here have supported more vegetation in comparison to adjacent districts and hence most parts of the district is said to have been covered in dense forests. These areas had served as hunting grounds for royals and gentry of areas of Benaras, Allahabad etc.
The hillocks spread across the district have been very important strategically as they provided great security and surveillance to the occupiers. Many aboriginal tribes had been sustained here for longer times than other parts of the region due to these hillocks and forests only. The settlement pattern and architecture of the area has also evolved depending upon these natural/ ecological factors of the region. The settlement began at the ecological nodes like hill tops, small water bodies, streams, lakes and banks of Ganga and eventually expanded along these focal points only (discussed in detail in Chapter 4 earlier). The architecture of the buildings of all typologies also reflect the natural settings and geological context of the Mirzapur area, as maximum number of buildings here are built with sandstone, which is present and quarried in abundance in the Chunar area.

### 5.4. Architectural Significance

The architecture of Mirzapur as a whole is a manifestation of the religious, cultural, social, political and economic transformations of the region. The evolution of the settlements and architecture in Mirzapur has directly been effected by the political and economic turn of events over centuries. The different dynasties which have ruled here and the architectural advancements in the construction technologies that they had brought with them have shaped the planning and architectural vocabulary. For instance, the influence of Mughals and British, who have played major roles in development of Mirzapur, is evident in the buildings here. The architecture of the buildings is a beautiful amalgamation of Mughal and Colonial architecture with influences from the local architecture of the country.



*Figure 49 A view of one of buildings in Mirzapur showing amalgamation of British and Mughal architecture visible in multi foliated and semicircular arches (Source: primary survey by AH division INTACH team)*

The closeness of Mirzapur to Madhya Pradesh is also evident in the architecture of the temples in the district. For example, the use of animal and human figures in the brackets of a structure is a very typical architectural feature of the Gwalior and Rewa region. This is found in the temples in Vindhyachal settlement which is older than Mirzapur. The construction of these temples is also different form the rest of Mirzapur as these are built with columns and lintels and have no arches for spanning of the structure.



*Figure 50 Brackets of Vindhyavasini temple, showing influences from local architecture of the region (Source: primary survey by AH division INTACH team)*



*Figure 51 Shri Chitragupta temple on ghats of Ganga in Mirzapur (Source: primary survey by AH division INTACH team)*

The materials of construction of building across the cultural landscape of Mirzapur has also been dependent on the location of the buildings and availability of the materials in the region. Most of the buildings, hence, have been constructed with white sandstone, which is found in abundance in the quarries in and around Mirzapur. Other materials found in abundance in the region is wood, which is also found in most of the historic buildings here. The temples and religious structures in the Vindhyachal area, similarly reflect the architecture of the era of their establishment and a variation in the architectural vocabulary from the structures built in different eras.

Besides these, architectural typologies here are also a direct manifestation of the series of events that have unfolded on the grounds of Mirzapur. The arrival of British and development of Mirzapur into a trade center, which functioned through the banks and ghats of Mirzapur led to construction of various industrial structures near the river front. Godowns, custom houses and ghats built on banks of Ganga and bridges built for ease of transportation of goods provide evidence of this paradigm shift in Mirzapur. Similarly, introduction of railways and change in source of trade from the town and district through the railways is reflected in the godowns and administrative buildings built near the railway lines. The presence of religious structures, church and mosques and burial grounds and/or tombs like British cemetery is also reflective of the Islamic and Christian practices which the Mughals and British brought with them.



*Figure 52 City Church, Mirzapur (Source: primary survey by AH division INTACH team)*



*Figure 53 Ganga Bai ki Masjid (mosque), Mirzapur (Source: primary survey by AH division INTACH team)*



*Figure 54 A godown present near the railway lines in Mirzapur (Source: primary survey by AH division INTACH team)*

The architecture of Mirzapur, at a whole is a very clear physical manifestation of the fact that the settlement flourished and went through the maximum amount of social, economic and political evolution during British period. The phenomenal amount of trade that flowed through the banks of Ganga into and away from Mirzapur is what made the district important and led to its continuous growth over centuries. This fact, which makes Mirzapur significant at the first place makes, is clearly reflected in the type of historic architecture present. For instance, the large number of Civic or institutional/ administrative buildings dating the period of British rule present in Mirzapur is an architectural manifestation of the administrative changes Mirzapur went through at the time of its golden era.

The large bunglows with green open spaces present along the banks of Ganga are another such typical architectural change that Mirzapur witnessed. These palatial residential structures were built for the British administrators and wealthy merchants who made contributions to the urban developments of Mirzapur and were the main controllers of the trade through Mirzapur.



*Figure 55 Ghanta Ghar, one of the most important civic building built during British period (Source: primary survey by AH division INTACH team)*



*Figure 56 Morcha Ghar, one of palatial scale residential building built during the British period (Source: primary survey by AH division INTACH team)*

Similarly large number of industrial buildings like godowns and rail and road bridges were built during this period.

The transformation or evolution of architectural style over period is also a physical manifestation of the patrons and major ruling dynasty and the architectural impressions they left with their rule. For example, the Bangladhar roof, which is vernacular architectural feature of buildings in Bengal area, and which was built extensively during Mughal period is also present in buildings of Mirzapur. This shows the architectural diversity and richness in the amalgamation of architectural styles of buildings in Mirzapur.

Hence, the amalgamation of architectural styles and the large amount of industrial and civic/administrative architectural buildings present in the Mirzapur district is of immense value and significance as it is physical manifestation of the entire social, physical and economical transformations of the district.



*Figure 57 Bangladhar roof in Prakash Bhawan in Mirzapur (Source: primary survey by AH division INTACH team)*

# 6. Architectural Description

Mirzapur has been lands of cross cultural influences through different historical eras. The historic buildings observed in the present scenarios, however, primarily reflect the architectural amalgamation of Mughal and Colonial architecture. The planning and architectural vocabulary of the heritage buildings of all typologies, be it residential, commercial, industrial, institutional or water related structures, reflect these two types of architecture.

## 6.1. Architectural typologies in Mirzapur

The different typology of buildings in any area is characterized on the basis of their functionality and location. As a matter of fact, the location is also dependent upon the projected usage, lifestyle and requirements of the user group/ communities along with the overall social, cultural and political context of the larger settlement of which these buildings form a part.

The major historic architectural typologies on the basis of their probable location and user group/ communities, present in the district are:

i) Residential

There are residential historic structures present in Mirzapur, varying from palatial scale to small residences, known by the names of Havelis, Kothis, Manzils etc. The scale and planning of these residences effortlessly narrate the story of their patrons and the events that would have led to their constructions.

a) There are palatial scale houses, which had been built along the course of flow of Ganga. These houses, known by names of Bangla, Kothis, etc. were built during the British time period and had a large green area within the site. The grandeur and level of ornamentation of these buildings translate the wealth and standards of living of the British administrators and the wealthy merchants who dictated the trade flowing out of Mirzapur.



*Figure 58 One of palatial scale houses on the Banks of Ganga in Mirzapur city, called Morcha Ghar (Source: primary survey by AH division INTACH team)*

b) There are houses of medium scale with frontage of 10 to 20 meters in the historic precincts of the historic settlements. These are called by the names of Bhawan, Kothis, Manzil etc. and would most probably belong to merchants and traders involved in the trade, as can be interpreted with the scale and aesthetics of the buildings.



*Figure 59 View of one of the medium sized house in Mirzapur (Source: primary survey by AH division INTACH team)*

c) There are small houses with narrow frontage in comparison to the height of the building, found mostly in the historic commercial areas of cities in Mirzapur. These are mostly row houses with adjoining side walls and are mostly referred as Manzils. Not much recorded evidences are present about the functioning of these houses, but from the front façade of the buildings, they appear to have been shop houses and would most probably belong to the craftsperson community. There are platforms or otlas in front of these houses and which might have been a space for commercial activity for the users, most probably craftsperson. A distinct type of Jharokha on the first floor might have been for the residents to overlook the activity of the market street.



*Figure 60 A view of one such series of Manzils in Mirzapur city (Source: primary survey by AH division INTACH team)*



*Figure 61 Series of Manzils in one of commercial streets in Mirzapur (Source: primary survey by AH division INTACH team)*

d) There are a few examples of community housing similar to Pols of Ahmedabad also found in Mirzapur, visible in few deteriorated remains of a Haveli with rectangular plan around a central courtyard with wells, called Kothi.



*Figure 62 A view of one of the old houses with gateway in the Kothi complex (Source: primary survey by AH division INTACH team)*

ii) Institutional

Large number of institutional buildings including administrative or civic buildings, schools, store houses or godowns, dispensaries etc. are also found in the Mirzapur district.

a) Administrative or civic buildings: As the towns close to Ganga were the nucleus of development during in Mirzapur and it had developed into a trade center of great potential, which lead to arrival of various communities and sects of traders and craftsperson primarily in Mirzapur, Vindhyachal and Chunar cities, the need for administrative buildings would also have arisen. The administrative buildings like collectorate, municipality building, town hall, jail etc. are built in the commercial areas of these settlements. For example in Mirzapur city, these administrative or civic buildings were built near the banks of Ganga, in Wellesleyganj, the area with first formal market in the city. As a matter of fact, most of these buildings were built in the British era and are also of highest aesthetic and architectural value in the city. They functioned and still do function as the iconic or landmark buildings for the city along with signifying the economic prosperity of the administrators of the era.

b) Buildings of Social infrastructure like schools and dispensaries were also built in the prime areas of commercial stretches like markets or chowks in cities.

c) Warehouses and godows is a very important typology in the architecture of Mirzapur. They are the testimonial to the golden era of the economic history of city and district. The development of Mirzapur as a trade center led to transport of goods from hinterland and entire central India to Mirzapur, from where they were exported to Calcutta through Ganga and further to rest of the world to sea routes.

The large amount of good arriving in Mirzapur led to construction of large number of godowns and warehouses in the city near the river. Later with introduction of railways, the trade through river dried up, but the local traders and craftsperson continued their business through railways and more ware houses were built near the railways.



*Figure 63 Town hall of Mirzapur, one of the most iconic and architecturally sound building of the city (Source: primary survey by AH division INTACH team)*



*Figure 64 Sanskrit Mahavidyalaya in Mirzapur (Source: primary survey by AH division INTACH team)*



*Figure 65 A historic dispensary, now functioning as a shop in a market street in Mirzapur (Source: primary survey by AH division INTACH team)*

iii) Fort and fortifications

Mirzapur district lies at the confluence of Vindhyan mountain range and Ganga, as discussed above. The abundance of hillocks in the district, hence, has provided the rulers, royals and gentry with very efficient strategic locations for surveillance and safety in case of emergency. These hill tops have historically been location of earliest settlement in any area for mentioned reasons. The forts and fortifications have been built on such hilltops across the district, including the forts of Chunar, Kantit [1], Latifpur, Saktesgarh, Patita and Vijaygarh or Bijaygarh[2].

The fort of Chunar is the only fort present in the vicinity of Ganga, in fact on the sandstone rock jutting into the river. The location of this fort had made it very important politically during the Mughal and British rules, as it provided direct connectivity and surveillance of Ganga and hence the trade through the river could be efficiently monitored and managed.

This fort is built on multiple levels adhering to the natural terrain of the hillock. The massive fortification wall with ramparts and towers at irregular intervals bounds the periphery of the complex with various buildings of residential, religious and military typologies built over a period of about 2000 years[3]. There are 3 main gateways on the eastern and western sides of the fort, built during Mughal period. A Sheesh Mahal is said to have been built by Vikramaditya at the north eastern side of the fort, overlooking the river. Later, during the occupation of the fort by Sher Shah in 1530s, he is believed to have built male and female areas of residence for the royals on the northern side of the fort. British occupied the fort after the Mughals and developed the rest of fort from military point of view and built a large number of relevant structures for function of the fort as headquarters of military in northern India. A few residential buildings were also built during this period for their officers.



*Figure 66 A view of the Sheesh Mahal, Chunar fort (Source: primary survey by AH division INTACH team)*



*Figure 67 A view of one of the entrance gateways and fortification of Chunar fort (Source: primary survey by AH division INTACH team)*



*Figure 68 A view of Sonwa Mandap, a structure built during Mughal period (Source: primary survey by AH division INTACH team)*

1 Fort not traceable at present

2 Forts of Patita, Latifpur, Saktesgarh and Vijaygarh are out of study area of 5 kms from banks of Ganga

3 The establishment of fort and a few structures are attributed to Vikramaditya in 56 B.C. and new buildings had been added later during Sultanate, Mughal and British period till around early 20th century.




*Figure 69 Plan of the Chunar fort (Source: primary survey by AH division INTACH team)*

iv) Religious

The area of Vindhyachal and Chunar, as mentioned earlier, has larger number of historic religious structures in comparison to Mirzapur. In fact the type of religious structures in these three settlements vary according to the period of their establishment and evolution. There are temples, ashrams, dharamshalas, mosques and churches present in these cities belonging to different time periods.

a) Temples

The sites of maximum religious significance include Vindhyavasini temple, Ashtbhuja temple and Kali Koh cave temple in Vindhyachal which are believed to belong to mythological era. These ancient temples, similar to all temples of this time period are located on the hillocks or on a higher elevation than the rest of the settlement. Rather it would not be wrong to speculate that the settlements grew around these temples. Either way, the idea was for the settlement to be in vision and protection of the deity, in this case the Goddess.



*Figure 70 A view of the settlement from the Ashtabhuja temple in Vindhyachal, located on a hillock (Source: primary survey by AH division INTACH team)*

Also, the holy river Ganga is in itself the most significant entity of religious value. The places of interface of river and city has been equally significant religiously, as the river is worshipped everywhere. Ghats, hence also have large number of temples, especially Shiva temples, who is associated with Goddess Ganga and is worshipped together with Ganga across the country[1].



*Figure 71 A view of a Shiva temple complex on banks of Ganga in Mirzapur (Source: primary survey by AH division INTACH team)*

1 Water from the holy river is used to perform rituals of Shiva worship and hence his temples have mostly been established on the banks of, confluence or near the river Ganga.

b) Ashram/ dharamshalas and resthouses

Most of the historic religious towns and cities had large numbers of pilgrims as wells as traders coming and living. Mirzapur, in fact was the area of refuge or rather hide out for all sorts of spiritual and religious activities in peaceful and isolated environment due to its serene setting of forests, waterbodies, caves and hillocks. Hence, monks, saints and sanyasis from the larger religious centers of neighboring districts of Benaras and Allahabad or Prayag usedto stay in these areas. Ashrams, dharamshalas and rest houses of monastic nature are hence found in Mirzapur in vicinity of temples, water bodies and greenery all over the settlements.



*Figure 72 A dharamshala near Ganga in Mirzapur (Source: primary survey by AH division INTACH team)*



*Figure 73 Mahaprabhuji Ki Baithak, a monastic ashram in the dense vegetation region of Chunar (Source: primary survey by AH division INTACH team)*



*Figure 74 A rest house in Mirzapur (Source: primary survey by AH division INTACH team)*

c) Mosques and dargahs

A few Dargahs, shrines built over some religious remains or tombs in the Mirzapur and Chunar city area, belonging to the Mughal period are of more religious prominence and significance than the mosques in this region. The Kantit Dargah Sharif in Vindhyachal and Dargah of Qasim Sulaimani in Chunar are two main dargahs in the region. These shrines are located in the oldest parts of their respective settlements and rather similar to the ancient temples, it would not be wrong to interpret that these dargahs led to the development of settlement around them, and originally they were built at the locations with proximity to water source, Ganga or some smaller lake or river.

Mosques, on the other hand were built in the areas where most of the settlement had developed. Multiple small mosques near the residential settlements belonging to the Mughal period primarily have been found in Mirzapur region.



*Figure 75 Kantit Dargah Sharif, Vindhyachal (Source: http://dharmaastha.blogspot.com/2013/02/blog-post_27.html accessed online on 20 September 2019*



*Figure 76 Ganga Bai ki Masjid in Mirzapur (Source: primary survey by AH division INTACH team)*

d) Churches

The arrival and occupation of Mirzapur by British influenced the cultural and religious setting of Mirzapur as well. As the British took control of the area in early 19th century, they built a few churches also along with other urban developments in the cities. These churches were built primarily in the areas of residence of the Christians in the British developed parts of Mirzapur, be it in the localities near the banks of Ganga in the earlier British developed areas and in the area near railway lines as well in the later developed areas.



*Figure 77 Emmanuel Church, built in the area near Ganga in Mirzapur (Source: primary survey by AH division INTACH team)*

v) Water related structures

The settlements near Ganga developed around the natural resources of the river, lakes, streams and natural springs. A large amount of water related structures, hence, were built along these natural sources of water. These included ghats, talabs, kunds, baolis, sarais and wells.



*Figure 78 A view of Ghats on the banks of Ganga in Mirzapur (Source: primary survey by AH division INTACH team)*



*Figure 79 Gerua Talab, built along a natural spring in Vindhyachal (Source: primary survey by AH division INTACH team)*



*Figure 80 Chhoti Gudri, an elaborate well structure in one of the residential complexes in Mirzapur (Source: primary survey by AH division INTACH team)*

vi) Gateways

Entrance to settlements, be it from the river or through roads, have been marked through elaborate gateways in the cities of Mirzapur district as well.



*Figure 81 The gateway of Mirzapur along the ghats of Ganga, believed to have been built by the British administrators to mark the entrance to the trade center from Ganga (Source: primary survey by AH division INTACH team)*

Besides these, there are historic gateways marking entrance to large complexes and ghats as well.




*Figure 82 The gateway of Raidani Palace, Mirzapur (Source: primary survey by AH division INTACH team)*



*Figure 83 A deteriorated and altered gateway of the Pakka Ghat, Mirzapur (Source: primary survey by AH division INTACH team)*

vii) Burial grounds, cemetery and tombs

Burial and cremation have been associated with human civilization since as early as the pre historic ages. As mentioned earlier also, the culture of burial and tombs have been evident in the Mirzapur region from the Neolithic age and a cemetery dating to this period had been excavated in area of present city of Mirzapur[1]. Also, during the Mughal rule, Babur is said to have patroned a few tombs of his martyred soldiers, who were killed by wild animals on a hunting trip with the king.

However, not much of the above mentioned tombs and cemeteries can be traced today. The British cemeteries built during the period of British supremacy in the region are primarily the type of cemeteries and tombs present in Mirzapur region. These cemeteries are located towards the periphery of the historic settlements and green areas of dense vegetation.



*Figure 84 A British cemetery in Chunar (Source: primary survey by AH division INTACH team)*



*Figure 85 A British cemetery in Chunar (Source: primary survey by AH division INTACH team)*

viii) Industrial

A large amount of industrial developments happened in the Mirzapur district during the development of the area as the trade center. Besides large warehouses and other developments during this time period, large number of rail and road bridges were built to increase the ease of transportation of goods to the banks for export.



*Figure 86 Ojhala Bridge on the rivulet Ojhala connecting Mirzapur to Vindhyachal (Source: primary survey by AH division INTACH team)*

1 Brockman, D.L. Drake, 1911, Mirzapur: A Gazetteer, Volume XXVII, District Gazetteers of the United Provinces of Agra and Oudh, W.C. Abel, Office Superintendent, Government Press, Allahabad

## 6.2. Architecture of the buildings

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

The materials of construction primarily consist of stone (mostly sandstone quarried from local Chunar quarrys), timber (also locally available easily), bricks, and lime for masonry and finishes.

The local architectural style with lintels and load bearing walls before the arrival of the Mohammedans is present in very few buildings including the ancient temples and residences in the historic cores of these cities. These buildings are built with beams, lintels, columns and load bearing walls for load transfer. The elements of ornamentation including brackets and carvings are in adherence to the local architectural styles. Here, since Mirzapur is in close proximity to Rewa and Satna region also, the local architectural styles are similar. These areas have influence from the art and architectural transformations of the Gwalior region also, where motifs and elements of ornamentation are influenced from the folk paintings of the region and use animal and human figures in possible places of ornamentation like brackets.



*Figure 87 A view of the Vindhyavasini temple in Vindhyachal, showing the local architectural style with ornamented columns, brackets in the shape of animals and human figures and lintel and beams for load transfer (Source: primary survey by AH division INTACH team)*

In later periods, with arrival of the Muslims when the knowledge of domes and arches reached the region of Mirzapur, the buildings went through series of transformations. These buildings had combination of structural systems including columns and beams or columns and arches with flat stone slab roof or domed roof. The elements of ornamentation also evolved with typical stone brackets without carvings of any living creature and floral and geometric motif carvings in facades and jaalis used across the country during Mughal rule.



*Figure 88 A residence with Mughal elements like multi foliated arches and simple brackets (Source: primary survey by AH division INTACH team)*



*Figure 89 Use of Bangladhar roof in one of the residences built primarily in Colonial architecture in Mirzapur (Source: primary survey by AH division INTACH team)*



*Figure 90 A residence with Bangledhar roof in jharokhas, multi foliated arches and brackets, typical to Mughal architectural style across the country (Source: primary survey by AH division INTACH team)*

In fact, since Mughal dynasty was spread across the country and had intermingled with different local or regional cultures, their architecture also transformed and evolved with respect to regional context. These elements, though suitable and essential for their respective regions, also travelled across the different parts of country with the artisans and craftsperson who travelled with Mughal armies. Such elements like the Bangladhar roof from Bengal are also visible in the architecture of Mirzapur.

After all these transformation, the largest amount of architecture present in Mirzapur is the amalgamation of Colonial architecture with local and Mughal styles. The planning and architecture, both were effected by this paradigm shift. The structural system did not change much in this period of architectural transformations, however. Use of semicircular arches, semicircular verandah, porches, bastions etc. were visible in all types of building in this period.

Besides this, there is influence of Gothic architecture also in some of the buildings in the Mirzapur city, which might have been a cultural influence from the architectural taste of the British administrators only. The Ghanta Ghar (town hall) and Pakki Sarai in Mirzapur city are examples of such structure.



*Figure 91 Gateway of one of residences in Mirzapur with colonial style bastion and multi foliated arch predominant of the Mughal style (Source: primary survey by AH division INTACH team)*



*Figure 92 A residence in Mirzapur with amalgamated architectural style with components of Colonial and Mughal period (Source: primary survey by AH division INTACH team)*



*Figure 93 A view of the Ghanta Ghar, Mirzapur (Source: primary survey by AH division INTACH team)*



*Figure 94 Pakki Sarai, Mirzapur (Source: primary survey by AH division INTACH team)*

### 6.2.1. Evolution pattern in Architecture of Mirzapur

The architecture of Mirzapur district, particularly of the areas in immediate vicinity to the Ganga has evolved over centuries. The historic buildings existing in the area presently show characteristic transformation or evolution of the architecture in the region from the 12th century to the present. However, there are very few buildings of the 12th to 17th century A.D. The number of historic buildings present in the area also edify the fact that the built settlement of Mirzapur primarily began from the 18th century and bloomed to its peak during the 19th and 20th century, during the British rule in the area.

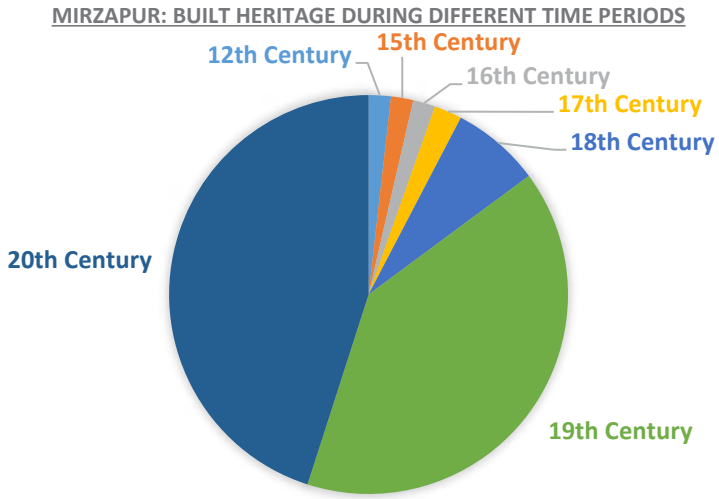



*Figure 95 Pie chart showing amount of built heritage in Mirzapur in different time periods (Source: As per primary survey done on site)*

As discussed earlier also, the information of architectural typologies and settlement pattern before the arrival of British in the district is very limited and provide just the information that there were a few ghats and small settlement at the bank of Ganga in Mirzapur. In Chunar also there is not much information providing details of the architectural typologies before the period of Mughal rule.

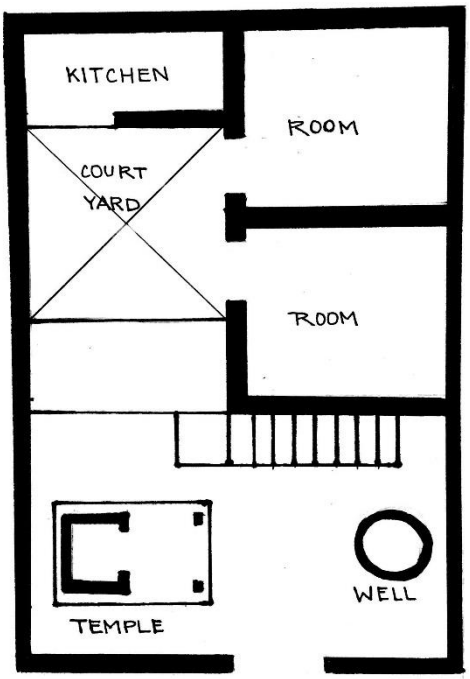
The architecture during the Mughal period included of residential buildings, shops, temples, mosques, dargah, ghats, and recreational spaces like fountains, gardens, etc[1]. During this period, a few architectural advancements included use of domes, arches, intricate floral motifs and patterns for ornamentation and channelization of water for construction of water related recreational buildings. Civic, industrial and institutional buildings were introduced with arrival of British in the town. Churches and cemeteries were built during this time period only.

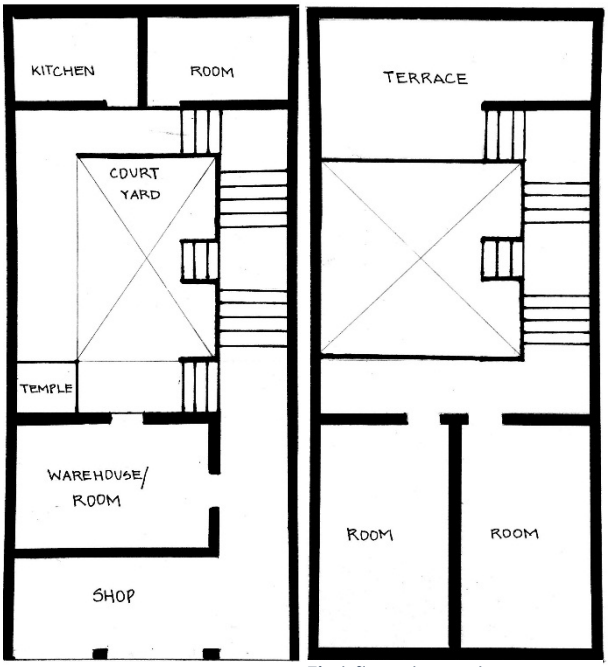
Hence, the architecture of Mirzapur and its evolution over ages has been in adherence with the arrival of different communities and the architectural knowledge systems they brought with them. Each community can be attributed for not only influence and introduction of different architectural styles but also to the introduction of different architectural typologies.

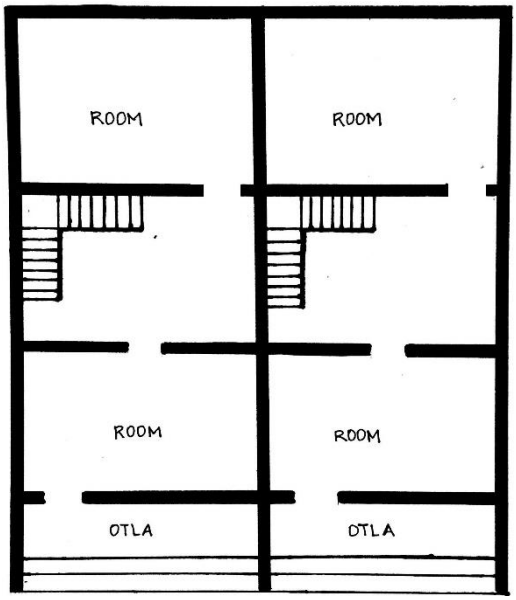
The major changes or evolution in the architectural planning and design is visible in historic structures present in Mirzapur. This evolution in architectural typologies and design with respect to changing time periods, ruling dynasties and administrators and overall ecological, socio-political and economical scenarios can be defined according to the following typologies:

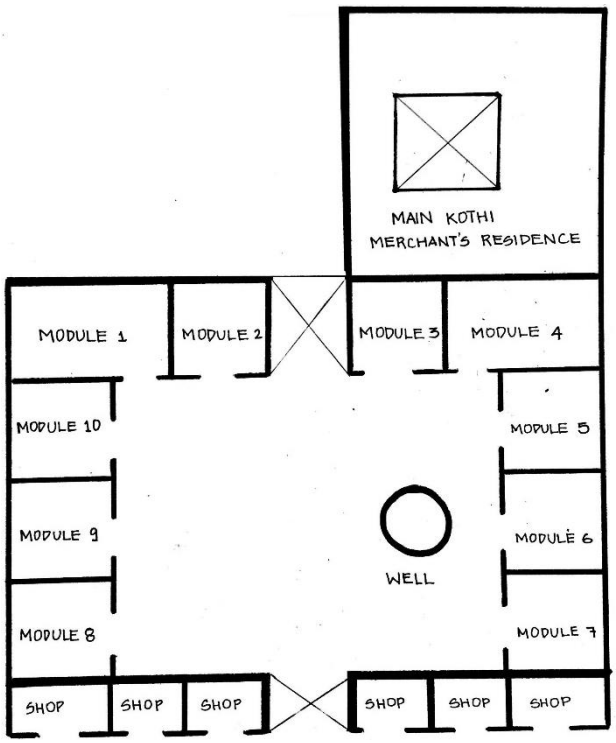
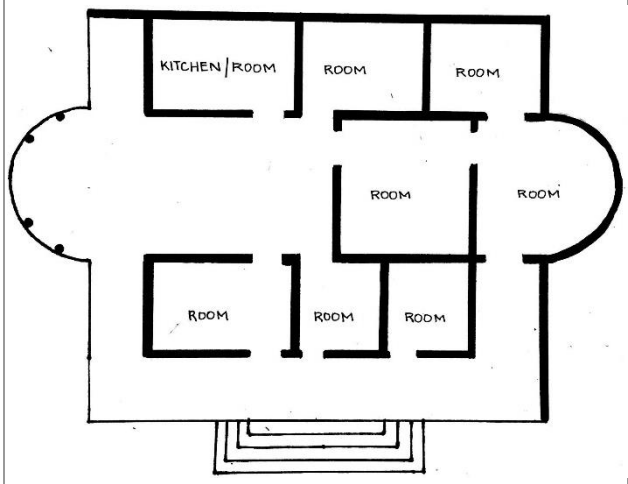
1 Brockman, D.L. Drake, 1911, Mirzapur: A Gazetteer, Volume XXVII, District Gazetteers of the United Provinces of Agra and Oudh, W.C. Abel, Office Superintendent, Government Press, Allahabad

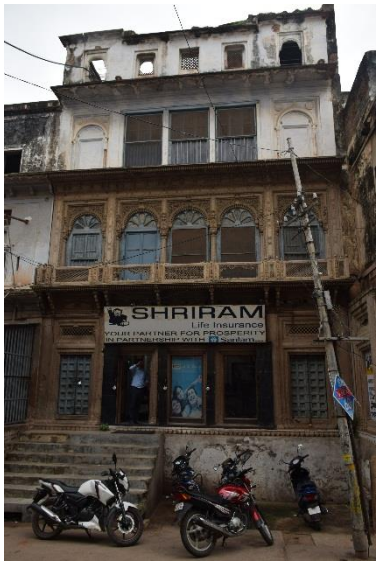
i) Residential buildings

| | Architectural Typology | Time period | Description | Reference layouts and images |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| 1 | Residence with temples | Mughal period | • Houses with courtyard inside the house and a front yard<br>• A temple or shrine in the front yard<br>• A well in the front yard<br>• Mughal architectural elements including, Mughal columns, multi foliated arches, intricately carved floral motifs and decorative bands<br>• Stone and timber primary materials of construction | <br> |

| | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| **2** | Residence with shops | Mughal period | • Houses with courtyard inside the house<br>• Shop or warehouse of the artisans/ craftsperson at the front<br>• A temple or shrine in the central courtyard<br>• Few rooms for users' residence on the ground floor<br>• Utility areas like kitchen, store and small gathering spaces on ground floor<br>• Living rooms on the first floor<br>• Mughal architectural elements including, Mughal columns, multi foliated arches, intricately carved floral motifs and decorative bands<br>• Stone and timber primary materials of construction | <br><br>*Ground floor layout* *First floor layout* |

| | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| **3** | Row housing | Mughal and British period | • Houses with courtyard inside the house<br>• Otla or semipublic platforms in front of the houses<br>• Few rooms for users' residence on the ground floor<br>• Utility areas like kitchen, store and small gathering spaces on ground floor<br>• Living rooms on the first floor<br>• Mughal and British architectural elements including, Mughal and British columns, multi foliated and semicircular arches, and less decorative motifs and bands<br>• Stone and timber primary materials of construction | <br> |
| **4** | Communit -y housing | British period | • Modular houses planned along a central courtyard with infrastructure structures of common utility like wells in the common courtyard<br>• Close knit introvert planning with one gateway and enclosed area for common usage of the community residing<br>• The residence of wealthy merchant or the leader of the community at opposite end of the entrance to the housing |  |

| | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | | • Modular houses for craftsperson or other members of the community with or without courtyards and series of *otlas* forming continuous semipublic interaction space for users.<br>• Shops in few houses at the front of housing and at interface between the housing and roads<br>• Mughal and British architectural elements including, Mughal and British columns, multi foliated and semicircular arches, and less decorative motifs and bands, *Jharokhas*<br>• Stone, bricks and timber primary materials of construction |  |
| **5** | Palatial scale Bunglows | British period | • Palatial scale bunglows with large open green space around the building, located mostly along the river, Ganga<br>• Large semi open spaces like verandah on sides of the building<br>• A central courtyard<br>• Living rooms and warehouses in different parts of the bunglows<br>• Mughal and British architectural elements including, Mughal and British columns, multi foliated and semicircular arches, and less decorative motifs and bands<br>• Stone, bricks and timber primary materials of construction | <br> |

| | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| **6** | Medium scale Bunglows | British period | • Medium size bunglows (described earlier in the chapter) with small front open space used for recreational purposes<br>• Semi open spaces like verandah at the front<br>• A central courtyard<br>• Mughal and British architectural elements including, Mughal and British columns, multi foliated and semicircular arches, and less decorative motifs and bands, *bangladhar* roofs, *Chhatris* and *Jharokhas*<br>• Stone, bricks and timber primary materials of construction |  |
| **7** | Residence with shops | | • Houses with courtyard inside the house<br>• Shop or warehouse of the artisans/ craftsperson at the front<br>• Few rooms for users' residence on the ground floor<br>• Utility areas like kitchen, store and small gathering spaces on ground floor<br>• Living rooms on the first floor<br>• Mughal and British architectural elements including, Mughal and British columns, multi foliated and semicircular arches, and less decorative motifs and bands, *bangladhar* roofs, *Chhatris* and *Jharokhas*<br>• Stone, bricks and timber primary materials of construction |  |

**ii)** Religious buildings

| | Architectural Typology | Time period | Description | Reference images |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| **1** | Temples on top of hills | Mythological era | • Temples located on top of hillocks<br>• Regional architectural style with influences from local traditional architecture of the period before arrival of Islamic architecture in India like, human and animal motifs in brackets etc.<br>• Pre-Mughal architectural elements including ornamental columns, lintel and column load bearing system<br>• Stone and timber primary materials of construction |  |
| **2** | Temples with water related structures like ghats, *Kunds*, ponds, lakes, *baolis* etc. | Pre-Mughal period | • Temples located around water bodies and related structures<br>• Regional architectural style with influences from local traditional architecture of the period before arrival of Islamic architecture in India like, human and animal motifs in brackets etc.<br>• Pre-Mughal architectural elements including ornamental columns, lintel and column load bearing system<br>• Stone and timber primary materials of construction | <br> |

| | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| **3** | Temples within residences | Pre-Mughal period | • Temples located either in front or central courtyard of the houses<br>• Regional architectural style with influences from local traditional architecture of the period before arrival of Islamic architecture in India like, human and animal motifs in brackets etc.<br>• Pre-Mughal architectural elements including ornamental columns, lintel and column load bearing system<br>• Nagara and Dravidian style spires of the temple<br>• Stone and timber primary materials of construction | |
| **4** | Mosques and Dargahs | Mughal period | • Mosques and dargahs in areas of residence of the Muslim population of the settlement<br>• Mughal and Regional architectural style<br>• Mughal architectural elements including, Mughal columns, multi foliated arches, intricately carved floral motifs and decorative bands<br>• Introduction of domes and arches to religious structures<br>• Stone and timber primary materials of construction | <br> |

| | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| **6** | Ashrams and *Dharamshalas* | Mughal period | • Dharamshala and ashrams in areas of seclusion within the settlement, like near water bodies and dense vegetation<br>• Mughal and Regional architectural style<br>• Mughal architectural elements including, Mughal columns, multi foliated arches, intricately carved floral motifs and decorative bands<br>• Stone and timber primary materials of construction |  |
| **7** | Mosques | British period | • Similar to mosques built in earlier period<br>• Evolution in architectural vocabulary due to introduction of Colonial architecture in the area<br>• Mughal and British architectural elements including, Mughal and British columns, multi foliated and semi-circular arches, intricately carved floral motifs and decorative bands |  |
| **8** | Churches | British period | • Churches in areas of residence of the Catholic population of the settlement<br>• Colonial and Gothic architectural elements including, columns, pointed and semicircular arches and openings, flying buttress etc.<br>• Stone, brick and timber primary materials of construction |  |

| | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| **9** | Cemetery | British period | • Cemeteries on the outer periphery of areas of residence of the Catholic population of the settlement<br>• Colonial and Gothic architectural elements including, pointed and semicircular arches and openings, flying buttress etc.<br>• Stone, brick and timber primary materials of construction |  |

### iii) Civic, Institutional, industrial and infrastructure buildings

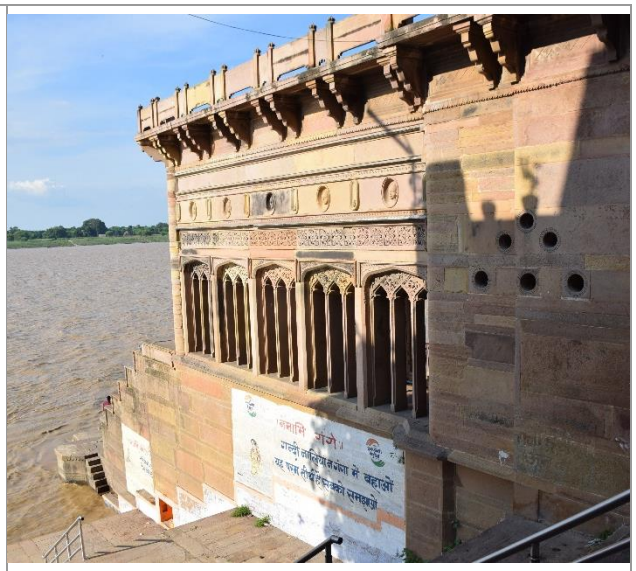
| | Architectural Typology | Time period | Description | Reference images |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| **1** | Administrative buildings | British period | • Administrative buildings in areas of British settlements<br>• Colonial and Gothic architectural elements including, columns, pointed and semicircular arches and openings, flying buttress etc.<br>• Stone, brick and timber primary materials of construction |  |
| **2** | Bridges | British period | • Rail and road bridges at rivers and other routes along major trade routes of the period<br>• Colonial and Gothic architectural elements including, columns, pointed and semicircular arches and openings, flying buttress etc. |  |

| | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | | • Stone, brick and timber primary materials of construction | |
| **3** | Godowns and warehouses | British period | • Godowns and warehouses in area near the *ghats* and near railways<br>• Colonial and Gothic architectural elements including, columns, pointed and semicircular arches and openings, flying buttress etc.<br>• Stone, brick and timber primary materials of construction | <br> |
| **4** | Rest houses | British period | • Rest houses and pavilions across the settlements<br>• Mughal, colonial and Gothic architectural elements including, columns, pointed, multi foliated and semicircular arches and openings, flying buttress etc.<br>• Stone, brick and timber primary materials of construction |  |

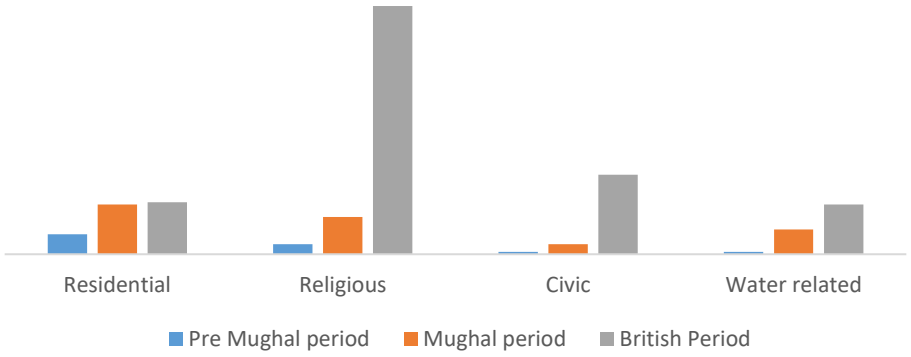
### iv) Water related structure

| | Architectural Typology | Time period | Description | Reference images |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| 1 | Kund, baolis, lakes etc. | Pre Mughal period | • Water structures built around the natural springs<br>• Regional architectural style with influences from local traditional architecture of the period before arrival of Islamic architecture in India<br>• Architectural elements including *ghats, bunds* etc.<br>• Stone and timber primary materials of construction |  |
| 2 | Ghats | Pre-Mughal Period | • Water structures built around the rivers and streams<br>• Regional architectural style with influences from local traditional architecture of the period before arrival of Islamic architecture in India<br>• Architectural elements including *ghats, bunds* etc.<br>• Stone and timber primary materials of construction |  |

| | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| **3** | Water related recreational structures | Mughal period | • Water structures built around natural water springs<br>• Mughal and Regional architectural style<br>• Mughal architectural elements including, Mughal columns, multi foliated arches, intricately carved floral motifs and decorative bands<br>• Water structures related to recreational purposed with proper channelization and display of water introduced for the first time in this period<br>• Stone and timber primary materials of construction | <br> |
| **4** | Wells | British period | • Wells built around natural water springs<br>• Mughal and Regional architectural style<br>• Mughal architectural elements including, Mughal columns, multi foliated arches, intricately carved floral motifs and decorative bands<br>• Introduction of domes and arches to religious structures<br>Stone and timber primary materials of construction |  |

| | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| **5** | Ghats | British period | |  |

Hence, the architectural evolution of Mirzapur reflects the phenomenal changes different communities brought in different time periods. On a holistic basis, the architecture of Mirzapur can be attributed primarily to three time periods of Pre Mughal, Mughal and British periods. The amount of built heritage present from the four categories discussed above can be concluded by the following graph:




Hence, the analysis of built heritage present in Mirzapur and the overall historic evolution of the district convey that the major architectural developments, which is still present here and are of high historic and architectural value, began from the Mughal period and flourished during the 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. Mirzapur 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 Mirzapur 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 analyse 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 associated based on their cultural, architectural and historic significance.
Following is 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. And 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 Mirzapur 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 analyse its association with the river Ganga.

## 7.2 Primary Site Survey

A format was prepared for the collection of data from the site and 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 Mirzapur District were visited for Primary Survey. The onsite tasks included:
- Cross checking of data, collected from secondary sources
- Finding additional information from local sources
- Filling up of prepared formats
- Analysing 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 neighbourhood uses building dates; type, size, and opulence of the structures; and comparisons of original, subsequent and contemporary uses to show how a neighbourhood 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, analysing 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, in local history and education.

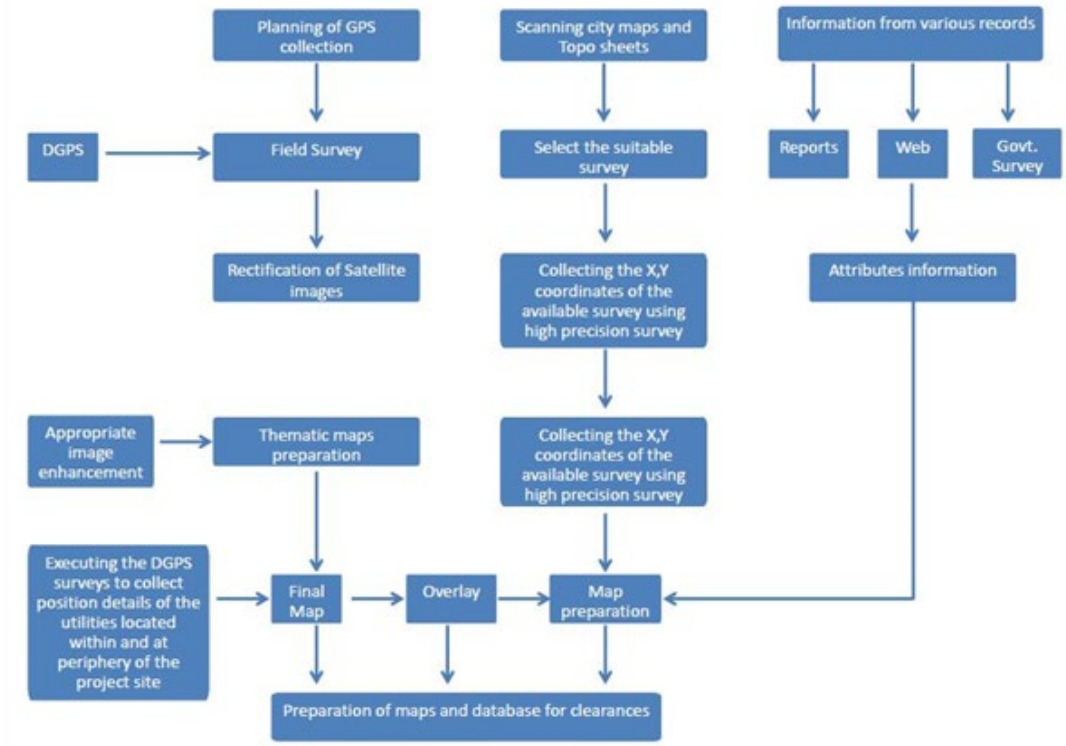



*Figure 96 GIS Mapping Methodology (Source: primary survey by AH division INTACH team)*

## 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- Mirzapur & Zone B- Chunar) and then further divided into sub-zones (eg: 1,2,3…) which are mentioned on each map. All the inventories and maps are allocated a reference number. In order to locate an inventory, a particular map number (eg: Mrz/M1) is mentioned in the form and the reference number (eg: GaD/Mrz/01) of the particular inventory can be located.

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# ANNEXURE A

# LISTING INVENTORIES

| Question | Response |
|---|---|
| Image |  |
| Image |  |
| Map No. | Mrz/M1 |
| Reference No. | GaD/Mrz/01 |
| Present Name of the Property | Baawan Mandir ( Vishnu Temple) |
| Past Name of the Property | Baawan Mandir |
| Location | 25.122467 82.825703 0 0 |
| Approach | It is accessible from byroad of Khaira Sikhar road. |
| Address | It is near Vidyapeeth School, Bitthalpur, Sikhar |
| Surroundings/ Building Settings | It is surrounded by agricultural lands and residences. |
| Date of Construction | • 19th century |
| Precise Date/Others | Not Available |
| Ownership | • Public |
| Owner's Name | Local Community |
| Status of Protection | • Unprotected |
| Property Type | • Building |
| Property Sub-type | Religious |
| Property Past Use | Temple |
| Property Present Use | Temple |
| Architectural Style | Regional Vernacular Architecture |
| Architectural Description | It is a single storeyed building which is sqaure in plan and is on a high plinth residing in a complex. The garbhagriha has idol of Lord Vishnu and is surrounded by a colonnaded verandah. The temple is highly renovated. The garbhagriha is topped with shikhara and a metal finial. The primary building material is bricks and tiles. There are two more temples in the premises. |
| Historical/Cultural Value | It is one of the Siddhapeeth mandir. Local community people visit the temple to performs rituals and it has distinctive architectural features giving vernacular character to the street. |
| | |
| Archaeological | low |
| Historical | medium |
| Architectural | low |
| Religious | high |
| Social | medium |
| Natural | n_a |
| Grade | • III |
| Association with Ganga | It is in close proximity to the Ganga river. Due to this religious significance of river ganga, temples were built near the river to perform rituals. |
| State of Conservation | • Fair |

| | |
|---|---|
| Threats to the Property | • Material Deterioration<br>• Lack of Maintainence<br>• Inappropriate Additions<br>• Alterations |
| Source of Information | Shivamurat Yadav (Caretaker) |
| Listing done by | Niti Chauhan and Somil Mishra |

| Question | Response |
|---|---|
| Image |  |
| Image |  |
| Map No. | Mrz/M2 |
| Reference No. | GaD/Mrz/02 |
| Present Name of the Property | DM Residence |
| Past Name of the Property | Warehouse |
| Location | 25.179222 82.596985 0 0 |
| Approach | It is accessible through byroad of Government Agriculture Farm house road. |
| Address | Kolhua Sahu, Uttar Pradesh-231001 |
| Surroundings/ Building Settings | It is on the river bank in line with other colonial style warehouses. There are some residences and shops on the main road. |
| Date of Construction | • 19th century |
| Precise Date/Others | 180 years old |
| Ownership | • Public |
| Owner's Name | State Government |
| Status of Protection | • State Government |
| Property Type | • Building |
| Property Sub-type | Residential |
| Property Past Use | Residence |
| Property Present Use | Residence |
| Architectural Style | Colonial Architectural Style |
| Architectural Description | This colonial residence is a single-storey, high ceiling structure. It has low-plinth and is made of regionally available sandstone. This lime-washed structure has a semicircular porch at the entrance, supported with circular tapered columns having rectangular base. Surrounded with sandstone paving, the structure has corridor running almost throughout its periphery. |
| Historical/Cultural Value | During British times, this building was used as a warehouse for carpet and indigo production. |
| | |
| Archaeological | low |
| Historical | high |
| Architectural | medium |
| Religious | n_a |
| Social | medium |
| Natural | low |
| Grade | • IIB |
| Association with Ganga | It is located in proximity to river Ganga. It was a part of the British settlement in Mirzapur. |
| State of Conservation | • Fair |
| Threats to the Property | • Material Deterioration<br>• Vegetative Growth<br>• Lack of Maintainence<br>• Alterations |
| Source of Information | Anurag Patel (District Magistrate, Mirzapur) |
| Listing done by | 1. Mitali Vij 2. Somil Mishra |

| Question | Response |
|---|---|
| Image |  |
| Image |  |
| Map No. | Mrz/M2 |
| Reference No. | GaD/Mrz/03 |
| Present Name of the Property | BSNL Store |
| Past Name of the Property | Department of Telecommunication |
| Location | 25.176136 82.599192 0 0 |
| Approach | It is accessible from Civil lines road |
| Address | Bisunderpur, Mirzapur, Uttar Pradesh-231001 |
| Surroundings/ Building Settings | It is surrounded by residences. |
| Date of Construction | • Others |
| Precise Date/Others | British Period |
| Ownership | • Public |
| Owner's Name | DM |
| Status of Protection | • Unprotected |
| Property Type | • Building |
| Property Sub-type | Commercial |
| Property Past Use | Department of Telecommunication Office |
| Property Present Use | BSNL Office |
| Architectural Style | British Architectural Style |
| Architectural Description | It is a double heighted-single storied building with low plinth located inside a complex. It is an asymmetrical shaped building. The key features of the building are stone quoins, awnings, segmental arched doorways and brick jaalis. It has sloping roof with metal trusses. The building is constructed in traditional bricks masonary. |
| Historical/Cultural Value | It was constructed during British period. |
| | |
| Archaeological | low |
| Historical | medium |
| Architectural | medium |
| Religious | low |
| Social | low |
| Natural | n_a |
| Grade | • IIB |
| Association with Ganga | Mirzapur was a trading hub during the British period due to the close proximity to the Ganga river. |
| State of Conservation | • Advanced State of Decay |
| Threats to the Property | • Dampness<br>• Material Deterioration<br>• Structural Deterioration<br>• Vegetative Growth<br>• Lack of Maintainence<br>• Inappropriate Additions |
| Source of Information | Workers and primary survey |
| Listing done by | Mitaji Vij, Niti Chauhan and Chandresh Kumar |

| Question | Response |
|---|---|
| Image |  |
| Image |  |
| Map No. | Mrz/M2 |
| Reference No. | GaD/Mrz/04 |
| Present Name of the Property | MS-Hills Company |
| Past Name of the Property | MS-Hills Company |
| Location | 25.172791 82.598074 0 0 |
| Approach | It is accessible from Civil Lines road. |
| Address | 0179, Bisunderpur, Mirzapur, Uttar Pradesh-231501 |
| Surroundings/ Building Settings | It is surrounded by industrial buildings and residences. |
| Date of Construction | • 19th century |
| Precise Date/Others | Not Available |
| Ownership | • Private |
| Owner's Name | Ramsajeevan Maurya (9838135551) |
| Status of Protection | • Unprotected |
| Property Type | • Precint |
| Property Sub-type | Commercial |
| Property Past Use | Mill |
| Property Present Use | Abandoned |
| Architectural Style | Regional Vernacular Architecture |
| Architectural Description | The building is in ruined condition with asymmetrical plan and roof has completely collapsed. Tower like structures protruding out of the ruins. A well is in the premises as well. It is surrounded by heavy vegetation. The building is constructed in traditional brick masonry. |
| Historical/Cultural Value | It was constructed during British period. |
| | |
| Archaeological | medium |
| Historical | medium |
| Architectural | medium |
| Religious | low |
| Social | low |
| Natural | n_a |
| Grade | • IIB |
| Association with Ganga | It is in close proximity to the Ganga river. Mirzapur district was a major trade hub. The river acted as a route for transportation of raw materials and finished goods. |
| State of Conservation | • Danger of Disappearance |
| Threats to the Property | • Material Deterioration<br>• Structural Deterioration<br>• Vegetative Growth<br>• Lack of Maintainence<br>• Poor Infrastructure |
| Source of Information | Vijay Choudhary (Guard) |
| Listing done by | Mitali Vij, Niti Chauhan and Chandresh Kumar |

| Question | Response |
|---|---|
| Image |  |
| Image |  |
| Map No. | Mrz/M2 |
| Reference No. | GaD/Mrz/05 |
| Present Name of the Property | Mirzapur Club Limited |
| Past Name of the Property | Mirzapur Club Limited |
| Location | 25.171421 82.597815 0 0 |
| Approach | It is accessible through Civil Lines Road |
| Address | Bisunderpur, Mirzapur, Uttar Pradesh-231501 |
| Surroundings/ Building Settings | It is surrounded by industrial buildings. |
| Date of Construction | • 19th century |
| Precise Date/Others | 1888 |
| Ownership | • Private |
| Owner's Name | Members of Mirzapur Club |
| Status of Protection | • Unprotected |
| Property Type | • Building |
| Property Sub-type | Commercial |
| Property Past Use | Club |
| Property Present Use | Club |
| Architectural Style | Regional Vernacular Architecture |
| Architectural Description | It is a single storied building with low plinth situated within a garden complex. The entrance to the club is through an colonnaded verandah. It has sloping roof made of terracota tiles and wooden trusses. |
| Historical/Cultural Value | It was originally constructed for elite British officials during British era. |
| | |
| Archaeological | low |
| Historical | medium |
| Architectural | medium |
| Religious | low |
| Social | high |
| Natural | n_a |
| Grade | • IIB |
| Association with Ganga | Being a trading hub during the British period, due to the close proximity to the Ganga river, many British officers were present. The club was built for recreational purpose of the British. |
| State of Conservation | • Fair |
| Threats to the Property | • Material Deterioration<br>• Lack of Maintainence<br>• Inappropriate Additions |
| Source of Information | Lallu ( Caretaker) |
| Listing done by | Mitali Vij, Niti Chauhan and Chandresh Kumar |

| Question | Response |
|---|---|
| Image |  |
| Image |  |
| Map No. | Mrz/M2 |
| Reference No. | GaD/Mrz/06 |
| Present Name of the Property | Building |
| Past Name of the Property | Building |
| Location | 25.171076 82.600174 0 0 |
| Approach | Bhatauli-Mirzapur Road |
| Address | Village Nabi, Sadar |
| Surroundings/ Building Settings | It is surrounded by residences. |
| Date of Construction | • 20th century |
| Precise Date/Others | Not Available |
| Ownership | • Private |
| Owner's Name | Purnima Bhatacharya |
| Status of Protection | • Unprotected |
| Property Type | • Building |
| Property Sub-type | Residential |
| Property Past Use | Not Available |
| Property Present Use | Abandoned |
| Architectural Style | Regional Vernacular Architecture |
| Architectural Description | It is a single storeyed building which is rectangular in plan and is on high plinth. The key features of the building are quoins, pointed arches, chajja and domes on corners of the building. The building material primarily used is sanstone. |
| Historical/Cultural Value | It has distinctive architecural features which enhances the vernacular character of the street. |
| | |
| Archaeological | low |
| Historical | medium |
| Architectural | medium |
| Religious | low |
| Social | low |
| Natural | n_a |
| Grade | • IIB |
| Association with Ganga | It is in close proximity to the Ganga river. |
| State of Conservation | • Showing Signs of Deterioration |
| Threats to the Property | • Dampness<br>• Material Deterioration<br>• Structural Deterioration<br>• Vegetative Growth<br>• Lack of Maintainence |
| Source of Information | R Bhatacharya (localite) |
| Listing done by | Mitali Vij, Niti Chauhan and Hadia Nehal |

| Question | Response |
|---|---|
| Image |  |
| Image |  |
| Map No. | Mrz/M2 |
| Reference No. | GaD/Mrz/07 |
| Present Name of the Property | Executive Engineer Provisional Division Office (PWD) |
| Past Name of the Property | Executive Engineer Provisional Division Office (PWD) |
| Location | 25.169685 82.599092 0 0 |
| Approach | It is accessible through Bhatauli-Mirzapur Road. |
| Address | Village Nabi, Sadar, Mirzapur, Uttar Pradesh-231001 |
| Surroundings/ Building Settings | It is surrounded by offices. |
| Date of Construction | • 20th century |
| Precise Date/Others | British Period |
| Ownership | • Public |
| Owner's Name | U.P., PD, PWD |
| Status of Protection | • State Government |
| Property Type | • Building |
| Property Sub-type | Institutional |
| Property Past Use | Office |
| Property Present Use | Office |
| Architectural Style | British Architecture Style |
| Architectural Description | It is a single storeyed building with high stone plinth. It is rectangular in plan and the entrance is through an archaded verandah with round arches. The key features of the building are series of projected round arches with keystone, pilasters, brackets supporting chajja, sloping roof with terracotta tiles and exposed brick work. The building is constructed in traditional bricks masonry with lime mortar. |
| Historical/Cultural Value | It was constructed during British period. |
| | |
| Archaeological | low |
| Historical | medium |
| Architectural | medium |
| Religious | low |
| Social | medium |
| Natural | n_a |
| Grade | • IIB |
| Association with Ganga | Being a trading hub during British period, due to the close proximity to the Ganga river, it contains several institutional and civic building. |
| State of Conservation | • Fair |
| Threats to the Property | • Material Deterioration<br>• Lack of Maintainence<br>• Inappropriate Additions |
| Source of Information | Dheeraj Anand ( Senior |
| Listing done by | Mitali Vij, Niti Chauhan and Chandresh Kumar |

| Question | Response |
|---|---|
| Image |  |
| Image |  |
| Map No. | Mrz/M2 |
| Reference No. | GaD/Mrz/08 |
| Present Name of the Property | St. John's Church |
| Past Name of the Property | St. John's Church |
| Location | 25.162375 82.59395 0 0 |
| Approach | It is accessible through Civil lines road. |
| Address | Fataha,Civil lines, Mirzapur, Uttar Pradesh- 231307 |
| Surroundings/ Building Settings | It is surrounded by residences. |
| Date of Construction | • 18th century |
| Precise Date/Others | Approximately 208 years old |
| Ownership | • Private |
| Owner's Name | Church of North India, Diocese of Lucknow, Allahabad |
| 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 storied building which is rectangular in plan residing in a large garden with caretakers room. The building facade comprises of pointed arched openings on all surfaces and pinnacles. The nave is topped with gable roof with terracotta tiles and apse is topped with tall spire with pinnacles. The building is constructed in traditional brick masonry. |
| Historical/Cultural Value | It is the only church of British era in Mirzapur. |
| | |
| Archaeological | medium |
| Historical | high |
| Architectural | high |
| Religious | high |
| Social | medium |
| Natural | n_a |
| Grade | • IIA |
| Association with Ganga | It was a part of the British settlement in Mirzapur, who settled there as Mirzapur became a trading hub due to its close proximity to the Ganga river. |
| State of Conservation | • Showing Signs of Deterioration |
| Threats to the Property | • Dampness<br>• Material Deterioration<br>• Lack of Maintainence |

| | |
|---|---|
| | • Alterations |
| Source of Information | Ranno Lal (Caretaker) |
| Notes | The wall surfaces have started blackening. The church is under renovation. |
| Listing done by | Mitali Vij, Hadia Nehal, Niti Chauhan, Somil Mishra and Chandresh Kumar |

| Question | Response |
|---|---|
| Image |  |
| Image |  |
| Map No. | Mrz/M2 |
| Reference No. | GaD/Mrz/09 |
| Present Name of the Property | Sita Ram Bhavan |
| Past Name of the Property | Sita Ram Bhavan |
| Location | 25.161896 82.592892 0 0 |
| Approach | It is accessible through Civil Lines road. |
| Address | Main road, Civil Lines, Mirzapur, Uttar Pradesh. |
| Surroundings/ Building Settings | It is surrounded by residences and mixed used buildings. |
| Date of Construction | • 20th century |
| Precise Date/Others | 1932 |
| Ownership | • Private |
| Owner's Name | Santosh 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 a double storeyed building with a terrace and its is rectangular in plan. The front facade has quoins, round arched windows and segmental arched door with round arched moldings on ground floor. The first floor balcony, with rot-iron railing, is supported by decorative brackets. The metal shed has been added later on the balcony. The building is constructed in traditional brick masonry. |
| Historical/Cultural Value | It is constructed during British period. |
| | |
| Archaeological | low |
| Historical | medium |
| Architectural | low |
| Religious | low |
| Social | low |
| Natural | n_a |
| Grade | • III |
| Association with Ganga | This is part of the expansion of city which was the trading hub during British era due to the close proximity to the Ganga river. |
| State of Conservation | • Showing Signs of Deterioration |
| Threats to the Property | • Dampness<br>• Material Deterioration<br>• Lack of Maintainence |
| Source of Information | Not Available |
| Listing done by | Mitali Vij, Hadia Nehal, Niti Chauhan, Somil Mishra and Chandresh Kumar |

| Question | Response |
|---|---|
| Image |  |
| Map No. | Mrz/M2 |
| Reference No. | GaD/Mrz/10 |
| Present Name of the Property | Residence-2 |
| Past Name of the Property | Residence |
| Location | 25.161814 82.592811 0 0 |
| Approach | It is accesible through Civil Lines road. |
| Address | Main road, Civil lines, Fataha, Mirzapur, Uttar Pradesh |
| Surroundings/ Building Settings | It is surrounded by residences and mixed use buildings. |
| Date of Construction | • 20th century |
| Precise Date/Others | 100 years old |
| Ownership | • Private |
| Owner's Name | Late Sita Ram |
| Status of Protection | • Unprotected |
| Property Type | • Building |
| Property Sub-type | Residencial |
| Property Past Use | Residence |
| Property Present Use | MIxed Use |
| Architectural Style | Regional Vernacular Architecture |
| Architectural Description | It is a double storeyed building and is rectangular in plan. The ground floor is now used as a shop and first floor as residence. The front facade is simple with few openings. |
| Historical/Cultural Value | It is constructed during British period. |
| | |
| Archaeological | low |
| Historical | medium |
| Architectural | low |
| Religious | low |
| Social | low |
| Natural | n_a |
| Grade | • III |
| Association with Ganga | This is part of the expansion of city which was a trading hub during British era due to the close proximity to the Ganga river. |
| State of Conservation | • Showing Signs of Deterioration |
| Threats to the Property | • Dampness<br>• Material Deterioration<br>• Lack of Maintainence<br>• Inappropriate Additions<br>• Alterations |
| Source of Information | Shriramji Shahu ( Owner's Relative) |
| Listing done by | Mitali Vij, Hadia Nehal and Niti Chauhan |

| Question | Response |
|---|---|
| Image |  |
| Map No. | Mrz/M2 |
| Reference No. | GaD/Mrz/11 |
| Present Name of the Property | Residence-5 |
| Past Name of the Property | Residence |
| Location | 25.161724 82.592721 0 0 |
| Approach | It is accessible through Civil lines road. |
| Address | 566, Civil Lines, Fataha, Mirzapur, Uttar Pradesh |
| Surroundings/ Building Settings | It is surrounded by residences and mixed landuse buildings. |
| Date of Construction | • 20th century |
| Precise Date/Others | Pre-Independece |
| Ownership | • Private |
| Owner's Name | S.Kumar Yadu Samrath |
| 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 with low plinth. It is rectangular in plan and has an archaded verandah with multifoil arches. Half of the verandah has been enclosed with another entrance using modern material. The key features of the building are pilaster, decorative niches, I-section girders, brackets supporting projected balcony with wooden post and rot-iron railing. The terrace railing is partially broken and metal shed has been added later. |
| 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 | low |
| Natural | n_a |
| Grade | • IIB |
| Association with Ganga | It is a part of the expansion of the city which was a trading hub during British era due to the close proximity to the Ganga river. |
| State of Conservation | • Showing Signs of Deterioration |
| Threats to the Property | • Material Deterioration<br>• Structural Deterioration<br>• Lack of Maintainence<br>• Inappropriate Additions<br>• Alterations |
| Source of Information | Primary survey |
| Listing done by | Mitali Vij, Hadia Nehal and Niti Chauhan |

| Question | Response |
|---|---|
| Image |  |
| Image |  |
| Map No. | Mrz/M2 |
| Reference No. | GaD/Mrz/12 |
| Present Name of the Property | Residence-1 |
| Past Name of the Property | Residence |
| Location | 25.161637 82.592745 0 0 |
| Approach | It is accessible through Civil Lines road. |
| Address | Main road, Civil lines, Fataha, Mirzapur, Uttar Pradesh |
| Surroundings/ Building Settings | It is surrounded by residences and mixed use buildings. |
| Date of Construction | • 20th century |
| Precise Date/Others | Approximately 80 years old |
| Ownership | • Private |
| Owner's Name | Late. Sita Ram |
| Status of Protection | • Unprotected |
| Property Type | • Building |
| Property Sub-type | Residencial |
| Property Past Use | Residence |
| Property Present Use | Residence |
| Architectural Style | Regional Vernacular Architecture |
| Architectural Description | It is a double storeyed building with a rectangular plan. The front facade comprises of flat arched doorways, quoins and decorative niches on ground floor. The balcony, with rot-iron railing, on first floor is supported by decorative brackets and have metal shed which has been added later. |
| Historical/Cultural Value | It is constructed during British period. |
| | |
| Archaeological | low |
| Historical | medium |
| Architectural | low |
| Religious | low |
| Social | low |
| Grade | • III |
| Association with Ganga | This is part of the expansion of city which was a trading hub during British era due to the close proximity to the Ganga river. |
| State of Conservation | • Showing Signs of Deterioration |
| Threats to the Property | • Dampness<br>• Material Deterioration<br>• Lack of Maintainence<br>• Inappropriate Additions |
| Source of Information | Shriramji Shahu ( Owner's relative) |
| Listing done by | Mitali Vij, Hadia Nehal and Niti |

| Question | Response |
|---|---|
| Image |  |
| Image |  |
| Map No. | Mrz/M2 |
| Reference No. | GaD/Mrz/13 |
| Present Name of the Property | Morcha Ghar |
| Past Name of the Property | Morcha Ghar |
| Location | 25.159902 82.588172 0 0 |
| Approach | It is accessible through Civil lines road. |
| Address | Civil Line, near Ghode Shahid baba, Mirzapur, Uttar Pradesh |
| Surroundings/ Building Settings | It is surrounded by a playground, residences and bank of Ganga river |
| Date of Construction | • 19th century |
| Precise Date/Others | Not Available |
| Ownership | • Private |
| Owner's Name | Late. Abhay Jaiswal and Pankaj Parag |
| Status of Protection | • Unprotected |
| Property Type | • Building |
| Property Sub-type | Commercial |
| Property Past Use | Rest House |
| Property Present Use | Not in use |
| Architectural Style | British Architectural Style |
| Architectural Description | It is a double storeyed building with a central courtyard and it is rectangular in plan. The front facade comprises of stone colonnaded verandah topped with terracotta roof. The key features of the building are blind round arches with decorative moldings, round arched openings, pilasters and cornice. The building is constructed in traditional brick masonry. |
| Historical/Cultural Value | It was constructed during British period. |
| | |
| Archaeological | medium |
| Historical | high |
| Architectural | medium |
| Religious | low |
| Social | medium |
| Natural | n_a |
| Grade | • IIB |
| Association with Ganga | It is in close proximity to the Ganga river. Mirzapur district was a major trade hub. The river acted as a route for transportation of raw materials and finished goods. |
| State of Conservation | • Advanced State of Decay |
| Threats to the Property | • Dampness<br>• Material Deterioration<br>• Structural Deterioration<br>• Alterations<br>• Poor Infrastructure |
| Source of Information | Anant Kumar Aggarwal (Caretaker) |
| Notes | Around 10 rooms have slipped in Ganga during landslides. |
| Listing done by | Mitali Vij, Hadia Nehal and Niti Chauhan |

| Question | Response |
|---|---|
| Image |  |
| Image |  |
| Map No. | Mrz/M2 |
| Reference No. | GaD/Mrz/14 |
| Present Name of the Property | British Cemetery |
| Past Name of the Property | British Cemetery |
| Location | 25.157048 82.585609 0 0 |
| Approach | It is accessible through Civil Lines road. |
| Address | Civil Lines, opp. bada daak khana, Mirzapur, Uttar Pradesh |
| Surroundings/ Building Settings | It is surrounded by market and bada daak khana. |
| Date of Construction | • 19th century |
| Precise Date/Others | Not Available |
| Ownership | • Public |
| Owner's Name | Nagar Nigam Palika |
| Status of Protection | • Unprotected |
| Property Type | • Precint |
| Property Sub-type | Secular/Religious |
| Property Past Use | Cemetery |
| Property Present Use | Cemetery |
| Architectural Style | British Architectural Style |
| Architectural Description | The entrance has a gable roof. It has tombstones in traditional British architectural style. Few tombstones are dislocated from their original location and it has heavy vegetation growth all around the tombstones. |
| Historical/Cultural Value | It was constructed during British period. |
| | |
| Archaeological | medium |
| Historical | high |
| Architectural | medium |
| Religious | medium |
| Social | medium |
| Natural | low |
| Grade | • IIB |
| Association with Ganga | The cemetery was used by British who settled due to trading activity as a result of close proximity to the Ganga river. |
| State of Conservation | • Advanced State of Decay |
| Threats to the Property | • Material Deterioration<br>• Structural Deterioration<br>• Vegetative Growth<br>• Nuisance of Animals<br>• Lack of Maintainence |
| Source of Information | Rupesh Shrivastava (Localite) |
| Notes | It is a disputed property. |
| Listing done by | Mitaji Vij, Hadia Nehal and Niti |

| Question | Response |
|---|---|
| Image |  |
| Image |  |
| Map No. | Mrz/M3 |
| Reference No. | GaD/Mrz/15 |
| Present Name of the Property | Collectorate Building |
| Past Name of the Property | Collectorate Building |
| Location | 25.154401 82.580214 0 0 |
| Approach | It is accessible through Rambagh road. |
| Address | Ramaipatti, near hospital, Mirzapur, Uttar Pradesh |
| Surroundings/ Building Settings | It is surrounded by hospital, institutional and mixed landuse buildings. |
| Date of Construction | • 19th century |
| Precise Date/Others | 1839 |
| Ownership | • Public |
| Owner's Name | State Government |
| Status of Protection | • State Government |
| Property Type | • Building |
| Property Sub-type | Institutional |
| Property Past Use | Collectorate's Office |
| Property Present Use | Collectorate's Office |
| Architectural Style | British Architectural Style |
| Architectural Description | It is a single storied building which is asymmetrical in plan with low plinth. Some key features of the building are quoins, cornices and archaded corridor with round arches and projected key stones. The building is constructed in traditional brick masonry. |
| Historical/Cultural Value | It was constructed during British period. |
| | |
| Archaeological | low |
| Historical | medium |
| Architectural | medium |
| Religious | low |
| Social | medium |
| Natural | n_a |
| Grade | • IIB |
| Association with Ganga | Being the trading hub during British era, due to close proximity to the Ganga river, the city contains several institutional and civic buildings. |
| State of Conservation | • Fair |
| Threats to the Property | • Dampness<br>• Material Deterioration<br>• Alterations |
| Source of Information | Mohammad Mustaqeem (Employee) |
| Listing done by | Mitali Vij, Hadia Nehal and Niti Chauhan |

| Question | Response |
|---|---|
| Image |  |
| Image |  |
| Map No. | Mrz/M3 |
| Reference No. | GaD/Mrz/16 |
| Present Name of the Property | Emmamuel Church |
| Past Name of the Property | Emmamuel Church |
| Location | 25.1535416 82.578847 0 0 |
| Approach | It is accessible through Rambagh road. |
| Address | Ramaipatti, Rambagh road near district hospital behind civil court, Mirzapur, Uttar Pradesh. |
| Surroundings/ Building Settings | It is surrounded by markets, district hospital and civil court. |
| Date of Construction | • 19th century |
| Precise Date/Others | 1844 |
| Ownership | • Private |
| Owner's Name | Bible Church Men's Missionary Society |
| Status of Protection | • Unprotected |
| Property Type | • Building |
| Property Sub-type | Religious |
| Property Past Use | Church |
| Property Present Use | Church |
| Architectural Style | Indo-Sarcenic Architectural Style |
| Architectural Description | It is a single storied building which is symmetrical in plan with high plinth. The entrance to the church is through a tall triple storeyed tower which comprises of pointed arched openings, rose window, round clock and pinnacles. The facades of the church comprises of pilasters, pointed arched windows and animal face shaped spouts. It is painted in red colour with edges painted in white colour. Metal grill on openings have been added later. The building is constructed in traditional brick masonry. |
| Historical/Cultural Value | It is the Missionary Centre headquater of Mirzapur district. |
| | |
| Archaeological | medium |
| Historical | high |
| Architectural | medium |
| Religious | high |
| Social | high |
| Natural | n_a |
| Grade | • IIA |
| Association with Ganga | It was a part of the British settlement in Mirzapur who settled there, as Mirzapur became a trading hub due to its close proximity to the Ganga river. |
| State of Conservation | • Fair |
| Threats to the Property | • Lack of Maintainence<br>• Alterations |
| Source of Information | Rev. Suresh Mash (Priest/Dean) |
| Listing done by | Mitali Vij, Hadia Nehal and Niti Chauhan |

| Question | Response |
|---|---|
| Image |  |
| Image |  |
| Map No. | Mrz/M3 |
| Reference No. | GaD/Mrz/17 |
| Present Name of the Property | Church House |
| Past Name of the Property | Church House |
| Location | 25.152731 82.579405 0 0 |
| Approach | It is accessible through Civil lines road near Emmamuel Church |
| Address | Ramaipatti, Mission Compound, Mirzapur, Uttar Pradesh |
| Surroundings/ Building Settings | It is surrouded by Emmamuel Church and residences. |
| Date of Construction | • 20th century |
| Precise Date/Others | 1935 |
| Ownership | • Private |
| Owner's Name | Bible Church Men's Missionary Society |
| Status of Protection | • Unprotected |
| Property Type | • Building |
| Property Sub-type | Residencial |
| Property Past Use | Residence |
| Property Present Use | Residence |
| Architectural Style | British Architectural Style |
| Architectural Description | It is a single storeyed building with low plinth level and it is rectangular in plan. The key features of the building are ogee four-centered archaded verandah, pilasters, chajja and exposed brickwork. The verandah has been partially enclosed with brickwall. The building is constructed in traditional brick masonry. |
| Historical/Cultural Value | It was constructed during British period for Priest's stay. |
| | |
| Archaeological | low |
| Historical | medium |
| Architectural | medium |
| Religious | low |
| Social | low |
| Natural | n_a |
| Grade | • IIB |
| Association with Ganga | It was a part of the British settlement in Mirzapur who settled there as Mirzapur became a trading hub due to its close proximity to the Ganga river. |
| State of Conservation | • Fair |
| Threats to the Property | • Dampness<br>• Material Deterioration<br>• Lack of Maintainence<br>• Inappropriate Additions<br>• Alterations |
| Source of Information | Rev. Suresh Mash (Priest/Dean) |
| Listing done by | Mitali Vij, Hadia Nehal and Niti Chauhan |

| Question | Response |
|---|---|
| Image |  |
| Image |   |
| Map No. | Mrz/M3 |
| Reference No. | GaD/Mrz/18 |
| Present Name of the Property | Raidani Palace Gateway |
| Past Name of the Property | Raidani Palace Gateway |
| Location | 25.153081 82.576922 0 0 |
| Approach | It is accessible through Rambagh Road. |
| Address | Raidani Colony, Rambagh, Mirzapur, Uttar Pradesh |
| Surroundings/ Building Settings | It is surrounded by residences and market. |
| Date of Construction | • 20th century |
| Precise Date/Others | Not Available |
| Ownership | • Public |
| Owner's Name | Not Available |
| Status of Protection | • Unprotected |
| Property Type | • Structure |
| Property Sub-type | Institutional |
| Property Past Use | Gateway |
| Property Present Use | Gateway |
| Architectural Style | Regional Vernacular Architecture |
| Architectural Description | It has a ogee-four centered arched opening supporting three chattris and walkway. The central chattri has bengaldhar roof and the other two chattris have dome with finials. The building is constructed in traditional brick masonry. |
| Historical/Cultural Value | It was the main entrance/gateway for Raidani Palace. |
| | |
| Archaeological | low |
| Historical | medium |
| Architectural | medium |
| Religious | low |
| Social | medium |
| Natural | n_a |
| Grade | • IIB |
| Association with Ganga | It was the main entrance/gateway for Raidani palace, which was a residence for a wealthy trader. Mirzapur being a trading hub, it was an ideal location for the palace as it was in close proximity to the Ganga river. |
| State of Conservation | • Showing Signs of Deterioration |
| Threats to the Property | • Material Deterioration<br>• Structural Deterioration<br>• Lack of Maintainence<br>• Graffiti |
| Source of Information | Primary Survey |
| Listing done by | Mitali Vij, Hadia Nehal and Niti Chauhan |

| Question | Response |
|---|---|
| Image |  |
| Image |  |
| Map No. | Mrz/M3 |
| Reference No. | GaD/Mrz/19 |
| Present Name of the Property | Prakash Bhavan |
| Past Name of the Property | Prakash Bhavan |
| Location | 25.150328 82.570036 0 0 |
| Approach | It is accessible from Civil Lines road and is 300m east of Raidani Palace. |
| Address | Civil lines, Rambagh, Mirzapur, Uttar Pradesh |
| Surroundings/ Building Settings | It is surrounded by residences and markets. |
| Date of Construction | • 20th century |
| Precise Date/Others | British Period |
| Ownership | • Private |
| Owner's Name | Dr. R.N. Saha |
| 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 with low plinth inside a complex. It is rectangular in plan and has influences from Colonial architecture. The entrance to the building is through colonnaded verandah with louvered fanlight. The key features of the building are corinthian style pilasters, stone awnings, decorative cornices, round arch doorways with ornamented keystones, decorative jaalis and motifs. Primarily it has a flat roof but two portions of the building has bengaldhar roof. The building material is primarily traditional bricks. |
| Historical/Cultural Value | It was constructed during British period and has distinctive architectural features which enhances the vernacular character of the street. |
| | |
| Archaeological | low |
| Historical | medium |
| Architectural | high |
| Religious | low |
| Social | medium |
| Natural | n_a |
| Grade | • IIB |
| Association with Ganga | It is a part of the expansion of the city which was the trading hub during British era due to the close proximity to the Ganga river. |

| | |
|---|---|
| State of Conservation | • Showing Signs of Deterioration |
| Threats to the Property | • Dampness<br>• Material Deterioration<br>• Vegetative Growth<br>• Lack of Maintainence<br>• Inappropriate Additions |
| Source of Information | Primary survery |
| Listing done by | Hadia Nehal, Niti Chauhan and Somil Mishra |

| Question | Response |
|---|---|
| Image |  |
| Image |  |
| Map No. | Mrz/M3 |
| Reference No. | GaD/Mrz/20 |
| Present Name of the Property | Maharishi Dayanand Balika Vidyalaya |
| Past Name of the Property | Raidani Palace |
| Location | 25.154216 82.575032 0 0 |
| Approach | It is accessible from Civil lines road and is near Gateway of Mirzapur. |
| Address | Raidani Colony, Rambagh, Mirzapur, Uttar Pradesh |
| Surroundings/ Building Settings | It is surrounded by Gateway of Mirzapur, Tadkeshwarnath mandir and bank of Ganga river. |
| Date of Construction | • 19th century |
| Precise Date/Others | Not Available |
| Ownership | • Private |
| Owner's Name | Santosh Kumar Kapoor |
| Status of Protection | • Unprotected |
| Property Type | • Building |
| Property Sub-type | Institutional |
| Property Past Use | Palace |
| Property Present Use | School |
| Architectural Style | British Architectural Style |
| Architectural Description | It is a double heighted-single storied building which is rectangular in plan and is on high plinth. The entrance is through high colonnaded corridor leading to three semi-circular arched doors. It has a rear high colonnaded corridor and a central courtyard as well. The other key features of the building are quoins and a fountain in front of the building. The building is constructed in traditional brick masonry. |
| Historical/Cultural Value | It was originally Raidani palace. |
| | |
| Archaeological | low |
| Historical | medium |
| Architectural | medium |
| Religious | low |
| Social | high |
| Natural | n_a |
| Grade | • IIB |
| Association with Ganga | It is on the bank of Ganga river. This was due to the aesthetic value of the location along with wealth benefits. |
| State of Conservation | • Advanced State of Decay |
| Threats to the Property | • Dampness<br>• Material Deterioration<br>• Structural Deterioration<br>• Lack of Maintainence<br>• Inappropriate Additions<br>• Alterations |

| | |
|---|---|
| Source of Information | Primary Survey and Guard |
| Notes | It was a co-ed school before but in 90's, it was converted to be a girl's school. Queen's bathing area was close to the fountain. |
| Listing done by | Mitali Vij, Hadia Nehal and Niti Chauhan |

| Question | Response |
|---|---|
| Image |  |
| Image |  |
| Map No. | Mrz/M3 |
| Reference No. | GaD/Mrz/21 |
| Present Name of the Property | Tarkeshwarnath Mandir |
| Past Name of the Property | Rambagh Tarkeshwarnath Mandir |
| Location | 25.153865 82.574769 0 0 |
| Approach | It is accessible through Civil lines and is near Bariya Ghat. |
| Address | Raidani Colony, Rambagh, Mirzapur, Uttar Pradesh |
| Surroundings/ Building Settings | It is surrounded by Maharishi Dayananda Balika Vidyalaya, Gateway of Mirzapur and bank of Ganga river. |
| Date of Construction | • 19th century |
| Precise Date/Others | Not Available |
| Ownership | • Private |
| Owner's Name | Mahant Shivamangalgiri Chelanadgiri |
| Status of Protection | • Unprotected |

| | |
|---|---|
| Property Type | • Building |
| Property Sub-type | Secular/Religious |
| Property Past Use | Temple |
| Property Present Use | Temple |
| Architectural Style | Regional Vernacular Style |
| Architectural Description | It is a temple built on an ancient site. It is single storied structure built on high plinth with pan-patti decoration. The garbhagriha is topped with a small shikhara. The building is constructed in traditional brick masonry. |
| Historical/Cultural Value | According to legends, when Lord Shri Ram killed Tadka during exile, he worshiped Shiva by making a lingam of sand on the banks of the Ganges. This later became famous as Tarakeshwar Mahadev. Some stone remains appear in the Ganges near Bariaghat. People believe it to be the remains of the same ancient temple. |
| | |
| Archaeological | medium |
| Historical | high |
| Architectural | low |
| Religious | high |
| Social | high |
| Natural | medium |
| Grade | • IIA |
| Association with Ganga | It is in close proximity to the Ganga river. Shiva temples are directly associated with worshiping of Ganga as it is believed that Lord Shiva got Ganga to this world. |
| State of Conservation | • Showing Signs of Deterioration |

| | |
|---|---|
| Threats to the Property | • Material Deterioration<br>• Vegetative Growth<br>• Lack of Maintainence<br>• Inappropriate Additions<br>• Alterations<br>• Encroachments |
| Source of Information | Mahant Shivamangalgiri Chelanadgiri-9022906251/9453568678 |
| Notes | The site has been highly modified and Lamxi kund has dense vegetation growth. |
| Listing done by | Mitali Vij, Hadia Nehal and Niti Chauhan |

| Question | Response |
|---|---|
| Image |  |
| Image |  |
| Map No. | Mrz/M3 |
| Reference No. | GaD/Mrz/22 |
| Present Name of the Property | Gateway of Mirzapur |
| Past Name of the Property | Gateway of Mirzapur |
| Location | 25.154014 82.574275 0 0 |
| Approach | It is accessible through Civil Lines road and is near Bariya Ghat. |
| Address | Raidani Colony, near Bariya Ghat, Mirzapur, Uttar Pradesh |
| Surroundings/ Building Settings | It is surrouded by Maharishi Dayananda Balika Vidyalaya, Tadkeshwarnath Mandir and residences. |
| Date of Construction | • 19th century |
| Precise Date/Others | British Era |
| Ownership | • Private |
| Owner's Name | Sanjya Raidani |
| Status of Protection | • Unprotected |

| | |
|---|---|
| Property Type | • Building |
| Property Sub-type | Commercial |
| Property Past Use | Gateway |
| Property Present Use | Abandoned |
| Architectural Style | Colonial Architectural Style |
| Architectural Description | It is a double storied building which is rectangular in plan. The ground floor has semi-circular archaded corridor. First floor has high colonnaded corridor with broken walls and missing roof. It is primarily made of Lakhori bricks. |
| Historical/Cultural Value | It is believed to be the original entrance/gateway of Mirzapur for trading of goods. The structure is located on the bank of river Ganga. |
| | |
| Archaeological | medium |
| Historical | high |
| Architectural | high |
| Religious | low |
| Social | low |
| Natural | n_a |
| Grade | • IIB |
| Association with Ganga | It is on the bank of river Ganga and during British era, it served as the main entrance to the town. Mirzapur was a traade hub as the water level was stable and high enough to harbour large trading ships. |
| State of Conservation | • Danger of Disappearance |
| Threats to the Property | • Dampness<br>• Material Deterioration<br>• Structural Deterioration<br>• Vegetative Growth |

| | |
|---|---|
| | • Lack of Maintainence<br>• Poor Infrastructure |
| Source of Information | Primary Survey |
| Listing done by | Mitali Vij, Hadia Nehal, Niti Chauhan, Somil Mishra and Chandresh Kumar |

| Question | Response |
|---|---|
| Image |  |
| Image |  |
| Map No. | Mrz/M3 |
| Reference No. | GaD/Mrz/23 |
| Present Name of the Property | Shiva Temples Complex |
| Past Name of the Property | Shiva Temples Complex |
| Location | 25.153732 82.573292 0 0 |
| Approach | It is accessible through Raidani colony road and is 100m from Baria Ghat. |
| Address | Raidani Colony, near Baria Ghat, Mirzapur, Uttar Pradesh |
| Surroundings/ Building Settings | It is surrounded by residenes and is on the bank of river Ganga |
| Date of Construction | • 19th century |
| Precise Date/Others | Not Avaible |
| Ownership | • Public |
| Owner's Name | Local Community |
| Status of Protection | • Unprotected |
| Property Type | • Precint |
| Property Sub-type | Secular/Religious |
| Property Past Use | Temple |
| Property Present Use | Temple |
| Architectural Style | Nagara Architectural Style |
| Architectural Description | It is a complex with 10 temples dedicated to Lord Shiva and one well. All the temples have different plinth levels indicating that they could have been constructed during different time periods. Some temples have only garbhagriha (square in plan) while others have mandapa in front/around garbhagriha (rectangular in plan). It has decoarative columns and shikhara have decorative eedging on urushikharas. |
| Historical/Cultural Value | It has distinctive architectural features which enhances the vernacular character of the area. |
| | |
| Archaeological | medium |
| Historical | medium |
| Architectural | medium |
| Religious | high |
| Social | high |
| Natural | n_a |
| Grade | • IIA |
| Association with Ganga | It is on the bank of Ganga river. Shiva temples are directly associated with worshiping of Ganga as it is believed that Lord Shiva got Ganga to this world. |
| State of Conservation | • Showing Signs of Deterioration |

| | |
|---|---|
| Threats to the Property | • Dampness<br>• Material Deterioration<br>• Vegetative Growth<br>• Lack of Maintainence<br>• Alterations |
| Source of Information | Locals |
| Notes | In some temples, shivalingas are missing. And due to landslide, the path along the cpmplex does not exist anymore. |
| Listing done by | Mitali Vij, Hadia Nehal and Niti Chauhan |

| Question | Response |
|---|---|
| Image |  |
| Image |  |
| Map No. | Mrz/M3 |
| Reference No. | GaD/Mrz/24 |
| Present Name of the Property | Qasim Manzil |
| Past Name of the Property | Qasim Manzil |
| Location | 25.151229 82.574946 0 0 |
| Approach | It is accessible through Rambagh road. |
| Address | Rambagh, Mirzapur, Uttar Pradesh |
| Surroundings/ Building Settings | It is surrounded by residences, market and mixed use buildings. |
| Date of Construction | • 20th century |
| Precise Date/Others | 1948 |
| Ownership | • Private |
| Owner's Name | Late Qasim |
| Status of Protection | • Unprotected |
| Property Type | • Building |
| Property Sub-type | Residencial |
| Property Past Use | Residence |
| Property Present Use | Mixed Use (Clinic and Residence) |
| Architectural Style | Regional Vernacular Architecture |
| Architectural Description | It is a double storeyed building with high plinth and it is rectangular in plan. The front facade has quoins on building egdes and around windows, semi-circular arched openings, chajja, brick cornices and exposed brickwork. The terrace has exposed brick jali railing. The building is constructed in traditional brick masonry. |
| 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 | medium |
| Natural | n_a |
| Grade | • IIB |
| Association with Ganga | This is part of the expansion of city which was a trading hub during British era due to its close proximity to the Ganga river. |
| State of Conservation | • Showing Signs of Deterioration |
| Threats to the Property | • Dampness<br>• Material Deterioration<br>• Lack of Maintainence<br>• Inappropriate Additions |
| Source of Information | Sakhiya Begum (Resident) |
| Listing done by | Mitali Vij, Hadia Nehal and Niti Chauhan |

| Question | Response |
|---|---|
| Image |  |
| Image |  |
| Map No. | Mrz/M3 |
| Reference No. | GaD/Mrz/25 |
| Present Name of the Property | Ghafur Manzil |
| Past Name of the Property | Ghafur Manzil |
| Location | 25.15118 82.574928 0 0 |
| Approach | It is accessible through Rambagh Road. |
| Address | Rambagh, near Sankat Mochan Mandir, Mirzapur, Uttar Pradesh |
| Surroundings/ Building Settings | It is surrounded by residences, market and mixed use buildings. |
| Date of Construction | • 20th century |
| Precise Date/Others | 1947 |
| Ownership | • Private |
| Owner's Name | Ghafur |
| 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 and it is rectangular in plan. The central portion of the building is projected out with three round arched openings in the ground floor and bay windows in the first floor. The key features of the building are decorative arched moldings, chajja, quoins, cornices, exposed brickwork and multifoliated, round trifoilated and pointed arched windows. The terrace has exposed brick jali railing. The building is constructed in traditional brick masonry. |
| 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 | medium |
| Natural | n_a |
| Grade | • IIB |
| Association with Ganga | This is part of the expansion of city which was a trading hub during British era due to the close proximity to the Ganga river. |
| State of Conservation | • Fair |
| Threats to the Property | • Material Deterioration<br>• Lack of Maintainence<br>• Inappropriate Additions |
| Source of Information | Primary Survey |
| Listing done by | Mitali Vij, Hadia Nehal and Niti Chauhan |

| Question | Response |
|---|---|
| Image |  |
| Image |  |
| Map No. | Mrz/M3 |
| Reference No. | GaD/Mrz/26 |
| Present Name of the Property | Barrister Yusuf Imam House |
| Past Name of the Property | Bangla |
| Location | 25.151464 82.574342 0 0 |
| Approach | It is accessibel from Yusuf Imam road. |
| Address | It is near Masjid Makka Khaifa, Mirzapur |
| Surroundings/ Building Settings | It is surrounded by residences, markets and Sankat Mochan temple. |
| Date of Construction | • 20th century |
| Precise Date/Others | Not Available |
| Ownership | • Private |
| Owner's Name | Late Yusuf Imam |
| 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 single storeyed building with low plinth inside a complex. It is rectagular in plan. The entrance to the complex is through a round arched gateway topped with a chattri which has ornamentation like brackets and recessed round arches. The bungalow is entered through a colonnaded verandah and is supported by girders made of ISBM. |
| Historical/Cultural Value | Late Yusuf Imam was a freedom fighter. His wife was a MLA from the town. Ustad Bismillah Khan use to play shehnai from the gateway on occasions. |
| | |
| Archaeological | low |
| Historical | medium |
| Architectural | medium |
| Religious | low |
| Social | medium |
| Natural | n_a |
| Grade | • IIB |
| Association with Ganga | This is part of the expansion of city which was the trading hub during British era due to the close proximity to the Ganga river. |
| State of Conservation | • Fair |
| Threats to the Property | • Dampness<br>• Material Deterioration |

| | |
|---|---|
| | • Lack of Maintainence<br>• Inappropriate Additions |
| Source of Information | Izhar Irfani ( Caretaker) |
| Notes | The out-house was given to weaker section of the society for staying in need and were provided with food. |
| Listing done by | Hadia Nehal and Niti Chauhan |

| Question | Response |
|---|---|
| Image |  |
| Image |  |
| Map No. | Mrz/M3 |
| Reference No. | GaD/Mrz/27 |
| Present Name of the Property | Baria Ghat-Shiva Temple Complex |
| Past Name of the Property | Baria Ghat-Shiva Temple Complex |
| Location | 25.153477 82.572091 0 0 |
| Approach | It is accessible through Baria Ghat road. |
| Address | Pakki Sarai, Mirzapur, Uttar Pradesh |
| Surroundings/ Building Settings | It is surrounded by temples and bank of river Ganga. |
| Date of Construction | • 18th century |
| Precise Date/Others | Not Available |

| | |
|---|---|
| Ownership | • Public |
| Owner's Name | Not Available |
| Status of Protection | • Unprotected |
| Property Type | • Precint |
| Property Sub-type | Religious |
| Property Past Use | Ghat |
| Property Present Use | Ghat |
| Architectural Style | Regional Vernacular Architecture |
| Architectural Description | The ghat was built pacca in sand stone. On the ghats are 10 small Shiva temples built in Nagara style. These are built of bricks and sandstone and mostly have semi-circular and multi-foil arch openings with Nandi idol in front the temples. |
| Historical/Cultural Value | As per some evidence the British construction was initiated from Burrier (Bariya) Ghat. Lord Wellesley has reconstructed the Burrier Ghat as a main entrance in Mirzapur by Ganga. Fairs are also organized here on various festivals in which people come from far and wide. |
| | |
| Archaeological | low |
| Historical | high |
| Architectural | high |
| Religious | high |
| Social | medium |
| Natural | high |
| Grade | • I |
| Association with Ganga | It is on the bank of river Ganga. Due to religious and trade significance of Ganga, ghats |

| | |
|---|---|
| | were developed to perform rituals and cater to the trading industry. |
| State of Conservation | • Showing Signs of Deterioration |
| Threats to the Property | • Dampness<br>• Material Deterioration<br>• Vegetative Growth<br>• Lack of Maintainence<br>• Inappropriate Additions<br>• Alterations<br>• Development Schemes<br>• Encroachments |
| Source of Information | https://mirzapur.nic.in/history and Primary Survey |
| Listing done by | Hadia Nehal, Niti Chauhan and Chandresh Kumar |

| Question | Response |
|---|---|
| Image |  |
| Map No. | Mrz/M3 |
| Reference No. | GaD/Mrz/29 |
| Present Name of the Property | Shiva Mandir and Maa Sherawali Mandir |
| Past Name of the Property | Shiva Mandir and Maa Sherawali Mandir |
| Location | 25.153438 82.571998 0 0 |
| Approach | It is accessible through Baria Ghat road. |
| Address | Pakki Sarai, Mirzapur, Uttar Pradesh |
| Surroundings/ Building Settings | It is surrounded by temples and banks of river Ganga. |
| Date of Construction | • 20th century |
| Precise Date/Others | Not Available |
| Ownership | • Private |
| Owner's Name | Not Available |
| Status of Protection | • Unprotected |
| Property Type | • Building |
| Property Sub-type | Religious |
| Property Past Use | Temple |
| Property Present Use | Temple |
| Architectural Style | Nagara Architecture Style |
| Architectural Description | It is single storied temple which is rectangular in plan with high plinth level. The key features of the building are pan-patti decoration, flat arch and chajja. The garbhagriha is topped with shikhara having urushikharas. The primary building material is sandstone. |
| Historical/Cultural Value | Local community people visit the temple to performs rituals and it has distinctive architectural features giving vernacular character to the ghat. |
| | |
| Archaeological | low |
| Historical | medium |
| Architectural | medium |
| Religious | high |
| Social | medium |
| Natural | n_a |
| Grade | • IIB |
| Association with Ganga | It is on the bank of Ganga river. Shiva temples are directly associated with Ganga as it is believed that Lord Shiva got Ganga to this world. Due to this religious significance, temples were built near the river to perform rituals. |
| State of Conservation | • Showing Signs of Deterioration |
| Threats to the Property | • Dampness<br>• Material Deterioration<br>• Lack of Maintainence<br>• Inappropriate Additions |
| Source of Information | Primary Survey |
| Listing done by | Hadia Nehal, Niti Chauhan and Chandresh Kumar |

| Question | Response |
|---|---|
| Image |  |
| Image |  |
| Map No. | Mrz/M3 |
| Reference No. | GaD/Mrz/30 |
| Present Name of the Property | Shiva Temple |
| Past Name of the Property | Shiva Temple |
| Location | 25.153355 82.572156 0 0 |
| Approach | It is accessible through Bariya Ghat road. |
| Address | Bariya Ghat, near Wellesley Ganj, Mirzapur, Uttar Pradesh |
| Surroundings/ Building Settings | It is surrounded by temples and is on the bank of river Ganga. |
| Date of Construction | • 19th century |
| Precise Date/Others | Not Available |
| Ownership | • Public |
| Owner's Name | Local Community |
| 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 single storied temple which is rectangular in plan with high plinth level. The garbhagriha has idol of Lord Shiva and and the mandapa has idol of Nandi (ox). The external surfaces are heavily carved in stone with carvings of human figures playing instruments and decorative ornamentation. It has two shikharas one on garbhagriha and another on one the mandapa. The shikharas have heavily carved urushikharas with human figures and motifs. |
| Historical/Cultural Value | It has distinctive architectural features giving vernacular character to the street. |
| | |
| Archaeological | medium |
| Historical | medium |
| Architectural | high |
| Religious | high |
| Social | high |
| Natural | n_a |
| Grade | • IIA |
| Association with Ganga | It is on the bank of Ganga river. Shiva temples are directly associated with Ganga as it is believed that Lord Shiva got Ganga to this world. |
| State of Conservation | • Showing Signs of Deterioration |
| Threats to the Property | • Dampness<br>• Material Deterioration<br>• Lack of Maintainence |
| Source of Information | Primary Survey |
| Listing done by | Mitali Vij, Hadia Nehal and Niti Chauhan |

| Question | Response |
|---|---|
| Image |  |
| Map No. | Mrz/M3 |
| Reference No. | GaD/Mrz/31 |
| Present Name of the Property | Shivalaya Complex |
| Past Name of the Property | Shivalaya Complex |
| Location | 25.153324 82.57205 0 0 |
| Approach | It is on the bank of Baria Ghat. |
| Address | Pakki Sarai, Mirzapur |
| Surroundings/ Building Settings | It is surrounded by temples and banks of river Ganga. |
| Date of Construction | • 20th century |
| Precise Date/Others | Not Available |
| Ownership | • Private |
| Owner's Name | Not Available |
| Status of Protection | • Unprotected |
| Property Type | • Building |
| Property Sub-type | Religious |
| Property Past Use | Temple |
| Property Present Use | Temple |
| Architectural Style | Nagara Architectural Style |
| Architectural Description | It has three shiva temples in the premises. It is a single storeyed building which is rectangular in plan with high plinth. The key features of the building pan-patti decoration, sandstone pillars, decorative niches and patterns. The building material primarily used is sandstone. |
| Historical/Cultural Value | Local community people visit the temple to performs rituals and it has distinctive architectural features giving vernacular character to the ghat. |
| | |
| Archaeological | low |
| Historical | medium |
| Architectural | medium |
| Religious | high |
| Social | medium |
| Natural | n_a |
| Grade | • IIB |
| Association with Ganga | It is on the bank of the river Ganga. Shiva temples are directly associated with worshiping of Ganga as it is believed that Lord Shiva got Ganga to this world. Due to this religious significance, temples were built near the river to perform rituals. |
| State of Conservation | • Showing Signs of Deterioration |
| Threats to the Property | • Dampness<br>• Material Deterioration<br>• Lack of Maintainence<br>• Inappropriate Additions<br>• Poor Infrastructure |
| Source of Information | Primary Survey |
| Listing done by | Hadia Nehal, Niti Chauhan and Chandresh Kumar |

| Question | Response |
|---|---|
| Image |  |
| Image |  |
| Map No. | Mrz/M3 |
| Reference No. | GaD/Mrz/32 |
| Present Name of the Property | Chitragupta Mandir |
| Past Name of the Property | Chitragupta Mandir |
| Location | 25.153358 82.571945 0 0 |
| Approach | Bariya Ghat road |
| Address | Pakki Sarai, Mirzapur |
| Surroundings/ Building Settings | It is surrounded by temples and bank of Ganga river. |
| Date of Construction | • 20th century |
| Precise Date/Others | 1902 |
| Ownership | • Private |
| Owner's Name | Dilip Srivastava |
| Status of Protection | • Unprotected |
| Property Type | • Building |
| Property Sub-type | Religious |
| Property Past Use | Temple |
| Property Present Use | Temple |
| Architectural Style | Regional Vernacular Architecture |
| Architectural Description | It is single storied temple which is rectangular in plan with high plinth level. The key features of the building are pan-patti decoration, flat arch openings, jalis and chajja. The garbhagriha is topped with a ribbed dome. The primary building material is sandstone and traditional bricks. A room is adjacent to the temple for the caretaker. |
| Historical/Cultural Value | Local community people visit the temple to performs rituals and it has distinctive architectural features giving vernacular character to the ghat. |
| | |
| Archaeological | low |
| Historical | medium |
| Architectural | medium |
| Religious | high |
| Social | medium |
| Natural | n_a |
| Grade | • IIB |
| Association with Ganga | It is on the bank of river Ganga. Shiva temples are directly associated with worshiping of Ganga as it is believed that Lord Shiva got Ganga to this world. Due to this religious significance, temples were built near the river to perform rituals. |
| State of Conservation | • Showing Signs of Deterioration |
| Threats to the Property | • Dampness<br>• Material Deterioration<br>• Lack of Maintainence |
| Source of Information | Kuwarlal Srivastava (Caretaker) |
| Listing done by | Hadia Nehal, Niti Chauhan and Chandresh Kumar |

| Question | Response |
|---|---|
| Image |  |
| Image |  |
| Map No. | Mrz/M3 |
| Reference No. | GaD/Mrz/33 |
| Present Name of the Property | Sanskrit Mahavidalaya |
| Past Name of the Property | Sanskrit Mahavidalaya |
| Location | 25.152741 82.571445 0 0 |
| Approach | It is accessible through Baria Ghat road. |
| Address | Pakki Sarai, Mirzapur, Uttar Pradesh |
| Surroundings/ Building Settings | It is surrounded by temples, residences and bank of Ganga river. |
| Date of Construction | • 20th century |
| Precise Date/Others | British Period |
| Ownership | • Public |
| Owner's Name | Not Available |
| Status of Protection | • Unprotected |
| Property Type | • Precint |
| Property Sub-type | Institutional |
| Property Past Use | School |
| Property Present Use | School |
| Architectural Style | British Architectural Style |
| Architectural Description | It is a complex with school and residential (Saraswati Bhavan) blocks. It is a single storeyed building which is rectangular in plan with high plinth. The building is accessed through a archaded corridor with round arches. The key features of the building are quoins, round arches and brackets supporting chajja. The building material primarily used is traditional bricks and sandstone. The hostel block has been added later in the premises. |
| Historical/Cultural Value | It was constructed during British period. |
| | |
| Archaeological | low |
| Historical | medium |
| Architectural | medium |
| Religious | low |
| Social | high |
| Natural | n_a |
| Grade | • IIB |
| Association with Ganga | Being the trading hub during British era, due to the close proximity to the Ganga river, the city contains several institutional and civic buildings. |
| State of Conservation | • Showing Signs of Deterioration |
| Threats to the Property | • Dampness<br>• Material Deterioration<br>• Lack of Maintainence<br>• Inappropriate Additions<br>• Alterations |
| Source of Information | Primary Survey |
| Listing done by | Hadia Nehal, Niti Chauhan and Chandresh Kumar |

| Question | Response |
|---|---|
| Image |  |
| Image |  |
| Map No. | Mrz/M3 |
| Reference No. | GaD/Mrz/34 |
| Present Name of the Property | Residence -12 |
| Past Name of the Property | Residence |
| Location | 25.151464 82.57195 0 0 |
| Approach | It is accessible through Bariya Ghat road. |
| Address | Pakki Sarai, Mirzapur, Uttar Pradesh |
| Surroundings/ Building Settings | It is surrounded by temples, residences, market and mixed landuse buildings. |
| Date of Construction | • 20th century |
| Precise Date/Others | Not Available |
| Ownership | • Private |
| Owner's Name | Ram Shankar Verma |
| Status of Protection | • Unprotected |
| Property Type | • Building |
| Property Sub-type | Residential |
| Property Past Use | Residence |
| Property Present Use | Residence |
| Architectural Style | Hybrid of Regional Vernacular and Colonial Architecture |
| Architectural Description | It is a double storeyed building with high plinth and is rectangular in plan. It is entered through a colonnaded verandah. The key features of the building are decorative niches, round arches with keystone, pediment like parapet wall, sandstone brackets supporting projected balcony with rot-iron railing and wooden post. The building material primarily used is lakhori bricks and sandstone. |
| Historical/Cultural Value | It is a building of barely 20th century in which experiments were done between Colonial and Indian architectural elements/style. This shows the adaptation of Colonial empire and lifestyle. |
| | |
| Archaeological | low |
| Historical | medium |
| Architectural | medium |
| Religious | low |
| Social | medium |
| Grade | • IIB |
| Association with Ganga | It is a part of the expansion of the city which is the trading hub during British era due to the close proximity to the Ganga river. |
| State of Conservation | • Showing Signs of Deterioration |
| Threats to the Property | • Dampness<br>• Material Deterioration<br>• Lack of Maintainence |
| Source of Information | Primary survey |
| Listing done by | Hadia Nehal, Niti Chauhan and Chandresh Kumar |

| Question | Response |
|---|---|
| Image |  |
| Image |  |
| Map No. | Mrz/M3 |
| Reference No. | GaD/Mrz/35 |
| Present Name of the Property | Panchmukhi Mahadev Prachin Mandir |
| Past Name of the Property | Panchmukhi Mahadev Prachin Mandir |
| Location | 25.151864 82.57206 0 0 |
| Approach | It is on the way to Baria Ghat. |
| Address | Wellesley Ganj, Mirzapur |
| Surroundings/ Building Settings | It is surrounded by temples, residences and bank of the river Ganga. |
| Date of Construction | • 18th century |
| Precise Date/Others | Approximately 300 years old |
| Ownership | • Private |
| Owner's Name | Baria Ghat Ramleela Committee |
| Status of Protection | • Unprotected |
| Property Type | • Building |
| Property Sub-type | Religious |
| Property Past Use | Temple |
| Property Present Use | Temple |
| Architectural Style | Nagara Architecture Style |
| Architectural Description | The temple is dedicated to Lord Shiva. It is a single storeyed building which is rectangular in plan and is on a high plinth. The garbhagriha has idol of Lord Shiva and and the mandapa has idol of Nandi (ox). The external surfaces are heavily carved in sandstone with carvings of human and animal figures and decorative ornamentation. It has two shikharas one on garbhagriha and another on one the mandapa. The shikharas have heavily carved urushikharas. There is a residential block in the premises as well for caretaker. |
| Historical/Cultural Value | Purvanchal Vijadashami Mela has been annually celebrated here for last 40 years. Local community people visit the temple to performs rituals and it has distinctive architectural features giving vernacular character to the street. |
| | |
| Archaeological | low |
| Historical | medium |
| Architectural | medium |
| Religious | high |
| Social | high |
| Natural | n_a |
| Grade | • IIA |
| Association with Ganga | It is in close proximity to the Ganga river. Shiva temples are directly associated with worshiping of Ganga as it is |

| | |
|---|---|
| | believed that Lord Shiva got Ganga to this world. Due to this religious significance, temples were built near the river to perform rituals. |
| State of Conservation | • Showing Signs of Deterioration |
| Threats to the Property | • Dampness<br>• Material Deterioration<br>• Lack of Maintainence<br>• Inappropriate Additions<br>• Alterations |
| Source of Information | Akshaybar Nath Keshwani (Caretaker) |
| Listing done by | Hadia Nehal, Niti Chauhan and Chandresh Kumar |

| Question | Response |
|---|---|
| Image |  |
| Map No. | Mrz/M3 |
| Reference No. | GaD/Mrz/36 |
| Present Name of the Property | Ganga Bai ki Masjid |
| Past Name of the Property | Ganga Bai ki Masjid |
| Location | 25.150852 82.572089 0 0 |
| Approach | It is accessible through Sankat Mochan Marg. |
| Address | Wellseley Ganj, near Zafar market |
| Surroundings/ Building Settings | It is surrounded by residences, markets and mixed landuse buildings. |
| Date of Construction | • 19th century |
| Precise Date/Others | Approximately 200 years old |
| Ownership | • Private |
| Owner's Name | Waqf Board |
| Status of Protection | • Unprotected |
| Property Type | • Building |
| Property Sub-type | Religious |
| Property Past Use | Masjid |
| Property Present Use | Masjid |
| Architectural Style | Islamic Architectural Style |
| Architectural Description | It is a double heighted masjid constructed on high plinth level with shops in plinth level. The entrance is marked with three recessed pointed arches and wall surfaces have carvings in Urdu or Arabic. It has four minarets and the prayer hall is topped with ribbed dome and metal finial. |
| Historical/Cultural Value | It is a 200 year old masjid and local community people visit the masjid daily to performs everyday rituals. |
| | |
| Archaeological | low |
| Historical | medium |
| Architectural | medium |
| Religious | high |
| Social | high |
| Natural | n_a |
| Grade | • IIA |
| Association with Ganga | Mughals had developed a settlement in Mirzapur due to its strategic location along the river. |
| State of Conservation | • Fair |
| Threats to the Property | • Material Deterioration<br>• Lack of Maintainence<br>• Inappropriate Additions |
| Source of Information | Primary Survey and Visitor |
| Listing done by | Mitali Vij, Hadia Nehal and Niti Chauhan |

| Question | Response |
|---|---|
| Image |  |
| Image |  |
| Map No. | Mrz/M3 |
| Reference No. | GaD/Mrz/37 |
| Present Name of the Property | Residence- 3 |
| Past Name of the Property | Residence |
| Location | 25.151109 82.571151 0 0 |
| Approach | It is accessible through Premghan Marg |
| Address | Premghan marg main road, Wellesley Ganj |
| Surroundings/ Building Settings | It is surrounded by residences, market and mix landuse buildings. |
| Date of Construction | • 20th century |
| Precise Date/Others | Not Available |
| Ownership | • Private |
| Owner's Name | Panna Lal Kisarwani |
| Status of Protection | • Unprotected |
| Property Type | • Building |
| Property Sub-type | Residenctial |
| Property Past Use | Residence |
| Property Present Use | Mixed use ( Residence and Office) |
| Architectural Style | Hybrid of Regional Vernacular and Colonial Architecture |
| Architectural Description | It is a double storeyed building with high plinth. It is rectangular in plan and is entrered through an archaded corridor of five round arches. The key features of the buiilding are niches, brackets supporting the projected balcony and jali pattern in railing. First floor also has round arched doorways. Metal shed has been added later on the balcony. The primary building material is lakhori bricks. |
| Historical/Cultural Value | It is a building of barely 20th century in which experiments were done between Colonial and Indian architectural elements/style. This shows the adaptation of Colonial empire and lifestyle. |
| | |
| Archaeological | low |
| Historical | medium |
| Architectural | medium |
| Religious | low |
| Social | low |
| Natural | n_a |
| Grade | • IIB |
| Association with Ganga | It is a part of the expansion of the city which was a trading hub during British era due to its close proximity to the Ganga river. |
| State of Conservation | • Showing Signs of Deterioration |
| Threats to the Property | • Dampness<br>• Material Deterioration<br>• Lack of Maintainence<br>• Inappropriate Additions |
| Source of Information | Manoj (Localite) |
| Listing done by | Mitali Vij, Hadia Nehal and Niti Chauhan |

| Question | Response |
|---|---|
| Image |  |
| Image |  |
| Map No. | Mrz/M3 |
| Reference No. | GaD/Mrz/38 |
| Present Name of the Property | Residence-4 |
| Past Name of the Property | Residence |
| Location | 25.151182 82.570943 0 0 |
| Approach | It is accessible trhough Premghan marg near Oliar Ghar |
| Address | Oliar Ghat, Wellesley ganj, Mirzapur, Uttar Pradesh. |
| Surroundings/ Building Settings | It is surrounded by residences, markets and mix landuse buildings. |
| Date of Construction | • 20th century |
| Precise Date/Others | Not Available |
| Ownership | • Private |
| Owner's Name | Krishna Bihari Lal Srivastava |
| Status of Protection | • Unprotected |
| Property Type | • Building |
| Property Sub-type | Residencial |
| Property Past Use | Residence |
| Property Present Use | Residence |
| Architectural Style | Regional Vernacular Architecture |
| Architectural Description | It is a double storeyed building with high plinth and is rectangular in plan. The key features of the building are round trefoil arched doorways, floral and goddesses motifs, decorative pilasters, niches, brackets supporting projected balcony, chajja and rot-iron railing and post. |
| 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 | medium |
| Natural | n_a |
| Grade | • IIB |
| Association with Ganga | It is a part of the expansion of the city which was the trading hub during British era due to its close proximity to the Ganga river. |
| State of Conservation | • Showing Signs of Deterioration |
| Threats to the Property | • Dampness<br>• Material Deterioration<br>• Structural Deterioration<br>• Lack of Maintainence<br>• Inappropriate Additions |
| Source of Information | Primary Survey |
| Listing done by | Mitali Vij, Hadia Nehal and Nitl Chauhan |

| Question | Response |
|---|---|
| Image |  |
| Map No. | Mrz/M3 |
| Reference No. | GaD/Mrz/39 |
| Present Name of the Property | Shiva temple with Sheershnag Temple |
| Past Name of the Property | Shiva temple with Sheershnag Temple |
| Location | 25.152615 82.570761 0 0 |
| Approach | It is on the way to Oliar Ghat. |
| Address | Pakki Sarai, Mirzapur |
| Surroundings/ Building Settings | It is surrounded by temples, residences and banks of river Ganga. |
| Date of Construction | • 20th century |
| Precise Date/Others | Not Available |
| Ownership | • Private |
| Owner's Name | Not Available |
| Status of Protection | • Unprotected |
| Property Type | • Building |
| Property Sub-type | Religious |
| Property Past Use | Temple |
| Property Present Use | Temple |
| Architectural Style | Regional Vernacular Architecture |
| Architectural Description | It comprises of Shiva temple and Sheershnag temple. The Shiva temple is single storied temple which is rectangular in plan with low plinth level. The key features of the building are flat arch and brackets supporting chajja. The garbhagriha is topped with shikhara having urushikharas. The primary building material is sandstone and traditional bricks. The building is lime washed in blue colour and the shikhara is painted in orange colour. |
| Historical/Cultural Value | Local community people visit the temple to performs rituals and it has distinctive architectural features giving vernacular character to the street. |
| | |
| Archaeological | low |
| Historical | medium |
| Architectural | medium |
| Religious | high |
| Social | medium |
| Natural | n_a |
| Grade | • IIB |
| Association with Ganga | It is in close proximity to the Ganga river. Shiva temples are directly associated with Ganga as it is believed that Lord Shiva got Ganga to this world. Due to this religious significance, temples were built near the river to perform rituals. |
| State of Conservation | • Showing Signs of Deterioration |
| Threats to the Property | • Dampness<br>• Material Deterioration<br>• Lack of Maintainence<br>• Inappropriate Additions<br>• Alterations |
| Source of Information | Primary Survey |
| Listing done by | Hadia Nehal, Niti Chauhan and Chandresh Kumar |

| Question | Response |
|---|---|
| Image |  |
| Image |  |
| Map No. | Mrz/M3 |
| Reference No. | GaD/Mrz/40 |
| Present Name of the Property | Dharamshala |
| Past Name of the Property | Dharamshala |
| Location | 25.15279 82.570751 0 0 |
| Approach | It is accessible through Oliar Ghat road and it is on the bank of Oliar Ghat. |
| Address | Pakki Sarai, Mirzapur |
| Surroundings/ Building Settings | It is surrounded by temples, residences and bank of Ganga river. |
| Date of Construction | • 20th century |
| Precise Date/Others | 1952 |
| Ownership | • Public |
| Owner's Name | Not Available |
| Status of Protection | • Unprotected |
| Property Type | • Building |
| Property Sub-type | Residential |
| Property Past Use | Dharamshala |
| Property Present Use | Dharamshala |
| Architectural Style | Regional Vernacular Architecture |
| Architectural Description | It is double storied building which is rectangular in plan with high plinth level. The entrance to the building is through a colonnaded corridor. The key features of the building are series of sandstone multifoil arches, decorative niches, animal faced spouts, brackets and girders made of ISBM. The building is constructed in sandstone cladding and traditional bricks masonry. |
| Historical/Cultural Value | It has distinctive architectural features giving vernacular character to the street. |
| | |
| Archaeological | low |
| Historical | medium |
| Architectural | medium |
| Religious | low |
| Social | medium |
| Natural | n_a |
| Grade | • IIB |
| Association with Ganga | As it is on the bank of the river Ganga, it served as an ideal location for traders/labours to stay in dharamshala. |
| State of Conservation | • Showing Signs of Deterioration |
| Threats to the Property | • Dampness<br>• Material Deterioration<br>• Lack of Maintainence<br>• Inappropriate Additions |
| Source of Information | Inscribed plate and primary survey. |
| Notes | Dharamshala was made by utensil maket labour's head. |
| Listing done by | Hadia Nehal, Niti Chauhan and Chandresh Kumar |

| Question | Response |
|---|---|
| Image |  |
| Map No. | Mrz/M3 |
| Reference No. | GaD/Mrz/41 |
| Present Name of the Property | Bhairon Mandir |
| Past Name of the Property | Bhairon Mandir |
| Location | 25.152924 82.570765 0 0 |
| Approach | It is accessible through Oliar Ghat road. |
| Address | Pakki Sarai, Mirzapur, Uttar Pradesh |
| Surroundings/ Building Settings | It is surrounded by temples, residences and banks of river Ganga. |
| Date of Construction | • 20th century |
| Precise Date/Others | Not Available |
| Ownership | • Private |
| Owner's Name | Not Available |
| Status of Protection | • Unprotected |
| Property Type | • Building |
| Property Sub-type | Religious |
| Property Past Use | Temple |
| Property Present Use | Temple |
| Architectural Style | Regional Vernacular Architecture |
| Architectural Description | It is single storied temple which is rectangular in plan with low plinth level. The key features of the building are pan-patti decoration, flat arch and chajja. The garbhagriha is topped with a small shikhara. The building is painted in orange colour and it has been highly modified with modern materials. |
| Historical/Cultural Value | Local community people visit the temple to performs rituals and it has distinctive architectural features giving vernacular character to the street. |
| Archaeological | low |
| Historical | medium |
| Architectural | medium |
| Religious | high |
| Social | medium |
| Natural | n_a |
| Grade | • IIB |
| Association with Ganga | It is in close proximity to the Ganga river. Shiva temples are directly associated with Ganga as it is believed that Lord Shiva got Ganga to this world. Due to this religious significance, temples were built near the river to perform rituals. |
| State of Conservation | • Showing Signs of Deterioration |
| Threats to the Property | • Dampness<br>• Material Deterioration<br>• Lack of Maintainence<br>• Inappropriate Additions<br>• Alterations |
| Source of Information | Primary Survey |
| Listing done by | Hadia Nehal, Niti Chauhan and Chandresh Kumar |

| Question | Response |
|---|---|
| Image |  |
| Image |  |
| Map No. | Mrz/M3 |
| Reference No. | GaD/Mrz/42 |
| Present Name of the Property | Oliar Ghat |
| Past Name of the Property | Oliar Ghat |
| Location | 25.15294 82.570761 0 0 |
| Approach | It is accessible through Oliar Ghat road |
| Address | Near Sunder Ghat, Pakki Sarai, Mirzapur, Uttar Pradesh |
| Surroundings/ Building Settings | It is surrounded by temples, dharamshala and bank of Ganga river. |
| Date of Construction | • 19th century |
| Precise Date/Others | Not Available |
| Ownership | • Public |
| Owner's Name | Not Available |
| Status of Protection | • Unprotected |
| Property Type | • Landscape |
| Property Sub-type | Religious |
| Property Past Use | Ghat |
| Property Present Use | Ghat |
| Architectural Style | Regional Vernacular Architecture |
| Architectural Description | The ghat leads to the river via a steep flight of sandstone steps supported by RCC retaining wall. There are some temples , houses and a dharamshala on the ghat with significant decorative features. |
| Historical/Cultural Value | Ghats have always been used by local community to perform religious rituals on the river bank. These ghats were also used as ports and harbour when Mirzapur was the hub for trade via the Ganga river. |
| | |
| Archaeological | low |
| Historical | medium |
| Architectural | medium |
| Religious | medium |
| Social | medium |
| Natural | high |
| Grade | • IIA |
| Association with Ganga | It is on the bank of Ganga river. Due to religious and trade significance of Ganga, ghats were developed to perform rituals and as port. |
| State of Conservation | • Showing Signs of Deterioration |
| Threats to the Property | • Material Deterioration<br>• Lack of Maintainence<br>• Inappropriate Additions<br>• Encroachments |
| Source of Information | Primary Survey |
| Listing done by | Hadia Nehal, Niti Chauhan and Chandresh Kumar |

| Question | Response |
|---|---|
| Image |  |
| Image |  |
| Map No. | Mrz/M4 |
| Reference No. | GaD/Mrz/43 |
| Present Name of the Property | Sunder Ghat |
| Past Name of the Property | Sunder Ghat |
| Location | 25.152466 82.569581 0 0 |
| Approach | It is accessible through Sunder Ghat road. |
| Address | Near Oliar Ghat, Malviya Nagar, Mirzapur, 231001 |
| Surroundings/ Building Settings | It is surrounded by Shiva temples and banks of river Ganga. |
| Date of Construction | • 19th century |
| Precise Date/Others | Not Available |
| Ownership | • Public |
| Owner's Name | Not Available |
| Status of Protection | • Unprotected |
| Property Type | • Landscape |
| Property Sub-type | Religious |
| Property Past Use | Ghat |
| Property Present Use | Ghat |
| Architectural Style | Regional Vernacular Architecture |
| Architectural Description | The ghat leads to the river via a steep flight of steps supported by RCC retaining wall. There are some temples and houses on the ghat with significant decorative features. |
| Historical/Cultural Value | Ghats have always been used by local community to perform religious rituals on the river bank. These ghats were also used as ports and harbour when Mirzapur was the hub for trade via the Ganga river. |
| | |
| Archaeological | low |
| Historical | medium |
| Architectural | medium |
| Religious | medium |
| Social | high |
| Natural | high |
| Grade | • IIA |
| Association with Ganga | It is on the bank of Ganga river. Due to religious and trade significance of Ganga, ghats were developed to perform rituals and as ports. |
| State of Conservation | • Showing Signs of Deterioration |
| Threats to the Property | • Material Deterioration<br>• Lack of Maintainence<br>• Inappropriate Additions |
| Source of Information | Primary Survey |
| Listing done by | Mitali Vij, Niti Chauhan and Chandresh Kumar |

| Question | Response |
|---|---|
| Image |  |
| Image |  |
| Map No. | Mrz/M4 |
| Reference No. | GaD/Mrz/44 |
| Present Name of the Property | Shiva Temple Complex |
| Past Name of the Property | Shiva Temple Complex |
| Location | 25.152134 82.569634 0 0 |
| Approach | It is on the way to Sunder Ghat. |
| Address | Malviya Nagar, Mirzapur |
| Surroundings/ Building Settings | It is surrounded by temples and the bank of river Ganga. |
| Date of Construction | • 20th century |
| Precise Date/Others | Not Available |
| Ownership | • Private |
| Owner's Name | Not Available |
| Status of Protection | • Unprotected |
| Property Type | • Building |
| Property Sub-type | Religious |
| Property Past Use | Temple |
| Property Present Use | Temple |

| | |
|---|---|
| Architectural Style | Nagara Architectural Style |
| Architectural Description | It comprises of 4 temples of Lord Shiva, Devi, Hanuman and Kali. It is single storeyed building which is rectangular in plan and is on high plinth. The key features of the temples are multifoil arches, pan-patti decoration, decorative carvings, wooden doors, fanlight, stone pillars and brackets supporting chajja. Shikhara is made only on Shiva temple with urushikharas and lime washed in white colour. |
| Historical/Cultural Value | Local community people visit the temple to performs rituals and it has distinctive architectural features giving vernacular character to the ghat. |
| | |
| Archaeological | low |
| Historical | medium |
| Architectural | medium |
| Religious | high |
| Social | medium |
| Natural | n_a |
| Grade | • IIB |
| Association with Ganga | It is in close proximity to the Ganga river. Shiva temples are directly associated with worshiping of Ganga as it is believed that Lord Shiva got Ganga to this world. |
| State of Conservation | • Showing Signs of Deterioration |
| Threats to the Property | • Dampness<br>• Material Deterioration<br>• Inappropriate Additions |
| Source of Information | Primary Survey |
| Listing done by | Mitali Vij, Niti Chauhan and Chandresh Kumar |

| Question | Response |
|---|---|
| Image |  |
| Map No. | Mrz/M4 |
| Reference No. | GaD/Mrz/45 |
| Present Name of the Property | Shiva Temple-15 |
| Past Name of the Property | Shiva Temple |
| Location | 25.152003 82.569645 0 0 |
| Approach | It is accessible through Badli Ghat road and is east to Badli Ghat. |
| Address | Sunder Ghat, Malviya Nagar, Mirzapur, Uttar Pradesh |
| Surroundings/ Building Settings | It is surrounded by temples and the bank of river Ganga. |
| Date of Construction | • 20th century |
| Precise Date/Others | Not Available |
| Ownership | • Private |
| Owner's Name | Not Available |
| Status of Protection | • Unprotected |
| Property Type | • Building |
| Property Sub-type | Religious |
| Property Past Use | Temple |
| Property Present Use | Temple |
| Architectural Style | Nagara Architecture Style |
| Architectural Description | It is single storied temple which is rectangular in plan with high plinth level. The key features of the building sandstone multifoil, pan-patti decoration and chajja. It is topped with shikhara which has urushikharas. The building is constructed in sandstone masonry. |
| Historical/Cultural Value | Local community people visit the temple to performs rituals and its architectural features giving vernacular character to the ghat. |
| | |
| Archaeological | low |
| Historical | medium |
| Architectural | medium |
| Religious | high |
| Social | medium |
| Natural | n_a |
| Grade | • IIB |
| Association with Ganga | It is in close proximity to the Ganga river. Shiva temples are directly associated with Ganga as it is believed that Lord Shiva got Ganga to this world. |
| State of Conservation | • Showing Signs of Deterioration |
| Threats to the Property | • Dampness<br>• Material Deterioration<br>• Structural Deterioration<br>• Lack of Maintainence<br>• Inappropriate Additions |
| Source of Information | Primary Survey |
| Listing done by | Mitali Vij, Niti Chauhan and Chandresh Kumar |

| Question | Response |
|---|---|
| Image |  |
| Map No. | Mrz/M4 |
| Reference No. | GaD/Mrz/46 |
| Present Name of the Property | Shivalaya and Ram Temple |
| Past Name of the Property | Shivalaya and Ram Temple |
| Location | 25.151962 82.569712 0 0 |
| Approach | It is accessible through Sunder Ghat road. |
| Address | Malviya Nagar, Mirzapur, Uttar Pradesh |
| Surroundings/ Building Settings | It is surrounded by temples and the bank of river Ganga. |
| Date of Construction | • 20th century |
| Precise Date/Others | Not Available |
| Ownership | • Private |
| Owner's Name | Not Available |
| Status of Protection | • Unprotected |
| Property Type | • Building |
| Property Sub-type | Religious |
| Property Past Use | Temple |
| Property Present Use | Temple |
| Architectural Style | Regional Vernacular Architecture |
| Architectural Description | It comprises of Lord Shiva temple and Lord Ram temple. It is single storied temple which is rectangular in plan with high plinth level. The key features of the building pan-patti decoration, flat arch opening and chajja. The Shiva temple is topped with shikhara and has urushikharas. The building is constructed in traditional brick masonry. |
| Historical/Cultural Value | Local community people visit the temple to performs rituals and it has distinctive architectural features giving vernacular character to the ghat. |
| | |
| Archaeological | low |
| Historical | medium |
| Architectural | medium |
| Religious | high |
| Social | medium |
| Natural | n_a |
| Grade | • IIB |
| Association with Ganga | It is in close proximity to the Ganga river. Shiva temples are directly associated with Ganga as it is believed that Lord Shiva got Ganga to this world. Due to this religious significance, temples were built near the river to perform rituals. |
| State of Conservation | • Showing Signs of Deterioration |
| Threats to the Property | • Dampness<br>• Material Deterioration<br>• Lack of Maintainence<br>• Inappropriate Additions |
| Source of Information | Primary Survey |
| Listing done by | Mitali Vij, Niti Chauhan and Chandresh Kumar |

| Question | Response |
|---|---|
| Image |  |
| Map No. | Mrz/M4 |
| Reference No. | GaD/Mrz/47 |
| Present Name of the Property | Shiva Temple-19 |
| Past Name of the Property | Shiva Temple |
| Location | 25.151927 82.570037 0 0 |
| Approach | Durga Puja ki Gali |
| Address | Malviya Nagar, Sunder Ghat |
| Surroundings/ Building Settings | It is surrounded by temples, residence and the bank of river Ganga. |
| Date of Construction | • 20th century |
| Precise Date/Others | Not Available |
| Ownership | • Private |
| Owner's Name | Not Available |
| Status of Protection | • Unprotected |
| Property Type | • Building |
| Property Sub-type | Religious |
| Property Past Use | Temple |
| Property Present Use | Temple |
| Architectural Style | Nagara Architectural Style |
| Architectural Description | It is single storied temple which is rectangular in plan with low plinth level. The key features of the building are pan-patti decoration, flat arch and chajja. The garbhagriha is topped with shikhara having urushikharas. The primary building material is sandstone. It is lime washed in blue and white colour. Pillars are painted in green colour. |
| Historical/Cultural Value | Local community people visit the temple to performs rituals and it has distinctive architectural features giving vernacular character to the street. |
| | |
| Archaeological | low |
| Historical | medium |
| Architectural | medium |
| Religious | high |
| Social | medium |
| Natural | n_a |
| Grade | • IIB |
| Association with Ganga | It is in close proximity to the Ganga river. Shiva temples are directly associated with worshiping of Ganga as it is believed that Lord Shiva got Ganga to this world. Due to this religious significance, temples were built near the river to perform rituals. |
| State of Conservation | • Showing Signs of Deterioration |
| Threats to the Property | • Dampness<br>• Material Deterioration<br>• Lack of Maintainence |
| Source of Information | Localite and Primary Survey |
| Notes | It was constructed by Vishwanath also known as Munnilal. |
| Listing done by | Mitali Vij, Niti Chauhan and Chandresh Kumar |

| Question | Response |
|---|---|
| Image |  |
| Image |  |
| Map No. | Mrz/M4 |
| Reference No. | GaD/Mrz/48 |
| Present Name of the Property | Shri Shri Hari Sabha |
| Past Name of the Property | Shri Shri Hari Sabha |
| Location | 25.15183 82.570032 0 0 |
| Approach | It is accessible through Durga Puja ki Gali. |
| Address | Hari Sabha Marg, Sunder Ghat |
| Surroundings/ Building Settings | It is surrounded by temples, residence and the bank of river Ganga. |
| Date of Construction | • 20th century |
| Precise Date/Others | 1940 |
| Ownership | • Private |
| Owner's Name | Shankar Rai |
| Status of Protection | • Unprotected |
| Property Type | • Building |
| Property Sub-type | Religious |
| Property Past Use | Temple |
| Property Present Use | Temple |
| Architectural Style | Regional Vernacular Architecture |
| Architectural Description | It is double storied temple which is rectangular in plan with low plinth and a courtyard in the rear side of the building. The key features of the building are segmental arched openings, multifoil arches, chajja and girders made of ISBM. The building is constructed in traditional brick masonry. The interiors of the building has been highly modified with modern materials. |
| Historical/Cultural Value | Local community people visit the temple to performs rituals and its architectural features giving vernacular character to the street. The temple is famous for making Goddess durga idols. |
| | |
| Archaeological | low |
| Historical | medium |
| Architectural | medium |
| Religious | high |
| Social | medium |
| Natural | n_a |
| Grade | • IIB |
| Association with Ganga | It is in close proximity to the Ganga river. Due to the religious significance, temples were built near the river to perform rituals. |
| State of Conservation | • Fair |

| | |
|---|---|
| State of Conservation | • Fair |
| Threats to the Property | • Dampness<br>• Material Deterioration<br>• Lack of Maintainence<br>• Inappropriate Additions<br>• Alterations |
| Source of Information | Information board and Primary Survey |
| Listing done by | Hadia Nehal, Niti Chauhan and Chandresh Kumar |

| Question | Response |
|---|---|
| Image |  |
| Image |  |
| Map No. | Mrz/M4 |
| Reference No. | GaD/Mrz/49 |
| Present Name of the Property | Shiva Temple-16 |
| Past Name of the Property | Shiva Temple |
| Location | 25.151282 82.569663 0 0 |
| Approach | It is on the chowk of Premghan and Tivrani Road. |
| Address | Sunder Ghat, Malviya Nagar, Mirzapur |
| Surroundings/ Building Settings | It is surrounded by temples, residence and the bank of river Ganga. |
| Date of Construction | • 19th century |
| Precise Date/Others | Not Available |
| Ownership | • Private |
| Owner's Name | Not Available |
| Status of Protection | • Unprotected |
| Property Type | • Building |
| Property Sub-type | Religious |
| Property Past Use | Temple |
| Property Present Use | Temple |
| Architectural Style | Nagara Architectural Style |
| Architectural Description | It is single storied temple which is rectangular in plan with high plinth level residing in a complex. It is entered through archaded verandah of multifoil arches. The key features of the building are pan-patti decoration, multifoil arches and chajja. The garbhagriha is topped with shikhara having urushikharas. The building materials are sandstone and lakhori bricks. |
| Historical/Cultural Value | Local community people visit the temple to performs rituals and it has distinctive architectural features giving vernacular character to the street. |
| | |
| Archaeological | low |
| Historical | medium |
| Architectural | medium |
| Religious | high |
| Social | medium |
| Natural | n_a |
| Grade | • IIB |
| Association with Ganga | It is in close proximity to the Ganga river. Shiva temples are directly associated with worshiping of Ganga as it is believed that Lord Shiva got Ganga to this world. Due to this religious significance, temples were built near the river to perform rituals. |
| State of Conservation | • Showing Signs of |

| | |
|---|---|
| | Deterioration |
| Threats to the Property | • Dampness<br>• Material Deterioration<br>• Lack of Maintainence<br>• Inappropriate Additions |
| Source of Information | Primary Survey |
| Listing done by | Mitali Vij, Niti Chauhan and Chandresh Kumar |

| Question | Response |
|---|---|
| Image |  |
| Image |  |
| Map No. | Mrz/M4 |
| Reference No. | GaD/Mrz/50 |
| Present Name of the Property | Shiva Temple -18 |
| Past Name of the Property | Shiva Temple |
| Location | 25.151205 82.569584 0 0 |
| Approach | It is near Oliar Ghat |
| Address | Malviya Nagar, Mirzapur |
| Surroundings/ Building Settings | It is surrounded by residences, warehouses and bank of Ganga river. |
| Date of Construction | • 20th century |
| Precise Date/Others | Not Available |
| Ownership | • Private |
| Owner's Name | Raja Barahar |
| Status of Protection | • Unprotected |
| Property Type | • Building |
| Property Sub-type | Religious |
| Property Past Use | Temple |
| Property Present Use | Temple |
| Architectural Style | Regional Vernacular Architecture |
| Architectural Description | It is single storied temple which is rectangular in plan with high plinth level residing in a complex. The key features of the building are sandstone pillars, pan-patti decoration, flat arches and brackets supporting chajja. The building materials are sandstone and lakhori bricks. It is white washed in white colour with blue doors. Additions have been done around the temple. |
| Historical/Cultural Value | Local community people visit the temple to performs rituals and it has distinctive architectural features giving vernacular character to the street. |
| | |
| Archaeological | low |
| Historical | low |
| Architectural | low |
| Religious | medium |
| Social | low |
| Natural | n_a |
| Grade | • III |
| Association with Ganga | It is in close proximity to the Ganga river. Shiva temples are directly associated with worshiping of Ganga as it is believed that Lord Shiva got Ganga to this world. Due to this religious significance, temples were built near the river to perform rituals. |
| State of Conservation | • Showing Signs of Deterioration |

| | |
|---|---|
| Threats to the Property | • Dampness<br>• Material Deterioration<br>• Lack of Maintainence<br>• Inappropriate Additions |
| Source of Information | Panjak Verma (Caretaker) |
| Listing done by | Hadia Nehal, Niti Chauhan and Chandresh Kumar |

| Question | Response |
|---|---|
| Image |  |
| Map No. | Mrz/M4 |
| Reference No. | GaD/Mrz/51 |
| Present Name of the Property | Shiva Temple -17 |
| Past Name of the Property | Shiva Temple |
| Location | 25.151188 82.569584 0 0 |
| Approach | It is on the chowk of Premghan and Tivrani Road. |
| Address | Sunder Ghat, Malviya Nagar, Mirzapur |
| Surroundings/ Building Settings | It is surrounded by temples, residence and market. |
| Date of Construction | • 19th century |
| Precise Date/Others | Not Available |
| Ownership | • Private |
| Owner's Name | Shiva Prasad Gupta |
| Status of Protection | • Unprotected |
| Property Type | • Building |
| Property Sub-type | Religious |
| Property Past Use | Temple |
| Property Present Use | Temple |
| Architectural Style | Nagara Architectural Style |

| | |
|---|---|
| Architectural Description | It is single storied temple which is rectangular in plan with high plinth inside in a complex and is surrounded by shops. The key features of the building are pan-patti decoration, multifoil arches and chajja. The garbhagriha is topped with shikhara having urushikharas. The building is constructed in traditional brick masonry and sandstone cladding. |
| Historical/Cultural Value | Local community people visit the temple to performs rituals and its architectural features giving vernacular character to the street. |
| | |
| Archaeological | low |
| Historical | medium |
| Architectural | medium |
| Religious | high |
| Social | medium |
| Natural | n_a |
| Grade | • IIB |
| Association with Ganga | It is in close proximity to the Ganga river. Shiva temples are directly associated with Ganga as it is believed that Lord Shiva got Ganga to this world. Due to this religious significance, temples were built near the river to perform rituals. |
| State of Conservation | • Showing Signs of Deterioration |
| Threats to the Property | • Dampness<br>• Material Deterioration<br>• Lack of Maintainence<br>• Inappropriate Additions |
| Source of Information | Primary Survey |
| Listing done by | Mitali Vij, Niti Chauhan and Chandresh Kumar |

| Question | Response |
|---|---|
| Image |  |
| Image |  |
| Map No. | Mrz/M4 |
| Reference No. | GaD/Mrz/52 |
| Present Name of the Property | Nagar Nigam Parishad |
| Past Name of the Property | Town Hall |
| Location | 25.150409 82.570123 0 0 |
| Approach | Ghantaghar Road |
| Address | Clock tower, Wellesley Ganj |
| Surroundings/ Building Settings | It is surrounded by residences, markets, City Church and mix landuse buildings. |
| Date of Construction | • 19th century |
| Precise Date/Others | 1891 |
| Ownership | • Public |
| Owner's Name | Nagar Nigam Parishad |
| Status of Protection | • State Government |
| Property Type | • Building |
| Property Sub-type | Institutional |
| Property Past Use | Town Hall |
| Property Present Use | Nagar Nigam Parishad's office |
| Architectural Style | Indo-Sarcenic Architectural Style |
| Architectural Description | It is a single storeyed building with high plinth resides in a complex. The main attraction of the building is a three storeyed tall clock tower which has 1000 kg alloy weight driven clock. The entire structure is built in white sandstone and extensively carved with decorative patterns and motifs. The entrance to the building is through an archaded corridor with six round trefoil arches. Some other key features of the building are carved plinth, decorative brackets supporting extended parapet, pointed arched doorways, fountain and well. |
| Historical/Cultural Value | It was constructed in the memory of Palak Sahab during British period and as the structure is a landmark of the area, a road has been names after Ghantaghar. |
| | |
| Archaeological | medium |
| Historical | high |
| Architectural | high |
| Religious | low |
| Social | medium |
| Natural | n_a |
| Grade | • I |
| Association with Ganga | It is in close proximity to the Ganga river. Being the trading hub during the British period, the city contains several institutional and civic buildings. |

| | |
|---|---|
| State of Conservation | • Fair |
| Threats to the Property | • Material Deterioration<br>• Lack of Maintainence<br>• Inappropriate Additions<br>• Alterations |
| Source of Information | www.livehistoryindia.com and Primary Survey |
| Listing done by | Hadia Nehal and Niti Chauhan |

| Question | Response |
|---|---|
| Image |  |
| Image |  |
| Map No. | Mrz/M4 |
| Reference No. | GaD/Mrz/54 |
| Present Name of the Property | Well-1 |
| Past Name of the Property | Well |
| Location | 25.150035 82.569765 0 0 |
| Approach | It is accessible through Ghanta Ghar marg. |
| Address | Ghanta Ghar Chowk, Wellesley Ganj |
| Surroundings/ Building Settings | It is surrounded by City Church, Town Hall, residences, market and mixed landuse buildings, |
| Date of Construction | • 20th century |
| Precise Date/Others | 1926 |
| Ownership | • Public |
| Owner's Name | Nagar Nigam Parishad |
| Status of Protection | • State Government |
| Property Type | • Structure |
| Property Sub-type | Secular/Religious |
| Property Past Use | Well |
| Property Present Use | Well |
| Architectural Style | Regional Vernacular Architecture |
| Architectural Description | It is a round shaped well made on high plinth with a diameter of 1200mm. Four decorative stone posts around the well with decorative band and dome shaped coping. The pulley is supported on the post with a box section and has stone parapet. |
| Historical/Cultural Value | It once served as the source of water for the local community. |
| | |
| Archaeological | n_a |
| Historical | medium |
| Architectural | medium |
| Religious | low |
| Social | high |
| Natural | high |
| Grade | • IIB |
| Association with Ganga | In the Ganga valley, there is presence of aquifers and natural springs which results in existance of water bodies, streams and wells. |
| State of Conservation | • Showing Signs of Deterioration |
| Threats to the Property | • Dampness<br>• Material Deterioration<br>• Structural Deterioration<br>• Lack of Maintainence<br>• Inappropriate Additions |
| Source of Information | Inlaid information plate and primary survey |
| Listing done by | Mitali Vij, Niti Chauhan and Chandresh Kumar |

| Question | Response |
|---|---|
| Image |  |
| Image |  |
| Map No. | Mrz/M4 |
| Reference No. | GaD/Mrz/55 |
| Present Name of the Property | Shop |
| Past Name of the Property | Dispensary |
| Location | 25.149696 82.569784 0 0 |
| Approach | It is accessible through Pakki Sarai Road and 300 meters ahead of Pakki Sarai while going towards Ghanta Ghar. |
| Address | Near City Church, Wellesley Ganj, Mirzapur, Uttar Pradesh |
| Surroundings/ Building Settings | It is surrounded by City Church, residences, market and mixed landuse buildings. |
| Date of Construction | • 19th century |
| Precise Date/Others | 1847 |
| Ownership | • Private |
| Owner's Name | Not Available |
| Status of Protection | • Unprotected |
| Property Type | • Building |
| Property Sub-type | Commercial |
| Property Past Use | Dispensary |
| Property Present Use | Shop |
| Architectural Style | Colonial Architectural Style |
| Architectural Description | It is a rectangular, single storeyed building with a large semi circular arch opening with a highlighted keystone and pilasters at the corner. The parapet is highlighted with a molded coping and a cornice band underneath. The parapet is topped with a rectangular pediment which has dispensary inscribed. On the rear side the arch band is inscribed with the date of construction. |
| Historical/Cultural Value | The dispensary was established by the British for themselves and elite traders of Mirzapur. |
| | |
| Archaeological | low |
| Historical | medium |
| Architectural | medium |
| Religious | low |
| Social | high |
| Natural | n_a |
| Grade | • IIB |
| Association with Ganga | It was a part of the British settlement in Mirzapur who settled there as Mirzapur became a trading hub due to its close proximity to the Ganga river. |
| State of Conservation | • Advanced State of Decay |
| Threats to the Property | • Dampness<br>• Material Deterioration<br>• Structural Deterioration<br>• Lack of Maintainence<br>• Inappropriate Additions |
| Source of Information | Rajesh Sahu (localite) |
| Listing done by | Mitali Vij, Niti Chauhan and Chandresh Kumar |

| Question | Response |
|---|---|
| Image |  |
| Image |  |
| Map No. | Mrz/M4 |
| Reference No. | GaD/Mrz/56 |
| Present Name of the Property | Residence-7 |
| Past Name of the Property | Residence |
| Location | 25.149696 82.569784 0 0 |
| Approach | It is accessible through Swami Dayanand Marg. |
| Address | 337, Girdhar ka Chauraha, Mirzapur, Uttar Pradesh |
| Surroundings/ Building Settings | It is surrounded by residences and mixed landuse buildings. |
| Date of Construction | • 20th century |
| Precise Date/Others | Not Available |
| Ownership | • Private |
| Owner's Name | Sita Ram Gupta |
| Status of Protection | • Unprotected |
| Property Type | • Building |
| Property Sub-type | Residential |
| Property Past Use | Residence |
| Property Present Use | Mixed Use (Shop in front and Residence behind) |
| Architectural Style | Regional Vernacular Architecture |
| Architectural Description | It is a double storeyed building with low plinth. It is rectangular in plan and has two courtyards in the premises. The key features of the building are colonnaded entrance, girders made of ISBM, pediment like terrace parapet, brackets, stone chajja, projected balcony with decorative rot-iron railing and wooden post. The building is constructed in lakhori bricks. |
| Historical/Cultural Value | It has architectural features which enhances the vernacular character of the street. The residents used to be in the business of rot-iron and were suppliers to Tata. |
| | |
| Archaeological | low |
| Historical | medium |
| Architectural | medium |
| Religious | low |
| Social | medium |
| Natural | n_a |
| Grade | • IIB |
| Association with Ganga | It is a part of the expansion of the city which was a trading hub during British era due to its close proximity to the Ganga river. |
| State of Conservation | • Showing Signs of Deterioration |
| Threats to the Property | • Dampness<br>• Material Deterioration<br>• Structural Deterioration<br>• Lack of Maintainence<br>• Inappropriate Additions |
| Source of Information | Sita Ram Gupta |
| Listing done by | Mitali Vij, Niti Chauhan and Chandresh Kumar. |

| Question | Response |
|---|---|
| Image |  |
| Image |  |
| Map No. | Mrz/M4 |
| Reference No. | GaD/Mrz/57 |
| Present Name of the Property | Residence-9 |
| Past Name of the Property | Residence |
| Location | 25.148229 82.572163 0 0 |
| Approach | It is accessible through Laxman Prasad ki Gali. |
| Address | Wellesley Ganj, Mirzapur, Uttar Pradesh |
| Surroundings/ Building Settings | It is surrounded by residences and shops. |
| Date of Construction | • 20th century |
| Precise Date/Others | Not Available |
| Ownership | • Multiple |
| Owner's Name | Hirawati and Sarita Srivastava |
| 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 house with verandah in the front that is now divided into a shop and the remaining area has open space. The facade has sandstone cladding with decorative carvings and cornice bands. The window panels are of traditional wooden patterns with metal studs. The rooms surrounds a central courtyard. And the house is constructed in traditional lakhori bricks and wooden beams. |
| Historical/Cultural Value | It has distinctive architectural features giving vernacular character to the street. |
| | |
| Archaeological | low |
| Historical | medium |
| Architectural | medium |
| Religious | low |
| Social | low |
| Natural | n_a |
| Grade | • IIB |
| Association with Ganga | It is part of expansion of the city as this locality was part of traders/craftmens who settled in Mirzapur as the trade through the river Ganga was strong during 20th century. |
| State of Conservation | • Showing Signs of Deterioration |
| Threats to the Property | • Material Deterioration<br>• Structural Deterioration<br>• Lack of Maintainence<br>• Inappropriate Additions |
| Source of Information | Sarita Srivastava (Resident) |
| Listing done by | Mitali Vij, Niti Chauhan and Chandresh Kumar |

| Question | Response |
|---|---|
| Image |  |
| Image |  |
| Map No. | Mrz/M4 |
| Reference No. | GaD/Mrz/58 |
| Present Name of the Property | Vyaymshala |
| Past Name of the Property | Vyaymshala |
| Location | 25.148068 82.572123 0 0 |
| Approach | It is accessible through Laxman Prasad ki Gali. |
| Address | Wellesley Ganj, Mirzapur, Uttar Pradesh |
| Surroundings/ Building Settings | It is surrounded by residences and shops. |
| Date of Construction | • 20th century |
| Precise Date/Others | Not Availabel |
| Ownership | • Private |
| Owner's Name | Not Available |
| Status of Protection | • Unprotected |
| Property Type | • Building |
| Property Sub-type | Institutional |
| Property Past Use | Vyaymshala |
| Property Present Use | Vyaymshala |
| Architectural Style | Regional Vernacular Architecture |
| Architectural Description | It is a single storeyed building on high plinth. It is rectangular in plan and has pan-patti decoration on the plinth. The building material is primarily lakhori bricks. |
| Historical/Cultural Value | It was used as a recreational centre among this residential locality. |
| | |
| Archaeological | low |
| Historical | medium |
| Architectural | n_a |
| Religious | low |
| Social | medium |
| Natural | n_a |
| Grade | • III |
| Association with Ganga | It is part of expansion of the city as this locality was part of traders/craftmens who settled in Mirzapur as the trade through the river Ganga was strong during 20th century. |
| State of Conservation | • Showing Signs of Deterioration |
| Threats to the Property | • Material Deterioration<br>• Vegetative Growth<br>• Lack of Maintainence |
| Source of Information | Primary survey |
| Listing done by | Mitali Vij, Niti Chauhan and Chandresh Kumar. |

| Question | Response |
|---|---|
| Image |  |
| Image |  |
| Map No. | Mrz/M4 |
| Reference No. | GaD/Mrz/59 |
| Present Name of the Property | Shivaji ka Mandir |
| Past Name of the Property | Shivaji ka Mandir |
| Location | 25.147986 82.572049 0 0 |
| Approach | It is acccessible through Laxman Prasad ki Gali. |
| Address | Wellesley Ganj, Mirzapur, Uttar Pradesh |
| Surroundings/ Building Settings | It is surrounded by residences, shops and mixed landuse buildings. |
| Date of Construction | • 19th century |
| Precise Date/Others | Not Available |
| Ownership | • Private |
| Owner's Name | Ramji Gupta |
| Status of Protection | • Unprotected |
| Property Type | • Building |
| Property Sub-type | Religious |
| Property Past Use | Temple |
| Property Present Use | Temple |
| Architectural Style | Nagara Architectural Style |
| Architectural Description | It is a single storeyed building with high plinth residing in a complex. The plinth level comprises of a shop. The temple is rectangular in plan and has a well along with residential block in the premises. The garbhagriha has idol of Lord Shiva and and the mandapa has idol of Nandi (ox). The external surfaces are highly decorative with carved motifs of human and animal figures. It has two shikharas one on garbhagriha and another on one the mandapa. The shikahara on the garbhagriha has urushikahras while the shikhara on mandapa is small and is in stepped form. |
| Historical/Cultural Value | This temple is a part of a residence and is a typical example of residential temples in Mirzapur. The residence belongs to an old Panda family. |
| | |
| Archaeological | low |
| Historical | medium |
| Architectural | medium |
| Religious | high |
| Social | high |

| | |
|---|---|
| Natural | medium |
| Grade | • IIA |
| Association with Ganga | It is on the bank of Ganga river. Shiva temples are direclty associated with Ganga as it is believed that Lord Shiva got Ganga to this world. |
| State of Conservation | • Showing Signs of Deterioration |
| Threats to the Property | • Material Deterioration<br>• Lack of Maintainence<br>• Alterations |
| Source of Information | Meera Rani Gupta (Caretaker and current occupants) |
| Notes | The residents were muneems. |
| Listing done by | Mitali Vij, Niti Chauhan and Chandresh Kumar |

| Question | Response |
|---|---|
| Image |  |
| Map No. | Mrz/M4 |
| Reference No. | GaD/Mrz/60 |
| Present Name of the Property | Residence-8 |
| Past Name of the Property | Residence |
| Location | 25.146927 82.57186 0 0 |
| Approach | It is accessible through Bhundev Dubey ki Gali. |
| Address | Bhatwa ki Pokhri, Mirzapur, Uttar Pradesh |
| Surroundings/ Building Settings | It is surrounded by residences and mixed landuse building. |
| Date of Construction | • 20th century |
| Precise Date/Others | Not Available |
| Ownership | • Private |
| Owner's Name | Shri Ram Gupta |
| 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 with high plinth. It is rectangular in plan. The key features of the building are segmental arched openings, decorative niches, brackets supporting projected balcony with cast-iron railing and wooden post. The terrace parapet has brick jali and is partially broken. The thin shed in the balcony is a later addition. |
| Historical/Cultural Value | It has distinctive architectural features which enhances the vernacular character of the street. The residents are lawyers. |
| | |
| Archaeological | low |
| Historical | medium |
| Architectural | medium |
| Religious | low |
| Social | low |
| Natural | n_a |
| Grade | • IIB |
| Association with Ganga | It is a part of the expansion of the city which was a trading hub during British era due to its close proximity to the Ganga river. |
| State of Conservation | • Showing Signs of Deterioration |
| Threats to the Property | • Dampness<br>• Material Deterioration<br>• Lack of Maintainence<br>• Inappropriate Additions |
| Source of Information | Primary Survey |
| Listing done by | Mitali Vij, Niti Chauhan and Chandresh Kumar |

| Question | Response |
|---|---|
| Image |  |
| Image |  |
| Map No. | Mrz/M5 |
| Reference No. | GaD/Mrz/61 |
| Present Name of the Property | Well - 4 |
| Past Name of the Property | Well |
| Location | 25.145813 82.570856 0 0 |
| Approach | It is accessible through Badli katra road. |
| Address | Ward 22, Chaubey Tola, Mirzapur, Uttar Pradesh |
| Surroundings/ Building Settings | It is surrounded by residences. |
| Date of Construction | • 19th century |
| Precise Date/Others | Not Available |
| Ownership | • Public |
| Owner's Name | Nagar Nigam Parishad |
| Status of Protection | • Unprotected |
| Property Type | • Structure |
| Property Sub-type | Secular |
| Property Past Use | Well |
| Property Present Use | Well |
| Architectural Style | Regional Vernacular Architecture |
| Architectural Description | It is a round shaped well made on high plinth much larger that the well and accessed through stone steps on the sides. Four decorative stone posts around the well are made for pulley. |
| Historical/Cultural Value | It was constructed by Tejpal Jamnadas and it once served as the source of water for the local community. |
| | |
| Archaeological | low |
| Historical | low |
| Architectural | medium |
| Religious | medium |
| Social | high |
| Natural | medium |
| Grade | • IIB |
| Association with Ganga | In the Ganga valley, there is presence of aquifers and natural springs which results in existance of water bodies, streams and wells. |
| State of Conservation | • Showing Signs of Deterioration |
| Threats to the Property | • Dampness<br>• Material Deterioration<br>• Lack of Maintainence<br>• Alterations<br>• Encroachments |
| Source of Information | Inscribed plate and Primary survey |
| Listing done by | Niti Chauhan and Chandresh Kumar |

| Question | Response |
|---|---|
| Image |  |
| Image |  |
| Map No. | Mrz/M5 |
| Reference No. | GaD/Mrz/62 |
| Present Name of the Property | Panchmukhi Mahadev Temple |
| Past Name of the Property | Panchmukhi Mahadev Temple |
| Location | 25.143585 82.570065 0 0 |
| Approach | It is accessible through Badli ka katra road. |
| Address | Beltar, Badli ka katra, Mirzapur, Uttar Pradesh |
| Surroundings/ Building Settings | It is surrounded by residences and mixed landuse buildings. |
| Date of Construction | • 20th century |
| Precise Date/Others | Not Available |
| Ownership | • Public |
| Owner's Name | Local Community |
| Status of Protection | • Unprotected |
| Property Type | • Building |
| Property Sub-type | Religious |
| Property Past Use | Temple |
| Property Present Use | Temple |
| Architectural Style | Nagara Architectural Style |
| Architectural Description | It is a single storeyed building which is rectangular in plan and is on a high plinth. The garbhagriha has idol of Lord Shiva and and the mandapa has idol of Nandi (ox). The entrance to the temple is through a colonnade corridor around the garbhagriha. The plinth around the temple is like a verandah with decorative cast-iron railing and wooden posts with stone steps leading up to the plinth. The temple also has a well adjacent to it. |
| Historical/Cultural Value | Local community people visit the temple to performs rituals and it has distinctive architectural features giving vernacular character to the street. |
| | |
| Archaeological | low |
| Historical | medium |
| Architectural | medium |
| Religious | high |
| Social | medium |
| Natural | high |
| Grade | • IIA |
| Association with Ganga | Due to the religious significance of Ganga river, temples were built near the river to perform rituals. |
| State of Conservation | • Showing Signs of Deterioration |

| | |
|---|---|
| Threats to the Property | • Dampness<br>• Material Deterioration<br>• Lack of Maintainence<br>• Inappropriate Additions<br>• Alterations |
| Source of Information | Andesh Kumar Tiwari (Pujari) |
| Notes | Metal shed has been added later. |
| Listing done by | Niti Chauhan and Chandresh Kumar |

| Question | Response |
|---|---|
| Image |  |
| Image |  |
| Map No. | Mrz/M5 |
| Reference No. | GaD/Mrz/63 |
| Present Name of the Property | Sarkuan Well |
| Past Name of the Property | Sarkuan Well |
| Location | 25.143793 82.569107 0 0 |
| Approach | Chaubey Tola Road |
| Address | Beltar, Dankinaganj Chowk, Mirzapur |
| Surroundings/ Building Settings | It is surrounded by residences. |
| Date of Construction | • 20th century |
| Precise Date/Others | Not Available |
| Ownership | • Public |
| Owner's Name | Not Available |
| Status of Protection | • Unprotected |
| Property Type | • Structure |
| Property Sub-type | Secular/Religous |
| Property Past Use | Well |
| Property Present Use | Well |
| Architectural Style | Regional Vernacular Architecture |
| Architectural Description | It is a round shaped well made on high plinth much larger that the well and accessed through stone steps on the sides. Four decorative stone posts around the well are made for pulley. |
| Historical/Cultural Value | It once served as the source of water for the local community. |
| | |
| Archaeological | low |
| Historical | medium |
| Architectural | medium |
| Religious | medium |
| Social | high |
| Natural | high |
| Grade | • IIA |
| Association with Ganga | In the Ganga valley, there is presence of aquifers and natural springs which results in existance of water bodies, streams and wells. |
| State of Conservation | • Showing Signs of Deterioration |
| Threats to the Property | • Material Deterioration<br>• Structural Deterioration<br>• Lack of Maintainence<br>• Alterations |
| Source of Information | Primary Sruvey |
| Listing done by | Hadia Nehal, Niti Chauhan and Chandresh Kumar |

| Question | Response |
|---|---|
| Image |  |
| Map No. | Mrz/M5 |
| Reference No. | GaD/Mrz/64 |
| Present Name of the Property | Residence -25 |
| Past Name of the Property | Residence |
| Location | 25.142756 82.568148 0 0 |
| Approach | It is accessible through Angarh Road. |
| Address | Telia Ganj, Mirzapur, Uttar Pradesh |
| Surroundings/ Building Settings | It is surrounded by residences, market and mixed landuse buildings. |
| Date of Construction | • 20th century |
| Precise Date/Others | Not Available |
| Ownership | • Private |
| Owner's Name | Panna Lal 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 | It is a double storeyed mixed use residence with shops on the ground floor. The shops front has openings separated by rectangular stone columns and alterations have been made by installing rolling shutters and other panels. The first floor has ornamental stone panelled facade with carved blinds multifoil arches decorated with floral motifs over the arch. |
| Historical/Cultural Value | The building is a typical example of a mixed use (residence and commerical) residence in Mirzapur. |
| | |
| Archaeological | low |
| Historical | medium |
| Architectural | high |
| Religious | low |
| Social | medium |
| Natural | n_a |
| Grade | • IIB |
| Association with Ganga | It is a part of the expansion of the city which was a trading hub during British period due to its close proximity to the Ganga river. |
| State of Conservation | • Showing Signs of Deterioration |
| Threats to the Property | • Dampness<br>• Material Deterioration<br>• Lack of Maintainence<br>• Inappropriate Additions |
| Source of Information | Balkesh Aggarwal |
| Listing done by | Niti Chauhan and Chandresh Kumar |

| Question | Response |
|---|---|
| Image |  |
| Map No. | Mrz/M5 |
| Reference No. | GaD/Mrz/65 |
| Present Name of the Property | Residence-24 |
| Past Name of the Property | Residence |
| Location | 25.141568 82.568083 0 0 |
| Approach | It is accessible through Angard Mod. |
| Address | Telia Ganj, Mirzapur, Uttar Pradesh |
| Surroundings/ Building Settings | It is surrounded by residences, temple and a well. |
| Date of Construction | • 20th century |
| Precise Date/Others | Not Available |
| Ownership | • Private |
| Owner's Name | Late Raja Ram |
| 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 triple storeyed building which is rectangular in plan with high plinth. It is mixed use residence with shops on the ground floor. The key features of the building are blind arches, multifoil arched openings and brackets supporting projected balcony with cast-iron railing and metal post. The building is constructed in traditional bricks masonry and sandstone cladding. The third floor has been added later using modular bricks. |
| Historical/Cultural Value | The building is a typical example of a mixed use (residence and commerical) residence in Mirzapur. |
| | |
| Archaeological | low |
| Historical | medium |
| Architectural | medium |
| Religious | low |
| Social | medium |
| Natural | n_a |
| Grade | • IIB |
| Association with Ganga | It is a part of the expansion of the city which was a trading hub during British period due to its close proximity to the Ganga river. |
| State of Conservation | • Good<br>• Showing Signs of Deterioration |
| Threats to the Property | • Dampness<br>• Material Deterioration<br>• Inappropriate Additions<br>• Alterations |
| Source of Information | C.B. Gupta (Resident) |
| Listing done by | Niti Chauhan and Chandresh Kumar |

| Question | Response |
|---|---|
| Image |  |
| Image |  |
| Map No. | Mrz/M5 |
| Reference No. | GaD/Mrz/66 |
| Present Name of the Property | Shiva Temple -32 |
| Past Name of the Property | Shiva Temple |
| Location | 25.142571 82.568036 0 0 |
| Approach | Angard Mod |
| Address | Telia ganj, Mirzapur |
| Surroundings/ Building Settings | It is surrounded by residences, a well and mixed landuse buildings. |

| | |
|---|---|
| Date of Construction | • 20th century |
| Precise Date/Others | Approximately 100 years old |
| Ownership | • Private |
| Owner's Name | Balram Kumar |
| Status of Protection | • Unprotected |
| Property Type | • Building |
| Property Sub-type | Religious |
| Property Past Use | Temple |
| Property Present Use | Temple |
| Architectural Style | Nagara Architectural Style |
| Architectural Description | It is a single storeyed building which is rectangular in plan and is on a high plinth. The garbhagriha has idol of Lord Shiva and and the mandapa has idol of Nandi (ox). The entrance to the temple is through a colonnaded verandah in front of the garbhagriha. The key features of the building are pan-patti decoration and stone chajja. The shikharas have carved urushikharas. Also, a well is adjacent to the temple. |
| Historical/Cultural Value | Local community people visit the temple to performs rituals and it has distinctive architectural features giving vernacular character to the street. |
| | |
| Archaeological | low |
| Historical | medium |
| Architectural | medium |
| Religious | high |
| Social | medium |
| Natural | low |

| | |
|---|---|
| Grade | • IIB |
| Association with Ganga | It is in close proximity to the Ganga river. Shiva temples are directly associated with worshiping of Ganga as it is believed that Lord Shiva got Ganga to this world. Due to this religious significance, temples were built near the river to perform rituals. |
| State of Conservation | • Showing Signs of Deterioration |
| Threats to the Property | • Dampness<br>• Material Deterioration<br>• Lack of Maintainence<br>• Alterations |
| Source of Information | Balram Kumar |
| Listing done by | Niti Chauhan and Chandresh Kumar |

| Question | Response |
|---|---|
| Image |  |
| Map No. | Mrz/M5 |
| Reference No. | GaD/Mrz/67 |
| Present Name of the Property | Shiva Temple -33 |
| Past Name of the Property | Shiva Temple |
| Location | 25.142407 82.568526 0 0 |
| Approach | Angarh Road |
| Address | Balakdas ka Pokhra, Mirzapur |
| Surroundings/ Building Settings | It is surrounded by temples and residences. |
| Date of Construction | • 20th century |
| Precise Date/Others | Approximately 100 years old |
| Ownership | • Public |
| Owner's Name | Local Community |
| Status of Protection | • Unprotected |
| Property Type | • Building |
| Property Sub-type | Religious |
| Property Past Use | Temple |
| Property Present Use | Temple |

| | |
|---|---|
| Architectural Style | Nagara Architectural Style |
| Architectural Description | It is a single storeyed building which is rectangular in plan and is on a high plinth. The key features of the building are pan-patti decoration and stone chajja. The shikharas have carved urushikharas. |
| Historical/Cultural Value | Local community people visit the temple to performs rituals and it has distinctive architectural features giving vernacular character to the street. |
| | |
| Archaeological | low |
| Historical | medium |
| Architectural | medium |
| Religious | high |
| Social | medium |
| Natural | n_a |
| Grade | • IIB |
| Association with Ganga | It is in close proximity to the Ganga river. Shiva temples are directly associated with worshiping of Ganga as it is believed that Lord Shiva got Ganga to this world. Due to this religious significance, temples were built near the river to perform rituals. |
| State of Conservation | • Showing Signs of Deterioration |
| Threats to the Property | • Dampness<br>• Material Deterioration<br>• Structural Deterioration<br>• Vegetative Growth<br>• Lack of Maintainence<br>• Inappropriate Additions |
| Source of Information | Primary Survey |
| Listing done by | Niti Chauhan and Chandresh Kumar |

| Question | Response |
|---|---|
| Image |  |
| Image |  |
| Map No. | Mrz/M5 |
| Reference No. | GaD/Mrz/68 |
| Present Name of the Property | Shiva Temple -34 |
| Past Name of the Property | Shiva Temple |
| Location | 25.141753 82.569836 0 0 |
| Approach | Angarh Road |
| Address | Balakdas ka Pokhra, Mirzapur |
| Surroundings/ Building Settings | It is surrounded by residences and temples. |
| Date of Construction | • 20th century |
| Precise Date/Others | Approxiamtely 100 years old |
| Ownership | • Private |
| Owner's Name | Not Available |
| Status of Protection | • Unprotected |
| Property Type | • Building |
| Property Sub-type | Religious |
| Property Past Use | Temple |
| Property Present Use | Abandoned |
| Architectural Style | Nagara Architectural Style |
| Architectural Description | It is a single storeyed building which is rectangular in plan and is on a high plinth. The garbhagriha has idol of Lord Shiva and and the mandapa has idol of Nandi (ox). The entrance to the temple is through a colonnaded verandah in front of the garbhagriha. The key features of the building are pan-patti decoration and stone chajja. The shikharas have carved urushikharas. The building material primarily used is traditonal bricks and sandstone. |
| Historical/Cultural Value | Local community people visit the temple to performs rituals and it has distinctive architectural features giving vernacular character to the street. |
| | |
| Archaeological | low |
| Historical | medium |
| Architectural | medium |
| Religious | high |
| Social | low |

| | |
|---|---|
| Natural | n_a |
| Grade | • IIB |
| Association with Ganga | It is in close proximity to the Ganga river. Shiva temples are directly associated with worshiping of Ganga as it is believed that Lord Shiva got Ganga to this world. Due to this religious significance, temples were built near the river to perform rituals. |
| State of Conservation | • Showing Signs of Deterioration |
| Threats to the Property | • Dampness<br>• Material Deterioration<br>• Vegetative Growth<br>• Lack of Maintainence<br>• Inappropriate Additions |
| Source of Information | Primary survey |
| Notes | It was constructed by Bithal Nath Aggarwal |
| Listing done by | Niti Chauhan and Chandresh Kumar |

| Question | Response |
|---|---|
| Image |  |
| Map No. | Mrz/M5 |
| Reference No. | GaD/Mrz/69 |
| Present Name of the Property | Angarh Mahadev Temple |
| Past Name of the Property | Angarh Mahadev Temple |
| Location | 25.141584 82.570091 0 0 |
| Approach | Angarh Road |
| Address | Balakdas ka Pokhra, Mirzapur |
| Surroundings/ Building Settings | It is surrounded by residences and temples. |
| Date of Construction | • 20th century |
| Precise Date/Others | Approximately 80 years old |
| Ownership | • Public |
| Owner's Name | Local Community |
| Status of Protection | • Unprotected |
| Property Type | • Building |
| Property Sub-type | Religious |
| Property Past Use | Temple |
| Property Present Use | Temple |
| Architectural Style | Nagara Architecture Style |
| Architectural Description | It is a single storeyed building which is rectangular in plan and is on a high plinth. The garbhagriha has idol of Lord Shiva and and the mandapa has idol of Nandi (ox). The entrance to the temple is through a colonnaded verandah in front of the garbhagriha. The key features of the building are pan-patti decoration and stone chajja. The shikharas have carved urushikharas. The building material primarily used is traditonal bricks and sandstone. |
| Historical/Cultural Value | Local community people visit the temple to performs rituals and it has distinctive architectural features giving vernacular character to the street. |
| | |
| Archaeological | low |
| Historical | medium |
| Architectural | medium |
| Religious | high |
| Social | medium |
| Natural | n_a |
| Grade | • IIB |
| Association with Ganga | It is in close proximity to the Ganga river. Shiva temples are directly associated with worshiping of Ganga as it is believed that Lord Shiva got Ganga to this world. Due to this religious significance, temples were built near the river to perform rituals. |
| State of Conservation<br>Threats to the Property | • Showing Signs of Deterioration<br>• Dampness<br>• Material Deterioration<br>• Lack of Maintainence<br>• Alterations |
| Source of Information | Phoolchand Yadav |
| Listing done by | Niti Chauhan and Chandresh Kumar |

| Question | Response |
|---|---|
| Image |  |
| Map No. | Mrz/M5 |
| Reference No. | GaD/Mrz/70 |
| Present Name of the Property | Mirzapur Jail |
| Past Name of the Property | Mirzapur Jail |
| Location | 25.137116 82.566971 0 0 |
| Approach | It is accessible through Station road. |
| Address | Ratanganj, Kotwali, Mirzapur |
| Surroundings/ Building Settings | It is surrounded by shops and mixed landuse buildings. |
| Date of Construction | • 20th century |
| Precise Date/Others | 1901 |
| Ownership | • Public |
| Owner's Name | State Government |
| Status of Protection | • State Government |
| Property Type | • Precint |
| Property Sub-type | Institutional |
| Property Past Use | Jail |
| Property Present Use | Jail |
| Architectural Style | Regional Architecture |
| Architectural Description | The main entrance block is a double-heighted builidng with a huge semi-circular arched gateway in the center. There a guard room next to the entrance of the jail which has colonnaded verandah. |
| Historical/Cultural Value | It is the only jail of Mirzapur district built by the British while other administrative buildings were developing in Mirzapur. |
| | |
| Archaeological | low |
| Historical | medium |
| Architectural | medium |
| Religious | low |
| Social | medium |
| Natural | n_a |
| Grade | • IIB |
| Association with Ganga | Being the trading hub during British period, due to its close proximity to the Ganga river, it contains several institutional and civic buildings. |
| State of Conservation | • Fair |
| Threats to the Property | • Dampness<br>• Material Deterioration |
| Source of Information | Primary Survey |
| Listing done by | Hadia Nehal, Niti Chauhan and Chandresh Kumar |

| Question | Response |
|---|---|
| Image |  |
| Image |  |
| Map No. | Mrz/M5 |
| Reference No. | GaD/Mrz/71 |
| Present Name of the Property | Chief Goods Supervisor (CGS) Office |
| Past Name of the Property | Main Maal Godam |
| Location | 25.133873 82.569678 0 0 |
| Approach | It is accessible through Station Road. |
| Address | Mirzapur Railway Station, Mirzapur, Uttar Pradesh |
| Surroundings/ Building Settings | It is surrounded by Mirzapur Railway Station and railway quarters. |
| Date of Construction | • 19th century |
| Precise Date/Others | Not Available |
| Ownership | • Public |
| Owner's Name | Indian Railways |
| Status of Protection | • State Government |
| Property Type | • Building |
| Property Sub-type | Institutional |
| Property Past Use | Godown |
| Property Present Use | Chief Goods Supervisor Office |
| Architectural Style | British Architectural Style |
| Architectural Description | There are two double heighted blocks of godowns in the premises adjacent to the CGS Office. It is rectangular in plan with huge opening for railway tracks. The key features of the building are round arches, wooden louvers and exposed brick work. |
| Historical/Cultural Value | It was constructed during British period. It was used for storing goods that were transported through trains. It is still in use as Chief Goods Supervisor's office. SSE Works handle the maintainence of the building now. |
| | |
| Archaeological | low |
| Historical | high |
| Architectural | high |
| Religious | low |
| Social | medium |
| Natural | n_a |
| Grade | • IIA |
| Association with Ganga | Being a trading during British period, due to its close proximity to the Ganga river, it was used for storing goods that were transported through trains. |
| State of Conservation | • Showing Signs of Deterioration |
| Source of Information | Ravindra Kumar (Station Superitendent) |
| Listing done by | Hadia Nehal, Niti Chauhan and Chandresh Kumar |

| Question | Response |
|---|---|
| Image |  |
| Map No. | Mrz/M5 |
| Reference No. | GaD/Mrz/72 |
| Present Name of the Property | Shiva Temple -26 |
| Past Name of the Property | Shiva Temple |
| Location | 25.139008 82.562996 0 0 |
| Approach | Bhaisya Tola Road |
| Address | Imarati Chowk, Ganesh Ganj |
| Surroundings/ Building Settings | It is surrounded by residences. |
| Date of Construction | • 20th century |
| Precise Date/Others | Not Available |
| Ownership | • Private |
| Owner's Name | Jaiswal Samaj Mandir |
| Status of Protection | • Unprotected |
| Property Type | • Building |
| Property Sub-type | Religious |
| Property Past Use | Temple |
| Property Present Use | Temple |
| Architectural Style | Nagara Architectural Style |
| Architectural Description | It is a single storeyed building which is rectangular in plan and is on a high plinth with a well adjacent to it. The garbhagriha has idol of Lord Shiva and and the mandapa has idol of Nandi (ox). The key features of the building are pan-patti decoration and chajja. The garbhagriha is topped with shikhara having urushikharas. The primary building material is sandstone and it is painted in yellow colour. |
| Historical/Cultural Value | Local community people visit the temple to performs rituals and it has distinctive architectural features giving vernacular character to the street. |
| | |
| Archaeological | low |
| Historical | medium |
| Architectural | medium |
| Religious | high |
| Social | medium |
| Natural | n_a |
| Grade | • IIB |
| Association with Ganga | It is in close proximity to the Ganga river. Shiva temples are directly associated with worshiping of Ganga as it is believed that Lord Shiva got Ganga to this world. Due to this religious significance, temples were built near the river to perform rituals. |
| State of Conservation | • Showing Signs of Deterioration |
| Threats to the Property | • Dampness<br>• Material Deterioration<br>• Structural Deterioration<br>• Lack of Maintainence<br>• Alterations |
| Source of Information | Localite and Primary Survey |
| Listing done by | Hadia Nehal, Niti Chauhan and Chandresh Kumar |

| Question | Response |
|---|---|
| Image |  |
| Map No. | Mrz/M5 |
| Reference No. | GaD/Mrz/73 |
| Present Name of the Property | Shiva Temple -27 |
| Past Name of the Property | Shiva Temple |
| Location | 25.139167 82.564397 0 0 |
| Approach | Katra Bajirao Road |
| Address | Katra Bajirao, Mirzapur |
| Surroundings/ Building Settings | It is surrounded by residences. |
| Date of Construction | • 19th century |
| Precise Date/Others | Not Available |
| Ownership | • Private |
| Owner's Name | Lallu Aggarwal |
| Status of Protection | • Unprotected |
| Property Type | • Building |
| Property Sub-type | Religious |
| Property Past Use | Temple |
| Property Present Use | Temple |
| Architectural Style | Nagara Architectural Style |
| Architectural Description | It is a single storeyed building which is rectangular in plan and is on a high plinth. The garbhagriha has idol of Lord Shiva and and it is entered through the mandapa which has idol of Nandi (ox). The key features of the building are pan-patti decoration, multifoil arch opening and chajja. The garbhagriha is topped with shikhara having urushikharas. The primary building material is sandstone and it is painted in grey colour. |
| Historical/Cultural Value | Local community people visit the temple to performs rituals and it has distinctive architectural features giving vernacular character to the street. |
| | |
| Archaeological | low |
| Historical | medium |
| Architectural | medium |
| Religious | high |
| Social | medium |
| Natural | n_a |
| Grade | • IIB |
| Association with Ganga | It is in close proximity to the Ganga river. Shiva temples are directly associated with worshiping of Ganga as it is believed that Lord Shiva got Ganga to this world. Due to this religious significance, temples were built near the river to perform rituals. |
| State of Conservation | • Showing Signs of Deterioration |
| Threats to the Property | • Dampness<br>• Material Deterioration<br>• Lack of Maintainence<br>• Inappropriate Additions<br>• Alterations |
| Source of Information | Caretaker and Primary Survey |
| Listing done by | Hadia Nehal, Niti Chauhan and Chandresh Kumar |

| Question | Response |
|---|---|
| Image |  |
| Map No. | Mrz/M5 |
| Reference No. | GaD/Mrz/74 |
| Present Name of the Property | Well-3 |
| Past Name of the Property | Well |
| Location | 25.139359 82.564458 0 0 |
| Approach | Katra Bajirao Road |
| Address | Katra Bajirao, Mirzapur |
| Surroundings/ Building Settings | It is surrounded by temple and residences. |
| Date of Construction | • 20th century |
| Precise Date/Others | Not Availble |
| Ownership | • Private |
| Owner's Name | Not Availble |
| 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 | It is a round shaped well made on high plinth. Four decorative stone posts around the well are made for pulley. |
| Historical/Cultural Value | It once served as the source of water for the local community. It is next to a newly constructed temple. |
| | |
| Archaeological | low |
| Historical | medium |
| Architectural | medium |
| Religious | medium |
| Social | medium |
| Natural | medium |
| Grade | • IIB |
| Association with Ganga | It is in close proximity to the Ganga river. In the Ganga valley, there is presence of aquifers and natural springs which results in existance of water bodies, streams and wells. |
| State of Conservation | • Showing Signs of Deterioration |
| Threats to the Property | • Dampness<br>• Material Deterioration<br>• Vegetative Growth<br>• Alterations |
| Source of Information | Primary Survey |
| Listing done by | Hadia Nehal, Niti Chauhan and Chandresh Kumar |

| Question | Response |
|---|---|
| Image |  |
| Image |  |
| Map No. | Mrz/M5 |
| Reference No. | GaD/Mrz/75 |
| Present Name of the Property | Structure |
| Past Name of the Property | Sarai |
| Location | 25.141177 82.564961 0 0 |
| Approach | It is accessible through Katra Bajirao Road. |
| Address | Katra Bajirao, Mirzapur, Uttar Pradesh |
| Surroundings/ Building Settings | It is surrounded by residences. |
| Date of Construction | • 19th century |
| Precise Date/Others | Not Available |
| Ownership | • Private |
| Owner's Name | Kamla Sav |
| Status of Protection | • Unprotected |
| Property Type | • Structure |
| Property Sub-type | Residential |
| Property Past Use | Sarai |
| Property Present Use | Residence |
| Architectural Style | Regional Architectural Style |
| Architectural Description | It is a single storeyed octagonal shaped structure constructed on high plinth. The structure has three multifoil arches on each of its side which are now blocked by brick walls. The stone facade is decorated with floral motifs medallions and carved brackets that support a chajja. |
| Historical/Cultural Value | The building was a sarai in 19th century serving as a resting place for the travelling traders/craftmens. |
| | |
| Archaeological | low |
| Historical | medium |
| Architectural | medium |
| Religious | low |
| Social | low |
| Natural | n_a |
| Grade | • IIB |
| Association with Ganga | Being a trading hub during the British period, due to its close proximity to the Ganga river, it served as a sarai for travelling traders/craftmens. |
| State of Conservation | • Showing Signs of Deterioration |
| Threats to the Property | • Dampness<br>• Material Deterioration<br>• Lack of Maintainence<br>• Inappropriate Additions<br>• Alterations |
| Source of Information | Rekha ( Tenant) |
| Listing done by | Hadia Nehal, Niti Chauhan and Chandresh Kumar |

| Question | Response |
|---|---|
| Image |  |
| Image |  |
| Map No. | Mrz/M5 |
| Reference No. | GaD/Mrz/76 |
| Present Name of the Property | Well-2 |
| Past Name of the Property | Well |
| Location | 25.141834 82.562631 0 0 |
| Approach | Byroad of Lal Diggi Road |
| Address | Ganesh Ganj, Mirzapur |
| Surroundings/ Building Settings | It is surrounded by residences and hotel. |
| Date of Construction | • 19th century |
| Precise Date/Others | Not Available |
| Ownership | • Public |
| 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 | t is a round shaped well made on high plinth residing in front of a house. Four decorative stone posts around the well are made for pulley. |
| Historical/Cultural Value | It once served as the source of water for the local community. |
| | |
| Archaeological | low |
| Historical | medium |
| Architectural | medium |
| Religious | medium |
| Social | low |
| Natural | medium |
| Grade | • IIB |
| Association with Ganga | It is in close proximity to the Ganga river. 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 | • Showing Signs of Deterioration |
| Threats to the Property | • Dampness<br>• Material Deterioration<br>• Lack of Maintainence<br>• Alterations |
| Source of Information | Primary Survey |
| Listing done by | Hadia Nehal, Niti Chauhan and Chandresh Kumar |

| Question | Response |
|---|---|
| Image |  |
| Map No. | Mrz/M5 |
| Reference No. | GaD/Mrz/77 |
| Present Name of the Property | Residence - 22 |
| Past Name of the Property | Residence |
| Location | 25.143901 82.566447 0 0 |
| Approach | Mukheri Bazaar |
| Address | Paira Tola, Mirzapur |
| Surroundings/ Building Settings | It is surrounded by residences and mixed landuse building. |
| Date of Construction | • 20th century |
| Precise Date/Others | Not Available |
| Ownership | • Private |
| Owner's Name | Prateek Aggarwal |
| Status of Protection | • Unprotected |
| Property Type | • Building |
| Property Sub-type | Residential |
| Property Past Use | Residence |
| Property Present Use | Mixed Use (Residence and Shop) |
| Architectural Style | Regional Vernacular Style |
| Architectural Description | It is a four storeyed building which is rectangular in plan with high plinth. The facade is extensively carved with sandstone. The key features of the building are multifoil blind arches and openings, pan-patti decoration, decorative niches, floral motifs, cornices and brackets supporting stone chajjas. The building materials primarily used are white sandstone and lakhori bricks. The third and fourth floor are later addition to the building. |
| Historical/Cultural Value | It has distinctive architectural features giving vernacular character to the street. |
| | |
| Archaeological | low |
| Historical | medium |
| Architectural | medium |
| Religious | low |
| Social | medium |
| Natural | n_a |
| Grade | • IIB |
| Association with Ganga | It is in close proximity to the Ganga river. It is a part of the expansion of the city which was tagged as the trading hub during British era. |
| State of Conservation | • Showing Signs of Deterioration |
| Threats to the Property | • Dampness<br>• Material Deterioration<br>• Structural Deterioration<br>• Lack of Maintainence<br>• Inappropriate Additions<br>• Alterations |
| Source of Information | Employee and primary survey |
| Listing done by | Hadia Nehal, Niti Chauhan and Chandresh Kumar |

| Question | Response |
|---|---|
| Image |  |
| Image |  |
| Map No. | Mrz/M5 |
| Reference No. | GaD/Mrz/78 |
| Present Name of the Property | Residence - 20 |
| Past Name of the Property | Residence |
| Location | 25.143932 82.566282 0 0 |
| Approach | It is accessible through Mukheri Bazaar road. |
| Address | Paira Tola, Mirzapur, Uttar Pradesh |
| Surroundings/ Building Settings | It is surrounded by residences and mixed landuse building. |
| Date of Construction | • 20th century |
| Precise Date/Others | Not Available |
| Ownership | • Private |
| Owner's Name | Saurabh Aggarwal |
| Status of Protection | • Unprotected |
| Property Type | • Building |
| Property Sub-type | Residential |
| Property Past Use | Residence |
| Property Present Use | Residence |
| Architectural Style | Regional Verncaular Architecture |
| Architectural Description | It is a triple storeyed building which is rectangular in plan and is on a high plinth. The key features of the building are flat arches, wooden doors painted in blue, decorative niches, jaalis and carved brackets supporting chajja. The building is constructed in traditional brick masonry. |
| Historical/Cultural Value | It has distinctive architectural features giving vernacular character to the street. |
| | |
| Archaeological | low |
| Historical | medium |
| Architectural | medium |
| Religious | low |
| Social | medium |
| Natural | n_a |
| Grade | • IIB |
| Association with Ganga | It is a part of the expansion of the city which was a trading hub during British era due to its close proximity to the Ganga river. |
| State of Conservation | • Showing Signs of Deterioration |
| Threats to the Property | • Dampness<br>• Material Deterioration<br>• Lack of Maintainence<br>• Inappropriate Additions<br>• Alterations |
| Source of Information | Name plate and Primary survey |
| Listing done by | Hadia Nehal, Niti Chauhan and Chandresh Kumar |

| Question | Response |
|---|---|
| Image |   |
| Image |  |
| Map No. | Mrz/M5 |
| Reference No. | GaD/Mrz/79 |
| Present Name of the Property | Residence -21 |
| Past Name of the Property | Residence |
| Location | 25.143955 82.566279 0 0 |
| Approach | Mukheri Bazaar |
| Address | Paira Tola, Mirzapur |
| Surroundings/ Building Settings | It is surrounded by residences and mixed landuse building. |
| Date of Construction | • 20th century |
| Precise Date/Others | Not Available |
| Ownership | • Private |
| Owner's Name | Damodar Das Aggarwal |
| Status of Protection | • Unprotected |
| Property Type | • Building |
| Property Sub-type | Residential |
| Property Past Use | Residence |
| Property Present Use | Residence |
| Architectural Style | Regional Vernacular Style |
| Architectural Description | It is a triple storeyed building which is rectangular in plan with high plinth. The facade is extensively carved with sandstone. The key features of the building are multifoil blind arches and openings, pan-patti decoration, decorative niches, floral motifs, cornices and brackets supporting stone chajjas. The building materials primarily used are white sandstone and lakhori bricks. |
| Historical/Cultural Value | It has distinctive architectural features giving vernacular character to the street. |
| | |
| Archaeological | low |
| Historical | medium |
| Architectural | medium |
| Religious | low |
| Social | medium |
| Natural | n_a |
| Grade | • IIB |
| Association with Ganga | It is in close proximity to the Ganga river. It is a part of the expansion of the city which was tagged as the trading hub during British era. |
| State of Conservation | • Showing Signs of Deterioration |
| Threats to the Property | • Dampness<br>• Material Deterioration<br>• Structural Deterioration<br>• Lack of Maintainence<br>• Inappropriate Additions |
| Source of Information | Name plate and primary survey |
| Listing done by | Hadia Nehal, Niti Chauhan and Chandresh Kumar |

| Question | Response |
|---|---|
| Image |  |
| Image |  |
| Map No. | Mrz/M5 |
| Reference No. | GaD/Mrz/80 |
| Present Name of the Property | Parasnath Digambar Jain Mandir |
| Past Name of the Property | Parasnath Digambar Jain Mandir |
| Location | 25.144273 82.56631 0 0 |
| Approach | It is accessible through Chaubey Tola Road |
| Address | Chaubey Tola, Mirzapur |
| Surroundings/ Building Settings | It is surrounded by residences. |
| Date of Construction | • 19th century |
| Precise Date/Others | Not Available |
| Ownership | • Public |
| Owner's Name | Not Available |
| Status of Protection | • Unprotected |
| Property Type | • Building |
| Property Sub-type | Religious |
| Property Past Use | Temple |
| Property Present Use | Temple |
| Architectural Style | Nagara Architectural Style |
| Architectural Description | It is a single storeyed building which is rectangular in plan and is on high plinth. It is entered through a gateway which has a jharokha. There are two courtyards in the premises with rooms and garbhagriha built around it. The key features of the building are decorative niches, multifoil blind arches, pan-patti decoration and brackets supporting stone chajja. The shikhara on garbhagriha have carved urushikharas. The building material primarily used is white sandstone and traditional bricks. A part of temple facade has been renovated with modular tiles. |
| Historical/Cultural Value | Local community people visit the 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 | medium |
| Natural | n_a |
| Grade | • IIB |
| Association with Ganga | Due to the religious significance of river Ganga, temples were built near the river to perform rituals. |
| State of Conservation | • Showing Signs of Deterioration |
| Threats to the Property | • Dampness<br>• Material Deterioration<br>• Lack of Maintainence<br>• Inappropriate Additions<br>• Alterations |
| Source of Information | Primary Survey |
| Listing done by | Hadia Nehal, Niti Chauhan and Chandresh Kumar |

| Question | Response |
|---|---|
| Image |  |
| Image |  |
| Map No. | Mrz/M4 |
| Reference No. | GaD/Mrz/81 |
| Present Name of the Property | Residence-6 |
| Past Name of the Property | Residence |
| Location | 25.14717 82.56975 0 0 |
| Approach | It is accessible through Pakki Sarai Marg. |
| Address | South lane of Pakki Sarai, Mirzapur, Uttar Pradesh |
| Surroundings/ Building Settings | It is surrounded by residences and Pakki Sarai. |
| Date of Construction | • 20th century |
| Precise Date/Others | Not Available |
| Ownership | • Private |
| Owner's Name | Late Chedilal |
| Status of Protection | • Unprotected |
| Property Type | • Building |
| Property Sub-type | Residential |
| Property Past Use | Residence |
| Property Present Use | Mixed Use ( Residencea and Shop) |
| Architectural Style | Regional Vernacular Architecture |
| Architectural Description | It is double storeyed building with low plinth. It is rectangular in plan with a rear courtyard. The key features of the building are flat arches, brackets supporting projected baclony, wooden post and railing. The metal shed has been added later. |
| Historical/Cultural Value | It has distinctive architectural features which enhances the vernacular character of the street and is a typical example of a mixed use (residence and commercial) residence in Mirzapur. |
| | |
| Archaeological | low |
| Historical | medium |
| Architectural | medium |
| Religious | low |
| Social | medium |
| Natural | n_a |
| Grade | • IIB |
| Association with Ganga | It is a part of the expansion of the city which was a trading hub during British period due to its close proximity to the Ganga river. |

| | |
|---|---|
| State of Conservation | • Showing Signs of Deterioration |
| Threats to the Property | • Dampness<br>• Material Deterioration<br>• Lack of Maintainence<br>• Inappropriate Additions |
| Source of Information | Shiva kumar (Resident) |
| Listing done by | Mitali Vij, Niti Chauhan and Chandresh Kumar |

| Question | Response |
|---|---|
| Image |  |
| Image |  |
| Map No. | Mrz/M4 |
| Reference No. | GaD/Mrz/82 |
| Present Name of the Property | City Church |
| Past Name of the Property | City Church |
| Location | 25.147118 82.569759 0 0 |
| Approach | It is accessible through Ghanta Ghar Marg. |
| Address | Ghanta Ghar Chowk, Wellesley Ganj |
| Surroundings/ Building Settings | It is surrounded by residences, Town Hall, well and mixed landuse building. |
| Date of Construction | • 19th century |
| Precise Date/Others | Not Available |
| Ownership | • Private |
| Owner's Name | Bible Church Men's Missionary Society |
| Status of Protection | • Unprotected |
| Property Type | • Building |
| Property Sub-type | Religious |
| Property Past Use | Church |
| Property Present Use | Reading Room |
| Architectural Style | Hybrid of Indo-Sarcenic and Neo-Gothic Architectural Style |
| Architectural Description | It is single storeyed building with high plinth and is rectangualr in plan. The front facade has two pointed arch windows on each side of a large door topped with a pediment. An inscribed band runs just below the pediment. Buttresses are on the side facade with windows in between. The building is constructed in traditional brick masonry. |
| Historical/Cultural Value | It was constructed during British period and has distinctive architectural features which enhances the character of the street. It is now used a reading room by the local community. |
| | |
| Archaeological | medium |
| Historical | high |
| Architectural | medium |
| Religious | high |
| Social | medium |
| Natural | n_a |
| Grade | • IIA |
| Association with Ganga | It was a part of the British settlement in Mirzapur who settled there as Mirzapur became a trading hub due to its close proximity to the Ganga river. |
| State of Conservation | • Showing Signs of Deterioration |
| Threats to the Property | • Material Deterioration<br>• Structural Deterioration<br>• Lack of Maintainence<br>• Encroachments |
| Source of Information | Primary Survey |
| Listing done by | Mitali Vij, Niti Chauhan and Chandresh Kumar |

| Question | Response |
|---|---|
| Image |  |
| Image |  |
| Map No. | Mrz/M4 |
| Reference No. | GaD/Mrz/83 |
| Present Name of the Property | Pakki Sarai Complex |
| Past Name of the Property | Pakki Sarai |
| Location | 25.147539 82.570158 0 0 |
| Approach | It is accessible through Pakki Sarai Marg. |
| Address | near Ghanta ghar, Wellesley Ganj, Mirzapur, Uttar Pradesh |
| Surroundings/ Building Settings | It is surrounded by residences, market, mixed landuse buildings, City Church and Ghanta ghar/Town hall. |
| Date of Construction | • 19th century |
| Precise Date/Others | 1851 |
| Ownership | • Public |
| Owner's Name | Nagar Nigam Parishad |
| Status of Protection | • State Government |
| Property Type | • Precint |
| Property Sub-type | Commercial |
| Property Past Use | Resthouse |
| Property Present Use | Encroachment |
| Architectural Style | Neo-Gothic Architecture Style |
| Architectural Description | It is a single storeyed building which is rectangular in plan. It has two tudor arch gateways on east and west side. The corners of the sarai are marked by bastion towers with crossed opening in them whereas the southwest tower is missing. The rooms/cells are along the periphery and a well is in the center. Carved trefoiled arches are erected around the well with decorative buttresses. The well is made from stone and the sarai is made from traditional bricks masonry. |
| Historical/Cultural Value | It was built during in 1851 on the orders of a rich local merchant, Pandit Sheetala Prasad Upadhaya, the grandfather of a reowned Hindi writer, Pandit Badri Narayan Chaudhary 'Premdhan'. |
| | |
| Archaeological | medium |
| Historical | high |
| Architectural | high |
| Religious | low |
| Social | medium |
| Natural | n_a |
| Grade | • IIA |
| Association with Ganga | It was a part of British settlement in Mirzapur which was a trading hub due to its close proximity to the Ganga river. |

| | |
|---|---|
| State of Conservation | • Advanced State of Decay |
| Threats to the Property | • Material Deterioration<br>• Structural Deterioration<br>• Vegetative Growth<br>• Lack of Maintainence<br>• Alterations<br>• Development Schemes<br>• Encroachments<br>• Poor Infrastructure |
| Source of Information | Primary Survey and www.livehistoryindia.com |
| Notes | The entire complex is encroached with illegal occupants. |
| Listing done by | Mitali Vij, Niti Chauhan and Chandresh Kumar. |

| Question | Response |
|---|---|
| Image |  |
| Image |  |
| Map No. | Mrz/M4 |
| Reference No. | GaD/Mrz/84 |
| Present Name of the Property | Budhenath Mahadevji Temple |
| Past Name of the Property | Budhenath Mahadevji Temple |
| Location | 25.148899 82.562845 0 0 |
| Approach | Budhenath Temple Road |
| Address | Gosain Tola, Mirzapur |
| Surroundings/ Building Settings | It is surrounded by residences. |
| Date of Construction | • 19th century |
| Precise Date/Others | Approximately 200 years old |
| Ownership | • Private |
| Owner's Name | Juna Akhada committee Budhe Nath Charitable Trust (since 1860) |
| Status of Protection | • Unprotected |
| Property Type | • Building |
| Property Sub-type | Religious |
| Property Past Use | Temple |
| Property Present Use | Temple |
| Architectural Style | Nagara Architectural Style |
| Architectural Description | It is a single storeyed building which is rectangular in plan and is on a high plinth. The garbhagriha has idol of Lord Shiva and and the mandapa has idol of Nandi (ox). The external surfaces are heavily carved in sandstone with carvings of human and animal figures and decorative ornamentation. The shikharas have heavily carved urushikharas. |
| Historical/Cultural Value | Raja Harishchandraji donated a bell to the temple. Father of Raja Virendra Vikram donated a bell at the temple at the time of Vikram's birth. It is believed to have existed from mythological times. Local community people visit the temple to performs rituals and it has distinctive architectural features giving vernacular character to the street. |
| | |
| Archaeological | low |
| Historical | high |
| Architectural | medium |
| Religious | high |
| Social | medium |
| Natural | n_a |
| Grade | • IIA |
| Association with Ganga | It is in close proximity to the Ganga river. Shiva temples are directly associated with worshiping of Ganga as it is believed that Lord Shiva got Ganga to this world. Due to this religious significance, temples were built near the river to perform rituals. |

| | |
|---|---|
| State of Conservation | • Showing Signs of Deterioration |
| Threats to the Property | • Dampness<br>• Material Deterioration<br>• Lack of Maintainence<br>• Inappropriate Additions<br>• Alterations |
| Source of Information | Caretaker |
| Listing done by | Hadia Nehal, Niti Chauhan and Chandresh Kumar |

| Question | Response |
|---|---|
| Image |  |
| Map No. | Mrz/M4 |
| Reference No. | GaD/Mrz/85 |
| Present Name of the Property | Badi Gudari |
| Past Name of the Property | Badi Gudari |
| Location | 25.149098 82.56815 0 0 |
| Approach | It is accessible through Kishun Prasad ki Gali |
| Address | near City Kotwali, Mirzapur, Uttar Pradesh |
| Surroundings/ Building Settings | It is surrounded by residences. |
| Date of Construction | • 19th century |
| Precise Date/Others | 1847 |
| Ownership | • Public |
| Owner's Name | Nagar Nigam Parishad |
| 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 | It is influenced from Rajputana style of architecture. It is a single storeyed structure made on high plinth. It is an octagonal shaped structure which is accessed through a archaded corridor around the well. The structure is extensively carved in white sandstone. The key features of the structure are multifoil arches, pan-patti decoration, floral motifs, stone jali railing and I-section girders. Metal railing has been added recently in the corridor. |
| Historical/Cultural Value | It is located within the original complex of the kothi. A typical example of merchant community housing in Mirzapur. |
| | |
| Archaeological | medium |
| Historical | high |
| Architectural | high |
| Religious | low |
| Social | medium |
| Natural | high |
| Grade | • IIA |
| Association with Ganga | In the Ganga valley, there is presence of aquifers and natural springs which results in existance of water bodies, streams and wells. |
| State of Conservation | • Fair |
| Threats to the Property | • Material Deterioration<br>• Lack of Maintainence<br>• Inappropriate Additions<br>• Alterations<br>• Encroachments |
| Source of Information | Inscribed stone plate and primary survey |
| Notes | It was constructed by Sahoo Dhun Singh Lullah Naik |
| Listing done by | Mitali Vij, Niti Chauhan and Chandresh Kumar |

| Question | Response |
|---|---|
| Image |  |
| Image |  |
| Map No. | Mrz/M4 |
| Reference No. | GaD/Mrz/86 |
| Present Name of the Property | Row of Heritage Houses |
| Past Name of the Property | Row of Heritage Houses |
| Location | 25.149477 82.568307 0 0 |
| Approach | It is accessible through City Kotwali Road. |
| Address | City Kotwali, Mirzapur, Uttar Pradesh |
| Surroundings/ Building Settings | It is surrounded by residences. |
| Date of Construction | • 19th century |
| Precise Date/Others | Not Available |
| Ownership | • Multiple |
| Owner's Name | Not Available |
| Status of Protection | • Unprotected |
| Property Type | • Precint |
| Property Sub-type | Residential |
| Property Past Use | Residences |
| Property Present Use | Residences |
| Architectural Style | Regional Vernacular Architecture |
| Architectural Description | It is a lane of 13 heritage houses with decorative jharokhas. It has influences from Rajputana architecture style. Some jharokhas have been modified. The houses ares double/triple storeyed with rectangular plan and are on low plinth with central courtyards and rooms at the back. The building is constructed in traditional brick masonry, sandstone jharokhas and girders made of ISBM. |
| Historical/Cultural Value | It has distinctive architectural features giving vernacular character to the street. It is a typical example of row housing in Mirzapur. |
| | |
| Archaeological | low |
| Historical | medium |
| Architectural | high |
| Religious | low |
| Social | medium |
| Natural | n_a |
| Grade | • IIA |
| Association with Ganga | It is a part of the expansion of the city which was a trading hub during British era due to its close proximity to the Ganga river. |
| State of Conservation | • Showing Signs of Deterioration |
| Threats to the Property | • Dampness<br>• Material Deterioration<br>• Lack of Maintainence<br>• Inappropriate Additions<br>• Alterations |
| Source of Information | Primary survey |
| Listing done by | Hadia Nehal, Niti Chauhan and Chandresh Kumar |

| Question | Response |
|---|---|
| Image |  |
| Image |  |
| Map No. | Mrz/M4 |
| Reference No. | GaD/Mrz/87 |
| Present Name of the Property | Nabaalak ka Tabela Mandir |
| Past Name of the Property | Nabaalak ka Tabela |
| Location | 25.149472 82.568322 0 0 |
| Approach | Nabaalak Chowk |
| Address | City Kotwali Road, Nabaalak ka Tabela |
| Surroundings/ Building Settings | It is surrounded by residences and market. |
| Date of Construction | • 19th century |
| Precise Date/Others | Approximately 200 years old |
| Ownership | • Private |
| Owner's Name | Thakur Laxmi Narayan Mandir |
| Status of Protection | • Unprotected |
| Property Type | • Building |
| Property Sub-type | Religious |
| Property Past Use | Temple |
| Property Present Use | Residence and Temple |
| Architectural Style | Regional Vernacular Architecture |
| Architectural Description | It is a four storeyed building which is rectangular in plan and has high plinth. It has a rear courtyard with archaded corridor. It is entered through a huge round arch gateway. The key features of the building are carved trefoil arches, decorative parapet wall and stone brackets supporting the projected balcony with metal railing, wooden louvers and stone posts. The building material primarily use in sandstone and lakhori bricks. |
| Historical/Cultural Value | It was originally made by a person who had no children, hence the name. Saavan jhula use to be celebrated here. |
| | |
| Archaeological | low |
| Historical | medium |
| Architectural | medium |
| Religious | medium |
| Social | medium |
| Natural | n_a |
| Grade | • IIB |
| Association with Ganga | It is in close proximity to the Ganga river. Due to the religious significance, temples were built near the river to perform rituals. |
| State of Conservation | • Showing Signs of Deterioration |
| Threats to the Property | • Dampness<br>• Material Deterioration<br>• Lack of Maintainence<br>• Inappropriate Additions<br>• Alterations<br>• Encroachments<br>• Poor Infrastructure |
| Source of Information | Ashok Kumar (tenant) |
| Listing done by | Hadia Nehal, Niti Chauhan and Chandresh Kumar |

| Question | Response |
|---|---|
| Image |  |
| Image |  |
| Map No. | Mrz/M4 |
| Reference No. | GaD/Mrz/88 |
| Present Name of the Property | Residence - 13 |
| Past Name of the Property | Residence |
| Location | 25.150058 82.568663 0 0 |
| Approach | City Kotwali Road |
| Address | Ghanta Ghar, Wellesley Ganj |
| Surroundings/ Building Settings | It is surrounded by residences and mixed used buildings. |
| Date of Construction | • 20th century |
| Precise Date/Others | Not Available |
| Ownership | • Private |
| Owner's Name | Roshan Verma |
| Status of Protection | • Unprotected |
| Property Type | • Building |
| Property Sub-type | Residential |
| Property Past Use | Residence |
| Property Present Use | Mixed Use ( Residence and Shop) |

| | |
|---|---|
| Architectural Style | Regional Vernacular Architecture |
| Architectural Description | It is double storied building which is rectangular in plan with high plinth level. It is entered through a wooden colonnaded verandah. The key features of the building are decorative niches, flat arches, stone chajja and sandstone brackets supporting projected balcony with rot-iron railing and wooden post. The building material primarily used is lakhori bricks and sandstone. |
| Historical/Cultural Value | It has distinctive architectural features giving vernacular character to the street. |
| | |
| Archaeological | low |
| Historical | medium |
| Architectural | medium |
| Religious | low |
| Social | medium |
| Natural | n_a |
| Grade | • IIB |
| Association with Ganga | It is in close proximity to the Ganga river. It is a part of the expansion of the city which was tagged as the trading hub during British era. |
| State of Conservation | • Showing Signs of Deterioration |
| Threats to the Property | • Dampness<br>• Material Deterioration<br>• Lack of Maintainence<br>• Inappropriate Additions<br>• Alterations |
| Source of Information | Roshan Verma |
| Listing done by | Hadia Nehal, Niti Chauhan and Chandresh Kumar |

| Question | Response |
|---|---|
| Image |  |
| Image |   |
| Map No. | Mrz/M4 |
| Reference No. | GaD/Mrz/89 |
| Present Name of the Property | Choti Gudari |
| Past Name of the Property | Choti Gudari |
| Location | 25.150448 82.568152 0 0 |
| Approach | It is accessible through Kishun Prasad ki Gali |
| Address | City Kotwali, Mirzapur, Uttar Pradesh |
| Surroundings/ Building Settings | It is surrounded by residences. |
| Date of Construction | • 19th century |
| Precise Date/Others | 1846 |
| Ownership | • Public |
| Owner's Name | Nagar Nigam Palika |
| 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 | It is influenced from Rajputana style of architecture. It is a single storeyed structure made on high plinth. It is an octagonal shaped structure which is accessed through a archaded corridor around the well. The structure is extensively carved in white sandstone. The key features of the structure are multifoil arches, pan-patti decoration, floral motifs, stone jali railing and I-section girders. |
| Historical/Cultural Value | It is located within the original complex of the kothi. A typical example of merchant community housing in Mirzapur. |
| | |
| Archaeological | medium |
| Historical | high |
| Architectural | high |
| Religious | low |
| Social | low |
| Natural | medium |
| Grade | • IIA |
| Association with Ganga | In the Ganga valley, there is presence of aquifers and natural springs which results in existance of water bodies, streams and wells. |
| State of Conservation | • Fair |
| Threats to the Property | • Dampness<br>• Material Deterioration<br>• Lack of Maintainence<br>• Inappropriate Additions |
| Source of Information | Inscribed stone plate and primary survey |
| Notes | It was constructed by Sahoo Dhun Singh Lullah Naik, Principal of the firm of Naik Man More and Ganesh Dass. |
| Listing done by | Mitali Vij, Niti Chauhan and Chandresh Kumar |

| Question | Response |
|---|---|
| Image |  |
| Image |  |
| Map No. | Mrz/M4 |
| Reference No. | GaD/Mrz/90 |
| Present Name of the Property | Kothi |
| Past Name of the Property | Kothi |
| Location | 25.150429 82.568117 0 0 |
| Approach | It is accessible through Badli Ghat road. |
| Address | Brijraj Katra, City Kotwali |
| Surroundings/ Building Settings | It is surrounded by residences and an open space in the center which has large well (Choti Gudari) that caters to the complex. |
| Date of Construction | • 19th century |
| Precise Date/Others | Not Available |
| Ownership | • Private |
| Owner's Name | Shivshah Gupta Advocate |
| Status of Protection | • Unprotected |
| Property Type | • Precint |
| Property Sub-type | Residential |
| Property Past Use | Residence |
| Property Present Use | Residence |
| Architectural Style | Regional Vernacular Architecture |
| Architectural Description | It is influenced from Rajputana style of architecture. It is double storied building with high plinth. It is asymmetrical in shape as the original rectangular footprint of the kothi has been distorted due to encroachment. It has a courtyard and the facade has decorative stone jharokhas. The building material is primarily lakhori bricks. |
| Historical/Cultural Value | It was constructed during British period and has distinctive architectural features giving vernacular character to the street. It is one of the few remaining examples of community housing where merchants used to live in a kothi and the other houses in the complex belongs to his workmen along with their workshops. |
| | |
| Archaeological | low |
| Historical | medium |
| Architectural | medium |
| Religious | low |
| Social | low |
| Natural | n_a |
| Grade | • IIB |
| Association with Ganga | Due to the favourable conditions of Ganga trade via boats flourished in Mirzapur because of which many traders |

| | |
|---|---|
| | settled in the city and built rich housing. |
| State of Conservation | • Advanced State of Decay |
| Threats to the Property | • Dampness<br>• Material Deterioration<br>• Structural Deterioration<br>• Vegetative Growth<br>• Lack of Maintainence<br>• Inappropriate Additions<br>• Alterations<br>• Encroachments<br>• Division of Properties |
| Source of Information | Resident |
| Notes | Basant Lal Choudhary was the original owner and he gave the kothi to Mahadev Prasad Choudhary. |
| Listing done by | Mitaji Vij, Niti Chauhan and Chandresh Kumar |

| Question | Response |
|---|---|
| Image |  |
| Map No. | Mrz/M4 |
| Reference No. | GaD/Mrz/91 |
| Present Name of the Property | Shiva Temple-13 |
| Past Name of the Property | Shiva Temple |
| Location | 25.152206 82.568539 0 0 |
| Approach | It is accessible through Badli Ghat road. |
| Address | Tivrani Tola, Mirzapur, Uttar Pradesh |
| Surroundings/ Building Settings | It is surrounded by temples and the bank of river Ganga. |
| Date of Construction | • 19th century |
| Precise Date/Others | Not Available |
| Ownership | • Private |
| Owner's Name | Not Available |
| Status of Protection | • Unprotected |
| Property Type | • Building |
| Property Sub-type | Religious |
| Property Past Use | Temple |
| Property Present Use | Temple |

| | |
|---|---|
| Architectural Style | Nagara Architectural Style |
| Architectural Description | It is single storied temple which is rectangular in plan with low plinth level. The garbhagriha has idol of Lord Shiva and and the mandapa has idol of Lord Nandi (ox). The entrance is through a multifoil arch leading to mandapa. The key features of the building are chajja and pan-patti decoration on the plinth. The garbhgriha has shikhara with urushikharas. The building is constructed in sandstone masonry. |
| Historical/Cultural Value | Local community people visit the temple to performs rituals and it has distinctive architectural features giving vernacular character to the ghat. |
| | |
| 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 got Ganga to this world. |
| State of Conservation | • Showing Signs of Deterioration |
| Threats to the Property | • Dampness<br>• Material Deterioration<br>• Vegetative Growth<br>• Lack of Maintainence<br>• Alterations |
| Source of Information | Primary Survey |
| Listing done by | Mitali Vij, Niti Chauhan and Chandresh Kumar |

| Question | Response |
|---|---|
| Image |  |
| Map No. | Mrz/M4 |
| Reference No. | GaD/Mrz/92 |
| Present Name of the Property | Shiva Temple-14 |
| Past Name of the Property | Shiva Temple |
| Location | 25.152322 82.568554 0 0 |
| Approach | It is accessible through Badli Ghat road. |
| Address | Tivrani Tola, Mirzapur, Uttar Pradesh |
| Surroundings/ Building Settings | It is surrounded by temples and the bank of river Ganga. |
| Date of Construction | • 20th century |
| Precise Date/Others | Not Available |
| Ownership | • Private |
| Owner's Name | Not Available |
| Status of Protection | • Unprotected |
| Property Type | • Building |
| Property Sub-type | Religious |
| Property Past Use | Temple |
| Property Present Use | Temple |
| Architectural Style | Nagara Architectural Style |
| Architectural Description | It is a single storeyed building which is rectangular in plan with high plinth level. The garbhagriha has idol of Lord Shiva and and the entrance has idol of Lord Nandi (ox). It is topped with Shikhara which has urushikharas. The building is constructed in traditional brick masonry. |
| Historical/Cultural Value | Local community people visit the temple to performs rituals and it has distinctive architectural features giving vernacular character to the ghat. |
| | |
| 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 got Ganga to this world. |
| State of Conservation | • Showing Signs of Deterioration |
| Threats to the Property | • Dampness<br>• Material Deterioration<br>• Lack of Maintainence<br>• Inappropriate Additions<br>• Alterations |
| Source of Information | Primary Survey |
| Listing done by | Mitali Vij, Niti Chauhan and Chandresh Kumar |

| Question | Response |
|---|---|
| Image |  |
| Image |  |
| Map No. | Mrz/M4 |
| Reference No. | GaD/Mrz/93 |
| Present Name of the Property | Bhairon Nath Mandir |
| Past Name of the Property | Bhairon Nath Mandir |
| Location | 25.152286 82.568468 0 0 |
| Approach | Thakur road, on the way to Badli Ghat |
| Address | Tivrani Tola, Mirzapur |
| Surroundings/ Building Settings | It is surrounded by temples and the bank of river Ganga. |
| Date of Construction | • 20th century |
| Precise Date/Others | Not Available |
| Ownership | • Private |
| Owner's Name | Not Available |
| Status of Protection | • Unprotected |
| Property Type | • Building |
| Property Sub-type | Religious |
| Property Past Use | Temple |
| Property Present Use | Temple |
| Architectural Style | Nagara Architectural Style |
| Architectural Description | It is a single storeyed building which is rectangular in plan with high plinth. The entrance is through a enclosed mandapa which houses the idol of Lord Nandi (ox). The key features are multifoil arches, decorative niches, pan-patti decorationa and brackets supporting chajja. The garbhagriha has shikhara with urushikharas. The building material primarily used is sandstone and lakhori bricks. |
| Historical/Cultural Value | Local community people visit the temple to performs rituals and it has distinctive architectural features giving vernacular character to the ghat. |
| | |
| Archaeological | low |
| Historical | medium |
| Architectural | medium |
| Religious | high |
| Social | medium |
| Natural | n_a |
| Grade | • IIB |
| Association with Ganga | It is in close proximity to the Ganga river. Shiva temples are directly associated with worshiping of Ganga as it is believed that Lord Shiva got Ganga to this world. |
| State of Conservation | • Showing Signs of Deterioration |
| Threats to the Property | • Dampness<br>• Material Deterioration<br>• Lack of Maintainence<br>• Inappropriate Additions<br>• Alterations |
| Source of Information | Primary Survey |
| Listing done by | Mitali Vij, Niti Chauhan and Chandresh Kumar |

| Question | Response |
|---|---|
| Image |  |
| Map No. | Mrz/M4 |
| Reference No. | GaD/Mrz/94 |
| Present Name of the Property | Ganeshji ka Mandir |
| Past Name of the Property | Ganeshji ka Mandir |
| Location | 25.152238 82.568517 0 0 |
| Approach | It is accessible through Badli Ghat road. |
| Address | Tivrani Tola, Mirzapur, Uttar Pradesh |
| Surroundings/ Building Settings | It is surrounded by temples and the bank of river Ganga. |
| Date of Construction | • 19th century |
| Precise Date/Others | Not Available |
| Ownership | • Private |
| Owner's Name | Not Available |
| Status of Protection | • Unprotected |
| Property Type | • Building |
| Property Sub-type | Religious |
| Property Past Use | Temple |
| Property Present Use | Temple |
| Architectural Style | Regional Vernacular Architecture |
| Architectural Description | It is single storied temple which is rectangular in plan with high plinth level. It has ornamental sandstone pillars supporting carved lintel and the mandapa is blocked with gate and walls. The key features of the building pan-patti decoration and brackets supporting chajja. It is topped with plain dome roof with lime plaster. The building is constructed in lakhori bricks masonry. |
| Historical/Cultural Value | Local community people visit the temple to performs rituals and it has distinctive architectural features giving vernacular character to the ghat. |
| | |
| Archaeological | low |
| Historical | medium |
| Architectural | medium |
| Religious | high |
| Social | medium |
| Natural | n_a |
| Grade | • IIB |
| Association with Ganga | Due to religious significance of Ganga, temples were built near the river to perform rituals. |
| State of Conservation | • Showing Signs of Deterioration |
| Threats to the Property | • Dampness<br>• Material Deterioration<br>• Lack of Maintainence<br>• Inappropriate Additions<br>• Alterations |
| Source of Information | Primary Survey |
| Listing done by | Mitali Vij, Niti Chauhan and Chandresh Kumar |

| Question | Response |
|---|---|
| Image |  |
| Map No. | Mrz/M4 |
| Reference No. | GaD/Mrz/95 |
| Present Name of the Property | Satti Mata Mandir |
| Past Name of the Property | Satti Mata Mandir |
| Location | 25.152212 82.568519 0 0 |
| Approach | It is accessible through Thakur road. |
| Address | Tivrani Tola, Mirzapur, Uttar Pradesh |
| Surroundings/ Building Settings | It is surrounded by temples and the bank of river Ganga. |
| Date of Construction | • 19th century |
| Precise Date/Others | Not Available |
| Ownership | • Private |
| Owner's Name | Not Available |
| Status of Protection | • Unprotected |
| Property Type | • Building |
| Property Sub-type | Religious |
| Property Past Use | Temple |
| Property Present Use | Temple |
| Architectural Style | Regional Vernacular Architecture |
| Architectural Description | It is a single storeyed building with low plinth and is rectangular in plan. The key features of the building are ogee arch niches and brackets supporting chajja. It has only garbhagriha which is topped with bangaldhar roof. The building is constructed in sandstone masonry and is lime-washed in blue colour. |
| Historical/Cultural Value | Local community people visit the temple to performs rituals and it has distinctive architectural features giving vernacular character to the street. |
| | |
| Archaeological | low |
| Historical | medium |
| Architectural | medium |
| Religious | high |
| Social | medium |
| Natural | n_a |
| Grade | • IIB |
| Association with Ganga | Due to religious significance of Ganga, temples were built near the river to perform rituals. |
| State of Conservation | • Advanced State of Decay |
| Threats to the Property | • Dampness<br>• Material Deterioration<br>• Structural Deterioration<br>• Vegetative Growth<br>• Lack of Maintainence<br>• Alterations |
| Source of Information | Primary Survey |
| Listing done by | Mitali Vij, Niti Chauhan and Chandresh Kumar |

| Question | Response |
|---|---|
| Image |  |
| Image |  |
| Map No. | Mrz/M4 |
| Reference No. | GaD/Mrz/96 |
| Present Name of the Property | Hanuman Mandir |
| Past Name of the Property | Hanuman Mandir |
| Location | 25.152208 82.568526 0 0 |
| Approach | It is near Badli Ghat |
| Address | Tivrani Tola, Mirzapur |
| Surroundings/ Building Settings | It is surrounded by temples and the bank of river Ganga. |
| Date of Construction | • 20th century |
| Precise Date/Others | Not Available |
| Ownership | • Private |
| Owner's Name | Not Available |
| Status of Protection | • Unprotected |
| Property Type | • Building |
| Property Sub-type | Religious |
| Property Past Use | Temple |
| Property Present Use | Temple |
| Architectural Style | Regional Vernacular Architecture |
| Architectural Description | It is a single storeyed building with high plinth. It is rectangular in plan and is entered through a room on which Hanuman idol is placed. The key features of the building are niches, recessed pointed arches, brackets supporting chajja, bosses and Bengaldhar roof. |
| Historical/Cultural Value | Local community people visit the temple to performs rituals and it has distinctive architectural features giving vernacular character to the ghat. |
| | |
| Archaeological | low |
| Historical | medium |
| Architectural | medium |
| Religious | high |
| Social | medium |
| Natural | n_a |
| Grade | • IIB |
| Association with Ganga | It is in close proximity to the Ganga river. Due to religious significance of Ganga, temples were built near the temple to perform rituals. |
| State of Conservation | • Showing Signs of Deterioration |
| Threats to the Property | • Dampness<br>• Material Deterioration<br>• Lack of Maintainence<br>• Inappropriate Additions<br>• Poor Infrastructure |
| Source of Information | Primary Survey |
| Listing done by | Mitali Vij, Niti Chauhan and Chandresh Kumar |

| Question | Response |
|---|---|
| Image |  |
| Map No. | Mrz/M4 |
| Reference No. | GaD/Mrz/97 |
| Present Name of the Property | Badli Ghat |
| Past Name of the Property | Badli Ghat |
| Location | 25.152594 82.568519 0 0 |
| Approach | It is accessible through Badli Ghat road. |
| Address | Tivrani Tola, Mirzapur, Uttar Pradesh |
| Surroundings/ Building Settings | It is surrounded by akhadas, temples, ghats and bank of Ganga river. |
| Date of Construction | • 19th century |
| Precise Date/Others | Not Available |
| Ownership | • Public |
| Owner's Name | Not Available |
| Status of Protection | • Unprotected |
| Property Type | • Landscape |
| Property Sub-type | Religious |
| Property Past Use | Ghat |
| Property Present Use | Ghat |
| Architectural Style | Regional Vernacular |
| | Architecture |
| Architectural Description | The ghat leads to the river via a steep flight of sandstone steps supported by RCC retaining wall. There are some temples , houses and a ashram on the ghat with significant decorative features. |
| Historical/Cultural Value | Ghats have always been used by local community to perform religious rituals on the river bank. These ghats were also used as ports and harbour when Mirzapur was the hub for trade via the Ganga river. |
| | |
| Archaeological | low |
| Historical | medium |
| Architectural | medium |
| Religious | high |
| Social | medium |
| Natural | high |
| Grade | • IIA |
| Association with Ganga | It is on the bank of Ganga river. Due to religious and trade significance of Ganga, ghats were developed to perform rituals and cater to the trading industry. |
| State of Conservation | • Showing Signs of Deterioration |
| Threats to the Property | • Dampness<br>• Material Deterioration<br>• Vegetative Growth<br>• Lack of Maintainence<br>• Inappropriate Additions<br>• Development Schemes |
| Source of Information | Primary Survey |
| Listing done by | Mitali Vij, Niti Chauhan and Chandresh Kumar |

| Question | Response |
|---|---|
| Image |  |
| Image |  |
| Map No. | Mrz/M4 |
| Reference No. | GaD/Mrz/98 |
| Present Name of the Property | Baba Ghat |
| Past Name of the Property | Baba Ghat |
| Location | 25.152341 82.568 0 0 |
| Approach | It is accessible through Baba Ghat road. |
| Address | Tivrani Tola, Mirzapur, Uttar Pradesh |
| Surroundings/ Building Settings | It is surrouded by temples and is on the bank of Ganga river. |
| Date of Construction | • 19th century |
| Precise Date/Others | Not Available |
| Ownership | • Public |
| Owner's Name | Not Available |
| Status of Protection | • Unprotected |
| Property Type | • Building |
| Property Sub-type | Religious |
| Property Past Use | Ghat |
| Property Present Use | Ghat |
| Architectural Style | Regional Vernacular Architecture |
| Architectural Description | The ghat leads to the river via a steep flight of sandstone steps supported by RCC retaining wall. There are some temples , houses and a ashram on the ghat with significant decorative features. |
| Historical/Cultural Value | It is one of the oldest ghats in Mirzapur. Ghats have always been used by local community to perform religious rituals on the river bank. These ghats were also used as ports and harbour when Mirzapur was the hub for trade via the Ganga river. |
| | |
| Archaeological | low |
| Historical | medium |
| Architectural | medium |
| Religious | high |
| Social | high |
| Natural | high |
| Grade | • IIA |
| Association with Ganga | It is on the bank of Ganga river. Due to religious and trade significance of Ganga, ghats were developed to perform rituals and as ports. |
| State of Conservation | • Showing Signs of Deterioration |
| Threats to the Property | • Dampness<br>• Material Deterioration<br>• Lack of Maintainence<br>• Encroachments |
| Source of Information | Primary Survey |
| Listing done by | Mitali Vij, Niti Chauhan and Chandresh Kumar |

| Question | Response |
|---|---|
| Image |  |
| Map No. | Mrz/M4 |
| Reference No. | GaD/Mrz/99 |
| Present Name of the Property | Shiva Temple-12 |
| Past Name of the Property | Shiva Temple |
| Location | 25.152171 82.567773 0 0 |
| Approach | It is accessible through Badli ghat and is between Badli and Baba Ghat. |
| Address | Tivrani Tola, Mirzapur, Uttar Pradesh |
| Surroundings/ Building Settings | It is surrounded by residences and temples. |
| Date of Construction | • 20th century |
| Precise Date/Others | Not Available |
| Ownership | • Private |
| Owner's Name | Not Available |
| Status of Protection | • Unprotected |
| Property Type | • Building |
| Property Sub-type | Religious |
| Property Past Use | Temple |
| Property Present Use | Temple |
| Architectural Style | Nagara Architectural Style |
| Architectural Description | It has three Shiva temple in this complex. These temples are part of the adjacent residence which was reconstructed with modern materials. They are single storeyed on a high plinth and are rectangular in plan. The garbhagriha has idol of Lord Shiva and and the mandapa has idol of Lord Nandi (ox). The key features of the temples are decorative motifs, pan-patti decoration and chajjas. The shikhara on garbhgriha has urushikharas. The building is constructed in sandstone masonry. |
| Historical/Cultural Value | Local community people visit the temple to performs rituals and it has distinctive architectural features giving vernacular character to the ghat. Its an typical example of temple along with residence. |
| | |
| 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 got Ganga to this world. |
| State of Conservation | • Showing Signs of Deterioration |
| Threats to the Property | • Dampness<br>• Material Deterioration<br>• Vegetative Growth<br>• Lack of Maintainence<br>• Alterations |
| Source of Information | Primary Survey |
| Listing done by | Mitali Vij, Niti Chauhan and Chandresh Kumar |

| Question | Response |
|---|---|
| Image |  |
| Map No. | Mrz/M4 |
| Reference No. | GaD/Mrz/100 |
| Present Name of the Property | Gangeshwar Temple |
| Past Name of the Property | Gangeshwar Temple |
| Location | 25.152365 82.567505 0 0 |
| Approach | It is on the bank of Gangaram Ghat. |
| Address | Tivrani Tola, Mirzapur |
| Surroundings/ Building Settings | It is surrounded by temples and bank of Ganga. |
| Date of Construction | • 20th century |
| Precise Date/Others | Not Available |
| Ownership | • Private |
| Owner's Name | Bhavanand Pujari |
| Status of Protection | • Unprotected |
| Property Type | • Building |
| Property Sub-type | Religious |
| Property Past Use | Temple |
| Property Present Use | Temple |

| | |
|---|---|
| Architectural Style | Nagara Architectural Style |
| Architectural Description | It is single storied temple which is rectangular in plan with high plinth level. The garbhagriha has idol of Lord Shiva and and the mandapa has idol of Lord Nandi (ox). The external surfaces are heavily carved in stone with carvings of gods/goddesses figures and decorative ornamentation. It has a shikhara with urushikharas which is painted in golden colour. |
| Historical/Cultural Value | Local community people visit the temple to performs rituals and it has distinctive architectural features giving vernacular character to the ghat. |
| | |
| Archaeological | low |
| Historical | medium |
| Architectural | medium |
| Religious | high |
| Social | medium |
| Natural | n_a |
| Grade | • IIB |
| Association with Ganga | It is on the bank of Ganga river. Shiva temples are directly associated with Ganga as it is believed that Lord Shiva got Ganga to this world. |
| State of Conservation | • Showing Signs of Deterioration |
| Threats to the Property | • Dampness<br>• Material Deterioration<br>• Lack of Maintainence<br>• Alterations |
| Source of Information | Primary Survey |
| Listing done by | Mitali Vij, Niti Chauhan and Chandresh Kumar |

| Question | Response |
|---|---|
| Image |  |
| Map No. | Mrz/M4 |
| Reference No. | GaD/Mrz/101 |
| Present Name of the Property | Gangaram Ghat |
| Past Name of the Property | Gangaram Ghat |
| Location | 25.152355 82.567441 0 0 |
| Approach | It is accessible through Badli Ghat road. |
| Address | Tivrani Tola, Mirzapur, Uttar Pradesh |
| Surroundings/ Building Settings | It is surrounded by temples and is on the bank of Ganga river. |
| Date of Construction | • 18th century |
| Precise Date/Others | Not Available |
| Ownership | • Public |
| Owner's Name | Not Available |
| Status of Protection | • Unprotected |
| Property Type | • Landscape |
| Property Sub-type | Religious |
| Property Past Use | Ghat |
| Property Present Use | Ghat |
| Architectural Style | Regional Vernacular Architecture |

| | |
|---|---|
| Architectural Description | The ghat leads to the river via a steep flight of sandstone steps supported by RCC retaining wall. There are some temples and houses on the ghat with significant decorative features. |
| Historical/Cultural Value | Ghats have always been used by local community to perform religious rituals on the river bank. These ghats were also used as ports and harbour when Mirzapur was the hub for trade via the Ganga river. |
| | |
| Archaeological | low |
| Historical | medium |
| Architectural | medium |
| Religious | high |
| Social | medium |
| Natural | high |
| Grade | • IIA |
| Association with Ganga | It is on the bank of Ganga river. Due to religious and trade significance of Ganga, ghats were developed to perform rituals and as port. |
| State of Conservation | • Showing Signs of Deterioration |
| Threats to the Property | • Material Deterioration<br>• Lack of Maintainence<br>• Inappropriate Additions<br>• Development Schemes<br>• Encroachments |
| Source of Information | Primary Survey |
| Listing done by | Mitali Vij, Niti Chauhan and Chandresh Kumar |

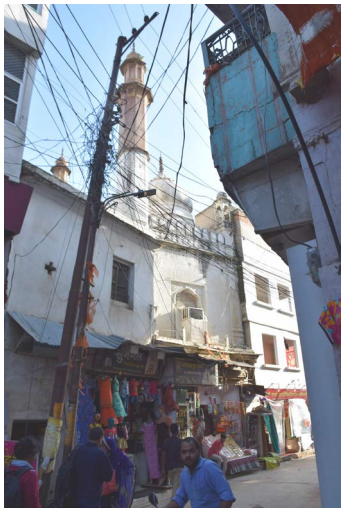
| Question | Response |
|---|---|
| Image |  |
| Map No. | Mrz/M4 |
| Reference No. | GaD/Mrz/102 |
| Present Name of the Property | Shiva Temple-11 |
| Past Name of the Property | Shiva Temple |
| Location | 25.151394 82.565972 0 0 |
| Approach | Tivrani Tola Road |
| Address | Tivrani Tola, Mirzapur |
| Surroundings/ Building Settings | It is surrounded by temples and residences. |
| Date of Construction | • 20th century |
| Precise Date/Others | Not Available |
| Ownership | • Private |
| Owner's Name | Not Available |
| Status of Protection | • Unprotected |
| Property Type | • Building |
| Property Sub-type | Religious |
| Property Past Use | Temple |
| Property Present Use | Temple |

| | |
|---|---|
| Architectural Style | Nagara Architecture Style |
| Architectural Description | It is single storied temple which is rectangular in plan with high plinth level. The external surfaces are heavily carved in stone with carvings of floral motifs and pan-patti decoration. It has a shikhara on garbhagriha with urushikharas. The building material is sandstone and is lime-washed in white colour. |
| Historical/Cultural Value | Local community people visit the temple to performs rituals and it has distinctive architectural features giving vernacular character to the ghat. |
| | |
| Archaeological | low |
| Historical | medium |
| Architectural | medium |
| Religious | high |
| Social | medium |
| Natural | n_a |
| Grade | • IIB |
| Association with Ganga | It is in close proximity to the Ganga river. Shiva temples are directly associated with worshiping of Ganga as it is believed that Lord Shiva got Ganga to this world. |
| State of Conservation | • Showing Signs of Deterioration |
| Threats to the Property | • Dampness<br>• Material Deterioration<br>• Lack of Maintainence<br>• Inappropriate Additions |
| Source of Information | Primary survey |
| Listing done by | Mitali Vij, Niti Chauhan and Chandresh Kumar |

| Question | Response |
|---|---|
| Image |  |
| Image |  |
| Map No. | Mrz/M4 |
| Reference No. | GaD/Mrz/103 |
| Present Name of the Property | Residence-14 |
| Past Name of the Property | Residence |
| Location | 25.150583 82.565469 0 0 |
| Approach | City Kotwali road |
| Address | Pasarhatta Bazaar, City Kotwali, Mirzapur |
| Surroundings/ Building Settings | It is surrounded by residences. |
| Date of Construction | • 20th century |
| Precise Date/Others | Not Available |
| Ownership | • Private |
| Owner's Name | Rajkumar Khaitan |
| 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 triple storeyed building which is rectangular in plan and has high plinth. It has a square shaped courtyard. The key features of the building are decorative blind multi-foil arched openings with wooden frame and panel doors, multi-foil arched corridor in courtyard, carved pilasters, stone chajja, stone brackets supporting projected balcony and stone railing. The building material primarily used is white sandstone and traditional bricks. |
| Historical/Cultural Value | It has distinctive architectural features giving vernacular character to the street. |
| | |
| Archaeological | low |
| Historical | medium |
| Architectural | medium |
| Religious | low |
| Social | medium |
| Natural | n_a |
| Grade | • IIB |
| Association with Ganga | It is a part of the expansion of the city which was a trading hub during British era due to the close proximity to the Ganga river. |
| State of Conservation | • Showing Signs of Deterioration |
| Threats to the Property | • Material Deterioration<br>• Lack of Maintainence<br>• Inappropriate Additions<br>• Alterations |
| Source of Information | Rajkumar Khaitan (Owner) |
| Listing done by | Hadia Nehal, Niti Chauhan and Chandresh Kumar |

| Question | Response |
|---|---|
| Image |  |
| Map No. | Mrz/M4 |
| Reference No. | GaD/Mrz/104 |
| Present Name of the Property | Nabaalak ki Kothi |
| Past Name of the Property | Nabaalak ki Kothi |
| Location | 25.150582 82.565466 0 0 |
| Approach | Nabaalak ka Tabela chowk |
| Address | City Kotwali Road, Mirzapur |
| Surroundings/ Building Settings | It is surrounded by residences, temples and markets. |
| Date of Construction | • 19th century |
| Precise Date/Others | Not Available |
| Ownership | • Private |
| Owner's Name | Not Available |
| Status of Protection | • Unprotected |
| Property Type | • Building |
| Property Sub-type | Residential |
| Property Past Use | Residence |
| Property Present Use | Mixed use (Residence and Shop) |

| | |
|---|---|
| Architectural Style | Regional Vernacular Architecture |
| Architectural Description | It is a triple storeyed building with high plinth and is rectangular in plan. Its a mixed used building with shop on ground floor and residence above it. The key features of the building are sandstone carved round and multi-foil arches, decorative carved motifs and patterns and stone brackets supporting chajja. The building is constructed in lakhori bricks masonry and sandstone cladding. An additional floor has been added on terrace using girders made of ISBM. |
| Historical/Cultural Value | It has distinctive architectural features giving vernacular character to the street. It is a typical example of mixed use (residence and commerical) residence in Mirzapur. |
| | |
| Archaeological | low |
| Historical | medium |
| Architectural | medium |
| Religious | low |
| Social | medium |
| Natural | n_a |
| Grade | • IIB |
| Association with Ganga | It is in close proximity to the Ganga river. It is a part of the expansion of the city which was tagged as the trading hub during British era. |
| State of Conservation | • Showing Signs of Deterioration |
| Threats to the Property | • Dampness<br>• Material Deterioration<br>• Structural Deterioration<br>• Lack of Maintainence<br>• Inappropriate Additions<br>• Alterations |
| Source of Information | Primary survey |
| Listing done by | Hadia Nehal, Niti Chauhan and Chandresh Kumar |

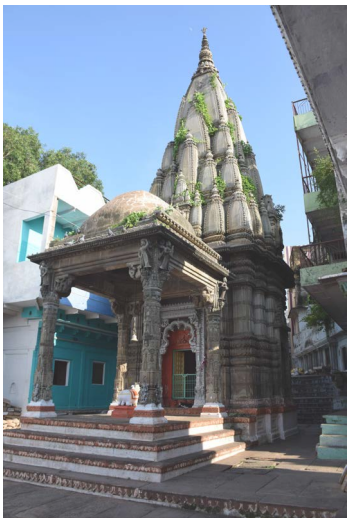
| Question | Response |
|---|---|
| Image |  |
| Map No. | Mrz/M4 |
| Reference No. | GaD/Mrz/105 |
| Present Name of the Property | Tirmohani Masjid |
| Past Name of the Property | Tirmohani Masjid |
| Location | 25.151151 82.56499 0 0 |
| Approach | It is accessible through Tirmohani Chowk. |
| Address | Gosain Tola, near Satti road, Mirzapur, Uttar Pradesh |
| Surroundings/ Building Settings | It is surrounded by Pakka Ghat's Gate, market, residences and mixed landuse buildings. |
| Date of Construction | • 19th century |
| Precise Date/Others | Not Available |
| Ownership | • Public |
| Owner's Name | 37, Sunni Central Board, Lucknow |
| Status of Protection | • Unprotected |
| Property Type | • Building |

| | |
|---|---|
| Property Sub-type | Religious |
| Property Past Use | Masjid |
| Property Present Use | Masjid |
| Architectural Style | Islamic Architectural Style |
| Architectural Description | It is a double heighted masjid constructed on high plinth level with shops in plinth level. The entrance to the masjid is marked with an archaded corridor and wall surfaces have decorative carvings. It has two minarets and the prayer hall is topped with a domes and metal finial. |
| Historical/Cultural Value | It is a 200 year old masjid and local community people visit the masjid daily to performs everyday rituals. |
| | |
| Archaeological | low |
| Historical | medium |
| Architectural | high |
| Religious | high |
| Social | medium |
| Natural | n_a |
| Grade | • IIA |
| Association with Ganga | Mughals had developed a settlement in Mirzapur due to its strategic location along the river. |
| State of Conservation | • Showing Signs of Deterioration |
| Threats to the Property | • Dampness<br>• Material Deterioration<br>• Lack of Maintainence<br>• Inappropriate Additions |
| Source of Information | Mohammad Safiq |
| Listing done by | Mitali Vij, Niti Chauhan and Chandresh Kumar |

| Question | Response |
|---|---|
| Image |  |
| Map No. | Mrz/M6 |
| Reference No. | GaD/Mrz/106 |
| Present Name of the Property | Shivalaya-3 |
| Past Name of the Property | Shivalaya |
| Location | 25.151239 82.564094 0 0 |
| Approach | It is on the way to Baldauji Ghat |
| Address | Gosain Tola, Mirzapur |
| Surroundings/ Building Settings | It is surrounded by temples and is on the bank of river Ganga |
| Date of Construction | • 20th century |
| Precise Date/Others | Not Available |
| Ownership | • Private |
| Owner's Name | Not Available |
| Status of Protection | • Unprotected |
| Property Type | • Building |
| Property Sub-type | Religious |
| Property Past Use | Temple |
| Property Present Use | Temple |
| Architectural Style | Nagara Architectural Style |
| Architectural Description | It is single storied temple which is rectangular in plan with high plinth level. The garbhagriha has idol of Lord Shiva and and the mandapa has idol of Lord Nandi (ox). The external surfaces are heavily carved in stone with carvings of floral motifs, human/gods/goddesses figures. The shikharas have heavily carved urushikharas. |
| Historical/Cultural Value | Local community people visit the temple to performs rituals and it has distinctive architectural features giving vernacular character to the ghat. |
| | |
| Archaeological | low |
| Historical | medium |
| Architectural | high |
| Religious | high |
| Social | medium |
| Natural | n_a |
| Grade | • IIA |
| Association with Ganga | It is in close proximity to the bank of Ganga river. Shiva temples are directly associated with worshiping of Ganga as it is believed that Lord Shiva got Ganga to this world. |
| State of Conservation | • Showing Signs of Deterioration |
| Threats to the Property | • Dampness<br>• Material Deterioration<br>• Vegetative Growth<br>• Lack of Maintainence<br>• Inappropriate Additions<br>• Encroachments |
| Source of Information | Primary Survey |
| Listing done by | Mitali Vij, Niti Chauhan and Chandresh Kumar |

| Question | Response |
|---|---|
| Image |  |
| Map No. | Mrz/M6 |
| Reference No. | GaD/Mrz/107 |
| Present Name of the Property | Shiva Temple-10 |
| Past Name of the Property | Shiva Temple |
| Location | 25.151611 82.564196 0 0 |
| Approach | It is accessible through Baldauji Ghat road. |
| Address | Gosain Tola, Mirzapur, Uttar Pradesh |
| Surroundings/ Building Settings | It is surrounded by temples and is on the bank of river Ganga. |
| Date of Construction | • 19th century |
| Precise Date/Others | Not Available |
| Ownership | • Private |
| Owner's Name | Not Available |
| Status of Protection | • Unprotected |
| Property Type | • Building |
| Property Sub-type | Religious |
| Property Past Use | Temple |
| Property Present Use | Temple |
| Architectural Style | Nagara Architectural Style |
| Architectural Description | It is single storied temple which is rectangular in plan with high plinth level. The garbhagriha has idol of Lord Shiva and and the mandapa has idol of Lord Nandi (ox). The entrance is marked with multifoil arched niches and decorative patterns. The shikhara have heavily carved urushikharas. The building is constructed in traditional bricks masonry and sandstone cladding. |
| Historical/Cultural Value | Local community people visit the temple to performs rituals and it has distinctive architectural features giving vernacular character to the ghat. |
| | |
| Archaeological | low |
| Historical | medium |
| Architectural | high |
| Religious | high |
| Social | medium |
| Natural | n_a |
| Grade | • IIA |
| Association with Ganga | Shiva temples are directly associated with Ganga as it is believed that Lord Shiva got Ganga to this world. |
| State of Conservation | • Showing Signs of Deterioration |
| Threats to the Property | • Dampness<br>• Material Deterioration<br>• Vegetative Growth<br>• Lack of Maintainence |
| Source of Information | Primary Survey |
| Listing done by | Mitali Vij, Niti Chauhan and Chandresh Kumar |

| Question | Response |
|---|---|
| Image |  |
| Map No. | Mrz/M6 |
| Reference No. | GaD/Mrz/108 |
| Present Name of the Property | Shivalaya-2 |
| Past Name of the Property | Shivalaya |
| Location | 25.151834 82.564091 0 0 |
| Approach | It is on the way to Baldauji Ghat |
| Address | Gosain Tola, Mirzapur, Uttar Pradesh-231307 |
| Surroundings/ Building Settings | It is surrounded by temples and bank of Ganga river. |
| Date of Construction | • 19th century |
| Precise Date/Others | Not Available |
| Ownership | • Private |
| Owner's Name | Not Available |
| Status of Protection | • Unprotected |
| Property Type | • Building |
| Property Sub-type | Religious |
| Property Past Use | Temple |
| Property Present Use | Temple |
| Architectural Style | Nagara Architecture Style |
| Architectural Description | It is single storied temple which is rectangular in plan with high plinth level. The garbhagriha has idol of Lord Shiva and and the mandapa has idol of Lord Nandi (ox). The external surfaces are heavily carved in sandstone with carvings of human figures playing instruments and decorative ornamentation. The shikhara have heavily carved urushikharas. The stone pillars are extensively carved with human/gods/goddesses figures. |
| Historical/Cultural Value | Local community people visit the temple to performs rituals and it has distinctive architectural features giving vernacular character to the ghat. |
| Archaeological | low |
| Historical | medium |
| Architectural | medium |
| Religious | high |
| Social | high |
| Natural | n_a |
| Grade | • IIA |
| Association with Ganga | Shiva temples are directly associated with Ganga as it is believed that Lord Shiva got Ganga to this world. |
| State of Conservation | • Showing Signs of Deterioration |
| Threats to the Property | • Dampness<br>• Structural Deterioration<br>• Vegetative Growth<br>• Lack of Maintainence<br>• Inappropriate Additions |
| Source of Information | Primary Survey |
| Listing done by | Mitali Vij, Niti Chauhan and Chandresh Kumar |

| Question | Response |
|---|---|
| Image |  |
| Map No. | Mrz/M6 |
| Reference No. | GaD/Mrz/109 |
| Present Name of the Property | Shiva Temple -9 |
| Past Name of the Property | Shiva Temple |
| Location | 25.151942 82.564082 0 0 |
| Approach | It is accessible through Baldauji Ghat road. |
| Address | Gosain Tola, Mirzapur, Uttar Pradesh |
| Surroundings/ Building Settings | It is surrounded by temples and is on the bank of river Ganga. |
| Date of Construction | • 19th century |
| Precise Date/Others | Not Available |
| Ownership | • Private |
| Owner's Name | Not Available |
| Status of Protection | • Unprotected |
| Property Type | • Building |
| Property Sub-type | Religious |
| Property Past Use | Temple |

| | |
|---|---|
| Architectural Style | Nagara Architectural Style |
| Architectural Description | It is single storied temple which is rectangular in plan with high plinth level. The garbhagriha has idol of Lord Shiva and and the mandapa has idol of Lord Nandi (ox). The external surfaces are heavily carved in stone with carvings of human figures playing instruments and decorative ornamentation. It has two shikharas one on garbhagriha and another on one the mandapa. The shikharas have heavily carved urushikharas. The stone pillars are extensively carved with human/gods/goddesses figures. |
| Historical/Cultural Value | Local community people visit the temple to performs rituals and it has distinctive architectural features giving vernacular character to the ghat. |
| Archaeological | low |
| Historical | medium |
| Architectural | high |
| Religious | high |
| Social | medium |
| Natural | n_a |
| Grade | • IIA |
| Association with Ganga | Shiva temples are directly associated with Ganga as it is believed that Lord Shiva got Ganga to this world. |
| State of Conservation | • Showing Signs of Deterioration |
| Threats to the Property | • Dampness<br>• Material Deterioration<br>• Lack of Maintainence<br>• Inappropriate Additions |
| Source of Information | Primary Survey |
| Listing done by | Mitali Vij, Niti Chauhan and Chandresh Kumar |

| Question | Response |
|---|---|
| Image |  |
| Image |  |
| Map No. | Mrz/M6 |
| Reference No. | GaD/Mrz/110 |
| Present Name of the Property | Baldauji Ghat |
| Past Name of the Property | Baldauji Ghat |
| Location | 25.151928 82.564077 0 0 |
| Approach | It is accessible through Baldauji Ghat road and is close to Pakka Ghat. |
| Address | Gosain Tola, Mirzapur, Uttar Pradesh |
| Surroundings/ Building Settings | It is surrounded by temples and bank of Ganga. |
| Date of Construction | • 19th century |
| Precise Date/Others | Not Available |
| Ownership | • Public |
| Owner's Name | Not Available |
| Status of Protection | • Unprotected |
| Property Type | • Landscape |
| Property Sub-type | Religious |
| Property Past Use | Ghat |
| Property Present Use | Ghat |
| Architectural Style | Regional Vernacular Architecture |
| Architectural Description | The ghat leads to the river via a steep flight of sandstone steps supported by RCC retaining wall. There are some temples, wide sandstone pavilions, changing rooms and rest houses with significant decorative features like multifoil arches and carved brackets supporting projected balcony. |
| Historical/Cultural Value | This was a mardana ghat used by males to perform rituals on the bank of river Ganga. |
| | |
| Archaeological | low |
| Historical | medium |
| Architectural | medium |
| Religious | high |
| Social | high |
| Natural | high |
| Grade | • IIA |
| Association with Ganga | It is on the bank of Ganga river. Due to religious and trade significance of Ganga, ghat were developed to perform rituals and cater to the trading industry. |
| State of Conservation | • Showing Signs of Deterioration |
| Threats to the Property | • Material Deterioration<br>• Lack of Maintainence<br>• Inappropriate Additions<br>• Encroachments |
| Source of Information | Primary Survey |
| Listing done by | Mitali Vij, Niti Chauhan and Chandresh Kumar |

| Question | Response |
|---|---|
| Image |  |
| Map No. | Mrz/M6 |
| Reference No. | GaD/Mrz/111 |
| Present Name of the Property | Shiva Temple -8 |
| Past Name of the Property | Shiva Temple |
| Location | 25.151777 82.563801 0 0 |
| Approach | It is accessible through Pakka Ghat ka ghat via a narrow lane that leads to the ghat. |
| Address | Gosain Tola, Mirzapur, Uttar Pradesh-231307 |
| Surroundings/ Building Settings | It is surrounded by temples and bank of Ganga river. |
| Date of Construction | • 20th century |
| Precise Date/Others | Not Available |
| Ownership | • Private |
| Owner's Name | Not Available |
| Status of Protection | • Unprotected |
| Property Type | • Building |
| Property Sub-type | Religious |

| | |
|---|---|
| Property Past Use | Temple |
| Property Present Use | Temple |
| Architectural Style | Nagara Architecture Style |
| Architectural Description | It is single storied temple which is rectangular in plan with high plinth level adjacent to a residence. The key features of the building are corbel arch at the entrance, chajjas, stone carved pillars, pan-patti decoration, decorative shikhara with urushikhara. The building is constructed in traditional brick masonry with sandstone columns. |
| Historical/Cultural Value | Local community people visit the temple to performs rituals and it has distinctive architectural features giving vernacular character to the ghat. |
| Archaeological | low |
| Historical | medium |
| Architectural | medium |
| Religious | high |
| Social | medium |
| Natural | n_a |
| Grade | • IIB |
| Association with Ganga | It is near the bank of Ganga river. Shiva temples are directly associated with Ganga as it is believed that Lord Shiva got Ganga to this world. |
| State of Conservation | • Showing Signs of Deterioration |
| Threats to the Property | • Dampness<br>• Material Deterioration<br>• Vegetative Growth<br>• Lack of Maintainence<br>• Inappropriate Additions |
| Source of Information | Primary Survey |
| Listing done by | Mitali Vij, Niti Chauhan and Chandresh Kumar |

| Question | Response |
|---|---|
| Image |  |
| Image |  |
| Map No. | Mrz/M6 |
| Reference No. | GaD/Mrz/112 |
| Present Name of the Property | Pakka Ghat |
| Past Name of the Property | Pakka Ghat |
| Location | 25.151887 82.563678 0 0 |
| Approach | It is accessible through Pakka ghat gate. |
| Address | Gosain Tola, Mirzapur, Uttar Pradesh-231307 |
| Surroundings/ Building Settings | It is surrounded by temples and bank of Ganga river. |
| Date of Construction | • 19th century |
| Precise Date/Others | 1890 |
| Ownership | • Public |
| Owner's Name | Not Available |
| Status of Protection | • Unprotected |
| Property Type | • Landscape |
| Property Sub-type | Religious |
| Property Past Use | Ghat |
| Property Present Use | Ghat |
| Architectural Style | Indo-Sarcenic Architectural Style |
| Architectural Description | The ghat has a large pavilion with ornamental columns, carved stone panels and carved brackets. Each and every pillar panel lattice is full of fine stone engraving. The colonnaded walkway extends into the rivers on a high plinth with low bastions on the ends. There are some rooms/cells also made in the internal areas of the ghat. |
| Historical/Cultural Value | It was constructed by Seth Nabalak Sahu around the year 1890. It is one of the most important ghats of Mirzapur. Major religious rituals and festivals are performed here. |
| | |
| Archaeological | low |
| Historical | medium |
| Architectural | high |
| Religious | high |
| Social | high |
| Natural | high |
| Grade | • I |
| Association with Ganga | It is on the bank of the Ganga river. Due to religious and trade significance of Ganga, ghat were developed to perform rituals and cater to the trading industry. |
| State of Conservation | • Fair |
| Threats to the Property | • Dampness<br>• Material Deterioration<br>• Lack of Maintainence<br>• Inappropriate Additions |
| Source of Information | Primary survey |
| Listing done by | Mitali Vij, Niti Chauhan and Chandresh Kumar |

| Question | Response |
|---|---|
| Image |  |
| Map No. | Mrz/M6 |
| Reference No. | GaD/Mrz/113 |
| Present Name of the Property | Shivalaya-1 |
| Past Name of the Property | Shivalaya |
| Location | 25.151848 82.563625 0 0 |
| Approach | It is on the bank of Sankata Ghat. |
| Address | Gosain Tola, Mirzapur |
| Surroundings/ Building Settings | It is surrounded by temples, residences and bank of Ganga river. |
| Date of Construction | • 19th century |
| Precise Date/Others | Approximately 200 years old |
| Ownership | • Private |
| Owner's Name | Not Available |
| Status of Protection | • Unprotected |
| Property Type | • Building |
| Property Sub-type | Religious |
| Property Past Use | Temple |
| Property Present Use | Temple |
| Architectural Style | Nagara Architecture Style |
| Architectural Description | It is single storied temple which is rectangular in plan with high plinth level. The garbhagriha has idol of Lord Shiva and and the mandapa has idol of Nandi (ox). The external surfaces are heavily carved in stone with carvings of human figures playing instruments and decorative ornamentation. It has two shikharas one on garbhagriha and another on one the mandapa. The shikharas have heavily carved urushikharas. |
| Historical/Cultural Value | Local community people visit the temple to performs rituals and it has distinctive architectural features giving vernacular character to the ghat. |
| | |
| Archaeological | low |
| Historical | medium |
| Architectural | high |
| Religious | high |
| Social | medium |
| Natural | n_a |
| Grade | • IIA |
| Association with Ganga | It is on the bank of the Ganga river. Shiva temples are directly associated with worshiping of Ganga as it is believed that Lord Shiva got Ganga to this world. |
| State of Conservation | • Showing Signs of Deterioration |
| Threats to the Property | • Dampness<br>• Material Deterioration<br>• Vegetative Growth<br>• Lack of Maintainence<br>• Inappropriate Additions |
| Source of Information | Localite and Primary survey |
| Listing done by | Mitali Vij, Niti Chauhan and Chandresh Kumar |

| Question | Response |
|---|---|
| Image |  |
| Image |  |
| Map No. | Mrz/M6 |
| Reference No. | GaD/Mrz/114 |
| Present Name of the Property | Triveni Mandir |
| Past Name of the Property | Triveni Mandir |
| Location | 25.151709 82.563584 0 0 |
| Approach | It is accessible through Jangi Ghat road. |
| Address | Gosain Tola, Mirzapur, Uttar Pradesh |
| Surroundings/ Building Settings | It is surrounded by temples and bank of Ganga. |
| Date of Construction | • 20th century |
| Precise Date/Others | Not Available |
| Ownership | • Private |
| Owner's Name | Jagdish Kapoor |
| Status of Protection | • Unprotected |
| Property Type | • Building |
| Property Sub-type | Religious |
| Property Past Use | Temple |
| Property Present Use | Temple |
| Architectural Style | Nagara Architecture Style |
| Architectural Description | It is a single storeyed temple built on high plinth. It is rectangular in plan and the entrance to the temple is through a verandah with flat arches and decorative grills around the garbhagriha. The key features of the building are brackets, chajjas, pillars, pan-patti decoration, shikhara with urushikhara. The building is constructed in traditional brick masonry. |
| Historical/Cultural Value | Local community people visit the temple to performs rituals and it has distinctive architectural features giving vernacular character to the street. |
| | |
| Archaeological | low |
| Historical | medium |
| Architectural | medium |
| Religious | high |
| Social | medium |
| Natural | n_a |
| Grade | • IIB |
| Association with Ganga | It is on the bank of the Ganga river. Shiva temples are directly associated with Ganga as it is believed that Lord Shiva got Ganga to this world. |
| State of Conservation | • Showing Signs of Deterioration |
| Threats to the Property | • Dampness<br>• Material Deterioration<br>• Structural Deterioration<br>• Lack of Maintainence<br>• Inappropriate Additions |
| Source of Information | Metal Jali text and Primary survey |
| Listing done by | Mitali Vij, Niti Chauhan and Chandresh Kumar |

| Question | Response |
|---|---|
| Image |  |
| Map No. | Mrz/M6 |
| Reference No. | GaD/Mrz/115 |
| Present Name of the Property | Shiva Temple - 4 |
| Past Name of the Property | Shiva Temple |
| Location | 25.151685 82.563421 0 0 |
| Approach | It is accessible through Jangi Ghat road. |
| Address | Gosain Tola, Mirzapur, Uttar Pradesh. |
| Surroundings/ Building Settings | It is surrounded by temples and bank of Ganga river. |
| Date of Construction | • 20th century |
| Precise Date/Others | Not Available |
| Owner's Name | Not Available |
| Status of Protection | • Unprotected |
| Property Type | • Building |
| Property Sub-type | Religious |
| Property Past Use | Temple |
| Property Present Use | Temple |
| Architectural Style | Nagara Architecture Style |
| Architectural Description | It is a single storeyed temple with high plinth. It is rectangular in plan and the entrance to the temple is through a verandah around the garbhagriha. The key features of the building are toran arch at the entrance, carvings of gods/goddesses, brackets, chajjas, pan-patti decoration, decorative shikhara with urushikhara. The building is constructed in traditional brick masonry. |
| Historical/Cultural Value | Local community people visit the temple to performs rituals and it has distinctive architectural features giving vernacular character to 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 got Ganga to this world. |
| State of Conservation | • Showing Signs of Deterioration |
| Threats to the Property | • Dampness<br>• Material Deterioration<br>• Vegetative Growth<br>• Lack of Maintainence<br>• Inappropriate Additions |
| Source of Information | Primary survey |
| Listing done by | Mitali Vij, Niti Chauhan and Chandresh Kumar |

| Question | Response |
|---|---|
| Image |  |
| Map No. | Mrz/M6 |
| Reference No. | GaD/Mrz/116 |
| Present Name of the Property | Shiva Temple-5 |
| Past Name of the Property | Shiva Temple |
| Location | 25.151737 82.563432 0 0 |
| Approach | It is on the bank of Jangi Ghat. |
| Address | Gosain Tola, Mirzapur |
| Surroundings/ Building Settings | It is surrounded by temples and bank of Ganga river. |
| Date of Construction | • 19th century |
| Precise Date/Others | Not Available |
| Ownership | • Private |
| Owner's Name | Not Available |
| Status of Protection | • Unprotected |
| Property Type | • Building |
| Property Sub-type | Religious |
| Property Past Use | Temple |
| Property Present Use | Temple |

| | |
|---|---|
| Architectural Style | Nagara Architecture Style |
| Architectural Description | It is a single storeyed building with low plinth. It is rectangular in plan and entrance is through mandapa which houses Lord Nandi's idol. The garbhagriha houses a idol of Lord Shiva. The key features of the building are stone carved pillars, pan-patti decoration on plinth and chajja. The garbhagriha is topped with shikhara and urushikharas. The building material primarily used is sandstone and it lime washed in white colour. |
| Historical/Cultural Value | Local community people visit the temple to performs rituals and it has distinctive architectural features giving vernacular character to the street. |
| | |
| Archaeological | low |
| Historical | medium |
| Architectural | medium |
| Religious | high |
| Social | medium |
| Natural | n_a |
| Grade | • IIB |
| Association with Ganga | It is on the bank of the Ganga river. Shiva temples are directly associated with worshiping of Ganga as it is believed that Lord Shiva got Ganga to this world. |
| State of Conservation | • Showing Signs of Deterioration |
| Threats to the Property | • Dampness<br>• Material Deterioration<br>• Vegetative Growth<br>• Lack of Maintainence<br>• Inappropriate Additions |
| Source of Information | Primary survey |
| Listing done by | Mitali Vij, Niti Chauhan and Chandresh Kumar |

| Question | Response |
|---|---|
| Image |  |
| Map No. | Mrz/M6 |
| Reference No. | GaD/Mrz/117 |
| Present Name of the Property | Shiva Temple -5 |
| Past Name of the Property | Shiva Temple |
| Location | 25.151769 82.563438 0 0 |
| Approach | It is accessible through Jangi Ghat road. |
| Address | Gosain Tola, Mirzapur, Uttar Pradesh. |
| Surroundings/ Building Settings | It is surrounded by temples and bank of Ganga river. |
| Date of Construction | • 20th century |
| Precise Date/Others | Not Available |
| Ownership | • Private |
| Owner's Name | Not Available |
| Status of Protection | • Unprotected |
| Property Type | • Building |
| Property Sub-type | Religious |
| Property Past Use | Temple |
| Property Present Use | Temple |
| Architectural Style | Nagara Architecture Style |
| Architectural Description | It is a single storeyed building with low plinth. It is square in plan and entrance is through an enclosed mandapa around garbhagriha. The garbhagriha is topped with shikhara and urushikharas. The building is constructed in traditional brick masonry with yellow colour lime wash. |
| Historical/Cultural Value | Local community people visit the temple to performs rituals and it has distinctive architectural features giving vernacular character to 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 got Ganga to this world. |
| State of Conservation | • Showing Signs of Deterioration |
| Threats to the Property | • Dampness<br>• Material Deterioration<br>• Structural Deterioration<br>• Lack of Maintainence<br>• Inappropriate Additions<br>• Alterations |
| Source of Information | Primary survey |
| Listing done by | Mitali Vij, Niti Chauhan and Chandresh Kumar |

| Question | Response |
|---|---|
| Image |  |
| Map No. | Mrz/M6 |
| Reference No. | GaD/Mrz/118 |
| Present Name of the Property | Shiva Temple-7 |
| Past Name of the Property | Shiva Temple |
| Location | 25.151808 82.563452 0 0 |
| Approach | It is accessible through Jangi road. |
| Address | Gosain Tola, Mirzapur, Uttar Pradesh |
| Surroundings/ Building Settings | It is surrounded by temples and bank of Ganga. |
| Date of Construction | • 20th century |
| Precise Date/Others | Not Available |
| Ownership | • Private |
| Owner's Name | Not Available |
| Status of Protection | • Unprotected |
| Property Type | • Building |
| Property Sub-type | Religious |
| Property Past Use | Temple |
| Property Present Use | Temple |
| Architectural Style | Nagara Architecture Style |
| Architectural Description | It is a single storeyed temple built on high plinth which is adjacent to a residence. It is rectangular in plan and the entrance to the temple is through an enclosed mandapa around the garbhagriha. The key features of the building are brackets, chajjas, pan-patti decoration,flat arch openings, stone parapet and shikhara with urushikhara. The building is constructed in traditional brick masonry. |
| Historical/Cultural Value | Local community people visit the temple to performs rituals and it has distinctive architectural features giving vernacular character to 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 got Ganga to this world. |
| State of Conservation | • Showing Signs of Deterioration |
| Threats to the Property | • Dampness<br>• Material Deterioration<br>• Structural Deterioration<br>• Lack of Maintainence |
| Source of Information | Primary survey |
| Listing done by | Mitali Vij, Niti Chauhan and Chandresh Kumar |

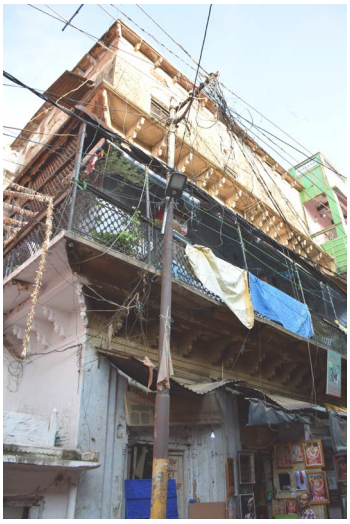
| Question | Response |
|---|---|
| Image |  |
| Map No. | Mrz/M6 |
| Reference No. | GaD/Mrz/119 |
| Present Name of the Property | Jangi Ghat Gateway |
| Past Name of the Property | Jangi Ghat Gateway |
| Location | 25.151933 82.563464 0 0 |
| Approach | It is accessible through Nar Ghat road. |
| Address | Gosain Tola, Mirzapur, Uttar Pradesh-231307 |
| Surroundings/ Building Settings | It is surrounded by Shiva temples. |
| Date of Construction | • 19th century |
| Precise Date/Others | Not Available |
| Ownership | • Private |
| Owner's Name | Not Available |
| Status of Protection | • Unprotected |
| Property Type | • Structure |
| Property Sub-type | Landscape |
| Property Past Use | Gateway |
| Property Present Use | Gateway |
| Architectural Style | Regional Vernacular Architecture |

| | |
|---|---|
| Architectural Description | It is a single storeyed cantilevered structure and is rectangular in plan.. It is supported on wooden beam with a passage underneath leading to the ghat. The structure has blind semi-circular arch and opening with wooden doors and windows. It used to be a watch room or toll booth for trade goods imported or exported from Mirzapur. |
| Historical/Cultural Value | It is marking the entrance to the bank of Jangi Ghat. |
| | |
| Archaeological | low |
| Historical | medium |
| Architectural | medium |
| Religious | low |
| Social | medium |
| Natural | n_a |
| Grade | • IIB |
| Association with Ganga | It is on the bank of Ganga river. Due to the religious and trade significance, ghats were developed to perform rituals and cater to trading industry. |
| State of Conservation | • Showing Signs of Deterioration |
| Threats to the Property | • Dampness<br>• Material Deterioration<br>• Structural Deterioration<br>• Vegetative Growth<br>• Lack of Maintainence<br>• Inappropriate Additions<br>• Encroachments |
| Source of Information | Primary Survey |
| Listing done by | Mitali Vij, Niti Chauhan and Chandresh Kumar. |

| Question | Response |
|---|---|
| Image |  |
| Image |  |
| Map No. | Mrz/M6 |
| Reference No. | GaD/Mrz/120 |
| Present Name of the Property | Pakka Ghat's Gate |
| Past Name of the Property | Pakka Ghat's Gate |
| Location | 25.151762 82.5632 0 0 |
| Approach | It is accessible through Pakka Ghat road. |
| Address | Gosain Tola, Mirzapur, Uttar Pradesh. |
| Surroundings/ Building Settings | It is surrounded by shops, temples and mixed used building. |
| Date of Construction | • 19th century |
| Precise Date/Others | Not Available |
| Ownership | • Public |
| Owner's Name | Not Available |
| Status of Protection | • Unprotected |
| Property Type | • Building |
| Property Sub-type | Gateway |
| Property Past Use | Gate |
| Property Present Use | Abandoned |
| Architectural Style | Regional Vernacular Architecture |
| Architectural Description | It is a double storeyed building with low plinth and it is rectangular in plan. It is an exposed brick work structure with decorative stone panels in multifoil arches. The key features of the building are decorative niches, decorative brackets supporting broken projected balcony, chajja and motifs. |
| Historical/Cultural Value | It was the original gateway of Pakka ghat which housed a school but now it is abandoned and is in dilapidated condition. |
| | |
| Archaeological | low |
| Historical | medium |
| Architectural | high |
| Religious | low |
| Social | medium |
| Natural | n_a |
| Grade | • IIB |
| Association with Ganga | Due to religious and trade significance, ghats were developed to perform rituals and cater to trading industry. |
| State of Conservation | • Danger of Disappearance |
| Threats to the Property | • Dampness<br>• Material Deterioration<br>• Structural Deterioration<br>• Vegetative Growth<br>• Lack of Maintainence<br>• Inappropriate Additions |
| Source of Information | Shopkeeper and Primary Survey |
| Listing done by | Mitali Vij, Niti Chauhan and Chandresh Kumar |

| Question | Response |
|---|---|
| Image |  |
| Map No. | Mrz/M6 |
| Reference No. | GaD/Mrz/121 |
| Present Name of the Property | Narayan Ghat |
| Past Name of the Property | Narayan Ghat |
| Location | 25.151766 82.563201 0 0 |
| Approach | It is accessible through Narayan Ghat road. |
| Address | Gosain Tola, Mirzapur, Uttar Pradesh-231307 |
| Surroundings/ Building Settings | It is surrounded by residences. |
| Date of Construction | • 19th century |
| Precise Date/Others | Not Available |
| Ownership | • Private |
| Owner's Name | Not Available |
| Status of Protection | • Unprotected |
| Property Type | • Landscape |
| Property Sub-type | Religious |
| Property Past Use | Ghat |
| Property Present Use | Ghat |
| Architectural Style | Regional Vernacular Architecture |
| Architectural Description | The ghat was built pucca in sand stone. The sandstone steps leads to the river with houses one each side and bastion at ends. There are some structures close to the ghat which are built of bricks and sandstone. |
| Historical/Cultural Value | Ghats have always been used by local community to perform religious rituals on the river bank. These ghats were also used as ports and harbour when Mirzapur was the hub for trade via the Ganga river. |
| | |
| Archaeological | low |
| Historical | medium |
| Architectural | medium |
| Religious | medium |
| Social | medium |
| Natural | n_a |
| Grade | • IIB |
| Association with Ganga | It is on the bank of Ganga river. Due to religious and trade significance of Ganga, ghats were developed to perform rituals and as port. |
| State of Conservation | • Showing Signs of Deterioration |
| Threats to the Property | • Dampness<br>• Material Deterioration<br>• Lack of Maintainence<br>• Encroachments |
| Source of Information | Primary Survey |
| Notes | The ghat is under threat due to low maintenance and building activity. |
| Listing done by | Mitali Vij, Niti Chauhan and Chandresh Kumar |

| Question | Response |
|---|---|
| Image |  |
| Map No. | Mrz/M6 |
| Reference No. | GaD/Mrz/122 |
| Present Name of the Property | Shankarji Mandir |
| Past Name of the Property | Shankarji Mandir |
| Location | 25.150901 82.563677 0 0 |
| Approach | It is accessible through Tirmohani chowk. |
| Address | Satti road, Gosain Tola, Mirzapur |
| Surroundings/ Building Settings | It is surrounded by temples, residences, market and mixed landuse buildings. |
| Date of Construction | • 20th century |
| Precise Date/Others | Not Available |
| Ownership | • Private |
| Owner's Name | Late Jeetulal Chaurasiya |
| Status of Protection | • Unprotected |
| Property Type | • Building |
| Property Sub-type | Religious |
| Property Past Use | Temple |
| Property Present Use | Temple |
| Architectural Style | Nagara Architecture Style |
| Architectural Description | It is single storied temple which is rectangular in plan with high plinth level. The ground floor houses a shop. The external surfaces are with carvings of floral motifs. The garbhagriha is topped with shikhara which has urushikharas. The building is constructed with traditional brick masonry. |
| Historical/Cultural Value | Local community people visit the temple to performs rituals and it has distinctive architectural features giving vernacular character to 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 got Ganga to this world. |
| State of Conservation | • Showing Signs of Deterioration |
| Threats to the Property | • Dampness<br>• Material Deterioration<br>• Lack of Maintainence<br>• Inappropriate Additions |
| Source of Information | Rajesh Chaurasiya (owner) |
| Listing done by | Mitali Vij, Niti Chauhan and Chandresh Kumar |

| Question | Response |
|---|---|
| Image |  |
| Image |  |
| Map No. | Mrz/M6 |
| Reference No. | GaD/Mrz/123 |
| Present Name of the Property | Residence-11 |
| Past Name of the Property | Residence |
| Location | 25.15078 82.56365 0 0 |
| Approach | it is accessible through Satti road near Tirmohani Chowk. |
| Address | 191, Satti Road, Ward 4, Tirmohani |
| Surroundings/ Building Settings | It is surrounded by temples, residences, market and mixed landuse buildings. |
| Date of Construction | • 20th century |
| Precise Date/Others | Approximately 100 years old. |
| Ownership | • Private |
| Owner's Name | Late Gyanchand Gupta |
| Status of Protection | • Unprotected |
| Property Type | • Building |
| Property Sub-type | Residential |
| Property Past Use | Residence |
| Property Present Use | Mixed Use (Residence and Shop) |
| Architectural Style | Regional Vernacular Architecture |
| Architectural Description | It is a triple storeyed building with high plinth and is rectangular in plan. The key features of the building are decorative niches, sandstone brackets supporting projected balcony, recessed multifoil arches and sandstone chajjas. The building is constructed in traditional bricks masonry. |
| Historical/Cultural Value | It has distinctive architectural features giving vernacular character to the street. |
| Archaeological | low |
| Historical | medium |
| Architectural | medium |
| Religious | low |
| Social | medium |
| Natural | n_a |
| Grade | • IIB |
| Association with Ganga | This is part of the expansion of city which was a trading hub during British era due to its close proximity to the Ganga river. |
| State of Conservation | • Showing Signs of Deterioration |
| Threats to the Property | • Lack of Maintainence<br>• Inappropriate Additions<br>• Alterations |
| Source of Information | Primary survey |
| Listing done by | Mitali Vij, Niti Chauhan and Chandresh Kumar |

| Question | Response |
|---|---|
| Image |  |
| Map No. | Mrz/M6 |
| Reference No. | GaD/Mrz/124 |
| Present Name of the Property | Ganeshji Mandir |
| Past Name of the Property | Ganeshji Mandir |
| Location | 25.150772 82.563648 0 0 |
| Approach | It is accessible through Tirmohani Chowk. |
| Address | Satti Road, Gosain Tola, Mirzapur |
| Surroundings/ Building Settings | It is surrounded by Tirmonahi Masjid, Pakka Ghat Gate, markets, residences and mixed landuse buildings. |
| Date of Construction | • 18th century |
| Precise Date/Others | Not Available |
| Ownership | • Private |
| Owner's Name | Late Nagendar Giri |
| Status of Protection | • Unprotected |
| Property Type | • Building |
| Property Sub-type | Religious |
| Property Past Use | Temple |
| Property Present Use | Temple |
| Architectural Style | Nagara Architectural Style |
| Architectural Description | It is single storied temple which is rectangular in plan with high plinth level. The high plinth houses a shop. The garbhagriha has idol of Lord Shiva and and the mandapa has idol of Nandi (ox). The external surfaces are heavily carved in sandstone with carvings of human figures playing instruments and decorative ornamentation. It has two shikharas one on garbhagriha and another on one the mandapa. The shikharas have heavily carved urushikharas and the entire temple is lime-washed in red colour. |
| Historical/Cultural Value | Local community people visit the 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 | medium |
| Grade | • IIA |
| Association with Ganga | Due to religious significance of Ganga, temples were built near the river to perform rituals. |
| State of Conservation | • Showing Signs of Deterioration |
| Threats to the Property | • Dampness<br>• Material Deterioration<br>• Lack of Maintainence<br>• Inappropriate Additions<br>• Encroachments |
| Source of Information | Rajesh Chaurasiya (caretaker) |
| Listing done by | Mitali Vij, Niti Chauhan and Chandresh Kumar |

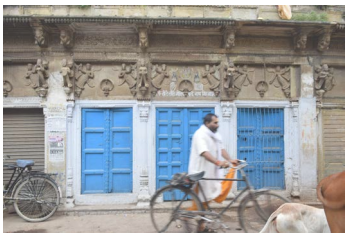
| Question | Response |
|---|---|
| Image |  |
| Map No. | Mrz/M6 |
| Reference No. | GaD/Mrz/125 |
| Present Name of the Property | Shiva Temple -21 |
| Past Name of the Property | Shiva Temple |
| Location | 25.150194 82.563589 0 0 |
| Approach | It is accessible through Satti Road. |
| Address | Gosain Tola, Mirzapur, Uttar Pradesh |
| Surroundings/ Building Settings | It is surrounded by residences. |
| Date of Construction | • 20th century |
| Precise Date/Others | Not Available |
| Ownership | • Private |
| Owner's Name | Not Available |
| Status of Protection | • Unprotected |
| Property Type | • Building |
| Property Sub-type | Religious |
| Property Past Use | Temple |
| Property Present Use | Temple |
| Architectural Style | Nagara Architecture Style |
| Architectural Description | It is single storied temple which is rectangular in plan with high plinth level adjacent to a residence and shop. The external surfaces are carved in decorative ornamentation. It has a shikhara with urushikharas. The building is constructed in traditional brick masonry with lime washed plaster. |
| Historical/Cultural Value | Local community people visit the temple to performs rituals and it has distinctive architectural features giving vernacular character to the street. It is a typical example of residence with shop. |
| | |
| 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 got Ganga to this world. Due to this religious significance, temples were built near the river to perform rituals. |
| State of Conservation | • Showing Signs of Deterioration |
| Threats to the Property | • Dampness<br>• Material Deterioration<br>• Lack of Maintainence<br>• Inappropriate Additions<br>• Development Schemes |
| Source of Information | Pappu Seth ( Caretaker) |
| Listing done by | Hadia Nehal, Niti Chauhan and Chandresh Kumar |

| Question | Response |
|---|---|
| Image |  |
| Map No. | Mrz/M6 |
| Reference No. | GaD/Mrz/126 |
| Present Name of the Property | Shiva Temple-20 |
| Past Name of the Property | Shiva Temple |
| Location | 25.150195 82.563536 0 0 |
| Approach | Satti Road |
| Address | City Kotwali, Mirzapur |
| Surroundings/ Building Settings | It is surrounded by temples and residences. |
| Date of Construction | • 20th century |
| Precise Date/Others | Approximately 100 years old |
| Ownership | • Private |
| Owner's Name | Not Available |
| Status of Protection | • Unprotected |
| Property Type | • Building |
| Property Sub-type | Religious |
| Property Past Use | Temple |
| Property Present Use | Temple |
| Architectural Style | Nagara Architecture Style |
| Architectural Description | It is single storied temple which is rectangular in plan with high plinth level. The garbhagriha has idol of Lord Shiva and and the mandapa has idol of Lord Nandi (ox). Metal grill has been placed around the mandapa. The key features of the building are pan-patti decoration and chajja. The garbhagriha is topped with shikhara having urushikharas. The primary building material is sandstone. It is constructed in front of the caretaker's house. |
| Historical/Cultural Value | Local community people visit the temple to performs rituals and it has distinctive architectural features giving vernacular character to the street. |
| | |
| Archaeological | low |
| Historical | medium |
| Architectural | medium |
| Religious | high |
| Social | medium |
| Natural | n_a |
| Grade | • IIB |
| Association with Ganga | It is in close proximity to the Ganga river. Shiva temples are directly associated with worshiping of Ganga as it is believed that Lord Shiva got Ganga to this world. Due to this religious significance, temples were built near the river to perform rituals. |
| State of Conservation | • Showing Signs of Deterioration |
| Threats to the Property | • Dampness<br>• Material Deterioration<br>• Vegetative Growth<br>• Lack of Maintainence<br>• Inappropriate Additions<br>• Alterations |
| Source of Information | Sushil Kumar ( Caretaker) |
| Listing done by | Hadia Nehal, Niti Chauhan and Chandresh Kumar |

| Question | Response |
|---|---|
| Image |  |
| Image |  |
| Map No. | Mrz/M6 |
| Reference No. | GaD/Mrz/127 |
| Present Name of the Property | Akbar Ali Khan ki Masjid |
| Past Name of the Property | Akbar Ali Khan ki Masjid |
| Location | 25.149636 82.563632 0 0 |
| Approach | It is accessible through Satti Road. |
| Address | Gosain Tola, Mirzapur |
| Surroundings/ Building Settings | It is surrounded by residences. |
| Date of Construction | • 19th century |
| Precise Date/Others | Not Available |
| Ownership | • Public |
| Owner's Name | Local Community |
| Status of Protection | • Unprotected |
| Property Type | • Building |
| Property Sub-type | Religious |
| Property Past Use | Masjid |
| Property Present Use | Masjid |

| | |
|---|---|
| Architectural Style | Islamic Architectural Style |
| Architectural Description | It is a double heighted building which is rectangular in plan with high plinth. The entrance to the masjid is marked with 5 arched corridor with round arches. The key features of the building are decorative niches, pilasters and floral motifs. It has two minarets and the prayer hall is topped with three domes and metal finial. The building material primarily used is white sandstone. |
| Historical/Cultural Value | It was constructed by Akbar Ali Khan. Local community people visit the masjid daily to performs everyday rituals. |
| | |
| Archaeological | low |
| Historical | medium |
| Architectural | medium |
| Religious | high |
| Social | medium |
| Natural | n_a |
| Grade | • IIB |
| Association with Ganga | Mughals had developed a settlement in Mirzapur due to its strategic location along the river. |
| State of Conservation | • Showing Signs of Deterioration |
| Threats to the Property | • Dampness<br>• Material Deterioration<br>• Lack of Maintainence<br>• Inappropriate Additions<br>• Alterations |
| Source of Information | Kareem-ul-la ( Caretaker) |
| Notes | It is maintained through the funds collected by properties on rent. |
| Listing done by | Hadia Nehal, Niti Chauhan and Chandresh Kumar |

| Question | Response |
|---|---|
| Image |  |
| Image |  |
| Map No. | Mrz/M6 |
| Reference No. | GaD/Mrz/128 |
| Present Name of the Property | Residence -15 |
| Past Name of the Property | Residence |
| Location | 25.149736 82.563144 0 0 |
| Approach | Satti Road |
| Address | Gosain Tola, Mirzapur |
| Surroundings/ Building Settings | It is surrounded by residences. |
| Date of Construction | • 19th century |
| Precise Date/Others | Not Available |
| Ownership | • Private |
| Owner's Name | Raidani |
| 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 | It is a double storeyed building which is L-shaped in plan with high plinth. The front facade is extensively carved in white sandstone. The key features of the building are decorative carved patterns and floral motifs, multifoil arches, pan-patti decoration, pilasters and stone brackets supporting chajjas. The building material primarily used is white sandstone. |
| 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 | low |
| Natural | n_a |
| Grade | • IIB |
| Association with Ganga | It is in close proximity to the Ganga river. It is a part of the expansion of the city which was tagged as the trading hub during British era. |
| State of Conservation | • Advanced State of Decay |
| Threats to the Property | • Dampness<br>• Material Deterioration<br>• Structural Deterioration<br>• Vegetative Growth<br>• Lack of Maintainence<br>• Alterations<br>• Encroachments |
| Source of Information | Localite and Primary survey. |
| Listing done by | Hadia Nehal, Niti Chauhan and Chandresh Kumar. |

| Question | Response |
|---|---|
| Image |  |
| Image |  |
| Map No. | Mrz/M6 |
| Reference No. | GaD/Mrz/129 |
| Present Name of the Property | Residence -16 |
| Past Name of the Property | Residence |
| Location | 25.148976 82.562861 0 0 |
| Approach | Budhe Nath Temple road |
| Address | Gosain Tola, Mirzapur |
| Surroundings/ Building Settings | It is surrounded by temples and residences. |
| Date of Construction | • 19th century |
| Precise Date/Others | Approximately 200 years old |
| Ownership | • Private |
| Owner's Name | Manoj Nait |
| 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 low plinth. The first floor is a later addition to the building. The key features of the building are pan-patti decoration, carvings of human figures playing instruments, carving of peacock, stone pilaster, stone railing and brackets supporting chajja. The building primarily used in sandstone. |
| 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 | medium |
| Natural | n_a |
| Grade | • IIB |
| Association with Ganga | It is in close proximity to the Ganga river. It is a part of the expansion of the city which was tagged as the trading hub during British era. |
| State of Conservation | • Showing Signs of Deterioration |
| Threats to the Property | • Dampness<br>• Material Deterioration<br>• Lack of Maintainence<br>• Inappropriate Additions<br>• Alterations |
| Source of Information | Manoj Nait ( Resident) |
| Listing done by | Hadia Nehal, Niti Chauhan and Chandresh Kumar |

| Question | Response |
|---|---|
| Image |  |
| Image |  |
| Map No. | Mrz/M6 |
| Reference No. | GaD/Mrz/130 |
| Present Name of the Property | Maharani Laxmi Bai Pathshala |
| Past Name of the Property | Maharani Laxmi Bai Pathshala |
| Location | 25.148589 82.562823 0 0 |
| Approach | Budhe Nath Temple Road |
| Address | Gosain Tola, Mirzapur |
| Surroundings/ Building Settings | It is surrounded by temples and residences. |
| Date of Construction | • 19th century |
| Precise Date/Others | Not Available |
| Ownership | • Public |
| Owner's Name | Not Available |
| Status of Protection | • Unprotected |
| Property Type | • Building |
| Property Sub-type | Institutional |
| Property Past Use | Not Available |
| Property Present Use | School |

| | |
|---|---|
| Architectural Style | Regional Vernacular Architecture |
| Architectural Description | It is a double storeyed building which is rectangular in plan with high plinth. The entrance to the building is through a colonnaded verandah and it has two courtyards in the complex. The key features of the buildng are ornamented stone pillars, decorative carvings, chattri, round arched niches, pilasters, brackets supporting chajja and stone railing. The building material primarily used is sandstone. |
| Historical/Cultural Value | It has distinctive architectural features giving vernacular character to the street. |
| | |
| Archaeological | low |
| Historical | medium |
| Architectural | medium |
| Religious | low |
| Social | high |
| Natural | n_a |
| Grade | • IIB |
| Association with Ganga | It is in close proximity to the Ganga river. |
| State of Conservation | • Advanced State of Decay |
| Threats to the Property | • Dampness<br>• Material Deterioration<br>• Structural Deterioration<br>• Lack of Maintainence<br>• Inappropriate Additions<br>• Encroachments |
| Source of Information | Tanju Kulshreshtra |
| Notes | It is a disputed property and their a Jain temple just behind the school. |
| Listing done by | Hadia Nehal, Niti Chauhan and Chandresh Kumar |

| Question | Response |
|---|---|
| Image |  |
| Map No. | Mrz/M6 |
| Reference No. | GaD/Mrz/131 |
| Present Name of the Property | Shiva Mandir- 22 |
| Past Name of the Property | Shiva Mandir |
| Location | 25.148443 82.562755 0 0 |
| Approach | Near Maharani Laxmi Bai Pathshala, Budhe Nath temple road |
| Address | Gosain Tola, Mirzapur |
| Surroundings/ Building Settings | It is surrounded by residences and Maharani Laxmi Bai Pathshala. |
| Date of Construction | • 20th century |
| Precise Date/Others | Not Available |
| Ownership | • Private |
| Owner's Name | Not Available |
| Status of Protection | • Unprotected |
| Property Type | • Building |
| Property Sub-type | Religious |
| Property Past Use | Temple |
| Property Present Use | Temple |
| Architectural Style | Nagara Architectural Style |
| Architectural Description | It is a single storeyed building which is rectangular in plan and is on a high plinth. The garbhagriha has idol of Lord Shiva and and the mandapa has idol of Nandi (ox). The external surfaces are heavily carved in sandstone with carvings of human and animal figures and decorative ornamentation. The shikharas have heavily carved urushikharas. The building has been lime-washed in yelllow colour. A round shaped well with four stone posts is also in the premises. |
| Historical/Cultural Value | Local community people visit the temple to performs rituals and it has distinctive architectural features giving vernacular character to the street. |
| Archaeological | low |
| Historical | medium |
| Architectural | high |
| Religious<br>Social | high<br>medium |
| Natural | n_a |
| Grade | • IIA |
| Association with Ganga | It is in close proximity to the Ganga river. Shiva temples are directly associated with worshiping of Ganga as it is believed that Lord Shiva got 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 | • Dampness<br>• Lack of Maintainence<br>• Alterations |
| Source of Information | Primary Survey |
| Listing done by | Hadia Nehal, Niti Chauhan and Chandresh Kumar |

| Question | Response |
|---|---|
| Image |  |
| Map No. | Mrz/M6 |
| Reference No. | GaD/Mrz/132 |
| Present Name of the Property | Kath Kothi |
| Past Name of the Property | Kath Kothi |
| Location | 25.146858 82.561977 0 0 |
| Approach | Gosain Tola road |
| Address | 629, Gosain Tola, Mirzapur |
| Surroundings/ Building Settings | It is surrounded by residences. |
| Date of Construction | • 19th century |
| Precise Date/Others | It is approximately 200 years old. |
| Ownership | • Private |
| Owner's Name | Bharat Bhusan Goenka |
| 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 is on a high plinth. The entrance to the building is through a double heighted multifoil gateway. The facade comprises of four jharokhas with bengaldhar roof, decorative stone brackets, multifoil arched openings, carved pilasters, decorative niches, floral motifs and pan-patti decoartion. The building material primarily used is sandstone and traditional bricks. |
| Historical/Cultural Value | It has distinctive architectural features giving vernacular character to the street. |
| Archaeological | low |
| Historical | medium |
| Architectural | medium |
| Religious | low |
| Social | medium |
| Natural | n_a |
| Grade | • IIB |
| Association with Ganga | It is in close proximity to the Ganga river. It is a part of the expansion of the city which was tagged as the trading hub during British era. |
| State of Conservation | • Fair |
| Threats to the Property | • Material Deterioration<br>• Lack of Maintainence<br>• Alterations |
| Source of Information | Bharat Bhusan Goenka (Owner) |
| Listing done by | Hadia Nehal, Niti Chauhan and Chandresh Kumar |

| Question | Response |
|---|---|
| Image |  |
| Map No. | Mrz/M6 |
| Reference No. | GaD/Mrz/133 |
| Present Name of the Property | Residence -17 |
| Past Name of the Property | Residence |
| Location | 25.146663 82.56195 0 0 |
| Approach | Gosian Tola Road |
| Address | Gosain Tola, Mirzapur |
| Surroundings/ Building Settings | It is surrounded by residences. |
| Date of Construction | • 19th century |
| Precise Date/Others | It is approximately 200 years old |
| Ownership | • Private |
| Owner's Name | B.B. Goenka |
| Status of Protection | • Unprotected |
| Property Type | • Building |
| Property Sub-type | Residential |

| | |
|---|---|
| Property Past Use | Residence |
| Property Present Use | Mixed Use (Residence and Office) |
| Architectural Style | Regional Vernacular Architecture |
| Architectural Description | It is a double storeyed building which is rectangular in plan and is on a high plinth. The entrance to the building is through an archaded corridor. The facade comprises of decorative stone brackets, multifoil arched openings, carved pilasters, decorative niches, floral motifs and pan-patti decoartion. The building material primarily used is sandstone and traditional bricks. Metal grills have been added in the corridor. |
| Historical/Cultural Value | It has distinctive architectural features giving vernacular character to the street. Significance |
| | |
| Archaeological | low |
| Historical | medium |
| Architectural | medium |
| Religious | low |
| Social | medium |
| Grade | • IIB |
| Association with Ganga | It is in close proximity to the Ganga river. It is a part of the expansion of the city which was tagged as the trading hub during British era. |
| State of Conservation | • Showing Signs of Deterioration |
| Threats to the Property | • Dampness<br>• Material Deterioration<br>• Lack of Maintainence<br>• Alterations |
| Source of Information | Name Plate and Primary Survey |
| Listing done by | Hadia Nehal, Niti Chauhan and Chandresh Kumar |

| Question | Response |
|---|---|
| Image |  |
| Map No. | Mrz/M6 |
| Reference No. | GaD/Mrz/134 |
| Present Name of the Property | Shiva Temple -23 |
| Past Name of the Property | Shiva Temple |
| Location | 25.14794 82.561582 0 0 |
| Approach | Purani Anjahi road |
| Address | Purani Anjahi, Mirzapur |
| Surroundings/ Building Settings | It is surrounded by temples and residences. |
| Date of Construction | • 19th century |
| Precise Date/Others | Not Available |
| Ownership | • Private |
| Owner's Name | Manoj Kumar Tiwari |
| Status of Protection | • Unprotected |
| Property Type | • Building |
| Property Sub-type | Religious |
| Property Past Use | Temple |
| Property Present Use | Temple |
| Architectural Style | Nagara Architecture Style |
| Architectural Description | It is a single storeyed building which is rectangular in plan and is on a high plinth. The garbhagriha has idol of Lord Shiva and and the mandapa has idol of Nandi (ox). The external surfaces are heavily carved in sandstone with carvings of human and animal figures and decorative ornamentation. The shikharas have heavily carved urushikharas. |
| Historical/Cultural Value | Local community people visit the temple to performs rituals and it has distinctive architectural features giving vernacular character to the street. |
| | |
| Archaeological | low |
| Historical | medium |
| Architectural | medium |
| Religious | high |
| Social | medium |
| Natural | n_a |
| Grade | • IIB |
| Association with Ganga | It is in close proximity to the Ganga river. Shiva temples are directly associated with worshiping of Ganga as it is believed that Lord Shiva got Ganga to this world. Due to this religious significance, temples were built near the river to perform rituals. |
| State of Conservation | • Showing Signs of Deterioration |
| Threats to the Property | • Dampness<br>• Material Deterioration<br>• Lack of Maintainence<br>• Inappropriate Additions<br>• Alterations |
| Source of Information | Localite and Primary Survey |
| Listing done by | Hadia Nehal, Niti Chauhan and Chandresh Kumar |

| Question | Response |
|---|---|
| Image |  |
| Image |  |
| Map No. | Mrz/M6 |
| Reference No. | GaD/Mrz/135 |
| Present Name of the Property | Hanuman Mandir |
| Past Name of the Property | Hanuman Mandir |
| Location | 25.148404 82.561593 0 0 |
| Approach | It is accessible through Purani Anjahi road. |
| Address | Purani Anjahi, Mirzapur, Uttar Pradesh |
| Surroundings/ Building Settings | It is surrounded by temples and residences. |
| Date of Construction | • 20th century |
| Precise Date/Others | Not Available |
| Ownership | • Private |
| Owner's Name | Not Available |
| Status of Protection | • Unprotected |
| Property Type | • Building |
| Property Sub-type | Religious |
| Property Past Use | Temple |
| Property Present Use | Temple |
| Architectural Style | Regional Vernacular Architecture |
| Architectural Description | It is a single storeyed building which is square in plan and is on a high plinth inside a complex. The key features of the building are brackets, chajja and niches. It has dome roof with stone finial. The building is constructed in traditional bricks masonry with lime plaster in white colour. |
| Historical/Cultural Value | It has distinctive architectural features giving vernacular character to the street. |
| | |
| Archaeological | low |
| Historical | medium |
| Architectural | medium |
| Religious | high |
| Social | medium |
| Natural | n_a |
| Grade | • IIB |
| Association with Ganga | Due to the religious significance, temples were built near the river to perform rituals. |
| State of Conservation | • Showing Signs of Deterioration |
| Threats to the Property | • Dampness<br>• Material Deterioration<br>• Lack of Maintainence<br>• Inappropriate Additions |
| Source of Information | Primary Survey |
| Listing done by | Hadia Nehal, Niti Chauhan and |

| Question | Response |
|---|---|
| Image |  |
| Image |  |
| Map No. | Mrz/M6 |
| Reference No. | GaD/Mrz/136 |
| Present Name of the Property | Residence-18 |
| Past Name of the Property | Residence |
| Location | 25.148629 82.561672 0 0 |
| Approach | Purani Anjahi Road |
| Address | Purani Anjahi, Mirzapur |
| Surroundings/ Building Settings | It is surrounded by residence. |
| Date of Construction | • 20th century |
| Precise Date/Others | It is approximately 100 years old. |
| Ownership | • Private |
| Owner's Name | Manik Chand Jain |
| 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 is on a high plinth. It is entered through an open area in front of the house. The facade comprises of multifoil and round arched openings, decorative ornamentation, floral pattern and motifs and stone brackets supporting chajja. The building material primarily used is wooden beams, traditional bricks and white sandstone which is lime washed in white colour. |
| Historical/Cultural Value | It has distinctive architectural features giving vernacular character to the street. |
| | |
| Archaeological | low |
| Historical | medium |
| Architectural | medium |
| Religious | low |
| Social | medium |
| Natural | n_a |
| Grade | • IIB |
| Association with Ganga | It is in close proximity to the Ganga river. It is a part of the expansion of the city which was tagged as the trading hub during British era. |
| Threats to the Property | • Dampness<br>• Material Deterioration<br>• Structural Deterioration<br>• Lack of Maintainence<br>• Inappropriate Additions<br>• Alterations |
| Source of Information | Reena Jain (Resident) |

| Question | Response |
|---|---|
| Image |  |
| Map No. | Mrz/M6 |
| Reference No. | GaD/Mrz/137 |
| Present Name of the Property | Shiva Temple-3 |
| Past Name of the Property | Shiva Temple |
| Location | 25.151543 82.562442 0 0 |
| Approach | It is on the way to Gau Ghat. |
| Address | Gosain Tola, Mirzapur |
| Surroundings/ Building Settings | It is surrounded by bank of Ganga river. |
| Date of Construction | • 20th century |
| Precise Date/Others | Approximately 100 years old |
| Ownership | • Private |
| Owner's Name | Pandit Mahesh Dubey |
| Status of Protection | • Unprotected |
| Property Type | • Building |
| Property Sub-type | Religious |
| Property Past Use | Temple |
| Property Present Use | Temple |
| Architectural Style | Nagara Architecture Style |
| Architectural Description | It is a single storeyed temple built on high plinth. It is rectangular in plan and the entrance is through a stone colonnaded mandapa. The garbhagriha has idol of Lord Shiva and mandapa has idol of Lord Nandi. It is topped with shikhara and carved with urushikharas. The primary building used is sandstone. |
| Historical/Cultural Value | It is the only temple on Gau Ghat. Local community people visit the temple to performs rituals and it has distinctive architectural features giving vernacular character to the street. |
| | |
| Archaeological | low |
| Historical | medium |
| Architectural | medium |
| Religious | high |
| Social | medium |
| Natural | n_a |
| Grade | • IIB |
| Association with Ganga | It is on the bank of the Ganga river. Shiva temples are directly associated with worshiping of Ganga as it is believed that Lord Shiva got Ganga to this world. |
| State of Conservation | • Showing Signs of Deterioration |
| Threats to the Property | • Dampness<br>• Material Deterioration<br>• Lack of Maintainence<br>• Inappropriate Additions |
| Source of Information | Pandit Mahesh Dubey |
| Listing done by | Mitali Vij, Niti Chauhan and Chandresh Kumar |

| Question | Response |
|---|---|
| Image |  |
| Map No. | Mrz/M6 |
| Reference No. | GaD/Mrz/138 |
| Present Name of the Property | Temple-1 |
| Past Name of the Property | Temple |
| Location | 25.15147 82.560722 0 0 |
| Approach | It is accessible through Nar Ghat road. |
| Address | Gosain Tola, Mirzapur, Uttar Pradesh. |
| Surroundings/ Building Settings | It is surrounded by temples and bank of Ganga. |
| Date of Construction | • 19th century |
| Precise Date/Others | Not Available |
| Ownership | • Private |
| Owner's Name | Not Available |
| Status of Protection | • Unprotected |
| Property Type | • Building |
| Property Sub-type | Religious |
| Property Past Use | Temple |
| Property Present Use | Temple |

| | |
|---|---|
| Architectural Style | Nagara Architecture Style |
| Architectural Description | It is double storied temple with high plinth. It is rectangular in plan and is entered through a porch. Hanuman temple is on ground floor and is painted in orange and Shiva temple is on first floor with square chattris made around it. The Shiva temple has a shikhara made on the garbhagriha and has urushikharas. The temple has steps leading upto the river. |
| Historical/Cultural Value | Local community people visit the temple to performs rituals and it has distinctive architectural features giving vernacular character to the street. |
| | |
| Archaeological | low |
| Historical | medium |
| Architectural | medium |
| Religious | high |
| Social | high |
| 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. |
| State of Conservation | • Showing Signs of Deterioration |
| Threats to the Property | • Dampness<br>• Material Deterioration<br>• Lack of Maintainence<br>• Inappropriate Additions |
| Source of Information | Primary Survery |
| Listing done by | Mitali Vij, Niti Chauhan and Chandresh Kumar |

| Question | Response |
|---|---|
| Image |  |
| Image |  |
| Map No. | Mrz/M6 |
| Reference No. | GaD/Mrz/139 |
| Present Name of the Property | Nar Ghat |
| Past Name of the Property | Nar Ghat |
| Location | 25.151546 82.560496 0 0 |
| Approach | It is accessible through Jangi Ghat road. |
| Address | Gosain Tola, Mirzapur, Uttar Pradesh-231307 |
| Surroundings/ Building Settings | It is surrounded by Shiva temples. |
| Date of Construction | • 19th century |
| Precise Date/Others | Not Available |
| Ownership | • Public |
| Owner's Name | Not Available |

| | |
|---|---|
| Status of Protection | • Unprotected |
| Property Type | • Landscape |
| Property Sub-type | Religious |
| Property Past Use | Ghat |
| Property Present Use | Ghat |
| Architectural Style | Regional Vernacular Architecture |
| Architectural Description | The ghat leads to the river via a steep flight of sandstone steps supported by RCC retaining wall. There are some temples and houses on the ghat with significant decorative features. |
| Historical/Cultural Value | In ancient times there was a tank named as Narain at this place which was later engulfed by the river Ganges. Nar Ghat was used as a jetty for the cargo barges on which the forest and agro products of the district and nearby area were loaded for Calcutta. Ghat was used for the purpose of trade till two decades back but now it remains on a ferry ghat. |
| | |
| Archaeological | low |
| Historical | high |
| Architectural | medium |
| Religious | medium |
| Social | high |
| Natural | high |
| Grade | • IIA |
| Association with Ganga | It is located on the bank of river Ganga. Due to the religious and trade significance, ghats were developed to perform rituals and cater to trading industry. |
| State of Conservation | • Showing Signs of Deterioration |

| | |
|---|---|
| Threats to the Property | • Material Deterioration<br>• Lack of Maintainence<br>• Inappropriate Additions<br>• Alterations<br>• Encroachments |
| Source of Information | Pimary Survey and https://www.mirzapur.in/momuments.php |
| Notes | The ghat is under threat due to low maintenance and building activity. |
| Listing done by | Mitali Vij, Niti Chauhan and Chandresh Kumar. |

| Question | Response |
|---|---|
| Image |  |
| Map No. | Mrz/M6 |
| Reference No. | GaD/Mrz/140 |
| Present Name of the Property | Temple-2 |
| Past Name of the Property | Temple |
| Location | 25.151341 82.560577 0 0 |
| Approach | It is accessible through Nar Ghat road. |
| Address | Gosain Tola, Mirzapur, Uttar Pradesh |
| Surroundings/ Building Settings | It is surrounded by temples and bank of Ganga. |
| Date of Construction | • 20th century |
| Precise Date/Others | Not Available |
| Ownership | • Private |
| Owner's Name | Not Available |
| Status of Protection | • Unprotected |
| Property Type | • Building |
| Property Past Use | Temple |
| Property Present Use | Temple |
| Architectural Style | Nagara Architecture Style |
| Architectural Description | It is a single storied building which is square in plan. The temple is topped with a semi-circular dome on octagonal drum, has exposed stone masonry and niches. |
| Historical/Cultural Value | Local community people visit the temple to performs rituals and it has distinctive architectural features giving vernacular character to the ghat. |
| | |
| Archaeological | low |
| Historical | medium |
| Architectural | medium |
| Religious | high |
| Social | medium |
| Natural | n_a |
| Grade | • IIB |
| Association with Ganga | Due to religious significance of Ganga, temples were built near the river to perform rituals. |
| State of Conservation | • Showing Signs of Deterioration |
| Threats to the Property | • Dampness<br>• Material Deterioration<br>• Vegetative Growth<br>• Lack of Maintainence<br>• Poor Infrastructure |
| Source of Information | Primary Survey |
| Listing done by | Mitali Vij, Niti Chauhan and Chandresh Kumar |

| Question | Response |
|---|---|
| Image |  |
| Image |  |
| Map No. | Mrz/M6 |
| Reference No. | GaD/Mrz/141 |
| Present Name of the Property | Mahakaleshwara Temple |
| Past Name of the Property | Mahakaleshwara Temple |
| Location | 25.151007 82.560639 0 0 |
| Approach | It is accessible through Nar Ghat road. |
| Address | Gosain Tola, Mirzapur, Uttar Pradesh |
| Surroundings/ Building Settings | It is surrounded by temples and bank of Ganga. |
| Date of Construction | • 19th century |
| Precise Date/Others | Not Available |
| Ownership | • Private |
| Owner's Name | Not Available |
| Status of Protection | • Unprotected |
| Property Type | • Building |
| Property Sub-type | Religious |
| Property Past Use | Temple |
| Property Present Use | Temple |
| Architectural Style | Nagara Architecture Style |
| Architectural Description | It is a single storeyed temple built on high plinth. It has a residence on ground floor and temple on first floor with more rooms and a verandah. It is rectangular in plan and the entrance to the temple is through a stone colonnaded verandah around the garbhagriha. The key features of the building are stone multifoil arches, brackets, chajjas, stone carved pillars, pan-patti decoration, decorative shikhara with urushikhara. The building is constructed in traditional lakhori brick masonry. |
| Historical/Cultural Value | Local community people visit the temple to performs rituals and it has distinctive architectural features giving vernacular character to the street. |
| | |
| Archaeological | low |
| Historical | medium |
| Architectural | medium |
| Religious | high |
| Social | high |
| 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. |
| State of Conservation | • Showing Signs of Deterioration |

| | |
|---|---|
| Threats to the Property | • Dampness<br>• Material Deterioration<br>• Lack of Maintainence<br>• Inappropriate Additions |
| Source of Information | Primary Survey |
| Listing done by | Mitali Vij, Niti Chauhan and Chandresh Kumar |

| Question | Response |
|---|---|
| Image |  |
| Image |  |
| Map No. | Mrz/M6 |
| Reference No. | GaD/Mrz/142 |
| Present Name of the Property | Shiva Temple-1 |
| Past Name of the Property | Shiva Temple |
| Location | 25.151089 82.560341 0 0 |
| Approach | on the way to Nar Ghat |
| Address | Gosain Tola |
| Surroundings/ Building Settings | It is surrounded by Bajali temple and shiva temples. |
| Date of Construction | • 20th century |
| Precise Date/Others | Not Available |
| Ownership | • Private |
| Owner's Name | Not Available |
| Status of Protection | • Unprotected |
| Property Type | • Building |
| Property Sub-type | Religious |
| Property Past Use | Temple |
| Property Present Use | Temple |
| Architectural Style | Nagara Architecture Style |
| Architectural Description | There a two temples residing in complex. They are single storeyed building with high plinth. One temple has a shikhara and the other one has a dome. Both the temples are dedicated to Lord Shiva. The building material primarily used are lakhori bricks and lime mortar. |
| Historical/Cultural Value | Local community people visit the temple to performs rituals. |
| | |
| Archaeological | low |
| Historical | medium |
| Architectural | medium |
| Religious | high |
| Social | medium |
| Natural | n_a |
| Grade | • IIB |
| Association with Ganga | It is in close proximity to the bank of Ganga. Shiva temples are directly associated with worshiping of Ganga as it is believed that Lord Shiva got Ganga to this world. |
| State of Conservation | • Showing Signs of Deterioration |
| Threats to the Property | • Dampness<br>• Material Deterioration<br>• Structural Deterioration<br>• Vegetative Growth<br>• Lack of Maintainence |
| Source of Information | Primary survey |
| Listing done by | Mitali Vij, Niti Chauhan and Chandresh Kumar. |

| Question | Response |
|---|---|
| Image |  |
| Image |  |
| Map No. | Mrz/M6 |
| Reference No. | GaD/Mrz/143 |
| Present Name of the Property | Balaji Mandir |
| Past Name of the Property | Balaji Mandir |
| Location | 25.15085 82.560199 0 0 |
| Approach | on the way to Nar Ghat |
| Address | Gosain Tola |
| Surroundings/ Building Settings | It is surrounded by residences and ashrams. |
| Date of Construction | • 19th century |
| Precise Date/Others | Not Available |
| Ownership | • Private |
| Owner's Name | Not Available |
| Status of Protection | • Unprotected |
| Property Type | • Building |
| Property Sub-type | Religious |
| Property Present Use | Temple |
| Architectural Style | Dravidian Architectural Style |
| Architectural Description | It is a single storeyed building with high plinth residing in a complex. The entrance is marked with a miniature statue of elephant and has a gateway with an extensively carved vimana. The key features of the building are human/gods/goddesses carvings, pilasters, decorative dome, chajja and brackets. The building material is primarily traditional bricks. |
| Historical/Cultural Value | Local community people visit the temple daily to performs everyday rituals. |
| | |
| Archaeological | medium |
| Historical | medium |
| Architectural | high |
| Religious | high |
| Social | high |
| Natural | n_a |
| Grade | • IIA |
| Association with Ganga | It is in close to the bank of river Ganga. Due to the religious significance of Ganga, temples were built near the river to perform rituals. |
| State of Conservation | • Showing Signs of Deterioration |
| Threats to the Property | • Material Deterioration<br>• Lack of Maintainence<br>• Inappropriate Additions |
| Source of Information | Primary survey |
| Listing done by | Mitali Vij, Niti Chauhan and Chandresh Kumar |

| Question | Response |
|---|---|
| Image |  |
| Image |  |
| Map No. | Mrz/M6 |
| Reference No. | GaD/Mrz/144 |
| Present Name of the Property | Residence-10 |
| Past Name of the Property | Residence |
| Location | 25.149543 82.559942 0 0 |
| Approach | Musaffarganj Road |
| Address | Gosain Tola |
| Surroundings/ Building Settings | It is surrounded by residence and Patharwali Juma Masjid. |
| Date of Construction | • 20th century |
| Precise Date/Others | Approximately 100 years old |
| Ownership | • Private |
| Owner's Name | Late Rama Shankar Jaiswal |
| 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 with high plinth. It is rectangular in plan. The key features of the building are flat arches, decorative niches, brackets supporting projected balcony and chajja. The primary building materials are lakhori bricks and lime mortar. |
| Historical/Cultural Value | It has distinctive architectural features giving vernacular character to the street. |
| | |
| Archaeological | low |
| Historical | medium |
| Architectural | medium |
| Religious | low |
| Social | low |
| Natural | n_a |
| Grade | • IIB |
| Association with Ganga | It is in close proximity to the Ganga river. It is a part of the expansion of the city which was tagged as the trading hub during British era. |
| State of Conservation | • Showing Signs of Deterioration |
| Threats to the Property | • Dampness<br>• Material Deterioration<br>• Lack of Maintainence<br>• Inappropriate Additions |
| Source of Information | Rituja (resident) |
| Listing done by | Mitali Vij, Niti Chauhan and Chandresh Kumar. |

| Question | Response |
|---|---|
| Image |  |
| Image |  |
| Map No. | Mrz/M6 |
| Reference No. | GaD/Mrz/145 |
| Present Name of the Property | Pathar wali Juma Masjid |
| Past Name of the Property | Pathar wali Juma Masjid |
| Location | 25.149565 82.559927 0 0 |
| Approach | It is accessible through Musaffarganj Road. |
| Address | Near Kot Ghat, Gosain Tola, Mirzapur, Uttar Pradesh |
| Surroundings/ Building Settings | It is surrounded by residences and mixed landuse buildings. |
| Date of Construction | • 19th century |
| Precise Date/Others | Not Available |
| Ownership | • Private |
| Owner's Name | Committee has given the maintenance to Mohammad Ahmed Khan |
| Status of Protection | • Unprotected |
| Property Type | • Building |
| Property Sub-type | Religious |
| Property Past Use | Masjid |
| Property Present Use | Masjid |
| Architectural Style | Islamic Architectural Style |
| Architectural Description | It is a double heighted masjid constructed on high plinth level with shops in plinth level. The entrance to the masjid is marked with an archaded corridor and wall surfaces have decorative carvings. It has two minarets and the prayer hall is topped with three domes and metal finial. The dome has decorative niches. There is a residential unit in the premises as well. |
| Historical/Cultural Value | It is a 200 year old masjid and local community people visit the masjid daily to performs everyday rituals. Traders made this masjid for travellers. Shops, on the road level, have been given on rent to maintain the mosque. |
| | |
| Archaeological | low |
| Historical | medium |
| Architectural | medium |
| Religious | high |
| Social | high |
| Natural | n_a |
| Grade | • IIA |
| Association with Ganga | Mughals had developed a settlement in Mirzapur due to its strategic location along the river. |
| State of Conservation | • Fair |
| Threats to the Property | • Material Deterioration<br>• Lack of Maintainence<br>• Inappropriate Additions |
| Source of Information | Mohammad Ahmed Khan |
| Listing done by | Mitali Vij, Niti Chauhan and Chandresh Kumar |

| Question | Response |
|---|---|
| Image |  |
| Image |  |
| Map No. | Mrz/M6 |
| Reference No. | GaD/Mrz/146 |
| Present Name of the Property | Shiva Temple - 24 |
| Past Name of the Property | Shiva Temple |
| Location | 25.148387 82.557803 0 0 |
| Approach | Balli Adda |
| Address | Gosain Tola, Mirzapur |
| Surroundings/ Building Settings | It is surrounded by residences and temples. |
| Date of Construction | • 19th century |
| Precise Date/Others | Not Available |
| Ownership | • Private |
| Owner's Name | Not Available |
| Status of Protection | • Unprotected |
| Property Type | • Building |
| Property Sub-type | Religious |
| Property Past Use | Temple |
| Property Present Use | Temple |
| Architectural Style | Nagara Architectural Style |
| Architectural Description | It is a single storeyed building which is rectangular in plan and is on a high plinth. The garbhagriha has idol of Lord Shiva and entrance is marked with idol of Lord Nandi (ox). The external surfaces have decorative ornamentation. The shikharas have heavily carved urushikharas. The building material primarily used is sandstone and is painted in golden colour. |
| Historical/Cultural Value | Local community people visit the temple to performs rituals and it has distinctive architectural features giving vernacular character to the street. |
| | |
| Archaeological | low |
| Historical | medium |
| Architectural | medium |
| Religious | high |
| Social | medium |
| Natural | n_a |
| Grade | • IIB |
| Association with Ganga | It is in close proximity to the Ganga river. Shiva temples are directly associated with worshiping of Ganga as it is believed that Lord Shiva got Ganga to this world. Due to this religious significance, temples were built near the river to perform rituals. |
| State of Conservation | • Showing Signs of Deterioration |

| | |
|---|---|
| Threats to the Property | • Dampness<br>• Material Deterioration<br>• Lack of Maintainence<br>• Inappropriate Additions |
| Source of Information | Primary Survey |
| Listing done by | Hadia Nehal, Niti Chauhan and Chandresh Kumar |

| Question | Response |
|---|---|
| Image |  |
| Image |  |
| Map No. | Mrz/M6 |
| Reference No. | GaD/Mrz/147 |
| Present Name of the Property | Residence - 19 |
| Past Name of the Property | Residence |
| Location | 25.148242 82.556869 0 0 |
| Approach | Balli Ka Adda |
| Address | Chet Ganj |
| Surroundings/ Building Settings | It is surrounded by residences. |
| Date of Construction | • 19th century |
| Precise Date/Others | Not Available |
| Ownership | • Private |
| Owner's Name | R.K. Chaturvedi |
| 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. The front facade is extensively carved in white sandstone. The key features of the building are decorative carved patterns and floral motifs, multifoil arches, pan-patti decoration, pilasters and stone brackets supporting chajjas. The building material primarily used is white sandstone. A metal grill door has been added at the entrance. |
| 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 | medium |
| Natural | n_a |
| Grade | • IIB |
| Association with Ganga | It is in close proximity to the Ganga river. It is a part of the expansion of the city which was tagged as the trading hub during British era. |
| State of Conservation | • Showing Signs of Deterioration |
| Threats to the Property | • Dampness<br>• Material Deterioration<br>• Lack of Maintainence |

| | |
|---|---|
| | • Inappropriate Additions<br>• Alterations |
| Source of Information | Primary survey |
| Listing done by | Hadia Nehal, Niti Chauhan and Chandresh Kumar. |

| Question | Response |
|---|---|
| Image |  |
| Image |  |
| Map No. | Mrz/M6 |
| Reference No. | GaD/Mrz/148 |
| Present Name of the Property | Ghaibi Ghat |
| Past Name of the Property | Ghaibi Ghat |
| Location | 25.151296 82.556949 0 0 |
| Approach | It is accessible through Ghaibi ghat road. |
| Address | Mughal Patti, Mirzapur, Uttar Pradesh |
| Surroundings/ Building Settings | It is surrounded by residences. |
| Date of Construction | • 19th century |
| Precise Date/Others | Not Available |
| Ownership | • Public |
| Owner's Name | Not Available |
| Status of Protection | • Unprotected |
| Property Type | • Landscape |
| Property Sub-type | Religious |

| | |
|---|---|
| Property Past Use | Ghat |
| Property Present Use | Ghat |
| Architectural Style | Regional Vernacular Architecture |
| Architectural Description | The ghat leads to the river via a steep flight of sandstone steps supported by RCC retaining wall. There are some temples and houses on the ghat with significant decorative features. |
| Historical/Cultural Value | Ghats have always been used by local community to perform religious rituals on the river bank. These ghats were also used as ports and harbour when Mirzapur was the hub for trade via the Ganga river. |
| Archaeological | low |
| Historical | medium |
| Architectural | medium |
| Religious | medium |
| Social | medium |
| Natural | high |
| Grade | • IIB |
| Association with Ganga | It is on the bank of Ganga river. Due to religious and trade significance of Ganga, ghats were developed to perform rituals and as port. |
| State of Conservation | • Showing Signs of Deterioration |
| Threats to the Property | • Dampness<br>• Material Deterioration<br>• Structural Deterioration<br>• Lack of Maintainence<br>• Inappropriate Additions |
| Source of Information | Localite and Primary Survey |
| Listing done by | Hadia Nehal, Niti Chauhan and Chandresh Kumar |

| Question | Response |
|---|---|
| Image |  |
| Map No. | Mrz/M6 |
| Reference No. | GaD/Mrz/149 |
| Present Name of the Property | Shiva Temple - 25 |
| Past Name of the Property | Shiva Temple |
| Location | 25.151218 82.556637 0 0 |
| Approach | It is accessible through Ghaibi Ghat road. |
| Address | Mughal Patti, Mirzapur, Uttar Pradesh |
| Surroundings/ Building Settings | It is surrounded b residences. |
| Date of Construction | • 20th century |
| Precise Date/Others | Not Available |
| Ownership | • Private |
| Owner's Name | Not Available |
| Status of Protection | • Unprotected |
| Property Type | • Building |
| Property Sub-type | Religious |
| Property Past Use | Temple |
| Property Present Use | Temple |
| Architectural Style | Nagara Architecture Style |
| Architectural Description | It is a single storeyed building which is rectangular in plan and is on a high plinth. The garbhagriha has idol of Lord Shiva and and the mandapa has idol of Nandi (ox). The key features of the building are pan-patti decoration and chajja. The garbhagriha is topped with shikhara having urushikharas. The primary building material is sandstone and it is painted in golden colour. |
| Historical/Cultural Value | Local community people visit the temple to performs rituals and it has distinctive architectural features giving vernacular character to 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 got Ganga to this world. Due to this religious significance, temples were built near the river to perform rituals. |
| State of Conservation | • Showing Signs of Deterioration |
| Threats to the Property | • Dampness<br>• Structural Deterioration<br>• Lack of Maintainence<br>• Alterations |
| Source of Information | Primary Survey |
| Listing done by | Hadia Nehal, Niti Chauhan and Chandresh Kumar |

| Question | Response |
|---|---|
| Image |  |
| Image |  |
| Map No. | Mrz/M7 |
| Reference No. | GaD/Mrz/150 |
| Present Name of the Property | Eid-gaah Mosque |
| Past Name of the Property | Eid-gaah Mosque |
| Location | 25.147732 82.553621 0 0 |
| Approach | It is near Karbala. |
| Address | Natwa, Sanket Puri Colony, Mirzapur |
| Surroundings/ Building Settings | It is surrounded by shops and residences. |
| Date of Construction | • 19th century |
| Precise Date/Others | Not Available |
| Ownership | • Private |
| Owner's Name | Matwali Rustam Khan |
| Status of Protection | • Unprotected |
| Property Type | • Precint |
| Property Sub-type | Religious |
| Property Past Use | Eid-gaah Mosque |
| Property Present Use | Eid-gaah Mosque |
| Architectural Style | Islamic Architecture Style |
| Architectural Description | The mosque is located within a garden with decorative blind arches on the boundary wall. The corners of the eid-gaah are marked with four chattris made of sandstone. The plinth area is encroached with temporary shops. |
| Historical/Cultural Value | Prayers on the day of Eid are performed here. |
| | |
| Archaeological | low |
| Historical | medium |
| Architectural | medium |
| Religious | high |
| Social | medium |
| Natural | medium |
| Grade | • IIB |
| Association with Ganga | Mughals had developed a settlement in Mirzapur due to its strategic location along the river. |
| State of Conservation | • Showing Signs of Deterioration |
| Threats to the Property | • Dampness<br>• Material Deterioration<br>• Structural Deterioration<br>• Lack of Maintainence<br>• Alterations |
| Source of Information | Matwali Rustam Khan |
| Listing done by | Hadia Nehal, Niti Chauhan and Chandresh Kumar |

| Question | Response |
|---|---|
| Image |  |
| Image |  |
| Map No. | Mrz/M7 |
| Reference No. | GaD/Mrz/151 |
| Present Name of the Property | Shiva ka Prachin Mandir |
| Past Name of the Property | Shiva ka Prachin Mandir |
| Location | 25.148113 82.549895 0 0 |
| Approach | Imambada road |
| Address | Natwa, Mahant Shivala, Mirzapur |
| Surroundings/ Building Settings | It is surrounded by residences and market. |
| Date of Construction | • 20th century |
| Precise Date/Others | It is approximately 100 years old. |
| Ownership | • Private |
| Owner's Name | Anand Prakash Tripathi |
| Status of Protection | • Unprotected |
| Property Type | • Building |
| Property Sub-type | Religious |
| Property Past Use | Temple |
| Property Present Use | Temple |
| Architectural Style | Nagara Architecture Style |
| Architectural Description | It is a single storeyed building which is rectangular in plan and is on a high plinth residing in a complex. The garbhagriha has idol of Lord Shiva and and the mandapa has idol of Nandi (ox). The entrance to the temple is through a colonnade corridor around the garbhagriha. The external surfaces have decorative ornamentation. The shikharas have heavily carved urushikharas. A residential block has been added later for the caretaker. |
| Historical/Cultural Value | It was constructed by Raja Raghavji. Later Baba Bhubaneshwarnath Kalyan Samhiti donated the temple to Anand Prakash Tripathi. Local community people visit the temple to performs rituals and it has distinctive architectural features giving vernacular character to the street. |
| | |
| Archaeological | low |
| Historical | medium |
| Architectural | medium |
| Religious | high |
| Social | medium |
| Natural | n_a |
| Grade | • IIB |
| Association with Ganga | It is in close proximity to the Ganga river. Shiva temples are directly associated with worshiping of Ganga as it is believed that Lord Shiva got Ganga to this world. Due to this |

| | |
|---|---|
| | religious significance, temples were built near the river to perform rituals. |
| State of Conservation | • Showing Signs of Deterioration |
| Threats to the Property | • Dampness<br>• Material Deterioration<br>• Lack of Maintainence<br>• Inappropriate Additions<br>• Alterations |
| Source of Information | Pujari and Primary Survey |
| Listing done by | Hadia Nehal, Niti Chauhan and Chandresh Kumar |

| Question | Response |
|---|---|
| Image |  |
| Image |  |
| Map No. | Mrz/M7 |
| Reference No. | GaD/Mrz/152 |
| Present Name of the Property | Putli Ghar |
| Past Name of the Property | Putli Ghar |
| Location | 25.146186 82.543031 0 0 |
| Approach | Near Shastri Bridge |
| Address | Gopalpur Mirzapur, Uttar Pradesh 231001 |
| Surroundings/ Building Settings | The structure is set across the SH 5 |
| Date of Construction | • 18th century |
| Precise Date/Others | Not Available |

| | |
|---|---|
| Owner's Name | Not Available |
| Status of Protection | • Unprotected |
| Property Type | • Structure |
| Property Sub-type | Industrial |
| Property Past Use | Mills |
| Property Present Use | Abandoned |
| Architectural Style | Colonial Architectural Style |
| Architectural Description | It is a 40m tall with exposed brick structure which is circular in plan. It is standing on a high raised circular platform of height 2m. The lower and upper part of the structure is separated by circular rings of varying diameters. The upper projection is supported by large brackets. A weather vane, which indicates wind, could be seen on top of the structure. There are huge niches present on the periphery of the lower part. |
| Historical/Cultural Value | The structure was part of a mill, which got demolished due to some unknown reasons and the only structure left behind is the tower. |
| | |
| Archaeological | high |
| Historical | high |
| Architectural | high |
| Religious | low |
| Social | low |
| Natural | low |
| Grade | • IIA |
| Association with Ganga | It is located approximately 500m from river Ganga. |

| | |
|---|---|
| State of Conservation | • Showing Signs of Deterioration |
| Threats to the Property | • Vegetative Growth<br>• Lack of Maintainence |
| Source of Information | Guddu (Localite) |
| Notes | The structure requires maintenance. |
| Listing done by | Somil kumar Mishra, Hadiya Nehal |

| Question | Response |
|---|---|
| Image |  |
| Image |  |
| Map No. | Mrz/M7 |
| Reference No. | GaD/Mrz/153 |
| Present Name of the Property | Umanath Mahadev Mandir |
| Past Name of the Property | Umanath Mahadev Mandir |
| Location | 25.149622 82.543755 0 0 |
| Approach | It is near Shashri Bridge. |
| Address | Gopalpur, Mirzapur |
| Surroundings/ Building Settings | It is surrounded by residences. |
| Date of Construction | • 20th century |
| Precise Date/Others | Not Available |
| Ownership | • Private |
| Owner's Name | Not Available |
| Status of Protection | • Unprotected |
| Property Type | • Building |
| Property Sub-type | Religious |
| Property Past Use | Temple |
| Property Present Use | Temple |
| Architectural Style | Nagara Architectural Style |
| Architectural Description | It is a single storeyed building which is rectangular in plan and is on a high plinth residing in a complex. The garbhagriha has idol of Lord Shiva and and the mandapa has idol of Nandi (ox). The entrance to the temple is through a colonnade corridor around the garbhagriha. The external surfaces have multifoil arches and decorative ornamentation. The shikharas have heavily carved urushikharas. A residential block has been added later for the caretaker. |
| Historical/Cultural Value | Local community people visit the temple to performs rituals and it has distinctive architectural features giving vernacular character to the street. |
| | |
| Archaeological | low |
| Historical | medium |
| Architectural | medium |
| Religious | high |
| Social | medium |
| Natural | n_a |
| Grade | • IIB |
| Association with Ganga | It is in close proximity to the |

| | |
|---|---|
| | Ganga river. Shiva temples are directly associated with worshiping of Ganga as it is believed that Lord Shiva got Ganga to this world. Due to this religious significance, temples were built near the river to perform rituals. |
| State of Conservation | • Showing Signs of Deterioration |
| Threats to the Property | • Dampness<br>• Material Deterioration<br>• Lack of Maintainence<br>• Inappropriate Additions |
| Source of Information | Primary Survey |
| Listing done by | Hadia Nehal, Niti Chauhan and Chandresh Kumar |

| Question | Response |
|---|---|
| Image |  |
| Image |  |
| Map No. | Mrz/M7 |
| Reference No. | GaD/Mrz/154 |
| Present Name of the Property | Red Colonial Building |
| Past Name of the Property | Residence |
| Location | 25.149747 82.543048 0 0 |
| Approach | Post Lal Bagh, Shastri Bridge |
| Address | Pakka Pul, Gopalpur Mirzapur, Uttar Pradesh 231307 |
| Surroundings/ Building Settings | The building is situated near Pakka Pul, surrounded by residences and markets. |
| Date of Construction | • 19th century |
| Precise Date/Others | Not available |
| Ownership | • Private |
| Owner's Name | Anil Singh and Trilochan Gupta |
| Status of Protection | • Unprotected |
| Property Type | • Building |
| Property Sub-type | Residential |
| Property Past Use | Residence |
| Property Present Use | Abandoned |
| Architectural Style | Colonial Architectural style |
| Architectural Description | It is a three-storied building which is rectangular in plan with exposed brickwork. The building consists of different types of arches. It has semi-circular arched opening on the lower storey with a prominent keystone. The lower facade of the building is finished using lime plaster. The first floor consists of segmental-arched openings. There are square brick jaali openings above the arches. Large brackets projecting out of the building can be seen on the topmost part of the building. Steel girders projecting out on the first floor to support the sandstone railing balcony is a later addition to the building. There is distinctive facade pattern, using alternative arches. Some arched openings are closed using bricks. Stone balustrade can be seen on the terrace. Brick cornices run along the upper part of the building. |
| Historical/Cultural Value | This colonial residence built-in 19th century was constructed as a residential building. It has an architectural value associated with it. It has distinctive architectural elements. Due to some unknown reasons the building now lies abandoned. |
| | |
| Archaeological | medium |
| Historical | high |
| Architectural | high |

| | |
|---|---|
| Religious | low |
| Social | low |
| Natural | low |
| Grade | • IIA |
| Association with Ganga | Located approximately 500m from river Ganga. It is a part of the expansion of the city which was tagged as the trading hub during British era. |
| State of Conservation | • Showing Signs of Deterioration |
| Threats to the Property | • Lack of Maintainence<br>• Graffiti |
| Source of Information | Primary Survey |
| Notes | The building is under poor condition due to low maintenance and negligence. the facade is covered with advertisement posters. |
| Listing done by | Somil Kumar Mishra and Hadia Nehal |

| Question | Response |
|---|---|
| Image |  |
| Image |  |
| Map No. | Mrz/M7 |
| Reference No. | GaD/Mrz/155 |
| Present Name of the Property | Mazaar |
| Past Name of the Property | Mazaar |
| Location | 25.151254 82.539287 0 0 |
| Approach | The maazar is located on the Lal ghat, near Lohiya Talab |
| Address | Lal Ghat,Gopalpur Mirzapur, Uttar Pradesh 231307 |
| Surroundings/ Building Settings | The maazar is surrounded by residences |
| Date of Construction | • 20th century |
| Precise Date/Others | 1901 |
| Owner's Name | Not available |
| Status of Protection | • Unprotected |
| Property Type | • Structure |
| Property Sub-type | Religious |
| Property Past Use | Mazaar (Grave) |
| Property Present Use | Mazaar (Grave) |
| Architectural Style | Mughal Architectural style |
| Architectural Description | It is a single storey structure which is square in plan. It is a sandstone structure supported by ten columns. There are 8 pinnacle on top of the structure. The pinnacles are decorated with the lotus-shaped element. The grave is placed in the center of the structure which is made of marble with inscription in Urdu. The chajja is supported by brackets. |
| Historical/Cultural Value | The mazaar hold religious significance among the locals. It is located on the bank of holy river Ganga. |
| | |
| Archaeological | medium |
| Historical | high |
| Architectural | high |
| Religious | high |
| Social | high |
| Natural | low |
| Grade | • I |
| Association with Ganga | Located on the bank of river Ganga. It was a part of the Mughal settlement in Mirzapur. |
| State of Conservation | • Danger of Disappearance |
| Threats to the Property | • Dampness<br>• Material Deterioration<br>• Structural Deterioration<br>• Vegetative Growth<br>• Lack of Maintainence |
| Source of Information | Manikchand Sankar |

| | |
|---|---|
| Notes | The structure is on the verge of disappearance. Vegetative growth and damped walls can be seen. It requires proper renovation. |
| Listing done by | Somil Kumar Mishra and Hadiya Nehal |

| Question | Response |
|---|---|
| Image |  |
| Image |  |
| Map No. | Mrz/M7 |
| Reference No. | GaD/Mrz/156 |
| Present Name of the Property | Misri Lal Ghar (Residence) |
| Past Name of the Property | Misri Lal Ghar |
| Location | 25.151105 82.537353 0 0 |
| Approach | The building is located on Lal ghat Near Pakka Pull |
| Address | Lallaghat, Gopalpur Mirzapur, Uttar Pradesh 231307 |
| Surroundings/ Building Settings | The building is surrounded by residentces and market |
| Date of Construction | • 20th century |
| Precise Date/Others | Not available |
| Ownership | • Private |
| Owner's Name | Ghanta Ghar |
| Status of Protection | • Unprotected |
| Property Type | • Building |
| Property Sub-type | Residential |
| Property Past Use | Residence |
| Property Present Use | Residence |
| Architectural Style | Regional vernacular architectural style |
| Architectural Description | It is a two-storied building with rectangualr plan resting on high plinth. Half part of the building has a sloping mangalore tiles roof, while the other half of the building has a flat slab roof. There are inverted pan patta moldings running along the base of the first floor. There is a projection on the first floor which is supported by brackets. The entrance has colonial-style influenced columns with a rectangular base. |
| Historical/Cultural Value | The building was constructed in 20th century as a residential building. Currently the building is not much in use. It has distinctive architectural features which enhances the vernacular character of the street. |
| | |
| Archaeological | medium |
| Historical | high |
| Architectural | medium |
| Religious | low |
| Social | low |
| Natural | low |
| Grade | • IIB |
| Association with Ganga | Located approximately 100m from river Ganga. It is a part of the expansion of the city which was tagged as the trading hub during British era. |
| State of Conservation | • Advanced State of Decay |

| | |
|---|---|
| Threats to the Property | • Dampness<br>• Material Deterioration<br>• Structural Deterioration<br>• Vegetative Growth<br>• Lack of Maintainence |
| Source of Information | Susheela (Neighbour) |
| Notes | The building is in poor condition and requires maintenance. Vegetative growth and moss can be seen on the facade of the building with damped walls. |
| Listing done by | Somil kumar Mishra and Hadia Nehal |

| Question | Response |
|---|---|
| Image |  |
| Image |  |
| Map No. | Mrz/M7 |
| Reference No. | GaD/Mrz/157 |
| Present Name of the Property | Shri Adhojala Mahadev Mandir |
| Past Name of the Property | Shiv Mandir |
| Location | 25.151615 82.529113 0 0 |
| Approach | The structure is located in Gopalpur, opposite to Ojhala Bridge |
| Address | Ojhla Pul, Ojhala Pul, Gopalpur, Ranibari, Uttar Pradesh 231307 |
| Surroundings/ Building Settings | The structure is surrounded by temples and residences |
| Date of Construction | • 19th century |
| Precise Date/Others | Not available |

| | |
|---|---|
| Owner's Name | Not available |
| Status of Protection | • Unprotected |
| Property Type | • Structure |
| Property Sub-type | Religious |
| Property Past Use | Temple |
| Property Present Use | Temple |
| Architectural Style | Nagara architectural style |
| Architectural Description | The temple is constructed on a 3 feet high plinth. It is a single storeyed building which is square-shaped in plan. The temple is made of sandstone. it has inverted paan patta motifs running along the plinth. Temple comprises of garbhagriha & mandap where the 5 shivlings are placed. The garbhagriha has shikharas with metal finial. The mandap is supported by pillars cusped with arches. There is chajja projection which is supported by small brackets. |
| Historical/Cultural Value | The Temple holds religious,historical and social significance among the local population. The temple is abode of shivlings. Local community visit the temple on daily basis to perform rituals. |
| | |
| Archaeological | low |
| Historical | high |
| Architectural | medium |
| Religious | high |
| Social | high |
| Natural | low |
| Grade | • I |
| Association with Ganga | Located approximately at a |

| | |
|---|---|
| | distance of 100m from the river Ganga. Confluence of Vindya and Ganga river was considered as a very important spot. It is one of the 84 shakti peethas. |
| State of Conservation | • Fair |
| Threats to the Property | • Nuisance of Animals<br>• Lack of Maintainence |
| Source of Information | Primary Survey |
| Notes | The temple is in fair condition but needs maintenance. Vegetative growth could be seen on the steeple. |
| Listing done by | Somil Kumar Mishra and Hadiya Nehal |

| Question | Response |
|---|---|
| Image |  |
| Image |  |
| Map No. | Mrz/M7 |
| Reference No. | GaD/Mrz/158 |
| Present Name of the Property | Ojhala Rail Bridge |
| Past Name of the Property | Ojhala Rail Bridge |
| Location | 25.150718 82.527498 0 0 |
| Approach | The bridge is located in the centre of inner and outer side of the Ojhala Bridge |
| Address | Mirzapur-cum-Vindhyachal, Mirzapur |
| Surroundings/ Building Settings | The bridge is surrounded by temples and residences on its one side. |
| Date of Construction | • 19th century |
| Precise Date/Others | Not available |
| Owner's Name | Not available |
| Status of Protection | • Unprotected |
| Property Type | • Structure |
| Property Sub-type | Railway Bridge |
| Property Past Use | Railway Bridge |
| Property Present Use | Railway Bridge |
| Architectural Style | Colonial architectural style |
| Architectural Description | The bridge is constructed in exposed brickwork. It has large semi-circular arches, supporting the railway track. The piers of the bridge have cement concrete plaster, which might be a later addition. |
| Historical/Cultural Value | The bridge holds the historical significance. It connects the cities of Mirzapur and Vindhyachal. It has distinctive architectural features which enhances the character of the locality. |
| | |
| Archaeological | low |
| Historical | high |
| Architectural | high |
| Religious | low |
| Social | low |
| Natural | low |
| Grade | • IIA |
| Association with Ganga | Located across the river Ganga. Mirzapur was a trade hub as the water level was stable and high enough to harbour large trading ships. During the British period, railways became the primary mode of transport for goods. |
| State of Conservation | • Fair |
| Source of Information | Primary Survey |
| Notes | The structure is in fair condition. |
| Listing done by | Somil Kumar Mishra and Hadiya Nehal |

| Question | Response |
|---|---|
| Image |  |
| Image |  |
| Map No. | Mrz/M7 |
| Reference No. | GaD/Mrz/159 |
| Present Name of the Property | Ojhala Bridge |
| Past Name of the Property | Ojhala Bridge |
| Location | 25.152005 82.527717 0 0 |
| Approach | The bridge connects Mirzapur and Vindhyachal |
| Address | Ojhala Pul, Ranibari, Uttar Pradesh 231307 |
| Surroundings/ Building Settings | The bridge has residences present on its rear side |
| Date of Construction | • 18th century |
| Precise Date/Others | 1716 A.D. |

| | |
|---|---|
| Ownership | • Private |
| Owner's Name | Mahant Parshuram Giri |
| Status of Protection | • Unprotected |
| Property Type | • Structure |
| Property Sub-type | Bridge |
| Property Past Use | Bridge |
| Property Present Use | Bridge |
| Architectural Style | Colonial - Gothic architectural style |
| Architectural Description | The bridge connects the cities of Mirzapur and Vindhyachal. The bridge has fort-like octagonal minarets and ramparts on either side of the bridge. The bridge has pointed-arched openings. The structure has quoins on the edges of the octagonal minarets. The structure is constructed using lakhori bricks and red sandstone. |
| Historical/Cultural Value | The Ojhala Bridge was constructed by Mahant Parshuram Giri in Vikram Samvat . The bridge has historical and architectural values associated with it. It is said that there was a time when the cotton industry was on its peak, and a day profit from this cotton business was spent on its architecture. The basement of the pool bears the room that was made to provide shelter for the people, who frequently visited the town for business purpose. This pool is connecting link between Mirzapur and Vindhyachal and beneath the pool, flows the holy river Ganges. |
| Archaeological | medium |
| Historical | high |

| | |
|---|---|
| Religious | low |
| Social | high |
| Natural | low |
| Grade | • I |
| Association with Ganga | Located on the bank of river Ganga. Mirzapur was a trade hub as the water level was stable and high enough to harbour large trading ships. |
| State of Conservation | • Showing Signs of Deterioration |
| Threats to the Property | • Structural Deterioration<br>• Vegetative Growth<br>• Lack of Maintainence |
| Source of Information | Primary Survey |
| Notes | The structure is in poor condition. Vegetative growth could be seen on the parapets. Some parts of the structure have deteriorated. |
| Listing done by | Somil Kumar Mishra and Hadia Nehal |

| Question | Response |
|---|---|
| Image |  |
| Image |  |
| Map No. | Mrz/M7 |
| Reference No. | GaD/Mrz/160 |
| Present Name of the Property | Karbala (Imam bara) |
| Past Name of the Property | Karbala (Imam bara) |
| Location | 25.147315 82.554743 0 0 |
| Approach | Jangi Road |
| Address | Natwa, Sanket Puri Colony, Mirzapur |
| Surroundings/ Building Settings | It is surrounded by residences. |
| Date of Construction | • 20th century |
| Precise Date/Others | It is approximately 100 years old. |
| Ownership | • Public |
| Owner's Name | Muslim Intehzemia Committee |
| Status of Protection | • Unprotected |
| Property Type | • Precint |
| Property Sub-type | Religious |
| Property Past Use | Karbala |
| Property Present Use | Karbala |
| Architectural Style | Islamic Architecture Style |
| Architectural Description | It is single storeyed building which is square in plan and is on a high plinth residing in a complex. There is a masjid adjoining the Karbala and Graveyard. The key features of the building are decorative niches, wall carvings in urdu, spires and small minarets. The karbala is topped with dome roof and stone finial. |
| Historical/Cultural Value | Local community people visit the Karbala to performs rituals and it has distinctive architectural features giving vernacular character to the street. |
| | |
| Archaeological | low |
| Historical | medium |
| Architectural | medium |
| Religious | high |
| Social | high |
| Natural | n_a |
| Grade | • IIA |
| Association with Ganga | It is in close proximity to the Ganga river. It was a part of the Mughal settlement in Mirzapur. |
| State of Conservation | • Showing Signs of Deterioration |
| Threats to the Property | • Dampness<br>• Material Deterioration<br>• Lack of Maintainence<br>• Inappropriate Additions<br>• Alterations<br>• Development Schemes |
| Source of Information | Visitor and Primary Survey |
| Listing done by | Hadia Nehal, Niti Chauhan and Chandresh Kumar |

| Question | Response |
|---|---|
| Image |  |
| Image |  |
| Map No. | Mrz/M8 |
| Reference No. | GaD/Mrz/161 |
| Present Name of the Property | Vindhyavasini Temple |
| Past Name of the Property | Vindhyavasini Temple |
| Location | 25.163223 82.505674 0 0 |
| Approach | The structure is located on the Vindhyanchal Marg |
| Address | Vindhyachal, Mirzapur, Uttar Pradesh 231307 |
| Surroundings/ Building Settings | The structure is surrounded by temples and residences |
| Date of Construction | • 20th century |
| Precise Date/Others | Not Available |
| Ownership | • Private |
| Owner's Name | Vindhya Vikas Parishad |
| Status of Protection | • Unprotected |
| Property Type | • Structure |
| Property Sub-type | Religious |
| Property Past Use | Temple |
| Property Present Use | Temple |
| Architectural Style | Nagara architectural style |
| Architectural Description | It is a single storey building which is square-shaped in plan. It is constructed in brick and has marble cladding. The temple has two types of shikharas with dome like structure on the top, painted in golden color. On the top of the dome is a brass trishul finial. The temple has ornamented columns, mandapa and garbhagriha. Inside the garbhgriha houses the idol of the god. Along with the main deity there are statues of other gods and goddesses as well. |
| Historical/Cultural Value | The temple holds religious significance among the locals. The temple is considered as the holiest place for couples to get married under the gaze of Maa Durga. |
| | |
| Archaeological | low |
| Historical | medium |
| Architectural | medium |
| Religious | high |
| Social | high |
| Natural | low |
| Grade | • IIA |
| Association with Ganga | It is located in close proximity of river Ganga. Confluence of Vindya and Ganga river was considered as a very important spot. It is one of the 84 shakti peethas. |
| State of Conservation | • Fair |

| | |
|---|---|
| Source of Information | Vinay Upadhaya (Caretaker) |
| Notes | The temple is in fair condition. |
| Listing done by | Somil Kumar Mishra and Hadiya Nehal |

| Question | Response |
|---|---|
| Image |  |
| Image |  |
| Map No. | Mrz/M8 |
| Reference No. | GaD/Mrz/162 |
| Present Name of the Property | Ramgaya Ghat |
| Past Name of the Property | Ramgaya Ghat |
| Location | 25.171203 82.49098 0 0 |
| Approach | 2.5 km from Vindhyachal Railway Station in Mirzapur District of U.P., |
| Address | 2 km from Vindhyachal temple, near Tara Devi temple |
| Surroundings/ Building Settings | Ram Gaya Ghat Marg, Village bedour, Vindhyachal |
| Date of Construction | • 20th century |
| Precise Date/Others | Not Available |
| Ownership | • Public |

| | |
|---|---|
| Owner's Name | Sahara India Parivar |
| Status of Protection | • Unprotected |
| Property Type | • Structure |
| Property Sub-type | Religious |
| Property Past Use | Ghat |
| Property Present Use | Ghat |
| Architectural Style | Regional Vernacular Architecture |
| Architectural Description | Ganga Ram Gaya Ghat is built with cement, concrete and bricks. The Ghat has several rooms like municipalty office, maintainance room, bathing area and funeral platform. |
| Historical/Cultural Value | This is the funeral ghat. As per the description in Puranas, Lord Rama along with his younger brother Laxman & Sita is supposed to have performed prayer (Shradh-one of the ritual performed as a prayer for eternal peace to the soul of the departed ones) here for the eternal peace of his departed father, after taking the dip in the holy Ganges as direct by Sage Vashishta. Now this place is known as Ram Gaya Ghat. |
| | |
| Archaeological | low |
| Historical | high |
| Architectural | medium |
| Religious | high |
| Social | medium |
| Natural | medium |
| Grade | • IIA |
| Association with Ganga | Funeral ceremony occurs at this |

| | |
|---|---|
| | Ghat of Ganga. Due to religious and trade significance of Ganga, ghats were developed to perform rituals and cater to the trading industry. |
| State of Conservation | • Fair |
| Threats to the Property | • Alterations |
| Source of Information | Maha Mrutyunjay Giray |
| Listing done by | Hadia Nehal and Somil Kumar Mishra |

| Question | Response |
|---|---|
| Image |  |
| Image |  |
| Map No. | Mrz/M8 |
| Reference No. | GaD/Mrz/163 |
| Present Name of the Property | Rameshwar Mahadev Mandir |
| Past Name of the Property | Rameshwar Mahadev Mandir |
| Location | 25.166139 82.488307 0 0 |
| Approach | Near Ram Gaya Ghat |
| Address | Shivpur Rameshwar Mandir, Bedour, Vindhyachal, Mirzapur |
| Surroundings/ Building Settings | The site is located in the village of Bedour |
| Date of Construction | • 19th century |
| Precise Date/Others | Not Available |
| Ownership | • Private |

| | |
|---|---|
| Owner's Name | Nagendra |
| Status of Protection | • Unprotected |
| Property Type | • Building |
| Property Sub-type | Religious |
| Property Past Use | Temple |
| Property Present Use | Temple |
| Architectural Style | Regional Vernacular Architecture |
| Architectural Description | The temple is raised on a square platform follwed by steps. The structure is built of regional stones and has a lime plaster on its surface. The shikhara of the temple has multiple urushikharas carved on it. Adjacent to the temple is the house of the pujari and decorator of the mandir. |
| Historical/Cultural Value | After pind dan (Shradh- a kind of prayer) Lord Ram established a Shivlinga (now known as Rameshwar Mahadev) and a kund (pond) which is known as Ram Kund. Even today people from distant places come here for the last rites of their dead ones. It is generally believed that by performing pind dan (Shradh) here, the departed ones attain salvation. This place is also very popular among Tantriks for their Tantra Saddhana (Meditation). |
| | |
| Archaeological | medium |
| Historical | high |
| Architectural | medium |
| Religious | high |
| Social | medium |
| Natural | low |

| | |
|---|---|
| Grade | • IIA |
| Association with Ganga | This place is also very popular among Tantriks for their Tantra Saddhana (Meditation). After their Sadhna they take dips in the Holy river Ganga. Confluence of Vindya and Ganga river was considered as a very important spot. |
| State of Conservation | • Showing Signs of Deterioration |
| Threats to the Property | • Dampness<br>• Material Deterioration<br>• Nuisance of Animals<br>• Poor Infrastructure |
| Source of Information | Maha Mrutyunjay Giray (Decorator) |
| Listing done by | Hadia Nehal and Somil Kumar Mishra |

| Question | Response |
|---|---|
| Image |  |
| Image |  |
| Map No. | Mrz/M8 |
| Reference No. | GaD/Mrz/164 |
| Present Name of the Property | Kajrahwa Talab/ Kajal Tara |
| Past Name of the Property | Kajrahwa Talab/ Kajal Tara |
| Location | 25.164557 82.486796 0 0 |
| Approach | Located on NH 76 |
| Address | Shivpurva, Vindhyachal, Mirzapur District |
| Surroundings/ Building Settings | Kajal Tara is located in the starting of Vindhyachal Range. The entire Talab is surrounded by Green Vegetation. |
| Date of Construction | • 20th century |
| Precise Date/Others | 1904 |
| Ownership | • Private |
| Owner's Name | T.N Ghosh |
| Status of Protection | • Unprotected |
| Property Type | • Structure |
| Property Sub-type | Water Body |
| Property Past Use | Talab |
| Property Present Use | Talab |
| Architectural Style | Regional Vernacular Architecture |
| Architectural Description | It is a rectangular shaped talab which has steps at each corner and slope at the middle of each side. The talab is constructed with stones and bricks. |
| Historical/Cultural Value | It is said that this talab was constructed by a courtesan of Mirzapur known as Guddu Bibi. |
| | |
| Archaeological | medium |
| Historical | medium |
| Architectural | medium |
| Religious | low |
| Social | low |
| Natural | medium |
| Grade | • IIB |
| Association with Ganga | Kajal Tara is 1 Km away from the river Ganga. In the Ganga valley, there is presence of aquifers and natural springs which results in existance of water bodies, streams and wells. |
| State of Conservation | • Showing Signs of Deterioration |
| Threats to the Property | • Dampness |

| | |
|---|---|
| | • Material Deterioration<br>• Vegetative Growth<br>• Nuisance of Animals<br>• Lack of Maintainence<br>• Poor Infrastructure |
| Source of Information | Ali Mohammad (Care Taker) |
| Listing done by | Hadia Nehal and Somil Kumar Mishra |

| Question | Response |
|---|---|
| Image |  |
| Image |  |
| Map No. | Mrz/M8 |
| Reference No. | GaD/Mrz/165 |
| Present Name of the Property | Baba Ka Tara |
| Past Name of the Property | Baba Ka Tara |
| Location | 25.15953 82.487908 0 0 |
| Approach | 300 M in south-east direction of Kajal Tara |
| Address | Shivpurva, Vindhyachal, District mirzapur |
| Surroundings/ Building Settings | Surrounded by Heavy Vegetation all around it |
| Date of Construction | • 19th century |
| Precise Date/Others | Not Available |
| Ownership | • Private |
| Owner's Name | Not Available |
| Status of Protection | • Unprotected |
| Property Type | • Structure |
| Property Sub-type | Water Body |
| Property Past Use | Talab |
| Property Present Use | Talab |
| Architectural Style | Regional Vernacular Architecture |
| Architectural Description | It is a square shaped talab constructed with regional stones and bricks. There are steps on two opposite sides of talab. |
| Historical/Cultural Value | It once served as a the source of water for the local community. |
| | |
| Archaeological | low |
| Historical | medium |
| Architectural | low |
| Religious | medium |
| Social | low |
| Natural | low |
| Grade | • IIB |
| Association with Ganga | It is in close proximity to the Ganga river. 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 | • Dampness<br>• Material Deterioration<br>• Structural Deterioration<br>• Vegetative Growth |

| | |
|---|---|
| | • Nuisance of Animals<br>• Lack of Maintainence<br>• Poor Infrastructure |
| Source of Information | Ram Gopal Pandey- Caretaker-08400867003 |
| Listing done by | Hadia Nehal and Somil Kumar Mishra |

| Question | Response |
|---|---|
| Image |  |
| Image |  |
| Map No. | Mrz/M8 |
| Reference No. | GaD/Mrz/166 |
| Present Name of the Property | Sidh Hanuman Mandir |
| Past Name of the Property | Sidh Hanuman Mandir |
| Location | 25.154958 82.487642 0 0 |
| Approach | Located on the south-East Direction from the Mahakali Kaali Kho Marg and is 2 km away from Vindhyavasini Temple. |
| Address | Sidh Hanuman Mandir, Harahi, Zila Mirzapur, Utter Pradesh 231307 |
| Surroundings/ Building Settings | The structure is set in the middle of large open space with green vegetation in the vicinity. |
| Date of Construction | • 20th century |

| | |
|---|---|
| Ownership | • Private |
| Owner's Name | Ram Gopal |
| Status of Protection | • Unprotected |
| Property Type | • Building |
| Property Sub-type | Religious |
| Property Past Use | Temple |
| Property Present Use | Temple |
| Architectural Style | Regional Vernacular style |
| Architectural Description | It is a single storey structure constructed on a high plinth approached by series of staircase. The structure is square in plan. It is constructed in regional sandstones and is white washed. The temple has a square shaped well built with stones and bricks. the main structure of temple has staircase which leads to the roof. the temple has a Garbhagriha and Mandapa, where the idol is kept. |
| Historical/Cultural Value | The structure holds religious significance among the local people because it is located near Kaali Khoh Gufa. This Temple is solely dedicated to Lord Hanuman. |
| | |
| Archaeological | medium |
| Historical | medium |
| Architectural | medium |
| Religious | medium |
| Social | low |
| Natural | low |
| Grade | • IIB |

| | |
|---|---|
| Association with Ganga | It is located in close proximity of river Ganga. The Confluence of Vindhya and Ganga river is considered as a very important spot. It is one of the 84 shakti peeths. |
| State of Conservation | • Fair |
| Threats to the Property | • Dampness<br>• Material Deterioration<br>• Structural Deterioration<br>• Vegetative Growth<br>• Nuisance of Animals<br>• Lack of Maintainence |
| Source of Information | Krishna Kumar ( Caretaker) |
| Listing done by | Hadia Nehal and Somil Kumar Mishra |

| Question | Response |
|---|---|
| Image |  |
| Image |  |
| Map No. | Mrz/M8 |
| Reference No. | GaD/Mrz/167 |
| Present Name of the Property | Kaali Khoh Gufa |
| Past Name of the Property | Kaali Khoh Gufa |
| Location | 25.155192 25.155192 0 0 |
| Approach | Located on Mahakali kaali Khoh Marg, 2 Km from the Vindhyavasini Temple. |
| Address | Kaali Khoh, Gram Post Akorhi, Harahi, Zila Mirzapur, Utter Pradesh 231307 |
| Surroundings/ Building Settings | The structure is set in the middle middle of large open space with some temple in its Vicinity. |
| Date of Construction | • 15th century |

| | |
|---|---|
| Ownership | • Private |
| Owner's Name | Mayank Mishra (Mahant) |
| Status of Protection | • Unprotected |
| Property Type | • Structure |
| Property Sub-type | Religious |
| Property Past Use | Temple |
| Property Present Use | Temple |
| Architectural Style | The Temple is built in a Cave |
| Architectural Description | It is a single storey structure built in a cave, the cave is led by a series of steps followed by a RCC shed located at the front of the cave. Inside the cave there is an Idol of Goddess Maa Kaali. The entire Cave is painted in pink. |
| Historical/Cultural Value | Structure holds religious significance among the local people. Kaali Khoh is dedicated to Kaali maa, who is believed to be incarnated to kill the demon Raktabeej who had a boon that every droplet of his blood will give birth to another Raktabeej right away. Maa Kaali after killing Raktabeej came into this cave to take rest. |
| | |
| Archaeological | medium |
| Historical | medium |
| Architectural | low |
| Religious | high |
| Social | medium |
| Natural | low |
| Grade | • IIB |

| | |
|---|---|
| Association with Ganga | It is located in close proximity of the River Ganga. Confluence of Vindhya and Ganga rivers was considered as a very important spot. It is one of 84 the Shaktipeethas |
| State of Conservation | • Fair |
| Threats to the Property | • Dampness<br>• Material Deterioration<br>• Vegetative Growth |
| Source of Information | Pandit Rameshwar Shukla |
| Listing done by | Hadia Nehal and Somil Kumar Mishra |

| Question | Response |
|---|---|
| Image |  |
| Image |  |
| Map No. | Mrz/M8 |
| Reference No. | GaD/Mrz/168 |
| Present Name of the Property | Kali kho Mandir |
| Past Name of the Property | Kali kho Mandir |
| Location | 25.154528 82.484297 0 0 |
| Approach | located 2 KM from the Goddess Vindhyavasani Temple |
| Address | Kali Khoh, Harahi, Uttar Pradesh 231307 |
| Surroundings/ Building Settings | The structure is set in the middle of large open space with some temples in its vicinity |
| Date of Construction | • 15th century |
| Precise Date/Others | Not available |
| Ownership | • Private |
| Owner's Name | Hemant Mishra and Sanjay Pandey (Pujari/Caretaker) |
| Status of Protection | • Unprotected |
| Property Type | • Structure |
| Property Sub-type | Religious |
| Property Past Use | Temple |
| Property Present Use | Temple |
| Architectural Style | Nagara architectural style |
| Architectural Description | It is a single storey building which is square-shaped in plan. It is constructed in sandstone. The temple has three different types of golden painted shikharas. Each shikhara has a brass trishul finial on its top. The temple has a garbhagriha and a mandapa, where the idol is kept. |
| Historical/Cultural Value | The structure holds religious significance among the local people. Kali Khoh temple is dedicated to Kali Maa, who is believed to be incarnated to kill the demon Raktabeej who had a boon that every droplet of his blood will give birth to another Raktabeej right away. |
| | |
| Archaeological | low |
| Historical | high |
| Architectural | medium |
| Religious | high |
| Social | high |
| Natural | low |
| Grade | • I |
| Association with Ganga | It is located in close proximity of |

| | |
|---|---|
| | river Ganga. Confluence of Vindya and Ganga river was considered as a very important spot. It is one of the 84 shakti peethas. |
| State of Conservation | • Good |
| Source of Information | Mahant sanjay Pandey |
| Notes | The structure is in good condition. |
| Listing done by | Somil Kumar Mishra and Hadia Nehal |

| Question | Response |
|---|---|
| Image |  |
| Image |  |
| Map No. | Mrz/M8 |
| Reference No. | GaD/Mrz/169 |
| Present Name of the Property | Shri Laxmi Narayan Mandir |
| Past Name of the Property | Britishers Lodge House |
| Location | 25.15746 82.476723 0 0 |
| Approach | located on the left side of Gerua Talab |
| Address | Laxmi Narayan Mandir, Gerua Talab, Gram Sabha Akorhi, Post Vindhyachal, Mirzapur. |
| Surroundings/ Building Settings | Adjacent to Gerua Talab |
| Date of Construction | • 20th century |
| Precise Date/Others | 1948 |
| Ownership | • Private |
| Owner's Name | Pradeep Shipper |
| Status of Protection | • Unprotected |
| Property Type | • Building |
| Property Sub-type | Religious |
| Property Past Use | Lodge House |
| Property Present Use | Temple |
| Architectural Style | Colonial style of Architecture |
| Architectural Description | It is a rectangular shaped building standing on a stone plinth with a flight of stairs. The front and rear facade of the structure have 5 rectangular openings of doors and windows. Each door has a semi circular blind arch on top of it. There are 3 rectangular openings of doors on left and right facade of the building. It is a single storey structure with quoins on each corners and square shaped punctures in the walls for light and air ventilation. The parapets are made of stones. The roof of the building is supported by I-section iron beams. The structure is built with stone, brick, cement and has lime plaster on its surface. |
| Historical/Cultural Value | The building has significant historical value because it was built in the britishers time for recreational purposes. Now the building converted into a Laxmi Narayan Mandir. |
| | |
| Archaeological | medium |
| Historical | medium |
| Architectural | medium |
| Religious | medium |
| Social | medium |
| Natural | medium |
| Grade | • IIA |

| | |
|---|---|
| Association with Ganga | The Building is 2 Km away from the river Ganga. Confluence of Vindya and Ganga river was considered as a very important spot. It is one of the 84 shakti peethas. |
| State of Conservation | • Showing Signs of Deterioration |
| Threats to the Property | • Dampness<br>• Material Deterioration<br>• Vegetative Growth<br>• Nuisance of Animals<br>• Lack of Maintainence<br>• Poor Infrastructure |
| Source of Information | Pradeep Shipper |
| Listing done by | Hadia Nehal and Somil Kumar Mishra |

| Question | Response |
|---|---|
| Image |  |
| Image |  |
| Map No. | Mrz/M8 |
| Reference No. | GaD/Mrz/170 |
| Present Name of the Property | Gerua Talab |
| Past Name of the Property | Gerua Talab |
| Location | 25.157685 82.476463 0 0 |
| Approach | 650 M towards south-east direction of Maa Asht Bhuja Temple. |
| Address | Gerua Talab, Gram Sabha Akorhi, Post Vindhyachal, Mirzapur |
| Surroundings/ Building Settings | Gerua Talab is located in the Village Akorhi Of Vindhyachal, and it is surrounded temples and shops. |
| Date of Construction | • 19th century |
| Precise Date/Others | 1820 |
| Ownership | • Public |
| Owner's Name | not available |
| Status of Protection | • Unprotected |
| Property Type | • Others |
| Property Sub-type | Religious |
| Property Past Use | Talab |
| Property Present Use | Talab |
| Architectural Style | Regional Vernacular Architecture |
| Architectural Description | It is a rectangular shaped talab, which has steps at each corner and slopes at the middle of each sides leading to the talab water. The steps and slopes are constructed in stones and bricks. There are are several temples in the surrounding of the Gerua Talab. |
| Historical/Cultural Value | This Talab is famously known as Gerua Talab because this is the place where Goddess Kaali killed the Demon Raktabeej. The blood of Raktabeej turned soil of this place into red, that is why this place is known as Gerua Talab. |
| | |
| Archaeological | low |
| Historical | high |
| Architectural | medium |
| Religious | high |
| Social | medium |
| Natural | medium |
| Grade | • IIA |
| Association with Ganga | This place is 2 km in the south direction of the River 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 | • Showing Signs of Deterioration |
| Threats to the Property | • Material Deterioration<br>• Vegetative Growth<br>• Nuisance of Animals<br>• Lack of Maintainence<br>• Poor Infrastructure |
| Source of Information | Akhileshwar Puri |
| Listing done by | Hadia Nehal and Somil Kumar Mishra |

| Question | Response |
|---|---|
| Image |  |
| Image |  |
| Map No. | Mrz/M8 |
| Reference No. | GaD/Mrz/171 |
| Present Name of the Property | Shri Sakshi Gopal Mandir |
| Past Name of the Property | Shri Sakshi Gopal Mandir |
| Location | 25.157868 82.476782 0 0 |
| Approach | Near Gerua Talab |
| Address | Sakshi Gopal Mandir, near Gerua Talab, Gram Sabha Akorhi, Post Vindhyachal, Mirzapur District. |
| Surroundings/ Building Settings | This Structure has Gerua Talab, Laxmi Narayan Mandir and shops in its Vicnity. |
| Date of Construction | • 20th century |
| Precise Date/Others | 10th february, 1924 |

| | |
|---|---|
| Ownership | • Public |
| Owner's Name | Dharmendra Vaishya (Allahabad High Court) |
| Status of Protection | • Unprotected |
| Property Type | • Building |
| Property Sub-type | Religious |
| Property Past Use | Temple |
| Property Present Use | Temple |
| Architectural Style | Regional Vernacular Architecture |
| Architectural Description | It is a rectangular in plan structure standing on a low plinth with modern construction techniques having reinforcements with old shikhara. The mandir has 10 rooms which function as ashram. The temple has been built on old site but with new construction. The shikhara of the mandir has chajja like projections with decorative brackets. There is a mataka-kalasa shaped finial made of stone on top of the shikhara. |
| Historical/Cultural Value | The Temple has significant cultural value because the bhagwan Gopal of this Mandir is held witness for the Trikona Parikrama. Devotees who Visit Vindhyachal for Trikona Parikrama come here to take Bhagwan Gopal's blessings. |
| | |
| Archaeological | low |
| Historical | medium |
| Architectural | low |
| Religious | medium |
| Social | medium |
| Natural | low |

| | |
|---|---|
| Grade | • IIB |
| Association with Ganga | It is close proximity to the Ganga river. Confluence of Vindya and Ganga river was considered as a very important spot. It is one of the 84 shakti peethas. |
| State of Conservation | • Fair |
| Threats to the Property | • Alterations |
| Source of Information | Akhileshwar Puri (Pujari) |
| Listing done by | Hadia Nehal and Somil Kumar Mishra |

| Question | Response |
|---|---|
| Image |  |
| Image |  |
| Map No. | Mrz/M8 |
| Reference No. | GaD/Mrz/172 |
| Present Name of the Property | Asht Bhuja Temple |
| Past Name of the Property | Asht Bhuja Temple |
| Location | 25.163297 82.473893 0 0 |
| Approach | NH 76, Harahi, Utter Pradesh |
| Address | Village Akorhi, Mirzapur |

| | |
|---|---|
| Surroundings/ Building Settings | On the hills of Vindhyachal range 8 km away from Vindhyavasini Temple |
| Date of Construction | • 18th century |
| Precise Date/Others | Not Available |
| Ownership | • Public |
| Owner's Name | Vindhya Vikas Parishad and Vindhya Panda Samaj |
| Status of Protection | • Unprotected |
| Property Type | • Precint |
| Property Sub-type | Religious |
| Property Past Use | Temple |
| Property Present Use | Temple |
| Architectural Style | Nagara Architecture style |
| Architectural Description | The Ashtbhuja Temple is situated on the hills of Vindhya range which is 300 ft above the ground level. The Temple is a precinct comprising Bhairav Kund, Asht Bhuja Temple, Shakti Peeth and shops and parking. The mandir is majorly built over a cave. The garbhagriha has a simple shikhara with a metal finial on top and the entire structure in constructed in concrete, cement and stones. |
| Historical/Cultural Value | This temple is dedicated to goddess Saraswati who is mostly associated with literature or Vidya. Ashtabhuja, Lord Krishna's sister, had been running from Kansa's trap who tried to kill her and finally found a shelter here. |
| | |
| Archaeological | medium |
| Historical | high |
| Architectural | low |

| | |
|---|---|
| Religious | high |
| Social | medium |
| Natural | medium |
| Grade | • IIA |
| Association with Ganga | Ashtbhuja Temple is situated on the Hills of Vindhyachal which lies along the river Ganga. Confluence of Vindya and Ganga river was considered as a very important spot. It is one of the 84 shakti peethas. |
| State of Conservation | • Fair |
| Threats to the Property | • Dampness<br>• Nuisance of Animals<br>• Inappropriate Additions<br>• Alterations |
| Source of Information | Jitendra Kumar Mishra (9198999577) |
| Listing done by | Hadia Nehal and Somil Kumar Mishra |

| Question | Response |
|---|---|
| Image |  |
| Image |  |
| Map No. | Mrz/M8 |
| Reference No. | GaD/Mrz/173 |
| Present Name of the Property | Sita Kund |
| Past Name of the Property | Sita Kund |
| Location | 25.164228 82.470748 0 0 |
| Approach | 300 M towards the west of Asht Bhuja Temple |
| Address | Gram Post Akorhi, Mirzapur, Utter Pradesh- 231307 |
| Surroundings/ Building Settings | Sita Kund is Situated on the hillocks of Vindhyachal |
| Date of Construction | • 18th century |
| Precise Date/Others | Not Available |
| Ownership | • Public |
| Owner's Name | Vindhya Vikas Parishad and Vindhya Pnda Samaj |
| Status of Protection | • Unprotected |
| Property Type | • Precint |
| Property Sub-type | Religious |
| Property Past Use | Ashram and Kund |
| Property Present Use | Ashram and Kund |
| Architectural Style | Regional Vernacular Architecture |
| Architectural Description | Sita Kund is a precinct that comprises of Sita Charan Paduka, Rasoi Ghar (Kitchen), Temple and Kund. The entire precinct is constructed in cement, concrete and stones. A small pavillion like structure built in Rajputana style of Architecture is present near Sita Charan paduka. Sita Kund is built under a Big Rock Along with the kund. |
| Historical/Cultural Value | Sita had dug a tank. Since that time this place is known as Sita Kund. Sita ji established Lord Shiva near the pond because of which this place became tank which is famous as Siteshwar. On the west side of Sita Kund, Lord Shri Ram Chandra had dug a tank known as Ram Kund. Apart from this, Laxman ji located in Shivpur had established Shivalinga near Rameshwar Linga, which is famous as Laxmaneshwar. |
| | |
| Archaeological | medium |
| Historical | high |
| Architectural | low |

| | |
|---|---|
| Religious | high |
| Social | medium |
| Natural | medium |
| Grade | • IIA |
| Association with Ganga | Sita Kund situated on the hills of Vindhyachal range have Ganga flowing at its valley. Confluence of Vindya and Ganga river was considered as a very important spot. It is one of the 84 shakti peethas. |
| State of Conservation | • Fair |
| Threats to the Property | • Dampness<br>• Lack of Maintainence<br>• Poor Infrastructure |
| Source of Information | Vijay Dubey |
| Listing done by | Hadia Nehal and Somil Kumar Mishra |

| Question | Response |
|---|---|
| Image |  |
| Image |  |
| Map No. | Mrz/M8 |
| Reference No. | GaD/Mrz/174 |
| Present Name of the Property | Panchmukhi Hanumanji Mandir and Well |
| Past Name of the Property | Panchmukhi Hanumanji Mandir and Well |
| Location | 25.1555903 82.462995 0 0 |
| Approach | 1.5 Km in south-west direction of Maa Ashtbhuja Temple |
| Address | Motiya Talab, Nayi Basti, Vindhyachal, Mirzapur |
| Surroundings/ Building Settings | The Temple is located in the east direction of Motiya Talab and surrounded by Green Vegetation. |
| Date of Construction | • 18th century |
| Precise Date/Others | 1773 |
| Ownership | • Private |
| Owner's Name | Raja Kashi Naresh |
| Status of Protection | • Unprotected |
| Property Type | • Building |
| Property Sub-type | Religious |
| Property Past Use | Temple |
| Property Present Use | Temple |
| Architectural Style | Regional Vernacular Architecture |
| Architectural Description | The temple is a single storeyed building and is rectangular in plan standing on the plinth of 900 mm height. The enitre structure is constructed in stone. The front facade of the temple has three rectangular openings with casting iron grill doors. On the left side of the temple, there is a well with stone carvings constructed in 1773. |
| Historical/Cultural Value | The temple has significant cultural value as it is located on the bank of Motiya talab near Mukteshwar Dham Mandir. Due to the religious significance, local community visit the temple to perform rituals. |
| | |
| Archaeological | low |
| Historical | medium |
| Architectural | low |
| Religious | medium |
| Social | low |
| Natural | low |
| Grade | • IIB |
| Association with Ganga | The temple is located 3 km |

| | |
|---|---|
| | away from the river Ganga, people after visiting this Temple visit river Ganga and collect its Holy water. Confluence of Vindya and Ganga river was considered as a very important spot. |
| State of Conservation | • Fair |
| Threats to the Property | • Dampness<br>• Vegetative Growth<br>• Nuisance of Animals<br>• Poor Infrastructure |
| Source of Information | Dinesh Pandey |
| Listing done by | Hadia Nehal and Somil Kumar Mishra |

| Question | Response |
|---|---|
| Image |  |
| Image |  |
| Map No. | Mrz/M8 |
| Reference No. | GaD/Mrz/175 |
| Present Name of the Property | Mukteshwar Dham Motiya Talab |
| Past Name of the Property | Mukteshwar Dham Motiya Talab |
| Location | 25.156618 82.4618 0 0 |
| Approach | 1.5 Km towards southwest direction of Maa Asht Bhuja Temple. |
| Address | Motiya Talab, Nayi Basti, Vindhyachal, Mirzapur Dist, Utter Pradesh |
| Surroundings/ Building Settings | The Temple is located on the North-east side of Motiya Talab, and is surrounded by Green vegetation. |
| Date of Construction | • 18th century |
| Precise Date/Others | 1773 |
| Ownership | • Private |
| Owner's Name | Raja Kashi Naresh |
| Status of Protection | • Unprotected |
| Property Type | • Precint |
| Property Sub-type | Religious |
| Property Past Use | Temple |
| Property Present Use | Temple |
| Architectural Style | Nagara Architectural Style |
| Architectural Description | The structure is single storeyed and is square shaped in plan built on high plinth, accessible through flight of stairs. The temple has three rectangular openings on each side along with corbelled arches supported by stone columns. Its has sandstone parapets with paan patta motifs carved on it. The shikhara of the temple has multiple urushikharas with metal finial (trishul) on top of it. Also the temple is facing the Motiya Talab which is square in shape and has red sandstone steps on each corner. Entire Talab is secure with steel iron railing built around it. |
| Historical/Cultural Value | The Motiya Talab has significant cultural value, as it is believed that the water of this Talab never dries and cures body and skin diseases. |
| | |
| Archaeological | low |
| Historical | medium |
| Architectural | medium |
| Religious | high |
| Social | medium |

| | |
|---|---|
| Natural | medium |
| Grade | • IIB |
| Association with Ganga | Motiya Talab is 2.5 Km away from the River Ganga. It is said that Motiya talab transfers water to sita kund, Machundri Kund and Bhairav Kund. Confluence of Vindya and Ganga river was considered as a very important spot. |
| State of Conservation | • Fair |
| Threats to the Property | • Dampness<br>• Vegetative Growth<br>• Nuisance of Animals<br>• Lack of Maintainence |
| Source of Information | Dinesh Pandey (Pujari of the Mandir) |
| Listing done by | Hadia Nehal and Somil Kumar Mishra |

| Question | Response |
|---|---|
| Image |  |
| Image |  |
| Map No. | Mrz/M8 |
| Reference No. | GaD/Mrz/176 |
| Present Name of the Property | Residence-23 |
| Past Name of the Property | Residence |
| Location | 25.17792 82.45319 0 0 |
| Approach | Neaer Karmavati River and railway track |
| Address | Paschim Patti, Pakka, Akhodi |
| Surroundings/ Building Settings | It is surrounded by residences. |
| Date of Construction | • 20th century |
| Precise Date/Others | Approximately 100 years old |
| Ownership | • Private |
| Owner's Name | Late Jangjeet Singh |
| 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 triple storeyed building which is rectangular in plan and is on a high plinth residing in a complex. The front facade comprises of decorative niches, flat arch openings, decorative carved patterns around the main door, wooden doors and stone brackets supporting the chajjas. The building materials primarily used are traditional bricks and sandstone. A round shaped well is in the premises as well. The third floor has been added later using modular bricks. |
| Historical/Cultural Value | It has distinctive architectural features giving vernacular character to the street. |
| | |
| Archaeological | low |
| Historical | medium |
| Architectural | medium |
| Religious | low |
| Social | medium |
| Natural | low |
| Grade | • IIB |
| Association with Ganga | It is in close proximity to the Ganga river. It is a part of the expansion of the city which was tagged as a trading hub during British period. |
| State of Conservation | • Showing Signs of Deterioration |
| Threats to the Property | • Dampness<br>• Material Deterioration<br>• Lack of Maintainence<br>• Inappropriate Additions |
| Source of Information | Balendra Singh (Resident) |
| Listing done by | Hadia Nehal, Niti Chauhan and Chandresh Kumar |

| Question | Response |
|---|---|
| Image |  |
| Image |  |
| Map No. | Mrz/M8 |
| Reference No. | GaD/Mrz/177 |
| Present Name of the Property | Gopal Niketan |
| Past Name of the Property | Gopal Niketan |
| Location | 25.161915 82.479798 0 0 |
| Approach | It is located almost 1 Km East-South direction from Asht Bhuja Temple. |
| Address | Gopal Niketan, Gram Post Akorhi, Zila Mirzapur, Uttar Pradesh 231307 |
| Surroundings/ Building Settings | The structure is set in the middle of large open space on the cliff facing the valley of Vindhyachal Hills. |
| Date of Construction | • 20th century |
| Precise Date/Others | 1984 |
| Ownership | • Private |

| | |
|---|---|
| Owner's Name | B. Gopal Das Agurwala and Sons |
| Status of Protection | • Unprotected |
| Property Type | • Building |
| Property Sub-type | Residential |
| Property Past Use | Residence |
| Property Present Use | Residence |
| Architectural Style | Regional Vernacular Architecture style with colonial elements |
| Architectural Description | It is a double storey structure standing on a rectangular shaped plinth. The building is approached by few steps which leads to the multi-foliated arched entrance. The entrance leads to the Verandah which has 2 rooms on each of its side. The entire structure is constructed in regional stones and bricks. On the first floor, there are 5 rectangular window openings with semi circular blind arches present above along with stone sheds. on the roof there is a single room and parapets made of carved stones. There are several other structures present in the precinct of Gopal Niketan such as a well, a colonnaded structure made of bricks. |
| Historical/Cultural Value | The structure holds historical value because it belongs to the Britishers period. |
| | |
| Archaeological | low |
| Historical | low |
| Architectural | medium |
| Religious | low |
| Social | low |
| Natural | low |

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| | Grade | • IIB |
| | Association with Ganga | It is located in close proximity of river Ganga. The Confluence of Vindhya and Ganga is considered as a very important spot. |
| | State of Conservation | • Showing Signs of Deterioration |
| | Threats to the Property | • Dampness<br>• Structural Deterioration<br>• Vegetative Growth<br>• Lack of Maintainence |
| | Source of Information | Jagat Kumar |
| | Listing done by | Hadia Nehal and Somil Kumar Mishra |

| Question | Response |
|---|---|
| Image |  |
| Image |  |
| Map No. | Mrz/M9 |
| Reference No. | GaD/Mrz/178 |
| Present Name of the Property | Shiva Temple-28 |
| Past Name of the Property | Shiva Temple |
| Location | 25.202636 82.37676 0 0 |
| Approach | Rampur Ghat Road to Gaipura |
| Address | Raipuri, Mirzapur |
| Surroundings/ Building Settings | It is surrounded by agricultural feilds and residences. |
| Date of Construction | • 20th century |
| Precise Date/Others | Approximately 100 years old |
| Ownership | • Public |
| Owner's Name | Local Community |
| Status of Protection | • Unprotected |
| Property Type | • Building |
| Property Sub-type | Religious |
| Property Past Use | Temple |
| Property Present Use | Temple |
| Architectural Style | Nagara Architectural Style |
| Architectural Description | It is a single storeyed building which is rectangular in plan and is on a low plinth with a well adjacent to it. The garbhagriha has idol of Lord Shiva and and the mandapa has idol of Nandi (ox). The key features of the building are multifoil arched verandah around garbhagriha, floral motifs, carvings of human figures playing instrument, pan-patti decoration and chajja. The garbhagriha is topped with shikhara having urushikharas. The primary building material is sandstone and it is painted in multiple colours. |
| Historical/Cultural Value | Local community people visit the temple to performs rituals and it has distinctive architectural features giving vernacular character to the street. |
| | |
| Archaeological | low |
| Historical | medium |
| Architectural | medium |
| Religious | high |
| Social | medium |
| Natural | n_a |
| Grade | • IIB |
| Association with Ganga | It is in close proximity to the Ganga river. Shiva temples are directly associated with worshiping of Ganga as it is believed that Lord Shiva got Ganga to this world. Due to this religious significance, temples were built near the river to perform rituals. |

| | |
|---|---|
| State of Conservation | • Showing Signs of Deterioration |
| Threats to the Property | • Dampness<br>• Material Deterioration<br>• Lack of Maintainence<br>• Alterations |
| Source of Information | Jokhulal Yadav (localite) |
| Listing done by | Hadia Nehal, Niti Chauhan and Chandresh Kumar |

| Question | Response |
|---|---|
| Image |  |
| Image |  |
| Map No. | Mrz/M9 |
| Reference No. | GaD/Mrz/179 |
| Present Name of the Property | Shiva Temple-29 |
| Past Name of the Property | Shiva Temple |
| Location | 25.206057 82.354499 0 0 |
| Approach | It is in the bank of Narayan Ghat |
| Address | Bijar Kalan, Uttar Pradesh |
| Surroundings/ Building Settings | It is surrounded by agricultural fields, residences and bank of Ganga river. |
| Date of Construction | • 20th century |
| Precise Date/Others | Not Available |
| Ownership | • Public |
| Owner's Name | Local Community |
| Status of Protection | • Unprotected |
| Property Type | • Building |
| Property Past Use | Temple |
| Property Present Use | Temple |
| Architectural Style | Regional Vernacular Architecture |
| Architectural Description | It is a single storeyed building which is sqaure in plan with high plinth. In front of the temple, there is a havan kund made on a raised platform. The key features of the building are wooden door and stone brackets supporting chajja. The building materials primarily used are sandstone and traditional bricks. |
| Historical/Cultural Value | Local community people visit the temple to performs rituals. |
| | |
| Archaeological | low |
| Historical | medium |
| Architectural | low |
| Religious | medium |
| Social | medium |
| Natural | n_a |
| Grade | • IIB |
| Association with Ganga | It is on the bank of Ganga river. Shiva temples are directly associated with worshiping of Ganga as it is believed that Lord Shiva got Ganga to this world. Due to this religious significance, temples were built near the river to perform rituals. |
| State of Conservation | • Showing Signs of Deterioration |
| Threats to the Property | • Dampness<br>• Material Deterioration<br>• Lack of Maintainence<br>• Alterations |
| Source of Information | Primary survey |
| Listing done by | Hadia Nehal, Niti Chauhan and Chandresh Kumar |

| Question | Response |
|---|---|
| Image |  |
| Image |  |
| Map No. | Mrz/M9 |
| Reference No. | GaD/Mrz/180 |
| Present Name of the Property | Shivalaya -4 |
| Past Name of the Property | Shivalaya |
| Location | 25.235922 82.315781 0 0 |
| Approach | It is near the bank of Ganga river. |
| Address | Dangahr Chanbeh, Mirzapur district, Uttar Pradesh |
| Surroundings/ Building Settings | It is surrounded by school, residences and agricultural fields. |
| Date of Construction | • 20th century |
| Precise Date/Others | It is approximately 100 years old. |
| Ownership | • Private |
| Owner's Name | Ashok Mishra |
| Status of Protection | • Unprotected |
| Property Type | • Building |
| Property Past Use | Temple |
| Property Present Use | Temple |
| Architectural Style | Nagara Architecuteral Style |
| Architectural Description | It is a single storeyed building which is rectangular in plan and is on a high plinth. The garbhagriha has idol of Lord Shiva and and the mandapa has idol of Nandi (ox). The entrance to the temple is through a colonnade corridor around the garbhagriha. The external surfaces have decorative ornamentation. The shikharas have carved urushikharas. Also, there is a well near the temple. |
| Historical/Cultural Value | Local community people visit the temple to performs rituals and it has distinctive architectural features giving vernacular character to the street. |
| | |
| Archaeological | low |
| Historical | medium |
| Architectural | medium |
| Religious | high |
| Social | medium |
| Natural | low |
| Grade | • IIB |
| Association with Ganga | It is in close proximity to the Ganga river. Shiva temples are directly associated with worshiping of Ganga as it is believed that Lord Shiva got Ganga to this world. Due to this religious significance, temples were built near the river to perform rituals. |

| | |
|---|---|
| State of Conservation | • Showing Signs of Deterioration |
| Threats to the Property | • Dampness<br>• Material Deterioration<br>• Lack of Maintainence<br>• Inappropriate Additions<br>• Alterations |
| Source of Information | Pujari Dilip |
| Listing done by | Hadia Nehal, Niti Chauhan and Chandresh Kumar |

| Question | Response |
|---|---|
| Image |  |
| Map No. | Mrz/M9 |
| Reference No. | GaD/Mrz/181 |
| Present Name of the Property | Shiva Temple-30 |
| Past Name of the Property | Shiva Temple |
| Location | 25.243471 82.266413 0 0 |
| Approach | Khaira Gaon road |
| Address | Khaira, Mirzapur District, Uttar Pradesh |
| Surroundings/ Building Settings | It is surrounded by agricultural fields and residences. |
| Date of Construction | • 20th century |
| Precise Date/Others | Approximately 100 years old |
| Ownership | • Public |
| Owner's Name | Local Community |
| Status of Protection | • Unprotected |
| Property Type | • Building |
| Property Sub-type | Religious |
| Property Past Use | Temple |
| Property Present Use | Temple |
| Architectural Style | Nagara Architectural Style |
| Architectural Description | It is a single storeyed building which is rectangular in plan and is on a high plinth residing in a complex. The garbhagriha has idol of Lord Shiva and and the mandapa has idol of Nandi (ox). The entrance to the temple is through a colonnade corridor around the garbhagriha. The external surfaces have decorative ornamentation. The shikharas have carved urushikharas. Also, there is a yagna kund and covered well in the premises. |
| Historical/Cultural Value | Local community people visit the temple to performs rituals and it has distinctive architectural features giving vernacular character to the street. |
| | |
| Archaeological | low |
| Historical | medium |
| Architectural | medium |
| Religious | high |
| Social | medium |
| Natural | low |
| Grade | • IIB |
| Association with Ganga | It is in close proximity to the Ganga river. Shiva temples are directly associated with worshiping of Ganga as it is believed that Lord Shiva got Ganga to this world. Due to this religious significance, temples were built near the river to perform rituals. |
| State of Conservation | • Showing Signs of Deterioration |
| Threats to the Property | • Dampness<br>• Material Deterioration<br>• Lack of Maintainence<br>• Inappropriate Additions<br>• Alterations<br>• Development Schemes |
| Source of Information | Phoolchand Yadav (Localite) |
| Listing done by | Hadia Nehal, Niti Chauhan and Chandresh Kumar |

| Question | Response |
|---|---|
| Image |  |
| Image |  |
| Map No. | Mrz/M10 |
| Reference No. | GaD/Mrz/182 |
| Present Name of the Property | Shiv Mandir |
| Past Name of the Property | Shiv Mandir |
| Location | 25.203747 82.518267 0 0 |
| Approach | located on the road MDR156E, which connects NH 135A at a distance of 600 M in the South-East Direction. |
| Address | Misr Dhap Village, Zila Mirzapur, Uttar Pradesh 231307 |
| Surroundings/ Building Settings | The structure is set in the middle of Misr Dhap Village on the road. |
| Date of Construction | • 20th century |
| Ownership | • Public |
| Owner's Name | Local People |
| Status of Protection | • Unprotected |
| Property Type | • Building |
| Property Sub-type | Religious |
| Property Past Use | Temple |
| Property Present Use | Temple |
| Architectural Style | Nagara Architectural Style |
| Architectural Description | It is a single storeyed building which is rectangular in plan and is on a high plinth. The surfaces are heavily carved in sandstone with carvings Snake figures and decorative ornamentation. The shikharas have heavily carved urushikharas. The building has been lime-washed in Orange colour. A round shaped well with four stone posts is also in the premises. |
| Historical/Cultural Value | Local community people visit the temple to performs rituals and it has distinctive architectural features giving vernacular character to the street. |
| Archaeological | medium |
| Historical | low |
| Architectural | low |
| Religious | medium |
| Social | medium |
| Natural | low |
| Grade | • IIB |
| Association with Ganga | It is in close proximity to the Ganga river. Shiva temples are directly associated with |

| | |
|---|---|
| | worshiping of Ganga as it is believed that Lord Shiva got 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 | • Dampness<br>• Material Deterioration<br>• Vegetative Growth<br>• Nuisance of Animals<br>• Lack of Maintainence |
| Source of Information | Suraj Prakash Misra (Caretaker) |
| Listing done by | Mitali Vij, Hadia Nehal and Chandresh Kumar |

| Question | Response |
|---|---|
| Image |  |
| Image |  |
| Map No. | Mrz/M10 |
| Reference No. | GaD/Mrz/183 |
| Present Name of the Property | Rest House (Musafir Khana) |
| Past Name of the Property | Rest House (Musafir Khana) |
| Location | 25.160476 82.552776 0 0 |
| Approach | It is accessible through Puranebada Chilh road. |
| Address | Majhgawan, Chilh, Uttar Pradesh -231312 |
| Surroundings/ Building Settings | It is surrounded by residences and agricultural fields. |
| Date of Construction | • 20th century |
| Precise Date/Others | Not Available |
| Ownership | • Public |
| Owner's Name | Not Available |
| Status of Protection | • Unprotected |
| Property Type | • Building |
| Property Sub-type | Commerical |
| Property Past Use | Rest House |
| Property Present Use | Abandoned |
| Architectural Style | Colonial Architectural Style |
| Architectural Description | It is a single storeyed building which is rectangular in plan with low plinth. It has round arch openings on all four sides of the building. The key features of the building are jack arch roof, rose windows, I-section girders, round arches with projected key stones and exposed brick work. The building material used is regionally available bricks with lime mortar. |
| Historical/Cultural Value | It was constructed during British period as a rest house for the traders/craftmen. It has distinctive architectural features which enhances the character of the street. |
| | |
| Archaeological | low |
| Historical | medium |
| Architectural | medium |
| Religious | low |
| Social | medium |
| Natural | n_a |
| Grade | • IIB |
| Association with Ganga | It was a part of the British settlement as Mirzapur was a trading hub due to its close proximity to the Ganga river. |
| State of Conservation | • Advanced State of Decay |
| Threats to the Property | • Dampness<br>• Material Deterioration<br>• Structural Deterioration<br>• Vegetative Growth<br>• Lack of Maintainence |
| Source of Information | Primary Survey |
| Listing done by | Niti Chauhan and Somil Mishra |

| Question | Response |
|---|---|
| Image |  |
| Image |  |
| Map No. | Mrz/M10 |
| Reference No. | GaD/Mrz/184 |
| Present Name of the Property | Bangla |
| Past Name of the Property | Bangla |
| Location | 25.161355 82.573955 0 0 |
| Approach | It is accessible through by-road of Chilh-Gargeri Road. |
| Address | Bangla Village, Mandan Patti, Chilh, Uttar Pradesh |
| Surroundings/ Building Settings | It is surrounded by residences and agricultural fields. |
| Date of Construction | • 19th century |
| Precise Date/Others | British Period |
| Ownership | • Private |
| Owner's Name | Baccha Sharaf |
| Status of Protection | • Unprotected |
| Property Type | • Building |
| Property Sub-type | Residential |
| Property Past Use | Residence |
| Property Present Use | Abandoned |
| Architectural Style | Colonial Architectural Style |
| Architectural Description | It is a single storeyed building with double height walls. It has high plinth and is residing in a complex surrounded by wild vegetation and agricultural fields. The roof has completely collapsed. The key features of the building are round arched corridors, projected keystones, decorative patterns, cornices, pilasters and wooden beams in corridors. The building materials used are wooden beams and lakhori bricks with lime mortar. |
| Historical/Cultural Value | It was constructed during British period. It has distinctive architectural features which enhances the character of the locality. |
| | |
| Archaeological | low |
| Historical | medium |
| Architectural | medium |
| Religious | low |
| Social | low |
| Natural | n_a |
| Grade | • IIB |
| Association with Ganga | It was a part of the British settlement as Mirzapur was a trading hub due to its close proximity to the Ganga river. |
| State of Conservation | • Danger of Disappearance |
| Threats to the Property | • Dampness<br>• Material Deterioration<br>• Structural Deterioration<br>• Vegetative Growth<br>• Lack of Maintainence<br>• Encroachments |
| Source of Information | Primary Survey |
| Listing done by | Niti Chauhan and Somil Mishra |

| Question | Response |
|---|---|
| Image |  |
| Image |  |
| Map No. | Mrz/Chr/M11 |
| Reference No. | GaD/Mrz/Chr/01 |
| Present Name of the Property | British Cemetery |
| Past Name of the Property | British Cemetery |
| Location | 25.137715 82.895403 0 0 |
| Approach | It is located near St. Thomas Protestant Church. |
| Address | Main Market Road, Lower Lines, Uttar Pradesh-231304 |
| Surroundings/ Building Settings | It is surrounded with farms and church. |
| Date of Construction | • 19th century |
| Precise Date/Others | 1813-1885 |
| Ownership | • Private |
| Owner's Name | St. Thomas Protestant Church |
| Status of Protection | • Unprotected |
| Property Type | • Precint |
| Property Sub-type | Religious/Secular |
| Property Past Use | Cemetery |
| Property Present Use | Cemetery |
| Architectural Style | British Architectural Style |
| Architectural Description | This British Cemetery is entered through a gateway, made of stone, with a gable roof. Inside this site are graves and tomb stones of varying level of craftsmanship, sitting within a large open space. The cemetery is enclosed by a low brick wall. The cemetery is overgrown with wild vegetation. |
| Historical/Cultural Value | The tombs in this cemetery are of British officials who would have been garrisoned in the Chunar fort to take charge of the prisoners. |
| | |
| Archaeological | low |
| Historical | high |
| Architectural | high |
| Religious | medium |
| Social | medium |
| Natural | low |
| Grade | • IIA |
| Association with Ganga | It was a part of the British settlement in Chunar. |
| State of Conservation | • Advanced State of Decay |
| Threats to the Property | • Material Deterioration<br>• Vegetative Growth<br>• Lack of Maintainence |
| Source of Information | Primary survey |
| Listing done by | Mitali Vij and Somil Mishra |

| Question | Response |
|---|---|
| Image |  |
| Image |  |
| Map No. | Mrz/Chr/M11 |
| Reference No. | GaD/Mrz/Chr/02 |
| Present Name of the Property | Chunar Public School |
| Past Name of the Property | Lal Kothi |
| Location | 25.13369 82.892567 0 0 |
| Approach | It is behind Chunar public School. |
| Address | Main Market Rd, Aebakpur Mohana, Uttar Pradesh-231304 |
| Surroundings/ Building Settings | It is surrounded with farms, residences, shops. |
| Date of Construction | • 19th century |
| Precise Date/Others | Not Availabvle |
| Ownership | • Private |
| Owner's Name | Wasim Rain |
| Status of Protection | • Unprotected |
| Property Type | • Building |
| Property Sub-type | Residential |
| Property Past Use | Residence |
| Property Present Use | School |
| Architectural Style | Colonial Architectural Style |
| Architectural Description | This Building is a combination of single and two-storeyed structure, made of bricks. Its ground floor has been entirely painted recently. On the ground floor is a combination of segmental and semicircular arches while on the first floor are semicircular arches with prominent keystones. Only the external walls of the two storey structure exist today. The balcony projections on these walls are supported on decorative conical base. Also on the columns of the first floor, roman capitals can be seen with cornices running above it. On the top of this structure is a pediment with stepped parapet wall. The single storey structure is not as decorative as the other and is now used as a school with some alterations and additions. |
| Historical/Cultural Value | This structure was gifted by the British to a fingerprint expert. |
| | |
| Archaeological | low |
| Historical | high |
| Architectural | high |
| Religious | n_a |
| Social | medium |
| Natural | low |
| Grade | • IIA |
| Association with Ganga | It is a part of British settlement in Chunar. |
| State of Conservation | • Advanced State of Decay |

| | |
|---|---|
| Threats to the Property | • Dampness<br>• Material Deterioration<br>• Structural Deterioration<br>• Vegetative Growth<br>• Lack of Maintainence<br>• Inappropriate Additions<br>• Alterations<br>• Encroachments<br>• Division of Properties |
| Source of Information | Shamim Rain |
| Notes | Recently, a shed has been made on one side of the structure and is used by the carpenters. |
| Listing done by | 1. Mitali Vij 2. Somil Mishra |

| Question | Response |
|---|---|
| Image |  |
| Image |  |
| Map No. | Mrz/Chr/M11 |
| Reference No. | GaD/Mrz/Chr/03 |
| Present Name of the Property | British Cemetery |
| Past Name of the Property | British Cemetery |
| Location | 25.133718 82.892195 0 0 |
| Approach | It is opposite to Chunar Public School. |
| Address | Main Market Rd, Aebakpur Mohana, Uttar Pradesh-231304 |
| Surroundings/ Building Settings | It is surrounded with school, residences, shops. |
| Date of Construction | • 19th century |
| Precise Date/Others | Not Available |
| Ownership | • Private |
| Owner's Name | Not Available |
| Status of Protection | • Unprotected |

| | |
|---|---|
| Property Type | • Precint |
| Property Sub-type | Religious/Secular |
| Property Past Use | Cemetery |
| Property Present Use | Cemetery |
| Architectural Style | Regional Vernacular Style |
| Architectural Description | This British cemetery precinct has been enclosed with a brick boundary wall. Inside this cemetery are graves and tombstones which have been covered with excessive wild vegetation hence the tombstones are not clearly visible. |
| Historical/Cultural Value | It was constructed during British period for burials. |
| | |
| Archaeological | low |
| Historical | medium |
| Architectural | low |
| Religious | high |
| Social | medium |
| Natural | medium |
| Grade | • IIB |
| Association with Ganga | It was a part of the British settlement in Chunar. |
| State of Conservation | • Danger of Disappearance |
| Threats to the Property | • Vegetative Growth<br>• Lack of Maintainence |
| Source of Information | Primary survey |
| Listing done by | 1. Mitali Vij 2. Somil Mishra |

| Question | Response |
|---|---|
| Image |  |
| Map No. | Mrz/Chr/M11 |
| Reference No. | GaD/Mrz/Chr/04 |
| Present Name of the Property | Well near Civil Court |
| Past Name of the Property | Well near Civil Court |
| Location | 25.13325 82.888807 0 0 |
| Approach | It is in the vicinity of Chunar's Civil Court. |
| Address | Main Market Rd, Aebakpur Mohana, Uttar Pradesh-231304 |
| Surroundings/ Building Settings | It is surrounded with residences, stalls. |
| Date of Construction | • 19th century |
| Precise Date/Others | Not Available |
| Ownership | • 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 Style |
| Architectural Description | A low level hexagonal platform has been developed around the well. This platform, made of sandstone, has a decorative panpatta design surrounding its periphery. The well is lined with lakhori bricks on the lower side and regular bricks on the upper side. There are four columns placed along the periphery of the well. On these pillars are iron sections to support the pulley. |
| Historical/Cultural Value | The well is one of the very few wells in Mirzapur which have a sandstone platform. |
| | |
| Archaeological | low |
| Historical | medium |
| Architectural | medium |
| Religious | low |
| Social | high |
| Natural | low |
| Grade | • IIB |
| Association with Ganga | In the Ganga valley, there is presence of aquifers and natural springs which results in existance of water bodies, streams and wells. |
| State of Conservation | • Showing Signs of Deterioration |
| Threats to the Property | • Material Deterioration<br>• Vegetative Growth<br>• Nuisance of Animals<br>• Lack of Maintainence<br>• Presence of Polluting Agent<br>• Encroachments<br>• Poor Infrastructure |
| Source of Information | Primary Survey |
| Notes | The area around the well is not clean because of lack of maintenance, human activities and animal waste. |
| Listing done by | 1. Mitali Vij 2. Somil Mishra |

| Question | Response |
|---|---|
| Image |  |
| Image |  |
| Map No. | Mrz/M11 |
| Reference No. | GaD/Mrz/Chr/5 |
| Present Name of the Property | PDND Inter College |
| Past Name of the Property | British Bungalow |
| Location | 25.13333 82.88731 0 0 |
| Approach | The building is on the Main Market Road, about 250mtrs before the Civil Court |
| Address | Main Market Rd, Aebakpur Mohana, Chunar |
| Surroundings/ Building Settings | The building is within large open grounds with two main roads on each side |
| Date of Construction | • 20th century |
| Precise Date/Others | Not available |
| Ownership | • Private |
| Owner's Name | PDND Inter College |
| Status of Protection | • Unprotected |
| Property Type | • Precint |
| Property Sub-type | Institutional |
| Property Past Use | Colonial Bungalow |
| Property Present Use | College |
| Architectural Style | Colonial Architectural Style |
| Architectural Description | The building is located within large open grounds and a original entrance was through an avenue of trees. The building is on a high plinth with sentimental arch opening on the lower level and a portico with double circular columns that also run along the front corridor of the building. The building stands on a rectangular platform. Currently extentions are built adjacent to the building within the grounds that are used as college rooms. |
| Historical/Cultural Value | This was on of the elite British bungalows in Chunar, built as a part of British settlement in the city. |
| | |
| Archaeological | low |
| Historical | medium |
| Architectural | high |
| Religious | low |
| Social | medium |
| Natural | medium |
| Grade | • IIB |
| Association with Ganga | The building is approximately 500 mts from the bank of river Ganga. It was built as a part of British settlement in Chunar, which was developed due to the strategic location of the Chunar fort as a military base. |
| State of Conservation | • Advanced State of Decay |

| | |
|---|---|
| Threats to the Property | • Dampness<br>• Material Deterioration<br>• Structural Deterioration<br>• Vegetative Growth<br>• Lack of Maintainence<br>• Graffiti<br>• Inappropriate Additions<br>• Alterations<br>• Development Schemes<br>• Encroachments<br>• Division of Properties |
| Source of Information | Mr. Shankar (College Housekeeping) |
| Notes | Currently, the historic bungalow is abandoned and in a dilapidated state. Other recent buildings built in the precinct are used for the college. |
| Listing done by | 1. Mitali Vij 2. Somil Mishra |

| Question | Response |
|---|---|
| Image |  |
| Image |  |
| Map No. | Mrz/M11 |
| Reference No. | GaD/Mrz/Chr/06 |
| Present Name of the Property | Jaffery Mazjid |
| Past Name of the Property | Jaffery Mazjid |
| Location | 25.129324 82.884342 0 0 |
| Approach | This mazjid is on the Main Market Road, at the beginning of the merket when coming from the Civil Court |
| Address | Main Market Rd, Aebakpur Mohana, Chunar |
| Surroundings/ Building Settings | The Mosque is part of a historic residence within the main market of Chunar. It is surrounded by other residences and shops. |
| Date of Construction | • 20th century |
| Precise Date/Others | Not available |
| Ownership | • Private |
| Owner's Name | Late Ashraf Ali |
| Status of Protection | • Unprotected |
| Property Type | • Building |
| Property Sub-type | Religious |
| Property Past Use | Mosque |
| Property Present Use | Mosque |
| Architectural Style | Regional mughal vernacular style |
| Architectural Description | The mosque is a simple stone structure on a high plinth with a well in front and a house adjacent to it. It has three tudor arch openings the lead into a narrow rectangular prayer room. The parapet is topped with four small minarets and a small chattri in the center. |
| Historical/Cultural Value | This is a typical example of a private religious building built as a part of residence. The house and the mosque was built by Late Ashraf Ali and his wife, Noor Jahan. The were a part of local craftsmen community of Chunar. |
| | |
| Archaeological | low |
| Historical | medium |
| Architectural | medium |
| Religious | high |
| Social | medium |
| Natural | low |
| Grade | • IIB |
| Association with Ganga | This family was a part of Mugal settlement in Chunar that was settled in the city due to favorable trade conditions via the river Ganga. The building was however built during the British period when trade in Chunar was at its peak. |

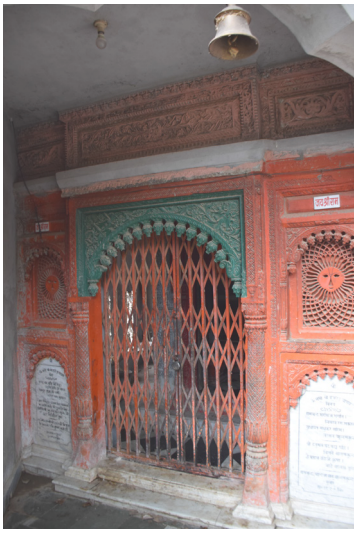
| | |
|---|---|
| State of Conservation | • Fair |
| Threats to the Property | • Dampness<br>• Material Deterioration<br>• Lack of Maintainence<br>• Alterations |
| Source of Information | Mr. Jahir Hassan |
| Listing done by | 1. Mitali Vij 2. Somil Mishra |

| Question | Response |
|---|---|
| Image |  |
| Image |  |
| Map No. | Mrz/Chr/M11 |
| Reference No. | GaD/Mrz/Chr/07 |
| Present Name of the Property | Jama Masjid |
| Past Name of the Property | Jama Masjid |
| Location | 25.127139 82.882107 0 0 |
| Approach | It is located in Mochi Tola area. |
| Address | Aebakpur Mohana, Uttar Pradesh-231304 |
| Surroundings/ Building Settings | It is surrounded with residences, markets, temples and mosque. |
| Date of Construction | • 16th century |
| Precise Date/Others | Not Available |
| Ownership | • Private |
| Owner's Name | Late Md. Isakar, head registered by Lucknow board. |
| Status of Protection | • Unprotected |
| Property Type | • Building |
| Property Sub-type | Religious |
| Property Past Use | Masjid |
| Property Present Use | Masjid |
| Architectural Style | Early Mughal Architectural Style |
| Architectural Description | This structure has been built on a low-plinth and has been later painted. The front side of this structure opens into a courtyard with square columns having corbelled bracket capitols. Above the structure is a semicircular-shaped pediment with pinnacles on its two sides. Interior has two rows of square columns, similar to the one on the facade and rectangular blind niches framed with double arches on the rear wall. |
| Historical/Cultural Value | This mosque was built by Auragzeb when he visited Chunar for war. This mosque is considered as the Main Mosque in Chunar. |
| | |
| Archaeological | low |
| Historical | high |
| Architectural | high |
| Religious | high |
| Social | high |
| Natural | low |
| Grade | • I |
| Association with Ganga | It is located in proximity to river Ganga. It was part of the Mughal |

| | |
|---|---|
| | settlement in Chunar. |
| State of Conservation | • Showing Signs of Deterioration |
| Threats to the Property | • Material Deterioration<br>• Structural Deterioration<br>• Vegetative Growth<br>• Nuisance of Animals<br>• Lack of Maintainence<br>• Inappropriate Additions<br>• Alterations |
| Source of Information | Md. Abdul Rahim. |
| Listing done by | 1. Mitali Vij 2. Somil Mishra |

| Question | Response |
|---|---|
| Image |  |
| Image |  |
| Map No. | Mrz/Chr/M11 |
| Reference No. | GaD/Mrz/Chr/08 |
| Present Name of the Property | Ram Mandir |
| Past Name of the Property | Ram Mandir |
| Location | 25.12837 82.880277 0 0 |
| Approach | It is located near Chunar's Government Girls Inter-college. |
| Address | Main Market Rd, Bedauli, Uttar Pradesh 231304 |
| Surroundings/ Building Settings | It is on the river bank and is surrounded with temples, residences, institutional buildings, park. |
| Date of Construction | • 20th century |
| Precise Date/Others | 100 years old(Approx.) |
| Ownership | • Private |
| Owner's Name | Lt. Lolark Nath Mishra |
| Status of Protection | • Unprotected |
| Property Sub-type | Religious |
| Property Past Use | Temple |
| Property Present Use | Temple |
| Architectural Style | Nagara Architectural Style |
| Architectural Description | This temple is single-storeyed and stands on a high-plinth. The temple has been partially painted and is rectangular in plan. The Mandapa of the temple is framed with a large multi-foliated arches on three sides with panpatta design surrounding its periphery. In center of the Mandapa is a Nandi(ox) facing towards the deity in the sanctum. The garbhagriya of the temple is square in plan which is accessed through a single rectangular opening on its front side. On the top of the Garbhagriya is a Shikhara which has multitude of small cupolas surrounding it and rising up to its very apex. On top of the temple is a Kalasa topped with Trishul finial. To the left of the temple is a residence made of brick and sandstone. It has averandah which has large rectangular openings and is framed with decorative brackets. It is located on a high-plinth and is two-storeyed. |
| Historical/Cultural Value | Local community people visit the temple to perform rituals. It has distinctive architectural features giving vernacular character to the ghat area. |

| | |
|---|---|
| Archaeological | low |
| Historical | medium |
| Architectural | high |
| Religious | high |
| Social | medium |
| Natural | low |
| Grade | • IIA |
| Association with Ganga | It is on the banks of the river. Due to the religious significance, temples were built near the river to perform rituals. |
| State of Conservation | • Good |
| Threats to the Property | • Lack of Maintainence<br>• Alterations |
| Source of Information | Mrs. Mishra, wife of Lt. Lolark Nath Mishra. |
| Listing done by | 1. Mitali Vij 2. Somil Mishra |

| Question | Response |
|---|---|
| Image |  |
| Image |  |
| Map No. | Mrz/Chr/M11 |
| Reference No. | GaD/Mrz/Chr/09 |
| Present Name of the Property | Hanuman and Shani Mandir |
| Past Name of the Property | Hanuman and Shani Mandir |
| Location | 25.128256 82.879737 0 0 |
| Approach | It is located near Nishad Raj Prak. |
| Address | Main Market Road, Bedauli, Uttar Pradesh-231304 |
| Surroundings/ Building Settings | It is on the river bank and is surrounded with temples, mosques, residences, park. |
| Date of Construction | • 19th century |
| Precise Date/Others | 1870 |
| Ownership | • Private |
| Owner's Name | Not Available |
| Status of Protection | • Unprotected |
| Property Type | • Precint |
| Property Sub-type | Religious |
| Property Past Use | Temple |
| Property Present Use | Temple |
| Architectural Style | Regional Vernacular Style |
| Architectural Description | In the complex of this religious places are temples of Hanuman Mandir and Shani Mandir. The Hanuman Mandir is a single-storey structure and is on a high-plinth. On the entrance of this temple is an opening framed with heavily decorated, multi-foliated arch. On both side of the openings are niches with arches. The lower niches have fitted with marble board stating information regarding the temple while the upper two niches have jali work depicting Surya devta. On top of the temple is a shikhar which has multitude of small cupolas rising to its very apex and terminating in a gilded point. Recently, cement construction is done around the structure. The second temple is of Shani Devta which is on a low-plinth. The Mandapa of this temple has large rectangular openings with brackets on their both sides. Inside the mandapa, a nandi(ox) is placed which is facing the deity inside the Garbhagriya. The garbhagriya of this temple is square in plan and is lime plastered from inside. Over the Garbhagriya is a dome with an octagonal drum base. The complex also houses an old Peepal tree, which is considered sacred by the people, and is surrounded with a verandah. Also two small diya stambhs are placed near the Peepal tree. |
| Historical/Cultural Value | Local community people visit the temple to performs rituals and it has distinctive architectural features |

| | |
|---|---|
| | giving vernacular character to the street. |
| | |
| Archaeological | low |
| Historical | high |
| Architectural | high |
| Religious | high |
| Social | medium |
| Natural | low |
| Grade | • IIA |
| Association with Ganga | It is located on the bank of river Ganga. Due to the religious significance, temples were built near the river to perform rituals. |
| State of Conservation | • Showing Signs of Deterioration |
| Threats to the Property | • Material Deterioration<br>• Structural Deterioration<br>• Inappropriate Additions<br>• Alterations<br>• Encroachments |
| Source of Information | Primary Survey |
| Notes | Behind the temple is another Shiv temple which has a less decorated dome. |
| Listing done by | 1. Mitali Vij 2. Somil Mishra |

| Question | Response |
|---|---|
| Image |  |
| Image |  |
| Map No. | Mrz/Chr/M11 |
| Reference No. | GaD/Mrz/Chr/10 |
| Present Name of the Property | Shani Mandir |
| Past Name of the Property | Shani Mandir |
| Location | 25.12729 82.87857 0 0 |
| Approach | It is located near Nishad Raj Park. |
| Address | Dargah Sharif Station Rd, Tammanpatti, Uttar Pradesh-231304 |
| Surroundings/ Building Settings | It is on the river bank and is surrounded with temples, residences, park and mixed-use buildings. |
| Date of Construction | • 18th century |
| Precise Date/Others | Not Available |
| Ownership | • Private |
| Owner's Name | Nagar Palika Parishad |
| Status of Protection | • Unprotected |
| Property Type | • Building |
| Property Sub-type | Religious |
| Property Past Use | Temple |
| Property Present Use | Temple |
| Architectural Style | Nagara Architectural Style |
| Architectural Description | The Shani Mandir is a single-storey structure and is built on a low-plinth. It is made of sandstone and has been partially painted. The Mandapa of the temple is framed with multi-foliated arches. Inside the mandapa, there is a centerally placed Nandi(ox) facing towards the deity placed inside the Garbhagiya. Over these arches are decorative inverted panpattas which can be seen throughout the periphery of the structure. The garbhagriya of the temple has a combination of multi-foliated arch and rectangular openings. The projection between shikhara and garbhariya of the temple is supported by decorative stone brackets, carved Gandharwa. Over the garbhagriya of the temples is a shikhar which has multitude of small cupolas surrounding it and rising up to its very apex. There is a recently constructed temple next to it which has been painted. The flooring of the temple and its complex is done with marble floor tiles. |
| Historical/Cultural Value | Local community people visit the temple to performs rituals and it has distinctive architectural features giving vernacular character to the ghat. |
| | |
| Archaeological | low |

| | |
|---|---|
| Historical | medium |
| Architectural | high |
| Religious | high |
| Social | medium |
| Natural | low |
| Grade | • IIA |
| Association with Ganga | It is located on the bank of river Ganga. Shiva temples are directly associated with worshiping of Ganga as it is believed that Lord Shiva got 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<br>• Graffiti<br>• Inappropriate Additions |
| Source of Information | Akhilesh Tiwari, Pandit. |
| Notes | Near the temple is a nala which is flowing into the river. |
| Listing done by | 1. Mitali Vij 2. Somil Mishra |

| Question | Response |
|---|---|
| Image |  |
| Image |  |
| Map No. | Mrz/Chr/M11 |
| Reference No. | GaD/Mrz/Chr/11 |
| Present Name of the Property | Shiv Mandir |
| Past Name of the Property | Shiv Mandir |
| Location | 25.12729 82.87857 0 0 |
| Approach | Located next to Green Village Restaurant |
| Address | Dargah Sharif Station Rd, Tammanpatti, Uttar Pradesh 231304 |
| Surroundings/ Building Settings | The structure is surrounded by residences |
| Date of Construction | • 19th century |
| Precise Date/Others | Not available |
| Ownership | • Private |
| Owner's Name | Pujari ( Caretaker) |
| Status of Protection | • Unprotected |
| Property Type | • Structure |

| | |
|---|---|
| Property Sub-type | Religious |
| Property Past Use | Temple |
| Property Present Use | Temple |
| Architectural Style | Nagara architectural style |
| Architectural Description | It is a single storey , sandstone structure. The temple is square in plan, constructed on a raised platform. The main entrance is located in West, which is highly stone carved ornamented. It comprises of the Garbha griha 'womb house' and Mandapa. The Garbhagriha has the idol of god. The temple has ornamented shikhar. The projection between shikhara and temple wall is supported by the stone brackets, carved Gandharwa. The temple has highly ornamented stone carved columns. The columns sits on a square base, with pedestal ornamented with floral pattern, base ornamented with shikhara. At the entrance of temple complex consists of gate, carved and constructed in stone, with two chhatris on the corner of the complex. |
| Historical/Cultural Value | Local community people visit the temple to performs rituals and it has distinctive architectural features giving vernacular character to the street. |
| | |
| Archaeological | low |
| Historical | high |
| Architectural | high |
| Religious | high |
| Social | high |
| Natural | low |
| Grade | • I |

| | |
|---|---|
| Association with Ganga | It is in close proximity to the Ganga river. Shiva temples are directly associated with worshiping of Ganga as it is believed that Lord Shiva got 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 | • Vegetative Growth<br>• Lack of Maintainence |
| Source of Information | Primary Survey |
| Notes | The temple is in poor condition. vegetative growth can be seen on the shikhara. The temple requires maintenance. |
| Listing done by | Mitali Vij |

| Question | Response |
|---|---|
| Image |  |
| Image |  |
| Form No. | 163 |
| Reference No. | GaD/Mrz/Chr/ |
| Present Name of the Property | Chunar Fort |
| Past Name of the Property | Chunar Fort |
| Location | 25.124528 82.874582 0 0 |
| Approach | It is approached through the Chunar Fort road. |
| Address | Chunar, Uttar Pradesh-231304 |
| Surroundings/ Building Settings | It is located on the bank of river Ganga and is also surrounded with grounds, wild vegetation and cemeteries. |
| Date of Construction | • Others |
| Precise Date/Others | 56 BC |
| Ownership | • Public |
| Owner's Name | U.P. State Archaeology Department |
| Status of Protection | • State Government |
| Property Type | • Precint |
| Property Sub-type | Military |
| Property Past Use | Fort |
| Property Present Use | Fort |
| Architectural Style | Regional Vernacular Style |
| Architectural Description | The Chunar fort, built on the bank of river Ganga, is built on stepped levels. It houses a kings court and a queens court along with a place of hanging (Gallows-on the lower end). It also has underground tunnels and prison chambers(over and underground), which were also used by the British. King Vikramaditya built a Sheesh Mahal near the east end for himself, a Sonwa mandap and the fort well was beautifically designed for the queens with secret dungeons and changing rooms. The fort, during the British era, became a military base for British European Battalion and barracks were built for the soldiers and officers working in the base. The British also built ammunition houses to store ammunition. |
| Historical/Cultural Value | Chunar Fort was built by King Vikramaditya for his brother who was meditating in the forests of Chunar. It was never built as a ruling fort. Among the rulers of this fort were Vikramaditya, Swami Raja, Babar, Humayun, Akbar and the British. |
| | |
| Archaeological | medium |
| Historical | high |
| Architectural | high |
| Religious | n_a |
| Social | high |
| Natural | low |
| Grade | • I* |
| Association with Ganga | It is located on the river bank. |

| | |
|---|---|
| | Chunar Fort was built by King Vikramaditya for his brother who was meditating in the forests of Chunar along Ganga. |
| State of Conservation | • Advanced State of Decay |
| Threats to the Property | • Dampness<br>• Material Deterioration<br>• Structural Deterioration<br>• Vegetative Growth<br>• Lack of Maintainence<br>• Inappropriate Additions<br>• Alterations |
| Source of Information | Rupesh Jha(Caretaker of State Archaeology) |
| Listing done by | 1. Mitali Vij 2. Somil Mishra |

| Question | Response |
|---|---|
| Image |  |
| Image |  |
| Map No. | Mrz/Chr/M12 |
| Reference No. | GaD/Mrz/Chr/12 |
| Present Name of the Property | Superintendent of Police's Residence |
| Past Name of the Property | Sheesh Mahal and Lord Curzon's Residence |
| Location | 25.126306 82.876032 0 0 |
| Approach | It is approached through the Chunar fort road and is near Raja's Gateway. |
| Address | Chunar Fort, Chunar, Uttar Pradesh-231304 |
| Surroundings/ Building Settings | It is on the river and is a part of the fort complex. |
| Date of Construction | • 15th century<br>• 20th century |
| Precise Date/Others | Not Available |
| Ownership | • Public |
| Owner's Name | U.P. State Archaeology Department |
| Status of Protection | • State Government |

| | |
|---|---|
| Property Type | • Building |
| Property Sub-type | Residential |
| Property Past Use | Residence |
| Property Present Use | Residence |
| Architectural Style | Early Mughal and Colonial Architecture Style |
| Architectural Description | The Sheesh Mahal was built with Chunar sandstone, two-storeyed dome structure. Currently the facade is partially lime-washed, however, earlier is it is said to have gems and mirrors embedded in the stone panels. Inside the Sheesh Mahal, decorative jali work and wall niches can be seen. During the British time, a colonial structure was constructed adjoining the Mahal. This colonial structure is a single-storey structure with a high ceiling and pitched roof. Built on a high-plinth, it has a longitudinal verandah on its front face with columnar support. |
| Historical/Cultural Value | The Sheesh Mahal was built as a recreational house for the visiting kings. However, the colonial structure was used as residence by Lord Curzon as from this location he could have a view of the entire city. |
| | |
| Archaeological | low |
| Historical | high |
| Architectural | high |
| Religious | n_a |
| Social | medium |
| Natural | low |
| Grade | • IIA |

| | |
|---|---|
| Association with Ganga | It is located on the bank of river Ganga. It was at a strategic location |
| State of Conservation | • Showing Signs of Deterioration<br>• Advanced State of Decay |
| Threats to the Property | • Dampness<br>• Material Deterioration<br>• Vegetative Growth<br>• Lack of Maintainence<br>• Inappropriate Additions<br>• Alterations<br>• Presence of Polluting Agent |
| Source of Information | Primary Survey |
| Listing done by | 1. Mitali Vij 2. Somil Mishra |

| Question | Response |
|---|---|
| Image |  |
| Image |  |
| Map No. | Mrz/Chr/M12 |
| Reference No. | GaD/Mrz/Chr/13 |
| Present Name of the Property | Main Gate no.1 |
| Past Name of the Property | Main Gate no.1 |
| Location | 25.125205 82.875776 0 0 |
| Approach | It is approached through the Chunar fort road and is next to Raja's Gate.. |
| Address | Chunar Fort, Chunar, Uttar Pradesh-231304 |
| Surroundings/ Building Settings | It is on the river and is a part of the fort complex. |
| Date of Construction | • 15th century |
| Precise Date/Others | Not Available |
| Ownership | • Public |
| Owner's Name | U.P. State Archaeology Department |
| Status of Protection | • State Government |
| Property Type | • Structure |

| | |
|---|---|
| Property Sub-type | Gate |
| Property Past Use | Gate |
| Property Present Use | Gate |
| Architectural Style | Indo- Islamic Architecture Style |
| Architectural Description | It is a typical fort entrance, with two square bastions on each sides. On both sides of the entrance are two storyed guard post, following which is the pathway that slopes up along the fort walls. At several points it has guard posts and stairs leading upto the fort walls and battlements. The secondary gate is a double Tudor arch gateway with a large wooden door. The sloped pathway leading upto the gateway has stone flooring with etchings to add friction. |
| Historical/Cultural Value | This is the main East entrance to the fort built in the 12th century used majorly for carriages. |
| | |
| Archaeological | medium |
| Historical | high |
| Architectural | high |
| Religious | n_a |
| Social | high |
| Natural | low |
| Grade | • IIA |
| Association with Ganga | It is part of development at Chunar fort, which was built by King Vikramaditya for his brother who was meditating on the banks on river Ganga in Chunar. The strategic location of Chunar fort attracted many rulers to use the fort for various purposes and develop it accordingly. |
| State of Conservation | • Showing Signs of Deterioration |

| | |
|---|---|
| Threats to the Property | • Dampness<br>• Material Deterioration<br>• Structural Deterioration<br>• Vegetative Growth<br>• Lack of Maintainence<br>• Inappropriate Additions |
| Source of Information | Primary Survey |
| Listing done by | 1. Mitali Vij 2. Somil Mishra |

| Question | Response |
|---|---|
| Image |  |
| Map No. | Mrz/Chr/M12 |
| Reference No. | GaD/Mrz/Chr/14 |
| Present Name of the Property | Raja ka Gateway |
| Past Name of the Property | Raja ka Gateway |
| Location | 25.125573 82.8756 0 0 |
| Approach | It is approached through the Chunar fort road. |
| Address | Chunar Fort, Chunar, Uttar Pradesh-231304 |
| Surroundings/ Building Settings | It is on the river and is a part of the fort complex. |
| Date of Construction | • 16th century |
| Ownership | • Public |
| Owner's Name | U.P. State Archaeology Department |
| Status of Protection | • State Government |
| Property Type | • Structure |
| Property Sub-type | Gate |
| Property Past Use | Gate |
| Property Present Use | Gate |
| Architectural Style | Early Mughal Architectural Style |
| Architectural Description | This gateway has been made with exposed Chunar sandstone. It has a large pointed Tudor arch opening. Above this opening is another blind Tudo arch and both these arches have circular stone carved medallions on each side. On either the side of this large opening, there used to be recessed ,carved stone panels, on three levels separated by carved cornice bands, of which now only one exists. Others were at some point removed by the British to make window opening, probably for the guards. However, now these are also closed from the inside along with a cast iron grill. The cornice is decorated with intricate carvings. When seen from the other side, the top of the gateway is a covered platform of guards with square columns have pan-patti carved capitols. There is also a colonnaded sarai just outside the gateway. |
| Historical/Cultural Value | Along with the East Gate and the West gate, this gate was built by King Vikramditya as an entrance to his residence, the Sheesh Mahal. |
| | |
| Archaeological | medium |
| Historical | high |
| Architectural | high |
| Religious | n_a |
| Social | high |
| Natural | low |
| Grade | • IIA |
| Association with Ganga | It is part of development at Chunar fort, which was built by King Vikramaditya for his brother who was meditating on the banks on river Ganga in Chunar. The strategic location of Chunar fort attracted many rulers to use the fort for various purposes and develop it accordingly. |

| | |
|---|---|
| Threats to the Property | • Material Deterioration<br>• Lack of Maintainence<br>• Alterations |
| Source of Information | Primary Survey |
| Listing done by | 1. Mitali Vij 2. Somil Mishra |

| Question | Response |
|---|---|
| Image |  |
| Map No. | Mrz/Chr/M12 |
| Reference No. | GaD/Mrz/Chr/14_1 |
| Present Name of the Property | East Gate |
| Past Name of the Property | East Gate |
| Location | 25.125814 82.875498 0 0 |
| Approach | It is approached through the Chunar fort road and is near Raja's Darbar. |
| Address | Chunar Fort, Chunar, Uttar Pradesh-231304 |
| Surroundings/ Building Settings | It is on the river and is a part of the fort complex. |
| Precise Date/Others | 56 BC |
| Ownership | • Public |
| Owner's Name | U.P. State Archaeology Department |
| Status of Protection | • State Government |
| Property Type | • Structure |
| Property Sub-type | Gate |
| Property Past Use | Gate |
| Property Present Use | Gate |
| Architectural Style | Mughal Architectural Style |
| Architectural Description | This gateway was constructed with Chunar sandstone. This gateway opens as a large pointed Tudor arch. On both the side of this opening are blind arched wall niches with intricate carved panels. As a later addition the gate was closed from one side and only an small door size opening was made with a battened wooden door. |
| Historical/Cultural Value | Along with the Raja Gate and the East gate, this gate was built in 65 BC by King Vikramaditya. This gate was part of the earliest fortified boundary wall and is currently not in use. |
| | |
| Archaeological | low |
| Historical | high |
| Architectural | high |
| Religious | n_a |
| Social | medium |
| Natural | low |
| Grade | • IIA |
| Association with Ganga | It is part of development at Chunar fort, which was built by King Vikramaditya for his brother who was meditating on the banks on river Ganga in Chunar. This gateway is part of the first fortified boundary. |
| State of Conservation | • Advanced State of Decay |
| Threats to the Property | • Dampness<br>• Material Deterioration<br>• Structural Deterioration<br>• Vegetative Growth<br>• Lack of Maintainence |
| Source of Information | Primary Survey |
| Listing done by | 1. Mitali Vij 2. Somil Mishra |

| Question | Response |
|---|---|
| Image |  |
| Image |  |
| Map No. | Mrz/Chr/M12 |
| Reference No. | GaD/Mrz/Chr/15 |
| Present Name of the Property | Well |
| Past Name of the Property | Well |
| Location | 25.12532 82.875188 0 0 |
| Approach | It is approached through the Chunar fort road and is near Raja ka Darbar. |
| Address | Chunar Fort, Chunar, Uttar Pradesh-231304 |
| Surroundings/ Building Settings | It is on the river and is a part of the fort complex. |
| Date of Construction | • 12th century |
| Precise Date/Others | 1141 |
| Ownership | • Private |
| Owner's Name | U.P. State Archaeology Department |
| Status of Protection | • State Government |
| Property Type | • Structure |
| Property Sub-type | Secular/Religious |
| Property Past Use | Well |
| Property Present Use | Well |
| Architectural Style | Indo-Islamic architecture Style |
| Architectural Description | This well has a diameter of about 17 meter and was made of regionally available stone. Inside the well is a tunnel and large opening at about 15-20 meters deep in the well which was connected with steps (like Baoli) located behind the well.. Surrounding the well is a huge fort wall which was a part of fort's old boundary wall. |
| Historical/Cultural Value | It is believed that this 200 meter deep well was used by the queen to take bath. The queen would go down by the steps from behind the well. It is also said that there were changing rooms inside the tunnel for the ladies. The arched opening inside the well was used by the common people to collect water coming from river Ganga. |
| | |
| Archaeological | low |
| Historical | high |
| Architectural | high |
| Religious | medium |
| Social | high |
| Natural | medium |
| Grade | • IIA |
| Association with Ganga | It is located on the bank of river 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 | • Showing Signs of Deterioration |

| | |
|---|---|
| Threats to the Property | • Material Deterioration<br>• Vegetative Growth<br>• Lack of Maintainence |
| Source of Information | Primary Survey |
| Listing done by | 1. Mitali Vij 2. Somil Mishra |

| Question | Response |
|---|---|
| Image |  |
| Image |  |
| Map No. | Mrz/Chr/M12 |
| Reference No. | GaD/Mrz/Chr/16 |
| Present Name of the Property | Rani ka Darbar and Prison Cells |
| Past Name of the Property | Rani ka Darbar and Prison Cells |
| Location | 25.125948 82.874754 0 0 |
| Approach | It is approached through the Chunar fort road and is in front of the Sonwa Mandap. |
| Address | Chunar, Uttar Pradesh-231304 |
| Surroundings/ Building Settings | It is on the river and is a part of the fort complex. |
| Date of Construction | • 12th century |
| Precise Date/Others | Not Available |
| Ownership | • Public |
| Owner's Name | U.P. State Archaeology Department |
| Status of Protection | • State Government |
| Property Type | • Building |
| Property Sub-type | Institutional |
| Property Past Use | Prison |
| Property Present Use | Abandoned |
| Architectural Style | Regional Vernacular Style |
| Architectural Description | This building has a combination of Mughal and Colonial Architectural Styles. Initially, this structure was developed as a pavilion around the Sonwa Mandap in L-shape plan. It was divided into three parts. First part, on the East side, was the Rani Darbar. This Rani Darbar has a jharokha on its external face which is intricately carved and is supported with extensively carved corbels. The second part, on the north side of the structure, was prisoners cell for the Royal members. The third part, on the North-West part, was prisoners cell for the local people. During the British period, the Britishers extended the pavillion by closing the verandah, by developing a wall around it with rectangular and semicircular arch openings. Also, underground are prisoners cells whose vents can be seen on the ground floor slab. These prisoner's cells are accessed with a staircase, but currently the entry to the chamber is restricted. |
| Historical/Cultural Value | As per the local beliefs, it is said that the Rani would sit in the jharoka provided on the external wall of Rani Darbar and would see the court proceedings, taking place outside Raja Darbar, through there. |
| | |
| Archaeological | high |
| Historical | high |
| Architectural | high |
| Religious | n_a |
| Social | medium |

| | |
|---|---|
| Natural | low |
| Grade | • IIA |
| Association with Ganga | It is part of development at Chunar fort, which was built by King Vikramaditya for his brother who was meditating on the banks on river Ganga in Chunar. The strategic location of Chunar fort attracted many rulers to use the fort for various purposes and develop it accordingly. |
| State of Conservation | • Fair |
| Threats to the Property | • Material Deterioration<br>• Lack of Maintainence<br>• Inappropriate Additions |
| Source of Information | Rupesh Jha(Caretaker of U.P. State Archaeology) |
| Listing done by | 1. Mitali Vij 2. Somil Mishra |

| Question | Response |
|---|---|
| Image |  |
| Image |  |
| Map No. | Mrz/Chr/M12 |
| Reference No. | GaD/Mrz/Chr/17 |
| Present Name of the Property | Raja's Court |
| Past Name of the Property | Raja's Court |
| Location | 25.12595 82.874961 0 0 |
| Approach | It is approached through the Chunar fort road and is next to Ranl's Darbar. |
| Address | Chunar Fort, Chunar, Uttar Pradesh-231304 |
| Surroundings/ Building Settings | It is on the river and is a part of the fort complex. |
| Date of Construction | • 15th century |
| Precise Date/Others | Not Available |
| Ownership | • Public |
| Owner's Name | U.P. State Archaeology Department |
| Status of Protection | • State Government |
| Property Type | • Building |
| Property Sub-type | Institutional |
| Property Past Use | Darbar |
| Property Present Use | Guest House |
| Architectural Style | Mughal Architectural Style |
| Architectural Description | This single-storey structure, made of Chunar sandstone, is currently lime-washed. Built on a low-plinth, it has a verandah on its front side which is supported with two rows of flute style columns. On the wall are rectangular openings next to which are niches of different shapes and sizes. Also attached to the structure is an entrance gateway with a huge Tudor arch opening. On the top of the structure, in one corner, is a small chhatri supported with brackets and topped with a small dome. |
| Historical/Cultural Value | The Raja's Darbar was the place where the king would give orders for hanging the guilty. This hanging of the guilty took place in the gallows, below this structure which are now inaccessible. |
| | |
| Archaeological | low |
| Historical | high |
| Architectural | high |
| Religious | n_a |
| Social | high |
| Natural | low |
| Grade | • IIA |
| Association with Ganga | It is part of development at Chunar fort, which was built by King Vikramaditya for his brother who was meditating on the banks on river Ganga in Chunar. The strategic location of Chunar fort attracted many rulers to use the fort for |

| | |
|---|---|
| | various purposes and develop it accordingly. |
| State of Conservation | • Fair |
| Threats to the Property | • Material Deterioration<br>• Lack of Maintainence<br>• Inappropriate Additions |
| Source of Information | Rupesh Jha(Caretaker of U.P. State Archaeology) |
| Listing done by | 1. Mitali Vij 2. Somil Mishra |

| Question | Response |
|---|---|
| Image |  |
| Image |  |
| Map No. | Mrz/Chr/M12 |
| Reference No. | GaD/Mrz/Chr/18 |
| Present Name of the Property | Sonwa Mandap |
| Past Name of the Property | Sonwa Mandap |
| Location | 25.125805 82.874475 0 0 |
| Approach | It is approached through the Chunar Fort road. |
| Address | Chunar fort, Chunar, Uttar Pradesh-231304 |
| Surroundings/ Building Settings | It is on the river bank and is a part of the fort complex. |
| Date of Construction | • 12th century |
| Precise Date/Others | Not Available |
| Ownership | • Public |
| Owner's Name | U.P. State Archaeology Department |
| Status of Protection | • State Government |
| Property Type | • Building |
| Property Sub-type | Residential |
| Property Past Use | Residence |
| Property Present Use | Residence |
| Architectural Style | Indo- Islamic Architecture Style |
| Architectural Description | The Sonwa Mandap, which is square in plan, has a cprridor on all its four sides with its openings framed with pointed four-centered arch. These arches have been extensively decorated with detailed carvings which is one of the structure's key feature. Inside is a mandapa, a square room, which has a roof to reciprocate it with a bamboo structure. Also, inside the structure, are wall niches decorated with triple arch carvings. |
| Historical/Cultural Value | The Sonwa Mandap, was built for Rani Sonwa. As per the locals, this structure was also known as the Vivah Mandap. |
| | |
| Archaeological | low |
| Historical | high |
| Architectural | high |
| Religious | n_a |
| Social | high |
| Natural | low |
| Grade | • IIA |
| Association with Ganga | It is part of development at Chunar fort, which was built by King Vikramaditya for his brother who was meditating on the banks on river Ganga in Chunar. The strategic location of Chunar fort attracted many rulers to use the fort for various purposes and develop it accordingly. |

| | |
|---|---|
| State of Conservation | • Fair |
| Threats to the Property | • Material Deterioration<br>• Lack of Maintainence<br>• Inappropriate Additions |
| Source of Information | Rupesh Jha(Caretaker of U.P. State Archaeology) |
| Listing done by | 1. Mitali Vij 2. Somil Mishra |

| Question | Response |
|---|---|
| Image |  |
| Image |  |
| Map No. | Mrz/Chr/M12 |
| Reference No. | GaD/Mrz/Chr/19 |
| Present Name of the Property | Main Gate no.2 |
| Past Name of the Property | Main Gate no.2 |
| Location | 25.124845 82.874593 0 0 |
| Approach | It is approached through the Chunar fort road and is the current vehicular entrance to the fort. |
| Address | Chunar Fort, Chunar, Uttar Pradesh-231304 |
| Surroundings/ Building Settings | It is the Main entrance to the fort via a road winding up the fort hill. |
| Date of Construction | • 18th century |
| Precise Date/Others | Not Available |
| Ownership | • Public |
| Owner's Name | U.P. State Archaeology Department |
| Status of Protection | • State Government |
| Property Type | • Structure |
| Property Sub-type | Gate |
| Property Past Use | Gate |
| Property Present Use | Gate |
| Architectural Style | Colonial Architecture Style |
| Architectural Description | Built in the 18th century, this gate has been made of Chunar sandstone with a pseudo four centered arch opening. It has a cast iron gate for vehicular access. |
| Historical/Cultural Value | This gate is the current main gate of the fort for vehicular access. This gate was a later addition by the British when they started using motor vehicles for access to the fort as the turning radius was not sufficient to access the fort via the West Gate. |
| Archaeological | low |
| Historical | medium |
| Architectural | high |
| Religious | n_a |
| Social | high |
| Natural | low |
| Grade | • IIA |
| Association with Ganga | It is part of development at Chunar fort, which was built by King Vikramaditya for his brother who was meditating on the banks on river Ganga in Chunar. The strategic location of Chunar fort attracted many rulers to use the fort for various purposes and develop it accordingly. |
| State of Conservation | • Showing Signs of Deterioration |
| Threats to the Property | • Material Deterioration<br>• Structural Deterioration<br>• Lack of Maintainence<br>• Inappropriate Additions |
| Source of Information | Primary Survey |
| Listing done by | 1. Mitali Vij 2. Somil Mishra |

| Question | Response |
|---|---|
| Image |  |
| Map No. | Mrz/Chr/M12 |
| Reference No. | GaD/Mrz/Chr/19_1 |
| Present Name of the Property | West Gate |
| Past Name of the Property | West Gate |
| Location | 25.124774 82.874802 0 0 |
| Approach | It is approached through the Chunar fort road and is next to the Main gate 2. |
| Address | Chunar Fort, Chunar, Uttar Pradesh-231304 |
| Surroundings/ Building Settings | It is next to the Main entrance to the fort via a road winding up the fort hill. |
| Date of Construction | • Others |
| Precise Date/Others | 56 BC |
| Ownership | • Public |
| Owner's Name | U.P. State Archaeology Department |
| Status of Protection | • State Government |
| Property Type | • Structure |
| Property Sub-type | Gate |
| Property Past Use | Gate |
| Property Present Use | Gate |
| Architectural Style | Mughal Architectural Style |
| Architectural Description | Built during the Mughal period, the west gate has been made of Chunar sandstone. This entrance has a pointed Tudor arched opening on which is now blocked from the outside. Above the opening is an poetic inscription in Persian and Sanskrit, describing the history of the fort. |
| Historical/Cultural Value | The West gate, located next to the Main gate no 2., was earlier the main entrance to the fort. . |
| | |
| Archaeological | low |
| Historical | high |
| Architectural | high |
| Religious | n_a |
| Social | medium |
| Natural | low |
| Grade | • IIA |
| Association with Ganga | It is part of development at Chunar fort, which was built by King Vikramaditya for his brother who was meditating on the banks on river Ganga in Chunar. The strategic location of Chunar fort attracted many rulers to use the fort for various purposes and develop it accordingly. |
| State of Conservation | • Showing Signs of Deterioration |
| Threats to the Property | • Material Deterioration<br>• Vegetative Growth<br>• Lack of Maintainence<br>• Inappropriate Additions<br>• Alterations |
| Source of Information | Primary Survey |
| Listing done by | 1. Mitali Vij 2. Somil Mishra |

| Question | Response |
|---|---|
| Image |  |
| Map No. | Mrz/Chr/M12 |
| Reference No. | GaD/Mrz/Chr/20 |
| Present Name of the Property | Ammunition House |
| Past Name of the Property | Ammunition House |
| Location | 25.123576 82.876685 0 0 |
| Approach | It is approached through the Chunar fort road and is near the old Hospital structure. |
| Address | Chunar Fort, Chunar, Uttar Pradesh-231304 |
| Surroundings/ Building Settings | It is on the river and is a part of the fort complex. |
| Date of Construction | • 18th century |
| Precise Date/Others | 1764 |
| Ownership | • Public |
| Owner's Name | U.P. State Archaeology Department |
| Status of Protection | • State Government |
| Property Type | • Structure |
| Property Sub-type | Institutional |
| Property Past Use | Ammunition house |
| Property Present Use | Ammunition house |
| Architectural Style | Colonial Architectural Style |
| Architectural Description | This structure was built in exposed sandstone masonry. Built on a low-plinth, this structure is single-storeyed with double height. The structure has a curved conical roof covering which has started to damage because of environmental factors. |
| Historical/Cultural Value | This structure was built by the British to store ammunition. |
| | |
| Archaeological | low |
| Historical | high |
| Architectural | medium |
| Religious | n_a |
| Social | low |
| Natural | low |
| Grade | • IIB |
| Association with Ganga | It is part of development at Chunar fort, which was built by King Vikramaditya for his brother who was meditating on the banks on river Ganga in Chunar. The strategic location of Chunar fort attracted many rulers to use the fort for various purposes and develop it accordingly. |
| State of Conservation | • Showing Signs of Deterioration |
| Threats to the Property | • Material Deterioration<br>• Lack of Maintainence<br>• Inappropriate Additions |
| Source of Information | Primary Survey |
| Listing done by | 1. Mitali Vij 2. Somil Mishra |

| Question | Response |
|---|---|
| Image |  |
| Image |  |
| Map No. | Mrz/Chr/M12 |
| Reference No. | GaD/Mrz/Chr/21 |
| Present Name of the Property | Hospital |
| Past Name of the Property | Abandoned |
| Location | 25.12294 82.876814 0 0 |
| Approach | It is approached through the Chunar fort road and is near the Ammunition house. |
| Address | Chunar Fort, Chunar, Uttar Pradesh-231304 |
| Surroundings/ Building Settings | It is on the river and is a part of the fort complex. |
| Date of Construction | • 18th century |
| Precise Date/Others | 1789 A.D. |

| | |
|---|---|
| Ownership | • Public |
| Owner's Name | U.P. State Archaeology Department |
| Status of Protection | • State Government |
| Property Type | • Precint |
| Property Sub-type | Institutional |
| Property Past Use | Hospital |
| Property Present Use | Abandoned |
| Architectural Style | Indo-Saracenic Architecture Style |
| Architectural Description | The Hospital is a small, rectangular, exposed stone masonry building with a pointed arch doorway. A diagonal wooden batten door can still be seen at the doorway. Internally, it has three chamber with niches for storage and the chambers are separated by semi-circular arches. |
| Historical/Cultural Value | It was built by the orders of Warren Hasting when the fort was under the East India Company. Earlier, the doctors (hakims) used to attend patients in one of the bastions near the hospital. |
| | |
| Archaeological | medium |
| Historical | high |
| Architectural | high |
| Religious | n_a |
| Social | high |
| Natural | low |
| Grade | • IIA |

| | |
|---|---|
| Association with Ganga | It is part of development at Chunar fort, which was built by King Vikramaditya for his brother who was meditating on the banks on river Ganga in Chunar. The strategic location of Chunar fort attracted many rulers to use the fort for various purposes and develop it accordingly. |
| State of Conservation | • Advanced State of Decay |
| Threats to the Property | • Dampness<br>• Material Deterioration<br>• Structural Deterioration<br>• Vegetative Growth<br>• Lack of Maintainence<br>• Looting<br>• Presence of Polluting Agent |
| Source of Information | Primary survey |
| Listing done by | 1. Mitali Vij 2. Somil Mishra |

| Question | Response |
|---|---|
| Image |  |
| Image |  |
| Map No. | Mrz/Chr/M12 |
| Reference No. | GaD/Mrz/Chr/22 |
| Present Name of the Property | Warren Hasting's Residence |
| Past Name of the Property | Warren Hasting's Residence |
| Location | 25.122413 82.8765573 0 0 |
| Approach | It is approached through the Chunar fort road and is near the old hospital area. |
| Address | Chunar Fort, Chunar, Uttar Pradesh-231304 |
| Surroundings/ Building Settings | It is on the river and is a part of the fort complex. |
| Date of Construction | • 18th century |
| Precise Date/Others | 1781 |
| Ownership | • Public |
| Owner's Name | U.P. State Archaeology Department |
| Status of Protection | • State Government |
| Property Type | • Building |
| Property Sub-type | Residential |
| Property Past Use | Residence |
| Property Present Use | Abandoned |
| Architectural Style | Colonial Architectural Style |
| Architectural Description | A typical Colonial bungalow, with high ceiling and colonnaded corridors along three sides of the residence. The corridors have sloping roof in Mangalore tiles over simple non-decorative columns. The bungalow is located on a height and has a water tank placed in a room right on the north of the structure. On the south side is a sundial and two bastions that overlook the river Ganga. |
| Historical/Cultural Value | Lord General Warren Hasting was the First Governor General of Bengal. Looking at the strategical location of Chunar fort, it was chosen as a military base and he lived here for a few years. At that time, Chunar became the base for all planning and military decisions of East India Company. |
| | |
| Archaeological | low |
| Historical | high |
| Architectural | high |
| Religious | n_a |
| Social | high |
| Natural | low |
| Grade | • IIA |
| Association with Ganga | It is part of development at Chunar fort, which was built by King Vikramaditya for his brother who was meditating on the banks on river Ganga in Chunar. The strategic location of Chunar fort attracted many rulers to use the fort for |

| | |
|---|---|
| | various purposes and develop it accordingly. |
| State of Conservation | • Fair |
| Threats to the Property | • Dampness<br>• Vegetative Growth<br>• Lack of Maintainence |
| Source of Information | Primary Survey |
| Listing done by | 1. Mitali Vij 2. Somil Mishra |

| Question | Response |
|---|---|
| Image |  |
| Image |  |
| Map No. | Mrz/Chr/M12 |
| Reference No. | GaD/Mrz/Chr/23 |
| Present Name of the Property | British Cemetery |
| Past Name of the Property | British Cemetery |
| Location | 25.121776 82.874741 0 0 |
| Approach | It is below the Chunar Fort. |
| Address | Ishwarpatti, Uttar Pradesh-231304 |
| Surroundings/ Building Settings | It is on the river bank and is also surrounded with the Chunar fort, green areas and residences. |
| Date of Construction | • 19th century |
| Precise Date/Others | Early 1800's |
| Ownership | • Public |
| Owner's Name | Archaeological Survey of India(ASI) |
| Status of Protection | • ASI |
| Property Type | • Precint |
| Property Sub-type | Religious/Secular |
| Property Past Use | Cemetery |
| Property Present Use | Cemetery |
| Architectural Style | British Architectural Style |
| Architectural Description | The site is dotted with graves and tomb stones of varying level of craftsmanship, sitting within a large open space. Most of the name plaques on the tombs have been removed. The cemetery is enclosed by a stone wall. A few trees dot an otherwise bare landscape. The cemetery is partially overgrown with wild vegetation. |
| Historical/Cultural Value | The tombs in this cemetery are of British officials who would have been garrisoned in the Chunar fort to take charge of the prisoners. |
| | |
| Archaeological | low |
| Historical | high |
| Architectural | high |
| Religious | medium |
| Social | medium |
| Natural | low |
| Grade | • I* |
| Association with Ganga | It was a part of the British settlement in Chunar. |
| State of Conservation | • Advanced State of Decay |
| Threats to the Property | • Material Deterioration<br>• Structural Deterioration<br>• Vegetative Growth<br>• Lack of Maintainence |
| Source of Information | Primary Survey |
| Notes | The British Cemetery is in its advanced stages of deterioration because of lack of maintenance. |
| Listing done by | 1. Mitali Vij 2. Somil Mishra |

| Question | Response |
|---|---|
| Image |  |
| Image |  |
| Map No. | Mrz/Chr/M13 |
| Reference No. | GaD/Mrz/Chr/24 |
| Present Name of the Property | Smt. Bhagirathi Trust's Adarsh Sanskrit Mahavidyalaya |
| Past Name of the Property | Smt. Bhagirathi Trust's Adarsh Sanskrit Mahavidyalaya |
| Location | 25.11857 82.87398 0 0 |
| Approach | It is approached through Chunar Fort Road. |
| Address | Araji Misirpur, Chunar, Uttar Pradesh-231304 |
| Surroundings/ Building Settings | It is surrounded with temples, residences and farms. |
| Date of Construction | • 20th century |
| Precise Date/Others | 1913 |
| Ownership | • Private |
| Owner's Name | Mr. Bhramanand Shukla |
| Status of Protection | • Unprotected |
| Property Type | • Precint |
| Property Sub-type | Religious |
| Property Past Use | Temple |
| Property Present Use | Temple |
| Architectural Style | Regional Vernacular Architectural Style |
| Architectural Description | There are two temples in the complex that are single-storey structures and are built on a low-plinth. They are made of sandstone and have been partially painted. The Mandapa of these temples are framed with multi-foil arches. Inside the mandapa of these temples, there is a centerally placed Nandi(ox) facing towards the deity placed inside the Garbhagriha. Over these arches are decorative inverted panpattas which can be seen throughout the periphery of the structure. The garbhagriha of these temples have a combination of multi-foil arches and rectangular openings. Over the garbhagriha of these temples is a shikhar which has multitude of small cupolas surrounding it and rising up to its very apex. The School and Chatravas (Hostel) are is made of stone and bricks and has been lime-washed. It has a verandah on its front side which is framed with multi-foil arches.. |
| Historical/Cultural Value | This Sanskrit Mahavidyalaya was started in 1913 by Shivkedar Mishra. In association with the Bhagirati Trust, the Sanskrit Paathshala complex was redeveloped in 1970. |
| Archaeological | low |

| | |
|---|---|
| Historical | medium |
| Architectural | medium |
| Religious | high |
| Social | high |
| Natural | low |
| Grade | • IIA |
| Association with Ganga | It is located on the bank of river Ganga. It was a part of boatmen, fishers and panda settlement in Chunar. |
| State of Conservation | • Showing Signs of Deterioration |
| Threats to the Property | • Material Deterioration<br>• Lack of Maintainence<br>• Alterations |
| Source of Information | Students of the Sanskrit Mahavidyalaya. |
| Notes | The school has been partially re-constructed in 1970. |
| Listing done by | 1. Mitali Vij 2. Somil Mishra |

| Question | Response |
|---|---|
| Image |  |
| Image |  |
| Map No. | Mrz/Chr/M13 |
| Reference No. | GaD/Mrz/Chr/25 |
| Present Name of the Property | Maurya Bangla |
| Past Name of the Property | Maurya Bangla |
| Location | 25.118769 82.872423 0 0 |
| Approach | It is located on the Shivala Ghat. |
| Address | Araji Misirpur, Chunar, Uttar Pradesh-231304 |
| Surroundings/ Building Settings | It is on the river bank and is also surrounded with green lands, residences, temples. |
| Date of Construction | • 20th century |
| Precise Date/Others | 1912 |
| Ownership | • Private |
| Owner's Name | Lt. Birendra Singh |
| 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 | This is single-storied- high plinth structure, rectangular in plan. the bunglow is constructed using Chunar stone which is exposed upto the plinth level and the plastered in the superstructure. On the plinth of the structure are semicircular niches which have been filled with irregular stone masonry. The residence is accessed through corbelled steps leading on to a verandah supported with double circular columns and segmental arches. The window openings placed within a semicircular arch niche with pilasters on both sides and topped with pediment. Quoins can be seen on all the four corners of the external walls. The openings on the rear side of the building are designed similar to the windows in the front, though the larger openings have now been blocked with brick masonry. |
| Historical/Cultural Value | This residence was Built by Mr. Maurya in 1912. Most of the people who resided in the building had business of stone mining. This residence was purchased by the Late Birendra Singh in 1983. |
| | |
| Archaeological | low |
| Historical | medium |
| Architectural | high |
| Religious | n_a |
| Social | medium |
| Natural | low |

| | |
|---|---|
| Grade | • IIB |
| Association with Ganga | It is located on the bank of river Ganga. It was a part of trade under the British settlement in Chunar. |
| State of Conservation | • Showing Signs of Deterioration |
| Threats to the Property | • Material Deterioration<br>• Vegetative Growth<br>• Lack of Maintainence<br>• Inappropriate Additions<br>• Alterations |
| Source of Information | Hemlata Singh(Resident) |
| Listing done by | 1. Mitali Vij 2. Somil Mishra |

| Question | Response |
|---|---|
| Image |  |
| Image |  |
| Map No. | Mrz/Chr/M13 |
| Reference No. | GaD/Mrz/Chr/26 |
| Present Name of the Property | Rani Bangla |
| Past Name of the Property | Rani Bangla |
| Location | 25.117999 82.87191 0 0 |
| Approach | It is located near Maurya Bangla through narrow village streets. |
| Address | Araji Misirpur, Chunar, Uttar Pradesh-231304 |
| Surroundings/ Building Settings | It is on the river bank and is also surrounded with green land, residences and local temples. |
| Date of Construction | • 20th century |
| Precise Date/Others | Early 1900's |
| Ownership | • Private |
| Owner's Name | Anand Agarwal |
| 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 | This single-storey Sandstone structure has a plastered facade, except of the exposed plinth masonry and quoins. It is built on a high-plinth marked by plastered plinth bands. On the front facade we can see blind semi-circular arches below the plinth band. The front verandah is supported with large, circular double columns, decorative frieze, corbel and terracota railing. However, now the verandah has been closed with brick masonry between the columns. This structure, which is rectangular in plan, has window and door openings framed with segmental arches and each opening is topped with a pediment. |
| | |
| Archaeological | low |
| Historical | medium |
| Architectural | high |
| Religious | n_a |
| Social | low |
| Grade | • IIB |
| Association with Ganga | It was a part of the British settlement in Chunar when trades bungalows were built along the river. |
| State of Conservation | • Advanced State of Decay |
| Threats to the Property | • Material Deterioration<br>• Structural Deterioration<br>• Vegetative Growth<br>• Lack of Maintainence<br>• Inappropriate Additions<br>• Alterations |

| | |
|---|---|
| Source of Information | Hemlata Singh(Resident of Maurya Bangla) |
| Notes | A few tombstones with a cross were also spotted near the residence. |
| Listing done by | 1. Mitali Vij 2. Somil Mishra |

| Question | Response |
|---|---|
| Image |  |
| Map No. | Mrz/M12 |
| Reference No. | GaD/Mrz/Chr/27 |
| Present Name of the Property | Believers Eastern Church |
| Past Name of the Property | Believers Eastern Church |
| Location | 25.117205 82.873583 0 0 |
| Approach | The church is on Main Dargah Shariff Station road about 600mts before Dargah Shariff. It is one of the first few buildings seen as one enters Chunar city to go to the fort. |
| Address | Saray Tekour, Chunar |
| Surroundings/ Building Settings | The building is set between residential colony and has a large open ground in front of it due to which it can be seen from the main road. |
| Date of Construction | • 20th century |
| Precise Date/Others | Not available |
| Ownership | • Private |
| Owner's Name | Not available |
| Status of Protection | • Unprotected |
| Property Type | • Building |
| Property Sub-type | Religious |
| Property Past Use | Church |
| Property Present Use | Church |
| Architectural Style | Colonial- Neo-Gothic architectural Style |
| Architectural Description | It as a small rectangular building with high sloping roof. The entrance portico has three gothic arch openings. |
| Historical/Cultural Value | When the British settled a military base in Chunar, some religious buildings were built within the city. |
| | |
| Archaeological | low |
| Historical | medium |
| Architectural | medium |
| Religious | high |
| Social | medium |
| Natural | low |
| Grade | • IIB |
| Association with Ganga | The church was a part of British settlement in Chunar which was developed due to the strategic location of Chunar fort that acted as a military base. |
| State of Conservation | • Fair |
| Threats to the Property | • Dampness<br>• Material Deterioration<br>• Lack of Maintainence<br>• Inappropriate Additions<br>• Alterations |
| Source of Information | Primary Survey |
| Listing done by | 1. Mitali Vij 2. Somil Mishra |

| Question | Response |
|---|---|
| Image |  |
| Image |  |
| Map No. | Mrz/Chr/M13 |
| Reference No. | GaD/Mrz/Chr/28 |
| Present Name of the Property | Dargah Sharif |
| Past Name of the Property | Dargah Sharif |
| Location | 25.115485 82.869296 0 0 |
| Approach | It is approached through Dargah Shariff Station road. |
| Address | Araji Misirpur, Uttar Pradesh-231304 |
| Surroundings/ Building Settings | It is on the river bank and is also surrounded with residences, temples and Talab. |
| Date of Construction | • 17th century |
| Precise Date/Others | 400 years old(Approx.) |
| Ownership | • Private |
| Owner's Name | Khalefa Central Waf. board |
| Status of Protection | • Unprotected |
| Property Type | • Precint |
| Property Sub-type | Religious |
| Property Past Use | Mosque |
| Property Present Use | Mosque |
| Architectural Style | Mughal Architectural Style |
| Architectural Description | Dargah Shariff is a precinct with two main tombs, a mosque and other graves. Remains of some other structures are also seen within the complex which were earlier part of a larger area enclosing nearby Jhilmil Talab, Sawan Bhado and Rang Mahal. The site is accessed via an elaborately carved gateway and the boundary walls are decorated with stone jalis of different patterns. |
| Historical/Cultural Value | It is a 400 year old mosque and local community people visit the mosque daily to performs everyday rituals. Every year two main festivals are held at the Dargah Shariff for which people visit from far away villages. |
| | |
| Archaeological | low |
| Historical | high |
| Architectural | high |
| Religious | high |
| Social | high |
| Natural | low |
| Grade | • I |
| Association with Ganga | Dargah Shariff complex was built on a land gifted to Md. Wasih, where he build the tombs along with other structures. The beauty of the tomb in appreciated because of the view of the tomb on the banks of Ganga as seen from Chunar fort. |
| State of Conservation | • Fair |

| | |
|---|---|
| Threats to the Property | • Material Deterioration<br>• Structural Deterioration<br>• Vegetative Growth<br>• Nuisance of Animals<br>• Lack of Maintainence<br>• Inappropriate Additions<br>• Alterations |
| Source of Information | Syed Ataur Rehman, Caretaker. |
| Listing done by | 1. Mitali Vij 2. Somil Mishra |

| Question | Response |
|---|---|
| Image |  |
| Map No. | Mrz/Chr/M13 |
| Reference No. | GaD/Mrz/Chr/28_2 |
| Present Name of the Property | Dargah Sharif- Tomb of Shah Qasim Sulaimani |
| Past Name of the Property | Tomb of Shah Qasim Sulaimani |
| Location | 25.115061 82.868227 0 0 |
| Approach | It is approached through Dargah Sharif Station road. |
| Address | Araji Misirpur, Uttar Pradesh-231304 |
| Surroundings/ Building Settings | It is on the river bank and is a part of Dargah Shariff's complex near Jhilmil Talab. |
| Date of Construction | • 17th century |
| Precise Date/Others | 400 years old(Approx.) |
| Ownership | • Private |
| Owner's Name | Khalefa Central Waf. board |
| Status of Protection | • Unprotected |
| Property Type | • Building |
| Property Sub-type | Religious |
| Property Past Use | Tomb |
| Property Present Use | Tomb |

| | |
|---|---|
| Architectural Style | Mughal Architectural Style |
| Architectural Description | This tomb was built by Mohammad Wasih on a high square plinth with Chunar sandstone finished with lime plaster. The external walls of the tomb has blind niches with multi-foliated and pointed arch. However, the facade and scale of the building is not as grand as that of Tomb of Wasih. The semi-circular dome is supported on a rather plain octagonal drum and is topped with a copper finial. |
| Historical/Cultural Value | Almost 400 years ago, this tomb was built by Mohammad Wasih for his father Shah Qasim Sulaimani. |
| | |
| Archaeological | low |
| Historical | high |
| Architectural | high |
| Religious | high |
| Social | high |
| Natural | low |
| Grade | • I |
| Association with Ganga | Dargah Shariff complex was built on a land gifted to Md. Wasih, where he build the tombs along with other structures. The beauty of the tomb in appreciated because of the view of the tomb on the banks of Ganga as seen from Chunar fort. |
| State of Conservation | • Fair |
| Threats to the Property | • Material Deterioration<br>• Structural Deterioration<br>• Lack of Maintainence<br>• Inappropriate Additions |
| Source of Information | Syed Ataur Rehman |
| Listing done by | 1. Mitali Vij 2. Somil Mishra |

| Question | Response |
|---|---|
| Image |  |
| Image |  |
| Map No. | Mrz/Chr/M13 |
| Reference No. | Gad/Mrz/Chr/28_1 |
| Present Name of the Property | Dargah Sharif (Main tomb) |
| Past Name of the Property | Dargah Sharif (Main tomb) |
| Location | 25.115351 82.869376 0 0 |
| Approach | It is approached through Dargah Sharif Station road. |
| Address | Araji Misirpur, Uttar Pradesh-231304 |
| Surroundings/ Building Settings | It is on the river bank and is a part of Dargah Shariff's complex near Jhilmil Talab. |
| Date of Construction | • 17th century |
| Precise Date/Others | 400 years old(Approx.) |
| Ownership | • Private |
| Owner's Name | Khalefa Central Waf. board |
| Status of Protection | • Unprotected |
| Property Type | • Building |
| Property Sub-type | Religious |
| Property Past Use | Tomb |
| Property Present Use | Tomb |
| Architectural Style | Early Mughal Architectural Style |
| Architectural Description | This tomb was built on a high-plinth almost 400 years ago, using Chunar sandstone and finished with lime plaster. While the tomb has been painted into white, the decorative architectural elements like the multi-foliated arch border or the panpattas bands have been colored red. On all sides of this octagonal shaped Dargah are large rectangular niches framed with multi-foliated and Tudor arch niches. The semi-circular dome is placed on an octagonal drum which has arched opening decorated with jalis of different patterns and motifs plastered along the cornice band. the dome is topped with a copper finial. |
| Historical/Cultural Value | This is the Main Dargah in the complex. It was built by Mohammad Wasih almost 400 years ago for himself and his nephews Mohammad Afsal and Mohammad Hakim. |
| | |
| Archaeological | low |
| Historical | high |
| Architectural | high |
| Religious | high |
| Social | high |
| Natural | low |
| Grade | • I |
| Association with Ganga | Dargah Shariff complex was built on a land gifted to Md. Wasih, where he build the tombs along with other |

| | |
|---|---|
| | structures. The beauty of the tomb in appreciated because of the view of the tomb on the banks of Ganga as seen from Chunar fort. |
| State of Conservation | • Fair |
| Threats to the Property | • Material Deterioration<br>• Structural Deterioration<br>• Lack of Maintainence<br>• Inappropriate Additions |
| Source of Information | Syed Ataur Rehman |
| Listing done by | 1. Mitali Vij 2. Somil Mishra |

| Question | Response |
|---|---|
| Image |  |
| Image |  |
| Map No. | Mrz/Chr/M13 |
| Reference No. | Gad/Mrz/Chr/28_3 |
| Present Name of the Property | Nakkashi Darwaza or Main Gateway |
| Past Name of the Property | Nakkashi Darwaza or Main Gateway |
| Location | 25.114921 82.869378 0 0 |
| Approach | It is approached through Dargah Sharif Station road. |
| Address | Araji Misirpur, Uttar Pradesh-231304 |
| Surroundings/ Building Settings | It is on the river bank and is a part of Dargah Shariff's complex. |
| Date of Construction | • 17th century |
| Precise Date/Others | 400 years old(Approx.) |
| Ownership | • Private |
| Owner's Name | Khalefa Central Waf. board |
| Status of Protection | • Unprotected |

| | |
|---|---|
| Property Type | • Building |
| Property Sub-type | Religious |
| Property Past Use | Gateway |
| Property Present Use | Gateway |
| Architectural Style | Mughal Architectural Style |
| Architectural Description | This two-storey huge gateway has been made of regionally available sandstone with intricately carved stone panels. Built almost 400 years ago, this gateway has been extensively decorated with detailed carvings. On its front facade is a large four-pointed arch inside which, above is a small arch opening with balcony projection and below is an arched opening which serves as the entrance to the precinct. On both the sides of the gateway are extensively carved jharokhas which are supported with decorative brackets. The railings on the balconies have been covered with intricate jalis of different designs.. |
| Historical/Cultural Value | Built almost 400 years ago, this gate was damaged in an earthquake which occurred almost 100 years ago. After that, the gate has been restored using as much original pieces as possible, others were identically replicated. |
| | |
| Archaeological | low |
| Historical | high |
| Architectural | high |
| Religious | high |
| Social | high |
| Natural | low |
| Grade | • I |

| | |
|---|---|
| Association with Ganga | Dargah Shariff complex was built on a land gifted to Md. Wasih, where he build the tombs along with other structures. The beauty of the tomb in appreciated because of the view of the tomb on the banks of Ganga as seen from Chunar fort. This gateway is the entrance to the complex. |
| State of Conservation | • Fair |
| Threats to the Property | • Material Deterioration<br>• Vegetative Growth<br>• Lack of Maintainence<br>• Graffiti<br>• Alterations<br>• Encroachments |
| Source of Information | Syed Ataur Rehman |
| Listing done by | 1. Mitali Vij 2. Somil Mishra |

| Question | Response |
|---|---|
| Image |  |
| Image |  |
| Map No. | Mrz/Chr/M13 |
| Reference No. | GaD/Mrz/Chr/29 |
| Present Name of the Property | Sawan Bhado and Rang Mahal with fountain |
| Past Name of the Property | Sawan Bhado and Rang Mahal with fountain |
| Location | 25.115188 82.870125 0 0 |
| Approach | It is approached through Dargah Sharif Station road. |
| Address | Araji Misirpur, Uttar Pradesh-231304 |
| Surroundings/ Building Settings | It is on the river bank and is a part of Dargah Shariff's complex. |
| Date of Construction | • 16th century |
| Precise Date/Others | 450 years old(Approx.) |
| Ownership | • Private |
| Owner's Name | Sunni Centeral Waf Board(Waf no.-6) |
| Status of Protection | • Unprotected |
| Property Type | • Precint |

| | |
|---|---|
| Property Sub-type | Religious |
| Property Past Use | Mausoleum |
| Property Present Use | Residence |
| Architectural Style | Mughal Architectural Style |
| Architectural Description | Built about 450 years ago, this Sawan Bhado structure is single-storied with a dome around which a structure has been recently constructed. Built on a high-plinth, the structure has a verandah on its front facade. Along the verandah are octagonal shaped columns framed with decorative brackets. The verandah has been later on covered with bamboo screening. Inside Sawan Bhado is a fountain with 52 nozzels which on activation gives an effect of Monsoon rains. The Rang Mahal is a single-storied structure which has been made of regionally available sandstone. This structure has a verandah on its front face with extensively decorated columns. Along with the corbels, the area around the niches and openings have been intricately carved. |
| Historical/Cultural Value | About 450 years ago, these structures were built by Shah Qasim Sulaimani.Since 150 years, a mela takes place here every year in March or April. |
| | |
| Archaeological | low |
| Historical | high |
| Architectural | high |
| Religious | high |
| Social | high |
| Natural | low |
| Grade | • I |

| | |
|---|---|
| Association with Ganga | It is located on the bank of river Ganga. It was a part of the Mughal settement in Chunar. |
| State of Conservation | • Fair |
| Threats to the Property | • Material Deterioration<br>• Vegetative Growth<br>• Lack of Maintainence<br>• Alterations |
| Source of Information | Khalefa Syed AtaurRehman, Caretaker. |
| Listing done by | 1. Mitali Vij 2. Somil Mishra |

| Question | Response |
|---|---|
| Image |  |
| Image |  |
| Map No. | Mrz/Chr/M13 |
| Reference No. | GaD/Mrz/Chr/30 |
| Present Name of the Property | Baithak, Kamal Sarovar and Guest House |
| Past Name of the Property | Baithak, Kamal Sarovar and Guest House |
| Location | 25.112014 82.879218 0 0 |
| Approach | It is approached from Degree College Chunar road. |
| Address | Chunar, Uttar Pradesh-231304 |
| Surroundings/ Building Settings | The complex is surrounded with residences and farms. It has two lotus ponds within the complex. |
| Date of Construction | • 16th century |
| Precise Date/Others | 500 years old(Approx.) |
| Ownership | • Private |
| Owner's Name | Bithali Sivanayas Trust |
| Status of Protection | • Unprotected |

| | |
|---|---|
| Property Type | • Precint |
| Property Sub-type | Religious |
| Property Past Use | Temple |
| Property Present Use | Temple |
| Architectural Description | The Baithak is a single-storey structure with a rectangular plan constructed in Chunar sandstone masonry with various sculptures of gods and goddesses placed on stone brackets, on its front facade. The building has a high plinth, which is marked by a plinth band with pan-patti decorative pattern. The window openings are in the form of multi-foliated arches, now blocked with iron grill. The structure also has a courtyard and a temple. The complex also has a lotus kund right outside the temple and a Guest House opposite to it. The Guest house is a modern RCC, two-storeyed building. |
| Historical/Cultural Value | This is the place where the baithak of Shree Gurusai was established and is also known as Charnath Dham. This baithak hosts the Navmi ka Utsav for a week in December. |
| | |
| Archaeological | low |
| Historical | medium |
| Architectural | medium |
| Religious | high |
| Social | high |
| Natural | medium |
| Grade | • IIA |
| Association with Ganga | It is located in proximity to river Ganga. Due to the religious significance of Ganga river, temples |

| | |
|---|---|
| | were built near the river to perform rituals. |
| State of Conservation | • Fair |
| Threats to the Property | • Material Deterioration<br>• Structural Deterioration<br>• Lack of Maintainence<br>• Graffiti<br>• Alterations |
| Source of Information | Yogi Lalaji, Caretaker. |
| Notes | Acharaj Koop also has two Kamal Sarovars (Lotus Ponds), one small kund between the temple and the guest house and another talab behind the temple. |
| Listing done by | 1. Mitali Vij 2. Somil Mishra |

| Question | Response |
|---|---|
| Image |  |
| Image |  |
| Map No. | Mrz/Chr/M13 |
| Reference No. | GaD/Mrz/Chr/31 |
| Present Name of the Property | Road and Rail bridge |
| Past Name of the Property | Road and Rail bridge |
| Location | 25.110558 82.898787 0 0 |
| Approach | It is approached from Chittarpur-Chunar road and railway link. |
| Address | Bakiabad, Uttar Pradesh-231304 |
| Surroundings/ Building Settings | It is surrounded with farms and water body. |
| Date of Construction | • 19th century |
| Precise Date/Others | 1860 |
| Ownership | • Private |
| Owner's Name | Indian Railways |
| Status of Protection | • Central Government |
| Property Type | • Structure |
| Property Sub-type | Bridge |
| Property Past Use | Bridge |
| Property Present Use | Bridge |

| | |
|---|---|
| Architectural Style | Colonial Architectural Style |
| Architectural Description | Both the bridges are structurally the same, with Chunar sandstone. The stone piers have a heavier tapered base supporting segmental arches. The stone railing on the road bridge have been partially destroyed over the period of time. |
| Historical/Cultural Value | These bridges were built by the East India Company in the 19th century when mode of trade was shifted from river to railways and road transportation. |
| | |
| Archaeological | low |
| Historical | medium |
| Architectural | high |
| Religious | n_a |
| Social | medium |
| Natural | medium |
| Grade | • IIB |
| Association with Ganga | Mirzapur was an important trading center during the British period as the river provided favorable conditions for the boats to harbor. However, after railways and motor vehicles were introduced to India, the mode of transportation was changed, though the route remained same as administrative structures were established here. |
| State of Conservation | • Fair |
| Threats to the Property | • Material Deterioration<br>• Structural Deterioration<br>• Vegetative Growth<br>• Lack of Maintainence<br>• Inappropriate Additions |
| Source of Information | Primary Survey |
| Listing done by | 1. Mitali Vij 2. Somil Mishra |

| Question | Response |
|---|---|
| Image |   |
| Image |  |
| Map No. | Mrz/Chr/M13 |
| Reference No. | GaD/Mrz/Chr/32 |
| Present Name of the Property | Chunar Junction Railway Station |
| Past Name of the Property | Chunar Junction Railway Station |
| Location | 25.103812 82.871714 0 0 |
| Approach | It is located near the Railway Manoranjan Sadan Park. |
| Address | Chunar, Uttar Pradesh-231304 |
| Surroundings/ Building Settings | It is surrounded with park, residences, farms and commercial buildings. |
| Date of Construction | • 20th century |
| Precise Date/Others | 1935 |
| Ownership | • Public |
| Owner's Name | North Central Railways |
| Status of Protection | • Central Government |
| Property Type | • Building |
| Property Sub-type | Institutional |
| Property Past Use | Railway Station |
| Property Present Use | Railway Station |
| Architectural Style | Colonial Architectural Style |
| Architectural Description | The Chunar Railway station structure was built in 1935 and is built with regional stones. On both the rear and front side of this structure is a verandah with a series of pillars with circular base. On every prominent corner of this single-storey structure are quoins painted in red and white. |
| Historical/Cultural Value | Chunar Railway station was developed by the East Indian Railway Company to complete the railway route to Delhi. |
| | |
| Archaeological | low |
| Historical | high |
| Architectural | low |
| Religious | n_a |
| Social | high |
| Natural | low |
| Grade | • IIA |
| Association with Ganga | As soon as railways was introduced in India, mode of trade shifted from boats to railways. Since Mirzapur was the hub of trade via boat, railways was introduced here quite early. |
| State of Conservation | • Fair |
| Threats to the Property | • Material Deterioration<br>• Structural Deterioration<br>• Lack of Maintainence<br>• Inappropriate Additions |
| Source of Information | Primary Survey |
| Listing done by | 1. Mitali Vij 2. Somil Mishra |

| Question | Response |
|---|---|
| Image |  |
| Image |  |
| Map No. | Mrz/Chr/M14 |
| Reference No. | GaD/Mrz/Chr/33 |
| Present Name of the Property | Durga Koh and Kund |
| Past Name of the Property | Durga Koh and Kund |
| Location | 25.09228 82.869476 0 0 |
| Approach | The temple is about a kilometer south of Chunar railway Station on Chunar Road. |
| Address | Chunar Road, Chunar, Uttar Pradesh-231304 |
| Surroundings/ Building Settings | It is located on the foothills of Vindya ranges. There are only a few houses and shops on that road. |
| Date of Construction | • 20th century<br>• Others |
| Precise Date/Others | Mythological, Structure constructed during British period |
| Ownership | • Public |
| Owner's Name | Archaeological Survey of India |
| Status of Protection | • ASI |
| Property Type | • Precint |
| Property Sub-type | Religious |
| Property Past Use | Temple |
| Property Present Use | Temple |
| Architectural Style | Regional Vernacular Style |
| Architectural Description | The site is accessed though a flight of steps upto the level of Durga Kund (a rivulet- Jhirna Nala). At the end of the steps on the left is the cave with inscriptions and rare figures. Ahead of that would be some temporary shops, covered shelters and temple of Hanuman and Ganesh. The main Durga Temple is across the kund, on a higher platform. It is simple non-decorative temple with a low height mandapa. Around the temple, there are several other structure build in different time periods. The structures are built in locally available Chunar sandstone, in regional architecture style of that period. |
| Historical/Cultural Value | It is believed that, more than 1000 years ago, goddess Durga came out of one of these caves during her chase to kill Rakhtbeej. |
| | |
| Archaeological | high |
| Historical | high |
| Architectural | medium |
| Religious | high |
| Social | high |
| Natural | high |
| Grade | • I* |

| | |
|---|---|
| Association with Ganga | The site existed from mythological time, however its significance was identified during the British settlement in Chunar. |
| State of Conservation | • Showing Signs of Deterioration |
| Threats to the Property | • Material Deterioration<br>• Structural Deterioration<br>• Lack of Maintainence<br>• Inappropriate Additions<br>• Alterations |
| Source of Information | Akhilesh Mishra, Pandit. |
| Listing done by | 1. Mitali Vij 2. Somil Mishra |

| Question | Response |
|---|---|
| Image |  |
| Image |  |
| Map No. | Mrz/Chr/M14 |
| Reference No. | GaD/Mrz/Chr/34 |
| Present Name of the Property | Railway and Road Bridge |
| Past Name of the Property | Railway and Road Bridge |
| Location | 25.102909 82.863484 0 0 |
| Approach | It is next to Chunar Railway Crossing just outside the city. |
| Address | Chunar, Uttar Pradesh-231304 |
| Surroundings/ Building Settings | It is surrounded with barren lands and farms crossing over a dried up stream.. |
| Date of Construction | • 19th century |
| Precise Date/Others | 1860 |
| Ownership | • Public |
| Owner's Name | Indian Railways |
| Status of Protection | • Central Government |

| | |
|---|---|
| Property Type | • Structure |
| Property Sub-type | Bridge |
| Property Past Use | Bridge |
| Property Present Use | Bridge |
| Architectural Style | Colonial Architectural Style |
| Architectural Description | Both the bridges are structurally the same, with Chunar sandstone. The stone piers have a heavier tapered base supporting segmental arches. The stone railing on the road bridge have been partially destroyed over the period of time. |
| Historical/Cultural Value | These bridges were built by the East India Company in the 19th century when mode of trade was shifted from river to railways and road transportation. |
| Archaeological | low |
| Historical | medium |
| Architectural | high |
| Religious | n_a |
| Social | medium |
| Natural | medium |
| Grade | • IIB |
| Association with Ganga | Mirzapur was an important trading center during the British period as the river provided favorable conditions for the boats to harbor. However, after railways and motor vehicles were introduced to India, the mode of transportation was changed, though the route remained same as administrative structures were established here. |
| State of Conservation | • Showing Signs of Deterioration |

| | |
|---|---|
| Threats to the Property | • Material Deterioration<br>• Structural Deterioration<br>• Vegetative Growth<br>• Lack of Maintainence<br>• Alterations |
| Source of Information | Primary survey |
| Notes | Currently, a new rail bridge is being constructed right next to the old bridge. |
| Listing done by | 1. Mitali Vij 2. Somil Mishra |

| Question | Response |
|---|---|
| Image |  |
| Image |  |
| Map No. | Mrz/Chr/M14 |
| Reference No. | GaD/Mrz/Chr/35 |
| Present Name of the Property | Railway Bridge and Road Bridge |
| Past Name of the Property | Railway Bridge and Road Bridge |
| Location | 25.101575 82.848556 0 0 |
| Approach | These bridges are near Apex Trauma Center of Chunar. |
| Address | Samaspur, Uttar Pradesh-231304 |
| Surroundings/ Building Settings | They are surrounded with barren lands and farms. |
| Date of Construction | • 19th century |
| Precise Date/Others | 1860 |
| Ownership | • Private |
| Owner's Name | Indian Railways |
| Status of Protection | • Central Government |
| Property Type | • Structure |
| Property Sub-type | Bridge |
| Property Past Use | Bridge |
| Property Present Use | Bridge |
| Architectural Style | Colonial Architectural Style |
| Architectural Description | Both the bridges are structurally the same, with Chunar sandstone. The stone piers have a heavier tapered base supporting segmental arches. The stone railing on the road bridge have been partially destroyed over the period of time. |
| Historical/Cultural Value | These bridges were built by the East India Company in the 19th century when mode of trade was shifted from river to railways and road transportation. |
| | |
| Archaeological | low |
| Historical | medium |
| Architectural | high |
| Religious | n_a |
| Social | medium |
| Natural | medium |
| Grade | • IIB |
| Association with Ganga | Mirzapur was an important trading center during the British period as the river provided favorable conditions for the boats to harbor. However, after railways and motor vehicles were introduced to India, the mode of transportation was changed, though the route remained same as administrative structures were established here. |
| State of Conservation | • Showing Signs of |

| | |
|---|---|
| | Deterioration |
| Threats to the Property | • Material Deterioration<br>• Structural Deterioration<br>• Vegetative Growth<br>• Lack of Maintainence<br>• Alterations |
| Source of Information | Primary Survey |
| Notes | Currently, a new rail bridge is being constructed right next to the old bridge. |
| Listing done by | 1. Mitali Vij 2. Somil Mishra |

| Question | Response |
|---|---|
| Image |  |
| Image |  |
| Map No. | Mrz/Chr/M14 |
| Reference No. | GaD/Mrz/Chr/36 |
| Present Name of the Property | Road Bridge |
| Past Name of the Property | Road Bridge |
| Location | 25.100373 82.841823 0 0 |
| Approach | It is approached through Mirzapur-Varanasi road. |
| Address | Dhaurahra, Uttar Pradesh-231304 |
| Surroundings/ Building Settings | It is surrounded with barren lands and farms. |
| Date of Construction | • 19th century |
| Precise Date/Others | 1860 |
| Ownership | • Public |
| Owner's Name | State Government |
| Status of Protection | • State Government |
| Property Type | • Structure |
| Property Sub-type | Bridge |
| Property Past Use | Bridge |
| Property Present Use | Bridge |
| Architectural Style | Colonial Architectural Style |
| Architectural Description | This bridge is constructed with Chunar sandstone. The stone piers have a heavier tapered base supporting segmental arches. |
| Historical/Cultural Value | This bridge was built by the East India Company in the 19th century when mode of trade was shifted from river to railways and road transportation. |
| Archaeological | low |
| Historical | medium |
| Architectural | high |
| Religious | n_a |
| Social | medium |
| Natural | medium |
| Grade | • IIB |
| Association with Ganga | Mirzapur was an important trading center during the British period as the river provided favorable conditions for the boats to harbor. However, after railways and motor vehicles were introduced to India, the mode of transportation was changed, though the route remained same as administrative structures were established here. |
| State of Conservation | • Fair |
| Threats to the Property | • Material Deterioration<br>• Structural Deterioration<br>• Vegetative Growth<br>• Lack of Maintainence<br>• Alterations |
| Source of Information | Primary Survey |
| Listing done by | 1. Mitali Vij 2. Somil Mishra |

| Question | Response |
|---|---|
| Image |  |
| Image |  |
| Map No. | Mrz/Chr/M14 |
| Reference No. | GaD/Mrz/Chr/37 |
| Present Name of the Property | Railway and Road Bridge |
| Past Name of the Property | Railway and Road Bridge |
| Location | 25.100615 82.831557 0 0 |
| Approach | It is approached through NH35. |
| Address | This Railway Bridge is near the Railway crossing from the Dargah Sharif Station road. |
| Surroundings/ Building Settings | It is surrounded with new bridge and water body. |
| Date of Construction | • 19th century |
| Precise Date/Others | 1860 |
| Ownership | • Private |
| Owner's Name | Indian Railways |
| Status of Protection | • Central Government |

| | |
|---|---|
| Property Type | • Structure |
| Property Sub-type | Bridge |
| Property Past Use | Bridge |
| Property Present Use | Bridge |
| Architectural Style | Colonial Architectural Style |
| Architectural Description | Both the bridges are structurally the same, with Chunar sandstone. The stone piers have a heavier tapered base supporting segmental arches. The stone railing on the road bridge have been partially destroyed over the period of time. |
| Historical/Cultural Value | These bridges were built by the East India Company in the 19th century when mode of trade was shifted from river to railways and road transportation. |
| | |
| Archaeological | low |
| Historical | medium |
| Architectural | high |
| Religious | n_a |
| Social | medium |
| Natural | medium |
| Association with Ganga | Mirzapur was an important trading center during the British period as the river provided favorable conditions for the boats to harbor. However, after railways and motor vehicles were introduced to India, the mode of transportation was changed, though the route remained same as administrative structures were established here. |
| State of Conservation | • Fair |
| Threats to the Property | • Material Deterioration<br>• Vegetative Growth |

| | |
|---|---|
| | • Lack of Maintainence<br>• Presence of Polluting Agent |
| Source of Information | Primary survey |
| Notes | A new road bridge, on its opposite side, is under construction. |
| Listing done by | 1. Mitali Vij 2. Somil Mishra |

| Question | Response |
|---|---|
| Image |  |
| Image |  |
| Reference No. | GaD/Mrz/Chr/38 |
| Present Name of the Property | Vindivashini Swaroopa Mandir |
| Past Name of the Property | Vindivashini Swaroopa Mandir |
| Location | 25.12421 82.859109 0 0 |
| Approach | It is accessible through Payagpur road. |
| Address | Moviya Gaon, Sikharh, Mirzapur, Uttar Pradesh-231306 |
| Surroundings/ Building Settings | It is surrounded by residences, agricultural fields and bank of river Ganga. |
| Date of Construction | • 19th century |
| Precise Date/Others | Not Available |
| Ownership | • Private |
| Owner's Name | Local Community |
| Status of Protection | • Unprotected |
| Property Type | • Building |
| Property Sub-type | Religious |
| Property Past Use | Temple |
| Property Present Use | Temple |
| Architectural Style | Regional Architectural Style |
| Architectural Description | It is a single storeyed building which is square in plan with low plinth level. The entire building has been reconstructed with modern materials. The garbhagriha houses idol of Gupt Vindivashini Devi with mandapa in front of it. A colonnaded verandah in running along the periphery of the temple. The key features of the temple are chajja, stone parapet on terrace with shikhara. The building is constructed in brick masonry. |
| Historical/Cultural Value | A pujari used to stay here under a Peepal tree and found a statue of Gupt Vindivashini Devi. Since then the place has been worshipped. But the original statue was submerged in Ganga and replaced with another statue. But the place is considered sacred. |
| | |
| Archaeological | low |
| Historical | high |
| Architectural | medium |
| Religious | high |
| Social | medium |
| Natural | low |
| Grade | • IIB |
| Association with Ganga | Due to the religious significance of Ganga river, temples were built along the river to perform rituals. |
| State of Conservation | • Showing Signs of Deterioration |

| | |
|---|---|
| Threats to the Property | • Material Deterioration<br>• Lack of Maintainence<br>• Inappropriate Additions<br>• Alterations |
| Source of Information | Brijesh Chaturvedi-9975707899 |
| Listing done by | Niti Chauhan and Somil Mishra |

| Question | Response |
|---|---|
| Image |  |
| Image |  |
| Map No. | Mrz/M15 |
| Reference No. | GaD/Mrz/Chr/39 |
| Present Name of the Property | Shiv Mandir |
| Past Name of the Property | Shiv Mandir |
| Location | 25.172555 82.883937 0 0 |
| Approach | The temples are approached through Shiwala Shihana road , around 800mtrs towards the river from SH 74. It is 100mts ahead of Swasth Kendra. |
| Address | Shiwala Ghat, Adalpura, Mirzapur |
| Surroundings/ Building Settings | The temples are located on the ghat and is accessed from a narrow lane through the village houses. |
| Date of Construction | • 19th century |
| Precise Date/Others | Not available |
| Ownership | • Public |
| Owner's Name | Local community |
| Status of Protection | • Unprotected |
| Property Type | • Precint |
| Property Sub-type | Religious |
| Property Past Use | Temple |
| Property Present Use | Temple |
| Architectural Style | Nagara Architectural Style |
| Architectural Description | The precinct has four Shiv temples built on a high plinth. The main temple has a mandapa with multi-foliated arches and two decorated shikhara with layered urushikharas. The plinth of the temple is boardered with a pan-patti band. The other three temples are smaller in size with only the garbhagriha. Thes temples have single shikharas that are comparatively less decorated than that of the main temple. |
| Historical/Cultural Value | These temples were built by the local fishermen and Malla community who visit the temple to performs rituals and it has distinctive architectural features giving vernacular character to the street. |
| | |
| Archaeological | low |
| Historical | medium |
| Architectural | medium |
| Religious | medium |
| Social | medium |
| Natural | medium |
| 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, temples were built near the river to perform rituals. |
| State of Conservation | • Showing Signs of Deterioration |
| Threats to the Property | • Dampness<br>• Material Deterioration<br>• Vegetative Growth<br>• Lack of Maintainence<br>• Graffiti<br>• Alterations<br>• Poor Infrastructure |
| Source of Information | Primary Survey |
| Listing done by | 1. Mitali Vij 2. Vibhuti Yadav 3. Purva Goel |

| Question | Response |
|---|---|
| Image |  |
| Map No. | Mrz/Chr/M15 |
| Reference No. | GaD/Mrz/Chr/40 |
| Present Name of the Property | Sheetla Mata Mandir and Ghat |
| Past Name of the Property | Sheetla Mata Mandir and Ghat |
| Location | 25.174352 82.891099 0 0 |
| Approach | The temple is about a 1.2kms towards the ghat from SH 74 via Sheetla Dham Road |
| Address | Sheetla Dham, Sheetla Dham Road, Adalpur, Mirzapur |
| Surroundings/ Building Settings | The temple and ghat are accessed through a narrow lane sloping towards the ghat with shops selling puja paraphernalia on both sides. |
| Date of Construction | • 17th century |
| Precise Date/Others | The temple was re-constructed in 2012 |
| Ownership | • Private |
| Owner's Name | Local communities (managed by Malla samaj) |
| Status of Protection | • Unprotected |
| Property Type | • Building |

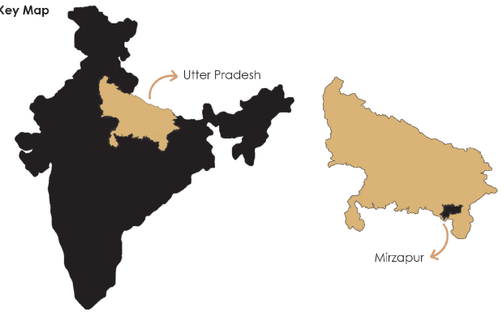
| | |
|---|---|
| Property Sub-type | Religious |
| Property Past Use | Temple and Ghat |
| Property Present Use | Temple and Ghat |
| Architectural Style | Nagara Architectural Style |
| Architectural Description | The temple is built on a height from the ghat with steps leading up to the open mandapa. It also has a yagya kund outside made in brick with a shed roof. The garbhagriha is topped with a high nagara style shikar with decorative feature highlighted in red paint. Th etemple is a new structure constructed in RCC. |
| Historical/Cultural Value | According to local tales, when the village was mostly boatmen and fishermen, they found an idol in the river which was placed at the site of this temple. Over the years, the temple complex developed and no it is a well known religious site of Mirzapur District. |
| | |
| Archaeological | low |
| Historical | medium |
| Architectural | medium |
| Religious | high |
| Social | high |
| Natural | high |
| Grade | • IIA |
| Association with Ganga | The temple is located in the ghat of river Ganga and some of the rituals are performed at the ghat. |
| State of Conservation | • Fair |
| Threats to the Property | • Vegetative Growth<br>• Lack of Maintainence |

| | |
|---|---|
| | • Inappropriate Additions<br>• Development Schemes<br>• Presence of Polluting Agent<br>• Encroachments |
| Source of Information | Pt. Tarashankar Pathak |
| Listing done by | 1. Mitali Vij 2. Vibhuti Yadav 3. Purva Goel |



# ANNEXURE B
# GIS MAPS

# Ganga Cultural Documentation




- Other_Structures
- Residential_Structures
- Religious_Structures
- Institutional_Structures
- Fort
- Defence_Civic_Body
- Cemeteries
- 5_KM_Area_of_Study
- Chunar_Boundary
- River_Ganga
- Tehsil_Boundary
- Mirzapur_District

**Notes:**

**Area:**

05/09/2019

N

**Map No.**
Mrz

0 5 10 20 KM

**Survey Team:**

| | |
|---|---|
| Mitali Vij | Conservation Architect |
| Niti Chauhan | Architect |
| Hadia Nehal | Architect |
| Somil Mishra | Site Engineer |
| Chandresh Kumar | Asst. Architect |

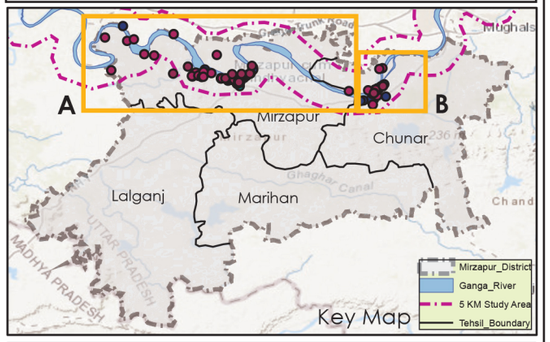
**GIS Mapping :**

| | |
|---|---|
| Hadia Nehal | Architect |

**Prepared By:**
Indian National Trust for Art and Cultural Heritage
INTACH

**Submitted To:**
National Mission for Clean Ganga
नमामि गंगे

# Ganga Cultural Documentation




- Other_Structures
- Residential_Structures
- Religious_Structures
- Institutional_Structures
- Fort
- Defence_Civic_Body
- Cemeteries
- 5_KM_Area_of_Study
- Chunar_Boundary
- River_Ganga
- Mirzapur_District

**Notes:**

For the Comprehensive study of these maps, Mirzapur is divided into two zones, i.e Zone-A and Zone-B which are further divided into subzones.
This map Represents all the subzones of Zone-A.

**Area:**
Tehsil: Mirzapur

05/09/2019

N

**Map No.**
Mrz

0 2.25 4.5 9 KM

**Survey Team:**

| | |
|---|---|
| Mitali Vij | Conservation Architect |
| Niti Chauhan | Architect |
| Hadia Nehal | Architect |
| Somil Mishra | Site Engineer |
| Chandresh Kumar | Asst. Architect |

**GIS Mapping :**

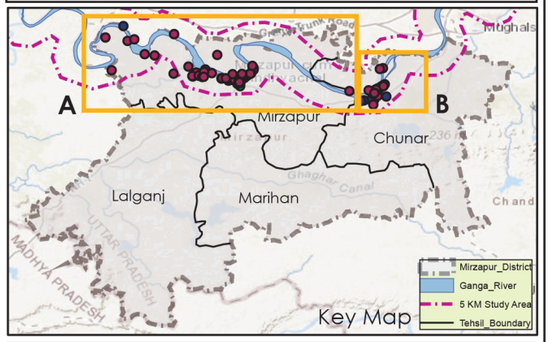
| | |
|---|---|
| Hadia Nehal | Architect |

**Prepared By:**
Indian National Trust for Art and Cultural Heritage
INTACH

**Submitted To:**
National Mission for Clean Ganga
नमामि गंगे

Gyanpur
AH1
Ghosia Bazar
Aurai
SH-5
AH1
Khamaria
MIRZAPUR
SANT RAVIDAS NAGAR (BHADOHI)
Vindhyachal
Kantit
Baniberi
Bharuhana
Mirzapur
9
8
7
6
5
4
3
2
10
ZONE A
25°10'0"N
25°10'0"N

# Ganga Cultural Documentation




- Other_Structures
- Residential_Structures
- Religious_Structures
- Institutional_Structures
- Fort
- Defence_Civic_Body
- Cemeteries
- 5_KM_Area_of_Study
- River_Ganga
- Tehsil_Boundary
- Mirzapur_District

**Notes:**

For the Comprehensive study of these maps, Mirzapur is divided into two zones, i.e Zone-A and Zone-B which are further divided into subzones.
This map Represents all the subzones of Zone-B and subzone-1 of zone-A.

**Area:**
Tehsil: Chunar

05/09/2019

N

**Map No.**
Mrz

0 0.75 1.5 3 KM

**Survey Team:**

| | |
|---|---|
| Mitali Vij | Conservation Architect |
| Niti Chauhan | Architect |
| Hadia Nehal | Architect |
| Somil Mishra | Site Engineer |
| Chandresh Kumar | Asst. Architect |

**GIS Mapping :**

| | |
|---|---|
| Hadia Nehal | Architect |

**Prepared By:**
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INTACH

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नमामि गंगे

25°10'0"N

ZONE A

ZONE B

1

2

3

4

5

Chunar

Bakiabad

Narayanpur-Mirzapur-Road

North Central Railway

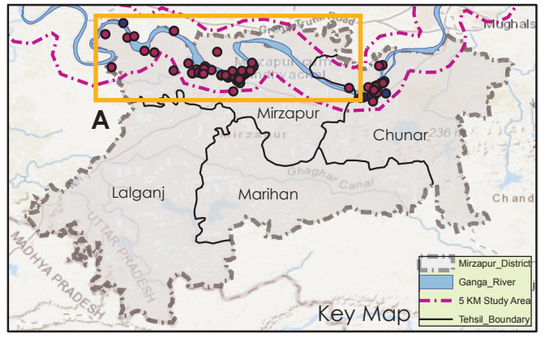
Ganga

94 m

156 m

175 m

# Ganga Cultural Documentation




River_Ganga
5_KM_Area_of_Study
Tehsil_Boundary
Religious_Structures
Other_Structures

**Notes:**

**Area:**
Tehsil: Mirzapur
05/09/2019

N

**Map No.**
**Mrz/M1**

0 0.5 1 2 KM

**Survey Team:**

| | |
|---|---|
| Mitali Vij | Conservation Architect |
| Niti Chauhan | Architect |
| Hadia Nehal | Architect |
| Somil Mishra | Site Engineer |
| Chandresh Kumar | Asst. Architect |

**GIS Mapping :**
Hadia Nehal — Architect

**Prepared By:**
Indian National Trust for Art and Cultural Heritage
INTACH

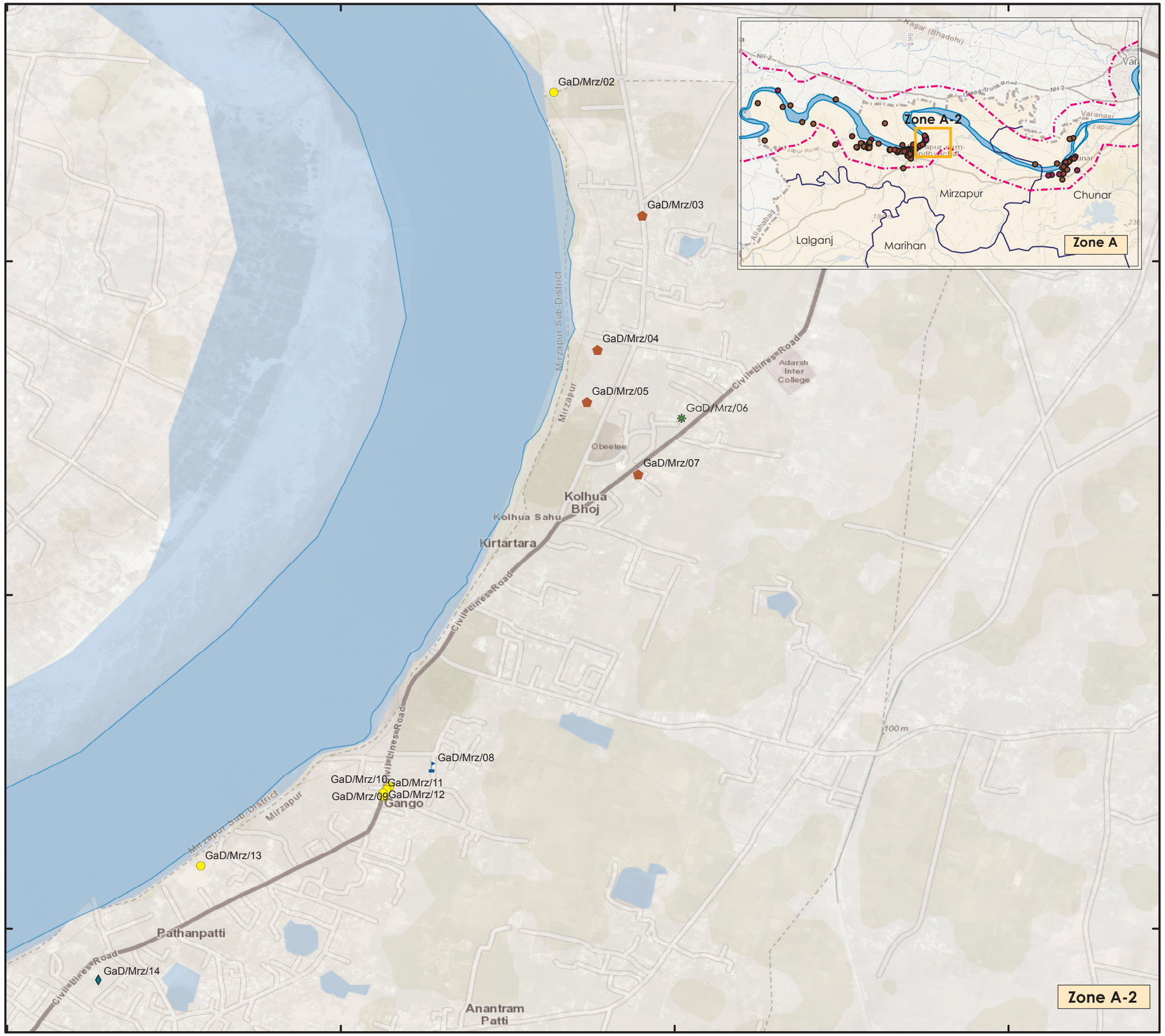
**Submitted To:**
National Mission for Clean Ganga
नमामि गंगे

82°46'30"E 82°47'0"E 82°47'30"E 82°48'0"E 82°48'30"E 82°49'0"E 82°49'30"E 82°50'0"E 82°50'30"E 82°51'0"E 82°51'30"E 82°52'0"E

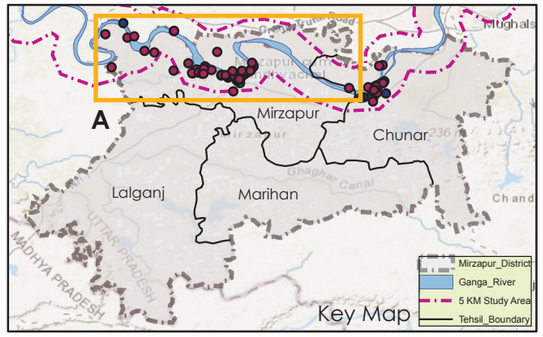
25°9'0"N 25°8'30"N 25°8'0"N 25°7'30"N 25°7'0"N 25°6'30"N 25°6'0"N 25°5'30"N 25°5'0"N 25°4'30"N

82°35'0"E 82°35'30"E 82°36'0"E 82°36'30"E

25°10'30"N 25°10'0"N 25°9'30"N




# Ganga Cultural Documentation




- River_Ganga
- Residential_Structures
- Religious_Structures
- Cemeteries
- Defence_Civic_Body
- Other_Structures

**Notes:**

**Area:**
Tehsil: Mirzapur
05/09/2019

N

**Map No.**
**Mrz/M2**

0 0.175 0.35 0.7 KM

**Survey Team:**

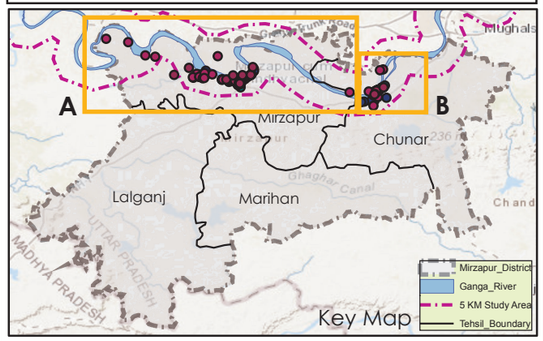
| | |
|---|---|
| Mitali Vij | Conservation Architect |
| Niti Chauhan | Architect |
| Hadia Nehal | Architect |
| Somil Mishra | Site Engineer |
| Chandresh Kumar | Asst. Architect |

**GIS Mapping :**
Hadia Nehal Architect

**Prepared By:**
Indian National Trust for Art and Cultural Heritage
INTACH

**Submitted To:**
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# Ganga Cultural Documentation







River_Ganga
Religious_Structures
Residential_Structures
Institutional_Structures
Other_Structures
Defence_Civic_Body

**Notes:**

**Area:**

05/09/2019

N

**Map No.**
Mrz/M3

0 0.05 0.1 0.2 KM

**Survey Team:**

| | |
|---|---|
| Mitali Vij | Conservation Architect |
| Niti Chauhan | Architect |
| Hadia Nehal | Architect |
| Somil Mishra | Site Engineer |
| Chandresh Kumar | Asst. Architect |

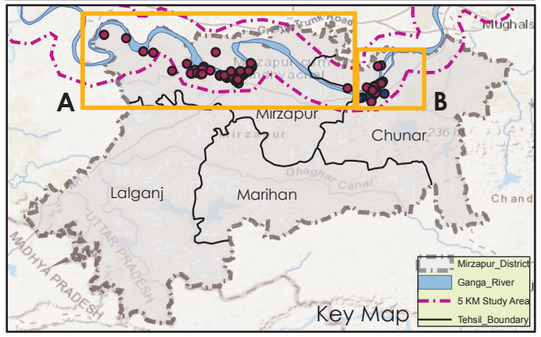
**GIS Mapping :**

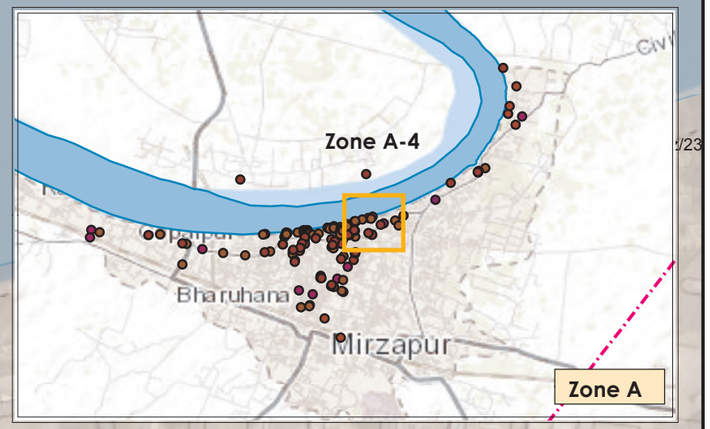
| | |
|---|---|
| Hadia Nehal | Architect |

**Prepared By:**
Indian National Trust for Art and Cultural Heritage
INTACH

**Submitted To:**
National Mission for Clean Ganga
नमामि गंगे

# Ganga Cultural Documentation




River_Ganga
Religious_Structures
Residential_Structures
Institutional_Structures
Other_Structures
Defence_Civic_Body

**Notes:**

**Area:**

05/09/2019

N

**Map No.**
Mrz/M4

0 0.05 0.1 0.2 KM

**Survey Team:**

| | |
|---|---|
| Mitali Vij | Conservation Architect |
| Niti Chauhan | Architect |
| Hadia Nehal | Architect |
| Somil Mishra | Site Engineer |
| Chandresh Kumar | Asst. Architect |

**GIS Mapping :**

| | |
|---|---|
| Hadia Nehal | Architect |

**Prepared By:**
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INTACH

**Submitted To:**
National Mission for Clean Ganga
नमामि गंगे

Zone A-4

82°34'0"E

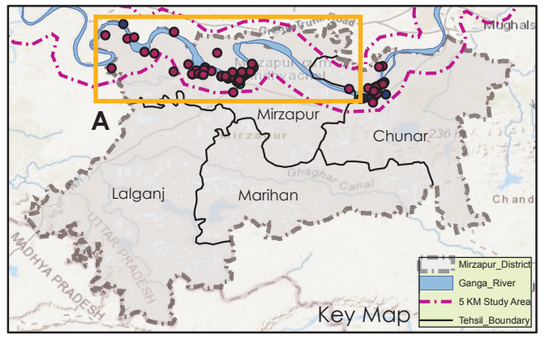
82°34'30"E

25°8'30"N

25°8'0"N




# Ganga Cultural Documentation




- Residential_Structures
- Other_Structures
- Religious_Structures
- Defence_Civic_Body

**Notes:**

**Area:**
Katra Area
Tehsil: Mirzapur
05/09/2019

N

**Map No.**
**Mrz/M5**

0 0.1 0.2 0.4 KM

**Survey Team:**

| | |
|---|---|
| Mitali Vij | Conservation Architect |
| Niti Chauhan | Architect |
| Hadia Nehal | Architect |
| Somil Mishra | Site Engineer |
| Chandresh Kumar | Asst. Architect |

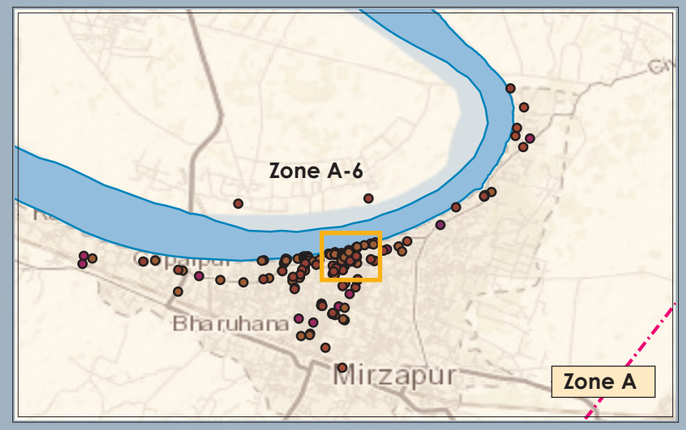
**GIS Mapping :**
Hadia Nehal — Architect

**Prepared By:**
Indian National Trust for Art and Cultural Heritage
INTACH

**Submitted To:**
National Mission for Clean Ganga
नमामि गंगे

82°33'30"E

25°9'0"N




Mirzapur Sub-District

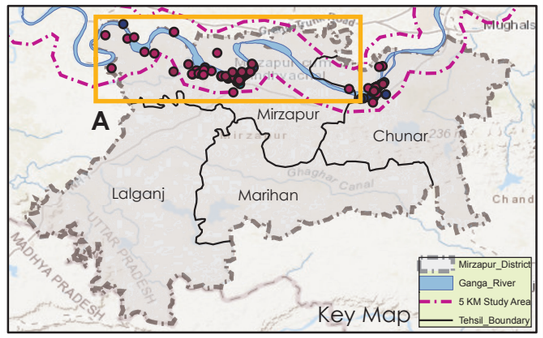
Mirzapur

GaD/Mrz/148
GaD/Mrz/149
GaD/Mrz/139
GaD/Mrz/138
GaD/Mrz/140
GaD/Mrz/141
GaD/Mrz/142
GaD/Mrz/143
GaD/Mrz/137
GaD/Mrz/119
GaD/Mrz/112
GaD/Mrz/110
GaD/Mrz/121
GaD/Mrz/120
GaD/Mrz/108
GaD/Mrz/111
GaD/Mrz/118
GaD/Mrz/115
GaD/Mrz/107
GaD/Mrz/106
GaD/Mrz/105
Tola Road
Passarhatta Bazar Road
GaD/Mrz/122
GaD/Mrz/124
GaD/Mrz/123
GaD/Mrz/103
GaD/Mrz/104
GaD/Mrz/126
GaD/Mrz/125
GaD/Mrz/128
GaD/Mrz/127
GaD/Mrz/145
GaD/Mrz/144
Gosain Tola
बसन्त इंटर कॉलेज
Basant Inter College
106 m
Chetganj Road
KBPG Degree Collage
GaD/Mrz/146
GaD/Mrz/147
GaD/Mrz/129
GaD/Mrz/136
GaD/Mrz/130
GaD/Mrz/135
GaD/Mrz/131
GaD/Mrz/134
GaD/Mrz/132
GaD/Mrz/133
Laldiggi Road
Zone A-6

82°33'30"E

25°9'0"N

# Ganga Cultural Documentation




River_Ganga
Institutional_Structures
Residential_Structures
Other_Structures
Religious_Structures

**Notes:**

**Area:**
Katra Area
Tehsil: Mirzapur
05/09/2019

N

**Map No.**
**Mrz/M6**

0 0.05 0.1 0.2 KM

**Survey Team:**

| | |
|---|---|
| Mitali Vij | Conservation Architect |
| Niti Chauhan | Architect |
| Hadia Nehal | Architect |
| Somil Mishra | Site Engineer |
| Chandresh Kumar | Asst. Architect |

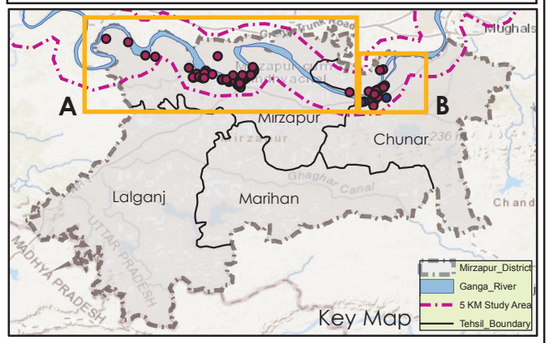
**GIS Mapping :**

| | |
|---|---|
| Hadia Nehal | Architect |

**Prepared By:**
Indian National Trust for Art and Cultural Heritage
INTACH

**Submitted To:**
National Mission for Clean Ganga
नमामि गंगे

# Ganga Cultural Documentation




River_Ganga
Religious_Structures
Residential_Structures
Other_Structures

**Notes:**

**Area:**
Tehsil: Mirzapur

05/09/2019

N

**Map No.**
**Mrz/M7**

0 0.175 0.35 0.7 KM

**Survey Team:**

| | |
|---|---|
| Mitali Vij | Conservation Architect |
| Niti Chauhan | Architect |
| Hadia Nehal | Architect |
| Somil Mishra | Site Engineer |
| Chandresh Kumar | Asst. Architect |

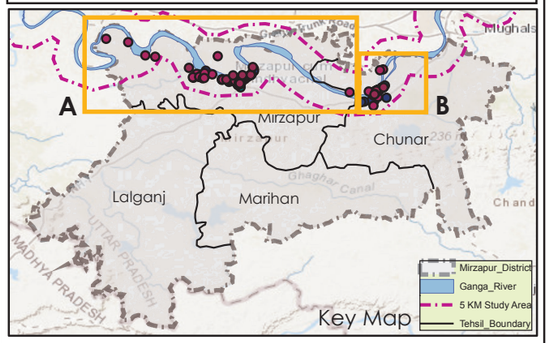
**GIS Mapping :**
Hadia Nehal — Architect

**Prepared By:**
Indian National Trust for Art and Cultural Heritage
INTACH

**Submitted To:**
National Mission for Clean Ganga

Zone A-7
Zone A
Mirzapur Sub-District
Mirzapur
Gopalpur
Bharuhana
Saket Puri Colony
Vikram Carpets
Mirzapur Road
Basahi Road
Vindhyachal Road
Jangi Road
Chetganj Road
Natwan Road
Civil Lines
GaD/Mrz/159
GaD/Mrz/157
GaD/Mrz/158
GaD/Mrz/156
GaD/Mrz/155
GaD/Mrz/154
GaD/Mrz/153
GaD/Mrz/152
GaD/Mrz/151
GaD/Mrz/150
GaD/Mrz/160
GaD/Mrz/149
96 m

# Ganga Cultural Documentation




River_Ganga
5_KM_Area_of_Study
Religious_Structures
Residential_Structures

**Notes:**

**Area:**
Tehsil: Mirzapur

05/09/2019

N

**Map No.**
**Mrz/M8**

0 0.5 1 2 KM

**Survey Team:**

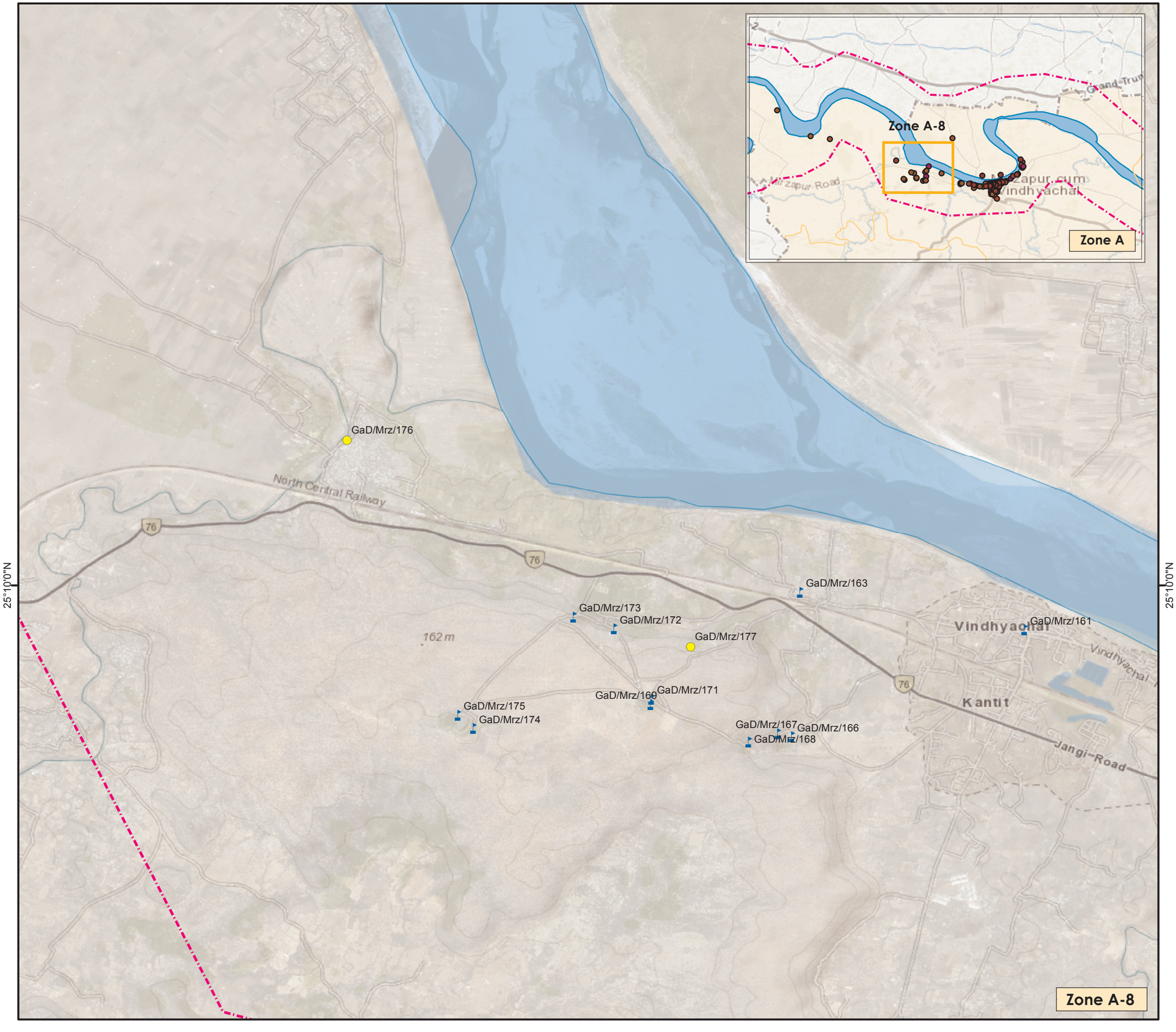
| | |
|---|---|
| Mitali Vij | Conservation Architect |
| Niti Chauhan | Architect |
| Hadia Nehal | Architect |
| Somil Mishra | Site Engineer |
| Chandresh Kumar | Asst. Architect |

**GIS Mapping :**

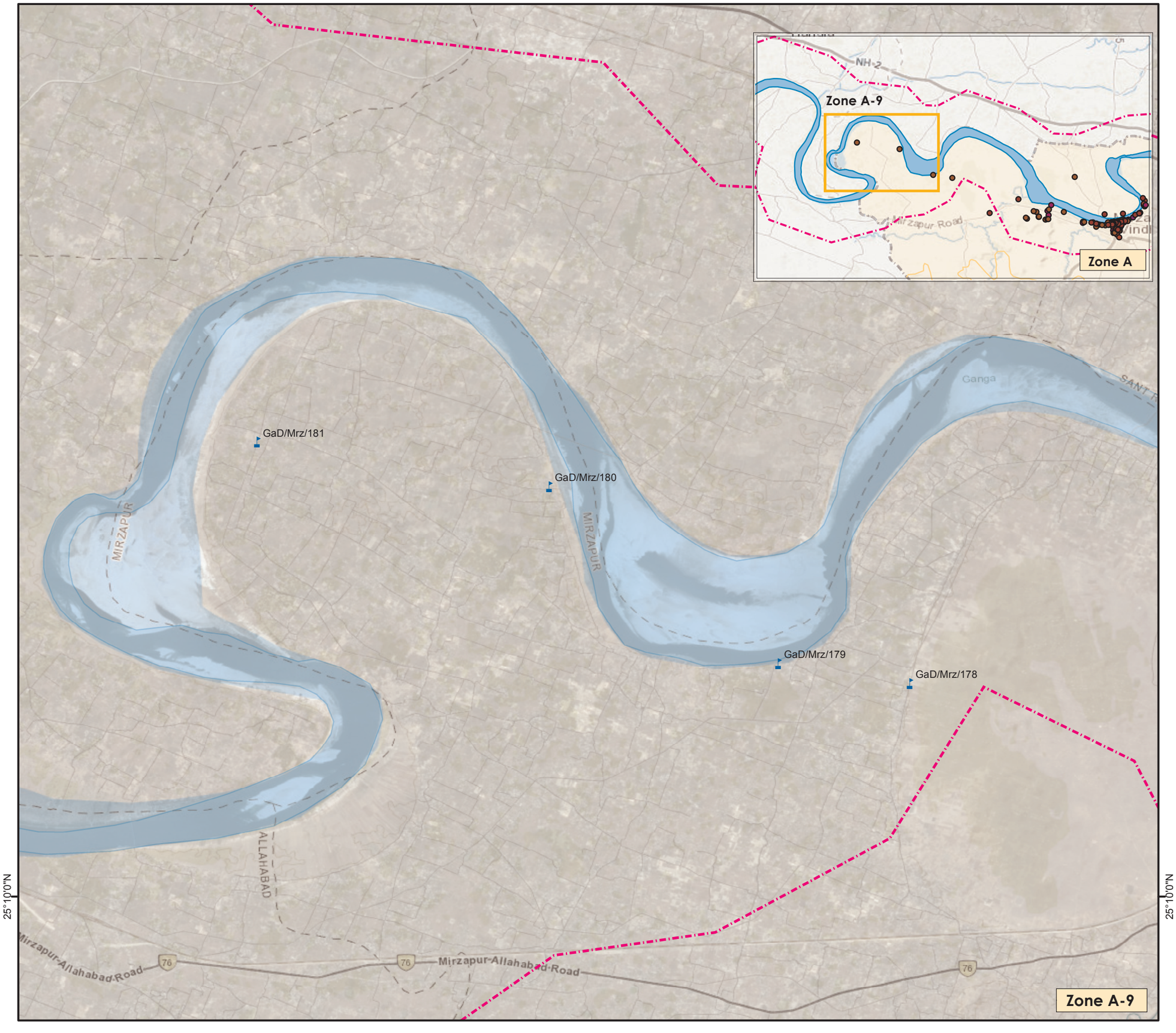
| | |
|---|---|
| Hadia Nehal | Architect |

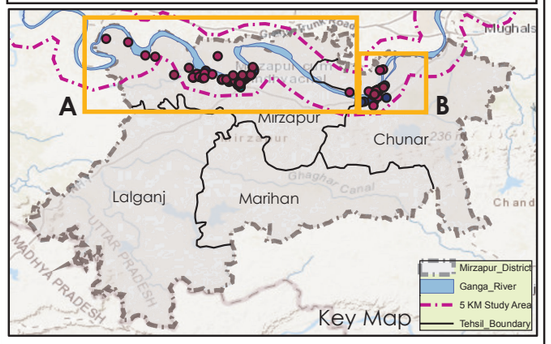
**Prepared By:**
Indian National Trust for Art and Cultural Heritage
INTACH

**Submitted To:**
National Mission for Clean Ganga
नमामि गंगे



# Ganga Cultural Documentation




River_Ganga
Religious_Structures
5_KM_Area_of_Study

**Notes:**

**Area:**

05/09/2019

N

**Map No.**
Mrz/M9

0 1 2 4 KM

**Survey Team:**

| | |
|---|---|
| Mitali Vij | Conservation Architect |
| Niti Chauhan | Architect |
| Hadia Nehal | Architect |
| Somil Mishra | Site Engineer |
| Chandresh Kumar | Asst. Architect |

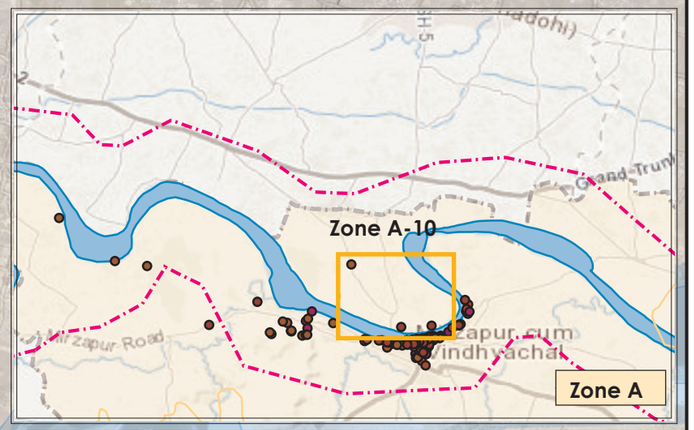
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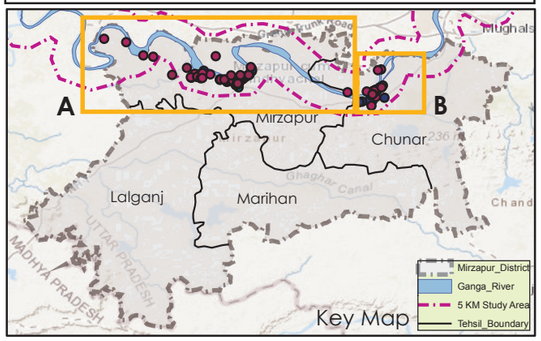
| | |
|---|---|
| Hadia Nehal | Architect |

**Prepared By:**
Indian National Trust for Art and Cultural Heritage
INTACH

**Submitted To:**
National Mission for Clean Ganga
नमामि गंगे

# Ganga Cultural Documentation




River_Ganga
5_KM_Area_of_Study
Religious_Structures
Residential_Structures

**Notes:**

**Area:**

05/09/2019

N

**Map No.**
Mrz/M10

0 0.5 1 2 KM

**Survey Team:**

| | |
|---|---|
| Mitali Vij | Conservation Architect |
| Niti Chauhan | Architect |
| Hadia Nehal | Architect |
| Somil Mishra | Site Engineer |
| Chandresh Kumar | Asst. Architect |

**GIS Mapping :**

Hadia Nehal Architect

**Prepared By:**
Indian National Trust for Art and Cultural Heritage
INTACH

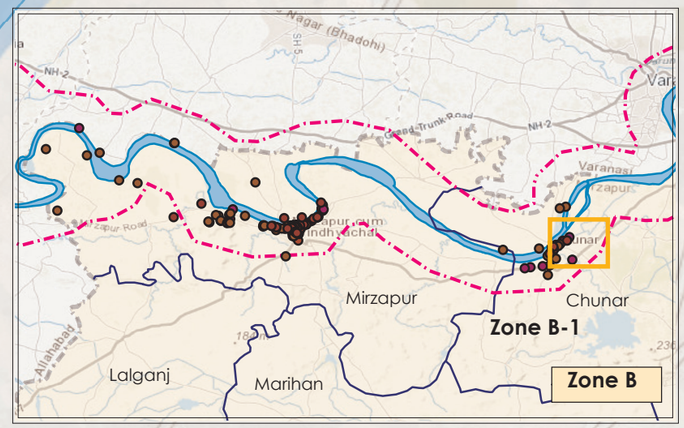
**Submitted To:**
National Mission for Clean Ganga
नमामि गंगे

82°53'0"E

82°53'30"E

25°8'30"N

25°8'0"N




GaD/Mrz/Chr/01

GaD/Mrz/Chr/05

GaD/Mrz/Chr/04

GaD/Mrz/Chr/03

GaD/Mrz/Chr/02

GaD/Mrz/Chr/06

GaD/Mrz/Chr/09

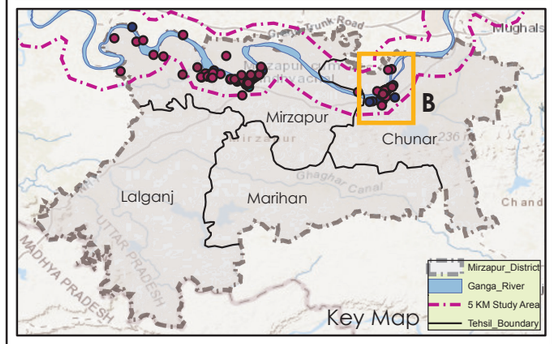
GaD/Mrz/Chr/08

GaD/Mrz/Chr/11

GaD/Mrz/Chr/07

Zone B-1

# Ganga Cultural Documentation




River_Ganga
Residential_Structures
Religious_Structures
Cemeteries
Other_Structures

**Notes:**

**Area:**
Fort Area
Tehsil: Chunar
05/09/2019

N

**Map No.**
**Mrz/Chr/M11**

0 0.125 0.25 0.5 KM

**Survey Team:**

| | |
|---|---|
| Mitali Vij | Conservation Architect |
| Niti Chauhan | Architect |
| Hadia Nehal | Architect |
| Somil Mishra | Site Engineer |
| Chandresh Kumar | Asst. Architect |

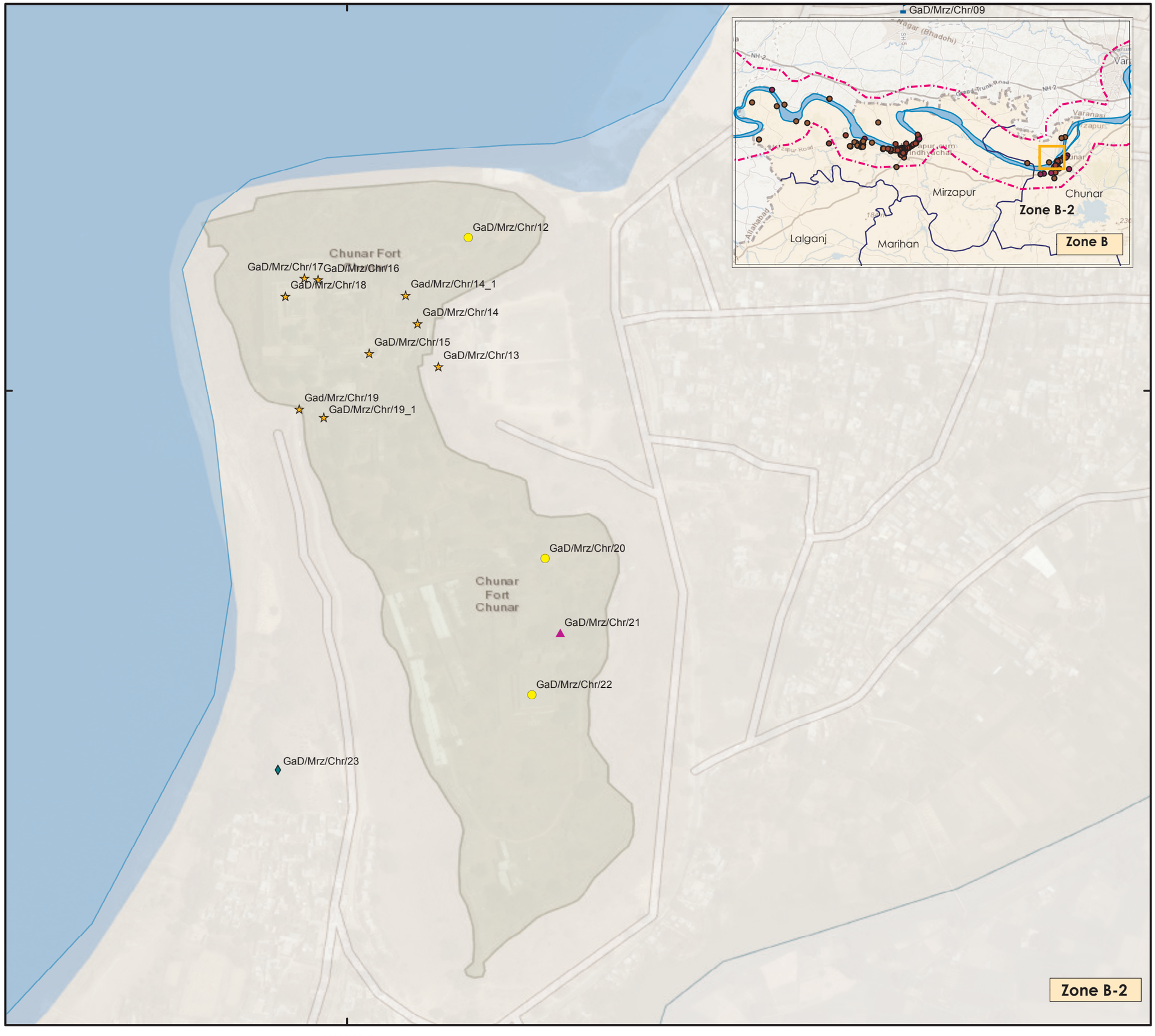
**GIS Mapping :**
Hadia Nehal Architect

**Prepared By:**
Indian National Trust for Art and Cultural Heritage
INTACH

**Submitted To:**
National Mission for Clean Ganga
नमामि गंगे

82°52'30"E

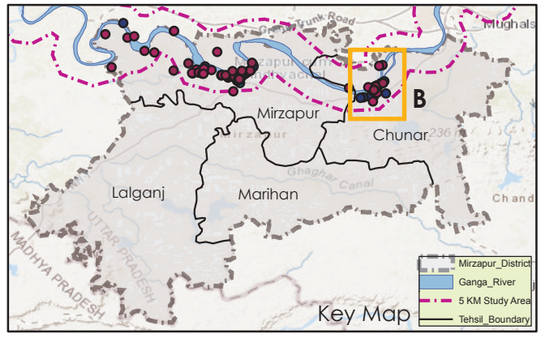
25°7'30"N




82°52'30"E

25°7'30"N

# Ganga Cultural Documentation




- River_Ganga
- Fort
- Cemeteries
- Institutional_Structures
- Residential_Structures

**Notes:**

**Area:**
Fort Area
Tehsil: Chunar
05/09/2019

N

**Map No.**
**Mrz/Chr/M12**

0 0.05 0.1 0.2 KM

**Survey Team:**

| | |
|---|---|
| Mitali Vij | Conservation Architect |
| Niti Chauhan | Architect |
| Hadia Nehal | Architect |
| Somil Mishra | Site Engineer |
| Chandresh Kumar | Asst. Architect |

**GIS Mapping :**

| | |
|---|---|
| Hadia Nehal | Architect |

**Prepared By:**
Indian National Trust for Art and Cultural Heritage
INTACH

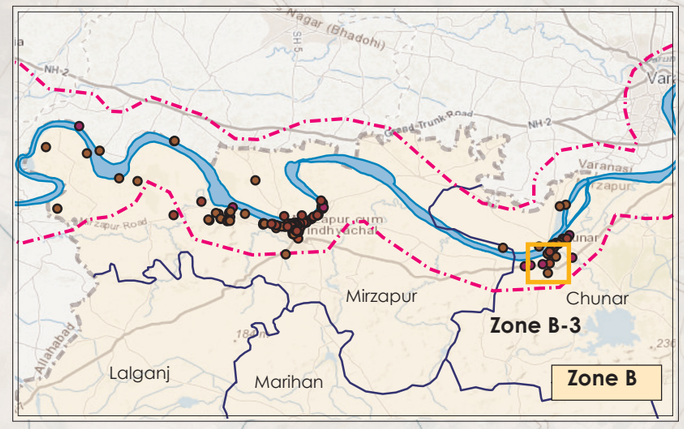
**Submitted To:**
National Mission for Clean Ganga
नमामि गंगे

82°52'30"E 82°53'0"E 82°53'30"E 82°54'0"E

25°7'0"N 25°6'30"N 25°6'0"N 25°5'30"N

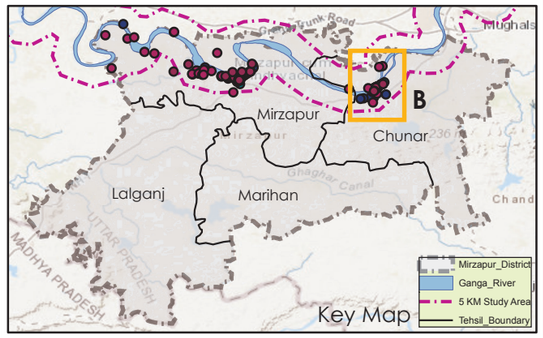
GaD/Mrz/Chr/25
GaD/Mrz/Chr/26
GaD/Mrz/Chr/24
GaD/Mrz/Chr/27
GaD/Mrz/Chr/28
GaD/Mrz/Chr/29
GaD/Mrz/Chr/30
GaD/Mrz/Chr/31
GaD/Mrz/Chr/32
GaD/Mrz/Chr/33

Chunar Railway Station
North Central Railway
Punar
Chunar
Narayanpur-Mirzapur-Road
141 m
100 m
161 m
Bakia




Zone B-3

# Ganga Cultural Documentation




- River_Ganga
- Religious_Structures
- Residential_Structures
- Institutional_Structures
- Defence_Civic_Body
- Other_Structures

**Notes:**

**Area:**
Tehsil: Chunar

05/09/2019

N

**Map No.**
**Mrz/Chr/M13**

0 0.2 0.4 0.8 KM

**Survey Team:**

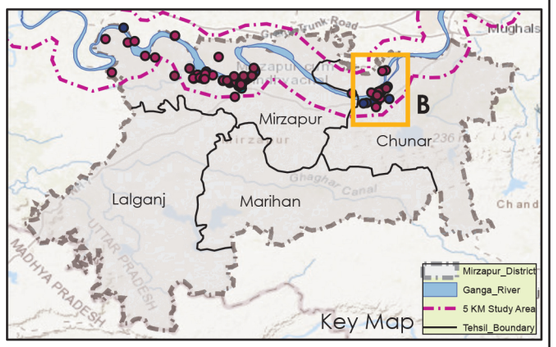
| | |
|---|---|
| Mitali Vij | Conservation Architect |
| Niti Chauhan | Architect |
| Hadia Nehal | Architect |
| Somil Mishra | Site Engineer |
| Chandresh Kumar | Asst. Architect |

**GIS Mapping :**
Hadia Nehal Architect

**Prepared By:**
Indian National Trust for Art and Cultural Heritage
INTACH

**Submitted To:**
National Mission for Clean Ganga
नमामि गंगे

# Ganga Cultural Documentation




River_Ganga
Tehsil_Boundary
Religious_Structures
Defence_Civic_Body
Other_Structures

**Notes:**

**Area:**
Tehsil: Chunar
05/09/2019

N

**Map No.**
**Mrz/Chr/M14**

0 0.35 0.7 1.4 KM

**Survey Team:**

| | |
|---|---|
| Mitali Vij | Conservation Architect |
| Niti Chauhan | Architect |
| Hadia Nehal | Architect |
| Somil Mishra | Site Engineer |
| Chandresh Kumar | Asst. Architect |

**GIS Mapping :**

| | |
|---|---|
| Hadia Nehal | Architect |

**Prepared By:**
Indian National Trust for Art and Cultural Heritage
INTACH

**Submitted To:**
National Mission for Clean Ganga
नमामि गंगे

82°50'0"E 82°50'30"E 82°51'0"E 82°51'30"E 82°52'0"E 82°52'30"E 82°53'0"E

25°7'30"N 25°7'0"N 25°6'30"N 25°6'0"N 25°5'30"N 25°5'0"N

GaD/Mrz/Chr/11
GaD/Mrz/Chr/38
GaD/Mrz/Chr/30
GaD/Mrz/Chr/32
GaD/Mrz/Chr/34
GaD/Mrz/Chr/35
GaD/Mrz/Chr/36
GaD/Mrz/Chr/37
GaD/Mrz/Chr/33

Narayanpur-Mirzapur-Road
North Central Railway
Punar
Chunar
Mirzapur
Lalganj
Marihan
Zone B-4
Zone B
161 m
141 m
156 m

82°52'30"E 82°53'0"E 82°53'30"E 82°54'0"E 82°54'30"E 82°55'0"E 82°55'30"E

25°12'0"N 25°11'30"N 25°11'0"N 25°10'30"N 25°10'0"N 25°9'30"N 25°9'0"N

Chitrahan

74

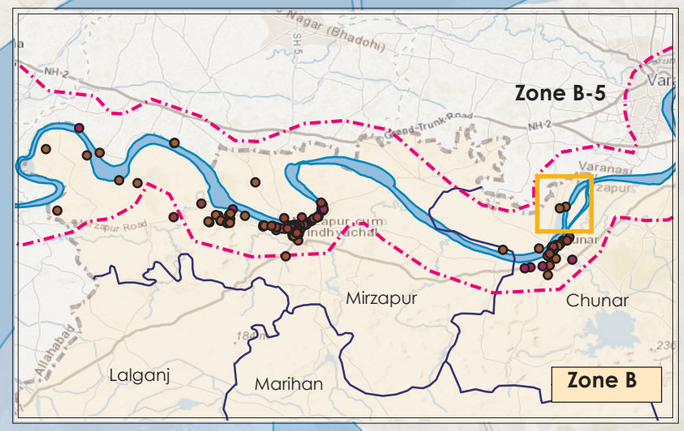
Ganga

GaD/Mrz/Chr/40

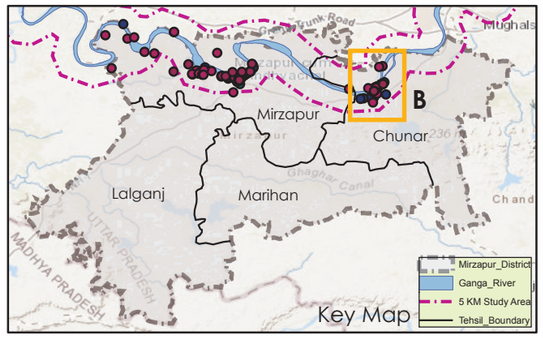
GaD/Mrz/Chr/39

Ganga

Zone B-5




# Ganga Cultural Documentation




River_Ganga  Religious_Structures

**Notes:**

**Area:**
Adalpura
Tehsil: Chunar

05/09/2019

N

**Map No.**
**Mrz/Chr/M15**

0 0.375 0.75 1.5 KM

**Survey Team:**

| | |
|---|---|
| Mitali Vij | Conservation Architect |
| Niti Chauhan | Architect |
| Hadia Nehal | Architect |
| Somil Mishra | Site Engineer |
| Chandresh Kumar | Asst. Architect |

**GIS Mapping :**

| | |
|---|---|
| Hadia Nehal | Architect |

**Prepared By:**
Indian National Trust for Art and Cultural Heritage
INTACH

**Submitted To:**
National Mission for Clean Ganga
नमामि गंगे