



DEDICATED TO CONSERVATION

Indian National Trust for Art &
Cultural Heritage INTACH

71, Lodhi Estate, New Delhi-
110003

Tel: 24631818, 24632267,
24632269,
24692774, 24641304, 24645482

Fax: 0091-11-24611290
Website: www.intach.org

GANGA CULTURAL DOCUMENTATION

Built Heritage Listing of
Aligarh District, UP



Submitted to:



Submitted by:





AH DIVISION

GANGA CULTURAL DOCUMENTATION

ALIGARH DISTRICT

DECEMBER 2021





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 km on either 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 Built Heritage of the Aligarh District, which flourished with respect to its location between the historic districts of Bulandshahr and Kasganj. It is sprawled with archaeological evidences suggesting a rich cutultural heritage across its expanse. It is one of the districts of the second part of the stretch. The report includes the documentation of the Atrauli tehsil, in the Aligarh district, as it lies within an offset of 5kms from the bank of the River Ganga. A group of architects and an urban designer conducted the survey in November 2021, listing a total of 5 structures, within our study area. The report includes a proper understanding of the various typologies, their evolution and architectural appreciation based on primary survey and site visit.

TEAM

1. Mr. Divay Gupta

Principal Director, AH Division, INTACH

2. Ms. Vijaya Amujure

Director Programme, AH Division, INTACH

3. Ms. Mitali Vij

Conservation Architect, AH Division, INTACH

4. Mr. Chetan Kataria

Urban Designer and Planner, AH Division, INTACH

5. Mr. Abhijit Dhumal

Architect, AH Division, INTACH

6. Mr. Akshit Kumar

Architect, AH Division, INTACH

7. Mr. Akshansh Mishra

Intern, AH Division, INTACH



TABLE OF CONTENTS

PREFACE	3
TEAM	3
1. Introduction	11
1.1 Atrauli Tehsil	13
2 Geographical Settings and Boundaries	14
2.1 Administrative Boundaries	14
2.2 Geographical Settings	15
2.3 Ecology	15
3. Significance of Ganga	16
3.1 Lower Ganga Canal	16
3.2 Mythology and Culture	17
4 Historical Evolution of Aligarh	18
4.1 Origin of the Name	18
4.2 Mythological period	18
4.3 2000 B.C. to 200 B.C.	19
4.4 200 B.C. to 800 A.D.	19
4.5 800 A.D. to 1200 A.D.	19
4.6 1200 A.D. to 1526 A.D.	20
4.7 1526 A.D. to 1803 A.D.	20
4.8 1803 to 1947 A.D.	22
5 Significance of Aligarh	24



श्रीकृष्ण
साँकरा अली

5.1 Archaeological Significance.....	24
5.2 Religious Significance.....	25
5.3 Natural Significance.....	25
5.4 Architectural Significance.....	25
6. Architectural Description.....	26
6.1 Building Typologies.....	26
6.2 Evolution pattern in Architecture of Aligarh.....	28
7. Approach and Methodology.....	29
7.1 Literature Study.....	29
7.2 Primary Site Survey.....	30
7.3 Filling Inventories.....	30
7.5 Compiled Data.....	31
8. Bibilography.....	32



LIST OF FIGURES

Figure 1: Tehsil Map of Aligarh District, UP	11
Figure 2: Tehsil map denoting study area for District Aligarh.....	11
Figure 3 : Stratchey Hall, Aligarh Muslim University.....	12
Figure 4 : Atrauli Railway station, Atrauli tehsil.....	13
Figure 5: Sankra Ganga bridge and ghat.....	13
Figure 6: Map representing the United Provinces.....	14
Figure 7: District maps denoting transportation routes and major water channels.....	15
Figure 8: The Ganga River Course.....	16
Figure 9: Depiction of Balarama, killing demons in the forest.....	17
Figure 10: River Ganga along Aligarh district.....	18
Figure 11: Remains of a moat structure on the fort.....	20
Figure 12: Jama Masjid, Aligarh.....	21
Figure 13: Aligarh Muslim University.....	22
Figure 14: Stone slab of Kushana.....	24
Figure 15: External facade of the Shree Mata Chamunda Ashram.....	26
Figure 16: Plan of the Shree Mata Chamunda Ashram.....	26
Figure 17: External facade of the Shree Krishna Inter-College.....	27
Figure 19: View of the mound.....	27
Figure 20: View of the Sankara bridge.....	27
Figure 18: Plan of the Shree Krishna Inter-College.....	27
Figure 21: Graph showing percentage of built heritage built across different time periods in the district.....	28
Figure 22: Pie chart showcasing the built heritage typology in Aligarh district.....	28



1. Introduction

The Aligarh district is one of the 75 districts of Uttar Pradesh. The Aligarh district lies in the western part of the state, and is located between the doab region of Rivers Ganga and Yamuna. It covers an area of 3650 sq.km. with a population of 3,673,889 persons.¹ Hindi is the most widely spoken language in the district.

The Aligarh district is a part of the Aligarh administrative division. It comprises five tehsils namely Atrauli, Koil, Garbhana, Iglas and Khair.² However, only one tehsil of Atrauli comes within the 5-kilometre radius of the River Ganga and therefore, will only be considered for the study area.

The Aligarh district, then included under the Farrukhabad division, was established in 1804.³ It gets its name from the Aligarh fort. It was

Figure 1: Tehsil Map of Aligarh District, UP

Source: <https://www.mapsofindia.com/maps/uttarpradesh/tehsil/aligarh-tehsil-map.jpg> [Accessed 23 June 2021]

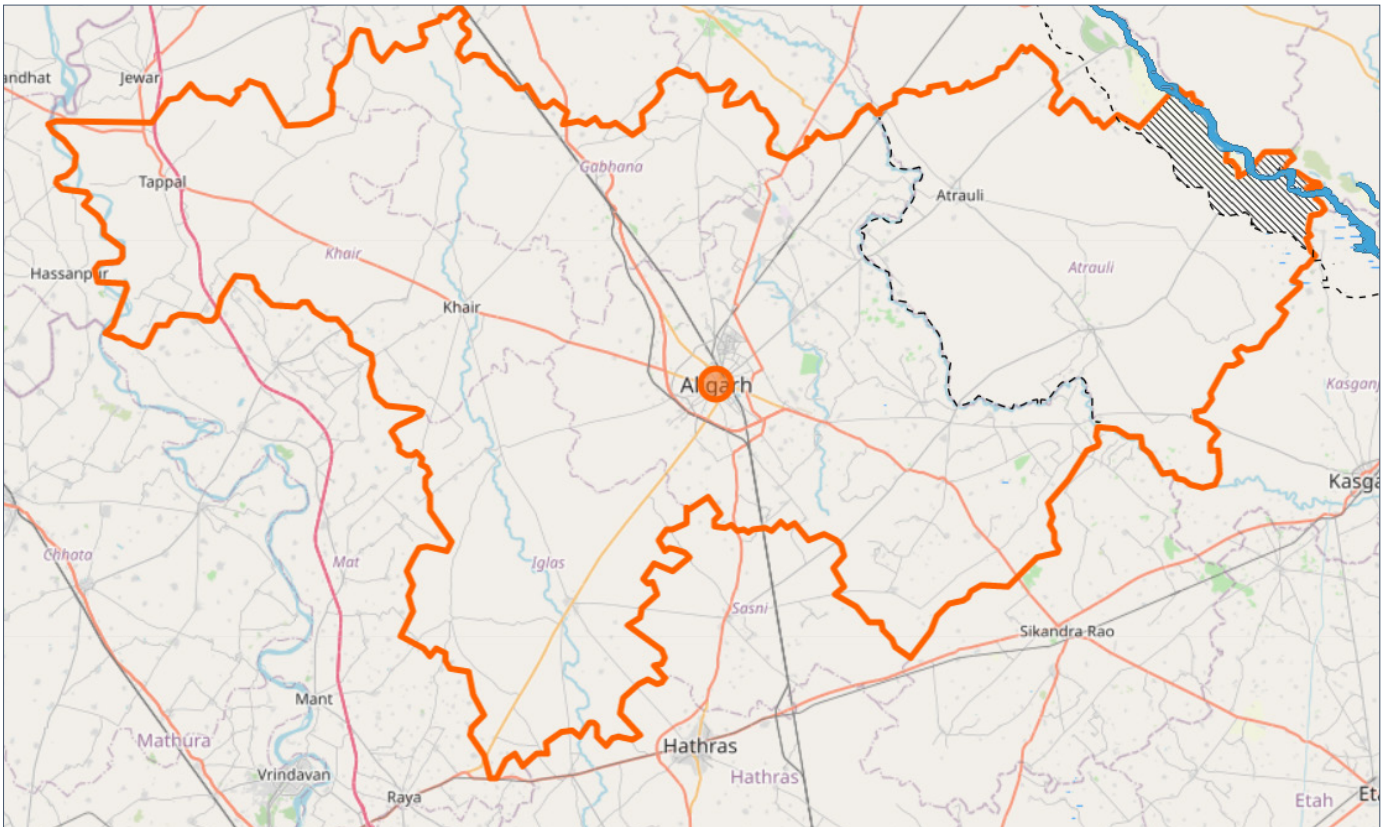
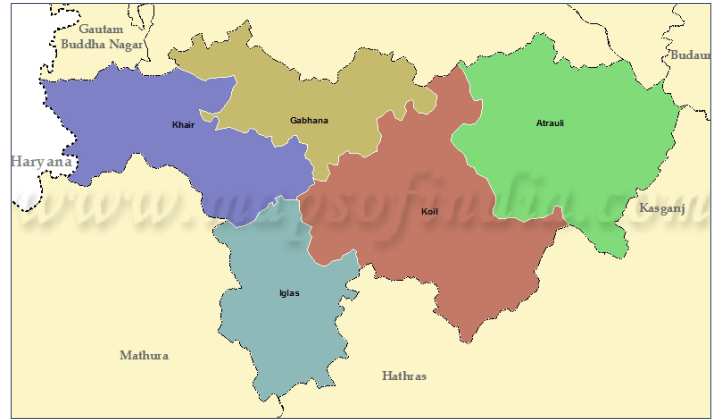


Figure 2: Tehsil map denoting study area for District Aligarh

Source: INTACH AH TEAM. Base Map: <https://www.openstreetmap.org/> [Accessed 26 June 2021]

² District Aligarh (2021). Tehsil. [online] Available at: <https://aligarh.nic.in/tehsil/> [Accessed 23 June 2021].

³ Atkinson, Edward (1875). Descriptive and Historical Account of the Aligarh District. [e-book] Oxford: Indian Institute, pp. 347-348. Available at: <https://play.google.com/books/reader?id=O54IAAAQAQ&hl=en&pg=GBS.PA336> [Accessed 23 June 2021].

© Haris H Khan



Figure 3 : Strachey Hall, Aligarh Muslim University

Source: <https://upload.wikimedia.org/wikipedia/en/6/68/Strachey.jpg>, Accessed 25 May 2021

named Aligarh by Najaf Khan after he captured the fort, then known as Kol (Koil) fort. On the basis of the remains discovered in the district, its history is assumed to have been dating back to the Bronze Age period recognised by the Ochre colour pottery. However, the first significant dynasty associated with the district is the Satraps of Mathura.⁴ The Aligarh city serves as the administrative headquarters of the district. The city of Aligarh is known for being a witness to the battle of Aligarh, which was fought between the Marathas and the British East India Company in September 1803.⁵ The city is widely known for housing the Aligarh Muslim University. Originally known as the Muhammadan Anglo-Oriental College, the university was established by Sir Syed Ahmed Khan in 1875.⁶

River Ganga forms the Eastern boundary of the Aligarh district. The river travels along the district's border, from North to South, for about 16 kilometres, before travelling further along the border of the Kasganj district.⁷ The district lies in the Middle doab region of Rivers Ganga and Yamuna. Also, the lower Ganga Canal and the Anupshahr Ganga Canal branch passes through the district.

1.1 Atrauli Tehsil

4 Atkinson, Edwin (1879). Gazetteer of the North-Western Provinces, Aligarh district. [e-book] Available at: <https://archive.org/details/dli.ernet.523334/page/n1/mode/2up> [Accessed 25 June 2021].

5 Naravane M. S. (2006). Battles of the Honourable East India Company: Making of the Raj. New Delhi: A.P.H. Publishing House, pp. 75-76. [e-book] Available at: https://www.google.co.in/books/edition/Battles_of_the_Honourable_East_India_Com/bxsa3jtHoCEC?hl=en&gbpv=1 [Accessed 23 June 2021].

6 District Aligarh (2021). History. [online] Available at: <https://aligarh.nic.in/history/> [Accessed 23 June 2021].



Figure 4 : Atrauli Railway station, Atrauli tehsil

Source: INTACH AH Team. Base Image by Mohd Azhar. Available at: Google Images [Accessed 26 June 2021]

The Atrauli tehsil is the second largest tehsil of the Aligarh district. It covers an area of 902.87 sq.km, with a population of 737,767 persons.⁸ The geographical limits of this district are the parallels of 28° 10' and 27° 34' North latitudes, and 77° 50' and 77° 53' East Longitudes.⁹ While River Ganga forms the Eastern boundary of the district, River Kali serves as its western boundary.

The Atrauli tehsil gets its name from the Atrauli town, which was named by one Uttara Kunwar, an unknown chieftain of the 12th century. The town is mentioned as one of the resting places of Mubarak Shah, the second ruler of Sayyid dynasty, when he engaged in fighting with the Sultan of Jaunpur, in 1426. The Atrauli pargana was a large and highly cultivated mahal during the Mughal period, and enclosed almost the whole area under present tehsil.¹⁰

There are three towns in the tehsil namely: Atrauli, Chharra Rafatpur and Gangri. The village of Sankara has Shankargarh fort reflecting the regional cultural phases of Aligarh. The study area has major water bodies passing through or along its boundary: The River Ganga, The Lower Ganga Canal and the Ganga Canal- Anupshahr branch. Thus, due to the abundance in availability of water and the fertile quality of the land along the Ganga plains, majority of the area under the study area comprises agriculture lands and fields. However, the presence of more water bodies also possesses a higher risk of floods resulting in lesser local settlements residing within this region.



Figure 5: Sankra Ganga bridge and ghat

Source: Image by info Rana ji. Available on Google Images [Accessed 26 May 2021]

8 Census India (2021). Atrauli Tehsil Population – Aligarh, Uttar Pradesh. [online] Available at: <https://www.censusindia2011.com/uttar-pradesh/aligarh/atraulipopulation.html> [Accessed 25 June 2021].

9 Google maps (2021). Aligarh district, Uttar Pradesh. [online] Available at: <https://www.google.com/maps/place/Aligarh,+Uttar+Pradesh/@27.8785249,77.9024337,10z/data=!4m5!3m4!1s0x3974a48b1dc2b28f0xaccdc1f14daa5edbb!8m2!3d27.8841999!4d78.2020387> [Accessed 23 June 2021].

10 Nevill, H. R. (1909). Aligarh: A Gazetteer being Volume VI of the District gazetteers of the United Provinces of Agra and Oudh. Allahabad: Government Press of United Provinces, pp. 159-190. [online] Available at: <https://archive.org/details/in.ernet.dli.2015.13275/mode/2up> [Accessed 23 June 2021].

2 Geographical Settings and Boundaries

The Aligarh district lies in the western part of Uttar Pradesh and is included under the Aligarh division. The geographical limits of this district are the parallels of 27°35' and 28°10' North latitude, and 77°29' and 78°36' East longitudes. It is surrounded by, Gautam Buddha Nagar, Bulandshahr and Sambhal districts on the North, the districts of Budaun and Kasaganj on the North-east and East respectively, Hathras district on the South-east and the South, Mathura district on the South and South-West and the state of Haryana on the West. Geographically, the district lies in the Middle Ganga-Yamuna doab region.¹ It is bound by River Ganga on the North-east, with River Yamuna bordering the North-west region of the district.²

2.1 Administrative Boundaries

The Aligarh district was formed in 1804 under the Farrukhabad division. Over the years, the district did not go through major changes, in terms of its administrative boundaries. However, the state it belonged to went under multiple changes.

The region within the present district was a part of Agra Subah, during the Mughal rule.³ After the Mughal empire, it formed a part of the Maratha states.⁴ After the defeat of Marathas in 1803, the district came under the influence of the British East India Company. The District became a part of Ceded and Conquered Provinces from 1805-1833.⁵ In 1834, the district was included under the Agra Presidency.⁶ In 1836, it was included under the North-Western Provinces.⁷ The district became a part of the United Provinces of Agra and Oudh in 1902. In 1921, the district was included under the United Provinces of British India.⁸ The Aligarh district became part of the United Provinces in 1937, after which it was eventually included under the state of Uttar Pradesh in 1950.



Figure 6: Map representing the United Provinces

Source: https://upload.wikimedia.org/wikipedia/commons/2/2f/Map_of_the_United_Provinces_from_The_Imperial_Gazetteer_of_India_%281907-1909%29.jpg [Accessed 26 June 2021].

3 Wilkinson, R. (1815). Hindoostan divided into Soubhas. [online image] Available at: <https://scalar.usc.edu/works/agraredfort/media/AkbarSoubahmap.jpg> [Accessed 26 June 2021].

4 Logmans (1760). India: In the time of Clive. [online image] Available at: https://upload.wikimedia.org/wikipedia/commons/8/87/India1760_1905.jpg [Accessed 26 June 2021].

5 Clarendon Press (1908). The Imperial Gazetteer of India: Travancore to Zira, Volume: XXIV. [e-book] Oxford: Clarendon Press, pp. 131-275. Available at: <https://archive.org/details/in.ernet.dli.2015.16997/page/n3/mode/2up> [Accessed 25 June 2021].

6 Clarendon Press (1908). The Imperial Gazetteer of India: Abazai to Arcot, Volume: V. [e-book] Oxford: Clarendon Press, p. 75. Available at: https://dsal.uchicago.edu/reference/gazetteer/pager.html?objectid=DS405.1.I34_V05_001.gif [Accessed 25 June 2021].

7 Baden-Powell, B. H. (1892). Land systems of British India being a manual of the land tenures and the systems of land-revenue administration prevalent in the several provinces. [e-book] Oxford: Clarendon press, p. 4. Available at: <https://www.indianculture.gov.in/land-systems-british-india-being-manual-land-tenures-and-systems-land-revenue-administration-0> [Accessed 25 June 2021].

8 Blunt, E. A. H. (1912). United Provinces of Agra and Oudh, Census of India, 1911, Volume XV: Part 1, Report, p.7. Available at: <http://piketty.pse.ens.fr/files/ideologie/data/CensusIndia/CensusIndia1911/1911%20-%20United%20Provinces%20-%20Vol%20I.pdf> [Accessed 25 June 2021].

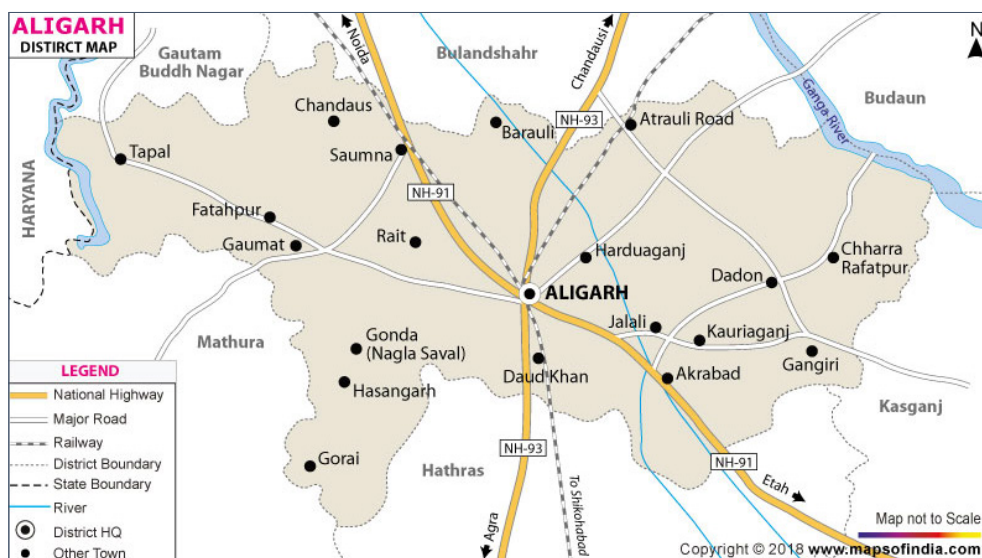


Figure 7: District maps denoting transportation routes and major water channels

Source: <https://www.mapsofindia.com/maps/uttarpradesh/districts/aligarh-district-map.jpg>

[Accessed 25 June 2021]

2.2 Geographical Settings

The major rivers flowing through or along the district are the Ganga, Yamuna, Karwan and Kali. The Ganga River makes a journey of 19 kilometres along the North-Eastern boundary of the district. The Yamuna River makes a journey of 16 kilometres along the North- Western boundary of the district. The Kali is a tributary of River Ganga, which traverses through the district in southern direction for a distance of 60 kilometres. The Karwan is a tributary of River Yamuna, which traverses through the district in southern direction for a distance of 86 kilometers.⁹ The other rivers travelling within the district are the Rind and Sengar. Also, the Lower Ganga Canal and the branches of Upper Ganga Canal travel through the district.¹⁰

2.3 Ecology

The forest area in the district, although negligible, contains trees of Seesam, Babul and Jamun. Agriculture is widely practised in the district. More than 80% of the land in the district is under active cultivation. The three crops of the district are Rabi, Kharif and Zaid.¹¹

The chief species of fish found here are rohu (*Lobio rohita*), Katla (*Cattla cattla*), kalbasu (*Lobio calabasu*) and island (*silundia gangetica*).¹² Animal husbandry plays an important role in the rural economy of the district. A variety of goats, cattles, buffaloes and sheeps can be spotted in the district.

3. Significance of Ganga

Since the beginning of this world, rivers have played a significant role in the origin and growth of the human settlement. They have been effective in facilitating trade between different regions and countries, up to the introduction of modern means of transportation. Among such is the River Ganga, which has watered and nurtured civilizations from ancient times. River Ganga has played a significant role in the nourishing and development of the Aligarh district's agricultural sector. The location of the district along the river bank, was an influential factor for different tribes and rulers to exercise their control over the region. In present times, the cultural and economic significance of the river has been a crucial factor in people's decision to settle in this region. Due to its cultural significance, many religious and cultural activities take place along the river bank.



Figure 8: The Ganga River Course

Source: <https://i.pinimg.com/originals/29/28/39/292839b696d0700ecb63c8f3c2fcb7a4.jpg>, accessed online on 25th January 2021

3.1 Lower Ganga Canal

The River Ganga flows along the north-eastern corner of the Aligarh district. It makes its entry along the district from the North. It also flows through the district in the form of Lower Ganga canal and Upper Ganga Canal's Anupshahr branch. The River Ganga takes a journey of altogether 19 kilometres along the district, after which it proceeds to travel along the boundary of Kasganj district.

The city of Aligarh is located 38km away from the the river Ganga. The Atrauli district is located on the banks of the river Ganga. It also has the Lower Ganga Canal passing through the tehsil starting from Bazidpur in Aligarh district to Alampur in Kanpur district. The canal was built in 1855, was used by East India Company as a means of communication by boat for stations that lie along its bank¹. It was also used for trade for grains and timber. A number of masonry bridges were built over the canal, two of which still exist in Aligarh district. A few settlements are also found along the canal which dates back to the same period when the canal was constructed.

3.2 Mythology and Culture

Ganga is one of the most sacred rivers in India. As per the puranas, Ganga had a torrential flow which was capable of destroying the earth. Thus, she passed through the thick locks of Lord Shiva and descended with a calm flow. Due to the high religious significance of the river, several pilgrims travel to the banks and worship the river.

Aligarh district lies along the southern banks of Ganga. During the ancient years, it existed as a forested region. The ancient name of the district is Harigarh, as per mythological records.² It was later renamed Kohl or Koil, referring to the tribal caste that once inhabited the forested region³. The name also refers to a demon who was killed by Balrama, Krishna's brother in these forests. Aligarh was a part of the Pandava kingdom during Mahabharata. Their capital, which was earlier in Hastinapur in Meerut district, was later re-established in Ahar in Bulandhsahr district⁴.



Figure 9: Depiction of Balarama, killing demons in the forest

Source: <https://www.harekrnsna.com>.

² <https://timesofindia.indiatimes.com/city/agra/rename-aligarh-as-harigarh-vhp-says/articleshow/46178196.cms>, accessed on 10/12/2021

³ <https://aligarh.nic.in/history/>, accessed on 10/12/2021

⁴ Nevill, H. R., District Gazetteers of the United Provinces of Agra and Oudh, Aligarh, Vol. VI, Government Branch Press, Lucknow, 1926

4 Historical Evolution of Aligarh

Aligarh district is known to be a place of rich cultural and historical significance. The district is bordered partially, on the East, by River Ganga, and on the West, by River Yamuna. Both these rivers are considered to have played a significant role in nurturing civilizations from ancient times. This has been proved by the discovery of archaeological findings, dating back to stone age era, in the doab region. But, due to limitations in exploration procedures, the history of Aligarh can be only dated back to Ochre Colour Pottery culture. The district was initially subjected to the influence of Sungas, Kushanas, Guptas and Post-Guptas. The strategic location of the region led the Rajputs, Mughals and British, in establishing and flourishing their settlements in this district.

Rivers Ganga and Yamuna have played a significant role in the evolution of settlements in the district. From centuries, Agriculture has been the main occupation practised in this region. This can be attributed to the water availability and fertility along the Gangetic Plains. In the later years, the district became a part of an important trade route, as it is situated along the banks of River Ganga. Trading of wool, wheat, safflower and other grains with distant cities like Mirzapur and Varanasi became possible due to river Ganga acting as direct route towards these cities. Similarly, due to the location of the place in close-proximity to important cities like Bulandshahr, Allahabad, Varanasi, and Patna, it resulted in chief powers settling in this region.



Figure 10: River Ganga along Aligarh district

Source: <https://www.google.com/maps/place/Sankara+Ganga+Bridge/@28.0527363,78.5404743,17.61z/data=!4m2!3m1!4b1> [Accessed 30 June 2021].

4.1 Origin of the Name

The roots of the origin of the Aligarh district's name go back to the city of Koil. It is believed that the city of Kol/Koil was found by the Dor Rajputs and was named after King Buddhsen Dor.¹ The date of its foundation goes back to 372 A.D., which is confirmed by the ruins of the Dor fortress lying in the centre of the city.² However, some historians suggest that the name Koil belonged to some tribe, caste, place or mountain.³ The city and the fort went through numerous name changes before it was named Aligarh by Afrasyab Khan.

4.2 Mythological period

According to mythological mentions, it is believed that the region under the present Aligarh district formed part of Pandava's kingdom, after they shifted to Ahar in Bulandshahr district. The city of Aligarh, formerly known as Koil, is said to have been founded by Lord Krishna's brother Balrama, after he slayed an asura named Koil.

1 NativePlanet (2021). Dor Fortress, Aligarh. [online] Available at: <https://www.nativeplanet.com/aligarh/attractions/dor-fortress/#overview> [Accessed 28 June 2021].

2 Directorate of Census Operations, Uttar Pradesh (2011). District Census Handbook, Aligarh: Series-10 Part XII-A. [pdf] Uttar Pradesh: Directorate of Census Operations, p.7. [pdf] Available at: https://censusindia.gov.in/2011census/dchb/DCHB_A/09/0912_PART_A_DCHB_ALIGARH.pdf [Accessed 23 June 2021].

3 Aligarhonline.in (2021). History of Aligarh. [online] Available at: <https://www.aligarhonline.in/city-guide/history-of-aligarh> [Accessed 29 June 2021].

4.3 2000 B.C. to 200 B.C.

The Ochre Colour Pottery culture (OCP) is a bronze age culture, which is generally dated 2000 B.C. and 1500 B.C. During the excavations conducted within the district, three single culture sites of OCP culture: Lai Qila, Kazempur, and Kharkhoda were discovered. The Painted Grey Ware culture (PGW) is an Iron Age Indian culture, which is conventionally dated between 1200 B.C. and 600–500 B.C. Fragments of bowls and dishes belonging to this phase have been discovered in many villages of the district. The Northern Black Polished Ware (NBPW) is a cultural phase that roughly lasted from 700 B.C. to 200 B.C. in India. The archaeological excavations conducted within the district have yielded remains belonging to this phase. Also, archaeological remains belonging to Buddhist era have been found in the district, but their exact period has not been determined yet.

4.4 200 B.C. to 800 A.D.

The first major empire to have been associated with the district was the Shunga empire. After the Shungas, the Kushans gained control over the region. Fragments of pots associated with Kushan rule have been discovered in the district. After the Kushanas, the region under present Aligarh district came under the Gupta empire. This can be inferred by the gold coin belonging to the period of Chandra Gupta II, found in the neighbouring district of Bulandshahr. Also, the Indor plate, referring to the grant by a Gaur Brahman, was found in the neighbouring district, which may suggest that the region under the present Aligarh district may also have been a part of the Gupta empire. The plate is dated in the 146th year of the Gupta era, equivalent to 465 AD, and Skanda Gupta is referred as the reigning monarch. Also, Fragments of pottery belonging to Gupta period were discovered in the district.

4.5 800 A.D. to 1200 A.D.

After being subject to the rule of many dynasties, the district is believed to have come under the Tomar dynasty. The Tomars were taken over by the Dor Rajputs, who rose to power around 800 A.D. This can be inferred by the Manupur copper plate, found in 1867 in the Bulandshahr district. The plate records the grant of a village named Gandva along with the genealogy of the Dors. Har-dutta, the sixth descendant of this dynasty, ruled an extensive tract of the present Aligarh district. His reign was hard-pressed due to the invasion of Mahmud Ghazni in 1018 A.D, but was eventually restored to its original faith.

During this period, the Meos entered the district and settled towards the southern borders of the Bulandshahr district. In order to restore peace, the Dors invited aid in the form of Bargujars, who were successful in ousting the Meos.

4.6 1200 A.D. to 1526 A.D.

Qutbuddin Aibak invaded and took control of the Koil fort in 1194. With the invasion of Qutbuddin, the Rajput clans started scattering from the region. Their existence in the district was limited to its rural tracts. The year 1206 A.D. marks the beginning of the Delhi sultanate rule, with Mamluk dynasty as its first ruling dynasty under Qutb al-Din Aibak. After him, Iltutmish became the ruler, who was later succeeded by Ruknuddin Firuz. The mismanaged affairs of Ruknuddin Firuz ensued a war between the governors and him. He was deserted by his Wazir, who in 1236 fled to Koil and successfully deposed him from his position.

In 1242 A.D., Koil was granted by Ala-ud-Din Masud Shah to his Wazir, but soon was replaced. The year also marks the unsuccessful rebellion of the Meos. In 1259 A.D., Koil was united with Biana and Gwalior to form a single province. After the Mamluk dynasty, the second dynasty to rule over the region was the Khilji dynasty. Soon, the Khiljis were replaced by the Tughlaqs. The Tughlaq dynasty was replaced by Sayyid dynasty, who were then replaced by the Lodi dynasty. During the reign of Ibrahim Lodi, Umar was the governor of Koil. It was his son who built the fort of Koil in 1524-25 and renamed the city after his own name as Muhammadgarh.



Figure 11: Remains of a moat structure on the fort

Source: https://www.hling.com/images/things2do/738X538/fort_1514721396t.jpg [Accessed 30 June 2021].

4.7 1526 A.D. to 1803 A.D.

The battle of Panipat resulted in the defeat of the Lodi dynasty, thus ending the Delhi Sultanate rule. With Babur becoming the first Mughal ruler, the region under the district became a part of his empire i.e., the Mughal empire. From Babur, the district was passed to Humayun before it came under the Sur empire. After Humayun recovered the Indian subcontinent, the district once again came under his influence. The district was consolidated by his son, Akbar.

Under the rule of Akbar, Koil was not a place of any importance. It was the capital of a sarkar, which formed part of the province of Agra, but no officer of any note is mentioned as having held the command. During his rule, the present Aligarh district belonged to the Agra Sarkar. The then Agra sarkar was divided into four dasturs, with Koil being one of them. The district was highly populated and cultivated during his rule. Not much change took place within the district till the death of Aurangzeb.

During the reign of Farrukhsiyar (1713-19) and Muhammad Shah, Sabit Khan was the governor of the region. He re-built the old fort of Koil and named it Sabitgarh. In 1717, Sabit Khan built the dargah of the saint Ilah Baksh. Initially, the tomb was built by the Nawab to house his own remains, but was used to house the saint's remains. In 1728, Sabit Khan constructed the great mosque of Jama Masjid in the centre of the town. After his death, the district became subject to the incursions of the Marathas.

In 1754, Suraj Mal (Jat) took possession of the Sabitgarh and changed its name to Ramgarh, after a village



Figure 12: Jama Masjid, Aligarh

Source:https://3.bp.blogspot.com/-rMihEJIdwfa/WxTl7XTX5CI/AAAAAAAAAGA/Nt_nSQ8xzDwb3im3uczkszGhx72R8JBZgCLcBGAs/s1600/Jama-Masjid-Upper-Fort-Aligarh-1.jpg [Accessed 26 May 2021]

close to the fortress. In 1757, Ahmad Shah Abdali took possession of Koil for a short period of time. After him, the district once again came under Suraj Mal until 1764, when he was killed. In 1776, Najaf Khan collected a large army and drove out the Jats from Koil. Further additions were made by Afrasyab Khan to the Ramgarh fort and during his period, the fort got its present-day name Aligarh. In 1784, Afrasyab Khan was assassinated with the connivance of Mahadji Sindhia. In July 1784, his son was directed to remain royal, under Marathas. Thus, the fort and the present district came under the direct influence of the Marathas.

4.8 1803 to 1947 A.D.

The battle of Aligarh was fought from 29th August 1803 to 3rd September 1803, between the Marathas and the British East India Company. The battle took place during the Second Anglo-Maratha War. It ended with the British East India Company taking control over the region. With securing this victory, the British officially installed the Aligarh district in 1804, with Claude Russell serving as its first collector.

After the capture of Aligarh fort by the British East India Company, many public buildings were introduced in the district. The British developed an area in the city named Civil station, which housed public offices, post-office, courts, institutional buildings and a cemetery. These buildings are built in colonial architectural styles, with the influence of regional or traditional elements. While Civil station area housed the public buildings, the fort area was converted into a military cantonment, which was eventually abandoned in 1870. During the mutiny, many public buildings and offices were plundered by the local rebellions. The British troops occupied the deserted factory of Mandrak. The district was in the hands of local rebellions between 2nd July 1857 to 24th August 1857, eventually coming under the influence of British.

In 1842, the decision of replacing Persian for government employment and as the language of the Courts of Law was taken by the British government. The decision caused anxiety among Muslim population and saw the need to acquire proficiency in Indian language. After the mutiny of 1857, Sir Syed Ahmad Khan felt the need for Muslims to gain education and get involved in public life and government services in India. Therefore, he started schools at Moradabad in 1858 and Ghazipur in 1863. In 1877, Sir Syed founded the Muhammadan Anglo-Oriental College in Aligarh and patterned the college after Oxford and Cambridge universities that he had visited on a trip to England. In 1907, girl's school was introduced in the campus. In 1920, the college was transformed into Aligarh Muslim University.

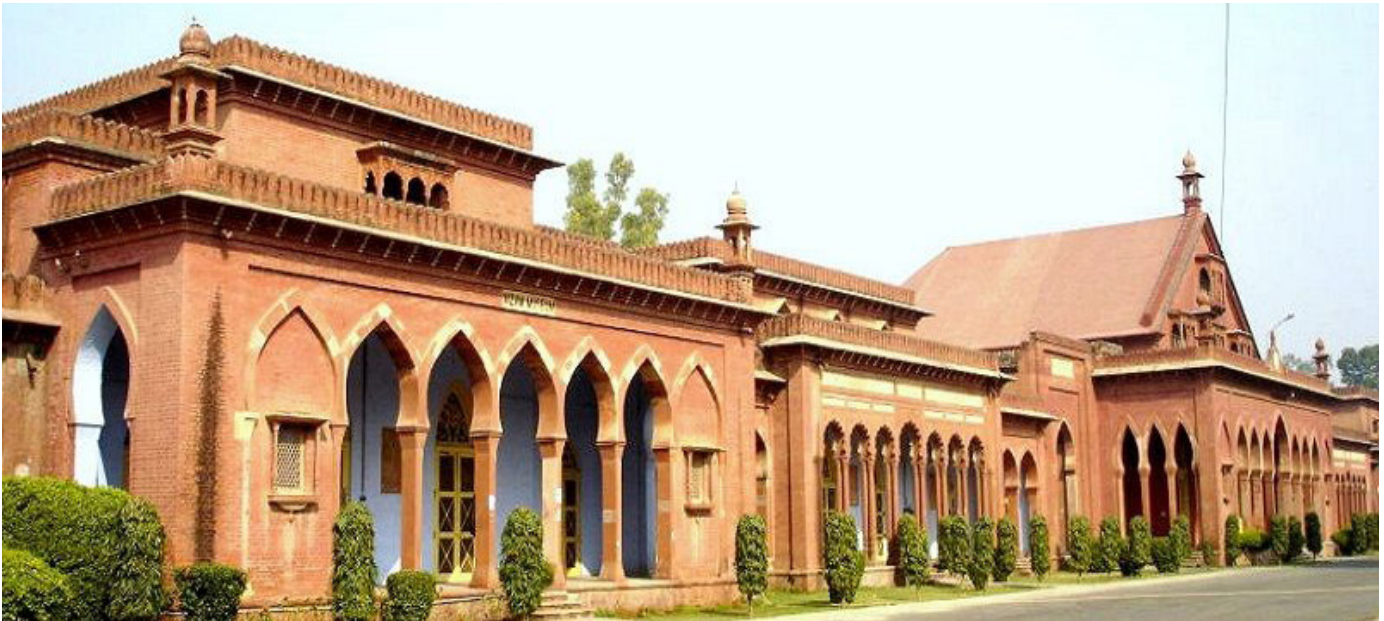


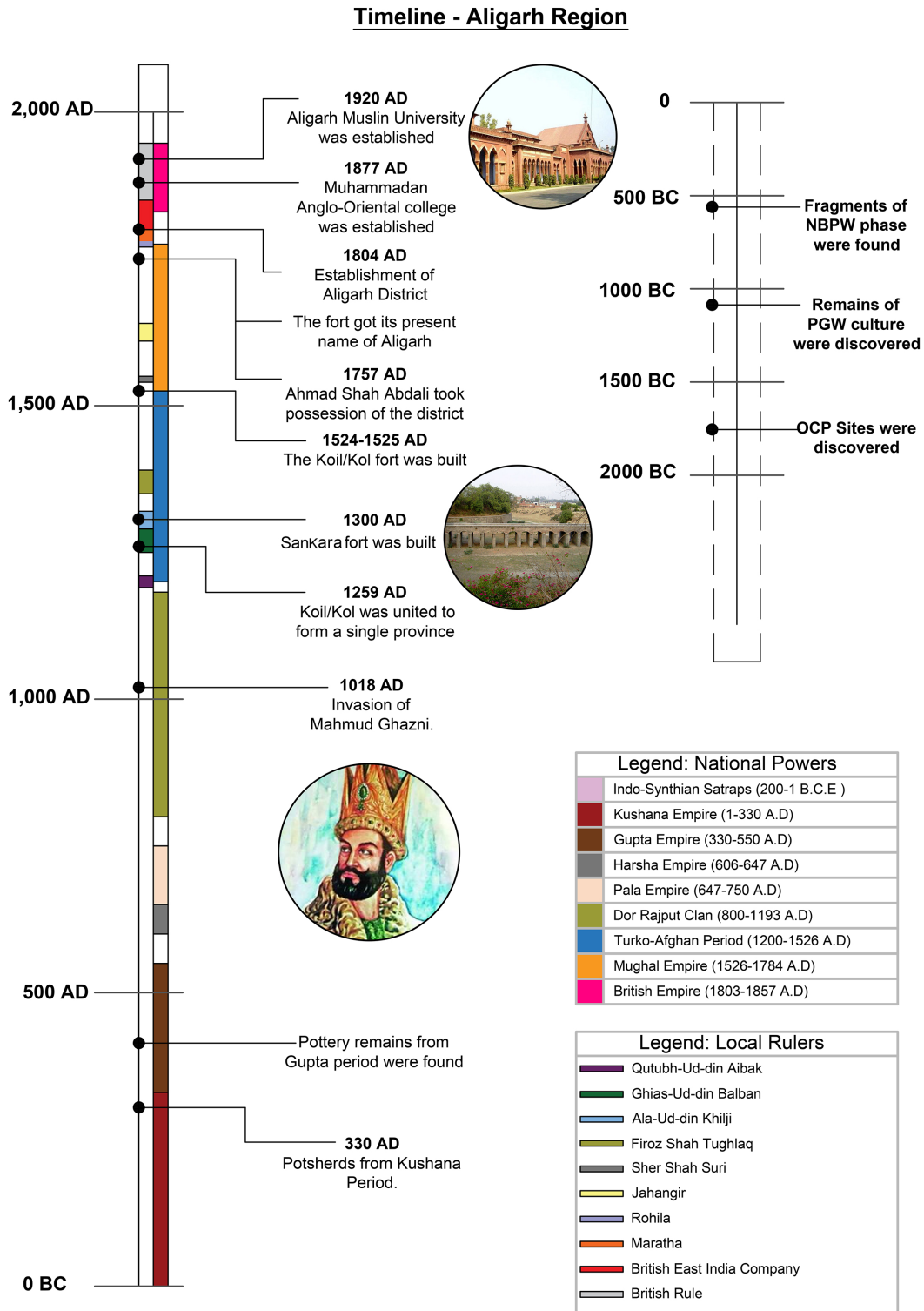
Figure 13: Aligarh Muslim University

Source: https://images.static-collegedunia.com/public/college_data/images/appImage/1504180374cover.jpg?tr=c-force [Accessed 26 May 2021]

4.9 1947 to present

After Independence, more settlements started to develop within the study region. The main occupation of these people back then was Agriculture. As settlements started to evolve and flourish in the region, it saw greater growth in the sector of Agriculture.

4.10 Historical Timeline



5 Significance of Aligarh

River Ganga has played a significant role in nurturing civilizations from ancient times. Many settlements have developed and flourished along the course of the river. The present-day Aligarh district has a rich background of geography, history, and culture, which has helped in its transformation over the years. The location of the district marks its importance in terms of archaeological, religious and, ecological significance.

5.1 Archaeological Significance

The history of the district dates back to the Ochre Colour Pottery Culture. The archaeological excavations carried out in the district have also revealed findings belonging to the PGW culture and NBPW phase. In addition, archaeological findings associated with medieval period have been discovered in the district. The significant archaeological findings associated with the Aligarh district are as follows.

1. The Ochre Colour Pottery culture (OCP) is a bronze age culture, which is generally dated 2000 B.C. and 1500 B.C. During the excavations conducted within the district, three single culture sites of OCP: Lai Qila, Kazempur, and Kharkhoda were discovered.¹

2. The Painted Grey Ware culture (PGW) is an Iron Age Indian culture of the western Gangetic plain and the Ghaggar-Hakra valley in the Indian subcontinent, conventionally dated c.1200 to 600–500 BCE. During the excavations conducted at Sankara, in Atrauli tehsil, its lowest levels yielded fragments of bowls and dishes belonging to the PGW culture.²

3. The Northern Black Polished Ware (NBPW) is a cultural phase that roughly lasted from 700 B.C. to 200 B.C. in India. It can be divided into at least two periods- early (7th–3rd centuries BCE) and late (3rd–1st centuries BCE). The district has yielded pottery fragments belonging to this phase.³

4. The Sunga-Kushana period in India is roughly dated from 184 B.C. to 375 A.D. Inscribed slabs and potsherds of black-slipped, fine grey and red wares were discovered in the district.⁴⁵

There are many sites of National importance within the district. Also, extensive exploration between Kali nadi and Burhi ganga may help determine the cultural sequence in the Ganga basin. The above mentions give us an insight into the historical background of the district. It can be suggested that the district was a part of the early settlements developing in the Indian subcontinent. Later, it was under the influence of multiple dynasties of powerful regime. During the British rule, the region became an important administrative and



Figure 14: Stone slab of Kushana

Source: <https://dsal.uchicago.edu/reference/schwartzberg/fullscreen.html?object=045> [Accessed 15 May 2021]

1 (ed.) Deshpande, M. N. (1975). Indian Archaeology: A Review, 1966-67. New Delhi: Archaeological Survey of India, p. 33.

2 Gaur, R. (1960). Two grey ware sites in the ganga basin. [online] Proceedings of the Indian History Congress, 23, pp. 43-49. Available at: <http://www.jstor.org/stable/44304007> [Accessed 30 Jun. 21].

3 (ed.) Ghosh, A. (1965). Indian Archaeology: A Review, 1962-63. New Delhi: Archaeological Survey of India, p. 70.

4 (ed.) Mitra, Debala (1984). Indian Archaeology: A Review, 1981-82. New Delhi: Archaeological Survey of India, p. 100.

5 (ed.) Menon, Kasturi (2002). Indian Archaeology: A Review, 1995-96. New Delhi: Archaeological Survey of India, p. 142.

military center. After Independence, the district became more of a religiously significant region. Thus, it can be inferred that the district has been subject of great historical background, which has been greatly influenced by its location along the banks of River Ganga.

5.2 Religious Significance

In Hindu mythology, River Ganga is considered as a symbol of eternity and a theme of art, legend, and literature. Due to the significance of the river, the maximum number of temples have been developed along the Ganga plain. However, most of the region under the study area has been a victim of floods during monsoon and therefore, many settlements in this area have been developed in the recent years.

In terms of the whole of the Aligarh district, the Khereshwar temple has become widely popular. Believed to have been built a thousand years ago, it is known for the size of the shiv-ling the temple houses, which is often referred to as invisible Shiv-ling. Due to the significance of this temple, a large number of devotees gather in its premises in large numbers during various Hindu festivals. Apart from this, there are also many religious structures in the district built by the Rajput tribes and are also regularly worshipped.

The district of Aligarh was also a part of the Delhi sultanate and the rule of the Mughal dynasty. The Jama Masjid in Aligarh was built during this period. Due to the significance of this mosque, it attracts thousands of followers. Also, many other religious structures were built in the district during the Mughal period.

5.3 Natural Significance

The Natural and Ecological features of the district have been of great significance to the district. Since the beginning of this world, rivers have played a significant role in the origin and growth of the human settlement. The availability of water and fertility along the river bank prompted people to settle in this region. As a result, maximum population within the study area practises agriculture. Due to the wide range of fish inside River Ganga, Fishery also has become a source of daily livelihood for the people in this district.

River Ganga have been effective in facilitating trade between different regions and countries, up to the introduction of modern means of transportation. The district is located on the trade route which facilitated transportation and trade with important cities like Meerut, Anupshahr, Mirzapur, Varanasi, Patna, Allahabad.

5.4 Architectural Significance

The architecture of the Aligarh district as a whole is a manifestation of the religious, cultural, social, political and economic transformations of the region. The evolution of the settlements and the architecture in the Aligarh city has directly been affected by the political and economic turn of events over centuries. The different dynasties that 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 Mughals and the British have played major roles in the development of the Aligarh city and its neighbouring regions. The evidence to this is the different sizes, scales, decorative elements, materials, etc. used for the construction of the structures. For example, the influence of the Mughals and the British, who came to the district after its annexation into their empires, can be seen in the various structures, built in Islamic or colonial styles, across the district.

6. Architectural Description

The historical evolution of Aligarh is exhibited in the architectural styles and typologies of the district. It possesses great archaeological significance owing to the discovery of parts of Shankargarh fort, presently a mound. It is indicative of ancient civilizations to have thrived along Ganga River. This district showcases the traces of Rajputana architecture as Dor Rajputs took control over Aligarh in 800 AD. In 1803, British took over Aligarh and set up their administration in this district. Roads and bridges were built by them to cross the Lower Ganga Canal. The use of multifoil arches, domes in temples to circular arches, square columns in colonial structures indicate that the Aligarh district has a very vast and diverse history.

6.1 Building Typologies

i. Religious

(a) Temples

The early history of Aligarh district states the rule of the Rajput clans across the district. In certain parts of Aligarh, near Ganga, the settlements were ruled by Hindu rulers. Several temples were built in and around Sankara, closer to the banks of Ganga. The temples in this region mostly comprise only the garbh-griha, square in shape. Over time, A colonnade structure is created which serves as a pradakshina path. The temples are topped by a dome instead of a pyramidal shikhara. They comprise blind multifoliated arches along its facade. The temples are built on a low platform.



Figure 15: External facade of the Shree Mata Chamunda Ashram
Source : As per primary survey done on site

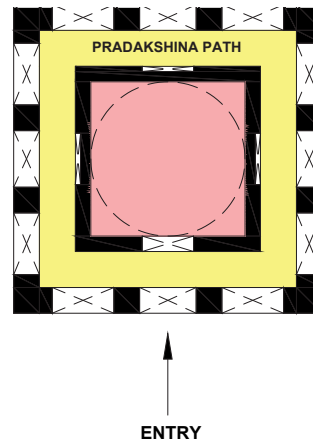


Figure 16: Plan of the Shree Mata Chamunda Ashram
Source : As per primary survey done on site

ii. Institutional

During British administration in the district, several institutional buildings were built to cater to the English. Sankara village has an Inter-college on its west side built by the Britishers. The college building is a flat roof rectangular structure, built on a low plinth. The verandas comprise three semicircular arches and two ogee arches along the eastern entrance. The arches are supported on square columns, adorned with a prominent keystone.



Figure 17: External facade of the Shree Krishna Inter-College
Source : As per primary survey done on site

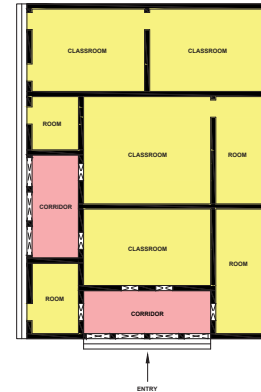


Figure 18: Plan of the Shree Krishna Inter-College
Source : As per primary survey done on site

iii. Archaeological site

In 14th century AD King Vaidya built a fort which was taken over King Shankar. Later, he changed its name to Shankargarh ka Quila. The fort is presently a mound which is spread across an approx. area of 31sqm.

iii. Civic

During British administration in the district. Britishers made the Lower Ganga Canal parallel to the Ganga River in Sankara village. They built the roads and bridges to cross the canal. The bridge comprises of segmental arches which rest on piers.



Figure 19: View of the mound
Source : As per primary survey done on site



Figure 20: View of the Sankara bridge
Source : As per primary survey done on site

6.2 Evolution pattern in Architecture of Aligarh

The architectural landscape of Aligarh district was majorly influenced by the political rulers who reigned over the region over the years. Very few buildings were found within the district, which were located in Sankara village. The oldest building documented on site dates to 14th century AD. It was built by the Rajput kings who traveled through the village, a kilometre to the south of Ganga. Sankara lies along the Lower Ganga Canal, which was laid by the British in early 19th century AD. They took over the district in 1803 and established their administration across the district. Thus, maximum number of the old buildings date to 19th century AD. The most recent heritage site dates to the 20th century AD, which was also built during the colonial rule. It is to be noted that even though many sites are historic, the buildings have been re-constructed in the recent years. However, due to the historic significance of the site, the same has been included in the documentation.

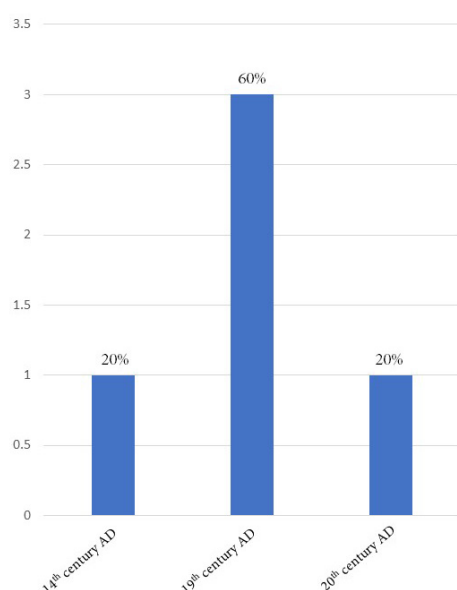


Figure 21: Graph showing percentage of built heritage built across different time periods in the district.

Source : As per primary survey done on site

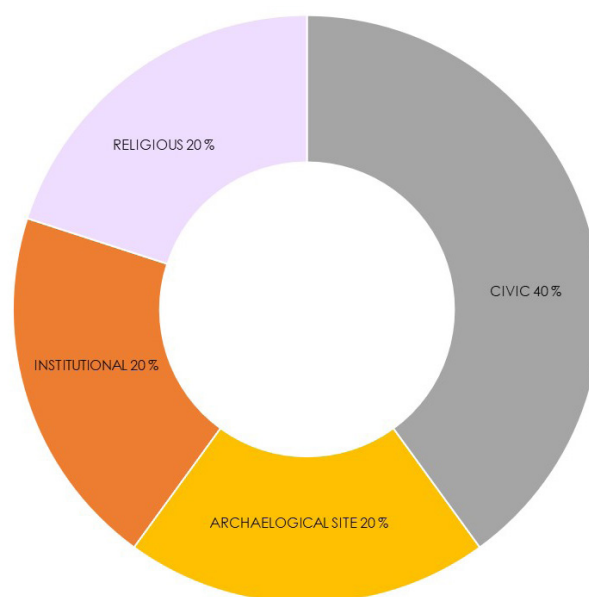


Figure 22: Pie chart showcasing the built heritage typology in Aligarh district.

Source : As per primary survey done on site

As discussed earlier, the architectural typologies and settlement pattern was greatly impacted by the ruler who traveled through Aligarh district, along Ganga. Sankara was an important village which lay enroute to Aligarh city, after crossing Ganga into the district. The strategic location of Aligarh district, allowed the Rajput kings to establish a fort in Sankara village. The Hindu settlements expanded over the years, due to which temples were also built to cater to their religious needs. As the British traveled through the district, near Ganga, they established administrative and institutional buildings in Sankara. They built two bridges to cross the canal towards Aligarh city. They also established a college within the village, within the Nawab's house in the village. Aligarh district showcases diverse built heritage, indicating the multiple layers of history it has persisted through the years.

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

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

7.1 Literature Study

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

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

Secondly important places and building were selected based on following selection criteria:

- Historic archaeological significance
- Mythical or associational significance of the place
- Pilgrim and tourist preference for visit to the place
- Mention in literature and maps
- Typologies
- Accessibility

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

7.2 Primary Site Survey

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

Form: Mapping of Built Heritage

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

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

The selected sites in Aligarh District were visited for Primary Survey. The on-site tasks included:

- Cross checking of data, collected from secondary sources
- Finding additional information from local sources
- Filling up of prepared formats
- Analyzing the local significances of such assets

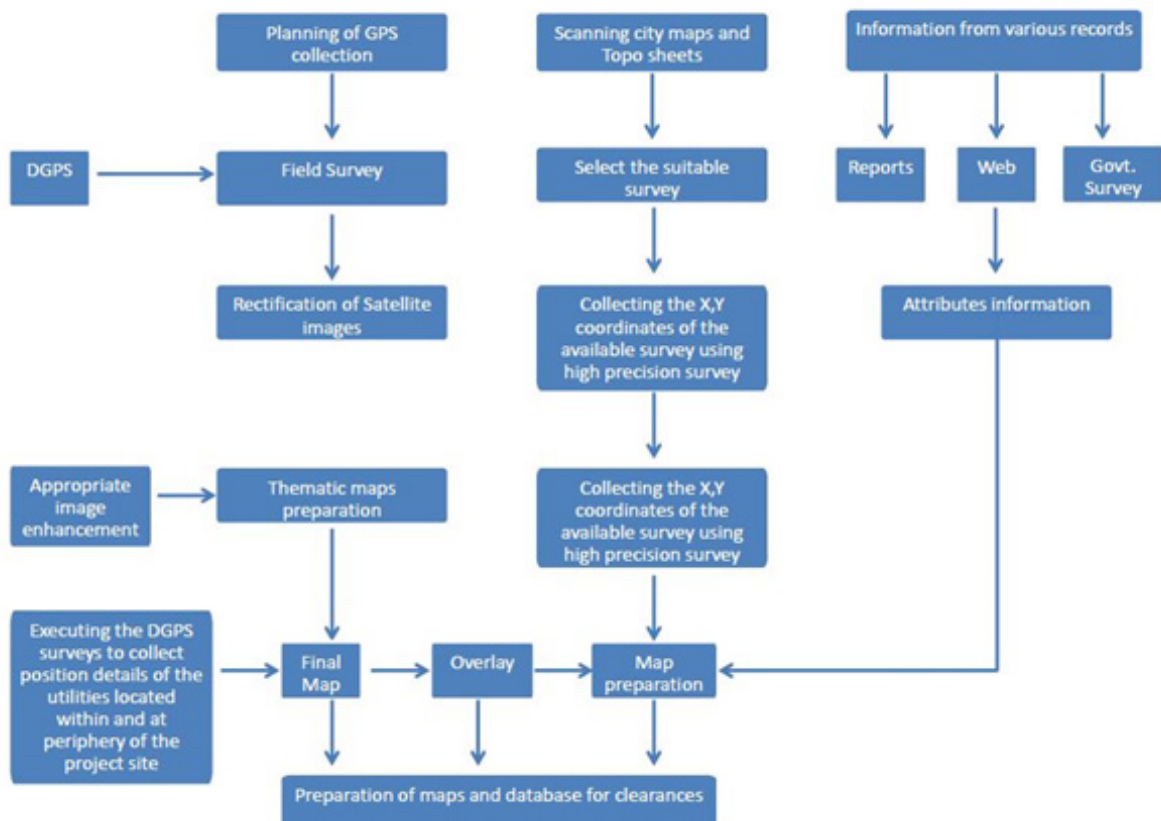
7.3 Filling Inventories

The most commonly used technique in documenting cultural heritage through written means are inventories, supported by photographs. An inventory of a historic neighborhood uses building dates; type, size, and opulence of the structures; and comparisons of original, subsequent and contemporary uses to show how a neighborhood and its economy developed and changed, and how historical research provides context, chronology, description, interpretation, and assessment for architectural and engineering documentation. Research forms the basis for identifying significant structures, the initial step in the documentation. The inventories have 3 basic divisions on Identification, Description and Additional Information. The inventory formats have been filled using primary data collected at site as well as secondary information obtained from various sources. The sources of information have been mentioned in the inventories.

7.4 GIS Mapping

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

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



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 within Atrauli tehsil, as it lies along the Ganga riverbanks (eg: Zone A1 & A2). All inventories and maps are allocated a reference number. In order to locate an inventory, a particular map number (eg: GaD/Alg/M01) is mentioned in the form and the reference number (eg: GaD/Alg/ATL/01 for Atrauli tehsil) of the particular inventory can be located.

8. Bibliography

1. Directorate of Census Operations, Uttar Pradesh (2011). District Census Handbook, Aligarh: Series-10 Part XII-B.
2. Office of the Registrar General and Census Commissioner, India (n.d.) C-16 Population by Mother Tongue.
3. Atkinson, Edward (1875). Descriptive and Historical Account of the Aligarh District.
4. Atkinson, Edwin (1879). Gazetteer of the North-Western Provinces, Aligarh district.
5. Naravane M. S. (2006). Battles of the Honourable East India Company: Making of the Raj.
6. District Aligarh (2021). History.
7. Google Maps (2021). Aligarh district.
8. District Aligarh (2021). Tehsil.
9. Census India (2021). Atrauli Tehsil Population – Aligarh, Uttar Pradesh.
10. Google maps (2021). Aligarh district, Uttar Pradesh.
11. Nevill, H. R. (1909). Aligarh: A Gazetteer being Volume VI of the District gazetteers of the United Provinces of Agra and Oudh.
12. Trivedi, K. (1981). Historical Geography of Ganga-Yamuna doab (13th-17th centuries) in “Proceedings of the Indian History Congress.
13. Google Arts and Culture (n.d.) United Provinces of British India.
14. Blunt, E. A. H. (1912). United Provinces of Agra and Oudh, Census of India, 1911, Volume XV: Part 1
15. Baden-Powell, B. H. (1892). Land systems of British India being a manual of the land tenures and the systems of land-revenue administration prevalent in the several provinces.
16. <https://www.usgs.gov/>
17. <https://extract.bbbike.org/>
18. Pathak, Amit; Sharma, Krishna Kant; Jain, Amit Rai, History and Culture of Western Uttar Pradesh, Vol. II
19. <https://timesofindia.indiatimes.com/city/agra/rename-aligarh-as-harigarh-vhp-says/articleshow/46178196.cms>
20. <https://aligarh.nic.in/history/>
21. Nevill, H. R., District Gazetteers of the United Provinces of Agra and Oudh, Aligarh, Vol. VI, Government Branch Press, Lucknow, 1926



ANNEXURE A

LISTING INVENTORIES



PYAVALI BRIDGE				Reference No	GaD/Alg/ATL/01	Map No	GaD/Alg/M03
							
Past Name	Pyavali Bridge			Architectural description	The Pyavali bridge is built using brick. It spans a length of approximately 220m. The sub-structure has segmental arches supported on capsule-shaped piers also built in brick. The arches are adorned with a decorative stepped cornice band above the arches.		
Tehsil	Atrauli						
Location	28.077475 78.462363						
Address	Pyavali, Aligarh						
Approach	The bridge is approached by taking a road through Pyavali village and going towards Dinapur village.						
Approx date of construction	19th century						
Precise date of construction	Not known						
Ownership	Public						
Owners Name	Not known						
Property Type	Structure						
Property Sub-type	Civic			Historical/ Cultural Value	The British took over Aligarh district in 1803. Several bridges were built in this region to cross the Lower Ganga canal and for easier commute from one place to another.		
Property past use	Bridge						
Property present use	Bridge						
State of Protection	Unprotected			Association with Ganga	Britishers built the Lower Ganga Canal parallel to the Ganga River. This bridge was built to cross the canal and to connect Sankara village to neighbouring areas.		
Architectural Style	Colonial						
Building Setting	The bridge is built over Lower Ganga canal connecting Pyavali village to other areas.						
Archeological	Low	Religious	N.A.	State of conservatio Threats to the Property	Signs of deterioration Material deterioration, Later additions		
Historical	Medium	Social	High				
Architectural	Medium	Natural	High				
		Grade	IIA	Condition Description	Water seepage has been started around the piers and sub structure.		
				Source of Information	Primary survey		

Listing done by Akshansh Mishra, Chetan Kataria



Reviewed by Mitali Vij

SHREE KRISHNA INTER COLLEGE				Reference No GaD/Alg/ATL/02 Map No GaD/Alg/M04	
					
Past Name	Shree Krishna Inter College			Architectural description	The college site is approached by a pathway leading to three structures facing each other. The northern-most structure is the oldest on site. The college building is a flat roof rectangular structure, built on a low plinth. It is entered from the east and south, through an entrance veranda, which further leads to the classrooms. The verandas comprise three semicircular arches and two ogee arches along the eastern entrance. The arches are supported on square columns, adorned with a prominent keystone. Two rooms are built on either side of the veranda. The façade comprises a window on either side of the arches. They are covered with a chajja supported on decorative brackets. Rooms are accessed by wooden doors enclosed in segemental arched openings.
Tehsil	Atrauli				
Location	28.041768 78.528809				
Address	Sankara, Aligarh				
Approach	It is approached from the east, by MDR82W. A paved road from the district road, leads to the college towards the west.				
Approx date of construction	19th century				
Precise date of construction	Not known				
Ownership	Private				
Owners Name	Not known				
Property Type	Precinct				
Property Sub-type	Institutional			Historical/ Cultural Value	The British took control of the district in 1803. They established their administration in the village as well. Many colleges were built to provide the necessary education to the locals.
Property past use	Nawab's Residence				
Property present use	College				
State of Protection	Unprotected				
Architectural Style	Colonial			Association with Ganga	Due to its location near Ganga, and along the Lower Ganga Canal. The British built several administrative and institutional buildings in the district.
Building Setting	It is surrounded by agricultural fields to the west, residences to the north and east, and religious buildings to the south.				
Archeological	Low	Religious	Low	State of conservatio Threats to the Property	Signs of deterioration Material deterioration, Lack of maintainance
Historical	High	Social	High		
Architectural	Medium	Natural	N.A.		
		Grade	IIA		
				Condition Description	The plaster on the walls of the college building is wearing off.
				Source of Information	Ashok Kumar

Listing done by Akshansh Mishra, Chetan Kataria



Reviewed by Mitali Vij

SHANKARGARH FORT				Reference No	GaD/Alg/ATL/03	Map No	GaD/Alg/M04				
											
Past Name	Shankargarh Fort			Architectural description	The site is presently a mound with the traces of lakhori brick structures surrounding it. It covers approximately 31sqm of area, occupying a rectangular footprint. The fort also consists of the remains of an ancient tomb and an extensive khera.						
Tehsil	Atrauli										
Location	28.041615 78.532805										
Address	Sankara, Aligarh										
Approach	The mound is approached from the west by MDR32W, leading to Sankara Ganga bridge towards the south.										
Approx date of construction	14th century										
Precise date of construction	Not known										
Ownership	Public										
Owners Name	Archaeological Survey of India										
Property Type	Site										
Property Sub-type	Archaeological			Historical/ Cultural Value	The fort was built by the local king Vaidya in earlier 14th century A.D. King Shankar Singh defeated King Vaidya and took control over the fort. Shankar Singh changed its name to “Shankargarh ka Quila.”						
Property past use	Fort										
Property present use	Mound										
State of Protection	Protected										
Architectural Style	Not known										
Building Setting	The mound is 250m from the Lower Ganga Canal. It is surrounded by commercial shops to the west, and residences to the north, south and east.										
Archeological	High	Religious	N.A.					Association with Ganga	During earlier times Ganga was a major source of communication. Thus, several rulers travelled to the district. King Vaidya built his fort along the banks of Ganga as provided a natural barrier and acted as a moat from one side.		
Historical	High	Social	High								
Architectural	Low	Natural	High								
		Grade	I*								
				Threats to the Property	Material deterioration, Structural deterioration, Vegetative growth, Lack of maintenance, Encroachments						
				Condition Description	Most of the fort structure has collapsed. Presently a mound exists. Traces of lakhori brick are also deteriorating.						
				Source of Information	Primary Survey						

Listing done by **Abhishek Mishra, Chetan Kataria**



Reviewed by **Mitali Vij**

SHREE MATA CHAMUNDA ASHRAM				Reference No GaD/Alg/ATL/04 Map No GaD/Alg/M04	
					
Past Name	Shree Mata Chamunda Ashram			Architectural description The temple is rectangular in plan and is built on a low plinth. The garbh-griha is square in plan, topped by a shallow dome with an inverted lotus flower and finial built on top of it. Its façade is ornamented with arched niches and multifoil arches. A colonnaded pradikshina path surrounds the garbh-griha. The columns comprise paan-patti ornamentation along its base and the capitals.	Historical/ Cultural Value Dor Rajputs took over the region and rose to power around 800 AD. Hindu settlements were also established in town. Several saints travelled to Aligarh, which was earlier a forested region. Temples were built dedicated to the saints.
Tehsil	Atrauli				
Location	28.040046 78.530673				
Address	MDR82W, Sankara, Aligarh				
Approach	The temple is approached by MDR82W, from the south, which crosses the Ganga canal, towards Sankara Ganga bridge.				
Approx date of construction	20th century				
Precise date of construction	Not known				
Ownership	Public				
Owners Name	Not known				
Property Type	Building				
Property Sub-type	Religious				
Property past use	Temple				
Property present use	Temple				
State of Protection	Unprotected				
Architectural Style	Regional				
Building Setting	The temple is situated in a residential area and is located 130m away from the Sankara Masjid in south-east direction.				
Archeological	Low	Religious	High	Association with Ganga Ganga possesses high religious significance, due to which several saints travelled through Aligarh. They often settled near the banks and meditated for several years. Later, temples were built to mark the historic events.	State of conservatio Signs of deterioration, Alterations Material deterioration, Inappropriate additions
Historical	Medium	Social	High		
Architectural	Medium	Natural	N.A.		
		Grade	IIA		
				Threats to the Property	
				Condition Description	The paint and plaster along the façade is peeling off.
				Source of Information	Primary Survey

Listing done by Akshansh Mishra, Chetan Kataria



Reviewed by Mitali Vij

SANKARA BRIDGE				Reference No	GaD/Alg/ATL/05	Map No	GaD/Alg/M04
							
Past Name	Sankara Bridge			Architectural description	The Sankara bridge is built using brick. It spans a length of approximately 220m. The sub-structure has segmental arches supported on capsule-shaped piers also built in brick. The arches are adorned with a decorative stepped cornice band above the arches. The drainage pipe was added later along the bridge.		
Tehsil	Atrauli						
Location	28.039005 78.529946						
Address	Sankara, Aligarh						
Approach	The bridge is an extention of MDR82W, built to cross the Lower Ganga Canal. It lies to the south of Shree Krishna Inter College.						
Approx date of construction	19th century						
Precise date of construction	Not known						
Ownership	Public						
Owners Name	Not known						
Property Type	Structure						
Property Sub-type	Civic			Historical/ Cultural Value	The British took over Aligarh district in 1803. Several bridges were built in this region to cross the Lower Ganga canal and for easier commute from one place to another.		
Property past use	Bridge						
Property present use	Bridge						
State of Protection	Unprotected						
Architectural Style	Colonial			Association with Ganga	Britishers built the Lower Ganga Canal parallel to the Ganga River. This bridge was built to cross the canal and to connect Sankara village to neighbouring areas.		
Building Setting	The bridge is built over Lower Ganga Canal connecting Sankara village to the southern villages. It leads directly to Ganga to the north.						
Archeological	Low	Religious	N.A.	State of conservatio Threats to the Property	Signs of deterioration Material deterioration, Structural deterioration, Later additions		
Historical	Medium	Social	High				
Architectural	Medium	Natural	High				
		Grade	IIA				
				Condition Description	Rising water levels have loosened the mortar joints of the piers. Seepage is witnessed along the inner edge of the arches.		
				Source of Information	Primary Survey		

Listing done by Akshansh Mishra, Chetan Kataria



Reviewed by Mitali Vij

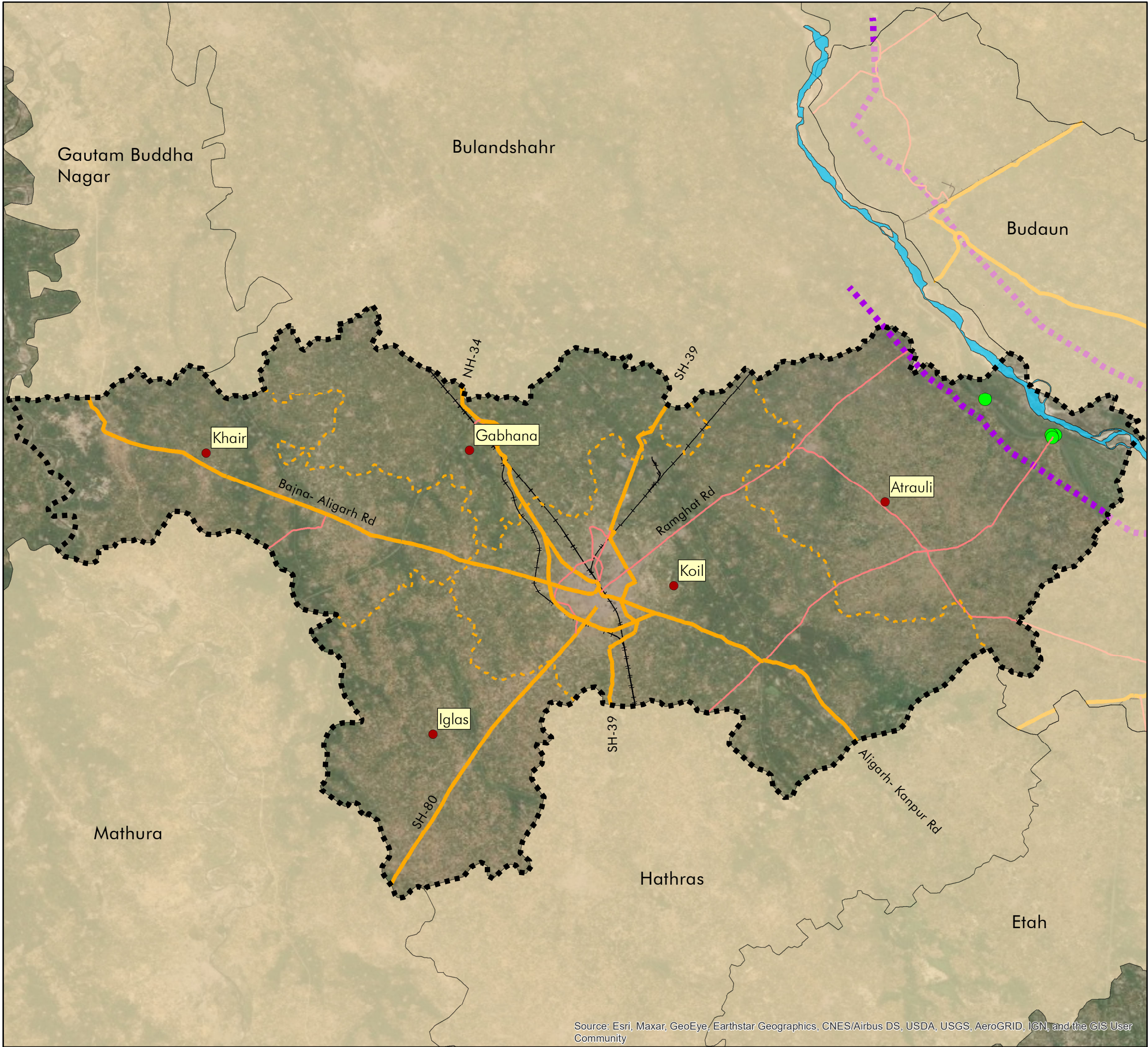


प्रधानाचार्य-कक्ष

ANNEXURE B

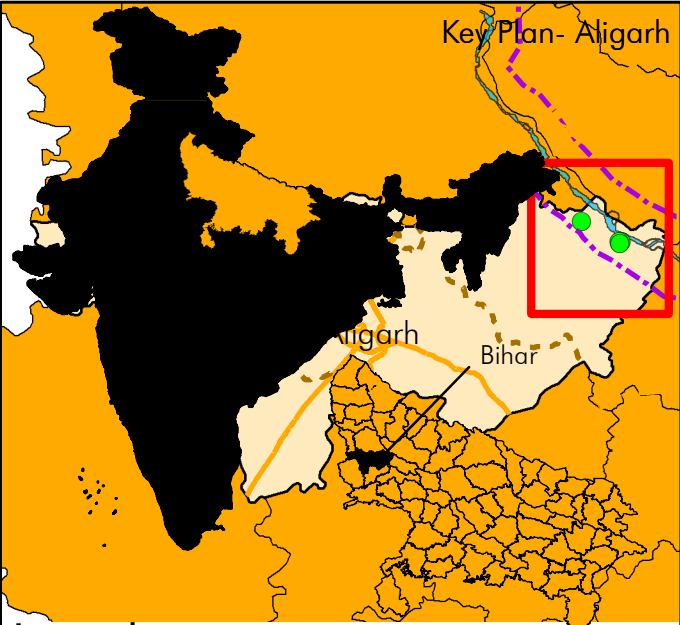
GIS MAPS





Source: Esri, Maxar, GeoEye, Earthstar Geographics, CNES/Airbus DS, USDA, USGS, AeroGRID, IGN, and the GIS User Community

Ganga Cultural Documentation Aligarh



Legend

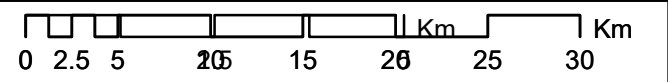
District Boundary	Road Type	Commercial
Tehsil Boundary	Defence Rd	Defence
Adjacent Districts	Secondary Rd	Industrial
Railway Network	Typology	Residential
Ganga River	Archeology	Religious
5Km line	Civic	Residence

Note:

For the comprehensive study of these maps, Aligarh district is marked as Zone A. This zone further divides into 2 Sub-zones, according to their respective area.

This map represents following subzones; Zone A1 and A2

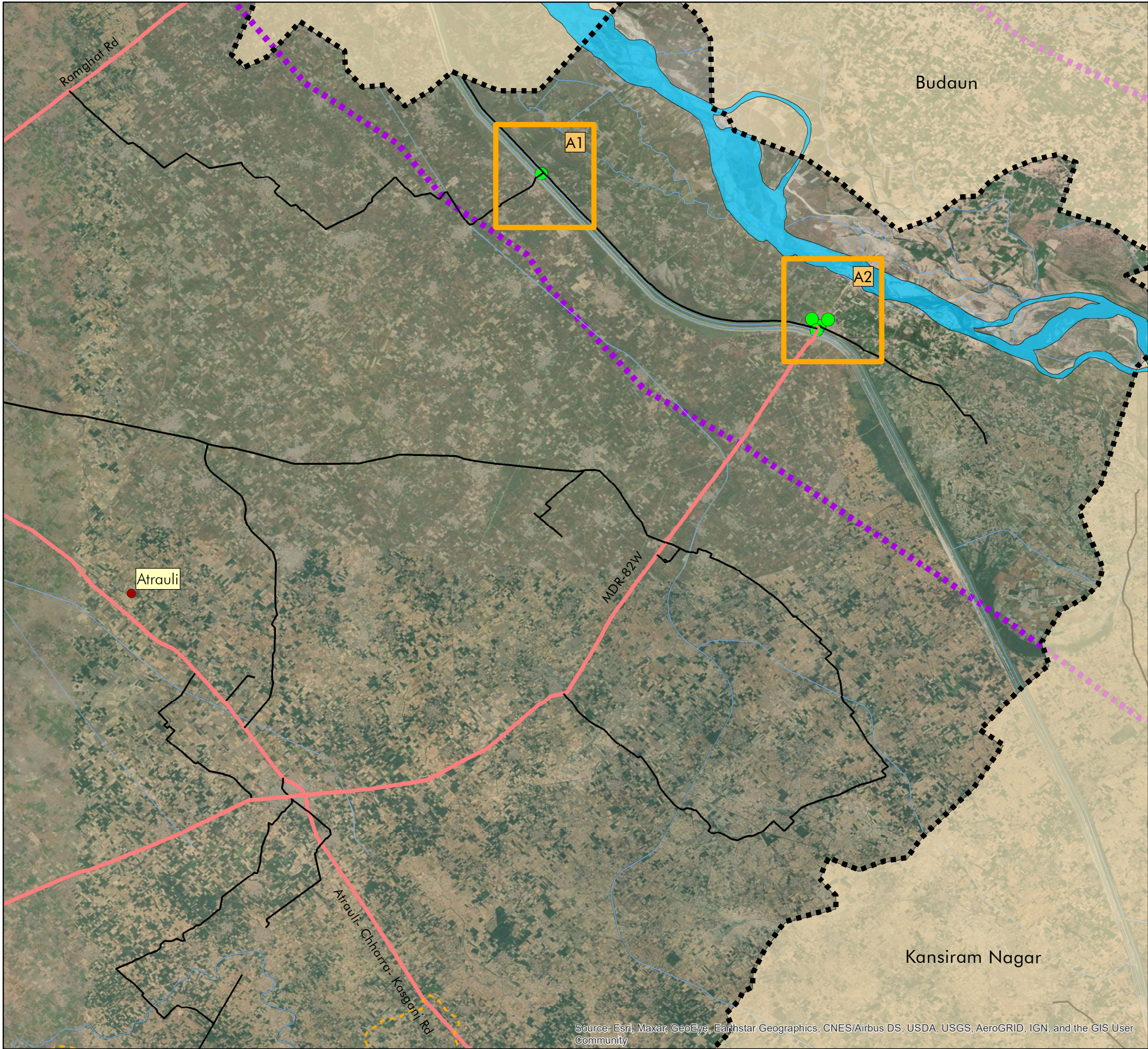
Area: Aligarh District 07/12/2021	Map No.: GaD/Alg/M02
---	-------------------------



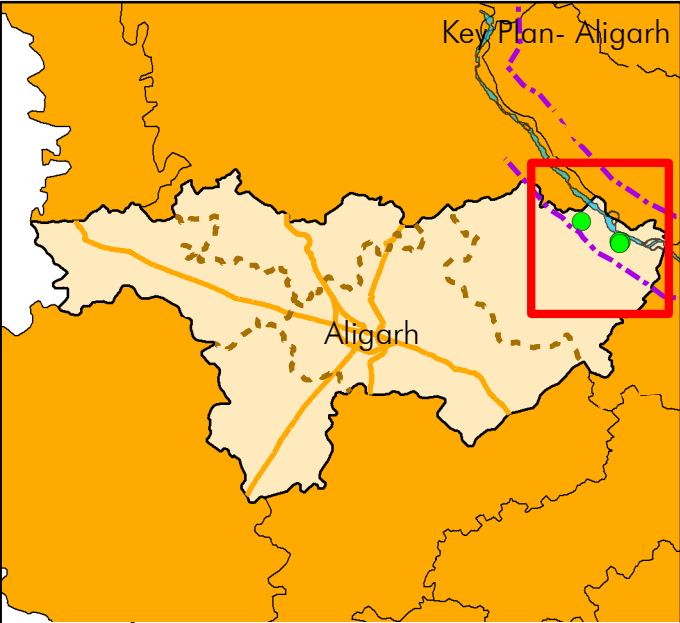
Survey Team:	
Chetan Kataria	Urban Design Architect
Kartik Dubey	Architect
Akshit Kumar	Architect
Akshansh Mishra	Intern
GIS Mapping :	
Chetan Kataria	Urban Design Architect

Prepared by: Indian National Trust for Art and Cultural Heritage INTACH	Submitted by: National Mission for Clean Ganga
---	--





Ganga Cultural Documentation
Aligarh



Legend

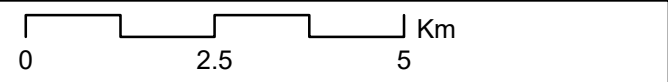
	District Boundary		Commercial
	Tehsil Boundary		Defence
	Adjacent Districts		Industrial
	Railway Network		Institutional
	Ganga River		Religious
	5Km line		Residence
			Civic
	Primary Rd		
	Secondary Rd		
	Tertiary Rd		
	Typology		
			Archeology

Note:

For the comprehensive study of these maps, Aligarh district is marked as Zone A. This zone further divides into 2 Sub-zones, according to their respective area.

This map represents the following subzones; Zone A1 and A2

Area: Aligarh District 07/12/2021	Map No.: GaD/Alg/M02
---	-------------------------



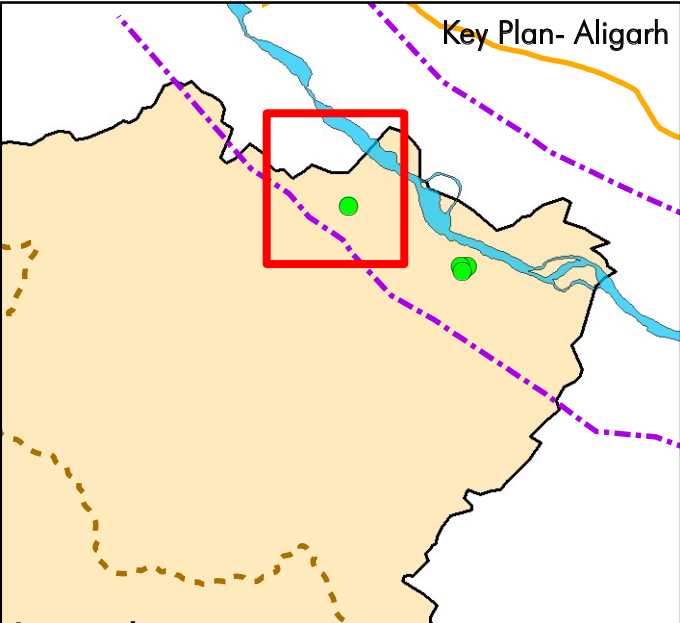
Survey Team:	
Chetan Kataria	Urban Design Architect
Kartik Dubey	Architect
Akshit Kumar	Architect
Akshansh Mishra	Intern

GIS Mapping :	
Chetan Kataria	Urban Design Architect

Prepared by: Indian National Trust for Art and Cultural Heritage INTACH	Submitted by: National Mission for Clean Ganga
---	--



Ganga Cultural Documentation Aligarh



Legend

	District Boundary	Road Type		Commercial
	Tehsil Boundary			Defence
	Adjacent Districts			Industrial
	Railway Network			Institutional
	Ganga River	Typology		Religious
	5Km line			Residence
				Civic

Note:

For the comprehensive study of these maps, Aligarh district is marked as Zone A. This zone further divides into 2 Sub-zones, according to their respective area.

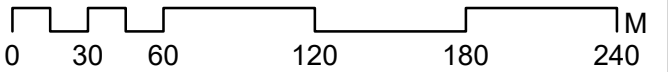
This map represents following subzones; Zone A1 and reference location. GaD/Alg/ATL/01

Area:

Aligarh District
07/12/2021

Map No.:

GaD/Alg/M03



Survey Team:

Chetan Kataria	Urban Design Architect
Kartik Dubey	Architect
Akshit Kumar	Architect
Akshansh Mishra	Intern

GIS Mapping :

Chetan Kataria	Urban Design Architect
----------------	------------------------

Prepared by:

Indian National Trust
for Art and Cultural Heritage INTACH

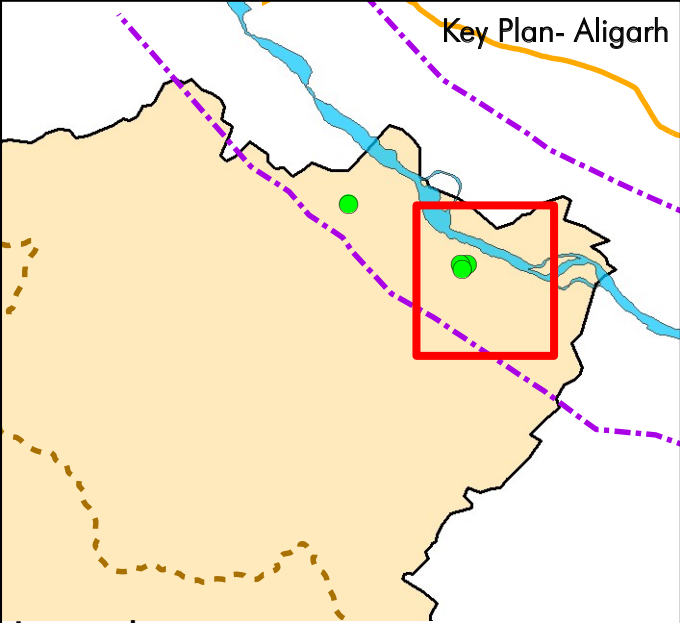
Submitted by:

National Mission for
Clean Ganga





Ganga Cultural Documentation Aligarh



Legend

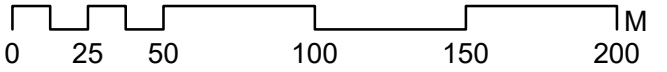
	District Boundary	Road Type		Commercial
	Tehsil Boundary			Defence
	Adjacent Districts			Industrial
	Railway Network			Institutional
	Ganga River	Typology		Religious
	5Km line			Residence
				Civic

Note:

For the comprehensive study of these maps, Aligarh district is marked as Zone A. This zone further divides into 2 Sub-zones, according to their respective area.

This map represents the following subzones; Zone A2 and reference location. GaD/Alg/ATL/02 to GaD/Alg/ATL/05

Area: Aligarh District 07/12/2021	Map No.: GaD/Alg/M04
--	--------------------------------



Survey Team: Chetan Kataria Kartik Dubey Akshit Kumar Akshansh Mishra	Urban Design Architect Architect Architect Intern
--	--

GIS Mapping : Chetan Kataria	Urban Design Architect
--	------------------------

Prepared by: Indian National Trust for Art and Cultural Heritage INTACH	Submitted by: National Mission for Clean Ganga
--	---