GANGA CULTURAL DOCUMENTATION

Architectural Listing
of
Amroha and Hapur District

Submitted to:

National Mission
for
Clean Ganga

Submitted by:

INTACH
Indian
National Trust
for Art and
Cultural Heritage

GANGA CULTURAL DOCUMENTATION

AMROHA AND HAPUR 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 Amroha and Hapur District. The report includes the listing of heritage structures of 2 out of 4 tehsils of Amroha and 1 out of 3 tehsils of Hapur, as they lie within an offset of 5kms from the bank of the river Ganga. A group of Architects, headed by a Conservation Architect, conducted the survey in March 2021, listing a total of 50 structures, 15 in Amroha District and 35 in Hapur District. 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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टिकट घर
BOOKING OFFICE

1. Introduction

1.1 Amroha District

The district of Amroha is one of the 75 districts of Uttar Pradesh, named after its city headquarters. Amroha lies in the northern part of the state of Uttar Pradesh, and was formerly a part of Moradabad district. According to local sources, one of the derivations of the district name is from the Sanskrit word 'Amrovanam', which means a region of mangoes. The other theory is that Amroha was named by Raja Amarjoda of Bansi dynasty.[1] The district is also referred to as Jyotiba Phule Nagar, named after Jyotiba Phule, a social reformer.[2]

Amroha district stretches across approximately 88 kilometers, along the western banks of river Ganga. The district covers an area of about 2249 square meters and has a total of four tehsils.[3] Among the seven tehsils, Dhanaura and Hasanpur tehsils lie along the banks of River Ganga and therefore, will be a part of the study.

According to the 2011 Census, the population of Amohra district is 1,840,221. Amroha district comprises vasts stretches of agricultural land, with sparsely placed settlements along the river. The primary occupation of the people is agrarian. Wetlands are formed along the stretch, due to constant change in the river course over the years. Thus, the population along the river belt is scarce.

Figure 1 : Tomb of Abdul Gaffur Shah, Hasanpur
Source: Primary survey, site visited on 9th March, 2021

1 Husain, S. M. Azizuddin. "'Mosques, khanqahs, dargahs and imambaras' – A case study of the future of Amroha's monuments (A.D. 1287-1712)." Proceedings of the Indian History Congress, vol. 56, 1995, pp. 271–278., www.jstor.org/stable/44158629. Accessed 1 Mar. 2021.

2 Directorate of Census Handbook, 2011, Uttar Pradesh District Census Handbook: Jyotiba Phule Nagar, Series 10, Part XII-B, Census of India 2011.

3 Amroha District, official site of Amroha District, Government of Uttar Pradesh, accessed online from https://amroha.nic.in/history/, on 2nd March 2021

1.1.1 Dhanaura Tehsil

The Dhanaura Tehsil occupies the north-western part of the district. The western part of the tehsil lies along the banks of river Ganga. According to the 2011 Census, the tehsil covers an area of 711.59 sq. km. with a population of 4,68,098. Dhanaura town serves as the administrative head of the tehsil.

Dhanaura was founded by an official of the Oudh government, Nathe Khan, in 1783. It was an important grain and trade center during the British rule. The tehsil also includes important places like Bachhraon, Gajraula, Azampuri, Tigri. According to local sources, Shravankumar visited Tigri on the full moon of Kartik month (November). This event is commemorated by celebrating the Tigri Ganga Dham mela, which includes taking a holy dip in River Ganga on Kartik Poornima.[4]

Azampur was an important place during Mughal rule, considered as an abode of noblemen. It comprises the tombs of Talib Khan, Abdul Ghafur shah and his descendants. These tombs have been regarded as sites of national importance and are currently protected by the Archaeological Survey of India.[5]

Figure 2: Dhanaura Railway station
Source: https://lh3.googleusercontent.com/p/AF1QipMvnArsbfl6jGVPBgoCxWUc69K6POwHHC5eSudO=s0, accessed online on 29th March, 2021

Figure 3: Tomb of Talib Khan
Source: Primary survey, site visited on 9th March, 2021

1.1.2 Hasanpur Tehsil

Figure 4: Ruins of Hasanpur gate, Hasanpur
Source: https://www.facebook.com/hasanpurmycity/photos/a.621116391362620/1924758370998409/?type=3&theater, accessed online on 29th March 2021

The Hasanpur district occupies the southern part of the district. The western part of the tehsil is bordered by river Ganga. According to the 2011 Census, the tehsil covers an area of 903.42 sq. km. with a population of 5,95,917. Hasanpur city serves as the administrative head of the tehsil.

Hasanpur is named after Hasan Khan, also known as Mubarak Khan, who took possession of the place in 1634. The Mughal influence resulted in the development of numerous mosques and dargahs in this region.

4 Admin 2019, *About Us*, TigriMela, http://www.tigrimela.com/about-us.html, accessed online on 10th March 2021

5 Archaeological Survey of India, n.d., *Alphabetical List of Monuments – Agra Circle*, Archaeological Survey of India, accessed online from https://asi.nic.in/alphabetical-list-of-monuments-agra-circle/, on 5th March 2021

Figure 5: Kankather Railway station, Kankather
Source: Primary survey, site visited on 9th March, 2021

It was also a part of the British settlement and many civic buildings were constructed in Hasanpur during this period. An annual fair takes place at Pir Masjid tomb, on Sambhal road, since the last 100 years. The tehsil also includes important places like Ujhari, Rehra. The Kankather railway station, established in the early 20th century, lies within the tehsil. The railway station was part of the line between Moradabad and Meerut.[6] It is currently a part of Amroha-Hapur railway line connection.

1.2 Hapur District

The district of Hapur is one of the 75 districts of Uttar Pradesh. It is also referred to as Panchsheel Nagar district.[7] It lies in the northern part of the state of Uttar Pradesh, and was formally part of Meerut district. Hapur is named after it's city headquarters.

As per mythology, Hapur was named after Lord Krishna, who is also referred to as Hari. Hapur is believed to have been the resting place of the lord, during his journey from Mathura to Hastinapur. Another belief suggests Hapur was founded by Har Dat, the Dor Rajput, around 983 A.D.[8] It is also assumed that the name of the region was derived from the word *hapur*, which also means garden. According to the Jana-Shrutis, Hapur city was founded by Raja Harischandra.

River Ganga flows along the eastern side of the district. It extends approximately 32 kilometers along the river bank. The district covers an area of about 660 square meters and comprises three tehsils.[9] Among the three tehsils, the tehsil of Garhmukteshwar touches the banks of River Ganga and therefore, will be a part of the study.

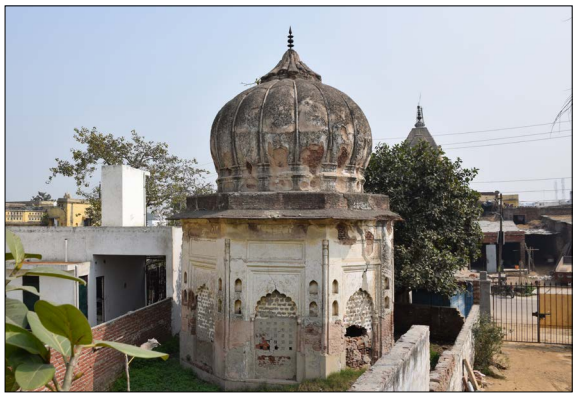


Figure 6: Mukteshwar Mahadev, Garhmukteshwar
Source: Primary survey, site visited on 22nd February, 2021

Figure 7: Ganga Mandir, Garhmukteshwar
Source: Primary survey, site visited on 22nd February, 2021

6 Nevill H. R, 1911, Moradabad: A Gazetteer, District Gazetteers of the United Provinces of Agra and Oudh, Volume XVI, Government Branch Press, Allahabad

7 Hapur District, official site of Hapur District, Government of Uttar Pradesh, accessed online from https://hapur.nic.in/about-district/, on 28th March 2021

8 Nevill H. R 1922, Meerut: A Gazetteer, District Gazetteers of the United Provinces of Agra and Oudh, Volume IV, Government Branch Press, Lucknow

9 Hapur District, official site of Hapur District, Government of Uttar Pradesh, accessed online from https://hapur.nic.in/demography/, on 28th March 2021

1.2.1 Garhmukteshwar Tehsil

Garhmukteshwar tehsil is located towards the east of the district, with its eastern side bound by River Ganga. Garhmukteshwar is named after the great temple of Mukhteswara Mahadev, dedicated to the goddess Ganga. As per historical records, it was a part of Hastinapur during Mahabharata. Earlier Ganga passed along the steps leading to Ganga Temple in Garhmukteshwar town. Thus, several other religious buildings were built along its eastern outskirts. Out of these, many historic sites are in a dilapidated condition due to neglect over the years. Ganga shifted its course in early to mid-20th century A.D., which led to the establishment of Brijghat settlement along the riverbank. Brijghat emerged as a new place of pilgrimage, as it hosted the grand, annual celebration of Kartik Poornima festival.

The tehsil also comprises other ancient villages. Pooth, earlier known as Pushpavati, is mentioned in the Mahabharata. Guru Dronacharya taught archery to the Pandavas and Kauravas in the ancient forested region. The riverbank along Pooth is adorned with several historic structures indicative of Maratha influence across the region.

Figure 8: Brij ghat
Source: Primary survey, site visited on 22nd February, 2021

Figure 9: Maratha Chhatri, Pooth
Source: Primary survey, site visited on 22nd February, 2021

2. Geographical Setting and Boundaries

2.1 Amroha District

The district of Amroha is located in the eastern part of the Uttar Pradesh state. The geographical limits of this district are between 28°24'00"and 28°06'00" North latitude, and 77°03'00" and 78°43'00" East longitudes.[10] It is surrounded by, Bijnor district on the North, Moradabad district on the East, and Sambhal district on the South. The district is bordered by River Ganga on the western side. Rivers Ganga also functions as a boundary between the Amroha district and the districts of Bulandshahr, Hapur and Meerut.

The district of Amroha is divided into four tehsils of Amroha, Dhanaura, Hasanpur and Naugaon Sadat.[11] The district has been divided into 7 development blocks in order to promote effective administration. The percentage share of urban population in the district is 75.07 percent as against 22.3 percent of the population in urban areas of the state.

Figure 10: Amroha District: Old Tehsil map
Source: https://www.mapsofindia.com/maps/uttarpradesh/tehsil/jyotiba-phule-nagar-tehsil-map.jpg, accessed online on 29th March, 2021

Figure 11: Amroha District: New tehsil map
Source: https://im.hunt.in/cg/amroha/City-Guide/map.jpg, accessed online on 29th March, 2021

2.1.1 Administrative Boundaries

The district of Amroha was established by the Uttar Pradesh government on 15th April 1997. Before 1997, the district of Amroha was a part of Moradabad district.

The Moradabad district was formed in 1801, after the cession of Rohilkhand to the East India Company. This district included Amroha, Bijnor, most of Budaun and a part of Bareilly. In October 1823, Budaun was separated from Moradabad by transforming it into a separate district. Later, in 1837, Sarauli and Bijnor were transferred to different districts. After Independence, due to the increase in population, it became difficult to ensure effective management in the district.

10 Amroha District, official site of Amroha District, Government of Uttar Pradesh, accessed online from https://amroha.nic.in/history/, on 2nd March 2021

11 Amroha District, official site of Amroha District, Government of Uttar Pradesh, accessed online from https://amroha.nic.in/history/, on 2nd March 2021

Therefore, on 15th April 1997, a separate district comprising of three tehsils viz., Amroha, Hasanpur, Dhanaura was formed. Initially the district was named as Jyotiba Phule nagar, in the memory of famous social reformer Santa Mahatma Jyotiba Phule. Later, the name of the district was restored to Amroha, with Amroha city acting as the administrative capital of the district.

2.1.2 Geographical Setting

River Ganga is the only major river flowing along the boundary of the district. It first touches the district of Amroha at Busulpur Bhawer Ahatmali. The river flows in a southerly direction, for about 88 kilometers, along the western boundary of the district. The river touches Ibrahimpur Chak, which is better identified as the village on the opposite bank of Ahar, before it starts flowing along the boundary of Sambhal district.

The perennial streams flowing through the district are Bagad, Mahawa and Tirla. All these streams are located in Hasanpur tehsil. The Chhoiya Nala is a drainage channel which travels in southern district and meets River Ganga in the North of the district.

Figure 12: Amroha District map featuring Transportation routes and River Ganga flowing along the Western boundary of the district
Source: https://www.mapsofindia.com/maps/uttarpradesh/districts/jyotibaphulenagar-district-map.jpg, accessed online on 29th March, 2021

The Preshak Nahar, which is dammed on Khoh river at Sherkot, enters the district from Naugawan Sadat. This canal, which is given a south-western flow, meets Ganges at Alinagar. River Gangan enters the district from Naugawan Sadat, and flowing in a south-eastern direction, leaves the district at Kalikiet.

2.1.2.a Physiography

The Amroha district falls in the Upper Ganga plain and is divided into two regions of Khadar and Uplands. The Khadar region is in parallel to the course of the river Ganga and Sot. The general slope of this region is from north to south with very little gradient. These soils are characterised by generally ash grey to brownish grey on the surface and their texture is some time silty loamy and sometime sandy.

The Upland region extends from the Moradabad-Amroha district border to westwards up to the Ganga Khadar. The soil profile is generally mature, showing good development and alleviation of clay. The soil can be further subdivided into sandy soil, clayey soils and loamy soil.

2.1.2.b Germophology

After studying the landforms, their processes and sediments on the surface of the land, the region has been divided into 2 plains: Younger/ Newer Alluvial Plain, and Older Alluvial Plain.

The Younger Alluvium plain refers to the region all along Ganga river and other tributary systems flowing through the district. It can be further classified into: Flood plain and Older flood plain. The Flood plain zone includes the region along the river channel which occasionally gets flooded during the rainy season. The Older flood plain zone is also referred to as Khadar region. It can be identified with the presence of natural levee and an abrupt change in slope.

The Older Alluvium plain includes the interfluve area occurring between the major rivers and tributaries. It is further classified into: Sandy soil and interfluve area. The sandy soil area occurs close to drainage systems within the district. The interfluve area includes the central part as well as eastern part of the district. This area is characterized by presence of well entrenched drainage ways of Gangan Ban and Soat.

2.1.3 Ecology

The district is deficient in forests but is well provided with groves. The groves of mango, Jamun or wild plum, imli, gular, bel, wood apple, guava, aonla, barhal, kathal, shisam and neem are chiefly present in the district. In earlier days, a large number and a variety of wild animals were spotted in the district. Presently, animals like hog deer, pig, monkey can be seen in the district. The birds found in the district are grey and black patridge and the common quail.

2.2 Hapur District

The district of Hapur is in the Northern part of the Uttar Pradesh state. The district of Hapur lies under the administrative jurisdiction of Meerut division, and is situated in the upper doab region of Ganga and Yamuna. It is surrounded by Meerut district on the North, Ghaziabad district on the West, and Bulandshahr district on the South. The district is bordered by River Ganga on the Eastern side. Rivers Ganga also functions as a boundary between Hapur and Amroha district.

The district of Amroha is divided into four tehsils of Garhmukteshwar, Hapur and Dhaulana. The district has been divided into 4 development blocks to promote effective administration. The population in the district is 1,338,000 and covers an area of 660 sq.km.

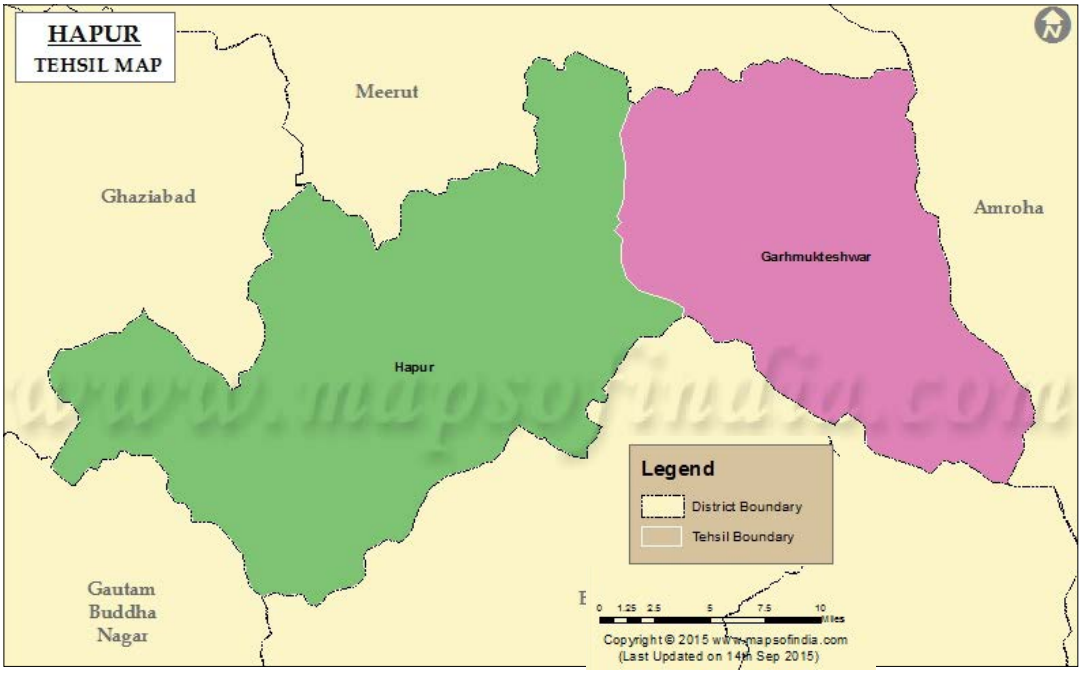


Figure 13: Hapur District: Old Tehsil map
Source: https://www.mapsofindia.com/maps/uttarpradesh/tehsil/hapur-tehsil-map.jpg, accessed online on 29th March, 2021

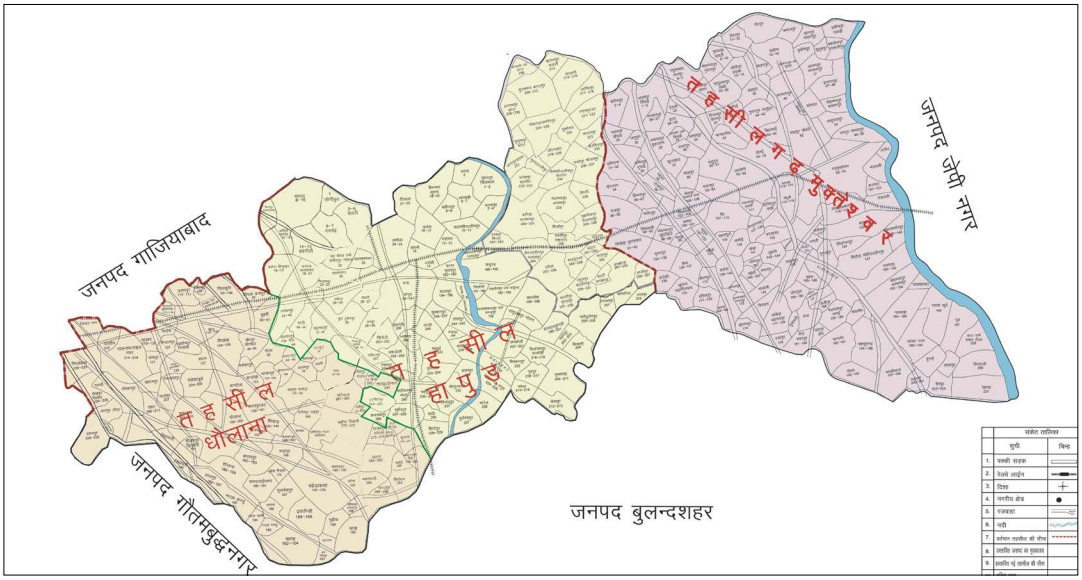


Figure 14: Hapur District: New Tehsil map
Source: https://cdn.s3waas.gov.in/s334ed066df378efacc9b924ec161e7639/uploads/2018/02/2018021976.jpg, accessed online on 29th March, 2021

2.2.1 Administrative Boundaries

The district of Hapur was established by the Uttar Pradesh government on 28th September 2011. Before Independence, the district of Hapur was a part of Meerut district.

The Meerut district was formed in 1818, by combining the southern divisions of Saharanpur and selected parganas of Aligarh. This district, then included all of Hapur, Ghaziabad, most of Gautam Buddha Nagar. After Independence, due to the increase in population, it became difficult to ensure effective management in the district.

Therefore, on 14th November 1976, the Ghaziabad district, including the present district of Hapur as a tehsil, was formed. Hapur, as a separate district comprising three tehsils viz., Dhaulana, Hapur, Garhmukteshwar, was formed in 2011. Initially the district was named as Panchasheel Nagar. Later, the name of the district was restored to Hapur, with Hapur city as the administrative capital of the district.

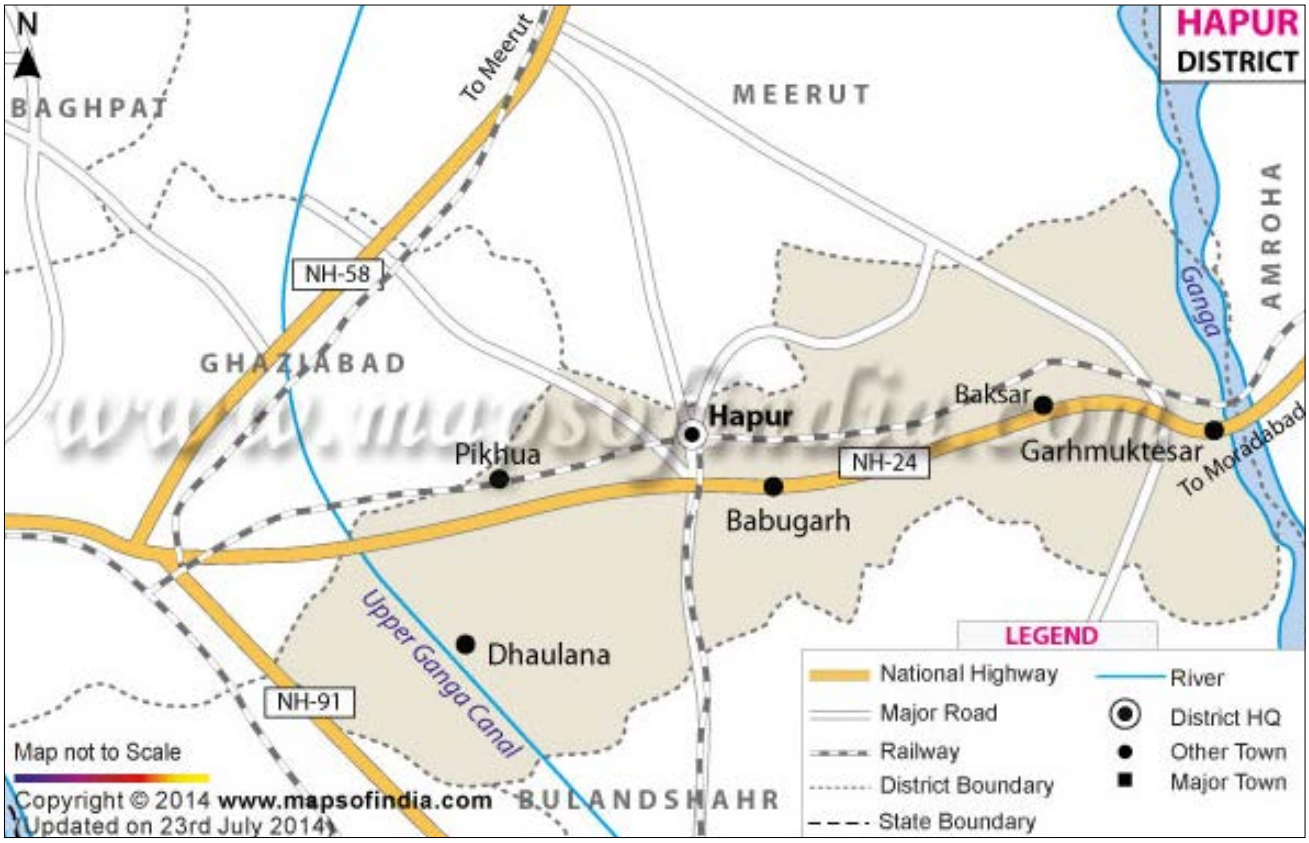


Figure 15: Hapur District map featuring Transportation routes and River Ganga flowing along the Western boundary of the district
Source: https://www.mapsofindia.com/maps/uttarpradesh/districts/hapur-district-map.jpg, accessed online on 29th March, 2021

2.2.2 Geographical Setting

River Ganga is the only major river flowing along the boundary of the district. It first touches the district of Hapur at Kutubpur. The river flows in a southerly direction, for about 88 kilometers, along the eastern boundary of the district. The river touches Raharwa before it starts flowing along the boundary of Bulandshahr district. Kali nadi flowing through the district is perennial in nature.

2.2.2.a Physiography

The Amroha district falls in the Upper Ganga plain and is divided into two regions of Khadar and Uplands. The Khadar region is in parallel to the course of the river Ganga. The general slope of this region is from north to south with very little gradient. These soils are characterised by generally ash grey to brownish grey on the surface and their texture is some time silty loamy and sometime sandy.

The Upland region extends from the Ghaziabad-Hapur district border to westwards up to the Ganga Khadar. The soil profile is generally mature, showing good development and alleviation of clay. The soil can be further subdivided into sandy soil, clayey soils and loamy soil.

2.2.2.b Germophology

After studying the landforms, their processes, and sediments on the surface of the land, the region has been divided into 2 plains: Younger/ Newer Alluvial Plain, and Older Alluvial Plain.

The Younger Alluvium plain refers to the region all along Ganga river and other tributary systems flowing through the district. It can be further classified into: Flood plain and Older flood plain. The Flood plain zone includes the region along the river channel which occasionally gets flooded during the rainy season. The Older flood plain zone is also referred to as Khadar region. It can be identified with the presence of natural levee and an abrupt change in slope.

The Older Alluvium plain includes the interfluve area occurring between the major rivers and tributaries. It is further classified into Sandy soil and Interfluve area. The sandy soil area occurs close to drainage systems within the district. The Central upland region of the district includes the area between River Ganga and Kali Nadi.

3. Significance of Ganga

Since the beginning of this world, rivers have played a significant role in the origin and growth of the human settlement. The rivers have been effective in facilitating trade between different regions and countries, up to the introduction of modern means of transportation. Among such is the river Ganga, which has watered and nurtured civilizations from ancient times.

3.1 Origin and Formation

The river Ganga starts its journey from the reaches of the Garhwal Himalayas. The river, in the form of Bhagirathi, emerges from the immense expanse of the Gangotri glacier. The Bhagirathi river passes from Uttarkashi, Chinyalisour, Tehri before arriving at Devprayag. At Devprayag, the river meets the Alakananda River. This confluence between the two rivers leads to the formation of the river Ganga. The river Ganga takes a journey of about 2400 kilometres as it passes from places like Rishikesh, Haridwar, Bulandshahr, Allahabad, Varanasi, Patna. After travelling further, in the form of Padma, the river finally merges into the Bay of Bengal.

Figure 16: The Ganga River Course
Source: https://i.pinimg.com/originals/29/28/39/292839b696d0700ecb63c8f3c2fcb7a4.jpg, accessed online on 25th January 2021

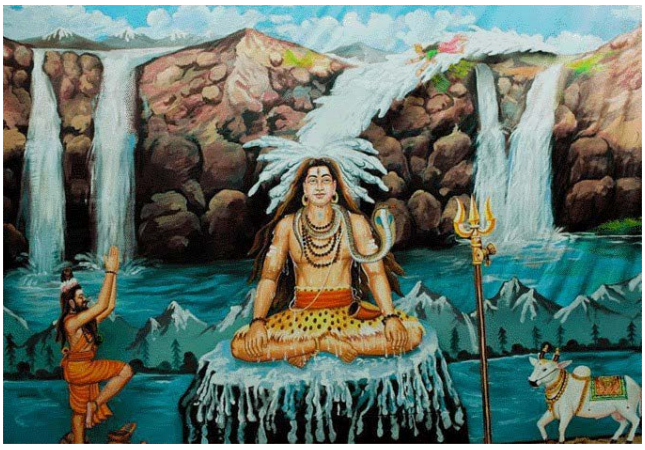


Figure 17: Ganga flowing through Shiva's hair
Source: https://i2.wp.com/detechter.com/wp-content/uploads/2017/09/Why-Ganga-flows-through-Lord-Shivas-Hair-3.jpg?fit=680%2C467&ssl=1, accessed online on 25th January 2021

3.2 Mythology and Culture

Ganga also possesses high religious and mythological significance. According to Hindu mythology, River Ganga was not pleased with the request made by King Bhagirath and, therefore, descended to Earth with a torrential force. The force was such that the Gods feared that Ganga would destroy everything that came in her way. In order to prevent this from happening, Lord Shiva broke Ganga's fall by letting her flow through the locks of his hair.

Over the years, the river has become a symbol of eternity and a theme of art, legend, and literature. The river has an extraordinary hold on the imagination of the people of India. River Ganga is also referred to as Ganga Maa. A dip in its sanctified waters is said to free

a person from the cycle of birth and death.

3.4 Hapur and Amroha District

The districts of Amroha and Hapur are separated by river Ganga flowing from north to south. Rusulpur Bhawar Ahatmali, Bastora Rani, Papsera Khadar, Tigri, Kabirpur Ahatmali, Salara settlements lie along the river bank in Amroha district. Kutubpur, Gadawali, Brijghat, Pooth, Alamgirpur, Raharwa settlements are located along the river in Hapur district. The shift of the course over the years led to the formation of wetlands along the stretch, due to which the settlements are scarce and sparse along the river bank. Agricultural lands adorn the region along the river, which is the primary source of income for the locals.

The districts along Ganga possesses high mythological and religious significance. Many settlements along the river were initially covered in forests. They were a part of the ancient kingdom of Hastinapur. Tigri in Amroha district was visited by King Shravan Kumar. Garhmukteshwar was visited by the pandavas and Lord Krishna post the Mahabharata. Pooth in Hapur district was where Guru Dronacharya taught the Pandavas and Kauravas archery.

Many religious buildings including temples, mosques, dharamshalas were built along the river bank. Several pilgrims from across the country, visit Brijghat in Hapur district, and Tigri in Amroha district, for the annual celebration of Kartik Poornima.

4. Historical Evolution

4.1. Amroha District

Amroha possesses major historical significance. Over the years, the district has been part of many settlements and empires. It was a major route for trade and transportation, due to its strategic location along river Ganga. Also, the proximity of Amroha to the capital city of Delhi has been an influential factor in the evolution of settlements in this region. According to mythology, Amroha was also a part of an important kingdom during Mahabharata.

River Ganga has majorly contributed for the sustenance of the livelihood of the settlements along river Ganga. Since many years, agriculture has been the main occupation of the people residing in this region. The water availability and fertility along the Gangetic Plain has enabled people to practice farming throughout the year. River Ganga also enabled trade and transportation with other important cities, as it acted as a direct route to important cities like Mirzapur, Allahabad, Varanasi.

During the Mughal era, the district came under an area known as Katehr, which was renamed Rohillkhand. Rohillkhand spread across three different districts of Moradabad, Bareilly and Budaun. The district of Moradabad was further divided, which led to the formation of Amroha district.[12] As the district was subjected to the rule of numerous dynasties, it was often included under different parganas or administrative divisions. Therefore, the district finds multiple references by different dynasties. The following assumptions have been made regarding the origin of the name of the district.

4.1.1 Origin of the Name

According to local sources, the name Amroha is derived from the Sanskrit word 'Amrovanam', which means the region of mangoes. Another local theory suggests that Amroha was named after Raja Amarjoda of Bansi dynasty, in 474 B.C. It is also suggested that the town of Amroha was founded by the sister of Prithviraja.[13] It is believed to have been originally named as Ambikanagar. The district is also referred to as Jyotiba Phule Nagar, named after Jyotiba Phule, a social reformer.[14]

4.1.2 Mythological Perspective

Figure 18: Shravan Kumar carrying his parents
Source: https://images.apnisanskriti.com/a/2017/08/Story_of_shravan_kumar.jpg, accessed online on 29th March, 2021

According to Mahabharata, the region of Tigri, located along the banks of River Ganga, is believed to have come under the constituency of Hastinapur. In the Treta Yuga, Tigri is said to be visited by Shravan Kumar, the king who was accidentally killed by King Dashrath. During his journey of Tirth yatra, it is believed that he reached in Tigri on the full moon of Kartik month and stayed here for a period of four days. From that day, every year on the full moon of Kartik, the Tigri Mela is celebrated as a commemoration of this event.

12 Nevill H. R, 1911, Moradabad: A Gazetteer, District Gazetteers of the United Provinces of Agra and Oudh, Volume XVI, Government Branch Press, Allahabad

13 ibid

14 Amroha District, official site of Amroha District, Government of Uttar Pradesh, accessed online from https://amroha.nic.in/history/, on 2nd March 2021

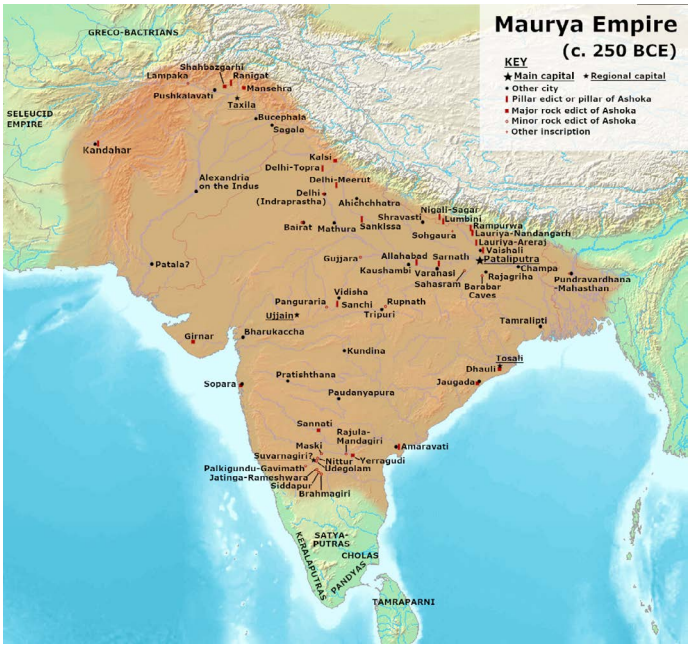


Figure 19: Maximum extent of the Mauryan empire
Source: https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Maurya_Empire#/media/File:Maurya_Empire,_c.250_BCE_2.png, accessed online on 29th March, 2021

4.1.3 4th century B.C. to 3rd century A.D.

In the 4th century B.C., the district came under the rule of Nanda dynasty, which was overthrown by the Maurya dynasty around the 3rd century B.C. Although the Mauryans ruled over the area for next century and a half, no archaeological findings, belonging to this period, have been found in this region. After the Mauryas, different rulers belonging to two different dynasties have been suggested to control the North Panchala region, including Amroha district. According to the Yuga Purana (a section of the Gargi Samhita), the Panchala, including the district of Amroha, was overrun by Greek invaders in the middle of the second century B.C.[15] The beginning of the 3rd century marked the rule of third independent dynasty, named Mitra, which consisted of about fourteen successive rulers. This dynasty was taken over by the Kushanas who were later believed to be succeeded by the Naga dynasty.

4.1.4 4th century A.D. to 7th century A.D

The last king of the Naga empire, Achyuta, is said to be overthrown by Samudragupta, the son of Chandragupta I, in 4th century A.D. After the Gupta rule, the district came under the rule of the Maukhari kings of Kannauj. The Maukharis were taken over by Harsha Vardhana, belonging to the Vardhana dynasty, in the 7th century. During Harsha's reign, the famous Chinese pilgrim Hiuen Tsang visited Govshana. It is possible that while visiting Goshvana he would have travelled through the district. But he does not mention the district in his travelogue, which suggests that the district did not possess any important significance. The end of 7th century A.D. marked the establishment of Tomar dynasty in Sambhal.

4.1.5 8th century A.D. to 12th century A.D.

It is said that the Tomars ruled this region from 8th century till the accession of Prithvi Raj Chauhan. Around 714 A.D., Rama Parmara, who was the lord of Ujjain during the period, gifted lands to members of the thirty-six Rajput clans. Among them was a member of Kehar clan, whom he gifted Katehr, the tract which was later

15 Nevill H. R, 1911, Moradabad: A Gazetteer, District Gazetteers of the United Provinces of Agra and Oudh, Volume XVI, Government Branch Press, Allahabad

known as the Rohilkhand region and included the present-day Amroha district.[16] In the mid-11th century, the region was taken control over by the Rashtrakutas of Vodamayuta(Budaun). They were succeeded by the Katehriya Rajputs who were later taken over by Prithvi Raj Chauhan. He was defeated in 1192 and the district eventually came under the influence of the Delhi Sultanate.

4.1.6 13th century to 17th century A.D.

According to sources, it is believed that Qutbuddin Aibak was the first to annex the region of Sambhal. The region was reconquered by Iltumish, but the hold of this dynasty was limited during this period, due to the resistance provided by local chieftains like Katehriyas. Eventually, under Balban, the whole district came under the influence of the Sultanate.

Figure 20: Sher Shah Suri
Source: https://i.pinimg.com/474x/4b/7a/63/4b7a63f36f45689f10edae077c6a2733.jpg, accessed online on 29th March, 2021

Figure 21: Mughal emperor Humayun
Source: https://www.tutorialspoint.com/medieval_indian_history/images/humayun.jpg, accessed online on 29th March, 2021

On the establishment of Mughal empire in 1526, Babur assigned the Iqbal of Sambhal, which included Amroha district, to Humayun. Babur himself visited Sambhal on 2nd October, 1527. After the death of Babur, Humayun became the emperor in 1530, but was defeated by Sher Shah in 1540. The district eventually came under the Mughals by 1555, with Akbar taking over the region of Sambhal.

During Akbar's time, Amroha had a cultivated area of 3,20,654 bigas and yielded 63,42,000 dams of revenue. Abdul Gaffur was a treasurer in the Mughal empire, during the rule of Mughal emperor Akbar. However, he was banished from the Mughal court with charges of treachery. After that he came to Azampur, which was forested at that time. Later, he was proved innocent and invited back to the Mughal court by the Emperor himself, but he refused. It was then he was granted the constituency of Azampur. Upon his death, this tomb(Abdul Gaffur Shah tomb) was built here. Later, his grandsons were also buried in a tomb nearby. There was no major change in the proprietary settlements of the district from the time of Akbar to the end of Aurangzeb's reign.

4.1.7. 18th century to 19th century

After the death of Aurangzeb in 1707, the region of Sambhal, which included the present district of Amroha, was held by Qamaruddin Khan, the imperial vizir. From 1707 to 1721, this region was subject to the control of multiple faujdars. In 1721, an expedition was sent against the combined forces of Raja Debi Chand of Kumaun and 20,000 Rohillas under Daud Khan, who had seized a number of parganas in this region. After

16 Nevill H. R, 1911, Moradabad: A Gazetteer, District Gazetteers of the United Provinces of Agra and Oudh, Volume XVI, Government Branch Press, Allahabad

the death of Daud Khan, his adoptive son, Ali Muhammad Khan, assumed the role of his father and took on the task of leading the Rohillas. In 1737, he emerged victorious against Saiyid Saif-ud-din Khan of Jasnath and was awarded the title of Nawab. In 1739, he declared independence and began to expand his possessions. This prompted the vizir to send an army against him in 1741, under Raja Harmand Arora. Ali Muhammad Khan, with 12000 Rohillas, was able to defeat an army of 50,000 soldiers which resulted in him seizing Sambhal, Moradabad and Amroha. The increase in power and military of Ali Muhammad Khan posed as a threat to Safdar Jang, the Nawab of Oudh. Safdar Jang, with the Mughal emperor Muhammad Shah, marched towards Sambhal in 1745 and defeated the Rohillas, forcing Ali Muhammad Khan to surrender. In 1748, the invasion of Ahmad Shah Abdali, led to Ali Muhammad Khan regaining his lost control over Rohillkhand, until his death in September 1748. In 1759, a war ensued between the Rohillas and the Marathas, where the Marathas destroyed numerous villages in the district, but were driven back with the help of Shuja-ud-Daula. By the end of 1774, with the help of the British, the entire Rohillkhand came under the influence of Shuja-ud-Daula. It is after this, he divided the whole of Rohillkhand into 3 districts with headquarters at Moradabad, Bareilly and Budaun. [17]

4.1.8. 19th century to 1857

The entire region of Rohillkhand was under Saadat Ali, the Nawab of Oudh. The mounting debts led to the Nawab surrendering the whole of Rohillkhand to the British, under the treaty of November 10, 1801. The news of freedom struggle reached Amroha district by May 1857. Although, Hindu and Muslims combined forces, against the British, the whole region of Rohillkhand, including Amroha district, was once again restored to the British authority.

After the mutiny of 1857, the British settlements were introduced in major towns of the district like Hasanpur, Gajraula, Azampur. Due to the strategic location of the place, in terms of trade and communication, railway line was introduced in the region. Also, the Garhmukteshwar bridge was constructed in 1901 in order to establish a link between Moradabad and Meerut district.

The local people of the district actively participated in the movements against the British rule. Amroha, under Moradabad district, came under the Indian Government on 15th August 1947.

4.1.9 1947 to present

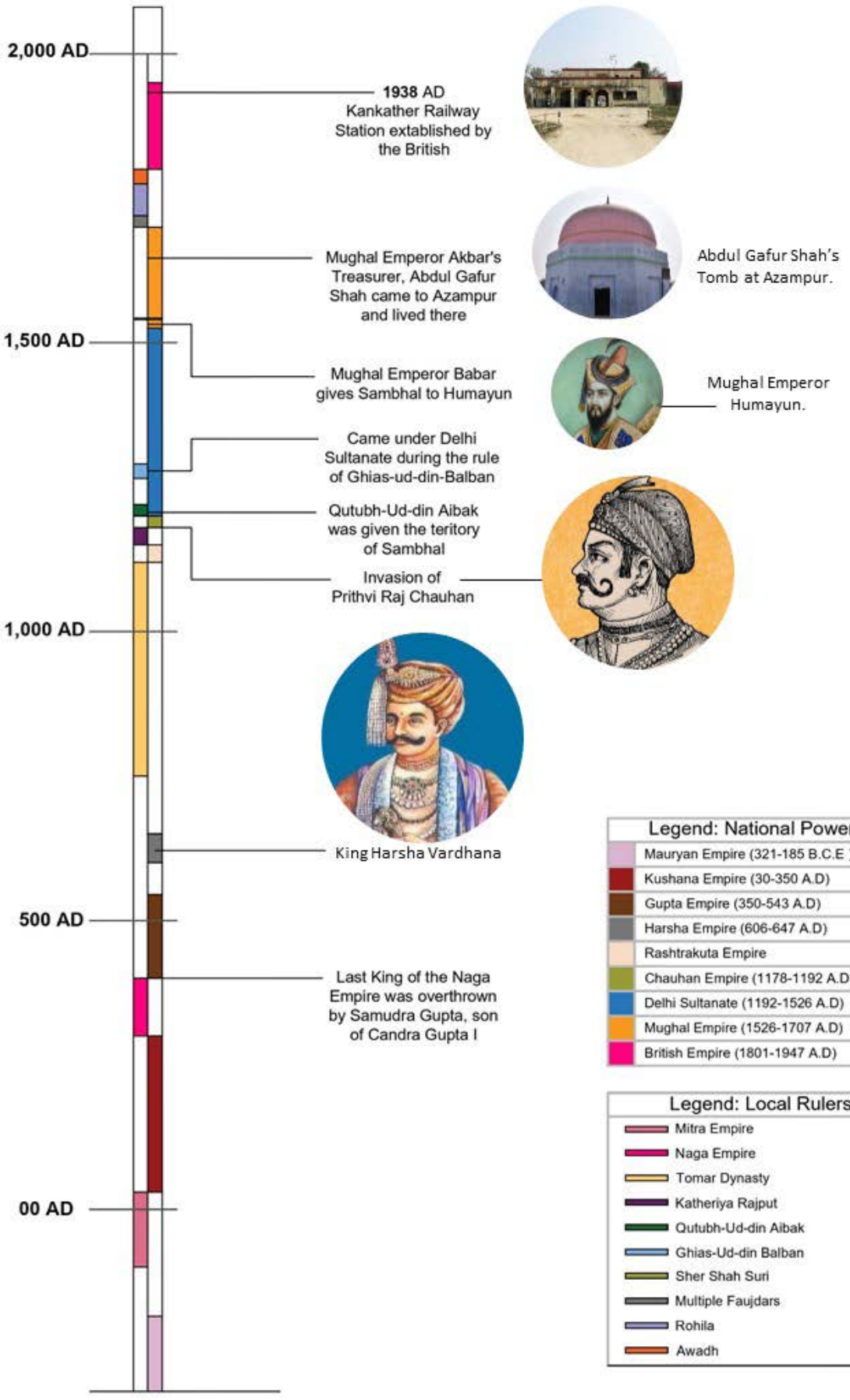
Due the increase in population of Moradabad district, it became difficult to ensure smooth and effective administration in this region. Therefore, on 15th April 1997, the district of Jyotiba Phule Nagar was established. The district was eventually renamed Amroha, with the city of Amroha as its administrative headquarters [18]

4.1.10 Historical Timeline of Amroha District

17 Nevill H. R, 1911, Moradabad: A Gazetteer, District Gazetteers of the United Provinces of Agra and Oudh, Volume XVI, Government Branch Press, Allahabad

18 Amroha District, official site of Amroha District, Government of Uttar Pradesh, accessed online from https://amroha.nic.in/history/, on 2nd March 2021

Timeline – Amroha Region



4.2 Hapur District

A district named Panchasheel Nagar was established on 28th September, 2011 by the then Chief minister Km. Mayawati. The district was renamed Hapur in July 2012 by the then Chief Minister Sh. Akhilesh Yadav.[19]

The district of Hapur is regarded as an important place in terms of religious and historical significance. The location of the district, along the bank of river Ganga, was the chief factor for annexation of the region by different empires and rulers. The proximity of the district to the city of Delhi, along with its strategic location along the river bank, led to the development and evolution of settlements in this region.

River Ganga has played a significant role in the evolution of settlements in this region. Initially, most of the region was forested and therefore, inhabited. The water availability and fertility along the Gangetic Plains enabled people to practise agriculture in this region. In the later years, the district also became an important trade and transportation centre. Trading of wool, wheat, safflower and other grains with neighbouring trade cities became possible due to river Ganga acting as direct route towards these cities.

4.2.1. Origin of the Name

According to mythological sources, Hapur was named after Lord Krishna, who is also referred to as Hari. Hapur is believed to have been the resting place of Lord Krishna, during his journey from Mathura to Hastinapur. Another belief suggests Hapur was founded by Har Dat, the Dor Rajput, around 983 A.D. It is also assumed that the name of the region was derived from the word *hapur*, which also means garden. According to the Jana-Shrutis, the town Hapur was founded by Raja Harischandra.[20]

The name of Pooth is derived from Pushpavati, the favorite garden of the Hastinapur Rajas, and Raja Karan-ka-Khera. Garhmukteshwar, located along the banks of River Ganga, is named after the temple of Mukteshwar Mahadeva. During ancient times, Garhmukteshwar was known as Shivallambibpur.[21]

4.2.2 Mythological Perspective

Figure 22: Arjun and Dronacharya, along with Pandavas
Source: https://i0.wp.com/glorioushinduism.com/wp-content/uploads/2018/06/arjuna-shoots-the-birds-eye.jpg?resize=504%2C335&ssl=1, accessed online on 29th March, 2021

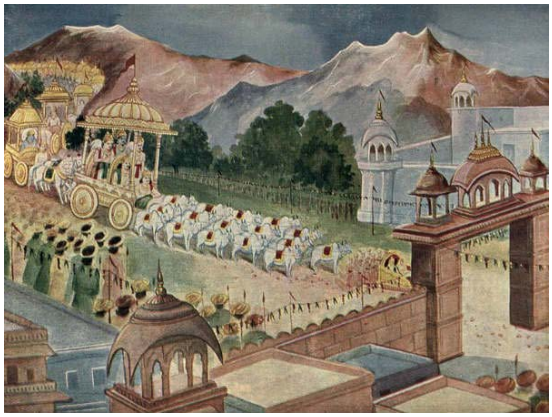


Figure 23: Arjun, along with Krishna, coming to Garhmukteshwar
Source: https://www.nativeplanet.com/img/2018/09/hastinapur-1536229669.jpg, accessed online on 29th March, 2021

19 Hapur District, official site of Hapur District, Government of Uttar Pradesh, accessed online from https://hapur.nic.in/about-district/, on 28th March 2021

20 Nevill H. R 1922, Meerut: A Gazetteer, District Gazetteers of the United Provinces of Agra and Oudh, Volume IV, Government Branch Press, Lucknow

21 Hapur District, official site of Hapur District, Government of Uttar Pradesh, accessed online from https://hapur.nic.in/about-district/, on 28th March 2021

Garhmukteshwar is an ancient place that finds mention in Bhagavata Purana and Mahabharata. It was a mohalla in Hastinapur kingdom, capital of the Pandavas. Accompanied by Lord Krishna, the Pandavas came to Garhmukteshwar after the epic battle. They performed a Pind daan ritual, to liberate the souls of the warriors who died during the war.

As per local legend, Nakka Kuan was built by King Nahush of Chandravansha. He attended an event hosted by Raja Indra, where he fell in love with Rani Indrani. The Rani agreed to marry the king, provided he rode in a palanquin driven by rishi munis instead of horses. Agreeing to the terms, he began his journey towards the court. On his way, King Nahush was harsh with the rishis to reach earlier. This angered sage Durvasa, who cursed the Raja to take the form of a snake. Raja Nahush went to Garhmukteshwar and performed penance for years. Pleased by his meditation, Lord Shiva uplifted the curse. Thereafter, King Nahush built a sweet water bath within the premises of Ganga Temple. In ancient times, Garhmukteshwar was known as Shivallabhpur, believed to be the place where Shivgans attained salvation from the curse of sage Durvasa.

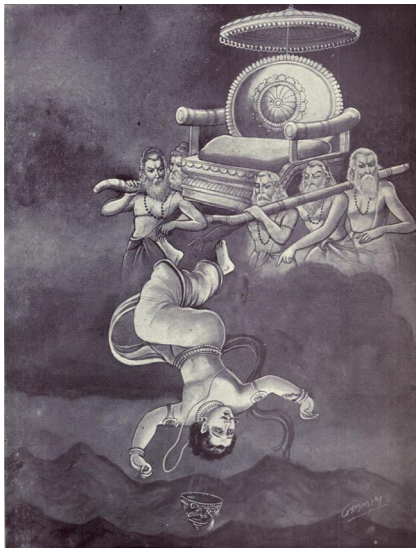


Figure 24: King Nahush and sage Durvasa Source: https://upload.wikimedia.org/wikipedia/commons/7/77/Fall_of_Nahusha_from_Heaven.jpg, accessed online on 29th March, 2021

Pooth is a village which finds mentions in Mahabharata in the form of Pushpavati. According to the legends, this region was covered by forests. It was here where Dronacharya taught the Kauravas and Pandavas.

4.2.3. 4th century B.C. to 3rd century A.D.

In the 4th century B.C., the district came under the rule of Nanda dynasty, who were later overthrown by the Mauryan dynasty around the 3rd century B.C. Although the Mauryans ruled over the area for next century and a half, no archaeological findings, belonging to the Mauryan period, have been found in this region. After the Mauryan rule, the district came under the influence of Shungas, followed by the Kushanas.[22]

4.2.4. 4th century A.D. to 7th century A.D.

After the Kushanas, the district is believed to have come under the rule of the Gupta dynasty. During the 6th century, the Gupta rule was overthrown by the Maukhari kings of Kannauj. The district became a part of the Harshavardhana empire in the first half of the seventh century. After the demise of Harshavardhana, the history of the district, for about half a century, is unclear. [23]

4.2.5. 8th century A.D. to 12th century A.D.

The district was included in the dominions of King Yashovaram of Kannauj during the first half of the 8th century. After him, the district might have come under the Tomar Rajputs and the Gurjara Pratiharas. In the 11th century, the district came under Har-dutta, the sixth descendant of the Dor Rajputs. He is also credited as the founder of the town of Hapur, around 983 A.D. During his rule, he built a fort in Hapur, which has been interpreted as Harapur. The district is believed to have been under the Dor-Rajputs, until 1192, after which the district came under the control of the Delhi Sultanate.

22 Nevill H. R 1922, Meerut: A Gazetteer, District Gazetteers of the United Provinces of Agra and Oudh, Volume IV, Government Branch Press, Lucknow

23 ibid

4.2.6. 13th century A.D. to 17th century A.D.

Although the district was under the control of the Delhi Sultanate till 1526, the district does not find any significant mentions in the Persian records. The only mention, relating to the district, is associated with Giyasuddin Balban. The inscription mentions the building of a mosque in Garhmukteshwar in the year 1283 A.D. After the Delhi Sultanate, the region came under the rule of the Mughals when they defeated the Lodis in the Battle of Panipat. But the Mughals, under emperor Humayun, were defeated by Sher Shah Suri, in 1540, although they regained their control over the district by 1542. The district remained under the Mughal rule till the end of 17th century A.D.[24]

4.2.7. 18th century to 1947

After the death of Aurangzeb in 1707, the district was subjected to the rule of local chieftains till the control accession over the district by the British. The invasion of Nadir Shah, in 1738, resulted in the disruption of the activities in the district. In 1748, the Mughal emperor Ahmad Shah succeeded the throne, but the actual influence over the district was of Ghaziuddin. In 1756, the Meerut district, including Hapur, was invaded by Ahmad Shah Abdali. After the Afghans, the district once again came under the influence of Ghaziuddin. In 1759, the combined forces of Rohillas and Shuja-ud-daula defeated Marathas, who had combined forces with Ghaziuddin. In 1771, the Marathas regained control of this region. In 1787, Gulam Qadir Khan, the son of Rohilla Zabita Khan, defeated the Marathas. In 1795, the region was once again under Marathas till the accession of the British/East India Company in 1803. After the mutiny of 1857, the district came under the rule of British government.[25]

4.2.8 1947 to present

After Independence, the Meerut district saw a rise in population. As a result, it became difficult to ensure smooth and effective administration in the Southern part of the Meerut district. Therefore, on 14th November 1976, the Ghaziabad district was established, which included the Hapur tehsil. The whole of this tehsil was converted into a district, in September 2011, and was named Panchasheel Nagar. The name of the district was changed to Hapur in 2012. The district of Hapur, currently, consist of three tehsils and is included under the Meerut division.

4.2.9 Historical Timeline of Hapur District

24 Nevill H. R 1922, Meerut: A Gazetteer, District Gazetteers of the United Provinces of Agra and Oudh, Volume IV, Government Branch Press, Lucknow

25 ibid

Timeline - Hapur Region

2,000 AD

Establishment of Brij Ghat as the new Religious Ghat

Shift in the course of river Ganga

1901 AD
Establishment of Railway Bridge at Garhmukteshwar by the British

1857 AD

1756 AD
Invasion of Ahmed Shah Abdali

1,500 AD

1738 AD
Invasion of Nadir Shah

Came under Delhi Sultanate during the rule of Ghias-ud-din-Balban

1,000 AD

500 AD

Last King of the Naga Empire was overthrown by Samudra Gupta, son of Chandra Gupta I

00 AD

2,000 AD

1857 AD
The mutiny of 1857

1787 AD
Gulam Qadir Khan, son of Rohila Zabita Khan defeats the Marathas

1771 AD
Marathas come to power again

1756 AD
Rohilas alligned with Shiya-ud-Daula and defeat the Marathas

1756 AD
Gazi-ud-din Daula alligned with Marathas and fight the invasion of Ahmed Shah Abdalili

1,500 AD

Timeline - Hapur Region Detailed (1500-2000 AD)

Legend: National Powers
Mauryan Empire (321-185 B.C.E)
Kushana Empire (30-350 A.D)
Gupta Empire (350-543 A.D)
Harsha Empire (606-647 A.D)
Delhi Sultanate (1192-1526 A.D)
Mughal Empire (1526-1707 A.D)
British Empire (1801-1947 A.D)

Legend: Local Rulers
Shunga Empire
Naga Empire
Kingdom of Kannauj
Tomar Rajput
Gujar Pratihara
Dor Rajput
Qutubh-Ud-din Aibak
Ghias-Ud-din Balban
Sher Shah Suri
Maratha
Rohila
East India Company

5. Significance of Amroha and Hapur Districts

5.1 Amroha District

River Ganga has played a significant role in nurturing civilizations from ancient times. As a result, many settlements have flourished along the course of the river. The location of the district marks its importance in terms of historical, religious and, ecological significance.

5.1.1 Archaeological Significance

River Ganga has been an important source of livelihood, since prehistoric times, and many significant archaeological findings have been discovered along the banks of the river. River Ganga has quite frequently changed its course in the region, as a result no archaeological evidences have been found here. Hence, the district area has very low archaeological significance.

5.1.2 Religious Significance

The Kartik Mela takes place in Tigri, every year on Kartik Poornima, along the banks of River Ganga. According to mythological mentions, the Tigri Mela has been taking place from the Treta yuga. It is believed that in the Treta yuga, Shravan Kumar, who was killed by Lord Rama's father King Dashrath, visited Tigri along with his blind parents. It is believed that he stayed here for a period of four days. This event is commemorated every year, by celebrating the Kartik Mela. Many devotees come to celebrate the Tigri Mela, by taking a dip in the water of holy river. Due to the significance of this event, it is also referred to as the Kumbh Mela of the Western Uttar Pradesh.[1]

Figure 25: Kartik Mela, Tigri, Dhanaura tehsil
Source: https://1.bp.blogspot.com/-F0ZdumxZxi4/WCmy2r-r8qI/AAAAAAAAGk4/eJVSwoJHEZgnGG5hL5xMJGR5TvUk3EYaQCLcB/s1600/tigri-mela-ganga-gajraula.jpg, accessed online on 30th March, 2021

In Azampur, a mela takes place every year at the Mehboob Ali tomb. The fair takes place in the months of June or July, with thousands of devotees visiting this place and praying in the mosque inside the Mehboob Ali complex.

1 Amroha District, official site of Amroha District, Government of Uttar Pradesh, accessed online from https://amroha.nic.in/history/, on 2nd March 2021

5.1.3 Natural Significance

The natural and ecological features of the district have been of great significance to the district. River Ganga has played an important part in the development and evolution of human settlements. Before the introduction of modern means of transportation, River Ganga also served as a route which created a direct link between major towns and cities. According to local sources, Tigri served as a port, from where trade and transportation with important cities like Allahabad, Mirzapur, Varanasi was facilitated.

As the district is bordered by River Ganga from the eastern side, agriculture is chiefly practised in this region. This can be attributed to the fertility range and water availability through the river. Due to varied species of fish in River Ganga, fishery also became a source of daily livelihood for the people in this district. The region under study area is abundant in forest, as most of the area is flooded during monsoon and therefore, is not occupied by human beings. Several wet lands and swamps are seen in the low lying areas of the region.

Figure 26: Badi Masjid-Khan e Khan, Azampur, Dhanaura tehsil
Source: Primary survey by team, AH Division, INTACH

5.1.4 Architectural Significance

The buildings in the study area are very simple with their architectural details and have very typical elements like multi-foliated arches, pointed arch niches, semi-circular arches, etc. However, there is no significant architecture style particular in the area.

Most of the settlements in Amroha district were established in late Mughal and early Colonial period, hence influence from these architectural styles are most prominent. The area under study has many mosques and tombs, as settlements began to develop in the area of study, during the Mughal era.

The material of construction of building across the cultural landscape of Amroha has been dependent on the economic status of the people living in these localities. In the early times, most of the houses were built in mud and only the houses belonging to the descendants of Tyagis were brick built. Although the historic structures in this region have been built with bricks, over the years, they have been significantly altered.

5.2 Hapur District

The district of Hapur is known to have sites that existed from Hindu mythological times. The river Ganga has nurtured the district and given it the character of being a religious and economically important destination of the region. The establishment of Garh Mukteshwar and the change in course of the river Ganga has added to the cultural landscape over time.

5.2.1 Archaeological Significance

Though as per the evidences from other districts it has been known that several historic civilisations were settled along the banks of the river Ganga. However, no significant evidence has been found for their existence in this region. This is mainly due to the fact that the river has known to have changed its course in this region quite frequently and most of the area along the banks of the river was known to be forested land. Therefore, the district has been known to be a part of several historic dynasties but no archaeological evidence of their existence in the region has been found.

Garh Mukteshwar was also part of the Maratha kingdom and ruins of their fort existed up until the year 2013.

5.2.2 Religious Significance

The towns of Garh Mukteshwar and Pooth are known to have high mythological significance. Garh mukteshwar is known to be a sacred place where Goddess Durga came in guilt to find peace and solace after killing the demon Rakthbuj and destroying several other creatures in her rage.

Pooth was said to be part of the Hastinapur kingdom from the Mahabharata times and it is here that the Pandavas and Kauravas gained their education for warfare from teacher Dhronacharya. After the war of Mahabharat, the Pandavas came to Garh Mukteshwar along with Lord Krishna, to perform the ritual of Pind daan for all the people who died fighting for them during the war. The town of Garh Mukteshwar is an important religious dham for the Hindus and hence a large number of religious sites and structures are present in Garh Mukteshwar.

It also used to host the famous Kartik mela for which pilgrims from various regions of north India visit the river bank to perform holy rituals and take a dip in the sacred water of river Ganga. Though the location of the Kartik Mela has now been shifted to Brijghat with the change in course of the river, the historic temples of Garh Mukteshwar still hold high religious significance and are also frequently visited by pilgrims.

5.2.3 Natural and Ecological Significance

The natural terrain of the district of Hapur is flat plains with fertile land suitable for cultivation. The district is very well known for the production of sugarcane, rice, grains and several fruits and vegetables, which are then further distributed to other districts of North India.

The river, earlier, used to flow along the town of Garh Mukteshwar due to which the town has such high religious significance. However, over a period of time, it changed its course in the early 20th century and moved about 3-4 kms further away from its original course. It is also because of this reason that most of the settlements along the course of the river are newer settlements which have been settled only in the last half century. The people of these settlements rely on the fertile agricultural land of the region for their livelihood. Sand mining and fishery was another significant occupation of people in this region; however, this has been reduced over a period of time.

Figure 27: Panchayati Dharamshala, Garhmukteshwar tehsil
Source: Primary survey by team, AH Division, INTACH

5.2.4 Architectural Significance

The towns of Hapur district along the river Ganga having high religious significance, have many religious buildings like temples, dharamshalas, mosques and dargahs. The architecture of the district has evolved with the historic and cultural transformations seen over the years in terms of its intangible heritage and the invasion of various dynasties. The influence of different rulers can be seen in the architectural landscape of these towns.

Most of the buildings that we see in the district today were built either during the Maratha rule or the British rule and this can be clearly seen in the architecture styles of the buildings. Several temples in Garh Mukteshwar and Pooth were built or restored by the Marthas and these buildings show strong architectural elements taken from the Maratha style of architecture. Though the district being a part of the then Meerut district was under the British rule, however, no distinct Colonial style building is seen here. The buildings built during the late 19th and early century have architectural elements that are inspired from the colonial style of architecture. This influence is specifically seen in dharamshala buildings since most of them are built by traders and merchants who travelled along the river and road route to various other districts of India and brought back with them the architectural style that they have seen. As the town was earlier situated along the banks of the river, these dharamshalas were built here which provided shelter to several pilgrims that visited this holy town in order to perform their religious rituals. Later as the course of the river shifted to Brijghat and the road connectivity of these towns with nearby major cities were developed, these dharamshalas were less frequently used and eventually some were left abandoned and others have been reused as schools, residences etc.

The temples are mostly built in Nagara architectural style and are dedicated to Lord Shiva and Ganga both having high religious significance along the banks of river Ganga. There were also several mosques and dargah built in towns and villages along the banks of the river Ganga as the Mughals frequently travelled and later settled in these villages.

6. Architectural Description

6.1 Amroha District

River Ganga has been an influential factor in the evolution of human settlements. The district of Amroha, which was before a part of Moradabad tehsil, started developing under the Rajput rule. During the 16th century, the settlements in the district began to flourish under the Mughal rule. As a result, many religious structures are present in the district. Although the district is rich with history, the area under study is subjected to the constant shift of River Ganga's course, which did not allow people to settle for a longer duration in this region. Therefore, the area under study has limited number of structures which have historical significance.

6.1.1 Building Typologies

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

i. Residential

The architectural vocabulary of the residences defines the time period when the house was built and its ownership. Many of the old houses have been replaced with modern structures. The few old residences seen today showcase a typical layout of a rectangular courtyard surrounded by a colonnaded veranda on either two or four sides. Built using brick and lime, the historic residential structures built are medium scale houses and belong to the descendants of the Tyagi clan, in Tigri.

Figure 28: Sarpanch residence, Tigri, Dhanaura tehsil
Source: Primary survey by team, AH Division, INTACH

Figure 29: A Residence in Tigri, Dhanaura tehsil
Source: Primary survey by team, AH Division, INTACH

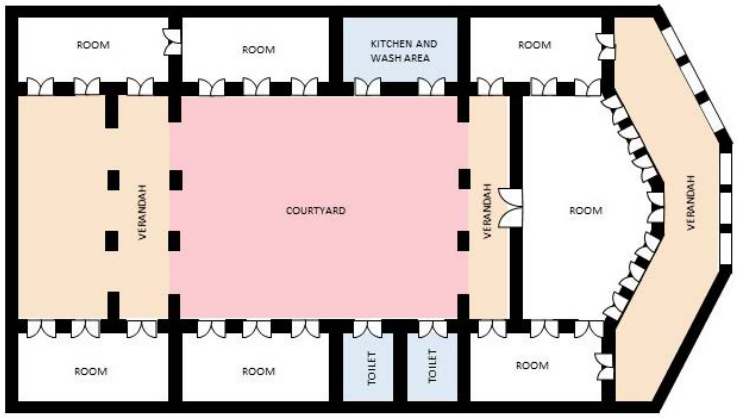


Figure 30: Tigri Residence Layout, Dhanaura tehsil
Source: Primary survey by team, AH Division, INTACH

ii. Religious

a. Mosques

The Amroha district was occupied by the Mughals in the 16th century. Muslim settlements started developing in this region as the district came under the Rohillkhand division, which was an important region during the Mughal period. The development of settlements during this time rose the need to build religious buildings for the residents. Hence, most of the settlements in the region have old mosques. The Mosque can be distinguished by an elaborate gateway, which opens to the courtyard or Sahn. The Sahn is usually a rectangular space, adjoining which is the built structure. Most of the mosques found in this region have a Veranda and Prayer hall. The Prayer hall consists of a Qibla wall, the wall opposite to the entrance, and is divided into different naves. The portion of the Qibla wall, which borders the Central nave area, houses the Mehrab.

Figure 31: Jama Masjid, Dhanaura tehsil
Source: Primary survey by team, AH Division, INTACH

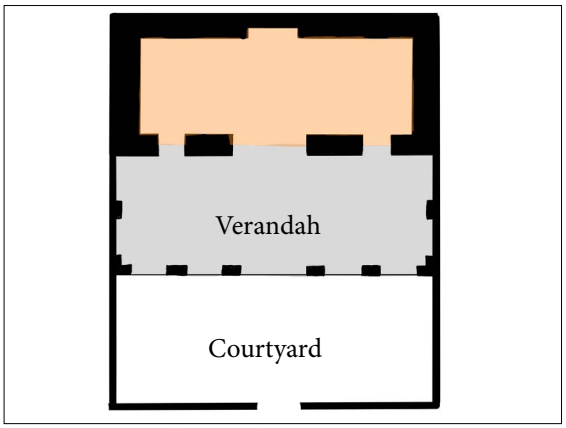


Figure 32: Typical layout of a mosque
Source: Primary survey by team, AH Division, INTACH

b. Temples

The districts lying along the course of River Ganga are enriched with religious place. Although the Kartik Mela takes place every year, from ancient times, in the district, there are no significant temples in the 5km range of Ganga. This is because of the constant shift in the course of the river, which has often resulted in washing off, of the settlements. The only temple which may be associated with historical times is the Durga temple. This temple is a simple rectangular structure raised on a high-plinth. The structure is roofed with a shallow dome.

Figure 33: Durga Temple, Dhanaura tehsil
Source: Primary survey by team, AH Division, INTACH

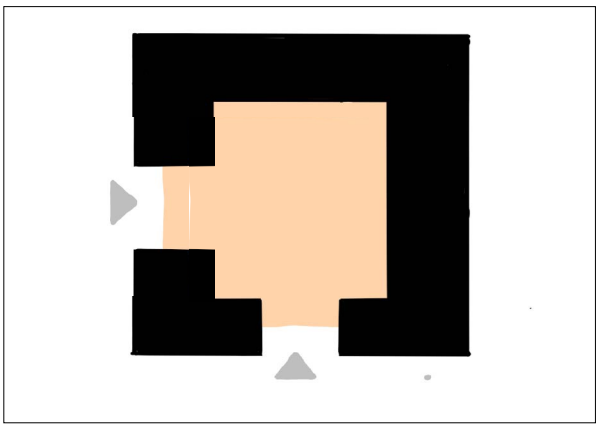


Figure 34: Typical layout of a temple with only garbh-griha
Source: Primary survey by team, AH Division, INTACH

c. Tombs

Figure 35: Tomb of Abdul Gaffur Shah, Azampur, Dhanaura tehsil
Source: Primary survey by team, AH Division, INTACH

Figure 36: Tomb of Mehmood Ali, Azampur, Dhanaura tehsil
Source: Primary survey by team, AH Division, INTACH

The tombs in the region of Azampur have historical and religious importance. The study region includes tombs of Abdul Gaffur Shah and his grandsons. Abdul Gaffur was a treasurer in the Mughal empire, during the rule of Mughal Emperor Akbar. However, he was banished from the Mughal court with charges of treachery. After that he came to Azampur, which was forested at that time. Later, he was proved innocent and invited back to the Mughal court by the Emperor himself, but he refused. It was then that he was granted the constituency of Azampur. Upon his death, this tomb(Abdul Gaffur Shah tomb) was built here. Later, his grandsons were also buried in a tomb nearby.

These tombs are considered as the monuments of national importance and are therefore, protected by the Archaeological Survey of India.

The tombs of Abdul Gaffur Shah and his grandson are designed in an octagonal shape. These tombs have arched niches on every face. The tombs are roofed with huge hemispherical dome, topped with metal pinnacles.

iii. Industrial

The district of Amroha and Hapur are separated by River Ganga. The railway line, connecting the two districts, is stationed at Garhmukteshwar, in case of Hapur district, and Kankather, in case of Amroha district. Both these railway stations were built during the British rule, in Colonial Architectural style. The verandah of the main block, of the Kankather station, is colonnaded with semicircular arches.

Figure 37: Kankather railway station, Kankather, Hasanpur tehsil
Source: Primary survey by team, AH Division, INTACH

6.2 Hapur District

The district Hapur, has been an important religious site along the banks of river Ganga and was also a significant site for trade and transportation that happened along the waterways route of river Ganga. Therefore, over the years various rulers, pilgrims and travellers visited and settled in Hapur. These multiple layers of history are evident from the architectural edifices sprawled across the region, along the river. With modern development, many of the old residence and sites along the towns and villages have been replaced by modern buildings. The building typology observed along the district is primarily religious and residential.

6.2.1 Building Typologies

The building typologies majorly depend on the cultural landscape of the district. They are also influenced and adaptive of the location, geographical settings and the overlay of the various kingdoms. The site surroundings, cultural and socio-economic evolution of the towns and village constitutes extensively in establishing the vocabulary of building typologies.

i. Residential

Hapur district, being located along the banks of the river, comprises of various settlements which have been influenced by the religious significance of the district. However, due to change in the course of the river most of the settlements built are newer and not included in this documentation. Amongst the old settlements, very few of the old residence still remain as they have been mostly replaced by new structures. The old residences belong to the Pandas and the zamindars and have characteristics of regional architecture style and are built in brick masonry using lime mortar. The residences are marked by a central courtyard with rooms either on one side or three side along the courtyard. These houses do not have a verandah, but the courtyard directly opens into rooms through multi- foliated arched opening. The structure has flat roof which originally rested over timber beams which now has been replaced by I sections in some cases. The elaborated houses have some decorative features like stone brackets, moulding over openings and pilasters. ii. Religious

Figure 38: Old House, Garhmukteshwar tehsil
Source: Primary survey by team, AH Division, INTACH

Figure 39: Residence, Garhmukteshwar tehsil
Source: Primary survey by team, AH Division, INTACH

a. Temples

The temples in Garh Mukhteshwar are dedicated to Lord Shiva and Ganga who have very strong mythological association with the river Ganga. The temples built in this region are mostly built in Nagara architectural style with a typical layout that comprises of a mandapa, an elaborate garbha-griha and an ornamented shikhara. The temple also has moulded cornice bands and decorative pilasters running around the structure.

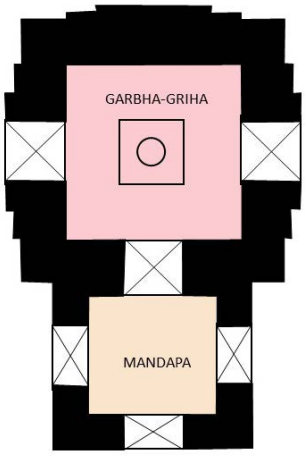


Figure 40: Typical layout of a temple with garbh-griha and mandapa
Source: Primary survey by team, AH Division, INTACH

Figure 41: Bhairavnath temle, Nakka Kuan, Garhmukteshwar tehsil
Source: Primary survey by team, AH Division, INTACH

Another type of temple has a verandah in front of the garbha- griha and has rooms around it. This typology is seen in the the famous Ram Mandir of Garh Mukhteshwar located on a hill top, at the base of which river Ganga used to flow.

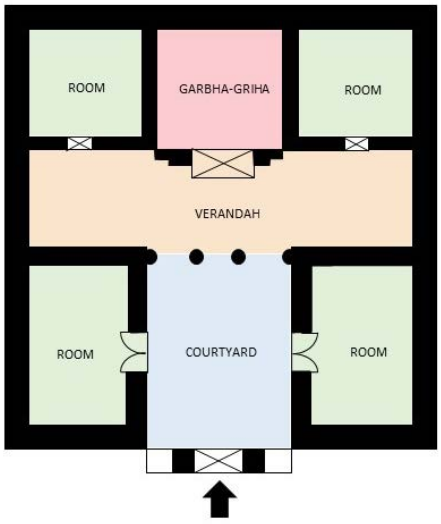


Figure 42: Bhairavnath temle, Nakka Kuan, Garhmukteshwar tehsil
Source: Primary survey by team, AH Division, INTACH

Figure 43: Bhairavnath temle, Nakka Kuan, Garhmukteshwar tehsil
Source: Primary survey by team, AH Division, INTACH

Later with the arrival of the Marathas, some of the temples were restored or newly built with influences from Maratha architectural styles having ribbed dome, small multi foliated arached openings surrounded by small pointed arch niches and projecting sloping chajja. These temples are octagonal in shape and do not have a mandapa. Multiple openings around the structure lead directly into the Garbha- Griha with holds the shivlinga. As later additions, it is found that these multiple opening have been blocked by masonry and only one opening is left open with a wooden door to access the temple. The Shiv Mandir in Nakka Kuan complex and the Gol Mandir in Garh Mukhteshwar are exaples of Maratha temples in Garh Mukhteshwar. The Gol Mandir was a part of the old Martha fort, of which today only the temple stands and the fort has been completely demolished.

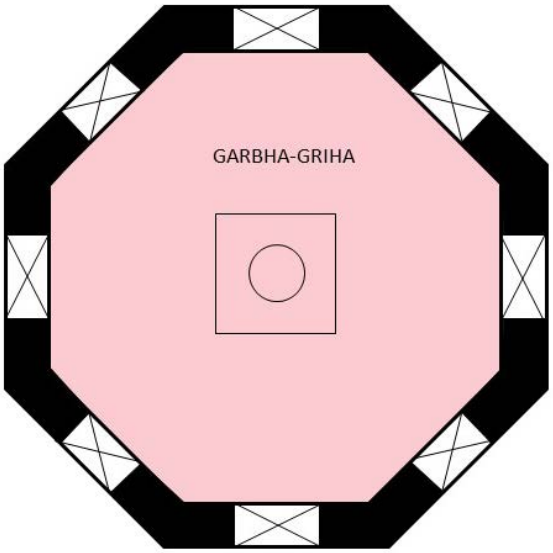


Figure 44: Typology of Maratha Mandirs
Source: Primary survey by team, AH Division, INTACH

Figure 45: Gol Mandir, Garhmukteshwar tehsil
Source: Primary survey by team, AH Division, INTACH

Figure 46: Shiv Mandir, Nakka Kuan, Garhmukteshwar Tehsil
Source: Primary survey by team, AH Division, INTACH

b. Dharamshalas

Garh Mukhteshwar in Hapur distict having been an important religious site for the Hindus, several dharamshalas were built in the town to cater for the heavy pilgrim flow, especially during the month of Kartik mela. These buildings were built by various traders and merchants who used to frequently travel along the only Ganga waterways trade route and built these dramashalas as donations to the religious groups they were associated with. Since the traders and merchants had travelled various regions of the country, there decorative features of these dharamshalas were an amalgamation of architectural styles of various regions like Mughal, Matha, Rjaputana and Colonial. However, the basic special layout of these dharamshalas remained the same. It constitutes of a central courtyard that opens into several rooms around it and a temple. The dharamshalas also have a first floor with more rooms. The structure are built in brick, mostly lakhori brick masonry, and has elements like columns, brackets, chajja, plinth in stone with carvings.

Figure 47: Saini Bal vidya mandir, Garhmukteshwar tehsil
Source: Primary survey by team, AH Division, INTACH

Figure 48: Dharamshala, Garhmukteshwar tehsil
Source: Primary survey by team, AH Division, INTACH

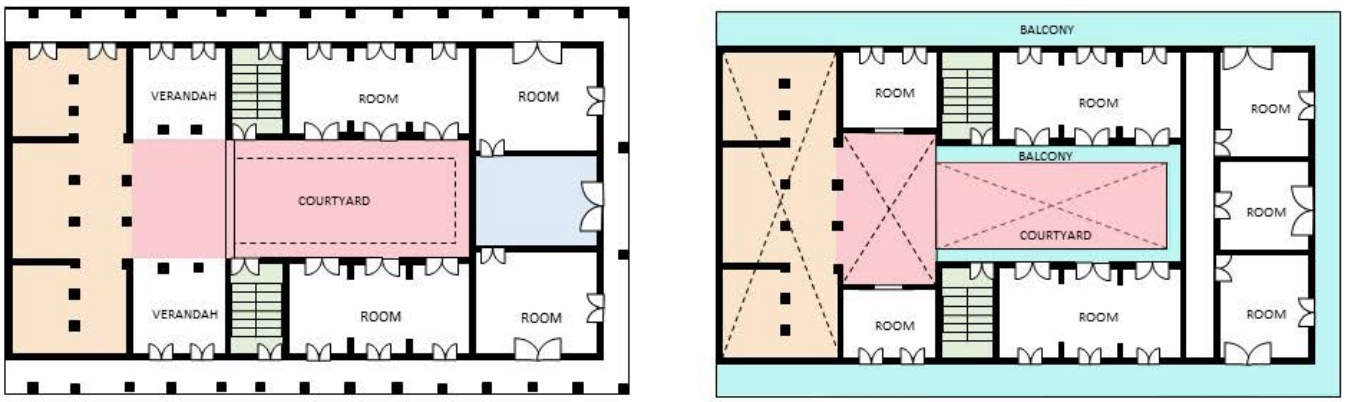


Figure 49: Typology of Dharamshala
Source: Primary survey by team, AH Division, INTACH

Since the change in the course of the river, Brijghat became the new religious site which is where all the pilgrims now visit to perform their ritualistic activities. As a result, the inflow of pilgrims in Garh Mukhteswar was reduced and the dharamshalas were left abandoned. Some of them have been re-use by the religious groups as schools, while others are still abandoned and stand in a dilapidated condition.

Figure 50: Jatayu Samaj Dharamshala, Garhmukteshwar tehsil
Source: Primary survey by team, AH Division, INTACH

c. Kund

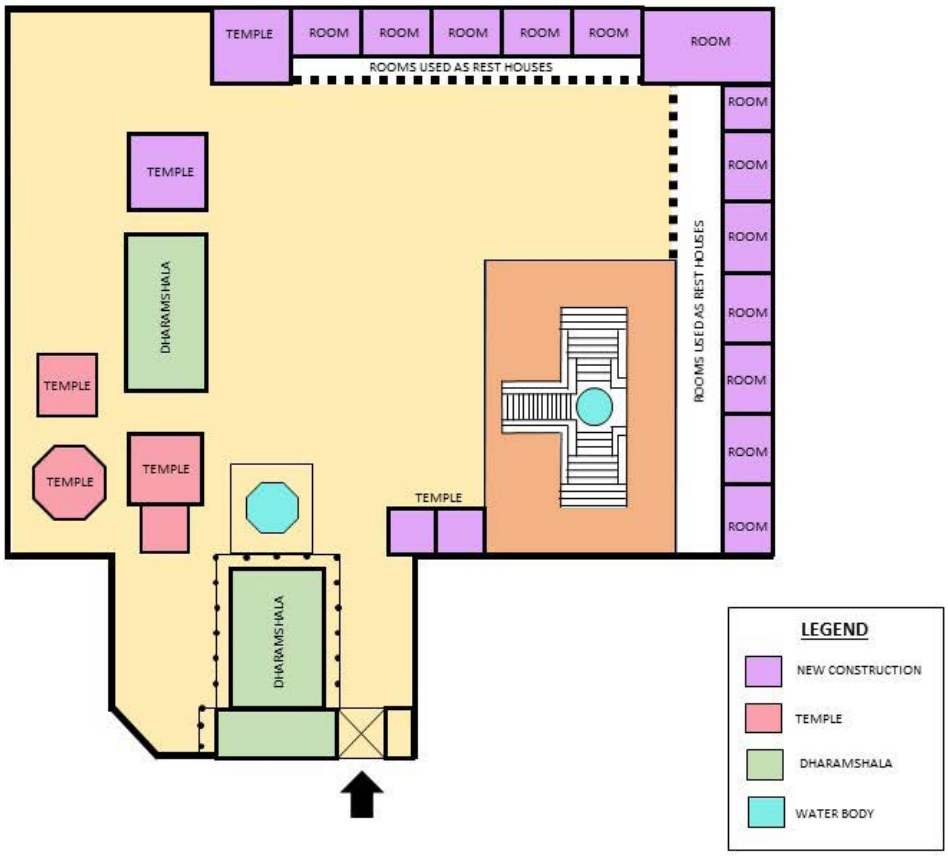


Figure 51: Nakka Kuan complex, Garhmukteshwar tehsil
Source: Primary survey by team, AH Division, INTACH

Figure 52: Nakka Kuan, Garhmukteshwar tehsil
Source: Primary survey by team, AH Division, INTACH

According to Hindu mythology, it is said that Raja Nrug was cursed to be a chameleon and live in the dry well for unknowingly re-donating a cow to the Bramins. He came to Garh Mukteshwar and lived in Nakka Kuan. His curse was broken by the touch of lord Krishna's hand after which the water appeared in the well.
The Nakka Kuan temple complex comprises of a well built in lakhori brick. The well is a T shaped structure with a circular well, about 2m in diameter at the intersection. It has steps leading to the well from all three sides. The complex also comprises a double storied dharamshala built in an amalgamation of regional and colonial architectural styles. It also has three temples, two built in Martha style and one in Nagara architectural styles as explained above. The complex was later expanded and more resting area structures were added around the well.

d. Mosque and Dargah

The settlements of Hapur district along the river Ganga were frequently visited by the Mughals as the district is situated along the banks of river which was the most important route for trade and communication. Architecturally, the mosques are very simple with minimal decorative elements. They follow the traditional rectangular plan with a courtyard in the front. The mosques here do not support any dome, but have a flat roof over the prayer roof resting over I- sections. The have two tall minarets on either side of the building. The mehrab of these mosques have been renovated in modern designs and the minarets have been cladded in ceramic tile mosaic.

There is also a dargah in Garh Mukhteshwar which was built to pay respect to Data Ganj Bakhsh, a Persian Sunni muslim mystic, theologist and preacher from Ganza, who travelled from Iran to India. The dargah complex is built in late Mughal architectural style and has a boundary wall with series of niches all along it. The mehrab wall of the dargah has a bigger niche and inscriptions from the Quran written in Arabic. The tomb of Data Ganj Bakhsh is situated inside an octagonal structure located on one side of the complex.

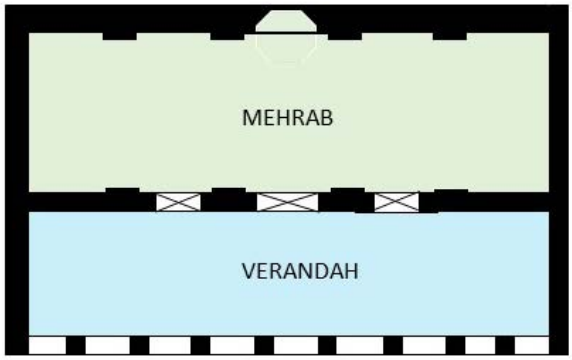


Figure 53: Layout of a mosque
Source: Primary survey by team, AH Division, INTACH

Figure 54: Jama Masjid, Palwada, Garhmukteshwar Tehsil
Source: Primary survey by team, AH Division, INTACH

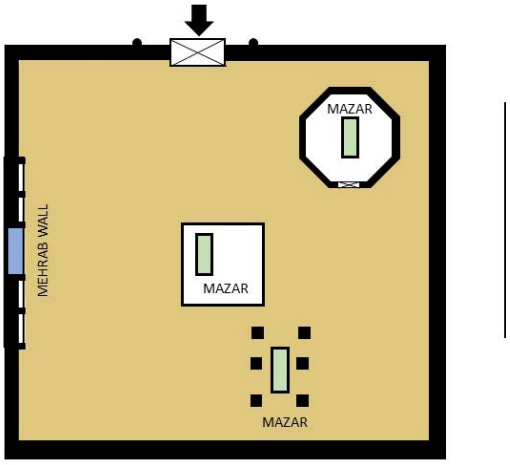


Figure 55: Layout of Dargah Shariff, Garhmukteshwar Tehsil
Source: Primary survey by team, AH Division, INTACH

Figure 56: Tomb in Dargah Shariff, Garhmukteshwar Tehsil
Source: Primary survey by team, AH Division, INTACH

Figure 57: Mehrab wall of Dargah Shariff, Garhmukteshwar Tehsil
Source: Primary survey by team, AH Division, INTACH

iii. Industrial

The district of Hapur and Amroha are separated by River Ganga. While Amroha lies along eastern boundary of Ganga, Hapur lies along the western boundary of the district. Although, these regions were connected through waterways during the 19th century, which was an important source of trade and communication. However, when the British government establishing railways as a new mode of transportation, these two districts as they were then part of Moradabad and Meerut were also considered on the route. Therefore in 1901, the railway bridge was constructed on Ganga, which connected these two districts. The bridge was spanned between Garhmukteshwar and Kharagpur Ahatwali. It was built with a total length of 2,332 feet. It was divided into seven spans, each with a clear length of 200 feet. As of today, the bridge is not in use and only the piers are standing. A new bridge has been built next to it which is currently in use.

Figure 58: Piers of Garhmukteshwar bridge, Garhmukteshwar Tehsil
Source: Primary survey by team, AH Division, INTACH

6.3 Evolution Pattern in Built Heritage of Amroha and Hapur district

Both the districts showcase a rich repository of the built heritage, which has evolved over time and inspired by the various people to have travelled to the region to worship the river Ganga or use it as a medium for trade and communication. The architecture of various buildings along the banks of Ganga, adds to the cultural landscape of the district. However, due to lack of maintenance, various sites have been either destroyed or heavily altered or re-built in the recent years. The historic buildings in the area presently show characteristic, architectural transformation of the region from 18th century to the present. In Amroha district, quite a few buildings have been listed from 16th and 17th century AD. A steep rise in the number of buildings constructed in the 19th century AD have been recorded as that is when major development was stated by the Mughals and the British along the banks of the river Ganga, making it the major source of trade and communication.

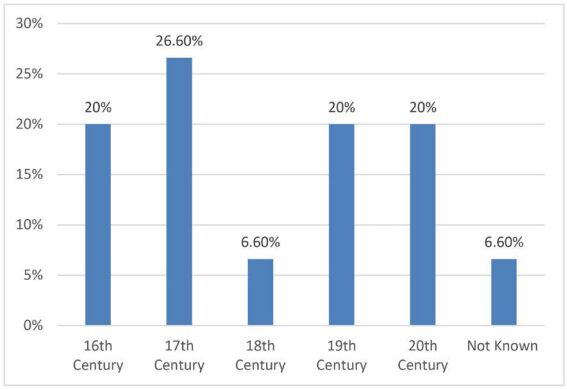


Figure 59: Statistics of the number of buildings built in different centuries for Amroha District
Source: Primary survey by team, AH Division, INTACH

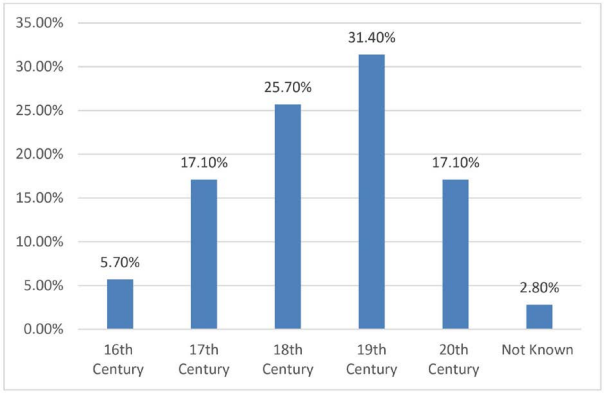


Figure 60: Statistics of the number of buildings built in different centuries for Hapur District
Source: Primary survey by team, AH Division, INTACH

As discussed in the previous chapters, both the districts- Amroha and Hapur have been more of a religious center rather trade or commerce. Hence the highest percentage of built heritage found is religious sites and centers. Due to the religious aspect and fertile land, people from different regions settle in villages here and built their residences. However, due to less population in these villages and towns and instability in the settlement due to frequent change in course of the river, no public administrative buildings were built here. It is also noted that the architectural typologies of the district and its evolution over ages has been in adherence with the arrival of different communities and the architectural knowledge systems they brought with them. It is also to be noted that even though many sites are historic, the buildings have been re-constructed in the recent years or in ruinous condition. However, due to the historic significance of the site, the same has been included in the documentation.

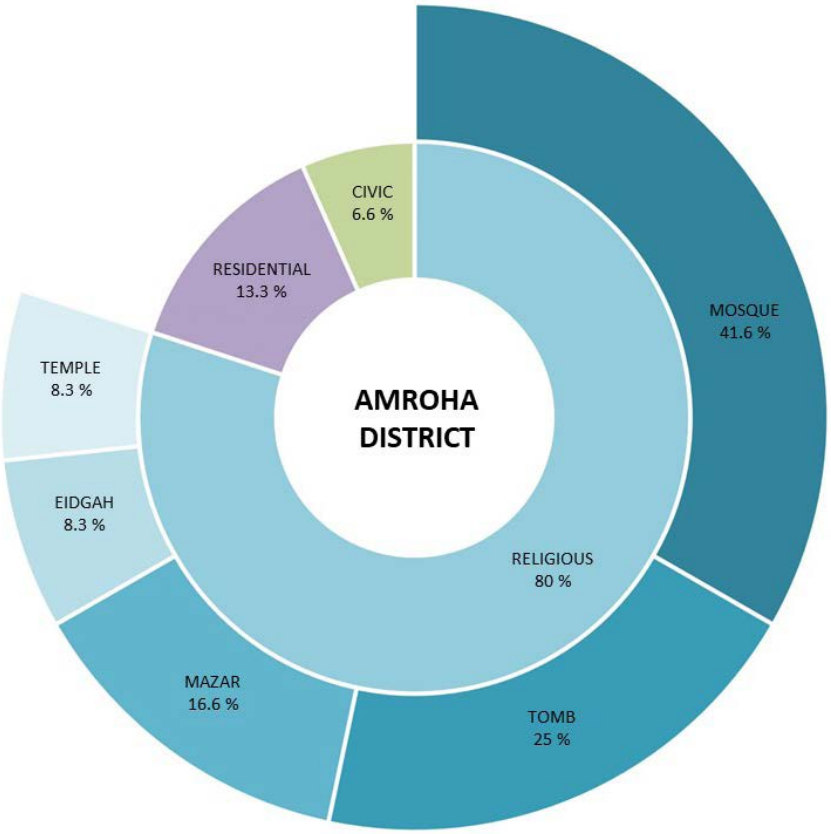


Figure 61: Pie charts of the building typologies for Amroha District
Source: Primary survey by team, AH Division, INTACH

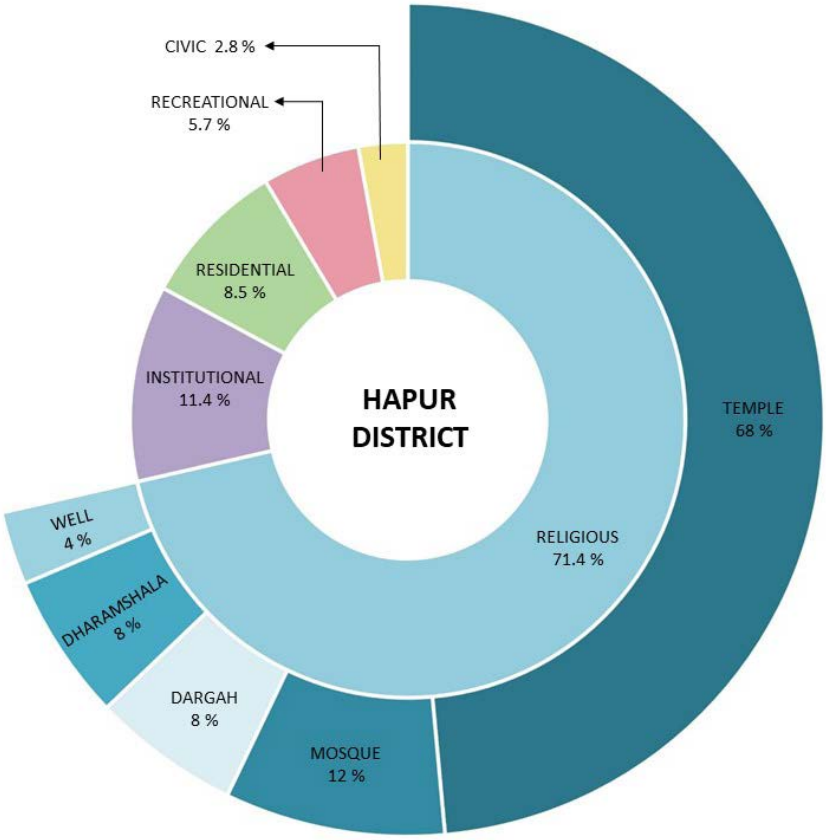


Figure 62: Pie charts of the building typologies for Hapur District
Source: Primary survey by team, AH Division, INTACH

7. Approach and Methodology

The term 'Built Heritage' is a fluid term constituting a diverse array of elements. From individual buildings, to entire precincts of towns, monuments, structures, gardens and landscapes. Heritage is about the value people attach to places and creating local identity and distinctiveness. Amroha and Hapur District have 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 Amroha and Hapur District, which defines the present city and to derive its association with the river Ganga. The aim to understand the importance of the river in the historic timeline of the city and analyze the architectural characteristics based on this information. For the purpose of this study a boundary was defined at a distance of 5km from the bank of the river on both the sides.

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

7.1 Literature Study

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

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

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

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

7.2 Primary Site Survey

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

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

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

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

7.3 Filling Inventories

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

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

7.4 GIS Mapping

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

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

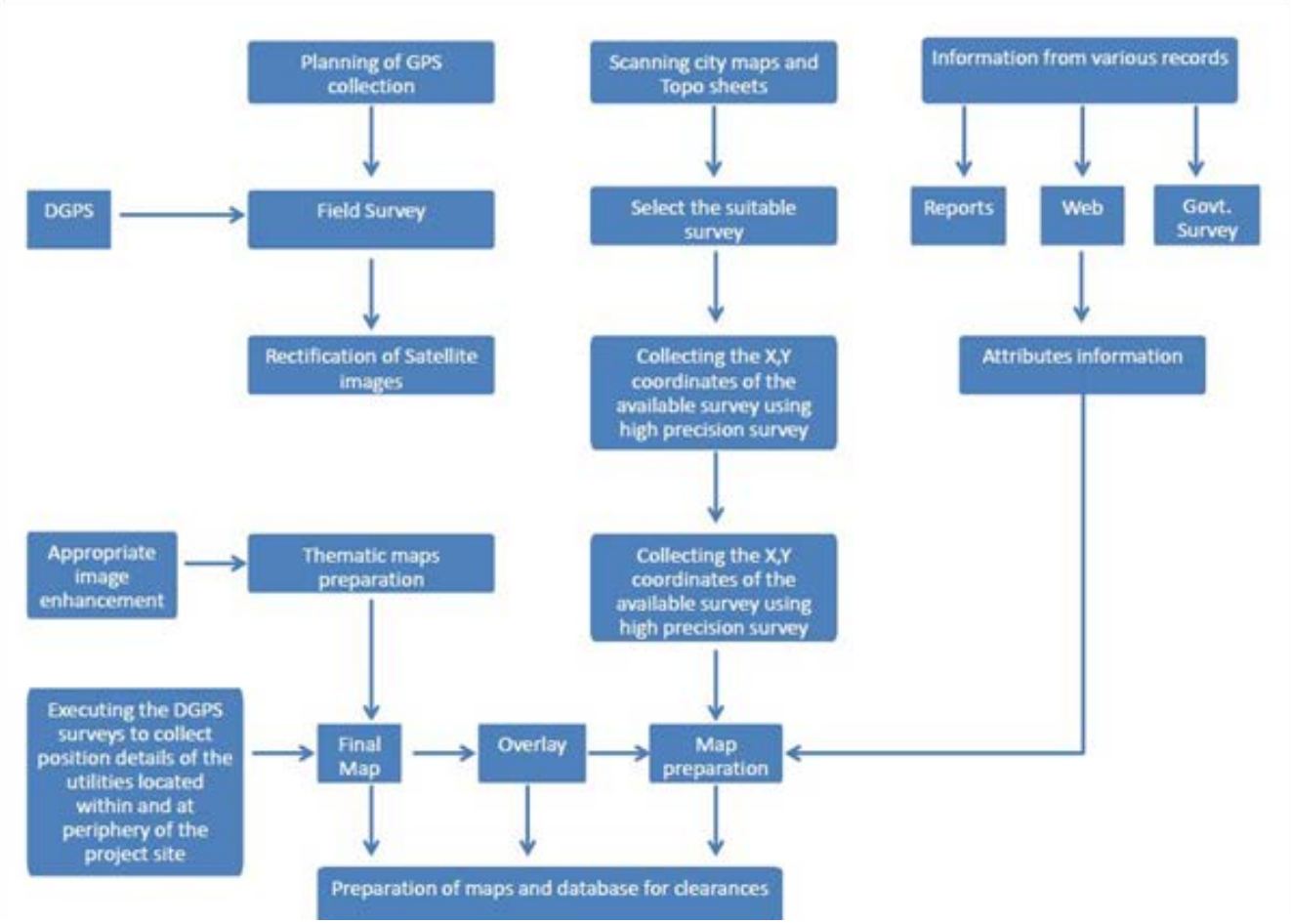


Figure 63: GIS Mapping Methodology
Source: Primary survey by team, AH Division, INTACH

7.5 Compiled Data

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

Note: The GIS map of the entire district of Hapur is marked as Zone A. This zone further divides into 6-subzones (eg: A1,A2,A3…for Hapur District), according to their respective areas, which are mentioned on each map. All inventories and maps are allocated a reference number. In order to locate an inventory, a particular map number (eg: GaD/Hap/M1) is mentioned in the form and the reference number (eg: GaD/Hap/GAM/01) of the particular inventory can be located.

8. Bibilography

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7. Maps Of India, Government of India

ANNEXURE A

LISTING INVENTORIES : AMROHA DISTRICT

BADI MASJID

Reference No GaD/Amr/DHN/01 **Map No** GaD/Amr/M

Past Name	Khan-e-Khan
Tehsil	Dhanora
Location	29.010478 78.162418
Address	Azampur, Dhanora, Amroha.
Approach	It can be approached through a road leading north from Aajampur choraha and is 500 m north of Madena Masjid.
Approx date of construction	17th Century
Precise date of construction	1611
Ownership	Private
Owners Name	Not Known
Property Type	Precinct
Property Sub-type	Religious
Property past use	Mosque
Property present use	Mosque
State of Protection	Unprotected
Architectural Style	Mughal
Building Setting	The mosque is located at the edge of a residential settlement and has residences, shops, religious buildings etc. to the west and agricultural land on its east.

Archeological	N.A.	**Religious**	High
Historical	High	**Social**	High
Architectural	Medium	**Natural**	Low
		Grade	II A

Architectural description	The precinct comprises of a Mosque building, built in brick masonry with a rectangular plan with a courtyard in front of it. It has a mazar on the right of the entrance. The mosque is single storied with a central pointed arched doorway, ornamented with medallions and framed by rectangular Pishtaq. The sides are recessed from the central portion and has a smaller pointed arched door framed into rectangular niche on either side. The mehrab is divided into 3 parts using pointed arches in the interior. The mehrab is a pointed arched niche with a smaller pointed arched niche in the form of a vault. The building has been cladded with ceramic tiles up to the dado level, in the interior and exterior. The mosque has battlements along the parapet. It has 3 domes, the central one being bigger than the rest. The domes are cladded. The mazar is placed on a high platform with a low parapet and an old covered well near the entrance.
Historical/ Cultural Value	This complex was built by Rustam Khan Dakhni, a Zameendar who established the city of Moradabad. The broken brick masonry pillar next to the well marks that the original mosque complex was larger than the present.
Association with Ganga	Various Afghans and Mughals came here due to the strategic location along the banks of river Ganga that facilitated trade and communication through waterways. Many religious buildings were built to cater to the needs of the population.
State of conservatio	Fair
Threats to the Property	Additions Alterations
Condition Description	The mosque has been repainted. Interiors have been plastered with cement and cladding has been added.
Source of information	Md. Adil

Listing done by Abhijeet Dhumal and Mitali Vij

INTACH

Reviewed by Mitali Vij

ABDUL GAFUR KHAN TOMB

Reference No GaD/Amr/DHN/02 **Map No** GaD/Amr/M

Past Name	Abdul Gafur Khan Tomb
Tehsil	Dhanora
Location	29.010245 78.162323
Address	Azampur, Dhanora, Amroha.
Approach	It can be approached through a road leading north from Aajampur choraha and is adjacent to Badi Masjid.
Approx date of construction	16th Century
Precise date of construction	1576
Ownership	Public
Owners Name	Archaeological Survey of India
Property Type	Precinct
Property Sub-type	Religious
Property past use	Tomb
Property present use	Tomb
State of Protection	Protected
Architectural Style	Mughal
Building Setting	The Tomb is located at the edge of a residential settlement and has residences, shops, religious buildings etc. to the west and agricultural land on its east.

Archeological	N.A.	**Religious**	Medium
Historical	High	**Social**	Medium
Architectural	High	**Natural**	Low
		Grade	I*

Architectural description	The precinct is rectangular in plan with a single storied octagonal tomb on the north west corner and a single mazar outside it, enclosed by a low solid boundary wall. The Tomb has 2 pointed arched entrances, one on the west and the other one on the south east side. It has 4 trapezoidal graves placed aligned to north south direction, making them diagonally in line with the main entrance. The tomb has pointed arched niches on the remaining 6 sides both on the exterior as well as the interior walls. It has a low parapet around a semi-circular dome on a cylindrical drum decorated with a cornice band. It is topped with moulded dome and the interior of the drum has smaller pointed arched niches. The dome is topped with an inverted lotus carving followed by a pinnacle. The tomb has a stone pathway around it and a similar mazar just outside it parallel to the graves inside on the north east.
Historical/ Cultural Value	This Tomb is dedicated to Abdul Gafur Shah, Mughal Emperor Akbar's treasurer, who is buried along with his sons and wife. He came to Azampur after being accused of betrayal. He was later awarded the administration of Azampur on being proven innocent.
Association with Ganga	The Mughals ruled over the region due to its strategic location on the banks of river Ganga that facilitates trade and communication via waterways. Abdul Gafaur Shah came to Azampur as it was a hunting ground for tigers.
State of conservatio	Fair
Threats to the Property	Vegetation growth Material Deterioration
Condition Description	The building is in a fair condition but has been plastered and repainted.
Source of information	Md. Adil.

Listing done by Abhijeet Dhumal and Mitali Vij

INTACH

Reviewed by Mitali Vij

MAHBOOB ALI TOMB

Reference No GaD/Amr/DHN/03 **Map No** GaD/Amr/M

Past Name	Mahboob Ali Tomb
Tehsil	Dhanora
Location	29.009549 78.166841
Address	Azampur, Dhanora, Amroha.
Approach	It can be approached through a road leading east from Badi Masjid and is 450 m east of Abdul Gafur Shah's Tomb.
Approx date of construction	17th Century
Precise date of construction	1680
Ownership	Public
Owners Name	Archaeological Survey of India
Property Type	Precinct
Property Sub-type	Religious
Property past use	Tomb and Mosque
Property present use	Tomb and Mosque
State of Protection	Protected
Architectural Style	Mughal
Building Setting	The tomb precinct is located in the middle of agricultural land.

Archeological	N.A.	**Religious**	High
Historical	High	**Social**	Medium
Architectural	High	**Natural**	Low
		Grade	I*

Architectural description	The precinct comprises of a arched gateway leading to a mosque with an open rectangular mazar to its left. The mazar has a closed hexagonal tomb diagonally in front of it and an open hexagonal mazar. The rectangular mazar also has another relatively plain open mazar behind it followed by a well. The moulded arched gateway has a series of pointed arched niches followed by a decorative pointed arched vault on either side. The mosque is single stories and can be entered through a central doorway framed by a blind semi-circular arch. It has hexagonal minarets on each corner and square minarets between them. The mosque has 3 domes over it. The rectangular mazar has a tall boundary wall with a pointed arched opening and similar niches with a jali in it. The hexagonal tomb can be accessed through door set within a semi-circular blind arch with multifoliate mouldings. It has a dome over it.
Historical/ Cultural Value	This tomb complex belongs to Mahboob Ali the grandson of Abdul Ghafur shah who was a treasurer to the Mughal Emperor Akbar. He was later rewarded with the administration of Azampur. The site hosts a month long Mela every year in the month of June.
Association with Ganga	Various Afghans and Mughals came here due to the strategic location along the banks of river Ganga that facilitated trade and communication through waterways. Many religious buildings were built to cater to the needs of the population.
State of conservatio	Fair
Threats to the Property	Vandalism Material Deterioration
Condition Description	They have been replastered and painted. Some alterations have been made to the gateway to make it structurally stable.
Source of information	Md. Adil.

Listing done by Abhijeet Dhumal and Mitali Vij

INTACH

Reviewed by Mitali Vij

TALIB KHAN TOMB	**Reference No** GaD/Amr/DHN/04 **Map No** GaD/Amr/M

Past Name	Talib Khan Tomb
Tehsil	Dhanora
Location	29.009014 78.164173
Address	Azampur, Dhanora, Amroha.
Approach	It is located between the Badi Masjid and Mahboob Ali's Tomb, it can be approached through narrow field paths.
Approx date of construction	16th Century
Precise date of construction	Not Known
Ownership	Public
Owners Name	Archaeological Survey of India
Property Type	Precinct
Property Sub-type	Religious
Property past use	Tomb
Property present use	Tomb
State of Protection	Protected
Architectural Style	Mughal
Building Setting	It is surrounded by agricultural land.

Archeological	N.A.	**Religious**	Medium
Historical	High	**Social**	Medium
Architectural	High	**Natural**	Low
		Grade	I*

Architectural description	The precinct comprises a rectangular structure with a grave in the centre and is now in ruinous condition. The complex has a well in the end on the right side. The main gate has a segmental arched low heighted opening framed by a rectangular niche with a short projection topped with a parapet bearing moulding of battlements. It has thick circular bastions on either side of the gate as well as the front corners of the precinct. The structure has a central pointed arched vault with a small pointed arched niche on either side. It has a stone bearing the writings of the Quran on it topped with a cornice band and similar parapet. It has a smaller similar arched vault on either side followed by perpendicular pointed arched opening. It has circular bastions on each corner of the structure.
Historical/ Cultural Value	Talib Khan was one of the high ranking officers in the court of Mughal Emperor Akbar.
Association with Ganga	Various Afghans and Mughals came here due to the strategic location along the banks of river Ganga that facilitated trade and communication through waterways. Many religious buildings were built to cater to the needs of the population.
State of conservatio	Advanced Stages of Decay
Threats to the Property	Vandalism Structural deterioration Vegetation Growth
Condition Description	The tomb is in a ruinous condition and has vegetation growth on and around the structure. The graves are broken and tampered.
Source of information	Md. Adil.

Listing done by Abhijeet Dhumal and Mitali Vij

INTACH

Reviewed by Mitali Vij

DURGA MANDIR

Reference No GaD/Amr/DHN/05 **Map No** GaD/Amr/M

Past Name	Durga Mandir
Tehsil	Dhanora
Location	28.988575 78.133880
Address	Sherpur Ahatmali, Amroha.
Approach	It can be approached through a road leading north west from Sherpur and is further in the fields to the west of the road.
Approx date of construction	Not Known
Precise date of construction	Not Known
Ownership	Private
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	It is surrounded by agricultural land.

Archeological	N.A.	**Religious**	High
Historical	Low	**Social**	High
Architectural	Medium	**Natural**	Low
		Grade	II A

Architectural description	It is a single storied temple built on a high plinth. The temple has a single room with a square plan with konaka-paga and anardha-paga bearing mouldings on the base. It has two segmental arch openings in the front and one on the left with small pointed arch niches on either sides. In the interiors, there are another two segmental arch niches similar to the openings on the rear and right side. The temple houses a large statue dedicated to goddess Durga along with a smaller statue dedicated of Goddess Amba. The internal walls also have similar segmental arched niches. It is a low height structure with a short dome topped with a kalasha.
Historical/ Cultural Value	The temple is dedicated to Goddess Durga who is a fierce incarnation of Goddess Parvati, the consort of lord Shiva. Due to his high religious significance in the region, temples dedicated to him and his consort were built by farmers who migrated here.
Association with Ganga	Due to its strategic location on the banks of river Ganga which facilitates trade and communication along with agriculture, several zameendars settled here built religious buildings to cater to their needs.
State of conservatio	Showing Signs of Deterioration
Threats to the Property	Lack of Maintenance
Condition Description	Blackening can be seen on the walls of temple.
Source of information	INTACH team.

Listing done by Abhijeet Dhumal and Mitali Vij

Reviewed by Mitali Vij

HAZI RATANSA

Reference No GaD/Amr/DHN/06 **Map No** GaD/Amr/M

Past Name	Hazi Ratansa
Tehsil	Dhanora
Location	28.984208 78.161357
Address	Khabri Mandi, Khawadi, Amroha.
Approach	It can be approached through a road leading south from Khawadi and is located inside RBT Inter College Complex.
Approx date of construction	17th Century
Precise date of construction	Not Known
Ownership	Private
Owners Name	Not Known
Property Type	Structure
Property Sub-type	Religious
Property past use	Mazar
Property present use	Mazar
State of Protection	Unprotected
Architectural Style	Regional
Building Setting	The structure is located inside an educational campus that has agricultural land to its west and a small settlement to the east.

Archeological	N.A.	**Religious**	High
Historical	High	**Social**	High
Architectural	Low	**Natural**	Low
		Grade	II A

Architectural description	It is a single storied structure with a square plan that has a hexagonal verandah around it. The verandah is supported over square columns and has a short flat projection on all sides. It has a relatively plain façade with double doors topped with a narrow ventilator on two adjacent sides. It houses a grave, rectangular in plan topped with semi-circular vault. It has a metal railing around it and has been cladded with tiles. The mazar has been cladded by tiles on the internal as well as the external walls. It has a flat roof with no parapet. The structure over the grave is a later addition.
Historical/ Cultural Value	Hazi Ratansa was believed to be one of the Khabari (messenger) that worked under Talib Khan and was accused of betrayal by the Mughal Emperor Akbar along with Talib Khan.
Association with Ganga	Various Afghans and Mughals came here due to the strategic location along the banks of river Ganga that facilitated trade and communication through waterways. Many religious buildings were built to cater to the needs of the population.
State of conservatio	Fair
Threats to the Property	Inappropriate Additions Alteration
Condition Description	The building has been built later around the old mazar.
Source of information	INTACH team.

Listing done by Abhijeet Dhumal and Mitali Vij

INTACH

Reviewed by Mitali Vij

JAMA MASJID	**Reference No** GaD/Amr/DHN/07 **Map No** GaD/Amr/M

Past Name	Jama Masjid
Tehsil	Dhanora
Location	28.980805 78.136971
Address	Sherpur Ahatmali, Amroha.
Approach	It can be approached through the perpendicular road from Preshak Neher and is 100 m west from Raja Bakery.
Approx date of construction	18th Century
Precise date of construction	Not Known
Ownership	Private
Owners Name	Lucknow Waf Board
Property Type	Precinct
Property Sub-type	Religious
Property past use	Mosque
Property present use	Mosque
State of Protection	Unprotected
Architectural Style	Mughal
Building Setting	The Mosque is located in a residential settlement and has residences, other religious buildings, small shops and other mixed use buildings in its surroundings.

Archeological	N.A.	**Religious**	High
Historical	Medium	**Social**	High
Architectural	High	**Natural**	Low
		Grade	II A

Architectural description	The precinct is built on a high plinth and comprises of a Mosque with a courtyard in the front. The mosque, rectangular in plan, is single storied and has a arched openings in the verandah. It has 2 segmental arches with mouldings on the left and 3 multifoliate pointed arches on the right resting on circular columns. The verandah has a series of pointed arched doors set framed by multifoliate mouldings around it that open into the prayer room. The central arch is bigger that the rest and has a series of small pointed arched niches on either side. The Mehrab is a deep pointed arched niche and is ornamented with 3 multifoliate arches supported over thin circular columns. The mosque has a flat roof and 2 hexagonal minarets on either side. The projecting chajja on the façade, has casted eavesdrop style band moulded in the shape of water drops. The Building is cladded with ceramic tile mosaic.
Historical/ Cultural Value	This Mosque was built to cater to the needs of the farmers who migrated here due to availability of fertile land and water for agriculture along the river Ganga.
Association with Ganga	Due to its strategic location on the banks of river Ganga which facilitates trade and communication along with agriculture, several zameendars settled here built religious buildings to cater to their needs.
State of conservatio	Showing Signs of Deterioration
Threats to the Property	Alterations Material Deterioration
Condition Description	They have been replastered and cladded with ceramic tile mosaic. The interiors including the Mehrab have been altered.
Source of information	Md. Talib

Listing done by Abhijeet Dhumal and Mitali Vij

INTACH

Reviewed by Mitali Vij

RESIDENCE	**Reference No** GaD/Amr/DHN/08 **Map No** GaD/Amr/M

Past Name	Residence
Tehsil	Dhanora
Location	28.82434 78.156657
Address	Tigri, Amroha
Approach	It can be approached through the main road connecting to Tigri and is 50 m east of Balaji Mandir.
Approx date of construction	20th Century
Precise date of construction	Not Known
Ownership	Private
Owners Name	Mr. Gajender Tyagi
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 at the entrance of the village Tigri. It has a school, residences, religious buildings and other mixed use buildings in its surroundings.

Archeological	N.A.	**Religious**	Low
Historical	Low	**Social**	High
Architectural	Medium	**Natural**	Low
		Grade	II A

Architectural description	The building is l shaped in plan with a courtyard in front of it. A new rectangular block with a central courtyard has been added on the front side. The building has alternating single and double shuttered doors leading to individual rooms on both sides. The double doors are framed by blind segmental arches. It has a staircase on the rear right corner followed with a mumty on top decorated with small pointed arched niches. It is flat roofed with a low solid parapet rising from a plain cornice band. The new block has a central courtyard that has rooms on 3 sides, while the right side has a semi-open kitchen. It has plain openings with wooden shuttered doors and windows each with a ventilator over it. The segmental arched niches in the courtyard has a stone sill. The entire building has a flat roof with very low or no parapet.
Historical/ Cultural Value	This residence was built by a Zameendar who migrated here due to availability of fertile land and water for agriculture along the river Ganga.
Association with Ganga	Due to its strategic location on the banks of river Ganga which facilitates trade and communication along with agriculture, several zameendars settled here built religious buildings to cater to their needs.
State of conservatio	Showing Signs of Deterioration
Threats to the Property	Vegetation growth Material Deterioration Plaster Damage
Condition Description	A new structure has been added.
Source of information	Mr. Gajender Tyagi

Listing done by Aalya Rekhi and Rajvi Doshi

INTACH

Reviewed by Mitali Vij

RESIDENCE	**Reference No** GaD/Amr/DHN/09 **Map No** GaD/Amr/M

Past Name	Residence
Tehsil	Dhanora
Location	28.824058 78.156172
Address	Tigri, Amroha
Approach	It can be approached through the main road connecting to Tigri and is just behind Balaji Mandir.
Approx date of construction	20th Century
Precise date of construction	1940
Ownership	Private
Owners Name	Chaudhary Ram
Property Type	Building
Property Sub-type	Residential
Property past use	Residence
Property present use	Ruins
State of Protection	Unprotected
Architectural Style	Regional
Building Setting	It is located at the periphery of the village Tigri. It has a school, residences, religious buildings and other mixed use buildings in its surroundings.

Archeological	N.A.	**Religious**	Low
Historical	Medium	**Social**	Low
Architectural	Medium	**Natural**	Low
		Grade	II B

Architectural description	The building is rectangular in plan with a central courtyard and a semi-octagonal porch. The façade has 3 sides similar to a half octagon. Two of these sides have flat arched openings, each with a rectangular ventilator over it and the third side is a solid wall. The double heighted verandah has an internal layer of segmental arched openings each with a double door. The middle door opens into the courtyard and the others into the rooms on the sides. The courtyard has a series od semi-circular arched openings with double doors and moulded pilasters between them. These lead to rooms on either side. Opposite the entrance is a verandah with 3 trifoliate arches resting on moulded columns. The verandah leads to more rooms at the back. The building is built in brick masonry finished with plaster and lime wash. It has jacked arched roof and brick tiles.
Historical/ Cultural Value	This residence was built by a Zameendar who migrated here due to availability of fertile land and water for agriculture along the river Ganga.
Association with Ganga	Due to its strategic location on the banks of river Ganga which facilitates trade and communication along with agriculture, several zameendars settled here built religious buildings to cater to their needs.
State of conservatio	Advanced Stages of Decay
Threats to the Property	Material Deterioration Structural Deterioration Vegetation Growth
Condition Description	It has extensive plaster damage, the roof over the porch has collapsed and many alterations have been made to the building over the years.
Source of information	Mr. Chaudhary Ram

Listing done by Aalya Rekhi and Rajvi Doshi

INTACH

Reviewed by Mitali Vij

TIGRI MASJID

Reference No GaD/Amr/DHN/10 **Map No** GaD/Amr/M

Past Name	Tigri Masjid
Tehsil	Dhanora
Location	28.822265 78.156635
Address	Tigri, Amroha
Approach	It can be approached through a road leading to Angoori Devi Dharamshala and is 120 m south east of Tyagi Haweli.
Approx date of construction	19th Century
Precise date of construction	Not Known
Ownership	Private
Owners Name	Local Waf Board
Property Type	Building
Property Sub-type	Religious
Property past use	Mosque
Property present use	Mosque
State of Protection	Unprotected
Architectural Style	Mughal
Building Setting	It is located in a residential settlement and has other religious buildings, residences, shops and mixed use buildings in its surroundings.

Archeological	N.A.	**Religious**	High
Historical	Low	**Social**	High
Architectural	Medium	**Natural**	Low
		Grade	II A

Architectural description	The precinct comprises of a Mosque, rectangular in plan with a courtyard in front of it enclosed within a boundary wall. The boundary wall has new shops built to its left. The entrance is through a double door set within a decorative blind pointed arch with a narrow pointed arch on either side. The mosque is built on a high plinth and has a square colonnaded verandah now blocked by metal gates. The prayer room has a central door set within a blind pointed arched vault decorated with multifoliate arch moulding. The Mehrab is a deep pointed arched niche that extrudes out from the rear façade, internally it is ornamented with 3 multifoliate arches supported over thin circular columns. It has a pointed arched niche on either side. The mosque has a flat roof and 2 hexagonal minarets in the front as well as shorter square minarets in the back.
Historical/ Cultural Value	This mosque was built by Kale Khan, a zameendar who established the farming settlement of Tigri.
Association with Ganga	Due to its strategic location on the banks of river Ganga which facilitates trade and communication along with agriculture, several zameendars settled here built religious buildings to cater to their needs.
State of conservatio	Showing Signs of Deterioration
Threats to the Property	Inappropriate Additions Alterations
Condition Description	The mosque has shops built on its left. The minarets have been cladded with mosaic tile cladding.
Source of information	INTACH team.

Listing done by Aalya Rekhi and Rajvi Doshi

Reviewed by Mitali Vij

JAMA MASJID	**Reference No** GaD/Amr/DHN/11 **Map No** GaD/Amr/M

Past Name	Jama Masjid
Tehsil	Dhanora
Location	28.81134 78.176882
Address	Moharka, Amroha.
Approach	It can be approached through the main road that connects the town and is 150m south east of Madarsa Jamia Rizvia Moorul Uloom Moharka Patti.
Approx date of construction	19th Century
Precise date of construction	Not Known
Ownership	Private
Owners Name	Local Community
Property Type	Precinct
Property Sub-type	Religious
Property past use	Mosque
Property present use	Mosque
State of Protection	Unprotected
Architectural Style	Mughal
Building Setting	They are located in a residential area and has houses, shops, and other mixed use buildings in its surroundings.

Archeological	N.A.	**Religious**	High
Historical	Medium	**Social**	High
Architectural	Medium	**Natural**	Low
		Grade	II A

Architectural description	The precinct is irregular in plan and comprises of a Mosque, rectangular in plan with a courtyard in front of it. The entrance gate is to the left of the precinct and comprises of a gate set within a blind semi-circular arch within a multifoliate arched vault with a hexagonal pilaster on either side. It is topped with a decorative parapet. The mosque is single storied with flat arched openings resting on moulded circular columns. The Verandah opens into a rectangular prayer room. It can be accessed through 3 pointed arched openings with 2 pilasters on either side framed within a rectangular niche. The Mehrab wall has a decorative central semi-hexagonal vault with multifoliate arches supported over circular columns. The roof has a narrow dome with minarets on the sides. Most of the façade has been cladded with mosaic tiles.
Historical/ Cultural Value	This mosque was built by Kale Khan, a zameendar who established the farming settlement of Moharka.
Association with Ganga	Due to its strategic location on the banks of river Ganga which facilitates trade and communication along with agriculture, several zameendars settled here built religious buildings to cater to their needs.
State of conservatio	Fair
Threats to the Property	Inappropriate additions Alterations
Condition Description	A vaulted shed has been built in front of the mosque, supported over metal trusses. The facades have ceramic tile mosaic cladding.
Source of information	INTACH team.

Listing done by Aalya Rekhi and Rajvi Doshi

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Reviewed by Mitali Vij

EIDGAH | **Reference No** GaD/Amr/DHN/12 | **Map No** GaD/Amr/M

Past Name	Eidgah
Tehsil	Dhanora
Location	28.80938 78.173236
Address	Moharka, Kankather, Amroha.
Approach	It can be approached through a road leading north east, perpendicular to Kankather railway Station and is 500m south east of Jama Masjid Moharka.
Approx date of construction	19th Century
Precise date of construction	Not Known
Ownership	Private
Owners Name	Not Known
Property Type	Precinct
Property Sub-type	Religious
Property past use	Eidgah
Property present use	Eidgah
State of Protection	Unprotected
Architectural Style	Mughal
Building Setting	They are located at the edge of a residential area and has houses, shops, and other mixed use buildings in the front and agricultural fields behind it.

Archeological	N.A.	**Religious**	High
Historical	Medium	**Social**	Medium
Architectural	Medium	**Natural**	Low
		Grade	II A

Architectural description	The precinct comprises of a Meharab wall at the end of a rectangular front yard built on a low plinth. The Qibla wall has a decorative central blind arch with 2 minarets on either side. It has smaller arches on either side of the central arch. The wall has a hexagonal minaret on both the ends with a pinnacle on top. The minarets have ornamental cornice bands at regular internals. The wall has moulded battlements.
Historical/ Cultural Value	This eidgah was built to cater to the needs of the farmers who migrated here due to availability of fertile land and water for agriculture along the river ganga. Zameendar Kale Khan established the settlement of Moharka.
Association with Ganga	Due to its strategic location on the banks of river Ganga which facilitates trade and communication along with agriculture, several zameendars settled here built religious buildings to cater to their needs.
State of conservatio	Showing Signs of Deterioration
Threats to the Property	Lack of Maintenance Vegetation growth
Condition Description	The eidgah has blackening caused due to dampness and vegetation growth near the plinth.
Source of information	INTACH team.

Listing done by Aalya Rekhi and Rajvi Doshi

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Reviewed by Mitali Vij

KANKATHER RAILWAY STATION	**Reference No** GaD/Amr/HSN/01 **Map No** GaD/Amr/M

Past Name	Kankather railway Station
Tehsil	Hasanpur
Location	28.802742 78.18172
Address	Azadpur mafi, Amroha.
Approach	It can be approached through a road leading south west from Kankather town and is 1km straight from Jama Masjid Moharka.
Approx date of construction	20th Century
Precise date of construction	1938
Ownership	Public
Owners Name	Indian Railways
Property Type	Precinct
Property Sub-type	Civic
Property past use	Railway Station
Property present use	Railway Station
State of Protection	Unprotected
Architectural Style	Colonial
Building Setting	It is located in the outskirts of the town of Kankather and has agricultural land in its surroundings.

Archeological	N.A.	**Religious**	Low
Historical	High	**Social**	High
Architectural	Medium	**Natural**	Low
		Grade	II A

Architectural description	The precinct comprises of a station building leading to the platform and 3 residential buildings on site. The booking office is a double storied buildings with rooms on the right and a two rows of segmental arched verandah supported over thick columns in front of it. It has a jack arched roof. The first floor is recessed and has a low ceiling height with windows framed by segmental arches. The station is a double storied and has rooms linearly planned on the ground floor while the first floor opens to the railway platform. It has segmental arched verandah followed by rooms. The platform can be accessed by a ramp on the right. The residential quarters are rectangular in plan with an arched verandah leading to individual rooms to the right and two small rooms at each corner on the left. They have Jack arched roofs.
Historical/ Cultural Value	This railway station was built as a part of the railway line built by the Britishers in order to facilitate connectivity and communication along the region and was the first line that connected Garhmukteshwar to Kankather.
Association with Ganga	The Britishers came to Kankather due to its location along the banks of river Ganga and its close proximity to the Delhi. The railway was built along river Ganga as it was the old trade route from east to north.
State of conservatio	Showing Signs of Deterioration
Threats to the Property	Alterations Lack of maintenance
Condition Description	The residential blocks are deteriorating due to lack of maintenance and blackening can be seen on the other buildings.
Source of information	INTACH team.

Listing done by Aalya Rekhi and Rajvi Doshi

INTACH

Reviewed by Mitali Vij

BADI MASJID | **Reference No** GaD/Amr/HSN/02 | **Map No** GaD/Amr/M

Past Name	Badi Masjid
Tehsil	Hasanpur
Location	28.806163 78.201275
Address	Shahbazpur Dor, Amroha.
Approach	It can be approached through a road leading north east from NH9 and is 100 m south east of Idgah Wali Masjid.
Approx date of construction	17th Century
Precise date of construction	Not Known
Ownership	Private
Owners Name	Local Community
Property Type	Building
Property Sub-type	Religious
Property past use	Mosque
Property present use	Mosque
State of Protection	Unprotected
Architectural Style	Mughal
Building Setting	They are located in a residential area and has houses, shops, and other mixed use buildings in its surroundings.

Archeological	N.A.	**Religious**	High
Historical	Medium	**Social**	Medium
Architectural	Medium	**Natural**	Low
		Grade	II A

Architectural description	The precinct comprises of a Mosque, rectangular in plan with a courtyard in front of it followed by a colonnaded verandah at the entrance. The entrance is through a metal gate set within a blind pointed arch framed by a multifoliate arch. The gate has a minaret on either side and is topped with a decorative parapet. The Mosque is rectangular in plan with newly built pointed arched verandah separated by decorative pilasters. The verandah is ornamented with different arched niches. It has a pointed arch with a decorative arch on each side, supported on circular columns followed by the semi-hexagonal Mehrab. The Mehrab has circular columns with carved capitals supporting multifoliate arches and a platform on either side running along the length. Many elements have been cladded with ceramic tiles. The roof is flat and can be accessed through a flight of stairs on the right of the mosque.
Historical/ Cultural Value	This was the first mosque to be built in the settlement. The settlement was established by Sewaj Khan during the 17th Century. He came here due the availability of fertile land for agriculture along the river Ganga.
Association with Ganga	Due to its strategic location on the banks of river Ganga which facilitates trade and communication along with agriculture, several zameendars settled here built religious buildings to cater to their needs.
State of conservatio	Fair
Threats to the Property	Alteration Inappropriate Additions
Condition Description	They have been replastered, repainted and cladded with mosaic tiles. Several alteration have been made.
Source of information	Mr. Firazat

Listing done by Aalya Rekhi and Rajvi Doshi

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Reviewed by Mitali Vij

MAZAAR | **Reference No** GaD/Amr/HSN/03 | **Map No** GaD/Amr/M

Past Name	Imdad Shah Mazar
Tehsil	Hasanpur
Location	28.805913 78.202287
Address	Shahbazpur Dor, Amroha.
Approach	It can be approached through a road leading north east from NH9 and is 100 m south east of Madarsa Gulshan-e-Raza Mustafa.
Approx date of construction	16th Century
Precise date of construction	Not Known
Ownership	Private
Owners Name	Mr. Murad Ali
Property Type	Precinct
Property Sub-type	Religious
Property past use	Mazar
Property present use	Mazar
State of Protection	Unprotected
Architectural Style	Regional
Building Setting	They are located in a residential area and has houses, shops, and other mixed use buildings in its surroundings.

Archeological	N.A.	**Religious**	Medium
Historical	Medium	**Social**	Low
Architectural	Low	**Natural**	Low
		Grade	II B

Architectural description	The first mazar is a standalone mazar built on a rectangular brick and mud platform. It is rectangular and has a plain arch shaped head stone. The second mazar, built on a low plinth, is 100 m west of the mazar and comprises of 2 mazars enclosed within high walls with pointed arched opening in the centre. It has a mazar with a semi-circular head stone on either side with cemented flooring. The compound wall has decorative arched niches on the inside and brick jali within pointed arched niches on either side of the opening. Another Mazar is located about 250 m from there and is placed on a rectangular platform. It has an arched headstone. The mazar has wood railing around it bearing colourful decorative festoons.
Historical/ Cultural Value	The Mazars belong to a family to brothers who established the town of Shahbazpur Dor during the Mughal Rule.
Association with Ganga	Due to its strategic location on the banks of river Ganga which facilitates trade and communication along with agriculture, several zameendars settled here built religious buildings to cater to their needs.
State of conservatio	Fair
Threats to the Property	Lack of Maintenance Vandalism
Condition Description	The Mazars have improper plinth. The boundary wall has plaster damage
Source of information	Ms. Hatiya Ali

Listing done by Aalya Rekhi and Rajvi Doshi

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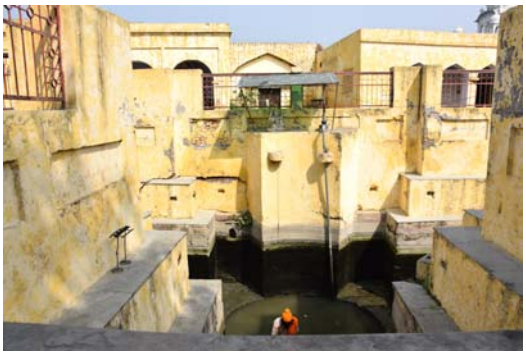
Reviewed by Mitali Vij

ANNEXURE A

LISTING INVENTORIES : HAPUR DISTRICT

NAKKA KUAN COMPLEX

Reference No GaD/Hap/GAM/01 **Map No** GaD/Hap/M5



Past Name	Nakka Kuan Complex
Tehsil	Garhmukteshwar
Location	28.791667 78.095278
Address	Mukteshwar Temple, Upadhyay Nagar, Garhmukteshwar, Hapur, Uttar Pradesh.
Approach	It can be approached through Thana road and is a part of the Mukteshwar Temple complex. It is opposite Lakshmi Narayan Temple.
Approx date of construction	17th Century
Precise date of construction	Not Known
Ownership	Private
Owners Name	Mr. Manoj Daman.
Property Type	Precinct
Property Sub-type	Religious
Property past use	Well and Dharamshala
Property present use	Well
State of Protection	Unprotected
Architectural Style	Amalgamation of Nagara and Regional
Building Setting	The temple is located in a residential area and has several temples, Dharamshalas and residences in its surroundings.

Archeological	N.A.	**Religious**	High
Historical	High	**Social**	Medium
Architectural	High	**Natural**	Low
		Grade	I A

Architectural description	The Nakka Kuan temple complex comprises of a well to the north with single storied, lakhori brick built rest area along it, a dharamshala and 3 main temples. The well is a T shaped structure with a circular well, about 2m in diameter at the intersection. It has steps leading to the well from all three sides. It is surrounded with a high parapet that has grills built later for protection. The Dharamshala building is a double storied building, built using lakhori bricks on a low plinth. The entrance has an extended verandah, along with a semi-circular arched doorway on both sides. The back verandah has semi-circular arches spanned over square columns. The slab of the first floor is supported over decorative brackets. The building has a verandah with circular moulded columns with decorative brackets. It has rectangular jali ventilators. The first floor is recessed with a room over the entrance area and a high parapet with jali rising from a corbelled cornice band.
Historical/ Cultural Value	It is said to have been built by Raja Nrug, who was cursed to be a chameleon and live in the dry well for unknowingly re-donating a cow to the Bramins. His curse was broken by the touch of lord Krishna's hand after which the water appeared in the well.
Association with Ganga	River Ganga has been mentioned significantly in the Mahabharat, Lord Krishna is said to have travelled in this region with the Pandavs as this was part of the Hastinapur Kingdom. The water in the well is believed to be drawn from the river Ganga.
State of conservatio	Advanced Stages of Decay
Threats to the Property	Material Deterioration Structural Deterioration Lack of Maintenance
Condition Description	The Dharamshala is in ruinous condition due to lack of maintenance.
Source of information	Mr. Modi Lal and Aitihasik Teerth Stal, book.

Listing done by Aalya Rekhi and Rajvi Doshi

INTACH

Reviewed by Mitali Vij

GARHMUKTESHWAR MAHADEV MANDIR

Reference No GaD/Hap/GAM/02 **Map No** GaD/Hap/M5

Past Name	Garhmukteshwar Mahadev Mandir
Tehsil	Garhmukteshwar
Location	28.791462 78.095370
Address	Mukteshwar Temple, Upadhyay Nagar, Garhmukteshwar, Hapur, Uttar Pradesh.
Approach	It can be approached through Thana road and is a part of the Mukteshwar Temple complex. It is opposite Lakshmi Narayan Temple.
Approx date of construction	17th Century
Precise date of construction	Not Known
Ownership	Private
Owners Name	Mr. Manoj Daman
Property Type	Building
Property Sub-type	Religious
Property past use	Temple
Property present use	Temple
State of Protection	Unprotected
Architectural Style	Mughal
Building Setting	The temple is located in the Nakka Kuan complex within a residential area and has several temples, Dharamshalas and residences in its surroundings.

Archeological	N.A.	**Religious**	High
Historical	High	**Social**	Medium
Architectural	Medium	**Natural**	Low
		Grade	II A

Architectural description	The temple is part of the Nakka kuan temple complex which comprises of a well, dharamshala, 3 main temples and rest areas. This temple is located on the south periphery of the complex. It is a single storied temple with a square plan. It is built on a high plinth with a series of steps leading to it on the front side. The Garbha-Griha can be access through a segmental arch framed by a rectangular niche. It has a meshed metal gate. The Garbha-Griha has been retiled with marble tiles and houses a Shivling in the centre. It has 3 small pointed arch niches on all sides. A cornice band runs at the top of the building. It has a hexagonal dome with a cornice band running along the base topped an inverted lotus and a metal finial.
Historical/ Cultural Value	The shrine is dedicated to lord Shiva, however it was broken down and replaced by a Mazar called 'Jhan Jhan ka Makbara' under the rule of Aurangzeb. It was later rebuilt and re-consecrated by the Marathas. However the dome of the temple remains in Mughal style.
Association with Ganga	As Lord Shiva is believed to have brought the river Ganga to earth, as she descended through his lock. Hence, several Shiv temples are built by Shiv Gans along the banks of the river to pay tribute to the Lord.
State of conservatio	Showing Signs of Deterioration
Threats to the Property	Material Deterioration Lack of Maintenance Alterations
Condition Description	The structure has been rebuilt. It has plaster damage due to water penetration. A metal gate has been recently added.
Source of information	Mr. Modi Lal and Aitihasik Teerth Stal, book.

Listing done by Aalya Rekhi and Rajvi Doshi

INTACH

Reviewed by Mitali Vij

MUKTESHWAR MAHADEV MANDIR

Reference No GaD/Hap/GAM/03 **Map No** GaD/Hap/M5

Past Name	Mukteshwar Manadev Mandir
Tehsil	Garhmukteshwar
Location	28.791389 78.095556
Address	Mukteshwar Temple, Upadhyay Nagar, Garhmukteshwar, Hapur, Uttar Pradesh.
Approach	It can be approached through Thana road and is a part of the Mukteshwar Temple complex. It is opposite Lakshmi Narayan Temple.
Approx date of construction	17th Century
Precise date of construction	Not Known
Ownership	Private
Owners Name	Mr. Manoj Daman
Property Type	Building
Property Sub-type	Religious
Property past use	Temple
Property present use	Temple
State of Protection	Unprotected
Architectural Style	Nagara
Building Setting	The temple is located in the Nakka Kuan complex within a residential area and has several temples, Dharamshalas and residences in its surroundings.

Archeological	N.A.	**Religious**	High
Historical	High	**Social**	High
Architectural	Medium	**Natural**	High
		Grade	I A

Architectural description	The Temple is part of the Nakka Kuan complex which comprises of a well, dharamshala and 3 main temples. This temple is located in the centre. The temple has a square mandappa with segmental arched openings and a Hawan kund built in the centre. It has a flat roof and a low parapet rising from a short projection. The main shine is square in plan and can be accessed through doors set within blind arches topped with a semi-circular niche that hold a religious sculpture. The door is ornamented with circular pilasters and small semi-circular niches, with a short projection over it. It has a Chapra shaped Shikhar topped with and Amla and Kalash. The Shikhar has smaller shikars carved on it. The Raha-paga has a small segmental arched niche on 3 sides, while the front is plain. The Garbha-Griha has cornice bands running along the base, below the short projection and at the base on the shikhar.
Historical/ Cultural Value	Lord Parshuram is believed to have established the Mukteshwar Mahadev Lingam here on the request of the Pandavs and Lord Krishna to help them get Mukti (deliverance) for the friends and family who lost their lives in the final war of Mahabharat.
Association with Ganga	The Mukti ritual for the Kurukshetra war martyr included the consecration of the various Shivlings followed by a Hawan and a final dip in the river Ganga. Hence it was built on the banks of where river, although the river has changed courses over time.
State of conservatio	Showing Signs of Deterioration
Threats to the Property	Material Deterioration Vegetation Growth Lack of Maintenance
Condition Description	The temple has plaster damage as a result of lack of maintenance.
Source of information	Mr. Modi Lal and Aitihasik Teerth Stal, book.

Listing done by Aalya Rekhi and Rajvi Doshi

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Reviewed by Mitali Vij

BHAIRAVNATH MANDIR

Reference No GaD/Hap/GAM/04 **Map No** GaD/Hap/M5

Past Name	Bhairavnath Mandir
Tehsil	Garhmukteshwar
Location	28.791389 78.095833
Address	Mukteshwar Temple, Upadhyay Nagar, Garhmukteshwar, Hapur, Uttar Pradesh.
Approach	It can be approached through Thana road and is adjacent to the Mukteshwar Temple complex.
Approx date of construction	17th Century
Precise date of construction	Not Known
Ownership	Private
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	Maratha
Building Setting	The temple is located in a residential area and has several temples, Dharamshalas and residences in its surroundings.

Archeological	N.A.	**Religious**	High
Historical	Medium	**Social**	Medium
Architectural	Medium	**Natural**	Low
		Grade	II B

Architectural description	The octagonal Temple is built on a high plinth with steps leading to the main entrance. Built using lakhori bricks the temple has pointed multifoliate arched openings on all sides, now covered with a brick wall. The main entrance to the east is however has a rectangular wooden double door set within a multifoliate arch. The arches have a rectangular niche above them and 3 small pointed arched niches on either side. Each corner has a circular pilaster with a moulded capital. The Temple has a short parapet rising from a short tapering projection. The dome of the temple is ribbed onion shaped. It has a cornice band running along the base and is topped with an inverted lotus and a metal pinnacle.
Historical/ Cultural Value	This temple is dedicated to the protector avatar of lord Shiva and was an integral part of the Mukti ritual performed by the Pandavs and Lord Krishna, for the deliverance Kurukshetra war martyr. The temple as we see it today was rebuilt by the Marathas.
Association with Ganga	The Mukti ritual for the Kurukshetra war martyr included the consecration of the various Shivlings followed by a Hawan and a final dip in the river Ganga. Hence it was built on the banks of where river, although the river has changed courses over time.
State of conservatio	Showing Signs of Deterioration
Threats to the Property	Alterations Lack of Maintenance Material Deterioration
Condition Description	The precinct has excessive vegetation growth and water accumulation making the site inaccessible.
Source of information	Mr. Modi Lal and Aitihasik Teerth Stal, book.

Listing done by Aalya Rekhi and Rajvi Doshi

INTACH

Reviewed by Mitali Vij

LAKSHMI NARAYAN TEMPLLE

Reference No GaD/Hap/GAM/05 **Map No** GaD/Hap/M5

Past Name	Lakshmi Narayan Mandir
Tehsil	Garhmukteshwar
Location	28.791258 78.096519
Address	Near Dr. Ram Manohar College, Garhmukteshwar, Hapur, Uttar Pradesh.
Approach	It can be approached through a lane leading south from Tane road and is 50m south west from Garhmukteshwar temple.
Approx date of construction	19th Century
Precise date of construction	Not Known
Ownership	Private
Owners Name	Not Known
Property Type	Precinct
Property Sub-type	Religious
Property past use	Temple
Property present use	Temple
State of Protection	Unprotected
Architectural Style	Regional
Building Setting	It is a part of a residence, and has Gurhmukteshwar temple, residences, shops and other mixed use buildings in its surroundings.

Archeological	N.A.	**Religious**	Medium
Historical	Low	**Social**	Low
Architectural	Low	**Natural**	Low
		Grade	III

Architectural description	The precinct comprises of a double storied residential temple building, and a small shrine to its left. The temple building is rectangular in plan and has 5 rooms on the ground floor and the main temple has been built over it. It has 2 flights of stairs with metal railings leading to the temple. The ground floor has 3 doors in the centre with semi-circular ventilators over them, the original staircase was to the left of the stairs. Temple has a square Garbha-Griiha and a semi-circular arched Mandappa supported over circular fluted columns in front of it. The Mandappa has a low parapet. The garbhagriha has 3 openings set within a blind semi-circular arches, and has similar niches on the other 3 sides. The central door has carvings of Dwarpalas on either side and has a corbelled shikhar topped with a bangladar dome over it. The small shrine is similar but has a pyramidal shikhar over it.
Historical/ Cultural Value	The temple was built by a farming family who moved here due to the availability of fertile land and fresh water.
Association with Ganga	This region was a part of Hastinapur, and hence, is highly influenced with the stories of lord Krishna as he travelled the land accompanying the Pandavas. Hence, devotees built temples dedicated to him, and other incarnations of Lord Vishnu.
State of conservatio	Showing Signs of Deterioration
Threats to the Property	Material Deterioration Alterations
Condition Description	The temple has been altered and repainted.
Source of information	INTACH Team

Listing done by Aalya Rekhi and Rajvi Doshi

Reviewed by Mitali Vij

BADRINATH MANDIR

Reference No GaD/Hap/GAM/06 **Map No** GaD/Hap/M5

Past Name	Badrinath Mandir
Tehsil	Garhmukteshwar
Location	28.791135 78.096055
Address	Opposite Grahmukteshwar Temple, Garhmukteshwar, Uttar Pradesh.
Approach	It can be approached through a road leading south from Thana road and is 25 m south of Garhmukteshwar temple.
Approx date of construction	17th Century
Precise date of construction	Not Known
Ownership	Private
Owners Name	Mr. Sonu Giri
Property Type	Precinct
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 in a residential area and has other temples, gurdwaras, residences and other mixed use buildings in its surroundings.

Archeological	N.A.	**Religious**	High
Historical	High	**Social**	High
Architectural	Medium	**Natural**	Low
		Grade	II A

Architectural description	The precinct is built on a high plinth accessed through a flight of brick stairs leading to an arched gateway, set within a semi-circular multifoliate arch with 2 small arched niches on either side. It has a short projection topped with a short parapet. The temple has a flat roofed Madappa with semi-circular arches on the sides and 3 pointed multifoliate arches supported over decorative circular fluted columns in the front. The Garbh-Griha is raised with a square plan and is accessed by steps leading to a pointed arched door with decorative pilasters on either side. The Shrine is built on a high platform with an irregular vault. The walls of the Garbha-Griha have semi-circular vaulted niches set within pointed arched niches. The shikhara is chapara shaped and rises from a short projection. The shikar has semi-circular niches with a moulded short projection on the raha-pagas. The shikhar is topped with an amla and kalasha.
Historical/ Cultural Value	This temple is believed to be the only replication of the main Badrinath temple, complete with the unique Shivling. A doctor from Sikandarabad had built the temple during the 17th century, his descendants still live here and look after the temple.
Association with Ganga	As Lord Shiva is believed to have brought the river Ganga to earth, as she descended through his lock. Hence, several Shiv temples are built by Shiv Gans along the banks of the river to pay tribute to the Lord.
State of conservatio	Showing signs of Deterioration
Threats to the Property	Material Deterioration Vegetation Growth
Condition Description	The temple has blackening of walls and vegetation growth, with plaster damage which has been repainted.
Source of information	Mr Neeraj Goswami

Listing done by Aalya Rekhi and Rajvi Doshi

INTACH

Reviewed by Mitali Vij

RAJKIYA JUNIOR SCHOOL

Reference No GaD/Hap/GAM/07 **Map No** GaD/Hap/M5

Past Name	Dharamshala of L.Gulab Singh
Tehsil	Garhmukteshwar
Location	28.790258 78.097023
Address	Grahmukteshwar, Hapur, Uttar Pradesh.
Approach	It can be accessed through either Nakka kuan street or old railway line, and is located at the intersection of Nakka Kuan street and Old railway line.
Approx date of construction	18th Century
Precise date of construction	Not Known
Ownership	Private
Owners Name	Nor Known
Property Type	Building
Property Sub-type	Institutional
Property past use	Dharamshala
Property present use	School
State of Protection	Unprotected
Architectural Style	Regional
Building Setting	The building is located in a residential settlement and has other dharamshalas, temples, residences and other mixed use buildings in its surroundings.

Archeological	N.A.	**Religious**	Low
Historical	Low	**Social**	Medium
Architectural	Medium	**Natural**	Low
		Grade	II A

Architectural description	It is double storied building, built on a low plinth. Rectangular in plan, it has a central courtyard with verandahs and rooms on two sides, while the front is a semi-open double heighted area. The entrance is through a moulded arched doorway carved with floral patterns and has square fluted pilasters on either side. It has a small room with a jack ached roof on either side accessed through double doors. The ground floor has a colonnaded verandah followed by rooms on either side. The north wing is semi-open and has a double heighted ceiling with multifoliate pointed arches spanned over moulded circular columns. The first floor has rectangular openings along with semi-circular arched niches and a wooden balcony on the front and right side, supported over wooden beams and columns creating a verandah. The balcony has a metal sloping roof. The building has a flat roof and low decorative parapet above a cornice band.
Historical/ Cultural Value	This Dharamshala was built by a Seth, L.Gulab Singh, a merchant from Delhi when the river Ganga used to flow along the town of Grahmukteshwar. It was later converted into a school named Rajkiya Junior School.
Association with Ganga	Originally the river ganga used to flow along the Garhmukteshwar town, until it changed its course to its present location. Due to this and the high religious significance of Ganga, several pilgrims used to visit and dharamshalas were built for their stay.
State of conservatio	Showing Signs of Deterioration
Threats to the Property	Material Deterioration Alterations
Condition Description	The building has been repaired using concrete and has been repainted in various sections.
Source of information	Smt. Gendi Devi

Listing done by Aalya Rekhi and Rajvi Doshi

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Reviewed by Mitali Vij

DHARAMSHALA JATAU SAMAJ

Reference No GaD/Hap/GAM/08 **Map No** GaD/Hap/M5

Past Name	Dharamshala Jatau Samaj
Tehsil	Garhmukteshwar
Location	28.79048 78.095802
Address	Grahmukteshwar, Hapur, Uttar Pradesh.
Approach	It can be approached through a road leading south from Thana road and is 50m north of Maa Siddhidatri Mandir.
Approx date of construction	18th Century
Precise date of construction	Not Known
Ownership	Private
Owners Name	Not Known
Property Type	Building
Property Sub-type	Religious
Property past use	Dharamshala
Property present use	Abandoned
State of Protection	Unprotected
Architectural Style	Regional
Building Setting	The building is located in a residential settlement and has other dharamshalas, temples, residences and other mixed use buildings in its surroundings.

Archeological	N.A.	**Religious**	Medium
Historical	Low	**Social**	Low
Architectural	High	**Natural**	Low
		Grade	III

Architectural description	It is a single storied Dharamshala, rectangular in plan with a central courtyard. The courtyard has an arched verandah followed by rooms on all sides. The building has a flat roof with a vaulted semi-open room over the entrance and the shrine. It can be accessed through an extensively carved, wooden double door set in a pointed multifoliate arch. It has small pointed arched niches on the side and top. The building has rectangular openings framed with pointed arches separated by square moulded pilasters. The building has a decorative cornice band over the openings followed by a short chajja supported over decorative brackets. The entrance has a semi open room over it with semi-circular arches on all sides. It has a blind arch framing a pointed arched niche on either side. The central room in the north wing has a similar arched room with a vaulted roof. The building has a flat roof with a jali parapet.
Historical/ Cultural Value	This Dharamshala was built by a Seth, Chandiya, a merchant from Delhi when the river Ganga used to flow along the town of Grahmukteshwar.
Association with Ganga	Originally the river ganga used to flow along the Garhmukteshwar town, until it changed its course to its present location. Due to this and the high religious significance of Ganga, several pilgrims used to visit and dharamshalas were built for their stay.
State of conservatio	Advanced Stages of Decay
Threats to the Property	Material Deterioration lack of Maintenance Dampness
Condition Description	It has both water penetration and rising water along with excessive plaster damage and vegetation growth.
Source of information	INTACH Team

Listing done by Aalya Rekhi and Rajvi Doshi

Reviewed by Mitali Vij

PANCHAYATI DHARAMSHALA | **Reference No** GaD/Hap/GAM/09 **Map No** GaD/Hap/M5

Past Name	Panchayati Dharamshala
Tehsil	Garhmukteshwar
Location	28.79011 78.092955
Address	Thana Road, Garhmukteshwar, Hapur, Uttar Pradesh.
Approach	It can be approached through Thana road and is adjacent to Kailash Gardens.
Approx date of construction	18th Century
Precise date of construction	Not Known
Ownership	Multiple
Owners Name	Not Known
Property Type	Precinct
Property Sub-type	Religious
Property past use	Dharamshala
Property present use	Residence
State of Protection	Unprotected
Architectural Style	Regional
Building Setting	The building is located in a residential settlement and has other dharamshalas, temples, residences and other mixed use buildings in its surroundings.

Archeological	N.A.	**Religious**	Medium
Historical	Low	**Social**	Low
Architectural	Medium	**Natural**	Low
		Grade	III

Architectural description	It is a single storied building, rectangular in plan with a central courtyard, however, only the front wing of the old building along with the entrance porch still stands. The flat roofed entrance porch has moulded pointed arched framed by rectangular niches. The arches have small semi-circular niches on either side. The verandah has a short projection with a band of dentils running below it. The front wing has a series of rooms planned linearly with openings at regular intervals. Some of the doors to the west have semi-circular arched over them. The building has a flat roof and a short plain parapet. A small shrine has been built in front of the dharamshala to the left.
Historical/ Cultural Value	This Dharamshala was built by one of the merchants who settled here when the river Ganga used to flow along the town of Grahmukteshwar.
Association with Ganga	Originally the river ganga used to flow along the Garhmukteshwar town, until it changed its course to its present location. Due to this and the high religious significance of Ganga, several pilgrims used to visit and dharamshalas were built for their stay.
State of conservatio	Advanced Stages of Decay
Threats to the Property	Material Deterioration Alterations Encroachment
Condition Description	The back and side wings of the building have been rebuilt over time.
Source of information	INTACH Team

Listing done by Aalya Rekhi and Rajvi Doshi

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Reviewed by Mitali Vij

SHIV PARVATI TEMPLE | **Reference No** GaD/Hap/GAM/10 | **Map No** GaD/Hap/M5

Past Name	Shiv Parvati Temple
Tehsil	Garhmukteshwar
Location	28.790129 78.094351
Address	Thana Road, Garhmukteshwar, Hapur, Uttar Pradesh.
Approach	It can be approached through a road leading south from thana road and is 75m north east from Kailash Garden.
Approx date of construction	18th Century
Precise date of construction	Not Known
Ownership	Private
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 building is located in a residential settlement and has other dharamshalas, temples, residences and other mixed use buildings in its surroundings.

Archeological	N.A.	**Religious**	High
Historical	Low	**Social**	Low
Architectural	Medium	**Natural**	Low
		Grade	II A

Architectural description	The temple has a square, arched mandappa with segmental arches are supported over thick rectangular moulded columns. It has a flat roof and a low parapet rising from a short projection. The main shine is square in plan with narrow konaka-paga and anardha-paga. It can be accessed through doors set within multifoliate pointed blind arches topped with a semi-circular niche that hold a religious sculpture. The other 3 sides have similar niches carved on the outside. The door is ornamented with circular pilasters and small semi-circular niches, with a short projection over it. The Garbha-Griha hold the Shivling at the centre and has segmental arches niches and moulding with floral ornamentation. It has a Chapra shaped Shikhar topped with and Amla and Kalash. The Shikhar has multiple cornice bands carved on it. The Raha-paga has a small segmental arched niches. The Temple has multiple corbelled cornice bands along with niches carved on it.
Historical/ Cultural Value	As Ganga used to flow closer to this settlement before it shifted course, and the religious significance of Garhmukteshwar, many religious buildings were built here. This temple was built by the farming community who settled along the river banks.
Association with Ganga	As Lord Shiva is believed to have brought the river Ganga to earth, as she descended through his lock. Hence, several Shiv temples are built by Shiv Gans along the banks of the river to pay tribute to the Lord.
State of conservatio	Showing Signs of Deterioration
Threats to the Property	Material Deterioration Lack of Maintenance
Condition Description	The temple has plaster damage and in the main shrine.
Source of information	Mr. Lalit

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Reviewed by Mitali Vij

SHRI BHAGIRATHI SANSKRIT MAHAVIDHYALAY

Reference No GaD/Hap/GAM/11 **Map No** GaD/Hap/M5

Past Name	Dharamshala
Tehsil	Garhmukteshwar
Location	28.789797 78.096902
Address	Nakka Kuan Street, Garhmukteshwar, Hapur, Uttar Pradesh.
Approach	It can be approached through either Nakka Kuan street or Old railway line and is opposite the Aarya Samaj Mandir.
Approx date of construction	19th Century
Precise date of construction	1883
Ownership	Private
Owners Name	Prabandh Samiti
Property Type	Precinct
Property Sub-type	Institutional
Property past use	Dharamshala
Property present use	School
State of Protection	Unprotected
Architectural Style	Regional
Building Setting	The building is located in a residential settlement and has other dharamshalas, temples, residences and other mixed use buildings in its surroundings.

Archeological	N.A.	**Religious**	Low
Historical	Medium	**Social**	High
Architectural	Medium	**Natural**	Low
		Grade	II A

Architectural description	The precinct comprises of the school building and a playground with sheds on the western periphery. The school building is 4 storied and rectangular in plan, with rooms planned around a courtyard on all 4 sides. The entrance is through a pointed arched door set within a semi-circular vault. It has a small semi-circular niches and fluted pilasters on either side. The courtyard has a verandah around it leading to individual rooms. The ground floor has doors with a small ventilator over it. The first and second floor have a balcony along the front and right side, supported over square columns creating a verandah on the ground floor. The upper floors have semi-circular openings and segmental arches niches framing windows. The left and back side have individual chajjas over the segmental arch framing the openings. The floors are separated with corbelled cornice bands. The top floor was added later, has no balcony and is topped with a flat roof and a jali parapet.
Historical/ Cultural Value	This Dharamshala was built by one of the merchants from Delhi who settled here when the river Ganga used to flow along the town of Grahmukteshwar.
Association with Ganga	Originally the river ganga used to flow along the Garhmukteshwar town, until it changed its course to its present location. Due to this and the high religious significance of Ganga, several pilgrims used to visit and dharamshalas were built for their stay.
State of conservatio	Showing Signs of Deterioration
Threats to the Property	Material Deterioration Lack of Maintenance Dampness
Condition Description	The building has been repainted with acrylic paint and the top floor is a later addition after it was converted into a school.
Source of information	Mr. Pankaj Sharma

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Reviewed by Mitali Vij

BALDEV MANDIR AND HAVELI

Reference No GaD/Hap/GAM/12 **Map No** GaD/Hap/M5

Past Name	Baldev Mandir and Haveli
Tehsil	Garhmukteshwar
Location	28.789245 78.098574
Address	Maudi Chownk, Garhmukteshwar, Hapur, Uttar Pradesh.
Approach	It can be approached through a road leading west towards the Ganga mandir from thana road and is 100m west of Nath Baba Mandir.
Approx date of construction	18th Century
Precise date of construction	Not Known
Ownership	Private
Owners Name	Not Known
Property Type	Precinct
Property Sub-type	Religious
Property past use	Temple and Residence
Property present use	Temple
State of Protection	Unprotected
Architectural Style	Regional
Building Setting	The building is located in a residential settlement and has other dharamshalas, temples, residences and other mixed use buildings in its surroundings.

Archeological	N.A.	**Religious**	High
Historical	Medium	**Social**	Low
Architectural	Medium	**Natural**	Low
		Grade	II A

Architectural description	The precinct comprises of a temple and the ruins of a haveli to its right. The temple is built on a low plinth with an arched verandah in the front, only the arches of the verandah still remain. The pointed multifoliate arches are supported over circular columns with a moulded base and capital. The Garbha-griha is square in plan with double height. It can be accessed through double doors set within segmental blind arches on all sides. The front entrance has arches niches on wither side. The chapara shaped shikhar has uru-shikhars carved on it and is topped with an amla and kalasha. The haveli ruins have only the outer walls of the building of which the architectural elements of the front can be seen. The entrance is through a pointed arched doorway set within a multifoliate blind arch topped with a segmental arch. It has circular pilasters on either side.
Historical/ Cultural Value	This Haveli and temple were built by one of the merchants from Delhi who settled here when the river Ganga used to flow along the town of Grahmukteshwar. This Temple is dedicated to lord Baldev, who is the elder brother of lord Krishna.
Association with Ganga	Due to the religious significance of Garhukteshwar on the banks of the holy river Ganga many devotees travelled to the region and built religious building to cater to their needs.
State of conservatio	Danger of Disappearance
Threats to the Property	Material Deterioration Lack of Maintenance Inappropriate Additions
Condition Description	The haveli is in ruinous conditions and is deteriorating rapidly due to lack of maintenance.
Source of information	INTACH Team

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SAINI BAL VIDHYA MANDIR | **Reference No** GaD/Hap/GAM/13 **Map No** GaD/Hap/M5

Past Name	Dharamshala
Tehsil	Garhmukteshwar
Location	28.789388 78.098627
Address	Maudi Chownk, Garhmukteshwar, Hapur, Uttar Pradesh.
Approach	It can be approached through a road leading west towards the Ganga mandir from thana road and is 200m west of Shri Balaji Maharaj Jhandewali.
Approx date of construction	20th Century
Precise date of construction	1947
Ownership	Private
Owners Name	Saini Samaj Prabandh
Property Type	Building
Property Sub-type	Institutional
Property past use	Dharamshala
Property present use	School
State of Protection	Unprotected
Architectural Style	Regional
Building Setting	The building is located in a residential settlement and has other dharamshalas, temples, residences and other mixed use buildings in its surroundings.

Archeological	N.A.	**Religious**	Medium
Historical	Low	**Social**	High
Architectural	Medium	**Natural**	Low
		Grade	II A

Architectural description	It is a double storied building with no plinth. It has a rectangular plan with a central courtyard. It has a verandah that is converted into classrooms on all sides. It is accessed through a double door framed by a pointed multifoliate arch with small rectangular niches on either side. The central arch has floral carving while the rest have segmental blind arches. It has two more double doors on either side. The Back wing has a multifoliate arched verandah supported over moulded circular columns while the other sides have a plain square columned verandah. It has a short projection supported over decorative brackets. The ground floor façade has openings and a short chajja supported over decorative brackets on the front façade while the first floor has similar openings set within decorative arched niches. The building has a flat roof and a short parapet rising from a plain cornice band. The parapet over the entrance is decorative.
Historical/ Cultural Value	As Ganga used to flow closer to this settlement before it shifted course, and the religious significance of Garhmukteshwar, many religious buildings were built here. This Temple and Haveli were built by a merchant.
Association with Ganga	Due to the religious significance of Garhukteshwar on the banks of the holy river Ganga many devotees travelled to the region and built religious building to cater to their needs.
State of conservatio	Showing Signs of Deterioration
Threats to the Property	Material Deterioration Alterations Dampness
Condition Description	The building has rising water and plaster damage. It has also been repainted with acrylic paint.
Source of information	INTACH Team

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RESIDENCE

Reference No GaD/Hap/GAM/14 **Map No** GaD/Hap/M5

Past Name	Residence
Tehsil	Garhmukteshwar
Location	28.788386 78.099347
Address	Chota Bazar, Garhmukteshwar, Hapur, Uttar Pradesh.
Approach	It can be approached through a road leading west towards the Ganga mandir from thana road and is 250m south of Shri Balaji Maharaj Jhandewali.
Approx date of construction	20th Century
Precise date of construction	Not Known
Ownership	Private
Owners Name	Mr. Kansal
Property Type	Building
Property Sub-type	Residential
Property past use	Residence
Property present use	Residence and shop
State of Protection	Unprotected
Architectural Style	Regional
Building Setting	The building is located in a residential settlement and has other dharamshalas, temples, residences and other mixed use buildings in its surroundings.

Archeological	N.A.	**Religious**	Medium
Historical	Low	**Social**	Medium
Architectural	Medium	**Natural**	Low
		Grade	II B

Architectural description	It is a flat roofed double storied building, rectangular in plan built on a sloping site. The central courtyard planned with rooms on 3 sides and a shrine in the back wing along with a handpump and tree to the left. The shrine is square in plan and has a pradakshina path around it. The entrance has steps leading to a pointed arched door framed by a pointed arched vault. The steps have a mouldings of circular pilasters and cornice bands with pan-patta ornamentation. The rooms on the right have been converted into a shop and a metal shed has been added over it, while the arches openings on the left have been covered by bricks. It has a short chajja supported over decorative brackets. The first floor has semi-circular openings with similar alternate blind arches. The courtyard has rectangular openings famed by multifoliate arches in the front and moulded segmental arches separated by square pilasters on the sides. It has a balcony supported over decorative brackets on 3 sides.
Historical/ Cultural Value	This residence belongs to the farming community who settled along the banks of river ganga. Many residences and religious buildings were built to cater to their needs. It has now been converted into a school named Shri Mukesh Kumar Kansal school.
Association with Ganga	Due to its strategic location of garhmukteshwar on the banks of river Ganga, many farmers migrated here due to its life sustaining properties.
State of conservatio	Showing Signs of Deterioration
Threats to the Property	Material Deterioration Dampness Lack of Maintenance
Condition Description	The building has raising water and dampness causing Algae growth and plaster damage.
Source of information	Mr Sanjeev Kansal

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RESIDENCE

Reference No GaD/Hap/GAM/15 **Map No** GaD/Hap/M5

Past Name	Residence
Tehsil	Garhmukteshwar
Location	28.788092 78.099184
Address	Thakur Dwar, Chota Bazar, Garhmukteshwar, Hapur, Uttar Pradesh.
Approach	It can be approached through a road leading west towards the Ganga mandir from thana road and is 250m north of Old Shiv Mandir.
Approx date of construction	20th Century
Precise date of construction	Not Known
Ownership	Private
Owners Name	Mr. Puran 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	The building is located in a residential settlement and has other dharamshalas, temples, residences and other mixed use buildings in its surroundings.

Archeological	N.A.	**Religious**	Low
Historical	Low	**Social**	Low
Architectural	Medium	**Natural**	Low
		Grade	III

Architectural description	It is a single storied building, originally rectangular in plan with a central courtyard that has rooms on all sides. Built on low plinth it is split into 2 by a lakhori brick wall. The right side has been renovated. The entrance to the old structure is through a wooden double door with a small semi-circular niche over it, framed by a semi-circular blind arch. It has 3 segmental blind arches framing a wooden double door topped with a rectangular grilled ventilator. It has a short chajja supported over moulded stone brackets along the façade. The courtyard has alternate multifoliate pointed arched opening and niches with circular moulded pilasters on either side. It has a flat roof and a short parapet.
Historical/ Cultural Value	This residence belongs to the farming community who settled along the banks of river ganga. Many residences and religious buildings were built to cater to their needs.
Association with Ganga	Due to its strategic location on the banks of river Ganga, many farmers migrated here due to the availability of water and fertile land.
State of conservatio	Advanced Stages of Decay
Threats to the Property	Division of Property Material Deterioration Lack of Maintenance
Condition Description	The building has been divided and has excessive plaster damage.
Source of information	Mr. Sukriya Rana

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RAM MANDIR | **Reference No** GaD/Hap/GAM/16 **Map No** GaD/Hap/M5

Past Name	Ram Mandir
Tehsil	Garhmukteshwar
Location	28.788178 78.101198
Address	Near Ganga Temple, Garhmukteshwar, Hapur, Uttar Pradesh
Approach	It can be approached through a road leading west towards Ganga Mandir and is adjacent to St. Ravidas Mandir
Approx date of construction	16th century
Precise date of construction	Not Known
Ownership	Private
Owners Name	Mr. Chandra Shekhar
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 Building is located on high grounds near where Ganaga used to flow overlooking the area. It has residences, temples etc. behind it while the front is mostly farm land.

Archeological	N.A.	**Religious**	High
Historical	High	**Social**	High
Architectural	Medium	**Natural**	Medium
		Grade	II A

Architectural description	The temple is rectangular in plan with a courtyard at the entrance. The entrance which leads to the courtyard is through a pointed arched double door farmed by a similar multifoliate arch. It has small pointed arched niches and a low platform on either side. The courtyard has rooms on the sides and the front has a pointed arched verandah spanned over moulded circular columns with fluted ornamentation. The verandah leads to the main shrine which has a raised floor level and can be accessed through a double door framed by a moulded segmental arch with bangladar ornamentation and pilasters on either side. It has a plain Kona-paga and anardha-paga along with a dome shaped roof with floral moulding. The shrine has flat roofed room on either side accessed through plain double doors.
Historical/ Cultural Value	The Idol of lord Ram in this temple is very rare as, he is depicted in black colour (original dark coloured skin) rather than the conventional white. The temple belongs to a family of Pandit who settled here due to the religious significance of Garhmukteshwar.
Association with Ganga	Originally the river Ganga used to flow along the Garhmukteshwar town, until it changed its course to its present location. Due to this and the high religious significance of Ganga, several pilgrims used to visit and temples were built.
State of conservatio	Advanced Stages of Decay
Threats to the Property	Material Deterioration Inappropriate Additions Lack of Maintenance
Condition Description	The building has cracks, plaster damage and rising water. The courtyard is covered by a metal grill.
Source of information	Ms. Mutal Bharadwaj

Listing done by Aalya Rekhi and Rajvi Doshi

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Reviewed by Mitali Vij

GANGA MANDIR	**Reference No** GaD/Hap/GAM/17 **Map No** GaD/Hap/M5

Past Name	Ganga Mandir
Tehsil	Garhmukteshwar
Location	28.788198 78.101897
Address	Ganga Temple, Garhmukteshwar, Hapur, Uttar Pradesh
Approach	It can be approached through a road leading west towards Ganga Mandir and is adjacent to St. Ravidas Mandir
Approx date of construction	16th Century
Precise date of construction	Not Known
Ownership	Private
Owners Name	Mr. Narayan Shashtri
Property Type	Precinct
Property Sub-type	Religious
Property past use	Temple
Property present use	Temple
State of Protection	Unprotected
Architectural Style	Regional
Building Setting	The Building is located on high grounds near where Ganaga used to flow overlooking the area. It has residences, temples etc. behind it while the front is mostly farm land.

Archeological	N.A.	**Religious**	High
Historical	High	**Social**	High
Architectural	Medium	**Natural**	High
		Grade	I A

Architectural description	The temple is built on a hill, accessed through a long flight of stairs built using lakhori bricks. The temple has been highly altered. The temple is built on a low plinth with an arched verandah on all sides, However only the front arches of the verandah still remains open. The pointed multifoliate arches are supported over circular columns with a moulded base and capital. The Garbha-griha square in plan with double height and has been cladded with tiles. It has grills around it with a rectangular opening. The chapara shaped shikhar has uru-shikars carved on it and is topped with an amla and kalasha. New rooms have been built along the western periphery along with a courtyard in the front and a shrine dedicated to Lord Shiva and Lord Brahma on the left. The building has a combined flat roof with a shikhar over the main shrine.
Historical/ Cultural Value	This temple was built on the banks of river Ganga before the river changed its course. It is believed that the steps in front of the temple that lead to the ghats still resonate the sound of the river water when tapped upon. It also houses a rare Brahma statue.
Association with Ganga	Due to the high religious significance of river Ganga and its life sustaining properties, many temples dedicated to her are built along the river.
State of conservatio	Fair
Threats to the Property	Inappropriate Additions
Condition Description	The temple is highly altered and has many inappropriate additions.
Source of information	Mr. Prem Narayan Shashtri

Listing done by Aalya Rekhi and Rajvi Doshi

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Reviewed by Mitali Vij

PANCHAYATI MANDIR | **Reference No** GaD/Hap/GAM/18 **Map No** GaD/Hap/M5

Past Name	Panchayati Mandir
Tehsil	Garhmukteshwar
Location	28.786313 78.100059
Address	Main Bazar, Tar Gali , Garhmukteshwar, Hapur, Uttar Pradesh.
Approach	It can be approached through Tar Gali and is at the intersection between Tar Gali and Mohalla Choudhriyan road.
Approx date of construction	17th Century
Precise date of construction	1680
Ownership	Private
Owners Name	Mr. Neeraj Sharma
Property Type	Precinct
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 in a market area and has shops residences, temples, dharamshalas and other mixed use buildings in its surroundings.

Archeological	N.A.	**Religious**	High
Historical	Medium	**Social**	High
Architectural	Medium	**Natural**	Low
		Grade	II A

Architectural description	The precinct comprises of a main temple at the centre and 4 smaller shrines, combined under a newly built flat roof supported over square columns with the shikhars peaking out. It has rooms built to the back and right of the building. The roof can be accessed through a staircase on the left. The entrance to the building is through a metal gate between square columns leading to the main shrine. The main shrine is square in plan with a plain Raha-paga and Anaradha-paga topped with a carved chapra shaped shikhar. The shikhar is toped with an amla and kalash. The other shrines are smaller in size with a similar square plans. Accessed through openings, they are enclosed in concrete casings. The shrine in the front left has a conical shikhar while the other three shrines have a pyramidal shikhar with uru-shikhars carved over it. They are topped with a amla and kalasha.
Historical/ Cultural Value	The main temple was built by the Maratha Peshwa Sadashiv Rao during the 18th Century. They travelled to the north in attempts to gain control over the subcontinent.
Association with Ganga	Various Mughal rulers travelled along river Ganga due to its strategic location that facilitated trade and communication encouraging many indigenous rulers, like the Marathas to travel here and set up small camps to retaliate against the Mughal Rule.
State of conservatio	Fair
Threats to the Property	Inappropriate Alterations Additions
Condition Description	All 5 shrines have been a combined roof built around it and they al have been covered in a concrete casing.
Source of information	Mr. Neeraj Sharma

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FATEHPURI MASJID

Reference No GaD/Hap/GAM/19 **Map No** GaD/Hap/M5

Past Name	Fatehpuri Masjid
Tehsil	Garhmukteshwar
Location	28.786299 78.100218
Address	Main Bazar, Tar Gali , Garhmukteshwar, Hapur, Uttar Pradesh.
Approach	It can be approached through Tar Gali and is adjacent to the Panchayati Mandir.
Approx date of construction	20th Century
Precise date of construction	Not Known
Ownership	Private
Owners Name	Not Known
Property Type	Building
Property Sub-type	Religious
Property past use	Mosque
Property present use	Mosque
State of Protection	Unprotected
Architectural Style	Regional
Building Setting	The mosque is located in a market area and has other religious buildings, residences, shops and other mixed use buildings in its surroundings.

Archeological	N.A.	**Religious**	High
Historical	Low	**Social**	High
Architectural	Medium	**Natural**	Low
		Grade	II A

Architectural description	It is a single storied structure, rectangular in plan with a courtyard in the front. It has a flat roofed verandah supported over square columns leading to the Mehrab. The mehrab is rectangular in plan with a semi-octagonal vault that has multifoliate moulding at the centre of the room. It can be accessed through 3 pointed arches framing wooden double doors. It has 2 steps in the right and is framed by a rectangular projection. The room has small pointed arched niches and shallow decorate arched niches framing rectangular windows. The flat roof has floral stucco work on the periphery. It has a short decorative jali parapet over it with a central decorative piece ornamented with small minarets on either side. The front parapet has a big octagonal minarets topped with a dome and finial on either side.
Historical/ Cultural Value	This mosque was built to cater to the religious needs of the farmers who migrated here due to the availability of agricultural land.
Association with Ganga	Due to the availability of water and fertile land along the river Ganga, many farmers settled along the banks. They built various residences and religious buildings to cater to their needs.
State of conservatio	Showing Signs of Deterioration
Threats to the Property	Material Deterioration Dampness Inappropriate Alterations
Condition Description	The building has been heavily altered and repainted, many additions and alterations have been made.
Source of information	INTACH Team

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DARGAH SHARIF

Reference No GaD/Hap/GAM/20 **Map No** GaD/Hap/M5

Past Name	Dargah Shareef
Tehsil	Garhmukteshwar
Location	28.785225 78.100125
Address	Mohalla Dargah Shareef, Mukteshwar, Garhmukteshwar, Uttar Pradesh.
Approach	It can be approached through a road leading south from Mohalla Choudhriyan road and is 150m west from Masjid Qureshiyan.
Approx date of construction	19th Century
Precise date of construction	Not Known
Ownership	Private
Owners Name	Ms. Famida
Property Type	Precinct
Property Sub-type	Religious
Property past use	Dargah
Property present use	Dargah
State of Protection	Unprotected
Architectural Style	Mughal
Building Setting	The Dargah is located in a residential area and has a mosque, residences, a market and other mixed use buildings in its surroundings.

Archeological	N.A.	**Religious**	High
Historical	Low	**Social**	High
Architectural	Medium	**Natural**	Low
		Grade	II A

Architectural description	The precinct is rectangular in plan with a thick boundary wall and an octagonal structure topped with a dome on the left. It also has a semi-open grave with a flat roof and trees to the right. The entrance is through a semi-circular arched doorway framed within a big bling pointed arch. It has plain mouldings and a medallion on either side. The pointed arch has small arched niches on either side, and is toped with arched battlements. The boundary wall has small multifoliate vaults at regular intervals, topped with a sloped coping. The octagonal shrine is built on a low plinth and can be accessed through a double door set within a blind pointed arch. The other sides have alternate blind semi-circular and pointed arches set within a rectangular niche. It has a plain cornice band running over it. It has a plain domical roof with a short decorative parapet.
Historical/ Cultural Value	This dargah is a replica built to pay respect to Data Ganj Bakhsh, a 11th century Persian Sunni Muslim mystic, theologian and preacher from Ganga who travelled through Iran to the Indian subcontinent.
Association with Ganga	Due to the availability of water and fertile land along the river Ganga, many farmers settled along the banks. They built various residences and religious buildings to cater to their needs.
State of conservatio	Showing signs of deterioration
Threats to the Property	Material Deterioration Alterations
Condition Description	The precinct has been painted over several times and has dampness causing blackening.
Source of information	Mr. Nazim

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MEERA RETI | **Reference No** GaD/Hap/GAM/21 | **Map No** GaD/Hap/M5

Past Name	Meira Pehelwan ki Dargah
Tehsil	Garhmukteshwar
Location	28.783665 78.100953
Address	Meera reti Mohalla, Garhmukteshwar, Hapur, Uttar Pradesh.
Approach	It can be approached through Civil Ct road, and 150 m southwest of Masjid Qureshi.
Approx date of construction	20th Century
Precise date of construction	Not Known
Ownership	Private
Owners Name	Mr. Mustafa Sheikh
Property Type	Precinct
Property Sub-type	Religious
Property past use	Dargah
Property present use	Dargah
State of Protection	Unprotected
Architectural Style	Regional
Building Setting	The Dargah is located in a residential area and has a mosque, residences, a market and other mixed use buildings in its surroundings.

Archeological	N.A.	**Religious**	Medium
Historical	Medium	**Social**	High
Architectural	Low	**Natural**	Low
		Grade	II A

Architectural description	The precinct has a single storied structure with a rectangular courtyard in front of it. The structure is relatively plain and can be accessed through rectangular openings covered with a metal gate. The rectangular verandah has a central double door with a rectangular niche on either side. The door opens to the Mazar which has a higher floor level and a small square flat roofed shrine at the centre. The Shrine room has a dome over it while the rest of the building is flat roofed. The dome is topped with a metal finial.
Historical/ Cultural Value	The dargah was built to honour the 18th century Fakir traveller, Meera Pahatwal Sheikh Sadoo. The mazar is said to have been built earlier, while the structure around it is relatively new.
Association with Ganga	Due to the availability of water and fertile land along the river Ganga, many farmers from various communities settled along the banks. They built various residences and religious buildings to cater to their needs.
State of conservatio	Fair
Threats to the Property	Alterations
Condition Description	A structure has been built around the old Mazar.
Source of information	Mr. Mustafa Sheikh

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GOL MANDIR

Reference No GaD/Hap/GAM/22 **Map No** GaD/Hap/M5

Past Name	Gol Mandir
Tehsil	Garhmukteshwar
Location	28.783614 78.104409
Address	Mahamai Marg, Garhmukteshwar, Hapur, Uttar Pradesh.
Approach	It is located on Mahamai Marg and is 150m northwest of Mahamai Temple.
Approx date of construction	18th Century
Precise date of construction	Not Known
Ownership	Private
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	Maratha
Building Setting	The temple is located outside the settlement, surrounded with farming land, it has a residential area near it.

Archeological	N.A.	**Religious**	High
Historical	High	**Social**	Low
Architectural	High	**Natural**	Low
		Grade	I

Architectural description	The octagonal Temple is built on a high plinth with steps leading to the main entrance. Built using lakhori bricks the temple has semi-circular multifoliate arches framing segmental arched openings, now covered with a metal grills. The main entrance has an openable grills. The shrine is a little lower and has a very short rectangular casing around a shivling. The arches have a rectangular niche above them and 3 small pointed arched niches on either side. Each corner has a circular pilaster with a moulded capital and base. The Temple has a short parapet rising from a short tapering projection. The dome of the temple is onion shaped with ribbed moulding over it. It has floral stucco work along the base and is topped with an inverted lotus and a metal pinnacle.
Historical/ Cultural Value	The temple was a part of the fort that was established here by the Maratha rulers in the 18th Century. The Fort was built to cater to the military needs of the Maratha rulers who came to the area to conquer it.
Association with Ganga	Various Mughal rulers travelled along river Ganga due to its strategic location that facilitated trade and communication encouraging many indigenous rulers, like the Marathas to travel here and set up small camps to retaliate against the Mughal Rule.
State of conservatio	Fair
Threats to the Property	Inappropriate Alterations Additions
Condition Description	The temple has been renovated and now has ceramic tiled flooring and new acrylic paint along with metal grills on all the openings.
Source of information	INTACH Team.

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GARHMUKTESHWAR BRIDGE | **Reference No** GaD/Hap/GAM/23 **Map No** GaD/Hap/M6

Past Name	Garhmukteshwar Bridge
Tehsil	Garhmukteshwar
Location	28.7615 78.142186
Address	Brij Ghat, Garhmukteshwar, Hapur, Uttar Pradesh.
Approach	It can b approached through the Garhmukteshwar bridge, or railway station and is adjacent to Ganaga bridge.
Approx date of construction	20th Century
Precise date of construction	1901
Ownership	Not Known
Owners Name	Not Known
Property Type	Industrial
Property Sub-type	Civic
Property past use	Railway Bridge
Property present use	Abandoned
State of Protection	Unprotected
Architectural Style	Colonial
Building Setting	It is located in a residential settlement along the banks of river Ganga. It has Ghats, Temples, bridges, residences and other mixed use buildings in it surroundings.

Archeological	N.A.	**Religious**	Low
Historical	High	**Social**	Low
Architectural	Medium	**Natural**	High
		Grade	II A

Architectural description	The total length of he bridge was 2332ft, it was divided into eleven spans, each with a clear height of 200 ft . It was supported over brick piers. They are rectangular in plan with semi-circles on the shorter side. It has a plain corbelled moulding along the capital and a flat top.
Historical/ Cultural Value	This bridge was built as a part of the railway built by the Britishers in order to facilitate connectivity and communication along the region. Only the brick piers can be seen now, and a new railway bridge has been built next to it.
Association with Ganga	The Britishers came to Garhmukteshwar due to its location along the banks of river Ganaga and its close proximity to the Delhi sultanate. A few civic buildings were built in order to cater to their needs. `
State of conservatio	Showing Signs of Deterioration
Threats to the Property	Dampness
Condition Description	The piers that stand today have water penetration along with rising water causing blackening and vegetation growth.
Source of information	INTACH Team

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TALLE WALI MASJID | **Reference No** GaD/Hap/GAM/24 **Map No** GaD/Hap/M7

Past Name	Talle Wali Masjid
Tehsil	Garhmukteshwar
Location	28.711389 78.118333
Address	Palwada, Hapur, Uttar Pradesh.
Approach	It can be approached through a road leading northeast from Pooth road and is 150m east of Jama Masjid.
Approx date of construction	19th Century
Precise date of construction	Not Known
Ownership	Private
Owners Name	Not Known
Property Type	Precinct
Property Sub-type	Religious
Property past use	Mosque
Property present use	Mosque
State of Protection	Unprotected
Architectural Style	Regional
Building Setting	It is located in a residential area and has other mosques, residences and mixed use buildings in its surroundings.

Archeological	N.A.	**Religious**	High
Historical	Low	**Social**	High
Architectural	Medium	**Natural**	Low
		Grade	II A

Architectural description	The precinct is built on high grounds with a rectangular flat roofed Mosque and a courtyard that has a seating area in front of it. It can be accessed through a newly built archway with multifoliate mouldings topped with short minarets and a decorative jali parapet. It leads to the Mosque through a flight of stairs. The mosque is rectangular in plan with a pointed arched verandah with multifoliate mouldings spanned aver square columns. The entrance to the mosque is through a pointed arched opening framing a wooden double door. The arch has a multifoliate vault around it with medallions on either side. It has a double door with semi-circular multifoliate blind arch on wither side. The mehrab wall has 3 pointed arched set within a big pointed arch at the centre and decorative arched niches around the room. The mosque has a tall octagonal minaret on the left side.
Historical/ Cultural Value	This mosque was built to cater to the religious needs of the farmers who migrated here due to the availability of agricultural land.
Association with Ganga	Due to the availability of water and fertile land along the river Ganga, many farmers settled along the banks. They built various residences and religious buildings to cater to their needs.
State of conservatio	Fair
Threats to the Property	Inappropriate Additions Alterations
Condition Description	The mosque has been heavily altered and additions have been made.
Source of information	INTACH Team

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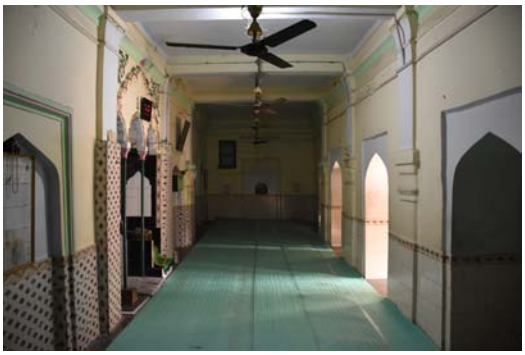
JAMA MASJID AND MADARSA | **Reference No** GaD/Hap/GAM/25 **Map No** GaD/Hap/M7



Past Name	Jama Masjid and Madarsa
Tehsil	Garhmukteshwar
Location	28.711303 78.116573
Address	Palwada, Uttar Pradesh.
Approach	It can be approached through a road leading east towards the settlement from Pooth road and is 250m north of Palwada market.
Approx date of construction	19th Century
Precise date of construction	Not Known
Ownership	Private
Owners Name	Kasi Abdul Wahid
Property Type	Precinct
Property Sub-type	Religious
Property past use	Mosque and Madarsa
Property present use	Mosque and Madarsa
State of Protection	Unprotected
Architectural Style	Regional
Building Setting	The Mosque is located in a residential settlement and has residences, shops, farm land and other mixed use buildings in its surroundings.

Archeological	N.A.	**Religious**	High
Historical	Low	**Social**	Medium
Architectural	Low	**Natural**	Low
		Grade	II B

Architectural description	The precinct is rectangular in plan with the single storied structure built along the back and right periphery and a rectangular courtyard in the front. The structure on the back has a square colonnaded verandah with a short projection leading to separate rooms through double doors. The mosque is in the left building and has a pointed arched semi-open Mehrab room. Rectangular in plan, it has a big pointed arched vault with 3 multifoliate pointed arched supported over circular columns. It has floral stucco work on it and has been cladded with tiles. It has a similar smaller pointed arched niches on either side along with other small niches. The arches are separated by square pilasters. The wall has a corbelled cornice band running along the top. The flat roof has a arched parapet with square baluster and an octagonal minaret cladded with tiles on the right side.
Historical/ Cultural Value	This mosque belongs to the farming community who settled along the banks of river ganga. Many residences and religious buildings were built to cater to their needs. This was the first masjid that was built when the settlement was established.
Association with Ganga	Due to its strategic location on the banks of river Ganga, many farmers migrated here due to the availability of water and fertile land.
State of conservatio	Showing Signs of Deterioration
Threats to the Property	Inappropriate Additions Material Deterioration Dampness
Condition Description	The Mosque has algae growth on the back façade along with cracks, dampness and vegetation growth.
Source of information	Mr. Md. Talib

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RESIDENCE | **Reference No** GaD/Hap/GAM/26 **Map No** GaD/Hap/M7

Past Name	Residence
Tehsil	Garhmukteshwar
Location	28.711395 78.117466
Address	Palwada, Uttar Pradesh.
Approach	It can be approached through a road leading northeast from Pooth road and is 80m east of Jama Masjid.
Approx date of construction	19th Century
Precise date of construction	Not Known
Ownership	Multiple
Owners Name	Not Known
Property Type	Precinct
Property Sub-type	Residential
Property past use	Residence
Property present use	Residence
State of Protection	Unprotected
Architectural Style	Regional
Building Setting	It is located in a residential area and has other mosques, residences and mixed use buildings in its surroundings.

Archeological	N.A.	**Religious**	Low
Historical	Low	**Social**	Low
Architectural	Medium	**Natural**	Low
		Grade	II A

Architectural description	The building was originally built with a rectangular plan and had a central courtyard. The courtyard had a verandah followed by rooms on all sides. However only one wing stand today and has been separated by a newly built brick wall. The left side has been renovated. The single storied flat roofed structure has a multifoliate pointed arched verandah with small pointed arched niches on the sides of the buildings. The verandahs lead to a room through wooden double doors set within a blind semi-circular arch. The flat roof is supported over wooden beams on the right and iron girders on the left.
Historical/ Cultural Value	The residence was built by a zameendar, Karam Tullah. Many Zameendars migrated and invested in land along the river ganga due to the fertility and availability of water.
Association with Ganga	Due to its strategic location on the banks of river Ganga, many farmers migrated here due to the availability of water and fertile land encouraging zameendars to settle here and invest in land along the river banks.
State of conservatio	Showing Signs of Deterioration
Threats to the Property	Material Deterioration Inappropriate Additions Alterations
Condition Description	The remaining structure has been split into two parts and the left side has been renovated causing alterations and additions.
Source of information	INTACH Team

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PRACHEEN SHIV MANDIR | **Reference No** GaD/Hap/GAM/27 **Map No** GaD/Hap/M7

Past Name	Chaturbhuj Brahma Mandir
Tehsil	Garhmukteshwar
Location	28.709363 78.118773
Address	Palwada, Uttar Pradesh.
Approach	It can be approached through a road leading east from Pooth road, and is 150 m west of Palwada market.
Approx date of construction	19th Century
Precise date of construction	Not Known
Ownership	Private
Owners Name	Mr. Bhupender Sharma
Property Type	Precinct
Property Sub-type	Religious
Property past use	Temple
Property present use	Temple
State of Protection	Unprotected
Architectural Style	Regional
Building Setting	It is located in a residential area and has residences, religious buildings, and mixed used buildings along with a market in its surroundings.

Archeological	N.A.	**Religious**	High
Historical	Low	**Social**	High
Architectural	Medium	**Natural**	Low
		Grade	II A

Architectural description	The precinct is built on a low plinth and has a square shrined temple with a flat roofed newly built concrete mandappa supported over square columns, a small well to its right and a tree in front of the temple. It can be accessed through a metal grill set within a rectangular opening with a rectangular niche over it. The temple has plain, narrow konaka-paga and anardha-paga with a decorative cornice band running along the base of the building. It has a short projection topped with a chapara shaped shikhar. The shikhar has semi-circular nice with a moulded short projection on the raha-pagas. The shikhar is topped with an amla and kalasha.
Historical/ Cultural Value	This temple is dedicated to Chaturbhuj Brahma, although very rarely, Lord Brahma is worshiped with Lord Shiva in many places. Due to the religious significance of Garhmukteshwar, several temples dedicated to Hindu deities were built here.
Association with Ganga	As Lord Shiva is believed to have brought the river Ganga to earth, as she descended through his lock. Hence, several Shiv temples are built by Shiv Gans along the banks of the river to pay tribute to the Lord.
State of conservatio	Fair
Threats to the Property	Inappropriate Additions Alterations
Condition Description	The temple has a concrete mandappa attached to it, and the main shrine has been repainted over.
Source of information	Mr. Bhupender Sharma

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SHIV MANDIR | **Reference No** GaD/Hap/GAM/28 **Map No** GaD/Hap/M8

Past Name	Shiv Mandir
Tehsil	Garhmukteshwar
Location	28.695243 78.141575
Address	Paswada, Hapur, Uttar Pradesh.
Approach	It can be approached through a road leading to Paswada and is 100m east of Praceen Shiv Mandir.
Approx date of construction	19th Century
Precise date of construction	Not Known
Ownership	Private
Owners Name	Mr. Ishwar Das
Property Type	Precinct
Property Sub-type	Religious
Property past use	Temple
Property present use	Temple
State of Protection	Unprotected
Architectural Style	Regional
Building Setting	It is located outside a small residential settlement and has other temples, residences, and farm land in its surroundings.

Archeological	N.A.	**Religious**	High
Historical	Low	**Social**	High
Architectural	Medium	**Natural**	Low
		Grade	II A

Architectural description	The precinct is rectangular in plan with temples to the northern periphery. It has an old temple dedicated to lord shiva and several other smaller newly constructed shrines along with it. The main temple has a square shrine dedicated to lord hanuman on the left and is built on a low plinth. The Shiv temple has a square flat roofed Mandappa supported over square columns with circular pilasters. The verandah leads to the main shrine, square in plan, accessed through a rectangular opening set within a moulded semi-circular blind arch. The shrine has a plain Konakapaga and Anardhapaga along with a corbelled cornice band along the base. The chapra style shikhar has uru-shikhars carver on it, the Rahapagas have semi-circular niches on it. The Shikhar is topped with an Amla and Kalasha.
Historical/ Cultural Value	The temple complex is dedicated to Lord Shiva, who brought Ganga down to earth through his locks. Due to the religious significance of Garhmukteshwar and river Ganga, several temples have been built.
Association with Ganga	As Lord Shiva is believed to have brought the river Ganga to earth, as she descended through his lock. Hence, several Shiv temples are built by Shiv Gans along the banks of the river to pay tribute to the Lord.
State of conservatio	Fair
Threats to the Property	Inappropriate Additions Alterations
Condition Description	It has several small temples and shrines added to the complex, the main shrine has been repainted with acrylic paint.
Source of information	Mr. Ishwar das

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PRACHEEN GANGA MANDIR AND RESIDENCE

Reference No GaD/Hap/GAM/29 **Map No** GaD/Hap/M8

Past Name	Pracheen Ganga Mandir
Tehsil	Garhmukteshwar
Location	28.693653 78.184557
Address	Pushpavati, Bahadurgarh, Pooth, Uttar Pradesh.
Approach	It can be approached through a road leading west from the Gurukul and is 70 m west of Ganga Mandir.
Approx date of construction	19th Century
Precise date of construction	Not Known
Ownership	Private
Owners Name	Mr. Devanand Saraswati
Property Type	Precinct
Property Sub-type	Religious
Property past use	Temple and Residence
Property present use	Temple
State of Protection	Unprotected
Architectural Style	Regional
Building Setting	The temple is located in a residential area along the banks of river Ganga, and has Temples, residences, shops, educational buildings and other mixed use buildings in its surroundings.

Archeological	N.A.	**Religious**	High
Historical	High	**Social**	High
Architectural	High	**Natural**	Medium
		Grade	I A

Architectural description	The precinct is built over a high brick plinth with thick retaining brick walls and can be accessed through a flight of stairs. The temple followed by a small mandappa with a corbelled shikhar is on the left of the stairs and the ruins of residences opposite it. The temple is square in plan with a central Garbha-Griha. It has multifoliate arched openings in the front. Built on a low plinth with Pan-Patta ornamentation, it has broad Konakapaga and Anardhapaga with arched niches on them. The Garbha-griha has a segmental arched opening, and the idol is kept on a platform. The side and back walls have segmental arched niches with extensively carved bangladar mouldings and arched niches. The pyramidal shikhar has semi-circular niche on the rahapaga and uru-shikhar carved at the base and an amla and kalasha on top. The ruins has only a few lakhori brick walls that display multifoliate pointed arches and small arched niches.
Historical/ Cultural Value	This temple is dedicated to the celestial river Ganga, who was brought down to earth by lord Shiva for washing clean the bad karma of anyone who bathed in her waters. Temples have been dedicated to her as the river brings fertile land and water to the area.
Association with Ganga	Due to the high religious significance of river Ganga and its life sustaining properties, many temples dedicated to her are built along the river.
State of conservatio	Signs of Deterioration
Threats to the Property	Alterations Material Deterioration
Condition Description	The temple is in a fair condition, however the brick plinth is deteriorating rapidly.
Source of information	Mr. Rahul Kumar Kinar

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PRACHEEN SHIV MANDIR | **Reference No** GaD/Hap/GAM/30 **Map No** GaD/Hap/M8

Past Name	Pracheen Shiv Mandir
Tehsil	Garhmukteshwar
Location	28.693594 78.185100
Address	Pushpavati, Bahadurgarh, Pooth, Uttar Pradesh.
Approach	It can be approached through a road leading west from the Gurukul and is 70 m east of Ganga Mandir.
Approx date of construction	18th Century
Precise date of construction	Not Known
Ownership	Private
Owners Name	Mr. Yogender Giri
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 in a residential area along the banks of river Ganga, and has Temples, residences, shops, educational buildings and other mixed use buildings in its surroundings.

Archeological	N.A.	**Religious**	High
Historical	Low	**Social**	Medium
Architectural	Low	**Natural**	Low
		Grade	II B

Architectural description	The temple is built on a high brick plinth and is square in plan. The façade is relatively plain with a cornice band running at the base and top. It has a broad Konakapaga, and can be accessed through a segmental arched opening, now covered my metal grills. The Garbha-griha houses a shivling at the centre and has Bangladar styled arched mouldings, along with trifoliate arches and circular pilasters framing small arches niches. The shikhar is pyramidal and has plain Kanakapagas, Anardhapagas and a short rahapaga. It has a decorative cornice band on its base. The Shikhar is topped with an Amla and a kalasha.
Historical/ Cultural Value	The temple is dedicated to Lord Shiva, who brought Ganga down to earth through his locks. Due to the religious significance of Garhmukteshwar and river Ganga, several temples have been built.
Association with Ganga	As Lord Shiva is believed to have brought the river Ganga to earth, as she descended through his lock. Hence, several Shiv temples are built by Shiv Gans along the banks of the river to pay tribute to the Lord.
State of conservatio	Fair
Threats to the Property	Alterations
Condition Description	The temple has been repainted.
Source of information	Mr. Yogender Giri

Listing done by Aalya Rekhi and Rajvi Doshi

INTACH

Reviewed by Mitali Vij

GURUKUL MAHAVIDHYALAY POOTH

Reference No GaD/Hap/GAM/31 **Map No** GaD/Hap/M8

Past Name	Maratha Rest House
Tehsil	Garhmukteshwar
Location	28.692778 78.101917
Address	Ganga Ghat, Pushpavati, Bahadurgarh, Pooth, Uttar Pradesh.
Approach	It is located on Pooth road leading to the Ganga Ghat and is 100 m south west from there.
Approx date of construction	18th Century
Precise date of construction	Not Known
Ownership	Private
Owners Name	Gurukul Vidhya Peeth Trust
Property Type	Precinct
Property Sub-type	Institutional
Property past use	Rest Area
Property present use	Gurukul
State of Protection	Unprotected
Architectural Style	Regional
Building Setting	The Gurukul is located near the Ganga Ghats in a residential settlement and has shops, temples, residences, mixed use buildings and farmland in its surroundings.

Archeological	N.A.	**Religious**	Low
Historical	High	**Social**	High
Architectural	Low	**Natural**	Low
		Grade	II B

Architectural description	The precinct comprises of an old Maratha Guest house, an old gateway, ruins of structures at the entrance along with a dried up well and buildings of the gurukul with a central courtyard that were added later. The old gate built using lakhori bricks, has a double door set within pointed multifoliate arches. It has a series of small arched niches on either side and is topped with a short projection followed by a parapet. The guest house has a courtyard built in front with a vaulted acrylic roof. The single stories structure has a pointed arched multifoliated verandah supported over square columns. It has circular pilasters and a ventilator decorated with Bangladar arched mouldings. The rooms have double doors, the windows have similar pointed blind arches around it, while the doors are plain. The flat roof is supported over beams and has a short plain parapet.
Historical/ Cultural Value	This site is believed to be where Guru Dronacharya taught the Kuru princes. The old structure was built by the Maratha as a guest house along the Ganga Ghat. The present Gurukul was established here in 1971 by Swami Dharmeshwaranand.
Association with Ganga	This region was a part of the ancient kingdom of Hastinapur along the river Ganaga. It is highly influenced with the stories of Pandavs and Kauravas who grew up learning here and travelling the land. Due to these beliefs, a gurukul was built here.
State of conservatio	Showing Signs of Deterioration
Threats to the Property	Alterations Lack of Maintenance
Condition Description	The guest rooms have plaster damage and the new structures in the Gurukul were added in 1992.
Source of information	Mr. Mohan Das Tiwari

Listing done by Aalya Rekhi and Rajvi Doshi

INTACH

Reviewed by Mitali Vij

GANGA GHAT AND CHATTRIS

Reference No GaD/Hap/GAM/32 **Map No** GaD/Hap/M9

Past Name	Ganga Ghat and Chattris
Tehsil	Garhmukteshwar
Location	28.692703 78.186693
Address	Pooth Road, Pooth, Garhmukteshwar, Hapur, Uttar Pradesh.
Approach	It can be approached through Pooth road and is at the end of it. It is 50m southeast of Mahadev Mandir.
Approx date of construction	18th Century
Precise date of construction	Not Known
Ownership	Private
Owners Name	Mr. Sharma
Property Type	Precinct
Property Sub-type	Recreational
Property past use	Bathing Ghats
Property present use	Recreational
State of Protection	Unprotected
Architectural Style	Maratha
Building Setting	The Chattri's are built on a high ground on the banks of river Ganga and have ruins of other structures, temples, residences and small shops in its surroundings.

Archeological	N.A.	**Religious**	Low
Historical	High	**Social**	Medium
Architectural	High	**Natural**	Medium
		Grade	II A

Architectural description	The precinct comprises of 2 chattris, a well and a rest house in ruinous condition. The rest house, built using lakhori bricks is to the west of the complex on a high plinth. It has a newly erected, flat roofed shrine added to the structure. The structure has multifoliate pointed arches spanned over square columns with circular pilasters. Some of the arches have a trifoliate moulding over it while the others have a series of pointed arched niches on either side. The octagonal chattris are built on individual high plinth overlooking the river. Both, similar in architecture, have pointed multifoliate arched openings with a series of pointed arched niches on either side. Each corner has a circular pilaster. The chattri has a short projection topped with a dome. The dome has a cornice band running along the base and is topped with an Amla followed by a short Kalasha. The chattri on the east is open on all sides while the other has only two accessible openings.
Historical/ Cultural Value	The precinct was built to cater to the needs of the Maratha rulers who came to the area due to it strategic location on the banks of river Ganga. These Chattris were used as changing rooms by the royals during the 18th Century.
Association with Ganga	Originally the river ganga used to flow along the Garhmukteshwar town, as it changed its course to its present location. Due to this several ghats were built along the river for recreational purposes.
State of conservatio	Signs of Disappearance
Threats to the Property	Material Deterioration Lack of Maintenance
Condition Description	The chattris and ruins are deteriorating rapidly due to lack of maintenance, a new temple has been added. The well is dried up.
Source of information	Mr. Mahesh

Listing done by Aalya Rekhi and Rajvi Doshi

INTACH

Reviewed by Mitali Vij

HANUMAN MANDIR

Reference No GaD/Hap/GAM/33 **Map No** GaD/Hap/M1

Past Name	Hanuman Mandir
Tehsil	Garhmukteshwar
Location	28.6775 78.188611
Address	Kati Urf, Shankara Tila, Pooth, Hapur, Uttar Pradesh.
Approach	It can be approached through Kacha roads through the fields from pooth towards the south along the river.
Approx date of construction	19th Century
Precise date of construction	Not known
Ownership	Private
Owners Name	Not Known
Property Type	Precinct
Property Sub-type	Religious
Property past use	Temple
Property present use	Temple
State of Protection	Unprotected
Architectural Style	Regional
Building Setting	The site is located on the banks of river Ganga and has very few small residences built with fields in its surroundings.

Archeological	N.A.	**Religious**	Medium
Historical	Low	**Social**	Low
Architectural	Medium	**Natural**	Medium
		Grade	II B

Architectural description	The precinct comprises of 2 temples, adjacent to each other. The shrine on the right, dedicated to lord Hanuman is octagonal in plan and has a conical shikhar topped with a metal pinnacle. The façade is relatively plain and the Garbha-griha can be accessed through a metal gate. The door has a small rectangular niche over it. The second temple, dedicated to lord Shiva is square in plan, with narrow konakopaga and anardhapaga. It can be accessed through a double door with a rectangular niche over it. A similar opening to its left is covered with metal grills and the other two sides have similar niches. It has a short projection with a corbelled moulding topped with a chapara shaped Shikhar. The Shikhar has Urushikhars and niches carved on it. It is topped with an amala and kalasha.
Historical/ Cultural Value	The temples in the complex are dedicated to lord Hanuman and lord Shiva. Lord Hanuman is beloved to be an incarnation of lord shiva, which he took in order to help the Ram avatar of Lord Vishnu.
Association with Ganga	As Lord Shiva is believed to have brought the river Ganga to earth, as she descended through his lock. Hence, Temples dedicated to the lord Shiva and his incarnations are built along the river banks by the devotees.
State of conservatio	Fair
Threats to the Property	Alterations
Condition Description	The temples are in fair condition but have been repainted over with paint.
Source of information	Mr. Pitam

Listing done by Aalya Rekhi and Rajvi Doshi

INTACH

Reviewed by Mitali Vij

SHANKARA TILE | **Reference No** GaD/Hap/GAM/34 **Map No** GaD/Hap/M1

Past Name	Shankara Tila
Tehsil	Garhmukteshwar
Location	28.6775 78.188611
Address	Kati Urf, Shankara Tila, Pooth, Hapur, Uttar Pradesh.
Approach	It can be approached through Kacha roads through the fields from pooth towards the south along the river.
Approx date of construction	Not Known
Precise date of construction	Not Known
Ownership	Public
Owners Name	Not Known
Property Type	Site
Property Sub-type	Recreational
Property past use	Rest house
Property present use	Ruins
State of Protection	Unprotected
Architectural Style	Not Known
Building Setting	The site is located on the banks of river Ganga and has temporary settlements built over it. It has small residences and fields in its surroundings.

Archeological	Medium	**Religious**	Low
Historical	Medium	**Social**	Low
Architectural	N.A.	**Natural**	Medium
		Grade	II A

Architectural description	It is spread along the banks of river Ganga stretching up to 150 m. It has a large mound on the southern corner facing the river. The structure was built using mud and hence the remains are only large mud mounds now. Many smaller mounds can be seen however, a residential settlement has been built over it.
Historical/ Cultural Value	The structure was a mud palace built by the rulers of Kuchesar as a hunting retreat along the river banks. It is also believed that Bhisma, the son of Ganga took taking up the terrible oath- 'pratigya' of lifelong celibacy here.
Association with Ganga	This location was chosen due to the rich wildlife and forest area that flourished here long ago due to the life-sustaining properties of river Ganga. It also made travel easier via waterways.
State of conservatio	Danger of Disappearance
Threats to the Property	Lack of Maintenance Alterations
Condition Description	It is in ruinous condition with a temporary settlement built over it. It also has a newly built Samadhi.
Source of information	Mr. Pitam

Listing done by Aalya Rekhi and Rajvi Doshi

INTACH

Reviewed by Mitali Vij

PRACHEEN SHIV MANDIR AND KUAN | **Reference No** GaD/Hap/GAM/35 **Map No** GaD/Hap/M1

Past Name	Shiv Mandir and Kuan
Tehsil	Garhmukteshwar
Location	28.666389 78.192222
Address	Kati Urf, Shankara Tila, Pooth, Hapur, Uttar Pradesh.
Approach	It can be approached through Kacha roads through the fields from pooth towards the south along the river.
Approx date of construction	19th Century
Precise date of construction	Not Known
Ownership	Private
Owners Name	Mr. Tripathi Nand Kishore
Property Type	Precinct
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 in the fields on the banks of river ganga and has a hotel adjacent to it along with an old well and very few small residences scattered between the fields.

Archeological	N.A.	**Religious**	High
Historical	Low	**Social**	Low
Architectural	Medium	**Natural**	Medium
		Grade	II B

Architectural description	The precinct comprises of an old temple a chattri and 3 small new shrines built to its right. The temple is directly behind the chattri and they are built on a high brick plinth. The hexagonal chattri has multifoliate pointed arched opening framed by a rectangular moulding on all sides. It has a short projection over the openings followed by a cornice band a short parapet. The chattri has an onion shaped dome topped with an inverted lotus and a pinnacle. The main shrine is square in plan with a pyramidal shikhar. It has plain Konaka-paga and anardha-paga, the anardha-paga has Ogee arched niche on it. It can be accessed by a segmental arched door on the front with moulded ornamentation, topped with a rectangular niche. The remaining 3 raha-paga has similarly ornamented niches. The temple has a short projection with corbelled moulding. The shikhara has urushikhars on it, and is topped with a metal pinnacle.
Historical/ Cultural Value	The Temple holds religious significance amongst the villages nearly due the annual fair that takes place here during the Hindu month of 'Kartika'.
Association with Ganga	As Lord Shiva is believed to have brought the river Ganga to earth, as she descended through his lock. Hence, Temples dedicated to the lord Shiva are built along the river banks by the devotees.
State of conservatio	Showing Signs of Deterioration
Threats to the Property	Material Deterioration Alterations
Condition Description	The temple is well maintained but has been repainted with paint and the plinth is deteriorating.
Source of information	Mr. Pitam

Listing done by Aalya Rekhi and Rajvi Doshi

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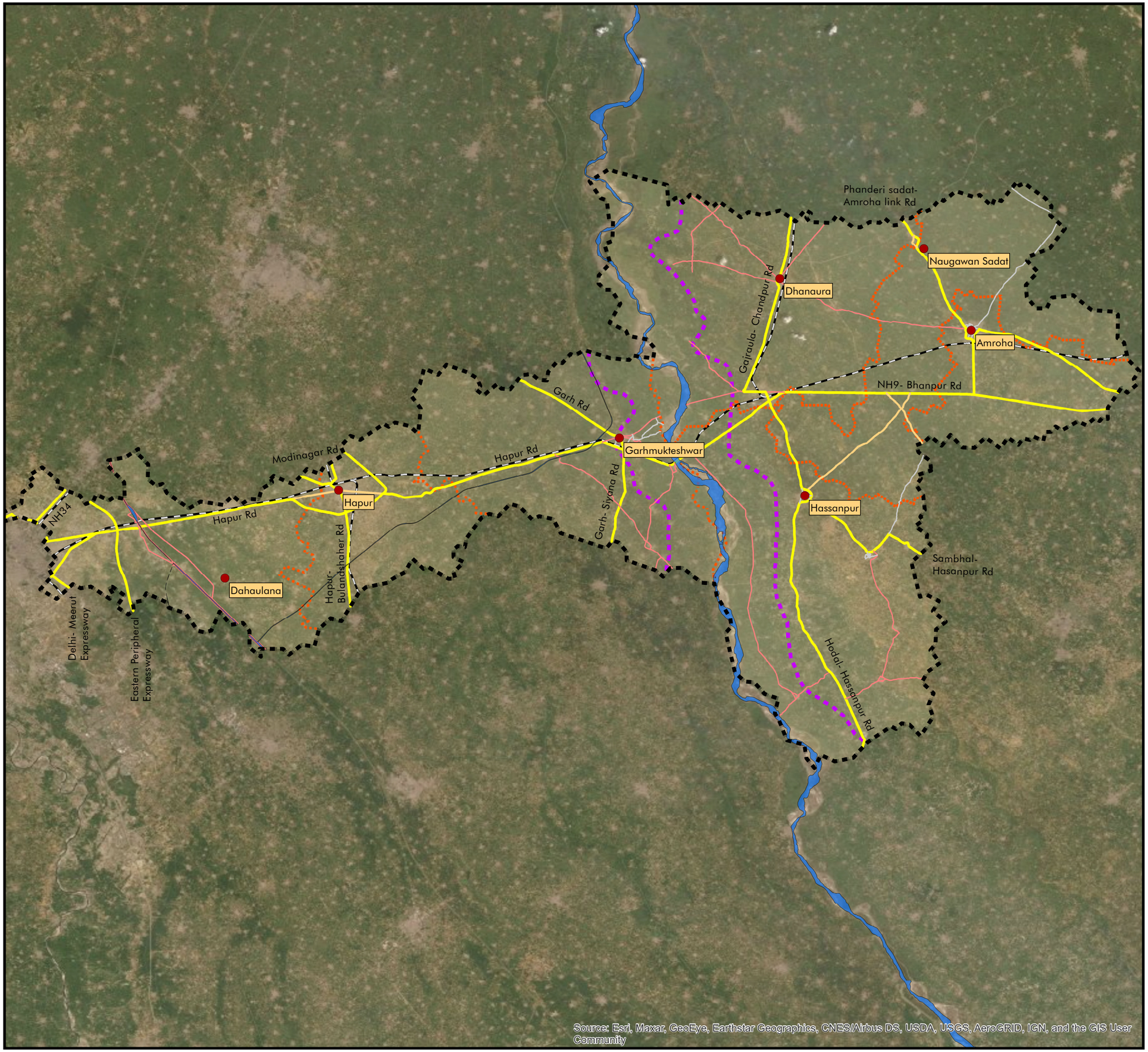
Reviewed by Mitali Vij

ANNEXURE B

GIS MAPS : AMROHA DISTRICT

Ganga Cultural Documentation
Hapur & Amroha



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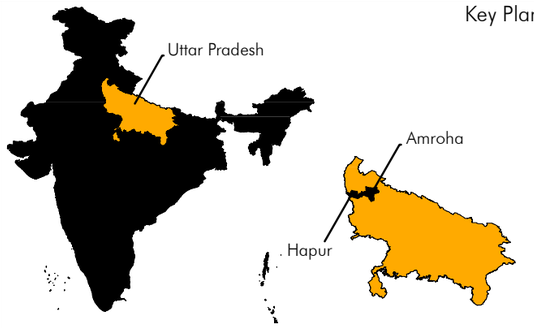

Legend

- District Boundry
- Ganga River
- Arterial Rd
- Collector Rd
- Local Rd
- Sub-Arterial Rd
- Tehsil Boundry
- Railway line
- 5 Km Boundry

Note:

Area:
Hapur and Amroha District
23/03/2021

N

Map No.:
GaD/Map/01

0 4.25 8.5 17 25.5 34 Km

Survey Team:

Mitali Vij	Conservation Architect
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Rajvi Doshi	Architect
Abhijit Dhumal	Architect
Chetan Kataria	Urban Design Architect

GIS Mapping :

Chetan Katarial	Urban Design Architect

Prepared by:
Indian National Trust
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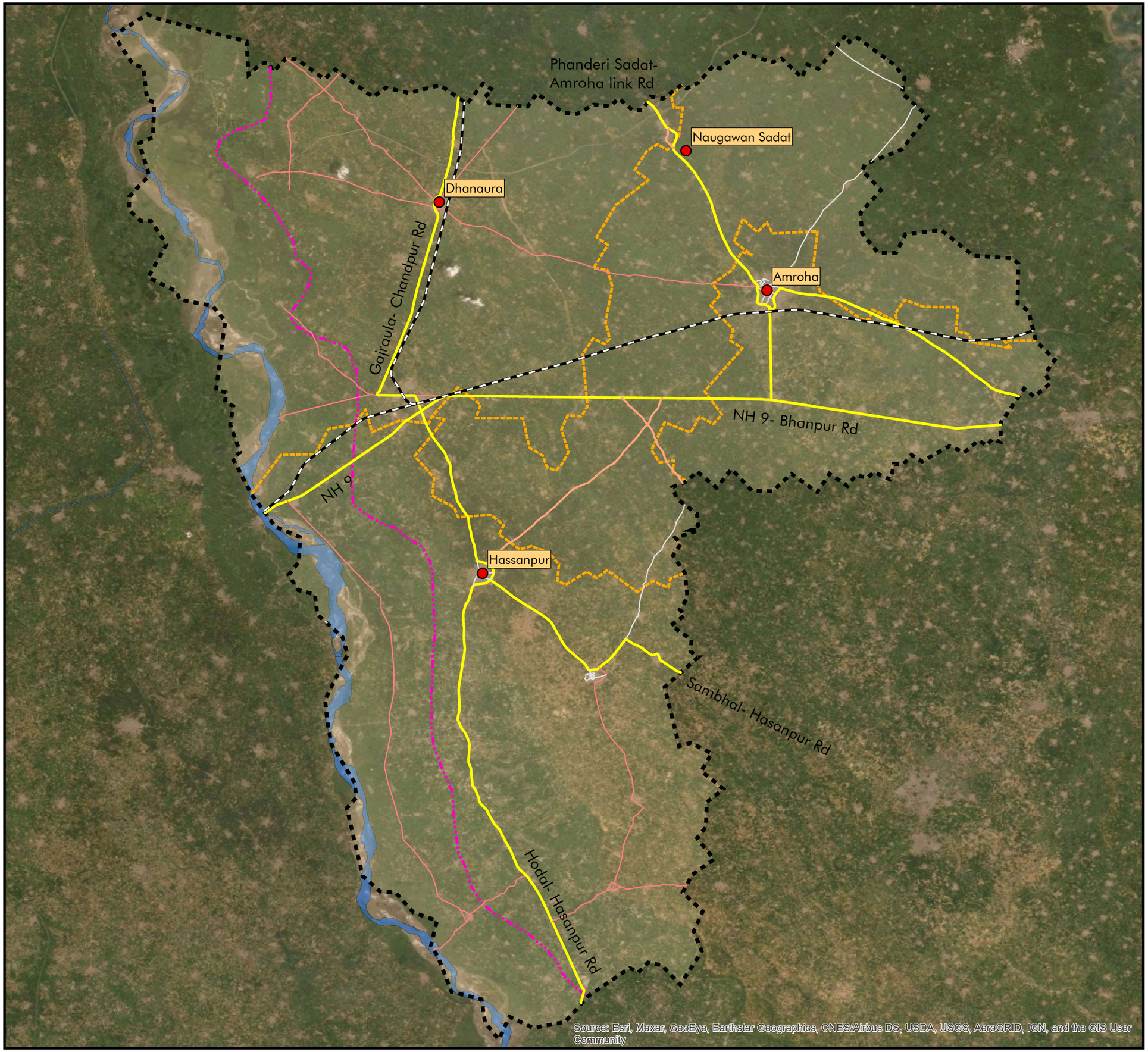
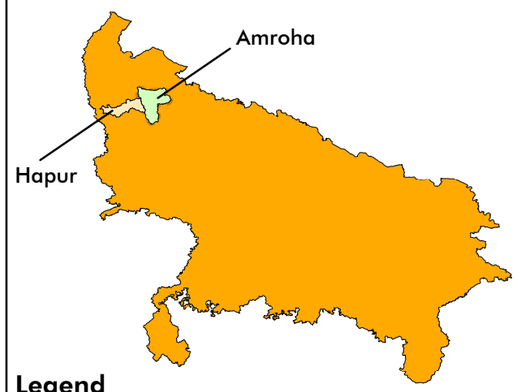
INTACH

Submitted by:
National Mission for
Clean Ganga
नमामि गंगे

Ganga Cultural Documentation
Hapur & Amroha



Key Plan- Uttar pradesh



Legend

- District_Boundry
- Tehsil Boundry
- 5Km Boundry
- Ganga River
- Amroha-railway
- Arterial Rd
- Collector Rd
- Local Rd
- Sub-Arterial Rd

Note:

Area:
Amroha District
24/03/2021

N

Map No.:
GaD/Amr/M2

0 2.5 5 10 15 20 Km

Survey Team:

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Submitted by:
National Mission for
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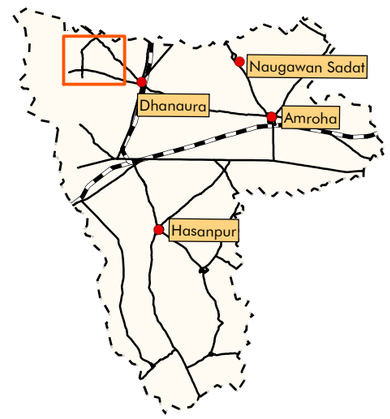
Ganga Cultural Documentation
Hapur & Amroha

Key Plan- Amroha



Legend

- District_Boundry
- Tehsil Boundry
- Railway line
- 5Km Boundry
- Arterial Rd
- Collector Rd
- Local Rd
- Sub-Arterial Rd
- Institutional
- Religious
- Residential
- Ganga River

Note:

For the comprehensive study of these maps, Amroha distict is market as Zone A. This zone further divides into 5 Sub-zones, according to their respective area.

This map represent following subzones;
Zone A1 to A5

Area:
Amroha District
24/03/2021

N

Map No.:
GaD/Amr/M3

0 2.5 5 10 15 20 Km

Survey Team:

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GIS Mapping :

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Prepared by:
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Submitted by:
National Mission for Clean Ganga

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

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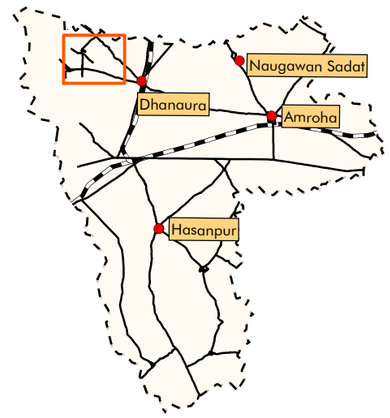
Hapur & Amroha

Key Plan- Amroha



Way to Basta

GaD/Amr/DHN/01

GaD/Amr/DHN/02

GaD/Amr/DHN/03

GaD/Amr/DHN/04

Way to Shahajahanpur

Way to Dyoti

Way to Preshak Nahar

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

Legend

- District_Boundry
- Tehsil Boundry
- Railway line
- 5Km Boundry
- Arterial Rd
- Collector Rd
- Local Rd
- Sub-Arterial Rd
- Institutional
- Religious
- Residential
- Ganga River

Note:

For the comprehensive study of these maps, Amrohar distict is market as Zone A.
This zone further divides into 5 Sub-zones, according to their respective area.
This map represent following subzones;
Zone A1 and reference location.
GaD/Arm/DHN/01 to GaD/Hap/GAM/04

Area:
Amroha District
24/03/2021

N

Map No.:
GaD/Amr/M4

0 0.05 0.1 0.2 0.3 0.4 Km

Survey Team:

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GIS Mapping :
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Prepared by:
Indian National Trust for Art and Cultural Heritage
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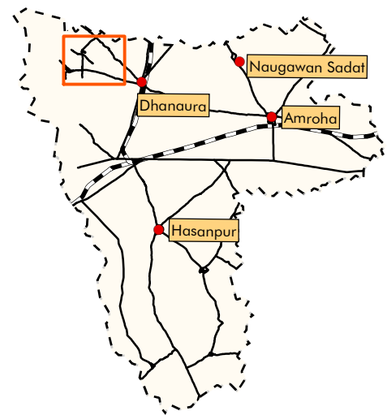
Ganga Cultural Documentation
Hapur & Amroha

Key Plan- Amroha



Legend

- District_Boundry
- Tehsil Boundry
- Railway line
- 5Km Boundry
- Arterial Rd
- Collector Rd
- Local Rd
- Sub-Arterial Rd
- Institutional
- Religious
- Residential
- Ganga River

Note:

For the comprehensive study of these maps, Amrohar distict is market as Zone A.
This zone further divides into 5 Sub-zones, according to their respective area.
This map represent following subzones;
Zone A2 and reference location.
GaD/Arm/DHN/05 and GaD/Hap/GAM/07

Area:
Amroha District
24/03/2021

N

Map No.:
GaD/Amr/M5

0 0.05 0.1 0.2 0.3 0.4 Km

Survey Team:

Mitali Vij	Conservation Architect
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GIS Mapping :

Chetan Katarial	Urban Design Architect

Prepared by:
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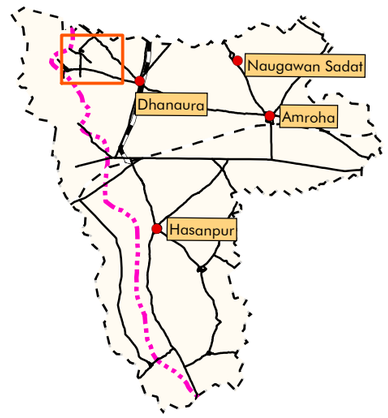
Ganga Cultural Documentation
Hapur & Amroha

Key Plan- Amroha



Legend

- District_Boundry
- Tehsil Boundry
- Railway line
- 5Km Boundry
- Arterial Rd
- Collector Rd
- Local Rd
- Sub-Arterial Rd
- Institutional
- Religious
- Residential
- Ganga River

Note:

For the comprehensive study of these maps, Amrohar distict is market as Zone A.
This zone further divides into 5 Sub-zones, according to their respective area.
This map represent following subzones;
Zone A3 and reference location.
GaD/Hap/GAM/06

Area:
Amroha District
24/03/2021

N

Map No.:
GaD/Amr/M6

0 0.05 0.1 0.2 0.3 0.4 Km

Survey Team:

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Chetan Kataria	Urban Design Architect

GIS Mapping :

Chetan Katarial	Urban Design Architect

Prepared by:
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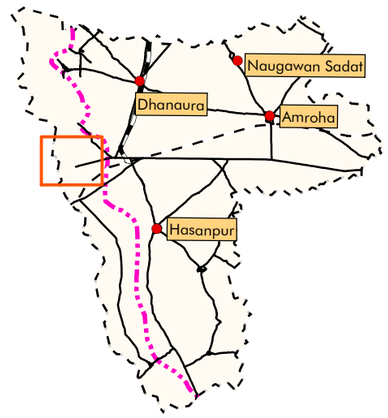
Key Plan- Amroha



Legend

District_Boundry	Arterial Rd	Institutional
Tehsil Boundry	Collector Rd	Religious
Railway line	Local Rd	Residential
5Km Boundry	Sub-Arterial Rd	Ganga River

Note:

For the comprehensive study of these maps, Amrohar distict is market as Zone A.
This zone further divides into 5 Sub-zones, according to their respective area.
This map represent following subzones;
Zone A4 and reference location.
GaD/Amr/DHN/08 to GaD/Amr/DHN/10

Area:
Amroha District
24/03/2021

N

Map No.:
GaD/Amr/M7

0 0.05 0.1 0.2 0.3 0.4 Km

Survey Team:

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Chetan Katarial	Urban Design Architect

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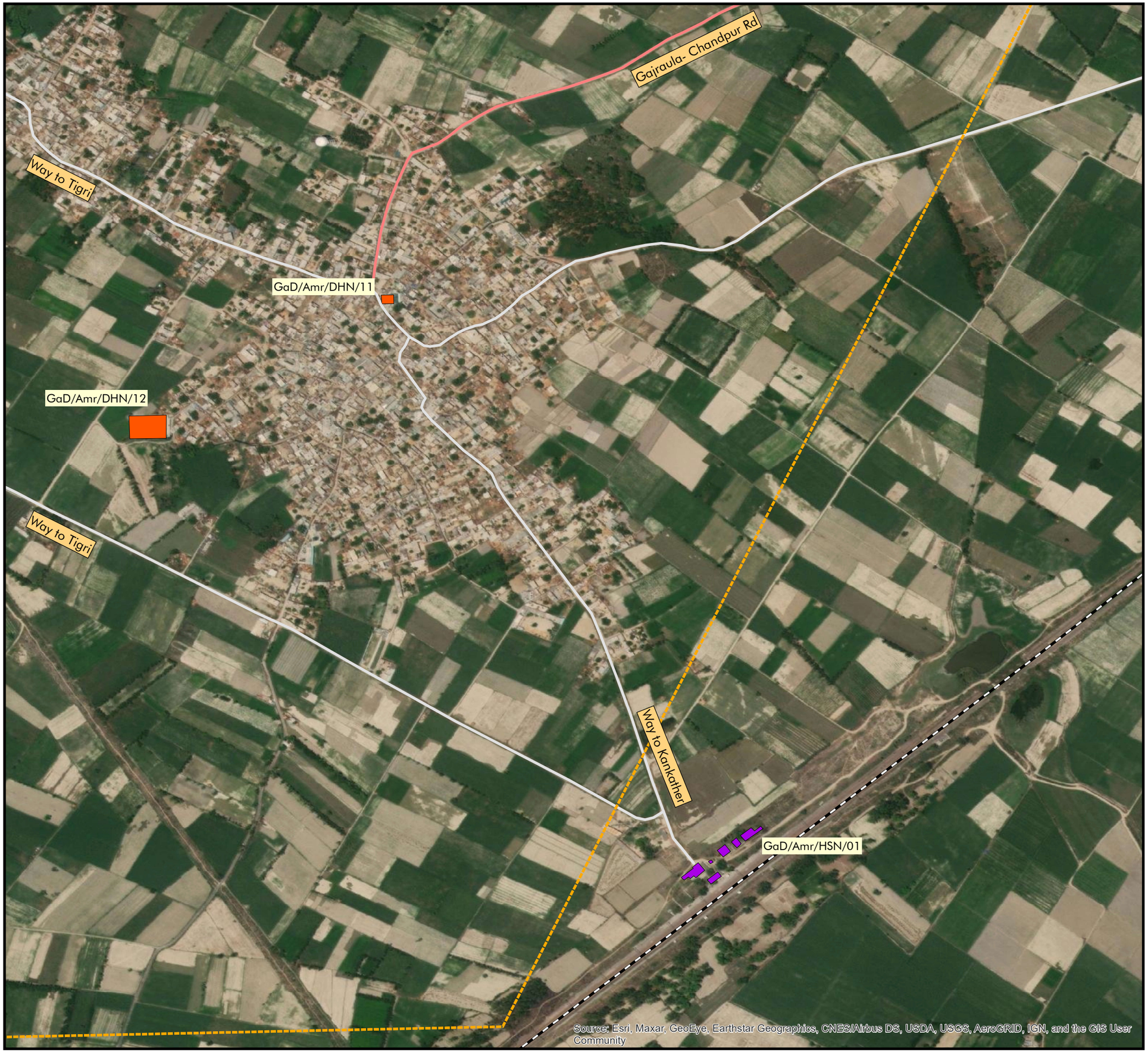
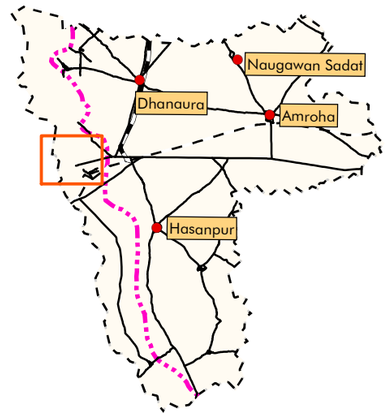


Ganga Cultural Documentation
Hapur & Amroha

Key Plan- Amroha



Legend

District_Boundry	Arterial Rd	Institutional
Tehsil Boundry	Collector Rd	Religious
Railway line	Local Rd	Residential
5Km Boundry	Sub-Arterial Rd	Ganga River

Note:

For the comprehensive study of these maps, Amrohar distict is market as Zone A.
This zone further divides into 5 Sub-zones, according to their respective area.
This map represent following subzones;

Zone A4 and reference location.

GaD/Amr/DHN/11 to GaD/Amr/DHN/12\
GaD/Amr/HSN/01

Area:
Amroha District
24/03/2021

N

Map No.:
GaD/Amr/M8

0 0.05 0.1 0.2 0.3 0.4 Km

Survey Team:

Mitali Vij	Conservation Architect
Aalya Rekhi	Architect
Rajvi Doshi	Architect
Abhijit Dhumal	Architect
Chetan Kataria	Urban Design Architect

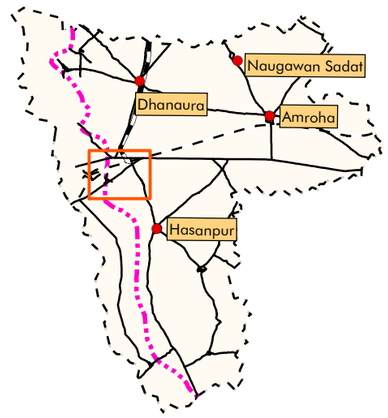
GIS Mapping :
Chetan Katarial — Urban Design Architect

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

Submitted by:
National Mission for Clean Ganga
नमामि गंगे

Ganga Cultural Documentation
Hapur & Amroha

Key Plan- Amroha



Legend

- District_Boundry
- Tehsil Boundry
- Railway line
- 5Km Boundry
- Arterial Rd
- Collector Rd
- Local Rd
- Sub-Arterial Rd
- Institutional
- Religious
- Residential
- Ganga River

Note:

For the comprehensive study of these maps, Amrohar distict is market as Zone A.
This zone further divides into 5 Sub-zones, according to their respective area.
This map represent following subzones;
Zone A5 and reference location.
GaD/Amr/HSN/02 to
GaD/Amr/HSN/03

Area:
Amroha District
24/03/2021

N

Map No.:
GaD/Amr/M9

0 0.03 0.06 0.12 0.18 0.24 Km

Survey Team:

Mitali Vij	Conservation Architect
Aalya Rekhi	Architect
Rajvi Doshi	Architect
Abhijit Dhumal	Architect
Chetan Kataria	Urban Design Architect

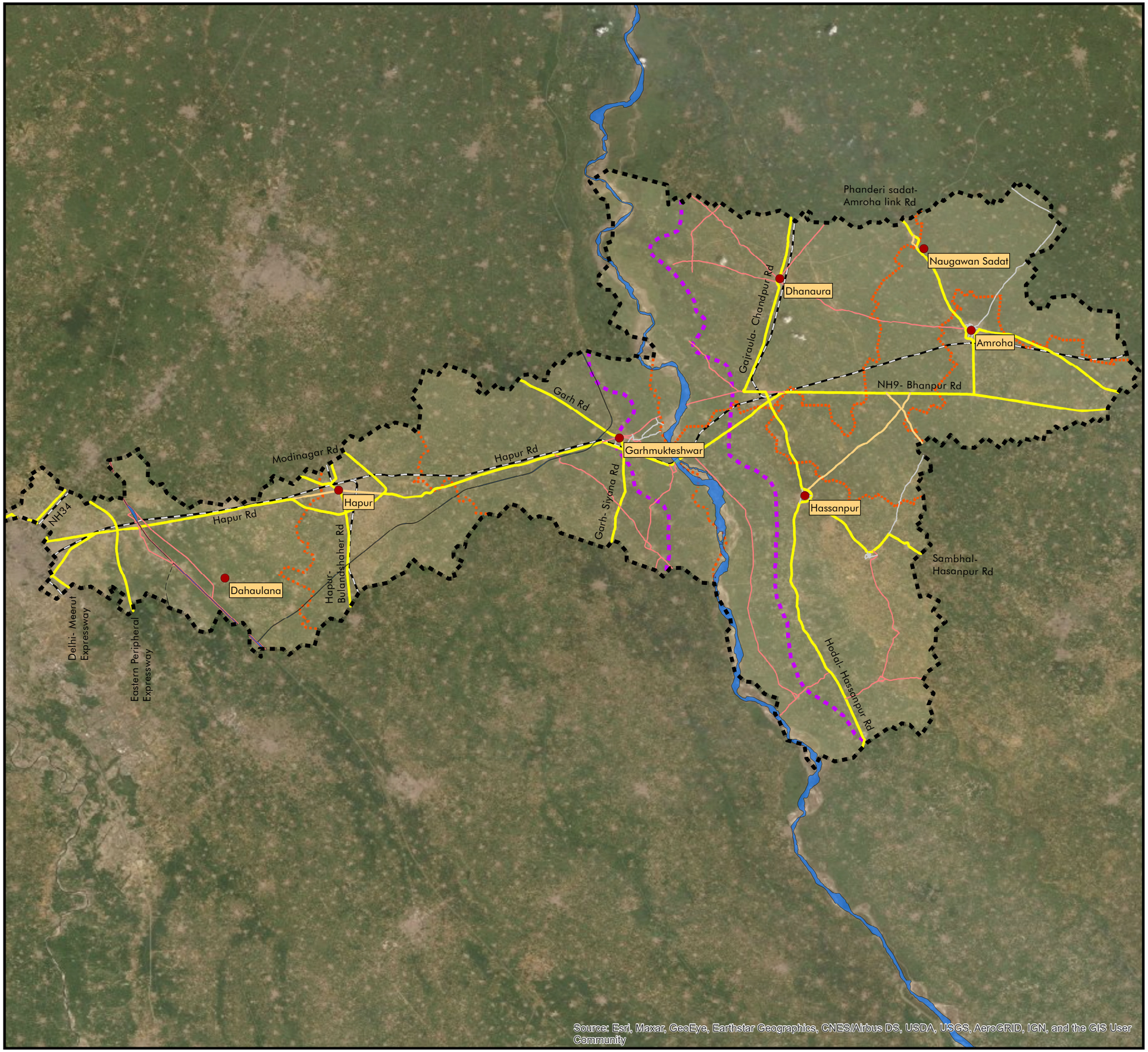
GIS Mapping :
Chetan Katarial — Urban Design Architect

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

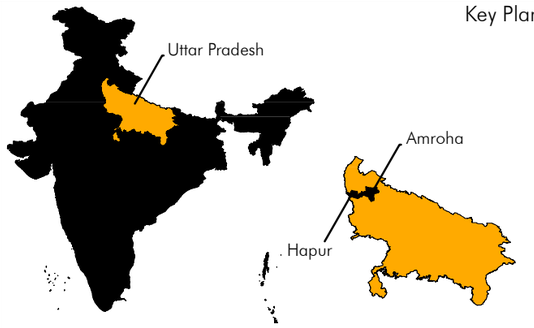
Submitted by:
National Mission for Clean Ganga
नमामि गंगे

ANNEXURE B
GIS MAPS : HAPUR DISTRICT

Ganga Cultural Documentation
Hapur & Amroha



Key Plan



Legend

- District Boundry
- Ganga River
- Arterial Rd
- Collector Rd
- Local Rd
- Sub-Arterial Rd
- Tehsil Boundry
- Railway line
- 5 Km Boundry

Note:

Area:
Hapur and Amroha District
23/03/2021

N

Map No.:
GaD/Map/01

0 4.25 8.5 17 25.5 34 Km

Survey Team:

Mitali Vij	Conservation Architect
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Rajvi Doshi	Architect
Abhijit Dhumal	Architect
Chetan Kataria	Urban Design Architect

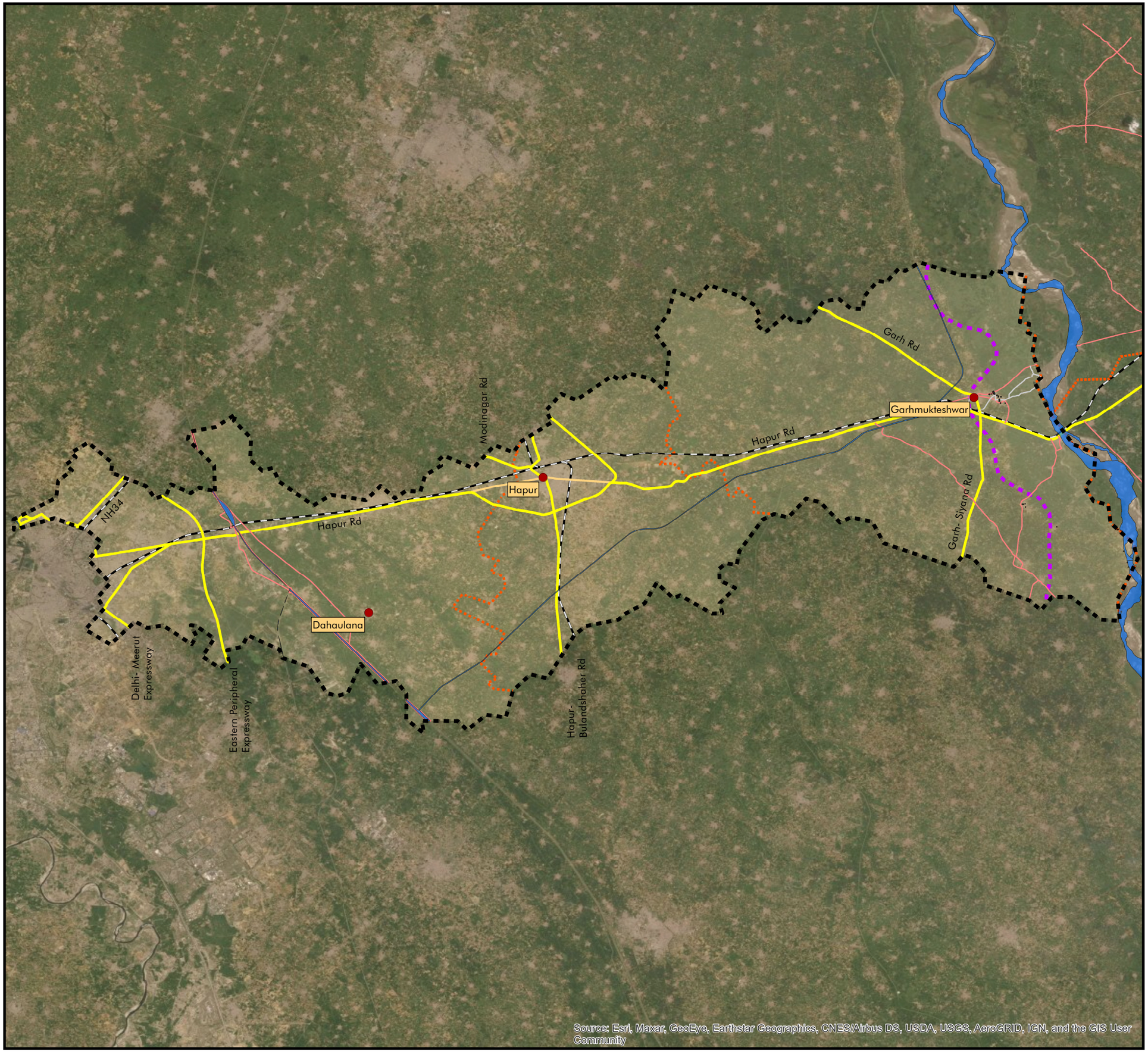
GIS Mapping :

Chetan Katarial	Urban Design Architect

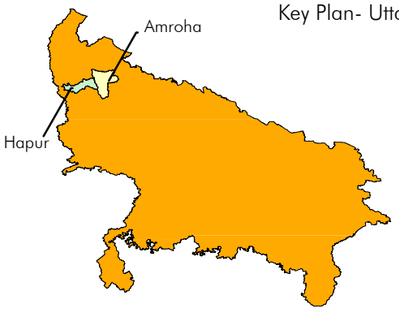
Prepared by:
Indian National Trust
for Art and Cultural Heritage
INTACH

Submitted by:
National Mission for
Clean Ganga
नमामि गंगे

Ganga Cultural Documentation
Hapur & Amroha



Key Plan- Uttar Pradesh



Legend

- District boundry
- Ganga River
- Arterial Rd
- Collector Rd
- Local Rd
- Sub-Arterial Rd
- Tehsil Boundry
- Railway line
- 5 Km Boundry

Note:

Area:
Hapur District
23/03/2021

N

Map No.:
GaD/Hap/M2

0 2.75 5.5 11 16.5 22 Km

Survey Team:

Mitali Vij	Conservation Architect
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Chetan Kataria	Urban Design Architect

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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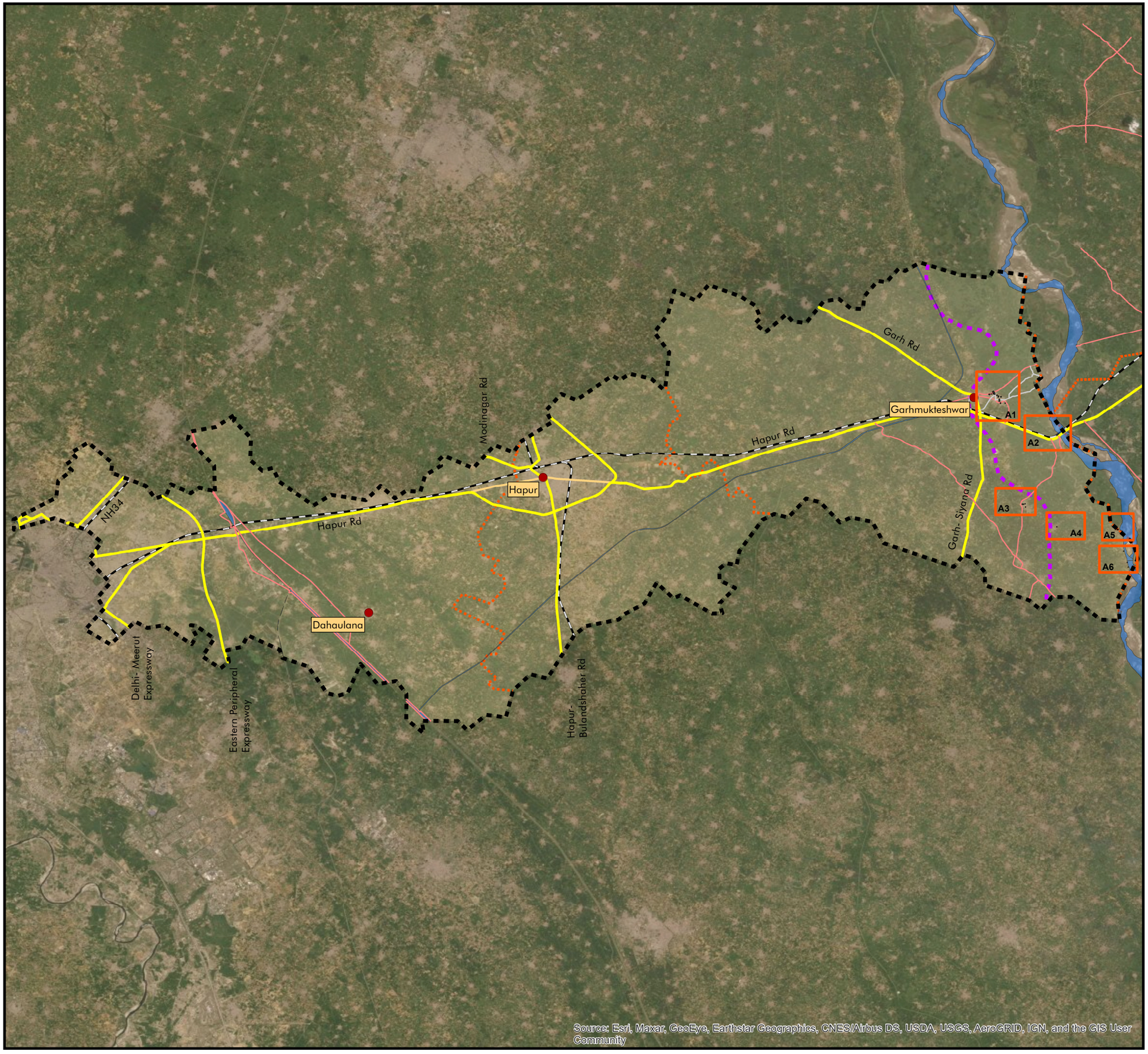
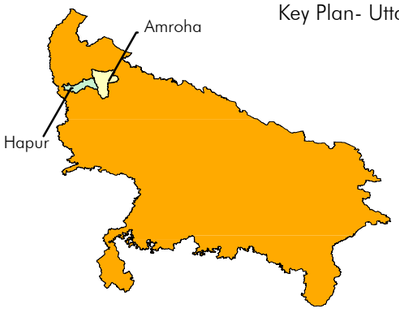
Ganga Cultural Documentation
Hapur & Amroha



Key Plan- Uttar Pradesh



Legend

- District boundry
- Local Rd
- Tehsil Boundry
- Arterial Rd
- Sub-Arterial Rd
- Railway line
- Collector Rd
- Ganga River
- 5 Km Boundry

Note:

For the comprehensive study of these maps, Hapur distict is market as Zone A. This zone further divides into 6 Sub-zones, according to their respective area.
This map represent following subzones; Zone A1 to A6

Area:
Hapur District
23/03/2021

N

Map No.:
GaD/Hap/M3

0 2.75 5.5 11 16.5 22 Km

Survey Team:

Mitali Vij	Conservation Architect
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Rajvi Doshi	Architect
Abhijit Dhumal	Architect
Chetan Kataria	Urban Design Architect

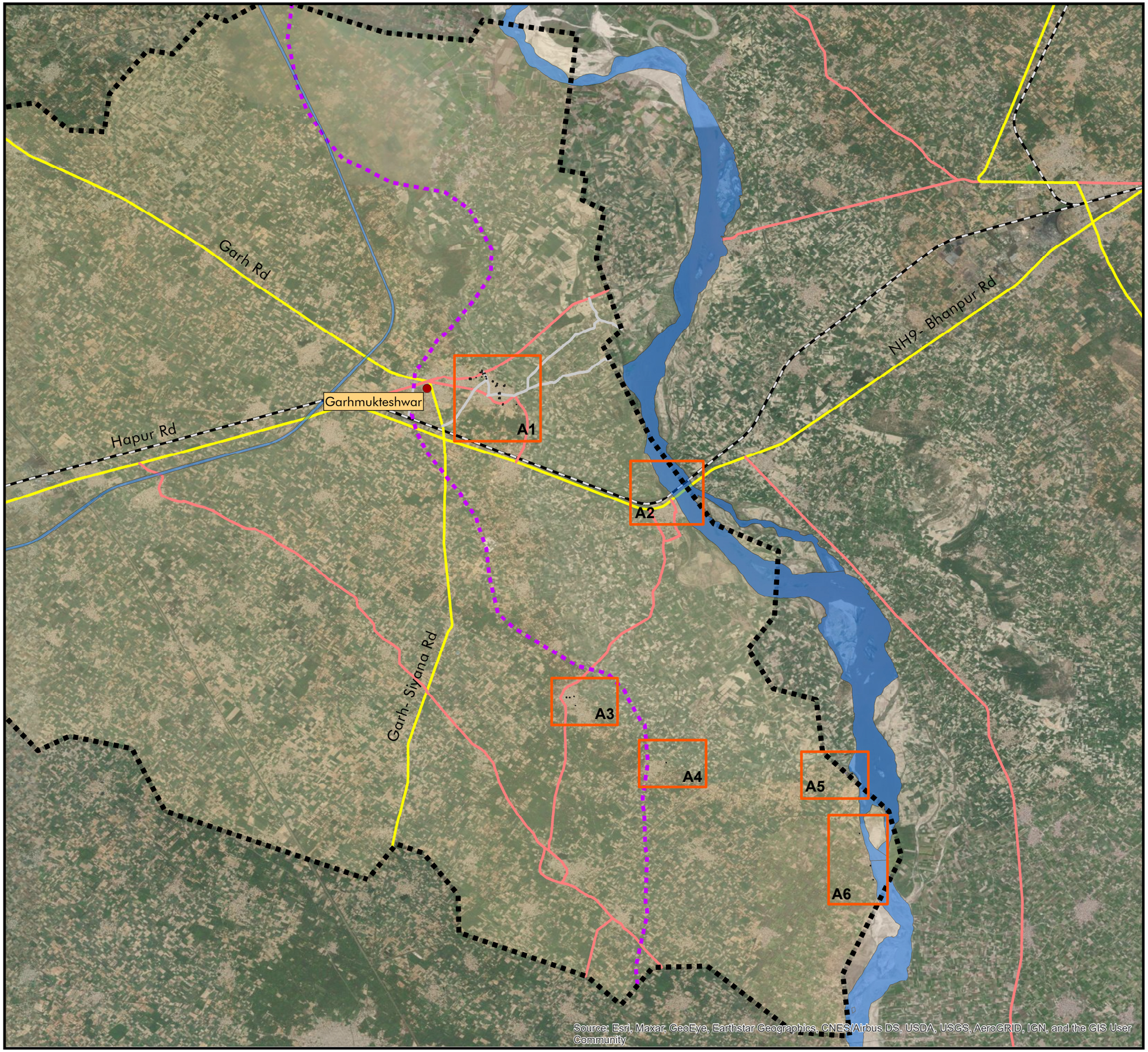
GIS Mapping :

Chetan Katarial	Urban Design Architect

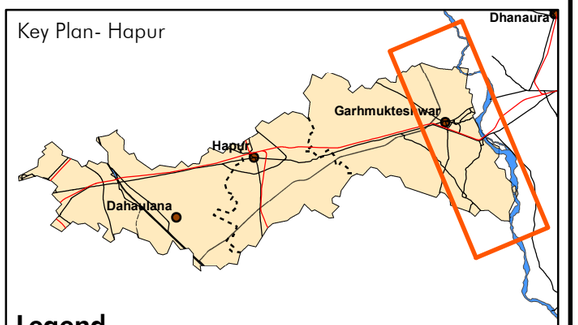
Prepared by:
Indian National Trust for Art and Cultural Heritage
INTACH

Submitted by:
National Mission for Clean Ganga
नमामि गंगे

Ganga Cultural Documentation
Hapur & Amroha



Key Plan- Hapur



Legend

- District boundry
- Ganga River
- 5 Km Boundry
- Arterial Rd
- Collector Rd
- Local Rd
- Sub-Arterial Rd
- Tehsil boundry
- Railway line

Note:

For the comprehensive study of these maps, Hapur distict is market as Zone A. This zone further divides into 6 Sub-zones, according to their respective area.
This map represent following subzones; Zone A1 to A6

Area:
Hapur District
23/03/2021

N

Map No.:
GaD/Hap/M4

0 1 2 4 6 8 Km

Survey Team:

Mitali Vij	Conservation Architect
Aalya Rekhi	Architect
Rajvi Doshi	Architect
Abhijit Dhumal	Architect
Chetan Kataria	Urban Design Architect

GIS Mapping :

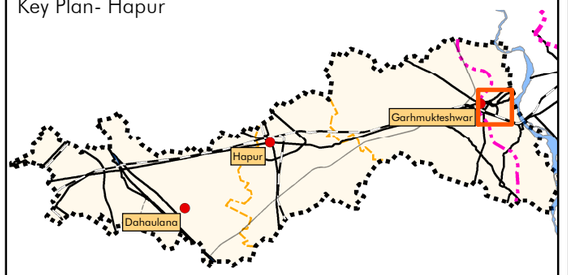
Chetan Katarial	Urban Design Architect

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

Submitted by:
National Mission for Clean Ganga

Ganga Cultural Documentation
Hapur & Amroha

Key Plan- Hapur



Legend

- 5Km Boundry
- Railway line
- District Boundry
- Tehsil Boundry
- Arterial Rd
- Collector Rd
- Local Rd
- Sub-Arterial Rd
- Institutional
- Recreational
- Religious
- Residential

Note:

For the comprehensive study of these maps, Hapur distict is market as Zone A.
This zone further divides into 5 Sub-zones, according to their respective area.

This map represent following subzones;
Zone A1 and reference location.
GaD/Hap/GAM/1 to GaD/Hap/GAM/22

Area:
Hapur District
23/03/2021

N

Map No.:
GaD/Hap/M5

0 0.05 0.1 0.2 0.3 0.4 Km

Survey Team:

Mitali Vij	Conservation Architect
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Rajvi Doshi	Architect
Abhijit Dhumal	Architect
Chetan Kataria	Urban Design Architect

GIS Mapping :

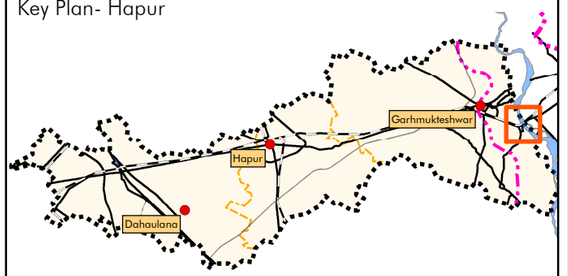
Chetan Katarial	Urban Design Architect

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

Submitted by:
National Mission for Clean Ganga
नमामि गंगे

Ganga Cultural Documentation
Hapur & Amroha

Key Plan- Hapur



Legend

- 5Km Boundry
- Railway line
- District Boundry
- Tehsil Boundry
- Arterial Rd
- Collector Rd
- Local Rd
- Sub-Arterial Rd
- Institutional
- Recreational
- Religious
- Residential
- Ganga River

Note:

For the comprehensive study of these maps, Hapur distict is market as Zone A.
This zone further divides into 5 Sub-zones, according to their respective area.

This map represent following subzones;
Zone A2 and reference location.
GaD/Hap/GAM/23

Area:
Hapur District
23/03/2021

N

Map No.:
GaD/Hap/M6

0 0.05 0.1 0.2 0.3 0.4 Km

Survey Team:

Mitali Vij	Conservation Architect
Aalya Rekhi	Architect
Rajvi Doshi	Architect
Abhijit Dhumal	Architect
Chetan Kataria	Urban Design Architect

GIS Mapping :

Chetan Katarial	Urban Design Architect

Prepared by:
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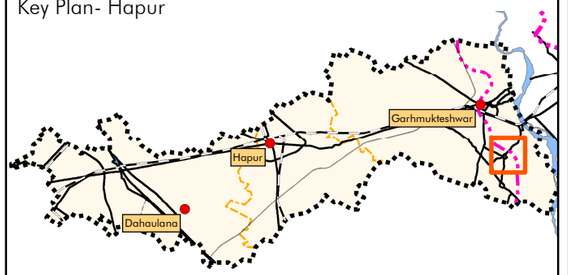
INTACH

Submitted by:
National Mission for
Clean Ganga

Ganga Cultural Documentation
Hapur & Amroha

Key Plan- Hapur



Legend

- 5Km Boundry
- Railway line
- District Boundry
- Tehsil Boundry
- Arterial Rd
- Collector Rd
- Local Rd
- Sub-Arterial Rd
- Institutional
- Recreational
- Religious
- Residential
- Ganga River

Note:

For the comprehensive study of these maps, Hapur distict is market as Zone A.
This zone further divides into 5 Sub-zones, according to their respective area.

This map represent following subzones;
Zone A3 and reference location.
GaD/Hap/GAM/24 to GaD/Hap/GAM/27

Area:
Hapur District
24/03/2021

N

Map No.:
GaD/Hap/M7

0 0.05 0.1 0.2 0.3 0.4 Km

Survey Team:

Mitali Vij	Conservation Architect
Aalya Rekhi	Architect
Rajvi Doshi	Architect
Abhijit Dhumal	Architect
Chetan Kataria	Urban Design Architect

GIS Mapping :

Chetan Katarial	Urban Design Architect

Prepared by:
Indian National Trust
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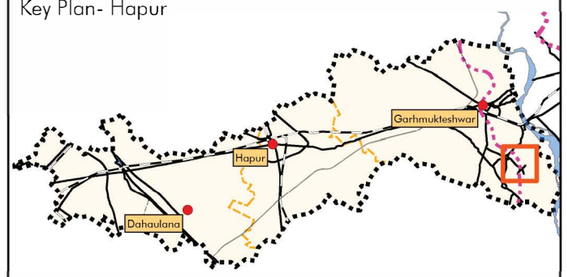
INTACH

Submitted by:
National Mission for
Clean Ganga

Ganga Cultural Documentation
Hapur & Amroha

Key Plan- Hapur



Legend

- 5Km Boundry
- Railway line
- District Boundry
- Tehsil Boundry
- Arterial Rd
- Collector Rd
- Local Rd
- Sub-Arterial Rd
- Institutional
- Recreational
- Religious
- Residential
- Ganga River

Note:

For the comprehensive study of these maps, Hapur distict is market as Zone A.
This zone further divides into 5 Sub-zones, according to their respective area.

This map represent following subzones;
Zone A4 and reference location.
GaD/Hap/GAM/28

Area:
Hapur District
24/03/2021

N

Map No.:
GaD/Hap/M8

0 0.02 0.04 0.08 0.12 0.16 Km

Survey Team:

Mitali Vij	Conservation Architect
Aalya Rekhi	Architect
Rajvi Doshi	Architect
Abhijit Dhumal	Architect
Chetan Kataria	Urban Design Architect

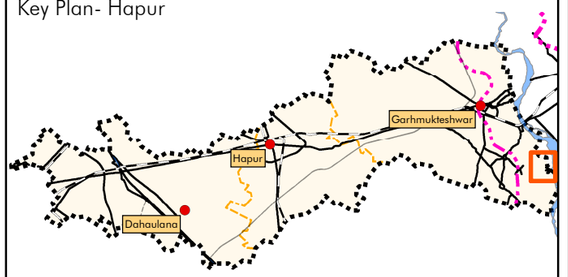
GIS Mapping :
Chetan Katarial — Urban Design Architect

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

Submitted by:
National Mission for Clean Ganga

Ganga Cultural Documentation
Hapur & Amroha

Key Plan- Hapur



Legend

- 5Km Boundry
- Railway line
- District Boundry
- Tehsil Boundry
- Arterial Rd
- Collector Rd
- Local Rd
- Sub-Arterial Rd
- Institutional
- Recreational
- Religious
- Residential
- Ganga River

Note:

For the comprehensive study of these maps, Hapur distict is market as Zone A.
This zone further divides into 6 Sub-zones, according to their respective area.

This map represent following subzones;
Zone A5 and reference location.
GaD/Hap/GAM/29 to GaD/Hap/GAM/32

Area:
Hapur District
24/03/2021

N

Map No.:
GaD/Hap/M9

0 0.035 0.07 0.14 0.21 0.28 Km

Survey Team:

Mitali Vij	Conservation Architect
Aalya Rekhi	Architect
Rajvi Doshi	Architect
Abhijit Dhumal	Architect
Chetan Kataria	Urban Design Architect

GIS Mapping :
Chetan Katarial — Urban Design Architect

Prepared by:
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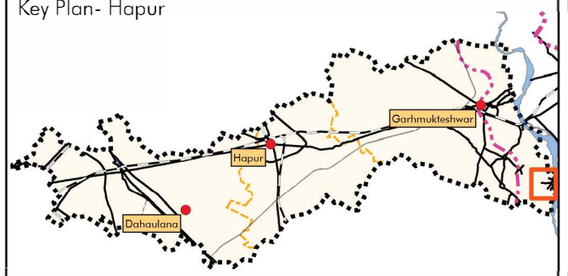
Ganga Cultural Documentation
Hapur & Amroha

Key Plan- Hapur



Legend

- 5Km Boundry
- Railway line
- District Boundry
- Tehsil Boundry
- Arterial Rd
- Collector Rd
- Local Rd
- Sub-Arterial Rd
- Institutional
- Recreational
- Religious
- Residential
- Ganga River

Note:

For the comprehensive study of these maps, Hapur distict is market as Zone A.
This zone further divides into 6 Sub-zones, according to their respective area.

This map represent following subzones;
Zone A6 and reference location.
GaD/Hap/GAM/33

GaD/Hap/GAM/33

GaD/Hap/GAM/33

Area:
Hapur District
24/03/2021

N

Map No.:
GaD/Hap/M10

0 0.01 0.02 0.04 0.06 0.08 Km

Survey Team:

Mitali Vij	Conservation Architect
Aalya Rekhi	Architect
Rajvi Doshi	Architect
Abhijit Dhumal	Architect
Chetan Kataria	Urban Design Architect

GIS Mapping :
Chetan Katarial — Urban Design Architect

Prepared by:
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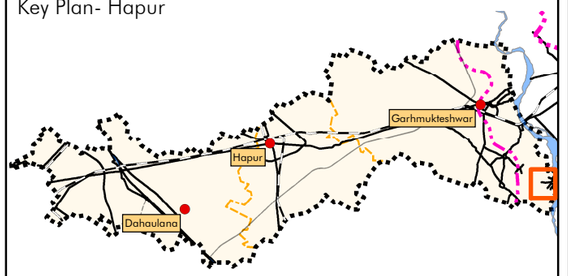
Ganga Cultural Documentation
Hapur & Amroha

Key Plan- Hapur



Legend

- 5Km Boundry
- Railway line
- District Boundry
- Tehsil Boundry
- Arterial Rd
- Collector Rd
- Local Rd
- Sub-Arterial Rd
- Institutional
- Recreational
- Religious
- Residential
- Ganga River

Note:

For the comprehensive study of these maps, Hapur distict is market as Zone A.
This zone further divides into 6 Sub-zones, according to their respective area.

This map represent following subzones;
Zone A6 and reference location.
GaD/Hap/GAM/34 to GaD/Hap/GAM/35

Area:
Hapur District
24/03/2021

N

Map No.:
GaD/Hap/M11

0 0.025 0.05 0.1 0.15 0.2 Km

Survey Team:

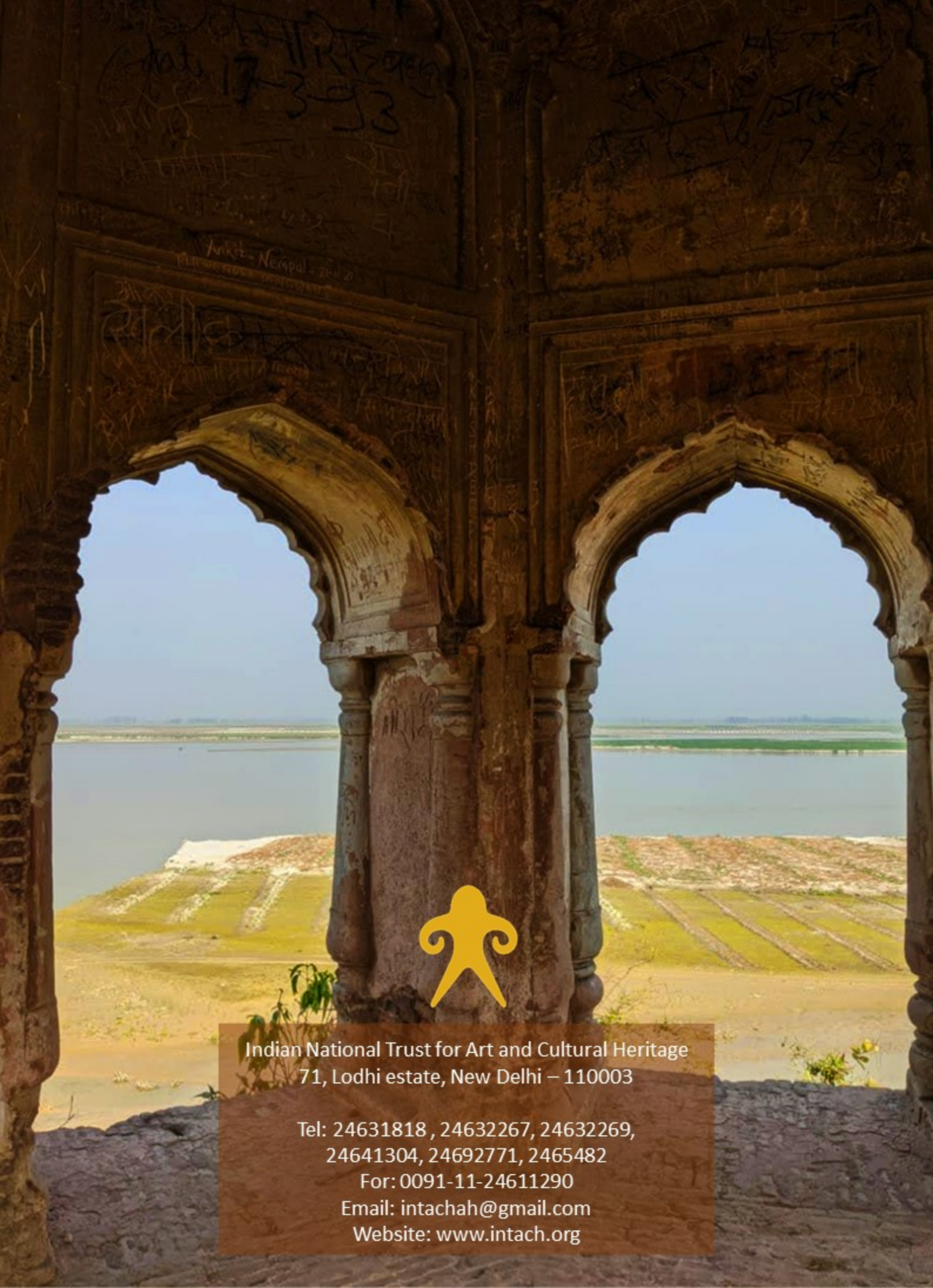
Mitali Vij	Conservation Architect
Aalya Rekhi	Architect
Rajvi Doshi	Architect
Abhijit Dhumal	Architect
Chetan Kataria	Urban Design Architect

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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