

The Allahabad Heritage Walk



Uttar Pradesh
Amazing Heritage & Grand Experience
UTTAR PRADESH TOURISM



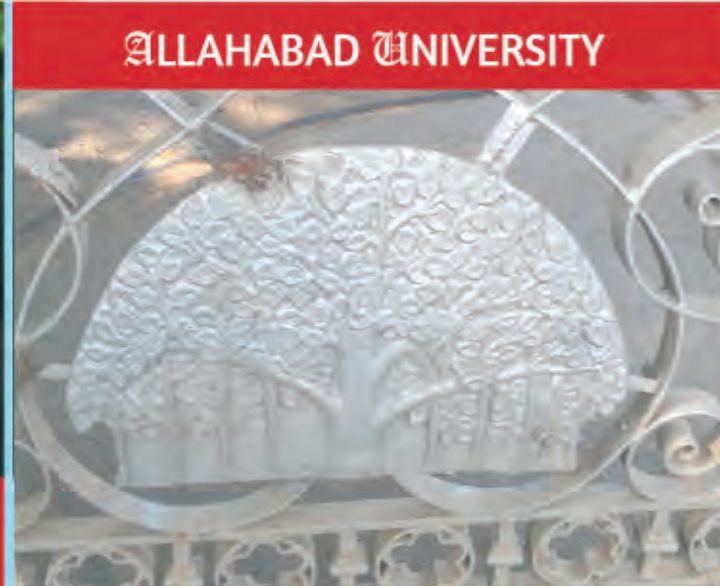
1. Alfred Park (Chandra Shekhar Azad Park)

In 1870, Prince Alfred of Saxe-Coburg and Gotha visited Allahabad. A park, 133 acres in area and situated in the heart of the city's English quarters, Civil Lines, was built to commemorate the event. The park houses statues of King George V and Queen Victoria. In 1931, Chandra Shekhar Azad, a revolutionary freedom fighter was engaged in a fierce gun fight with the British in this park. Aged 24, Azad died here on 27 February 1931.



2. Allahabad Museum

The Allahabad Museum was established in 1863, and is one of the first public museums in India. The museum has eighteen galleries that illustrate the development of Indian history, from the Mesolithic right up to the assassination of Mahatma Gandhi. The neighboring areas of Allahabad serve as a rich catchment for cultural, archaeological and historical artefacts and antiquities. The museum houses sculptures of AK Haldar, the pistol of Chandra Shekhar Azad, a collection of more than six thousand terracotta objects belonging to Kausambi, Jhusi, stone carvings from Khajurao, a Gupta period tasseled head of Shiva and the largest collection of prehistoric rock art. The Museum has on the display the original pocket watch of Mahatma Gandhi and brass caskets in which Mahatma's ashes were taken to Sangam, and the salt he made at Dandi.



Quot Ramī Tot Arbores Every branch yields a tree



5. Muir Central College

Allahabad University was established on the 23rd of September, 1887; it is the fourth oldest university in India, after those at Calcutta, Mumbai and Chennai. The central college, which later developed into the university, was conceived by Sir William Muir, then Lt. Governor of the United Provinces. The Muir Central College was designed by Sir William Emerson, who also designed the Victoria Memorial in Kolkata and Crawford Market in Mumbai.



6. The Department of Mathematics

The Department of Mathematics, established in 1872 is one of the most prominent centres of learning in India. The Department is housed in a double-storied Gothic building with a domed roof and is lined with typical, Allahabadi arches, silhouettes of the past. The building also boasts of a tower, resembling the one in Pisa, Italy. The classrooms have high vaults and are lined with textbooks from the wall to the roof. The Department reflects the University's claims of being the Oxford of the East.

7. Department of Botany

The Department of Botany is housed in a colonial era building, showing classical syncretism with Indo-Islamic styles of architecture, a form that is typical for Allahabad. Palm trees line the avenues of the department that was established in 1923.

8. University Road

University road in Katra, near Colonelganj is an artery between the Arts and Science Faculties of Allahabad University. A walk through this road is a journey into the life of a student of the University, which is known for its excellence in debate and scholarship. Lining the street are street vendors selling the most ubiquitous things a college student may require-from notebooks to pens to the Allahabadi samosa and aloo-poori. An interesting thing to note is that the books are sold by the kilogram, each vendor offers a plethora of pads to choose from and is armed with the wrought-iron weighing scale!



9. Senate Hall

The Senate building houses the offices of the University administration, including that of the Vice-Chancellor. This lofty structure was constructed by Sir Swinton Jacobs in 1910-1915. The building boasts of an imposing clock-tower. The Senate Hall building is decked with chhatris or canopies; the upper storey has balconies or jharokhas which are lined with deep crimson; and the walls are penetrated with typical Allahabadi arches.



10. Department of Ancient History, Culture and Archaeology

The Department of Ancient History, Culture and Archaeology is unique in its contribution to the study of Indian prehistory, religion, philosophy, archaeology and anthropology. It has, under the aegis of its founder, Professor G.R. Sharma undertaken extensive excavation projects, each of great archaeological significance. The Department's work has thrown light on the history of the Ganges valley. The G.R. Sharma Memorial Museum houses antiquities discovered by the Department. These include a Mother Goddess figurine from the Upper Paleolithic period, which is the earliest example of sculpture in India; complete human skeletons, and terracotta objects from Kaushambi.



11. Central Library

The Central Library had its genesis in the library of the Muir Central College, affiliated to the University, and established in 1872. The present structure was built in 1973. In front of the Library stands a statue of Suryakant Tripathi Nirala, one of Hindi literature's most famous figures. He was a prominent essayist, novelist, poet and translator, who is known for his aesthetic sense, love of nature and freedom of form. Some of his important works include Parimal and Anaamika.

12. K.P. Training College

The college was established in July of 1951 and is maintained by the Kayastha Pathashala Trust. Allahabad University has 11 constituent colleges and 14 hostels. Some hostels of note include the oldest, the Muslim Boarding House which was built in 1896-97 and the Muir Hostel.



13. Belvedere Printing Works

The Belvedere Printing Works was established by Babu Baleshwar Prasad in 1876. The Press printed The Pioneer, a newspaper of repute, and one of India's oldest English dailies. Rudyard Kipling worked as an Assistant editor of The Pioneer and lived in Belvedere House from 1888-89.



14. Holy Trinity Church

Allahabad is home to some richly ornate and historically significant churches. The Holy Trinity Church was built in 1839 by Lieutenant Sharp and is the oldest church in Allahabad. It was designed by Major Smith in Colonial Gothic architecture and stands on eight pillars. The building also stores memorials from the Gwalior Campaign and the Revolt of 1857.

15. Jawahar Bal Bhawan

The Bal Bhawan operates from the Swaraj Bhawan complex. It was established by Pt. Jawaharlal Nehru, who felt that the Bal Bhawan is a movement that can harness the capabilities of the nation's students. The Bal Bhawan movement today continues to help children become future creative thinkers, compassionate and responsible citizens who contribute to society.

16. Swaraj Bhawan

Swaraj Bhawan in the Anand Bhawan complex, was a palatial mansion owned by the prominent politician Motilal Nehru. It served as the ancestral home of the Nehru family, Prime Minister, Indira Gandhi was born here. In the 1920s, Motilal Nehru donated the house to the Indian National Congress, and it served as the launch pad of several key movements that defined the history of the Independence movement; it was then called Swaraj Bhawan, the house for self-rule.



17. Anand Bhawan

The Anand Bhawan is a historic house museum in Allahabad, which belongs to the Nehru family. It was constructed by Motilal Nehru in the 1930s to serve as the residence of the Nehru family when the original mansion Swaraj Bhawan was transformed into the local headquarters of the Indian National Congress. The Bhawan houses the Jawahar Planetarium. The Museum is open from Tuesday to Sunday, from 9:30 AM to 5 PM. The entry fee is Rs. 10/- . The ticket for the Planetarium is Rs. 40/- for adults and Rs. 20/- for children below the age of 12 years.

The City of Prime Ministers
Seven out of fifteen prime ministers of India since independence are associated with Allahabad. These include Jawaharlal Nehru, Lal Bahadur Shastri, Indira Gandhi, Rajiv Gandhi, Gulzarilal Nanda, Vishwanath Pratap Singh and Chandra Shekhar. All seven leaders were either born there, were alumni of Allahabad University or were elected from an Allahabad constituency.

Khusrau's



Visit this large walled Mughal garden surrounding the tombs of Khusrau, the eldest son of Emperor Jahangir, Shah Begum, Khusrau's mother and that of Princess Sultan Nithar Begum Khusrau's sister. Interestingly, the complex also houses the tomb of a paan-wali.

Civil Lines

Civil Lines was earlier called Cannington or also Canning Town. It is the central business district of the city and is famous for its urban setting, planned roads and high rise buildings. It was built in 1857, under the supervision of C.B. Thornhill; and was the largest town-planning project carried out in India before the establishment of New Delhi.

Must visit the Indian Coffee House; sip a cup of steaming hot coffee in the company of lawyers from the Allahabad High Court, deliberating and discussing the day's proceedings!



See the Pather Girijaghar or All Saint's Cathedral; built by William Emerson in a revived Gothic style.



18. Bharadwaj Ashram

Associated with Sage Bharadwaj, it is a renowned religious place. During the time of Sage Bharadwaj it was famous as an educational centre. It is believed that Lord Rama visited this place with Sitaji and Lakshmanji while proceeding to Chitrakoot During his exile.

QUICK FACTS	
Area	: 63.07 sq km
Altitude	: 98 m above sea level
Temperature	: 3 C - 45.5 C
Average Annual Precipitation	: 85 mm
Best Season	: Nov-Mar
STD Codes	: 0532
Language	: Hindi, Urdu, English

Tourist Information centers	Accommodations
UP Govt. Regional Tourist Office Ilaawart Tourist Bungalow Campus 35, MG Marg, Civil Lines, Allahabad +91-532-2400873 rtoid_upt@yahoo.co.in	UPSTDC IIAWART Tourist Bungalow 35, MG Marg, Civil Lines, Allahabad +91-532-2407440, 2408374
	UPSTDC Tourist Bungalow Triueni Darshan, Yamuna Bank Road, Kudganj, Allahabad +91-532-2558646

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Rail
Allahabad Junction Station Tel. : 139
Allahabad City Station (Rambagh) Tel. : 0532-2557978
Prayag Station Tel. : 05322468831
Naini Station Tel. : 0532-2697252

Bus
UPSRTC Bus Stand, Civil Lines Tel. : 0532-2407257
UPSRTC Bus Stand, Zero Road Tel. : 0532-2564009

IMPORTANT TELEPHONES
D.M., Allahabad Tel. : 0532-2250300, 2440515
S.S.P., Allahabad Tel. : 0532-2440700, 2641902
Kumbh Mela Office Tel. : 0532-2509430
Foreigner's Registration Office, (LIU), Opp. Anand Bhawan
Tel. : 0532-2461097



3. Thornhill-Mayne Memorial

The Allahabad Public Library was founded by the Government of North-Western Frontier Provinces. The present institution, the Rajkeeya (Government) Public Library is housed in the Thornhill-Mayne Memorial building. It was erected in the memory of C.B. Thornhill and F.O. Mayne, as a testament of their enduring friendship and ascription to the values of scholarship.

The Library provides wide range of books, magazines, newspapers, gazettes and other reading materials in Hindi, English, Sanskrit, Urdu, Arabic, Persian, Bangla, and French; some notable ones include the Majma-ul-Bahrain, the Shahnama of Firdausi, Jyotish-shashtra and Ganesh Puran.



Incredible India



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