

GANGA CULTURAL DOCUMENTATION

Built Heritage Listing of Meerut District

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ARCHITECTURAL HERITAGE DIVISION





PREFACE

National Mission of Clean Ganga (NMCG) under Ministry of Water Resources, River Development & Ganga Rejuvenation has commissioned Indian National Trust for Art and Cultural Heritage (INTACH) to document “Cultural Heritage along River Ganga from Gaumukh to Ganga Sagar”. The scope of work is to identify and make inventories of the tangible and intangible Cultural Heritage properties found within 5 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 Meerut District. It is one of the districts of the first part of the stretch. The report includes the listing of heritage structures of 2 out of 3 tehsils of Meerut District. Though only Mawana Tehsil lies along the bank of river Ganga, Meerut Tehsil is also studied as it comprises the British Cantonment. Meerut city, the district headquarters, is a major landmark for the 1857 British Revolt, as this ‘First Battle of Independence’ started from here. A group of architects under the supervision of a Conservation Architect conducted the survey in July 2021, listing a total of 13 structures in Mawana tehsil and the sites in Meerut cantonment associated with the Revolt of 1857. The report includes a proper understanding of the various typologies, their evolution, architectural appreciation and a complete list of all the buildings.

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1. Introduction

1.1. Meerut District

Meerut district is located towards the north-western side of Uttar Pradesh, and forms a part of the National Capital Region.¹ It occupies an area of 2590 sq. km.² Meerut city is the headquarters of Meerut district. The district got its name from *Maya Rashtra*, the capital of the kingdom of the ancient king Mayasura. He built the grand palace for the Pandavas, which was renowned for its exquisite architecture.³ Meerut district consists of 3 tehsils - Meerut, Mawana and Sardhana. However, only Mawana tehsil has been documented as it lies within the 5km study area. Additionally, Meerut tehsil has also been documented, although it does not lie along Ganga, due to its significance in the First War of Independence against the British. The battle commenced from Meerut city, on 10th May 1857.⁴

Ganga river flows along the eastern boundary of Meerut district. This upper doab region comprises a rich fertile land, supporting an agrarian economy. Due to the proximity of the district to New Delhi, trade and commerce flourished through the years. Thus, it also evolved as a major industrial centre, comprising traditional handloom and textiles industries.

Meerut district comprises a rich cultural heritage, reflecting high archaeological, religious, architectural and political significance. Most important urban centers studied within the district are Meerut city, Hastinapur and Behsuma. Hastinapur finds mention in the puranas, as an important kingdom in Mahabharata. The remains of the kingdom were discovered during the excavations along Ganga. Behsuma emerged as a historic settlement in 18th century AD, under King Nain Singh. Meerut city lies witness to significant events during the British rule, which altered the course of history for the entire country. The riverfront of the district is not as distinguished as the other districts along Ganga. However, pilgrims visiting Hastinapur, travel to the river to take a holy dip during important festivals such as Kartika Poornima, etc. Nauchandi Mela is an important month-long fair held near Chandi Devi Temple in Meerut city, which dates back to 17th century AD.⁵



Figure 1 : View of riverfront of Meerut district along Ganga river.

Source: Primary survey by AH Division, INTACH Team

1 <http://ncrpb.nic.in/ncrconstituent.html>, accessed on 01/08/2021

2 <https://meerut.nic.in/>, accessed on 01/08/2021

3 <https://peoplepill.com/people/mayasura>, accessed on 01/08/2021

4 <https://meerut.nic.in/history/>, accessed on 01/08/2021

5 <https://www.meerutonline.in/city-guide/fairs-and-festivals-in-meerut>, accessed on 01/08/2021



1.1 Meerut Tehsil

Meerut tehsil is the administrative headquarters of Meerut district. It is located towards the south-west of the district, with Mawana tehsil to the east. It occupies a total area of 929 sq. km., with maximum land occupied by rural settlements. Meerut city is the administrative headquarters of the tehsil. It is the second largest city in the National Capital Region. It is an ancient city, dating back to the Indus Valley civilization, revealed by the excavations in and around the city. However, the most significant historic incident was the rebellion of 1857. It commenced from the incident at the parade ground in Meerut city, against the Indian sepoy.

The British occupied Meerut city in 1803, after defeating the Maratha Empire. Due to the strategic location of Meerut, near Delhi and guarded by Ganga to the east, the British established the cantonment in 1806 AD, in the city centre. The cantonment was divided into two - the European regiment in the northern part, and native infantry cavalry in the southern part. The two were segregated by Abu Nala, which was earlier used for carrying fresh water to the city.⁶ The cantonment comprises the offices, barracks, police stations, hospitals and residences for the officials. Churches were also built for the British garrisons. To enhance connectivity across the region, the British also laid the railway line through the district and built the old railway station.

Meerut developed as a major industrial town post the war. Several small and large scale industries thrived in the tehsil, due to its proximity to the industrial town of Modinagar in Ghaziabad district. Some of the prominent industries in the city are textiles, sugar, paper, etc. The city is also visited by several pilgrims due to its association with the kingdom of Mayasura. His daughter, Mandodari, who was also the wife of Ravana, worshiped Goddess Chandi. Thus, the grand Nauchandi Mela is held over a month in Meerut city. Mahashivratri is also an important festival of the tehsil, celebrated along the banks of Hindon river.⁷



Figure 2: St. John's Church, Meerut Cantonment
Source: Primary survey by AH Division, INTACH Team



Figure 3: General Hospital, Meerut Cantonment
Source: Primary survey by AH Division, INTACH Team

⁶ <http://www.indiandefencereview.com/spotlights/the-great-upsurge-of-1857-historical-sites-in-meerut-cantonment/>, accessed on 02/08/2021

⁷ <https://www.meerutonline.in/city-guide/fairs-and-festivals-in-meerut>, accessed on 02/08/2021



1.2. Mawana Tehsil

Mawana tehsil is the only tehsil of the district which is located along the banks of river Ganga. It occupies an area of 1,044 sq. km. Mawana city is the headquarters of the tehsil. The district is named after *Muhana*, which means 'a gateway'. As per the puranas, Mawana was the gateway to the Hastinapur kingdom of Mahabharata, located 9km to the north-east of the city. The river creates swampy, diara lands towards the eastern side of the tehsil. Thus, it comprises large expanses of agricultural lands, with fewer settlements.

Hastinapur city is an important mythological city located in the northern part of the tehsil. As per Mahabharata, it was ruled by the Kauravas and Pandavas for several years before the city was destroyed by floods. Archaeological excavations in mid-20th century AD revealed traces of the ancient kingdom. Artefacts dating to the Iron Age were also excavated from the Hastinapur mound. Behsuma is another important city in the tehsil. It owes its development and significance to Raja Nain Singh of the Bargujar Rajput clan. He built several palaces and administrative offices within the town. Behsuma also comprises art deco buildings, which are presently used for residential and civic purposes.



Figure 4 : Draupadeshwar Temple, Hastinapur, Mawana Tehsil
Source: Primary survey by AH Division, INTACH Team



Figure 5: Diwan Khana, Behsuma, Mawana Tehsil
Source: Primary survey by AH Division, INTACH Team



2. Geographical Setting and Boundaries

Meerut district is one of the 75 districts of Uttar Pradesh, located in the north-western part of the Indo-Gangetic plains. It lies between 28°57' to 29°02' N latitude and 77°40' to 77°45' E longitude. Meerut is surrounded by the districts Muzaffarnagar to the north, Hapur to the south, Ghaziabad to the south-west, Baghpat to the west, and Bijnor and Amroha to the east. River Ganga flows along the eastern boundary, entering the district from Muzaffarnagar district to the north, and exiting into Hapur district, segregating Meerut from Bijnor and Amroha. As per the earlier district boundary, Yamuna river used to flow along its western boundary. Presently, Hindon river, a tributary of Yamuna, marks its western boundary. Uttar Pradesh can be geo-culturally divided into 4 parts - Paschim Pradesh, Bundelkhand, Awadh and Purvanchal. Meerut district lies in Paschim Pradesh.

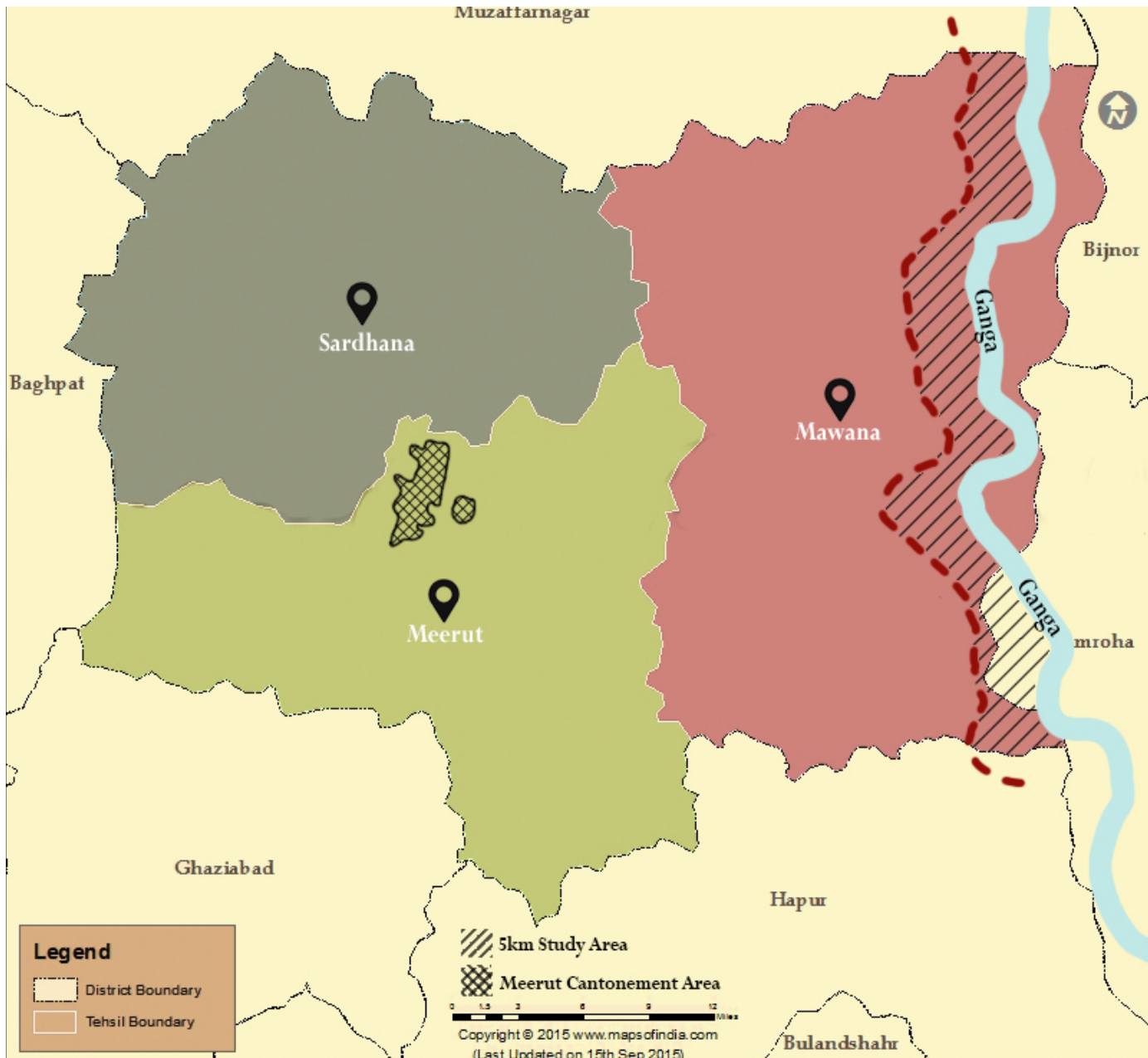


Figure 6: Tehsil map of Meerut district with the surrounding districts, Ganga river course and 5-km study area.

Source: Base Map - www.mapsofindia.com



2.1. Administrative Boundaries

Meerut district lies in the upper doab region. Earlier the district boundary included the present day districts of Baghpat, Ghaziabad and Hapur, with Yamuna river flowing along its western boundary. The district was established in 1818 during the British rule.¹ It forms a part of Meerut Division (including districts of Meerut, Bulandshahr, Baghpat, Ghaziabad, Gautam Buddha Nagar and Hapur). In 1921 Uttar Pradesh was re-established as the United Provinces of Agra and Oudh, by the British. Over the years the district assumed its present-day boundary along the banks of Ganga. Ghaziabad district, including Hapur district, was segregated from Meerut in 1976.²

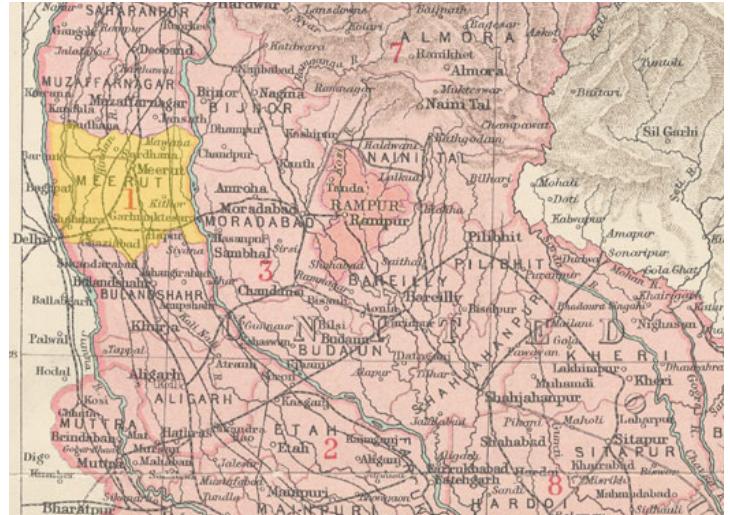


Figure 7: Map highlighting the earlier Meerut district boundary, under the United Provinces of Agra and Oudh, 1907-1909

Source: www.wikimediacommons.com, accessed on 2nd August 2021

2.2. Geographical Setting

Ganga along Meerut district follows a north-south directional flow. Meerut district occupies a rectangular footprint, in the upper Ganga doab region. It comprises vast stretches of rich alluvial land, with a gradual slope from north to south to south-east. The high bank of the river forms ravines along the banks, with the uplands scattered with *bhur* tracts of land. Major portions of Meerut district is covered in agricultural land. The geographical terrain of the entire district is defined by four distinct terrains.

1. **Hindon Plain:** The region covers a small portion of Sardhana and Meerut tehsils. It forms a belt along the Hindon river, sloping towards the south. It is defined by the *khadir* plains, cultivated for *Rabi* crops and melons. It is irrigated by a network of canals and tributaries of Hindon river, which are non-perennial in nature. Kali Nadi merges with Hindon near the village Pitlokkhar towards the north. Banganga and Kirsani tributaries merge with the river near Barnawa village towards the south. Hindon and its network of canals carries water from Ganga to Yamuna, to avoid flooding during the monsoons.
2. **Central Depression :** This region lies to the east of the Hindon river plains. It forms a shallow depression sloping towards the east and rising upward, till the road interconnecting Meerut to Muzaffarnagar. The depression is intercepted by high land at irregular intervals. The land experiences issues in drainage, although it is the source of some of the minor streams within the region. It also comprises *reh* formations, which is rare within the district, with the exception of the *khadir* lands. The land comprises fertile alluvial plains, comprising loamy soil. On the contrary, the eastern fringes of the tract comprise a well-planned drainage system. The deep depressions in this region fill up with excess water during heavy rainfall.
3. **Eastern Uplands :** This geographical tract stretches from the central depressions till the ravines along the high banks of river Ganga. Kali Nadi and its streams flow through this region. Anupshahr canal also passes through this district, along the ravines. The rolling dunes or sandhills are distinctive of this region which enter from the north of the district. These formations result from the combination of the sand along Ganga and Kali Nadi and blowing wind. The main sand ridge lies along the eastern boundary of Meerut city. The tract closer to Ganga river comprises less fertile land as compared to the other regions.

1 <http://meerutdivision.nic.in/mrtdivnew/tourmeerut.html>, accessed on 02/08/2021

2 <https://ghaziabad.nic.in/en/about-district/>, accessed on 03/08/2021



4. Ganga Khadir: This geographical tract is located along the course of river Ganga. It lies in Mawana tehsil, with Ganga to its east and the high cliff along its west. It follows a southward slope, with the distance between the *khadirs* and Ganga diminishing from north to south, till Pooth in Hapur district. The region is primarily covered in forests. It also comprises pockets of swampy land, cultivated for rice and cane. Over time, excessive waterlogging led to the decrease in the crop production in this region.

Meerut district occupies the fertile region between Ganga to the east, and Hindon to the west. The earlier district boundary was bound by Yamuna river along the west. A network of canals and tributaries traverse the district. Kali Nadi, a tributary of Hindon, divides the district into approximately two equal parts. A bridge was built across the river to connect Mawana city to Meerut. The Choyiya drainage system is connected to this river. Burhi Ganga, a tributary of Ganga, also passes through Hastinapur city within the district. It flows parallel and closer to the Ganga river course. This tributary defines the ancient route of river Ganga. Karna Ghat and Draupadi Ghat lie along the banks of the presently dried up river.³ These streams are non-perennial in nature. Several small rivulets along Ganga define its ancient route to the west of the present course.

2.3. Ecology

The geomorphological character of the district is defined by its large tracts of agricultural lands, with limited natural cover. During the ancient times the region was sprawled with dense forests. The forests were home to several wild animals such as elephants and tigers. The ancient city of Hastinapur was named after 'elephants'. Presently, monkeys, wolf, fox and pigs are found here. Leopards and hyenas are occasionally found in the *khola* and *khadir* areas of Ganga. The Indian Blackbuck and Neelgai are common in most parts of Meerut. The bird species found here are hornbill, barbet, kingfisher, teal, hoopae, etc. Partridges are also commonly found in Mawana tehsil.

The district forms a part of the subtropical deciduous type of vegetation. It comprises small portions of barren or waste land, as most of it is used for agriculture. The *khadirs* of Ganga and Hindon, and the adjacent ravines are rich in vegetation. The trees generally found are Sheesham, Jamun, Mango, Siris, Tamarind and Neem. The area is also covered with *Jhau*, a coarse grass such as Munj, Kans, and Pteris. Valuable timber and fuel producing trees have also been planted here by the Forest Department.



Figure 8: Wetlands in Hastinapur Wildlife Sanctuary

Source: <https://south-asia.wetlands.org/news/>, accessed on 3rd August 2021

³ https://www.worldwidejournals.com/paripex/recent_issues_pdf/2019/July/July_2019_1562594312_1612185.pdf, accessed on 03/08/2021



3. Significance of Ganga

Ganga is the most sacred river which flows through the Indian subcontinent. The river and its tributaries, interconnected wells, streams, ponds, etc. have played a key role in the evolving cultural landscapes across the Indo-Gangetic plain. Ganga originates from the Gangotri glacier, flowing in a north-easterly direction, descending into the Bay of Bengal. Meerut district lies along the banks of Ganga. The river course shifted multiple times leading to the formation of large *khadir* plains along its fringe. Water availability, fertile land and green pastures for cattle-grazing led to the formation of Hastinapur, Parikshitgarh and Behsuma villages.

Ganga used to flow along the mythological city of Hastinapur in Mahabharata. The river destroyed the city, and gradually shifted eastward over the years. As per the puranas, King Shantanu of Hastinapur was invited to Indralok by Lord Indra, where Ganga was also present. He was the only human among the deities. A soft breeze ruffled Ganga's clothes. As a sign of respect, all the lords bowed their heads except Shantanu who was mesmerized by the *apsara's* beauty. An angry Lord Brahma curses Shantanu to be reborn as a Kuru King and get married to Ganga. Shantanu is the only person the Goddess hurts intentionally. Therefore, King Shantanu was reborn in Hastinapur, and saw the goddess at the river banks. He married her under the condition that she shall never be questioned for her actions. The Goddess drowns 7 sons in the river at Hastinapur to save them from the curse by Lord Brahma. However, Shantanu questioned Ganga when she was drowning Bhishma at this spot. Thus, the eighth son is forced to live with the curse of immortality, and Ganga abandons Shantanu.

The river route interconnected the district with other important towns and cities along Ganga and increased trade across the region. The strategic location of Meerut along Ganga and the Grand Trunk Road attracted several political powers such as the Rajputs, Afghans, Mughals, Marathas and British to settle here. The British also established the cantonment in Meerut city. Meerut is a major landmark of the British Revolt of 1857.

The sanctity of the river led to various religious activities along the banks. The riverfront of Meerut district is not well-developed, with the river flowing along the high banks. However, several pilgrims traveling to the ancient city of Hastinapur also visit the river for a holy dip. Behsuma comprising Rajputana mahals is also located near Ganga. The festivals of Mahashivratri and Kartik Poornima witnesses grand fairs near Ganga.



Figure 9: Bridge across a tributary of Ganga passing through Parikshitgarh village, 10km from Ganga river banks.

Source: Primary survey by AH Division, INTACH Team



4. Historical Evolution of Meerut

4.1. Meerut District

Meerut district possesses a rich mythological, historical, religious and commercial significance, owing to its location along the holy river Ganga. The district finds mention in the puranas, as it was an important part of Mahabharata and Ramayana. The historicity of the district increased its importance as a religious settlement. The archaeological evidences in Hastinapur reveal antiquities dating back to the Iron Age period, as well as remains of the Hastinapur kingdom. The district was visited by the Mauryas, Kushanas, Guptas, Afghans, Mughals and the British. The easy connectivity across the region also encouraged the spread of the Rajputana clans across the region. The British set up the cantonment in Meerut city due to its location near New Delhi and proximity to other important cities across the doab region.

Different names of the district:

As written in the puranas, the name of Meerut district is derived from *Maya Rashtra*, which means 'the country of Maya'. As per Hindu mythology, he was the ruler of the *danavas*, *daityas* and *devas*. He was also renowned for his skills as an architect. Maya built the *Indraprastha Sabha* for Krishna and the Pandavas.¹ Over the years, the name changed to *Mairashtra*, and later to *Mai-dant-ka-khera*. Later, it was commonly referred to as *Mairaath*, and eventually Meerut.

In Mahabharata, the Kauravas established their capital in Hastinapur, which is situated in Meerut district, near the banks of Ganga. Hastinapur originates from its Sanskrit terms, *Hastina* (elephant) and *puram* (city). Thus, it translates to 'the City of Elephants'. Scholars also believe the city to be named after King Hasti.² Several claims suggest that the city was named after King Hasti, the grandson of the great King Bharat. Hastinapur is also referred to as *Gajapuram*, *Nagapura*, *Asandivata*, *Brahmasthalam*, *Shanti Nagaram* and *Kunjarapuram*, in multiple ancient texts.

4.1.1 Mythological Perspective

Meerut was founded by King Maya, the son of Kashyapa and Dana. He married the *apsara* Hema. They performed great penance to Lord Shiva for a baby daughter. After several years Maya found Mandodari near a well and assumed her to be the daughter gifted to him by Shiva.³ Mandodari married Ravana, from Ramayana. Thus, Meerut is also known as *Ravana Ka Sasural*, meaning 'Ravana's wife's home'. Mandodari was a devoted follower of Goddess Chandi. The Chandi Devi Temple was built in Meerut city. As per ancient texts, Mandodari and her father visited the old temple to worship the Goddess.⁴

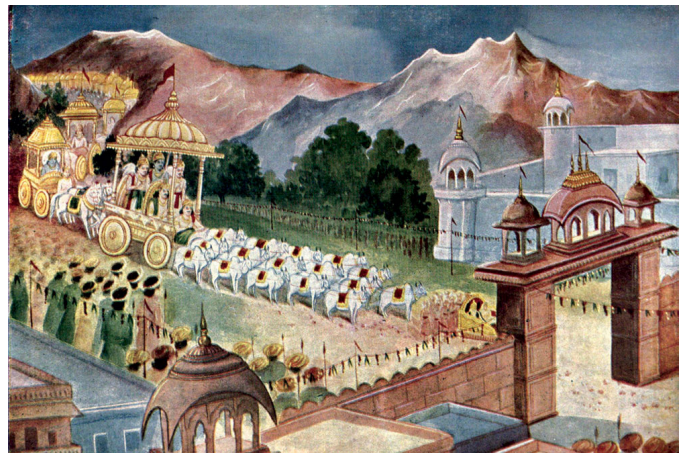


Figure 10: Painting of Hastinapur Kingdom.

Source: <https://openthemagazine.com/features/history/hastinapur-calling/>, accessed on 11/08/2021

¹ <https://glorioushinduism.com/2019/06/21/maya/>, accessed on 05/08/2021

² <https://vedapurana.org/single.php?s=1473&word=Hasti&secure>, accessed on 05/08/2021

³ <https://glorioushinduism.com/2019/06/21/maya/>, accessed on 05/08/2021

⁴ <https://www.meerutonline.in/city-guide/fairs-and-festivals-in-meerut>, accessed on 05/08/2021



Hastinapur, towards the north of Meerut district, along Ganga, was visited by Lord Adinath, also known as Rishabhanatha. He was the first Jain tirthankar, who founded the Ikshvaku clan.⁵ While traveling during his *aahara vidhi* (fasting), he crossed Hastinapur, where he was offered food by King Somaprabha, the son of Baahubali. Lord Adinath's fast was finally broke after 6 months. Somaprabha was also known as Kuru, and subsequently the Kuru *vansha* came into being.⁶

As per Ramayana, King Dashrath accidentally killed Shravan Kumar in Meerut with his *shabda bhedi* arrow. Shravan Kumar was taking his aged parents, who were blind, for pilgrimage. Consequently, Shravan's parents cursed King Dasharath to suffer the pain of separation from his children. Therefore, Meerut is regarded as the



Figure 11: Map showcasing Kuru kingdom and Hastinapur during the Mahabharata era.

Source: <https://dsal.uchicago.edu/reference/schwartzberg/pager.html?object=051>, accessed on 11/08/2021

place where the epic of Ramayana seems to have originated.

Meerut district was a part of the Kuru Kingdom which was ruled by King Pandu of the Mahabharata era. The king along with Kunti and Madri, and the Pandava brothers, resided in the forests near Hastinapur. After his death, the Pandavas and Kunti went to Hastinapur kingdom which was ruled by the Kauravas. The Kauravas felt threatened as the kingdom had high regard for King Pandu. The Kauravas and Pandavas constantly fought among themselves. Duryodhana coronated Arjuna to the throne, as Arjuna refused to battle Arjuna. Duryodhana also built a palace of lac in Bharwana, 35km from Meerut, with the aim to burn it down along with the Pandava brothers. However, the Pandavas escaped through a tunnel which led to the banks of river Ganga. They hid in the forests in the outskirts of Hastinapur, until their marriage to Draupadi. Consequently, Krishna suggested the Kauravas to grant one half of Hastinapur Kingdom to the Pandavas.⁷

⁵ <https://www.britannica.com/topic/Rishabhanatha>, accessed on 05/08/2021

⁶ <https://www.jainheritagecentres.com/jainism-in-india/uttar-pradesh/hastinapur/history-2/>, accessed on 05/08/2021

⁷ <https://www.worldhistory.org/Mahabharata/>, accessed on 05/08/2021



Once the Pandavas were invited by the Kauravas for a game of dice, which was manipulated from the beginning. The Pandavas lost all their belongings, including themselves, in the game. King Yudhishtar, known for his word, was forced to give up Draupadi as well. This incident led to *Draupadi's Cheerharan* in front of all those gathered. Krishna protected her dignity. The Pandavas were later exiled to the forests yet again. After 13 years they came back to Hastinapur and fought the great battle against the Kauravas, known as Mahabharata. The Pandavas emerged victorious and Yudhishtar was crowned the king. Later, Parikshit, the grandson of Arjuna took over the throne. He founded the village, Pariskhitgarh, located to the south of Hastinapur along the previous banks of river Ganga. He built a brick fort in the centre of the town, named after himself, around which the settlement expanded. The village also comprised an ancient well which was earlier used for supplying water within the village during the Pandava rule. Parikshitgarh was also home to several ashrams. Rishi Shringi, renowned for his medicinal knowledge, resided here. As per the Matsya and Vayu Puranas, Hastinapur and Nichaksu villages were destroyed by heavy flooding of river Ganga. As a result, the fifth king to follow King Parikshit shifted the capital of the kingdom to Kaushambi, 630km to the east of Hastinapur.⁸

Several archaeological excavations in Hastinapur have led to the discovery of the remains of the ancient kingdom, which were earlier along the banks of Ganga. While the city was washed away by the river, several sites were built over the years to mark the historic landmarks of the mythological era. These sites include Vidurr Tila, Pandaveshwar Temple, Baradri, Draunadeshwar Temple, Karna Temple, Draupadi Ghat and Kama Ghat etc. Several Jain temples were also built within the city, to commemorate the first Jain tirthankar.⁹

4.1.2 Pre-historic Era

Meerut district dates back to the prehistoric era. Several excavations undertaken along the banks of Hindon river and ancient villages of Hastinapur and Pratikshitgarh along the earlier course of river Ganga suggest the district to date back to the Iron Age period. The origin of Meerut may go even as far back as 6000 years, prior to the Vedic era. The archaeological excavations in Hastinapur and Rajpur Parasan revealed traces of the Indus Valley Civilization. Alamgirpur village on the banks of river Hindon was excavated in 1958, indicating presence of the Aryans across the Indo-Gangetic plains. Traces of Harappan culture were also discovered within the district. Antiquities of Painted Grey Ware were found in Hastinapur, Dhanawali in Sardhana tehsil; Ochre Color Ware found in Malehra and Nahli in Sardhana tehsil; and Grey Ware & early historical pottery in Jalalpur and Rali in Meerut tehsil.¹⁰ Hoards of coins were also found across the district which are presently displayed in the Sagar museum. 5 copper coins with criss-cross patterns were found in Hastinapur. Gold coins were discovered in Kishorpur,¹¹



Figure 12: Painted Grey Ware artefacts found in Hastinapur. Source: <https://dsal.uchicago.edu/reference/schwartzberg/pager.html?object=049>, accessed on 11/08/2021

⁸ Nevill, H. R., *District Gazetteers of the United Provinces of Agra and Oudh, Meerut, Vol. IV*, Government Branch Press, Lucknow, 1922, pg. 289

⁹ <https://meerut.nic.in/tourist-place/hastinapur-jain-temple/>, accessed on 05/08/2021

¹⁰ Lal, B., B., *Indian Archaeology 1968-69, A Review*, Archaeological Survey of India, Govt of India, New Delhi, 1971, pg.40

¹¹ Director General, Archaeological Survey of India, *Indian Archaeology 1995-96, A Review*, Govt. of India, New Delhi, 2002, pg.124



to the east of Hastinapur, and more than 1500 silver coins in Rani-ka-Mahal in Pratikshitgarh,¹² to the south of Hastinapur.¹³ Medieval pottery was discovered in Batner, Pratikshitgarh, Dandupur, and Nagla Hareroo in Mawana tehsil. White marble idols of Jain tirthankars dating to 10th - 11th century AD were found across the tehsil.¹⁴

In the archaeological excavations around Hastinapur, about 135 iron objects which included arrows and spearheads, shafts, tongs, hooks, axes, and knives were found. There are indications of brick-lined roads and drainage systems, and an agro-livestock based economy here, as well. The Painted Grey Ware artefacts found in Hastinapur date to 2800 BC and beyond. Further excavations at Draupadi-ki-Raso and Draupadi Ghat resulted in the discovery of copper utensils, iron seals, gold & silver ornaments, terracotta discs and several oblong shaped ivory dice used in the game of *chatur*, dating to 3000 BC.

4.1.3 600 BC to 400 BC

In 600 BC, the district was a part of the Kuru Kingdom, one of the sixteen Mahajanapadas of ancient India. According to ancient Buddhist text, *Sumangavilasini*, the Kurus (people of Kururashtra) came from Uttarakuru. *Vayu Purana* attests that Kuru, son of Samvarsana of the Puru lineage, as the eponymous ancestor of the Kurus and founder of *Kuru-rashtra* in Kurukshetra. The country of the Kurus roughly corresponded to the modern Thanesar, state of Delhi, and Meerut district of Uttar Pradesh.

The Kurus of the Buddhist period did not occupy the same position as they did in the Vedic period but they continued to enjoy their ancient reputation for deep wisdom and sound health. The Kurus had matrimonial relations with the Yadavas, the Bhojas, Trigartas, and the Panchalas. Though a well known monarchical people in the earlier period, the Kurus are known to have switched to a republican form of government during the 6th to 5th century BC.

4.1.4 400 BC to 1 AD

During 4th century BC, Meerut district formed a part of the kingdom of Chandragupta Maurya. Meerut had been a centre of Buddhism during the reign of Emperor Ashoka. He established one of the Ashokan pillars in Meerut city. Several Buddhist structures were built near the present-day Jama Masjid in Meerut city. Presently, the remains of these structures exist on site. In due course of the Mauryan era, Hastinapur was destroyed by a devastating fire.



Figure 13: Shaka Empire

Source: www.wikimediacommons.com, accessed on 11/08/2021

The Mauryas were overtaken by the Shaka dynasty, who ruled till 200 BC. The Shakas were overthrown by the Yayudhas, which is confirmed by the excavation of coins dating to this time period. They ruled till the beginning of the Christian era. However, the Kushanas imposed their rule in Meerut for 40 years during their reign.

Hastinapur city is referred to as *Bastinopora* in ancient Greek texts, dating to 2nd century BC. This confirms

¹² Director General, Archaeological Survey of India, *Indian Archaeology 1996-97, A Review*, Govt. of India, New Delhi, 2002, pg.216

¹³ Lal, B., B., *Indian Archaeology 1968-69, A Review*, Archaeological Survey of India, Govt of India, New Delhi, 1971, pg.63

¹⁴ Rao, Nagaraja, *Indian Archaeology 1982-83, A Review*, Archaeological Survey of India, Govt. of India, New Delhi, 1985, pg.99



international recognition of the ancient city during the prehistoric era.

4.1.5 1AD to 1300 AD

During 1st century AD, the Kushanas regained control of Meerut district, and ruled till 350 AD. Kanishka was the most powerful emperor of the dynasty, who ruled over the Indo-Gangetic plains, Afghanistan and parts of central Asia. Subsequently, in 4th century AD Samundra Gupta established control across Meerut district. In mid-6th century AD, the downfall of the Gupta empire led to the establishment of several independent kingdoms across the district.

Vardhana dynasty expanded across Meerut, which thrived under King Harsha. Post his reign, the empire weakened until 8th century AD. Later Yashovarman took control of the region, after which the dynasty declined completely. In the subsequent years, the Rajput clan spread their rule across Meerut district. The Tomar kings, tracing their ancestry to the Pandavas of Mahabharata, ruled in Meerut.¹⁵ They were succeeded by the Chauhans. In 9th and 10th century AD the Gurajara-Pratihara clan gained control from the Tomars and ruled over the region. 11th century AD witnessed the reign of Har Dat, the Dor Rajput of Bulandshahr (to the south of Meerut).

The Dor Rajput was defeated by Mahmud of Ghazni in 1018 AD. The Mahmud's Wazir built the historic Jama Masjid in Meerut city. However, shortly after, the region was overtaken by the local Hindu Raja. He built a defensive fortification around the city, which survived until recent times. Muhammad Ghori's General, Qutub-ud-din Aibak re-established the Muslim rule in 1193 AD. He established the Mamluk dynasty in Delhi and its surrounding region, including Meerut, in 1206 AD. He was succeeded by Iltutmish, his son-in-law. Ancient records from Meerut suggest the reign of Nasir-ud-din Mahmud, son of Iltutmish, within the district.¹⁶



Figure 14: Rise of Qutub-ud-din Aibak.

Source: <https://www.notesonindianhistory.com/>, accessed on 11/08/2021

4.1.6 1300 AD to 1700 AD

The Mamluk dynasty was overthrown by the Khilji dynasty who ruled for a brief period of 30 years. Subsequently, the Tughlaq dynasty rose to power in Meerut district. In 1351 AD, Feroz Shah Tughlaq ascended the throne in Delhi and ruled over Meerut. During one of his journeys he noticed the Ashokan pillars in Haryana and Meerut. He associated the pillar to the Pandava brother Bhima, of Mahabharata. The Sultan was left mesmerized and shifted the pillar from Meerut to Delhi, near the entrance of the Bara Hindu Rao Hospital on the Ridge.¹⁷ At the time, Brahmi script had not yet been deciphered.¹⁸

In 1398, Timur invaded northern India, killing several civilians. He attacked and sacked Meerut in 1399. It was held by Ilyas Afghan and his son Maula Muhammad Thanewari, assisted by non-Muslims led by Safi. A failed negotiation with Safi, initiated by Timur, led to the attack on the fort and defeat of Safi. All men were killed, and the women and children enslaved. The Delhi Sultanate consequently came under the rule of the Sayyid brothers, who ruled across Meerut district. In 1458, Hussein Sharif, the Sultan of Jaunpur, attacked

¹⁵ <https://indianexpress.com/article/explained/tomar-king-anangpal-ii-legacy-delhi-7237182/>, accessed on 06/08/2021

¹⁶ Ghosh, A., *Indian Archaeology 1962-63, A Review*, Archaeological Survey of India, Govt. of India, New Delhi, 1965, pg. 62

¹⁷ <https://www.livehistoryindia.com/story/snapshort-histories/delhis-ashoka-connects/>, accessed on 06/08/2021

¹⁸ <https://timesofindia.indiatimes.com/city/delhi/kotlas-ashoka-pillar-over-2000-years-old-suffers-heavy-damage/>, accessed on 06/08/2021



Meerut. Later, Behlol Lodi signed an agreement with him and Meerut came under the Lodis.

Post the battle of Panipat, in 1526, Meerut was under the rule of the Mughal Emperor Babur. He was succeeded by Humayun who was defeated by Sher Shah Suri. The Suri dynasty ruled over the Delhi throne from 1540 to 1556 after which Humayun regained control. During the reign of Emperor Akbar, a Mint for copper coins of the Mughal Empire was set up in Meerut city. The *Ain-i-Akbari* was composed during his rule. The fort built by the Dor Rajput in Meerut finds mention in the old script. During the decline of the Mughal Empire, after the death of Aurangzeb, the city came effectively under the control of local chieftains - the Sayyids of Muzaffarnagar in the north, the Jats in the south-east, and the Gujjars along Ganga and in the south-west.

Meerut district is also visited by several Sikh pilgrims. In late 17th century AD, when Guru Gobind Singh was adamant on protecting the Sikh faith, 5 devotees sacrificed their heads. They are renowned as the *Panj Pyare*. Dharam Singh was one of the *Panj Pyare* who sacrificed his life for the community. He resided in Saifpura village, 3km to the south of Hastinapur. A gurudwara was built for him in Saifpura village, which is visited by many on a daily basis.¹⁹



Figure 15: Dharam Singh Gurudwara, Saifpura.

Source: <https://exploreouting.com/attraction/bhai-dharam-singh-ji-gurudwara>, accessed on 11/08/2021

4.1.7 1700 AD to 1947

Meerut was invaded by the Sikh and Maratha forces multiple times during 18th century AD. The Jats and Rohillas also exerted power across the district. The Maratha kings expanded their control, and several local Rajas took control of different pockets of Meerut district. At this time, Walter Reinhardt, an English soldier, helped the Mughal King Shah Alam II during the battle of Barsana in 1774. So, he was stationed in Sardhana and was granted the administration of other parts of the district as well. After his death, his provinces were undertaken by his wife, Begum Samru in 1778.²⁰ The southern part of the district continued to remain under the Marathas.

The British fought for control over Meerut due to its close proximity to river Ganga and the capital city of Delhi. In 1803, Daulat Rao Scindia of the Maratha empire finally ceded the territory to the British. They established the cantonment in Meerut city. It was built in 1806 AD, post the second Anglo-Maratha war.²¹ The land and rail connectivity across the district was strengthened. The British built the old Railway Station, which is presently used as the Institute for Civil Engineering.

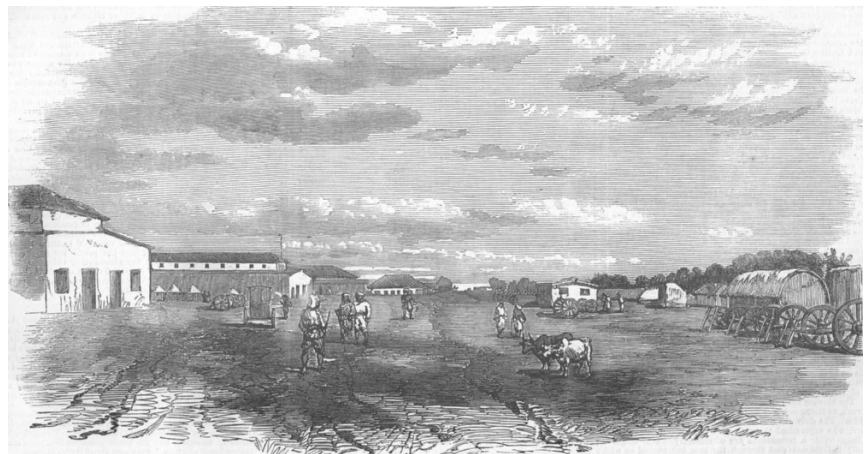


Figure 16: Barracks in Meerut Cantonment, 1857.

Source: http://www.columbia.edu/itc/mealac/pritchett/00routesdata/1800_1899/1857revolt/meerut/meerut.html, accessed on 11/08/2021

¹⁹ <https://www.jagran.com/uttar-pradesh/meerut-city-saifpur-gurudwara-is-a-historical-pilgrimage-of-sikhs-19611904.html>, accessed on 09/08/2021

²⁰ <https://www.thehindu.com/life-and-style/travel/the-tale-of-begum-samru-and-the-church-she-built/article29391513.ece>, accessed on 10/08/2021

²¹ <https://www.alamy.com/battle-of-laswari->, accessed on 10/08/2021



Over time, Meerut developed as one of the biggest and most important military stations in India. The British defined the boundary of Meerut district, and declared the city as its headquarters in 1818 AD.

The city gained great recognition during the Revolt of 1857. It was the first war of independence fought against the British. The Bengal cavalry were primarily the ones to revolt. The Sikhs, Punjabi Muslims and Gurkhas, fought for the British as they feared the return of the Mughals. The revolt was a result of prolonged brutality imposed by the English. Instances like the 1856 deposition claiming the Nawab of Awadh unfit to rule and lapse of land of a ruler to the British, who died without a male heir, resulted in the uprising of the anger. Many princes and their courtiers and soldiers were left humiliated.²²

In 1849, the British captured Punjab and reduced the number of English troops across India for economic reasons. The British officers imposed poor terms of service and pension, favored the English troops for promotion as compared to the Indians, and indulged in racial and cultural insensitivity. The revolt in Meerut was sparked by the actions of Sepoy Mangal Pandey in Bengal who tried to kill two Europeans with his rifle. One of the major contributors of the mutiny in Meerut was the rumor of 1853, which stated that the new cartridge used for rifles were greased in pig and cow fat. 85 of the 3rd cavalry men, the upper class elite, were imprisoned for 10 years in Meerut for refusing to use the cartridges. On 10th May 1857, the prisoners were released by Kotwal Dhan Singh Gurjar. Outraged by the disrespect by the British, they rampantly killed any European soldier to cross their path. The next day, the 3rd cavalry marched to Delhi where they invoked the Mughal King Bahadur Shah Zafar to lead the mutiny. Several common men, loyal to their religion and old rulers, joined the agitation. The revolt soon spread across the Indian subcontinent, on a large-scale.²³



Figure 17: Revolt of 1857 in Meerut

Source: http://www.columbia.edu/itc/mealac/pritchett/00routesdata/1800_1899/1857revolt/meerut/meerut.html, accessed on 11/08/2021

²² <https://www.nam.ac.uk/explore/why-did-indian-mutiny-happen>, accessed on 10/08/2021

²³ <https://www.news18.com/news/india/may-10-1857-the-day-the-great-indian-revolt-started-472955.html>, accessed on 10/08/2021



To regain control in the Northern provinces, the British divided the operations among three notable British officers. Peace was restored by 1858, and the British power dominated over the region once again. The British began to be more considerate towards the Indians, post the war. They involved them in administrative decision-making, including education and public programmes.²⁴

Meerut was also the venue of the controversial Meerut Conspiracy Case in March 1929, in which several trade unionists, including three Englishmen, were arrested for organizing the Indian-rail strike. This sent a universal message across the globe, highlighting the detrimental effects of colonisation and industrialisation. Meerut got electricity in 1931. The last session of the Indian National Congress before Indian independence in 1947, was held at Victoria Park in Meerut on 26 November 1946. It was in this session that the Constitution-making committee was constituted.

4.1.8 1947 to Present

Meerut district has contributed immensely to the growth and development of the state. Trade and commerce have flourished and generated major revenue for the country. Post Independence, urbanization led to the establishment of modern, industrial settlements across the terrain. Some of the old cities continued to possess religious significance and are visited by thousands due to their association with mythological legends. Several old temples, mosques, gurudwaras, churches, and palaces exist as a reminder of the historicity of the district.

Meerut district is sprawled across the upper doab region, as an important trade centre of western Uttar Pradesh. The *khadirs* along the banks allowed a rich cultivation of sugar, cotton, flour and oilseeds.²⁵ The ancient traditional industries of the district include wooden handicrafts, inlay work, metal crafts, engraved wooden work, ceramic work and pottery. The district is also a major manufacturer of musical instruments as well. Traditional art and craft of Meerut dates back to historical times, including the manufacture of bamboo, paper machè, ivory art, metal inlay work, etc. The architectural and cultural landscape of Meerut exhibits layers of the historic fabric of the district.²⁶



Figure 18: Hindu and Jain temples in Hastinapur, near Ganga

Source: <https://www.adotrip.com/city-detail/hastinapur>, accessed on 11/08/2021

²⁴ <https://www.britannica.com/event/Indian-Mutiny/Aftermath>, accessed on 10/08/2021

²⁵ <https://www.britannica.com/place/Meerut>, accessed on 10/08/2021

²⁶ <https://meerut.nic.in/local-craft-and-handicraft/>, accessed on 10/08/2021

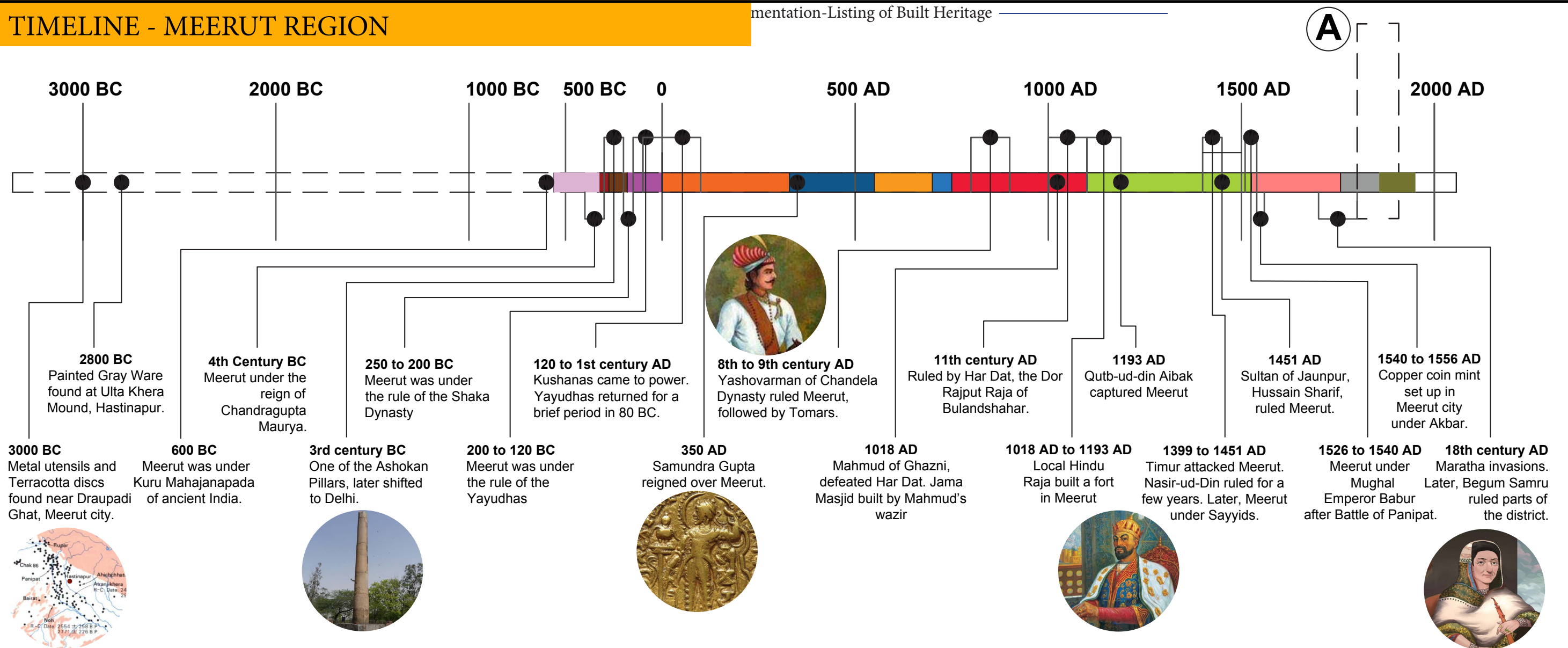


4.2. Historical Timeline

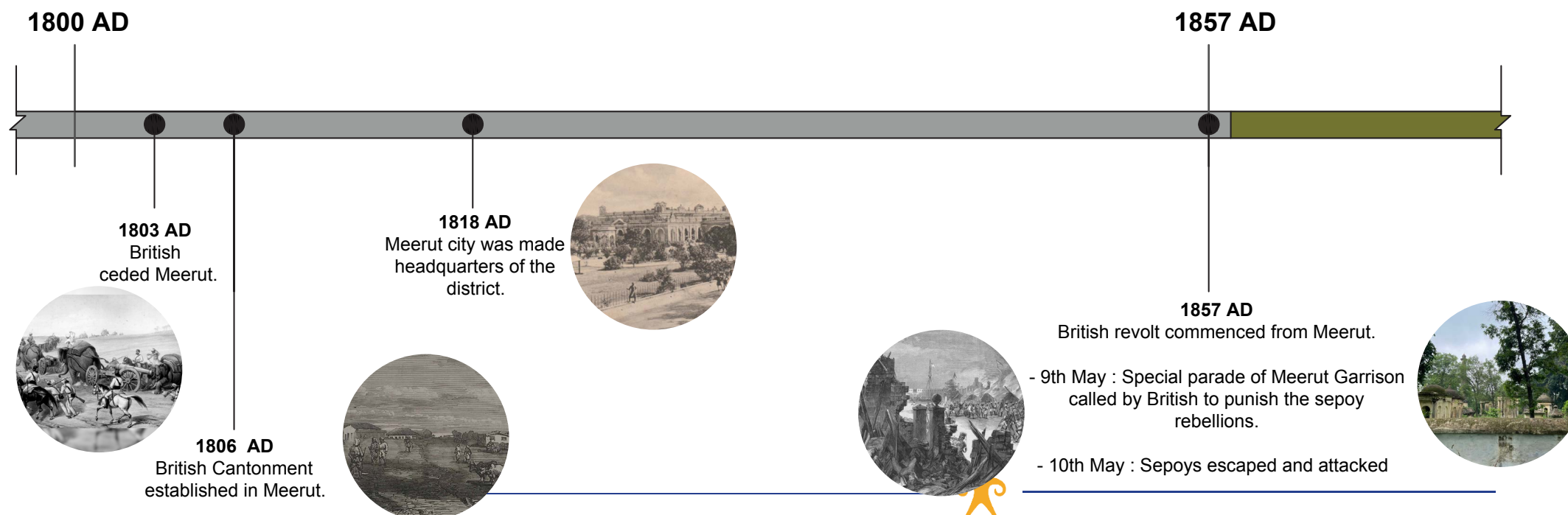


TIMELINE - MEERUT REGION

mentation-Listing of Built Heritage



TIMELINE - MEERUT REGION (1800 to 2000 AD)



Legend: National Powers

	Magadha Empire (560-325 B.C)
	Nanda Empire (325-275 B.C)
	Maurya Empire (275-181 B.C)
	Sunga Empire (181-1 B.C)
	Kushana Empire (1-330 A.D)
	Gupta Empire (330-550 A.D)
	Vardhana Empire (550-700 A.D)
	Kannauj Empire (700-750 A.D)
	Gurjara-Pratihara (750-1100 A.D)
	Turko Afghan Empire (1100-1526 A.D)
	Mughal Empire (1526-1757 A.D)
	East India Company (1757-1858 A.D)
	British Rule (1858-1947 A.D)

5. Significance of Meerut

The evolution of Meerut started from ancient times. Along with history and archaeology, the mythological legends of the ancient cities of Hastinapur and Pratikshitgarh has increased the significance of the district. Meerut is associated with important historic events which have changed the course of its evolution over the years, culturally as well as politically. Several archaeological excavations across the district reveal the cultural, political and strategic importance of Meerut district.

5.1 Archaeological and Historical Significance

Meerut district has a high archaeological and historic value, suggested by the archaeological findings in and around Hastinapur, and other parts of Mawan tehsil. Coins, fragments of pottery and sculptures suggest the existence of civilization in Meerut since the Vedic era. Some important archaeological sites excavated in the district are listed below.

1. Excavations in Hastinapur : Vidura-ka-tila was excavated in Hastinapur city. A collection of several mounds, some measuring 50 to 60 feet in height, was named after Vidur. The study led to the belief that the mound was the remains of the ancient kingdom of Hastinapur, capital of Kauravas and Pandavas of Mahabharata. Traces of the street network with brick-lined streets proper drainage systems can be seen. The study indicated an agro-livestock based economy for the ancient civilization. As per the puranas, it was washed away by Ganga. The Painted Grey Ware found in the city dates to 2800 BC and earlier. Archaeological excavations around Hastinapur, revealed the discovery of 135 iron objects which included arrows and spearheads, shafts, tongs, hooks, axes, and knives. Hastinapur and its surrounding region were also excavated for copper, gold and silver coins. Further excavations in Draupadi – ki – rasoi and Draupadi Ghat revealed copper utensils, iron seals, gold & silver ornaments, terracotta discs and oblong-shaped ivory dice used in the game of *chaupar*, dating to 3000 BC.

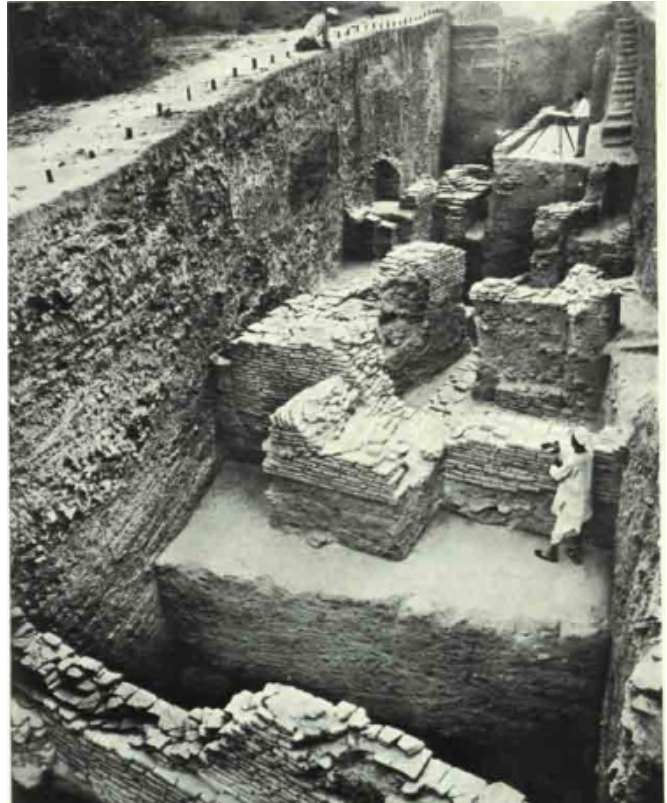


Figure 19: Archaeological site excavated by B.B. Lal
Source: Bulletin of ASI, 1954 & 1955

2. Excavations in Alamgirpur : The archaeological study reveals the city to date back to 2600-2200 BC. Four cultural periods with intervening breaks were demarcated, belonging to the Harappan culture. Although kiln burnt bricks were also found on site, as per the archival study no structure dating to this time period was discovered.
3. The Lakshagriha Excavation Project of the Archaeological Survey of India (ASI) is another important site. It is located in Barnava Village near Meerut.



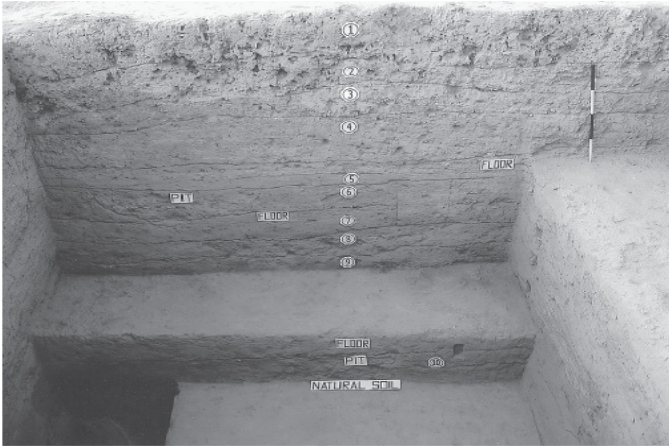


Figure 20: Excavation Site in Alamgirpur
Source: Recent Excavations at Alamgirpur, Meerut District: A Preliminary Report



Figure 21: Excavation Site in Alamgirpur
Source: Recent Excavations at Alamgirpur, Meerut District: A Preliminary Report

Meerut had a great role to play in Indian history. It was a prominent kingdom, a part of the 16 mahajanpadas of ancient India. Several important kings established their control here. Meerut had played a significant role in resisting foreign invasions, both during the attack of Muhammad Gori, as well as Timur. However the most important of them all was the triggering of the 'First War of Independence, also known as the Revolt of 1857, which began from Meerut. Another important event that happened which made a huge impact on the fate of the country is the last session of the Indian National Congress before independence. It was held at Victoria Park in Meerut on 26 November 1946. It was in this session that the Constitution-making committee was pioneered.



Figure 22: St. John's Cemetery, Meerut Cantonment
Source: Primary survey by AH Division, INTACH Team

5.2 Religious and Cultural Significance

Meerut reflects a mix of culture, traditions and art forms, which despite the changing times has retained the ancient roots. Since the origin of the district, Meerut has experienced a transition from the vedic era of Mahabharata. Its rich cultural history has led to an increase in the religious importance over the years. The district is visited by several pilgrims on a daily basis, which increases to unimaginable numbers during the festivals. Present-day Meerut district retains its Jat, Rajputana, Tyagi, Gurjar, cultural identity. The amalgamation of cultures and traditions blended with modern urban morphology exhibits the evolution of Meerut district.

Hastinapur is an important landmark of Mahaharata. It was the capital of the Kauravas, which was won by the Pandavas after the great battle. The district is often referred to as the *Karma Bhoomi* of Lord Krishna. Ganga used to flow along the ancient kingdom during the early years. While it sifted its course eastward, the pilgrims visiting the temples of the holy city visit the river as well, to take a holy dip. During the Makhdumpur mela people from across the region visit the banks of the sacred river Ganga.



Several fairs and festivals are held here annually, to commemorate multiple episodes from the mythological legends. Nauchandi is an important festival celebrated to worship Ma Chandi Devi. A temple for the goddess was built in Meerut city, which is believed to have been visited by Mandodari, daughter of King Maya and wife of Ravana. The Nauchandi fair was first celebrated in 1672, as a cattle trade fair. However, over the years cattle trade was replaced by other religious activities. The month-long celebration takes place after Holi. It continued to exist even during the British rule. Shaheed Chandraprabhan Pradarshani fair is held annually in Mawana, to commemorate the Indian martyr of the British revolt.

Apart from being an important Hindu pilgrimage site, Hastinapur is also an important Jain pilgrimage site. Hastinapur Teerth Kshetra is believed to be the birthplace of 16th, 17th and 18th tirthankaras i.e., Shantinatha, Kunthunatha and Aranatha. Jains also believed that it was here in Hastinapur, that the first tirthankara, Rishabhanatha, broke his 13-month-long fast after receiving sugarcane juice (*ikshu-rasa*). Several Jain temples can also be found in and around Hastinapur.

Sikhism also spread across Meerut district. One of the *panj pyare* of Guru Gobind Singh, Dharam Singh, was born in Saifpura. The village lies to the south of Hastinapur city. The locals built a gurudwara in Saifpura, which is visited by several pilgrims on a daily basis. A hospital was also included within the gurudwara premises to give free medicines. Jod Mela is celebrated in the gurudwara at every new moon.



Figure 23: Ashtapad Teerth, Jain Temple, Hastinapur
Source: www.wikimediacommons.com, accessed on 13/08/2021



Figure 24: Nauchandi Mela
Source: <https://www.patrika.com/meerut-news/first-chairman-rar-on-nauchandi-mela-and-now-contracts-1545885/>



Figure 25: Dharam Singh Ji Gurudwara, Saifpura
Source: <https://www.historicalgurudwaras.com/>, accessed on 13/08/2021



Figure 26: Holi Chowk Shiv Mandir, Behsuma
Source: Primary survey by AH Division, INTACH Team



5.3 Natural and Ecological Significance

Meerut is ecologically very significant as it falls in the upper-doab region. The fertility of the soil facilitates the growth of a wide variety of crops. The district is divided into 4 geographical terrains, each with its own ecological significance. The Meerut plains are fertile, and it is commonly known as the bread basket of Western Uttar Pradesh. The Mawana Bhur track is more towards the river and is full of ravines. Ganga *Khadir* is a low-lying area, comprising vast stretches of wetlands. These wet lands comprise aquatic animals and birds. The Gharial or the Gangetic Crocodile can be found in Meerut. Gangetic Dolphins are also found swimming in the river along this stretch. The Hastinapur Wildlife sanctuary is a major tourist attraction which is a home to various kinds of animals and plant species. It was established in 1986.



Figure 27: Hastinapur Wild Life Sanctuary

Source: www.wikimediacommons.com, accessed on 13/08/2021



Figure 28: Hastinapur Wild Life Sanctuary

Source: www.wikimediacommons.com, accessed on 13/08/2021

5.4 Architectural Significance

Architecture of Meerut is the physical manifestation of history, mythology, political development, socio-cultural beliefs and practices. Architecturally it is a very rich district and one can find various typologies of buildings here. Remains of buildings and sites from as early as vedic period can be found here. One site is the Hastinapur kingdom, the remains of which are undergoing excavation. The other is Parikshitgarh which was the fort of Raja Parikshit. Raja Parikshit was the grandson of Arjun. The fort was perhaps constructed away from Hastinapur to avoid destruction from floods.



Figure 29: Ulta Khera Excavation, Hastinapur

Source: Primary survey by AH Division, INTACH Team

The religious Hindu & Jain temples, gurudwaras and mosques exhibit distinct architectural features indicating the era they were constructed in. In Behsuma the temples comprise Rajputana architectural features, as they were built during the reign of the Bargurjar Rajpur king, Raja Nain Singh's rule. The old temples in Hastinapur were mostly destroyed due to flooding. Some old Jain temples continue to exist in the city. Augharnath Temple is an important landmark of the district, as this was the spot where the revolt of 1857 was planned.



Some temples have been modified over the years. The layers of the historic fabric are evident in these structures. Draupadeshwar Mandir in Hastinapur comprised a colonnaded mandapa leading to the garbh-riha with a shihara. However, in the later years an enclosed space was built around the temple in modern construction to replicate a pradikshana path. A similar intervention can be seen in the ancient Pandeshwar Mandir. The temple is built on an embankment, with a chattri at its corner bastion. It is entered through a gateway. The temple earlier comprised only a garbh-griha with a dome above. However, later, a colonnaded pradikshana path was built around the temple.



Figure 30: Pandeshwar Temple
Source: Primary survey by AH Division, INTACH Team



Figure 31: Draupadeshwar Mandir, Hastinapur
Source: Primary survey by AH Division, INTACH Team

Rajputana palaces can also be seen in the district, specifically in Behsuma, to the north of Hastinapur. The town was a locality in the ancient Hastinapur kingdom. In 18th century AD, Raja Nain Singh established the town and built mahals and temples near the Ganga river bank. The architectural landscape of the settlement reflects a Rajputana style. The extravagant palaces are built with a central courtyard. Some even comprise two courtyards. The king brought the architectural influences from the west. The traditional homes in Behsuma also comprise elaborate gateways leading to the courtyard, around which rooms are planned. While the houses have been renovated over time, the gateways remain intact.



Figure 32: Diwan Khana, Behsuma
Source: Primary survey by AH Division, INTACH Team



Figure 33: Gateway leading to Gulab Singh's residence
Source: Primary survey by AH Division, INTACH Team



The other distinct architectural typology witnessed within the district is the colonial style. In 1803 AD, the British ceded Meerut from the Marathas. They built the cantonment in Meerut city, comprising the barracks, residential bungalows, offices and churches. The cantonment lies to the north of Meerut city. The circular columns, semi-circular arches with an exaggerated keystone, dentils and modillions along the facade, are distinctive of a Victorian style of architecture.



Figure 34: General Hospital, Meerut Cantonment
Source: Primary survey by AH Division, INTACH Team



Figure 35: Interiors of St. John's Church, Meerut Cantonment
Source: Primary survey by AH Division, INTACH Team

6. Architectural Description

The historic evolution of Meerut district is exhibited in its rich architectural vocabulary and the built fabric. Several rulers and dynasties have established their control and left a mark across the region. The geographical terrain, political conquests and commercial development majorly contributed in shaping the cultural landscape of Meerut as it exists today. The mythological legends of Hastinapur and Pratikshitgarh make them important places for Hindu and Jain pilgrimage. While most of the ancient temples and dharamshalas were washed away by Ganga, modern construction keeps the historicity of the city intact. The Meerut Cantonment continues to display the military strength that existed at the time of the British. Behsuma exhibits an elegant display of the extravagant mahals and temples built by the Rajputs. The building material, construction techniques and architectural features define the evolution pattern of the ruling dynasties that once dominated over the region.

6.1 Building Typologies

The building typology of Meerut characterizes its local communal lifestyle and requirements. Its location and usage defines the urban functionality of the district. The architectural details and construction methods suggest the political, social and cultural character of Meerut.

i. Residential

The residential structures can be divided into primarily two types - the havelis (royal palaces) and the traditional houses. These are differentiated on the basis of its architectural layout, scale and grandeur, and time periods.

(a) Raja Nain Singh was a notable Gurjar king of Meerut in 18th century AD. He established the settlement of Behsuma, and built havelis. 2 distinct typologies are seen, as in the private residences (Raja Nain Singh ki Haveli) and the community space (Diwan Khana). The single-storey structures are entered through a double-height gateway with a *naubat khana* above. The gateways comprise multifoliated arches, adorned with decorative niches and a *chajja* supported on ornamental brackets. The residences are built in *lakhori* brick, following the courtyard planning. The courtyard in Diwan Khana is segregated into two as per functionality. The one facing the gateway is used for social gatherings and the one surrounded by habitable rooms is used as a private space. The veranda surrounding the courtyard comprises multifoliated arches resting on double-columns on a single base.



Figure 36: Raja Nain Singh ki Haveli - Entrance veranda overlooking the entrance gateway.
Source: Primary survey by AH Division, INTACH Team



Figure 37: Rear courtyard, Nain Singh Haveli
Source: Primary survey by AH Division, INTACH Team

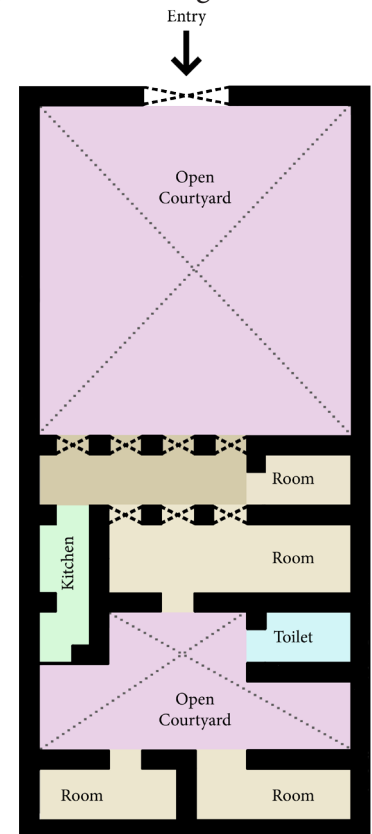


Figure 38: Raja Nain Singh ki Haveli - Spatial planning of the Raja's haveli with a front and rear courtyard.



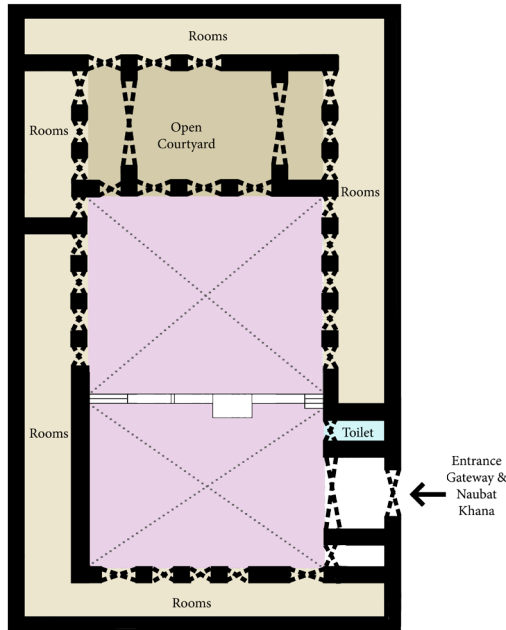


Figure 39: Diwan Khan planning layout with central courtyard.
Source : Primary Survey by AH Division, INTACH Team



Figure 40: Clockwise - Entrance Gateway to Diwan Khana. View of veranda facing the courtyard to the left. Central courtyard divided into two for functional purpose.
Source : Primary Survey by AH Division, INTACH Team

(b) Behsuma comprises traditional residential structures, built in brick masonry. The residences are planned around a central courtyard, approached by an elaborate gateway. The gateway comprises multifoliated arches, adorned with decorative niches and relief work. The gateway leads to the courtyard surrounded by habitable rooms. Farming is practiced on a large scale in the village. The zamindars and farming community settled in the city during the reign of Raja Nain Singh.



Figure 41: Entrance gateway to a traditional house in Behsuma.
Source : Primary Survey by AH Division, INTACH Team



Figure 42: Gulab Singh's Residence in Behsuma
Source : Primary Survey by AH Division, INTACH Team

ii. Religious

The religious significance of Meerut district is associated with Mahabharata. The ancient villages of Hastinapur and Parikshitgarh closer to the banks of Ganga are major centres of pilgrimage. The district comprises several Jain temples as it was visited by the first Jain tirthankar. The architectural style distinguishes the typologies of different religious structures found within the study area.



(a) Temples

Hastinapur, Pratikshitgarh and Beshsuma are importance places of Hindu pilgrimage, due to its association with Mahabharata. Behsuma was a muhalla of Hastinapur and Pratikshitgarh was established by Arjuna's grandson. The local Rajas and Zamindars built temples in the historic settlements to commemorate the legends of the mythological legend. The temples in Behsuma were built by Raja Nain Singh in the 18th century.

The temples are built using traditional architectural techniques. There are two types of layouts for the temples in Meerut district. One temple layout comprises a mandapa with an arch on either side. It is topped by a vallabhi-style shikhara, leading into the garbh-griha where the deity is worshiped. The garbh-griha comprises niches on all sides which is used for placing the deities. It is topped by a Nagara-style shikhara, with an inverted lotus motifs. The other temple layout comprises only the garbh-griha with a shikhara above. Over the years, a colonnaded pradikshana path was built around the temple in modern construction.



Figure 43: Typical layout of a Nagara-style temple, Holi Chowk Shiv Mandir in Behsuma

Source : Primary Survey by AH Division, INTACH Team

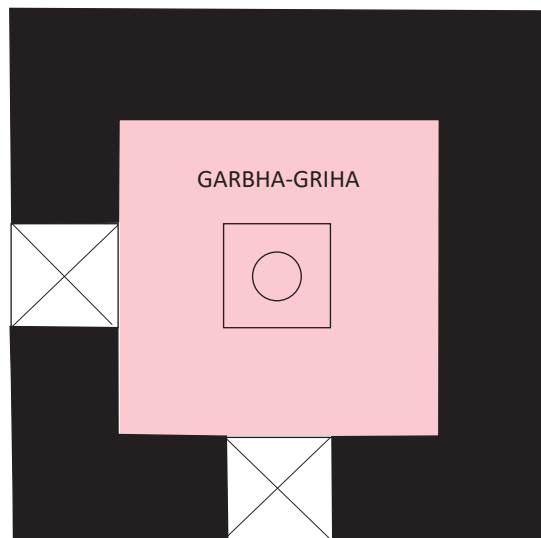


Figure 44: Pandeshwar Mahadev Mandir in Hastinapur, with a garbh-griha only.

Source : Primary Survey by AH Division, INTACH Team



(b) Church and Cemetery

The strategic location of Meerut increased its importance in trade and commerce. The British fought the Marathas and established the Meerut cantonment. As the English settlement expanded, churches were built to cater to the religious needs of the local garrison. St. John's Church was built in 1821, by Rev. Henry Fischer. It is built in Victorian style with double-height circular columns supporting a pediment. The facade is adorned with dentils and modillions. It has a central nave with 2 aisles on either side. A pinnacle rises over the church with a clock.

The cemetery behind the church comprises domed structures over tombs. These elaborate structures comprises semicircular arches with circular pilasters. Post the British Revolt in 1857, some of the British soldiers were buried in this cemetery.

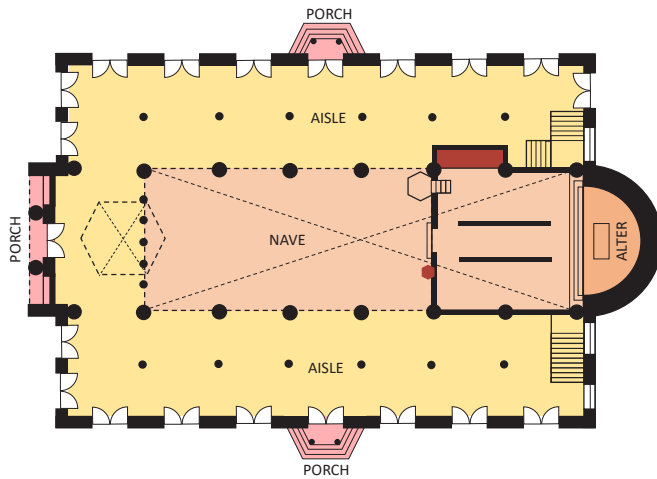


Figure 46: Architectural Layout of St. John's Church, Meerut Cantonment
Source : Primary Survey by AH Division, INTACH Team



Figure 45: Cemetery behind St. John's Church
Source : Primary Survey by AH Division, INTACH Team



Figure 47: St. John's Church
Source : Primary Survey by AH Division, INTACH Team

iii. Military

Meerut district increased in importance during 18th century AD and was invaded by the Marathas and Sikhs. In order to establish control across the Northern Gangetic plains, the British took over Meerut. They strengthened their defense within the region and established the cantonment in Meerut city. Over the years the British expanded across the district. Several institutional, civic and religious buildings were built to cater to the residential settlements. Meerut was the first city to witness the revolt against the British in 1857. The Indian cavalry attacked the English garrison on 10th May 1857. St. John's Church and the cemetery was built for the soldiers. The General Cant. Hospital in the cantonment was built to cater to the injured soldiers during the war of 1857.



Figure 48: General Hospital, Meerut Cantonment
Source : Primary Survey by AH Division, INTACH Team



These buildings displayed a distinct architectural character, reflective of the British style of construction. The single-storey structures are surrounded by large gardens. They are entered through arcaded verandas with semi-circular arches with an exaggerated keystone. Some buildings comprise a stepped front facade, with progressing heights. The height of the veranda is the lowest. The buildings are built in brick masonry, with a flat roof.

iv. Civic Buildings

Over the years, the need for administration in Hastinapur increased. The buildings during this period were built using modern building materials in Art-Deco style. One of the buildings was used as the Nagar Panchayat. In 1950s, Hastinapur faced the outbreak of Malaria. Thus, an anti-malaria vaccination drive was also held within these buildings.

The buildings are built within a site, surrounded by well-landscaped gardens which have deteriorated due to lack of maintenance. The building is entered through a circular colonnaded, L-shaped veranda, with a circular projection at the corner. The rooms approached through the veranda have a higher ceiling.

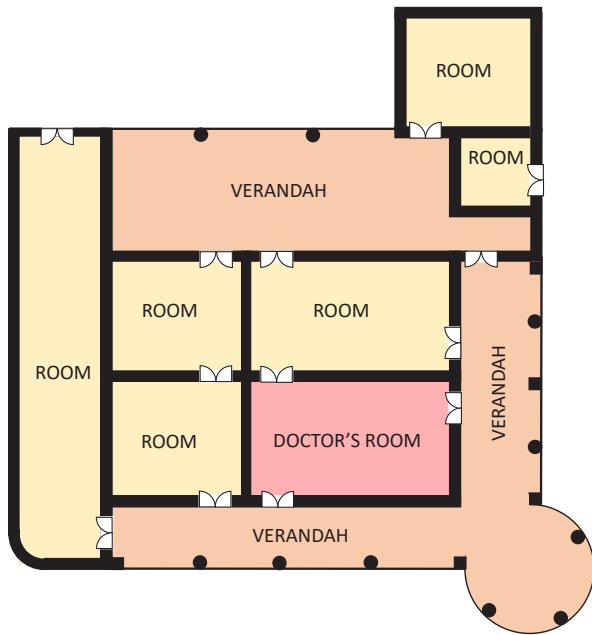


Figure 49: Typical layout of the Art Deco Buildings in Hastinapur, used for civic purposes. Some of them remain abandoned.
Source : Primary Survey by AH Division, INTACH Team



7. Meerut Cantonment and the Revolt of 1857

(Reference: Book- Pathak, Amit., Sharma, Krishan Kant., Jain, Amit Rai., *History and Culture of Western Uttar Pradesh, Vol. II, Meerut*, Shree Publishers & Distributors, New Delhi, 2016. Interview- Dr. Amit Pathak, 23rd November 2021, Meerut cantonment)

In December 1803, Treaty of Surji Anjangaon was signed between East India Company and Daulat Rao Scindia, according to which the Ganga Yamuna Doab region came under the administration of East India Company. Since then Native Infantry Regiments were stationed in Meerut. As the British moved northwards along the river Ganga, after establishing their foothold in Anupshahr, they came to Meerut and formally established the cantonment in 1806.

This was the largest cantonment that was established by the East India Company in India. The regiments from Meerut were launched in multiple warfares in Northern India, Western Himalayas and Afganistan. There were two motives for establishing a cantonment of this scale in Meerut, first, the close proximity to Delhi and second, the availibty of fertile land to produce food for the soldiers.

7.1 Planning of the Cantonment

The cantonment in Meerut is planned out in the form of a large “L”, where the northern part is built along the east- west axis and the western end is along the north- south axis. These two sections were the two separate cores of the Meerut Cantonment, the northern part was the European section and the western part was the Native section. A physical barrier, in the form of a drain called the Abu Nala or the Kali Nadi, was made between the two parts of the cantonment, creating a gap of about half a kilometer. The drain was made for fresh water but was eventually used to carry sewage.

The northern part of the catonment stationed the two European regiments-

1. 6th Dragoon Guards (a Crown Regiment)
2. School of Artillery Instruction of the Bengal Army

It had three line for the British soldiers- British Cavalry (BC) Lines, British Infantry (BI) Lines and Royal Artillery (RA) Lines. Each of these lines has a market adjoining to it to cater for its soldier's daily needs- the Rajban Bazaar for the cavalry regiment, the Lal Kurti Bazaar for the infantry regiment (named after the red uniform of infantry soldiers) and the Topkhana Bazaar for the artillery regiment (named as the literal translation of storing artillery guns).



Figure 50: Old Print of barracks in Merut Cantonment from the Illustrated London News, 1857

Source : *History and Culture of Western Uttar Pradesh, Vol. II, Pg. 335* (Collection of Dr, Amit Pathak)



The western part housed the three native (Indian) regiments stationed in Meerut during 1857-

1. 3rd Native Light Cavalry Regiment

2. 11th Native Infantry Regiment

3. 20th Native Infantry Regiment

It had parade grounds (two for the cavalry regiment and one combined for both infantry regiments), lines for the soldiers and quarters for the British officers of each of these regiments. The British officer's quarters were built along what we see today as the West End Road. This section had a Sadar Bazaar that catered for the ration and all other necessities of the native soldiers.

7.2 Revolt of 1857- History

7.2.1. The Beginning of the Uprise- April 1857

The unrest began with the rumours of disputed greased cartridges, made using cow and pig fat, which were being ordered by the British for the Native sepoys to use.

It was a sowar (Brij Mohan) of 3rd Light Cavalry regt. who first used the disputed cartridges, which lead to arguments in the line and the house of that sowar was burnt. Following that, a Fakir came to Meerut and set up his camp at the ancient Suraj Kund. It is believed that the Fakir was a messenger and planner of the revolt, sent on behalf of the sadhus and maulvis of the country. He frequently met the sepoys and briefly stayed with them in their lines too.

Upon hearing these rumours, the commander of 3rd Native Light Cavalry, decided to test the willingness of the carbineers of his regt to use the disputed cartridges and asked the sepoys to fall in for a practice session. The night before, the parade fall in, the sepoys took an oath in their line to refuse the orders of using these cartridges. On the day, at the parade, Col Carmichael Smyth demonstrated the new drill and asked the sowars to follow, however, 85 of the 90 sowars refused to obey the instructions. This was regarded as an act of utmost disobedience by the commander and the 85 sowars were put in confinement followed by a court of inquiry.

7.2.2. The Punishment for 85 sowars

On 9th of May a special parade for the whole of Meerut garrison was called out with the objective of teaching a lesson to the sepoys of the Native Regiments. The garrison was assembled in the European section of the cantonment at the British Infantry Parade ground. The aim was to punish the 85 convicted sepoys of the 3rd Native Light Cavalry Regiment in front of all those present.

The soldiers of both British regiments were brought in armed and mounted whereas the sepoys and sowars of the three Native regiments were without ammunition. The parade was assembled in such a manner that the 85 sowars were in the centre, the native regiment sepoys around them and the British regiment surrounding everyone. The order of the punishment was read out to the assembled soldiers and the uniforms of the 85 sowars were publicly torn off with bayonets. Blacksmiths were brought to the parade ground to put shackles on the sowars there and then, in front of the whole garrison, this being the gravest humiliation for a uniformed soldier. After this they were marched off to the New Jail.

This act triggered anger and humiliation amongst the sepoys of the native regiments and also the civil population in Sadar Bazaar and the city. And with this the Revolt of 1857 began as a fight for freedom against the East India Company.



7.2.3. The Revolt

On the evening of 10th May 1857, a rumour was spread around the Sadar Bazaar that the British soldiers were coming to disarm the Native sepoys. As a result, the people of Sadar Bazaar started attacking the British soldiers and officers present in the bazaar at that time. The news reached the sepoy lines of the Native Regiments and they instantly took charge of their arms and ammunitions. A group of sowars of the 3rd Native Light Cavalry regiment rode toward the New Jail and released the 85 convicted sowars.

The sepoys of both infantry regiments collected at their parade ground after taking control of their arms and ammunition. Immediately, British officers of the Native regiments reached the lines and the parade grounds to control their men.



Figure 51: The beginning of the Great Uprising as depicted in the Government Freedom Struggle Museum, Meerut

Source : History and Culture of Western Uttar Pradesh, Vol. II, Pg. 397

British officers of both these regiments came to the parade ground to control their men. The commander of 11th Native infantry, Col John Finnis was able to make his men obey his command. After that he rode to sepoys of 20th Native Infantry but he could not control them. When he was riding back, one of the sepoys of 20th Native Infantry shot at him, first his horse and then him. With his death, the sepoys started firing at all other British officers present at the parade ground who tried to escape towards the European segment of Meerut cantonment or hide wherever they could. The British regiment reached this area late at night, till then, those who could not escape were killed on the roads or in their bungalows by mobs of civilians of Sadar Bazaar and the city. A mob from the slums attacked the bungalows of the British officers (from the Native regiments) who were residing in the native half of the cantonment.



Figure 52: Antique print of shooting of Col. John Finnis at Meerut published in the Illustrated Times, London, 1857

Source : History and Culture of Western Uttar Pradesh, Vol. II, Pg. 379 (Collection of Dr. Amit Pathak)



The native sepoy and soldiers marched off towards Delhi along with several civilians and the fakir to extend the revolt against the rule of the East India Company. The scared British officers, soldiers, civilians and families who could not move out of the European half of Meerut cantonment created an artificial fortification for themselves called Dum Duma. This was built withing the Artillery School of Instruction.

Slowly, the fire of the revolt died down, with a few incidents here and there. After the fall of Delhi and death of Rao Tula Ram, the Yadav king from Narnaul, the British authorities re-established their control. As a punishment for the farmers and peasants to revolted against the British authorities, their land from their villages had been confiscated and handed over to those villages/ villagers that supported the British during 1857. All the military revolutionaries who were found guilty were punished by hanging in front of the whole population and a few were sent to Cellular Jail in Andamans for long term sentence.

7.3 Site related to Revolt of 1857 in Meerut Cantonment

Most of the European officer's quaters in the native section of the cantonment were burnt by the mob during the revolt. Soon after, quaters were built again on the same site, some of which are still standing today. The Officer's bungalows in the European section of the cantonment still exist, some of them are under private ownership whereas a few are still with the military. However, all of these have now been altered with only certain section of the historic structure remaining.

Over the years, there have been major development in the Meerut cantonment, however, the sites associated with the Revolt of 1857 can be marked as the layout of roads and markets remain the same. The sites are listed below in reference to the map of current Meerut cantonment:

1. St. John's Cemetery-

Location: 29.016354, 77.707927

History: It is one of the oldest sites of Meerut cantonment and has the oldest graved marked from the year 1810. Meerut being an important station, the cemetery was used for the burial of important people, some of which have been brought here from distant stations. After the Revolt, 32 out of the 50 people killed were buried here. Listed below are the graves of 9 individuals that can be identified here:

1. Col. John Finnis
2. Mrs. Charlotte Chambers
3. David Henry Henderson
4. William Pattle
5. Donald Macdonald
6. Louisa Sophia Macdonald
7. Vincent Tregear
8. John Henry George Taylor
9. John Phillips

The cemetery has a memorial stone for Charles John Dawson and Mrs. Dawson as their bodies were not recovered from their bungalow which was burnt.



Figure 53: Graves of those killed in the Uprising on 10th May at Meerut. Grave of John Finnis is in the center.

Source Dr. Amit Pathak. 2007



2. The site of Punishment of the 85 sowars of 3rd Native Cavalry Regiment

Location: 29.01477, 77.709354



Figure 54: Old gatepost and Banayan tree at site of British Infantry Parade Ground in 1857

Source : Dr. Amit Pathak, 2009

History: This was the location of the British Infantry Parade Ground. It was here that the 85 sepoys of the 3rd Native Light Cavalry Regiment were given their punishment.

3. Location of Artillery School of Instructions of Bengal Army and Dum Duma-

Location: 29.010277, 77.716984

History: The scared British officers, soldiers, civilians and families who could not move out of the European half of Meerut cantonment and hence created an artificial fortification for themselves called Dum Duma. This was built within the Artillery School of Instructions.

On three sides of the Dum Duma, the parapet and ditch abutted the old brick wall of the compound. The 4th side which was used as the entrance into the enclosure, the parapet was made across a metalled road, which was used to access the gate. A wooden platform was constructed along the inner perimeter of its wall with sandbag firing positions. In the corners the artillery guns were positioned and mud was piled on its outer periphery to prevent damage by enemy artillery fire.



Figure 55: Dum Duma, an artificial fortification created in Meerut cantonment. In The Illustrated London News, 22 August, 1857.

Source : History and Culture of Western Uttar Pradesh, Vol. II (Collection of Dr. Amit Pathak)



This was built by the East India Company administration as a defensive position in case of the direct attack on them by the Indian revolutionaries. However, they were never attacked and the walls of Dum Duma were taken down after the revolt.

4. St. John's Church

Location: 29.012831, 77.708878

History: It is the oldest church made by the British in North India. Established by Rev. Henry Fisher in 1819, on behalf of the East India Company, and was completed in 1822. It is a protestant church and was the main church of Meerut all through the British era, serving the officers, soldiers and the British population of the station.

Built of brick and stucco. Length- 150 ft and width- 84 ft, accommodating 1500 people.

The church was never involved in the events of 1857. Records of priest then (Chaplain Rotten) indicate that the revolutionaries never committed act of debauchery and general massacre outside or inside the church. Not a single shot was fired at the building. As an aftermath, specially designed pews with hinges to support guns were installed in the church's transept.



Figure 56: Front facade of St, John's Church.
Source : Primary Survey, INTACH team



Figure 57: Interior of St, John's Church.
Source : Primary Survey, INTACH team

5. Military Hospital- European cantonment

Location: 29.011650, 77.707635

History: This was the hospital of 60th Royal Rifles, also used as a hideout and protection by the European residents on the night of 10th May 1857.

6. Topkhana Bazaar

History: Located on the eastern edge of the cantonment, it was one of the three bazaars located in the European section, established to cater for the needs of the Royal Artillery regiment's soldiers.

7. Royal Artillery Lines

History: This was the location of the lines for the soldiers of the Royal Artillery regiment, located between the Topkhana bazaar and Kulwant Singh Stadium.



8. British Infantry Lines

History: This was the location of the lines for the soldiers of the British Infantry regiment, located along the west edge of Kulwant Singh Stadium.

9. Lal Kurti Bazaar

History: Located on the south of the Mall road, opposite the British Infantry lines, it was one of the three bazaars located in the European section, established to cater for the needs of the British Infantry regiment's soldiers.

10. The Theatre

Location: 29.003925, 77.706483

History: This was the theatre of performing arts built along the Mall road in the European section of the cantonment. The theatre was used by the European officers and artists from around the world used to come to perform here. After the revolt of 1857, the unidentified bodies of the dead were put on display here for three days. Today the building is a part of Defence Estates office.

11. Company Bagh

History: Located on the north of the Mall road, it was a public garden named after the East India Company. It is said that an old German band master used to play his band in the gardens every evening before the Uprising of 1857. Presently, it is called the Gandhi Bagh.

12. British Cavalry Lines

History: This was the location of the lines for the soldiers of the British Cavalry regiment, located along the west edge of the Mall road

13. Cragie's Bridge

Location: 29.007315, 77.689505

History: A bridge built over the Abu Nalla or the Kali Nadi, was a connecting point between the European and Native sections of the cantonment. On the night of 10th May 1857, it was the security at this point that saved the lives of few officers and families of European officers in the Native segment, who could cross over to the bridge and hide in the fortification created by the European administration.

14. Rajban Bazaar

History: Located on the south of the Mall road, opposite the British Cavalry lines, it was one of the three bazaars located in the European section, established to cater for the needs of the British Cavalry regiment's soldiers.

15. Lines of the 11th Native Infantry Regiment

Location: 28.999034, 77.691430

16. Kali Paltan Mandir

Location: 28.996807, 77.690943



History: It used to be a small Maratha style temple used by the sepoy of both Native Infantry Regiments. Later a new structure was built demolishing the old temple, however, the shivling remains the same.



Figure 58: Kali Paltan Mandir
Source : Primary Survey, INTACH team



Figure 59: Site of the lines of 11th Native Infantry Regiment.
Source : Dr. Amit Pathak

17. Officer's Mess

Location: 28.996621, 77.693381

History: Located opposite the Kali Paltan Mandir, the Officer's Mess was the combined mess for the officers of both the Native Infantry Regiments stationed in Meerut at that time.

18. Sadar Bazaar

History: The bazaar was created to cater for the daily needs and ration for the native sepoy as they were not entitled for ration by the East India Company. It was in the native section of the cantonment because the European dis not want he Indian soldiers to come into their area often. It was here that on the evening of 10th May 1857 the surge of the Uprising began and the civilians started attacking the European soldiers in the market. It is located on the eastern side of the West End Road.

19. Lines of the 20th Native Infantry Regiment

Location: 28.9954419, 77.690446

20. Location of the quaters of the European officers of the Native Regiments

History: The area between the West End Road and the Nawab Road is where the quaters of the European officers of the Native Regiments were located. All the bungalows in this area were burnt by the mob on the night of 10th May 1857. However, three bungalows towards the north side of this area were unburnt. These bungalows are privately owned and most of them have been altered.



Figure 60: Site of the lines of 20th Native Infantry Regiment.
Source : Dr. Amit Pathak



21. Location of the Parade Ground of both Native Infantry Regiments

History: Common parade ground of both native infantry regiments and the site of the beginning of the Uprise of 1857. It is located where the present Army Golf course is situated.

22. Residence of Col Carmichael Smyth

Location: 28.990188, 77.693997

History: This was the residence of the commander of 3rd Native Light Cavalry Regiment, Col Carmichael Smyth.



Figure 61: Residence of Col. Carmichael Smyth
Source : Dr. Amit Pathak

23. Sadar Police Station

Location: 28.990345, 77.696805

24. Site of death of Col John Finnis, Meerut Race Course

Location: 28.989042, 77.684511

History: It is the site where the first person was killed during the Revolt of 1857, Col. John Finnis. As the revolt broke, British officers of both these regiments came to the parade ground to control their men. The commander of 11th Native infantry, Col John Finnis was able to make his men obey his command. After that he rode to sepoy of 20th Native infantry but he could not control them. When he was riding back, one of the sepoy of 20th Native infantry shot at him, first his horse and then him. With his death, the sepoy started firing at all other British officers present at the parade ground who tried to escape towards the European segment of Meerut cantonment or hide wherever they could.

25. Military Hospital- Native cantonment

Location: 28.987582, 77.689382



26. Residence of H.H. Grethed, Commissioner of Meerut (Neeli kothi)

Location: 28.986889, 77.704991

27. Parade Ground of 3rd Native Light Cavalry Regiment

Location: 28.987444, 77.681329

History: It was here that Col. Carmichael Smyth called the sepoys of the native regiments for a practice drill and 85 of the 90 sepoys of 3rd Native Light Cavalry Regiment refused to use the disputed cartridges.

28. (Second and Larger) Parade Ground of 3rd Native Light Cavalry Regiment

Location: 28.987215, 77.675787

29. Lines of 3rd Native Light Cavalry Regiment

Location: 28.986444, 77.679939

30. Residence of Charles Dawson

Location: 28.985786, 77.687806

History: It was here that Charles Dawson and his wife were burnt inside the house, so that their bodies could not be retrieved from the ruins of the bungalow.

31. Residence and Site of Death of Mrs. Charlotte Chambers

Location: 28.985150, 77.690734



Figure 62: Bungalow where Charles Dawson and his wife were killed.
Source : Dr. Amit Pathak, 2001



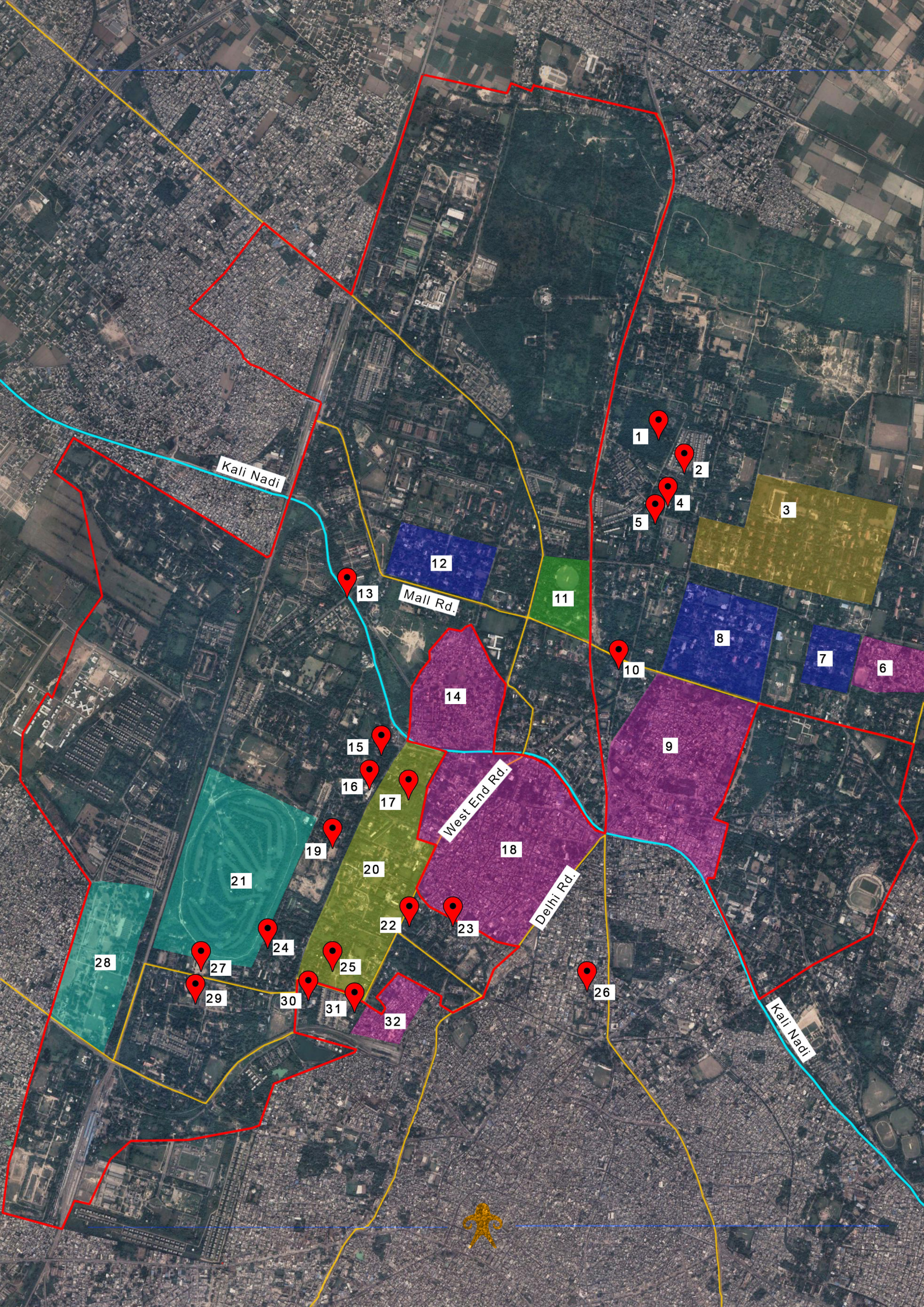
Figure 63: Bungalow where Mrs. Chambers was killed on the 10th of May, 1857.
Source : Dr. Amit Pathak

32. Residence of Capt. H.C. Cragie, Bhusa Mandi

History: The bungalow of Capt. H.C. Cragie was located on this site. The bungalow was burnt during the mob and was never rebuilt.

Figure 64 (right page): Map of Meerut Cantonment with sites associated with Revolt of 1857
Source : Primary Survey, INTACH Team





Kali Nadi

Mall Rd.

West End Rd.

Delhi Rd.

Kali Nadi

8. Approach and Methodology

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

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

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

8.1 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 Allahabad District was carried out at this stage.

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

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

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

8.2 Primary Site Survey

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



Form: Mapping of Built Heritage

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

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

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

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

8.3 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.

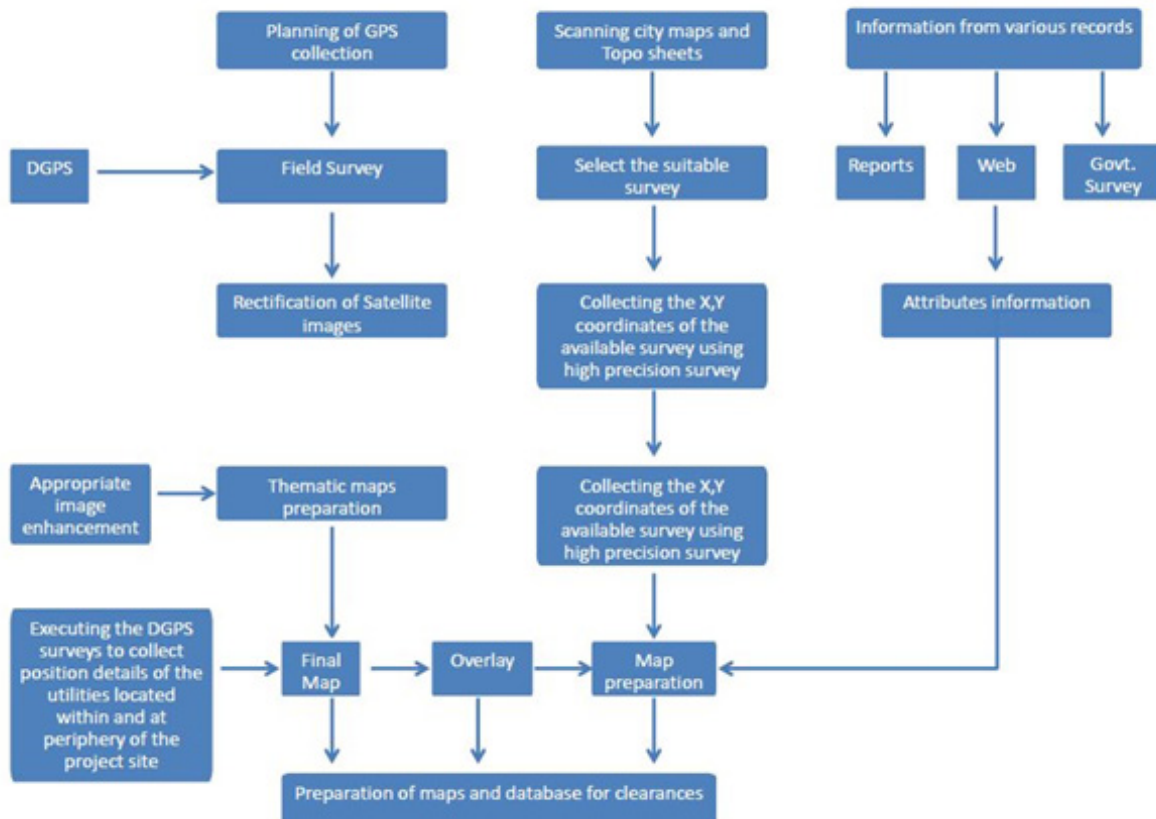
The inventories have 3 basic divisions on Identification, Description and Additional Information. The inventory formats have been filled using primary data collected at site as well as secondary information obtained from various sources. The sources of information have been mentioned in the inventories.



8.4 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.



8.5 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 Mawana tehsil, as it is the only tehsil which lies along Ganga riverbanks (eg: Zone M1, M2, M3 and M4). All inventories and maps are allocated a reference number. In order to locate an inventory, a particular map number (eg: GaD/Mrt/M01) is mentioned in the form and the reference number (eg: GaD/Mrt/MWN/01) of the particular inventory can be located.



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ANNEXURE A

LISTING INVENTORIES



HAVELI				Reference No GaD/Mrt/MWN/01		Map No GaD/Mrt/M5				
										
Past Name	Haveli			Architectural description	The haveli is a single-story structure entered through an arched opening with a multifoil arch and ornate wooden door covered by a straight chajja with brackets, finished in lakhori brick. It is rectangular in plan with a courtyard in the centre. The courtyard has a set of five arches on the east and west facades, three of which are cusped and have wooden doors while one on either side is round, with windows.					
Tehsil	Mawana									
Location	29.20103 77.968471									
Address	Tank Road, Behsuma, Meerut									
Approach	It is approached through the Tank Road which connects to the National Highway 34, connecting Behsuma to Meerut.									
Approx date of construction	20th century									
Precise date of construction	Not known									
Ownership	Private									
Owners Name	Jay Veer Singh									
Property Type	Building									
Property Sub-type	Residential			Historical/ Cultural Value	Behsuma started to develop during the period of Raja Nain Singh, as it was the headquarters of the Gurjar Raja's government. Subsequently, many residences and havelis were built in the village during this period.					
Property past use	Residence									
Property present use	Residence									
State of Protection	Unprotected			Association with Ganga	From ancient times, many settlements have developed near the course of River Ganga. Behsuma is one such village, where agriculture is practiced on a large scale, due to the availability of fertile land along the Ganga river basin.					
Architectural Style	Regional									
Building Setting	The building is surrounded by residences and commercial shops.			State of conservatio	Fair					
				Threats to the Property				Material Deterioration Alterations		
				Condition Description				The front façade of the haveli is painted with advertisements with a new space covered with corrugated sheet.		
				Source of information				Jay Veer Singh, Owner		
Archeological	N.A.	Religious	Low							
Historical	Low	Social	Low							
Architectural	Medium	Natural	Low							
		Grade	III							

HAVELI				Reference No	GaD/Mrt/MWN/02	Map No	GaD/Mrt/M5
							
Past Name	Haveli			Architectural description	The haveli is a two storey square planned building with a central courtyard. The front façade has a protruding entrance gate having a double shutter wooden door set within a multifoliated arch and double ogee arch. The arches end on decorative pilasters moulded in brick masonry. The balcony on the first floor rests on long stone brackets, and has a metal railing with wooden posts. It is decorated with coloured glass panels and carved wooden eaves. The first floor has three blind semi circular arches in the centre and pilasters on either side with triangular mouldings in between. The courtyard has a series of multifoliated arches with wooden doors opening into rooms. The structure has a brick roof supported on wooden beams.		
Tehsil	Mawana						
Location	29.200395 77.970597						
Address	Tank Road, Behsuma, Meerut						
Approach	It is approached through the Tank Road which connects to the National Highway 34, connecting Behsuma to Meerut.						
Approx date of construction	20th century						
Precise date of construction	Not known						
Ownership	Private						
Owners Name	Agarwal Family						
Property Type	Building						
Property Sub-type	Residential						
Property past use	Residence						
Property present use	Residence						
State of Protection	Unprotected						
Architectural Style	Regional						
Building Setting	The building is surrounded by residences and commercial shops.						
Archeological	N.A	Religious	Low	Historical/ Cultural Value	From ancient times, many settlements have developed near the course of River Ganga. Behsuma is one such village, where agriculture is practiced on a large scale, due to the presence of River Ganga in its vicinity.		
Historical	Low	Social	Medium				
Architectural	Medium	Natural	Low				
		Grade	II B				
				Association with Ganga	From ancient times, many settlements have developed near the course of River Ganga. Behsuma is one such village, where agriculture is practiced on a large scale, due to the availability of fertile land along the Ganga river basin.		
				State of conservatio	Fair		
				Threats to the Property	Material Deterioration Structural Deterioration		
				Condition Description	The lime wash of the structure is flaking exposing the masonry. The wooden members are damaged.		
				Source of information	Mr Ankit, Tennant		

DIWAN KHANA				Reference No GaD/Mrt/MWN/03 Map No GaD/Mrt/M5	
					
Past Name	Diwan Khana			Architectural description The Diwan khana is a two-storey structure, which is rectangular in plan. The entry to the building is marked with a two-storey gateway. The gateway has a large wooden door fitted within a ponted arch, which is further set in a multi-foliated arched niche. On its upper level are three multi-foliated arches, covered with bangaldar roof. The entry leads to the courtyard, which is stepped down. The three sides of the courtyard, were initially surrounded with multi-foliated arched corridor, with the arches supported on double columns. The south side of the stepped down courtyard is co-joined with the upper level courtyard. A verandah runs along the two-sides of this courtyard, while its west side is now enclosed with a recently constructed brick wall. The other features of the building are jack arch roofs, stone brackets, sloping chajjas, etc.	Historical/ Cultural Value Raja Nain Singh was a well-known Gurjar king during the 18th century. The Deewan khana was used as a meeting place by his family members. It used to have two tunnels leading to Hastinapur which have now been filled up and closed.
Tehsil	Mawana				
Location	29.200086 77.972987				
Address	Tank road, Behsuma, Meerut				
Approach	It can be approached through Meerut-Pauri national highway and is opposite to Raja Nain Singh ki haveli.				
Approx date of construction	18th century				
Precise date of construction	Not Known				
Ownership	Private				
Owners Name	Vimal Chahal				
Property Type	Building				
Property Sub-type	Residential				
Property past use	Recreational				
Property present use	Residence				
State of Protection	Unprotected				
Architectural Style	Regional				
Building Setting	The building is surrounded with residences, havelis and agricultural fields.				
Archeological	N.A	Religious	Low	Association with Ganga Due to the religious significance of River Ganga, many settlements developed near the course of the river. Behsuma was one such settlement, which was a Muhalla of Hastinapur during Mahabharata. Later, it became the headquarters of the government.	State of conservatio Showing Signs of Deterioration
Historical	High	Social	High		
Architectural	High	Natural	Low		
		Grade	II A		
				Threats to the Property	Material Deterioration Structural Deterioration Inappropriate additions
				Condition Description	The lime plaster is flaking with the structure being exposed to vegetation growth and blackening.
				Source of information	Pankaj Kumar, Sumit Chahal

RAJA NAIN SINGH KI HAVELI				Reference No	GaD/Mrt/MWN/04	Map No	GaD/Mrt/M5
							
Past Name	Rani ki Haveli			Architectural description	Entered from the east through a double-height gateway with a multifoliated arch, a double wooden gate designed to fit a carriage and a trio of multifoliated arches on top crowned with round arched merlons. The gate has high lakhori brick walls on either side, replete with long vertical slits, reminiscent of a fort. The gateway leads into a rectangular courtyard with a tree in front. The high boundary walls, finished in lakhori brick have a shed in the corner, with a corrugated metal roof and brick columns. A single storey room on the right has a semicircular arched opening. The entire building has a wooden ceiling supported by wooden beams. A lime washed arched structure across the gateway being used as a bedroom, serves as a passageway to another internal courtyard.		
Tehsil	Mawana						
Location	29.199888 77.972202						
Address	Tank Road, opposite Diwan Khana, Behsuma, Meerut						
Approach	It is reached by the Tank Road, which runs next to the Diwan Khana and links to National Highway 34, which connects Behsuma and Meerut.						
Approx date of construction	18th century						
Precise date of construction	Not Known						
Ownership	Private						
Owners Name	Gaurav Chahal						
Property Type	Building						
Property Sub-type	Residential						
Property past use	Residence						
Property present use	Residence						
State of Protection	Unprotected						
Architectural Style	Rajputana						
Building Setting	The building is surrounded by other residences and other havelis, such as the Diwan Khana.						
Archeological	N.A	Religious	Low	Historical/ Cultural Value	Raja Nain Singh was a well-known Gurjar king during the 18th century. He was married to Rani of Gujjars, who built this haveli. Therefore, the haveli is referred to as Rani ki Haveli.		
Historical	High	Social	Low				
Architectural	High	Natural	Low				
		Grade	II B				
				Association with Ganga	From ancient times, many settlements have developed near the course of River Ganga. Behsuma is one such village, where agriculture is practiced on a large scale, due to the availability of fertile land along the Ganga river basin.		
				State of conservatio	Showing Signs of Deterioration		
				Threats to the Property	Material Deterioration Structural Deterioration Vegetative growth		
				Condition Description	The lime wash of the structure is flaking, exposing the masonry. The wooden beams in the ceiling are damaged.		
				Source of information	Gaurav Chahal, Owner		

SHIV MANDIR				Reference No	GaD/Mrt/MWN/05	Map No	GaD/Mrt/M5
							
Past Name	Holi Chowk Shiv Mandir			Architectural description	The Shiv Mandir is a single-storey structure, built on a high-plinth. It is rectangular in plan and comprises Mandapa and Garbhagriya. A series of steps leads to the Mandapa of the temple. The three sides/faces of the Mandapa are framed with multi-foliated arches. The mandapa of the temple is roofed with bangladhar vaults and has moulded lotus motif band on its base. It has a rectangular door opening which leads inside the Garbhagriya. The garbhagriha is roofed with shikhara and has a multitude of Uru shikharas over it. Their shikharas are topped with inverted lotus motifs and matka kalasa. The temple was initially enclosed inside a large complex with a boundary wall, which is now in ruins.		
Tehsil	Mawana						
Location	29.199249 77.973618						
Address	Meerut-Pauri National highway, Behsuma, Meerut district.						
Approach	The Mandir can be approached by Tank road and is near the Diwan Khana.						
Approx date of construction	18th century						
Precise date of construction	Not Known						
Ownership	Public						
Owners Name	Local Community						
Property Type	Building						
Property Sub-type	Religious			Historical/ Cultural Value	Raja Nain Singh was a well-known Gurjar king during the 18th century. During his active years, he built many temples and forts in Meerut. The Holi Chowk temple was one such temple which later on came under the authority of local gurus/mahants.		
Property past use	Temple						
Property present use	Temple						
State of Protection	Unprotected						
Architectural Style	Regional			Association with Ganga	Due to the religious significance of River Ganga, many settlements developed near the course of the river. Behsuma was one such settlement which was a Muhalla of Hastinapur during Mahabharata. Later, it became the headquarters of the government.		
Building Setting	The structure is enclosed within remnants of a boundary wall and is surrounded with agricultural fields.						
Archeological	N.A	Religious	High	State of conservatio Threats to the Property	Showing Signs of Deterioration Vegetation Growth Material Deterioration		
Historical	Medium	Social	High				
Architectural	Medium	Natural	Low				
		Grade	II A				
				Condition Description	The plinth of the structure is exposed to dampness, algae growth and blackening		
				Source of information	Ranveer Singh, Local resident		

Listing done by Abhijit Dhumal and Savar Suri



Reviewed by Mitali Vij

RESIDENCE				Reference No GaD/Mrt/MWN/06 Map No GaD/Mrt/M5	
					
Past Name	Residence			Architectural description	The residence is a single storey structure entered through the west by large double wooden doors topped by an arch, flanked by three arched niches on either side topped with ornamentation. Between the haunch and spandrel of the arch of the main entrance are animal-like figures. A small statue of Lord Krishna with the sudarshana chakra in hand, flanked with elephants on both sides is on top of the arch of the main entrance. The courtyard has a cow-shed which is in use supported by a metal roof, next to which is an enclosure with three pointed arches, among which the centre one serves as an entrance with a wooden double door with square panels and the remaining two on either side are windows. The left window has vertical metallic grills while the one on the right is blocked by a wooden board. In the rest of the courtyard, there are remnants of walls with arched niches.
Tehsil	Mawana				
Location	29.199031 77.966599				
Address	Meerut Pauri National Highway, Behsuma, Meerut				
Approach	It is approached from the east by the Meerut Pauri National Highway which connects Behsuma to Meerut.				
Approx date of construction	20th century				
Precise date of construction	Not known				
Ownership	Private (Multiple)				
Owners Name	Ratan Pal, Gajendar Singh, Charan Singh				
Property Type	Building				
Property Sub-type	Residential				
Property past use	Residence				
Property present use	Residence				
State of Protection	Unprotected				
Architectural Style	Regional				
Building Setting	It is located on the southern end of Behsuma. It is surrounded by residences and commercial shops.				
Archeological	N.A.	Religious	Low	Historical/ Cultural Value	Behsuma started to develop during the period of Raja Nain Singh, as it was the headquarters of the Gurjar Raja's government. Subsequently, many residences and havelis were built in the village during this period.
Historical	Low	Social	Low		
Architectural	Medium	Natural	Low		
		Grade	III		
				Association with Ganga	From ancient times, due to the availability of fertile plains, many settlements have developed near the course of River Ganga. Behsuma is one such village, where Agriculture is practiced on a large scale, due to the presence of River Ganga in its vicinity.
				State of conservatio	Showing Signs of Deterioration
				Threats to the Property	Material Deterioration Structural Deterioration Lack of Maintenance
				Condition Description	The structure is partially in dilapidated condition and the plaster is exposed to flaking.
				Source of information	Sarmishta Rani

RESIDENCE				Reference No	GaD/Mrt/MWN/07	Map No	GaD/Mrt/M5
							
Past Name	Residence			Architectural description	The residence is a single storey structure entered from the north with a multifoliated arch which has a floral motif in the spandrel and double wooden doors flanked by three vertically aligned arched niches on both sides. On entering, there is an enclosure on the right side with double wooden doors. There are windows on either side of this, with vertical metal bars. Next to this enclosure is another structure, in L shape which runs till the end of the courtyard. In the centre of the courtyard is a tree and towards the end of the courtyard is a washing area for the residents.		
Tehsil	Mawana						
Location	29.198968 77.966386						
Address	Meerut Pauri National Highway, Behsuma, Meerut						
Approach	It is approached from the north by the Meerut Pauri National Highway which connects Behsuma to Meerut.						
Approx date of construction	20th century						
Precise date of construction	Not known						
Ownership	Private						
Owners Name	Sanjay Bidwariya						
Property Type	Building						
Property Sub-type	Residential			Historical/ Cultural Value	Behsuma started to develop during the period of Raja Nain Singh, as it was the headquarters of the Gurjar Raja's government. Subsequently, many residences and havelis were built in the village during this period.		
Property past use	Residence						
Property present use	Residence						
State of Protection	Unprotected						
Architectural Style	Regional			Association with Ganga	From ancient times, many settlements have developed near the course of River Ganga. Behsuma is one such village, where agriculture is practiced on a large scale, due to the availability of fertile land along the Ganga river basin.		
Building Setting	It is located on the Meerut Pauri National Highway, on the southern end of Behsuma. It is surrounded by residences and commercial shops.			State of conservatio	Showing Signs of Deterioration		
				Threats to the Property	Material Deterioration Lack of Maintenance		
Archeological	N.A.	Religious	Low	Condition Description	The structure is exposed to blackening and algae growth. The masonry is damaged and also loose in certain places.		
Historical	Low	Social	Low				
Architectural	Low	Natural	Low				
				Source of information	Gulab Singh, Current resident		

RESIDENCE				Reference No GaD/Mrt/MWN/08 Map No GaD/Mrt/M6	
					
Past Name	Not Known			Architectural description	This is a single-storey structure which can be divided into two parts: colonnaded corridor and the habitable space. The habitable space has a high-ceiling, roofed with a flat slab. It is built on a low-plinth, constructed with bricks and finished with lime-wash. It is surrounded with a corridor from two sides. The corridor has a series of circular or rectangular columns running along its course/periphery. The corridor gives access to the interior of the structure, through a series of doors. The habitable space is divided into multiple rooms. These rooms have rectangular window and ventilator projection. The windows and ventilators of the building are covered with flat chajja projections. The three corners of the structure have streamlining.
Tehsil	Mawana				
Location	29.155633 77.995743				
Address	Ganeshpur - Hastinapur Road, Hastinapur, Meerut				
Approach	It is 350 meters West from Nehru Park and is located next to Rajkiya Chikitsalaya.				
Approx date of construction	20th century				
Precise date of construction	Not known				
Ownership	Private				
Owners Name	Not Known				
Property Type	Building				
Property Sub-type	Residential				
Property past use	Not Known				
Property present use	Residence				
State of Protection	Unprotected			Historical/ Cultural Value	There was a widespread of Malaria, in Hastinapur, during the 1950s. In order to limit the spread, anti-malaria programme was introduced in Hastinapur. As a part of this initiative, many structures were constructed for catering to the needs of this vaccination drive.
Architectural Style	Art deco				
Building Setting	This building is part of a cluster of six buildings built in the same style, three on each side of the road, on the Ganeshpur - Hastinapur Road.			Association with Ganga	River Ganga has played an important role in shaping the history of Hastinapur. During Mahabharata, Hastinapur was the capital of the Kauravas and Pandavas. Over the years, the significance of the river has prompted many settlements to develop here.
				State of conservatio	Signs of Deterioration
				Threats to the Property	Material Deterioration Alterations
				Condition Description	The colonnaded verandah has now been fitted with jalis.
				Source of information	Primary Survey
Archeological	N.A.	Religious	Low		
Historical	Medium	Social	Low		
Architectural	High	Natural	Low		
		Grade	II B		

RAJKIYA AYURVEDIC CHIKITSALYA				Reference No	GaD/Mrt/MWN/09	Map No	GaD/Mrt/M6				
											
Past Name	Rajkiya Ayurvedic Chikitsalya			Architectural description	The Rajkiya Ayurvedic Chikitsalya is a single-storey structure which can be divided into two parts: colonnaded verandah and the habitable space. The habitable space has a high-ceiling, roofed with a flat slab. The Chikitsalya is built on a low-plinth, constructed with bricks and finished with lime-wash. It is surrounded with a corridor from two sides. The corridor has a series of circular or rectangular columns running along its course/periphery. The corridor gives access to the interior of the structure, through a series of doors. The habitable space has four rooms, one of which is the doctor's cabin. These rooms have rectangular window and ventilator projection. The three corners of the structure have streamlining.						
Tehsil	Mawana										
Location	29.155327 77.994737										
Address	Ganeshpur - Hastinapur Road, Hastinapur, Meerut										
Approach	It is 250 meters West from Nehru Park and is located on the opposite side of Nagar Parishad.										
Approx date of construction	20th century										
Precise date of construction	1957-58										
Ownership	Public										
Owners Name	State Government										
Property Type	Precinct										
Property Sub-type	Civic			Historical/ Cultural Value	There was a widespread of Malaria, in Hastinapur, during the 1950s. In order to limit the spread, anti-malaria programme was introduced in Hastinapur. As a part of this initiative, many structures were constructed for catering to the needs of this vaccination drive.						
Property past use	Clinic										
Property present use	Ayurvedic Clinic										
State of Protection	Unprotected										
Architectural Style	Art Deco										
Building Setting	This building is part of a cluster of six buildings built in the same style, three on each side of the road, on the Ganeshpur - Hastinapur Road.										
Archeological	N.A	Religious	Low					Association with Ganga	River Ganga has played an important role in shaping the history of Hastinapur. During Mahabharata, Hastinapur was the capital of the Kauravas and Pandavas. Over the years, the significance of the river has prompted many settlements to develop here.		
Historical	Medium	Social	High								
Architectural	High	Natural	Low								
		Grade	II A								
				State of conservatio	Showing Signs of Deterioration						
				Threats to the Property	Material Deterioration Structural Deterioration						
				Condition Description	The structure is exposed to vegetation growth and dampness						
				Source of information	Rajnish Kumar, Raj Kumar						

NAGAR PANCHAYAT				Reference No	GaD/Mrt/MWN/10	Map No	GaD/Mrt/M6
							
Past Name	Not Known			Architectural description	The Nagar Panchayat is a single-storey structure which can be divided into two parts: colonnaded corridor and the habitable space. The habitable space has a high-ceiling, roofed with a flat slab. The Panchayat is built on a low-plinth, constructed with bricks and finished with lime-wash. It is surrounded with a corridor from two sides. The corridor has a series of circular or rectangular columns running along its course/periphery. The corridor gives access to the interior of the structure, through a series of doors. The habitable space is divided into multiple rooms. These rooms have rectangular window and ventilator projection. The windows and ventilators of the building are covered with flat chajja projections. The three corners of the structure have streamlining.		
Tehsil	Mawana						
Location	29.154638 77.994811						
Address	Ganeshpur - Hastinapur Road, Hastinapur, Meerut						
Approach	It is 250 meters West from Nehru Park and is located on the opposite side of Rajkiya Chikitsalaya.						
Approx date of construction	20th century						
Precise date of construction	1958						
Ownership	Public						
Owners Name	State Government						
Property Type	Building						
Property Sub-type	Civic			Historical/ Cultural Value	There was a widespread of Malaria, in Hastinapur, during the 1950s. In order to limit the spread, anti-malaria programme was introduced in Hastinapur. As a part of this initiative, many structures were constructed for catering to the needs of this vaccination drive.		
Property past use	Not known						
Property present use	Nagar Panchayat						
State of Protection	Unprotected						
Architectural Style	Art Deco						
Building Setting	This building is part of a cluster of six buildings built in the same style, three on each side of the road, on the Ganeshpur - Hastinapur Road.						
Archeological	N.A.	Religious	Low				
Historical	Medium	Social	High				
Architectural	High	Natural	Low				
		Grade	II A				
				Association with Ganga	River Ganga has played an important role in shaping the history of Hastinapur. During Mahabharata, Hastinapur was the capital of the Kauravas and Pandavas. Over the years, the significance of the river has prompted many settlements to develop here.		
				State of conservatio	Fair		
				Threats to the Property	Material Deterioration		
				Condition Description	The structure is exposed to dampness and vegetation growth at plinth level.		
				Source of information	Primary survey		

PRACHIN JAYANTI MATA SHAKTI PEETH MANDIR				Reference No	GaD/Mrt/MWN/11	Map No	GaD/Mrt/M7
							
Past Name	Hastinapur hillock			Architectural description	The temple and the excavated site are located on a hillock. The temple is recently built structure in rectangular shape. It has a sloping roof covered with corrugated sheets.		
Tehsil	Mawana						
Location	29.155189 78.008871						
Address	Ganeshpur-Hastinapur road, Hastinapur, Meerut				Excavation of Hastinapur: The excavations included several mounds and artefacts. One of the excavation sites was ‘Vidura-ka-tila’, a collection of several mounds, some being 50 to 60 feet high and extending a few furlongs, named after Vidur. Also, about 135 iron objects which included arrow and spearheads, shafts, tongs, hooks, axes, and knives were found. There are indications of brick – lined roads and drainage systems, and an agricultural livestock-based economy. The painted grey ware (PGW) of Hastinapur has been assigned to 2800 BC and beyond.		
Approach	It can be approached through Ganeshpur-Hastinapur road and						
Approx date of construction	Not Known						
Precise date of construction	Not Known						
Ownership	Public						
Owners Name	Archaeological Survey of India						
Property Type	Precinct						
Property Sub-type	Religious			Historical/ Cultural Value	Jayanti Mata Shakti Peeth is one of the 51 Shakti peeths described in Maha puranas. It is believed that Maa Sati's left thigh's part fell in the spot where the present temple stands. After being buried, it was reconstructed by the Rishis in the beginning of the Kali Yug.		
Property past use	Temple						
Property present use	Temple						
State of Protection	Unprotected						
Architectural Style	Not Applicable						
Building Setting	It is approached from the south via steps cut into the hill and is close to the ASI excavation site of the Hastinapur mound.						
Archeological	High	Religious	High				
Historical	High	Social	High				
Architectural	Low	Natural	Low				
		Grade	I*				
				Association with Ganga	River Ganga has played an important role in shaping the history of Hastinapur. During Mahabharata, Hastinapur was the capital of the Kauravas and Pandavas. Also, due to its location near River Ganga, several ancient settlements resided in this region.		
				State of conservatio	Fair		
				Threats to the Property	Alterations Vandalism		
				Condition Description	The archaeological excavations are left exposed to weather conditions and vandalism.		
				Source of information	Pandit Sunil Shastri		

PRACHIN PANDESHWAR MAHADEV MATH MANDIR				Reference No	GaD/Mrt/MWN/12	Map No	GaD/Mrt/M7
							
Past Name		Pandeshwar Mahadev Math Mandir		Architectural description	The Pandeshwar Mahadev temple is a single-storey structure. The main entrance to the temple is marked with an arched doorway. This boundary wall encloses the temple within a rectangular space, with each of its corners housing an octagonal chhatri. These octagonal chhatris are placed above the boundary wall level and therefore, have a hollow space underneath them, can be accessed by a pointed arch opening. Also, these chhatris are framed with multi-foliated arches, consist of corbelled cornice and are topped with an Onion dome. The temple comprises a Mandapa, Garbhagriha, with a newly built RCC structure along its three sides. The Mandapa of temple has flat rectangular openings on three sides, with pilasters on each corner. The garbhagriha of the temple is roofed with a shallow dome. A banyan tree lies in front of the main façade of the temple, with a well lying in its back.		
Tehsil		Mawana					
Location		29.154705 78.008892					
Address		Ganeshpur-Hastinapur road, Hastinapur, Meerut					
Approach		It can be approached through Ganeshpur-Hastinapur road and is below the hillock housing the Jayanti Mata Shaktipeeth mandir					
Approx date of construction		18th century					
Precise date of construction		1768 A.D.					
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 located at the foot of the hill housing the Shaktipeeth mandir and is also surrounded with wild vegetation and agricultural fields.					
Archeological		N.A	Religious	High	Historical/ Cultural Value		
Historical		High	Social	High			
Architectural		Medium	Natural	Low			
			Grade	II A			
					Association with Ganga		
					River Ganga has played an important role in shaping the history of Hastinapur. According to Mahabharata, Karna would take bath in River Ganga before visiting the Paandeshwar Math temple.		
					State of conservatio		
					Fair		
					Threats to the Property		
					Material Deterioration Inappropriate additions		
					Condition Description		
					The exterior walls of the garbhagriha has been recently tiled		
					Source of information		
					Amit Sharma, Local resident		

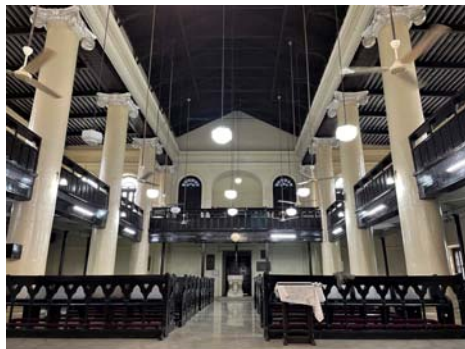
Listing done by Abhijit Dhumal and Savar Suri



Reviewed by Mitali Vij

PRACHIN DRAUPADESHWAR MANDIR				Reference No	GaD/Mrt/MWN/13	Map No	GaD/Mrt/M8
							
Past Name	Draupadeshwar Mandir			Architectural description	This is a single-storey structure with a rectangular plan. The temple comprises the Mandapa and Garbhagriya. The Mandapa of the temple consists of four columns supporting a flat slab. The garbhagriya of the temple is roofed with a dome. A new R.C.C. structure is constructed surrounding the temple. It is rectangular in shape and does not have any plinth.		
Tehsil	Mawana						
Location	29.142728 78.01313						
Address	Madhya Ganga Canal road, Hastinapur, Meerut						
Approach	It is located along the Central Ganga canal and can be accessed by Madhya Ganga canal road or Draupadi ghat road						
Approx date of construction	20th century						
Precise date of construction	Not Known						
Ownership	Public						
Owners Name	Not Available						
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 Draupadeshwar Mandir is surrounded by agricultural fields with Ganga canal to its West.						
Archeological	N.A	Religious	Medium	Historical/ Cultural Value	The Draupadeshwar temple is associated with the Mahabharata. It is believed that after taking a bath at Draupadi ghat, Draupadi would come to this temple, to offer her prayings to Lord Shiva.		
Historical	High	Social	Medium				
Architectural	Low	Natural	Low				
		Grade	II B				
				Association with Ganga	River Ganga has played an important role in shaping the history of Hastinapur. According to Mahabharata, River Ganga would flow along Hastinapur. It may be suggested that Draupadi ghat was developed along then River Ganga course.		
				State of conservatio	Fair		
				Threats to the Property	Inappropriate additions Lack of Maintenance		
				Condition Description	The rectangular structure has been newly built around the structure.		
				Source of information	Charan Singh, Local resident		

ST. JOHN'S CEMETERY				Reference No	GaD/Mrt/MRT/01	Map No	GaD/Mrt/M10
							
Past Name	St. John's Cemetery			Architectural description	The cemetery is quadrangular in plan and is enclosed by a thick solid wall. The entrance is through a pointed arched gateway with rooms in either side. The pointed arch is slightly extended and has a pediment over it. It has several graves over levelled land. The grave to the west corner is a circular pillar placed over a rectangular platform. It has a moulded capital with an onion shaped dome over it, topped with inverted lotus motif. The 8 graves around it have a similar hexagonal plans and can be accessed through a semi-circular arch. The remaining sides have a similar arched niche. Circular pilaster with corbelled capitals are placed on every corner. It has a corbelled cornice band over the capital, followed by a freeze and short chajja with dentil ornamentations. It has a domed roof topped with an inverted lotus motif and a pinnacle.		
Tehsil	Meerut						
Location	29.015909 77.708936						
Address	Lekha Nagar, Meerut Cantonment, Meerut.						
Approach	It can be accessed through a road leading east from Roorkee road and is opposite Meerut Carpenters.						
Approx date of construction	19th Century						
Precise date of construction	1821						
Ownership	Public						
Owners Name	Diocese of Agra (Church of North India)						
Property Type	Precinct						
Property Sub-type	Religious			Historical/ Cultural Value	The cemetery was built to cater to the needs of the British sepoy's stationed at the local Garrison. It also houses the graves of nine British soldiers who died here on 10th May 1857, which marks the beginning of the first war of India's independence.		
Property past use	Cemetery						
Property present use	Cemetery						
State of Protection	Unprotected						
Architectural Style	Indo-Saracenic						
Building Setting	The Cemetery is located just outside the current Meerut cantonment. It has an academy, residences and other mixed use buildings in its surroundings.						
Archeological	N.A.	Religious	High				
Historical	High	Social	Medium				
Architectural	High	Natural	Low				
		Grade	I A				
				Association with Ganga	This Cemetery was established for England clergyman serving at the British Garrison stationed nearby. The British established their Garrison here after Martha's ceded Meerut to them. A cantonment was established in 1806 here due to its close proximity to Delhi and its area inside the rich Ganga-Yamuna doab. Showing Signs of Deterioration		
				State of conservation Threats to the Property	Vegetation Growth Material Deterioration		
				Condition Description	The cemetery has been overgrown with vegetation, the graves have algae growth and flaking of plaster.		
				Source of information	Primary Survey		

ST. JOHN'S CHURCH				Reference No	GaD/Mrt/MRT/02	Map No	GaD/Mrt/M10
							
Past Name	St. John's Church			Architectural description	The precinct can be accessed the main gate with thick square posts on the southern side. It comprises of a church at the centre with a shed to its right, and residences on the west. The church is rectangular in plan with a semi-circular altar topped with a dome. The atrium has a portico with tall circular ionic columns and a pediment. The aisles have rectangular double doors on the ground floor and semi-circular arched windows on the first floor along the length of the building. It has stairs leading to the first floor on either side of the altar. The bema has 2 rows of benches with wooden railings on either side facing each other. The nave is double height and has 8 tall circular ionic columns on either side. They support the stepped wooden balcony over the aisles and narthex. The hexagonal clock tower is built on the atrium topped with a conical roof.		
Tehsil	Meerut						
Location	29.012614 77.708927						
Address	Subash Nagar, Lekha Nagar, Meerut Cantonment, Meerut.						
Approach	It can be accessed through a road leading north east from Roorkee road at Peer Baba Mazar and is opposite the RVC records office.						
Approx date of construction	19th Century						
Precise date of construction	1821						
Ownership	Public						
Owners Name	Diocese of Agra (Church of North India)						
Property Type	Building						
Property Sub-type	Religious			Historical/ Cultural Value	The parish is the oldest church edifice in the north India. It was founded by British Army chaplain, the Rev. Henry Fischer. It houses a pipe organ, wooden pews and kneelers, brass eagle lectern, marble baptistery, and stained glass windows all date back to 1800s.		
Property past use	Church						
Property present use	Church						
State of Protection	Unprotected						
Architectural Style	Colonial						
Building Setting	The Church is located in a cantonment area and has several office buildings, residential quarters and other mixed use buildings in its surrounds.						
Archeological	N.A.	Religious	High				
Historical	High	Social	High				
Architectural	High	Natural	Low				
		Grade	I A				
				Association with Ganga	The Church was established for England clergyman serving at the British Garrison stationed nearby. The British established their Garrison here after Martha's ceded Meerut to them. A cantonment was established in1806 here due to its close proximity to Delhi and it is located within the rich Ganga-Yamuna doab. Showing Signs of Deterioration		
				State of conservation Threats to the Property	Material Deterioration Lack of Maintenance		
				Condition Description	The Church is well maintained externally, although the upper sitting area has been neglected over time		
				Source of information	Primary Survey		

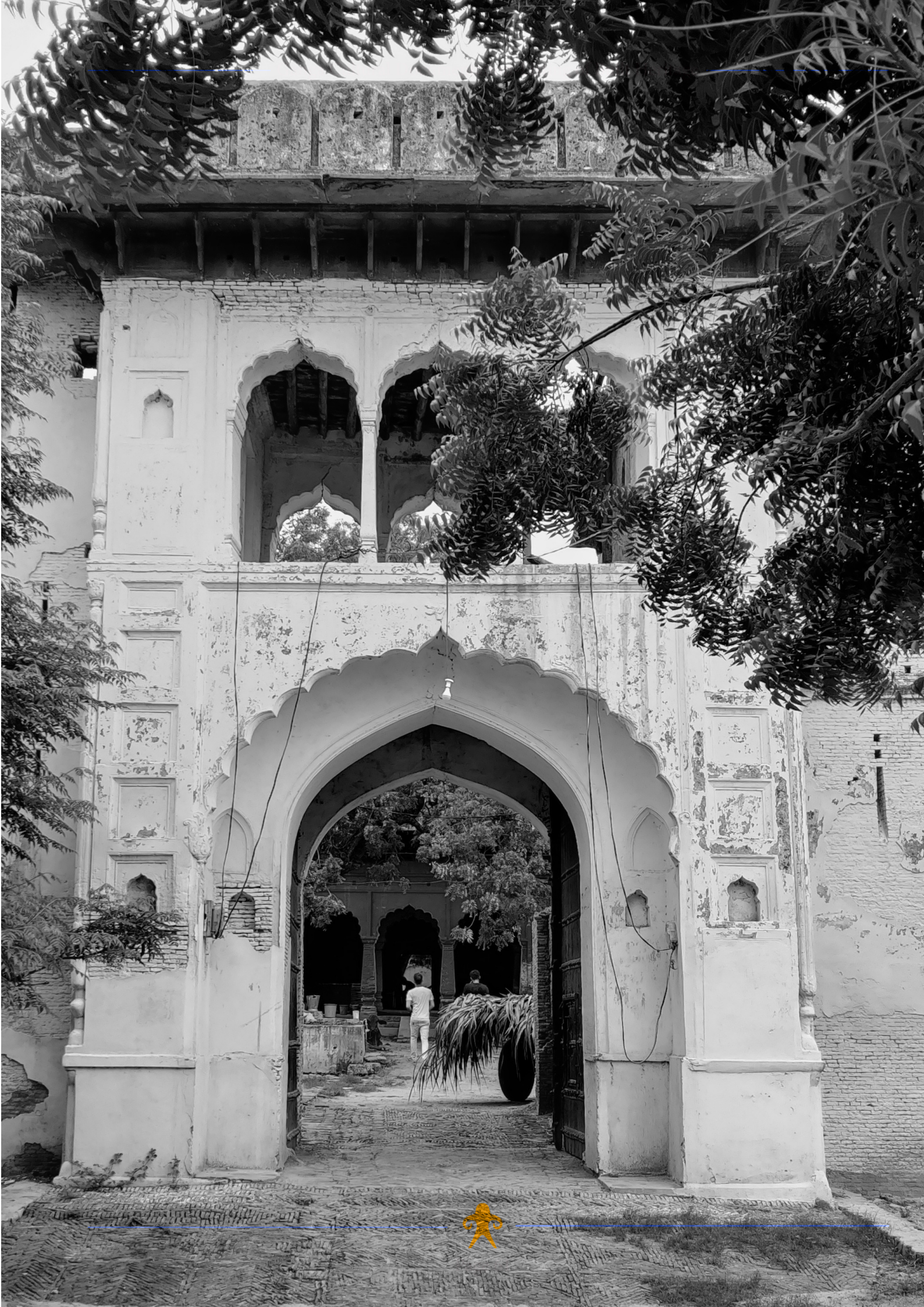
PRATHAM SWATANTRATA SAMARAK				Reference No	GaD/Mrt/MRT/03	Map No	GaD/Mrt/M11
							
Past Name	Kali Paltan / Augarnath Temple's Well			Architectural description	The circular well has been covered and sealed. A petal shaped memorial has been built over it.		
Tehsil	Meerut						
Location	28.996962 77.691004						
Address	Augarnath Mandir Marg, Meerut Cantonment, Meerut.						
Approach	It can be approached through the Nawab Khan road and is at the intersection between Augarnath mandir marg and Nawab Khan road.						
Approx date of construction	19th Century						
Precise date of construction	Not Known						
Ownership	Private						
Owners Name	Not Known						
Property Type	Water Structure						
Property Sub-type	Well			Historical/ Cultural Value	This well is part of a rebuilt temple complex. It stood as the dividing line between the British army and Indian freedom fighters. Its water was used by Indian freedom fighters (including Mangal Pandey) to pledge to the Revolt of 1857.		
Property past use	Well						
Property present use	Memorial						
State of Protection	Unprotected						
Architectural Style	Regional						
Building Setting	The memorial is located inside Augarnath temple complex in a residential area, and has residences, market, religious buildings and other mixed use buildings in its surroundings.						
Archeological	N.A.	Religious	Medium				
Historical	High	Social	Low				
Architectural	Low	Natural	Medium				
		Grade	II A				
				Association with Ganga	Due to the high religious significance of river Ganga many Shiv temples have been built. The presence of aquifers and natural springs, have led to the construction of wells and to provide drinking water to surrounding localities.		
				State of conservation	Danger of Disappearance		
				Threats to the Property	Inappropriate Additions Alterations		
				Condition Description	The well has been covered and a new memorial has been built over it.		
				Source of information	Col. S. S. Saharan		

MEERUT CANTONMENT GENERAL HOSPITAL				Reference No	GaD/Mrt/MRT/04	Map No	GaD/Mrt/M12
							
Past Name	Meerut Cantonment General Hospital			Architectural description	It is a single storey, double height building, built over a low plinth. It is rectangular in plan with a flat stepped roofing. The front of the building has a semi-circular arched verandah with highlighted keystones. The verandah has a flat roof and the arches on the sides have been blocked by a wall. The rooms can be accessed by wooden double doors from the verandah. It has rectangular windows with sloping chajjas on either side of the building. The stepped roof features rectangular ventilators with a sloping chajja supported over decorative brackets. The central portion of the building has the highest ceiling with similar ventilators. It has a rectangular water tank on the roof. The roofs at all levels have corbelled cornice bands topped with a sloping coping running over it.		
Tehsil	Meerut						
Location	28.994292 77.704098						
Address	Begambagh, Meerut.						
Approach	It is located on Delhi Marg and is adjacent to RI Session Site-UPHC Cantonment.						
Approx date of construction	19th Century						
Precise date of construction	Not Known						
Ownership	Public						
Owners Name	Indian Army						
Property Type	Building						
Property Sub-type	Civic			Historical/ Cultural Value	The hospital was built to cater to the needs of the British sepoy's stationed at the local Garrison and cantonment. It was also the main hospital treating British solders who were injured during the Revolt of 1857.		
Property past use	Hospital						
Property present use	Hospital			Association with Ganga	This hospital was built to cater to the needs of the soldiers serving at the British Garrison stationed nearby. The British established their Garrison here after Martha's ceded Meerut to them. A cantonment was established in1806 here due to its close proximity to Delhi and is located witthin the rich Ganga-Yamuna doab. Signs of Deterioration		
State of Protection	Unprotected						
Architectural Style	Colonial			State of conservation Threats to the Property	Material Deterioration Alterations		
Building Setting	It is located in a residential settlement and has residences, religious buildings, markets and other mixed use buildings in its surroundings.						
Archeological	N.A.	Religious	Low	Condition Description	The building has blackening of walls and flaking of plaster due the water penetration.		
Historical	High	Social	High				
Architectural	Medium	Natural	Low	Source of information	Col. S. S. Saharan		
		Grade	II B				

Disclaimer:

- This listing inventories includes only four sites from Meerut Cantonment:
 1. (GaD/Mrt/MRT/01) St. John's Cemetery- shown as serial no. 1 in Figure 64 (Map of Meerut, Pg. no. 53)
 2. (GaD/Mrt/MRT/02) St. John's Church- shown as serial no. 3 in Figure 64 (Map of Meerut, Pg. no. 53)
 3. (GaD/Mrt/MRT/03) Kali Paltan Mandir- shown as serial no. 16 in Figure 64 (Map of Meerut, Pg. no. 53)
 4. (GaD/Mrt/MRT/04) Meerut Cantonment General Hospital
- The remaining buildings of Meerut cantonment as mentioned in the list of Chapter- 7 section- 7.3, and mapped in Figure 64 could not be accessed and photographed as permission was not granted by the Indian Army. Therefore, individual listing inventory for these sites could not be prepared.
- Apart from the sites mentioned in the list of Chapter- 7 section- 7.3, mapped in Figure 64 and the listing inventories no.- GaD/Mrt/MRT/01- 04, Meerut cantonment has several other heritage buildings with high historic and architectural significance. These buildings were not documented as the permission for the same was not available.





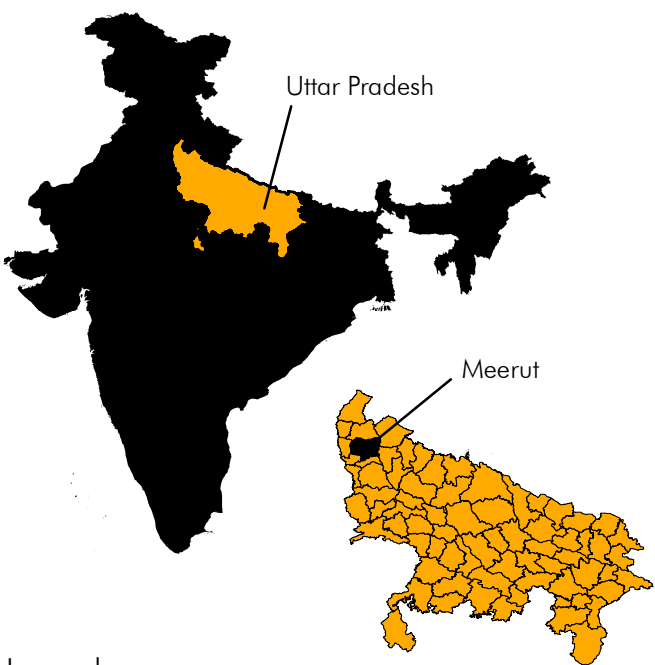
ANNEXURE B

GIS MAPS





Ganga Cultural Documentation
Meerut



Legend

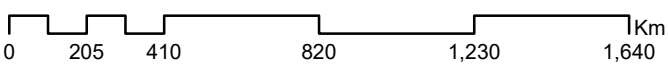
	District Boundary		Primary Rd		Civic
	Tehsil Boundary		Secondary Rd		Institutional
	5Km Line				Recreational
	Streams & Canals				Religious
	Railway Line				Residence
	Ganga River				
	Adjacent Districts				

Note:

Area:
Meerut District
01/09/2021



Map No.:
GaD/M1



Survey Team:
Chetan Kataria Urban Design Architect
Rajvi Doshi Architect
Abhijit Dhumal Architect
Savar Suri Intern

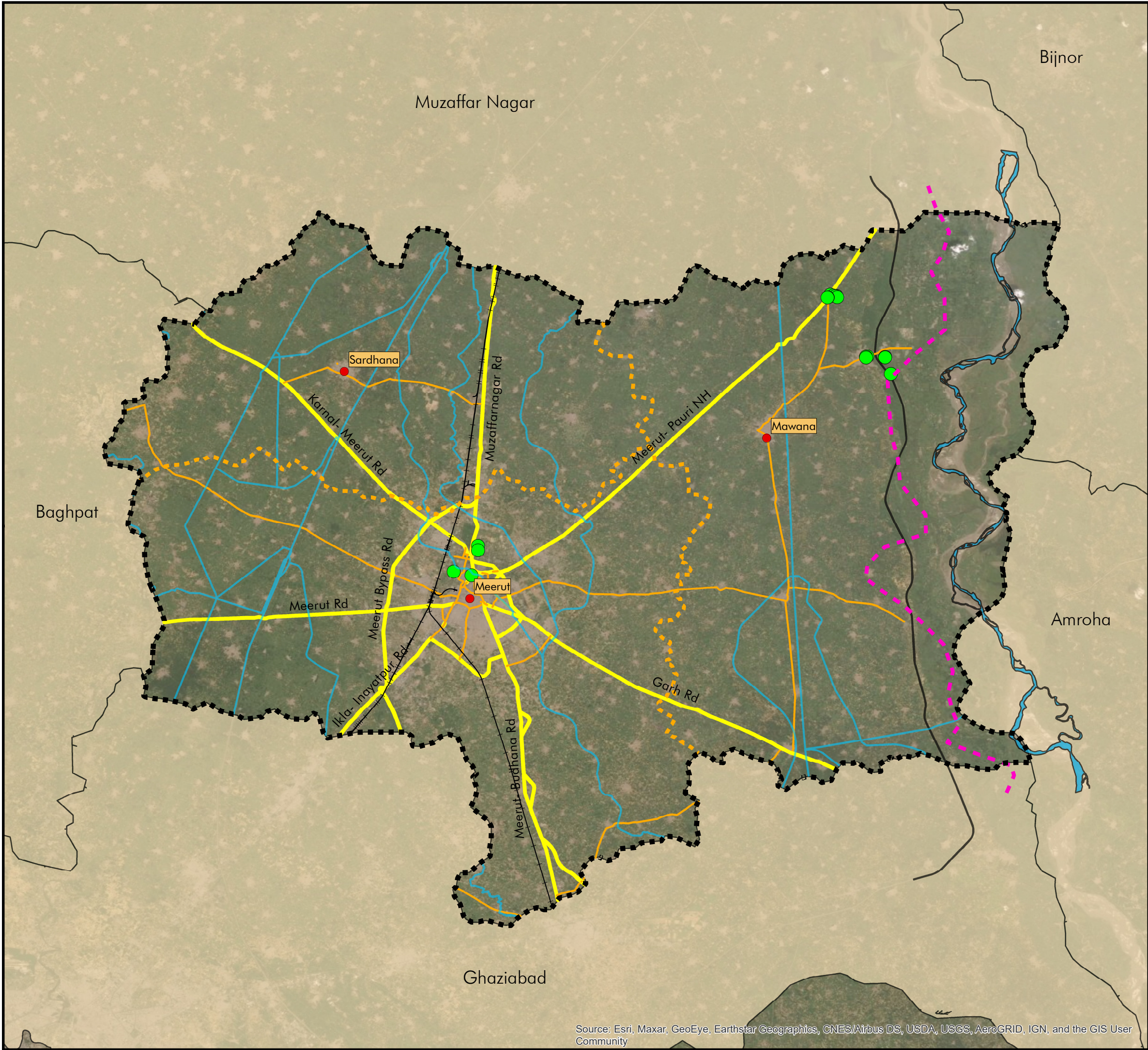
GIS Mapping :
Chetan Katarial Urban Design Architect

Prepared by:
Indian National Trust
for Art and Cultural Heritage INTACH

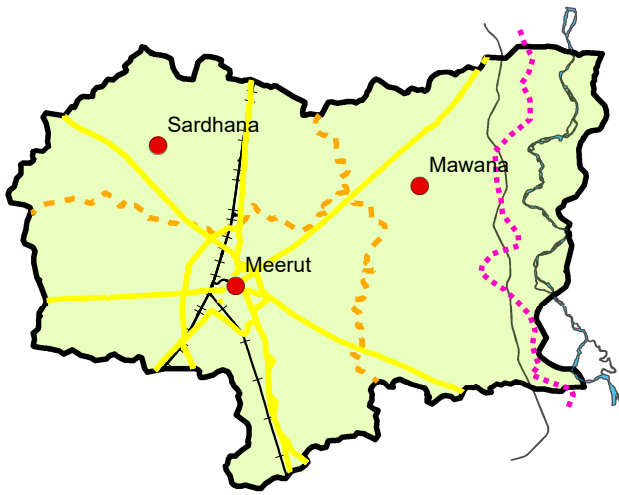


Submitted by:
National Mission for
Clean Ganga





Ganga Cultural Documentation Meerut

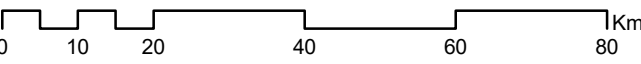


Legend

	Road Type	Typology
	District Boundary	Civic
	Tehsil Boundary	Institutional
	5Km Line	Recreational
	Streams & Canals	Religious
	Railway Line	Residence
	Ganga River	
	Adjacent Districts	

Note:

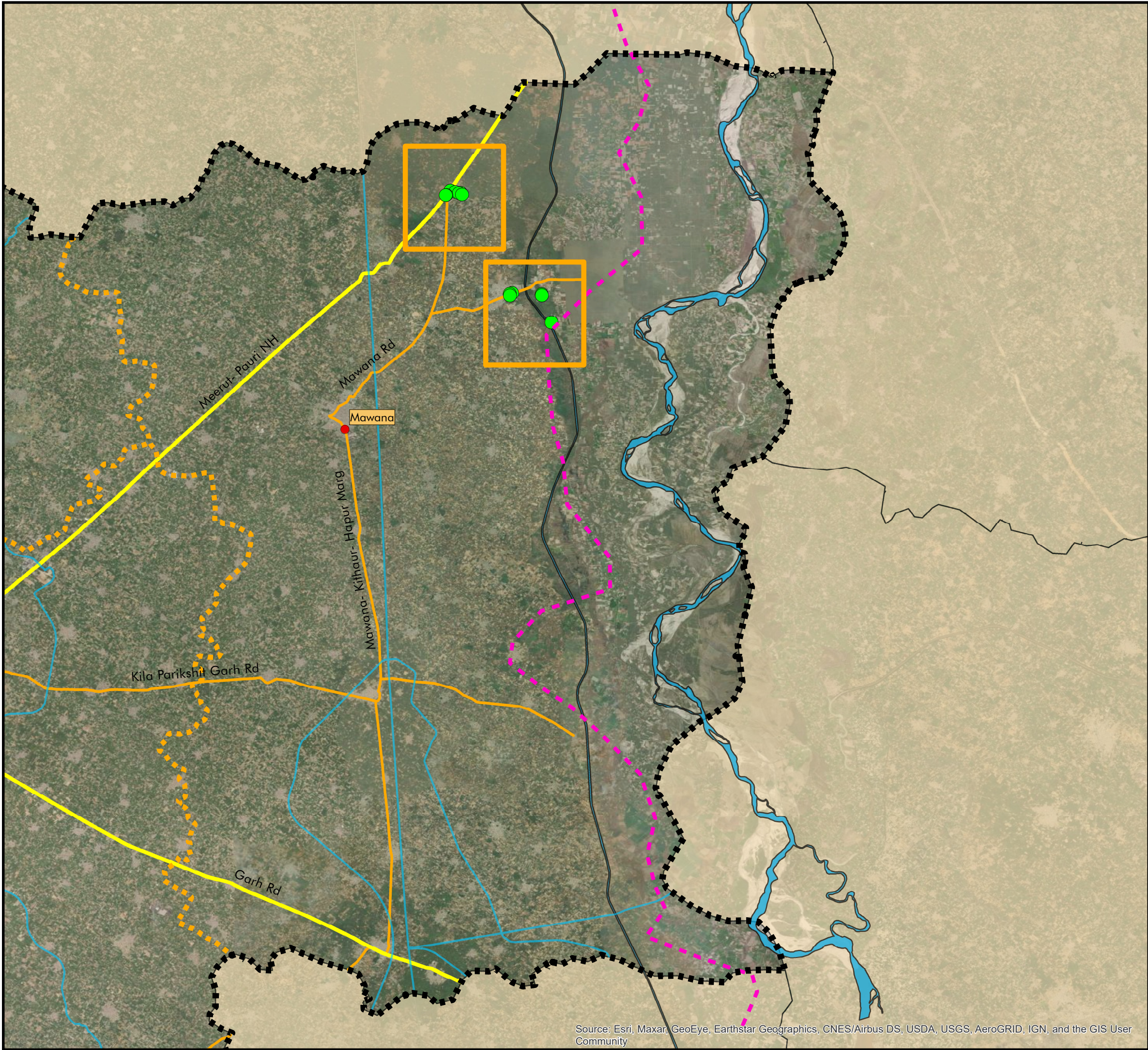
Area: Meerut District 01/09/2021		Map No.: GaD/M2
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Survey Team:	
Chetan Kataria	Urban Design Architect
Rajvi Doshi	Architect
Abhijit Dhumal	Architect
Savar Suri	Intern

GIS Mapping :	
Chetan Katarial	Urban Design Architect

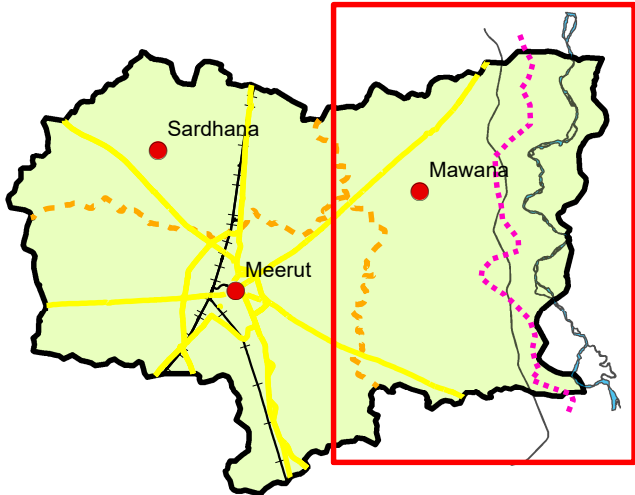
Prepared by: Indian National Trust for Art and Cultural Heritage INTACH	Submitted by: National Mission for Clean Ganga
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Source: Esri, Maxar, GeoEye, Earthstar Geographics, CNES/Airbus DS, USDA, USGS, AeroGRID, IGN, and the GIS User Community

Ganga Cultural Documentation Meerut

Key Plan- Meerut



Legend

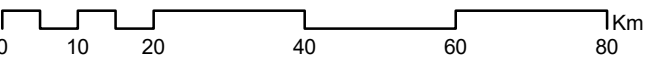
	Road Type	Typology
District Boundary	Primary Rd	Civic
Tehsil Boundary	Secondary Rd	Institutional
5Km Line	Inventories	Recreational
Streams & Canals		Religious
Railway Line		Residence
Ganga River		
Adjacent Districts		

Note:

Area:
Meerut District
01/09/2021



Map No.:
GaD/Mrt/M3



Survey Team:
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Rajvi Doshi Architect
Abhijit Dhumal Architect
Savar Suri Intern

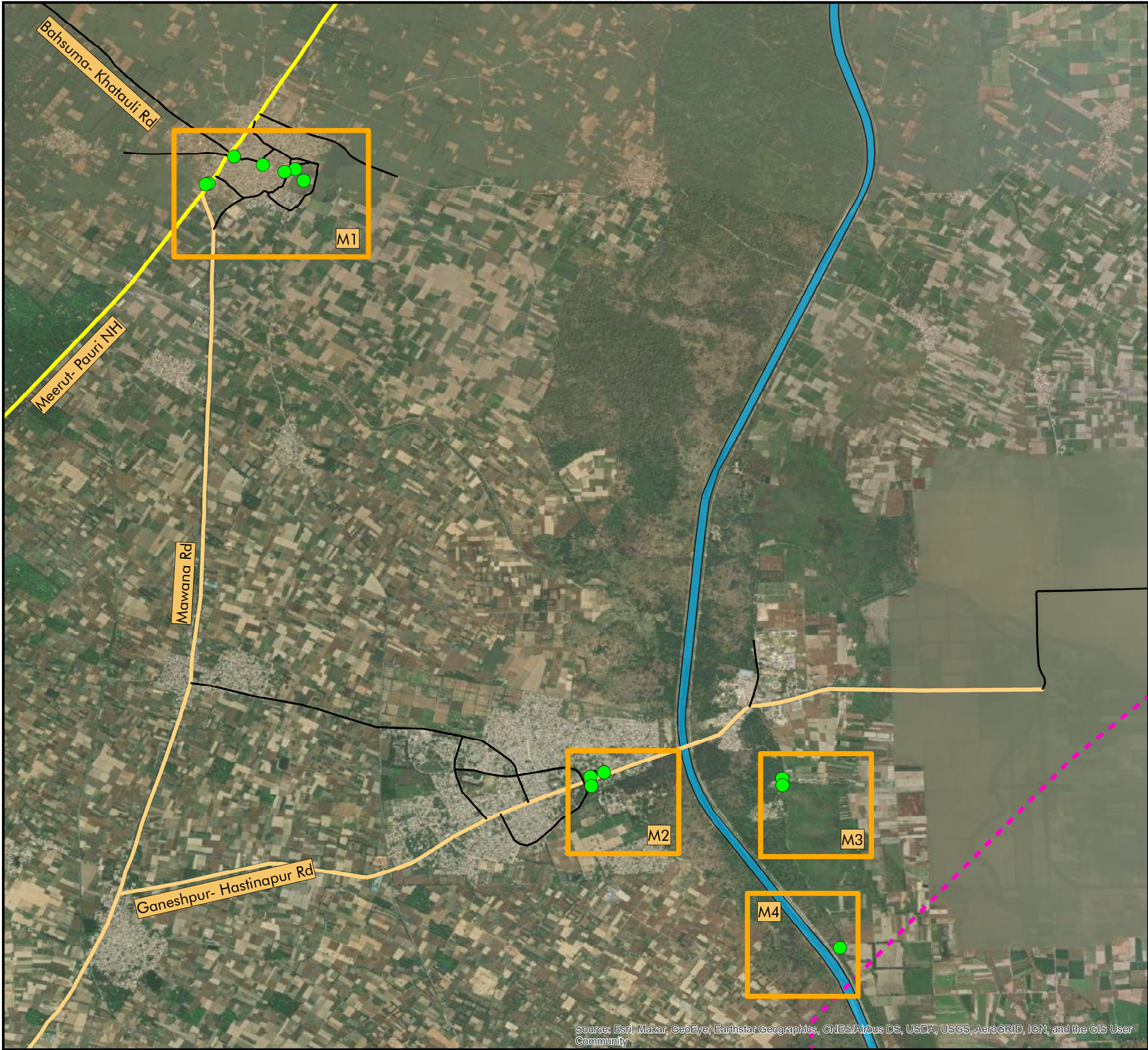
GIS Mapping :
Chetan Katarial Urban Design Architect

Prepared by:
Indian National Trust
for Art and Cultural Heritage INTACH



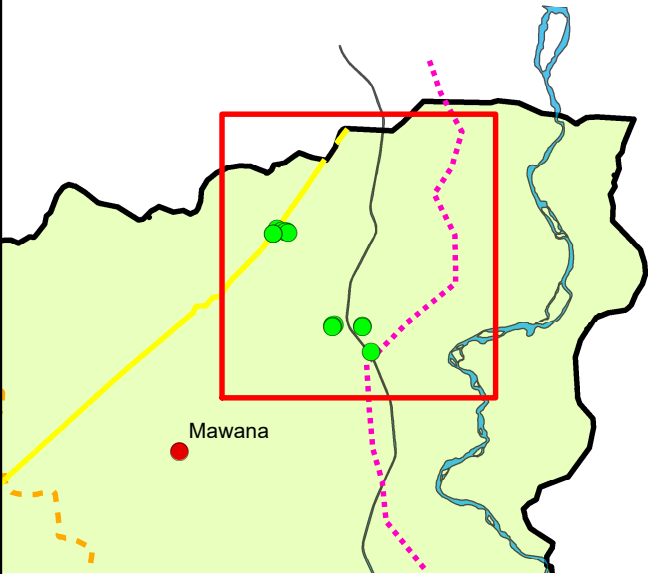
Submitted by:
National Mission for
Clean Ganga





Ganga Cultural Documentation Meerut

Key Plan- Meerut



Legend

	Road Type	Typology

Note:

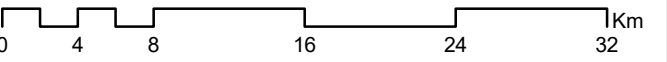
For the comprehensive study of these maps, Meerut district is marked as Zone M. This zone further divides into 4 Sub-zones, according to their respective area.

This map represents following subzones; Zone M1 to M4

Area:
Meerut District
02/09/2021



Map No.:
GaD/Mrt/M4



Survey Team:
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Rajvi Doshi Architect
Abhijit Dhumal Architect
Savar Suri Intern

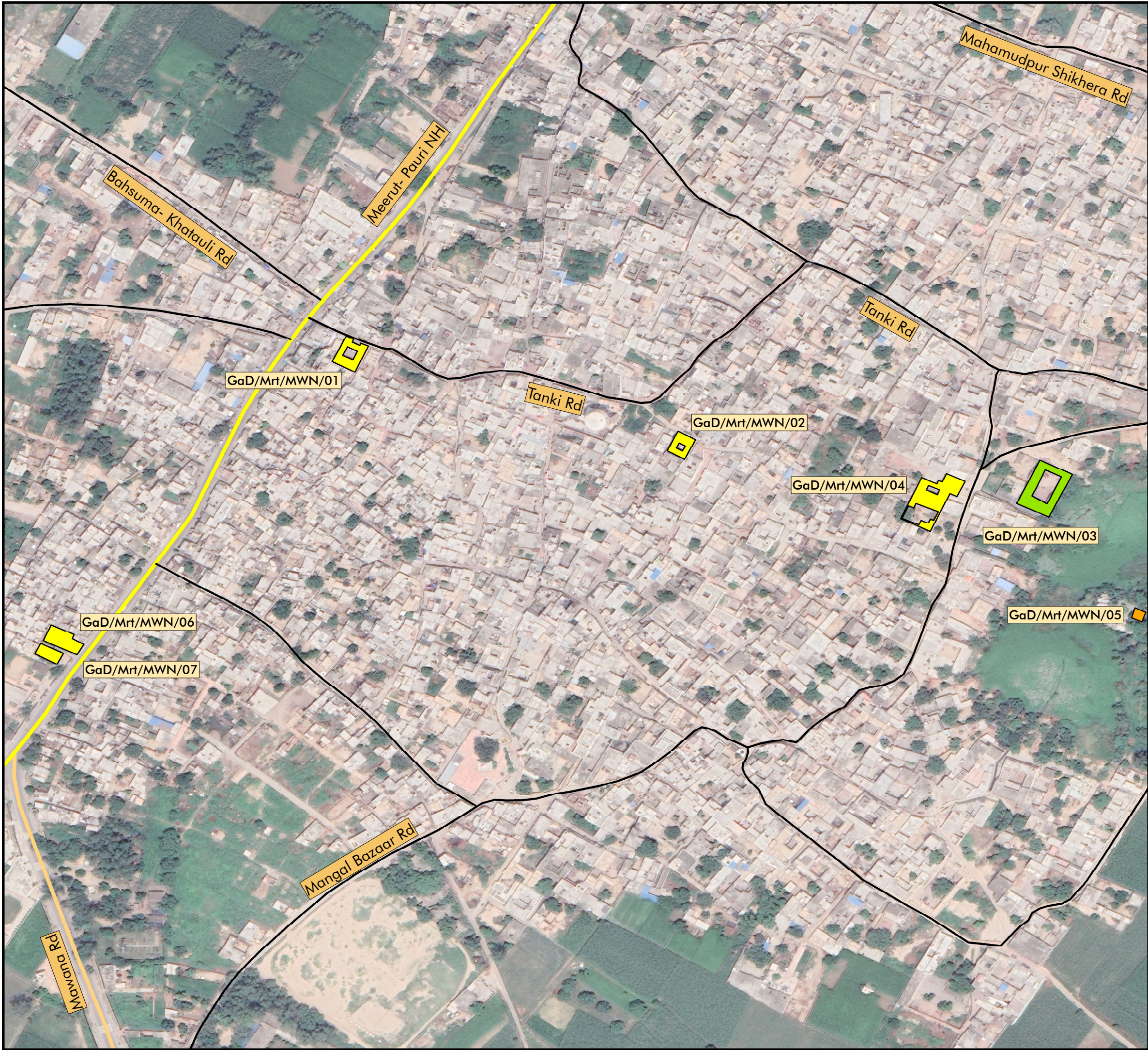
GIS Mapping :
Chetan Katarial Urban Design Architect

Prepared by:
Indian National Trust
for Art and Cultural Heritage INTACH



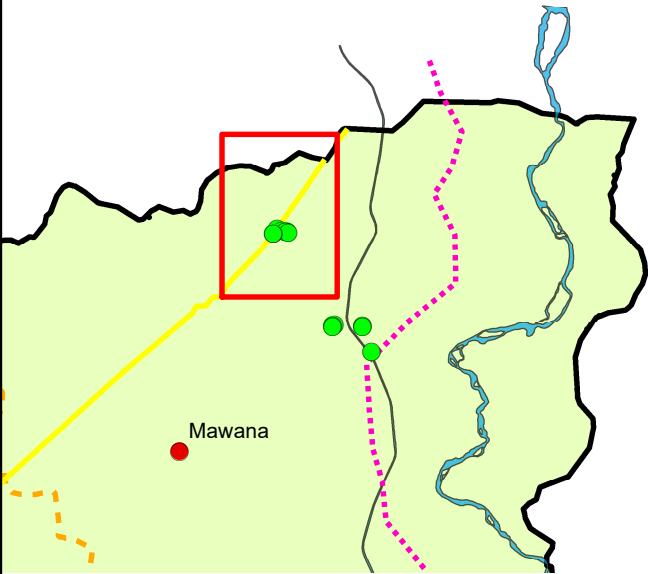
Submitted by:
National Mission for
Clean Ganga





Ganga Cultural Documentation Meerut

Key Plan- Meerut



Legend

	Road Type	Typology

Note:

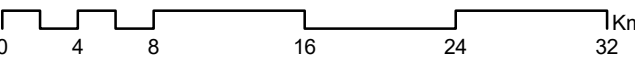
For the comprehensive study of these maps, Meerut district is marked as Zone M. This zone further divides into 4 Sub-zones, according to their respective area.

This map represents following subzones; Zone M1 and reference location. GaD/Mrt/MWN/01 to GaD/Mrt/MWN/07

Area:
Meerut District
02/09/2021



Map No.:
GaD/Mrt/M5



Survey Team:
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Abhijit Dhumal Architect
Savar Suri Intern

GIS Mapping :
Chetan Kataria Urban Design Architect

Prepared by:
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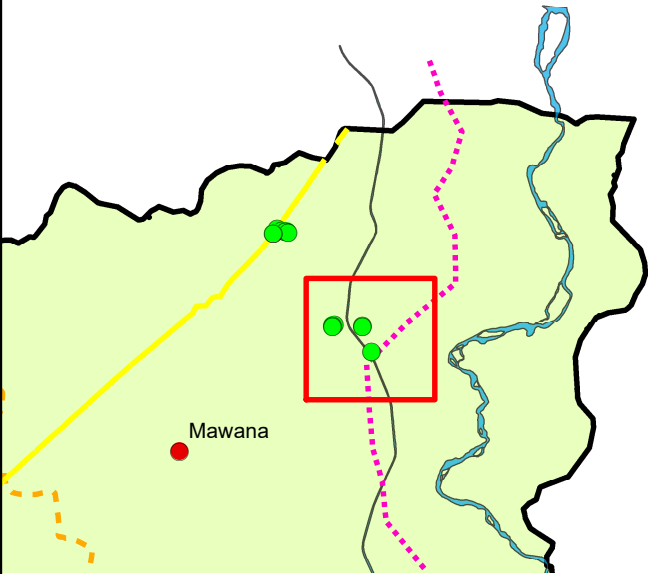
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Clean Ganga





Ganga Cultural Documentation Meerut

Key Plan- Meerut



Legend

	Road Type	Typology

Note:

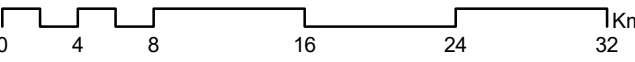
For the comprehensive study of these maps, Meerut district is marked as Zone M. This zone further divides into 4 Sub-zones, according to their respective area.

This map represents following subzones; Zone M2 and reference location. GaD/Mrt/MWN/08 to GaD/Mrt/MWN/10

Area:
Meerut District
02/09/2021



Map No.:
GaD/Mrt/M6



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GIS Mapping :
Chetan Katarial Urban Design Architect

Prepared by:
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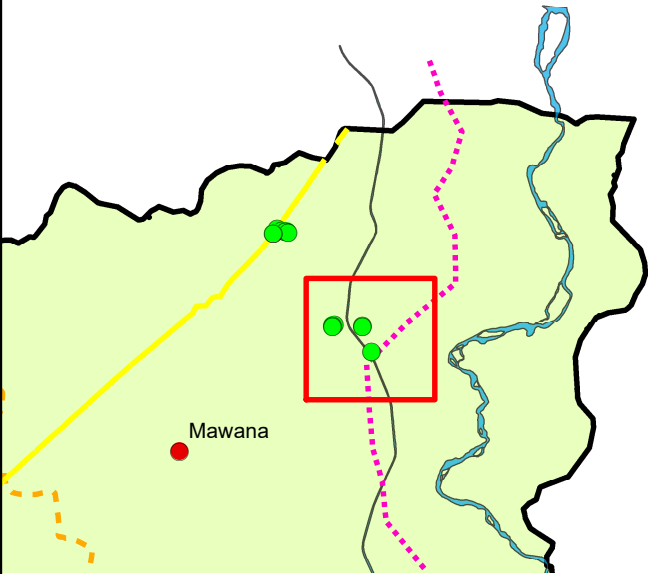
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Ganga Cultural Documentation Meerut

Key Plan- Meerut



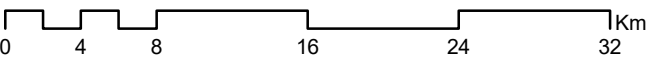
Legend

	Road Type	Typology
	Primary Rd	
	Secondary Rd	
	Tertiary Rd	

Note:
For the comprehensive study of these maps, Meerut district is marked as Zone M. This zone further divides into 4 Sub-zones, according to their respective area.

This map represents following subzones; Zone M3 and reference location. GaD/Mrt/MWN/11 and GaD/Mrt/MWN/12

Area: Meerut District 02/09/2021		Map No.: GaD/Mrt/M7
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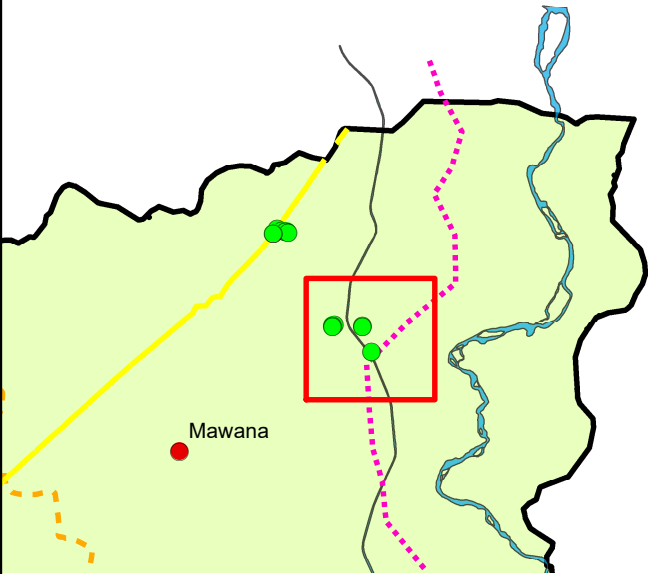
Survey Team:	
Chetan Kataria	Urban Design Architect
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Abhijit Dhumal	Architect
Savar Suri	Intern
GIS Mapping :	
Chetan Kataria	Urban Design Architect

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Ganga Cultural Documentation
Meerut

Key Plan- Meerut



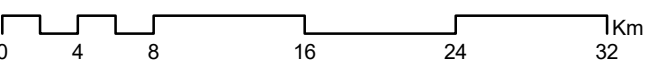
Legend

	Road Type	Typology

Note:
For the comprehensive study of these maps, Meerut district is marked as Zone M. This zone further divides into 4 Sub-zones, according to their respective area.

This map represents following subzones; Zone M4 and reference location. GaD/Mrt/MWN/13

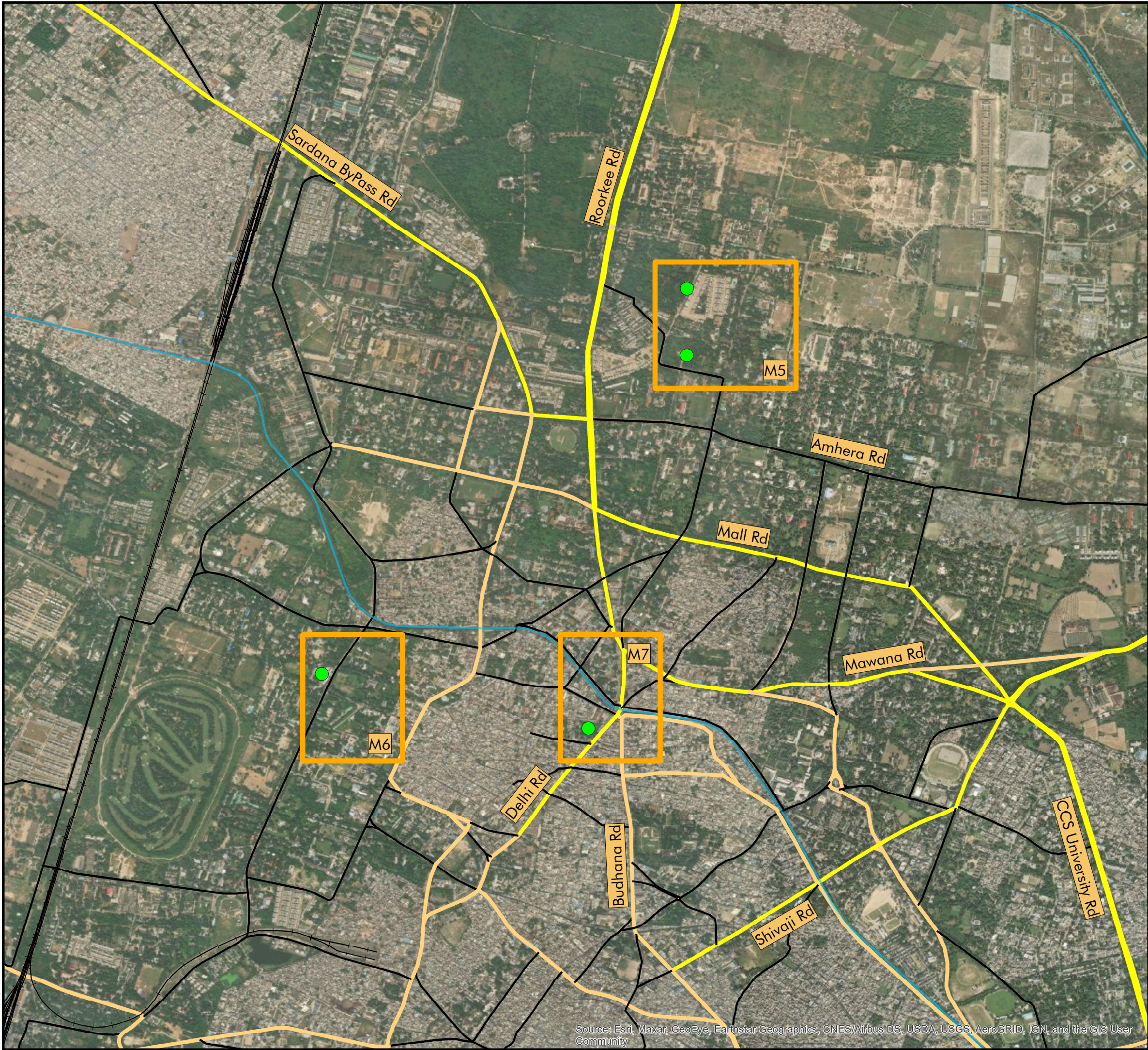
Area: Meerut District 02/09/2021		Map No.: GaD/Mrt/M8
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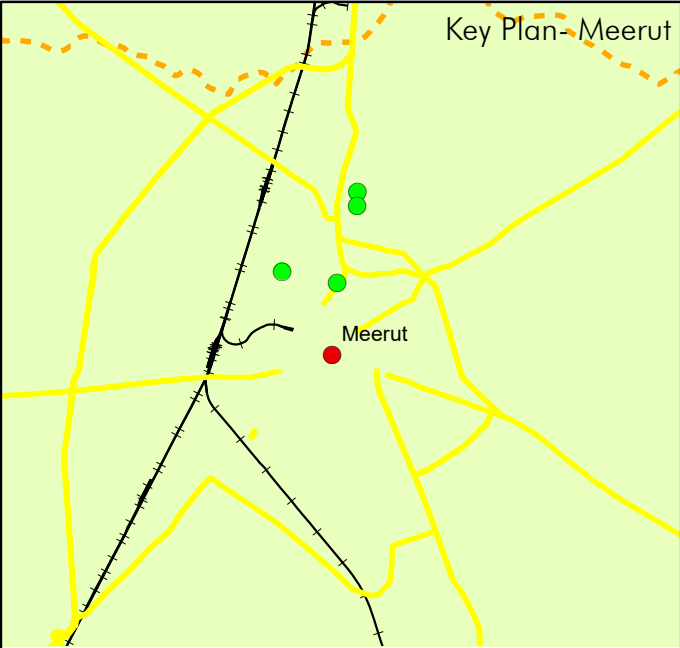
Survey Team:	
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Savar Suri	Intern
GIS Mapping :	
Chetan Katarial	Urban Design Architect

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Ganga Cultural Documentation Meerut



Legend

- | | | | |
|--|--------------------|--|--------------|
| | District Boundary | | Primary Rd |
| | Tehsil Boundary | | Secondary Rd |
| | 5Km Line | | Tertiary Rd |
| | Streams & Canals | | Inventories |
| | Railway Line | | |
| | Ganga River | | |
| | Adjacent Districts | | |

Note:

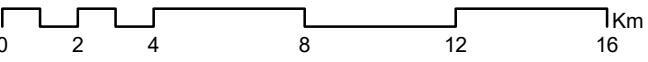
For the comprehensive study of these maps, Meerut district is market as Zone M. This zone further divides into 7 Sub-zones, according to their respective area.

This map represent following subzones; Zone M5 to M7

Area:
Meerut District- Meerut Tehsil
05-10-2021



Map No.:
GaD/Mrt/M9

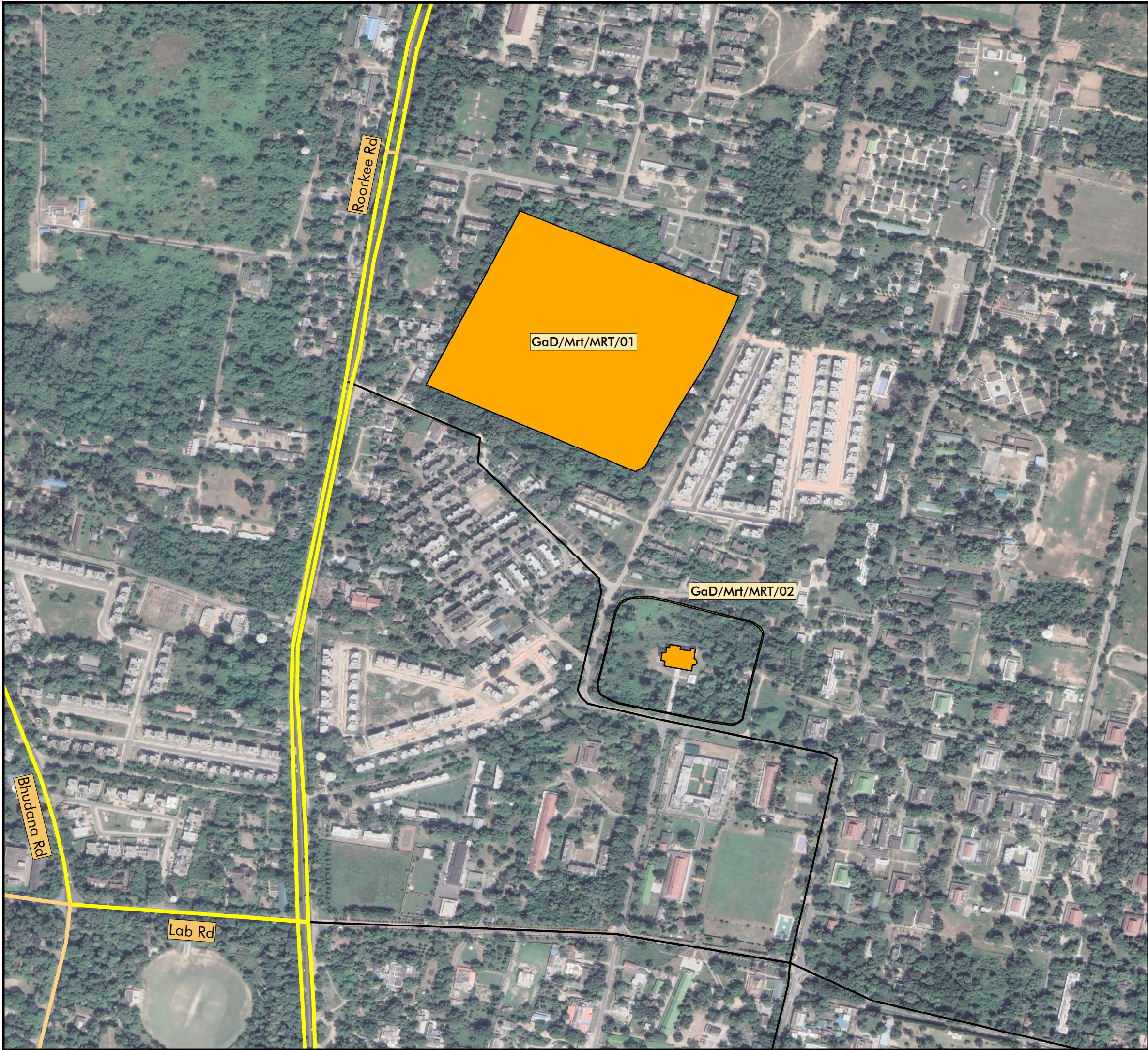


Survey Team:
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Rajvi Doshi Architect
Abhijit Dhumal Architect
Savar Suri Intern

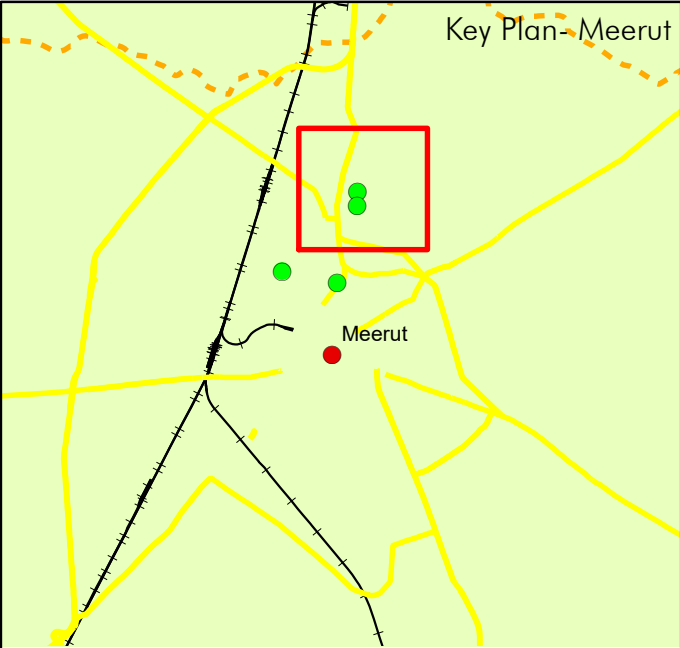
GIS Mapping :
Chetan Katarial Urban Design Architect

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Ganga Cultural Documentation Meerut



Legend

	Road Type	Typology

Note:

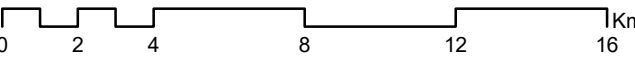
For the comprehensive study of these maps, Meerut district is marked as Zone M. This zone further divides into 7 Sub-zones, according to their respective area.

This map represents following subzones; Zone M5 and reference location. GaD/Mrt/MRT/01 and GaD/Mrt/MRT/02

Area:
Meerut District- Meerut Tehsil
05-10-2021



Map No.:
GaD/Mrt/M10



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GIS Mapping :
Chetan Katarial Urban Design Architect

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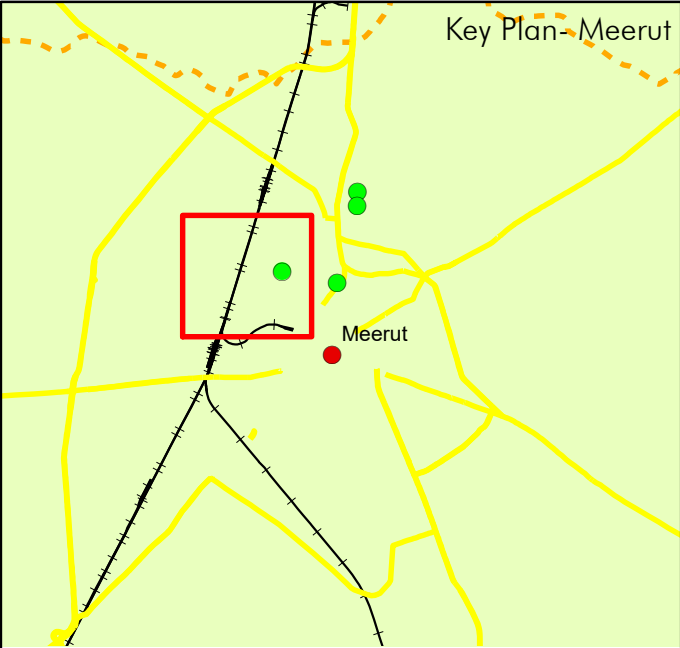


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Ganga Cultural Documentation Meerut



Legend

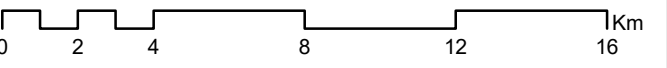
	Road Type	Typology

Note:

For the comprehensive study of these maps, Meerut district is market as Zone M. This zone further divides into 7 Sub-zones, according to their respective area.

This map represent following subzones; Zone M6 and reference location. GaD/Mrt/MRT/03

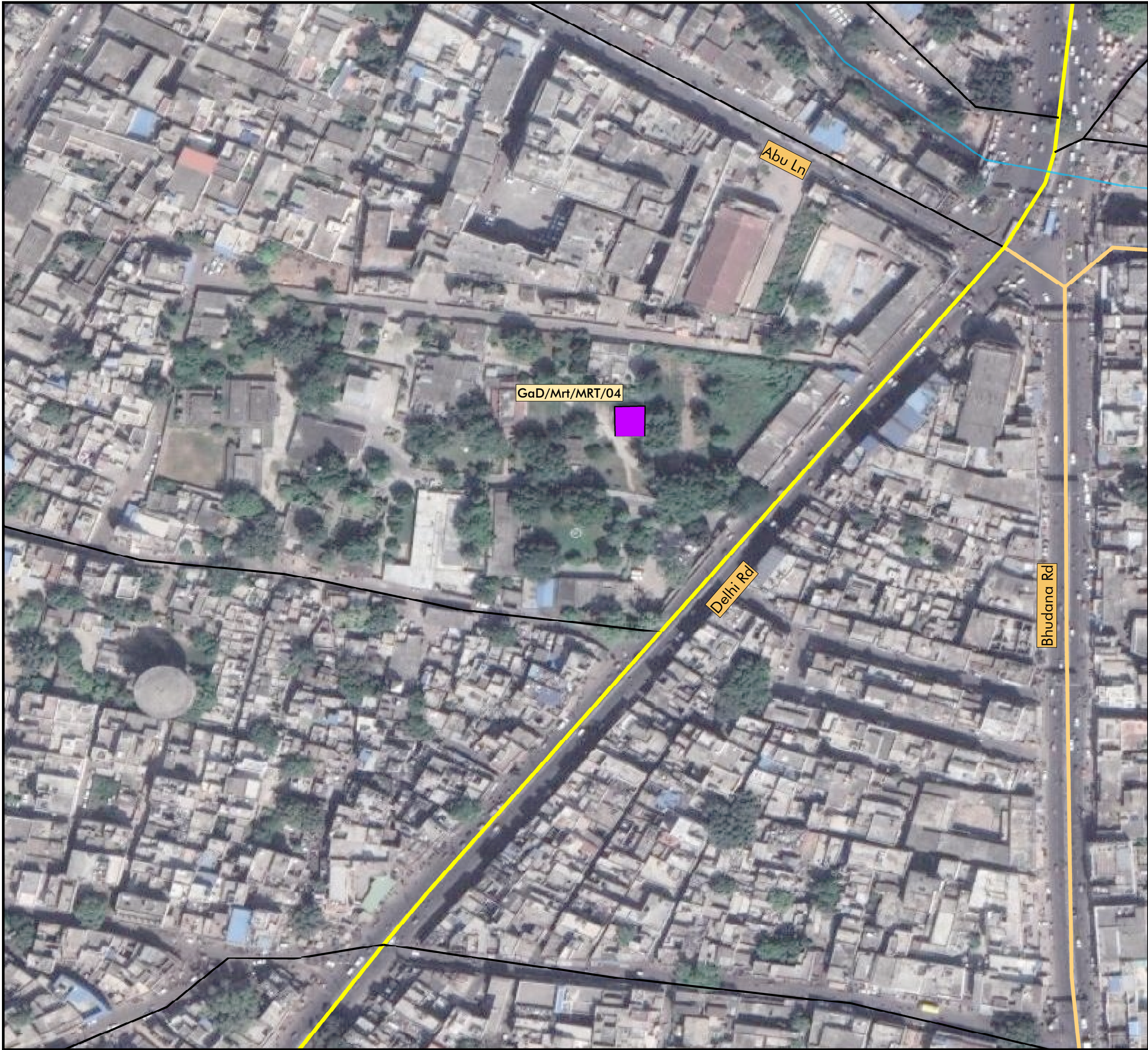
Area: Meerut District- Meerut Tehsil 05-10-2021		Map No.: GaD/Mrt/M11
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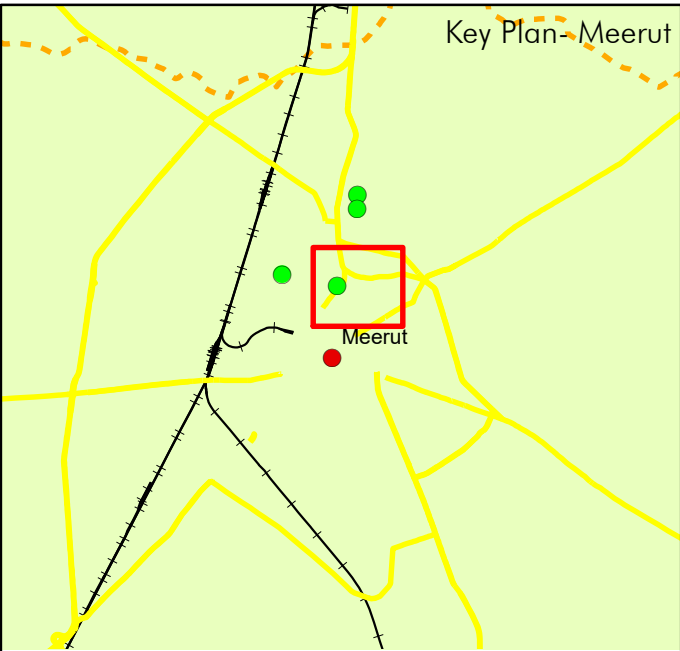
Survey Team:	
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Savar Suri	Intern

GIS Mapping :	
Chetan Katarial	Urban Design Architect

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**Ganga Cultural Documentation
Meerut**



Legend

	Road Type	Typology

Note:

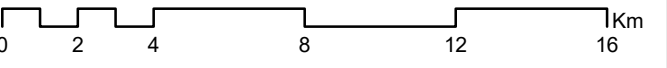
For the comprehensive study of these maps, Meerut district is market as Zone M. This zone further divides into 7 Sub-zones, according to their respective area.

This map represent following subzones; Zone M7 and reference location. GaD/Mrt/MRT/04

Area:
Meerut District- Meerut Tehsil
05-10-2021



Map No.:
GaD/Mrt/M12



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GIS Mapping :
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DEDICATED TO CONSERVATION

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