CHAPTER IV
ARCHITECTURAL STYLES, TYPOLOGIES AND STATUS OF HERITAGE RESOURCES IN VMR

4.1 General

As set forth in section 1.13 and objectives followed by activities, survey and physical identification of built heritages in Visakhapatnam Metropolitan Region was taken up after a brief description of the region in this chapter. Prominent features of all heritages included in the inventory were highlighted. Further, an analysis of their historical affiliations, architectural styles, typologies and status are portrayed. Similar works carried out elsewhere were also presented as additional information.

Heritage, both of tangible and intangible nature on mother earth was recognised as one of the important fields of human endeavor for over eight decades now (Larkham, 2010). As a sequel, many nations around the world have been pursuing the subject for the benefit of the present and future generations while synthesising cultural heritage with urban landscape. In the process, several first order cities around the world have geared up to meet the requirements right from identification of heritages to their conservation utilising state-of-the-art technologies. However, second order cities and towns in many nations, especially in developing countries like India did not yet raise to the occasion. Given this scenario, comprehensive documentation of nuclear heritages in Visakhapatnam Metropolitan Region assumes significance at the first place as no such effort has ever been made, so far, forming the present Chapter a basic part thereof.

4.2 Andhra Pradesh

As stated in the Chapter I, Andhra Pradesh is fourth largest (275,069 km²) and fifth populous (84.66 million) state in the country (India census, 2011). The state has second longest (972 km) coastline and possesses half a dozen gateways of international trade. National metropolises, Delhi, Mumbai, Kolkata, Chennai and Bengaluru are well within the reach of the state. The state has a few emerging economic centers of national importance, one of them being Visakhapatnam
Metropolitan Region (VMR) under the jurisdiction of Visakhapatnam Urban Development Authority (VUDA).

4.3 Visakhapatnam Metropolitan Region

Visakhapatnam Metropolitan Region, represented mostly by coastal plains within 75m of altitude between 17°30'15" N and 83°28'12" E, is situated midway between Kolkata in the north and Chennai in the south on the east coast of India. The region encompasses 292 settlements and 4 major urban centers, namely, Visakhapatnam (the principal city), Anakapalle and Bheemunipatnam in Visakhapatnam District and the District Headquarters Vizianagaram in the District by the same name. The total geographical area of VMR is 1721 km$^2$, of which 1418 km$^2$ falls into Visakhapatnam District and 303 km$^2$ into Vizianagaram District (Fig. 1.1).

4.3.1 Anakapalle

Anakapalle (17°41'N and 83°01'E), a Municipal Town with an area of 23.28 km$^2$ and a population of 86,612 situated on the banks of river Sarada 40 km to the southwest of Visakhapatnam, is a famous Jaggery trade centre and an important business hub for all surrounding rural and agency areas (Fig. 4.1).

4.3.2 Bheemunipatnam

Bheemunipatnam (17°53'N and 83°26'E), a Municipal Town with an area of 18.81 km$^2$ and a population of 54,865 situated at the confluence of Gosthani river with Bay of Bengal, 25 km to the north of Visakhapatnam is the second oldest municipality established in 1861 in the country (Fig. 4.2).

The town, came into existence as a Dutch settlement was conceded later to the English. A port developed here by the Dutch was one of the prominent ports on the east coast of India for several decades. After the development of Visakhapatnam as a major port, Bheemunipatnam port got neglected and ultimately lost its importance.

Located on a raising gradient, the town with a vivid seascape is one of the finest sea resorts in India with exhilarating climate, beautiful beach, lush vegetation and shoreline grooves. This place is acknowledged as a satellite town of Visakhapatnam for administrative, institutional and tourism purposes.
4.3.3 Visakhapatnam

Visakhapatnam (17°41’N and 83°13’E), usually referred to as the ‘City of destiny’ or ‘Goa of the East Coast’, is situated midway between Kolkata (879 km) in the north and Chennai (762 km) in the south (Fig. 4.3). The city with an undulating terrain culminating here and there into hillocks/ hills was a small fishing village shortly referred to as ‘Vizag’ that started gaining prominence since British era as an alternative port town to Bheemunipatnam. Now well developed, this is the only natural harbor on the east coast of India (2688 km) (Srinath et al., 2006). Of late, Visakhapatnam port is emerging as one of the largest ports in the country accounting for 57 million tons of cargo movement per annum (Businessline, 2012) besides being one of the Asia’s promising major ports. The city has a coastline of 12 km with the seafront providing a number of recreational areas besides vivid built environment. The city well connected by road, rail and airways with all national metropolises and several A-Class cities in the country is a good industrial hub, 710 km away from the state capital Hyderabad.

Prof. Patrick Geddes (1854-1932), a Scottish biologist known for his innovative urban planning and education, during his visit to the place in the early 20th century observed that general town plan of ‘Old Vizagapatam’ strikingly resembles that of New Amsterdam (the present New York) (Rao, 1925).

4.3.4 Vizianagaram

Vizianagaram (literally meaning the ‘City of Victory’), an erstwhile princely town (18°12’N and 83°42’E) and District Headquarters of the District by the same name lies about 50 km to the northwest of Visakhapatnam with 18 km (as the crow flies) of proximity to Bay of Bengal (Fig. 4.4). The town, being biggest municipality in the state, is an important business and educational center of the northern coastal Andhra Pradesh and adjoining Odisha state. Development of the town got accelerated in recent years due to astronomical growth of Visakhapatnam.

4.4 Developments Plans of Visakhapatnam Metropolitan Region

Between 1986-1989, VUDA have for the first time envisaged a Master Plan for 15 years from 1986 to 2001 for VMR. The same was approved by the GoAP vide No.
Further, as contemplated in the Master Plan, separate ZDPs for Anakapalle, Vizianagaram and Bheemunipatnam were prepared during 1988, 1989 and 1995, respectively (Anonymous, 1988, 1989, 1995). Heritages of Visakhapatnam city and Anakapalle town did not find any mention in the Master Plan and ZDP, respectively. However, Bheemunipatnam ZDP nominated a number of heritages for conservation whereas Vizianagaram ZDP included ‘Fort and its surroundings’ for the same purpose. But, none of these plans included any legal framework to take care of conservation of the nominated heritages.

Since the said Master plan had turned defunct by 2001 without much achievement of the perceived objectives and that VMR has been experiencing tremendous development due to mega projects such as Gangavaram Port, Industrial Park, Simhadri Power Plant, Information Technology Park, Apparel Park, National Highway widening, Tourism Development, Visakhapatnam-Kakinada Petro Chemicals and Petroleum Corridor; VUDA have thought it fit to revise the plan and therefore prepared a Revised Master Plan for Visakhapatnam Metropolitan Region-2021 (RMPVMR-2021) (Anonymous, 2007a).

The new plan added a few more heritages to Bheemunipatnam list, included a couple of archaeological sites of Anakapalle and mapped a reasonable number of heritages in Visakhapatnam and Vizianagaram areas. An exclusive map depicting ancient Hindu and Buddhist precincts was also added to the plan. The plan also laid down regulations for the effective conservation of all nominated heritages and suggested VUDA to constitute a heritage conservation committee to take care of heritage programmes in the region.

4.5 Findings

As the lists and maps of heritages contained in RMPVMR-2021 and the three ZDPs are not full-fledged and do not indicate any detail of the resources, physical surveys as detailed in chapter three were conducted and the following important resources identified.
4.5.1 Heritages in Anakapalle

i) Lingalakonda (17°42′32″N, 83°0′49″E)

   Lingalakonda is a Buddhist relic of the 1st century AD located on a hillock in Sankaram village near Anakapalle. The site houses hundreds of rock-cut monolithic stupas in rows spread over the hill, rock-cut caves and brick-built structural edifices. This site is under the protection of ASI Hyderabad Circle (ASIHC) for long.

ii) Dhanadibbalu (17°31′39″N, 82°54′29″E)

   Dhanadibbalu is another Buddhist remain of 1st century BC-2nd century AD situated on the hill entrance to Gokivadu forest in Kotturu village on the banks of River Sarada near Anakapalle. This place displays remains of vihara's, a maha Stupa, minor edicts, small rock cisterns and rock-cut caves. This site is also under the protection of ASIHC for long.

iii) Bojjannakonda (17°42′36″N, 83°0′57″E)

   A Buddhist precinct of 3rd-7th centuries AD is present on hilltop Bojjannakonda adjacent to Lingalakonda at Sankaram. This complex accommodating several monolithic stupas, rock-cut caves and brick structures is noted for relics of caskets, chaitya halls, votive platforms and Vajrayana sculptures. This site is under the protection of ASIHC for long.

   Thus, a total of three important heritages could be identified from Anakapalle town area in VMR (Fig. 4.1).
4.5.2 Heritages in Bheemunipatnam

i) Pavuralakonda (17°53'19"N, 83°26'14"E)

Pavurala konda lying on a hillock top near Bheemunipatnam is another Buddhist precinct dating back to 1st century BC-2nd century AD. Spread over an area of about 30 ha with relics of several rock cisterns, the site is situated at a very imposing position. This site is included in the list of protected monuments of the Department of Archaeology and Museums of GoAP.

ii) Narasimha Swamy Temple (17°53’20”N, 83°26’57”E)

A temple to Lord Narasimha Swamy was reconstructed in a square site guarded by stonewall on slope a foot hill in 1304 by Sri Mindi Rayappa Ramajogi. The precinct accessible by a series of steps from a main thoroughfare consists of a few structures within an enclosed elevated plot reachable again through a small flight of steps. Sanctum Sanctorum was laid in stone at the centre succeeded in the rear by a ‘U’ shaped stone slabed bay and a small stone masonry mandapam with gopuram left front of the Sanctum.
iii) Dutch Cemetery (17°54′21″N, 83°26′23″E)

A cemetery to service the Dutch was developed in 1661 in a sprawling compound bounded by stonewall and an entrance in Yathakummaripalem area. The facility accommodated 39 graves of the Dutch navigators and mariners. Of these, 15 graves bore stone cappings having Dutch inscriptions, while 5 other were beautifully ornamented and another patterned as a tall pyramid with a capital.

iv) Flagstaff Dutch Cemetery (17°53′28″N, 83°27′18″E)

Another Dutch cemetery evolved near the flagstaff house on the shores of Bay of Bengal in 1762. The cemetery popularly known as Flagstaff Cemetery contained 68 graves in the form of stone capped/ rectangular/ pyramidal/ pavilion tombs belonging to the Dutch, French and British with Dutch inscriptions on many.

v) Jagannadha Swamy Temple (17°53′28″N, 83°27′04″E)

Sri Mindi Ramachandra Rao of Odisha built a temple in stone masonry for Lord Jagannadha Swamy in 1782. Laid out in a wall-bounded site, the built consisted of an intricately designed open arched mandapam leading through a small sophisticatedly designed closed mandapam to Sanctum Sanctorum having five tier tower capped with inverted lotus bearing a metal finial.

vi) Clock Tower (17°53′26″N, 83°27′11″E)

A quadrilateral Clock Tower that stood as a new architectural interpretation in the region was erected in the central square of market place in 1850. This four-storey recessing stone masonry tower fortified with buttresses bears clocks in front and rear in the third level, twin gothic arches in second level, lone gothic arches in ground and fourth levels, a parapet on the top and a spiraling staircase within.

vii) St. Peter’s C.S.I. Church (17°54′14″N, 83°26′32″E)

A ‘Red Church’, named after St. Peter, was constructed by the Church of South India (C.S.I) by 1864. Laid out in stone, the built consists of a double-height nave, single-height aisles, a central rear bay and a cuboid belfry with a rocket shaped tower bearing a cross with all exteriors coated in authentic red. Beautiful stained glass
panels depicting ‘Baptism of Christ’, ‘Crucifixion of Christ’ and ‘Preparation of bread pieces’ were installed behind the altar.

viii) **Light House (17°41′34″N, 83°17′38″E)**

A lighthouse was erected in 1868 within a bounded site at the confluence of River Gosthani with Bay of Bengal near Flagstaff house. This landmark painted in white was constructed of stone masonry as a two-storey cylindrical structure with a flat wide capital guarded by railing. A glass paneled cylindrical metallic encasing with dome housing a white dioptic light was installed over the structure.

ix) **Andhra Baptist Church (17°53′26″N, 83°27′E)**

A church was built for civilians by the Christian Missionary during 1884-87. The structure inverted ‘Latin Cross’ like in plan is laid to double-height in stone masonry. This impressive construction comprises of a huge prayer hall in the middle, semicircular altar bay at the rear, side wings of slightly lower elevation and a three-storey central belfry flanked by small arcaded single-height verandahs.

Thus, inventory of a total of nine important heritages could be carried out from Bheemunipatnam town area in VMR (Fig. 4.2).
4.5.3 Heritages in Visakhapatnam

i) Bavikonda (17°49’N, 83°23’E)

Bavikonda is a hilltop Buddhist site of 3rd century BC-3rd century AD situated on the beach road connecting Visakhapatnam and Bheemunipatnam. Remains of a Buddhist complex comprising of several structures pertaining to Hinayana, Mahayana and Vajrayana exist in this place. A piece of bone believed to be a mortal remain of Lord Buddha was recovered from an urn unearthed here. The site is famous for the presence of rock-cut wells for rainwater harvesting.

ii) Thotlakonda (17° 15’N, 83° 23’E)

Thotlakonda is a hilltop Buddhist site of 3rd century BC-3rd century AD situated adjacent to Bavikonda site on the beach road between Visakhapatnam and Bheemunipatnam. Spread over 48 ha, the site contains remains of Buddha paadaas, chaityagrufhas, pillared congregation halls, finials, maha stupa, refectory, viharas,
votive stupas, rock-cut cisterns and troughs. The GoAP declared the site as a protected monument in 1978.

iii) Sri Varaha Lakshmi Narasimha Swami Temple (17°45′58″N, 83°15′02″E)

A huge temple was constructed in 1087 AD to Lord Varaha Lakshmi Narasimhaswami atop ‘Simhachalam’ (literally meaning ‘Lion's Hill’) hill near Visakhapatnam by the Chola King Kulothunga in Nagara style. The temple renovated in 11th century by Vengi Chalukya kings of Andhra Pradesh and in 13th century by Kalinga king Narasimha Deva consists of four dexterously designed stone units, viz., central shrine (Garbhagriha) housing the deity, a hall (Mukhamandapa) to its front, an assembly hall (Asthanamandapa) preceding it and a raised circumambulatory (Tiruchuttumala) all round.

iv) Sri Someswara Swamy Temple (17°34′35″N, 83°10′23″E)

A 12th century AD temple of Sri Somalingeswara Swamy constructed in Chalukyan architectural style is present in Appikonda village on the shores of Bay of Bengal to the southwest of Visakhapatnam. The temple composed of Sanctum Santorum housing the main deity was preceded by a small ‘mandapam’ in front of which a life-size bull carved out of black stone was installed.

v) Siva Temple (17°32′17″N, 82°55′31″E)

A stone masonry temple complex to Lord Siva was developed on the foothills and hillock top together at Panchadarla in Dharapalem village near Anakapalle. The complex on hillock top was elaborate consisting of an entrance with mandapam, main temple, kitchen, kalyanamandapam, yagamandapam and an exit (with mandapam). Some rock pillars of these mandapams contained genealogical inscriptions of the Eastern Chalukyas of the early 15th century. In the temple to the left of the steps, water from a natural perennial spring is tapped through five water jets because of which the place derived its name ‘Panchadarla’. The temple to the right of the steps hosts a lingam upon the lower portion of which 1001 small lingams (85 each in 11 rows and 66 in the 12th row) were carved out.
vii) Hazarat-Syed Ali Ishaq Madani Aulya Rahamatulla Alihe Dargah Sharif  
(17°41’25”N, 83°17’27”E)

An elaborate Muslim religious complex known as Hazarat-Syed Ali Ishaq Madani Aulya Rahamatulla Alihe Dargah Sharif was put up in 1650 atop a hill overlooking the bay in One Town area. The complex accessible through a flight of steps consists of five independent main units, viz., domed Darwaj, congregation hall, intricately designed tomb of the saint, an open arched cubicle and a triangular call-tower constructed chiefly of brick following Islamic architectural style.

vii) Dutch Cemetery  
(17°41’49.54”N, 83°17’42”E)

A cemetery in exclusive memory of the Dutch soldiers’ sacrifice during French war was laid out in 1661 near King Edward VII Market in One Town area, although a tomb dating back to 1659 could be located within the same precinct. Architecturally, this cemetery is a fascinating repository of neo-classical funerary of pyramids, obelisk and pavilions.

viii) Mor Sjanua Vitae Regimental Lines Cemetery  
(17°42’46”N, 83°18’19”E)

A Regimental Lines Cemetery named after Mor Sjanua dating back to 1823 catered to the needs of the British Military personnel. The cemetery is symbolic of traditional spiritual architecture of native British. This wall-bounded commemorative is architecturally an alluring funerary of pyramids, gateways, obelisk, Bengal roofed structures and pavilions constructed in brick.

ix) St. Paul’s Church  
(17°43’13”N, 83°18’55”E)

A second church in Visakhapatnam was built in 1838 in Waltair area exclusively for the British army officers who contributed the entire cost including that of the furniture and bell. The church was consecrated by Bishop Spencer in honour of St. Paul. Building design, interiors and exteriors carry lot of aesthetic significance.

x) St. John’s Church  
(17°41’40”N, 83°17’29”E)

A church was erected and consecrated in 1844 in One Town area by Bishop Spencer, in honour of the Evangelist St. John. Overall setting of the church depicts
appreciable aesthetic significance and offers good residential cum institutional ambience. The congregation hall is accessible through an arched opening in a cylindrical shaft of double-height terminating as an Anglican dome bearing a large cross.

**xi) Jagannadha Swamy Temple (17°42’08”N, 83°17’48”E)**

A temple to Sri Jagannadha Swamy was built along the main road of during 1844-48AD by a merchant Sri Garuda Jagannayakulu. The structure built in stone masonry to Chalukyan style houses the main deity in Sanctum Sanctorum bearing an ornate tower (Vimana) preceded by flat roofed closed ‘mandapam' having an entry in the front and an exit in the left.

**xii) Sri Sitarama Swamy Temple (17°41’57”N, 83°17’50”E)**

A temple to Sri Kodandaramaswamy (popularly known as Sitaramaswamy Kovil) was constructed in a road corner in One Town area during 1844-48AD by Sri Gode Jagappa. Original built was a small masonry structure consisting of Sanctum Sanctorum preceded by a mandapam within a large rectangular walled site having front entry through galigopuram. A larger new mandapam was appended in front of the old unit and a ‘Ramakoti’ depositary to a side of the main entry.

**xiii) St. Ann’s Cathedral (17°41’58”N, 83°17’46”E)**

Named as St. Ann’s Cathedral, an impressive Catholicon facility first of its kind in the Coromandal coast of India was built by Bishop Neyret in 1850 AD. This gothic structure was built of stone masonry as a double-height congregation hall with lateral verandahs and cuboid belfries over either rear corner.

**xiv) Mrs. A. V. N. College (17°42’14”N, 83°18’03”E)**

An Anglo-Vernacular school for modern teaching was initiated in 1860 and subsequently elevated into a college that was named later as Mrs. A.V.N. College due to huge endowment received from Mr. Ankitam Venkata Narsinga Row in honour of his spouse. The institution is situated on a hillock having excellent view of seascape. The building constructed in stone masonry is a two-storeyed structure comprising of a series of rooms, continuous verandahs, central entrance and an open courtyard.
xv) **Sri Kasi Visweswara Swamy Temple (17°41′58″N, 83°17′50″E)**

A small temple to Lord Kasi Visweswara Swamy was built in early 1870’s by Vizianagaram Rajahs in front of Simhachalam temple. The entity consists of a larger middle cubicle and four corner cubicles housing main and presiding deities, respectively. Each cubicle was covered by a ‘Sikaram’ adorned by ‘Kalasam’. The Sanctum was provided with entrances on all sides, and corner cubicles interconnected by verandahs were furnished with single entries.

xvi) **Guard Post (17°41′37″N, 83°17′31″E)**

In order to keep vigilance over people’s movement to and fro ‘Soldierpet’ residential colony of the British military, a simple structure was put up in main road at the head end of the colony. The structure was built in stone masonry as a single floor octagonal unit having gothic arches all around with tiled roof.

xvii) **St. Aloysius Church (17°41′33″N, 83°17′36″E)**

A church was built over St. Aloysius High School existing as a single floor in rectangular plan in One Town area. The structure constructed in rough ashlar stone masonry supported by buttresses during 1877 was harmonized in design and elevation with the existing school. The double-height nave of the church is flanked by single-height aisles with a central bay at the extreme end.

xviii) **Floral Garden (17°46′14″N, 83°14′38″E)**

A civil engineer and architect Mr. William Jodson Addis developed a floral garden during 1877 in 2ha of area at the foothills of Simhachalam temple to ensure availability of flowers for Lord Varaha Lakshminarasimha Swamy’s worship. Taking advantage of the natural contour to harvest water from a hill top natural spring, ‘Gangadhara’, the garden was laid out as a rectangular plot running into four terraces with a central pathway flanked on either side by six square units. Twelve beautiful fountains made in brick and lime to six distinct designs were erected in the six paired units of the garden in a matching fashion.
xix) Waltair Club (17°43'14"N, 83°18'59"E)

Waltair Club established during 1883 by officers of the erstwhile East Coast Railway, East Coast Battalion and Civilian departments was expanded subsequently. Rectangular in plan, the two storey main structure is accessible through a central staircase. The ground floor consists of large central banquet halls flanked by colonnaded verandahs and the first floor a number of rooms.

xx) Turner's Choultry (17°42'31"N, 83°18'04"E)

A choultry in One Town area mainly to accommodate attendants of King George Hospital patients followed by merchants and travelers was built by 1892 in a site donated by Maharajah Gode Narayana Gajapati Rao with funds from the rulers of Bobbili, Vizianagaram, Jeypore and Cheedikada. The building was constructed on a raised plinth in ‘U’ plan as a single floor facility with central courtyard surrounded by a series of rooms flanked by open verandah on courtyard side.

xxi) Railway Guest House (17°43'21"N, 83°20'08"E)

A colossal rectangular guesthouse overlooking the bay was constructed in 1892 in East Point area. The building laid out as a two-storeyed structure in stone masonry fortified with buttresses consists of a number of suits fronted by colonnaded/semicircular arched verandahs in the two floors with an appurtenant arched portico and a congruent gable over it.

xxii) St. Joseph’s Girls High School (17°43'07"N, 83°17'13"E)

A missionary school to cater to the higher education needs of girl students was constructed in Gnanapuram area by 1893. The building was laid out in ‘U’ plan to two-storeyes comprising of a series of rooms flanked by verandahs on either side in stone masonry fortified by buttresses and given gorgeous painting. A projected corridor, flanked by one side room each; fronted by two triple-height circular towers was designed at the middle of the building to serve as main entry. In union with this building, an ‘L’ shaped assembly block and a cross shaped church block were erected on either side.
xxiii) **St. Joseph’s Church (17°43’07”N, 83°17’14”E)**

A church ‘Latin Cross’ like in plan and intricate in design was built to double-height in stone masonry fortified with buttresses in fusion with a girls high school building in Gnanapuram area during 1893. The structure accommodated a central nave, two lateral aisles with one wing each, an altar bay, a portico and a large belfry. A number of small octagonal cones adorned with Greek Crosses were put up around the top of the structure.

xxiv) **Railway Bungalows (17°43’16”N, 83°17’32”E)**

Massive buildings of different dimensions ‘+’ shaped in plan were constructed in well landscaped yards in railway lands at the time of execution of rail tracks between Kolkata and Chennai during the late 19th century. These officers accommodations in general were constructed in guarded compounds to double-height in stone masonry with single-height lean-to-roof verandahs supported by square stone columns.

xxv) **Light House (St. Aloysius) (17°41’34”N, 83°17’38”E)**

A lighthouse originally erected in 1847 at Chintapalle was dismantled and reconstructed in 1902 by the bay side near St. Aloysius School in One Town area. This relocated landmark was built of stone masonry followed by brick at places to a towering shape. A glass paneled cylindrical metallic encasing with dome housing a white dioptic light was installed over the structure.

xxvi) **Light House (Park Hotel) (17°43’14”N, 83°20’16”E)**

A lighthouse was established in 1903 on the shores of Bay of Bengal near East Point area in a walled compound. This cylindrical structure was constructed of stone masonry as a multi-storey tower guarded by railing atop and painted on the exteriors in alternate red and white bands. During recent years, the lantern atop was replaced with a telescope and made accessible to the public.

xxvii) **Kurupam Tomb (17°43’44”N, 83°20’22”E)**

The tomb situated on the beach road was built in 1904 by Rajah Vyricherla Veerabhadra Raju Bahadur, Zamindar of Kurupam in memory of his wife Rani
Lakshmi Narasayamma Pattamahadevi. The structure was put up in sandstone with intricate carvings integrating pyramidal roof and dome concepts.

**xxviii) Queen Victoria Pavilion** (17°41’44”N, 83°17’34”E)

The pavilion was built in One Town area and a bronze statue of Her Majesty Queen Victoria of England donated by Sri Ankitam Venkata Jagga Row, Zamindar of Sher Mohamudpuram and Yambarum estates erected in it in 1904. This edifice is square in plan with pointed arches on all the four sides supporting a hemispherical dome surrounded by parapet with small octagonal minarets bearing Greek Crosses.

**xxix) Victoria Jubilee Town Hall** (17°41’50”N, 83°17’44”E)

Maharaja of Bobbili during his Legislative Assembly Membership in Madras Presidency had brought out a twin facility in 1904 in One Town area. The rectangular construction consists of two storeys, the ground meant for Vizagapatam Club and first for Town hall. The building plotted on an elevated plateau facing the Bay was made in course square rubble masonry with the two floors having open galleries on three sides and two circular turrets on either edge of the front façade.

**xxx) Visakha Museum** (17°43’14”N, 83°20’01”E)

A residential building typical of ‘garden bungalow’ was constructed during the early 20th century in the Dutch layout on the beach road. This single-storey structure famous as Mukherjee house was built of stone masonry as consisting of a number of central living units surrounded by open verandahs. During 1991, this building was put to adoptive reuse as Visakha Museum to preserve and exhibit artifacts and collections of yore.

**xxxi) Hamilton Memorial Masonic Temple** (17°41’47”N, 83°17’51”E)

A lodge for freemasons was constructed for the British Coast Artillery on the seashore in One Town area in 1912 by the Madras Presidency and named after one of the illustrious freemason masters. The two-floor structure with a number of rooms built of ashlar stone masonry to rectangular plan contributes a great deal to the streetscape.
xxxii) King Edward VII Market (17°41′55″N, 83°17′39″E)

Rajah of Kurupam, Sri Vyricherla Veerabhadra Raju planned a market in One Town area in 1914, named it as King Edward VII Market and donated it to the then municipality. The market, alternatively known as Kurupam market, was enclosed in stone walled rectangular yard with four double-height entrance gateways at the middle of each side with the eastern one furnished with a clock and elaborately decorated with ‘pointed horse-shoe arches’, ‘voussoirs’, octagonal turrets, ‘sateri’ roof and ‘kalasas’.

xxxiii) District Collector's Office (17°42′34″N, 83°18′31″E)

A massive building to host Visakhapatnam District Collector's Office was constructed in a strategic location between 1865-1914. The building overlooking the bay was designed like an ‘E’ shaped castle. The two-storeyed structure consists of central halls flanked by verandahs on either side in the two floors and steady square-base pavilions on either edge of the front façade.

xxxiv) Hawa Mahal (17°42′27″N, 83°18′42″E)

A palatial two-storey stone masonry rectangular building with a central courtyard was constructed in 1917 on a hillock top on the beach road by Jeypore kings. Named as ‘Hawa Mahal’ because of copious wind flow to the site, the built consists of a series of rooms with open inner verandahs and colonnaded front verandahs in the two floors, projected semi-hexagonal corner facades in the fore and a single-storey arched central portico. The bungalow was graciously enriched with detailing in stone/wooden railings, Italian marble flooring, embossed tiles, monkey tops, carved bargeboards, etc.

xxxv) Maharaja Sir Gajapathi Row Hindu Reading Room (17°42′N, 83°17′E)

In order to encourage and support the habit of reading Hindu scriptures, mythology and allied literature, Her highness Seethabai Rani Sahiba of Wadhwan had put up a building in memory of her revered father Maharajah Sir Gode Narayana Gajapathi Row in One Town area during 1917. The two-storeyed building was made in stone and mortar piling comprising of a hall in ground floor earmarked for book reading and another hall in first floor for conducting religious events and discourses.
xxxvi) **Rani Chandramani Devi Palace** (17°43’44”N, 83°20’12”E)

A two-storey palatial structure was built in 1919 at an elevated plinth in ashlar stone masonry in an extensively landscaped site for Rani Chandramani Devi of Chemudu estate. Each storey consists of three parallel rectangular halls preceded by a verandah flanked by rooms on both sides, the foremost housing the stairs and a large single-storey portico supported by Doric columns. A children’s hospital cum rehabilitation centre for handicapped children was established by GoAP in the palace during 1965.

xxxvii) **King George Hospital** (17°42’31”N, 83°18’22”E)

A civil dispensary was started in 1845 in the heart of Visakhapatnam city and the same was later upgraded into a bigger hospital named in honour of the then reigning British Monarch, King George in 1923. The building designed to three-storeys is symmetrical in plan with a central corridor having main entrance and two adjacent corridors. The entire construction was made of dressed stone masonry with addition of a tower bearing a clock over the porch.

xxxviii) **District Court** (17°42’54”N, 83°18’16”E)

A judiciary complex was constructed out of coursed stone masonry between 1929-31 in a sprawling compound. A two-storey palatial structure with three units was designed in plan to an inverted ‘W’ shape. Central porch serving as entrance leads to different courts/other facilities on either side in the ground floor and to Principal Sessions Judge Court in the middle with bar/accounts rooms on either side in the first floor through wooden staircase.

xxxix) **Municipal Office** (17°41’48”N, 83°17’52”E)

As the city needed a good facility to host the Municipal Council, a nice building was constructed in 1931 in the Fort ward of One Town. The building offering an excellent view of the harbor is located between Victoria Jubilee Town Hall and Hamilton Memorial Masonic Temple on a widely spread hillock. The facility was constructed in stone to a rectangular cum symmetrical plan with two-storeys, projected corners and a lap sided rear extension.
xl) **Sacred Heart Church** (17°41’39”N, 83°17’39”E)

The church was constructed in 1932 in One Town area for the benefit of Anglo-Indian families in the British army. The building with semicircular openings was made of rough ashlar stone masonry supported by buttresses. The church was designed as consisting of a central double-storey nave and single-storey side aisles with elevated sections in the fore and rear to two-storeys. A three-tier recessing bell tower was erected over the porch of the main façade.

xli) **Jeypore Vikrama Deo College of Science and Technology** (17°43’26”N, 83°19’38”E)

A large building named after Vikrama Deo, the Maharajah of Jeypore to serve as College of Science and Technology was built by 1932 in Andhra University campus. The plan of the building is a symmetrical ‘U’ shape with ground/ first floors accommodating a series of rooms flanked by verandahs on the courtyard side with a staircase block bearing clock in the fourth floor.

xlii) **Sun Dial** (17°43’27”N, 83°19’38”E)

A sundial was built of dressed stone on slant top of enablement amidst a garden behind Jeypore Vikrama Deo College of Science and Technology of the Andhra University campus during 1932 to demonstrate the technical prowess of the times.

xliii) **Tikkavarapu Laxmi Narayana Reddy Sabha** (17°43’21”N, 83°19’42”E)

A grand building named after the donor Sri Tikkavarapu Lakshminarayana Reddy, a philanthropist and educationist constructed by 1939 in the Andhra University campus. The facility is a large rectangular lecture hall fronted by a semi-decagonal open central foyer consisting of one room each on either side.

xliv) **Light House (Sand Hill)** (17°42’14”N, 83°18’04”E)

A lighthouse was erected during Second World War period on the sandy crest of a hilltop in Andhra Medical College campus by the Royal Navy. The facility built of stone as a multi-storey cylindrical structure with a capital guarded by railing was given an outer spiraling staircase. A glass paneled cylindrical metallic encasing with dome housing a white dioptic light was installed over the structure.
Thus, a total of forty four significant heritages could be located from Visakhapatnam city area in VMR (Fig. 4.3).

Fig. 4.3: Heritages in Visakhapatnam
4.5.4 Heritages in Vizianagaram

i) Fort Wall with Front and Rear Gates (18°06’39”N, 83°24’39”E)

A fort wall of 10m width and 10m height at top runs around the 240m square periphery of the Vizianagaram Fort. The wall along with the four corner bastions having inward inclination was built of stone fortified internally with earthen mounds soled over by stone slabs. A large two-storey gateway known as ‘Nagar khana’ of elaborate design was erected on the eastern side and a smaller gateway more or less similar in design on the opposing side.

ii) British Military Garrison Cemetery (18°06’28”N, 83°23’23”E)

A cemetery was developed in the Cantonment area by the Garrison establishment in 1811 to serve the British Military personnel. This equilaterally laid out facility bounded by stonewall with an entrance gate is architecturally a fascinating funerary of stone capped / rectangular/ pyramidal tombs.

iii) Maharajah Sanskrit College (18°06’28”N, 83°24’41”E)

Maharajah Vijayarama Gajapathi-III established a Sanskrit school in 1860 and the same transformed into Maharajah Sanskrit College during later years. This rectangular structure is laid out in stone as a single floor with a simple classical colonnaded front verandah accessible through five circular arches.

iv) Maharaja Hospital (18°07’16”N, 83°24’14”E)

A building was constructed in 1861 to offer medical services exclusively to the coterie of Vizianagaram Maharaja and the same was opened later to the public too. The structure rectangular in plan and symmetrical in elevation is laid out mainly in stone as a single floor with a simple classical colonnaded front verandah accessible through nine circular arches made of brick.

v) Prince of Wales Market (18°06’55”N, 83°24’31”E)

In commemoration of King Edward VII’s visit to India, Maharaja Ananda Gajapathi Raju developed a market place in 1876 to promote trade and commerce.
The yard laid out along one of the banks of ‘Peddacheruvu’ consists of several independent segments catering exclusively to different trades like grocery, vegetables, medicines, utensils, timber, cattle, fish/ meat products, etc.

vi) **Water Works (18°07′44″N, 83°25′40″E)**

A large well of 9m depth together with water supply network was designed by W. J. Addis in Phoolbagh Palace during 1876-77. The well, known as ‘Oudh Khana’, lying outside the wall-bounded palace was dug to octagonal boundaries and lined with dressed stone besides being housed in an intricately designed octagonal tower bearing serrated decorative bands, semicircular arches and circular openings. A large span single flight staircase made over a freestanding stone arch that directly leads to the first level was also added to the facility.

vii) **Maharajah College (18°06′51″N, 83°24′35″E)**

In 1857, Maharajah Vijayarama Gajapathi-III founded an Anglo-Vernacular school that developed into a full-fledged college later in 1868 and further into a Post Graduate college in 1879. This simple two-storey structure built in stone masonry is rectangular in plan and symmetrical in elevation consisting of a series of rooms flanked in the front and rear by colonnaded and arched verandahs.

viii) **RCM Catholic Church (18°06′42″N, 83°23′26″E)**

A church was built for the service of British Military personal by the Roman Catholic Missionary in 1883 in the cantonment area. The symmetrical structure resembling a ‘Latin Cross’ in plan is laid to double-height in stone masonry fortified with buttresses. This impressive construction houses altar at the rear of the hall over which a double height belfry was added.

ix) **Clock Tower (18°06′58″N, 83°24′34″E)**

A clock tower was built at the entry point of Prince of Wales market in 1885 by Diwan M. R. Rai Bahadur Valluri Jaganadha Rao Panthulu, the then Deputy Collector and Municipal Chairman. This symmetrical structure made in stone to octagonal peripheries was provided with gothic style windows and decorated along
the outer edges with serrated bands. The tower gradually tapering to the top parapet accommodates a circular staircase within the five overlying units of which the middle houses a clock displaying in four directions.

\( x \) Central Park \( (18°07'06''N, 83°24'37''E) \)

On munificence from Hon’ble Mirza Sri Pusapati Ananda Gajapati Raj Mouryasultan, Maharajah of Vizianagaram G.C.I, Diwan M. R. Ry Rai Bahadur Valluri Jagannadha Rao Pantulu, the then Deputy Collector and Municipal Chairman developed a central park during 1887-89. The park enclosed by peripheral walls was laid out in a vast land with football grounds, circus grounds, Prakasam Park, Lord Wenlock garden library, Victoria Jubilee park and tennis club besides facilitating various cultural activities.

\( xi \) Gurajada’s Residence \( (18°06'43''N, 83°24'43''E) \)

The personal residence of Mahakavi Gurazada Venkata Apparao stands as a symbolic reflection of the great contributions of the individual to modern Telugu literature and influential social reforms. A small and simple two storey rectangular residential structure having a small colonnaded/arched frontal verandah in the ground floor and a colonnaded verandah in the first floor was built by the Mahakavi sometime between 1887-1897.

\( xii \) Sri Kanyakaparameswari Temple \( (18°06'59''N, 83°24'25''E) \)

A temple to the community goddess Sri Kanyakaparameswari was constructed in 1891 by the trading community in Vizianagaram. The temple was built in a triangular plot out of stone as a Sanctum Sanctorum having ornate Bengal roofed ‘Vimana’ and a gopuram triplet of similar style with cusped arches over the entrance.

\( xiii \) Gosha Hospital \( (18°07'00''N, 83°25'00''E) \)

Maharani hospital for women and children, popularly known as Gosha hospital; was founded by Maharani Kumarika Appalakondayamba in 1894. This medical establishment is a diamond shaped complex with four independent single storey
structures interconnected by corridors around a courtyard. While the central unit is a twin-roofed structure preceded by low roofed colonnaded verandah, the other three units are single roofed blocks with similar verandahs all around.

xiv) Temple Triplet (18°06′36″N, 83°24′44″E)

A temple complex dating back to 1900 accommodates three temples individually of Sri Gowri Sankara Parvatavardhini, Sri Neelakanteswara Swami and Sri Veera Rajeswara Swami. A row of three temples, each consisting of a Sanctum fronted by a Mandapam, were constructed to the rear of a square courtyard and a corridor bearing three gopurams (two-storey high, arched on all four sides and pyramidal roofed) in axis with the three temples was put up to the fore of the courtyard.

xv) Maharajas Statues (18°06′39″N, 83°24′29″E)

Maharani Kumarika Appalakondayamba erected two life size bronze statues casted in London in memory of her predecessors on the eastern bank of ‘Peddacheruvu’ situated on the rear of Vizianagaram Fort in 1900. These widely separated statues were installed over raised pedestals enclosed by chattries made of metal dome supported by partly plain and partly twisted cast iron pillars.

xvi) Edward’s Dispensary (18°06′52″N, 83°24′46″E)

A dispensary named after King Edward VII was put up in 1904 to meet the healthcare requirements of the citizens of Vizianagaram. This simple structure was laid out in stone masonry as a single floor with Madras terrace on an elevated plinth to resemble the medical symbol ‘Plus’ with open verandahs in the four corners covered by tiled roofs.

xvii) Empire C.B.M. Church (18°07′01″N, 83°24′08″E)

A church was built for the service of civilians by the Catholic Baptist Missionary in 1904. The structure laid to double-height in stone masonry consists of a huge prayer hall fronted by three-storey height central belfry supported by buttresses and flanked by small colonnaded single-height verandahs.
xviii) **Pavilion** *(18°06’39”N, 83°24’29”E)*

A large pavilion was constructed in 1910 by Vizianagaram Rajahs behind the Fort on the eastern bank of Peddacheruvu. The structure square in plan was made of beautiful decorative marble and stone columns/cusped arches covered by a dome bearing a metal finial.

xix) **Perla Mansion** *(18°07’02”N, 83°24’24”E)*

A mansion was put up in 1911 by "Perla" family acting as financiers to Vizianagaram Maharajahs for self-occupation. This two-storey habitation is having a number of rooms surrounded by verandahs supported by classical columns. A projected frontal balcony enclosed by cast iron/decorated wooden railings was added in the first floor. Art-deco concepts with paintings done by Italian and French painters were adopted in decorating the interiors.

xx) **Korukonda Palace** *(18°02’41”N, 83°19’10”E)*

A palace constructed in 1912 by Maharaja Vijayarama Gajapathi Raju-IV at Korukonda village in Vizianagaram District was acquired later by Rajah Saheb Dr. P.V.G. Raju who donated it to Government of India to set up a Saink School. A colossal building square in plan with two floors was constructed out of stone in a sprawling compound having an elaborately designed gateway. The ground floor consists of a central lounge flanked by rooms on either side while the first floor comprises of a central ‘Darbar hall’ with dance galleries on either side.

xxi) **Maharani Garden Villa** *(18°06’43”N, 83°25’05”E)*

The villa currently adopted as Municipal Commissioner’s residence was built to rectangular plan with two-storeyes sometime during late 19th century amidst a royal garden. The structure was constructed in stone masonry as a central unit surrounded by arched verandah in the ground floor and a similar unit with verandah enclosed by parapet in the first floor.
xxii) Maharajah Government Music College (18°06’34”N, 83°30’89”E)

Maharajah Pusapati Vijayarama Gajapathi Raju-IV founded a ‘Gana Patasala’ in 1919 and spared the Town Hall constructed in 1900 to accommodate the establishment that was taken over by GoAP in 1955. The facility constructed on an elevated plinth in stone masonry consists of a majestic central hall surrounded by verandahs having colonnaded semicircular arches on all sides with the four corners enclosed into rooms.

xxiii) Masonic Lodge-Nicopolis (18°06’31”N, 83°24’53”E)

Maharajah Vijayarama Gajapathi Raju convinced by the cardinal principles of freemasons conceived a Masonic lodge. The idea was consolidated in 1931 on patronage received from Maharani Kumarika Alakarajswari Devi. The two-storey facility constructed on a elevated plinth in stone masonry consists of a central hall flanked by colonnaded semicircular arched verandahs with side rooms in the front and rear in the two floors.

xxiv) Maharaja College Hostel (18°06’24”N, 83°24’45”E)

In 1935, the Maharajah of Vizianagaram constructed a boy’s hostel resembling English countryside residence for Maharaja College students. This simple and gracious two-storey structure built in stone consists of a series of rooms appended in the front by a slightly smaller verandah having eleven equidimensional arches flanked on both ends and sides by half-span arches in ground floor and simple colonnaded verandah guarded by wooden railing in the first floor.

Thus, inventory of a total of twenty four prominent heritages could be prepared from Vizianagaram town area in VMR (Fig. 4.4).
4.6 Observations

4.6.1 Historical Affiliation

The inventory of heritage resources in VMR revealed the presence of a wide range of structures. These buildings derived their origin during four periods of different major rules in the country or region (Table 4.1), the majority being in 18th to early 20th
centuries. Most of the surviving heritages were put to certain degree of adoptive reuse that may not be fully justified in every instance, especially from the viewpoint of heritage conservation principles.

Table 4.1: Major Powers during Different Time Spans

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Period</th>
<th>Main Rule or Dynasty</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>200 BC to 1500 AD</td>
<td>Hindu-Buddhist</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1501 to 1700</td>
<td>Mughal</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1701 to 1900</td>
<td>Native-Colonial</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1901 to 1947</td>
<td>British</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

As mentioned in earlier chapter, the architectural styles in Malaysia were classified by Heritage of Malaysia Trust into seven categories based on the influences of European, Chinese, Malay, and Indian sources as under (Chun et al., 2005).

a) Indian Kingdoms (7th-14th Century)
b) Malay Vernacular (pre-15th Century to the present)
c) Straits Eclectic (15th-mid-20th Century)
d) Chinese Baroque (19th-early 20th Century)
e) Chaitya Indian Vernacular (15th-mid 20th Century)
f) Colonial (17th-mid-20th Century)
g) Modern (1950s-1980s)

4.6.2 Heritages Built Between 200BC-1500AD

A total of nine cultural resources could be identified as belonging to the period 200BC-1500AD (Table 4.2). Of these, three are in Anakapalle, one in Bheemunipatnam and five in Visakhapatnam.

4.6.3 Heritages Built Between 1501-1700AD

A total of three cultural heritages could be recognized in VMR during 1501-1700AD and of these one is in Bheemunipatnam and two in Visakhapatnam (Table 4.3).
Table 4.2: Heritages Built Between 200BC-1500AD

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Built heritage</th>
<th>Heritage typology</th>
<th>Architectural style</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td><strong>Anakapalle</strong></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1. Bojjannakonda</td>
<td>Religious architecture</td>
<td>Buddhist</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2. Dhanadibbalu</td>
<td>&quot;</td>
<td>&quot;</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3. Lingalakonda</td>
<td>&quot;</td>
<td>&quot;</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Bheemunipatnam</strong></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1. Pavuralakonda</td>
<td>&quot;</td>
<td>Buddhist</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Visakhapatnam</strong></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1. Bavikonda</td>
<td>&quot;</td>
<td>Buddhist</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2. Siva Temple</td>
<td>&quot;</td>
<td>Hindu</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3. Sri Someswara Swami Temple</td>
<td>&quot;</td>
<td>&quot;</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4. Sri Varaha Lakshmi Narasimha Swami Temple</td>
<td>&quot;</td>
<td>&quot;</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>5. Thotlakonda</td>
<td>&quot;</td>
<td>Buddhist</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Table 4.3: Heritage Built Between 1501-1700AD

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Built heritage</th>
<th>Heritage typology</th>
<th>Architectural style</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td><strong>Bheemunipatnam</strong></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1. Dutch Cemetery</td>
<td>Religious-cum-commemorative architecture</td>
<td>British Colonial</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Visakhapatnam</strong></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1. Dutch Cemetery</td>
<td>Religious-cum-commemorative architecture</td>
<td>British Colonial</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2. Hazarat Syed Ali Ishak Madani Dargah</td>
<td>&quot;</td>
<td>Islamic</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

4.6.4 Heritages Built Between 1701-1900AD

Thirty-six cultural resources could be located in VMR during 1701-1900AD (Table 4.4). Of these, seven are in Bheemunipatnam, sixteen in Visakhapatnam and thirteen in Vizianagaram.
Table 4.4: Heritage Built Between 1701-1900AD

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Built heritage</th>
<th>Heritage typology</th>
<th>Architectural style</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td><strong>Bheemunipatnam</strong></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1. Andhra Baptist Church</td>
<td>Religious architecture</td>
<td>British Colonial</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2. Clock Tower</td>
<td>Symbolic associations</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3. Flagstaff Dutch Cemetery</td>
<td>Religious-cum-commemorative architecture</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4. Jagannadha Swamy Temple</td>
<td>Religious architecture</td>
<td>Hindu</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>5. Light House</td>
<td>Transport systems</td>
<td>Lighthouses</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>6. Narasimha Swamy Temple</td>
<td>Religious architecture</td>
<td>Hindu</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>7. St. Peter’s C.S.I. Church</td>
<td></td>
<td>British Colonial</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Visakhapatnam</strong></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1. District Collector’s Office</td>
<td>Public buildings</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2. Floral Garden</td>
<td>Gardens</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3. Guard Post</td>
<td>Military architecture</td>
<td>Indo-Saracenic</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4. Jagannadha Swamy Temple</td>
<td>Religious architecture</td>
<td>Hindu</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>5. M.S.V. Regimental Lines Cemetery</td>
<td>Religious-cum-commemorative architecture</td>
<td>British Colonial</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>6. Mrs. A.V.N. College</td>
<td>Educational institutions</td>
<td>Indo-Saracenic</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>7. Railway Bungalows</td>
<td>Residences</td>
<td>British Colonial</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>8. Railway Guest House</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>9. Sri Kasi Visweswara Swamy Temple</td>
<td>Religious architecture</td>
<td>Hindu</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>10. Sri Sitarama Swamy Temple</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>11. St. Ann’s Cathedral</td>
<td></td>
<td>British Colonial</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>12. St. John’s Church</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>13. St. Joseph’s Church</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>15. St. Paul’s Church</td>
<td>Religious architecture</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>16. Visakha Museum</td>
<td>Residences</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Vizianagaram</strong></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1. British Military Garrison Cemetery</td>
<td>Religious-cum-commemorative architecture</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2. RCM Catholic Church</td>
<td>Religious architecture</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3. Clock Tower</td>
<td>Symbolic associations</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4. Fort Wall with Front and Rear Gates</td>
<td>Equipping historic buildings</td>
<td>Indo-Saracenic</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>5. Gosha Hospital</td>
<td>Public buildings</td>
<td>British Colonial</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>6. Maharaja College</td>
<td>Educational institutions</td>
<td>Vernacular</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>7. Maharaja Hospital</td>
<td>Public buildings</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>8. Maharaja Sanskrit College</td>
<td>Educational institutions</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>9. Prince of Wales Market</td>
<td>Trade</td>
<td></td>
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<tr>
<td>10. Sri Kanyakaparameswari Temple</td>
<td>Religious architecture</td>
<td>Hindu</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>11. Temple Triplet</td>
<td>Vernacular</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>12. Central Park</td>
<td>Parks</td>
<td>British Colonial</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>13. Water Works</td>
<td>Equipping historic buildings</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
4.6.5 Heritages Built Between 1901-1947AD

Thirty-three heritage resources could be noticed in VMR during 1901-1947AD (Table 4.5). Of these, twenty-two are in Visakhapatnam and eleven in Vizianagaram.

Table 4.5: Heritage Built Between 1901-1947AD

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Built heritage</th>
<th>Heritage typology</th>
<th>Architectural style</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td><strong>Visakhapatnam</strong></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1. District Court</td>
<td>Public buildings</td>
<td>British Colonial</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2. Hamilton Memorial Masonic Temple</td>
<td>Cultural associations</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3. Hawa Mahal</td>
<td>Residences</td>
<td>British Colonial</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4. J.V.D. College of Science and Technology</td>
<td>Educational institutions</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>5. King Edward VII Market</td>
<td>Trade</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>6. King George Hospital</td>
<td>Public buildings</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>7. Kurupam Tomb</td>
<td>Commemorative architecture</td>
<td>Indo-Saracenic</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>8. Light House (Park Hotel)</td>
<td>Transport systems</td>
<td>Lighthouses</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>9. Light House (Sand Hill)</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>10. Light House (St. Aloysius)</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>11. M.S.G. Row Hindu Reading Room</td>
<td>Developing knowledge</td>
<td>Indo-Saracenic</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>12. Municipal Office</td>
<td>Public buildings</td>
<td>British Colonial</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>13. Queen Mary’s School</td>
<td>Military architecture</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>14. Queen Victoria Pavilion</td>
<td>Commemorative architecture</td>
<td>Indo-Saracenic</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>15. Rani Chandramani Devi Palace</td>
<td>Palaces</td>
<td>British Colonial</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>16. Sacred Heart Church</td>
<td>Religious architecture</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>17. St. Aloysius Church</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>18. Sun Dial (Andhra University)</td>
<td>Developing technologies</td>
<td>Scientific</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>19. T.L.N. Reddy Sabha</td>
<td>Developing knowledge</td>
<td>British Colonial</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>20. Turner’s Choultry</td>
<td>Domestic habitat</td>
<td>Indo-Saracenic</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>22. Waltair Club</td>
<td>Recreational architecture</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

(Contd.)
Table 4.5: Heritage Built Between 1901-1947AD (Contd.)

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Built heritage</th>
<th>Heritage typology</th>
<th>Architectural style</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td><strong>Vizianagaram</strong></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1. Edward’s Dispensary</td>
<td>Public buildings</td>
<td>Vernacular</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2. Empire C.B.M. Church</td>
<td>Religious architecture</td>
<td>British Colonial</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3. Gurajada’s Residence</td>
<td>Symbolic associations</td>
<td>Vernacular</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4. Korukonda Palace</td>
<td>Palaces</td>
<td>British Colonial</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>5. Maharaja Statues-1 and 2</td>
<td>Commemorative architecture</td>
<td>Artifacts</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>6. Maharaja College Hostel</td>
<td>Domestic habitat</td>
<td>Vernacular</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>7. Maharaja Government Music College</td>
<td>Educational institutions</td>
<td>&quot;</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>8. Masonic Lodge-Nicopolis</td>
<td>Cultural associations</td>
<td>British Colonial</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>9. Maharani Garden Villa</td>
<td>Residences</td>
<td>&quot;</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>10. Pavilion</td>
<td>Commemorative architecture</td>
<td>Indo-Saracenic</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>11. Perla Mansion</td>
<td>Residences</td>
<td>Vernacular-Art deco</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Thus the total heritage resources in VMR ranged from a minimum of three during Mughal period to a maximum of thirty six during Native-Colonial rule with the total reaching eighty-one (81) (Fig. 4.5).

D1-Hindu-Buddhist; D2-Mughal; D3-Native-Colonial; D4-British

Fig. 4.5: Heritage resources in VMR during different dynasties
4.7 Heritage Typologies

As mentioned in section 3.3 of Chapter III, twenty nomenclatures as exemplified in Figs. 4.6 to 4.9 were adopted for distinguishing various typologies. Of these, Religious architecture was found to be predominant with twenty six heritages followed by seven Public buildings; six each of Educational institutions Religious-cum-commemorative architecture and Residences; four each of Commemorative architecture and Transport systems; three Symbolic associations; two each of Cultural associations, Developing knowledge, Domestic habitat, Equipping historic buildings, Military architecture, Palaces and Trade; and one each of Developing technologies, Gardens, Parks, Public-cum-recreational buildings and Recreational architecture (Fig. 4.10).
Fig. 4.6: Heritage Typologies

a) Commemorative Architecture: Kurupam Tomb, Visakhapatnam

b) Cultural Associations: Hamilton Masonic Temple, Visakhapatnam

c) Developing Knowledge: Maharaja Narayana Rao Gajapati Hindu Reading Room, Visakhapatnam

d) Developing Technologies: Sun Dial, Visakhapatnam

e) Domestic Habitat: Turner’s Choulry, Visakhapatnam

f) Educational Institutions: Jeypore Vikram Deo College of Science and Technology, Visakhapatnam
Fig. 4.7: Heritage Typologies (Contd.)

a) Equippiing Historical Buildings: Fort rear gate, Vizianagaram

b) Garden Architecture: Floral Garden, Visakhapatnam

c) Military Architecture: Queen Mary School, Visakhapatnam

d) Palace Architecture: Korukonda Palace, Vizianagaram
   Courtesy: Korukonda Sainik School

e) Public-cum-Recreational Buildings: Victoria Jubilee Town Hall, Visakhapatnam

f) Religious Architecture: St. Aloysius Church, Visakhapatnam
a) Public Building Architecture: District Court, Visakhapatnam
   Courtesy: Visakhapatnam Bar Association

b) Recreational Architecture: Waltair Club, Visakhapatnam
   Courtesy: Waltair Club

c) Religious-cum-commemorative Architecture: Morsujnava regimental cemetry, Visakhapatnam

d) Residential Architecture: ADRM, Eco Railway Quarters, Visakhapatnam

Fig. 4.8: Heritage Typologies (Contd.)
Fig. 4.9: Heritage Typologies (Contd.)

a) Symbolic Associations: Clock Tower, Vizianagaram

b) Trade: King Edward VII Market (Kurupam Market), Visakhapatnam

c) Transport systems: Light House-Visakhapatnam

d) Transport systems: Light House-Bheemunipatnam
Of the twenty six Religious architecture typologies, nine belonged to Hindu-Buddhist dynasties, fourteen to Native-Colonial rule and three in British era (Fig. 4.11). All Commemorative architecture, Cultural associations, Developing knowledge, Developing technologies, Domestic habitat, Palaces, Public-cum-recreational buildings and Recreational architecture typologies exclusively fell into British era. Similarly, Equipping historic buildings, Gardens and Parks belonged only to Native-Colonial rule. Educational institutions, Military architecture, Public buildings, Residences, Symbolic associations, Trade and Transport systems fell into both Native-Colonial rule and British era. Of the six Religious-cum-commemorative architecture typology, three each belonged to Mughal period and Native-Colonial rule.
4.7.1 Anakapalle

Typology of the three heritages at Anakapalle belonged to religious architecture falling exclusively under Hindu-Buddhist dynasties (Fig. 4.12).
4.7.2 Bheemunipatnam

Typologies of the nine heritages at Bheemunipatnam fell into Religious architecture (5), Religious-cum-commemorative architecture (2), Symbolic associations (1) and Transport systems (1) (Fig. 4.13). Of the five resources in former typology, one was built during Hindu-Buddhist dynasties and the other four along with the third and fourth typologies during Native-Colonial rule; whereas one each of the second category fell into Mughal period and Native-Colonial rule.

![Heritage Typologies at Bheemunipatnam](image)

*Fig. 4.13: Heritage Typologies at Bheemunipatnam*

4.7.3 Visakhapatnam

Of the forty five heritage typologies identified at Visakhapatnam, fourteen belong to Religious architecture with five fell into Hindu-Buddhist dynasties, seven into Native-Colonial rule and two into British era; four each belonged to Residences and Public buildings with three of the former and one of the later coming under Native-Colonial rule while one of the former and three of the later to British era; three each fell into Educational institutions, Recreational architecture and Transport systems with two of the former and one of the second typology into Native-Colonial rule, two
of the second category into Mughal period and one of the former and three of the later into British era; two each of commemorative architecture and developing knowledge fell into British era; one each of Cultural associations, Developing technologies, Domestic habitats, Military architecture, Palaces, Public-cum-recreational, Recreational and Trade fell into British era while one each of Gardens and Military architecture into Native-Colonial rule (Fig. 4.14).

![Fig. 4.14: Heritage Typologies in Visakhapatnam](image)

4.7.4 Vizianagaram

Of the twenty four heritage typologies in Vizianagaram, three Religious architecture, two each of Educational institutions, Equipping knowledge, Public buildings and one each of Parks, Religious-cum-commemorative architecture, Symbolic associations and Trade fell into Native-Colonial rule; and two each of Commemorative architecture and Residences, one each of Cultural associations,
Domestic habitat, Educational institutions, Palaces, Public buildings, Religious architecture and Symbolic associations fell into British era (Fig. 4.15).

Fig. 4.15: Heritage Typologies in Vizianagaram

4.8 Architectural Styles of Heritages

The eighty-one heritage resources identified in the study area were distinguished as belonging to nine architectural styles (AS) based on influences of main rule or dynasties as under Hindu-Buddhist (200BC-1500AD), Mughal (1501 -1700), Native-Colonial (1701 to 1901), British (1901-1947). Further, through application of architectural features of Islamic, Hindu and Gothic styles in Indo-Saracenic buildings of the British Colonial period in the study area. Identified architectural styles are British Colonial, Buddhist, Hindu, Indo-Saracenic, Islamic, Lighthouses, Artifacts, Vernacular and Scientific.
Of these styles, British AS with forty-one heritages was dominant followed by ten Vernacular, nine Hindu, eight Indo-Saracenic, six Buddhist, four Lighthouses AS and one each of Islamic, Artifacts and Scientific AS (Fig. 4.16).

These architectural styles were found to have spread to different Main rules or Dynasties (Fig. 4.17). Among the forty one British Colonial AS, twenty-one belonged to Native-Colonial rule, eighteen to British era and two to Mughal period. Of the ten vernacular AS, five each belonged to Native-Colonial rule and British era. Of the nine Hindu AS, six belonged to Native-Colonial rule and three to Hindu-Buddhist dynasty. Of the eight Indo-Saracenic AS, five belonged to British era and three to Native-Colonial rule. Of the remaining, all six Buddhist AS to Hindu-Buddhist dynasty, one lighthouse to Native-Colonial rule and three to British era, while one each of artifacts and scientific to British era and the lone Islamic AS to Mughal period.
4.9 Status of Built Heritages

An inventory of Visakhapatnam's heritage was made by INTACH during the formulation of RMPVMR-2021. During the process, various heritages were identified or classified for conservation on the basis of age, architectural value or specialty, archaeological importance and socio-historical relevance. The precincts basically recognized for conservation in this revised Master plan are (i) Heritages existing in Visakhapatnam One Town (better to be called as ‘Historical Residential District’), (ii) Dutch heritages in Bheemunipatnam (better to be called as ‘Historical Dutch Settlement’) and (iii) Buddhist monuments around Visakhapatnam (better to be called as ‘Buddhist Archaeological Precincts’).

A list of heritages thus contained in RMPVMR-2021 was formally submitted by VUDA to the Ministry of Municipal Administration and Urban Development of GoAP without following any codal formalities required to seek statutory backup for these heritage resources from the government. In the absence of any further explicit efforts to obtain statutory backup to the rich heritage resources of the region by the urban local bodies concerned, good resources such as ‘Gali meda’ at Bheemunipatnam, the residence of the second Indian President and legendary
Dr. Sarvepalli Radhakrishnan (once Vice-Chancellor of the Andhra University too), St. Peter’s church, Fort Catholic Girls High School in Visakhapatnam and Phoolbagh Palace and a few buildings within the Fort at Vizianagaram were demolished.

Further, the Simhachalam Temple precincts have been continuously meddled with to promote tourism ignoring the architectural, aesthetic, cultural, historical, religious and heritage values attached to the famous pilgrim centre (Giduturi and Mahamood, 2011). Several churches and temples within the VMR have been altered according to property owners whims and fancies with least respect to the heritage values being carried by them. Several institutional buildings have also been facing a pathetic treatment towards their heritage significance due to sheer negligence besides vested interests. Many heritage buildings are suffering from fastening of pamphlets and wall posters, installation of hoardings, erection of statues of political interest, construction of bus shelters and public toilets and establishment of kiosks, etc. in and around their vicinities. The proposed extension activities of the Visakhapatnam Port Trust (VPT) in the historical core of ‘One Town’ are threatening the very existence of at least 16 heritage buildings and sites constructed between 1801-1947AD during the British Colonial period.

This appalling state of affairs is mainly due to lack of a persuasive conservation policy, which should take care of inter departmental coordination, surmount piecemeal approaches, favour property owners and developers, generate public awareness and summon local involvement. A timely response in this line followed by a suitable action course would save several heritage structures at least for renovation and adaptive reuse without disturbing the innate heritage values like that of the Dutch Bungalow in Visakhapatnam housing Visakha Museum and Municipal Choultry converted to tourism establishment in Bheemunipatnam now.

4.10 Disquisition

A number of works of recent origin in the line include inventory and description of several heritages from many geographical entities around the world. For example, while assessing the effect of tourism on culture and environment in Luang Prabang in Bangkok, Anonymous (2004c) described three cultural, two built and one natural heritages. Anonymous (2005b) stated that thirty-five out of a total of 788 world
heritage properties were in danger as of 2004 and illustrated seven cases from among them. Buckley (2007) gave an account of twenty-five built heritages during an inventory meant for the preservation of historical places in Lethbridge City of Canada. The City of Hamilton, Canada possesses to 241 individual designated heritage properties in addition to seven heritage conservation districts (Anonymous, 2008a). Textual and photographic records of important built properties were produced by Stewart et al. (2008) during heritage resources inventory in the Caledon town of Canada. The City of Hamilton, Canada possesses to 241 individual designated heritage properties in addition to seven heritage conservation districts (Anonymous, 2008a). Textual and photographic records of important built properties were produced by Stewart et al. (2008) during heritage resources inventory in the Caledon town of Canada. The Welsh Historic Environment Position Statement 2007 referred to the presence of 29894 listed buildings, 3994 scheduled ancient monuments, six designated historical wrecks and 482 conservation areas in Wales of United Kingdom (Anonymous, 2008c). Twenty built heritage features and three cultural landscapes were identified from the ‘Area of Continued Analysis’ in Canada as a part of impact assessment of the Detroit River International Crossing (Anonymous, 2008d). Guidelines on inventory and documentation of cultural heritage were prepared by Bold and Kovacec (2009).

A list of six built heritages and two cultural landscapes was prepared during an assessment report for Light Rail Vehicle Fleet Maintenance and Storage Facility for Toronto city in Canada (Anonymous, 2010d). Anonymous (2010e) described twenty-six built and fifteen landscape resources from seven townships during the preparation of an assessment report for GO Service Extension to the Niagara Peninsula in Canada. Bailey (2011) reiterated that generating new knowledge about built heritage through survey and recording is one of the key factors in developing “Research Strategy 2010 to 2015” for Royal Commission on Ancient and Historical Monuments of Scotland. While updating the status of built heritage inventory in Whitchurch-Stouffville Town, Kerr (2011) made a mention of 370 properties. Harun (2011) reported that as on 2009, Malaysia has listed 173 cultural heritages under section sixty-seven of the National Heritage Act 2005. Forty-four cultural and ten natural heritages from six regions were documented from the City of Kawartha Lakes in Canada during the preparation of a policy paper (Anonymous, 2012g).

Hyderabad Metropolitan Development Authority has notified 151 buildings and thirty precincts as the chief heritages as on 2010 in Hyderabad (Rajamani, 2010). Ravindran (2010) reported that 174 monuments in Delhi are being taken care by ASI,
254 by State Department of Archaeology while INTACH listed 1204 monuments. The last category of heritages are attended to by New Delhi Municipal Council, Municipal Council of Delhi, National Capital Territory, Cantonment Board and Delhi Development Authority (Mishra, 2009).

4.11 Conclusions

1) All eighty-one heritage sites inventoried in VMR can be recognized as significant structures from the state and local heritage perspectives. Therefore, all the four towns in VMR deserve extra-regional importance because of unique architectural edifices and styles developed in and around them due to the prevalence of Buddhist, Christian, Hindu, Islamic and Jain faiths for centuries and different rules including that of the Colonial and British.

2) The architectural legacies and contextures spanning over twenty centuries from Buddhist period to British era of the region still remain as a missing link in urban planning although they enormously contribute in augmenting cultural, historical, religious, social and technological knowledge base of the region.

Therefore, not only all the heritages described above but also many more existing in and around VMR are needed to be given top priority both by the local and state governments for urgent conservation so as to preserve them for posterity without any further loss. Towards this direction, some randomly selected British Colonial heritages present in Visakhapatnam were studied in detail and the same is presented in the following Chapter.