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GANGA CULTURAL DOCUMENTATION Built Heritage listing of Pratapgarh, UP

# GANGA CULTURAL DOCUMENTATION

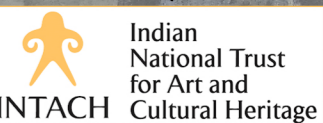
Built Heritage listing of  
Pratapgarh, UP



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# GANGA CULTURAL DOCUMENTATION

## PRATAPGARH REPORT

JUNE 2022



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.

This report compiles the extensive built heritage listing undertaken in Pratapgarh district. It includes the listing of heritage structures of 1 out of 5 tehsils, namely- Kunda tehsil, as it lies within an offset of 5kms from the banks of river Ganga. A group of Architects headed by a Conservation Architect carried out the listing and documentation of a total of 61 inventories within the district. The report includes a proper understanding of the various typologies, their evolution, architectural appreciation and a complete list of all the buildings.

## TEAM

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- |   |  |
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## 1. Introduction

Pratapgarh district lies in Uttar Pradesh, occupying the middle portion of the Northern Gangetic Plains. It covers an area of 3730 sq. km.<sup>1</sup> It has a rectangular shape, with the western shorter side along the banks of river Ganga. The district is divided into 5 tehsils, namely Kunda, Lalganj, Pratapgarh, Raniganj and Patti tehsils. Out of these only Kunda tehsil lies along the holy river. The district headquarters lies in Pratapgarh city, which is located in the approximate geographical centre of the district. Pratapgarh comes under the Allahabad Division. It was declared as a separate district in 1858 by the British, post the Revolt of 1857.

Pratapgarh district comprises a high historical significance. It was visited by several saints, travelers and rulers. However, the administration of the district was mostly with the local zamindar rulers. It displays a rich architectural landscape, showcasing the amalgamation of the influence of the Rajputs, Afghans, Mughals, British and the locals. Several historic towns are located along the banks of river Ganga, such as Kalakankar, Manikpur and Gutni. Benti was earlier along the river; however, as Ganga shifted its course, a lake was formed over time commonly known as the Benti lake. The district displays a prominent trade link, well-connected with Lucknow, Kaushambi and Allahabad. The built heritage of the district comprises several temples, mosques, tombs and traditional residences. It has a rich riverfront, dominated by a large mound which was earlier a grand fort, exquisite temples and ornate residences.



Figure 1 : Ram Janki Ghat, Manikpur. View of ghatscape in Manikpur along river Ganga  
Source: Primary survey by AH Division, INTACH Team

<sup>1</sup> <https://pratapgarh.nic.in/about-district/>, accessed on 14<sup>th</sup> June 2022



Figure 2 : Jama Masjid, Manikpur  
Source: Primary survey by AH Division, INTACH Team



Figure 3 : Jahanabad Mahal, Jahanabad Khachar  
Source: Primary survey by AH Division, INTACH Team

### 1.1. Geographical Setting

Pratapgarh district is situated between 25°34' and 26°11' North latitude and 81°19' and 82°27' East longitude.<sup>2</sup> It comes under the Awadh region. The district is surrounded by Raebareli district to the west, Amethi district to the north-west and north, Sultanpur district to the north, Jaunpur district to the east, and Allahabad and Kaushambi district to the south. Ganga river flows along its southern boundary, along the shorter side of Kunda tehsil. Kaushambi district lies on the opposite banks. The river flows along the district for a distance of 50km. It enters the district from the north-west via Murassapur village, and exits it from south-east via Jahanabad Kachar village.

The district is intersected by many other rivers, tributaries and canal. Daur is the only tributary of Ganga to intersect the district. It originates near the ancient town of Manikpur, and merges back into Ganga near Jahanabad at the eastern extremity of Pratapgarh district. As Ganga had a great tendency of changing its course, many settlements thrived along the smaller channels passing through the district. Thus, historic settlements are also found along their banks. The district is covered by mostly rural settlements, many of which lie along the banks of Ganga. The topography of Pratapgarh district is mostly level, with a gentle slope from north-west to south-east following the course of Ganga river. It comprises a rich fertile soil across the region. Major portions of the district closer to the banks of Ganga are covered with forests. There are also small patches of uncultivable *usar* land.<sup>3</sup>

Benti Lake is a prominent geographical formation near Ganga in Kunda tehsil. It is named after the historic settlement to the north. It marks the old high banks of the river. A channel was formed between Ganga river and the lake, to direct water from the river during heavy floods. During the British era, Captain Chapman, who administered Benti village, built an embankment parallel to the river, to control the flooding. It spanned 5300 feet, which was later used for agricultural practices. Additionally, he also built sluice gates, dams, circular embankments to utilize the water for irrigation purposes. This is the only evidence available in the district suggesting a shift in the river course, apart from a small patch of land near Gutni village which is presently used for cultivation.<sup>4</sup>

<sup>2</sup> Nevill, H. R., *Pratapgarh, A Gazetteer, Vol. XLVII, District Gazetteers of the United Provinces of Agra and Oudh*, Government Press, Allahabad, 1904, pg. 1

<sup>3</sup> Nevill, H. R., *Pratapgarh, A Gazetteer, Vol. XLVII, District Gazetteers of the United Provinces of Agra and Oudh*, Government Press, Allahabad, 1904, pg. 3

<sup>4</sup> Nevill, H. R., *Pratapgarh, A Gazetteer, Vol. XLVII, District Gazetteers of the United Provinces of Agra and Oudh*, Government Press, Allahabad, 1904, pg. 4

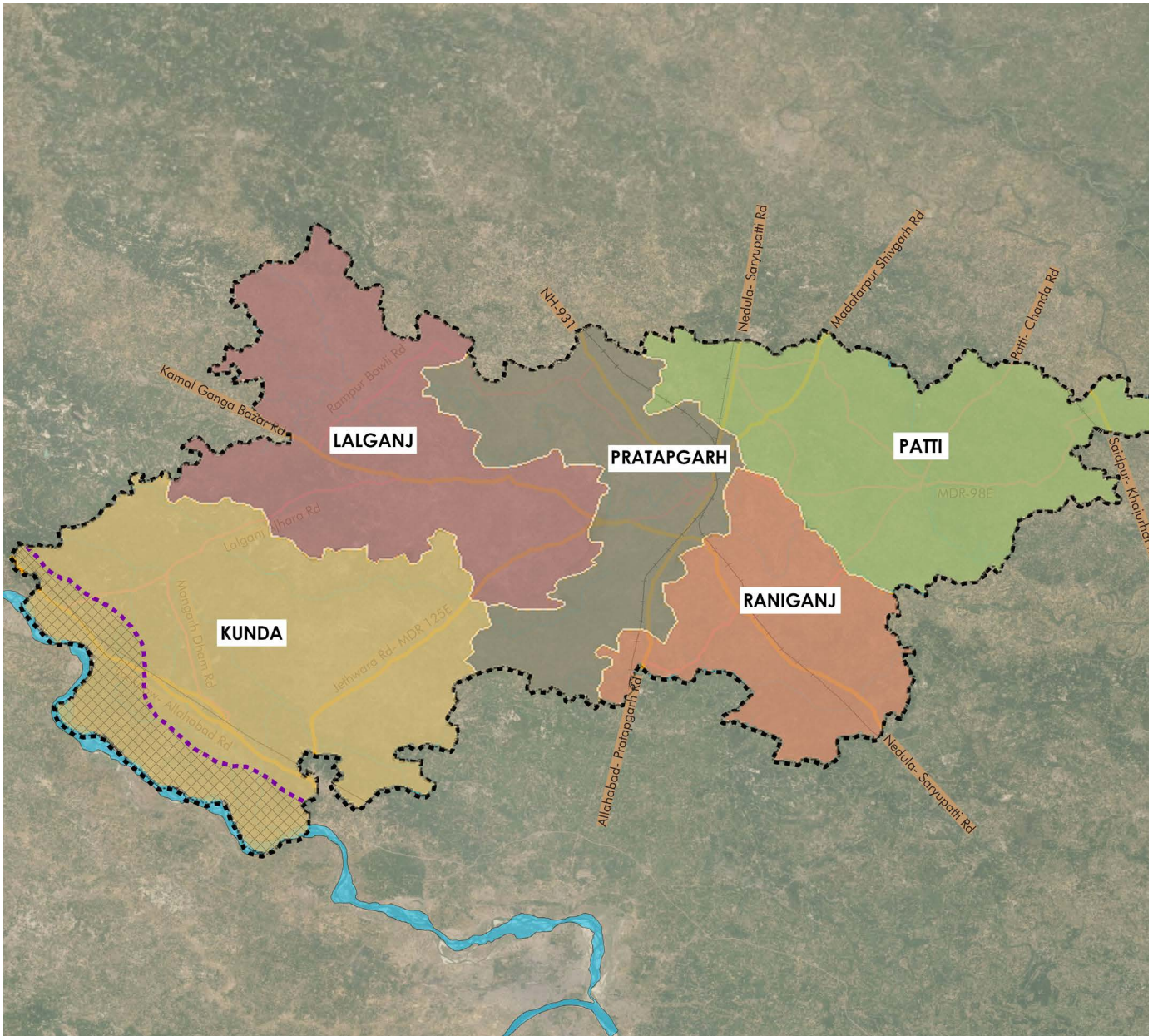


Figure 4 : Map showcasing the geographical extents and terrain of Pratapgarh district, the tehsil boundaries and 5km study area.  
Source: Primary survey by AH Division, INTACH Team

## 1.2. Significance of Ganga

The ancient Ganga river has been a major source of survival since the prehistoric era. It has sustained many historic civilizations, which continue to thrive along its sacred banks. The river possesses high mythological, religious, commercial and cultural significance. Pratapgarh district also lies along the river Ganga. While it does not possess high significance as compared to its neighbouring districts of Allahabad and Kaushambi, it possesses some important towns and villages along the river banks. Its strategic location along Ganga and proximity to the other districts increased its importance as a trading town and religious centre. The river also allowed the construction of defense structures in the past. The fort in Manikpur was built along the river as it was guarded by the natural defence provided by the river.

As per the *puranas*, Ganga descended on earth through the thick locks of Lord Shiva. As a result, her torrential force was reduced to a calm flow. Due to its high religious significance, several saints, pilgrims and local rulers visited its banks. Thus, over time religious structures such as temples, ghats, dharamshalas and ashrams were built along Ganga to perform religious rituals. Some of the prominent ghats in the district are Kalakankar Ghat, Ram Janki Ghat and Pakka Ghat in Manikpur, Kareti Ghat, and Pakka Ghat in Jahanabad. The massive mound marking the location of the fort of Manik Chand, exists along the banks in Manikpur. Major fairs and festivals are held during Kartik Poornima and Asarh Poornima in the ghats in Manikpur.<sup>5</sup>

The river provides no prominent trade. However, there are a few market towns across the district. The only bridge constructed across Ganga was the extension of the highway from Phaphamau in Allahabad district towards Pratapgarh district. Ferries ply from some of the ancient settlements such as Gutni. The introduction of the railways by the British during 19<sup>th</sup> century AD increased the trade across the region. As a result, thriving bazars were established along the railway stations within the district. Most of the trade items include food grains and cloth. In 1873 AD, large amounts of grains were exported along Ganga river to different Stations. Some amounts were also carried across Ganga river to the East India Railway in Allahabad. Due to low connectivity by the river, the task was carried out with great difficulty.<sup>6</sup>

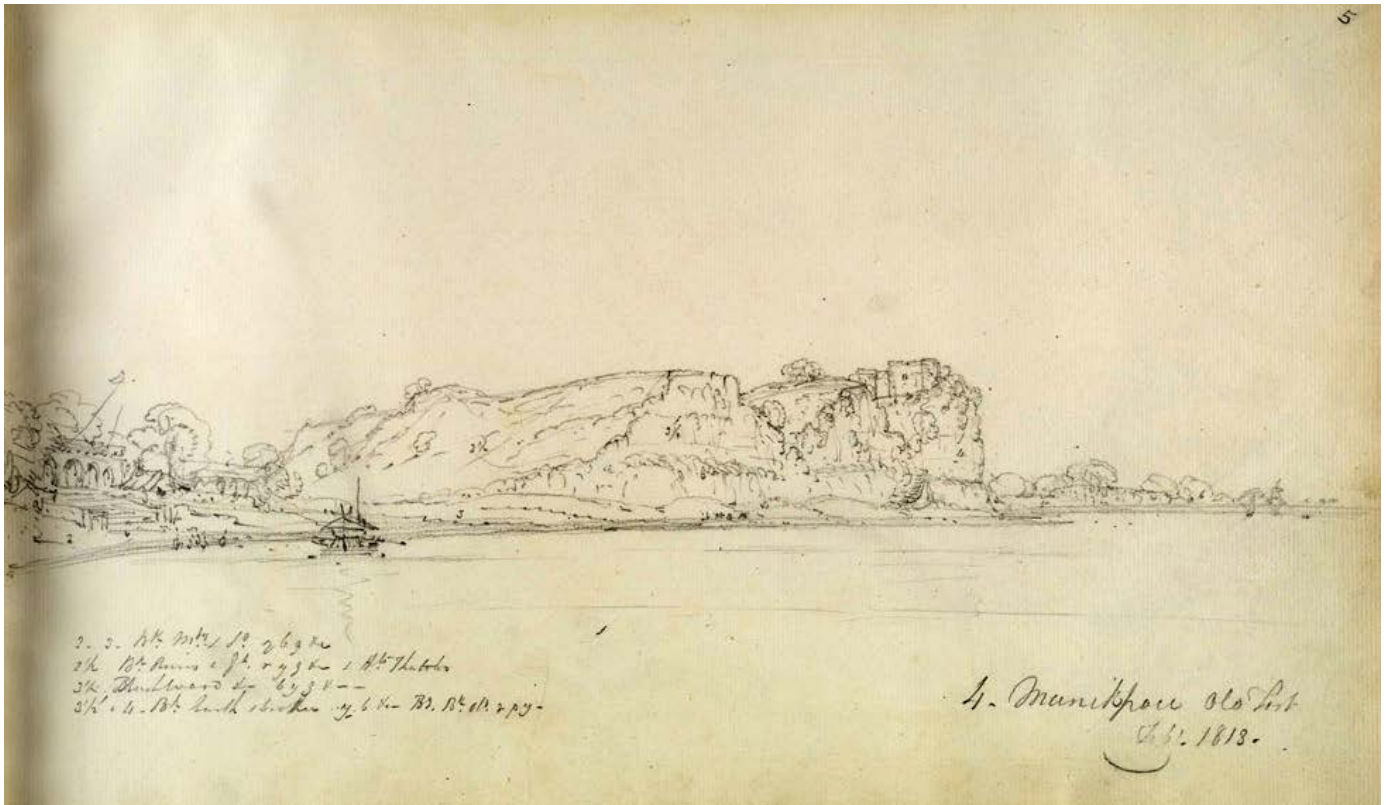


Figure 5 : Drawing of Manikpur Fort along river Ganga by Robert Smith; February 1813

Source: <https://www.bl.uk/onlinegallery/onlineex/apac/other/019wdz000000310u00005000.html>, accessed on 14<sup>th</sup> June 2022

<sup>5</sup> Nevill, H. R., *Pratapgarh, A Gazetteer*, Vol. XLVII, *District Gazetteers of the United Provinces of Agra and Oudh*, Government Press, Allahabad, 1904, pg. 193

<sup>6</sup> Nevill, H. R., *Pratapgarh, A Gazetteer*, Vol. XLVII, *District Gazetteers of the United Provinces of Agra and Oudh*, Government Press, Allahabad, 1904, pg. 51



## 2. Significance of Pratapgarh District

Pratapgarh district possesses high historical, cultural and architectural significance. The architectural layout of different historic settlements along the river banks of the district depict the evolution of its urban fabric over the years. The old towns and villages along the river also showcase different cultures and traditions which have been passed on over time.

### 2.1. Historical Significance<sup>1</sup>

The rural and urban study of Pratapgarh district displays the layers of historicity and antiquity of the district, reflected through its tangible and intangible evidence. The availability of high fertile land and easy accessibility to Ganga river, which was the primary source of travel, led to the establishment of several historic settlements near the riverbanks. Over the years it has attracted several saints, travelers, philosophers, pilgrims and rulers. Thus, it displays a rich historic timeline along the banks of river Ganga.

The district was earlier a part of Allahabad Division. Its named after its headquarters town Pratapgarh, also known as Bela Pratapgarh in the early years. During 17<sup>th</sup> century AD, Raja Pratap Bahadur was a local ruler of the region where present-day Pratapgarh town exists. He built a fort here, locally known as *garh*. Thus, he named the fort and the surrounding town after himself - Pratapgarh. It was also known as Bela Pratapgarh. The 'Bela' suffix was derived from the ancient Bela Bhawani temple along the banks of river Sai. When the district was established in 1858, the headquarters was established at Bela Pratapgarh.<sup>2</sup>

#### 1 AD - 1000 AD

Scholars have predicted Pratapgarh district to be inhabited during the prehistoric era. However, no physical evidence has been discovered to confirm the same. Several remnants such as carved stones and ornamental bricks belonging to the Buddhist were found within the district. They have not yet been fully excavated. Bihar village is located at a distance of 12km from river Ganga. As per historic records, the tehsil was earlier named after the settlement. Scholars also believe that Hieun Tsang visited this place in 7<sup>th</sup> century AD. *Bihar* is a derivation from 'vihara' meaning a monastery. The remains of a monastery were also found near this town.

During the rule of the Kannauj rulers, the district was under the Bhar tribe. They were mostly associated with the tribe in Allahabad. Mana Deva, the younger son of Bala Dev, founded the present-day town of Manikpur along the banks of Ganga. At the time, he named it after himself, and it was known as Manpur.

#### 1000 AD - 1526 AD

Sayyid Salar Masaud was the first Arabic king to enter India. However, the Rajput clan continued to remain predominant. In 12<sup>th</sup> century AD, the town came under the rule of Manik Chand. He was the stepbrother of Raja Jaichandra of Kannauj. He built a fort along the banks of Ganga, and named the fort as well



Figure 6 : View of Manik Chand Fort overlooking Ganga, in Manikpur.  
Source: [www.google.com/maps/](https://www.google.com/maps/), accessed on 16<sup>th</sup> June 2022

<sup>1</sup> Nevill, H. R., *Pratapgarh, A Gazetteer, Vol. XLVII, District Gazetteers of the United Provinces of Agra and Oudh*, Government Press, Allahabad, 1904

<sup>2</sup> <https://pratapgarh.nic.in/history/>, accessed on 15<sup>th</sup> June 2022

as the surrounding localities, Manikpur. Post the invasion of the Arabs and the Turks, Pratapgarh district continued to be under the stronghold of the Rajputs. In 1194 AD, Raja Jaichandra was killed by Qutub-ud-din Aibak in Kara village, which is located in Kaushambi district on the opposite banks of Ganga. Subsequently, the district came under the rule of the Muslims. Manikpur was taken over by Aibak's son, Qiyam-ud-din. In the following years, the history of this region was similar to that of Kara. It came under the rule of the Pathans, Suris and Mughals. In 14<sup>th</sup> century AD, Pratapgarh district came under the rule of the Jaunpur kings.

### 1526 AD - 1947 AD

Post the Battle of Panipat, the district came under the rule of the Mughals. During Humayun's rule, Sher Shah defeated him and took over his provinces. Manikpur was an important seat of governance, as the Governor of Sher Shah Suri resided here, rather than in Jaunpur. Manikpur gained great recognition during Akbar's rule. The fort reached its full glory during his reign. At the time, several palatial havelis were built in Chaukaparpur. These were built by Nawab Abdus Samad Khan Gardezi during Akbar's era. They lie in ruins. The carvings of the structures were so magnificent, that Asaf ud daula removed some slabs and placed them in the Bada Imambada in Husainabad. Later, Shah Jahan built a Jama Masjid on the northern side of the fortification in Manikpur. Several tombs in Manikpur dating to 16<sup>th</sup> century AD. One tomb in Chaukaparpur belongs to Malik Qutub Haidar, a sardar of Sayyid Salar Masaud.

In 1650 Gutni village along Ganga, gained great prominence. It was earlier under the Gardezis of Manikpur, and was purchased by Shahab Khan, a Kabul merchant. Shahbad was another locality to the north of Manikpur which was of great importance. Several architectural remains were found in the town, suggesting it to date back to the medieval period. The town comprises a 40-pillared hall, known as Chihal Satun. It was built by Raja Sayyid Abdul Qadir Khan. Most of the structure has diminished, with only stone carvings, and stone overhanging corbels bearing the text from Quran, remaining on site. He also built a Jama Masjid, Sangin Mahal and Rangin Mahal. Sangin Mahal, adjoining Chihal Satun, is presently the residence of Raja Taashuq Hussain. He was the descendant of Abdul Qadir. Abdul Qadir transported the stone used for the construction of the structure, from Fatehpur Sikri. He had purchased the stone quarry there.



Figure 7 : Raja Taashuq Hussain Mahal, Manikpur.  
Source: Primary survey by AH Division, INTACH Team

The region was included within the Awadh region, and under Nawabi rule. The Nawabs had to fight the Marathas in the district during Saadat Ali Khan's rule in 1736. Safdar Jung killed Raja Pirthipat Singh of Pratapgarh in Gutni village in 1751. In 1756, post the death of Safdar Jung, family feuds led to the disintegration of Manikpur in Pratapgarh district. Soon after, the Rajputs caused a rebellion. At least 500 men were killed in Benti village during the war between Bisens and the Awadh forces. Subsequently, Shuja-ud-daula seized Allahabad and its surrounding region, including Pratapgarh. The province of Manikpur was added to the Awadh. The Nawabs and the Rajputs continued to have a

strained relation. Shuja-ud-daula and Emperor Shah Alam were accompanied by Karamat Khan of Gutni to battle the Bundelkhand Rajas. He was killed by Raja Hindupat of Panna. Later, the Nawabs faced the wrath of the Marathas who were welcomed into Manikpur by the Rajputs. However, after the defeat of the Marathas in Panipat, the Nawabs regained control over the Awadh region. In Pratapgarh district the Rajputs continued to administer under the Nawabs. Ghulam Hussein founded Malaka town in Pratapgarh district. He was the descendant of Malik Ata and Abdul Razzaq who founded the village in 1039 AD. In 1802, Ghulam Hussein was the Master of House to Nawab Sadat Ali Khan. He worked for Ghazi-ud-din Haider, and built several structures in the town and in localities in Lucknow. When Nasir-ud-din Haider came to the throne, all his property was seized and he fled to Allahabad. Subsequently, most of his property was passed on to the Bisens. In 1839 Raja Hanwant Singh built a fort in Kalakankar village along the banks of Ganga. He channeled a canal directed from Ganga to surround the fort for defence purposes. However, he was besieged here in 1853 by Khan Ali Khan. As the Raja failed to receive the support of the Nawabs, he fled into the Sujakhar jungles.

The Awadh region, including Pratapgarh district, came under the British rule in 1856. The district also actively participated in the Mutiny of 1857. Peace was restored in the district in November of the same year. Lord Cyde left a detachment at Pratapgarh. In November 1858, it was here that Lord Clyde read the Queen's proclamation to the army, assuming direct government of the country. Captain Chapman was stationed in Benti post the war. In 1875, he built dams and sluices to control excessive water run-offs. He also built the pumping machinery for the drainage and irrigation of the lake, a factory and several houses. He built a bungalow which was used by the *taluqdar* of Bhadri.



Figure 8 : Raja and Rani Sarovar, Benti.

Source: Primary survey by AH Division, INTACH Team

### 1947 AD - Present Scenario

Pratapgarh district showcases a strong Rajputana influence, which prevailed alongside the rule of the Mughals, the Nawabs of Awadh and the British. Thus, many temples, traditional residences and other historic buildings with Rajputana architectural features can be seen across the region, near the banks of river Ganga. Remains of many historic buildings dating to the Mughal era are also seen in the old towns and villages of the district. With an increase in the urbanization of the district, the built heritage of the district is also highlighted. In these towns the descendants of the zamindars or Rajput chiefs who founded them, continue to reside. The ghats are also well developed in Kalakankar, Manikpur and Gutni towns. They are visited by several pilgrims and locals on a daily basis. The road connectivity of the district has also been upgraded, connecting it with Kaushambi and Allahabad districts across the river.

## 2.4. Religious and Cultural Significance

Pratapgarh district comprises several Hindu and Islamic religious structures, near and along the banks of Ganga. The proximity of the district to Allahabad led to the rule of the Rajputs, Afghans, Mughals, and the Marathas. As the residential settlements expanded, they built religious buildings to cater to the local needs. The ghats of Manikchand, Gutni and Kalakankar are visited by several pilgrims. Grand fairs are held during the Hindu festivals of Kartik and Arha Poornima. The temples are also worshiped by many. During Eid, Urs festival, the darghas and maqbaras of Manikpur are visited by many people. Ferries also travel along the ghats for the pilgrims. Manikpur is connected with the religious Baksar ghat in Daundia Khera of Unnao district.



Figure 9 : Haudeshwar Nath Mandir, Shahpur  
Source: Primary survey by AH Division, INTACH Team



Figure 10 : Mosque, Gotani  
Source: Primary survey by AH Division, INTACH Team

## 2.5. Architectural Significance

The architectural heritage of Pratapgarh district displays the physical transformation of the historicity of the region. The multiple building typologies and their architectural style and construction techniques, showcase the evolution of the ruling powers. At an urban level, the settlement formations also suggest the change in the Ganga river course over the years. Over time the river, which earlier used to flow along Benti village, has shifted away, leaving behind the Benti lake. Some of the historic settlements across the district continue to thrive even today. However, most of the historic structures, as in Manikpur, lie in ruins, at the verge of disappearance. The grand fort of the town is left behind as a mound.

The district comprises primarily two kinds of architectural styles - Hindu and Islamic. The buildings are mostly built in lakhori brick and lime mortar. The temples and traditional havelis reflect a Rajputana influence. The tombs and mosques showcase an Arabic and Mughal influence. Presently, the descendants of the zamindar chiefs who ruled the region continue to live in the ancestral residential estates.



Figure 11 : Chaubey ki Kothi, Kareti  
Source: Primary survey by AH Division, INTACH Team



Figure 12 : Nanak Shahi, Udasi Kuti  
Source: Primary survey by AH Division, INTACH Team

### 3. Architectural Description

The architectural landscape of Pratapgarh district showcases a varying typology spread across the region. The construction methods adopted and architectural features of the built heritage exhibit the historical timeline of the district. Over time the urban landscape has transformed as a result of the activities undertaken by the local rajas and political rulers.

#### 3.1. Building Typologies

The urban layout of the settlements within Pratapgarh district help to understand the evolution pattern over the years. Its building typology reflects the transformation of the communal lifestyle and multiple traditions of the district. The amalgamated architectural styles exhibited across the region suggest the political, social and cultural influence on Pratapgarh.

##### i. Religious

As per the site survey, due to the high religious significance of Ganga, several temples, mosques and dharamshalas were built across the region. Since earlier times Pratapgarh was under the rule of the Guptas, followed by the Rajputs and the Ahirs. Thus, it showcases a Hindu influence. Post 12<sup>th</sup> century AD, the district came under Muslim rule. Many mosques, dargahs, etc are seen across the district.

- a. **Temples** : Many temples were built along the river to perform religious rituals. The temples across the district showcase an amalgamation of Rajputana and regional architectural styles. They are built in lakhori brick and lime mortar. There are three types of planning layouts observed in the study area. Most of the temples comprise a square planned garbh griha, topped by a shikhara with urushringas. It is surrounded by a colonnaded parikrama path. The columns are interspersed with decorative brackets. A few temples, like those along Kalakankar ghat, comprise a colonnaded mandapa leading to the garbh griha. Some temples only comprise only the garbh griha topped by a shikhara with urushringas. A decorative niche with a semicircular chajja above is built on each cardinal direction of the base of the shikhara. Some of these temples are also topped by a dome.

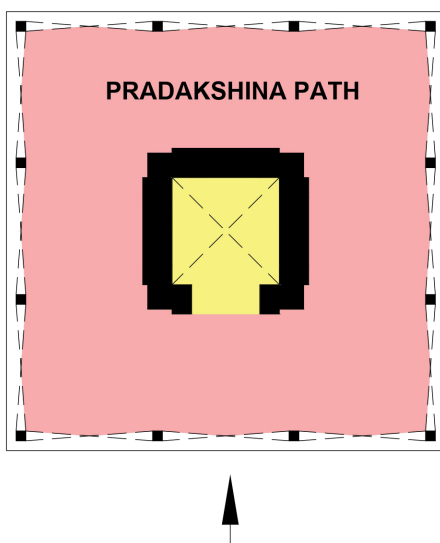


Figure 13 : Typical plan of Shiv Mandir.  
Source: Primary survey by AH Division, INTACH Team



Figure 14 : Shiv Mandir, Mishrapur.  
Source: Primary survey by AH Division, INTACH Team

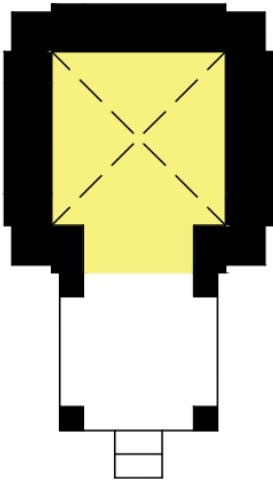


Figure 15 : Plan and View of Shiv Mandir on Kalakankar Ghat.  
Source: Primary survey by AH Division, INTACH Team

- b. **Mosques :** Post the defeat of Raja Jaichandra in 1194 by Qutub-ud-din Aibak, the Afghans and Pathans, followed by the Mughals expanded their rule across the district. As the Muslim settlements expanded along the river, many mosques were built. They were built in lakhori brick and lime mortar. The typical layout comprised an open courtyard facing the structure on the western side. It is entered through an arcaded veranda leading to the main prayer hall. An octagonal minaret is built on either side of the front corner. Its topped by three domes, surrounded by a battlement-like parapet wall.

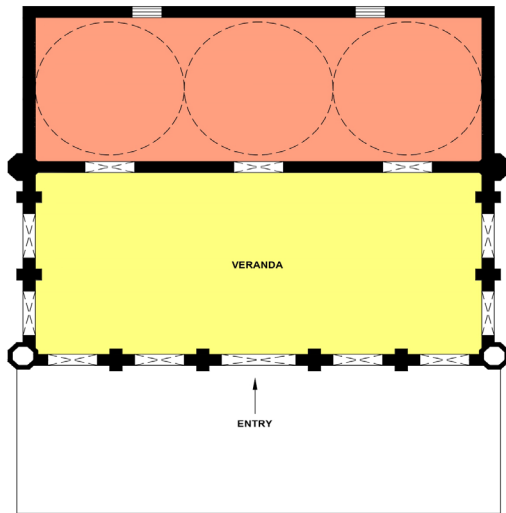


Figure 16 : Typical plan of a mosque in the district.  
Source: Primary survey by AH Division, INTACH Team

Figure 17 : View of Badi Masjid, Malaka Razakpur  
Source: Primary survey by AH Division, INTACH Team

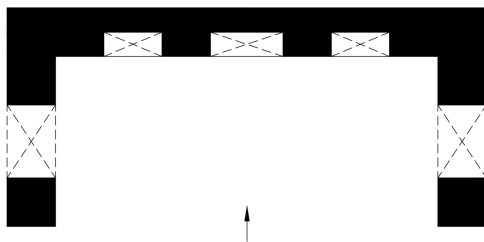


Figure 18 : Plan and View of Mosque, in Gotani village.  
Source: Primary survey by AH Division, INTACH Team

- c. **Ghats** : The important historic towns situated along Ganga include Gutni, Kalakankar and Manikpur. During earlier years, ferries were used at these ghats for traveling and trading activities. The river-borne trade declined post the introduction of the railways. Although, the river did not contribute greatly to the trade of Pratapgarh district, in 1859, boats traveled along Ganga carrying grain and cotton. The ghats in the district also possess high religious significance. Many pilgrims from across the region visit the ghats to perform religious rituals. The ghat steps are adorned with temples, chattris, and dharamshalas. The Manik Chand fort, presently a mound, also adorns the ghats in Manikpur.



Figure 19 : Manik Chand Fort Ghat, Manikpur  
Source: Primary survey by AH Division, INTACH Team



Figure 20 : Ram Janki Ghat, Manikpur.  
Source: Primary survey by AH Division, INTACH Team

## ii. Residential

Many rulers settled in Pratapgarh district as it lay along Ganga, which was a major source of trade and communication during the early years. Some of the residential settlements showcase a Rajputana architectural style. For many years, Pratapgarh was administered by Zamindar Rajas or local chieftans. The typical residential layout in the district comprises a square-planned, double-storey structure. It is entered through a central gateway with an arcaded veranda on either side leading to multiple rooms. The gateway comprises a multifoliated arch with intricate paintings and floral carvings. It leads to a foyer space, further leading to a central large courtyard. The courtyard is surrounded by rooms on all sides. The rooms on the ground floor are approached through a colonnaded/arcaded veranda. The veranda acts as a balcony for the rooms on the first storey.



Figure 21 : Pathwari Ghat, Dalmau.  
Source: Primary survey by AH Division, INTACH Team

iii. Tombs

Post 12<sup>th</sup> century AD, many saints traveled to the district. Tomb structures were built over the graves. Many were worshiped by the locals. Several tombs in Manikpur town were built during 16<sup>th</sup> century AD. One tomb in Chaukaparpur belongs to Malik Qutub Haidar, a sardar of Sayyid Salar Masaud. The grave of a saint in Kareti village is built adjacent to an ancient mosque. A hexagonal chattri is built over it. Its topped by a dome supported on mutlifoliated arches resting on square columns. The other tomb structures within the district are square in plan, topped by a dome. Many have a series of cupola-like moulding along the parapet wall.



Figure 22 : Saleema Khaton Maqbara, Khanquah Garhi, Manikpur  
Source: Primary survey by AH Division, INTACH Team



Figure 23 : Hazrat Raje Noor Shah Maqbara, Manikpur  
Source: Primary survey by AH Division, INTACH Team

v. Water Structures

Manikpur in Kunda tehsil comprises a few kunds as well. These were built by the local rulers for bathing purposes. They were not used for performing religious rituals. The kunds were extravagant structures. They are built in exposed brick masonry, square in plan. Steps are built on all four sides of the water structures. A flight of stairs was built leading to the water, cutting across the steps around the kund. A linear rectangular structure is built along two sides of the kund, at the top of the steps. It comprises recessed blind semicircular arches. These enclosures are used by the people to change clothes. A sarovar was also built for the Raja and Rani in Benti village, which continues to exist on site.



Figure 24 : Pakka Talab, Manikpur  
Source: Primary survey by AH Division, INTACH Team



Figure 25 : Raja Rani Sarovar, Benti  
Source: Primary survey by AH Division, INTACH Team



v. Defence

Raja Jaichandra was a prominent Gaharwar Rajput in 12<sup>th</sup> century AD. He built a fort in Kara in Kaushambi district across the banks of river Ganga. His stepbrother, Manik Chand, settled in Pratapgarh district, in Manikpur along Ganga. He built a fort there, with the river acting as a natural defence. The fort was attacked by Muslim forces post the death of Jaychandra. The fort gained great prominence during Mughal Emperor Akbar's reign. Later, Shah Jahan built a mosque on the northern side of the fort. Presently, it exists as a mound along the banks of the river. The side along Ganga has eroded due to the action of the river over time. Shahabad is another locality, situated to the north of Manikpur. It comprises the remains of an old sarai built in stone. A small part of the structure remains today. It comprises the remnants of an arcaded veranda with corbelled brackets and floral motifs.



Figure 26 : View of Manik Chand Fort overlooking Ganga, in Manikpur.  
Source: [www.google.com/maps/](http://www.google.com/maps/), accessed on 16<sup>th</sup> June 2022



Figure 27 : Sarai in Shahabad, Manikpur  
Source: Primary survey by AH Division, INTACH Team

### 3.2. Evolution pattern in the architecture of Pratapgarh District

As per the site survey, the earliest documented historic site dates back to 16<sup>th</sup> century AD. It is a maqbara located in Manikpur settlement. Many buildings documented in Pratapgarh district date back to 17<sup>th</sup> century AD. The maximum number of buildings belong to 18<sup>th</sup> century AD, accounting to 40% of the total built heritage. 33% of them were built during the 19<sup>th</sup> century AD, and 7% in 20<sup>th</sup> century AD. It is to be noted that even though many sites are historic, the buildings have been re-constructed in the recent years. However, due to the historic significance of the site, the same has been included in the documentation.

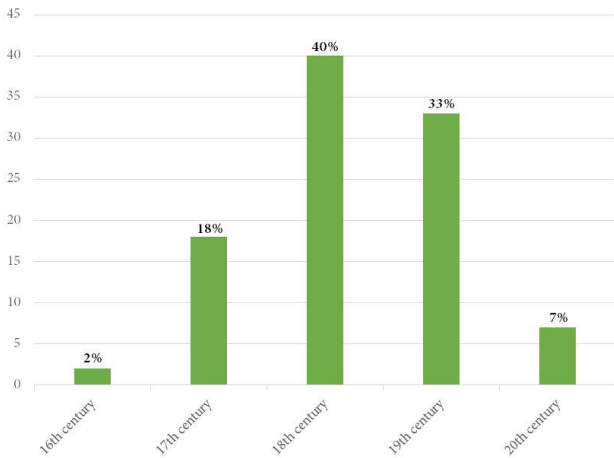


Figure 28 : Graph showing percentage of built heritage built across different time periods.

Source : As per primary survey done on site

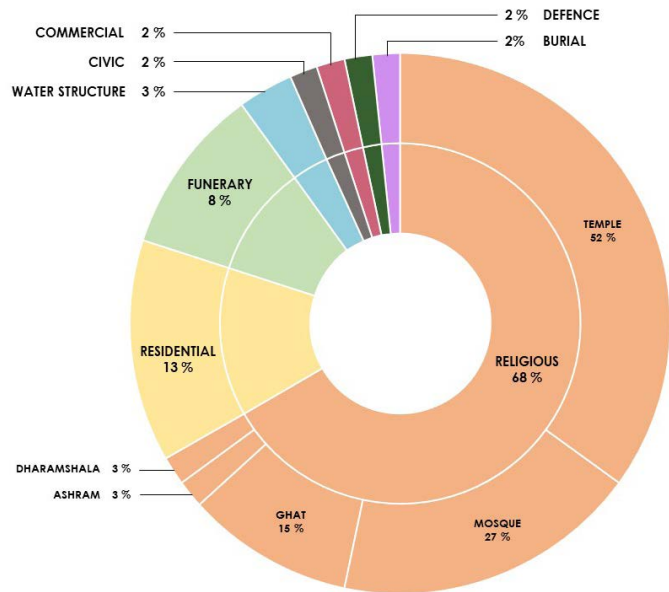


Figure 29 : Pie chart showing the built heritage typology in Pratapgarh district.

Source : As per primary survey done on site

As discussed earlier, the building typology along with its architectural features and construction methods exhibit the historicity and antiquity of Pratapgarh district. As per the study, maximum number of buildings listed are religious structures, accounting for 68% of the total number. More than half of these structures are temples, while 27% are mosques, and 18% are ghats where religious activities are performed along the holy river. The remaining religious structures are a dharamshala and an ashram. 13% of the buildings within the district are residential structures. As the district is located along the banks of Ganga, several saints and rulers visited the district. After their death, many tombs and mazars were built of them, worshiped by the pilgrims. The district also comprises a few water structures. The district also comprises very few civic, commercial and defence structures. Pratapgarh district showcases diverse built heritage, indicating the multiple layers of history it has persisted through the years.

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

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

### 7.1 Literature Study

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

It started with the identification of reliable sources. The various sources including gazetteers, travel books, and several other specialized books containing information about the architecture and history of the area to be listed/documentated was gathered. Secondary research on all documentation that has been done so far on Pratapgarh 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 Pratapgarh District were visited for Primary Survey. The on-site tasks included:

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

## 7.3 Filling Inventories

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

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

### 7.4 GIS Mapping

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

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

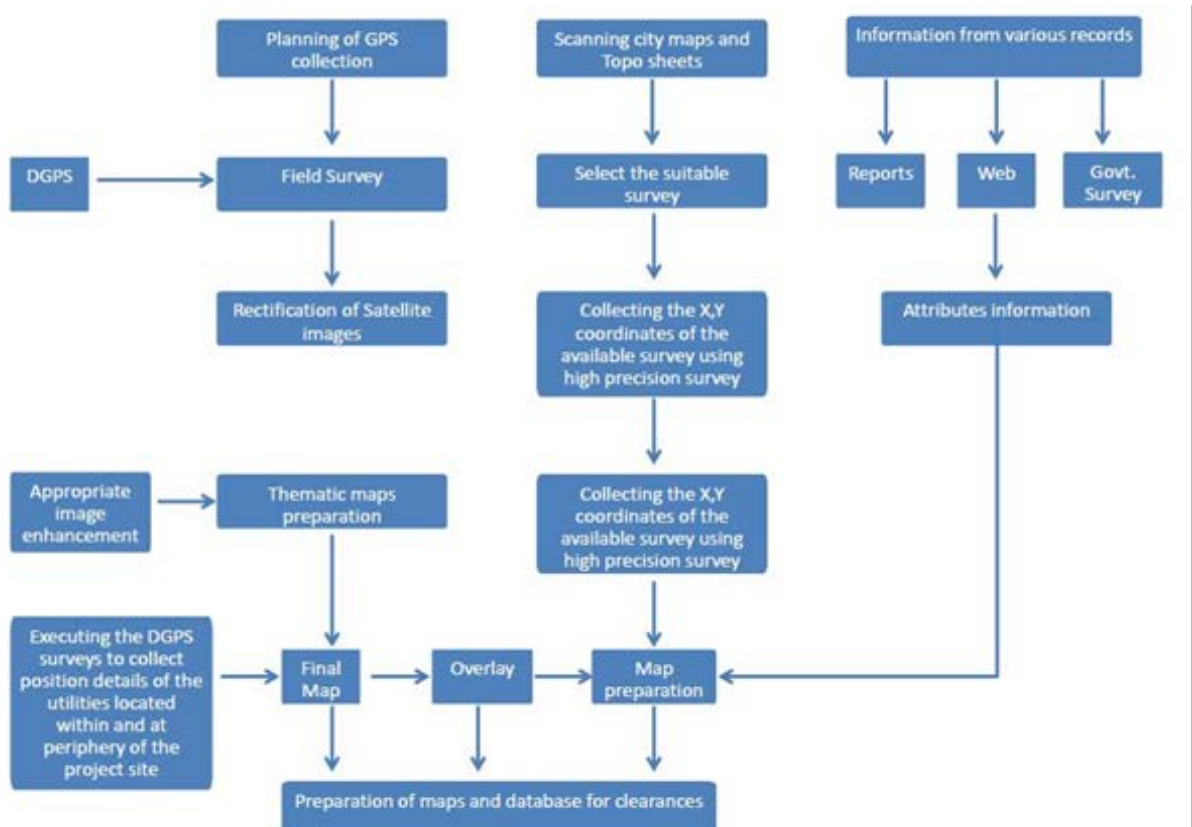


Figure 30 : GIS Mapping Methodology  
 Source : Primary survey by AH Division, INTACH Team

### 7.5 Compiled Data

The final report with all the required data has been completed, compiled and submitted with:

- Filled forms of all listed buildings
- GIS Maps with the heritage assets

Note: The GIS map of Pratapgarh district is divided into zones within Kunda tehsil, which lies along Ganga riverbanks - (eg: Zone PP01, P02..... and P29). All inventories and maps are allocated a reference number. In order to locate an inventory, a particular map number (eg: GaD/Ptp/M01, GaD/Ptb/M02.... GaD/Ptp/M34) is mentioned in the form and the reference number (eg: GaD/Ptp/KND/01 for inventories in Kunda tehsil).

## 5. Bibliography

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4. <https://www.mapsofindia.com/maps/uttarpradesh/tehsil/pratapgarh.html>
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9. <https://prayagrajdivision.nic.in/pratapgarh-district/>
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ANNEXURE A  
LISTING INVENTORIES





SHIV MANDIR 01		Reference No	Gad/Ptp/KND/01	Map No	Gad/Ptp/06						
											
<b>Past Name</b>	Shiv Mandir		<b>Architectural description</b> It is a single-stories building standing on a medium plinth level. It is accessed through stairs. It has a garbhgriha having square verandah around it. It has a flat roof supported over thin square columns. It has similar facades on all four sides having framed with a series of multifoliated arches. It has a shikhara having Uru-shringas. The shikhara is topped with a metal finial. It has a flat roof having a low heighted parapet rising from a chajjas supported over stone brackets. The parapet has lime jalis.								
<b>Tehsil</b>	Kunda			<b>Historical/Cultural Value</b> Pratapgarh being part of Allahabad in past is associated with Lord Shiva, as he visited from Kashi in order to seek Brahma's Blessings. As the region has a great devotion to Lord Shiva, later on, landlords and rulers built temples for devotees to fulfil their religious sentiments.							
<b>Location</b>	25.845768 81.335024				<b>Association with Ganga</b> Shiva temples are closely associated with Ganga as it is believed that Lord Shiva brought Ganga to this world. Due to religious significance of river Ganga, temples were built near the river to perform daily rituals.						
<b>Address</b>	Wazidpur, Pariyawan, Raebareli					<b>State of conservation</b> Fair					
<b>Approach</b>	The temple is approached through Piro-Jagdishpur (Kunda-Pratapgarh) road. It is lying on the west of Eidgah Vazidpur at a distance of 600 m.						<b>Threats to the Property</b> Material Deterioration				
<b>Approx date of construction</b>	19th century							<b>Condition Description</b> The flaking and chipping of plastered surface of the floor of verandah.			
<b>Precise date of construction</b>	Not known								<b>Source of information</b> Primary survey		
<b>Ownership</b>	Public										
<b>Owners Name</b>	Local Community										
<b>Property Type</b>	Building										
<b>Property Sub-type</b>	Religious										
<b>Property past use</b>	Temple										
<b>Property present use</b>	Temple										
<b>State of Protection</b>	Unprotected										
<b>Architectural Style</b>	Regional										
<b>Building Setting</b>	The temple is lying on the west of state highway. It surrounded by residences and farmlands. It is located between Barauliya Yakuvpur and Wajidpur.										
<b>Archeological</b>	N.A.	<b>Religious</b>	Medium								
<b>Historical</b>	Medium	<b>Social</b>	Medium								
<b>Architectural</b>	Medium	<b>Natural</b>	Low								
		<b>Grade</b>	II B								

SHIV MANDIR 02		Reference No	Gad/Ptp/KND/02	Map No	Gad/Ptp/07
					
<b>Past Name</b>	Shiv Mandir		<b>Architectural description</b> It is a single-storied temple with a square plan is standing on a low plinth level. It has a garbhagriha entered through a multifoliated arched opening. The rest of the facades has multifoliated arched niches resting over circular columns. The structure has a dome resting over a octagonal base and having a inverted lotus motif on the top. It has a shivlinga in the center.	<b>Historical/ Cultural Value</b> Pratapgarh being part of Allahabad in past is associated with Lord Shiva as he visited from Kashi in order to seek Brahma's Blessings. As the region has a great devotion to Lord Shiva, later on, landlords and rulers built temples for devotees to fulfil their religious sentiments.	<b>Association with Ganga</b> Shiva temples are closely associated with Ganga as it is believed that Lord Shiva brought Ganga to this world. Due to religious significance of river Ganga, temples were built near the river to perform daily rituals.
<b>Tehsil</b>	Kunda				
<b>Location</b>	25.817464 81.358852				
<b>Address</b>	Nirmal Mohalla, Naudiya Saurai Bujurg, Nawabganj, Pratapgarh				
<b>Approach</b>	The temple is approached through Allahabad-Lucknow Expressway. It is located on the north of Kalakankar Ghat at a distance of approx 3 km.				
<b>Approx date of construction</b>	19th century				
<b>Precise date of construction</b>	Not known				
<b>Ownership</b>	Private				
<b>Owners Name</b>	Not known				
<b>Property Type</b>	Building				
<b>Property Sub-type</b>	Religious				
<b>Property past use</b>	Temple				
<b>Property present use</b>	Temple				
<b>State of Protection</b>	Unprotected		<b>State of conservation</b> Fair <b>Threats to the Property</b> Addition and Alteration <b>Condition Description</b> The entrance of the temple has been closed using iron gate. The temple is freshly painted. <b>Source of information</b> Primary survey		
<b>Architectural Style</b>	Regional				
<b>Building Setting</b>	The temple is located in a densely populated area. It has a water body on its northeast.				
<b>Archeological</b>	N.A.	<b>Religious</b>		Medium	
<b>Historical</b>	Medium	<b>Social</b>		Low	
<b>Architectural</b>	Medium	<b>Natural</b>		Low	
		<b>Grade</b>		II B	

Listing done by Chandresh Kumar, Kartik Dubey





Reviewed by Mitali Vij

SHIV MANDIR AND WELL 03		Reference No	Gad/Ptp/KND/03	Map No	Gad/Ptp/08
					
<b>Past Name</b>	Shiv Mandir and Well		<p><b>Architectural description</b></p> <p>The temple is approached from the east direction. It is a single-storied structure with a low plinth level platform around it. The main shrine is approached through a square-shaped mandapa built around it and supported over square columns. It is framed with series of multifoliated arches. The roof of the mandapa has a low-height parapet rising from the chajja. The square planned garbhagriha has a single entry gate with a Shiva Linga in the center. It has a shikhara on the top. It has urushringa-like moulding along all faces and a kalash. The parapet has carved animals, and floral motifs. The temple has a well on its east. It has four thick octagonal pillars built around the well, to which the pulley was attached, used for pulling out water.</p> <p><b>Historical/ Cultural Value</b></p> <p>Pratapgarh being part of Allahabad in past is associated with Lord Shiva as he visited from Kashi in order to seek Brahma's Blessings. As the region has a great devotion to Lord Shiva, later on, landlords and rulers built temples for devotees to fulfill their religious sentiments.</p> <p><b>Association with Ganga</b></p> <p>Shiva temples are closely associated with Ganga as it is believed that Lord Shiva brought Ganga to this world. Due to religious significance of river Ganga, temples were built near the river to perform daily rituals.</p> <p><b>State of conservation</b></p> <p>Fair</p> <p><b>Threats to the Property</b></p> <p>Material Deterioration, Addition and Alteration</p> <p><b>Condition Description</b></p> <p>Addition of rooms around the mandapa.</p> <p><b>Source of information</b></p> <p>Primary survey</p>		
<b>Tehsil</b>	Kunda				
<b>Location</b>	25.815623 81.373986				
<b>Address</b>	Jhamma Nagar, Near Alapur, Pratapgarh				
<b>Approach</b>	The temple is approached through Lalganj-Kalakankar Road. It is located on the east of Jagroop Nagar village at a distance of approx 800 m.				
<b>Approx date of construction</b>	19th century				
<b>Precise date of construction</b>	Not known				
<b>Ownership</b>	Public				
<b>Owners Name</b>	Local Community				
<b>Property Type</b>	Building				
<b>Property Sub-type</b>	Religious				
<b>Property past use</b>	Temple				
<b>Property present use</b>	Temple				
<b>State of Protection</b>	Unprotected				
<b>Architectural Style</b>	Regional				
<b>Building Setting</b>	The temple is located on the outskirts of the town. It is surrounded by farmlands on the west and residences from the east direction.				
<b>Archeological</b>	N.A.	<b>Religious</b>	Medium		
<b>Historical</b>	Low	<b>Social</b>	Medium		
<b>Architectural</b>	Medium	<b>Natural</b>	Low		
		<b>Grade</b>	II B		

Listing done by Chandresh Kumar, Kartik Dubey





Reviewed by Mitali Vij

SHIV MANDIR AND WELL 04		Reference No	Gad/Ptp/KND/04	Map No	Gad/Ptp/09
					
<b>Past Name</b>	Shiv Mandir and Well		<b>Architectural description</b>	The temple is approached from the south direction. It is a single-storied structure with a low plinth level platform around it. The main shrine is approached through a square-shaped mandapa built around it and supported over square columns. It is framed with series of wide multifoliated arches. The roof of the mandapa has a low-height parapet rising from the chajja. The square planned garbhagriha has a single rectangular entry gate with a Shiva Linga in the center. It has a shikhara on the top with uru-shringas like mouldings on all the faces and a kalash. The arches has carved animals, and floral motifs on it. The temple has a well on its east. It has four thick octagonal pillars built around the well, to which the pulley was attached, used for pulling out water.	
<b>Tehsil</b>	Kunda		<b>Historical/Cultural Value</b>	Pratapgarh being part of Allahabad in past is associated with Lord Shiva as he visited from Kashi in order to seek Brahma's Blessings. As the region has a great devotion to Lord Shiva, later on, landlords and rulers built temples for devotees to fulfill their religious sentiments.	
<b>Location</b>	25.816494 81.378970				
<b>Address</b>	Natohi, Misirpur, Pratapgarh				
<b>Approach</b>	The temple is approached through Pikeganj Parsai Road which further meets with Lucknow-Allahabad Road after 2 km in Chaurasi Village.				
<b>Approx date of construction</b>	19th century				
<b>Precise date of construction</b>	Not known				
<b>Ownership</b>	Private				
<b>Owners Name</b>	Not known				
<b>Property Type</b>	Building				
<b>Property Sub-type</b>	Religious				
<b>Property past use</b>	Temple		<b>Association with Ganga</b>	Shiva temples are closely associated with Ganga as it is believed that Lord Shiva brought Ganga to this world. Due to religious significance of river Ganga, temples were built near the river to perform daily rituals.	
<b>Property present use</b>	Temple				
<b>State of Protection</b>	Unprotected				
<b>Architectural Style</b>	Regional		<b>State of conservation Threats to the Property</b>	Signs of Deterioration Material Deterioration, Addition and Alteration	
<b>Building Setting</b>	It is surrounded by residences, shops and religious buildings. It has Baba Santosh Das Mandir on the left.				
<b>Archeological</b>	N.A.	<b>Religious</b>	High	<b>Condition Description</b>	Broken parapet on the roof of mandapa. Blackened surface over the steps.
<b>Historical</b>	Medium	<b>Social</b>	Medium		
<b>Architectural</b>	Medium	<b>Natural</b>	Low		
		<b>Grade</b>	II B	<b>Source of information</b>	Primary survey

Listing done by Chandresh Kumar, Kartik Dubey





Reviewed by Mitali Vij



SHIV MANDIR AND WELL 05		Reference No	Gad/Ptp/KND/05	Map No	Gad/Ptp/09
					
<b>Past Name</b>	Shiv Mandir and Well		<b>Architectural description</b> The temple is approached from the north direction. It is a single-storied structure with a low plinth level platform around it. The main shrine is approached through a square-shaped parikrama marg built around it and supported over circular columns. It is framed with a series of arches. The roof of the mandapa is extended and supported over stone columns. The square planned garbhagriha has a single rectangular entry gate with a Shiva Linga in the center. It has a shikhara on the top. It has offset Uru-shringas and a Kalash. The temple has a well on its north. It has four thick pillars built around the well, to which the pulley was attached, used for pulling out water.	<b>Historical/ Cultural Value</b> Pratapgarh being part of Allahabad in past is associated with Lord Shiva as he visited from Kashi in order to seek Brahma's Blessings. As the region has a great devotion to Lord Shiva, later on, landlords and rulers built temples for devotees to fulfill their religious sentiments.	<b>Association with Ganga</b> Shiva temples are closely associated with Ganga as it is believed that Lord Shiva brought Ganga to this world. Due to religious significance of river Ganga, temples were built near the river to perform daily rituals.
<b>Tehsil</b>	Kunda				
<b>Location</b>	25.816373 81.379319				
<b>Address</b>	Natohi, Misirpur, Pratapgarh				
<b>Approach</b>	The temple is approached through Pikeganj Parsai Road which further meets with Lucknow-Allahabad Road after 2 km in Chaurasi Village.				
<b>Approx date of construction</b>	19th century				
<b>Precise date of construction</b>	Not known				
<b>Ownership</b>	Private				
<b>Owners Name</b>	Not known				
<b>Property Type</b>	Building				
<b>Property Sub-type</b>	Religious		<b>State of conservation</b> Fair	<b>Threats to the Property</b> Addition and Alteration	
<b>Property past use</b>	Temple				
<b>Property present use</b>	Temple				
<b>State of Protection</b>	Unprotected				
<b>Architectural Style</b>	Nagara				
<b>Building Setting</b>	The temple has farmlands on the north and residences on the south direction. Bada Santosh Das Mandir is on the west direction.				
<b>Archeological</b>	N.A.	<b>Religious</b>			Medium
<b>Historical</b>	Medium	<b>Social</b>			Medium
<b>Architectural</b>	Medium	<b>Natural</b>			Low
		<b>Grade</b>			II B
<b>Condition Description</b>	It has closed east sides using brick wall. The temple is recently painted.		<b>Source of information</b> Primary survey		

Listing done by Chandresh Kumar, Kartik Dubey



Reviewed by Mitali Vij

SHIV MANDIR 06		Reference No	Gad/Ptp/KND/06	Map No	Gad/Ptp/10
					
<b>Past Name</b>	Shiv Mandir		<b>Architectural description</b> It is a single-storied temple and it is standing on a low plinth level. The square planned garbhgriha is accessed through a verandah supported over thin square columns. The verandah is framed with a series of multifoliated arches. It has a shikhara that is rising from a chajja.	<b>Historical/Cultural Value</b> Pratapgarh being part of Allahabad in past is associated with Lord Shiva as he visited from Kashi in order to seek Brahma's Blessings. As the region has a great devotion to Lord Shiva, later on, landlords and rulers built temples for devotees to fulfill their religious sentiments.	<b>Association with Ganga</b> Shiva temples are closely associated with Ganga as it is believed that Lord Shiva brought Ganga to this world. Due to religious significance of river Ganga, temples were built near the river to perform daily rituals.
<b>Tehsil</b>	Kunda				
<b>Location</b>	25.808437 81.382582				
<b>Address</b>	Alapur, Pratapgarh				
<b>Approach</b>	The temple is approached through Lalganj-Kalakankar Road. It is located on the southwest of Rampur Garauli village at a distance of 1.5 km.				
<b>Approx date of construction</b>	19th century				
<b>Precise date of construction</b>	Not known				
<b>Ownership</b>	Private				
<b>Owners Name</b>	Not known				
<b>Property Type</b>	Building				
<b>Property Sub-type</b>	Religious		<b>State of conservation</b> Fair	<b>Threats to the Property</b> Addition and Alteration	
<b>Property past use</b>	Temple				
<b>Property present use</b>	Temple				
<b>State of Protection</b>	Unprotected				
<b>Architectural Style</b>	Regional				
<b>Building Setting</b>	The temple is located adjacent to the local road leading to Pariyawan town. It has residences and public buildings around it. It has the State Bank of India on its left (east).				
<b>Archeological</b>	N.A.	<b>Religious</b>			Medium
<b>Historical</b>	Low	<b>Social</b>			Medium
<b>Architectural</b>	Low	<b>Natural</b>			Low
		<b>Grade</b>			II B
		<b>Condition Description</b>	The parikrama marg around the garbhgriha is added later. The temple is painted recently.		
		<b>Source of information</b>	Primary survey		



GATEWAY 01		Reference No	Gad/Ptp/KND/07	Map No	Gad/Ptp/11
					
<b>Past Name</b>	Gateway		<b>Architectural description</b>	It is a single-storied structure with a ogee four-centered arch gateway. It is constructed of lakhori bricks and lime plaster. The structure was built as a entrance marked for the riyasat of Kalakankar. The estate was also known as Rampur Dharupur. The founder of the family was Raja Hom Mull. The genealogy of the family starts from the year of 1628 to present.	
<b>Tehsil</b>	Kunda		<b>Historical/ Cultural Value</b>	The gateway is built after the independence of the India. It has two inscriptions dictating the stories of dynasty of Kalankar from Raja Hanumant Singh to Raja Dinesh Singh.	
<b>Location</b>	25.795952 81.357663				
<b>Address</b>	Sangrampur Uparhar, Pratapgarh				
<b>Approach</b>	The structure is approached through Alapur-Kalakankar road. It is located on the southwest of Alapur village at a distance of approx 3 km.				
<b>Approx date of construction</b>	20th century				
<b>Precise date of construction</b>	Not known				
<b>Ownership</b>	Public				
<b>Owners Name</b>	Not known				
<b>Property Type</b>	Structure				
<b>Property Sub-type</b>	Defence				
<b>Property past use</b>	Gateway		<b>Association with Ganga</b>	Due to the strategic location along the river Ganga. The tracts along it were highly fertile. Many Zamindars and small rulers had their base along with it. It provided easy water transportation for the goods to send. Kalakankar was under the Oudh province.	
<b>Property present use</b>	Gateway				
<b>State of Protection</b>	Unprotected				
<b>Architectural Style</b>	Rajputana		<b>State of conservation Threats to the Property</b>	Signs of Deterioration Material Deterioration, Structural Deterioration	
<b>Building Setting</b>	The gateway is located on a road, and it is surrounded by dense vegetation and farmlands.				
<b>Archeological</b>	N.A.	<b>Religious</b>	Low	<b>Condition Description</b>	Watermarks and blackening of walls due to dampness. Cracks on the façade.
<b>Historical</b>	Medium	<b>Social</b>	Medium		
<b>Architectural</b>	Low	<b>Natural</b>	Low		
		<b>Grade</b>	II B	<b>Source of information</b>	Primary survey

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GRAM VIKAS SANSTHAN		Reference No	Gad/Ptp/KND/08	Map No	Gad/Ptp/12								
													
<b>Past Name</b>	Gram Vikas Sansthan	<b>Architectural description</b>	<p>It is a double-storied building that is accessed from the east-facing façade. It has a low plinth level. The building façade is divided into three parts. The middle part is projected out of the façade line. It is used as the main entrance having a double-height verandah having rooms on either side. It is entered through an entrance gateway flanked by a series of multifoliated arches. Further, it reaches the central courtyard. The first-floor façade is framed with multifoliated arches, supported over circular columns. On the roof, it has two chhatris. The building has openings such as rectangular, circular, and multifoliated. The windows are adorned with slopped chajjas. The other two-part are symmetrical having a rectangular opening entrance adorned with a multifoliated arch. They have a central courtyard with rooms constructed around it.</p>										
<b>Tehsil</b>	Kunda												
<b>Location</b>	25.790261 81.354289												
<b>Address</b>	Sangrampur Uparhar, Kalakankar, Pratapgarh												
<b>Approach</b>	The building is approached through Alapur-Kalakankar road. It is located on the southwest of Alapur village at a distance of approx 3 km.												
<b>Approx date of construction</b>	20th century												
<b>Precise date of construction</b>	1913												
<b>Ownership</b>	Public												
<b>Owners Name</b>	State Government												
<b>Property Type</b>	Building					<b>Historical/ Cultural Value</b>	<p>The building used to be the residence of dynasty of Kalankar, which was under the Awadh province, from Raja Hanumant Singh to Raja Dinesh Singh. The construction of the building was started by the Raja Ramesh Singh.</p>						
<b>Property Sub-type</b>	Civic												
<b>Property past use</b>	Residence												
<b>Property present use</b>	State Office												
<b>State of Protection</b>	Unprotected												
<b>Architectural Style</b>	Regional												
<b>Building Setting</b>	The building is located on the north of river Ganga. It has dense plantation on its west. It is surrounded by residences, shops, public building and religious structures.												
<b>Archeological</b>	N.A.	<b>Association with Ganga</b>  Due to the strategic location along the river Ganga, tracts along it were highly fertile. Many Zamindars and small rulers had their base along with it. It provided easy transportation of goods via the river route.	<b>State of conservation</b> Fair										
<b>Historical</b>	High									<b>Threats to the Property</b>  Material Deterioration, Addition and Alteration	<b>Condition Description</b> Chipping and flaking of painted surface on the lower portions. Blackening on the parapet and chajjas.		
<b>Architectural</b>	High												
<b>Religious</b>	Low												
<b>Social</b>	Medium												
<b>Natural</b>	Low												
<b>Grade</b>	II A												

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KALA KANKAR GHAT AND MANDIR		Reference No	Gad/Ptp/KND/09	Map No	Gad/Ptp/12
					
<b>Past Name</b>	Kala Kankar Ghat and Mandir		<b>Architectural description</b> The ghat is approached from the north direction. It has one Dharamshala in the middle and two typical Shiva temples on either side. The middle structure is facing the south direction and it is entered through a series of multifoliated arched supported over fluted pilasters. The arches have been closed using ironjali gates. It has a flat roof and short parapet walls rising from the chajja supported over stone columns. The temples on either side have square plan garbhgriha entered through a mandapa. The mandapas has flat roof supported over circular columns. They have a shikhara having Uru-shikharas like mouldings around it.	<b>Historical/Cultural Value</b> The perennial river Ganga has always been a part of Indian society. The major cities of north India are located on the banks (Ghats) of the river Ganga, where the famous places of culture and trade evolved with time.	<b>Association with Ganga</b> Due to the strategic location of the river Ganga and its mythological significance, rulers and traders developed the ghats along the river Ganga. These are used by the people to perform their religious rituals. Several temples and ashrams were built to accommodate saints and pilgrims.
<b>Tehsil</b>	Kunda				
<b>Location</b>	25.789359 81.352502				
<b>Address</b>	Mohmdabad Uparhar, Pratapgarh				
<b>Approach</b>	The site is approached through Alapur-Kalakankar road. It is located on the southwest of Alapur village at a distance of approx 3 km.				
<b>Approx date of construction</b>	19th century				
<b>Precise date of construction</b>	Not known				
<b>Ownership</b>	Public				
<b>Owners Name</b>	Local Community				
<b>Property Type</b>	Site				
<b>Property Sub-type</b>	Religious		<b>State of conservation</b> Fair	<b>Threats to the Property</b> Addition and Alteration, Material Deterioration	
<b>Property past use</b>	Ghat				
<b>Property present use</b>	Ghat				
<b>State of Protection</b>	Unprotected				
<b>Architectural Style</b>	Nagara				
<b>Building Setting</b>	The ghat is lying on the north of the river Ganga. It has temples, residences and shop around it.				
<b>Archeological</b>	N.A.	<b>Religious</b>			High
<b>Historical</b>	Medium	<b>Social</b>			High
<b>Architectural</b>	Medium	<b>Natural</b>			High
		<b>Grade</b>			II A
		<b>Condition Description</b>	The growth of vegetation and blackening of the surface on the parapet. Faded painted surfaces on the lower portions of the garbhgriha.		
		<b>Source of information</b>	Primary survey		

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JWALA DEVI DHAM		Reference No	Gad/Ptp/KND/10	Map No	Gad/Ptp/13					
										
<b>Past Name</b>	Jwala Devi Mandir Dham	<b>Architectural description</b>	<p>The complex is approached from the north side. It has a main temple surrounded by dharmashalas of different communities. The temple is raised on a high plinth level accessed through steps. It has a square plan garbhgriha which has a verandah around it. It is supported over thick square columns having framed with series of semi-circular arches. It has two domes on octagonal drums with inverted lotus motif and finials on the top. The dharmashalas has typical layout having a entrance verandah framed with semi-circular arches supported over circular columns. The verandahs are flanked with rooms on either side. The site has a well at the starting with a octagonal platform. It has four square pillars built around the well, to which the pulley was attached, used for pulling out water.</p>							
<b>Tehsil</b>	Kunda									
<b>Location</b>	25.773684 81.411957									
<b>Address</b>	Manikpur, Pratapgarh									
<b>Approach</b>	The precinct is approached through Lucknow-Allahabad Road. The structure is lying on the southwest of Garhi Manikpur village at 400 m.									
<b>Approx date of construction</b>	19th century									
<b>Precise date of construction</b>	Not known									
<b>Ownership</b>	Public									
<b>Owners Name</b>	Local Community									
<b>Property Type</b>	Precinct									
<b>Property Sub-type</b>	Religious									
<b>Property past use</b>	Temple and Dharmashala									
<b>Property present use</b>	Temple and Dharmashala									
<b>State of Protection</b>	Unprotected					<b>Historical/Cultural Value</b>	<p>The temple was established in Dwapar yug. After the birth of lord Krishna. When Kansa tried to kill the daughter of Yogmaya, she got angry and flew towards the sky. In an angry posture, Yogmaya stopped from there on the banks of river Ganga at Manikpur.</p>			
<b>Architectural Style</b>	Regional									
<b>Building Setting</b>	The structure is surrounded by residences, shops and religious buildings. It has a large stepwell on its east at a distance of 30 m.									
<b>Archeological</b>	N.A.	<b>Association with Ganga</b>	<p>Due to the strategic location of the river Ganga and its mythological significance, rulers and traders developed the ghats along the river Ganga. These are used by the people to perform their religious rituals. A great bathing fair is held at the 7th day of Asadh.</p>							
<b>Historical</b>	High									
<b>Architectural</b>	Medium									
<b>Grade</b>	II A									
<b>Religious</b>	High	<b>State of conservation</b>	<p>Signs of Deterioration</p>							
<b>Social</b>	High									
<b>Natural</b>	Low									
<b>Grade</b>	II A									
<b>Threats to the Property</b>	Material Deterioration, Structural Deterioration, Vegetative Growth, Addition and Alteration		<b>Condition Description</b>	<p>The walls and shikhara of the main temple have been added with stone slabs. Deteriorating materials on the façade of the dharmashala.</p>						
<b>Source of information</b>	Primary survey									

PAKKA TALAB		Reference No	Gad/Ptp/KND/11	Map No	Gad/Ptp/13				
									
<b>Past Name</b>	Pakka Talab	<b>Architectural description</b>	It is a square planned water reservoir. It measures approx. 52 m in length and breadth. It is entered from the north direction having a sloped path leading to the extended platform. On the northeast corner, it has a structure entered through a series of semi-circular arches supported over rectangular columns. These were used as changing rooms. The boundary walls on the remaining three sides have a series of segmental niches. It has steps that lead to the water body.						
<b>Tehsil</b>	Kunda								
<b>Location</b>	25.773562 81.412663								
<b>Address</b>	Manikpur, Pratapgarh								
<b>Approach</b>	The waterbody is approached through Lucknow-Allahabad Road. The structure is lying on the southwest of Garhi Manikpur village at 400 m.								
<b>Approx date of construction</b>	18th century								
<b>Precise date of construction</b>	Not known								
<b>Ownership</b>	Public								
<b>Owners Name</b>	Not known								
<b>Property Type</b>	Structure								
<b>Property Sub-type</b>	Water structure					<b>Historical/ Cultural Value</b>	The tank is built by local ruler, who was among the significant personality of Manikpur. For the basic needs such as water for the human settlements, water structures were required.		
<b>Property past use</b>	Kund								
<b>Property present use</b>	Kund								
<b>State of Protection</b>	Unprotected					<b>Association with Ganga</b>	The strategic location along river Ganga, which allowed trade via waterways from Northern to Eastern parts of the country. Land along Ganga provided apt conditions for farming as well. These were suitable conditions for humans to settle down. This led to the need of water structures for people. Signs of Deterioration		
<b>Architectural Style</b>	Sayyid								
<b>Building Setting</b>	The structure is surrounded by residences, shops and religious buildings. It has Maa Jwala Devi Mandir west at a distance of 30 m.	<b>State of conservation Threats to the Property</b>	Material Deterioration, Structural Deterioration, Vegetative Growth						
<b>Archeological</b>	N.A.					<b>Religious</b>	Low		
<b>Historical</b>	High					<b>Social</b>	Medium		
<b>Architectural</b>	Medium					<b>Natural</b>	High		
		<b>Grade</b>	II A	<b>Condition Description</b>	Vegetation growth on the steps. Chipping of lime plaster from the surface due to the dampness.				
						<b>Source of information</b>	Primary survey		

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SARAI		Reference No	Gad/Ptp/KND/12	Map No	Gad/Ptp/14
					
<b>Past Name</b>	Sarai	<b>Architectural description</b>	The rectangular planned single-storied structure is standing on a low plinth level. The Sarai is entered through a verandah having a series of flat shouldered arches supported over circular columns. The arches have carved stone brackets. The Sarai is constructed of lakhori bricks.		
<b>Tehsil</b>	Kunda				
<b>Location</b>	25.772908 81.395867				
<b>Address</b>	Near Ganga Ghat, Shahabad, Pratapgarh				
<b>Approach</b>	The structure is approached through Manikpur village road. It is located southwest of Mirgarhwa village at a distance of 1.4 km.				
<b>Approx date of construction</b>	18th century				
<b>Precise date of construction</b>	Not known				
<b>Ownership</b>	Private				
<b>Owners Name</b>	Raja Tassuq Hussain				
<b>Property Type</b>	Structure				
<b>Property Sub-type</b>	Commercial				
<b>Property past use</b>	Sarai				
<b>Property present use</b>	Abandoned				
<b>State of Protection</b>	Unprotected				
<b>Architectural Style</b>	Regional				
<b>Building Setting</b>	The structure is located on the bank of the river Ganga. It is lying on the north of it and surrounded by farmlands. Mahal of Raja Tassuq Hussain is on its southeast at a distance of approx. 600 m.				
<b>Archeological</b>	N.A.	<b>Historical/ Cultural Value</b>	The Manikpur is known as 'Land of Kings and Saints'. The Sarai was built during the period of Raja Tassuq Hussain, who was father-in-law of Nawab of Awadh Wajid Ali Shah.		
<b>Historical</b>	Medium				
<b>Architectural</b>	Medium				
<b>Grade</b>	II B				
<b>Religious</b>	Low	<b>Association with Ganga</b>	Due to the strategic location of river Ganga, the doab region remained under the control of Hindu rulers for centuries till the Muslim invaders had their influence. With the expansion of they built mansion and religious buildings.		
<b>Social</b>	Low				
<b>Natural</b>	Low				
<b>State of conservation</b>	Signs of Deterioration	<b>Threats to the Property</b>	Material Deterioration, Structural Deterioration, Vegetative Growth		
<b>Condition Description</b>	Growth of vegetation on the roof. Loosening of bricks due to the flaking of lime plaster.				
<b>Source of information</b>	Primary survey				

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RAJA TASSUQ HUSSAIN MAHAL		Reference No	Gad/Ptp/KND/13	Map No	Gad/Ptp/14
					
<b>Past Name</b>	Raja Tassuq Hussain Mahal	<b>Architectural description</b>	<p>It is a double-storied building with a low plinth level. It is a rectangular-shaped building with an entrance marked on the west façade. It has a double-height verandah in the middle and room on either end. The verandah has a series of arches supported over circular columns. It has a central courtyard with rooms constructed around it. Over the front façade, the room on the first floor has a projected chajja supported over carved stone brackets. The front portion of the building is constructed of red sandstone. The structure is ornamented with pan-patta motifs on the base platform and the decorated corbels and brackets.</p>		
<b>Tehsil</b>	Kunda				
<b>Location</b>	25.769232 81.399539				
<b>Address</b>	Near Ganga Ghat, Shahabad, Pratapgarh				
<b>Approach</b>	The building is approached through Manikpur village road. It is located southwest of Mirgarhwa village at a distance of 1.2 km.				
<b>Approx date of construction</b>	18th century				
<b>Precise date of construction</b>	Not known				
<b>Ownership</b>	Private				
<b>Owners Name</b>	Not known				
<b>Property Type</b>	Building				
<b>Property Sub-type</b>	Residential				
<b>Property past use</b>	Residence				
<b>Property present use</b>	Abandoned				
<b>State of Protection</b>	Unprotected				
<b>Architectural Style</b>	Regional				
<b>Building Setting</b>	The mahal is located on the bank of river Ganga. It is lying on the north of it and surrounded by residences and religious buildings. The Jwala Devi Temple on its east at approx. 100 m.	<b>Association with Ganga</b>	<p>Due to the strategic location of river Ganga, the doab region remained under the control of Hindu rulers for centuries till the Muslim invaders had their influence. With the expansion of their rule, they built mansion and residences.</p>		
<b>Archeological</b>	N.A.				
<b>Historical</b>	High	<b>Social</b>	Low		
<b>Architectural</b>	High	<b>Natural</b>	Medium		
		<b>Grade</b>	II A		
		<b>State of conservation</b>	Signs of Deterioration		
		<b>Threats to the Property</b>	Material Deterioration, Structural Deterioration, Vegetative Growth, Dampness		
		<b>Condition Description</b>	Growth of vegetation on the roof as well in the inner portion of the buildings. Loosening of cladded stones from the façade.		
		<b>Source of information</b>	Primary survey		

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RAM JANAKI GHAT		Reference No	Gad/Ptp/KND/14	Map No	Gad/Ptp/14			
								
<b>Past Name</b>	Ram Janaki Ghat		<b>Architectural description</b>	The site is entered through a double-height gateway having a multifoliated arch opening. Further, the pathway leads to the ghat having steps on the left leading to the river Ganga. It has a temple associated with Ram Janaki Ji. It is entered through a tre-foliated opening adorned with mulifoliated arch supported over circular columns. The façade is topped with chajjas supported over stone brackets. Further, the square planned garbhgriha lies on the left. It has a shikhara with a series of Uru-shikharas around it.				
<b>Tehsil</b>	Kunda		<b>Historical/Cultural Value</b>	The perennial river Ganga has always been a part of Indian society. The major cities of north India are located on the banks (Ghats) of the river Ganga, where the famous places of culture and trade evolved with time.				
<b>Location</b>	25.767591 81.400571							
<b>Address</b>	Shahabad, Manikpur, Pratapgarh							
<b>Approach</b>	The ghat is approached through Manikpur village road. It is located southwest of Mirgarhwa village at a distance of 1.2 km.							
<b>Approx date of construction</b>	18th century							
<b>Precise date of construction</b>	Not known							
<b>Ownership</b>	Public							
<b>Owners Name</b>	Local Authority							
<b>Property Type</b>	Site							
<b>Property Sub-type</b>	Religious							
<b>Property past use</b>	Ghat		<b>Association with Ganga</b>	Due to the strategic location of the river Ganga and its mythological significance, rulers and traders developed the ghats along the river Ganga. These are used by the people to perform their religious rituals. Several temples and ashrams were built to accommodate saints and pilgrims.				
<b>Property present use</b>	Ghat							
<b>State of Protection</b>	Unprotected							
<b>Architectural Style</b>	Regional							
<b>Building Setting</b>	The site is approached from the north direction. It has dharmashalas, religious buildings and residences.							
<b>Archeological</b>	N.A.	<b>Religious</b>				High	<b>State of conservation</b>	Signs of Deterioration
<b>Historical</b>	Medium	<b>Social</b>				High		
<b>Architectural</b>	Low	<b>Natural</b>				High		
		<b>Grade</b>				II A		
							<b>Threats to the Property</b>	Material Deterioration, Vegetative Growth Addition and Alteration
				<b>Condition Description</b>	Vegetation growth on the projected chajja. Faded paint and pasting of posters on the façade			
				<b>Source of information</b>	Primary survey			



NANAK SHAHI UDASI KUTI		Reference No	Gad/Ptp/KND/15	Map No	Gad/Ptp/14
					
<b>Past Name</b>	Nanak Shahi Udasi Kuti		<p><b>Architectural description</b></p> <p>The building is placed on a medium-raised mound. It is entered through a rectangular opening adorned with a multifoiled arches. It has a depressed entrance gateway due to the construction of rooms on either side. It has an open area in the center surrounded by verandahs. They are framed with a series of multifoiled arches supported over rectangular columns. The structure is constructed of lakhori bricks.</p> <p><b>Historical/Cultural Value</b></p> <p>The perennial river Ganga has always been a part of Indian society. The major cities of north India are located on the banks (Ghats) of the river Ganga, where the famous places of culture and trade evolved with time.</p> <p><b>Association with Ganga</b></p> <p>Due to the strategic location of the river Ganga and its mythological significance, rulers and traders developed the ghats along the river Ganga. These are used by the people to perform their religious rituals. Several temples and ashrams were built to accommodate saints and pilgrims.</p> <p><b>State of conservation</b></p> <p>Advance State of Decay</p> <p><b>Threats to the Property</b></p> <p>Material Deterioration, Vegetative Growth, Addition and Alteration</p> <p><b>Condition Description</b></p> <p>broken and dilapidated elements such as arches, openings, columns and ceilings. The whole building has growth of vegetation.</p> <p><b>Source of information</b></p> <p>Primary survey</p>		
<b>Tehsil</b>	Kunda				
<b>Location</b>	25.766521 81.401763				
<b>Address</b>	Sabha Ganj Chauraha Garhi, Manikpur, Pratapgarh				
<b>Approach</b>	The residence is approached through Manikpur village road. It is located southwest of Mirgarhwa village at a distance of 1.2 km.				
<b>Approx date of construction</b>	18th century				
<b>Precise date of construction</b>	Not known				
<b>Ownership</b>	Private				
<b>Owners Name</b>	Not known				
<b>Property Type</b>	Building				
<b>Property Sub-type</b>	Religious				
<b>Property past use</b>	Ashram				
<b>Property present use</b>	Abandoned				
<b>State of Protection</b>	Unprotected				
<b>Architectural Style</b>	Rajputana				
<b>Building Setting</b>	The building is over shadowed by the large and dense plantation around it. It is lying on the east of river Ganga at a distance of approx. 130 m.				
<b>Archeological</b>	N.A.	<b>Religious</b>	Medium		
<b>Historical</b>	High	<b>Social</b>	Low		
<b>Architectural</b>	Medium	<b>Natural</b>	Low		
		<b>Grade</b>	II B		



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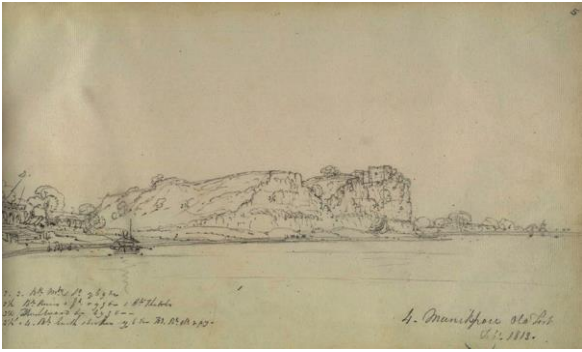

PAKKA GHAT 01		Reference No	Gad/Ptp/KND/16	Map No	Gad/Ptp/14		
							
<b>Past Name</b>	Raja Manik Chand Ghat	<b>Architectural description</b>	The site is approached from the northeast direction. It is a pakka ghat having proper steps and landings that leads to the river Ganga. It has a projecting wall into the river with a hexagonal bastion at the end.. The ghat has a temple associated with Lord Shiva. It is lying on the north of the ghat. It has a square planned garbhgriha. It is entered through a rectangular opening gate having a Shiva Linga in the center. The remaining three sides has rectangular niches carved within the walls. It has a shikhara with offsets of uru-shringas around it. It is topped with a kalash and finial.				
<b>Tehsil</b>	Kunda						
<b>Location</b>	25.765641 81.401403						
<b>Address</b>	Kila Road, Manikpur, Pratapgarh						
<b>Approach</b>	The ghat is approached through Manikpur villager road. It is located southwest of Mirgarhwa village at a distance of 1.2 km.						
<b>Approx date of construction</b>	18th century						
<b>Precise date of construction</b>	Not known						
<b>Ownership</b>	Public						
<b>Owners Name</b>	Local Authority						
<b>Property Type</b>	Site					<b>Historical/ Cultural Value</b>	The perennial river Ganga has always been a part of Indian society. The major cities of north India are located on the banks (Ghats) of the river Ganga, where the famous places of culture and trade evolved with time.
<b>Property Sub-type</b>	Religious						
<b>Property past use</b>	Ghat						
<b>Property present use</b>	Ghat						
<b>State of Protection</b>	Unprotected						
<b>Architectural Style</b>	Regional						
<b>Building Setting</b>	The site is surrounded with residences, dharmashala and religious buildings. The ruined fort of Raja Manikchandra is lying on the south at a distance of 200 m.						
<b>Archeological</b>	N.A.	<b>Religious</b>	High				
<b>Historical</b>	High	<b>Social</b>	Medium				
<b>Architectural</b>	Low	<b>Natural</b>	High				
		<b>Grade</b>	II A				
		<b>Association with Ganga</b>	Due to the strategic location of the river Ganga and its mythological significance, rulers and traders developed the ghats along the river Ganga. These are used by the people to perform their religious rituals. Several temples and ashrams were built to accommodate saints and pilgrims.				
		<b>State of conservation</b>	Signs of Deterioration				
		<b>Threats to the Property</b>	Material Deterioration, Vegetative Growth, Addition and Alteration				
		<b>Condition Description</b>	Faded painted surface of the shikhara. Addition of steel railings and cracks on the extended platform.				
		<b>Source of information</b>	Primary survey				



JAMA MASJID 01		Reference No	Gad/Ptp/KND/17 A	Map No	Gad/Ptp/14
					
<b>Past Name</b>	Shahi Masjid	<b>Architectural description</b>	<p>It is a single-storied masjid raised on a high plinth level. It is entered from the east side through a rectangular opening gate. The main shrine has an open area before it. It is facing the east direction. The façade has a pishtaq in the middle part is raised above the parts on either side. It has a mulifoliated opening in the center adorned with a pointed arched niche. The middle part has a slopped chajja supported by thick stone brackets. The entrance is flanked by two smaller and lesser wide pointed arches. The structure has a dome resting over an octagonal base and topped with an inverted lotus motif and finial.</p>		
<b>Tehsil</b>	Kunda				
<b>Location</b>	25.765091 81.403853				
<b>Address</b>	Kila Road, Manikpur, Pratapgarh				
<b>Approach</b>	The masjid is approached through Manikpur village road. It is located southwest of Mirgarhwa village at a distance of 1.2 km.				
<b>Approx date of construction</b>	17th century				
<b>Precise date of construction</b>	Not known				
<b>Ownership</b>	Private				
<b>Owners Name</b>	Not known				
<b>Property Type</b>	Building				
<b>Property Sub-type</b>	Religious				
<b>Property past use</b>	Masjid				
<b>Property present use</b>	Masjid				
<b>State of Protection</b>	Unprotected	<b>Historical/ Cultural Value</b>	<p>The region have been under influence of Mughals. On the northern extremity of the mound of Fort of Manikchand (in Shahabad area), there is a small mosque, which is said to have been built by Emperor Shahjahan. The mosque is also known as Shahi Masjid.</p>		
<b>Architectural Style</b>	Sayyid				
<b>Building Setting</b>	The building is surrounded by farmlands. It is lying on the east of river Ganga at a distance of approx. 300 m.	<b>Association with Ganga</b>	<p>Due to the strategic location of river Ganga, the doab region remained under the control of Hindu rulers for centuries till the Muslim invaders had their influence. With the expansion of Muslim settlements in the region the need of religious buildings such as Masjids, Rauza and Eidgah were built.</p>		
		<b>State of conservation Threats to the Property</b>	<p>Signs of Deterioration</p> <p>Material Deterioration, Addition and Alteration</p>		
<b>Archeological</b>	N.A.	<b>Religious</b>	High	<b>Condition Description</b>	<p>Use of cement plaster on the broken edges. Flaking of lime plastered surface. Faded paint surfaces.</p>
<b>Historical</b>	High	<b>Social</b>	Medium		
<b>Architectural</b>	Medium	<b>Natural</b>	Low		
		<b>Grade</b>	II A		
		<b>Source of information</b>	Primary survey		

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MANIKPUR FORT		Reference No	Gad/Ptp/KND/17 B	Map No	Gad/Ptp/14				
									
<b>Past Name</b>	Manikpur Fort	<b>Architectural description</b>	<p>The site lies on the eastern bank of the river Ganga. It is expanded to an area of approx 20 acres. It was built along the river above steep cliff of some 36.5 meters in height, overlooking the Ganga. The site has masses of broken bricks overgrown with shrubs and vegetation. The site comprises a Jama Masjid over the eastern extremity, built by the Mughal Emporer Shahjahan. It has a tomb of Raje Noor Shah built in the 16th century.</p>						
<b>Tehsil</b>	Kunda								
<b>Location</b>	25.764221 81.401807								
<b>Address</b>	Kila Road, Manikpur, Pratapgarh								
<b>Approach</b>	The site is approached through Manikpur village road (Kila Road). It is located southwest of Mirgarhwa village at a distance of 1.2 km.								
<b>Approx date of construction</b>	12th century								
<b>Precise date of construction</b>	Not known								
<b>Ownership</b>	Public								
<b>Owners Name</b>	Local Authority								
<b>Property Type</b>	Site								
<b>Property Sub-type</b>	Archaeological					<b>Historical/Cultural Value</b>	<p>The fort was built by the Raja Manikchand, who was half-brother of Raja Jainchand of Gahadaval dynasty. The fort dates, from the early Hindu period, as the remains in the foundation like large bricks and sculptured kankar blocks are found occasionally.</p>		
<b>Property past use</b>	Fort								
<b>Property present use</b>	Mound								
<b>State of Protection</b>	Unprotected								
<b>Architectural Style</b>	Rajputana								
<b>Building Setting</b>	The site is located along the river Ganga. It has Pakka ghat on the north and a Jama masjid over its east at a distance of 300 m.								
<b>Archeological</b>	High	<b>Association with Ganga</b>	<p>Traditionally, forts were located near rivers as they were a ready source of water for troops and livestock, and also a natural defense provided by the river water. River Ganga provided a highly fertile land to grow food along with a route of transportation to the rulers.</p>						
<b>Historical</b>	High								
<b>Architectural</b>	N.A.								
<b>Grade</b>	II A								
<b>Religious</b>	Low	<b>State of conservation</b>	<p>Danger of Disappearance</p>						
<b>Social</b>	Medium								
<b>Natural</b>	High								
<b>Grade</b>	II A								
<b>Religious</b>	Low	<b>Threats to the Property</b>	<p>Material Deterioration, Structural Deterioration, Vegetative Growth</p>						
<b>Social</b>	Medium								
<b>Natural</b>	High								
<b>Grade</b>	II A								
<b>Condition Description</b>	The old structure has been dilapidated with time. The mound has the growth of vegetation above it.								
<b>Source of information</b>	British Library U.K, Pratapgarh Gazetteer								

HAZRAT RAJE NOOR SHAH MAQBARA		Reference No	Gad/Ptp/KND/18	Map No	Gad/Ptp/14
					
<b>Past Name</b>	Hazrat Raje Noor Shah Maqbara		<b>Architectural description</b> The tomb is located in a square-shaped enclosed area. It is entered from the north side and its entry is marked by a rectangular opening having iron gates. The boundary wall around the tomb is constructed over lakhori bricks. The tomb is constructed in chattri style. It has a dome resting over an octagonal planned base. The eight faces have a typical façade. They have a series of mulifoliated arch framed within octagonal columns. The dome is topped with an inverted lotus motif. The tomb has graves around it.	<b>Historical/Cultural Value</b> The region of Manikpur witnessed the influence of the Muslim saints and pilgrims with the increase of Sufism in India. It has multiple tombs, the chief of which is Raje Saiyed Nur dated 965 Hijri.	<b>Association with Ganga</b> Due to the strategic location of river Ganga, the doab region remained under the control of Hindu rulers for centuries till the Muslim invaders had their influence. With the expansion of Muslim settlements in the region the need of religious buildings such as masjids, rauza and eidgah were built.
<b>Tehsil</b>	Kunda				
<b>Location</b>	25.764510 81.404427				
<b>Address</b>	Kila Road, Manikpur, Pratapgarh				
<b>Approach</b>	The precinct is approached through Manikpur village road. It is located southwest of Mirgarhwa village at a distance of 1.2 km.				
<b>Approx date of construction</b>	16th century				
<b>Precise date of construction</b>	1557				
<b>Ownership</b>	Private				
<b>Owners Name</b>	Not known				
<b>Property Type</b>	Structure				
<b>Property Sub-type</b>	Funerary		<b>State of conservation</b> Signs of Deterioration <b>Threats to the Property</b> Material Deterioration, Structural Deterioration <b>Condition Description</b> broken chajjas and loose stone slabs. Blackened surface and cracks on the façade and dome. <b>Source of information</b> Primary survey		
<b>Property past use</b>	Maqbara				
<b>Property present use</b>	Maqbara				
<b>State of Protection</b>	Unprotected				
<b>Architectural Style</b>	Sayyid				
<b>Building Setting</b>	The building is surrounded by farmlands. The Jama Masjid is lying on its northwest at a distance of approx. 80 m.				
<b>Archeological</b>	N.A.	<b>Religious</b>		Medium	
<b>Historical</b>	High	<b>Social</b>		Medium	
<b>Architectural</b>	Low	<b>Natural</b>		Low	
		<b>Grade</b>		II B	

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SHAH AFTAB ALAM HAVELI		Reference No	Gad/Ptp/KND/19	Map No	Gad/Ptp/14
					
<b>Past Name</b>	Shah Aftab Alam Haveli		<p><b>Architectural description</b></p> <p>It is a double-storied residence accessed from the south-facing entrance gateway. It is standing on a low plinth level. The entry is marked by a double-height rectangular opening adorned with a multifoliated arch. It is ornamented with floral motifs carved over the gateway. On the left of the entrance gateway, it has a verandah framed with three semi-circular arches while the second floor has a rectangular opening adorned with pediment-like moulding above supported on circular pilasters.</p> <p><b>Historical/Cultural Value</b></p> <p>The region has flourished from the era of Hindu and Muslim rulers. Many merchants and traders migrated and settled to do farming and business. The residence belongs to such one family.</p> <p><b>Association with Ganga</b></p> <p>Due to the strategic location along the river Ganga. The tracts along it were highly fertile. Many Zamindars and small rulers had their base along with it. It provided easy water transportation for the goods to send in different parts of the country.</p> <p><b>State of conservation</b></p> <p>Signs of Deterioration</p> <p><b>Threats to the Property</b></p> <p>Material Deterioration, Structural Deterioration, Vegetative Growth</p> <p><b>Condition Description</b></p> <p>Growth of vegetation on the first floor. Flaking of lime plastered surface. Blackening over the surfaces due to the dampness.</p> <p><b>Source of information</b></p> <p>Primary survey</p>		
<b>Tehsil</b>	Kunda				
<b>Location</b>	25.763634 81.405532				
<b>Address</b>	Kila Road, Manikpur, Pratapgarh				
<b>Approach</b>	The residence is approached through Manikpur village road. It is located southwest of Mirgarhwa village at a distance of 1.2 km.				
<b>Approx date of construction</b>	19th century				
<b>Precise date of construction</b>	Not known				
<b>Ownership</b>	Private				
<b>Owners Name</b>	Shah Aftab Alam				
<b>Property Type</b>	Building				
<b>Property Sub-type</b>	Residential				
<b>Property past use</b>	Residence				
<b>Property present use</b>	Residence				
<b>State of Protection</b>	Unprotected				
<b>Architectural Style</b>	Sayyid				
<b>Building Setting</b>	The masjid has farmlands on the west and dense settlement on the east. It has residences, shops and religious buildings around it.				
<b>Archeological</b>	N.A.	<b>Religious</b>	Low		
<b>Historical</b>	Medium	<b>Social</b>	Low		
<b>Architectural</b>	Medium	<b>Natural</b>	Low		
		<b>Grade</b>	II B		

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DARGAH MAQDOOM SHAH BABA AND MASJID		Reference No	Gad/Ptp/KND/20	Map No	Gad/Ptp/14
					
<b>Past Name</b>	Dargah Maqdoom Shah Baba and Masjid				
<b>Tehsil</b>	Kunda				
<b>Location</b>	25.763172 81.405944				
<b>Address</b>	Kanquah Garhi, Manikpur, Pratapgarh				
<b>Approach</b>	The precinct is approached through Manikpur village road. It is located southwest of Mirgarhwa village at a distance of 1.2 km.				
<b>Approx date of construction</b>	18th century				
<b>Precise date of construction</b>	Not known				
<b>Ownership</b>	Public				
<b>Owners Name</b>	Local Community				
<b>Property Type</b>	Precinct				
<b>Property Sub-type</b>	Funerary				
<b>Property past use</b>	Dargah				
<b>Property present use</b>	Dargah				
<b>State of Protection</b>	Unprotected				
<b>Architectural Style</b>	Sayyid				
<b>Building Setting</b>	The structure is located in a densely populated area. It has residences, shops and religious buildings around it. Jama Masjid Khanqah Shareef is on the opposite side.				
<b>Archeological</b>	N.A.	<b>Religious</b>	Medium		
<b>Historical</b>	Medium	<b>Social</b>	Low		
<b>Architectural</b>	Low	<b>Natural</b>	Low		
		<b>Grade</b>	II B		
<b>Architectural description</b>	It is accessed from the south direction. It has a low plinth level and single-storied height. It has two structures lying on the eastern and western periphery and has graves between them. The structure on the western side is entered through a series of three ogee four-centered arches supported over rectangular columns. The façade is topped with a chajja supported over a series of stone brackets. It has a qibla wall on the west and is flanked by rooms on both sides. The structure on the east is entered through two series of arches. Both the structures are constructed of lakhori bricks.				
<b>Historical/Cultural Value</b>	The region of Manikpur witnessed the influence of the Muslim saints and pilgrims with the increase of Sufism in India. Multiple religious buildings were built to satisfy religious sentiments.				
<b>Association with Ganga</b>	Due to the strategic location of river Ganga, the doab region remained under the control of Hindu rulers for centuries till the Muslim invaders had their influence. With the expansion of Muslim settlements in the region the need of religious buildings such as Masjids, Rauza and Eidgah were built.				
<b>State of conservation</b>	Signs of Deterioration				
<b>Threats to the Property</b>	Material Deterioration, Structural Deterioration, Vegetative Growth				
<b>Condition Description</b>	Growth of vegetation on the parapet and projected chajjas. Flaking of lime plaster due to dampness.				
<b>Source of information</b>	Primary survey				

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SALEEMA KHATON MAQBARA		Reference No	Gad/Ptp/KND/21	Map No	Gad/Ptp/14
					
<b>Past Name</b>	Bibi Saleha ka Maqbara		<b>Architectural description</b> The building is approached from the south direction having a platform before the main shrine. It is entered through a rectangular opening adorned with pointed arches and further framed within a rectangular niche. On the façade, the entry is flanked by pointed arches on either side. It has a dome having an inverted lotus motif and a finial. The shrine has four graves. On the inner walls, it has a series of pointed arches. The structure is constructed of lakhori bricks and finished using lime plaster.	<b>Historical/Cultural Value</b> Sulaiman Khatun (Saleema Khatun) was the daughter of Sher Shah was married to Shah Qasim, a decendent of the celebrated Hisam-uddin. The region of Manikpur witnessed the influence of the Muslim saints and pilgrims with the increase of Sufism in India.	<b>Association with Ganga</b> Due to the strategic location of river Ganga, the doab region remained under the control of Hindu rulers for centuries till the Muslim invaders had their influence. With the expansion of Muslim settlements in the region the need of religious buildings such as Masjids, Rauza and Eidgah were built.
<b>Tehsil</b>	Kunda				
<b>Location</b>	25.763172 81.405944				
<b>Address</b>	Kanquah Garhi, Manikpur, Pratapgarh				
<b>Approach</b>	The building is approached through Manikpur village road. It is located southwest of Mirgarhwa village at a distance of 1.2 km.				
<b>Approx date of construction</b>	18th century				
<b>Precise date of construction</b>	Not known				
<b>Ownership</b>	Public				
<b>Owners Name</b>	Local Community				
<b>Property Type</b>	Building				
<b>Property Sub-type</b>	Funerary		<b>State of conservation</b> Signs of Deterioration <b>Threats to the Property</b> Material Deterioration, Structural Deterioration, Vegetative Growth <b>Condition Description</b> Chipping and flaking of lime plastered surface from the dome due to dampness and growth of vegetation. <b>Source of information</b> Primary survey		
<b>Property past use</b>	Maqbara				
<b>Property present use</b>	Maqbara				
<b>State of Protection</b>	Unprotected				
<b>Architectural Style</b>	Sayyid				
<b>Building Setting</b>	The building is located in a densely populated area. It has residences, shops and religious buildings around it. Dargah Maqdam Shah Baba is on its north at a distance of approx. 50 m.				
<b>Archeological</b>	N.A.	<b>Religious</b>		Medium	
<b>Historical</b>	Medium	<b>Social</b>		Medium	
<b>Architectural</b>	Medium	<b>Natural</b>		Low	
		<b>Grade</b>		II B	

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TOMB AND GRAVEYARD		Reference No	Gad/Ptp/KND/22	Map No	Gad/Ptp/14
					
<b>Past Name</b>	Tomb and Graveyard				
<b>Tehsil</b>	Kunda				
<b>Location</b>	25.761725 81.405824				
<b>Address</b>	Chaukaparpur, Pratapgarh				
<b>Approach</b>	The building is approached through Manikpur village road. It is located southwest of Mirgarhwa village at a distance of 1.2 km.				
<b>Approx date of construction</b>	19th century				
<b>Precise date of construction</b>	Not known				
<b>Ownership</b>	Private				
<b>Owners Name</b>	Not known				
<b>Property Type</b>	Building				
<b>Property Sub-type</b>	Funerary				
<b>Property past use</b>	Tomb				
<b>Property present use</b>	Tomb				
<b>State of Protection</b>	Unprotected				
<b>Architectural Style</b>	Sayyid				
<b>Building Setting</b>	The structure is located on the east of river Ganga. It is lying at a distance of 270 m from the river.				
<b>Archeological</b>	N.A.	<b>Religious</b>	Medium		
<b>Historical</b>	Low	<b>Social</b>	Medium		
<b>Architectural</b>	Low	<b>Natural</b>	Low		
		<b>Grade</b>	II B		
<b>Architectural description</b>	It is a square planned single-storied building standing on a low plinth level. It is entered through a rectangular opening flanked by small niches. It has a dome supported over an octagonal base and topped with an inverted lotus motif and a finial. On its north, it has a rectangular structure having a flat roof supported over thin columns and framed with multifoliated arches. It has a short parapet rising from a slopped chajja. It has graves inside as well as around it.				
<b>Historical/Cultural Value</b>	The tomb in Chauchakpur said to be that of Malik Qutb Haider, a sardar of Sayyid Salar Masaud. The region of Manikpur witnessed the influence of the Muslim saints and pilgrims after the rule of Saiyed Salar Masud.				
<b>Association with Ganga</b>	Due to the strategic location of river Ganga, the doab region remained under the control of Hindu rulers for centuries till the Muslim invaders had their influence. With the expansion of Muslim settlements in the region the need of religious buildings such as Masjids, Rauza and Eidgah were built.				
<b>State of conservation</b>	Signs of Deterioration				
<b>Threats to the Property</b>	Material Deterioration, Dampness				
<b>Condition Description</b>	Flaking of painted surface and blackening over the façade is observed due to the dampness.				
<b>Source of information</b>	Primary survey				

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PURANA KABARISTAN		Reference No	Gad/Ptp/KND/23	Map No	Gad/Ptp/14
					
<b>Past Name</b>	Purana Kabaristan		<b>Architectural description</b> The irregular shaped site is approached from the east side. It has a later constructed platform the center surrounded by multiple graves.	<b>Historical/ Cultural Value</b> After the death of Hindu ruler Jaichand of Kannauj (1194), Muslim supremacy was gradually established with the invasion of Turks and Arabs. The region witnessed the influence of the Muslim saints and pilgrims with the increase of Sufism in India.	<b>Association with Ganga</b> Due to the strategic location of river Ganga, the doab region remained under the control of Hindu rulers for centuries till the Muslim invaders had their influence. With the expansion of Muslim settlements in the region the need of religious buildings such as Masjids, Rauza and Eidgah were built.
<b>Tehsil</b>	Kunda				
<b>Location</b>	25.761633 81.407779				
<b>Address</b>	Chaukaparpur, Pratapgarh				
<b>Approach</b>	The structure is approached through Manikpur village road. It is located southwest of Mirgarhwa village at a distance of 1.2 km.				
<b>Approx date of construction</b>	18th century				
<b>Precise date of construction</b>	Not known				
<b>Ownership</b>	Public				
<b>Owners Name</b>	Local Community				
<b>Property Type</b>	Structure				
<b>Property Sub-type</b>	Burial				
<b>Property past use</b>	Kabaristan				
<b>Property present use</b>	Kabaristan				
<b>State of Protection</b>	Unprotected				
<b>Architectural Style</b>	Sayyid				
<b>Building Setting</b>	The site has farmlands in its immediate surroundings. It is lying in the east of the river Ganga at distance of approx. 500 m.				
<b>Archeological</b>	N.A.	<b>Religious</b>	Low	<b>State of conservation Threats to the Property</b> Material Deterioration, Dampness	<b>Condition Description</b> Loosening of bricks and vegetation growth on the platforms.
<b>Historical</b>	Medium	<b>Social</b>	Low		
<b>Architectural</b>	Low	<b>Natural</b>	Low		
		<b>Grade</b>	III		
		<b>Source of information</b>	Primary survey		

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MASJID 01		Reference No	Gad/Ptp/KND/24	Map No	Gad/Ptp/15						
											
<b>Past Name</b>	Mosque	<b>Architectural description</b>	It has a rectangular platform having low plinth level. It has a qibla wall facing the east direction. It has a ogee four-centered arch framed within rectangular arch. It is flanked with small niche and topped with a battlement like ornamentations.								
<b>Tehsil</b>	Kunda										
<b>Location</b>	25.761658 81.416017										
<b>Address</b>	Garhi Manikpur, Pratapgarh										
<b>Approach</b>	The mosque is approached through a local road (Manikpur-Gothi Road). It is on the southeast of Mirgarhwa village at approx 1.5 km.										
<b>Approx date of construction</b>	19th century										
<b>Precise date of construction</b>	Not known										
<b>Ownership</b>	Private										
<b>Owners Name</b>	Not known										
<b>Property Type</b>	Structure										
<b>Property Sub-type</b>	Religious	<b>Historical/Cultural Value</b>	After the death of Hindu ruler Jaichand of Kannauj (1194), Muslim supremacy was gradually established with the invasion of Turks and Arabs. The region witnessed the influence of the Muslim saints and pilgrims with the increase of Sufism in India.								
<b>Property past use</b>	Masjid										
<b>Property present use</b>	Masjid										
<b>State of Protection</b>	Unprotected										
<b>Architectural Style</b>	Sayyid										
<b>Building Setting</b>	The masjid is surrounded by dense plantation. Garhi Manikpur Government Hospital is lying-in its west at a distance of 230 m.										
<b>Association with Ganga</b>						Due to the strategic location of river Ganga, the doab region remained under the control of Hindu rulers for centuries till the Muslim invaders had their influence. With the expansion of Muslim settlements in the region the need of religious buildings such as Masjids, Rauza and Eidgah were built. Signs of Deterioration					
<b>State of conservation</b>											
<b>Threats to the Property</b>									Material Deterioration, Dampness, Structural Deterioration, Vegetative Growth		
<b>Condition Description</b>											
<b>Source of information</b>											
<b>Archeological</b>	N.A.	<b>Religious</b>	Medium								
<b>Historical</b>	Medium	<b>Social</b>	Low								
<b>Architectural</b>	Low	<b>Natural</b>	Low								
		<b>Grade</b>	II B								

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BITIYAN MAZAR		Reference No	Gad/Ptp/KND/25	Map No	Gad/Ptp/16
					
<b>Past Name</b>	Bityan Mazar		<b>Architectural description</b> It is group of temples constructed over a platform measures 52 m in breadth and 26 m in length. It is accessed through steps. It has four typical structures having square plan and raised on a medium plinth level. None of the structure has roof above them. These are constructed of thick lakhori bricks.	<b>Historical/ Cultural Value</b> The region has several religious buildings along the ghats of the pious river Ganga. Which are adding the cultural and historical value and fulfilling religious sentiments of the people.	<b>Association with Ganga</b> Due to the strategic location of river Ganga, the doab region remained under the control of Hindu rulers for centuries till the Muslim invaders had their influence. With the expansion of Muslim settlements in the region the need of religious buildings such as Masjids, Rauza and Eidgah were built.
<b>Tehsil</b>	Kunda				
<b>Location</b>	25.756110 81.415138				
<b>Address</b>	Dandauli, Pratapgarh				
<b>Approach</b>	The mazar complex is approached through a local road (Manikpur-Gothi Road). It is on the southeast of Mirgarhwa village at approx 2 km.				
<b>Approx date of construction</b>	19th century				
<b>Precise date of construction</b>	Not known				
<b>Ownership</b>	Private				
<b>Owners Name</b>	Not known				
<b>Property Type</b>	Precinct				
<b>Property Sub-type</b>	Funerary		<b>State of conservation Threats to the Property</b> Material Deterioration, Dampness, Structural Deterioration	<b>Condition Description</b> Cracks on the walls. Blackening of the surfaces due to dampness	
<b>Property past use</b>	Mazar				
<b>Property present use</b>	Mazar				
<b>State of Protection</b>	Unprotected				
<b>Architectural Style</b>	Sayyid				
<b>Building Setting</b>	The structure is surrounded by open farmlands and it has dense plantation around it. The Manikpur-Gothi Marg is on the north at a distance of 400 m.				
<b>Archeological</b>	N.A.	<b>Religious</b>			Medium
<b>Historical</b>	Medium	<b>Social</b>			Medium
<b>Architectural</b>	Low	<b>Natural</b>			Low
		<b>Grade</b>			II B
<b>Source of information</b>	Primary survey		<b>State of conservation</b> Signs of Deterioration		



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BARAH DEVI DHAM		Reference No	Gad/Ptp/KND/26	Map No	Gad/Ptp/17
					
<b>Past Name</b>	Barah Devi Dham				
<b>Tehsil</b>	Kunda				
<b>Location</b>	25.758794 81.451430				
<b>Address</b>	Mangarh, Badgaon, Pratapgarh				
<b>Approach</b>	The temple is approached through Lucknow-Allahabad road. It is in the east of Mirgarhwa village at a distance of approx 5 km.				
<b>Approx date of construction</b>	20th century				
<b>Precise date of construction</b>	Not known				
<b>Ownership</b>	Public				
<b>Owners Name</b>	Local Community				
<b>Property Type</b>	Building				
<b>Property Sub-type</b>	Religious				
<b>Property past use</b>	Temple				
<b>Property present use</b>	Temple				
<b>State of Protection</b>	Unprotected				
<b>Architectural Style</b>	Regional				
<b>Building Setting</b>	The temple is surrounded by farmlands. It has residences in the northeast and southwest direction. It has a waterbody on the north direction at a distance of 113 m.				
<b>Archeological</b>	N.A.	<b>Religious</b>	High		
<b>Historical</b>	Low	<b>Social</b>	Medium		
<b>Architectural</b>	Low	<b>Natural</b>	Low		
		<b>Grade</b>	II B		
<b>Architectural description</b>	It is a single-storied temple having a medium plinth-level platform around it. It is entered through a rectangular opening. On the platform, it has a Hawan Kund before the entrance. Temple has a projected roof with a parapet on the front side.				
<b>Historical/Cultural Value</b>	The region has several religious buildings along the ghats of the pious river Ganga. Which are adding the cultural and historical value and fulfilling religious sentiments of the people.				
<b>Association with Ganga</b>	Due to the strategic location of the river Ganga and its mythological significance, rulers and traders developed the ghats along the river Ganga. These are used by the people to perform their religious rituals. Several temples and ashrams were built to accommodate saints and pilgrims.				
<b>State of conservation</b>	Fair				
<b>Threats to the Property</b>	Addition and Alteration, Material Deterioration				
<b>Condition Description</b>	Addition of iron gate on the rectangular opening. Parapet on the roof. Broken edges of the platform.				
<b>Source of information</b>	Primary survey				



HANUMAN MANDIR 01		Reference No	Gad/Ptp/KND/27	Map No	Gad/Ptp/18
					
<b>Past Name</b>	Hanuman Mandir		<b>Architectural description</b>	It is a single-storied temple standing on a medium plinth level and accessed through stairs. It has a square plan garbhgriha with a flat roof verandah around it. It is supported over thin square columns. The roof has a short parapet rising from a chajja. It has a short pyramidal shaped shikhara having series of uru-shikhars around it.	
<b>Tehsil</b>	Kunda		<b>Historical/ Cultural Value</b>	The region has several religious buildings along the ghats of the pious river Ganga. Which are adding the cultural and historical value and fulfilling religious sentiments of the people.	
<b>Location</b>	25.745153 81.439141				
<b>Address</b>	Sahali, Pratapgarh, Pratapgarh				
<b>Approach</b>	The temple is approached through a local road (Kushahildih road). It is in the southeast of Mirgarhwa village at a distance of approx 5 km.				
<b>Approx date of construction</b>	19th century				
<b>Precise date of construction</b>	Not known				
<b>Ownership</b>	Private				
<b>Owners Name</b>	Not known				
<b>Property Type</b>	Building				
<b>Property Sub-type</b>	Religious				
<b>Property past use</b>	Temple		<b>Association with Ganga</b>	Due to the strategic location of the river Ganga and its mythological significance, rulers and traders developed the ghats along the river Ganga. These are used by the people to perform their religious rituals. Several temples and ashrams were built to accommodate saints and pilgrims.	
<b>Property present use</b>	Temple				
<b>State of Protection</b>	Unprotected				
<b>Architectural Style</b>	Regional		<b>State of conservation Threats to the Property</b>	Addition and Alteration, Dampness	
<b>Building Setting</b>	The temple is placed along a local road (Kushahildih road). It has kaccha houses around it with dense plantation. A branch of Bank of Baroda is at a distance of 230 m in south direction.				
<b>Archeological</b>	N.A.	<b>Religious</b>	High	<b>Condition Description</b>	Addition of iron bars and gate. Algae depositions on the lower platform due to the dampness.
<b>Historical</b>	Low	<b>Social</b>	Medium		
<b>Architectural</b>	Low	<b>Natural</b>	Low		
		<b>Grade</b>	II B	<b>Source of information</b>	Primary survey

SHIV MANDIR AND WELL 07		Reference No	Gad/Ptp/KND/28	Map No	Gad/Ptp/19
					
<b>Past Name</b>	Shiv Temple and Well		<b>Architectural description</b> The temple is approached from the north direction. It is a single-storied structure with a low plinth level platform around it. The main shrine is approached through a square-shaped mandapa built around it and supported over square columns. The square planned garbhagriha has a single entry gate with a Shiva Linga in the center having a shikhara. It has offset Uru-shringas and a Kalash on the top. It has well on its west. It has four octagonal pillars having pulley attached to it.	<b>Historical/Cultural Value</b> Pratapgarh being part of Allahabad in past is associated with Lord Shiva as he visited from Kashi in order to seek Brahma's Blessings. As the region has a great devotion to Lord Shiva, later on, landlords and rulers built temples for devotees to fulfill their religious sentiments.	<b>Association with Ganga</b> Shiva temples are closely associated with Ganga as it is believed that Lord Shiva brought Ganga to this world. Due to religious significance of river Ganga, temples were built near the river to perform daily rituals.
<b>Tehsil</b>	Kunda				
<b>Location</b>	25.735517 81.430924				
<b>Address</b>	Mamauli, Pratapgarh				
<b>Approach</b>	The temple is approached through Kushahildih road. It is located in the south of Karim Nagar village at a distance of approx 800 m.				
<b>Approx date of construction</b>	19th century				
<b>Precise date of construction</b>	Not known				
<b>Ownership</b>	Private				
<b>Owners Name</b>	Not known				
<b>Property Type</b>	Building				
<b>Property Sub-type</b>	Religious		<b>State of conservation</b> Fair	<b>Threats to the Property</b> Material Deterioration, Dampness	
<b>Property past use</b>	Temple				
<b>Property present use</b>	Temple				
<b>State of Protection</b>	Unprotected				
<b>Architectural Style</b>	Regional				
<b>Building Setting</b>	The temple has farmlands on the north and residences on the south. It has a waterbody on the southwest direction.				
<b>Archeological</b>	N.A.	<b>Religious</b>			Medium
<b>Historical</b>	Low	<b>Social</b>			Low
<b>Architectural</b>	Medium	<b>Natural</b>			Low
		<b>Grade</b>			II B
		<b>Condition Description</b>	Blackening on the pillars of the well due to the dampness and flaking of whitewash from the pillars and lower portion of the platform.		
		<b>Source of information</b>	Primary survey		

MOSQUE CHAUKA PAR 02		Reference No	Gad/Ptp/KND/29	Map No	Gad/Ptp/20		
							
<b>Past Name</b>	Mosque Chauka Par	<b>Architectural description</b>	<p>The masjid is approached from the east. It is a single-storied building standing on a medium plinth level. The masjid is located in a rectangular enclosed area having a boundary wall around it. The entry is marked by a rectangular opening gate adorned with a multifoliated arch. The entrance is topped with a bangladar roof. Further, it has steps leading to the open area having a main shrine on the west side. The east-facing façade has three ogee four-centered arch openings adorned with multifoliated arches. Two of the long octagonal minarets are on the front corners while it has two square-shaped minarets on the rear corners. The north and south-facing façades have rectangular windows adorned within multifoliated arches. It has three onion domes having an inverted lotus motif and a finial on the top. On the roof, it has battlements-like parapet wall with small domes.</p>				
<b>Tehsil</b>	Kunda						
<b>Location</b>	25.743584 81.402408						
<b>Address</b>	Chaukapar Pur, Pratapgarh						
<b>Approach</b>	The mosque is approached through Maikpur-Gotni road. It is located on the west of Jadaupatti village at a distance of approx 900 m.						
<b>Approx date of construction</b>	18th century						
<b>Precise date of construction</b>	Not known						
<b>Ownership</b>	Private						
<b>Owners Name</b>	Not known						
<b>Property Type</b>	Building					<b>Historical/Cultural Value</b>	<p>The Muslims in the region were established by the Saiyed Salar Masud. Along with it the region witnessed the influence of the Muslim saints and pilgrims with the increase of Sufism in India. Resulted with the need of religious buildings.</p>
<b>Property Sub-type</b>	Religious						
<b>Property past use</b>	Masjid						
<b>Property present use</b>	Masjid						
<b>State of Protection</b>	Unprotected						
<b>Architectural Style</b>	Sayyid						
<b>Building Setting</b>	The masjid is lying on the east of river Ganga. It is located in a densely populated area. It has residences and temples around it.						
<b>Archeological</b>	N.A.	<b>Religious</b>	High				
<b>Historical</b>	Medium	<b>Social</b>	Medium				
<b>Architectural</b>	Medium	<b>Natural</b>	Medium				
		<b>Grade</b>	II B				
		<b>Association with Ganga</b>	<p>Due to the strategic location of river Ganga, the doab region remained under the control of Hindu rulers for centuries till the Muslim invaders had their influence. With the expansion of Muslim settlements in the region the need of religious buildings such as Masjids, Rauza and Eidgah were built.</p>				
		<b>State of conservation</b>	Fair				
		<b>Threats to the Property</b>	Addition and Alteration				
		<b>Condition Description</b>	The masjid is painted recently, hiding the old motifs and decorations.				
		<b>Source of information</b>	Primary survey				

KHAMASARA UPARHAR GHAT		Reference No	Gad/Ptp/KND/30	Map No	Gad/Ptp/21				
									
<b>Past Name</b>	Khamsara Uparhar Ghat	<b>Architectural description</b>	The ghat is approached from the east direction. It has brick steps leading to the bank. It has structure on the ghat used as changing room by pilgrims.						
<b>Tehsil</b>	Kunda								
<b>Location</b>	25.727225 81.388954								
<b>Address</b>	Khamsara Uparhar, Pratapgarh								
<b>Approach</b>	The ghat is approached through Khamsara village road. It is located in the northwest of Mubarakpur village at a distance of 1.8 km.								
<b>Approx date of construction</b>	20th century								
<b>Precise date of construction</b>	Not known								
<b>Ownership</b>	Public								
<b>Owners Name</b>	Local Authority								
<b>Property Type</b>	Site								
<b>Property Sub-type</b>	Religious					<b>Historical/ Cultural Value</b>	The perennial river Ganga has always been a part of Indian society. The major cities of north India are located on the banks (Ghats) of the river Ganga, where the famous places of culture and trade evolved with time.		
<b>Property past use</b>	Ghat								
<b>Property present use</b>	Ghat								
<b>State of Protection</b>	Unprotected					<b>Association with Ganga</b>	Due to the strategic location of the river Ganga and its mythological significance, rulers and traders developed the ghats along the river Ganga. These are used by the people to perform their religious rituals.		
<b>Architectural Style</b>	Regional								
<b>Building Setting</b>	The ghat is surrounded by farmlands. It has a Shama Masjid on the north at a distance of 300 m.	<b>State of conservation Threats to the Property</b>	Signs of Deterioration Material Deterioration						
<b>Archeological</b>	N.A.					<b>Religious</b>	Medium		
<b>Historical</b>	Low	<b>Social</b>	Low						
<b>Architectural</b>	Low	<b>Natural</b>	High						
		<b>Grade</b>	II B						
		<b>Condition Description</b>	The steps are covered with sand brought by the waves of river Ganga. Loosening bricks from the						
		<b>Source of information</b>	Primary survey						





MASJID 03		Reference No	Gad/Ptp/KND/31	Map No	Gad/Ptp/21			
								
<b>Past Name</b>	Masjid	<b>Architectural description</b>	It is a single-storied structure having a low plinth level. The structure is placed in an irregular-shaped site. It is a c-shaped structure. The middle part has a series of semi-circular arches framed within rectangular niches. Either two sides have a semi-circular arch framed within a rectangular niche. On the upper portion, the structure is ornamented with flower motifs and mouldings.					
<b>Tehsil</b>	Kunda							
<b>Location</b>	25.705790 81.392958							
<b>Address</b>	Gotani Uperhar, Pratapgarh							
<b>Approach</b>	The structure is approached through Maikpur-Gotni road. It is located in the north of the salempur village at a distance of approx 300 m.							
<b>Approx date of construction</b>	18th century							
<b>Precise date of construction</b>	Not known							
<b>Ownership</b>	Private							
<b>Owners Name</b>	Not known							
<b>Property Type</b>	Structure							
<b>Property Sub-type</b>	Religious	<b>Historical/Cultural Value</b>	The Gotani was formerly known as Gochari (grazing ground), The place is said to be founded by Ahir 500 years ago. 300 years ago it was purchased by a Pathan of Manikpur named Shahab Khan. After which several religious buildings were built.					
<b>Property past use</b>	Masjid							
<b>Property present use</b>	Abandoned							
<b>State of Protection</b>	Unprotected							
<b>Architectural Style</b>	Sayyid							
<b>Building Setting</b>	The structure is surrounded by dense plantation from the north and west direction. It has residences on the east and south side.							
<b>Archeological</b>	N.A.					<b>Association with Ganga</b> Due to the strategic location of river Ganga, the doab region remained under the control of Hindu rulers for centuries till the Muslim invaders had their influence. With the expansion of Muslim settlements in the region the need of religious buildings such as Masjids, Rauza and Eidgah were built. Advance State of Decay <b>State of conservation Threats to the Property</b> Material Deterioration, Dampness, Structural Deterioration, Vegetative Growth	<b>Condition Description</b> Vegetation growth on the upper part. Chipping of lime plaster. Blackening of surface due to the dampness. <b>Source of information</b> Primary survey	
<b>Historical</b>	Medium							
<b>Architectural</b>	Low							
		<b>Religious</b>	Low					
		<b>Social</b>	Low					
		<b>Natural</b>	Low					
		<b>Grade</b>	II B					

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MASJID 04		Reference No	Gad/Ptp/KND/32	Map No	Gad/Ptp/21
					
<b>Past Name</b>	Masjid	<b>Architectural description</b>	<p>The masjid is accessed from the east side. It is a single-storied structure having low plinth level. Its entry is marked by two square pillars. Further it has an open area having main shrine on the west side. The shrine is entered through ogee four-centered arch adorned with multifoliated arches. The structure has two octagonal minarets on the front façade and two small height minarets on the rear. The structure has a battlement like parapet rising from the sloped chajja supported over stone brackets.</p>		
<b>Tehsil</b>	Kunda				
<b>Location</b>	25.705253 81.391883				
<b>Address</b>	Gotani Uperhar, Pratapgarh				
<b>Approach</b>	The building is approached through Maikpur-Gotni road. It is located in the north of the salempur village at a distance of approx 300 m.				
<b>Approx date of construction</b>	18th century				
<b>Precise date of construction</b>	Not known				
<b>Ownership</b>	Private				
<b>Owners Name</b>	Not known				
<b>Property Type</b>	Building				
<b>Property Sub-type</b>	Religious	<b>Historical/Cultural Value</b>	<p>The Gotani was formerly known as Gochari (grazing ground), The place is said to be founded by Ahir 500 years ago. 300 years ago it was purchased by a Pathan of Manikpur named Shahab Khan. After which several religious buildings were built.</p>		
<b>Property past use</b>	Masjid				
<b>Property present use</b>	Masjid				
<b>State of Protection</b>	Unprotected				
<b>Architectural Style</b>	Sayyid				
<b>Building Setting</b>	The masjid is located on the east of river Ganga. It has dense plantation on the north and west direction.				
<b>Association with Ganga</b>					
<b>State of conservation</b>					
<b>Threats to the Property</b>					
<b>Condition Description</b>					
<b>Source of information</b>					
<b>Archeological</b>	N.A.	<b>Religious</b>	Medium		
<b>Historical</b>	Medium	<b>Social</b>	Medium		
<b>Architectural</b>	Low	<b>Natural</b>	Low		
		<b>Grade</b>	II B		

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Reviewed by Mitali Vij

JAMEEL KHAN KOTHI		Reference No	Gad/Ptp/KND/33	Map No	Gad/Ptp/21
					
<b>Past Name</b>	Jameel Khan Kothi	<b>Architectural description</b>	The building is accessed from the north side. It is a double-storied building. It has dismantled structure with a few remaining features. The building is entered through a gateway having a rectangular opening adorned with the segmental arch. The main built block is aligned in an east-west direction. It has rectangular and segmental doors and windows.		
<b>Tehsil</b>	Kunda				
<b>Location</b>	25.703333 81.392508				
<b>Address</b>	Gotani Uparhar, Pratapgarh				
<b>Approach</b>	The building is approached through Maikpur-Gotni road. It is located on the northwest of salemipur village at a distance of approx 1.2 km.				
<b>Approx date of construction</b>	19th century				
<b>Precise date of construction</b>	Not known				
<b>Ownership</b>	Private				
<b>Owners Name</b>	Jameel Khan				
<b>Property Type</b>	Building				
<b>Property Sub-type</b>	Residential				
<b>Property past use</b>	Residence				
<b>Property present use</b>	Residence				
<b>State of Protection</b>	Unprotected				
<b>Architectural Style</b>	Regional				
<b>Building Setting</b>	The building is surrounded by farmlands, residences, shops and religious buildings. The Karbala (Gotakhor) is lying on the southeast at a distance of 130 m.				
<b>Archeological</b>	N.A.	<b>Historical/Cultural Value</b>	The Gotani was formerly known as Gochari (grazing ground), The place is said to be founded by Ahir 500 years ago. 300 years ago it was purchased by a Pathan of Manikpur named Shahab Khan. After which several religious and residential buildings were built.		
<b>Historical</b>	Medium				
<b>Architectural</b>	Low				
<b>Grade</b>	III				
<b>Religious</b>	Low	<b>Association with Ganga</b>	Due to the strategic location along the river Ganga. The tracts along it were highly fertile. Many Zamindars and small rulers had their base along with it. It provided easy water transportation for the goods to send in different parts of the country.		
<b>Social</b>	Low				
<b>Natural</b>	Low				
<b>State of conservation</b>		<b>Threats to the Property</b>	Advance State of Decay Material Deterioration, Dampness, Structural Deterioration, Vegetative Growth		
<b>Condition Description</b>					
<b>Source of information</b>		<b>Condition Description</b>	Growth of vegetation on the roof. Flaking and chipping of lime plaster and broken elements such as doors, chajjas, and walls.		
		<b>Source of information</b>	Primary survey		

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Reviewed by Mitali Vij

MASJID 05		Reference No	Gad/Ptp/KND/34	Map No	Gad/Ptp/21			
								
<b>Past Name</b>	Masjid	<b>Architectural description</b>	It is a single-storied masjid having low plinth. It entered through a pointed arch opening having a iron gate as door. The entry is flanked with rectangular niche. On the façade it has four niches. It has a vaulted like roof with extended lotus motif having two finials on the top.					
<b>Tehsil</b>	Kunda							
<b>Location</b>	25.702675 81.391875							
<b>Address</b>	Gotani uparhar, Pratapgarh							
<b>Approach</b>	The building is approached through Maikpur-Gotni road. It is located in the north of the salemipur village at a distance of approx 300 m.							
<b>Approx date of construction</b>	18th century							
<b>Precise date of construction</b>	Not known							
<b>Ownership</b>	Private							
<b>Owners Name</b>	Not known							
<b>Property Type</b>	Building							
<b>Property Sub-type</b>	Religious	<b>Historical/ Cultural Value</b>	The Gotani was formerly known as Gochari (grazing ground), The place is said to be founded by Ahir 500 years ago. 300 years ago it was purchased by a Pathan of Manikpur named Shahab Khan. After which several religious and residential buildings were built.					
<b>Property past use</b>	Masjid							
<b>Property present use</b>	Masjid							
<b>State of Protection</b>	Unprotected							
<b>Architectural Style</b>	Sayyid							
<b>Building Setting</b>	The masjid is located on the east bank of river Ganga. It is surrounded by sparsely populated settlements.							
<b>Archeological</b>	N.A.					<b>Association with Ganga</b> Due to the strategic location of river Ganga, the doab region remained under the control of Hindu rulers for centuries till the Muslim invaders had their influence. With the expansion of Muslim settlements in the region the need of religious buildings such as Masjids, Rauza and Eidgah were built.  <b>State of conservation</b> Signs of Deterioration  <b>Threats to the Property</b> Addition and Alteration	<b>Condition Description</b> Addition of iron shade supported through iron columns.  <b>Source of information</b> Primary survey	
<b>Historical</b>	Medium							
<b>Architectural</b>	Medium							
		<b>Religious</b>	Medium	<b>Social</b>	Medium			
		<b>Natural</b>	Low	<b>Grade</b>	II B			

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MASJID 06		Reference No	Gad/Ptp/KND/35	Map No	Gad/Ptp/21
					
<b>Past Name</b>	Masjid	<b>Architectural description</b> It is a single-storied structure having a low plinth level. It is a c-shaped structure. The middle section (higher than the either sections) has a series of arched niches framed within rectangular arch like mouldings. Either two parts have arched openings framed within a rectangular niche. On the upper portion, the structure is ornamented with geometrical shapes.			
<b>Tehsil</b>	Kunda				
<b>Location</b>	25.700829 81.393401				
<b>Address</b>	Gotani Uperhar, Pratapgarh				
<b>Approach</b>	The structure is approached through Manikpur-Gotni road. It is located in the north of the salemipur village at a distance of approx 300 m.				
<b>Approx date of construction</b>	18th century				
<b>Precise date of construction</b>	Not known				
<b>Ownership</b>	Private				
<b>Owners Name</b>	Not known				
<b>Property Type</b>	Structure				
<b>Property Sub-type</b>	Religious				
<b>Property past use</b>	Masjid				
<b>Property present use</b>	Abandoned				
<b>State of Protection</b>	Unprotected				
<b>Architectural Style</b>	Sayyid				
<b>Building Setting</b>	The structure is surrounded by dense plantation. It has a small village on its east having residences, shops and religious buildings.				
<b>Archeological</b>	N.A.	<b>Religious</b>	Low	<b>Historical/Cultural Value</b> The Gotani was formerly known as Gochari (grazing ground), The place is said to be founded by Ahir 500 years ago. 300 years ago it was purchased by a Pathan of Manikpur named Shahab Khan. After which several religious and residential buildings were built.	
<b>Historical</b>	Medium	<b>Social</b>	Low		
<b>Architectural</b>	Medium	<b>Natural</b>	Low		
		<b>Grade</b>	II B		
		<b>Association with Ganga</b>	Due to the strategic location of river Ganga, the doab region remained under the control of Hindu rulers for centuries till the Muslim invaders had their influence. With the expansion of Muslim settlements in the region the need of religious buildings such as Masjids, Rauza and Eidgah were built.		
		<b>State of conservation</b>	Signs of Deterioration		
		<b>Threats to the Property</b>	Material Deterioration, Dampness, Structural Deterioration, Vegetative Growth		
		<b>Condition Description</b>	Vegetation growth on the upper part. Chipping of lime plaster. Blackening of surface due to the dampness.		
		<b>Source of information</b>	Primary survey		

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MASJID AND TOMB		Reference No	Gad/Ptp/KND/36	Map No	Gad/Ptp/22				
									
<b>Past Name</b>	Masjid and Tomb	<b>Architectural description</b>	Both the structures has medium plinth level and single-storied height. The mazar is covered by a chhattri. It has a dome supported over octagonal base. It has pentagonal shaped columns framed with multifoliated arches. It has sloped chajjas supported over decorated brackets. The platform is ornamented with pan-patta motifs. The dome is topped with a inverted lotus motif and a finial. The masjid is located on the west of the tomb. It is constructed of lakhori bricks. It is a east facing structure having a qibla wall with series of arches. The middle part of the masjid is raised above the parts on the either side.						
<b>Tehsil</b>	Kunda								
<b>Location</b>	25.668580 81.434455								
<b>Address</b>	Kareti, Pratapgarh								
<b>Approach</b>	The structure is approached through Kareti village road. It is located on the south of Tajuddinpur village at a distance of approx 2.2 km.								
<b>Approx date of construction</b>	17th century								
<b>Precise date of construction</b>	Not known								
<b>Ownership</b>	Private								
<b>Owners Name</b>	Not known								
<b>Property Type</b>	Precinct								
<b>Property Sub-type</b>	Funerary	<b>Historical/Cultural Value</b>	After the death of Hindu ruler Jaichand of Kannauj (1194), Muslim supremacy was gradually established with the invasion of Turks and Arabs. The region witnessed the influence of the Muslim saints and pilgrims with the increase of Sufism in India.						
<b>Property past use</b>	Tomb and Masjid								
<b>Property present use</b>	Tomb and Masjid (Abandoned)								
<b>State of Protection</b>	Unprotected								
<b>Architectural Style</b>	Chhattri								
<b>Building Setting</b>	The structures are located on the northern bank of the river Ganga. It is surrounded by farmlands.								
<b>Archeological</b>	N.A.					<b>Association with Ganga</b>	Due to the strategic location of river Ganga, the doab region remained under the control of Hindu rulers for centuries till the Muslim invaders had their influence. With the expansion of Muslim settlements in the region the need of religious buildings such as Masjids, Rauza and Eidgah were built.		
<b>Historical</b>	Medium								
<b>Architectural</b>	Medium								
<b>Grade</b>	II B								
<b>Religious</b>	Medium	<b>State of conservation</b>	Signs of Deterioration						
<b>Social</b>	Medium								
<b>Natural</b>	Low								
<b>Grade</b>	II B								
<b>Threats to the Property</b>	Material Deterioration, Dampness, Structural Deterioration, Vegetative Growth		<b>Condition Description</b>	Loosening of lakhori bricks. Blackening of surfaces due to the dampness. Chipping and flaking of the lime-plastered surface.					
<b>Source of information</b>	Primary survey								

SHEETLAN GHAT		Reference No	Gad/Ptp/KND/37	Map No	Gad/Ptp/22
					
<b>Past Name</b>	Kareti Ghat		<p><b>Architectural description</b></p> <p>The ghat is approached from the northeast direction. It is a kaccha ghat. It has a temple constructed over a square-plan platform approached from the north. It is constructed of lakhori bricks. It has four Burj on the corners. The east-facing side has a series of ogee four-centered arches framed within rectangular niches. From the ghat, a ramp leads to the entrance of the platform. It is accessed through steps having railings on the periphery and an old temple in the middle. It has a square garbhgriha with a mandapa before it. It is framed with multifoliated arches supported over square columns. The flat roof mandapa has a low parapet.</p> <p><b>Historical/Cultural Value</b></p> <p>The perennial river Ganga has always been a part of Indian society. The major cities of north India are located on the banks (Ghats) of the river Ganga, where the famous places of culture and trade evolved with time.</p> <p><b>Association with Ganga</b></p> <p>Due to the strategic location of the river Ganga and its mythological significance, rulers and traders developed the ghats along the river Ganga. These are used by the people to perform their religious rituals.</p> <p><b>State of conservation</b></p> <p>Signs of Deterioration</p> <p><b>Threats to the Property</b></p> <p>Material Deterioration, Dampness, Addition and Alteration</p> <p><b>Condition Description</b></p> <p>Later added temple on the platform. Use of ceramic tiles on the steps. Flaking of lime plaster from the rear and side facades.</p> <p><b>Source of information</b></p> <p>Primary survey</p>		
<b>Tehsil</b>	Kunda				
<b>Location</b>	25.672352 81.425096				
<b>Address</b>	Kareti Ghat, Pratapgarh				
<b>Approach</b>	The site is approached through Kareti village road. It is located in the south of Tajuddinpur village at a distance of approx 2.2 km.				
<b>Approx date of construction</b>	18th century				
<b>Precise date of construction</b>	Not known				
<b>Ownership</b>	Public				
<b>Owners Name</b>	Local Authority				
<b>Property Type</b>	Site				
<b>Property Sub-type</b>	Religious				
<b>Property past use</b>	Ghat				
<b>Property present use</b>	Ghat				
<b>State of Protection</b>	Unprotected				
<b>Architectural Style</b>	Regional				
<b>Building Setting</b>	The site is located at the bank of river Ganga. It placed adjacent to a bridge. It has a dense plantation over its east.				
<b>Archeological</b>	N.A.	<b>Religious</b>	High		
<b>Historical</b>	Medium	<b>Social</b>	Medium		
<b>Architectural</b>	Low	<b>Natural</b>	High		
		<b>Grade</b>	II A		

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CHEEK CHAUBEY KI KOTHI		Reference No	Gad/Ptp/KND/38	Map No	Gad/Ptp/22
					
<b>Past Name</b>	Cheek Chaubey Ki Kothi		<b>Architectural description</b> The building is located on the banks of river Ganga facing the south direction. It is in poor condition with most of the elements have deteriorated with time. Its entry is marked by a rectangular opening. The openings that can be observed have rectangular, multifoliated, and segmental arches. To support the outer walls Burj was constructed at regular intervals. The structure is constructed of lakhori bricks and lime plaster.	<b>Historical/ Cultural Value</b> The region has flourished from the era of Hindu and Muslim rulers. Many merchants and traders migrated and settled to do farming and business. The residence belongs to such one family.	<b>Association with Ganga</b> Due to the strategic location along the river Ganga. The tracts along it were highly fertile. Many Zamindars and small rulers had their base along with it. It provided easy water transportation for the goods to send in different parts of the country.
<b>Tehsil</b>	Kunda				
<b>Location</b>	25.671467 81.425784				
<b>Address</b>	Kareti, Pratapgarh				
<b>Approach</b>	The building is approached through Kareti village road. It is located in the south of Tajuddinpur village at a distance of approx 2.2 km.				
<b>Approx date of construction</b>	17th century				
<b>Precise date of construction</b>	Not known				
<b>Ownership</b>	Private				
<b>Owners Name</b>	Cheek Chaubey				
<b>Property Type</b>	Building				
<b>Property Sub-type</b>	Residential		<b>State of conservation</b> Advance State of Decay	<b>Threats to the Property</b> Material Deterioration, Dampness, Structural Deterioration, Vegetative Growth	
<b>Property past use</b>	Residence				
<b>Property present use</b>	Abandoned				
<b>State of Protection</b>	Unprotected				
<b>Architectural Style</b>	Regional				
<b>Building Setting</b>	The building is located on the north of the river Ganga. It is surrounded by farmlands and dense plantation. It is located on the east of Kareti Ghat.				
<b>Archeological</b>	N.A.	<b>Religious</b>			Low
<b>Historical</b>	High	<b>Social</b>			Low
<b>Architectural</b>	Medium	<b>Natural</b>			High
		<b>Grade</b>			II A
		<b>Condition Description</b>	Vegetation growth over the façade and the roof. Loosening of lakhori bricks from arches, openings and walls.		
		<b>Source of information</b>	Primary survey		

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MASJID		Reference No	Gad/Ptp/KND/39	Map No	Gad/Ptp/22		
							
<b>Past Name</b>	Masjid	<b>Architectural description</b>	It is a single-storied structure having a low plinth level. It has a c-shaped wall, with the qibla along the west wall. It has three parts with the middle is raised higher than the parts on either side. The upper portion has been ornamented with battlement-like carvings. It has two minarets on the corners rising till the height of the wall.				
<b>Tehsil</b>	Kunda						
<b>Location</b>	25.668580 81.434455						
<b>Address</b>	Chhoti Kareti, Pratapgarh						
<b>Approach</b>	The masjid is approached through Kareti village road. The structure is located on the west of Dalelganj village at a distance of approx 800 m.						
<b>Approx date of construction</b>	17th century						
<b>Precise date of construction</b>	Not known						
<b>Ownership</b>	Private						
<b>Owners Name</b>	Not known						
<b>Property Type</b>	Structure					<b>Historical/Cultural Value</b>	After the death of Hindu ruler Jaichand of Kannauj (1194), Muslim supremacy was gradually established with the invasion of Turks and Arabs. The region witnessed the influence of the Muslim saints and pilgrims with the increase of Sufism in India.
<b>Property Sub-type</b>	Religious						
<b>Property past use</b>	Masjid						
<b>Property present use</b>	Abandoned						
<b>State of Protection</b>	Unprotected						
<b>Architectural Style</b>	Sayyid						
<b>Building Setting</b>	The structure is located on the eastern bank of river Ganga. It is surrounded by farmlands. It has a human settlement in the northwest direction at a distance of approx. 400 m.						
<b>Archeological</b>	N.A.	<b>Religious</b>	Medium				
<b>Historical</b>	Medium	<b>Social</b>	Low				
<b>Architectural</b>	Medium	<b>Natural</b>	Low				
		<b>Grade</b>	II B				
		<b>Association with Ganga</b>	Due to the strategic location of river Ganga, the doab region remained under the control of Hindu rulers for centuries till the Muslim invaders had their influence. With the expansion of Muslim settlements in the region the need of religious buildings such as Masjids, Rauza and Eidgah were built.				
		<b>State of conservation</b>	Signs of Deterioration				
		<b>Threats to the Property</b>	Material Deterioration, Dampness, Structural Deterioration, Vegetative Growth				
		<b>Condition Description</b>	Vegetation growth on the floor. Blackening of surfaces due to the dampness. Chipping and flaking of lime plastered surface.				
		<b>Source of information</b>	Primary survey				

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MASJID 40		Reference No	Gad/Ptp/KND/40	Map No	Gad/Ptp/22				
									
<b>Past Name</b>	Masjid	<b>Architectural description</b>	<p>It is a single-storied structure raised on a medium plinth level and accessed through steps. It has a rectangular-shaped enclosed space. It is entered from the south side and its entry is marked by a gateway having a pointed arch opening. Beyond it, it has an open area with a c-shaped qibla wall lying on the west (left) side and graves in the central area. The qibla wall has three parts with the middle one raised high. It has a series of pointed arches framed with a rectangular cornice band. On the upper portion, it has battlement-like carvings construction within lime plaster. On all four corners, it has square columns with an inverted lotus motif on the top.</p>						
<b>Tehsil</b>	Kunda								
<b>Location</b>	25.669343 81.437394								
<b>Address</b>	Diler Ganj, Pratapgarh								
<b>Approach</b>	The masjid is approached through Karenti village road. The structure is located on the west of Dalel Ganj village at a distance of approx 800 m.								
<b>Approx date of construction</b>	17th century								
<b>Precise date of construction</b>	Not known								
<b>Ownership</b>	Private								
<b>Owners Name</b>	Not known								
<b>Property Type</b>	Structure								
<b>Property Sub-type</b>	Religious								
<b>Property past use</b>	Masjid								
<b>Property present use</b>	Masjid								
<b>State of Protection</b>	Unprotected					<b>Historical/Cultural Value</b>	<p>After the death of Hindu ruler Jaichand of Kannauj (1194), Muslim supremacy was gradually established with the invasion of Turks and Arabs. To satisfy religious sentiments several buildings were built.</p>		
<b>Architectural Style</b>	Sayyid								
<b>Building Setting</b>	The masjid is located on the north of river Ganga. It is surrounded by farmlands.								
<b>Archeological</b>	N.A.	<b>Association with Ganga</b>	<p>Due to the strategic location of river Ganga, the doab region remained under the control of Hindu rulers for centuries till the Muslim invaders had their influence. With the expansion of Muslim settlements in the region the need of religious buildings such as Masjids, Rauza and Eidgah were built.</p>						
<b>Historical</b>	High								
<b>Architectural</b>	Medium								
<b>Grade</b>	II B								
<b>Religious</b>	Medium	<b>State of conservation Threats to the Property</b>	<p>Signs of Deterioration</p> <p>Material Deterioration, Dampness, Structural Deterioration, Vegetative Growth</p>						
<b>Social</b>	Low								
<b>Natural</b>	Low								
<b>Condition Description</b>	Vegetation growth on the different parts. Blackening of surfaces due to the dampness. Chipping and flaking of lime plastered surface.								
<b>Source of information</b>	Primary survey								

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HAUDESHWAR NATH MANDIR		Reference No	Gad/Ptp/KND/41	Map No	Gad/Ptp/23
					
<b>Past Name</b>	Haudeshwar Nath Mandir Dham		<b>Architectural description</b> The temple is approached from the north direction. It has a pukka ghat with steps leading to the river Ganga. It has a group of three old temples on the ghat. All of them are associated with Lord Shiva. They have typical features such as a square planned garbhagriha which are varying in size. They have a single-storied height with a rectangular opening marked as their entrance. The temples are topped with shikharas having a series of Uru-shikharas around it.	<b>Historical/Cultural Value</b> The local people of Kunda believe that in ancient times, when Mother Ganga had left the earth due to increasing sins on the earth, then King Bhagirath did severe penance on the banks of Maa Ganga in Shahpura of Benti village to bring her back.	<b>Association with Ganga</b> A fair is organized here every Tuesday of the week. There is a huge crowd of devotees and Shiva devotees in Malmas. The name of the river Ganga which flows continuously from the side of the Dham is Jahnvi from here.
<b>Tehsil</b>	Kunda				
<b>Location</b>	25.645245    81.461120				
<b>Address</b>	Shahpur Uparhar, Pratapgarh				
<b>Approach</b>	The temple is approached through a local road (Haudeshwar Nath Dham Road). It is on the south of Shahpur Uparhar village at 800 m.				
<b>Approx date of construction</b>	17th century				
<b>Precise date of construction</b>	Not known				
<b>Ownership</b>	Private				
<b>Owners Name</b>	Not known				
<b>Property Type</b>	Building				
<b>Property Sub-type</b>	Religious		<b>State of conservation Threats to the Property</b> Signs of Deterioration Material Deterioration, Dampness, Addition and Alteration	<b>Condition Description</b> Blackening on the outer surface of the shikharas due to the dampness. Addition of ceramic tiles and iron railings	
<b>Property past use</b>	Temple				
<b>Property present use</b>	Temple				
<b>State of Protection</b>	Unprotected				
<b>Architectural Style</b>	Regional				
<b>Building Setting</b>	The temple is placed along the bank of river Ganga. It has a religious settlement having temples, dharmshalas and ghats.				
<b>Archeological</b>	N.A.	<b>Religious</b>			High
<b>Historical</b>	Medium	<b>Social</b>			High
<b>Architectural</b>	Medium	<b>Natural</b>			High
		<b>Grade</b>			II A
		<b>Source of information</b>	Primary survey		

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BAINTI SAROVAR		Reference No	Gad/Ptp/KND/42	Map No	Gad/Ptp/24						
											
<b>Past Name</b>	Sarovar	<b>Architectural description</b>	It is a rectangular planned step well. It measures 65 m in length and 55 m in breadth. On the east and west, it has steps leading to the water body. On the north, it has a sloped ramp having walls along with it and marking its entrance. The walls have pointed arches. In the south direction, it has a structure used by the females to bath having covered with high walls. It is entered through a series of three multifoliated arches.								
<b>Tehsil</b>	Kunda										
<b>Location</b>	25.681637 81.492783										
<b>Address</b>	Bainti Uparhar, Pratapgarh										
<b>Approach</b>	The waterbody is approached through Hadeshwar Nath road. It is located on the south of Chakiya village at a distance of 3.2 km.										
<b>Approx date of construction</b>	18th century										
<b>Precise date of construction</b>	Not known										
<b>Ownership</b>	Public										
<b>Owners Name</b>	Not known										
<b>Property Type</b>	Structure										
<b>Property Sub-type</b>	Water Structure	<b>Historical/ Cultural Value</b>	For the basic needs such as water for the human settlements, water structures were required. The tank is built by local ruler, who was among the significant personality of Bainti.								
<b>Property past use</b>	Kund										
<b>Property present use</b>	Kund										
<b>State of Protection</b>	Unprotected										
<b>Architectural Style</b>	Regional										
<b>Building Setting</b>	The structure is placed along the Haudeshwar Nath Road. It has a mansion on its south and farmlands on the north direction.										
<b>Archeological</b>	N.A.					<b>Association with Ganga</b> The local people of Kunda believe that in ancient times, when Mother Ganga had left the earth due to increasing sins on the earth, then King Bhagirath did severe penance on the banks of Maa Ganga in Benti village of Kunda to bring her back. The kund was built to preserve the water for nearby settlements. Signs of Deterioration Material Deterioration, Dampness, Structural Deterioration	<b>State of conservation Threats to the Property</b> Growth of vegetation on the steps and the ground. Deterioration of the lime plastered surface. Blackening of the walls and structure.				
<b>Historical</b>	Medium								<b>Condition Description</b> Primary survey	<b>Source of information</b>	
<b>Architectural</b>	Medium										
<b>Religious</b>	Low										
<b>Social</b>	Medium										
<b>Natural</b>	High										
		<b>Grade</b>	II B								

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SHIV MANDIR 08		Reference No	Gad/Ptp/KND/43	Map No	Gad/Ptp/24
					
<b>Past Name</b>	Shiv Mandir		<p><b>Architectural description</b></p> <p>The temple is placed in an irregular-shaped compound. It is accessed from the south direction through a deteriorated structure having openings of segmental and semi-circular arches. Further, it has an open area having the main shrine in the middle. It is a single-storied structure having a low plinth level. The garbhgriha has a square plan with a typical façade having a series of multifoliated arches supported over thick circular columns. The garbhgriha is entered through a rectangular opening. It has four circular columns on the corners. It has a shikhara having a series of Uru-shikhara around it. It is topped with an inverted lotus motif and a finial.</p> <p><b>Historical/Cultural Value</b></p> <p>Pratapgarh being part of Allahabad in past is associated with Lord Shiva as he visited from Kashi in order to seek Brahma's Blessings. As the region has a great devotion to Lord Shiva, later on, landlords and rulers built temples for devotees to fulfill their religious sentiments.</p> <p><b>Association with Ganga</b></p> <p>Shiva temples are closely associated with Ganga as it is believed that Lord Shiva brought Ganga to this world. Due to religious significance of river Ganga, temples were built near the river to perform daily rituals.</p> <p><b>State of conservation</b></p> <p>Signs of Deterioration</p> <p><b>Threats to the Property</b></p> <p>Material Deterioration, Dampness, Structural Deterioration</p> <p><b>Condition Description</b></p> <p>Blackening over the shikhara due to the dampness. Flaking of lime plaster from the entrance façade.</p> <p><b>Source of information</b></p> <p>Primary survey</p>		
<b>Tehsil</b>	Kunda				
<b>Location</b>	25.680816 81.492177				
<b>Address</b>	Bainti Uparhar, Pratapgarh				
<b>Approach</b>	The structure is approached through Hadeshwar Nath road. It is located on the south of Chakiya village at a distance of 3.2 km.				
<b>Approx date of construction</b>	18th century				
<b>Precise date of construction</b>	Not known				
<b>Ownership</b>	Private				
<b>Owners Name</b>	Not known				
<b>Property Type</b>	Building				
<b>Property Sub-type</b>	Religious				
<b>Property past use</b>	Temple				
<b>Property present use</b>	Temple				
<b>State of Protection</b>	Unprotected				
<b>Architectural Style</b>	Nagara				
<b>Building Setting</b>	The temple is has a kund on the its north and a mansion on the east. It is lying on the east of Haudeshwar Nath Road at a distance of 86 m.				
<b>Archeological</b>	N.A.	<b>Religious</b>	Medium		
<b>Historical</b>	Medium	<b>Social</b>	Low		
<b>Architectural</b>	Medium	<b>Natural</b>	Low		
		<b>Grade</b>	II B		

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RAJA LAL BAIJNATH MAHAL		Reference No	Gad/Ptp/KND/44	Map No	Gad/Ptp/24	
						
<b>Past Name</b>	Raja Lal Baijnath Mahal		<b>Architectural description</b> It is a double-storied building standing on a low plinth level. It is entered from the northeast corner and its entrance is marked by a double-height gateway. It is framed with a rectangular opening. Beyond it leads to the open area having the main built block on the south. It is a square-shaped building having a symmetrical façade. It is entered through a double-height gateway having a semi-circular arch opening recessed within a multifoliated arch. It is connected by a corridor leading to the central courtyard having rooms around it. The rooms are accessed through a series of semi-circular arches supported over square columns. The façade on the first floor has a series of windows framed with the semi-circular arch. The building is ornamented with projected chajjas, stone brackets, dentils, and cornice bands.			
<b>Tehsil</b>	Kunda					
<b>Location</b>	25.680664 81.492403					
<b>Address</b>	Bainti Uparhar, Pratapgarh					
<b>Approach</b>	The building is approached through Hadeshwar Nath road. It is located on the south of Chakiya village at a distance of 3.2 km.					
<b>Approx date of construction</b>	18th century					
<b>Precise date of construction</b>	Not known					
<b>Ownership</b>	Private					
<b>Owners Name</b>	Raja Lal Baijnath					
<b>Property Type</b>	Building					
<b>Property Sub-type</b>	Residential		<b>Historical/Cultural Value</b> Raja Uday Pratap Singh, hails from the royal Bhadri (estate) of Oudh. His grandfather Raja Bajrang Bahadur Singh was the founder vice-chancellor of Pant Nagar Agriculture University and later the second governor of Himachal Pradesh state.			
<b>Property past use</b>	Residence					
<b>Property present use</b>	Residence					
<b>State of Protection</b>	Unprotected					
<b>Architectural Style</b>	Regional					
<b>Building Setting</b>	The building is surrounded by farmlands. It has a stepwell opposite to it. It is placed on the junction of Benti road and Haudeshwar Nath Road.					
<b>Archeological</b>	N.A.	<b>Religious</b>		Low		
<b>Historical</b>	High	<b>Social</b>		Low		
<b>Architectural</b>	Medium	<b>Natural</b>		Low		
		<b>Grade</b>		II B		
			<b>Association with Ganga</b>	The local people of Kunda believe that in ancient times, when Mother Ganga had left the earth due to increasing sins on the earth, then King Bhagirath did severe penance on the banks of Maa Ganga in Benti village of Kunda to bring her back.		
			<b>State of conservation</b>	Fair		
			<b>Threats to the Property</b>	Addition and Alteration, Material deterioration		
			<b>Condition Description</b>	Closed arches on the ground floor. Blackening of the façade on the second floor's parapet. The addition of aluminium windows.		
			<b>Source of information</b>	Primary survey		

BAINTI KOTHI		Reference No	Gad/Ptp/KND/45	Map No	Gad/Ptp/24				
									
<b>Past Name</b>	Bainti Kothi	<b>Architectural description</b>	The building is approached from the north direction. It is an entrance marked by a double-height gateway having a bangladar roof on the top supported over columns framed with a series of multifoliated arches. Before the gateway it has two circular burj having battlements on the top. Beyond the gateway, after the 200 m in the south direction, the main built blocks are placed.						
<b>Tehsil</b>	Kunda								
<b>Location</b>	25.675203 81.500944								
<b>Address</b>	Bainti, Pratapgarh								
<b>Approach</b>	The precinct is approached through Hadeshwar Nath road. It is located on the south of Chakiya village at a distance of 3.5 km.								
<b>Approx date of construction</b>	19th century								
<b>Precise date of construction</b>	Not known								
<b>Ownership</b>	Private								
<b>Owners Name</b>	Kunwar Raghuraj Pratap Singh								
<b>Property Type</b>	Precinct					<b>Historical/ Cultural Value</b>	Raja Uday Pratap Singh, hails from the royal Bhadri (estate) of Oudh. His grandfather Raja Bajrang Bahadur Singh was the founder vice-chancellor of Pant Nagar Agriculture University and later the second governor of Himachal Pradesh state.		
<b>Property Sub-type</b>	Residential								
<b>Property past use</b>	Residence								
<b>Property present use</b>	Residence								
<b>State of Protection</b>	Unprotected								
<b>Architectural Style</b>	Rajputana								
<b>Building Setting</b>	The building is surrounded by dense plantation around it. It has a lake (Bainti lake) on tis south.								
<b>Archeological</b>	N.A.	<b>Association with Ganga</b>	The local people of Kunda believe that in ancient times, when Ganga had left the earth due to increasing sins on the earth, then King Bhagirath did severe penance on the banks of Maa Ganga in Benti village of Kunda to bring her back.						
<b>Historical</b>	High								
<b>Architectural</b>	High								
<b>Religious</b>	Low								
<b>Social</b>	Low								
<b>Grade</b>	II B	<b>State of conservation</b>	Fair						
<b>Condition Description</b>	The precinct has newly construction built blocks along with the old buildings.								
<b>Source of information</b>	Primary survey								
<b>Threats to the Property</b>	Addition and Alteration								

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SHIV MANDIR AND WELL 09		Reference No	Gad/Ptp/KND/46	Map No	Gad/Ptp/25
					
<b>Past Name</b>	Shiv Mandir and Well		<b>Architectural description</b>	It is a single-storied structure with a low plinth level platform around it. The main shrine is approached through a square-shaped mandapa built around it and supported over square columns. The roof of the mandapa has a low-height parapet rising from the short chajja. The square planned garbhagriha has a single entry gate with a Shiva linga in the center having a shikhara. It has offset Uru-shringas and a Kalash on the top. The temple has a well on its right. It has four square pillars around it having pully attached to them.	
<b>Tehsil</b>	Kunda		<b>Historical/Cultural Value</b>	Pratapgarh being part of Allahabad in past is associated with Lord Shiva as he visited from Kashi in order to seek Brahma's Blessings. As the region has a great devotion to Lord Shiva, later on, landlords and rulers built temples for devotees to fulfill their religious sentiments.	
<b>Location</b>	25.655951 81.536430				
<b>Address</b>	Maheva, Mohanpur, Pratapgarh				
<b>Approach</b>	The temple is approached through Hathiganwa road. It is located on the south of Deeha village at a distance of approx 1.2 km.				
<b>Approx date of construction</b>	19th century				
<b>Precise date of construction</b>	Not known				
<b>Ownership</b>	Public				
<b>Owners Name</b>	Local Community				
<b>Property Type</b>	Building				
<b>Property Sub-type</b>	Religious				
<b>Property past use</b>	Temple		<b>Association with Ganga</b>	Shiva temples are closely associated with Ganga as it is believed that Lord Shiva brought Ganga to this world. Due to religious significance of river Ganga, temples were built near the river to perform daily rituals.	
<b>Property present use</b>	Temple				
<b>State of Protection</b>	Unprotected				
<b>Architectural Style</b>	Regional		<b>State of conservation</b>	Fair	
<b>Building Setting</b>	The temple is surrounded by residences and farmlands. It is located on the west of Gathgoan road at a distance of approx 300 m.			<b>Threats to the Property</b>	Material Deterioration
<b>Archeological</b>	N.A.	<b>Religious</b>	Medium		<b>Condition Description</b>
<b>Historical</b>	Medium	<b>Social</b>	Medium		
<b>Architectural</b>	Medium	<b>Natural</b>	Low		
		<b>Grade</b>	II B	<b>Source of information</b>	Primary survey

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SHIV MANDIR 10		Reference No	Gad/Ptp/KND/47	Map No	Gad/Ptp/26			
								
<b>Past Name</b>	Shiv Mandir		<b>Architectural description</b> It is a double-storied temple standing on a low plinth level. It has rooms on the ground floor and a Shiva temple on the first floor. It is approached from the east-facing façade. It is entered through a verandah having rectangular openings. The north and south-facing facades have pointed arches flanked by rectangular windows. On the first floor, the square planned garbhgriha is approached through a verandah. It is supported over square columns framed with multifoil arches. The temple has a shikhara topped with a finial. On the left, it has a well with a circular platform around it. It is accessed through steps. It has four square pillars topped with small domes.	<b>Historical/Cultural Value</b> Pratapgarh being part of Allahabad in past is associated with Lord Shiva as he visited from Kashi in order to seek Brahma's Blessings. As the region has a great devotion to Lord Shiva, later on, landlords and rulers built temples for devotees to fulfill their religious sentiments.				
<b>Tehsil</b>	Kunda							
<b>Location</b>	25.624294 81.550397							
<b>Address</b>	Parsipur, Hathigawa, Pratapgarh							
<b>Approach</b>	The temple is approached through Hathigawa road. It is in the south of Maharajpur village at a distance of approx 1.5 km.							
<b>Approx date of construction</b>	19th century							
<b>Precise date of construction</b>	Not known							
<b>Ownership</b>	Private							
<b>Owners Name</b>	Not known							
<b>Property Type</b>	Building							
<b>Property Sub-type</b>	Religious		<b>Association with Ganga</b> Shiva temples are closely associated with Ganga as it is believed that Lord Shiva brought Ganga to this world. Due to religious significance of river Ganga, temples were built near the river to perform daily rituals.	<b>State of conservation Threats to the Property</b> Signs of Deterioration Material Deterioration, Dampness				
<b>Property past use</b>	Temple							
<b>Property present use</b>	Temple							
<b>State of Protection</b>	Unprotected							
<b>Architectural Style</b>	Regional							
<b>Building Setting</b>	The temple is located on the outskirts of the village. It has farmlands on its west and residences on the east.							
<b>Archeological</b>	N.A.	<b>Religious</b>				Medium	<b>Condition Description</b> Blackening on the parapet and shikhara. Closed arches using bricks. Cracks on the side façade of ground floor.	
<b>Historical</b>	Medium	<b>Social</b>				Low		
<b>Architectural</b>	Medium	<b>Natural</b>				Low		
		<b>Grade</b>				II B		
			<b>Source of information</b>	Primary survey				

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HANUMAN MANDIR		Reference No	Gad/Ptp/KND/48	Map No	Gad/Ptp/27
					
<b>Past Name</b>	Hanuman Mandir		<p><b>Architectural description</b> The temple is approached from the east direction. It is a single-storied structure with a low plinth level platform around it. The main shrine is approached through a square-shaped mandapa built around it and supported over thin square columns. It is framed with decorated multifoil arches. The roof of the mandapa has a low-height parapet rising from the short chajja. The square planned garbhagriha has a single entry gate with a Shiva Linga in the center having a shikhara. It has offset Uru-shringas and a Kalash on the top. The parapet and the platform of the temple has been ornamented with pan-patta motifs.</p> <p><b>Historical/Cultural Value</b> The region has several religious buildings along the ghats of the pious river Ganga. Which are adding the cultural and historical value and fulfilling religious sentiments of the people.</p> <p><b>Association with Ganga</b> Due to the strategic location of the river Ganga and its mythological significance, rulers and traders developed the ghats along the river Ganga. These are used by the people to perform their religious rituals. Several temples and ashrams were built to accommodate saints and pilgrims.</p> <p><b>State of conservation</b> Signs of Deterioration</p> <p><b>Threats to the Property</b> Addition and Alteration</p> <p><b>Condition Description</b> Closed arch entrance using bricks. Cracks on the platform are observed.</p> <p><b>Source of information</b> Primary survey</p>		
<b>Tehsil</b>	Kunda				
<b>Location</b>	25.614441 81.538613				
<b>Address</b>	Naubasta, Pratapgarh				
<b>Approach</b>	The temple is approached from the local road diverted from the Hathigawa road. Narsingh Dham is lying on its south at a distance of 200 m.				
<b>Approx date of construction</b>	19th century				
<b>Precise date of construction</b>	Not known				
<b>Ownership</b>	Private				
<b>Owners Name</b>	Not known				
<b>Property Type</b>	Building				
<b>Property Sub-type</b>	Religious				
<b>Property past use</b>	Temple				
<b>Property present use</b>	Temple				
<b>State of Protection</b>	Unprotected				
<b>Architectural Style</b>	Regional				
<b>Building Setting</b>	The temple is surrounded by farmlands. It is lying on the eastern bank of river Ganga.				
<b>Archeological</b>	N.A.	<b>Religious</b>	Medium		
<b>Historical</b>	Medium	<b>Social</b>	Medium		
<b>Architectural</b>	Low	<b>Natural</b>	Medium		
		<b>Grade</b>	II B		

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SHIV MANDIR 11		Reference No	Gad/Ptp/KND/49	Map No	Gad/Ptp/27
					
<b>Past Name</b>	Shiv Mandir	<b>Architectural description</b>	The temple is located in an enclosed compound. It is accessed from the north side and its entry is marked by a double-height gateway. It is connected to a pathway leading toward the temple. The temple has a high plinth level and it is accessed through steps. The temple is facing the west direction. It has a garbhgriha with a square plan. It has a square planned mandapa around it resting over square columns. The façade of the temple has a series of tre-foliated arches. The shikhara has offsets of Uru-shringas around it. The temple is ornamented with decorated corbels, and miniature niches.		
<b>Tehsil</b>	Kunda				
<b>Location</b>	25.610778 81.539165				
<b>Address</b>	Naubasta, Pratapgarh				
<b>Approach</b>	The temple is approached from the local road diverted from the Hathigawa road. Narsingh Dham is lying on its south at a distance of 162 m.				
<b>Approx date of construction</b>	18th century				
<b>Precise date of construction</b>	Not known				
<b>Ownership</b>	Private				
<b>Owners Name</b>	Not known				
<b>Property Type</b>	Building				
<b>Property Sub-type</b>	Religious				
<b>Property past use</b>	Temple				
<b>Property present use</b>	Temple				
<b>State of Protection</b>	Unprotected				
<b>Architectural Style</b>	Regional				
<b>Building Setting</b>	The temple is located in a closed complex. It is lying on the eastern bank of river Ganga. The site is surrounded by dense plantation.				
<b>Archeological</b>	N.A.	<b>Historical/ Cultural Value</b>	Pratapgarh being part of Allahabad in past is associated with Lord Shiva as he visited from Kashi in order to seek Brahma's Blessings. As the region has a great devotion to Lord Shiva, later on, landlords and rulers built temples for devotees to fulfill their religious sentiments.		
<b>Historical</b>	Medium				
<b>Architectural</b>	Medium				
<b>Grade</b>	II B				
<b>Religious</b>	High	<b>Association with Ganga</b>	Shiva temples are closely associated with Ganga as it is believed that Lord Shiva brought Ganga to this world. Due to religious significance of river Ganga, temples were built near the river to perform daily rituals.		
<b>Social</b>	Medium				
<b>Natural</b>	Low	<b>State of conservation</b>	Signs of Deterioration		
<b>Grade</b>	II B				
<b>Threats to the Property</b>		<b>Condition Description</b>	Addition and Alteration, Dampness, Material deterioration		
<b>Source of information</b>					
<b>Condition Description</b>		<b>Source of information</b>	Later added verandah constructed using modern materials. Faded painted surface of the shikhara.		
<b>Source of information</b>					
<b>Source of information</b>			Primary survey		

SHIV MANDIR AND WELL 12		Reference No	Gad/Ptp/KND/50	Map No	Gad/Ptp/28
					
<b>Past Name</b>	Shiv Mandir and Well		<b>Architectural description</b> The temple is approached from the north direction. It is a single-storied structure with a low plinth level platform around it. The main shrine is approached through a square-shaped mandapa built around it and supported over square columns. The square planned garbhagriha has a single entry gate with a Shiva Linga in the center having a shikhara.	<b>Historical/ Cultural Value</b> Pratapgarh being part of Allahabad in past is associated with Lord Shiva as he visited from Kashi in order to seek Brahma's Blessings. As the region has a great devotion to Lord Shiva, later on, landlords and rulers built temples for devotees to fulfill their religious sentiments.	<b>Association with Ganga</b> Shiva temples are closely associated with Ganga as it is believed that Lord Shiva brought Ganga to this world. Due to religious significance of river Ganga, temples were built near the river to perform daily rituals.
<b>Tehsil</b>	Kunda				
<b>Location</b>	25.589138 81.557767				
<b>Address</b>	Arjunpur, Akhaibarpur, Pratapgarh				
<b>Approach</b>	The temple is approached through local road diverted from the village of Samaspur. The temple is lying between the Samaspur and Dheemi village.				
<b>Approx date of construction</b>	19th century				
<b>Precise date of construction</b>	Not known				
<b>Ownership</b>	Private				
<b>Owners Name</b>	Not known				
<b>Property Type</b>	Building				
<b>Property Sub-type</b>	Religious		<b>State of conservation Threats to the Property</b> Signs of Deterioration Material Deterioration	<b>Condition Description</b> Flaking of painted surfaces from columns, platform and shikhara.	
<b>Property past use</b>	Temple				
<b>Property present use</b>	Temple				
<b>State of Protection</b>	Unprotected				
<b>Architectural Style</b>	Regional				
<b>Building Setting</b>	The temple is surrounded by sparsely populated village. It has farmlands and residences around it.				
<b>Archeological</b>	N.A.	<b>Religious</b>			Medium
<b>Historical</b>	Low	<b>Social</b>			Medium
<b>Architectural</b>	Low	<b>Natural</b>			Low
		<b>Grade</b>			II B
		<b>Source of information</b>	Primary survey		

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SHIV MANDIR AND WELL 13		Reference No	Gad/Ptp/KND/51	Map No	Gad/Ptp/28
					
<b>Past Name</b>	Shiv Mandir		<b>Architectural description</b> It is a single-storied temple raised on a low plinth-level platform. The temple has a square planned garbhgriha facing the east direction and its entry is marked by a rectangular opening. The remaining three faces have semi-circular arches . It has a later added roof around it supported over square columns. It has a shikara having uru-shikaras around it. The temple has a well sharing the same platform. It has four circular pillars around it having topped with small domes.		
<b>Tehsil</b>	Kunda				
<b>Location</b>	25.589138 81.557767				
<b>Address</b>	Arjunpur, Akhaibarpur, Pratapgarh				
<b>Approach</b>	The temple is approached through Allahabad road. The temple is lying between the Samaspur and Dheemi village.				
<b>Approx date of construction</b>	18th century				
<b>Precise date of construction</b>	Not known				
<b>Ownership</b>	Private				
<b>Owners Name</b>	Not known				
<b>Property Type</b>	Building				
<b>Property Sub-type</b>	Religious				
<b>Property past use</b>	Temple				
<b>Property present use</b>	Temple				
<b>State of Protection</b>	Unprotected				
<b>Architectural Style</b>	Regional				
<b>Building Setting</b>	The temple is surrounded by residences and shops. It has farmlands on its north.				
<b>Archeological</b>	N.A.	<b>Religious</b>	Medium		
<b>Historical</b>	Medium	<b>Social</b>	Low		
<b>Architectural</b>	Low	<b>Natural</b>	Low		
		<b>Grade</b>	II B		
			<b>Historical/ Cultural Value</b>	Pratapgarh being part of Allahabad in past is associated with Lord Shiva as he visited from Kashi in order to seek Brahma's Blessings. As the region has a great devotion to Lord Shiva, later on, landlords and rulers built temples for devotees to fulfill their religious sentiments.	
			<b>Association with Ganga</b>	Shiva temples are closely associated with Ganga as it is believed that Lord Shiva brought Ganga to this world. Due to religious significance of river Ganga, temples were built near the river to perform daily rituals.	
			<b>State of conservation</b>	Fair	
			<b>Threats to the Property</b>	Dampness, Material Deterioration, Addition and Alteration	
			<b>Condition Description</b>	Flaking of the painted surface from the rear façade of the garbhgriha.	
			<b>Source of information</b>	Primary survey	

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Reviewed by Mitali Vij



SHIV MANDIR 14		Reference No	Gad/Ptp/KND/52	Map No	Gad/Ptp/29			
								
<b>Past Name</b>	Shiv Mandir	<b>Architectural description</b>	<p>The square planned temple is approached from the north direction. It is a single-storied structure with a low plinth level platform around it. The main shrine is approached through a square-shaped mandapa built around it and supported over square columns. The roof of the mandapa has a low-height parapet rising from the short chajja. The square planned garbhagriha has a single entry gate with a Shiva Linga in the center having a shikhara. It has offset Uru-shringas and a Kalash on the top. The parapet and the platform of the temple has been ornamented with pan-patta motifs.</p>					
<b>Tehsil</b>	Kunda							
<b>Location</b>	25.606167 81.575320							
<b>Address</b>	Samaspur, Pratapgarh							
<b>Approach</b>	The temple is approached through Allahabad-Banaras Expressway. It is located on northeast of the Jahanabad town at a distance of approx. 1 km.							
<b>Approx date of construction</b>	18th century							
<b>Precise date of construction</b>	Not known							
<b>Ownership</b>	Public							
<b>Owners Name</b>	Local Community							
<b>Property Type</b>	Building							
<b>Property Sub-type</b>	Religious							
<b>Property past use</b>	Temple							
<b>Property present use</b>	Temple					<b>Historical/ Cultural Value</b>	<p>Pratapgarh being part of Allahabad in past is associated with Lord Shiva as he visited from Kashi in order to seek Brahma's Blessings. As the region has a great devotion to Lord Shiva, later on, landlords and rulers built temples for devotees to fulfill their religious sentiments.</p>	
<b>State of Protection</b>	Unprotected							
<b>Architectural Style</b>	Regional							
<b>Building Setting</b>	The temple is surrounded by farmlands. It is lying on the north of Allahabad-Banaras Expressway at a distance of 160 m.							
<b>Association with Ganga</b>		<p>Shiva temples are closely associated with Ganga as it is believed that Lord Shiva brought Ganga to this world. Due to religious significance of river Ganga, temples were built near the river to perform daily rituals.</p>						
<b>State of conservation</b>		<p>Fair</p>						
<b>Threats to the Property</b>		<p>Structural Deterioration, Vegetative Growth</p>						
<b>Condition Description</b>		<p>broken parapet railing and growth of vegetation on the roof of Mandapa.</p>						
<b>Source of information</b>		<p>Primary survey</p>						
<b>Archeological</b>	N.A.	<b>Religious</b>	Medium					
<b>Historical</b>	Medium	<b>Social</b>	Low					
<b>Architectural</b>	Medium	<b>Natural</b>	Low					
		<b>Grade</b>	II B					

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SHIV MANDIR 15		Reference No	Gad/Ptp/KND/53	Map No	Gad/Ptp/30				
									
<b>Past Name</b>	Shiv Mandir	<b>Architectural description</b>	The temple is approached from the north direction. It is a single-storied structure with a low plinth level platform around it. The main shrine is approached through a colonnaded square-shaped mandapa built around it and supported over square columns. The roof of the mandapa has a low-height parapet rising over the chajja. The square planned garbhagriha has a single entry gate with a Shiva linga in the center having a shikhara. It has offset Uru-shringas and a Kalash on the top. The parapet and the platform of the temple has been ornamented with pan-patta motifs.						
<b>Tehsil</b>	Kunda								
<b>Location</b>	25.595434 81.600040								
<b>Address</b>	Jahanabad Kachhar, Pratapgarh								
<b>Approach</b>	The temple is approached from the Allahabad Bypass Expressway. It is located on south of the Jahanabad town at a distance of approx 1 km.								
<b>Approx date of construction</b>	18th century								
<b>Precise date of construction</b>	Not known								
<b>Ownership</b>	Public								
<b>Owners Name</b>	Local Community								
<b>Property Type</b>	Building								
<b>Property Sub-type</b>	Religious								
<b>Property past use</b>	Temple								
<b>Property present use</b>	Temple					<b>Historical/ Cultural Value</b>	Pratapgarh being part of Allahabad in past is associated with Lord Shiva as he visited from Kashi in order to seek Brahma's Blessings. As the region has a great devotion to Lord Shiva, later on, landlords and rulers built temples for devotees to fulfill their religious sentiments.		
<b>State of Protection</b>	Unprotected								
<b>Architectural Style</b>	Regional								
<b>Building Setting</b>	The temple is located on the north of river Ganga. It has residences, religious buildings and farm fields around it.								
<b>Archeological</b>	N.A.	<b>Association with Ganga</b>	Shiva temples are closely associated with Ganga as it is believed that Lord Shiva brought Ganga to this world. Due to religious significance of river Ganga, temples were built near the river to perform daily rituals.						
<b>Historical</b>	Medium								
<b>Architectural</b>	Medium								
<b>Grade</b>	II B								
<b>Religious</b>	Medium	<b>State of conservation</b>	Fair						
<b>Social</b>	Medium								
<b>Natural</b>	Low								
<b>Threats to the Property</b>									
<b>Condition Description</b>		<b>Source of information</b>	Dampness, Addition and Alteration						
<b>Source of information</b>									
<b>Condition Description</b>		Addition of iron bar gates on the openings of garbhagriha. Blackening of the parapet due to dampness.							
<b>Source of information</b>		Primary survey							



PAKKA GHAT 02		Reference No	Gad/Ptp/KND/54	Map No	Gad/Ptp/30				
									
<b>Past Name</b>	Mahila Ghat	<b>Architectural description</b>	The ghat is approached from the north direction. It has a structure at the entrance of the stairs, leading to the bank of the river Ganga. It is a rectangular structure that is entered from the south-facing façade. It is entered through a series of arches that are supported over thick columns. It has a trought vaulted roof with an inverted lotus motif on the top. The structure is constructed of lakhori bricks and finished with lime plaster.						
<b>Tehsil</b>	Kunda								
<b>Location</b>	25.595567 81.601211								
<b>Address</b>	Jahanabad Kachhar, Pratapgarh								
<b>Approach</b>	The ghat is approached from the Allahabad Bypass Expressway. It is located on south of the Jahanabad town at a distance of approx. 1 km.								
<b>Approx date of construction</b>	17th century								
<b>Precise date of construction</b>	Not known								
<b>Ownership</b>	Public								
<b>Owners Name</b>	Local Authority								
<b>Property Type</b>	Site								
<b>Property Sub-type</b>	Religious								
<b>Property past use</b>	Ghat								
<b>Property present use</b>	Ghat								
<b>State of Protection</b>	Unprotected	<b>Historical/ Cultural Value</b>	The perennial river Ganga has always been a part of Indian society. The major cities of north India are located on the banks (Ghats) of the river Ganga, where the famous places of culture and trade evolved with time.						
<b>Architectural Style</b>	Regional								
<b>Building Setting</b>	The ghat is located on the north of river Ganga. It has residences, religious buildings and farm fields around it.								
<b>Archeological</b>	N.A.					<b>Association with Ganga</b>	Due to the strategic location of the river Ganga and its mythological significance, rulers and traders developed the ghats along the river Ganga. These are used by the people to perform their religious rituals. Several temples and ashrams were built to accommodate saints and pilgrims.		
<b>Historical</b>	High								
<b>Architectural</b>	Low								
<b>Religious</b>	Medium								
<b>Social</b>	Medium					<b>State of conservation Threats to the Property</b>	Signs of Deterioration Material Deterioration, Vegetative Growth, Structural Deterioration		
<b>Natural</b>	High								
<b>Grade</b>	II A								
<b>Condition Description</b>	Deterioration of lime plaster on the lower portion of the structure and the walls of the stairs.								
<b>Source of information</b>	Primary survey								



Listing done by Chandresh Kumar, Kartik Dubey



Reviewed by Mitali Vij





JAHANABAD MAHAL		Reference No	Gad/Ptp/KND/55	Map No	Gad/Ptp/30				
									
<b>Past Name</b>	Jahanabad Mahal	<b>Architectural description</b>	The building is in poor condition. It is a two-storied structure. The ground floor is constructed of thick stone walls having a series of rectangular niches. It has segmental arch opening on the ground floor façade. opening Currently, it is being encroached by a cattle shed. The first floor is constructed of lakhori bricks.						
<b>Tehsil</b>	Kunda								
<b>Location</b>	25.597622 81.601170								
<b>Address</b>	Jahanabad Kachhar, Pratapgarh								
<b>Approach</b>	The building is approached from the Allahabad Bypass Expressway. It is located on south of the Jahanabad town at a distance of approx. 1 km.								
<b>Approx date of construction</b>	17th century								
<b>Precise date of construction</b>	Not known								
<b>Ownership</b>	Private								
<b>Owners Name</b>	Not known								
<b>Property Type</b>	Building								
<b>Property Sub-type</b>	Residential								
<b>Property past use</b>	Residence								
<b>Property present use</b>	Abandoned								
<b>State of Protection</b>	Unprotected								
<b>Architectural Style</b>	Rajputana	<b>Historical/ Cultural Value</b>	Pratap Singh, a raja of the locality who flourished between 1628-1682, fixed his headquarters at Rampur near the old town of Aror. There he built a Garh (fort) and called it Pratapgarh after his own name. Similarly, several havelis and mansions were built.						
<b>Building Setting</b>	The building is surrounded by residences and farmlands. It is located at a distance of approx. 200 m on the north direction of river Ganga.								
<b>Archeological</b>	N.A.					<b>Association with Ganga</b>	The strategic location along river Ganga, which allowed trade via waterways from Northern to Eastern parts of the country. Land along Ganga provided apt conditions for farming as well. These were suitable conditions for rulers to settle down in this region and expand.		
<b>Historical</b>	High								
<b>Architectural</b>	Low								
<b>Grade</b>	II B								
<b>Religious</b>	Low					<b>State of conservation</b>	Advance State of Decay		
<b>Social</b>	Low								
<b>Natural</b>	Low								
<b>Grade</b>	II B								
<b>Condition Description</b>	The dismantled stones and bricks due to deterioration of lime plaster. The growth of vegetation on the first floor.					<b>Threats to the Property</b>	Material Deterioration, Vegetative Growth, Structural Deterioration		
<b>Source of information</b>	Primary survey								

SHIV MANDIR AND WELL 16		Reference No	Gad/Ptp/KND/56	Map No	Gad/Ptp/31			
								
<b>Past Name</b>	Shiv Mandir and Well		<b>Architectural description</b>	The temple is approached from the north direction. It is a single-storied structure with a low plinth level platform around it. The main shrine is approached through a square-shaped mandapa built around it and supported over thick square columns. The roof of the mandapa has a low-height parapet rising from the chajja. The square planned garbhagriha has a single entry gate. It has a Shiva Linga in the center and a shikhara. It has offset Uru-shringas and a Kalash on the top. The parapet and the platform of the temple have been ornamented with pan-patta motifs. The temple has a well on its east. It has four square pillars built around the well, to which the pulley was attached, used for pulling out water.				
<b>Tehsil</b>	Kunda		<b>Historical/Cultural Value</b>	Pratapgarh being part of Allahabad in past is associated with Lord Shiva as he visited from Kashi in order to seek Brahma's Blessings. As the region has a great devotion to Lord Shiva, later on, landlords and rulers built temples for devotees to fulfill their religious sentiments.				
<b>Location</b>	25.623057 81.580602							
<b>Address</b>	Ahibaranpur, Pratapgarh							
<b>Approach</b>	The temple is approached through Tikuri Dashrathpur Village. It is located on the north of Bhadshiv village at a distance of approx 2 km.							
<b>Approx date of construction</b>	18th century							
<b>Precise date of construction</b>	Not known							
<b>Ownership</b>	Private							
<b>Owners Name</b>	Not known							
<b>Property Type</b>	Building							
<b>Property Sub-type</b>	Religious							
<b>Property past use</b>	Temple		<b>Association with Ganga</b>	Shiva temples are closely associated with Ganga as it is believed that Lord Shiva brought Ganga to this world. Due to religious significance of river Ganga, temples were built near the river to perform daily rituals.				
<b>Property present use</b>	Temple							
<b>State of Protection</b>	Unprotected							
<b>Architectural Style</b>	Regional							
<b>Building Setting</b>	The temple is surrounded by residences from the west and it has farmlands on the east direction.							
<b>Archeological</b>	N.A.	<b>Religious</b>				Medium	<b>State of conservation Threats to the Property</b>	Signs of Deterioration Structural Deterioration, Vegetative Growth, Addition and Alteration
<b>Historical</b>	Medium	<b>Social</b>				Medium		
<b>Architectural</b>	Medium	<b>Natural</b>				Low		
		<b>Grade</b>				II B		
		<b>Condition Description</b>				Growth of peepal tree on the shikar. Flaking of the painted surface. Blackening of parapet due to the dampness.		
		<b>Source of information</b>	Primary survey					

Listing done by Chandresh Kumar, Kartik Dubey



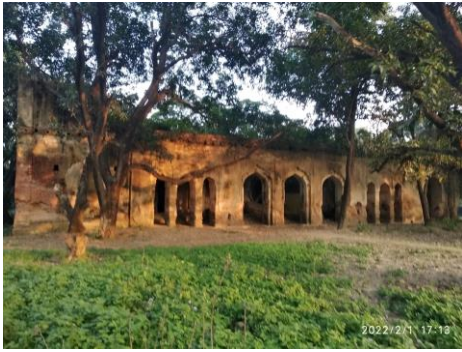

Reviewed by Mitali Vij

SHIV MANDIR AND WELL 17		Reference No	Gad/Ptp/KND/57	Map No	Gad/Ptp/32
					
<b>Past Name</b>	Shiv Mandir		<b>Architectural description</b> It is a single-storied temple having a medium plinth level. It has a square planned garbhgriha and it is entered through a rectangular opening door. It has a shikhara having Uru-shikhara around it. It has a well with a circular platform around it. It has four square pillars built around the well, to which the pulley was attached, used for pulling out water. It has later constructed walls and room around the old structure.	<b>Historical/ Cultural Value</b> Pratapgarh being part of Allahabad in past is associated with Lord Shiva as he visited from Kashi in order to seek Brahma's Blessings. As the region has a great devotion to Lord Shiva, later on, landlords and rulers built temples for devotees to fulfill their religious sentiments.	<b>Association with Ganga</b> Shiva temples are closely associated with Ganga as it is believed that Lord Shiva brought Ganga to this world. Due to religious significance of river Ganga, temples were built near the river to perform daily rituals.
<b>Tehsil</b>	Kunda				
<b>Location</b>	25.615058 81.603392				
<b>Address</b>	Kilhanapur, Pratapgarh				
<b>Approach</b>	The temple is approached through Allahabad Expressway. It is located on the north of Jahanabad Kachhar at a distance of approx 1.8 km.				
<b>Approx date of construction</b>	18th century				
<b>Precise date of construction</b>	Not known				
<b>Ownership</b>	Private				
<b>Owners Name</b>	Not known				
<b>Property Type</b>	Building				
<b>Property Sub-type</b>	Religious				
<b>Property past use</b>	Temple				
<b>Property present use</b>	Temple				
<b>State of Protection</b>	Unprotected		<b>State of conservation</b> Signs of Deterioration <b>Threats to the Property</b> Material Deterioration, Vegetative Growth, Addition and Alteration <b>Condition Description</b> Growth of vegetation on the parapet and shikhara. Blackening of the surface of parapet and lower portions of the garbhgriha. <b>Source of information</b> Primary survey		
<b>Architectural Style</b>	Regional				
<b>Building Setting</b>	The temple is surrounded by residences and shops. It has a waterbody on its south.				
<b>Archeological</b>	N.A.	<b>Religious</b>		Medium	
<b>Historical</b>	Low	<b>Social</b>		Medium	
<b>Architectural</b>	Low	<b>Natural</b>		Low	
		<b>Grade</b>		II B	

Listing done by Chandresh Kumar, Kartik Dubey





Reviewed by Mitali Vij



MAHAL		Reference No	Gad/Ptp/KND/58	Map No	Gad/Ptp/33
					
<b>Past Name</b>	Mahal	<b>Architectural description</b>	It is a single-storied building having a low plinth level. It is entered through a west-facing façade. The facade is divided into three parts. The middle part has three ogee-four centered arch openings are recessed with multifoliated arches. The middle part is flanked by three multifoliated arches are supported over square columns. The structure is constructed using lakhori bricks and finished using lime plaster.		
<b>Tehsil</b>	Kunda				
<b>Location</b>	25.622206 81.602835				
<b>Address</b>	Lal Gopalganj Nindaura, Malaka Rajakpur, Pratapgarh				
<b>Approach</b>	The mahal is approached through Allahabad Expressway. It is located on the north of Jahanabad Kachhar at a distance of approx 2.5 km.				
<b>Approx date of construction</b>	17th century				
<b>Precise date of construction</b>	Not known				
<b>Ownership</b>	Private				
<b>Owners Name</b>	Not known				
<b>Property Type</b>	Building				
<b>Property Sub-type</b>	Residential				
<b>Property past use</b>	Residence				
<b>Property present use</b>	Abandoned				
<b>State of Protection</b>	Unprotected				
<b>Architectural Style</b>	Rajputana	<b>Historical/ Cultural Value</b>	Pratap Singh, a raja of the locality who flourished between 1628-1682, fixed his headquarters at Rampur near the old town of Aror. There he built a Garh (fort) and called it Pratapgarh after his own name. Similarly, several Havelis and mansions were built.		
<b>Building Setting</b>	The building is surrounded by dense vegetation. The Bari Masjid is located on the north of the mahal at a distance of 400 m.				
<b>Archeological</b>	N.A.	<b>Religious</b>	Low	<b>Association with Ganga</b>	The strategic location along river Ganga, which allowed trade via waterways from Northern to Eastern parts of the country. Land along Ganga provided apt conditions for farming as well. These were suitable conditions for rulers to settle down in this region and expand.
<b>Historical</b>	High	<b>Social</b>	Low		
<b>Architectural</b>	Medium	<b>Natural</b>	Low		
		<b>Grade</b>	II B		
		<b>State of conservation</b>	Signs of Deterioration		
		<b>Threats to the Property</b>	Material Deterioration, Vegetative Growth, Structural Deterioration		
		<b>Condition Description</b>	Chipping and flaking of lime plaster from the lower portions of façade walls. Growth of vegetation on the roof. Cracks on the walls.		
		<b>Source of information</b>	Primary survey		

Listing done by Chandresh Kumar, Kartik Dubey



Reviewed by Mitali Vij

BARI MASJID		Reference No	Gad/Ptp/KND/59	Map No	Gad/Ptp/33			
								
<b>Past Name</b>	Bari Masjid	<b>Architectural description</b>	<p>The building is approached from the east direction. It is standing on a medium plinth level and approached through steps. Further, it has an open space before the main structure lying on the west side. It is a double-height building comprising three large floor to ceiling multifoliated blind arches. The arches on either side are broader than the central one. A series of blind multifoliated arched openings are recessed within the lower portion of the larger arch. The upper portion of the arches on either side comprise semi-circular niche-like openings. It has two thick minarets on the corners topped with domes. The front façade is topped with a battlement-like parapet wall. The structure has three large ribbed domes topped with inverted lotus motif. The rear façade has four short minarets in which two are lying on the corners and two on the middle section. The structure is ornamented with cornice bands and dentils.</p>					
<b>Tehsil</b>	Kunda							
<b>Location</b>	25.624245 81.601561							
<b>Address</b>	Malaka Rajakpurs, Pratapgarh							
<b>Approach</b>	The masjid is approached through Allahabad Expressway. It is located on the north of Jahanabad Kachhar at a distance of approx 2.5 km.							
<b>Approx date of construction</b>	17th century							
<b>Precise date of construction</b>	Not known							
<b>Ownership</b>	Public							
<b>Owners Name</b>	Local Community							
<b>Property Type</b>	Building					<b>Historical/Cultural Value</b>	<p>After the death of Hindu ruler Jaichand of Kannauj (1194), Muslim supremacy was gradually established with the invasion of Turks and Arabs. To fulfill the religious sentiments several masjids were built.</p>	
<b>Property Sub-type</b>	Religious							
<b>Property past use</b>	Masjid							
<b>Property present use</b>	Masjid							
<b>State of Protection</b>	Unprotected							
<b>Architectural Style</b>	Sayyid							
<b>Building Setting</b>	The masjid is located on the our skirts of Malaka village. It has farmlands on its north and residences on the south.							
<b>Association with Ganga</b>		<p>Due to the strategic location of river Ganga, the doab region remained under the control of Hindu rulers for centuries till the Muslim invaders had their influence in the region. With the expansion of Muslim settlements in the region the need of religious buildings such as Masjids, Rauza and Eidgah were built. Signs of Deterioration</p>						
<b>State of conservation</b>								
<b>Threats to the Property</b>								
<b>Condition Description</b>								
<b>Source of information</b>								
<b>Archeological</b>	N.A.				<b>Religious</b>	Medium		
<b>Historical</b>	High				<b>Social</b>	Medium		
<b>Architectural</b>	High				<b>Natural</b>	Low		
					<b>Grade</b>	II A		

HATA MASJID		Reference No	Gad/Ptp/KND/60	Map No	Gad/Ptp/34				
									
<b>Past Name</b>	Hata Masjid	<b>Architectural description</b>	<p>The masjid is accessed from the east direction. It is entered through a rectangular opening gate flanked by small pointed arches. The entrance is topped with a dome that rests over a base. Further, it has an open area having the main prayer hall in the west direction. The main prayer hall is a single-storied building that is entered through a central entrance gate. It has a rectangular door that is adorned with a multifoliated arch. The central entrance is flanked by a series of ogee-four centered arches adorned with multi-foliated arches. It has three ribbed domes having inverted lotus motif. The roof of the old part has a battlement like parapet. The structure has two octagonal minarets and two square-shaped minarets on the rear side. The roof is accessed from a staircase located in the open space.</p>						
<b>Tehsil</b>	Kunda								
<b>Location</b>	25.627581 81.610222								
<b>Address</b>	Rajakpur, Pratapgarh								
<b>Approach</b>	The masjid is approached through Allahabad Expressway. It is located on the north of Jahanabad Kachhar at a distance of approx 2.5 km.								
<b>Approx date of construction</b>	17th century								
<b>Precise date of construction</b>	Not known								
<b>Ownership</b>	Private								
<b>Owners Name</b>	Not known								
<b>Property Type</b>	Building								
<b>Property Sub-type</b>	Religious								
<b>Property past use</b>	Masjid								
<b>Property present use</b>	Masjid								
<b>State of Protection</b>	Unprotected					<b>Historical/Cultural Value</b>	<p>After the death of Hindu ruler Jaichand of Kannauj (1194), Muslim supremacy was gradually established with the invasion of Turks and Arabs. To fulfill the religious sentiments several masjids were built.</p>		
<b>Architectural Style</b>	Sayyid								
<b>Building Setting</b>	The masjid is surrounded by farmlands and in the northwest, it has dense plantations. The Bari Masjid is at 1.1 km in the southwest direction.								
<b>Archeological</b>	N.A.	<b>Association with Ganga</b>	<p>Due to the strategic location of river Ganga, the doab region remained under the control of Hindu rulers for centuries till the Muslim invaders had their influence in the region. With the expansion of Muslim settlements in the region the need of religious buildings such as Masjids, Rauza and Eidgah were built.</p>						
<b>Historical</b>	High								
<b>Architectural</b>	Medium								
<b>Grade</b>	II A								
<b>Religious</b>	High	<b>State of conservation</b>	<p>Fair</p>						
<b>Social</b>	Medium								
<b>Natural</b>	Low								
<b>Threats to the Property</b>	Addition and Alteration								
<b>Condition Description</b>	The addition of verandah before the old structure	<b>Source of information</b>	<p>Primary survey</p>						
<b>Source of information</b>	Primary survey								





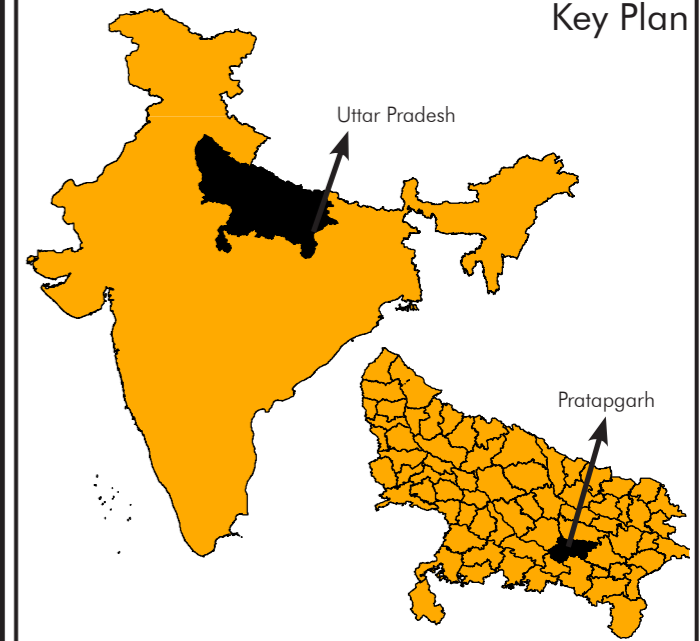


ANNEXURE B  
GIS MAPS



# Ganga Cultural Documentation Pratapgarh District, UP

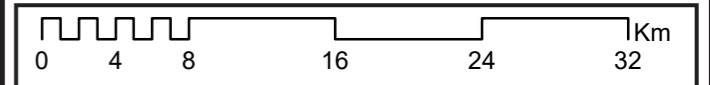
## Key Plan



## Legend

	District Boundary		Primary Rd		Defence
	Tehsil Boundary		Secondary Rd		Funerary
	5Km Line		Tertiary Rd		Religious
	Tehsil Points		Civic		Residential
	Inventory		Archaeological		Commercial
	Railway Network		Water Structure		
			Burial		

Area: Pratapgarh- District 14/06/2022	 N	Map No: GaD/Ptp/M01
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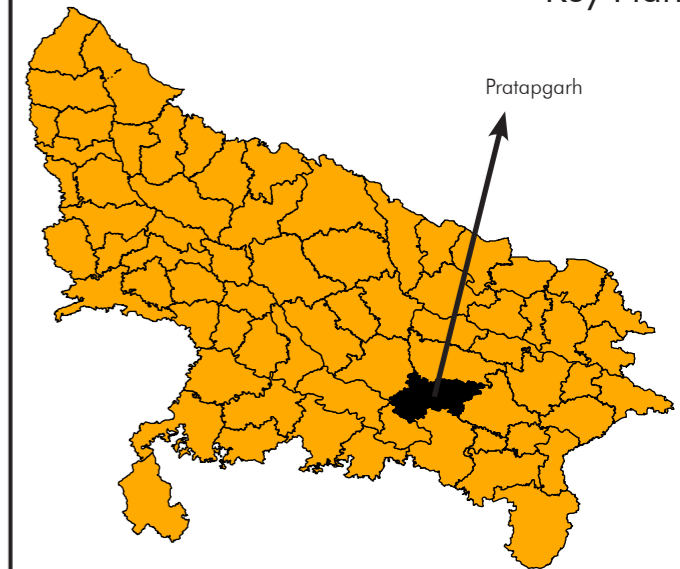
Survey Team:	
Chandresh Kumar	Architect Assistant
GIS Mapping:	
Chetan Kataria	Urban Designer & Planner
Kartik Dubey	Architect

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

# Ganga Cultural Documentation Pratapgarh District, UP

## Key Plan



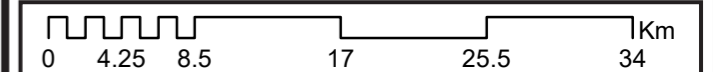
## Legend

District Boundary	Road Type	Defence
Tehsil Boundary	Primary Rd	Funerary
5Km Line	Secondary Rd	Religious
Tehsil Points	Tertiary Rd	Residential
Inventory	Railway Network	Commercial
	Typology	Archarological
	Burial	Water Structure

Area:  
Pratapgarh- District  
14/06/2022



Map No:  
GaD/Ptp/M02



Survey Team:  
Chandresh Kumar Architect Assistant

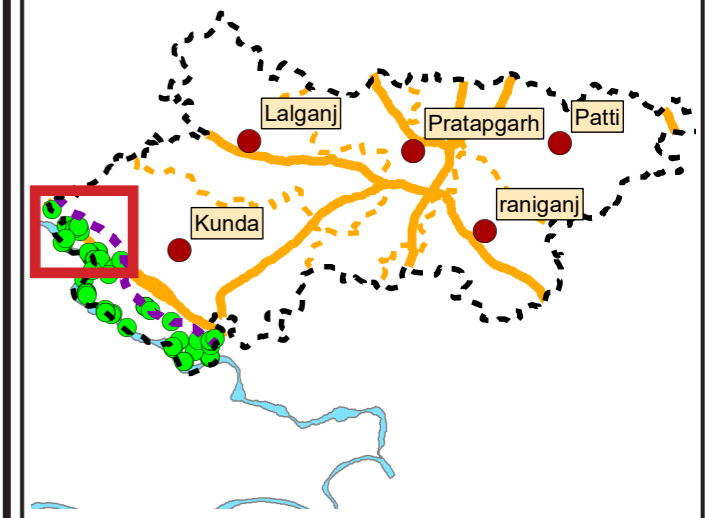
GIS Mapping:  
Chetan Kataria Urban Designer & Planner  
Kartik Dubey Architect

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

Submitted by:  
National Mission for  
Clean Ganga

# Ganga Cultural Documentation Pratapgarh District, UP

## Key Plan



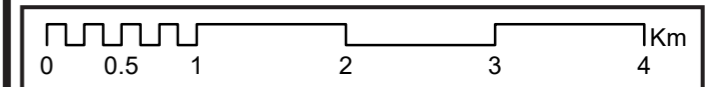
## Legend

District Boundary	Road Type	Defence
Tehsil Boundary	Primary Rd	Funerary
5Km Line	Secondary Rd	Religious
Tehsil Points	Tertiary Rd	Residential
Inventory	Typology	Commercial
Railway Network	Civic	Archarological
	Burial	Water Structure

Note:  
For the comprehensive study of these maps, Pratapgarh district is market as Zone PP.  
This zone further divides into 29 Sub-zones, according to their respective area.

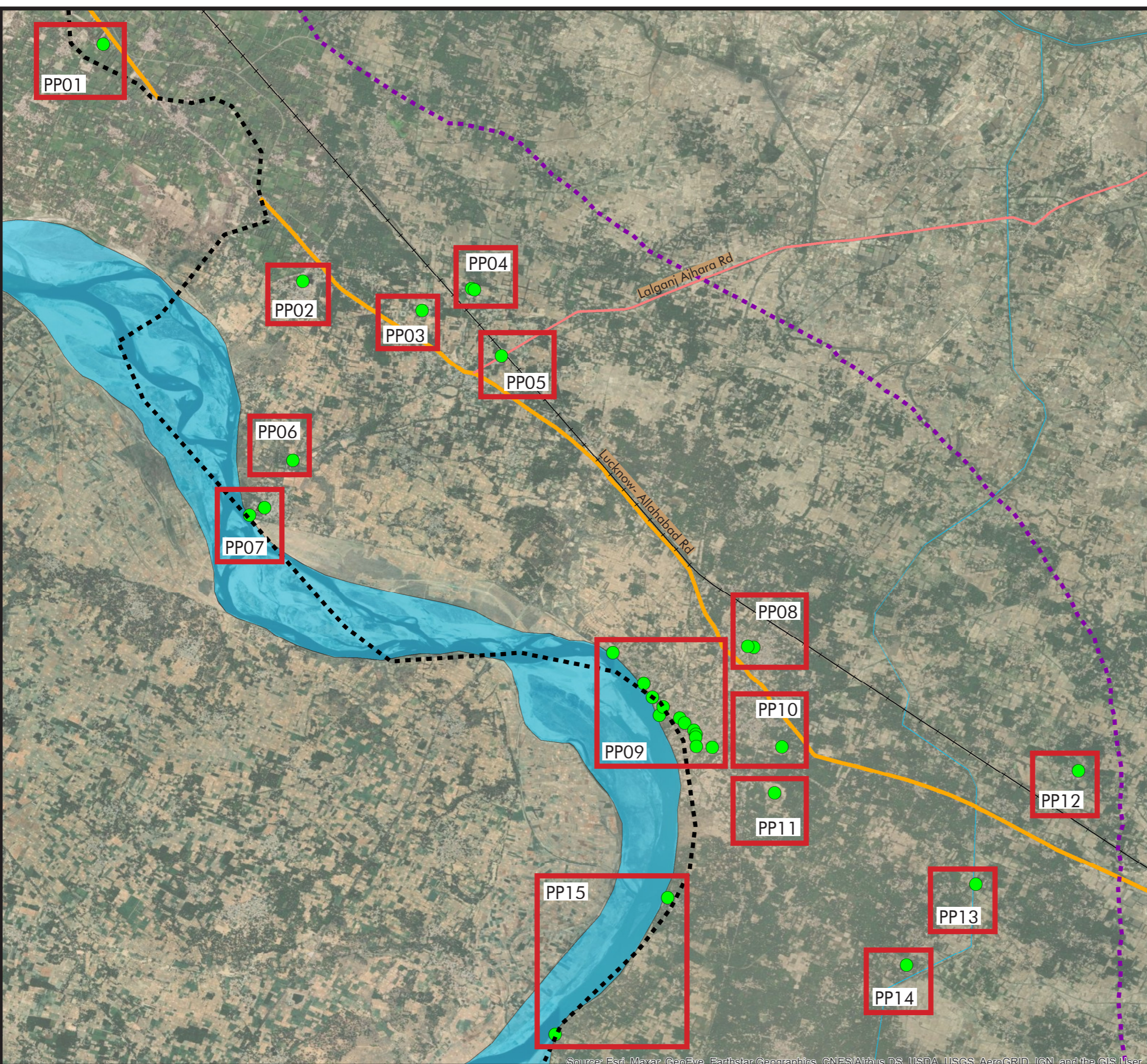
This map represent following subzones;  
Zone PP01 to PP15

Area: Pratapgarh- District 14/06/2022		Map No: GaD/Ptp/M03
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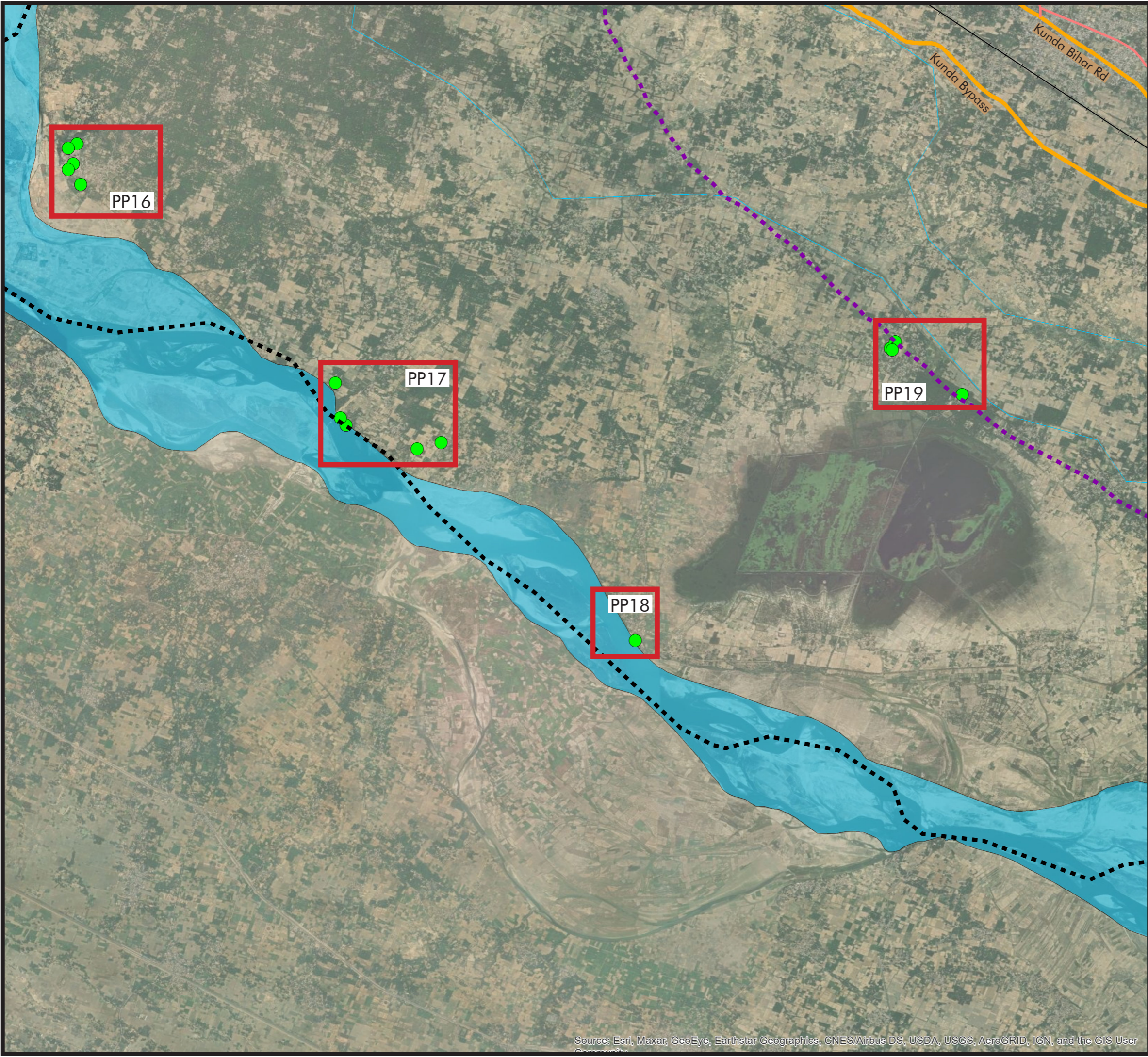


Survey Team: Chandresh Kumar Architect Assistant	GIS Mapping: Chetan Kataria Urban Designer & Planner Kartik Dubey Architect
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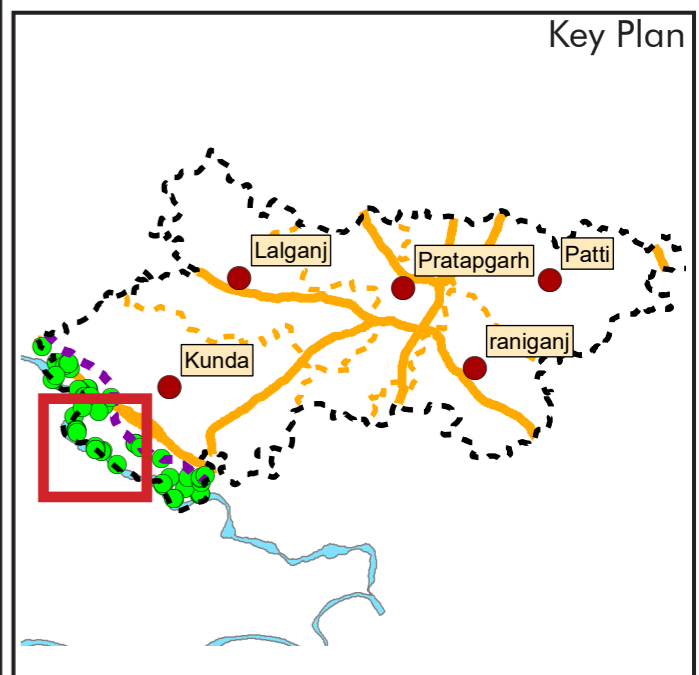
Prepared by: Indian National Trust for Art and Cultural Heritage INTACH	Submitted by: National Mission for Clean Ganga
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Source: Esri, Maxar, GeoEye, Earthstar Geographics, CNES/Airbus DS, USDA, USGS, AeroGRID, IGN, and the GIS User



# Ganga Cultural Documentation Pratapgarh District, UP



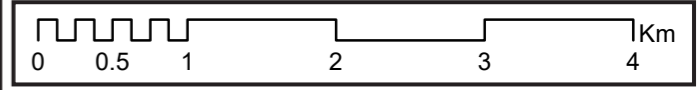
### Legend

District Boundary	Road Type	Defence
Tehsil Boundary	Primary Rd	Funerary
5Km Line	Secondary Rd	Religious
Tehsil Points	Tertiary Rd	Residential
Inventory	Typology	Commercial
Railway Network	Civic	Archarological
	Burial	Water Structure

**Note:**  
 For the comprehensive study of these maps, Pratapgarh district is market as Zone PP.  
 This zone further divides into 29 Sub-zones, according to their respective area.  
 This map represent following subzones;  
 Zone PP16 to PP19

Area: Pratapgarh- District  
14/06/2022

Map No:  
GaD/Ptp/M04



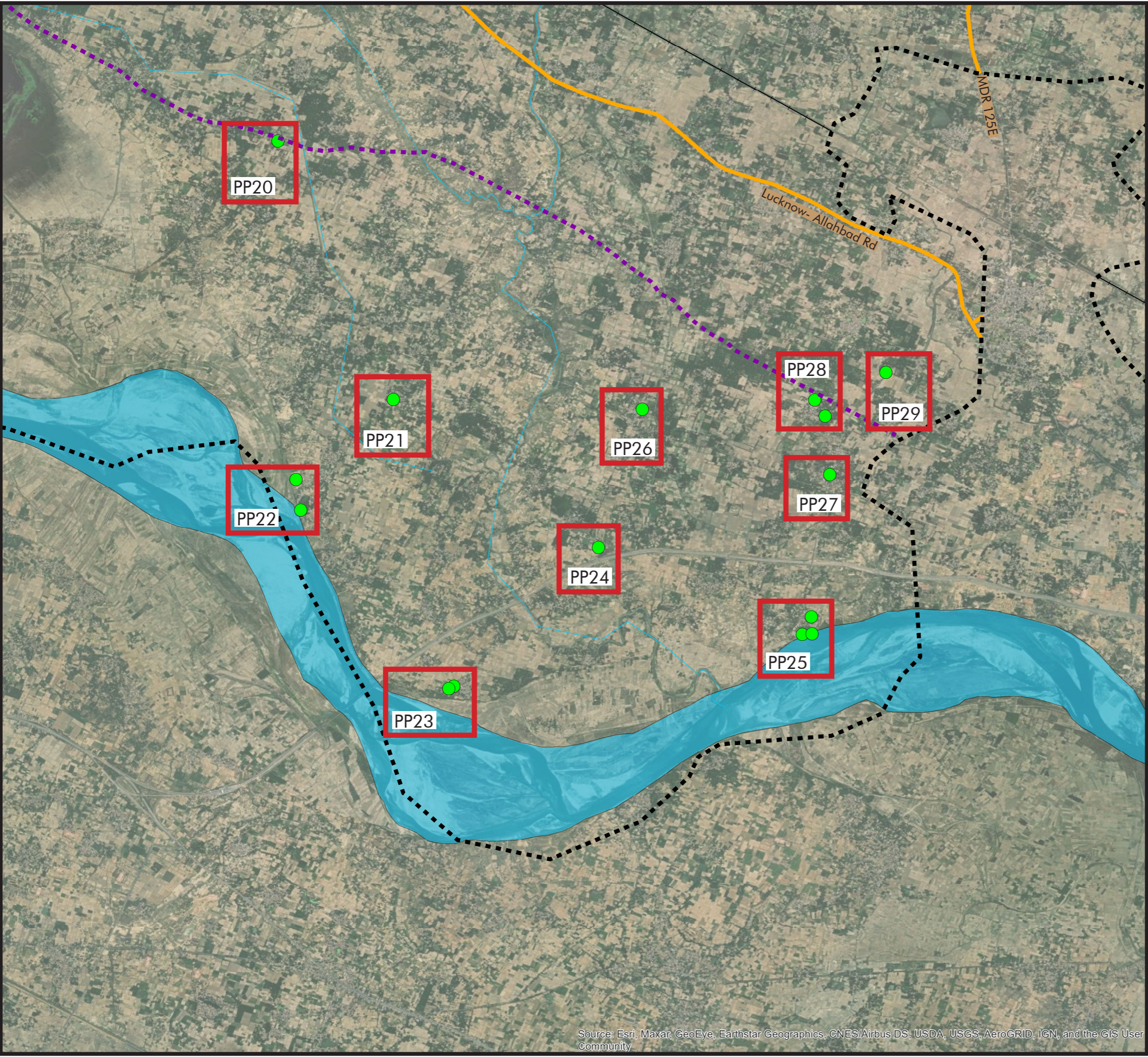
**Survey Team:**  
 Chandresh Kumar Architect Assistant

**GIS Mapping:**  
 Chetan Kataria Urban Designer & Planner  
 Kartik Dubey Architect

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

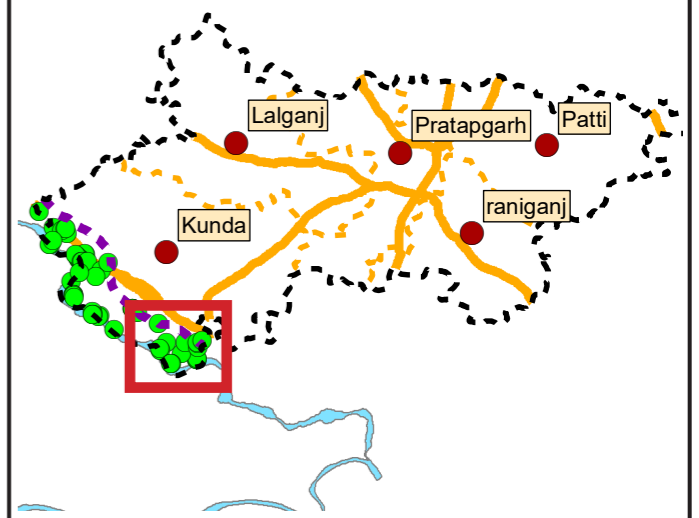
Submitted by:  
 National Mission for Clean Ganga नमो गंगा

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



# Ganga Cultural Documentation Pratapgarh District, UP

## Key Plan



## Legend

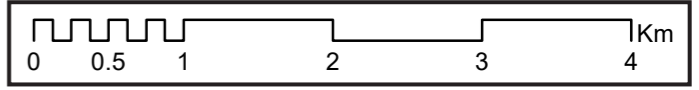
District Boundary	Primary Rd	5Km Line	Defence
Tehsil Boundary	Secondary Rd	Tehsil Points	Funerary
Inventory	Tertiary Rd	Religious	Residential
Railway Network	Civic	Commercial	Archarological
	Burial	Water Structure	

**Note:**  
For the comprehensive study of these maps, Pratapgarh district is market as Zone PP.  
This zone further divides into 29 Sub-zones, according to their respective area.

This map represent following subzones;  
Zone PP20 to PP29

Area: Pratapgarh- District  
14/06/2022

Map No: GaD/Ptp/M05



**Survey Team:**  
Chandresh Kumar Architect Assistant

**GIS Mapping:**  
Chetan Kataria Urban Designer & Planner  
Kartik Dubey Architect

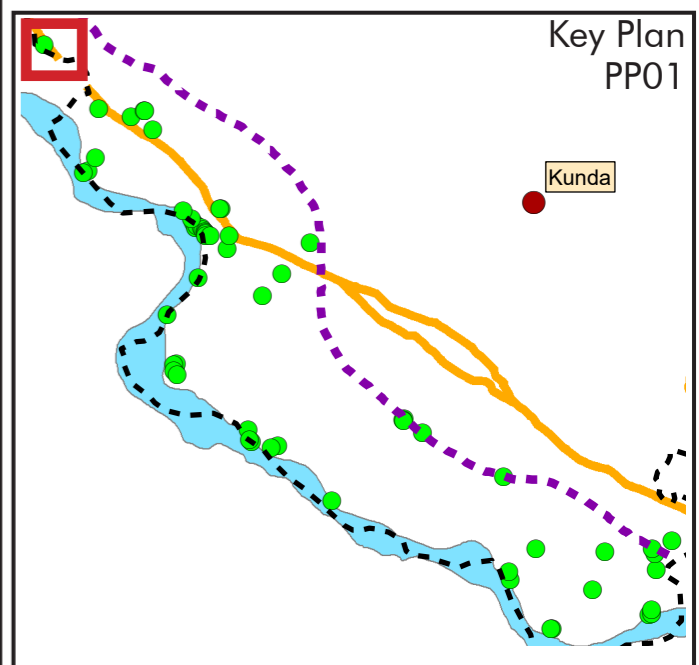
Prepared by: Indian National Trust for Art and Cultural Heritage INTACH

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



# Ganga Cultural Documentation Pratapgarh District, UP



## Legend

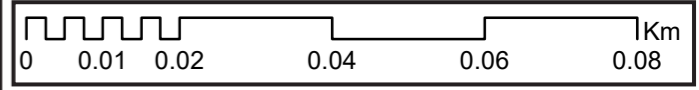
District Boundary	Road Type	Defence
Tehsil Boundary	Primary Rd	Funerary
5Km Line	Secondary Rd	Religious
Tehsil Points	Tertiary Rd	Residential
Inventory	Typology	Commercial
Railway Network	Civic	Archarological
	Burial	Water Structure

**Note:**  
For the comprehensive study of these maps,Pratapgarh distict is market as Zone PP. This zone further divides into 29 Sub-zones, according to their respective area.

This map represent following subzones; Zone PP01 and reference location.

GaD/Ptp/KND/01

Area: Pratapgarh- District 14/06/2022	N 	Map No: GaD/Ptp/M06
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**Survey Team:**  
Chandresh Kumar Architect Assistant

**GIS Mapping:**  
Chetan Kataria Urban Designer & Planner  
Kartik Dubey Architect

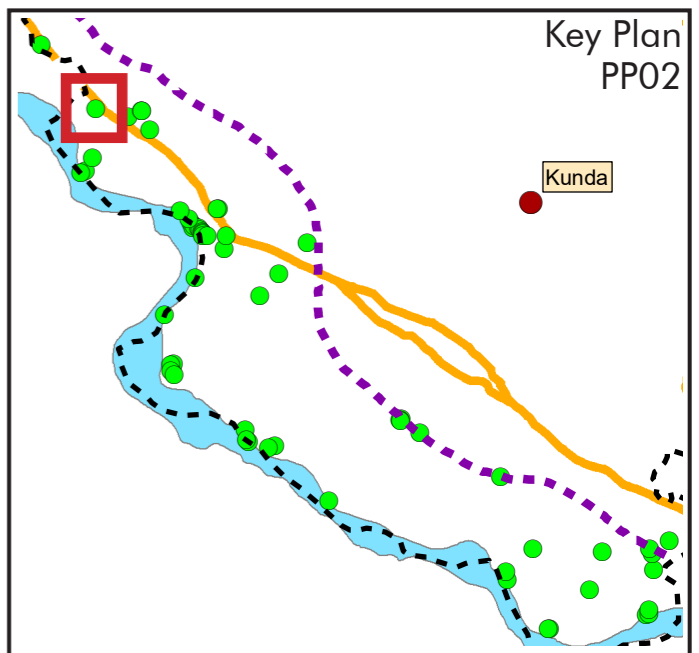
Prepared by: Indian National Trust for Art and Cultural Heritage INTACH	Submitted by: National Mission for Clean Ganga
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Source: Esri, Maxar, GeoEye, Earthstar/GeoAnalytics, CNES/Airbus DS, USDA, USGS, AeroGRID, IGN, and the GIS User



# Ganga Cultural Documentation Pratapgarh District, UP

Key Plan  
PP02



## Legend

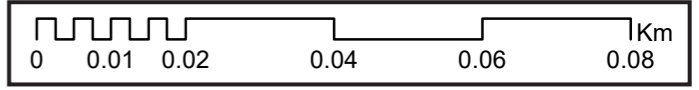
District Boundary	Road Type	Defence
Tehsil Boundary	Primary Rd	Funerary
5Km Line	Secondary Rd	Religious
Tehsil Points	Tertiary Rd	Residential
Inventory	Typology	Commercial
Railway Network	Civic	Archarological
	Burial	Water Structure

Note:  
For the comprehensive study of these maps,Pratapgarh district is market as Zone PP. This zone further divides into 29 Sub-zones, according to their respective area.

This map represent following subzones; Zone PP02 and reference location.

GaD/Ptp/KND/02

Area: Pratapgarh- District 14/06/2022	N 	Map No: GaD/Ptp/M07
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Survey Team: Chandresh Kumar	Architect Assistant
GIS Mapping: Chetan Kataria Kartik Dubey	Urban Designer & Planner Architect

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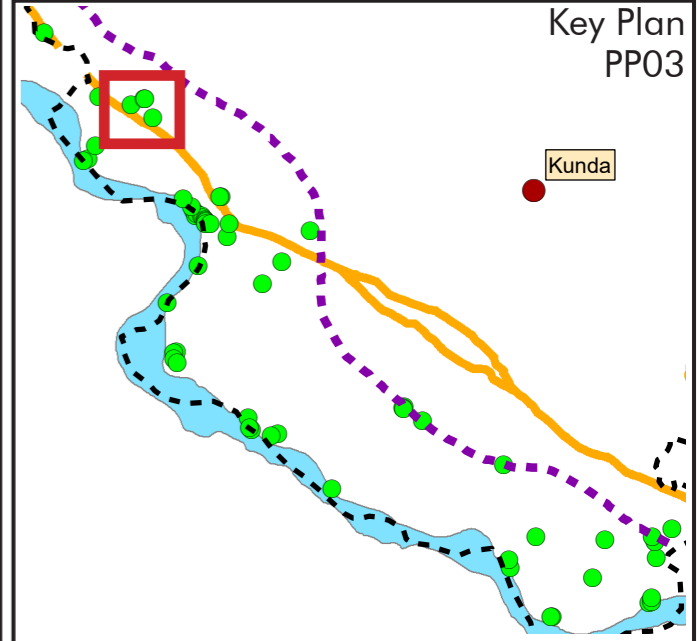
Source: Esri, Maxar, GeoEye, Earthstar Geographics, CNES/Airbus DS, USDA, USGS, AeroGRID, IGN, and the GIS User





# Ganga Cultural Documentation Pratapgarh District, UP

Key Plan  
PP03



## Legend

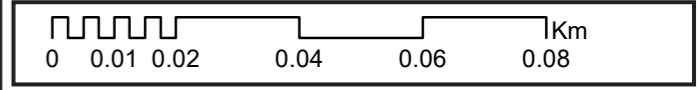
District Boundary	Primary Rd	Defence
Tehsil Boundary	Secondary Rd	Funerary
5Km Line	Tertiary Rd	Religious
Tehsil Points	Railway Network	Residential
Inventory	Civic	Commercial
	Burial	Archarological
		Water Structure

Note:  
For the comprehensive study of these maps,Pratapgarh distict is market as Zone PP. This zone further divides into 29 Sub-zones, according to their respective area.

This map represent following subzones; Zone PP03 and reference location.

GaD/Ptp/KND/03

Area: Pratapgarh- District 14/06/2022	N 	Map No: GaD/Ptp/M08
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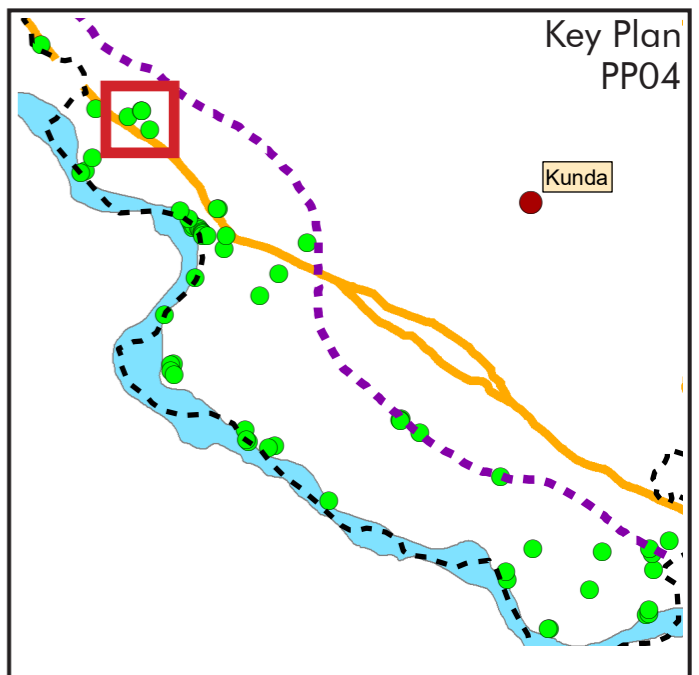
Survey Team: Chandresh Kumar	Architect Assistant
GIS Mapping: Chetan Kataria Kartik Dubey	Urban Designer & Planner Architect

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

Submitted by:  
National Mission for  
Clean Ganga



Ganga Cultural Documentation  
Pratapgarh District, UP



**Legend**

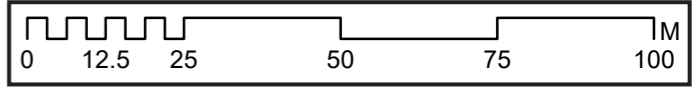
District Boundary	Road Type	Defence
Tehsil Boundary	Primary Rd	Funerary
5Km Line	Secondary Rd	Religious
Tehsil Points	Tertiary Rd	Residential
Inventory	Typology	Commercial
Railway Network	Civic	Archarological
	Burial	Water Structure

Note:  
For the comprehensive study of these maps,Pratapgarh distict is market as Zone PP. This zone further divides into 29 Sub-zones, according to their respective area.

This map represent following subzones; Zone PP04 and reference location.

GaD/Ptp/KND/04 & GaD/Ptp/KND/05

Area: Pratapgarh- District 14/06/2022		Map No: GaD/Ptp/M09
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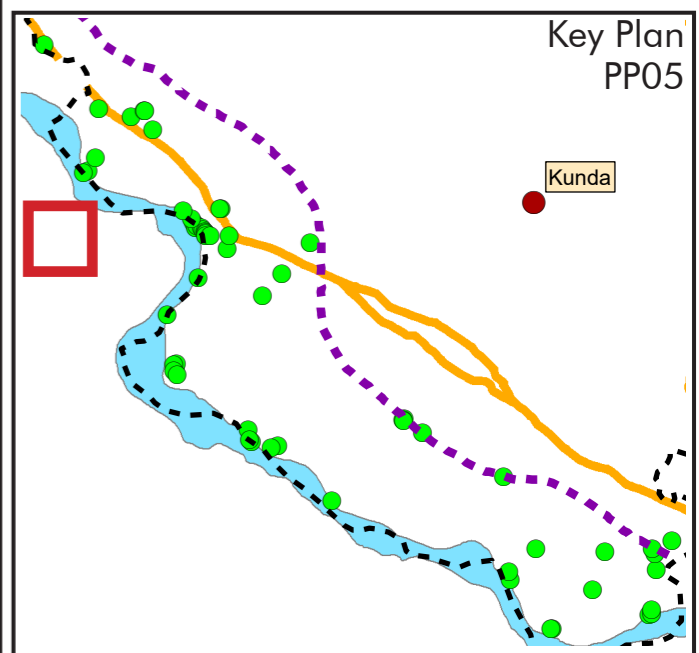


<b>Survey Team:</b> Chandresh Kumar	Architect Assistant
<b>GIS Mapping:</b> Chetan Kataria Kartik Dubey	Urban Designer & Planner Architect



Ganga Cultural Documentation  
Pratapgarh District, UP

Key Plan  
PP05



Legend

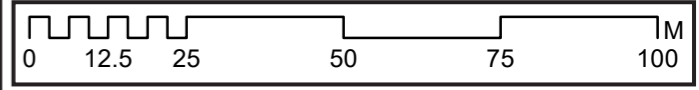
District Boundary	Road Type	Defence
Tehsil Boundary	Primary Rd	Funerary
5Km Line	Secondary Rd	Religious
Tehsil Points	Tertiary Rd	Residential
Inventory	Railway Network	Commercial
	Typology	Archarological
	Civic	Water Structure
	Burial	

Note:  
For the comprehensive study of these maps,Pratapgarh district is market as Zone PP. This zone further divides into 29 Sub-zones, according to their respective area.

This map represent following subzones; Zone PP05 and reference location.

GaD/Ptp/KND/06

Area: Pratapgarh- District 14/06/2022		Map No: GaD/Ptp/M10
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Survey Team: Chandresh Kumar	Architect Assistant
GIS Mapping: Chetan Kataria Kartik Dubey	Urban Designer & Planner Architect

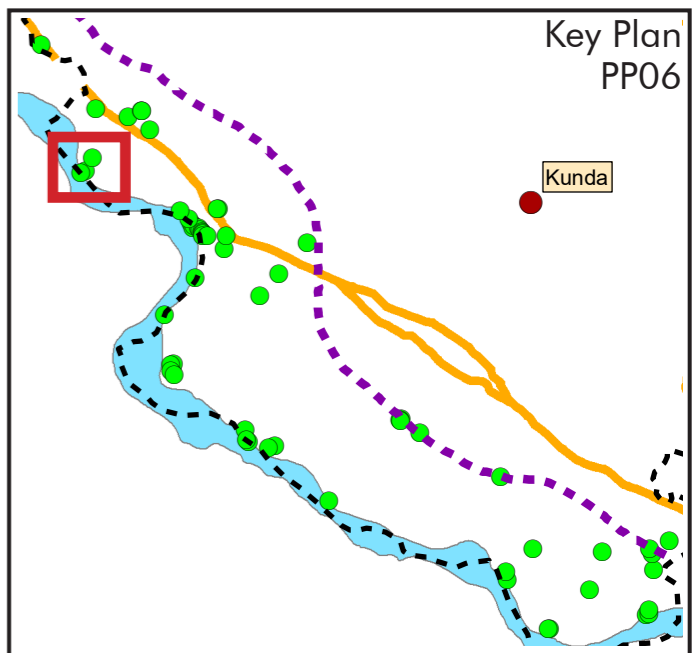
Prepared by:  
Indian National Trust  
for Art and Cultural Heritage INTACH

Submitted by:  
National Mission for  
Clean Ganga



Ganga Cultural Documentation  
Pratapgarh District, UP

Key Plan  
PP06



Legend

District Boundary	Primary Rd	Defence
Tehsil Boundary	Secondary Rd	Funerary
5Km Line	Tertiary Rd	Religious
Tehsil Points	Civic	Residential
Inventory	Burial	Commercial
Railway Network	Archarological	Water Structure

Note:  
For the comprehensive study of these maps,Pratapgarh distict is market as Zone PP. This zone further divides into 29 Sub-zones, according to their respective area.

This map represent following subzones; Zone PP06 and reference location.

GaD/Ptp/KND/07

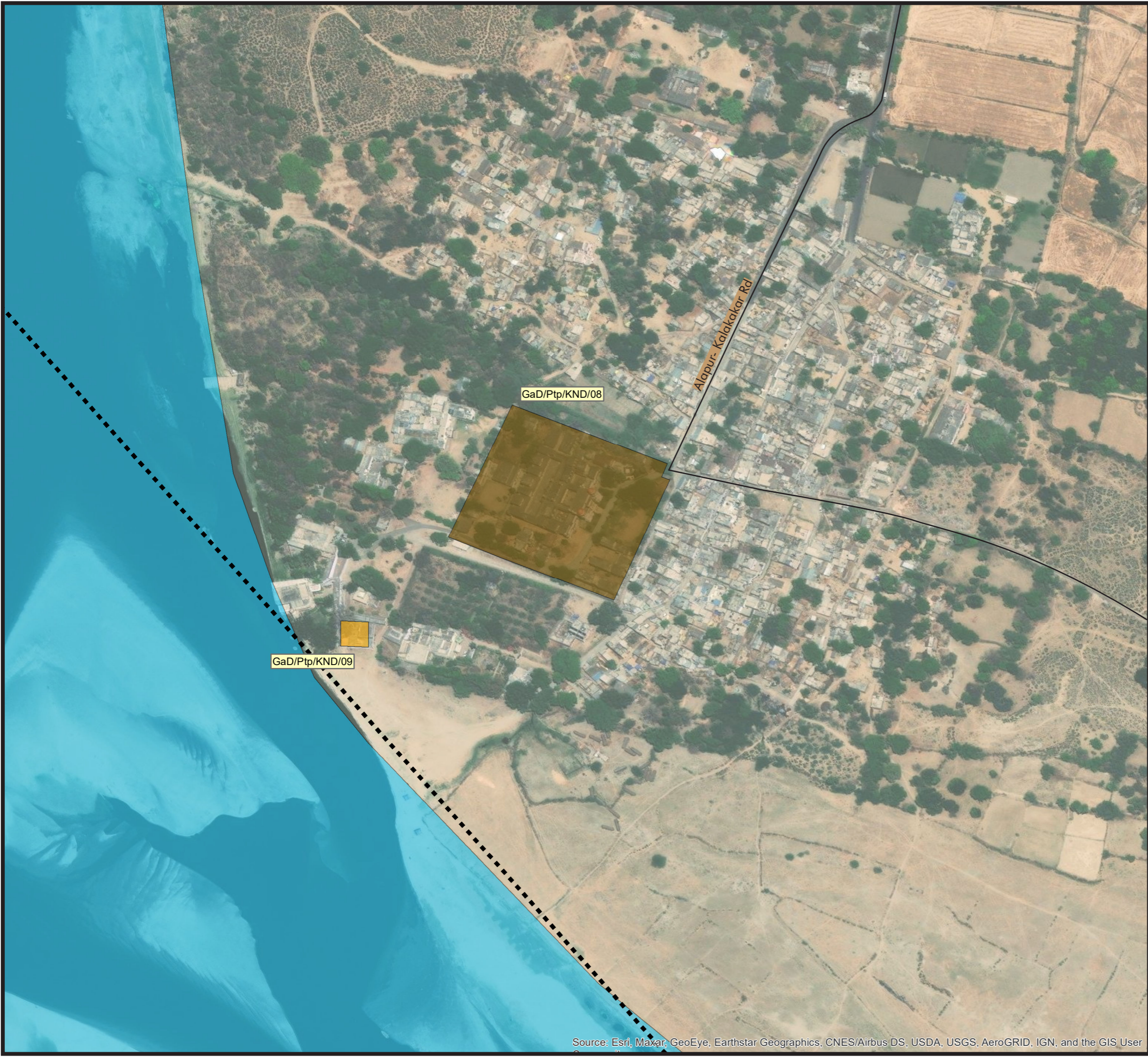
Area: Pratapgarh- District 14/06/2022		Map No: GaD/Ptp/M11
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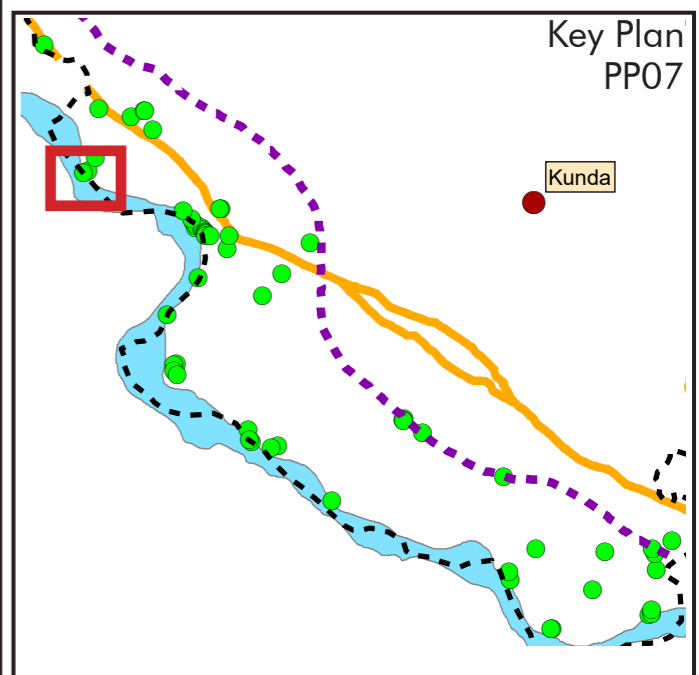
Survey Team: Chandresh Kumar	Architect Assistant
GIS Mapping: Chetan Kataria Kartik Dubey	Urban Designer & Planner Architect

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



Ganga Cultural Documentation  
Pratapgarh District, UP



Legend

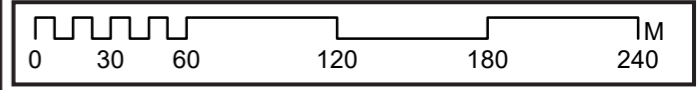
District Boundary	Road Type	Defence
Tehsil Boundary	Primary Rd	Funerary
5Km Line	Secondary Rd	Religious
Tehsil Points	Tertiary Rd	Residential
Inventory	Typology	Commercial
Railway Network	Civic	Archarological
	Burial	Water Structure

Note:  
For the comprehensive study of these maps,Pratapgarh district is market as Zone PP. This zone further divides into 29 Sub-zones, according to their respective area.

This map represent following subzones; Zone PP07 and reference location.

GaD/Ptp/KND/08 & GaD/Ptp/KND/09

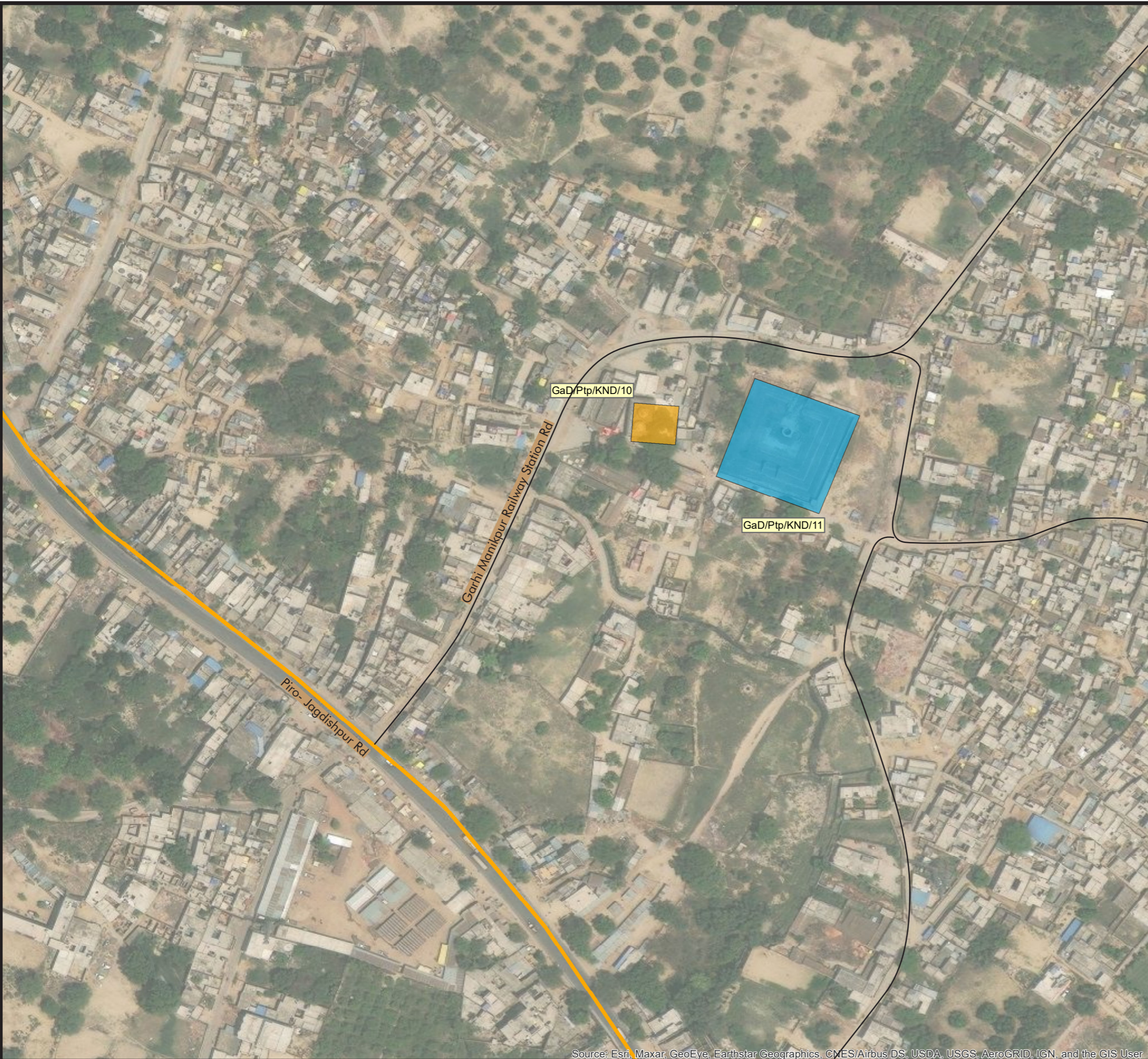
Area: Pratapgarh- District 14/06/2022	N 	Map No: GaD/Ptp/M12
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Survey Team: Chandresh Kumar	Architect Assistant
GIS Mapping: Chetan Kataria Kartik Dubey	Urban Designer & Planner Architect

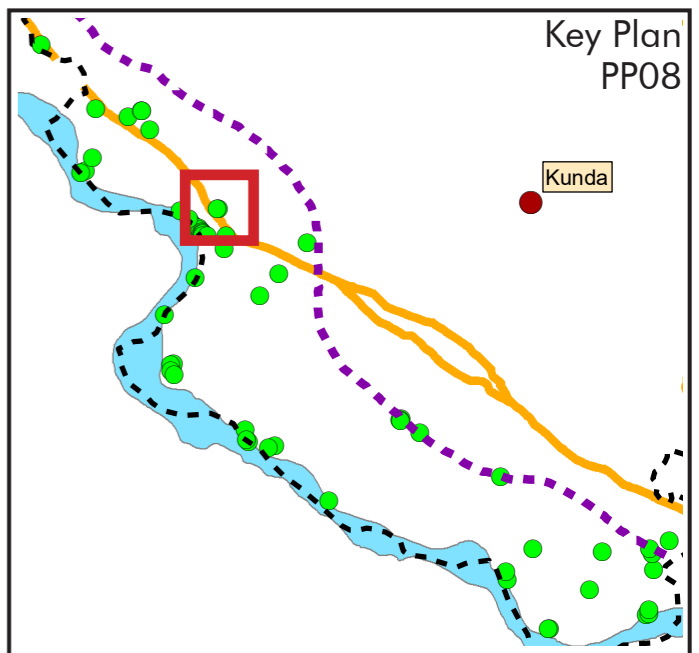
Prepared by: Indian National Trust for Art and Cultural Heritage INTACH	Submitted by: National Mission for Clean Ganga
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Source: Esri, Maxar, GeoEye, Earthstar Geographics, CNES/Airbus DS, USDA, USGS, AeroGRID, IGN, and the GIS User



# Ganga Cultural Documentation Pratapgarh District, UP

Key Plan  
PP08



## Legend

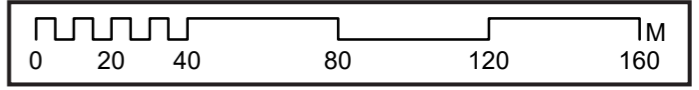
	District Boundary		Road Type		Defence
	Tehsil Boundary		Primary Rd		Funerary
	5Km Line		Secondary Rd		Religious
	Tehsil Points		Tertiary Rd		Residential
	Inventory		Typology		Commercial
	Railway Network		Civic		Archarological
			Burial		Water Structure

Note:  
For the comprehensive study of these maps,Pratapgarh district is market as Zone PP. This zone further divides into 29 Sub-zones, according to their respective area.

This map represent following subzones; Zone PP08 and reference location.

GaD/Ptp/KND/10 & GaD/Ptp/KND/11

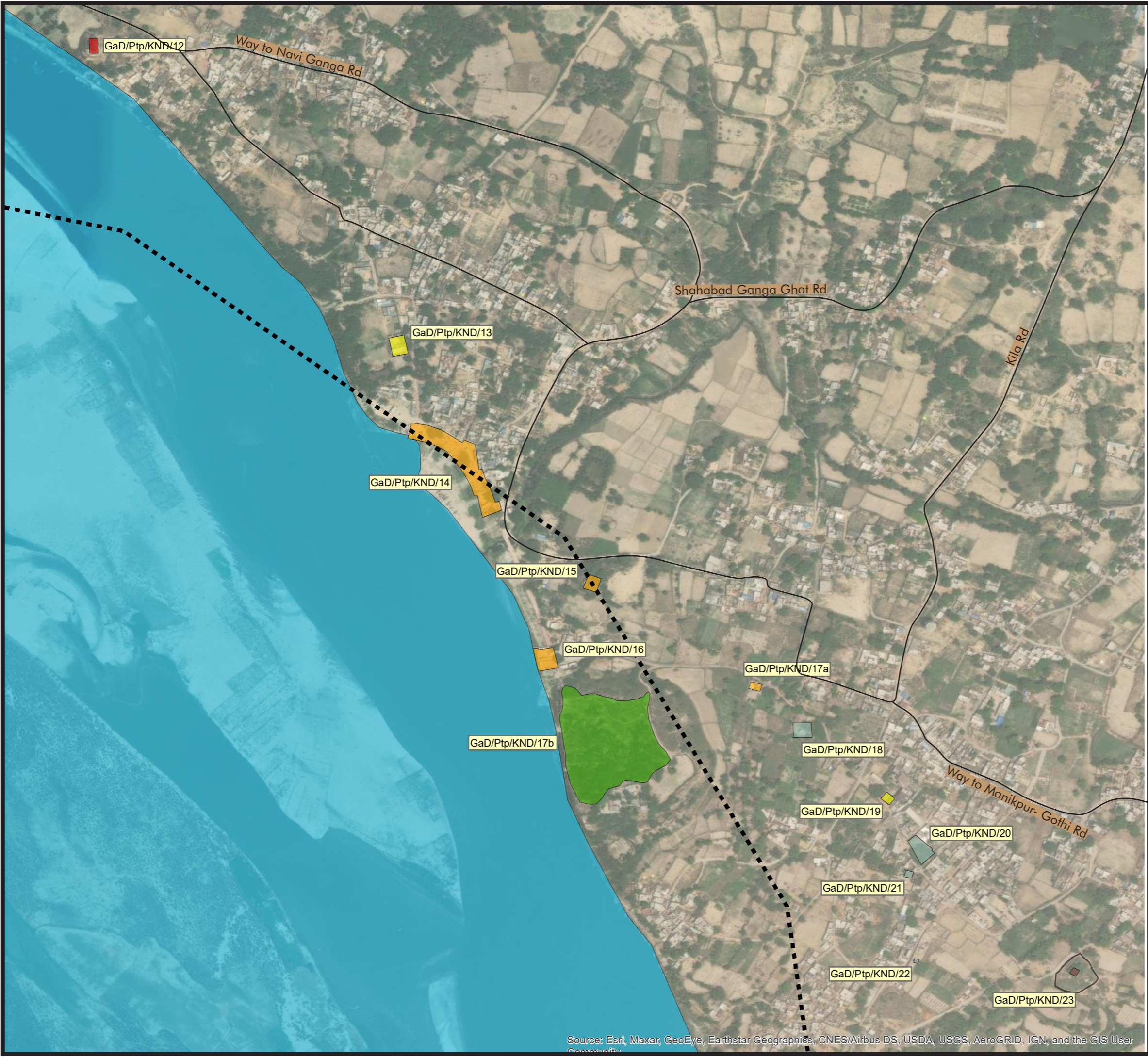
Area: Pratapgarh- District 14/06/2022		Map No: GaD/Ptp/M13
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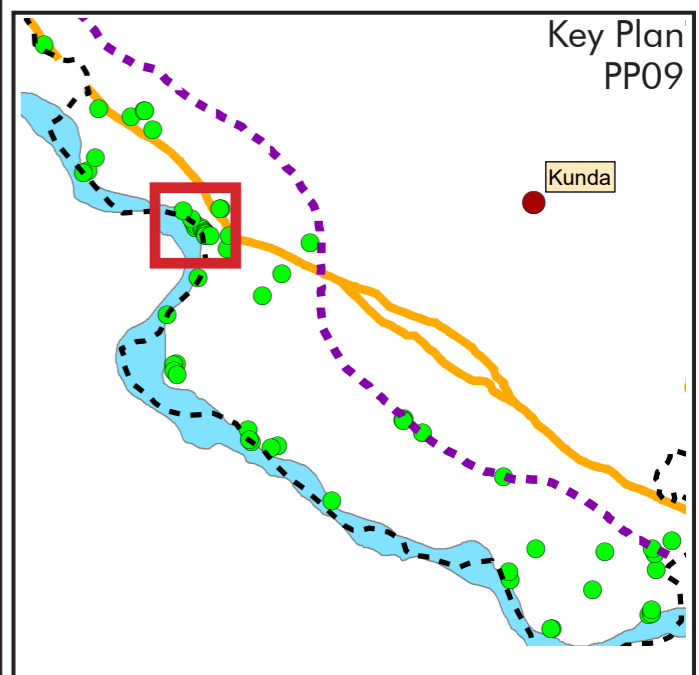
Survey Team: Chandresh Kumar	Architect Assistant
GIS Mapping: Chetan Kataria Kartik Dubey	Urban Designer & Planner Architect

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



# Ganga Cultural Documentation Pratapgarh District, UP



## Legend

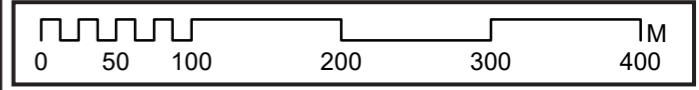
District Boundary	Road Type	Defence
Tehsil Boundary	Primary Rd	Funerary
5Km Line	Secondary Rd	Religious
Tehsil Points	Tertiary Rd	Residential
Inventory	Typology	Commercial
Railway Network	Civic	Archarological
	Burial	Water Structure

**Note:**  
For the comprehensive study of these maps, Pratapgarh district is market as Zone PP. This zone further divides into 29 Sub-zones, according to their respective area.

This map represent following subzones; Zone PP09 and reference location.

GaD/Ptp/KND/12 to GaD/Ptp/KND/23

Area: Pratapgarh- District 14/06/2022	N 	Map No: GaD/Ptp/M14
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**Survey Team:**  
Chandresh Kumar Architect Assistant

**GIS Mapping:**  
Chetan Kataria Urban Designer & Planner  
Kartik Dubey Architect

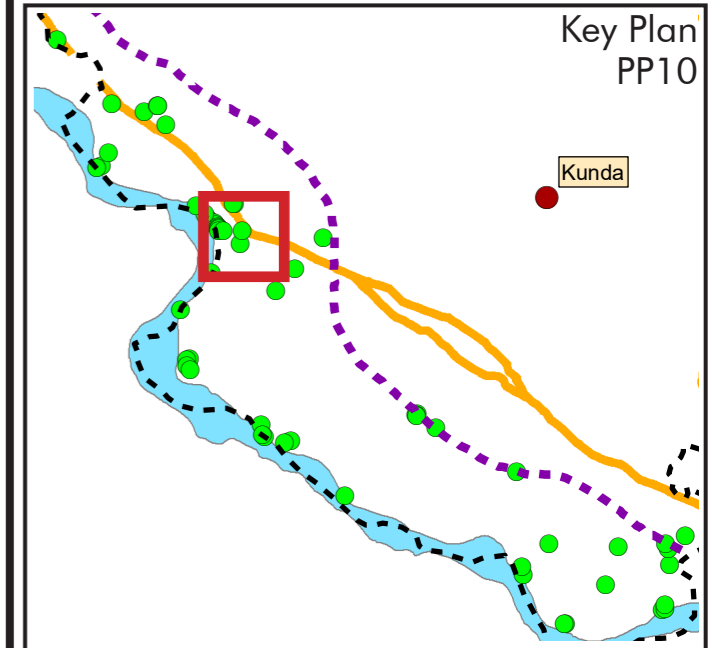
Prepared by: Indian National Trust for Art and Cultural Heritage		Submitted by: National Mission for Clean Ganga	
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Source: Esri, Maxar, GeoEye, Earthstar Geographics, CNES/Airbus DS, USDA, USGS, AeroGRID, IGN, and the GIS User Community



# Ganga Cultural Documentation Pratapgarh District, UP

Key Plan  
PP10



## Legend

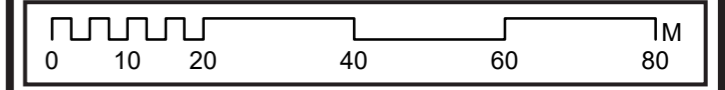
District Boundary	Road Type	Defence
Tehsil Boundary	Primary Rd	Funerary
5Km Line	Secondary Rd	Religious
Tehsil Points	Tertiary Rd	Residential
Inventory	Typology	Commercial
Railway Network	Civic	Archarological
	Burial	Water Structure

**Note:**  
For the comprehensive study of these maps, Pratapgarh district is market as Zone PP. This zone further divides into 29 Sub-zones, according to their respective area.

This map represent following subzones; Zone PP10 and reference location.

GaD/Ptp/KND/24

Area: Pratapgarh- District 14/06/2022		Map No: GaD/Ptp/M15
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<b>Survey Team:</b> Chandresh Kumar	Architect Assistant
<b>GIS Mapping:</b> Chetan Kataria Kartik Dubey	Urban Designer & Planner Architect

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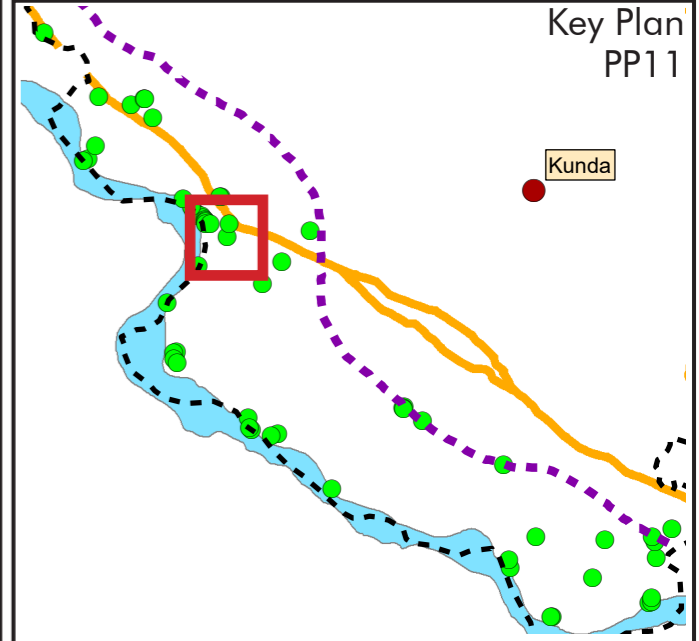
Source: Esri, Maxar, GeoEye, Earthstar Geographics, CNES/Airbus DS, USDA, USGS, AeroGRID, IGN, and the GIS User





# Ganga Cultural Documentation Pratapgarh District, UP

Key Plan  
PP11



## Legend

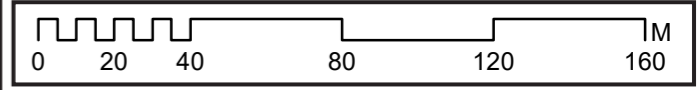
District Boundary	Road Type	Defence
Tehsil Boundary	Primary Rd	Funerary
5Km Line	Secondary Rd	Religious
Tehsil Points	Tertiary Rd	Residential
Inventory	Typology	Commercial
Railway Network	Civic	Archarological
	Burial	Water Structure

Note:  
For the comprehensive study of these maps,Pratapgarh distict is market as Zone PP. This zone further divides into 29 Sub-zones, according to their respective area.

This map represent following subzones; Zone PP11 and reference location.

GaD/Ptp/KND/25

Area: Pratapgarh- District 14/06/2022		Map No: GaD/Ptp/M16
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Survey Team:  
Chandresh Kumar Architect Assistant

GIS Mapping:  
Chetan Kataria Urban Designer & Planner  
Kartik Dubey Architect

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

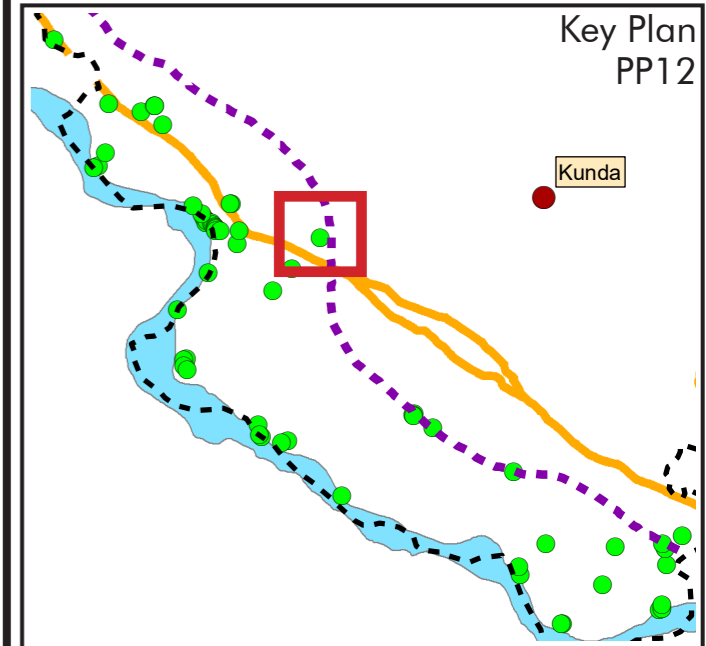
Submitted by:  
National Mission for  
Clean Ganga

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



Ganga Cultural Documentation  
Pratapgarh District, UP

Key Plan  
PP12



Legend

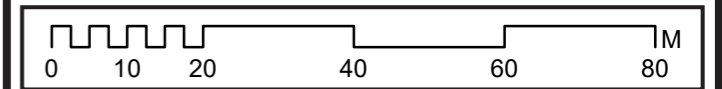
[- - -] District Boundary	Road Type	[Purple] Defence
[Orange] Tehsil Boundary	[Orange] Primary Rd	[Light Blue] Funerary
[Purple] 5Km Line	[Red] Secondary Rd	[Yellow] Religious
[Red] Tehsil Points	[Black] Tertiary Rd	[Light Green] Residential
[Green] Inventory	Typology	[Red] Commercial
[Black] Railway Network	[Brown] Civic	[Green] Archarological
	[Purple] Burial	[Blue] Water Structure

Note:  
For the comprehensive study of these maps,Pratapgarh distict is market as Zone PP. This zone further divides into 29 Sub-zones, according to their respective area.

This map represent following subzones; Zone PP12 and reference location.

GaD/Ptp/KND/26

Area: Pratapgarh- District 14/06/2022	N ↑	Map No: GaD/Ptp/M17
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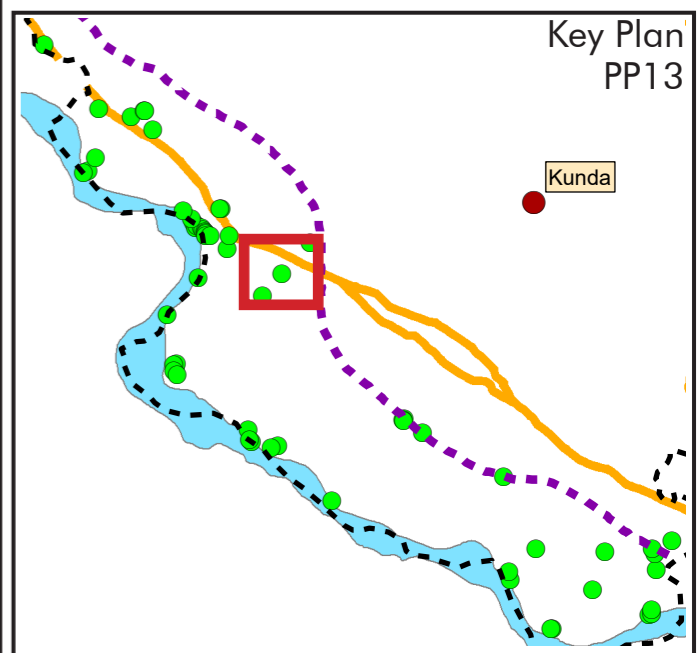
Survey Team: Chandresh Kumar	Architect Assistant
GIS Mapping: Chetan Kataria Kartik Dubey	Urban Designer & Planner Architect

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  
Pratapgarh District, UP

Key Plan  
PP13



Legend

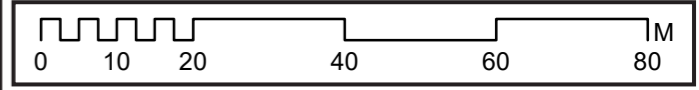
District Boundary	Road Type	Defence
Tehsil Boundary	Primary Rd	Funerary
5Km Line	Secondary Rd	Religious
Tehsil Points	Tertiary Rd	Residential
Inventory	Typology	Commercial
Railway Network	Civic	Archarological
	Burial	Water Structure

Note:  
For the comprehensive study of these maps,Pratapgarh distict is market as Zone PP. This zone further divides into 29 Sub-zones, according to their respective area.

This map represent following subzones; Zone PP13 and reference location.

GaD/Ptp/KND/27

Area: Pratapgarh- District 14/06/2022	N 	Map No: GaD/Ptp/M18
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Survey Team: Chandresh Kumar	Architect Assistant
GIS Mapping: Chetan Kataria Kartik Dubey	Urban Designer & Planner Architect

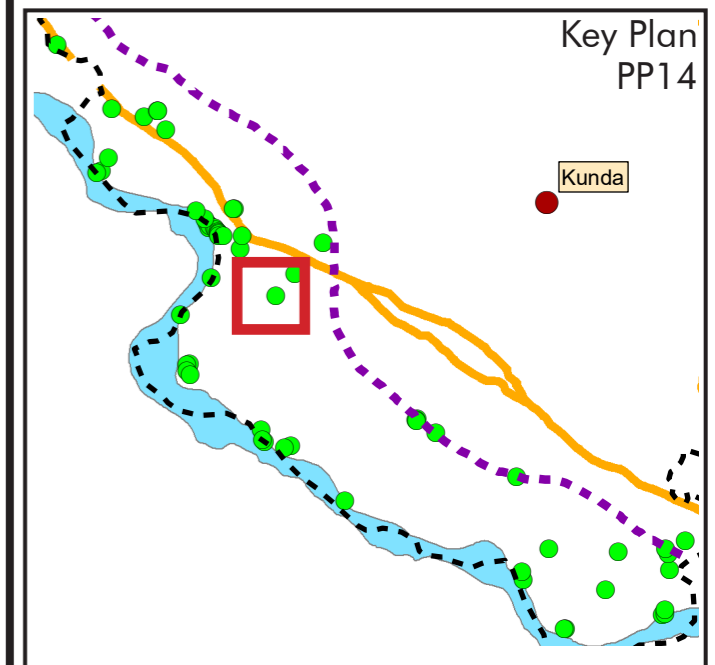
Prepared by:  
Indian National Trust  
for Art and Cultural Heritage INTACH

Submitted by:  
National Mission for  
Clean Ganga



Ganga Cultural Documentation  
Pratapgarh District, UP

Key Plan  
PP14



Legend

	District Boundary		Road Type		Defence
	Tehsil Boundary		Primary Rd		Funerary
	5Km Line		Secondary Rd		Religious
	Tehsil Points		Tertiary Rd		Residential
	Inventory		Civic		Commercial
	Railway Network		Burial		Archarological
			Water Structure		

Note:  
For the comprehensive study of these maps,Pratapgarh district is market as Zone PP. This zone further divides into 29 Sub-zones, according to their respective area.

This map represent following subzones; Zone PP14 and reference location.

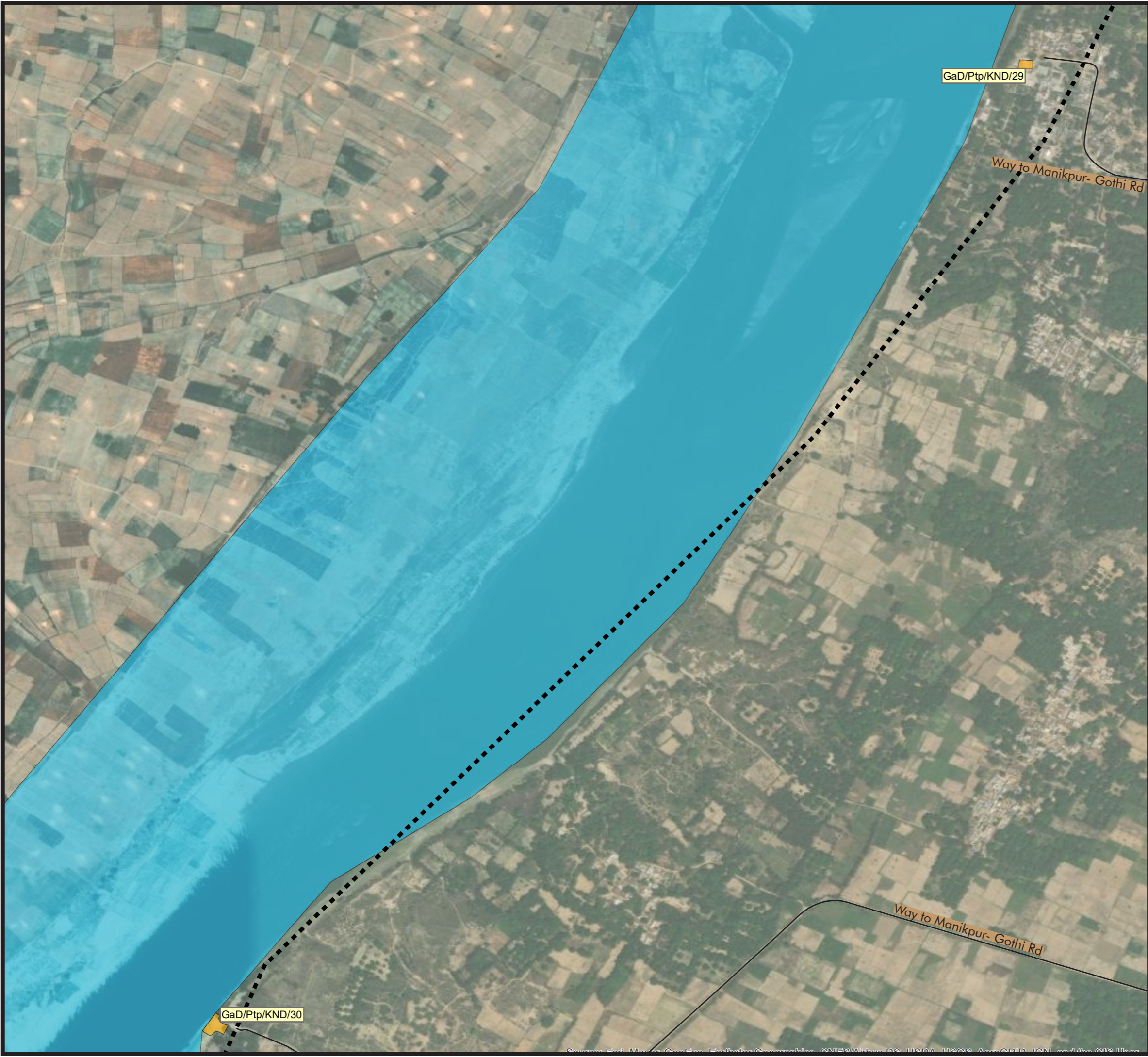
GaD/Ptp/KND/28

Area: Pratapgarh- District 14/06/2022		Map No: GaD/Ptp/M19
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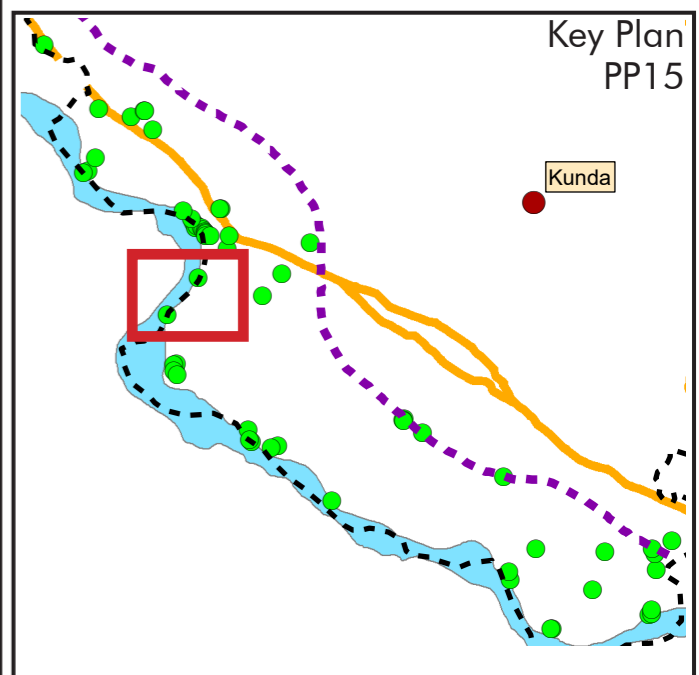


Survey Team: Chandresh Kumar	Architect Assistant
GIS Mapping: Chetan Kataria Kartik Dubey	Urban Designer & Planner Architect

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 Pratapgarh District, UP



## Legend

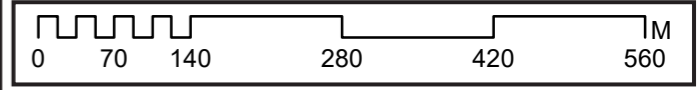
District Boundary	Tehsil Boundary	5Km Line	Tehsil Points	Inventory	Railway Network
Primary Rd	Secondary Rd	Tertiary Rd	Civic	Burial	Defence
Funerary	Religious	Residential	Commercial	Archarological	Water Structure

**Note:**  
For the comprehensive study of these maps,Pratapgarh district is market as Zone PP. This zone further divides into 29 Sub-zones, according to their respective area.

This map represent following subzones; Zone PP15 and reference location.

GaD/Ptp/KND/29 & GaD/Ptp/KND/30

Area: Pratapgarh- District 14/06/2022		Map No: GaD/Ptp/M20
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<b>Survey Team:</b> Chandresh Kumar	Architect Assistant
<b>GIS Mapping:</b> Chetan Kataria Kartik Dubey	Urban Designer & Planner Architect

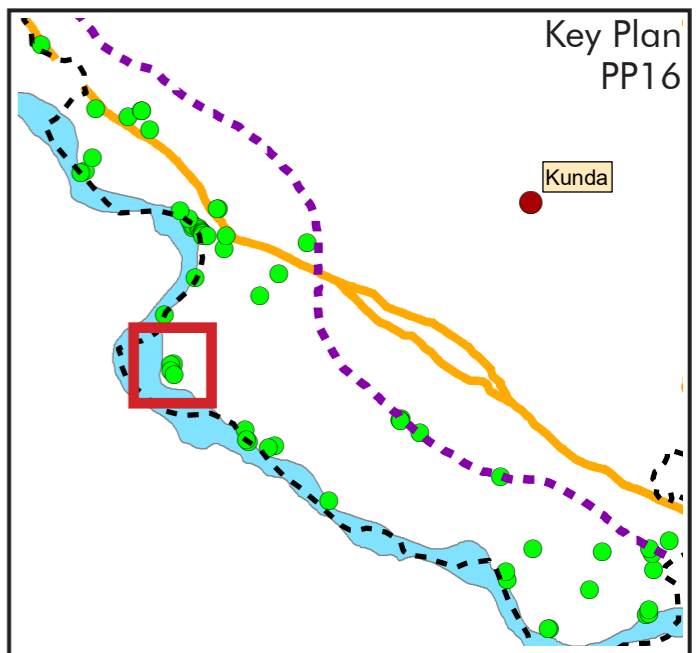
Prepared by: Indian National Trust for Art and Cultural Heritage INTACH	Submitted by: National Mission for Clean Ganga
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Source: Esri, DeLorme, GeoEye, Earthstar/GeoEye, @NASA/Airbus, DE LISA, USGS, AeroGRID, IGN, and the GIS User Community



## Ganga Cultural Documentation Pratapgarh District, UP

Key Plan  
PP16



### Legend

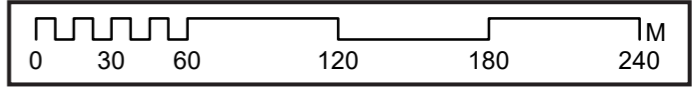
	District Boundary		Primary Rd		Defence
	Tehsil Boundary		Secondary Rd		Funerary
	5Km Line		Tertiary Rd		Religious
	Tehsil Points		Railway Network		Residential
	Inventory		Civic		Commercial
	Burial		Archaeological		Water Structure

Note:  
For the comprehensive study of these maps,Pratapgarh district is market as Zone PP. This zone further divides into 29 Sub-zones, according to their respective area.

This map represent following subzones; Zone PP16 and reference location.

GaD/Ptp/KND/31 to GaD/Ptp/KND/35

Area: Pratapgarh- District 14/06/2022	N 	Map No: GaD/Ptp/M21
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Survey Team: Chandresh Kumar Architect Assistant	GIS Mapping: Chetan Kataria Urban Designer & Planner Kartik Dubey Architect
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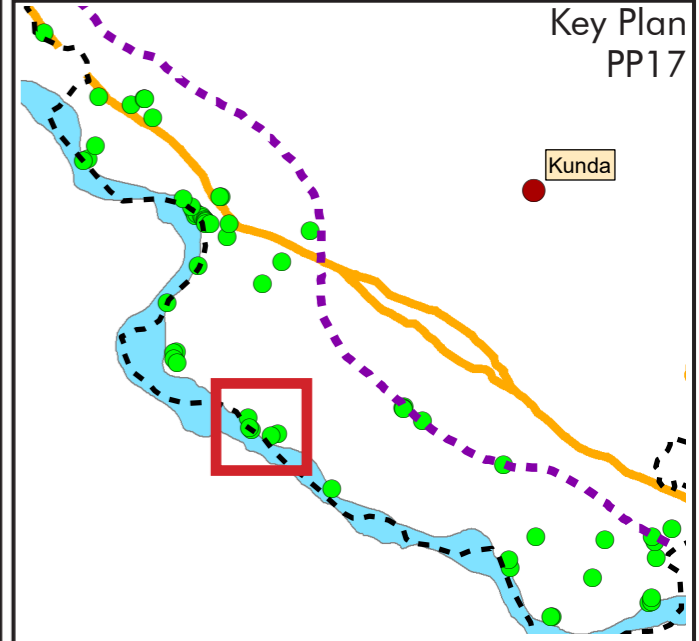
Prepared by: Indian National Trust for Art and Cultural Heritage INTACH	Submitted by: National Mission for Clean Ganga
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Source: Esri, Maxar, GeoEye, Earthstar Geographics, CNES/Airbus DS, USDA, USGS, AeroGRID, IGN, and the GIS User



# Ganga Cultural Documentation Pratapgarh District, UP

Key Plan  
PP17



## Legend

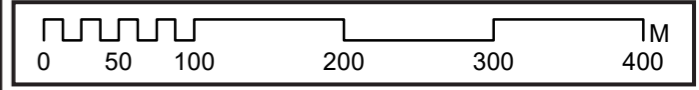
District Boundary	Road Type	Defence
Tehsil Boundary	Primary Rd	Funerary
5Km Line	Secondary Rd	Religious
Tehsil Points	Tertiary Rd	Residential
Inventory	Typology	Commercial
Railway Network	Civic	Archarological
	Burial	Water Structure

Note:  
For the comprehensive study of these maps,Pratapgarh district is market as Zone PP. This zone further divides into 29 Sub-zones, according to their respective area.

This map represent following subzones; Zone PP17 and reference location.

GaD/Ptp/KND/36 to GaD/Ptp/KND/40

Area: Pratapgarh- District 14/06/2022		Map No: GaD/Ptp/M22
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Survey Team: Chandresh Kumar	Architect Assistant
GIS Mapping: Chetan Kataria Kartik Dubey	Urban Designer & Planner Architect

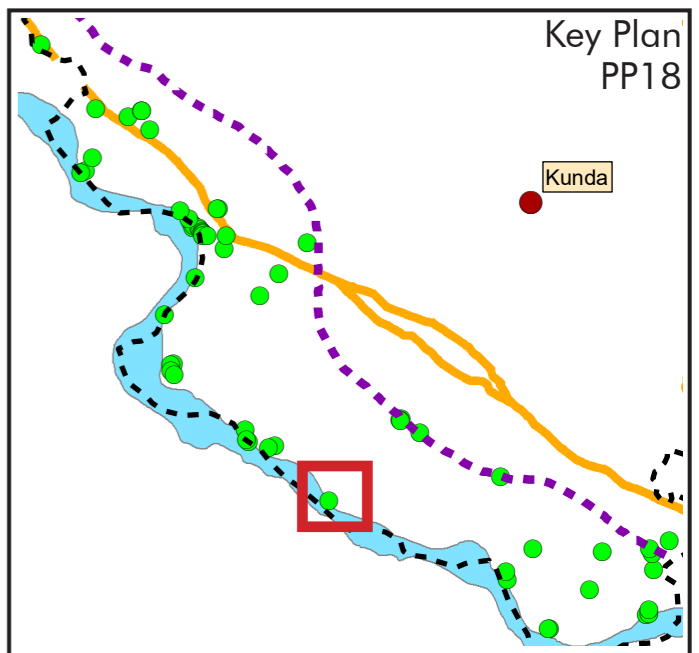
Prepared by: Indian National Trust for Art and Cultural Heritage INTACH	Submitted by: National Mission for Clean Ganga
---	--

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



Ganga Cultural Documentation  
Pratapgarh District, UP

Key Plan  
PP18



Legend

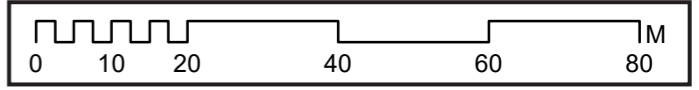
District Boundary	Road Type	Defence
Tehsil Boundary	Primary Rd	Funerary
5Km Line	Secondary Rd	Religious
Tehsil Points	Tertiary Rd	Residential
Inventory	Typology	Commercial
Railway Network	Civic	Archarological
	Burial	Water Structure

Note:  
For the comprehensive study of these maps,Pratapgarh distict is market as Zone PP. This zone further divides into 29 Sub-zones, according to their respective area.

This map represent following subzones; Zone PP18 and reference location.

GaD/Ptp/KND/41

Area: Pratapgarh- District 14/06/2022		Map No: GaD/Ptp/M23
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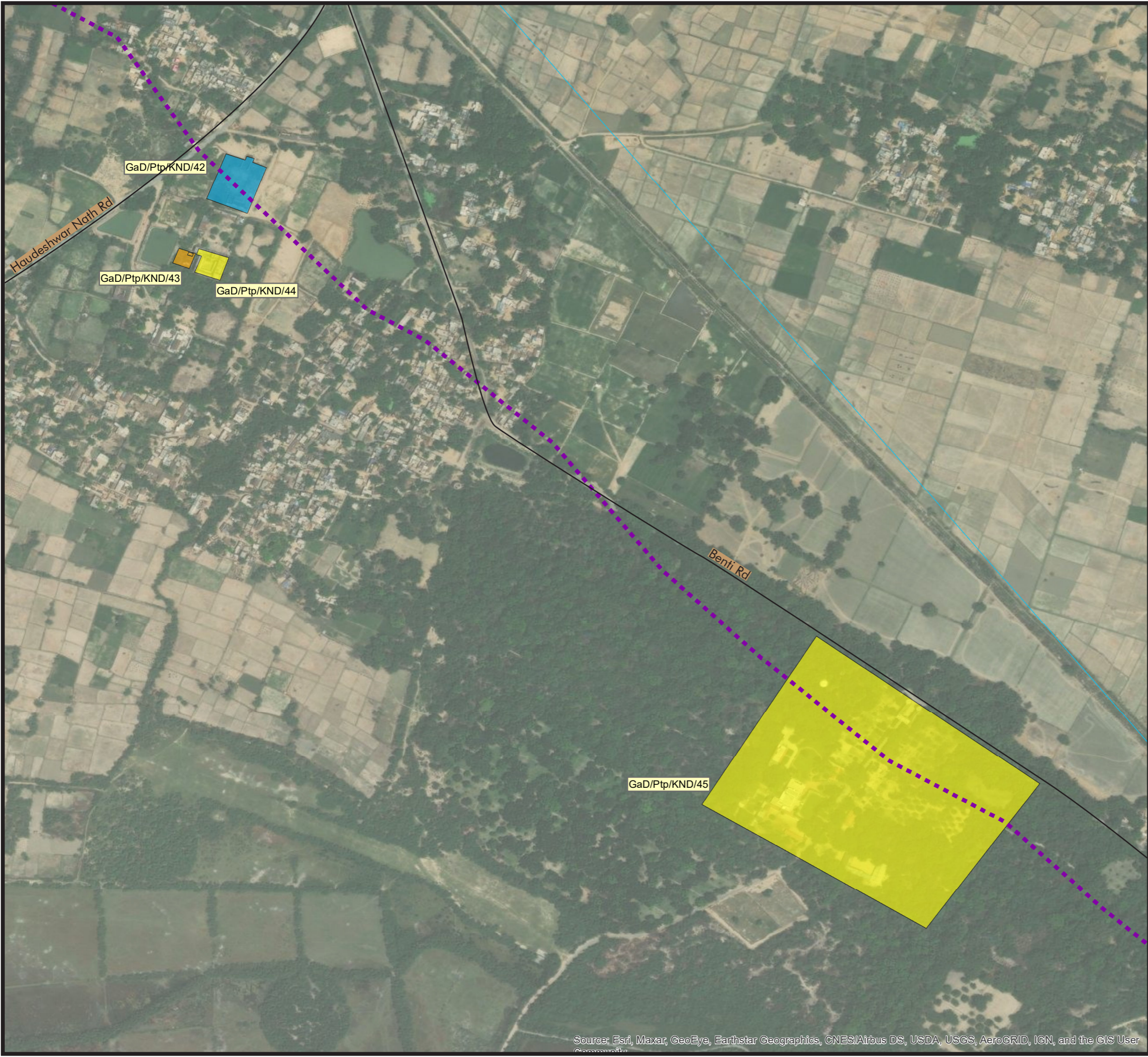


<b>Survey Team:</b> Chandresh Kumar	Architect Assistant
<b>GIS Mapping:</b> Chetan Kataria Kartik Dubey	Urban Designer & Planner Architect

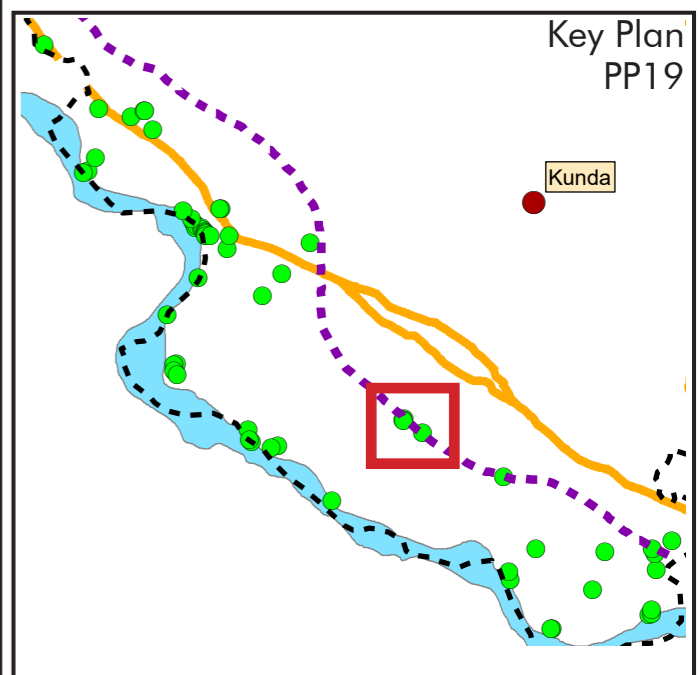
Prepared by: Indian National Trust for Art and Cultural Heritage INTACH	Submitted by: National Mission for Clean Ganga
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Source: Esri, Maxar, GeoEye, Earthstar Geographics, CNES/Airbus DS, USDA, USGS, AeroGRID, IGN, and the GIS User





# Ganga Cultural Documentation Pratapgarh District, UP



## Legend

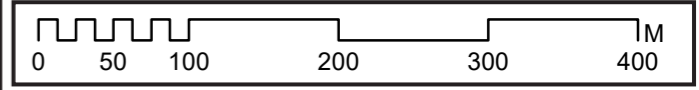
District Boundary	Road Type	Defence
Tehsil Boundary	Primary Rd	Funerary
5Km Line	Secondary Rd	Religious
Tehsil Points	Tertiary Rd	Residential
Inventory	Typology	Commercial
Railway Network	Civic	Archarological
	Burial	Water Structure

**Note:**  
For the comprehensive study of these maps,Pratapgarh distict is market as Zone PP. This zone further divides into 29 Sub-zones, according to their respective area.

This map represent following subzones; Zone PP19 and reference location.

GaD/Ptp/KND/42 to GaD/Ptp/KND/45

Area: Pratapgarh- District 14/06/2022		Map No: GaD/Ptp/M24
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<b>Survey Team:</b> Chandresh Kumar	Architect Assistant
<b>GIS Mapping:</b> Chetan Kataria Kartik Dubey	Urban Designer & Planner Architect

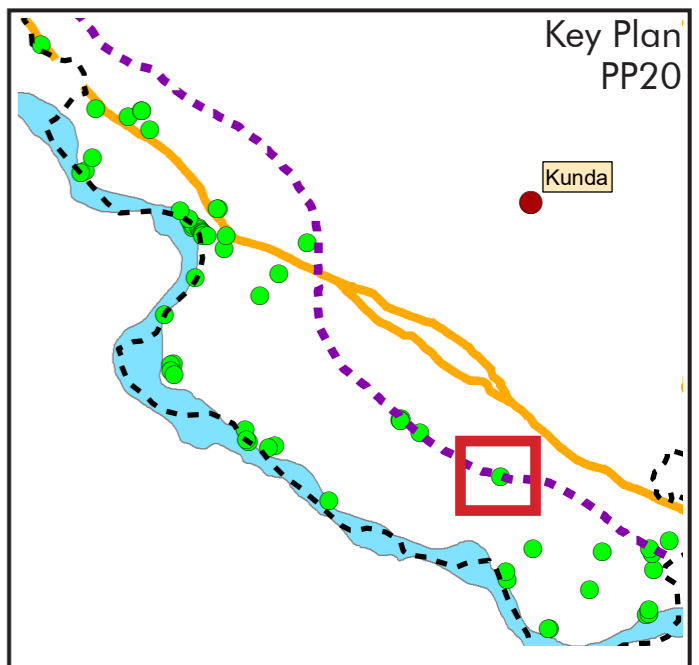
Prepared by: Indian National Trust for Art and Cultural Heritage INTACH	Submitted by: National Mission for Clean Ganga
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Source: Esri, Maxar, GeoEye, Earthstar Geographics, CNES/Airbus DS, USDA, USGS, AeroGRID, IGN, and the GIS User Community



Ganga Cultural Documentation  
Pratapgarh District, UP

Key Plan  
PP20



Legend

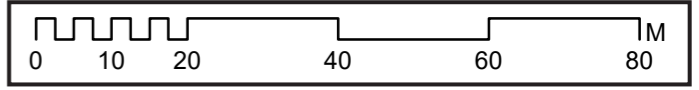
District Boundary	Road Type	Defence
Tehsil Boundary	Primary Rd	Funerary
5Km Line	Secondary Rd	Religious
Tehsil Points	Tertiary Rd	Residential
Inventory	Typology	Commercial
Railway Network	Civic	Archarological
	Burial	Water Structure

Note:  
For the comprehensive study of these maps,Pratapgarh district is market as Zone PP. This zone further divides into 29 Sub-zones, according to their respective area.

This map represent following subzones; Zone PP20 and reference location.

GaD/Ptp/KND/46

Area: Pratapgarh- District 14/06/2022		Map No: GaD/Ptp/M25
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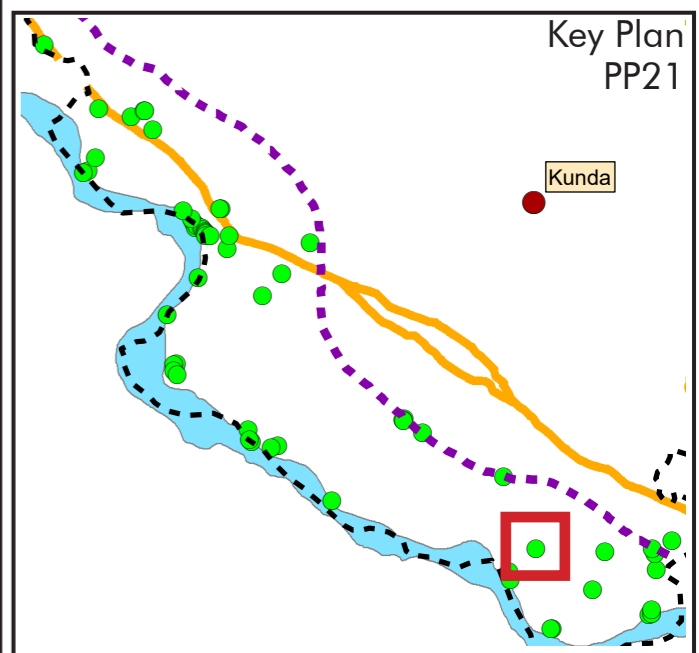
Survey Team: Chandresh Kumar	Architect Assistant
GIS Mapping: Chetan Kataria Kartik Dubey	Urban Designer & Planner Architect

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

Submitted by:  
National Mission for  
Clean Ganga



# Ganga Cultural Documentation Pratapgarh District, UP



## Legend

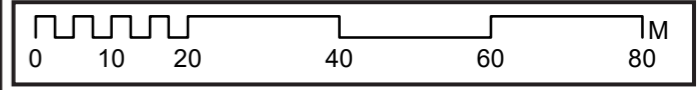
District Boundary	Road Type	Defence
Tehsil Boundary	Primary Rd	Funerary
5Km Line	Secondary Rd	Religious
Tehsil Points	Tertiary Rd	Residential
Inventory	Typology	Commercial
Railway Network	Civic	Archarological
	Burial	Water Structure

**Note:**  
For the comprehensive study of these maps, Pratapgarh district is market as Zone PP. This zone further divides into 29 Sub-zones, according to their respective area.

This map represent following subzones; Zone PP21 and reference location.

GaD/Ptp/KND/47

Area:		Map No:
Pratapgarh- District 14/06/2022		GaD/Ptp/M26

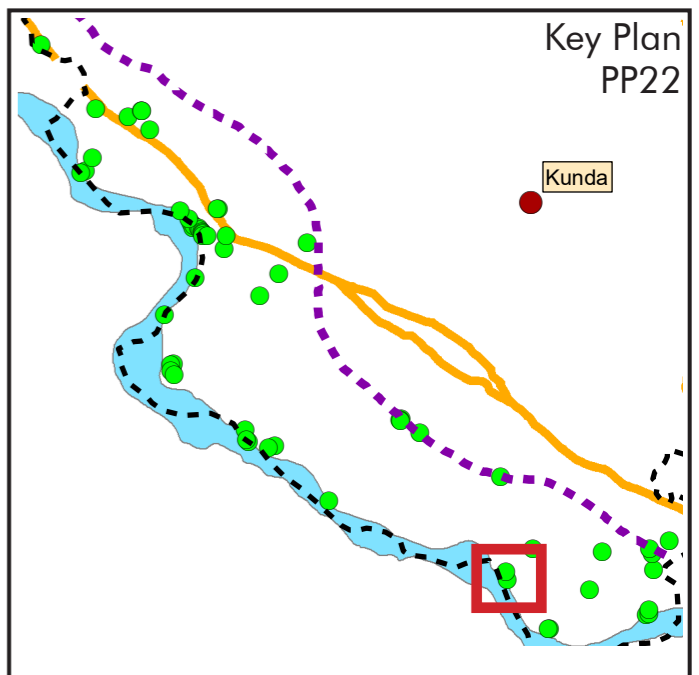


<b>Survey Team:</b> Chandresh Kumar	Architect Assistant
<b>GIS Mapping:</b> Chetan Kataria Kartik Dubey	Urban Designer & Planner Architect

Prepared by: Indian National Trust for Art and Cultural Heritage		Submitted by: National Mission for Clean Ganga	
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# Ganga Cultural Documentation Pratapgarh District, UP



## Legend

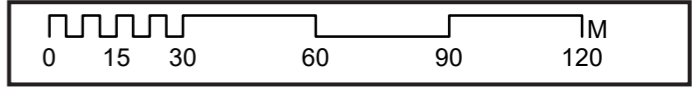
District Boundary	Road Type	Defence
Tehsil Boundary	Primary Rd	Funerary
5Km Line	Secondary Rd	Religious
Tehsil Points	Tertiary Rd	Residential
Inventory	Typology	Commercial
Railway Network	Civic	Archarological
	Burial	Water Structure

**Note:**  
For the comprehensive study of these maps, Prapatgarh district is market as Zone PP. This zone further divides into 29 Sub-zones, according to their respective area.

This map represent following subzones; Zone PP22 and reference location.

GaD/Ptp/KND/48 & GaD/Ptp/KND/49

Area: Pratapgarh- District 14/06/2022		Map No: GaD/Ptp/M27
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**Survey Team:**  
Chandresh Kumar Architect Assistant

**GIS Mapping:**  
Chetan Kataria Urban Designer & Planner  
Kartik Dubey Architect

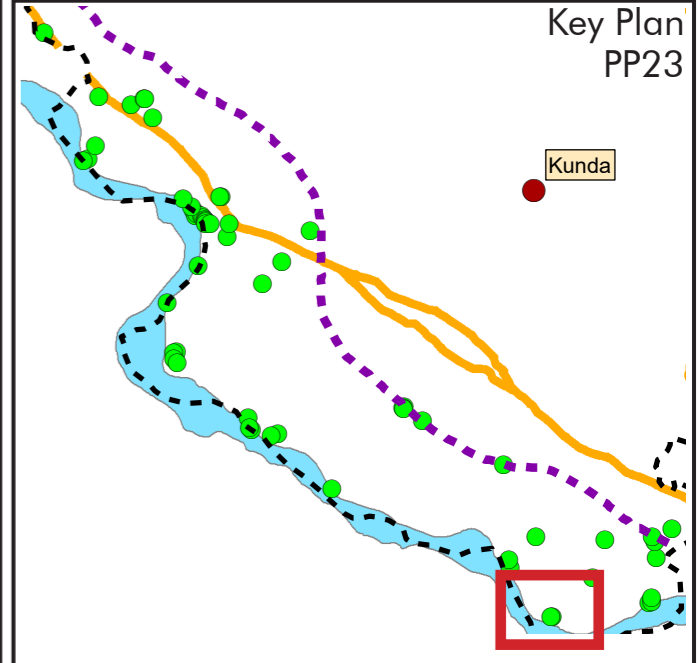
Prepared by: Indian National Trust for Art and Cultural Heritage INTACH		Submitted by: National Mission for Clean Ganga	
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Source: Esri, Maxar, GeoEye, Earthstar Geographics, CNES/Airbus DS, USDA, USGS, AeroGRID, IGN, and the GIS User



# Ganga Cultural Documentation Pratapgarh District, UP

Key Plan  
PP23



## Legend

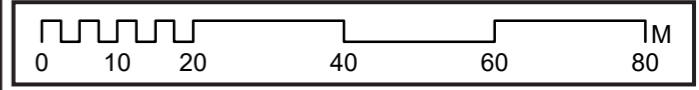
District Boundary	Road Type	Defence
Tehsil Boundary	Primary Rd	Funerary
5Km Line	Secondary Rd	Religious
Tehsil Points	Tertiary Rd	Residential
Inventory	Typology	Commercial
Railway Network	Civic	Archarological
	Burial	Water Structure

Note:  
For the comprehensive study of these maps,Pratapgarh distict is market as Zone PP. This zone further divides into 29 Sub-zones, according to their respective area.

This map represent following subzones; Zone PP23 and reference location.

GaD/Ptp/KND/50 & GaD/Ptp/KND/51

Area: Pratapgarh- District 14/06/2022	N 	Map No: GaD/Ptp/M28
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Survey Team:  
Chandresh Kumar Architect Assistant

GIS Mapping:  
Chetan Kataria Urban Designer & Planner  
Kartik Dubey Architect

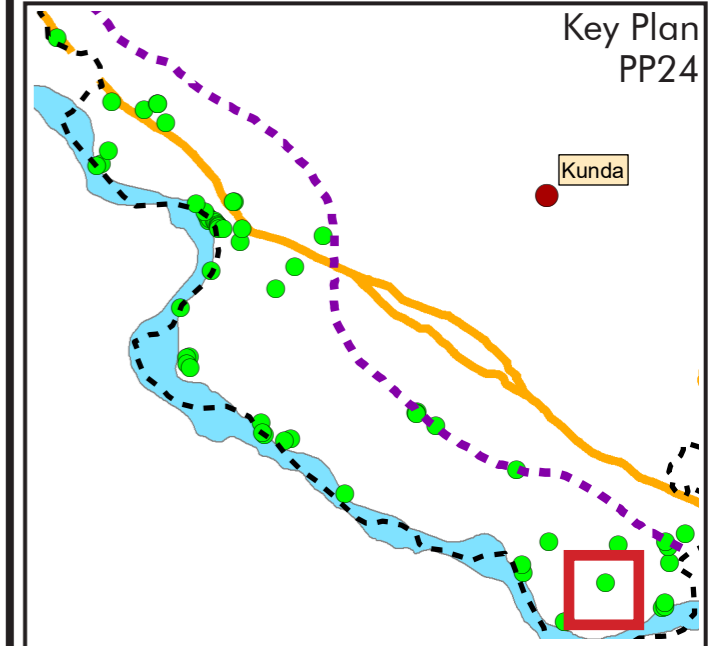
Prepared by: Indian National Trust for Art and Cultural Heritage INTACH		Submitted by: National Mission for Clean Ganga	
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Source: Esri, Maxar, GeoEye, Earthstar Geographics, CNES/Airbus DS, USDA, USGS, AeroGRID, IGN, and the GIS User Community



Ganga Cultural Documentation  
Pratapgarh District, UP

Key Plan  
PP24



Legend

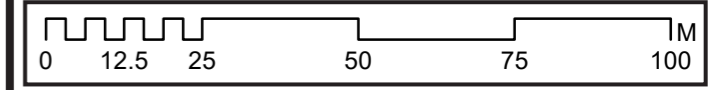
District Boundary	Primary Rd	Defence
Tehsil Boundary	Secondary Rd	Funerary
5Km Line	Tertiary Rd	Religious
Tehsil Points	Typology	Residential
Inventory	Civic	Commercial
Railway Network	Burial	Archarological
		Water Structure

Note:  
For the comprehensive study of these maps,Pratapgarh district is market as Zone PP. This zone further divides into 29 Sub-zones, according to their respective area.

This map represent following subzones; Zone PP24 and reference location.

GaD/Ptp/KND/52

Area: Pratapgarh- District 14/06/2022		Map No: GaD/Ptp/M29
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Survey Team:  
Chandresh Kumar Architect Assistant

GIS Mapping:  
Chetan Kataria Urban Designer & Planner  
Kartik Dubey Architect

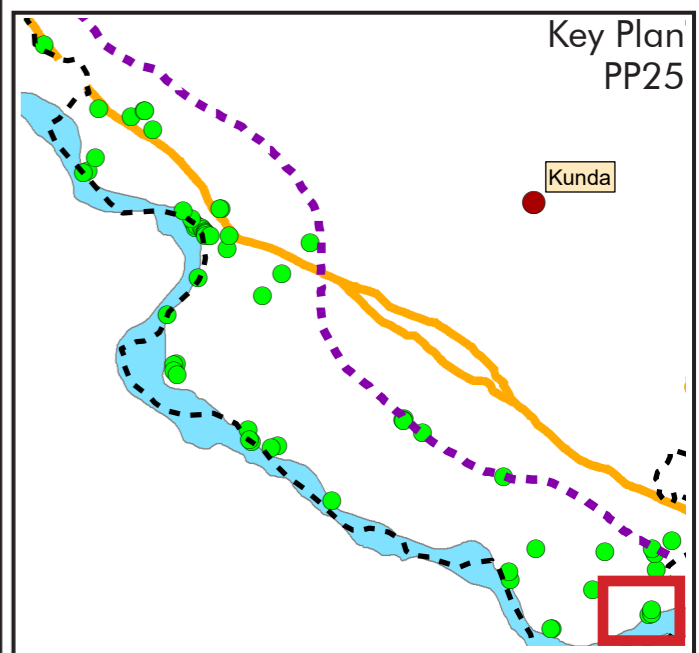
Prepared by:  
Indian National Trust  
for Art and Cultural Heritage INTACH

Submitted by:  
National Mission for  
Clean Ganga



Ganga Cultural Documentation  
Pratapgarh District, UP

Key Plan  
PP25



Legend

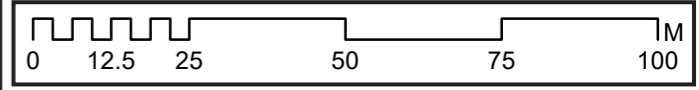
District Boundary	Road Type	Defence
Tehsil Boundary	Primary Rd	Funerary
5Km Line	Secondary Rd	Religious
Tehsil Points	Tertiary Rd	Residential
Inventory	Typology	Commercial
Railway Network	Civic	Archarological
	Burial	Water Structure

Note:  
For the comprehensive study of these maps,Pratapgarh district is market as Zone PP. This zone further divides into 29 Sub-zones, according to their respective area.

This map represent following subzones; Zone PP25 and reference location.

GaD/Ptp/KND/53 to GaD/Ptp/KND/55

Area: Pratapgarh- District 14/06/2022		Map No: GaD/Ptp/M30
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Survey Team:  
Chandresh Kumar Architect Assistant

GIS Mapping:  
Chetan Kataria Urban Designer & Planner  
Kartik Dubey Architect

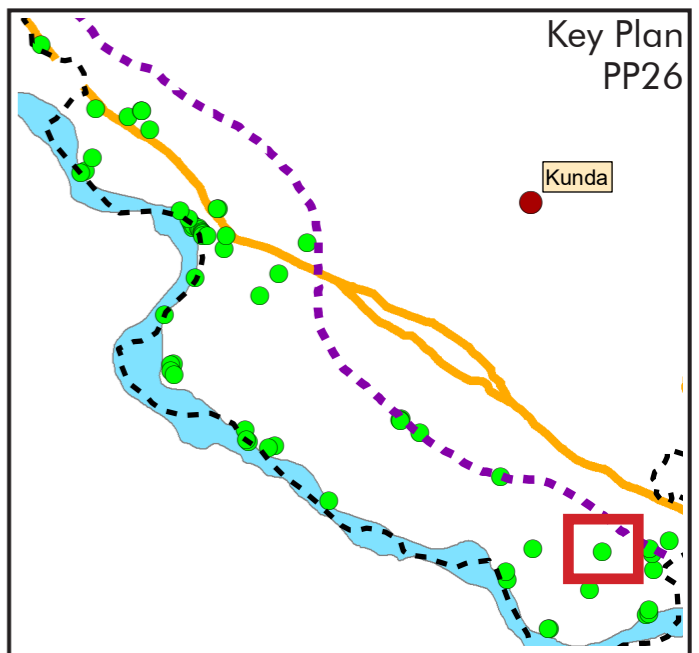
Prepared by:  
Indian National Trust  
for Art and Cultural Heritage INTACH

Submitted by:  
National Mission for  
Clean Ganga



Ganga Cultural Documentation  
Pratapgarh District, UP

Key Plan  
PP26



Legend

	District Boundary		Primary Rd		Defence
	Tehsil Boundary		Secondary Rd		Funerary
	5Km Line		Tertiary Rd		Religious
	Tehsil Points		Railway Network		Residential
	Inventory		Civic		Commercial
	Burial		Archarological		Water Structure

Note:  
For the comprehensive study of these maps, Prapatgarh district is market as Zone PP. This zone further divides into 29 Sub-zones, according to their respective area.

This map represent following subzones; Zone PP26 and reference location.

GaD/Ptp/KND/56

Area: Pratapgarh- District 14/06/2022	N 	Map No: GaD/Ptp/M31
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Survey Team:  
Chandresh Kumar Architect Assistant

GIS Mapping:  
Chetan Kataria Urban Designer & Planner  
Kartik Dubey Architect

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

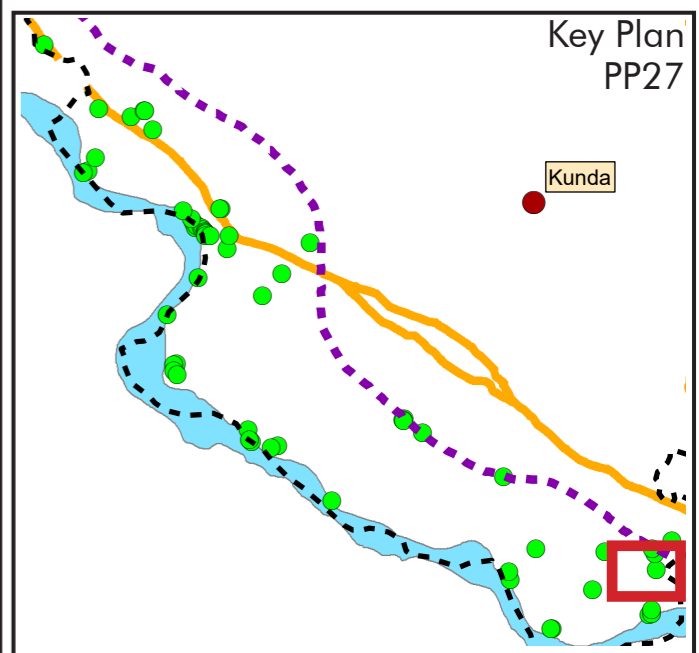
Submitted by:  
National Mission for  
Clean Ganga





# Ganga Cultural Documentation Pratapgarh District, UP

Key Plan  
PP27



## Legend

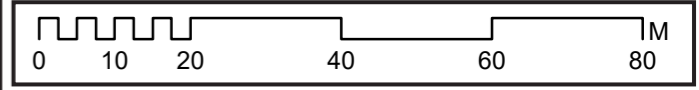
	District Boundary		Primary Rd		Defence
	Tehsil Boundary		Secondary Rd		Funerary
	5Km Line		Tertiary Rd		Religious
	Tehsil Points		Railway Network		Residential
	Inventory		Civic		Commercial
			Burial		Archarological
					Water Structure

**Note:**  
For the comprehensive study of these maps, Prapatgarh district is market as Zone PP. This zone further divides into 29 Sub-zones, according to their respective area.

This map represent following subzones; Zone PP27 and reference location.

GaD/Ptp/KND/57

Area: Pratapgarh- District 14/06/2022	N 	Map No: GaD/Ptp/M32
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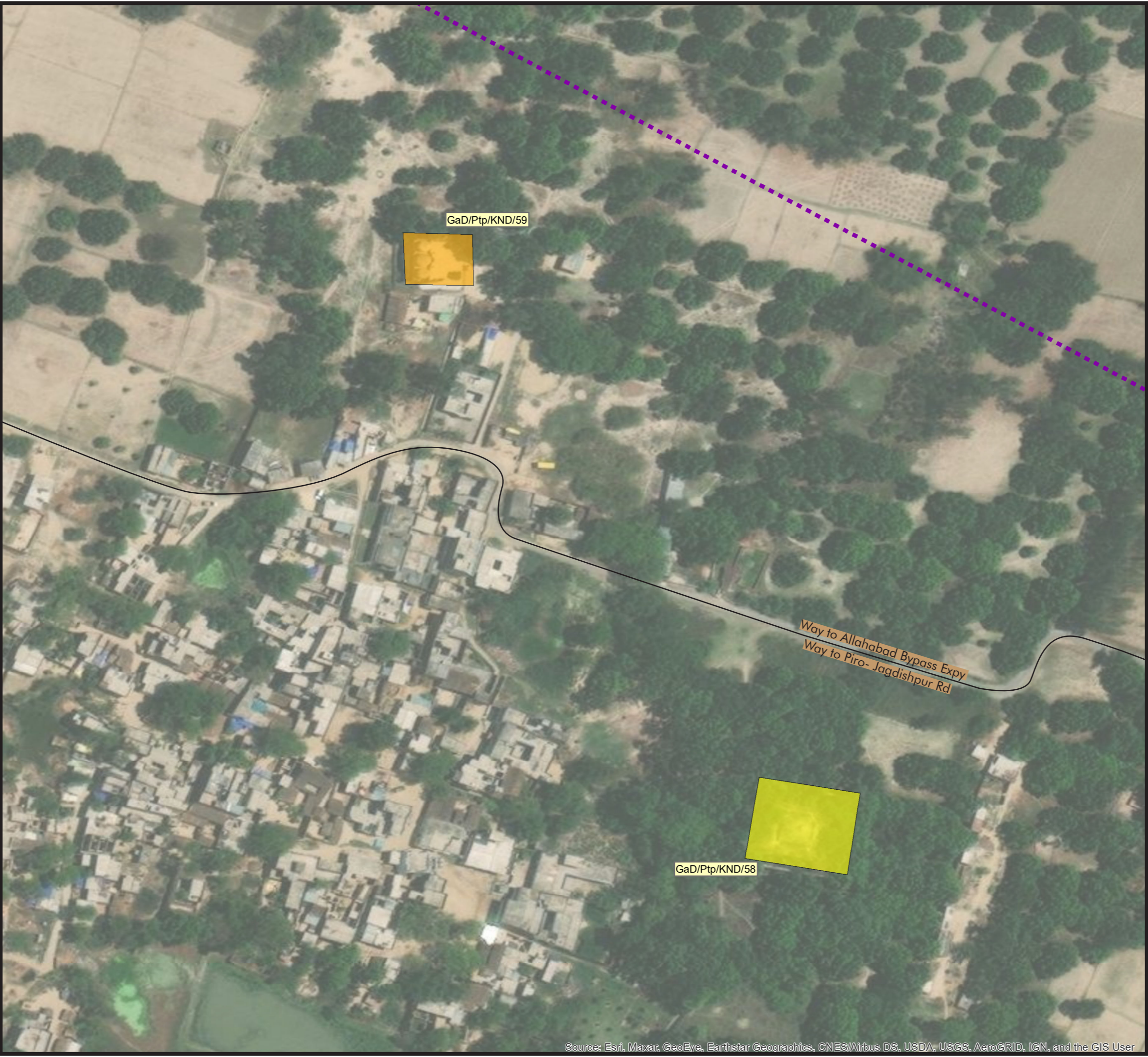
**Survey Team:**  
Chandresh Kumar Architect Assistant

**GIS Mapping:**  
Chetan Kataria Urban Designer & Planner  
Kartik Dubey Architect

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

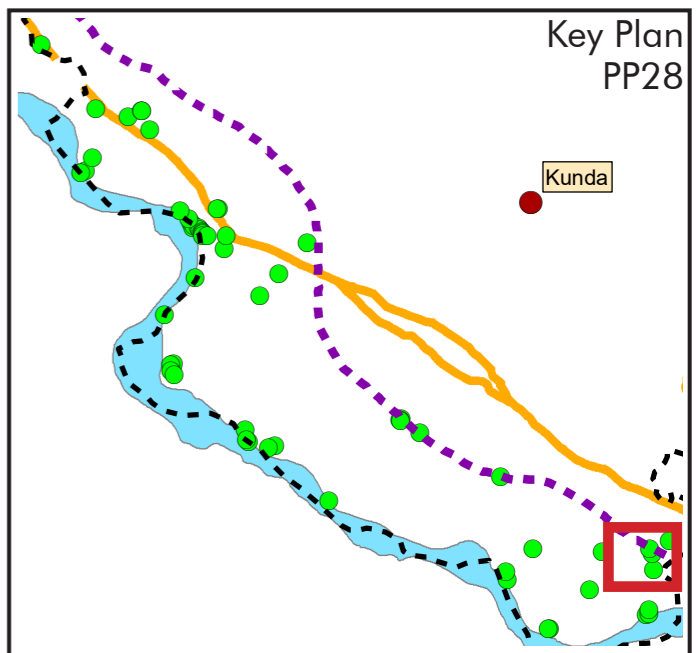
Submitted by:  
National Mission for  
Clean Ganga

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



Ganga Cultural Documentation  
Pratapgarh District, UP

Key Plan  
PP28



Legend

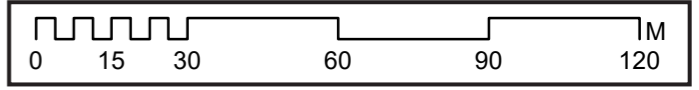
District Boundary	Road Type	Defence
Tehsil Boundary	Primary Rd	Funerary
5Km Line	Secondary Rd	Religious
Tehsil Points	Tertiary Rd	Residential
Inventory	Typology	Commercial
Railway Network	Civic	Archarological
	Burial	Water Structure

Note:  
For the comprehensive study of these maps,Pratapgarh district is market as Zone PP. This zone further divides into 29 Sub-zones, according to their respective area.

This map represent following subzones; Zone PP28 and reference location.

GaD/Ptp/KND/58 & GaD/Ptp/KND/59

Area: Pratapgarh- District 14/06/2022		Map No: GaD/Ptp/M33
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Survey Team:  
Chandresh Kumar Architect Assistant

GIS Mapping:  
Chetan Kataria Urban Designer & Planner  
Kartik Dubey Architect

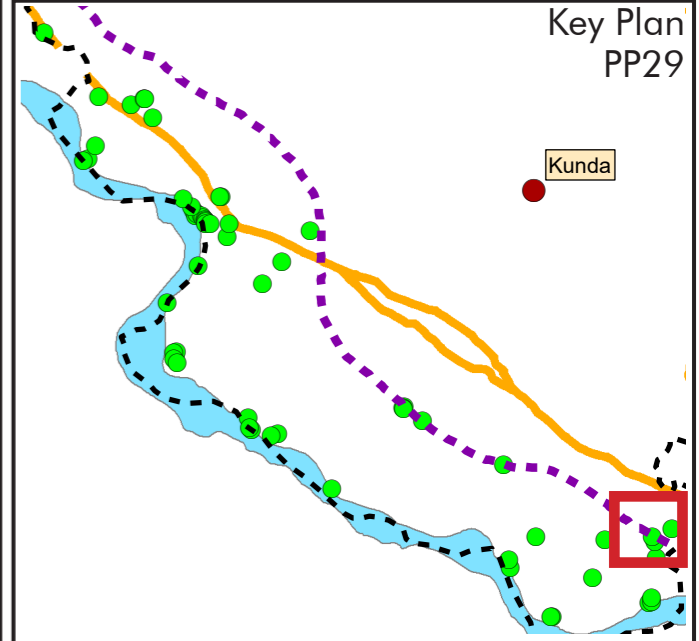
Prepared by:  
Indian National Trust  
for Art and Cultural Heritage INTACH

Submitted by:  
National Mission for  
Clean Ganga



# Ganga Cultural Documentation Pratapgarh District, UP

Key Plan  
PP29



## Legend

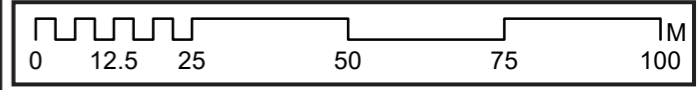
District Boundary	Road Type	Defence
Tehsil Boundary	Primary Rd	Funerary
5Km Line	Secondary Rd	Religious
Tehsil Points	Tertiary Rd	Residential
Inventory	Typology	Commercial
Railway Network	Civic	Archarological
	Burial	Water Structure

Note:  
For the comprehensive study of these maps,Pratapgarh distict is market as Zone PP. This zone further divides into 29 Sub-zones, according to their respective area.

This map represent following subzones; Zone PP29 and reference location.

GaD/Ptp/KND/60

Area: Pratapgarh- District 14/06/2022		Map No: GaD/Ptp/M34
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Survey Team: Chandresh Kumar	Architect Assistant
GIS Mapping: Chetan Kataria Kartik Dubey	Urban Designer & Planner Architect

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

Submitted by:  
National Mission for  
Clean Ganga