



**GANGA CULTURAL  
DOCUMENTATION**  
LISTING OF BUILT HERITAGE

**BHAGALPUR DISTRICT  
BIHAR**





AH DIVISION

**GANGA CULTURAL  
DOCUMENTATION**

**BHAGALPUR DISTRICT**

JANUARY 2021

Submitted to



National Mission  
for Clean Ganga



## **PREFACE**

The River Ganga is not just a source of water and fertility of India. The Ganga is deeply intertwined with the socio-cultural and religious practices of the people of this land, and is revered like a Goddess. The river possesses sacred beliefs and associated cultural histories right from its source in the Himalayas all the way through the Northern plains of India, till it merges with the sea.

Under the National Mission of Clean Ganga (NMCG), Ministry of Water Resources, River Development & Ganga Rejuvenation, efforts are being made to identify the cultural heritage associated with the River Ganga. The Ministry thus commissioned the Indian National Trust for Art and Cultural Heritage (INTACH) to carry out an extensive documentation exercise to identify the Natural, Intangible and Architectural heritage of all settlements along the flow of the River Ganga. This section of the documentation focuses on the settlements along the primary channel of the Ganga, in Bhagalpur District, Bihar, and identifies the architectural heritage resources located within 5 km of each of its banks. Bhagalpur, is mythologically known to be the place of birth of River Ganga on earth and therefore has evolved as a region of a rich cultural landscape.

## **TEAM**

Preliminary research was undertaken by the team of **INTACH, Bhagalpur Chapter**, to identify the cultural heritage resources along the banks of the Ganga in the district of Bhagalpur. This was collated into a report with further secondary research and the identified structures were inventoried into the prescribed guidelines by INTACH Headquarters, by Sohini Pyne.



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## 1. INTRODUCTION

### 1.1. Bhagalpur District



Figure 1 Location of Bhagalpur District in the state of Bihar. Source: <https://www.infoandopinion.com/wp-content/uploads/2019/11/Bihar-Map-District.png> . Accessed online on 21.01.2021

The Bhagalpur district, located at 25.3478° N, 86.9824° E, is the chief and central most district of the Bhagalpur division which comprised the south-eastern part of the Subah of Bihar in the Mughal times. The river Ganga flows East to West and divides the district horizontally and into two unequal parts - Northern Bhagalpur and Southern Bhagalpur. The district is bound on the North by the Saharsa district, which was a part of Bhagalpur till 1954, on the North-East by the Purnea district, on the South-East by the Santhal Pargana and on the West by Monghyr. The district has an area of 2569 sq. km and is divided into 3 sub-divisions viz., Naugachia, Bhagalpur Sadar and Kahalgaon and 16 Community Development Blocks. The administrative headquarters of the district are at Bhagalpur town. The district has three ancient archaeological sites and multiple other historical associations and cultural heritage resources.



### 1.1.1. Bhagalpur Town



*Figure 2 Distant view of the Ganges River at Bhagalpur (Bihar); Cleveland's house on a hill to the right by Arist Smith, Robert. c 1814. Source: <http://www.bl.uk/onlinegallery/onlineex/apac/other/019wdz000002092u00000000.html> Accessed online on 21.01.2021*

Bhagalpur town is the headquarters of the Bhagalpur district. It is a historically important city located on the Southern banks of the Ganga. The city finds references in the Epics and continued to remain an important centre of trade of Eastern India during the 7th Century as mentioned by Chinese travellers Fa-Hien and Hieun Tsang. In the 16th century the town was used by Akbar's troops when invading Bengal and was subsequently made the seat of an imperial military governor. It once had a large harbour on the River Ganges at a place called Champanagar, now called Champanala, which flows by the present-day western boundary of the city near Nathnagar. Today Bhagalpur is best known for its silk and is known as the Silk City. It has recently been listed as a Smart City by the Government under the Smart City Programme. Bhagalpur has the second largest Rescue and Rehabilitation Area for the endangered Greater Adjutant bird, which is commonly associated with the mythical bird Garuda. The Ganga is home to the Gangetic dolphin, the National Aquatic Animal of India, and the Vikramshila Gangetic Dolphin Sanctuary is established near the town.



### 1.1.2. Sultanganj



Figure 3 View of the island and tomb in the Ganges at Sultanganj by Hodges, William, c.1787. Source: <https://www.bl.uk/onlinegallery/onlineex/apac/other/019wdz000000690u00000000.html> Accessed online on 21.01.2021

Sultanganj is located on the southern banks of the River Ganga in the district of Bhagalpur. Sultanganj is believed to be the abode of the sage Jahnu. According to legend, River Ganga on her way to the ocean interrupted the Muni in his meditation by the rush of her currents which angered the Sage who swallowed the river in a gulp. King Bhagiratha intervened and the Muni again let her out by making an incision in his thigh, giving Ganga the name of Jahanvi. Sultanganj is still famous for two huge granite rocks in the river one of which is crowned by a Siva temple, and the other by a mosque. It is believed that the hill that contained the Ashram of Jahnu is still sited in the middle of the Ganges and at present the famous Shiva temple of Ajgaivinath is situated on the summit<sup>1</sup>.

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<sup>1</sup> <https://www.bl.uk/onlinegallery/onlineex/apac/other/019wdz000000690u00000000.html> Accessed online on 21.01.2020





### 1.1.3. Kahalgaon



Figure 4 Buildings and ruined masonry on the river bank, Colgong (Bihar) by Smith, Robert, c. 1814. Source: <http://www.bl.uk/onlinegallery/onlineex/apac/other/019wdz000002093u00000000.html>. Accessed online on 21.01.2020

Kahalgaon, or Colgong as it was known by the British, is a town and sub-division in the Bhagalpur district with tremendous historical and associational importance. Kahalgaon is said to be named after Kahol Rishi, the father of the saint named Ashtavakra (popularly known in the Mahabharata). There is a rock hewn temple in Kahalgaon which is considered holy by Hindus as the river turns to the north here (Uttar Vahini) for 6 Kms from till Bateswar Sthan. Here the Kosi and Ganga rivers merge, where Maharshi Vashishtha is believed to have worshipped. The temple once contained several fine pieces of sculpture and appears to have been visited by the Chinese pilgrim Hiuen Tsiang. Later, in the middle ages, Kahalgaon become an important educational hub with the establishment of Vikramshila by King Dharmapala in the 8<sup>th</sup> Century, which emerged as one of the two most important Buddhist centres of learning in India. The last independent king of Bengal, Ghiyas-ud-din Mahmud Shah died here in 1539 after the sack of Gaur by Sher Shah. Kahalgaon, in modern times, is famous for the National Thermal Power Corporation which was set up here in 1985.



## 2. GEOGRAPHICAL SETTING AND BOUNDARIES

### 2.1. Administrative Boundaries:

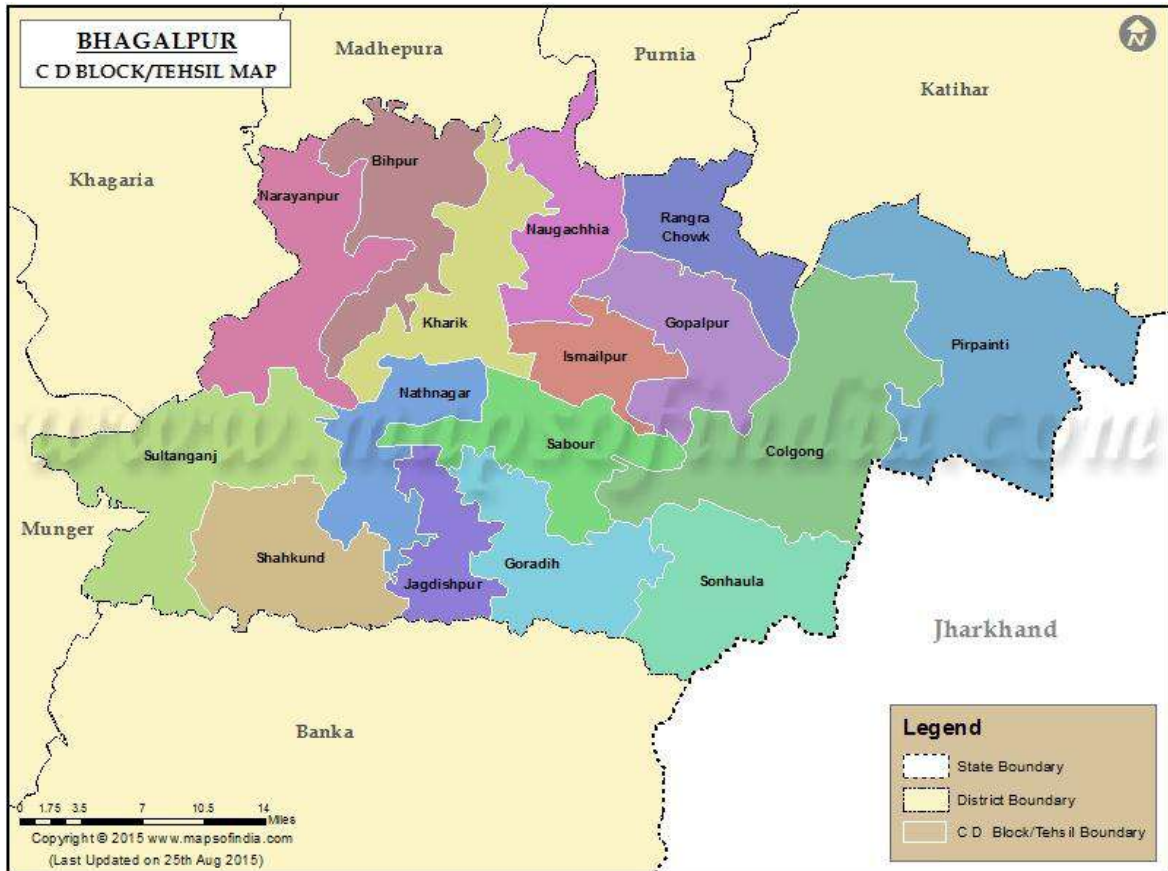


Figure 5 CD Block map of Bhagalpur district, also showing the administrative boundaries. Source: <https://www.mapsofindia.com/maps/bihar/tehsil/bhagalpur-tehsil-map.jpg>. Accessed online on 21.01.2021

The Bhagalpur district lies on the Eastern tip of Bihar. The administrative divisions underwent numerous changes since the British occupation of the district. Bhagalpur district is today bound on the North by the Saharsa district, which was a part of Bhagalpur till 1954, on the North-East by the Katihar and Purnea districts, on the North by the Madhepura district, on the West by Khagaria district and on the South-West by Munger, which was separated from Bhagalpur in 1832. To the south is the newly formed district of Banka, which broke away from the Bhagalpur district in 1991. The state of Jharkhand is to its East on the South-East is the Santhal Pargana, separated from the district in 1855-58. The district has an area of 2569 sq. km and is divided into 3 sub-divisions viz., Naugachia,



Bhagalpur Sadar and Kahalgaon and 16 Community Development Blocks. The administrative headquarters of the district are at Bhagalpur town.

## 2.2. Geographical Setting:

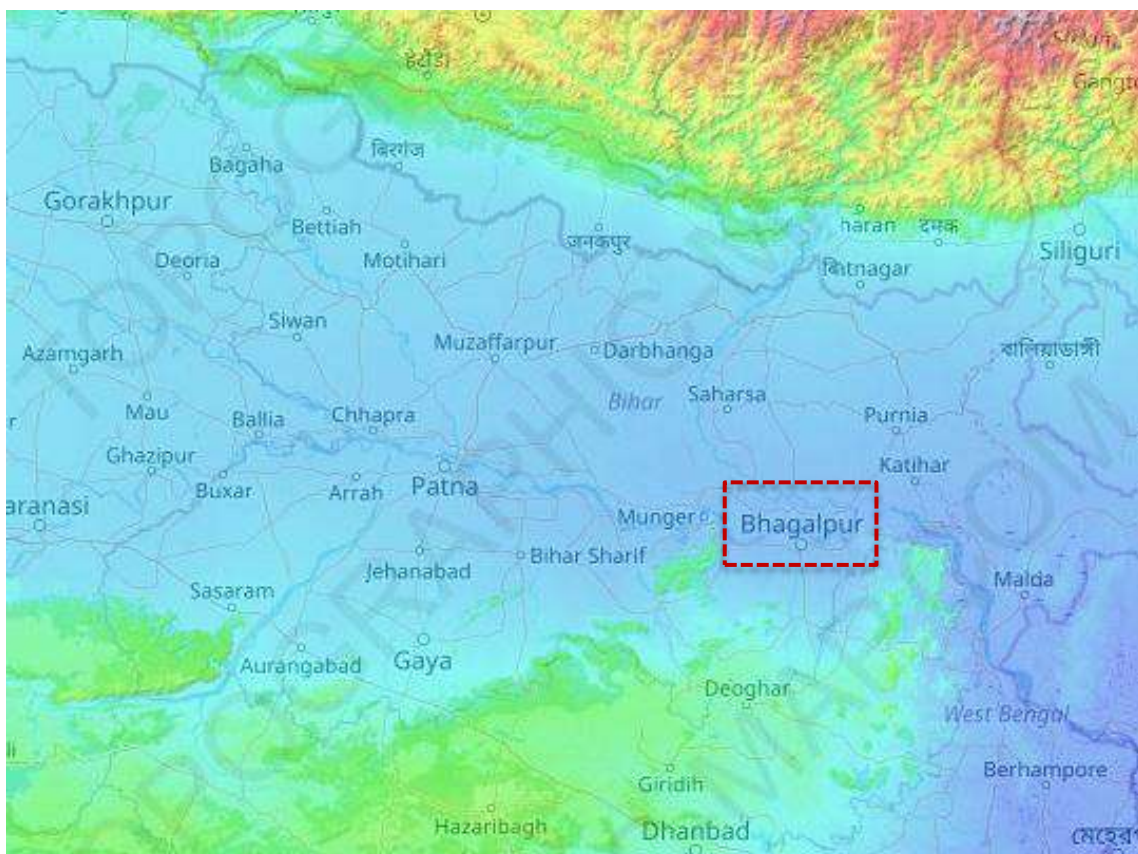


Figure 6 Elevation map showing the plains of Bhagalpur. Source: <https://en-in.topographic-map.com/pub/osm/relation/4y5/6thw4/thumbnail.jpg>. Accessed online on 21.01.2021

Physical characteristics of Bhagalpur are the same as that of Bihar. The climate of the district is characterized by a hot summer and a pleasant winter with fairly uniform rainfall during monsoon. The Ganga divides the district into North and South Bhagalpur and the Northern part is an extension of the extremely fertile alluvial plains of Tirhut. There are irregularly scattered hills in the district running from North and north east to South and South West. Geomorphologically, Bhagalpur district forms a part of the Mid-Ganga Foreland Basin. The four principal geological formations include old and new alluvium, Rajmahal trappean foundation, the Damuda series which are the coal measures of India, and the Gneissic series. The older alluvial soils are chiefly loamy in character



with moderate to heavy texture and well-drained. The sandy soil derived from the younger alluvium is light-textured, well-drained and are moderate to highly fertile calcareous soils found along the banks of the river Ganga (CGWB, 2013).

The Ganga flows in the district for about 60 miles in length, first touching the district at Tulsipur, with some Himalayan affluents to the Northern side and a few Hill streams to the South, the largest being the Chandan. The Northern Rivers mostly rise from the Hills of Nepal and flow to Bhagalpur through the Sahasra district. The Ganga splits into two streams opposite the village of Sultanpur, one is northward round the town of Bhagalpur and the second southwards towards Colgong (or Kahalgaon) where it meets a low range of hills. The Ganga remains navigable throughout the whole year. Badua and Koa, tributaries of the Ganga are the other principal streams draining the district. The most important stream which rises in the Santhal Pargana district from the hills of Tirhut is Chandan, It joins the river Ganga near Ghogha. Apart from these, a number of seasonal streams such as Gahra, Chanan, Kadwa, Gerua and Bhenā from Chota Nagpur plateau join the mighty Ganga.

### **2.3. Ecology:**

There are patches of low jungles in the district interspersed with large trees in the South towards the Banka Subdivision, mainly on the hill slopes. Sal, Indian Ebony tree, Asan, Bamboo, Khair, Kawa (Arjuna), Hara, Kadam, Amaltas, Mahua, Bijasar, Acasia and Salai are amongst the most commonly found trees of Bhagalpur district. The *Asan* or the *T. tomentosa* is considered very important as this is where the Tasar silk worm is fed. Mango, Jackfruit, Plaintain, Mahua, Khajur are the major fruit plants of the district. The fauna of Bhagalpur district is very varied since it lies between and merges with multiple tracts of different characters, distinct in its climate and elevation. Of the most unique to that of Bhagalpur is the Whale Tribe, Gangetic porpoise or *Platanista Gangetica*. The Vikramshila Bird Sanctuary, a 60 km stretch of the Ganges River from Munger to Kahalgaon in Bhagalpur district, is a protected area for the endangered Gangetic dolphins in Asia.



### 3. SIGNIFICANCE OF GANGA



Figure 7 The river Ganges near Bhagalpur, the steamer 'Hooghly' on the river, Sept/Oct 1828 by Thomas Princep. Source: <http://www.bl.uk/onlinegallery/onlineex/apac/other/largeimage68373.html> Accessed online on 21.01.2021

The river Ganga flows for about 50 kms in Bhagalpur, dividing the district into two parts. Most important settlements of Bhagalpur emerged on the banks of the river and thus most of the heritage structures are found near the river. Historically, the river served as the main mode of communication of waterways and therefore a lot of old administrative and commercial structures can also be found close to the river. According to legends, the entry of Ganga in Bhagalpur near Sultanganj at Jahangira is the rebirth of Ganga on the earth. It is believed that River Ganga on her way to the ocean interrupted the Sage Jahnu, whose abode was in Sultanganj, in his meditation by the rush of her currents which angered the Sage who swallowed the river in a gulp. King Bhagiratha intervened and the Muni again let her out by making an incision in his thigh, giving Ganga the name of Jahanvi. Rocky outcrops within the river, is said to be the shrine of Sage Jahnu, and still continues to be an important pilgrim destination in Bihar. The Ganga in Sultanganj also gains importance due to the fact that the



river Ganga here becomes 'Uttarvahini' i.e. takes a turn to the north towards Mount Kailasa (the abode of Lord Shiva), a deviation from its general course towards the south. Babu Rajendralala Mitra, in 1864, described Jahngira as being *“the first object of interest which arrests the attention of the traveller”* ascending the Ganga from Bhagalpur and remarked that *“Its natural beauty and romantic situation have long since dedicated it to the service of religion; and Jangirah, the name of the rock in question, has been associated with many a tale of love and arms. It stands at a distance of about a hundred yards from the right bank immediately opposite to the mart of Sultanganj, and is surmounted by a small stone temple which is visible from a great distance, and serves as a beacon tower to the mariner.”*



Figure 8 Ganga at Sultanganj. Source: INTACH Bhagalpur



## 4. HISTORICAL EVOLUTION OF BARDHAMAN

### 4.1. Vedic and Epic Age

The history of the Bhagalpur district corresponds to the history of some parts of the region under the Anga and Mithila Kingdom. According to the Puranas, Anu, grandson of Mahamanus or Manu, founded the Anava Kingdom in the East. The Anava Kingdom expanded under the Asura King Bali and was divided in five smaller kingdoms named after his five sons – Anga, Vanga, Kalinga, Pundra and Sumha. Among the kings of Anga about whom there is some reference, was Lomapada, a contemporary and friend of king Dashrath of Ayodhya. His great grandson was Champa after whom the capital of Anga, till then known as Malini, was renamed as Champa. According to Jain text, Champaka Sreshthi Katha, the town was in a flourishing condition and was considered to be one of the six great cities of Northern India. Champa was a very sacred place to Jains as well as Buddhists.<sup>2</sup>

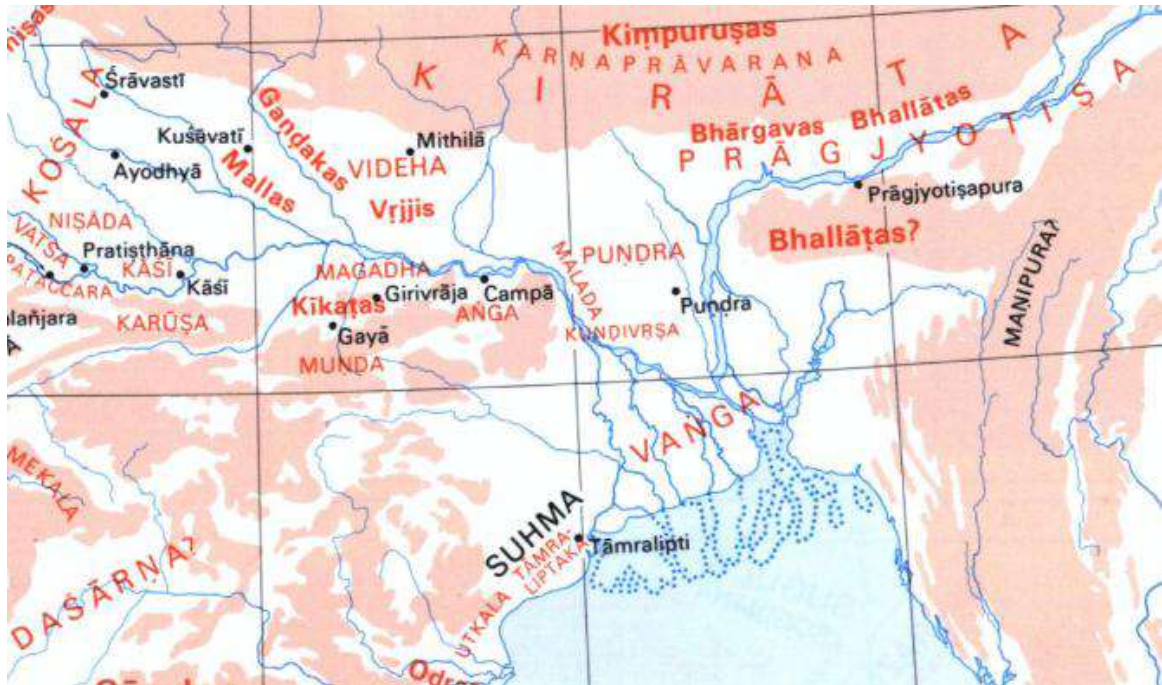


Figure 9 Kingdom of Anga and its capital Champa during the Epic age.

Source: <https://dsal.uchicago.edu/reference/schwartzberg/pager.html?object=051> Accessed online on 21.01.2021

<sup>2</sup> Chaudhury, P.C. Roy (1962). Bihar District Gazetteers Bhagalpur. Superintendent Government Printing: Bihar



The Kingdom of Anga, separated from Magadha Kingdom by River Champa comprises the modern districts of Bhagalpur and Monghyr. The capital of the Kingdom was Malini, 4 miles west of Bhagalpur. Anga, along with Magadh, first finds mention in Vedic literature in the Atharvaveda Samhita. Buddhist scriptures mention Anga among the different kingdoms in northern India. According to a tradition, Brahmadata, the king of Anga defeated Bhattiya, the king of Magadh. But the latter's son, Bimbisar (C.545 B.C.) avenged his father's defeat and subjugated Anga. Ajatshatru, the next king of Magadh, is said to have transferred his capital to Champa. Subhadra, the mother of Ashoka, belonged to Champa who was given to Bindusara in marriage. Anga remained a part of the Magadhan Empire under the Nandas, the Mauryas (324-185 B.C.), the Sungas (185-75 B.C.) and the Kanvas (75-30 B.C.). During the rule of the Kanvas, king Kharavela of Kalinga invaded Magadh and Anga<sup>3</sup>.

#### 4.2. Early History

For the next few centuries, the history of the Bhagalpur district remains obscure. Between 320 and 455 AD, Anga was part of the Gupta Empire during which time the region flourished economically and culturally. There was great development in Indian art and metal works. Fa-Hien visited India during his rule in the course of his travels in the beginning of the 5th century AD. He has left a description of the town in his travel accounts. After the fall of the Imperial Gupta line, the later Guptas who may or may not have direct lineage with the former, began to rule the region. Madhav Gupta was installed as the King of Magadh. His son Adityasena, who was well known for his military and administrative abilities, has left an inscription in Mandar Hill indicating the installation of Narsimha or Narhari temple by him and his wife. There is also a tank excavated by them at the foot of the Mandar Hills known as Papaharini.

Goud King Sasanka gained control over this area in 602 AD. He continued to rule here till his death in 625 AD, with his capital at Karnasuvarna near Berhampore in Bengal,

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<sup>3</sup> District Census Handbook, Bhagalpur.

[https://www.censusindia.gov.in/2011census/dchb/1022\\_PART\\_B\\_DCHB\\_BHAGALPUR.pdf](https://www.censusindia.gov.in/2011census/dchb/1022_PART_B_DCHB_BHAGALPUR.pdf) Accessed online on 9th January 2021





after which this area came under the influence of King Harshavardhana of Sthaniswara. Hiuen Tsang visited India during his rule and visited the major Buddhist centres. He also visited the flourishing Champa and describes the twenty Deva temples and fortification in his accounts. From his works the boundaries of Anga are concluded to be from Lakhiterai to Rajmahal on the Ganga and from Paresnath Hill to Kalna on the Bhagirathi.

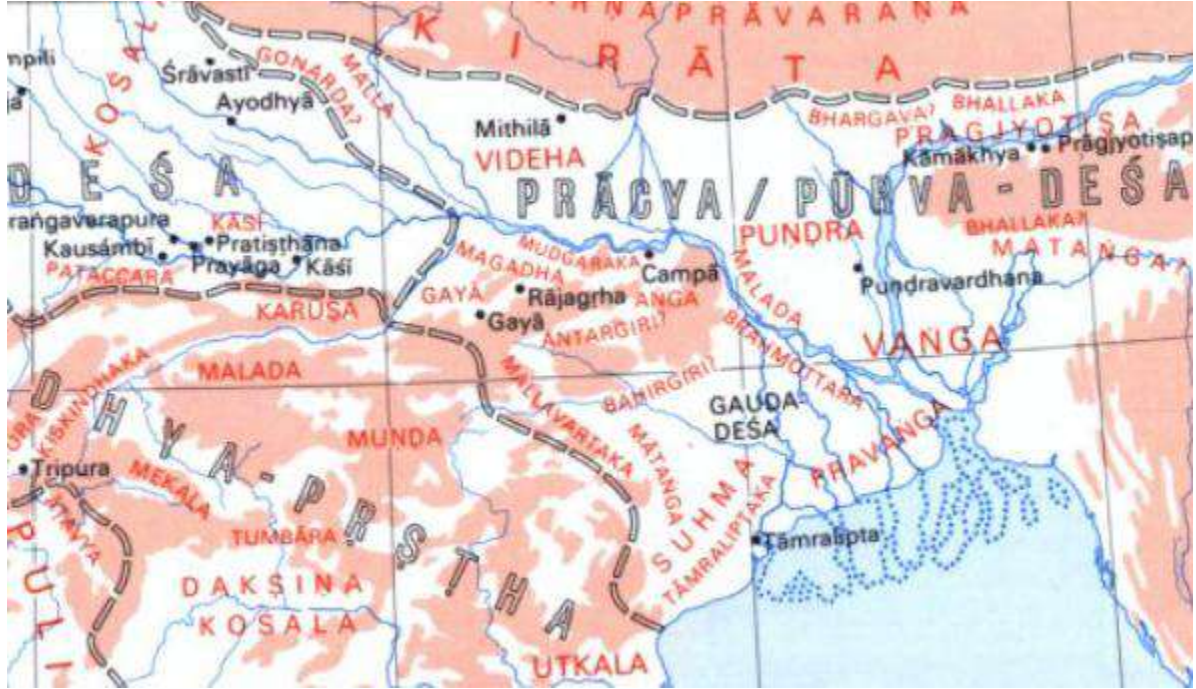


Figure 10 Anga region in the 4th - 7th Centuries.

Source: <https://dsal.uchicago.edu/reference/schwartzberg/pager.html?object=064>. Accessed online on 21.01.2021

In 755 AD, the adjoining region of Bengal came under the rule of the Palas. King Gopala soon conquered Bihar. Vikramshila, the seat of the famous University, was founded by Dharmapala (770 AD – 810 AD), who himself was a Buddhist and a patron of education and scholarship. His son, Vighrapala, gained control over Anga. A copper plate ascribed to his son Narayanpal has been found at Bhagalpur. The Senas also ruled over Anga after the fall of the Palas. Lakshmansena (1185 AD – 1206 AD), son of Ballal Sena, consolidated the Sena Kingdom but his kingdom eventually fell to the Turkish troops of Bakhtiyar Khilji.



### 4.3. Muslim Rule

Mohammad Bakhtiyar Khilji attacked Bengal and Bihar in the wake of the 13th Century during the rule of Lakshman Sena. He destroyed large parts of the Nalanda and Vikramshila Universities. He became the first Turko-Afghan Viceroy of Bengal and Bihar under the Delhi Sultanate. By the end of the 13th Century, the whole of Bihar became annexed to Jaunpur and remained so for almost a hundred years being ruled by the Turoo-Afghans, the Saiyyids and the Lodis. The rule of Jaunpur was terminated when it was conquered by Hussain Shah of Bengal.

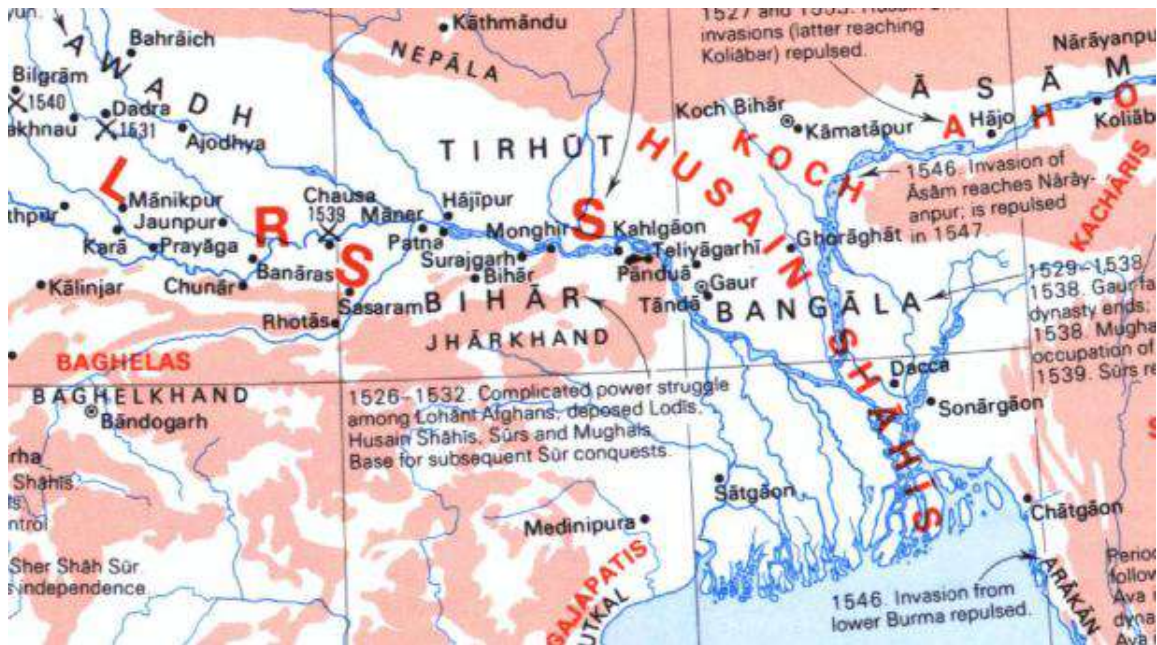


Figure 11 Bhagalpur region during the Hussain Shahi Rule.

Source: <https://dsal.uchicago.edu/reference/schwartzberg/pager.html?object=081> Accessed online on 21.01.2021

Humayun tried to annex Bengal and Bihar in 1540 AD, passing through Bhagalpur, but was checked by Sher Shah Suri between the Ganga and the Rajmahal Hills. In 1556 AD, with Akbar ascending the throne of the Mughal Empire in Delhi, the Afghan power was finally defeated and Mughal rule was established in the region. Bhagalpur was constituted as a part of the Sarkar of Munger, one of the seven sarkars in which Bihar was divided. Akbar's forces marched through Bhagalpur in 1573 and 1575. There was a military revolt against Akbar in 1580. The rebels had an army of about 30,000 cavalry and were encamped at Bhagalpur, Akbar sent his Finance Minister, Todar Mall, to quell the rebellion which he successfully accomplished. He prevailed upon the local zamindars



to cut off all supplies to the insurgents who had perforce to scatter away. For two centuries Bihar was ruled by the Viceroys of the Mughal Emperor with their seat in Rajmahal. Bhagalpur was later made the seat of Aumil (Governor) or Imperial Fauzdar. During the time of the Muslim rule, Bhagalpur did not attain any exceptional political prominence.

#### 4.4. Colonial Period

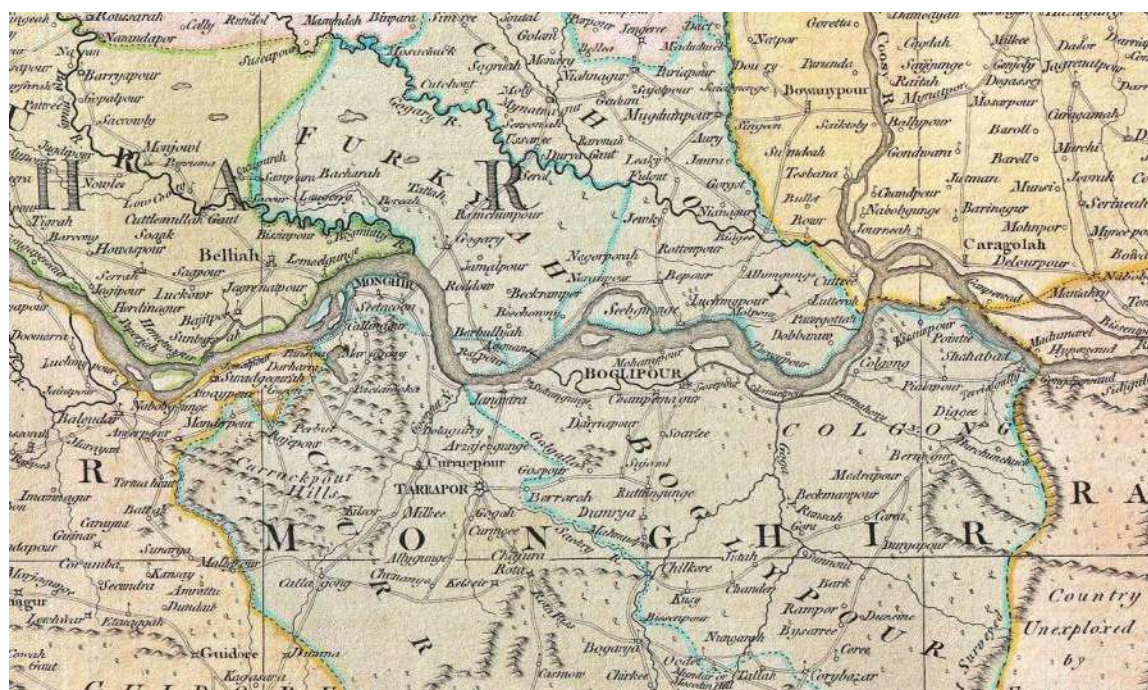


Figure 12 Map of Colonial Bhagalpur [https://upload.wikimedia.org/wikipedia/commons/8/85/1776\\_Rennell\\_-\\_Dury\\_Wall\\_Map\\_of\\_Bihar\\_and\\_Bengal%2C\\_India\\_-\\_Geographicus\\_-\\_BaharBengal-dury-1776.jpg](https://upload.wikimedia.org/wikipedia/commons/8/85/1776_Rennell_-_Dury_Wall_Map_of_Bihar_and_Bengal%2C_India_-_Geographicus_-_BaharBengal-dury-1776.jpg). Accessed online on 21.01.2021

In 1769 AD, the series of Muslim governors ended and the British East India Company appointed the first supervisors in the district to oversee the local revenue collection. In 1779 the first position of the Collector was formed. Augustus Cleveland, the first Collector, was responsible for subjugating the hill tribesmen of the Santhal Pargana, who were otherwise a large problem for the British and previously the Mughal administrators. The Santhal rebellion led to the creation of the new non-regulation district of the Santhal Pargana in 1855-56. The next few years in the history of the Bhagalpur district remained quite uneventful. Between the late 18th and the early 19th centuries, many Europeans had



settled in the towns of Bhagalpur both in public and private capacities. There were also a number of Indigo planters at Bhagalpur.

The revolt of 1857 AD did not have much effect on the district. On learning of the revolt, 100 European soldiers were posted at Bhagalpur. Small uprisings by the native infantries were suppressed. However, the district played an important role during the freedom struggle. Influenced by the Swadeshi movement, there was enough public participation for the boycotting of European goods. The non-cooperation and civil disobedience movement also gained good ground here.

#### **4.5. Post-Independence (1947 AD to Present)**

The administrative boundaries and divisions of Bhagalpur district remain largely unchanged. In 1954, the Saharsa was formed into a separate District and in 1991, Banka, the richest and largest subdivision of Bhagalpur was formed into separate district. Post the Indian Independence, development in Bhagalpur District has been slow. However, some landmark events include the establishment of the Kahalgaon Super Thermal Power Station (KhSTPP) in Kahalgaon in 1985, establishment of the Vikramshila Dolphin Sanctuary which is the only sanctuary in Asia for conservation of Gangetic Dolphins in 1991, and the establishment of the World's second largest rescue and rehabilitation area for Garuda. Bhagalpur has continued to be one of the largest centres of Silk export and Bhagalpur City has come to be known as Silk City. Bhagalpur is growing and emerging as trade, business, and education centre in last decade and witnessing increase in migration from immediate hinterland and different part of the state of Bihar. It resulted in to rapid urbanization in neighboring areas of Bhagalpur Municipal Area become outgrowths of Bhagalpur City.



## Ganga Cultural Documentation – Listing of Built Heritage

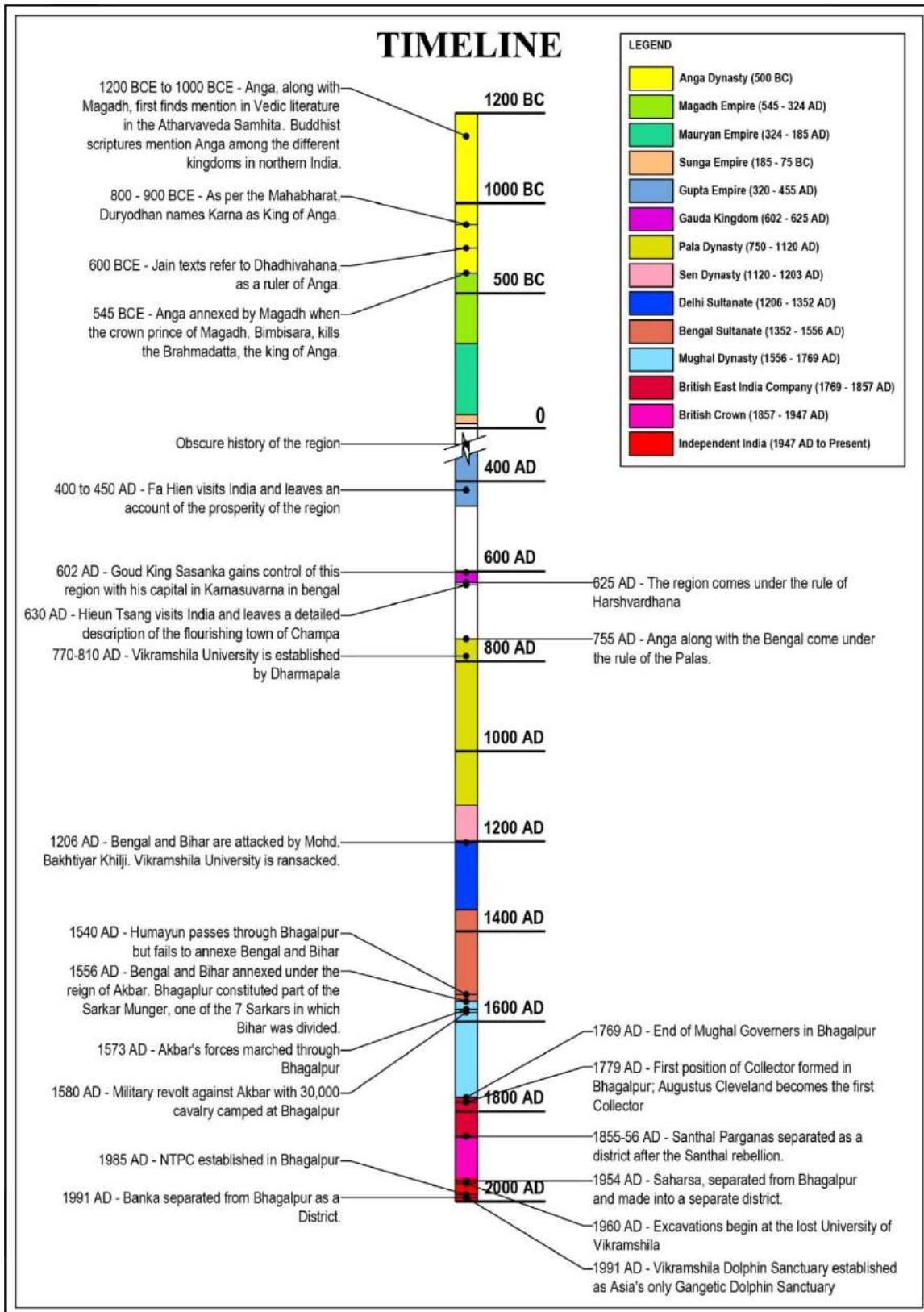


Figure 13 Historical Timeline of Bhagalpur District



## 5. SIGNIFICANCE OF BHAGALPUR

### 5.1. Archaeological and Historical Significance



Figure 14 Vikramshila University. Source: INTACH Bhagalpur

Bhagalpur has multiple archaeological and historical sites of great importance. The Vikramshila University, located in the Antichak village close to Kahalgaon, was one of the two most important centres of Buddhist learning in India during the Pala Empire. The University was established in the late 8<sup>th</sup> or the early 9<sup>th</sup> century by Pala King, Dharmapala and was once internationally famous for its spectacular intellectual activities, but later forgotten even in the very land of its origin, following brutal destruction at the hands of the invading *Turushkas* (Turks), sometime around the end of the 12th century AD. Despite physical decimation by the invaders, who made utmost efforts to obliterate any traces of the great centre, Vikramshila, still survived spiritually in the collective memories of the Tibetans, who fondly remembered it for having been the original seat of Dipankara Atisa Srigyana, one of their most revered teachers, having reached their kingdom only after painstaking efforts and persuasion by specially dispatched monks carrying the invitation of the then King (around 1042 AD). Due to its past importance, efforts were made by several scholars from the mid-19th century onward, for actual physical identification of the erstwhile site. In the process, old and dilapidated texts, lying forgotten in the distant hills and monasteries of Tibet, were translated and analyzed over years for crucial leads. The site was first excavated in the 1960s and excavation is still underway.

Apart from the Vikramshila University there are multiple historical sites dotted along the river in Bhagalpur district due to oral legends and mythological stories associated with the River Ganga. The Rock temples in Golgong (Or Kahalgaon) are located





Figure 15 Sacred Caves at Putteegotta.' Augt 1820.

Source:

<https://blogs.bl.uk/a/6a00d8341c464853ef01a73e0b27b7970d-pi> Accessed online on 21.01.2021

in Bhagalpur, 8 km away from Sultanganj. The temple dates back to the Gupta period and has carvings showing multiple religions like Hindu, Jainism and Buddhism. The Patalpuri and Bateshwar Caves on the Patharghatta Hills and the 84 sculptures on the Patharghatta are protected sites of rock cut sculptures on the hills belonging to the 7<sup>th</sup>/8<sup>th</sup> Centuries.

## 5.2. Religious and Cultural Significance



Figure 16 Ajgaivanath Temple in the midst of the River Ganga.  
Source: INTACH Bhagalpur

Bhagalpur district is considered pious to not one, but three religions – Buddhism, Jainism and Hinduism. In Hinduism, Sultanganj near Bhagalpur is said to be the location where Ganga is reborn on the earth from the thighs of Sage Jahnu. According to legend, River Ganga on her way to the ocean interrupted the Muni in his meditation by the rush of her currents which angered the Sage who swallowed the river in a gulp. King Bhagiratha

intervened and the Muni again let her out by making an incision in his thigh,

giving Ganga the name of Jahanvi. Sultanganj is still famous for two huge granite rocks sited in the middle of the Ganges, one of which is crowned by a Siva temple, where presently the famous Shiva temple of Ajgaivanath is located, which is believed to be the



Ashram of Jhunu. Ajgaivanath Temple is one of the three famous temples of Bihar and Jharkhand and is an important pilgrim destination for Hindus.

Vikramshila University is one of the two most important centres of Buddhist learning in India during the Pala Empire. Vikramshila, is spiritually in the collective memories of the Tibetans, who fondly remembered it as the original seat of Dipankara Atisa Srigyana, one of their most revered teachers, having reached their kingdom only after painstaking efforts and persuasion by specially dispatched monks carrying the invitation of the then King (around 1042 AD).



Figure 17 Statue of Lord Vasupujya, Champanagar. Source: [https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Statue\\_of\\_Vasupujya](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Statue_of_Vasupujya) Accessed online on 21.01.2021

Champapur is an ancient and historic Teerth Kshetra of Jainism. Champapur is the place where all the five Kalyanaks i.e., Garbha, Janam, Tapa, KevalGyan and Moksha Kalyanak of Bhagwan Vasupujya, the 12th Jain Teerthankar, have taken place. Champapur was the capital of 'Anga Janpada'. The Anga Janpada was one of the 52 Janapada established by Adi Teerthankar Bhagwan Rishabh Deo. Champapur also existed as Mahajanapada among the six Mahajanapadas during the time of Bhagwan Mahavira Swami. The three Chaturmas of Bhagwan Mahavira Swami during his Dikshakal, religious propagation centre of Anga-Banga-Magadh-Vaishali, test of modesty of Sati Subhadra and Anantmati, Aahardan to Bhagwan Mahaveer Swami by Sati Chandan Bala have taken place in Champapur. Champapur is also related to great stories of 'origin of Harivansha, Shripal-Mainasundari, Shri Dharma Ghosh Muni, King Karna of Mahabharata, King Mudrak and great architect-Vishvakarman'.

The Khanqah-e-Shahbazia is one of the most revered shrines of Bhagalpur. It houses the grave of Maulana Shahbaz Rahmatullah who is considered one of the 40 Sufi saints sent to spread the message of Allah. His 13th-generation descendants still run the place. The Sajjadah Nasheen (direct descendant of the saint) is supposed to spend his life within







Figure 18 Figure 17 Khanqah-e-Shabazia. Source: <https://www.nativeplanet.com/bhagalpur/attractions/khanqah-e-shahbazia/>

the confines of the Khanqah and take care of its management, lead prayers and offer spiritual services. Hence Bhagalpur is also a local pilgrim destination for Islamic religion too.

### 5.3. Natural/Ecological Significance

Most parts of the Bhagalpur district consists of extremely fertile old and new alluvium of the Gangetic plains, due to which the district is primarily agrarian and produces good quantities of rice, wheat, maize, barley, and oilseeds. Because of its climate and the growth of Asan trees in the district, Bhagalpur has been associated with the silk and textile industry for hundreds of years and famous all over India for its Tussar Silk & Bhagalpuri Saree. The Bhagalpur district is also famous for the Vikramshila Dolphin Sanctuary which is a 60 km stretch of the Ganges from Munger to Kahalgaon protected for the endangered Gangetic Dolphins of Asia. There is a rescue and rehabilitation area for the endangered bird Greater Adjutant in Bhagalpur, which is the second largest in the world, and one of only three places in the world to host the bird. The Greater Adjutant is locally believed to be the mythical bird Garuda.

### 5.4. Architectural Significance

The long history of the Bhagalpur region, dating right from the Epic age, has given rise to a diverse range of architectural heritage in the district. In Bhagalpur we see a significant nature-culture connect, like the rock cut sculptures and rock cut caves located on Patharghata Hills and the Tapas Dham temples located on rocks amidst the Ganga. Being a historically significant region for Buddhism, Jainism, Hinduism and also Islam, Bhagalpur is dotted with religious sites like Buddhist monasteries, Jain and Hindu



temples and shrines, Khanquas, Dargahs and tombs. As an important Colonial center of the Bengal Province and later of the Bihar Province, the district is also a repository of Colonial architectural heritage, with religious, residential, institutional and civic structures. The architectural heritage of Bhagalpur truly reflects its long history and multicultural past.



## 6. ARCHITECTURAL DESCRIPTION

### 6.1. Building Typologies:

To study the architectural heritage of Bhagalpur, the identified structures, buildings and sites have been classified based on their functional typology. The most commonly found typologies, mentioned chronologically, are – religious, funerary, residential, institutional and civic.

#### a) Religious

**Hindu religious sites** - The Patalpuri caves and Bateshwar Caves are the oldest identified Hindu religious sites. They are rock cut caves on the Patharghata Hills. There are also 84 sculptures of deities and meditating saints carved on the Patharghata hills of the 7<sup>th</sup> and 8<sup>th</sup> centuries. Built forms of later temples were generally of a Dalan typology and consisted of a Garba Griha chamber, surrounded by a Pradakshina Path, a semi-open passage way supported by decorative arches on pillars. The Garba Griha is roofed by a Shikhara. Due to the living tradition of temple construction in these areas, many of the temples have been rebuilt over the ages. Multiple such shrines have been built side by side to form large temple complexes. The Radha Krishna temple at Sidhi Ghat is the only exception which is topped by a Gumbad or a Dome instead of a Shikhara and heavily borrows from the Mughal architectural styles.



Figure 19 a) Burhanath Temple with a central Garba Griha topped by a Shikhara and a pradakshina path circumscribing it b) Radha Krishna Temple at Siddhi Ghat, Bhagalpur with borrowed elements from Islamic architectural styles. Source: <https://bestplacesofindia.com/bhagalpur/> Accessed online on 21.01.2021

**Buddhist religious sites** - The only found Buddhist religious site is that of the 8<sup>th</sup> century Vikramshila University, a centre of Buddhist learning, second only to Nalanda. The complex bears resemblance to the Somapura Mahavira in plan and consists of a



large square monastery with a cruciform stupa at its centre. There is also a library building and cluster of votive stupas. To the north of monastery a number of scattered structures including a Tibetan and a Hindu temple are present.

**Jain religious sites** - The Jain temple of Champnanagar is an elaborate temple complex, adorned with 5 altars symbolic of the Panch Kalyanakas. There were 4 Keerti Stambhas, of which only 2 remain. Most of the altars are topped by a short Shikhara.



Figure 20 a) Ancient Pillars at Bhaughulpoor & modern Hindoo Temple erected by Juggut Seth. b) Same Pillars in modern times. Source: <https://blogs.bl.uk/asian-and-african/2014/09/charles-doylys-voyage-to-patna.html>

**Islamic religious sites** – The Khanquah e Shahbazia is a Sultanate style shrine complex for Sufi ceremonies. The complex consists of a grave of the revered Maulana Shahbaz Rahmatullah - a square chamber topped by a large dome, and also a large rectangular mosque of three bays, each topped by a shallow dome. There are minarets on four corners of the mosque above the roof and Kangura parapet running along the roof.

**Christian religious sites** – The Christ Church in Bhagalpur is built in the Early Gothic style and is rectangular in plan with a front Porch. There is a wide, central nave with a narrower aisle on each side. The nave is triple heightened, while the aisles are double heightened. Gothic elements like buttresses, spires, lancet windows, and tracery windows are present.



Figure 21 The Christ Church, Bhagalpur. Source: <https://indiasthan.com/place/bihar/252772/christ-church> Accessed online on 02.02.2021



**b) Funerary – Mazhar/ Makbara**

**Islamic Funerary sites** – Islamic funerary sites of Bhagalpur consists of Tombs (Mazhars) of Sultanate and Mughal architectural styles. The tomb of Mahmud Shah in Kahalgaon is a simple site with a Wall mosque with three bays having multifoliated arched mihrabs, the central arch being larger than the side arches. The graves are located in front of the Wall mosque. The tomb of Mughalkeen Ibrahim Khan is built in the Mughal architectural style and consists of square platform, with bastions on four corners, which is entered through a Gateway on the south. The tomb is rectangular in plan with a central chamber enclosed by a gallery or Verandah on each side with five arched openings. There is a central pointed dome surrounded by four domed kiosks or 'chhatris'. There are decorative finials on the flat roof at each of the four corners.

**Christian Funerary sites** - With the growing European population cemeteries were built in Bhagalpur Town. The cemetery on Nathnagar Road is one of the oldest cemeteries consecrated in 1867 AD. There is also a European cemetery located in Sahibgunj close to the Old Church.

**c) Residential**

The Krishnagarh Palace is an example of the palatial residences that once dotted Bhagalpur. The single storied structure is a Greek cross in plan, having a large central courtyard and a rectangular front Porch to the East. At the 8 edges, are 8 octagonal tower-like structures topped by a Dome. The residence is syncretic mix of Colonial and regional architectural elements. Some residential structures, possibly of local Zamindars would include temples within their site like the Mahashay Deorri Durga Mandir. Some of the large residential complexes like the Naulakha Kothi and Tilha Kothi have been converted to Institutions like the Jawaharlal Nehru Medical College and the Ravindra Bhawan, respectively. These were built in the Colonial style and placed in large sites following symmetry in planning. The Naulakha Kothi is a double storied rectangular building with a slight projection in the center of the South façade along with a Porch. There are 4 hexagonal minaret like structures, topped by a dome, on each of the 4 corners of the building. The Tilha Kothi has a double



storied central wing connected by passages to the single storied Eastern and Western wings surrounding a front court.



Figure 22 The Krishnagarh Palace.

Source: [https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Banaili#/media/File:Krisnagarh\\_Palace\\_at\\_Sultanganj.jpg](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Banaili#/media/File:Krisnagarh_Palace_at_Sultanganj.jpg). Accessed online on 21.01.2021

#### **d) Institutional**

Bhagalpur is home to many colonial institutions like the Bihar Agricultural University, Tej Narayan Banaili (TNB) College, Jawaharlal Nehru Medical College, and the Rabindra Bhawan which are exemplary examples of Colonial architecture in the district following the principles of symmetry, balance and harmony. The latter two were residential structures which are now converted into Institutions. All of the Colonial institutions are set within a large ground having symmetrical planning.





Figure 23 Institutional heritage of Bhagalpur a) Bihar Agricultural University b) Ravindra Bhawan, a part of Tilka Manjhi University. Source: INTACH Bhagalpur.

### e) Civic

The earliest example of Civic structures is the Siddhi Ghat or Barari Ghat. The Ghat, accessed through the Radha Krishna Mandir premises has a triple arched gateway with turret like structures on the two sides topped by domes and is profusely ornamented in stucco work. With the growth of Bhagalpur as important British centre in Bihar, many Civic structures emerged like the Town Hall, Collectorate, Bhagalpur Central Jail, old police stations, and the historic Ghantaghar, a clock tower built in dedication to King Edward VII of Britain<sup>4</sup>. The Ghantaghar is a three tiered structure with each tier being square in plan and slightly smaller than the lower tier.



Figure 24 The Ghantaghar or Clock Tower, Bhagalpur. Source: <https://www.minube.net/photos/bhagalpur-c284729> Accessed online on 02.02.2021

<sup>4</sup> [https://www.business-standard.com/article/pti-stories/intach-to-open-bhagalpur-chapter-next-month-gaya-on-radar-115112200094\\_1.html](https://www.business-standard.com/article/pti-stories/intach-to-open-bhagalpur-chapter-next-month-gaya-on-radar-115112200094_1.html) Accessed online on 01.02.2021



## 6.2. Architectural Evolution:

The architectural heritage of Bhagalpur district has greatly evolved over the past 1500 years. Since the history of Bhagalpur is believed to have mythological associations with the birth of the Ganga, a unique cultural landscape has formed close to the banks of the River. The rock temple at Jahangira, the Kuppaghat gardens, etc find mention in the Puranas and the Great Epics. The earliest discovered architectural site belongs to the 5<sup>th</sup> century which is the Shri Digambar Jain Mandir. However, much of the site is altered now over time. Sites of the 7<sup>th</sup> – 8<sup>th</sup> Centuries are largely rock cut caves and sculptures carved on the rocky hills of Patharghata. There are also shrines belonging to this period placed either on rocks in the midst of the Ganga, or on the banks of the River. These shrines have also seen much expansion and alteration over time. The 8<sup>th</sup> and the 9<sup>th</sup> Centuries saw the prominence of Buddhism during the Pala dynasty. However, there are only remains of the partial excavation of the Vikramshila University belonging to that period.

Between the 13<sup>th</sup> and the 17<sup>th</sup> centuries, most of the structures are Islamic belonging to the Sultanate or Mughal architectural styles. Quanaqahs, mosques, and tombs were built in this period. There are also a few Hindu temples of this period. However, their superstructures have been altered over time but due to their religious and continuing cultural significance, have been included in the listing. Between the 18<sup>th</sup> and the 20<sup>th</sup> centuries, various new typologies of buildings emerge. Palatial residences are built by local Zamindars. Multiple institutions like schools, colleges, public buildings are built both by Colonial powers as well as the locals. Most of the structures listed belong to this period. These gave rise to not only examples of colonial architectural styles but also colonial site planning features. Churches and cemeteries were also built to cater to the European population.





## Ganga Cultural Documentation – Listing of Built Heritage

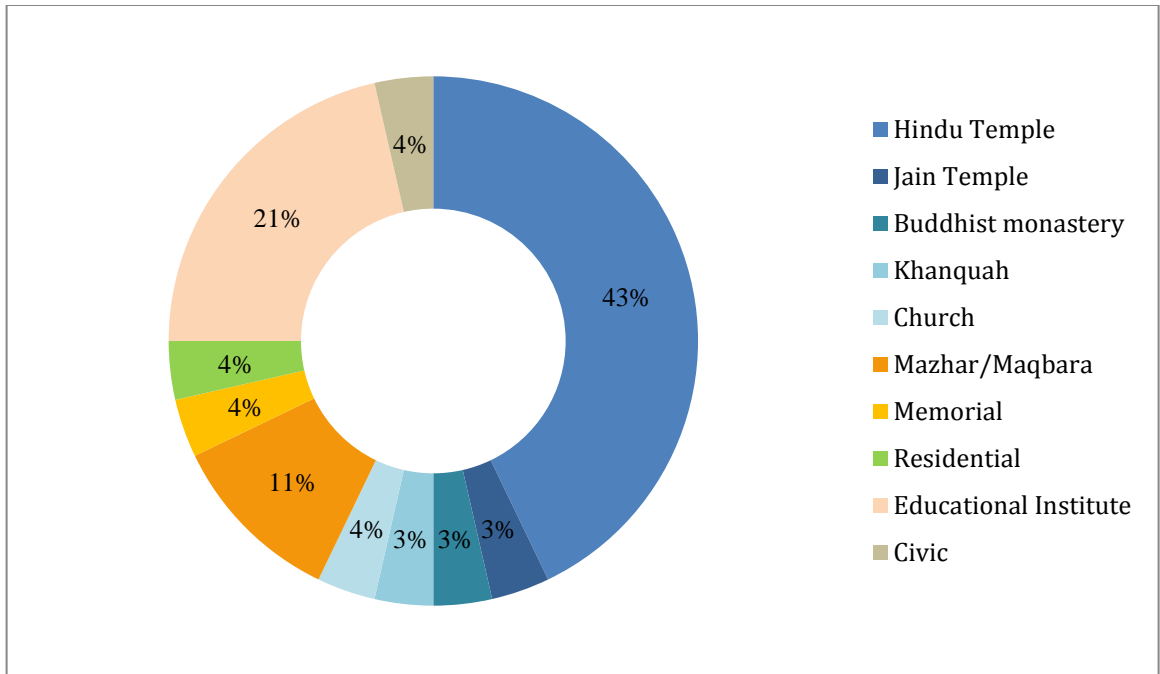


Figure 25 Pie Chart showing the identified architectural heritage resources as per its built use across the district. Source: As per secondary survey.

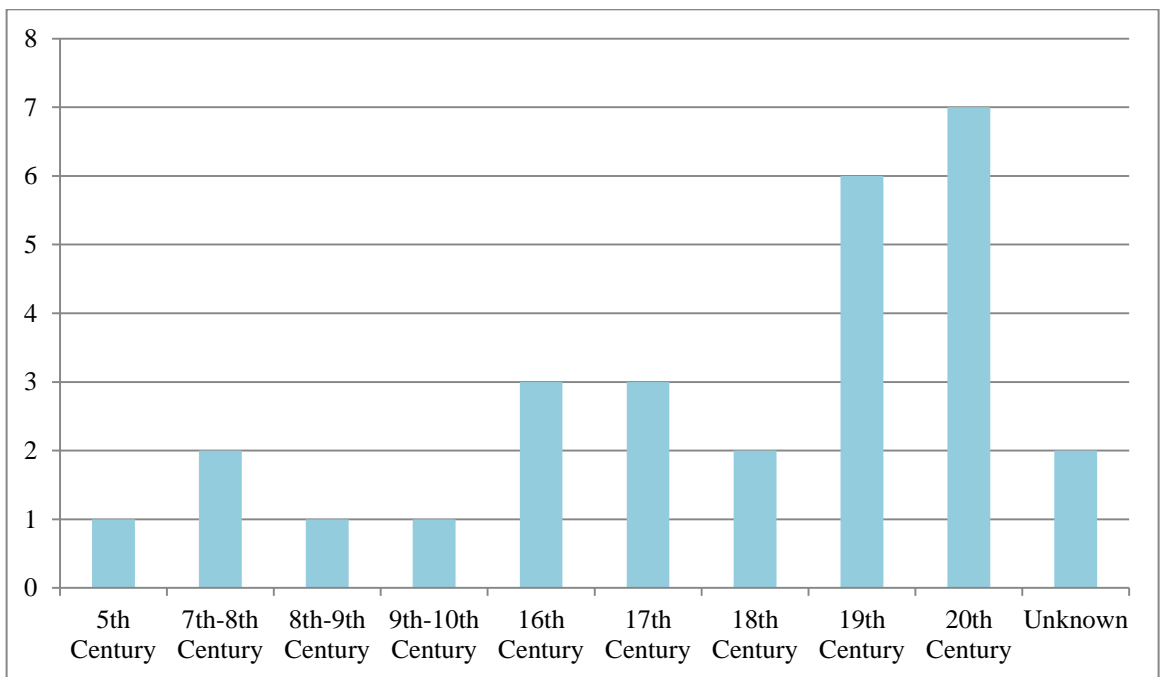


Figure 26 Figure 1 Bar diagram showing the distribution of identified heritage structures over different time periods. Source: As per secondary research



## **7. APPROACH AND METHODOLOGY**

### **1.1. Literature Study**

Relevant books (as mentioned in the Section 8: Bibliography) were referred to, for gaining adequate knowledge about the sites along with the historical evolution of the district. Digital sources were also referred to.

### **1.2. Filling Inventories and Data Compilation**

The data collected as above was then added to Inventories which were formatted as per the scheduled format prescribed by INTACH as mentioned above. Administrative boundaries, geographical location, historical evolution, significance of each district and their association with the Ganga, was summed up from secondary data and compiled into the final report.



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*Painted on the Spot & Engraved by W. Hodder.*

*A View of an INSULATED ROCK, in the River Ganges, at Jangrah.*

*London, Published by J. & J. Hatchard, 1801.*



Figure 27 View of the Rock at Jahangira, Sultanganj. Source: British Library. Accessed online on 21.01.2021



**ANNEXURE**

**LISTING INVENTORIES**


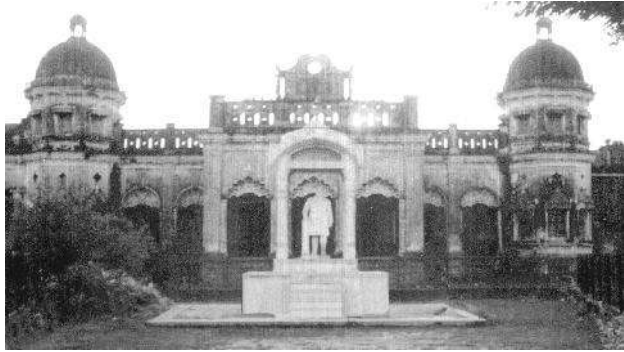


AJGAIVANATH TEMPLE		Reference No	GaD/Bha/BHA/01	Map No			
							
<b>Past Name</b>	Jahnu Muni's Ashram/ Jahangira	<b>Architectural description</b>	<p>The temple complex is a castle like structure comprising of multiple small structures, most of which are topped by a steep spire. The main sanctum sanctorum or Garba Griha has the highest Shikhara</p> <p>The temple is solidly built on the rock and has a series of rock sculptures and inscriptions.</p>				
<b>Tehsil</b>	Bhagalpur						
<b>Location</b>	25°15'17.1"N 86°44'18.5"E						
<b>Address</b>	Seri, Ghat Rd, Sultanganj, Bihar 813213						
<b>Approach</b>	Approached from the Ghat Road. Connected through a pedestrian bridge.						
<b>Approx date of construction</b>	9th-10th Centuries						
<b>Precise date of construction</b>	Unknown						
<b>Ownership</b>	Private						
<b>Owners Name</b>	Temple Trust						
<b>Property Type</b>	Site with building						
<b>Property Sub-type</b>	Religious						
<b>Property past use</b>	Temple						
<b>Property present use</b>	Temple				<b>Historical/ Cultural Value</b>	<p>Mythologically important as it is the site of Jahnu Muni's ashram, who is associated with the story of Ganga's entry onto earth. It is also said that Shiva was given the Ajgav, his bow here. It is one of the 3 most important Shiva temples of Bihar.</p>	
<b>State of Protection</b>	Unprotected						
<b>Architectural Style</b>	Temple with multiple Shikhara						
<b>Building Setting</b>	The temple is situated on a bed of rocky outcrops jutting out of the river bed. The temple is surrounded by the Ganga on all sides.						
<b>Archeological</b>	NA	<b>Association with Ganga</b>	<p>River Ganga on her way to the earth interrupted Jahnu Muni in his meditation who swallowed the river in a gulp in anger. Bhagiratha intervened and the Muni let Ganga (Jahnvi) out by making an incision in his thigh. This site is believed to be Jahnu Muni's ashram.</p>				
<b>Historical</b>	High						
<b>Architectural</b>	Medium						
		<b>State of conservatio</b>	<p>At Risk</p> <p>Inappropriate additions</p>				
		<b>Threats to the Property</b>	<p>Modern construction over ancient rock sculptures on the rocks in the middle of the Ganga.</p> <p>Secondary Research</p>				
		<b>Condition Description</b>					
		<b>Source of information</b>					

Listing done by INTACH Bhagalpur





Reviewed by

KRISHNA GARH PALACE		Reference No	GaD/Bha/BHA/02	Map No
				
<b>Past Name</b>	Krishna Garh, Karna Garh	<b>Architectural description</b>	The single storied structure is a Greek Cross in plan, having a large central courtyard and a rectangular front Porch to the East. At the 8 edges, are 8 octagonal tower-like structures topped by a Dome. The facades of the building are decorative with the front porch having profuse embellishments. There are four square fluted columns with decorative capitals, supporting an entablature and a pediment, completed filled with stucco work. The architectural style is a mix of the regional and colonial.	
<b>Tehsil</b>	Bhagalpur			
<b>Location</b>	25°14'39.2"N 86°43'32.0"E			
<b>Address</b>	Tilakpur Rd, Sultanganj, Bihar 813213			
<b>Approach</b>	170 m inside Krishna Garh Road, off the NH 33 or the Bhagalpur-Patna Marg.			
<b>Approx date of construction</b>	19th Century			
<b>Precise date of construction</b>	Unknown			
<b>Ownership</b>	Private			
<b>Owners Name</b>	Descendants of Kr. Krishnanand Singh			
<b>Property Type</b>	Building			
<b>Property Sub-type</b>	Residential			
<b>Property past use</b>	Palace			
<b>Property present use</b>	Palace			
<b>State of Protection</b>	Unprotected	<b>Historical/ Cultural Value</b>	One of the main palatial residences of the Rajas of Bannaili built by Kr. Krishnanand Singh. The residence is said to have mythological associations as this is where the Castle of King Karna of Mahabharata was located.	
<b>Architectural Style</b>	Regional architectural style			
<b>Building Setting</b>	The building is situated in the centre of a large rectangular estate. To the North is the Ganga and farmlands, to all other sides are urban developments	<b>Association with Ganga</b>	Located only 600 m away from the River Ganga. Being one of the most important Zamindari estates of Bhagalpur, it was built close to the river as was customary.	
<b>Archeological</b>	Medium			
<b>Historical</b>	Medium	<b>Social</b>	Medium	
<b>Architectural</b>	High	<b>Natural</b>	Low	
		<b>Grade</b>	I	
		<b>State of conservatio</b>	Fair	
		<b>Threats to the Property</b>	Lack of maintenance	
		<b>Condition Description</b>	No primary survey done to ascertain condition of the structure.	
		<b>Source of information</b>	Secondary Research	

Listing done by INTACH Bhagalpur



Reviewed by



RADHA KRISHNA MANDIR, SIDHI GHAT		Reference No	GaD/Bha/BHA/03	Map No	
					
<b>Past Name</b>	Radha Krishna Mandir Barari	<b>Architectural description</b> There are multiple temples along with a monumental gateway leading to the Ghat steps at the site. The Radha Krishna Mandir is octagonal in plan topped by a large dome or Gumbad surrounded by 8 smaller Gumbad. The temple is profusely decorated with lotus petals, lions, elephants, etc on its domes, finials, brackets, projecting cornices, arches and wall panels. The octagonal temples is demarcated by a low octagonal parapet. The Gateway leading to the Ghat has three bays with multifoliated arched openings with the central one being slightly larger than the other two. The bays are separated by minaret like structures. On top of each bay there are domed Chatris/cuppolas. On each side of the Gateway are two structures octagonal in plan, topped by a dome. The drums of all the domes have lotus petal ornamentations.			
<b>Tehsil</b>	Bhagalpur				
<b>Location</b>	25°16'10.8"N 87°01'26.5"E				
<b>Address</b>	Barari, Bihar 812003				
<b>Approach</b>	Accessed through Barari Street off Barari Road.				
<b>Approx date of construction</b>	20th Century		<b>Historical/Cultural Value</b> The temple is said to have been built by Zamindar Brij Mohan Thakur in 1905 according to a Sheelalekh or inscription found in the temple.		
<b>Precise date of construction</b>	1905				
<b>Ownership</b>	Private				
<b>Owners Name</b>	Temple Trust				
<b>Property Type</b>	Precinct				
<b>Property Sub-type</b>	Religious				
<b>Property past use</b>	Temple				
<b>Property present use</b>	Temple				
<b>State of Protection</b>	Unprotected				
<b>Architectural Style</b>	Regional architectural style			<b>Association with Ganga</b> The temple is built on the Siddhi Ghat, on the South Banks of the River Ganga, with steps leading down to the Ganga.	
<b>Building Setting</b>	To the North of the site is the River Ganga. To the West is open grounds with vegetation. On all other sides there are urban developments.				
<b>Archeological</b>	NA		<b>State of conservatio Threats to the Property</b> Poor Vandalism, lack of maintenance, material deterioration		
<b>Historical</b>	Medium				
<b>Architectural</b>	High				
		<b>Condition Description</b> The structure is in poor condition due to lack of maintenance causing dampness, algal growth. Vandalism is also prevalent.			
		<b>Source of information</b> Secondary Research			
<b>Grade</b>	IIA				

Listing done by INTACH Bhagalpur



Reviewed by





BURHANATH TEMPLE		Reference No	GaD/Bha/BHA/04	Map No		
						
<b>Past Name</b>	Baal Vriddha Mandir/ Burhanath Mandir	<b>Architectural description</b>	Spread over three acres Budhanath temple is located on the banks of the Uttarvahini Ganga. The main temple is a single storied, rectangular, Dalan type structure, with multifoliated arched openings on three sides, over a low plinth. The fourth side is the Garbagriha which is topped by an octagonal Shikhara. There is another single storied flat roofed structure adjacent to the main temple which also has multifoliated arched entrances,			
<b>Tehsil</b>	Bhagalpur					
<b>Location</b>	25°15'17.0"N 86°58'30.4"E					
<b>Address</b>	Jogsar, Adampur, Bhagalpur, Bihar - 812001					
<b>Approach</b>	Entered through Burhanath Marg off DN Singh Road					
<b>Approx date of construction</b>	Shrine-mythical origins, temple-19th Cent					
<b>Precise date of construction</b>	Unknown					
<b>Ownership</b>	Private					
<b>Owners Name</b>	Temple Trust					
<b>Property Type</b>	Building				<b>Historical/ Cultural Value</b>	Ancient temple, considered to be one of the oldest in the Anga region of the Treta Yuga founded by Vashishtha Muni. Reference of Baba Budhanath is found in 1st segment of the 8 segments in the Shiva Purana as Baba Bal Vridheshwarnath.
<b>Property Sub-type</b>	Religious					
<b>Property past use</b>	Temple					
<b>Property present use</b>	Temple					
<b>State of Protection</b>	Unprotected					
<b>Architectural Style</b>	Dalan style temple with Shikhara					
<b>Building Setting</b>	Burhanath park to the North, Burhanath Road to the West and buildings on the other two sides.					
<b>Archeological</b>	NA	<b>Religious</b>	High			
<b>Historical</b>	High	<b>Social</b>	Medium			
<b>Architectural</b>	Low	<b>Natural</b>	Low			
		<b>Grade</b>	IIA			
		<b>Association with Ganga</b>	The Temple is situated on the banks of the Ganga. Shiva Temples were located close to the Ganga due to the belief that Ganga flowed down to the Earth from Shiva's hair.			
		<b>State of conservatio Threats to the Property</b>	Moderate Inappropriate additions and alterations.			
		<b>Condition Description</b>	Structure is in a moderate condition with many modern day additions, alterations taking place on the site.			
		<b>Source of information</b>	Secondary Research			

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SRI CHAMPAPUR DIGAMBAR JAIN TEMPLE		Reference No	GaD/Bha/BHA/05	Map No												
																
<b>Past Name</b>	Shri Digamber Jain Siddha Kshetra	<b>Architectural description</b>	<p>This temple being symbolic of 'Panch Kalyanaka' is adorned with 5 altars, magnificent spire and 2 columns of fame. There were 4 'Columns of Fame (Keerti Stambha)' in four corners of the campus of the temple, 2 of which were destroyed in the earthquake of year 1934 &amp; repair of other 2 columns was done in 1938. The Keerti Stambha are 2200 years ancient . There is a red colored Padmasana idol of Vasupoojya Swami present in centre of main altar. The color of this idol is comparable to the actual complexion of Vasupoojya. Another idol of Vasupoojya is made of 'Ashtadhatu' (Alloy of eight metals) &amp; the ancient foot images of Vasupoojya are also installed in this altar. The principal deity of Vasupoojya is also constructed along with other artistic idols which are present around the main altar. There is 'Ashta-Pratiharya' created in glass present in this temple.</p>													
<b>Tehsil</b>	Bhagalpur															
<b>Location</b>	25°14'14.3"N 86°56'30.1"E															
<b>Address</b>	Shri Champapur Digamber Jain Siddha Kshetra Bada Mandir, Nathnagar,															
<b>Approach</b>	On Bhagalpur Bypass															
<b>Approx date of construction</b>	5th Century BC															
<b>Precise date of construction</b>	Unknown															
<b>Ownership</b>	Private															
<b>Owners Name</b>	Shri Digamber Jain Teerth Kshetra Commi															
<b>Property Type</b>	Precinct				<b>Historical/ Cultural Value</b>	<p>Champapur is an ancient Teerth Kshetra of Jainism where all 5 Kalyanaks of Vasupujya, the 12th Jain Teerthnagar, have taken place. Champapur was the capital of 'Anga Janpada'.</p>										
<b>Property Sub-type</b>	Religious															
<b>Property past use</b>	Temple															
<b>Property present use</b>	Temple															
<b>State of Protection</b>	Unprotected															
<b>Architectural Style</b>	Diverse architectural style	<b>Association with Ganga</b>	<p>Located within 3 kms of the River Ganges.</p>													
<b>Building Setting</b>	Road to the North and South and large open grounds of the precinct to the East and West.															
<b>Archeological</b>	Medium							<table border="1"> <tr> <td><b>Religious</b></td> <td>High</td> </tr> <tr> <td><b>Social</b></td> <td>High</td> </tr> <tr> <td><b>Natural</b></td> <td>NA</td> </tr> <tr> <td><b>Grade</b></td> <td>I</td> </tr> </table>	<b>Religious</b>	High	<b>Social</b>	High	<b>Natural</b>	NA	<b>Grade</b>	I
<b>Religious</b>	High															
<b>Social</b>	High															
<b>Natural</b>	NA															
<b>Grade</b>	I															
<b>Historical</b>	High															
<b>Architectural</b>	Medium															
					<b>State of conservatio</b>	<p>Moderate</p> <p>Modern interventions</p>										
		<b>Threats to the Property</b>	<p>The structure is in a fair condition but has multiple modern interventions which are not compatible to the historicity of the precinct.</p>													
								<b>Condition Description</b>	<p>Secondary Research</p>							
											<b>Source of information</b>					

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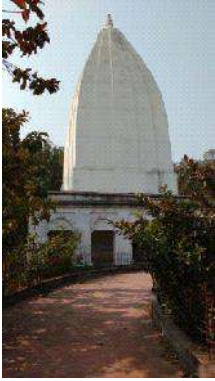
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MANASKAMANA NATH MANDIR		Reference No	GaD/Bha/BHA/06	Map No			
							
<b>Past Name</b>	Manaskamana Nath Mandir	<b>Architectural description</b>	The temple has been reconstructed many times and therefore the original architecture has altered, however the original Garba griha has been retained. Presently there are multiple structures, surrounding a courtyard. Many of the structures have a spire or pinnacle like structure above chambers which have deities.				
<b>Tehsil</b>	Bhagalpur						
<b>Location</b>	25°14'31"N 86°55'58"E						
<b>Address</b>	Sultanganj - Bhagalpur Rd, Nathnagar, Bhagalpur, Bihar 812004						
<b>Approach</b>	Approached through Hazari Shah Lane, off Bhagalpur Patna Marg						
<b>Approx date of construction</b>	Unknown						
<b>Precise date of construction</b>	Unknown						
<b>Ownership</b>	Private						
<b>Owners Name</b>	Temple Trust						
<b>Property Type</b>	Building				<b>Historical/Cultural Value</b>	The temple is believed to be constructed by the Naga dynasty, which also gives the town Nathnagar its name. Later, the Palas contributed to the construction of the temple and established a Shivling here.	
<b>Property Sub-type</b>	Religious						
<b>Property past use</b>	Temple						
<b>Property present use</b>	Temple						
<b>State of Protection</b>	Unprotected						
<b>Architectural Style</b>	Regional architectural style						
<b>Building Setting</b>	The Ramleed Maidan ground is to the North and East. To the West is an open ground and to the south are new constructions.						
<b>Archeological</b>	NA	<b>Association with Ganga</b>	The temple is 2.8 km from the Ganga. It is a Shiva and Durga temple, many of such are built near the Ganga due to the close association with the river.				
<b>Historical</b>	Low						
<b>Architectural</b>	Medium						
<b>Grade</b>	IIB						
<b>Religious</b>	High	<b>State of conservatio Threats to the Property</b>	Poor Inappropriate additions, alterations				
<b>Social</b>	Medium						
<b>Natural</b>	NA						
<b>Condition Description</b>	Historic temple has been largely altered with marble and tile cladded surfaces.		<b>Source of information</b>	Secondary Research			
<b>Source of information</b>	Secondary Research						

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MONUMENTS OF AUGUSTUS CLEVELAND		Reference No	GaD/Bha/BHA/07	Map No			
							
<b>Past Name</b>	Cleveland Memorial	<b>Architectural description</b>	The memorial is square in plan and single storied. There is a central chamber surrounded on all four sides by a passage with 4 semi-circular arched openings on each side. Over the central chamber there is a Shikhara stylepinnacle resembling a Hindu temple.				
<b>Tehsil</b>	Bhagalpur						
<b>Location</b>	25°15'14.6"N 86°59'55.9"E						
<b>Address</b>	Surkhikal Road, Tilkamanjhi, Bhagalpur, Bihar 812002						
<b>Approach</b>	Approached through Tilkamanjhi-Champnagar Marg or Rai Bahadur Sukhraj Rai Road						
<b>Approx date of construction</b>	18th Century						
<b>Precise date of construction</b>	Post 1784						
<b>Ownership</b>	Public						
<b>Owners Name</b>	Government of Bihar						
<b>Property Type</b>	Structure				<b>Historical/ Cultural Value</b>	Augustus Cleveland was an EIC administrator, a Collector of Revenues and a Judge of the Dewanny Adawlut of the Districts of Bhagalpur. He was killed by the rebellion leader Tilka manjhi and a shrine was erected for him here by his native staff.	
<b>Property Sub-type</b>	Funerary						
<b>Property past use</b>	Memorial						
<b>Property present use</b>	Memorial						
<b>State of Protection</b>	Unprotected						
<b>Architectural Style</b>	Regional architectural style						
<b>Building Setting</b>	The Memorial faces the main road on the North and East and large open grounds with vegetation to the South and West.						
<b>Archeological</b>	NA	<b>Association with Ganga</b>	The memorial is located 1.1 km from the river Ganga. Augustus Cleveland was the first Collector of Bhagalpur. Memorials of such important persons were usually located close to the River.				
<b>Historical</b>	Medium						
<b>Architectural</b>	Medium						
<b>Grade</b>	IIB						
<b>Religious</b>	Medium	<b>State of conservatio Threats to the Property</b>	Good No apparent threats				
<b>Social</b>	Medium						
<b>Natural</b>	NA						
<b>Condition Description</b>	Memorial has been recently conserved in theSamrt City Project and is thus in good condition						
<b>Source of information</b>	Secondary Research						

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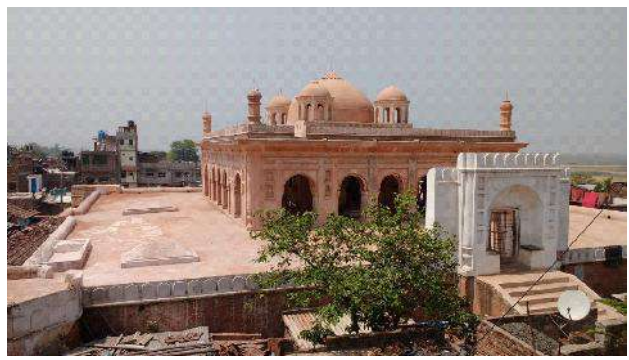
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RADHA KRISHNA THAKURBARI, GOLA GHAT		Reference No	GaD/Bha/BHA/08	Map No		
						
<b>Past Name</b>	Radha Krishna Jee Maharaj Thakurbari	<b>Architectural description</b>	<p>The structure is double storied and rectangular in plan. There is a collonnaded central court having CI columns. The passage leads to the various habitable rooms. On the first floor there is a collonnaded balcony with CI railing overlooking the court. The façade of the structure is divided in three bays with the central bay being slightly projected, having a central arched entranceway flanked by two arched windows. On both sides of the central bay are two double heighted pilasters with decorative stucco work. The façade is profusely decorated with stucco work, decorative parapets, mouldings, cornices, unique arches and decorative tympanums.</p>			
<b>Tehsil</b>	Bhagalpur					
<b>Location</b>	25°14'38.0"N 86°57'55.1"E					
<b>Address</b>	Urdu Bazar Rd, Jabbarchak, Tatarpur, Bhagalpur, Bihar 812002					
<b>Approach</b>	Approached through Thakurbari Marg					
<b>Approx date of construction</b>	19th Century					
<b>Precise date of construction</b>	Unknown					
<b>Ownership</b>	Private					
<b>Owners Name</b>	Bihar State Board of Religious Trust					
<b>Property Type</b>	Building				<b>Historical/ Cultural Value</b>	Unknown
<b>Property Sub-type</b>	Religious					
<b>Property past use</b>	Temple					
<b>Property present use</b>	Temple					
<b>State of Protection</b>	Unprotected					
<b>Architectural Style</b>	Regional architectural style					
<b>Building Setting</b>	Situated within a dense urban settlement and surrounded by modern construction on all sides.					
<b>Association with Ganga</b>		<p>The Thakurbari is placed within 900 m of a stream of the Ganga. The Thakurbari probably belonged to an important Zamindari residence and was thus was built close to the river as was customary.</p>				
<b>State of conservatio</b>						
<b>Threats to the Property</b>						
<b>Condition Description</b>						
<b>Source of information</b>						
<b>Archeological</b>	NA			<b>Religious</b>	High	
<b>Historical</b>	Low			<b>Social</b>	Medium	
<b>Architectural</b>	High			<b>Natural</b>	NA	
				<b>Grade</b>	IIB	

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MAQBARA OF IBRAHIM KHAN		Reference No	GaD/Bha/BHA/09	Map No
				
<b>Past Name</b>	Maqbara of Ibrahim Khan	<b>Architectural description</b> The tomb structure is placed on a large square platform which is entered through a Gateway on the south. The platform has circular bastion like structure at the four corners, only the bases of which remain. There are a flight of steps leading up to the platform. The tomb is rectangular in plan with a central pointed dome surrounded by four domed kiosks or 'chhatris'. There are decorative finials on the flat roof at each of the four corners. The tomb consists of a central chamber enclosed by a gallery or Verandah on each side with five arched openings.		
<b>Tehsil</b>	Bhagalpur			
<b>Location</b>	25°15'41.1"N 86°59'32.6"E			
<b>Address</b>	Khanjarpur, Bhagalpur, Bihar 812001			
<b>Approach</b>	Accessed through SM College Road opposite the Sundarwati Mahila College of Bhagalpur.			
<b>Approx date of construction</b>	17th Century			
<b>Precise date of construction</b>	1650			
<b>Ownership</b>	Private			
<b>Owners Name</b>	Trust			
<b>Property Type</b>	Building			
<b>Property Sub-type</b>	Funerary			
<b>Property past use</b>	Tomb			
<b>Property present use</b>	Tomb			
<b>State of Protection</b>	Unprotected			
<b>Architectural Style</b>	Mughal architectural style	<b>Historical/Cultural Value</b> The tomb was built in 1650 AD possibly by a Nawab. It was repaired in 1845 by the Magistrate of Bhagalpur and The List of Ancient Monuments in Bengal (1896), describes the Mausoleum as "a very pretty monumen..In good condition"		
<b>Building Setting</b>	The building is surrounded by dense residential and commercial structures on the North, East and West. To the south is the Sundarwati Mahila College.	<b>Association with Ganga</b> The tomb is located within 100 m of the site. It was common for mausoleums of very important people to have been built close to the river.		
<b>Archeological</b>	NA	<b>Religious</b>	High	<b>State of conservatio</b> Fair
<b>Historical</b>	High	<b>Social</b>	Medium	
<b>Architectural</b>	High	<b>Natural</b>	Low	
		<b>Grade</b>	I	
		<b>Threats to the Property</b>	Rapid urbanization in the surrounding	
		<b>Condition Description</b>	Structure is in a fair condition	
		<b>Source of information</b>	Secondary Research	

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Reviewed by

CHRIST CHURCH		Reference No	GaD/Bha/BHA/10	Map No
				
<b>Past Name</b>	Christ Church	<b>Architectural description</b>	The building is built in Early Gothic style and is rectangular in plan with a Porch at the centre of the front façade. There is a triple heightened nave with a double heightened aisle on each side. There is a triangular pediment having a tracery window on the front façade flanked by two Spires. The Porch has a large pointed arch on each of the three sides. It is topped by a triangular pediment flanked by two spires. The side facades are divided into multiple bays by thick buttresses topped by spires which support the walls.	
<b>Tehsil</b>	Bhagalpur			
<b>Location</b>	25°14'58.4"N 86°59'00.3"E			
<b>Address</b>	Ghanta ghar chowk, Adampur, Bhagalpur, Bihar 812001			
<b>Approach</b>	Approached through the Radha Rani Sinha Road			
<b>Approx date of construction</b>	19th - 20th Century			
<b>Precise date of construction</b>	Unknown			
<b>Ownership</b>	Private			
<b>Owners Name</b>	Trust			
<b>Property Type</b>	Building			
<b>Property Sub-type</b>	Religious	<b>Historical/ Cultural Value</b>	Unknown	
<b>Property past use</b>	Church			
<b>Property present use</b>	Church			
<b>State of Protection</b>	Unprotected	<b>Association with Ganga</b>	The structure is built within 1 km of the Ganga. Bhagalpur was built on the banks of the River Ganga and the Christ Church is an important religious structure built in the Town. Most important structures were constructed near the river or with overlooking views.	
<b>Architectural Style</b>	Colonial			
<b>Building Setting</b>	The building is set within a large garden surrounding which are dense urban constructions.	<b>State of conservatio Threats to the Property</b>	Good No apparent threats	
<b>Archeological</b>	NA			
<b>Historical</b>	Medium	<b>Source of information</b>	Secondary Research	
<b>Architectural</b>	High			
		<b>Religious</b>	High	
		<b>Social</b>	Medium	
		<b>Natural</b>	NA	
		<b>Grade</b>	IIA	

Listing done by Sohini Pyne



Reviewed by



DISTRICT COLLECTORATE, BHAGALPUR		Reference No	GaD/Bha/BHA/11	Map No			
							
<b>Past Name</b>	District Collectorate/DM Office	<b>Architectural description</b>	Single storeyed structure, rectangular in plan. There is a Porch on the central bay and the two side (end) bays are slightly projecting. Through the Porch, a long passageway is entered which further leads to various rooms. The passageway has a series of semi-circular arched openings. The ceiling of the passageway is lower than the ceiling of the roof. The rooms have a series of semi-circular skylights placed above the slab level of the passageway.				
<b>Tehsil</b>	Bhagalpur						
<b>Location</b>	25°15'05.7"N 86°59'22.6"E						
<b>Address</b>	RBSS Sahay Road, kachari chowk, Bhagalpur, Bihar 812001						
<b>Approach</b>	Approached through RBSS Sahay Road or Kuchheri Road.						
<b>Approx date of construction</b>	18th-20th Century						
<b>Precise date of construction</b>	Unknown						
<b>Ownership</b>	Public						
<b>Owners Name</b>	Government of Bihar						
<b>Property Type</b>	Building						
<b>Property Sub-type</b>	Civic				<b>Historical/ Cultural Value</b>	Unknown	
<b>Property past use</b>	Collectorate						
<b>Property present use</b>	Collectorate						
<b>State of Protection</b>	Unprotected				<b>Association with Ganga</b>	The structure is built within 5 km of the Ganga. Bhagalpur was built on the banks of the River Ganga and the Collectorate is an important civil amenity built in the Town. Most important structures were constructed near the river or with overlooking views.	
<b>Architectural Style</b>	Colonial						
<b>Building Setting</b>	The building is surrounded on all sides by public buildings.	<b>State of conservatio Threats to the Property</b>	Fair Lack of maintenance, inappropriate additions				
<b>Archeological</b>	NA				<b>Religious</b>	NA	
<b>Historical</b>	Low	<b>Social</b>	Medium				
<b>Architectural</b>	Medium	<b>Natural</b>	NA				
		<b>Grade</b>	IIB				
		<b>Condition Description</b>	Externally, the structure is in a Fair condition. No internal survey was done.				
		<b>Source of information</b>	Secondary Research				

Listing done by Sohini Pyne



Reviewed by





CHURCH MISSIONARY SOCIETY HIGH SCHOOL		Reference No	GaD/Bha/BHA/12	Map No	
					
<b>Past Name</b>	Church Missionary Society High School	<b>Architectural description</b> The building is symmetrical in layout having a T shaped double storied wing in front attached to a rectangular single storied wing behind. The front and the rear wing together enclose a large rectangular courtyard, divided equally in two squares by a central passageway. The front façade of the T-wing has 3 bays, of which the right bay is topped by a unique pointed dome on an octagonal base with a Clock. The structure is designed with elegant Classical elements like Quoins, decorative pediments, segmental arches, circular ventilators, decorative cornices and mouldings, cast iron railings, etc.			
<b>Tehsil</b>	Bhagalpur				
<b>Location</b>	25°15'21.9"N 86°59'03.6"E				
<b>Address</b>	Unnamed Road, Adampur, Shanker Pur, Bihar 812001				
<b>Approach</b>	Accessed through Swami Vivekanada Road (South) and Ram Ratan Lane (North)				
<b>Approx date of construction</b>	19th Century		<b>Historical/ Cultural Value</b> Built in 1854, the CMHS High Schools was one of the oldest and renowned colonial institutions of Bihar.		
<b>Precise date of construction</b>	1854				
<b>Ownership</b>	Private				
<b>Owners Name</b>	Trust				
<b>Property Type</b>	Building				
<b>Property Sub-type</b>	Institutional				
<b>Property past use</b>	School				
<b>Property present use</b>	School				
<b>State of Protection</b>	Unprotected				
<b>Architectural Style</b>	Colonial				
<b>Building Setting</b>	The building is set within a large, almost square shaped field, beyond which are dense urban constructions on all sides.		<b>Association with Ganga</b> The school is located within 300 m of the Ganga stream. Bhagalpur was built on the banks of the River Ganga and the School is an an old colonial instiution of the town. Most important structures were constructed near the river or with overlooking views.		
				<b>State of conservatio Threats to the Property</b> Moderate Lack of regular maintenance	
		<b>Condition Description</b> Structure is in a moderate condition due to lack of regular maintenance			
			<b>Source of information</b> Secondary Research		
<b>Archeological</b>	NA	<b>Religious</b>	Low		
<b>Historical</b>	Medium	<b>Social</b>	High		
<b>Architectural</b>	High	<b>Natural</b>	NA		
		<b>Grade</b>	IIA		

Listing done by Sohini Pyne





Reviewed by

MAHARSHI MEHI ASHRAM, KUPPAGHAT		Reference No	GaD/Bha/BHA/13	Map No			
							
<b>Past Name</b>	Maharshi Mehi Ashram, Kupp Ghat	<b>Architectural description</b>	The campus consists of the Maharshi Medhi Samadhi Mandir, along with Santmat Satsang Hall, Maharshi Santsevi Samadhi Sthal, the Kupp Guha and some other ancilliary structures. This is set within a large garden, the Maharshi Mehi Udyan. The structures are built in a contemporary style. The main temple is circular in plan roofed by a Shikhara style structure.				
<b>Tehsil</b>	Bhagalpur						
<b>Location</b>	25°16'02.5"N 87°00'35.8"E						
<b>Address</b>	Kuppaghat, Bhagalpur, Bihar 812003						
<b>Approach</b>	Accessed through Kupp Ghat Road off Mayaganj Road and Hanuman Ghat road						
<b>Approx date of construction</b>	19th Century						
<b>Precise date of construction</b>	Unknown						
<b>Ownership</b>	Private						
<b>Owners Name</b>	Ashram Trust						
<b>Property Type</b>	Precinct						
<b>Property Sub-type</b>	Religious						
<b>Property past use</b>	Ashram						
<b>Property present use</b>	Ashram						
<b>State of Protection</b>	Unprotected				<b>Historical/ Cultural Value</b>	Kuppaghat is known for its reference in the Ramayana. The caves in the site is believed to have been used by Maharshi Mehi Paramhans as a place for meditation. It has been transformed as an Ashram and is a pilgrimage for the followers of Santmat.	
<b>Architectural Style</b>	Regional architectural style						
<b>Building Setting</b>	The Ganga flows to the North of the site. On all other sides there is scattered urban development.						
<b>Archeological</b>	NA	<b>Association with Ganga</b>	Kuppaghat literally translates to “cave by the banks of a river” and is therefore directly associated with the River Ganga. It is considered to be a perfect setting for meditative purposes.				
<b>Historical</b>	High						
<b>Architectural</b>	Low						
<b>Grade</b>	IIA						
<b>Religious</b>	High	<b>State of conservatio Threats to the Property</b>	Good No apparent threats				
<b>Social</b>	Medium						
<b>Natural</b>	High						
<b>Condition Description</b>	Precinct is in a good condition.						
<b>Source of information</b>	Secondary Research						

Listing done by INTACH Bhagalpur




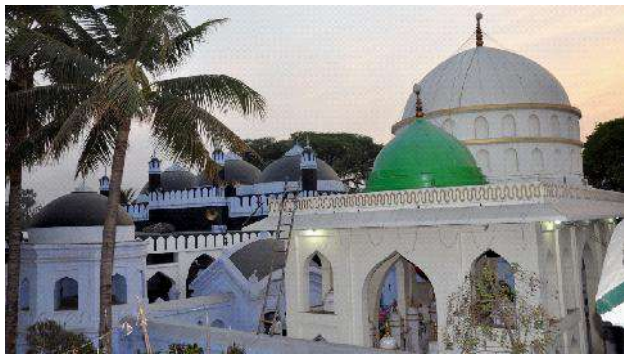
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MAHASHAY DEORHI DURGA MANDIR		Reference No	GaD/Bha/BHA/14	Map No	
					
<b>Past Name</b>	Bangali Tola	<b>Architectural description</b> The residential building is a single storied building. There is an arcaded passageway running along the entire length, supported on stout, circular pillars with a fluted shaft. The passageway leads into the habitable rooms. The temple structure is of Dalan typology, entered through a semi-circular porch with circular pillars supporting multifoliated arches. Through this, a flight of steps lead to a corridor which has six multifoliated arched openings. The corridor leads to the ante chamber where the deity is kept.			
<b>Tehsil</b>	Bhagalpur				
<b>Location</b>	25°15'02.5"N 86°55'55.2"E				
<b>Address</b>	Chamapanagar, Bhagalpur, Bihar 812004				
<b>Approach</b>	175 m from the Tilakmanjhi-Champanagar Road.				
<b>Approx date of construction</b>	17th Century				
<b>Precise date of construction</b>	Unknown				
<b>Ownership</b>	Private				
<b>Owners Name</b>	Temple Trust				
<b>Property Type</b>	Precinct				
<b>Property Sub-type</b>	Residential and Religious				
<b>Property past use</b>	Residence and Temple				
<b>Property present use</b>	Temple				
<b>State of Protection</b>	Unprotected				
<b>Architectural Style</b>	Regional architectural style	<b>Historical/Cultural Value</b> Mahashay was the honorific hereditary title given by Akbar in 1664 to Sri Ram Ghosh, the collector. The Durga temple is of religious and historical importance and the Asthdhatu Maa Bhagwati is worshiped here from the ancient period.			
<b>Building Setting</b>	The precinct Is surrounded by open fields on all sides along with scattered residential and commercial establishments.		<b>Association with Ganga</b> The temple is located 2km from the Ganga. Many practices of the temple like filling Bodhan Ghat and Kauri Loot are associated with the Ganga. Local devotees carry the statue of Goddess Durga and Lord Shiva on their shoulders and take them to the Ganga banks.		
				<b>State of conservatio Threats to the Property</b> Poor Lack of maintenance, material loss, Inappropriate additions and alterations	
<b>Archeological</b>	NA	<b>Religious</b>	High		<b>Condition Description</b> Many inappropiate materials like tiles for cladding, have been used.
<b>Historical</b>	Medium	<b>Social</b>	Medium		
<b>Architectural</b>	Low	<b>Natural</b>	Low		
		<b>Grade</b>	IIB		
		<b>Source of information</b>	Secondary Research		

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Reviewed by

KHANQUAH-E-SHAHBAZIA		Reference No	GaD/Bha/BHA/15	Map No			
							
<b>Past Name</b>	Khanquah-E-Shahbazia	<b>Architectural description</b>	<p>The Shrine of the Maulana is a rectangular structure topped by a large hemispherical dome. Behind the shrine of the Maulana, there is a large gateway with with a pointed arched entrance in the centre and small minarets on the four corners. Behind the gateway, there is a triple bayed black mosque topped by three black shallow domes. There are minarets on four corners of the mosque above the roof and Kangura parapet running along the roof.</p>				
<b>Tehsil</b>	Bhagalpur						
<b>Location</b>	25°14'24.6"N 86°58'08.6"E						
<b>Address</b>	Mazar Hazrat Shahbaz (ra), Tilkamanjhi, Bhagalpur, Bihar 812002						
<b>Approach</b>	Near the junction of Banka-Amarpur-Bhagalpur Road and Mani Mukhiya Road						
<b>Approx date of construction</b>	16th Century						
<b>Precise date of construction</b>	1577 AD						
<b>Ownership</b>	Private						
<b>Owners Name</b>	Trust						
<b>Property Type</b>	Precinct						
<b>Property Sub-type</b>	Religious						
<b>Property past use</b>	Shrine, mosque and library						
<b>Property present use</b>	Shrine, mosque and library						
<b>State of Protection</b>	Unprotected						
<b>Architectural Style</b>	Sultanate architectural style	<b>Historical/Cultural Value</b>	<p>Khanqah-e-Shahbazia houses the grave of Maulana Shahbaz Rahmatullah, one of the 40 Sufi saints to spread the message of Allah. The Mosque was built by Aurangzeb and is a revered site till today.</p>				
<b>Building Setting</b>	To the North is the Bhagalpur Railway Station, and on all other sides are dense modern construction						
<b>Archeological</b>	NA				<b>Association with Ganga</b>	<p>The Ganga flows within 2km of the Shrine. It was customary for shrines of saints and important people to be built close to the River Ganga.</p>	
<b>Historical</b>	High						
<b>Architectural</b>	Medium						
<b>Grade</b>	IIA						
<b>Religious</b>	High				<b>State of conservatio Threats to the Property</b>	<p>Moderate</p> <p>Lack of regular maintenance, inappropriate additions and alterations</p>	
<b>Social</b>	High						
<b>Natural</b>	NA						
<b>Grade</b>	IIA						
<b>Condition Description</b>	Modern structures are seen to have been built in the site. The old structures require regular maintenance,				<b>Source of information</b>	<p>Secondary Research</p>	
<b>Source of information</b>	Secondary Research						

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Reviewed by

BIHAR AGRICULTURAL UNIVERSITY		Reference No	GaD/Bha/BHA/16	Map No	
					
<b>Past Name</b>	Bihar Agricultural College	<b>Architectural description</b> The University building is located within a sprawling campus with multiple structures. The two storied structure has a long rectangular wing to the South with a long rectangular wing perpendicular to the West end and a shorter rectangular wing perpendicular to the East end. The building is entered through a Porch in the centre of the Southern wing which leads into a verandah/corridor. The corridor runs along the entire length of the South wing leading to rooms inside. This corridor is supported by large semi-circular arches on the ground floor and pairs of square columns on the first floor. There is a pediment over the central bay of the south façade. Behind the pediment, is an octagonal dome structure resting over an octagonal drum over the centre of the south wing. There are four shallow dome like structures, two on each end of the South façade.			
<b>Tehsil</b>	Bhagalpur				
<b>Location</b>	25°14'14.8"N 87°03'02.5"E				
<b>Address</b>	Bihar, Bhagalpur Rd, Sabour, Bihar 813210				
<b>Approach</b>	Accessed from NH33 which is the Bhagalpur Road				
<b>Approx date of construction</b>	20th Century				
<b>Precise date of construction</b>	1905 - 1908 AD				
<b>Ownership</b>	Public				
<b>Owners Name</b>	Government of Bihar				
<b>Property Type</b>	Building				
<b>Property Sub-type</b>	Institutional				
<b>Property past use</b>	Institute				
<b>Property present use</b>	Institute				
<b>State of Protection</b>	Unprotected				
<b>Architectural Style</b>	Colonial				
<b>Building Setting</b>	Large open ground to the West, ancilliary buildings of the University on all other sides. Main road leading up to the building is on the South.				
<b>Archeological</b>	NA	<b>Religious</b>	NA		
<b>Historical</b>	High	<b>Social</b>	High		
<b>Architectural</b>	High	<b>Natural</b>	NA		
		<b>Grade</b>	IIA		
				<b>Historical/Cultural Value</b>	The Bihar Agriculture College, Sabour, was one of the six agricultural colleges established in the country between 1905- 1908 whose foundation was laid by Sir Andrew Henderson Leith Frazer, Lt. Governor of Bengal on 17th August, 1908.
				<b>Association with Ganga</b>	The University is 1.4 km from the river Ganga. The city gains its importance due to its location on the banks of the Ganga and this is one of the oldest colleges/universities of Bihar.
				<b>State of conservatio</b>	Fair
				<b>Threats to the Property</b>	No apparent threats
				<b>Condition Description</b>	External facades are in a fair condition - No primary survey was done to check the interior condition.
				<b>Source of information</b>	Secondary Research

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Reviewed by

TEJ NARAIN BANAILI COLLEGE		Reference No	GaD/Bha/BHA/17	Map No	
					
<b>Past Name</b>	Tej Narayan Banaili College	<b>Architectural description</b> The college is located within a sprawling campus, largely symmetrical in planning. The main building is rectangular with two large courtyards dividing it symmetrically. At the centre of the front (South) façade is a slightly projected entrance through a double heighted semi-circular arch flanked by circular turret like structures on each side.			
<b>Tehsil</b>	Bhagalpur				
<b>Location</b>	25°14'27.0"N 86°57'09.1"E				
<b>Address</b>	TNB College, Lower Nathnagar Road, Bhagalpur, Bihar - 812007				
<b>Approach</b>	Approached through Bhagalpur-Patna Marg or the NH33				
<b>Approx date of construction</b>	20th Century				
<b>Precise date of construction</b>	1922 AD				
<b>Ownership</b>	Public				
<b>Owners Name</b>	Government of Bihar				
<b>Property Type</b>	Building				
<b>Property Sub-type</b>	Institutional		<b>Historical/ Cultural Value</b> The TNB College was established in 1883 and is the 2nd oldest institute of higher learning in Bihar. The Govt. of Bihar gave grant for the new building of the college in 1922. Many eminent personalities of various fields are associated with this college.		
<b>Property past use</b>	Institute				
<b>Property present use</b>	Institute				
<b>State of Protection</b>	Unprotected	<b>Association with Ganga</b> The University is 1.25 km from the river Ganga. The city gains its importance due to its location on the banks of the Ganga and this is one of the oldest institutions of Bihar.			
<b>Architectural Style</b>	Colonial				
<b>Building Setting</b>	College grounds and mini park to the South (entrance), college stadium to the North, ancillary structures to the east & west located within the campus.	<b>State of conservatio</b> Fair <b>Threats to the Property</b> Lack of maintenance <b>Condition Description</b> External facades have dampness issues - No primary survey was done to check the interior condition. <b>Source of information</b> Secondary Research			
<b>Archeological</b>	NA				
<b>Historical</b>	Medium				
<b>Architectural</b>	High				
		<b>Religious</b>	NA		
		<b>Social</b>	High		
		<b>Natural</b>	NA		
		<b>Grade</b>	IIA		

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Reviewed by

RAVINDRA BHAVAN/ TILHA KOTHI		Reference No	GaD/Bha/BHA/18	Map No									
													
<b>Past Name</b>	Tilha Kothi/ Cleveland House	<b>Architectural description</b>	The Ravindra Bhavan is located atop an elevated mound, accessed by a flight of steps. It is a symmetrical structure. There is a double storied central wing connected by passages to the single storied Eastern and Western wings surrounding a front court. The entire ground floor of all the wings as well as the passages are a series of arches, with a rusticated façade. On the first floor there is wide passage on all four sides of a central chamber. The passage has a series of pairs of slender Ionic columns. There is a projected cornice, above which is the parapet of the flat terrace. There is a semi-circular tympanum over the centre of the roof of the central wing.										
<b>Tehsil</b>	Bhagalpur												
<b>Location</b>													
<b>Address</b>	Sitanabad, Bhagalpur, Bihar 812002												
<b>Approach</b>	Approached from Ravindra Bhavan Road.												
<b>Approx date of construction</b>	18th Century												
<b>Precise date of construction</b>	1773 AD												
<b>Ownership</b>	Public												
<b>Owners Name</b>	Government of Bihar												
<b>Property Type</b>	Building				<b>Historical/ Cultural Value</b>	Built as the Collector's residence after Bhagalpur became a district and renamed after Augustus Cleveland. It saw many prominent visitors, the most important being Rabindranath Tagore who wrote a few lines of the Geetanjali here.							
<b>Property Sub-type</b>	Residential												
<b>Property past use</b>	Residence												
<b>Property present use</b>	Institution												
<b>State of Protection</b>	Unprotected												
<b>Architectural Style</b>	Colonial	<b>Association with Ganga</b>	Located on the south banks of the Ganga, 200 m away from the river. The Ravindra Bhawan was one of the most important colonial structures of Bhagalpur and hence built facing the Ganges, as was customary at that time.										
<b>Building Setting</b>	Banks of the Ganges to the North, Ravindra Bhavan Rd to the South after which are open grounds, open fields with vegetation on all other sides.												
<b>Archeological</b>	NA							<b>State of conservatio</b>	Good				
<b>Historical</b>	High										<b>Threats to the Property</b>	No apparent threats	
<b>Architectural</b>	High												
<b>Religious</b>	NA				<b>Source of information</b>	Secondary Research							
<b>Social</b>	High												
<b>Natural</b>	Low												
<b>Grade</b>	IIA												

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GHANTA GHAR		Reference No	GaD/Bha/BHA/19	Map No			
							
<b>Past Name</b>	Ghanta Ghar	<b>Architectural description</b>	<p>The Clock Tower is located within a small site bounded by parapet walls on all sides. The Clock Tower is three tiers, each tier square in plan and slightly recessed from the tier below. On each face of the lowest tier, there are two pairs of circular columns on each side with a fluted shaft and ionic capitals supporting a triangular pediment. On the second tier there is a segmental arched opening on each face of the structure. There are quoins on the façade edges of the first and second tiers. On the third tier is a clock mounted on all four sides. There is a dentilated, projecting cornice above which are triangular pediments.</p>				
<b>Tehsil</b>	Bhagalpur						
<b>Location</b>	25°14'55.3"N 86°58'54.6"E						
<b>Address</b>	Adampur, Bhagalpur, Bihar - 812001						
<b>Approach</b>	Located at the junction of Bhagalpur-Patna Marg and Radha Rani Sinha Road.						
<b>Approx date of construction</b>	19th - 20th Century						
<b>Precise date of construction</b>	Unknown						
<b>Ownership</b>	Public						
<b>Owners Name</b>	Government of Bihar						
<b>Property Type</b>	Structure				<b>Historical/ Cultural Value</b>	<p>The historic Ghanta Ghar (Clock Tower) was built during the British Rule in dedication to the King Edward VII of Britain.</p>	
<b>Property Sub-type</b>	Civic						
<b>Property past use</b>	Clock Tower						
<b>Property present use</b>	Clock Tower						
<b>State of Protection</b>	Unprotected						
<b>Architectural Style</b>	Colonial						
<b>Building Setting</b>	To the North, South and West are various urban structures. To the East is the campus of the Christ Church.						
<b>Association with Ganga</b>	Located on the south banks of the Ganga, 1 km away from the river. Bhagalpur was built on the banks of the River Ganga and the Clock Tower is an important civil amenity built in the Town. Most important structures were constructed near the river or with overlooking views.						
<b>State of conservatio</b>	Good						
<b>Threats to the Property</b>	No apparent threats	<b>Condition Description</b>	<p>Structure is in a good condition.</p>				
<b>Archeological</b>	NA				<b>Source of information</b>	<p>Secondary Research</p>	
<b>Historical</b>	Medium						
<b>Architectural</b>	Medium						
<b>Religious</b>	NA						
<b>Social</b>	Medium						
<b>Natural</b>	NA						
<b>Grade</b>	IIA						

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JAWAHAR LAL NEHRU MEDICAL COLLEGE		Reference No	GaD/Bha/BHA/20	Map No	
					
<b>Past Name</b>	Naulakha Kothi	<b>Architectural description</b> The building is placed centrally within an irregularly shaped sited. It is a double storied rectangular building with a slight projection in the central of the South façade along with a Porch. There are 4 hexagonal minaret like structures, topped by a dome, on each of the 4 corners of the building. The ground floor along with the porch have a series of segmental arched openings with projecting keystones. On the first floor, the same openings are interspersed by pairs of plain shafted columns with Ionic capitals.			
<b>Tehsil</b>	Bhagalpur				
<b>Location</b>	25°15'24.7"N 86°59'37.8"E				
<b>Address</b>	Katahalbari, Khanjarpur, Bhagalpur, Bihar 812001				
<b>Approach</b>	Accessed through Tilkamanjhi-Champanagar Road.				
<b>Approx date of construction</b>	20th Century		<b>Historical/ Cultural Value</b> The structure was probably built in the third or fourth decade of the 20th Century.		
<b>Precise date of construction</b>	Unknown				
<b>Ownership</b>	Public				
<b>Owners Name</b>	Government of Bihar				
<b>Property Type</b>	Building				
<b>Property Sub-type</b>	Institutional				
<b>Property past use</b>	Residential				
<b>Property present use</b>	Institution				
<b>State of Protection</b>	Unprotected				
<b>Architectural Style</b>	Colonial				
<b>Building Setting</b>	The building is placed in a campus. To the North, East & West of the campus are residential structures. To the South is the main road & green open spaces.	<b>Association with Ganga</b> The structure is 650 m from the river Ganga. Bhagalpur was built on the banks of the Ganga and most important structures were constructed near the river or with overlooking views.			
			<b>State of conservatio</b> Good		
				<b>Threats to the Property</b> No apparent threats.	
			<b>Condition Description</b> Structure is in a good condition externally - Internal survey has not been done		
		<b>Source of information</b> Secondary Research			
<b>Archeological</b>	NA		<b>Religious</b>	NA	
<b>Historical</b>	Medium	<b>Social</b>	Medium		
<b>Architectural</b>	High	<b>Natural</b>	NA		
		<b>Grade</b>	IIA		

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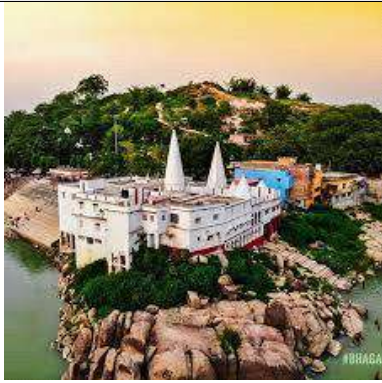

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VIKRAMSHILA UNIVERSITY		Reference No	GaD/Bha/KAH/01	Map No					
									
<b>Past Name</b>	Vikramshila University	<b>Architectural description</b>	<p>The site is spread over 100 acres. There is a large monastery, square in plan with a cruciform stupa at its centre. Each side of the monastery measures 330 metres with a series of 208 cells, 52 on each of the four sides opening into a common verandah. Brick arched chambers are present underground. The main stupa, of brick and mud mortar is two terraced, about 15 metres high from the ground, accessible through a flight of steps on the north side. There is a protruding chamber with a pillared antechamber and a separate pillared mandapa in front, on all four sides. The walls of both the terraces are decorated with mouldings and terracotta plaques</p> <p>There is also a library building and cluster of votive stupas. To the north of monastery a number of scattered structures including a Tibetan and a Hindu temple are present.</p>						
<b>Tehsil</b>	Kahalgaoon								
<b>Location</b>	25°19'26.4"N 87°17'05.3"E								
<b>Address</b>	Vikramshila Setu Road, Antichak, Bihar 812003								
<b>Approach</b>	Accessed through Antichak-Vikramshila Road								
<b>Approx date of construction</b>	8th-9th Centuries								
<b>Precise date of construction</b>	Unknown								
<b>Ownership</b>	Public								
<b>Owners Name</b>	Archaeological Survey of India								
<b>Property Type</b>	Precinct				<b>Historical/Cultural Value</b>	<p>Vikramshila monastery, built by Dharmapala was one of the two most important Buddhist centres of learning in India. It was destroyed by forces of Bakhtiyar Khilji in the 12th Century and rediscovered in 1960.</p>			
<b>Property Sub-type</b>	Institutional								
<b>Property past use</b>	Institute								
<b>Property present use</b>	Monument								
<b>State of Protection</b>	Protected by ASI								
<b>Architectural Style</b>	Buddhist architectural style	<b>Association with Ganga</b>	<p>Placed within 2.25 km of the site, the Vikramshila Monastery was probably built at the location due to its closeness to the Ganga.</p>						
<b>Building Setting</b>	Site is surrounded by open fields to the North and sparse residential constructions to the East, West and South.								
<b>Archeological</b>	High							<b>Religious</b>	Low
<b>Historical</b>	High							<b>Social</b>	High
<b>Architectural</b>	High							<b>Natural</b>	Low
					<b>Grade</b>	I			
					<b>State of conservatio</b>	Fair			
					<b>Threats to the Property</b>	Material deterioration, weathering			
					<b>Condition Description</b>	Weathering, vegetation growth			
					<b>Source of information</b>	Secondary Research			

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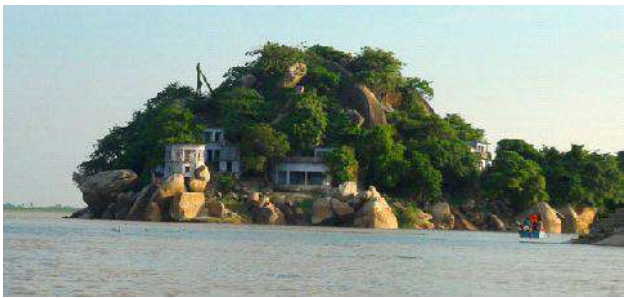
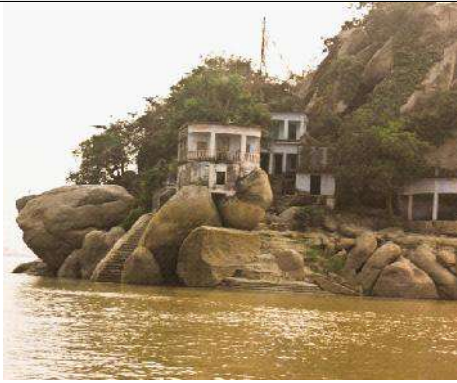
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BATESHWAR ASTHAN		Reference No	GaD/Bha/KAH/02	Map No		
						
<b>Past Name</b>	Bateshwar Sthan	<b>Architectural description</b>	<p>There two temples in Bateshwar Sthan. The Bridheshwar nath building is double storied, constructed over a rocky outcrop, which looks like it has been built In parts and is therefore irregular in plan. It is largely flat roofed, with multiple pinnacles. The South façade of the ground floor has a series of arched openings, after which there is a large rectangular opening which has steps leading down to the Ganga. The Bateshwar nath or Madeshwar Nath temple is smaller with single storied structures. 84 meditating saint are seen carved on the hills of Bateshwar asthan. There are also multiple caves in the Hills with full size statues and partial statues of lord Vishnu, Nagkanya and Buddha.</p>			
<b>Tehsil</b>	Kahalgaoon					
<b>Location</b>	25°19'40.4"N 87°15'34.7"E					
<b>Address</b>	Tintanga Diyara North, Bihar					
<b>Approach</b>	Approached through Bateshwar Sthan Road					
<b>Approx date of construction</b>	7th century, Present structure - Modern					
<b>Precise date of construction</b>	Unknown					
<b>Ownership</b>	Private					
<b>Owners Name</b>	Temple Trust					
<b>Property Type</b>	Precinct					
<b>Property Sub-type</b>	Religious					
<b>Property past use</b>	Temple					
<b>Property present use</b>	Temple				<b>Historical/ Cultural Value</b>	<p>7th Century rock sculptures depicting scenes from the Epics. There 84 sculptures and thus are known as Chaurasi Muni. Most of the sculptures are carved on the hillside. There are two Shiva Temples and is a popular tantric site.</p>
<b>State of Protection</b>	Unprotected					
<b>Architectural Style</b>	Regional architectural style					
<b>Building Setting</b>	Located on the banks of the Ganga atop rocky outcrops. It is surrounded by the river on the North, South and West.					
<b>Association with Ganga</b>	Ganga is Uttar Vahini for 6 Kms from Kahalgaoon to Bateshwar Sthan, which is at the confluence of the Ganga and Kosi. Two Shiva Temples are present in the area due to the close association of Shiva with Ganga mythologically.					
<b>State of conservatio</b>	Poor					
<b>Threats to the Property</b>	Inappropriate additions and alterations, incompatible development in the surroundings.					
<b>Condition Description</b>	Temples have been completely altered with modern materials					
<b>Source of information</b>	Secondary Research					
<b>Archeological</b>	Medium	<b>Religious</b>	High			
<b>Historical</b>	High	<b>Social</b>	Medium			
<b>Architectural</b>	Low	<b>Natural</b>	High			
		<b>Grade</b>	IIA			

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SHANTI BABA MANDIR/ TAPAS DHAM		Reference No	GaD/Bha/KAH/03	Map No			
							
<b>Past Name</b>	Shanti Baba Mandir/ Tapas Dham	<b>Architectural description</b>	Group of three hillock islands in the middle of the river with temples. Flight of steps leading up to a group of temples of single and double storeys. Though the shrines are ancient, the temples seem to be newly constructed or altered.				
<b>Tehsil</b>	Kahalgaon						
<b>Location</b>	25°15'52.4"N 87°13'21.5"E						
<b>Address</b>	It is Shiva temple known as Tapas Dham Temple or Shanti Baba Temple						
<b>Approach</b>	Accessed through private boats from the banks of the Ganga at Kahalgaon.						
<b>Approx date of construction</b>	Unknown						
<b>Precise date of construction</b>	Unknown						
<b>Ownership</b>	Private						
<b>Owners Name</b>	Temple Trust						
<b>Property Type</b>	Site						
<b>Property Sub-type</b>	Religious				<b>Historical/ Cultural Value</b>	Ancient Shiva temples which are worshipped locally.	
<b>Property past use</b>	Temples						
<b>Property present use</b>	Temples						
<b>State of Protection</b>	Unprotected				<b>Association with Ganga</b>	Situated on 3 rocky outcrops or Islands amidst the River Ganga. It is Shiva temple. Many Shiva Temples are found near the banks of the Ganga due to the mythological association of Ganga with Shiva.	
<b>Architectural Style</b>	Regional architectural style						
<b>Building Setting</b>	Situated on 3 islands of rocky formations, surrounded by the River Ganga, 500m away from the Eastern banks.	<b>State of conservatio Threats to the Property</b>	Poor Inappropriate extensions, Natural threats				
<b>Archeological</b>	NA				<b>Religious</b>	High	
<b>Historical</b>	Medium	<b>Social</b>	Medium				
<b>Architectural</b>	Low	<b>Natural</b>	High				
		<b>Grade</b>	IIB				
		<b>Condition Description</b>	Further construction may dirrupt the natural environment.				
		<b>Source of information</b>	Secondary Research				

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Reviewed by

MAZHAR OF MAHMUD SHAH		Reference No	GaD/Bha/KAH/04	Map No		
						
<b>Past Name</b>	Mazhar of Mohammad Shah	<b>Architectural description</b>	The site is entered through a Gateway with a pointed arch and Kanguras on top. The site has a low boundary wall around. There is a walled mosque with three bays having multifoliated arched mihrabs, the central arch being larger than the side arches. Above the central bay, the parapet become higher and there are four Kanguras above. In front of the wall mosque, there are three graves.			
<b>Tehsil</b>	Kahalgaoon					
<b>Location</b>	Unknown					
<b>Address</b>	Unknown					
<b>Approach</b>	Unknown					
<b>Approx date of construction</b>	16th Century					
<b>Precise date of construction</b>	Post 1539					
<b>Ownership</b>	Public					
<b>Owners Name</b>	Archaeological Survey of India					
<b>Property Type</b>	Building				<b>Historical/ Cultural Value</b>	Mahmud Shah was the last independent king of Bengal who was defeated by Pathan ruler Sher Shah. In his absence from Bengal his capital was sacked and his two sons killed, after which he died after a few days' illness at Kahalgaoon, where his tomb was built later.
<b>Property Sub-type</b>	Funerary					
<b>Property past use</b>	Tomb					
<b>Property present use</b>	Tomb					
<b>State of Protection</b>	Protected by ASI					
<b>Architectural Style</b>	Islamic architectural style					
<b>Building Setting</b>	Unknown					
<b>Association with Ganga</b>		The tomb is located within 100 m of the site. It was common for mausoleums of very important people to have been built close to the river.				
<b>State of conservatio</b>	Poor					
<b>Threats to the Property</b>	Lack of maintenance, material deterioration					
<b>Condition Description</b>	Lack of maintenance has lead to dampness, algal growth. The graves are also at a risk of material loss.					
<b>Source of information</b>	Secondary Research					
<b>Archeological</b>	NA			<b>Religious</b>	Medium	
<b>Historical</b>	High			<b>Social</b>	Medium	
<b>Architectural</b>	Medium			<b>Natural</b>	NA	
				<b>Grade</b>	IIA	

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PATHARGHATA HILL CAVES		Reference No	GaD/Bha/BHA/05	Map No					
									
<b>Past Name</b>	Patharghata Hill Caves	<b>Architectural description</b>	The Patharghata hill is an isolated hill which is a part of the Rajmahal system of Trappean rocks. The site comprises of five caves, including the Madhorampur Patalpuri cave to the North West, which is the biggest cave and the Bateshwar caves. The Patalpuri caves are accessed by a flight of steps leading into the main chamber. The Bateshwar caves are a series of chambers carved within the hillside. To the north of the hill, are sculptures carved against the rock faces. There are 84 sculptures of meditating saints known as Chaurasi Muni.						
<b>Tehsil</b>	Kahalgaoon								
<b>Location</b>	25°19'43.7"N 87°15'40.4"E								
<b>Address</b>	Purab Tola, Kahalgaoon, Bihar 813204								
<b>Approach</b>	Approached through Bateshwar Sthana Road and reached through pedestrian pathway								
<b>Approx date of construction</b>	7th/8th Centuries								
<b>Precise date of construction</b>	Unknown								
<b>Ownership</b>	Public								
<b>Owners Name</b>	Archaeological Survey of India								
<b>Property Type</b>	Structure				<b>Historical/Cultural Value</b>	Various mythological associations to the caves which is believed to be a meditation area for Buddhist saints. However, there are traces of Tantra Sadhana too. The 7th Century rock sculptures depict scenes from the Epics.			
<b>Property Sub-type</b>	Religious								
<b>Property past use</b>	Temple								
<b>Property present use</b>	Temple								
<b>State of Protection</b>	Protected by ASI								
<b>Architectural Style</b>	Rock Cut Caves	<b>Association with Ganga</b>	The Patharghata caves face the river Ganges just where the river resumes its easterly course. The caves located on the hills, is horizontally 50-100 m from the Ganga.						
<b>Building Setting</b>	Located on the Patharghata Hills. The Ganga flows to the North East and South East. On all other sides are vegetation with scattered settlements.								
<b>Archeological</b>	High							<b>Religious</b>	High
<b>Historical</b>	High							<b>Social</b>	Medium
<b>Architectural</b>	Medium							<b>Natural</b>	Medium
					<b>Grade</b>	I			
					<b>State of conservatio</b>	Moderate			
					<b>Threats to the Property</b>	Natural threats, vandalism, lack of maintenance			
					<b>Condition Description</b>	Vegetation growth, material loss due to lack of maintenance.			
					<b>Source of information</b>	Secondary Research			

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DURGA MANDIR TETARI		Reference No	GaD/Bha/NAU/01	Map No		
						
<b>Past Name</b>	Durga Mandir Tetari	<b>Architectural description</b>	The temple is square in plan with a projecting rectangular porch which is supported by four pillars. From here a flight of steps lead up to a corridor which surrounds an inner antechamber or Garba Griha. The Garba Griha has a 7 tiered Shikhara like structure rising above.			
<b>Tehsil</b>	Naugachia					
<b>Location</b>	25°21'59.8"N 87°04'10.6"E					
<b>Address</b>	Road No 14, Tetari, Bihar 853204					
<b>Approach</b>	At the junction of naughachia- Mahadeopur Ghat Road and Tetari Road					
<b>Approx date of construction</b>	16th/17th Century					
<b>Precise date of construction</b>	1590-1600					
<b>Ownership</b>	Private					
<b>Owners Name</b>	Trust					
<b>Property Type</b>	Building				<b>Historical/ Cultural Value</b>	The history of the Durga Mandir at Tetri dates 425 years. The Durga Mandir is an important local religious site and A grand fair is organized on the occasion of worship in the temple premises every year.
<b>Property Sub-type</b>	Religious					
<b>Property past use</b>	Temple					
<b>Property present use</b>	Temple					
<b>State of Protection</b>	Unprotected					
<b>Architectural Style</b>	Regional architectural style					
<b>Building Setting</b>	Farm land and plantations on all four sides with scattered residential and commercial establishments					
<b>Association with Ganga</b>	The Medh of Goddess Durga was received here floating in the holy river Ganga. The people residing near Kharik and other places tried to lift it from Ganga near Tetri but, in vain. Later villagers brought it to Tetri vand started the worship of Durga here.					
<b>State of conservatio</b>	Poor					
<b>Threats to the Property</b>	Inappropriate additions and alterations	<b>Condition Description</b>	Use of inappropriate materials for additions and alterations to the structure			
<b>Archeological</b>	NA				<b>Religious</b>	High
<b>Historical</b>	Medium				<b>Social</b>	Medium
<b>Architectural</b>	Medium				<b>Natural</b>	NA
		<b>Grade</b>	IIB	<b>Source of information</b>	Secondary Research	

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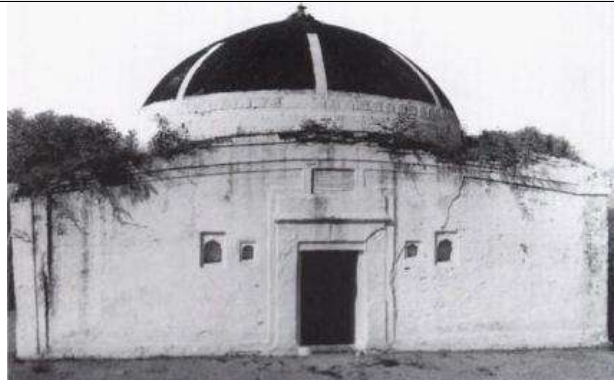
INTERMEDIATE ZILLA SCHOOL		Reference No	GaD/Bha/BHA/21	Map No			
							
<b>Past Name</b>	Intermediate Zilla School	<b>Architectural description</b>	The building is placed symmetrically in the centre of the large grounds. It is a long rectangular structure, double storied, with a rectangular Porch at its centre. A long passageway runs along the entire length of the structure on both the ground and the first floor, overlooking the open grounds. The side bays on both ends of the structure is rusticated. The front façade of the porch has a triangular pediment supported on circular columns.				
<b>Tehsil</b>	Bhagalpur						
<b>Location</b>	25°15'03.2"N 86°58'48.7"E						
<b>Address</b>	Adampur, Bhagalpur, Bihar 812001						
<b>Approach</b>	190 m from the Raja SN Road.						
<b>Approx date of construction</b>	19th Century						
<b>Precise date of construction</b>	1823						
<b>Ownership</b>	Public						
<b>Owners Name</b>	Government of Bihar						
<b>Property Type</b>	Building				<b>Historical/Cultural Value</b>	Govt. Intermediate Zila School, Bhagalapur was set operational in the year 1823 under the British empire.	
<b>Property Sub-type</b>	Institute						
<b>Property past use</b>	School						
<b>Property present use</b>	School						
<b>State of Protection</b>	Unprotected						
<b>Architectural Style</b>	Colonial						
<b>Building Setting</b>	Placed within a large open site. To the south are more educational insitutes, and to all other sides are dense urban developments.						
<b>Archeological</b>	NA	<b>Religious</b>	NA				
<b>Historical</b>	Medium	<b>Social</b>	Medium				
<b>Architectural</b>	Medium	<b>Natural</b>	NA				
		<b>Grade</b>	IIB				
		<b>Association with Ganga</b>	The school is located within 800 from the river Ganga. The city gains its importance due to its location on the banks of the Ganga. Being one of the the oldest schools of the district, it was built close to the Ganga, at the centre of the town.				
		<b>State of conservatio</b>	Good				
		<b>Threats to the Property</b>	No apparent threats				
		<b>Condition Description</b>	The structure has been maintained in a good condition.				
		<b>Source of information</b>	Secondary Research				

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MASKAN-I-BARARI		Reference No	GaD/Bha/BHA/22	Map No
				
<b>Past Name</b>	Makhdum Sahib's Tomb	<b>Architectural description</b>	It has a "simple square form, austere brick façade, and curved cornice" of the pre-Mughal Bengali architecture. Above the chala roof is a large dome.	
<b>Tehsil</b>	Bhagalpur			
<b>Location</b>	Unknown			
<b>Address</b>	Barari, Champanagar			
<b>Approach</b>	Unknown			
<b>Approx date of construction</b>	17th Century			
<b>Precise date of construction</b>	1624-23			
<b>Ownership</b>	Private			
<b>Owners Name</b>	Trust			
<b>Property Type</b>	Building			
<b>Property Sub-type</b>	Funerary			
<b>Property past use</b>	Tomb			
<b>Property present use</b>	Tomb			
<b>State of Protection</b>	Unprotected	<b>Association with Ganga</b>	The tomb is located within 100 m of the site. It was common for mausoleums of very important people to have been built close to the river.	
<b>Architectural Style</b>	Bengal Sultanate architectural style			
<b>Building Setting</b>	Unknown	<b>State of conservatio</b>	Unknown	
<b>Archeological</b>	NA	<b>Religious</b>	Medium	<b>Threats to the Property</b>
<b>Historical</b>	Medium	<b>Social</b>	Medium	
<b>Architectural</b>	Medium	<b>Natural</b>	NA	
		<b>Grade</b>	IIB	<b>Condition Description</b>
		<b>Source of information</b>	Secondary Research	

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