

List of Centrally Protected Monument/sites with their brief history under the jurisdiction of Archaeological Survey of India, Lucknow Circle, Lucknow

S.No	Monument (Full Name)	District	Taluka	Village	History
1	Ajitmal Gateway	Auraiya	Auraiya	SARAI AJITMAL	Ajitmal Gateway or Sarai Ajitmal is situated on the old imperial road from Agra to Kalpi. as its name implies, it was one of the imperial Sarai on the road. An inscription on the gate of Sarai gives the date of its construction and the name of its builder :In the year 1049 Hijri, corresponding to Samvat 1698, in which the accession of the emperor Shah Jahan took place, the Sarai of Ajitmal was built by Ajitmal Kayastha: These gates were erected on a lane which is now known on Birch gali and the eastern gateway is about 200 m. away from western Gateway. The gates constructed with Lakhauri brick and veneered with the sandstone on the outer faces while inner faces were plastered.
2	Kos Minar in Field No. 121	Auraiya	Auraiya	Bhagautipur Auraiya	Located (26° 25' 14.736" N; 79° 32' 27.56" E) about 06 Km., east-south of Auraiya in agricultural fields of Mauza Bhagautipur. This Kos Minar is approximately 03 m. high and has a low circular base with circumference 9.43 m. Upon this base rises the tower which also circular on plan. It is built with brick and having plastered surface rises in shift taper which ultimately declines into sharp cone with a marked base line into sharp cone with a marked baseline. Below the cone there are two rows of small niches which were meant for lighting of the lamps. These were erected along the old Muhgal imperial road.
3	Kos Minar in field no. 194/1	Auraiya	Auraiya	Jarhauilia	This Kos minar is located about 04 km., east-south of Auraiya in agricultural land of village Jarhauilia. This Kos Minar is about 03 m. high and has a circular shape. It has a low base succeeded by a thick and tapering stump which carved into a sharp cone with marked based line. It has a single row all around. This masonry pillar was erected along the old imperial Mughal road.
4	Kos Minar in field no. 215-1	Auraiya	Auraiya	Kasba Khanpur (CT)	Situated in ravines the south of Auraiya about 02 km. from by-pass and can be approached through Auraiya-Shergarh Ghat road. It has a low base and thick tapering stump with a marked step. It was erected along the imperial Mughal road to make a Kos Minar.

5	Kos Minar, Field No. 684 & 685, Panhar	Auraiya	Auraiya	Kalanpur	Located about 02 Km. from the Etawah-Auraiya road at Salempur under revenue amuse of Panhar, about 10 Km. before Auraiya. This Kos Minar was erected on the old imperial Mughal road. It is in ruinous condition but on plan, it was circular.
6	Three mounds situated to the south of the city and about a quarter of a mile distant. their names are:- Mani- Parbat, Kuber- Parbat and Sugrib Parbat	Ayodhya	Faizabad	Kudha Keshavpur Uparhar	It is an archaeological mound
7	BENI KHANAM TOMB.	Ayodhya	Faizabad	Faizabad (NPP)	The tomb of Bani Khanam (wife of Naziam-ud-daula) was built by Almas Ali Khan, originally one of her slave constructed during the reign of Nawab Shuja-ud-daula (A.D. 1753-1775). This building can be dated to the last quarter of the 18th century..
8	GULAB BARI	Ayodhya	Faizabad	Faizabad (NPP)	Gulab Bari is one of the most accomplished specimens of Nawabi architecture in Faizabad. Gulab Bari is a Charbagh pattern garden. The garden has fountains and water channels running in the four cardinal direction. In it contains the tomb of Nawab Shuja-ud-daula alongwith mosque, Imambara, Shahi Hammam and a well approached through two triple arched gateways.
9	Tomb of Bahu-begum, wife of Shuja-ud-dau;lah and Mother of Asfud- Daulah	Ayodhya	Faizabad	Janaura	The construction of the tomb of the Ummatual Zohra, popularly known as Bahu Begum (wife of Nawab Shuja-ud-daula and mother of Asfuddaulah), was constructed in several stages, started after Bahu Begum death in 1816 by her adviser Darab Ali Khan (A.D. 1815) and her advocate Panah Ali and it was completed by Mirza Haider in 1903 A.D.
10	TOMB OF HAJI IQBAL, EUNACH OF SADAR JAHAN BEGUM INCLUDING THE MOSQUE & THE WHOLE COMPOUND ENCLOSING THEM.	Ayodhya	Faizabad	BANOPAD	The Tomb of Haji Iqbal was constructed on a raised platform, within an enclosure wall with bastions on the corners, which impart it the look of a fortress. It is an octagonal structure built of lakhauri brick, lime plastered and decorated by plaster moulding with arched openings on all the sides. The central dome of the tomb is encircled by small domes all around. There is a mosque in the western side of the compound datable to circa eighteenth century A.D.

11	TOMB OF SHUJA-UD-DAULA.	Ayodhya	Faizabad	Faizabad (NPP)	The tomb of Nawab Shuja-ud-daula (A.D. 1753-75) was constructed by himself during his lifetime within an enclosure wall, approached through an imposing gateway. The enclosure also contains a mosque, Shahi Hammam, Imambara and Baradari, made of lime plastered, lakhauri bricks, decorated with plaster mouldings. The central chamber contains the cenotaph, which houses the graves of the Nawab and his mother. The tomb proper stands in the centre a Charbagh garden, accompanied by fountains and shallow water channels. The square mausoleum has three main floors with the dome rising above. The structure of the mausoleum has an arched verandah on each side, while its upper storey has a three arched facade flanked by minarets on the corners. The fluted dome of the central chamber is crowned by inverted louts and metal finial.
12	The tomb of Salar Saif-Uddin alias Surkhru Salar in mauza Bahraich Khas, Mohall Ghulamalipura pargana Bahraich in the Bahraich district.	Bahraich	Bahraich	Sidha Prasi	The tomb of Salar Saif-uddin (Nephew of Sultan Mohmud of Ghazni) is a brick-built structure coated with lime plaster. It is raised on a comparatively low plinth which is approached through flight of steps. The tomb is enclosed by a boundary wall. One may enter into the main chamber of the tomb through a gateway which is followed by a comparatively narrow passage. The tomb is tapering in nature having a concentric circle with designs in its interior.
13	A large brick-strewn Khera, being the ruins of an apparently Buddhist City	Bahraich	Nanpara	Charda	A large brick-strewn Khera, being the ruins of an apparently Buddhist City is Ruins of mound,the place is about 64 kms to the north-west of Sravasti and there is a possibility that it dates from the same age as that large and better known city.
14	The Tomb of Rajab Salar alias Hatila Salar in mauza Shahpur Jote Yusuf, pargana Bahraich in the Bahraich district.	Bahraich	Bahraich	YUSUF	Rajab Salar Alias Hathila Salar, a close confidential slave of Salar Sahu in 11th century C.E, Salar Masud's father is buried in this tomb which has been renovated in later times.

15	The Domes and building inside the inner enclosure including the ancient walls of the inner enclosure of Saiyid Salar Masaud's celebrated Dargah.	Bahraich	Bahraich	Sidha Prasi	Saiyad Salar Masud was the son of Salar Sahu and the nephew of Mahmud of Gazni. It was here that he met his death in 424 Hijri (C.E. 1033) after defeat at the hands of Raja Suhaeldeo and his forces. Dargah was built two centuries later by Malik Nasir-ud-Muhammad elder son of Sultan Shams-ud-din Iltutmish (C.E.1210-35). A Persian inscription over the southern doorway of the inner enclosure of the Dargah states that Amir Masud was born in A.H. 405 and departed in the crusade in A.H. 424 at the age of 20 years. Three copper plates are also available here.
16	Mound locally known as Penahia Jhar, Kharahua Jhar and Ora Jhar situated on the road from Balrampur near the ancient remains of Sahet Mahet.(Sravasti)	Balrampur	Balrampur	Ghughulpur	
17	Tomb of Mohd. Khan Bangash Nawab	Farrukhabad	Farrukhabad	Saraiya	The tomb of Mohd. Khan Bangash also known as Nawab Ghazanafar Jang (1665-1743 CE) is situated in the city of Farrukhabad. Mohd. Bangash belong to the Khaghzai branch of Pashtoon Bangash tribe. He was a commander of 52 thousand strongmen force "Bawan hazari Sarda", in the Mughal army. Mohd. Bangash's father Ain Khan Bangash had migrated to India during Mughal Emperor Aurangzeb's period. Mohd. Bangash had a reputation of being a Powerful Afghan mercinery worrior. He was also the governor of Allhabad and Malwa during Mughal rule. Inspite of being rude and illiterate he was respected for his loyalty for the Mughal throne. The tomb, containing the grave of Mohd. Bangash is built on a consequively raised square plateform. The upper plateform is composed of the main structure with arched opening on all four sides. There are small minarets with domes on all the four corners. The centre of the main hall has an onion shaped dome raised on a barrel. A beautiful inverted lotus adorns the top part of the dome. At present only the rod of the pinnacle remains. All four corners are adorned with simple square shaped pillars which add simplicity to the monument. The entire tomb is constructed of lakhauri bricks, covered with lime plaster.

18	Closed Cemetery	Farrukhabad	Farrukhabad	Fatehgarh (CB)	Inside the Fatehgarh Fort, a beautiful All souls Memorial Church is situated. It was built out of funds raised by a tax on the freedom fighters of the war of first independence of Farrukhabad who had sacked and razed the old Church in 1857C.E.. The Churchyard contains the well into which the bodies of the victims of the massacre were thrown by the freedom fighters. It has now been closed and above it raises a handsome cross of red sandstone. It is a closed cemetery in the remembrance of the victims who were killed in 1857C.E.
19	Closed Cemetery	Farrukhabad	Farrukhabad	Fatehgarh (CB)	Closed Cemetery (at Fort) is situated inside the fort in the premises of Rajput Regimental Centre. Presently there are 53 graves (big and small) in this cemetery. The biggest grave is of Mr. Samuel Skardon who died on 30-10-1788. The eight pillared domed grave is of Lt. Col. Gregory Hiskman. The most important grave of the Cemetery is of Col. A.H.S. Mountain who was the Adjutant Central of Bengal Army and A.D.C. of the Queen of England and died at Fatehgarh on 08-02-1854. The latest grave is of the son of Mr. F. H. Helleyday who died on 05-03-1855.
20	Closed Cemetery	Farrukhabad	Farrukhabad	Fatehgarh (CB)	British Infantry at Fatehgarh consisted of 10th native infantry. In the first War of Independence, these native infantors were joined by freedom fighters and in consequence upon it British Army officers of this infantry lost their lives. This Cemetery was later built inside the fort.
21	Tomb of Surgeon Thomas Hamilton	Farrukhabad	Farrukhabad	Fatehgarh (CB)	Thomas Hamilton, Head Surgeon, who died on 12th August, 1788 CE at the age of about 50 years is lying buried inside the collectorate compound,. This monument was erected by Major S. Farmer as the inscribed slab states.

22	Queen Victoria Memorial	Farrukhabad	Farrukhabad	Fatehgarh (CB)	This statue of Queen Victoria was created in 1897 to commemorate the 60th jubilee of her reign and also to symbolize the patriotic feeling of colonies inside the Fatehgarh Fort. Nine such statues were erected at important British cantonments from 25 may 1903 onwards, the birthday of queen. Fatehgarh, then a large cantonment with its violent history, especially in 1857, first war of Independence, was considered an important location for its erection to spread the message of the British supremacy. This was the first statue of Queen Victoria in India.
23	The most easterly mound of the isolated tilas on the banks of the Bur ganga. it measures 400'l long from 200' to 250' broad and from 20' to 25' high.	Farrukhabad	Kaimganj	Kampil (NP)	Kampilya was the capital of the southern Panchala, it is famous as the scene of the svayamvara of Draupadi, the beautiful daughter of King Drupada. Although, there are no traces of old buildings, but a succession of undulating grounds rising in some places to high mounds with broken bricks thinly scattered here and there. The most easterly mound of the isolated tilas on the bank of river Ganga, is supposed to be the site of King Drupada's palace. It measures about 121.92 m. long and from 60.69 to 76.20m. measures broad, rising to 6.1 m. and 7.62 m. in height. A small scale excavation conducted by Banaras Hindu University under K. K. Singha in 1976, revealed it to be a Single culture site of the P.G.W
24	Mosque and Sarai.	Farrukhabad	Farrukhabad	Khudaganj	Mosque and sarai, Khudaganj is about 22.5 kms. South-east of Fatehgarh, owed its former importance to its position as a halting place at the crossing of the Kali Masjid. Its spacious Sarai served the heavy traffic. As per inscription the Mosque and Sarai was built by Yakut Khan in C.E. 1739.
25	Stone and its enclosure marking the place where the late Field Marshall Earl Roberts, P.C., K.G. etc. earned his Victoria Cross at the battle of Kali Nadi in 1857 situated in a grove in the village Khudaganj on the edge of provincial road,	Farrukhabad	Farrukhabad	Khudaganj	The battered pillars inside the enclosure of a groove, mark the site where battle took place. At the time of First War of Independence, Sir Colin Campbell routed the freedom fighters on his march to Fatehgarh. In this engagement, Lord Roberts, then a Subaltern, won his Victoria cross. The Kali Nadi was at that time crossed by an iron suspension bridge which was partially destroyed by freedom fighters and now no longer exists.

26	Tomb of Nawab Rashid Khan	Farrukhabad	Kaimganj	Maursidabad	The tomb of Rashid Khan is a domed square building . The mosque attributed to the same founder has lately been restored with the aid of the Nizam of Hyderabad.
27	Site of an old Buddhist Vihara, quite unmistakable from its square form and great size (1000' long and 700' broad.) it lies to the south of the village and is simply called Khera or the mound	Farrukhabad	Farrukhabad	Bihar	Pakhna Vihar was a famous Buddhist Vihar close to Sankissa and about 32 kms., west of Fatehgarh. Chinese Pilgrim Hiuen Tsang admired this Vihara in his records. The site lies to the south of the village and called 'Khera' or 'old Mound' locally. The site of this Vihara can be identified very easily by its square form and great size in appearance. The bricks found here are 15" x 08 x 02' sizes. A large statue of Buddha was found near its north-east corner, which is now set up in 'Belon-ka-Mandir'. Similarly, the clay seals inscribed with Buddhist faith, which are very common, came out of the Pakhna Vihar Mound.
28	An extensive Mound	Farrukhabad	Kaimganj	Pilkhana	Pilkhana, a large village, possesses an extensive mound nearly of 5,000 acres is about 32 kms. west of Fatehgarh, itself an evidence of antiquity. Hiuen Tsang describes one "Pilo-shan-nd" which may be this site. General Cunningham places it at Bilsar. Pilkhana is 08 Kim. North of Sankissa.

29	The Ancient Site of Sankissa lying within the earthen rampart known as Bahir Kot	Farrukhabad	Farrukhabad	Sankisa Basantpur	Sankissa, a place of great importance as it has mentioned in Ramayana, Sanskrit and Pali texts and in the records of Chinese travelers is 40 kms. far from Kannauj. The site has been identified where Buddha is said to have descended, with Brahma and Indra from the Trayastrinsa heaven by a ladder of gold or gem, thus marking the place a centre of Buddhist pilgrimage. Hiuen Tsang records the construction of ladders by the local prince, at the site of original incident. He also saw, a monastery, a pillar of Asoka, several stupas and a naga tank, here. The present village is located on a mound measuring 400m x 300m x 12m known as Qilab. There is another mound of solid brick work topped by a temple nearly 288 m. north. Further, the elephant capital of the pillar of Asoka lays 122 mtr from the temple mound. About 183 mtr to the east of the temple mound there is another mound, known as Nivi-ka-kot, measuring 183 x 52 m. believed to be a monastery by Cunningham. In the north-east and south-east of this mound, there are several mounds thought to be stupas. The entire city comprising, these mounds is enclosed by an earthen rampart, measuring 369 mtr in circuit. The site has yielded the P.G.W., N.B.P.W. and its associated red wares. The other findings include punch-marked coins with small symbols, cast copper coins and coins of the kshatrapas of Mathura, Indo-Scythian rulers and Indo-Sassanians. An inscription engraved with sculpture representing a ladder with the figure of Bhikshuni Utpala at the base and a plaque of soapstone, terracotta figures, a black-stone carving representing the nirvana of Buddha, moulds of figures and stone dishes have also been found.
30	The Tank of the Naga called Karewar of Kandayat Tal to the south-east of the Sankisa ruins	Farrukhabad	Farrukhabad	Sankisa Basantpur	To the south-east of the ruins of ancient site Sankissa, there is a tank of the Naga, called Karewar of Kandayat Lal, which may be identified with certainty with the dragon tank described by Fahien. General Cunningham excavated here a large number of ancient coins, inscribed clay seals, sculptures, soap stones and terracotta figures of an early period.
31	Tomb of Lieutenant Colonel John Guthrie	Farrukhabad	Tirwa	Thatia	Lieutenant Colonel John Guthrie of Kilmarnock in Scotland, who besieged the Mud Fort after the rebellion by the Raja of Thatia. He was expired to his wounds received in this suppression on 18th October, 1803 C.E. and buried here as the inscribed slab states.

32	A mound 10 to 12 in height covered with broken bricks. It is called Chauki, because it was one of the stage on the old Hindu road from Kanauj to Prayag.	Fatehpur	Khaga	Afoi	This is a large mound 3 to 4 m in height covered with broken bricks. The mound is called Chauki, because it was one of the halt on the road leading from Kannauj through Kara to Prayag. There are several fragments of stone sculptures which are kept here under a Neem tree.
33	Monument in the memory of A. Blakely, youngest child of A.B. Pallerson C.S. of Fatehpur.	Fatehpur	Bindki	Asafpur	Died in the freedom struggle of 1857
34	A large mound covered with broken bricks & pottery, on the very brink of the Ganga on a projected promontory. Within the lands of chakpihana. The mound is about 200' square. On the top of the mound is a platform dedicated to Danabir.	Fatehpur	Fatehpur	Chak Pihani	A large mound covered with broken bricks & pottery, on the very brink of the Ganga on a projected promontory. Within the lands of chakpihana. The mound is about 200' square. On the top of the mound is a platform dedicated to Danabir. It is a place of pilgrimage
35	An extensive brick strewn mound, 2 or 3 furlongs to the south of the fort, built by Araru Singh.	Fatehpur	Fatehpur	Asothar	This extensive brick strewn mound is said to be the original site of ancient Asvatthamapura. On the highest part of the mound, there is a small enclosure bearing the name of Asvatthama, the son of Drona, of Mahabharata. The mound contains several architectural fragments of an ancient temple.
36	A Smaller mound further to the south of the above bearing five large Digamber Jain figures which people call the five Pandavas.	Fatehpur	Fatehpur	Asothar	It is a small mound containing five large stone Jaina figures of Digambara Sect. Locally these figures are famous as Five Pandavas.
37	Emperor Aurangzebs Pavilion	Fatehpur	Bindki	Bagh badshahi Khajuha	The Bagh-Badshahi building was constructed by the Mughal Emperor Aurangzeb (CE 1658-1707).
38	Entire compound known as Bagh Badshahi.	Fatehpur	Bindki	Bagh badshahi Khajuha	
39	One Temple at mauza Bahua together with whole area of land situated within 100 yards of the site.	Fatehpur	Fatehpur	Bahuwa (NP)	It must have been originally dedicated to Mahadeo and was probably renamed about 300 years ago. The sanctum which measures 2.05 m x 1.95 m with a porch facing east, is square on plan with recessed corners. The shrine now contains an image of Seshasayi Vishnu.

40	Four massive masonry pillars containing stone tablets with inscriptions in Urdu & Hindi representing translations of the Ten Commandments, and some verses from Saint John's Gospel, on the Grand Trunk Road just opposite the Public Works Department, Inspection House on the western outskirts of the town of Fatehpur.	Fatehpur	Fatehpur	Fatehpur (NPP)	These pillars were erected by Late Mr. Tucker the then Judge of Fatehpur in 1857.
41	Square sandstone pillar bearing an inscription of Mahipaladeva dated S.974.	Fatehpur	Fatehpur	Fatehpur (NPP)	The sandstone pillar found at 1867 at Asni .The pillar was brought to this place from Asni in the same district.
42	The collection of miscellaneous antiquities from different parts of the District, grouped round the Asni pillar of Mahipaladeva	Fatehpur	Fatehpur	Fatehpur (NPP)	
43	Hathikhana Mosque or Jaichandi Mosque.	Fatehpur	Khaga	Lakhmipur	The mosque was built during the Sultanate Period.
44	A Circular mound, the site of a temple, of which only the foundations remain in situ, with traces of broad flights of steps.	Fatehpur	Khaga	Kheirai	A Circular mound, the site of a temple, of which only the foundations remain in situ, with traces of broad flights of steps. The mound is unexcavated but it seems to be temple site of early medieval period.
45	An extensive mound, a little to the east of H.no 106, called 'Garhi'.	Fatehpur	Khaga	Kheirai	An extensive mound, a little to the east of H.no 106, called 'Garhi' is situated little to the east of the site of a temple, the Garhi mound has yielded architectural fragments datable to 10th C.E
46	Monuments in the memory of T.S. Powell, Col., 23rd Regiment, fell commanding Her Majesty's Forces at the action of Khajua	Fatehpur	Bindki	Chakki	Col. T. S. Powell of 23rd Regiment, who was commanding the English force in the uprising of 1857 at Khajua. He was shot dead through the head in Nov. 1857 at Khajua.
47	Four Temples at mauza Kurari, two miles north of Bahua, together with whole area of land situated within 100 yards of the site.	Fatehpur	Fatehpur	Korari	The group of is stylistically are assignable to early medieval period.
48	Ruins of a fort built by Jaya Chandra on the bank of the Ganges.	Fatehpur	Khaga	Wasilabad	It is said that this fort has been built by King Jaya Chandra of the Gahawal dynasty of Kannauj and the other built by an Afghan.

49	Old Fort at Nahar Khor	Fatehpur	Fatehpur	Nahar Khor	Not excavated. The remains may be datable to early historical to medieval period.
50	Extensive ruins of an ancient fortified town said to be a stronghold of the Chandellas, though it may be of still higher antiquity.	Fatehpur	Fatehpur	Nahar Khor	The ancient fortified town said to have been a stronghold of the Chandella rulers. The citadel was rebuilt in the seventeenth century by Araru Singh of Asothar.
51	Old Fort at Paina Kalan	Fatehpur	Fatehpur	Nahar Khor	The fort is said to have been originally a strong hold of the Chandellas. The citadel was re– built by Araru Singh of Asothar.
52	Certain Mounds with many pieces of stone sculptures collected upon them.	Fatehpur	Fatehpur	Rey	It has yielded antiquarian remains ranging from early historical period to the medieval period.
53	One ruined temple at Saton four miles from Bahrampur, together with whole area of land situated within 100 yards of the site.	Fatehpur	Fatehpur	Dharmpur Sato	The site of temple on the basis of an inscription is datable to 8th- 9th CE. According to the inscription it was the glorious work of Durgaditya, son of Jayaditya.
54	Two brick temples built on the same plan, and in the same style of ornament and arohitecture as those at Rar	Fatehpur	Bindki	Sarahan Buzurg	These two brick temples are built on the same plan and in the same style of decoration and ornamentation like other temples of adjacent area i.e. Rar, Parauli, Bhitargaon. One temple is larger than the other one. In plan both temples are identical. Both have a chamber or Garbha-griha with a projection or portico in front of Garbha-grihas entrance. Their exterior surfaces are full of brick carvings.
55	Two Temples at mauza Thithaura, together with whole area of land situated within 100 yards of the site.	Fatehpur	Fatehpur	Dhidhaura	This square temple faces east its sanctum is 1.55 m square and contains a broken image of Vishnu with attendant figures. the exterior is profusely decorated with carved brick work. the porch here seems to be a later addition. on the north-east corner of the plinth sands another small brick temple.
56	An extensive mound evidently on ancient site & a group of Hindu Sculptures.	Fatehpur	Fatehpur	Teksari Khurd	An extensive mound with full of archaeological remains. Few burnt brick structures are also visible on the surface. A few stone sculptures are placed under a tree on a platform, in which a Shiva Parvati, Vishnu, Mahishasurmardini and Surya are noticeable. All the sculptures are broken in nature.
57	One Temple at mauza Tindauli, together with whole area of land situated within 100 yards of the site.	Fatehpur	Bindki	Tenduli	It is one of the perfect specimens of the medieval style of brick temples.

58	MOUND COVERED WITH BRICKS WITH THE RUINS OF THE TEMPLE OF ASOKANATH MAHADEVA.	Gonda	Tarabganj	Ashokpur	A mound covered with bricks with the ruins of the temple of Asokanath Mahadeva is situated in district Gonda. It was declared as centrally protected monument in the year 1920.
59	A mound 20' high apparently formed of solid brick work where the Prithivinath Lingam & a copper plate grant were found	Gonda	Gonda	Pachran	The 13th century till quite lately the tract in which this stone emblem was discovered had certainly been an uninhabited jungle, and we must ascribe its original erection to a period anterior to the muhammadan conquest. Prithivinath temple, the land on which it stands forms part of the estate of the late Maharaja Sir Man Singh of Ayodhya, and the money offerings are set apart for the construction of a Superb Shiwala, the discovery of a large lingam, with a well-carved argha, a relic of the remote past. The temple is a very handsome edifice and is visited by considerable number of pilgrims
60	Major Robert's Tomb	Hardoi	Sawayajpur	Bara Mau Pansala	It contains the remains of the Major Robert who was killed in first war of Independence in 1857.
61	Immense brick mounds locally called Bhankargarh, near the village of Bibi-Khera and Bharaiya-Karauli.	Hardoi	Sandila	Gondwa	The site has a ruined masonry fort near the villages of Bibi-Dibi-Khera and Bharaiya (Haraiya), an immense brick mound locally called Bhankargarh with the ruins of an ancient Naga temple and a tank.
62	A high irregular Khera of about 16 acres covered with broken bricks & sculptures	Hardoi	Hardoi	HARDOI	It is an ancient mound, covered with broken bricks and sculptures
63	The mound known as Kalhaur or Kilho.	Hardoi	Hardoi	Danialgang	Village Bhawan in the same tehsil is perched on a large Khera which is said to have yielded some interesting fragments of Brahmanical sculpture of superior workmanship and the pargana of that name possesses many other old mounds the most imposing of which is called Kalharu or Kilho.
64	Memorial tomb	Hardoi	Sawayajpur	Khasaura	The tomb situated near the Dargah of Makhdum Shah and is built of blocks of Kankar set in lime mortar. It contains the remains of children of the Collectors, Messers, Edwards and Probyn who died in 1857.
65	A large Dih covered with broken bricks & pottery crowned with a small ruined temple of the 10th century A.D.	Hardoi	Bilgram	Kherwa	The mound which is locally known as Dih, is covered with broken bricks and pottery. The mound contains a small temple, which has been ruined completely.

66	Memorial Cemetery	Hardoi	Bilgram	Madhoganj (NP)	The officers of the British troops who lost their lives in the battle of 1857 were buried in a small cemetery of Madhoganj. It may be assigned to the nineteenth century A.D.
67	A fine Well	Hardoi	Bilgram	Mohiuddinpur	There is a well near Dargah Makdum Shah which has been reconstructed in 1970.
68	A large ruined site called Sandi-Khera	Hardoi	Hardoi	Meuna Maheshpur	
69	Tomb of Nawab of Sadar Jahan at Pihani in the Hardoi District.	Hardoi	Shahabad	Pihani (NPP)	The tomb of Murtaza Khan is generally known as Sadar-Jahan-Ka-Rauja. The construction of the building started in A.H. 1057 (A.D. 1647) by Murtaza Khan and completed during his life time in A.H. 1068 in A.D. 1658.
70	Ancient mound	Hardoi	Sawayajpur	Pahunchna Khera	This ancient mound at Pahuchina Khera contains deposition from early historical to late medieval period
71	Phulmati	Hardoi	Bilgram	Sandi (NPP)	The shrine is dedicated to Phulmati, the name given to a bas relief of apparently Buddhist origin.
72	Maqbara of Nawab Diler Khan a distinguished officer of Shah Jahan	Hardoi	Shahabad	Shahabad (NPP)	It was built in the reign of Emperor Shahjahan (A.D. 1628-58). Built of dressed kankar blocks, the walls on the upper storey contain bands of floral decoration in red sandstone. Diler Khan was himself buried near the graves of his wives and three sons.
73	Unknown Tomb	Kannauj	Kannauj	Kannauj (NPP)	Situated about 03 Kms, south-east of Kannauj (From Kannauj-Sarai road) on a very high habitation ancient mound. Now only bases of two pillars of the tomb are remaining. Lakhauri brick masonry with thick lime plaster remains intact on the surface only. Sizes of the bricks used varies.

74	Tomb of Sergeant Instructor of Musketry James Norfolk	Kannauj	Chhibramau	Gursahaiganj (NPP)	Situated at a distance of one km. from Gursahaiganj on Gursahaiganj Chhibramau road, in the outskirts of Gursahaiganj ganj known as Gopal nagar. Opposite to Gopal nagar, across the road inside a modern enclosure known as Chhidami lal ki Bagia, the remains of this tomb is located. Only masonry pillar bases are remaining and over them a modern boundary wall had been constructed in 1947C.E.
75	Bala Pir Tomb	Kannauj	Kannauj	Kannauj (NPP)	This Tomb of Saikh Kabir, commonly called Bala Pir, is on a stone pillar in the southern centre of the citadel at Kannauj. He is said to have been tutor to the brother Nawabs Dalel and Bahadur Khan. The former Governed Kannauj in the days of Shah Jahan in which reign Bala Pir died in 1665 C.E., as the inscription of this tomb states. This is a square stone edifice surrounded by flattish dome which rises from octagonal base. It has at its four corner light cupolas supported by slender pillars. The building is of very graceful proportion but is devoid of any decoration.
76	Big Mosque	Kannauj	Kannauj	Kannauj (NPP)	A lofty mosque built by Ibrahim Shah in A.H. 829 or 1426C.E. rulers of Sharqi dynasty. An inscription assigns it, which is in badly damaged condition.
77	Outer Gateway	Kannauj	Kannauj	Kannauj (NPP)	Outer gateway is the entrance of the enclosure of the tomb of Bala Pir. The outer way was built by Mohammad Mehdi as stated in an inscription located on it. The inscription also mentions that Mohammad Mehdi constructed the gateway, with the help of Nawab Diler Khan during the reign of Aurangzeb in the year 1081 A.H. (1607-71 C.E.). The gateway is constructed of black Kankar and stone.
78	Small Mosque to the West of Bala Pir	Kannauj	Kannauj	Kannauj (NPP)	This is a small building constructed of lakhauri bricks and roofed by a dome. The mosque is dated in 1074 A. H. (1663-64 C. E.) The mosque is located within the enclosure of the tomb of Bala Pir.
79	Small Inner Gateway	Kannauj	Kannauj	Kannauj (NPP)	The small inner gateway is situated within the enclosure of the tomb of Bala Pir, Kannauj. The tomb of Bala Pir was constructed in 1057 A.H. (1647-48 C.E.) during Mughal era The gateway should also belong to the same period.

80	Tomb of Seikh Mohammed Mehdi	Kannauj	Kannauj	Kannauj (NPP)	The tomb of Sheikh Mohammad Mehdi, the son of Bala Pir, stands on a square stone plinth by the side of latter at the southern centre of the citadel. Surmounted by flattish dome which rises from octagonal base. It has at its four corners light cupolas, supported by slender pillars. The striking feature of the building is its graceful proportion.
81	One Mound known as Old Fort	Kannauj	Kannauj	Kannauj (NPP)	Mound known as Qila was excavated on a small scale by A.S.I. in 1955. Prior to that a few stone sculptures of Hindu pantheon had been recovered from the neighboring regions. Excavation has revealed a fourfold sequence. Pd. I Dated to C. 1000 B.C.E. on the basis of the pottery which includes the P.G.W., Black-slipped was and a bulk of red wares both of fine and coarse fabric. The shapes are the bowl, dish, basin, vase and jar. Amongst the other findings are flat terracotta discs, but no structures. Pd. II- Characterized by the find of N.B.P.W. and dated to 600-200 B.C. Black-slipped ware, red slipped Ware and Coarse red Wares have also been found, the shapes represented being the bowl, dish, bastion, lid, pan with lug handles, rimless handi and vase. Other finds include terracotta figurines and beads in stone and terracotta. A structure of large bricks has been exposed. Pd III- Divided into seven structural sub periods. The structures in general are of burnt brick, but those of rubble have also been found. The pottery is red with a few pieces of Red polished Ware. The earliest levels yield pottery bearing impressed designs and symbols typical to Kushana period. The shapes represented being: the bowl, ink-pot, type of lid, sprinkler, bottle-packed Vase, bastion, Vase and Jar. The terracotta figurines include a male figure made from a mould, a moulded head with the hair tied on the top with a knot, crude figurines having pinched faces, stumpy limbs and applied breast and Satti-Satta plaques similar to that of the finds from Ahichhatra. Hence the period has been dated from 1st Century C.E. to the tale historical period. Period IV- Has seven sub-structural periods. Glazed pottery and coarse red and black wares confirm that the levels belong to the late medieval times.

82	Mosque & Tomb of Makhadum Jahanian	Kannauj	Kannauj	Kannauj (NPP)	Mosque & Tomb of Makhadum Jahanian is the most noteworthy monument outside the old fortress, the tomb crowns a lofty mound in the Sikhana, some 301.64 m. south-east of the citadel and 12.19m. above the surrounding fields. On the same mound stands the mosque. The tomb is enclosed by walls with turrets at its four corners and an entrance gate on its southern side. The shrine of Makhdum was according to a mutilated inscription, which once surrounded the doorway, founded in A.H. 881, or 1476 C.E. during the reign of Husain Shah of Sharqi dynasty Jaunpur. The panels on its back wall are adorned with tablets bearing the name of Allah and suspended by sculptured ropas. This decoration must have been at least suggested by, if not converted from the Hindu design of the bell and chain.
83	Kachhiriwala Tomb	Kannauj	Kannauj	Kannauj (NPP)	Kachhiriwala Tomb is located nearby to the tomb of Makhdum jahanian on its south-east in city on Kannauj It is actually an unidentified tomb and contains single grave. The building is entered by a gateway with beautiful brackets on all the four sides. The building is crowned by a domical roof and at the four corners of the roof domed chhatris are located.
84	Zanana Gumbad	Kannauj	Kannauj	Kannauj (NPP)	Zanana Gumbad is an unidentified tomb, but the grave is missing. It is located immediately to the east of Kachehriwala gumbad. The tomb is constructed of stone and very much similar to Kachehriwala gumbad but the entrance on the north and west is not present here.
85	Three images of Lakshmana, Ganesh & Vishnu lying in the cells on each side of the doorway of the temple of Jagannatha and a Gupta Pillar lying in the compound of the temple and other images, lying in a neglected condition.	Kanpur Nagar	Ghatampur	Behta Bujurg	This renovated temple consists of a sanctum which shows that a very ancient brick and stone temple existed here. A number of large and well executed sculptures together with broken portion of carved stone, door-frames architraves and pillars were lying about the temple compound or had been used in repairing the temple. Some notable sculptures included a well carved representation of Uma-Mahesvara seated on Nandi, Sesha Shayi Vishnu in one of the cells and Lakshmana and Ganesh in other cell. Also a Gupta period pillar is lying in the compound of the temple along with other images.

86	Ancient Brick Temple at mauza Bhitargaon together with the whole area of land within its compound wall.	Kanpur Nagar	Ghatampur	Bhitargaon	The east facing temple of Bhitargaon is regarded as one of the oldest brick temples and is a unique specimen of the brick architecture of Gupta period. The temple is built on a square plan with doubly recessed corners and contains a sanctum 4.57 m square and a porch, nearly 2.13 m square which are connected by a passage. The two passages are roofed with semicircular vaults, and the two rooms with pointed domes. The exterior of temple displays profuse decoration of curved brick work and skillfully moulded terracotta panels alternating with ornamental pilasters. Some of the best specimens of terracotta art include the figures of Varah Avatar of Vishnu, four armed Durga and four armed Ganesha etc. Stylistically the temple is ascribable to the fifth century A.D.
87	A Mound of ruins covered with large bricks & broken figures at a distance of 530 nearly due south from the Bhitargaon temple, People call them Jhijhi Naga.	Kanpur Nagar	Ghatampur	Bhitargaon	The mound is situated at a distance of approx 160m. South of the main temple of Bhitargaon and locally known as Jhinjhi-Naga, the mound is covered with large bricks and broken figures. It consists of a single rectangular (approx 6.75m X 2.25m) chamber having entrance on the east. On the rear wall, there were four niches. Stylistically and from the pattern of the moulded bricks this temple also belongs to the Gupta period like Bhitargaon main temple.
88	Temple at mauza Bihupur near mauza Rar known as Phulmati Devi, together with a strip of land two yards wide on the east side and three yards wide on the other three sides of the temple site.	Kanpur Nagar	Ghatampur	Bihupur	The famous temple of Bihupur actually stands on the remains of ancient brick structure. There is a female deity (may be Goddess Lakshmi) inside the sanctum which is worshipped. The date of this temple is not absolutely known, but stylistically it cannot be placed later than 8th- 9th CE.
89	An old tank near the tomb of Sandal Shah	Kanpur Dehat	Sikandra	Sandalpur	It is an old tank near the tomb of Sandal Shah in which there is slab inscribed in Sanskrit.

90	Brick Temple at Nebia Khera together with adjacent area comprised in parts of survey plot nos.979, 980, 981 and 986.	Kanpur Nagar	Ghatampur	Bhadwara	The east facing temple is a Panchayatan temple with four subsidiary shrines one on each corner. There is no Jagati so it rises direct from the vedibandhana. It has a garbhagriha, an antarala and a mandapa. The garbhagriha is square internally but externally it is dvadashabhadr. The antarala is made by cutting off three bhadras of east. Originally, this was a Vaishnav temple as attested by Gajalakshmi figure on Lalatbimba. It seems possible that after some time it was changed into a Shiva temple and named as Bhadresavara temple. The original mandapa of the temple might have collapsed and now replaced by an modern structure. The interior of the temple is plain but the outside is decorated with carved bricks. The door frame of the garbhagriha is made of stone showing Gajalakshmi on Lalatbimba and bold figure of Ganga and Yamuna on either sides. The temple can be placed between 9th -10th CE.
91	Mound at Bithour	Kanpur Nagar	Kanpur	BITHUR KHURD	This BITHOUR mound is situated from 12 miles north-west of district head-quarter. According to a tradition Brahma said to have celebrated his completion by sacrifice at the Brahma vartta ghat of Bithoar. There is also a spot on the bank of the Ganga, called Vadmiki Kuti, where Valmiki's hermitage is.
92	Kos Minar	Kanpur Nagar	Kanpur	Rampur Bhimsen	
93	Kos Minar	Kanpur Nagar	Ghatampur	Ghatampur (NPP)	
94	Two ancient brick temples, decorated with panels which are filled with torra cota images	Kanpur Nagar	Ghatampur	SUKHIAPUR	These temples mostly in ruins, about 11m square on plan externally. The lower part of the temple consists of plain bold mouldings above which there is a series of panels filled with group of terracotta, and divided by pilasters supporting a richly carved cornice which runs all around the temple. Close to this temple, are the ruins of another ancient brick structure a polygon of 16 sides externally with circular chamber of 3.04 mt diameter.

95	One Ancient brick temple. Built on the same plan as Bhitargaon Temple.	Kanpur Nagar	Ghatampur	Karchulipur	The temple of Kanchilipur was built on the left bank of river Rind with the help of lakhauri bricks, lime plaster and decorated with plaster mouldings. It is an octagonal structure with a stone linga in the centre of garbha-griha, having a lofty dome with an inverted lotus on the top of the dome and standing on a raised platform within an enclosure wall in the fashion of a late medieval period. The remains of the ancient brick temple could not be visible, however, the stone linga and the door-jamb of the temple which were reused by the buildings are seems to be of ancient origin.
96	Temple at mauza parauli known as "Mahadeo Baba", together with a strip of land three yards wide around the said site.	Kanpur Nagar	Ghatampur	Parauri	Mostly in ruins, the temple is polygon in plan, standing on a circular plinth without portico. The sanctum contains a lingam inside from which the shrine is locally known as Mahadeo Baba. The exterior walls exhibit beautiful moulded brick ornamentation. Stylistically, it has been dated to medieval period.
97	The monument known as Iona Cross Garden	Kanpur Nagar	Kanpur	Kanpur (M Corp. + OG)	It is a small cemetery where European men, women and children were burried who killed by the forces of Nana Saheb in the defence of wheelers entrenchment at the time of mutiny
98	Kacheri Cemetery.	Kanpur Nagar	Kanpur	SATTI BORA	The Katcheri cemetery dates from the time when the first European troops marched into the district in response to a treaty negotiated in 1765 with the Nawab of Oudh. At that time the Cemetery was known as the officers Burial ground, but after the uprising of 1857, when the Flag staff barracks were converted into Kacheri Law courts, it became known as the Kacheri Cemetery. In this cemetery notable personalities of European men and women including military Officers, Civil servants of the East India Company, Senior Merchants, Private Traders with their wives and children are burried together from A.D. 1773 to 1856. Now, there are 704 tombs and 291 epitaphs.

99	The garden known as the Memorial well garden.	Kanpur Nagar	Kanpur	SATTI BORA	Popularly known as company garden as it was constructed by the British in the memory of English soldiers who had thrown alive inside the well by the Indian troops during the first war of Independence of 1857. The Uttar Pradesh Government has renamed the garden as 'Nana Rao Park' in the memory of Indian soldiers who has died during the first Independence war at Kanpur. The stone railing of the well and the pieces of fountains are scattered here and there within the garden complex. However, the memorial well is now completely covered with red sand stone slabs, surrounded by small tanks with fountains. Besides that a large number of modern construction has come up with the compound. During the time of mutiny one hundred thirty three Indian soldiers were hanged on the old Banyan tree (Boodha Bargad) of this garden which reminds their sacrifices for the freedom of our country.
100	Sawada Kothi, Monuments including flight of steps with the surrounding platcau.	Kanpur Nagar	Kanpur	Chakeri (CT)	It was constructed by the British and used by Nana Saheb as his residence during the siege of Kanpur in 1857. As per the official record about the Hundred and twenty five European women and children were taken prisoner by Tatia Tope's troop on 25th June 1857. During the siege of Kanpur the Kothi complex was raised to the ground. Only a memorial pillar on the top of the debris with an iron railing could be observed.
101	Subedar-ka-Talab Cemetery.	Kanpur Nagar	Kanpur	Northern Railway Colony (CT)	A large number of graves and memorial pillars of English men and women, including children were built by the British with the help of burnt bricks, lime plastered and decorated with plaster mouldings within an enclosure wall.
102	Wheelars Entrenchment.	Kanpur Nagar	Kanpur	Kanpur (M Corp. + OG)	Hugh Wheeler (Commanding Officer of the British Army) has selected this place for the safety and security of the European resident in case of emergency in the year 1857. For this purpose he has constructed two single storeyed barracks surrounded by a trench with a parapet wall. This was an entrenchment on an open plain. There is a small cemetery with three graves alongwith memorial pillar within an enclosure wall which belongs to the English Officers.
103	A long Sanskrit inscription in the well of Gayadin Sakal	Kanpur Nagar	Bilhaur	Bilhaur (NPP)	The well of Gayadin Sakal in Subhanpur village contains a long Sanskrit inscription
104	Kos Minar, Bhognipur, Kanpur Dehat	Kanpur Dehat	Bhognipur	Bhoganipur	

105	Kos Minar, Bhognipur, Kanpur Dehat	Kanpur Dehat	Bhognipur	Bhoganipur	
106	Kos Minar, Chaparghat, Kanpur Dehat	Kanpur Dehat	Bhognipur	Chapar Ghata	
107	Fragment of a pillar lying at Dumapur, a hamlet of Tipatia near Lala Bhagat, tahsil Derapur.	Kanpur Dehat	Rasulabad	Sennay Muhammad nagar	It is a fragment of an octagonal sand stone pillar, enshrined in a small modern temple. its height is 39 cms above surface and diameter is 1.06 cms. This bears a three bands of reel design. Due to close vicinity of Lala Bhagat it may be dated around Gupta period.
108	Kos Minar	Kanpur Dehat	Bhognipur	Gaur	A square base tapering top, solid structure of burnt bricks lime plastered and decorated with plaster moulding which denotes distance in Kos during medieval period.
109	Kos Minar	Kanpur Dehat	Bhognipur	Gaur	A square base tapering top, solid structure of burnt bricks lime plastered and decorated with plaster moulding which denotes distance in Kos during medieval period.
110	Kos Minar	Kanpur Dehat	Sikandra	Sikandra (NP)	The Kos Minar is made of lakhauri bricks, lime plastered and circular in plan. Architecturally, it is wide at the base and slightly tapering towards the top. The uppermost portion of the Minar is missing but a series of square perforations are existed around the neck portion of the Minar.
111	The mound and the ancient pillar in a modern domed chamber together with the stone cock lying in front of it at Lala Bhagat in tahsil Derapur.	Kanpur Dehat	Rasulabad	Sennay Muhammad nagar	The site consists of a large mound yielding antiquarian remains dating back to Sunga-Kushana period. It also contains an inscribed pillar displaying one of the earliest representations of Surya and Gajalakshmi in low relief, now enshrined in a modern temple. A Cock capital which could have surmounted the pillar is now kept outside.
112	Kos Minar	Kanpur Dehat	Sikandra	Pelawar	A square base tapering top, solid structure of burnt bricks lime plastered and decorated with plaster moulding which denotes distance in Kos during medieval period.
113	KOS MINAR, PITAMPUR	Kanpur Dehat	Sikandra	Pritampur Derapur	A square base tapering top, solid structure of burnt bricks lime plastered and decorated with plaster moulding which denotes distance in Kos during medieval period.
114	Kos Minar, Raigawan, Kanpur Dehat	Kanpur Dehat	Bhognipur	Raigawa	

115	Kos Minar	Kanpur Dehat	Sikandra	Rajpur	A square base tapering top, solid structure of burnt bricks, lime plastered and decorated with plaster mouldings which denoted distance in Kos during medieval period.
116	Kos Minar	Kanpur Dehat	Sikandra	Shakhin Buzurg	A square base tapering top, solid structure of burnt bricks, lime plastered and decorated with plaster mouldings which denoted distance in Kos during medieval period.
117	Kos Minar.	Kanpur Dehat	Sikandra	Jainpur	A square base tapering top, solid structure of burnt bricks lime plastered and decorated with plaster moulding which denotes distance in Kos during medieval period.
118	Kos Minar, Khalaspur, Kanpur Dehat	Kanpur Dehat	Bhognipur	Khalaspur	
119	British Monuments at Aurangabad.	Kheri	Mohammdi	HARDAYA	There are two large sized graves on either side of a beautifully carved memorial pillar of stone, built by the British within an enclosure wall in the memory of those who fell on the spot on 5th June 1857 C.E. and were buried here. The British fugitives from Shahjahanpur were brutally massacred by the sepoy, except Capt. Ocr and a drummer. The names of the dead are inscribed on the base of the memorial pillar.
120	Cemetery	Lucknow	Lucknow	Lucknow (CB)	The memorial stone pillar was fixed on a stepped platform, constructed by the Britishers, to commemorate the re-union of the two wings here of the 90th Berthshira Ligh Infantry, with the Comeronians (scottish Rifles) during the British Operations relief of the Residency, Lucknow on 17th November 1857C.E.. Besides a seated figure of an animal, with the face of a beautiful young lady, is also placed along with the inscribed marble tablet on either sides of the memorial.
121	Two Cemeteries	Lucknow	Lucknow	Lucknow (CB)	There are two graves/memorials with cenotaph having inscribed tablets of marble, within an enclosure wall. The first grave belongs to Captain William Stephen Raikes Hodson, son of George Hodson who fell in final assault of Lucknow on 11th March, 1858 C.E. while the other belongs to Captain L.D. Costa, who fell at Qaiser Bagh on 13th March, 1858. There is another small cemetery inside the compound of Golf Club, built by the British within an enclosure wall on the remains of L.T.A.O.Mayre who was killed on 14th November, 1857 during the relief of Lucknow and was buried in this cemetery.

122	Cemetery	Lucknow	Lucknow	Lucknow (CB)	The grave of British officers, within this enclosure, including the remains of Henry P. Garvey, who was killed in a battle at Begum's Kothi on 11th March 1958. The cemetery is located within the compound of Vilayti Bagh on the bank of the river Gomati.
123	Dargah Hazrat Abbas	Lucknow	Lucknow	Lucknow (CB)	The shrine devoted to Hazrat Abbas, the stepbrother of Imam Hussain, first came into existence in the period of Nawab Asif-ud-Daula (1775-97C.E) in the form of a simple building capped by a brick dome. Nawab Saadat Ali Khan (1798-1814C.E.) after fulfilling his desire as a ruler of Awadh, reconstructed the shrine with a fluted glazed dome and extended the building. It is believed that the original alam (metal crest) of Hazrat Abbas was installed here in the reign of Nawab Asaf-ud-Daula. The main building of Dargah contains a raised tank, a rectangular hall with a small mosque to the right and shah-n-sheen (raised platform) in the centre within an enclosure wall, accompanied by arched cells and a lofty gateway, The rectangular prayer hall has a magnificent facade of seven arches, the central being the highest, flanked by two tapering minarets. Wajid Ali Shah (1847-56 C.E.) when deposed by the British in 1856C.E. is believed to have deposited his crown and sword at the shrine before leaving for confinement at Kolkata.
124	Dianut-ud-daula's Karbala	Lucknow	Lucknow	Lucknow (CB)	It was built by the Commander of Shahi Fauj (Royal army) called Akhtari paltan under the supervision of Afza Mirza in the reign of Nawab Wajid Ali Shah (1847-56C.E.). The model of Karbala Iraq was brought by him from Iraq and copied here. It has an enclosing courtyard along with cells with arched front, entered through gateways from all the sides. The tomb itself, placed centrally, is square on plan, with nine segments and a front verandah, flanked by a minaret on either side with a passage. The central chamber being the largest houses the Zarih and is covered with a Shahjahan dome embedded with brass sheet of rectangular design. The surrounding bays used for tawaf (circumambulation) are much smaller and also admit light through small screened doors and windows.

125	General Wali Kothi	Lucknow	Lucknow	Lucknow (CB)	<p>During the reign of Nawab Saadat Ali Khan(1798-1814 C.E.), the Kothi was built on the right bank of river Gomati close to the Chattar Manzil. The palace was meant for the accommodation of Commander-in-chief or General hence in course of time it came to be known as General Wali Kothi. It is a double-storeyed well ventilated palace reflecting typical British architectural style. The building has a number of Roman arches, decorated with serpenthood motifs facing the river, besides a number of multifoiled arched openings in the central hall. originally the main entrance of the building was towards the river Gomati. situated on a moderate plinth the building contains imposing halls surrounded by verandas, a beautiful staircase has been provided on southwestern corner, Beautifully executed multi-foliated and horse-shoe arches, ventilation, fire-places and decoration represent the Indo-European palace architecture. Beautifully executed multi-foliated and horse-shoe arches, ventilation, fire-places and decoration represent the Indo-European palace architecture. Being stronghold of the revolutionaries, this building was damaged during the revolt of 1857. Therefore, evidences of repair during the British rule are evident in the building.</p>
126	Ibrahim Chishti's Tomb	Lucknow	Lucknow	Lucknow (CB)	<p>The Tomb of Ibrahim Chishti inside Nadan Mahal complex was built by his son Shaikh Abdur Rahim. The tomb proper standing on a slightly raised platform, is a square structure having the grave of the Shaikh in the centre with a low domed chamber built of lakhauri bricks while the side walls were built of Kankar blocks, decorated with painted plaster. Over The southern entrance is a Persian epigraph in verse, written in the Nastaliq Script It status the death of the saint, Shaikh Ibrahim Chishti, occurred in AH 961(1563-64C.E.).</p>
127	Imam Bara Amin-ud-daulah.	Lucknow	Lucknow	Lucknow (CB)	

128	Imambara of Asaf ud Daulah	Lucknow	Lucknow	Lucknow (CB)	<p>The large building complex of Awadh styled, popularly known as Bara Imambara was built by 4th nawab of awadh Nawab Asaf-ud-daula (1775-1797C.E.), designed by Kifayat-ullah, a famous architect of that period, for holding majlis and observing Muharram rituals in however of martyrdom of Imam Hasan and Hussain. It consists of the main Imambara building, the mosque, known as Asafi mosque, Shahi Baoli (Stepped wall), two tripple gateways approached through three successive courts, the Nakkar Khana or Naubat Khana (Drum House) and the lofty gateway called Rumi Darwaza (Gate) built of lakhauri bricks, lime plaster and decorated with plaster mouldings. The main hall of the Imambara building with a vaulted roof, is one of the largest hall of its kind without pillar or any support, measuring 49.71 m x 16.16 m and the height being 14.95 m., while the verandah running parallel to it, is 8.30 m and 8.80 m wide, has side room on either side and Shah-n-Sheen (raised platform) housing Tazias of different materials. Above the hall, is a complicated labyrinth of galleries and corridors, also known as Bhulbhulaiya where visitors may lose their way. The parapet wall of the building is decorated with small openings, chhatris and minarets. In the centre of the main hall lie buried the Nawab of Awadh Asaf-ud-daula, his wife Shahmsunnisa Begum and Kifayat-ullah, the architect.</p>
129	Juma Masjid	Lucknow	Lucknow	Lucknow (CB)	<p>The construction of Juma Masjid was started by king Mohammad Ali Shah in 1839 C.E. with the intention to surpass the Jama Masjid at Delhi in size. But due to the sudden death of the king, the Masjid was completed by one of his wives Malka Jahan Begum in 1845 C.E. Built with lakhauri bricks and plastered with lime, it is decorated with coloured stucco motifs. Standing on a square lofty terrace, it has a rectangular prayer hall, on the west with a magnificent facade of eleven arches. The central one is higher and provided with an unusually high doorway which rises above the flat roof in a sharply pointed arch decorated in coloured stucco. The prayer hall is surmounted by three pear-shaped high double domes decorated with an inverted lotus on the top and is also flanked by two octagonal four-storeyed tapering minarets on either side, crowned by chhatris on the top.</p>

130	Kaisar Bagh Gates	Lucknow	Lucknow	Lucknow (CB)	Kaisar Bagh Gates was built in the reign of Nawab Wajid Ali Shah (1847-1856C.E.) . Square on plan, two storied Kaiserbagh gateway, flanked by octagonal towers, having three 'dars' with multifoiled arches and floral designs, surmounted by four burzes and three decorated mehrabs bear figures of fishes, in between them lies guldasta. Infront of the portals two figurines holding a crown are seen, wooden doorways and decorated frames are still surviving, providing double entrances, dome is broken.
131	Kalan-ki-Lat and adjoining Cemetery	Lucknow	Lucknow	Lucknow (CB)	It is one of the biggest and tallest memorial pillar of Lucknow built of lakhauri bricks, lime plastered and decorated with plaster mouldings within an enclosure wall. It was constructed in the memory of Colonal John Collins resident at the Court of Lucknow 1806-0 7 C.E.
132	Karbala of Tal Katora	Lucknow	Lucknow	Lucknow (CB)	A memorial ground named after the celebrated Karbala at Najaf where the battle was fought between Yajid and Imam Hussain. In Karbala every year Tazia's are buried ceremonially. This memorial complex was built by Meer Khuda Bux in 1232 A.H. (1800 C.E.), in the reign of Nawab Saadat Ali Khan (1798-1814 C.E.) with lakhauri bricks, lime plaster and decorated with plaster mouldings. In its premises are located Rauza, Imambara, mosque and an octagonal structure known as qatlgah (place of assassination). The main structure is surrounding a large enclosure with deep arcuate cells. The two minarets are Iranian in style. The small but impressive central building is erected on a raised platform, and has tri-arched opening in Indo-European style. The central conical dome is flanked by two minirates. The inner shrine is symbolic of the tomb of Hazrat imam Hussain.

133	Kaz-Main buildings	Lucknow	Lucknow	Lucknow (CB)	<p>Kazmain building is believed to be a replica of the mausoleum of the seventh and eighth of Imams Musa Kazim and Mohammad Taqui at Khorasan in Iran. It was constructed by a Hindu Bania named Jagan Nath the wazir of the royal court, during the reign of Wajid Ali Shah in (1853). He had accepted Shia faith and secured high status and earned the impressive title of Sharf -ud-Daula and was also known as Gulam Raza Khan . The tomb proper stands in the centre, with in a square courtyard which is approached through gateways from all sides, with a series of arched cells, further enclosed by outer boundary wall with a lofty gateway called Sada rDarwaza. The Rouza (tomb) a rectangular building, has a Zarih in the centre, placed on a raised platform. It is made of lakhauri bricks, plastered with lime and decorated by floral and geometrical designs. The central chamber has a passage for circumambulation. Each corner has minarets, while both the central domes have deep drums, covered with brass sheets. A mosque known as masjid-e-kufa also stands in the complex.</p>
134	Malka Jahan's Karbala	Lucknow	Lucknow	Lucknow (CB)	<p>The Karbala at Aishbagh popularly known as Malka Jahan's Karbala was constructed during the reign of King Muhammad Ali Shah (A.D. 1837-42) built of lakhauri bricks, lime plastered and decorated with plaster mouldings. She was the second wife of the king who was died in 1862 during the pilgrimage to Iraq and buried here. In its premises are located the rauza of Hazrat Abbas and his elder brother Imam Husain, named Chhote Hazrat and Bade Hazrat respectively alongwith a mosque and Qatlgah (Place of assassination). The Rauza of Hazrat Abbas is a replica of an original tomb, situated at Iraq. The tomb proper stands on a slightly raised platform within a square courtyard entered through gateways from three sides. The central Chamber, houses the Zari (Type of tazia) in the centre and covered with a dome lighted through small openings while the surrounding bays used for circumbulation draw light through screened doors and windows. The front verandah has three arched openings, flanked by a minaret on either side. The Rauza of Imam Hussain (Bade Hazrat) is slightly smaller in size, having lofty gateway while the cells attached to the boundary wall are completely demolished. The ground within the enclosure wall of both the Karbalas and also the area within the boundary wall are filled with graves.</p>

135	Masjid connected with Asaf-ud-daulah	Lucknow	Lucknow	Lucknow (CB)	The Asafi mosque, which stands at an angle within the Bara Imambara complex, was constructed during the reign of Nawab Asaf-ud-daula (1775-1795C.E.) with the help of lakhauri bricks and lime plaster and decorated with plaster mouldings. The rectangular prayer hall, on the west, has a magnificent facade of eleven arches, the central one being higher, flanked by four storeyed tapering minarets on either side, rising from the high platform provided with flights of steps. The prayer hall is surrounded by three pear-shaped domes, decorated with inverted lotus while the parapet wall has a number of miniature domes.
136	Monuments of Ninety-Third Highlanders	Lucknow	Lucknow	Lucknow (CB)	There is no monument at all, only three inscriptional tablets are fixed on the outer wall of Sikander Bagh building towards N.B.R.I. Office. Inscription reads the names of Battalion who participated in the struggle of 1857. 93rd Sutherland Highlanders is a foot regiment of United Kingdom raised in 1799 C.E, and dismantled in 1881C.E. which participated in the first battle of freedom struggle in India.
137	Nandan Mahal situated in muhalla Yahyaganj.	Lucknow	Lucknow	Lucknow (CB)	The Tomb of Shaikh Abdur Rahim (Nadan Mahal) son of Shaikh Ibrahim Chishti, the Subedar of Awadh, during the reign of Mughal emperor Akbar (1556-1605 C.E.) was constructed by his wife Krishna in the style of Mughal architecture with red sandstone. In its premises is located the tomb of Ibrahim and his father in the Solah Khamba, a pillared pavilion. The tomb proper rising from a terrace of red sandstone is a square structure and consists of a domed chamber, surrounded on all sides by a verandah. The central chamber, containing two marble graves containing Quranic verses and a head stone of red sandstone is placed in the centre of a twelve pillared open pavilion. The jambs, brackets, lintels supporting the chhajja are profusely decorated with sculptures, while the dome crowned by an inverted lotus, with a border of green and blue tiles, rises from a low octagonal drum, which stands on a square pedestal ornamented with frieze of coloured plaster. The sixteen pillared pavilion popularly known as Solah Khamba stands on a raised terrace of red sandstone which contains five graves of different size representing the artistic taste of Jahangir 's reign. The tomb of Ibrahim Chishti is dated AH 961 (1553-54 C.E.) on the basis of a Pension epigraph over the southern entrance.

138	Nasir-ud-din Haider's Karbala at Daliganj	Lucknow	Lucknow	Lucknow (CB)	<p>The second king of Awadh, Nasir-ud-din Haider (1827-37C.E.) constructed this structure which is believed to be a copy of the tomb of Imam Hussain at Karbala. The interior part of the structure bears excellent geometrical decoration, while the exterior portion was left incomplete as the king lost interest in the structure due to the suicide of his favourite Queen Kudasia Begum (Bismillah Begum) on 1834 C.E. The Karbala was constructed with lakhauri bricks, lime plastered and decorated with lime plaster mouldings. The tomb placed on a centrally raised platform is square on plan and flanked by two circular incomplete minarets on either side. The central chamber which houses Tazia and other ritual objects is covered with domed. Another small domed chamber attached to this contains the graves of king and the begum Kudasia Mahal. The passage for inner cirambulation has vaulted roof which draws light through screened doors and windows. Jalal-ud-daulah, the youngest son of Nawab Sadaat Ali Khan and an uncle of king Nasir-ud-din Haider is also buried here. Every year on the occasion of Moharram people of this area take their Tazia to this karbala and bury them.</p>
139	Neil's gate	Lucknow	Lucknow	Lucknow (CB)	<p>It was constructed by Badshah Begum (wife of Ghazi-ud-din Haider) during the reign of Nasir-ud-din Haider (1827-37 C.E.), with lime plaster and lakhauri bricks decorated with plaster mouldings. The Sher Darwaza or Neil's gate was the main gate of famous market with a dargah of Twelve Imams. However, the remains of dargah and market were completely demolished during the first war of Independence of 1857. General Neil (the British commander-in-chief) of the Madras Regiment, while on his way from Moti Mahal to Residency was shot dead by an Indian soldier near this gate on September 26, 1857 struggle which accounts for the name of this gate as Neil's. It is a double-storeyed rectangular structure with an arched entrance having two lions on the roof.</p>

140	Old Palaces at Dilkusha	Lucknow	Lucknow	Lucknow (CB)	<p>This castle like edifice was built of lakhauri bricks, plastered with lime and decorated with plaster mouldings in a typical European style, during the reign of Nawab Saadat Ali Khan (1797-1814C.E.). Its construction and planning was done by the British Resident Goreuosely. It was originally a hunting lodge for the Nawab of Awadh, however, The later Nawab and kings, and their Begams, mostly used the Dilkusha palace as summer resort. The corners of the palace were adorned with towers, which had circular staircases in them. An imposing flight of steps led to the main entrance. Nasier-ud-din Haider (1827-37C.E.) made further contribution to the palace. During the freedom struggle, many Britishers were killed here. Sir Henry Havelock, a British General breathed his last on 24th Nov. 1857. This building suffered extensive damage during the struggle. Except for a few walls, couple of towers and the imposing flight of steps, nothing else remains.</p>
141	Picture Gallery Hussainabad Baradari	Lucknow	Lucknow	Lucknow (CB)	<p>Built by Mohammad Ali shah (1837-42C.E.) this two-storied building is made of lime plastered, lakhauri bricks decorated with plaster mouldings. It is enclosed by wide verandahs with multifoiled arched openings on the east and south sides. The verandahs are surrounded by a stone railing with jali work having wooden frames. In this red colour building portrait of the nawabs of Awadh is exhibited</p>

142	The Residency Buildings.	Lucknow	Lucknow	Lucknow (CB)	<p>The construction of Residency complex was initiated by Nawab Asaf-ud-daula (CE 1775-1795) on the bank of river Gomti in 1775 CE, after the shifting of capital from Faizabad to Lucknow and completed by Nawab Saadat Ali Khan (CE 1798-1814) used by British Resident and the Chief Commissioner of Awadh till 1857. The main Residency building was three storeyed having a basement (underground chamber) under its main block. The main entrance of the building was from the east side under a large double columned portico. Along the west front extended a wide and lofty colonnaded verandah. The whole area of Residency is about 33 acres and consisted of several well-built houses and gardens entered through an arched gateway known as Baillie Guard Gate. Besides the Residency proper, there were the Banquet hall, the treasury, the hospital, school, post office, Begum Kothi, mosque and Imambara etc. giving an indication of the varied nature of activities within the complex. The ruins of the Residency remind of the historic seize of the British stronghold by the Awadh forces in 1857 CE under the leadership of Begum Hazrat Mahal (Wife of Nawab Wajid Ali Shah), Maulvi Ahmad-ulla Shah and several Taluqedars with the full co-operation of the people of Awadh. The seize lasted for five long months and eventually the British had to withdraw from the Residency after having suffered having losses.</p>
143	Rumi Darwaza	Lucknow	Lucknow	Lucknow (CB)	<p>The lofty gateway consist of an 18.28 metre high portals of Bara Imambara Compex, popularly known as Rumi Darwaza, was constructed by the fourth Nawab of Awadh Asaf-ud-daula (1775-1797 C.E.) and the design was prepared by Kifayatullah, the Chief architect of Nawab. It is built of lakhauri bricks, lime plaster and decorated with plaster mouldings. The gateway takes the form of a huge wide archway along with double-storeyed octagonal pavilion on either side while the parapet has a magnificent facade of multi-foiled arched openings in a row along with a number of miniature domes. The gateway is further divided by three medium size arched gateways in a semi-circular fashion, while there is another structure when viewed from back side (east) on the top of the gateway, which shows a set of five doorways on each wall. The roof of this geometric structure culminates in a small platform crowned by an octagonal chhatra of red sandstone.</p>

144	Sapper's Tomb	Lucknow	Lucknow	Lucknow (CB)	A rectangular floor of sandstone slabs were constructed within an enclosure wall alongwith an inscribed marble cenotaph, placed in the centre in the memory of Captain A.J.Clark, Lief. E.P.Brownlow, Bengal Engineers Corporal Fredrick Eviorgan and the soldiers of Royal Engineers. The remains of a Captain alongwith thirteen soldiers of 23rd Company of the Royal Engineers were buried below the floor, as they were killed on 17th Mach 1858 by the explosion of gun-powder.
145	Sikandar Bagh Buildings.	Lucknow	Lucknow	Lucknow (CB)	Sikander Bagh was built by Wajid Ali Shah (1847-56CE), the last Nawab of Avadh, in memory of his favorite queen Sikander Mahal. Originally, it was a high enclosure of 137 mtr square built of lakhauri bricks, plastered with lime and decorated with plaster moulding, containing a summer house and a garden. Most of the buildings have now vanished except parts of a wall with battlements, a small mosque and a double storied imposing gateways with rectangular passageway and a pair of flanking bays covered with domes. The inner portion of the gateway has been decorated with floral motifs with stucco work the main mihrab is adorned with a beautiful pair of fish representing the royal insignia of Awadh. Most significant parts of the structures are the two rectangular domes on either flanks of the gate, built in pagoda style. During the freedom struggle, a fierce battle was fought at Sikandar bagh, in which hundreds of white soldiers of Company Government and 2000 freedom fighters lost their lives which also included a lady warrior Uda Devi who killed a number of British soldiers before being shot dead..
146	Sikcha wali Kothi.	Lucknow	Lucknow	Lucknow (CB)	Sikcha Wali Kothi is a monument of Nawabi Period
147	Tahsin Ali's Mosque	Lucknow	Lucknow	Lucknow (CB)	The mosque was constructed by Tahsin Ali, the Khwaja Sara (Wazir) in the year 12.5 A.H. (CE1791) during the reign of Nawab Asaf-ud-daula. The mosque proper stands in the centre on a raised platform, built of lime-plaster, lakhauri bricks. It has an imposing gateway towards east side, approached by long flight of steps. Its rectangular hall with a facade of three arches flanked by a four-storeyed minaret on either end, is covered by three large domes. The high and wide square platform on which the mosque stands has small cells with arched opening on its sides .

148	Tomb of Ghazi-ud-din Haider, (First King of Oudh).	Lucknow	Lucknow	Lucknow (CB)	Perched on the right Bank of river Gomati, this magnificent edifice was built by Ghazi-ud-din Haider (1814-27 C.E.), the first king of Awadh, in memory of Hazrat Ali, the son-in-law of Hazrat Mohammad, the Prophet of Islam. According to will of the founder, he was buried here on 1827C.E. Provided with a huge and impressive dome and built of lakhauri bricks in lime concrete mortar, it has got a cloistered verandah all around the central building known as Shahnazaf Imambara, the walls of which are treated with lime plaster. The central chamber is adorned with zarih of Hazrat Ali, alams and tazias on Shahnsheen, numerous chandeliers, mirrors, glass articles, portraits and paintings. This sprawling complex is further enclosed with a high rising compound wall studded with an imposing gateway facing Gomti. In the central hall there are the graves of the king and his three queens, namely Sarfaraz Mahal, Mubarak Mahal and Mumtaz Mahal. This place also was one of the strongholds of the freedom fighters in 1857. It was strongly defended by them but eventually the British army captured it after a year of fierce fighting.
149	Tomb of Janab Aliya	Lucknow	Lucknow	Lucknow (CB)	This tomb was built by Nawab Saadat Ali Khan (C.E.1798-1814) over the grave of his mother. She was honoured with the title of Janab-e-Aliya by the Nawab. It is an octagonal structure built of lakhauri bricks, lime plastered, decorated with plaster mouldings along with beautifully carved stone screen jali. The central chamber of the tomb is erected on a lofty platform, has a rectangular verandah, projecting on all sides, approached by a flight of steps. The Begum is buried in an underground chamber just below the marked space on the pavement which runs north-south. The central chamber is covered with a big dome, topped by an inverted lotus.
150	Tomb known as 'Char Khamba'	Lucknow	Lucknow	Lucknow (CB)	Constructed on a raised platform it is almost square in plan with open sides and the flat ceiling of the pavilion rests on columns raised with four richly carved pillars of red sandstone. A sun shade or a projecting chajja was also provided around the structure along with a parapet wall. In the centre there is a grave covered with marble cenotaph which is beautifully carved. Stylistically it may be dated circa seventeenth century.

151	Tomb	Lucknow	Lucknow	Lucknow (CB)	This tomb has been built in the memory of Major John Griffith Prince 2 Dargon Guards (Queen Bays) who died of fever at Musabagh on the 12th of May 1858. This tablet is erected by his brother officers. The tomb is enclosed by a brick wall.
152	Tomb of Muhammad Ali Shah	Lucknow	Lucknow	Lucknow (CB)	Popularly known as Chhota Imambara. It was built by Nawab Muhammad Ali Shah, (1837-1842C.E.) the third King of Awadh, The Imambara complex has within an enclosure wall, which also contains a hammam a mosque and a tomb with its jawab. Opposite the main entrance stands the Nakkhar Khana or Naubat Khana, alongwith gateways on either side. The Imambara proper stands on a platform and consists of a central hall and two rooms on either side. Its arcaded exterior geometrical is adorned with Quranic verses in the praise of Hazrat Ali, alongwith geometrical and arabesque designs. The vaulted roof of the structure is capped by a gilded dome in the centre with a cupola on either side. In front of it, there is a large courtyard, where a rectangular raised tank occupies much of the central space, partly spanned by a small bridge. In the inner hall of the Imambara, are the graves of Nawab Mohammad Ali Shah and his mother. The central portion of the compound is flanked by a small tomb of the Nawab's daughter Zinat Asiya wirh its Jawab on the other flank. The Shah-na-Sheen (raised platform) of the Imambara is decorated with Zari, Alam, Tazia, Panja Patka and some other religious objects while the hall is decorated with mirrors, chandeliers, painting, photographs, etc. An inscription on its facade in persian language and nastalique script mention that this Imambara was built in AH 1253/CE 1837.

153	Tomb	Lucknow	Lucknow	Lucknow (CB)	<p>Musa Bagh and its attached buildings were constructed on highly elevated ground to the right bank of river Gomati under the supervision of Aazam-ud-Daula around CE1803-04 during the reign of Nawab Saadat Ali Khan (CE. 1798-1814) to serve as a country retreat on French style of architecture. The building and the enclosure wall with gateway were built of lakhauri bricks, lime plastered mouldings. It is basically a four-storeyed rectangular structure on one side and two storeyed on the other side having spiral staircases on either side with fluted domes. Musa Bagh has great historical significance since it was the last stronghold of Bagum Hazrat Mahal (Wife of King Wajid Ali Shah) and Prince Birjis Qadar in their struggle against the British. They held the place with Maulvi Ahmad-ullah-Shah, the leader of the rebels from Faizabad on 18 March 1858, when it was attacked by Colonel James Outrom, after the British sack of Qaiserbagh. About four to five hundred freedom fighters led by Mammu Khan were killed and all their twelve canons captured. Begum Hazrat Mahal alongwith the prince, left for Bithauli on way to Nepal. In the fierce fighting at Musa Bagh a British Officer known as Captain Wales was killed on 21st March 1858 and buried there infront of the ruins which mark his grave at Barowen.</p>
154	Tomb of Mashir Zadi, wife of Saadat Ali Khan.	Lucknow	Lucknow	Lucknow (CB)	<p>This tomb was built by Nawab Ghazi-ud-din Haider (1814-27 C.E..) for his mother Khursheedzadi or Mushirzadi, wife of Nawab Saadat Ali Khan (1798-1814 AD) .It was erected on the spot of residential complex where Ghazi-ud-din Haider lived as crown prince. Square on plan, it is built of lakhauri bricks laid in lime mortar and decorated with plaster-mouldings. It has four octagonal towers crowned by pillared kiosks with dome above. The main hall has verandah on each side. The underground vault contains two graves, one of which is that of the queen and the other is said to be that of her daughter. The parapet has a number of miniature domes. Above the main hall, are four octagonal corner domes and an elegant central dome.</p>

155	Tomb of Saadat Ali Khan	Lucknow	Lucknow	Lucknow (CB)	The tomb was built by Nawab Ghazi-ud-din Haider (1814-27 C.E. the son and successor of Nawab Saadat Ali Khan (1798-1814 C.E.)).It was erected on the spot of the residential complex, where Ghazi-ud-din Haider lived as Crown prince. The tomb, square on plan, is built of lakhauri bricks, laid in lime mortar and decorated with plaster mouldings. The main hall has rectangular verandah projecting on two sides. Each corner has pillared kiosks with a dome. The parapet is adorned with numerous minarets & domes. The main dome is fluted. The main hall octagonal in plan, has a beautiful floor of black and white marble tiles arranged in check-board design. The Nawab is buried in an underground vault just below the marked space on the pavement, which runs north-south. Separate steps lead to a narrow passage where the graves of Saadat Ali Khan and his brothers lying. The corridor behind contains the graves of three begums of Nawab Saadat Ali Khan. The graves on the eastern side are those of his three daughters.
156	Two Cemeteries, Lucknow	Lucknow	Lucknow	Lucknow (CB)	
157	Victoria Memorial	Lucknow	Lucknow	Lucknow (CB)	This marble Chhatri was constructed between 1904 to 1908 C.E. by the British on a raised platform of red sandstone, with a series of steps all round the structure. On the corners of the square platform, octagonal Chhatris of small size were also provided to enhance the elegance of the central dome. The enduring beauty of the chhatris is its well proportioned marble dome placed on inverted lotus in the shape of a large sized pearl. There are the doorways, 'Tornas' and Mihrabs all around it.. The pillars show carved floral and vegetal designs. The famous Victoria Park of Lucknow was re-named in 1957 as Begum Hazrat Mahal Park, at the time of first Centenary Celebration of India's first independence struggle (1857), in the memory of Begum Hazrat Mahal, wife of Wazid Ali Shah, an active freedom fighter during the seize in 1857C.E..
158	Three Tombs	Lucknow	Lucknow	Lucknow (CB)	

159	Two Cemeteries	Lucknow	Lucknow	Lucknow (CB)	The memorial pillar at Kailash Kunj is built of lakhauri bricks, lime plastered and decorated with plaster mouldings. It was constructed in the memory of '60' non-commissioned officers and men of the 1st Battalion East Lancashire (XXX) who died due to cholera at Kukrail camp between July and August 1894 and buried in the adjacent cemeteries. Another memorial pillar in Mohalla Shaikhpur Kasaila on Lucknow Faizabad road was constructed by the Britishers in the memory of Captain Charles sanford of the 3rd Benlt cavalry who fell on 10th March 1858, near Lucknow to save the fortified place. There is an inscribed marble tablet fixed on the front side of the memorial clearly indicates that it was re-erected in 1877. The memorial pillar is built of lakhauri bricks, lime plastered and decorated with plastered mouldings.
160	Cemetery	Lucknow	Lucknow	Lucknow (CB)	The cemetery also known as Christian Cemetery contains the grave of Britishers who died here while in service of East India Company and after in service of British Raj. Thus, a large number of graves and memorial pillars of the Britishers with their names, rank etc. along with inscription engraved on their cenotaph are constructed within an enclosure wall by the Britishers, popularly known as Marion cemetery.
161	Cemetery	Lucknow	Lucknow	Lucknow (CB)	
162	Cemetery	Lucknow	Lucknow	Lucknow (CB)	
163	Memorial pillar marking the site of the pre-mutiny residency in the old Mariaon Cantonment	Lucknow	Lucknow	Lucknow (CB)	The pillar marks the site of pre-mutiny Residency, built during the reign of Saadat Ali Khan, (1798-1814) besides the main Residency Building in main town. It was accordingly used by the British residents. After 1857, this place was deserted with the shifting of cantonment area near Dilkusha. The memorial pillar was erected during the British rule at a place called Mohibullahpur to mark the site of the residency bungalow occupied by Henry Lawrence, the British commissioner in the Mariaon Cantonment. The inscription on the stone speaks of the rebellion of 30th May 1857.
164	Mounds at each of these villages	Lucknow	Mohanlalganj	Nagram (NP)	It is an extensive mound full of structural remains belonging to the Post Gupta to late medieval period. It is believed that Raja Nal of Bhar dynasty constructed a fort here. In some places, remains of fort wall and other structures of burnt bricks are still intact.

165	Mounds at each of these villages	Lucknow	Mohanlalganj	PAHARNAGAR	It is an extensive mound and belongs to historical to late medieval period as evidenced from a large number of potsherds and burnt brick structures which are exposed on the western side of the mound.
166	Bridge over the Beta river & the temple attached to it	Lucknow	Malihabad	Tikaitganj	The bridge over the Behta river and the Shiva temple was constructed by Maharaja Tikait Rai , than rime minister of Awadh, between 1789 and 1798 C.E. during the reign of Nawab Asaf-ud-daula (1775-1798C.E.). It is a fully developed temple of Nawabi period, built of lakhauri bricks, lime plastered and decorated with plaster mouldings. This magnificent temple is octagonal on plan with fluted dome, erected on slightly raised platform within an enclosure wall. The arched bridge built of lakhauri bricks and decorated mouldings. It is one of the oldest bridges of Lucknow, having two octagonal pillars on either end alongwith seven Chhataris of octagonal and rectangular shapes on both the sides. There are two marble tablets with inscription in Persian language are placed on the pillars which indicate its date and builder name.
167	The southern wall of the Moti Mahal Compound in the city of Lucknow, With The Inscriptions on the Western Tower of the wall to be Protected Monument.	Lucknow	Lucknow	Lucknow (CB)	On the western corner of Moti Mahal boundary wall, a stone inscription starting that it was the historical meeting place of the local British forces of Residency and the reinforcements under the command of Sir James Outram and sir Henry Havelock, on 17th November, 1857.
168	Old Mounds of considerable extont covered with bricks	Lucknow	Bakshi Ka Talab	Devari Rokhara	It is a small mound with the remains of burnt brick structures probably to the post Gupta period, roughly 70 m (North-South) and 90 m (East-west) and the height is about 3 m. The site is traditionally connected with Arjun of Mahabharata who founded the village of Arjunpur while another tradition which connected the site with KesariDaitya, a nobleman of Banasur.
169	Cemetery	Lucknow	Lucknow	Lucknow (CB)	The memorial pillar of Bargawan cemetery was constructed by the Britishers, in memory of their comrades, who died in battlefields, during the sieze of the Alambagh camp (1857-58C.E.). An inscribed stone tablet placed in the memorial pillar, indicates the name and rank of the officers who died at Alambagh camp.
170	Cemeteries	Lucknow	Lucknow	Lucknow (CB)	

171	Amjad Ali Shah's Mausoleum	Lucknow	Lucknow	Lucknow (CB)	Built by the last ruler of Avadh Wajid Ali Shah (1847-1856 C,E,) over the grave of his father Nawab Amjad Ali Shah (1842-47C.E.) within an enclosure wall. Besides main Imambara building it consists of a mosque and a rectangular Hauz (tank) entered through two lofty gateways built of lime plastered lakhauri bricks and decorated by plaster mouldings. The Imambara proper stands on a platform approached by two flights of steps and consists of a central hall and two other rooms on either side alongwith Shah-n-Sheen (raised platform) for the display of Tazias and other ritualistic objects. Its arcaded exterior as well as the ceiling are decorated with floral and geometrical designs in coloured stucco. The modern area of Hazratganj came to be known so after Amjad Ali Shah name, who was called Hazrat in respect.
172	Bibiapur House in the Lucknow cantonment	Lucknow	Lucknow	Lucknow (CB)	It was built by 4th nawab of Awadh, Nawab Asaf-ud-Daula (A.D. 1775-97) and the design was prepared by The French General Claude Martin who was a courtier in the court of Awadh. The three-storied building was specially built for entertaining important emissaries of the British Government. Whenever the change of British Resident to the court of Awadh took place, the new incumbent used to reside here till he was formally installed as a British Resident in the Residency of Lucknow. The monument is built of Lakhauri bricks, lime plaster and decorated with plaster mouldings. This is well ventilated two-storeyed building consists of large halls with high ceilings, spiral staircases and imposing double columns showing French style of architecture. The large hall is decorated with blue coloured tiles specially brought from France. The building was provided with well ventilated windows with open Burjas and fire place(Aatishdans) . On 21st November, 1797 Nawab Asaf-ud-Daula breathed his last in this Kothi. However, it was badly damaged during the first war of independence in 1857.
173	British Cemetery	Lucknow	Lucknow	Lucknow (CB)	Chiria Jhill contains approximate twenty to twenty five graves both in the form of memorial pillar as well as cenotaph. It appears that the Chiria Jhill was filled up to create this british cemetery during first war of independence in 1857C.E and colonial rule. Most of the graves of cemetery belong to the British civilians.

174	The Buildings north-west of Dilkusha Palace.	Lucknow	Lucknow	Lucknow (CB)	This castle like edifice was built of lakhauri bricks, plastered with lime and decorated with plaster mouldings in a typical European style, during the reign of Nawab Saadat Ali Khan (A.D. 1797-1814). Its construction and planning was done by the British Resident Gore Ouseley. It was originally a hunting lodge for the Nawab of Awadh, however, the later Nawab and kings, and their Begams, mostly used the Dilkusha palace as summer resort. The corners of the palace were adorned with towers, which had circular staircases in them. An imposing flight of steps led to the main entrance. Naseer-ud-din Haider (A.D.1827-37) made further contribution to the palace. During the freedom struggle, many Britishers were killed here. Sir Henry Havelock, a British General breathed his last on 24th Nov. 1857. This building suffered extensive damage during the struggle. Except for a few walls, couple of towers and the imposing flight of steps, nothing else remains.
175	Cemetery	Lucknow	Lucknow	Lucknow (CB)	The cemetery contains the grave in the form of a memorial pillar of Sir Henry Havelock. The pillar contains an inscription, eulogizing Henry Havelock as a Major General, who died at Dilkusha, Lucknow due to dysentery on 24 th Nov. 1857C.E. It has been revealed from the inscription that Sir Henry Havelock was a true soldier by birth and participated in the wars of Burma, Afganistan, Persia, New Zealand and first war of independence 1857. These verses are inscribed on the on his tomb "His ashes in a peaceful urn shall rest; His name a great example stands, to show how strangely high endeavours may be blessed, when piety and valour jointly go." Beside that there are many graves of British Officers and soldiers who died during first war of Independence.
176	Cemetery	Lucknow	Lucknow	Lucknow (CB)	There are three graves alongwith a cross within an enclosure wall, near the main Dilkusha palace, constructed by the British, one of them in memory of Charles Daswood, Lieut of the 18th Regiment, B.N.I. who died here on 22nd November 1857 at the age of only nineteen years. The second grave belongs to Lieut. J. W. Paul of the 4th Punjab Rifles, who was killed during the attack of Sikandarabagh on 16th November 1857C.E.. The third grave does not contain any record..
177	Cemetery	Lucknow	Lucknow	Lucknow (CB)	

178	Cemeteries	Lucknow	Lucknow	Lucknow (CB)	A number of memorial pillars and graves of different sizes were constructed here within an enclosure wall, made of lime-plaster and lakhauri bricks, by the British, in memory of the soldiers who died on this spot, during the relief of Qaiserbagh in 1857C.E.
179	Cemetery	Lucknow	Lucknow	Lucknow (CB)	A number of memorial pillars and graves were constructed within the enclosure wall by the British during their rule. At present only one grave with a cenotaph is in existence.
180	ANCIENT SITE & ARCHAEOLOGICAL REMAINS	Mahrajganj	Nautanwa	Karailiya	
181	Jama Masjid	Pilibhit	Pilibhit	Pilibhit (NPP)	The Jama Masjid at Pilibhit which was referred by Fuhrer as a replica of miniature Jama Masjid of Delhi was built in A.H. 1181 and 1182. The mosque is built by Hafiz Rahmat Khan who is believed the founder of the Pilibhit after defeating Raja Despat, a local ruler. He also erected a palace, courts and other buildings. he was defeated by nawab of Awadh and died in the year 1774.
182	Fort Gate.	Rae Bareli	Rae Bareli	Dariwa	In the year 1417C.E., Sultan Ibrahim Shah of Sharqi dynasty created this spacious and strong fort. This fort was a vast quadrangular structure, at present it exists as an earthen mound, strewn with brick and a dilapidated gate of the western side.
183	Sai Bridge	Rae Bareli	Rae Bareli	MUSTAFABAD	There are two old bridge on the river Sai, constructed by the Nawabs in the eighteenth and nineteenth century. These masonry bridges are located in the South-east of the Rai Bareli town on the road leading to Dalmau. At present these bridges are no more in use and are centrally protected monument.
184	Shiva temple, along with adjoining land comprised in part of Survey plot No-946.	Rae Bareli	Maharajganj	Raja Mau	The Siva temple at Rajmau is known as Kaleswar Mahadeva, made of brick with lime plastered, it is a single cell temple having a comparatively taller sikhara stands on it. Few anga sikhara are found to have existed with the sikhara. The entire structure is rested on a high plinth, and the inner on a high plinth, and the inner portion of the garbhagriha contains beautiful paintings. Chronologically the temple may be dated seventeenth eighteenth century.

185	The site of the Stupa and monastery of the Sakyas at Piprahwa, Birdpur estate pargana Bansi East tappa Ghose.	Siddharth nagar	Naugarh	Birdpurno.1	The excavation at Piprahwa (1971-76C.E) led to important discovery by settling the location of ancient Kapilvastu. A large number of terracotta sealings and a lid of a pot with the legend Kapilvastu which ultimately clinched the identification, were found during the course of the excavation. The inscriptions are (1) Om, Devaputra, Vihare, Kapilvastu, Bhilkhu Sanghas and (11) Maha Kapilvastu, Bhikhshu Sanghas. There are one stupa and four monasteries. In January 1898, the excavation by Peppe yielded one important antiquity that was one inscribed small steatite vase. The inscription was read as Sukiti Bhatinam Sa-bhaginikanam Sa-puta dalanamiyam Salila Nidhane Budhasa bhogvate Sakiyanam. Again, a small scale excavation was conducted by Lucknow Circle of Archaeological Survey of India in 2013. No proper deposit have been found in the excavation. only brick bat filling and few red ware sherds have been noticed near Stupa and natural deposit was observed.
186	The site of Pipri Mahapati, birdpur estate, pargana bansi east, tappa Ghose.	Siddharth nagar	Naugarh	Birdpur NO.11	It is a small mound with full of archaeological remains.It is a small mound with full of archaeological remains. after the scientific clearance of the site a pancha ratha temple have been unearthed in 2014. the temple having three projections in each lateral side. the central projection is 1.57 mtr wide and and remaining two are 0.69mtr. each. there is a entrance (mukhamandapa) followed by a kapili and a sanctum. the traces of fine lime plastering on the inner walls are also found. The temple may be dated on the architectural features to 8th-9th Century CE.
187	Ancient site comprised in (i) survey plot Nos. 1291,1292, part of survey plot no. 1274 and (ii) survey plot no. 1336.	Siddharth nagar	Naugarh	Birdpurno.1	The ancient site of Ganwaria was excavated in 1974-75. It has been identified as the ancient town of Kapilvastu. This excavation has yielded the remains from 800 BCE to third century C.E. The main antiquities are rich variety of terracotta both human and animal figurines, stone objects semi-precious beads, copper and silver coins, stone weights, dabbers, bangles gamesmen, wheels chisels, sickles, arrow and dragger's heads and metal objects etc. The evidence of burnt brick structure at Ganwaria in the sixth-fifth century B.C.E. is the earliest so far reported from any site in India particularly northern India.

188	Ancient site comprised in Survey plot Nos. 2788	Siddharth nagar	Naugarh	Birdpurno.1	The site is situated about 200 mts east of the ancient site of Piprahwa. It is a low- lying mound. A small scale excavation was conducted at this low lying mound. During the course of excavation a stupa and an adjoining monastic complex were brought to light. Here the monastery happened to be rectangular on plan with one set of rooms behind the other. The larger axis of the monastery was east-west. Traces of an enclosure wall all around the monastery were observed. In all, there were three stages of construction in the monastery, could be dated between second century B.C.E. and first century C.E.
189	Ancient site comprised in Survey plot Nos. 2254,2255,2256,2257,2259,2260,2261,2262,2263,2264,2265,2266,2271,2272,2273,2274,2275,2276 and 2277.	Siddharth nagar	Naugarh	Birdpurno.1	Here, about hundred meters to the west of the main site of the stupa (Piprahwa), The monastic complex was exposed in 1974. Like the other monasteries, the cells were constructed around a central courtyard. The number of cells are 16.
190	Ancient site about 150 paces from end to end, near the villages of Bhatti, about 2 1/2 miles N.W. of Maheth	Shrawasti	Ikauna	Mohmmadpur Raja	It is a mound with full of antiquarian remains
191	A high Khera of great extent said to be the ruins of one of the principal cities of Raja Karan of the Mahabharata,	Shrawasti	Bhinga	Patkhali	It is a mound with full of antiquarian remains.
192	A mound of brick ruins, 800'X300'	Shrawasti	Ikauna	Tendwa Mahant	This small round shaped mound contains historical remains, ranging from early historic to late medieval period. Pieces of pottery and brick bats are scattered all over the mound.
193	A small round shaped mound, 300' to the E.S.E of the great Stupa no. 306,	Shrawasti	Ikauna	Tendwa Mahant	The mound which is totally covered by the ruins denotes the possibility of structural remains which are of historical interest. From the scattered ruins on the top of the mound, tentatively it, may be said that the deposit contains remains from the early historical to late medieval periods

194	The site of Sahet-Mahet in parganas Ikauna and Balrampur, measuring 286.026 acres in the Bahraich district and 123.93 acres in the Gonda district	Shrawasti	Ikauna	Chakar Bhandar	Sravasti on the bank of Rapti was the capital of the ancient kingdom of Kosala. During the days of Buddha its prosperity reached the peak under the powerful ruler of Prasenaji. In the Mahaparinibbana-Sutta Sravasti is mentioned as one of the six important cities where Buddha had a large followers. Now, the remains of famous Jetavana lie within an irregular enclosure wall at Sahet. They have been subjected to excavations many times with the result that remnants of temples, stupas and monasteries, located without arrangement, have been exposed. The earliest available relics are a few Kushan structure and image. At Mahet the fortified city of Sravasti, the ruins of two massive brick structures, known as Pakki-Kuti and Kachchi Kuti have been regarded as representing respectively the stupa erected on the spot where Angulimala was converted and where the stupa of Anathpindaka stood.
195	Tomb of Qurban Mohammad	Unnao	Safipur	Bangarmau (NPP)	There is a grave of a saint named Qurban Mohammed which is built of lakhauri brick, lime plastered and decorated with plaster mouldings. The cenotaph of the grave carries a Persian inscription . The handstone of the grave is missing and the monument is located within an enclosure wall.