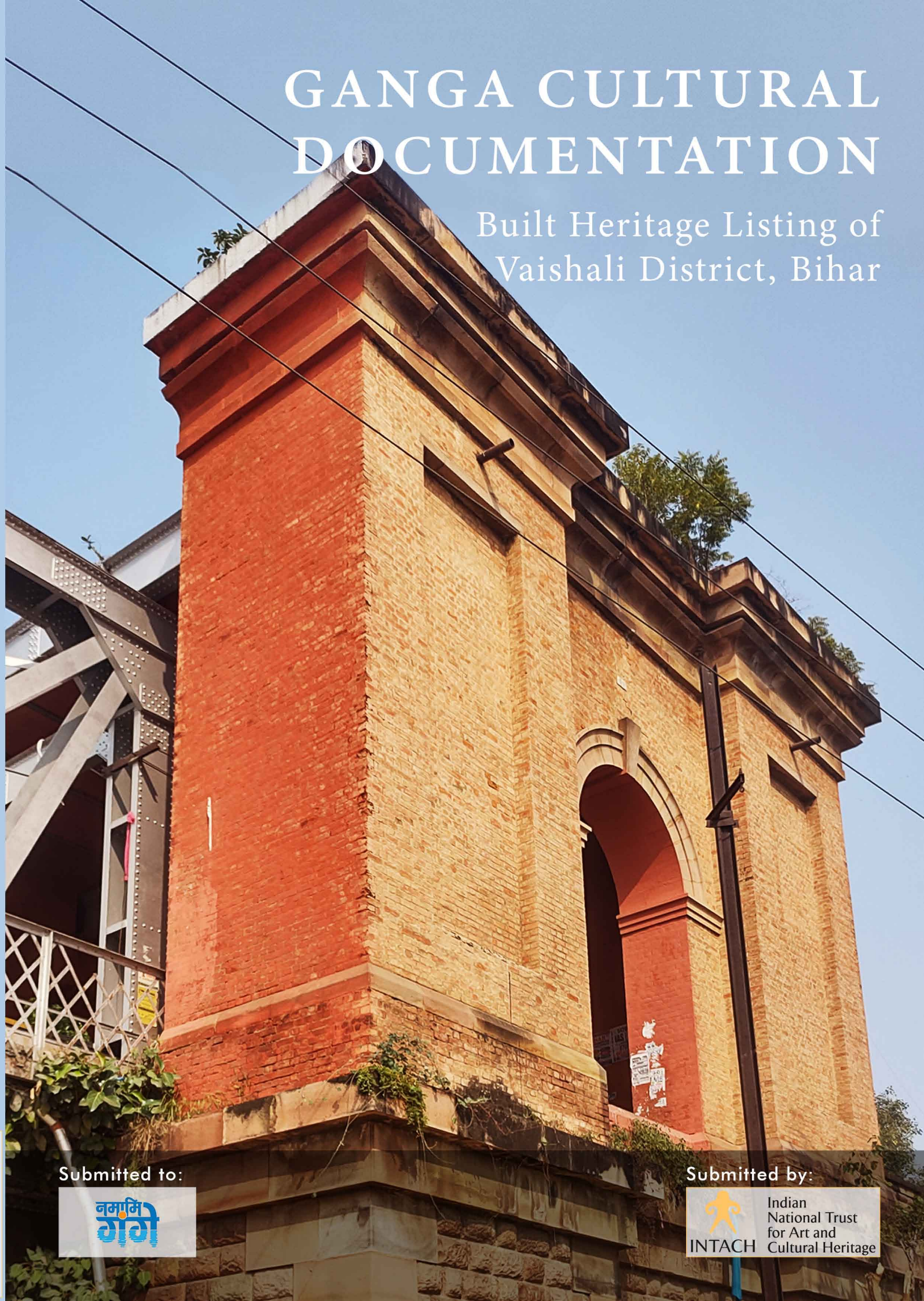
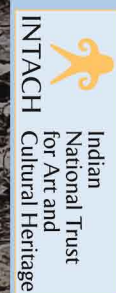




GANGA CULTURAL DOCUMENTATION, VAISHALI, BIHAR



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GANGA CULTURAL DOCUMENTATION

Built Heritage Listing of
Vaishali District, Bihar

Submitted to:



Submitted by:



GANGA CULTURAL DOCUMENTATION

VAISHALI DISTRICT

JANUARY 2022



ARCHITECTURAL HERITAGE DIVISION





PREFACE

National Mission of Clean Ganga (NMCG) under Ministry of Water Resources, River Development & Ganga Rejuvenation has commissioned Indian National Trust for Art and Cultural Heritage (INTACH) to document “Cultural Heritage along River Ganga from Gaumukh to Ganga Sagar”. The scope of work is to identify and make inventories of the tangible and intangible Cultural Heritage properties found within 5 km on either side of the River Ganga.

Responding to the geographical, topographical and cultural diversity of the entire stretch, we have divided the stretch into three parts. The first part is from Gaumukh to Haridwar, the second part is from Muzaffarnagar to Katihar and the third part is from Malda to Ganga Sagar. Listing is done under three categories. They are Natural Heritage, Architectural Heritage and Intangible Heritage. Accordingly three teams are working to cover the three aspects of Cultural Heritage. Architectural Heritage Division of INTACH has been assigned with the work of listing the Architectural Heritage.

In this report we are documenting the Built Heritage of Vaishali District. It is one of the districts of the second part of the stretch. The report includes the listing of the 6 (Hajipur, Raghapur, Bidupur, Desri, Sahdai Buzurg and Mahnar) out of 16 tehsils of Vaishali District as they lie within an offset of 5kms from the bank of the river Ganga. Vaishali Tehsil is described as it is here from where the development of the region started and is rich in history. A group of Architects, headed by a Conservation Architect, conducted the survey in November 2021, listing a total of 83 structures within the district. The report includes a proper understanding of the various typologies, their evolution, architectural appreciation and a complete list of all the buildings.

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1. Introduction

1.1. Vaishali District

Vaishali is one of Bihar's 38 districts that has thrived along the banks of the holy river Ganga. It is located in the state's northern region. The district encompasses an area of 2036 square kilometres. Vaishali district is divided into three subdivisions (Hajipur, Mahnar, and Mahua), 16 tehsils, 290 Gram Panchayats, and 1572 villages. The Ganga flows through only six tehsils in the study area: Hajipur, Raghapur, Bidupur, Desri, Sahdai Buzurg, and Mahnar. Aside from these six tehsils, the history of Vaishali tehsil has also been described due to its historic, religious, archaeological and cultural significance. Vaishali is located on the banks of Gandak which is an important tributary of the Ganga.

The district takes its name from the ancient city of Vaishali, which is believed to be the world's first republic. Vaishali's urban agglomeration is linked to a number of historic events and people. It served as the capital of the Vajjian Confederacy (Vrijji Mahajanapada). Gautama Buddha delivered his final sermon in Vaishali before passing away in 483 BC. Vardaman Mahavir was born in the city of Vaishali. As a result, Vaishali is an extremely important location for both Buddhist and Jain cultures. Presently, it is a part of the Tirhut Division. Hajipur, the district headquarters, is located on Ganga's northern bank. Numerous heritage structures as well as archaeologically significant sites are present here. Despite being a later settlement, it has a high historic value and a rich heritage.



Figure 1 : View of river Ganga from Sidhi Ghat, Hajipur
Source: Primary survey by AH Division, INTACH Team

1.1.1. Hajipur Tehsil

Hajipur, the district headquarters, is located on the river Ganga's northern bank. It was named after Haji Ilyas Shah, King of Bengal from 1345 to 1358 A.D., who founded it. He built a fort here with a mosque inside called Jami Masjid.

Due to its proximity to the state capital of Patna, Hajipur is Bihar's second fastest growing city. Located at the





Figure 2: Haji Ilyas Tomb, Hajipur Tehsil

Source: Primary survey by AH Division, INTACH Team

confluence of the rivers Gandak and Ganga, it is a popular pilgrimage destination during the festivals. The region's history, both imperial and democratic, begins in the sixth century B.C. Hajipur was initially a small part of the Nanda Dynasty before becoming a part of the Maurya Dynasty. It became a great trade centre via waterways due to its location close to Ganga.

The district has become extremely flood prone due to the change in the major river courses. The tehsil thrives on its fertile land, with agriculture being the region's primary occupation. It is famous for the produce of its variety of bananas, known as Chiniya or Malbhog, which are exported and also sold across the country.

1.1.2. Raghapur Tehsil

Raghapur island's origins and history are much older than previously thought, as evidenced by the discovery of Harappan-style bricks from Raghapur Diara. The thickness, width, and length of Harappan bricks were in the ratio of 1:2:4. This is especially significant given Raghapur Diara's location between Chechar in the north and Didarganj in the south, both of which are archaeologically significant.

Raghapur is made up primarily of alluvial soil and is surrounded by the river Ganga on all sides. This area is submerged in water every year as a result of the Ganga's flood. Raghapur has benefited from the flood in the sense that it has brought a new layer of soil to the area, making it fertile.



1.1.3. Bidupur

Bidupur tehsil is located between Hajipur and Desri and has the largest area in contact with the river Ganga. The area close to the river gets continuously flooded in the rainy season, hence the soil gets replenished every season, making it an ideal place to establish brick manufacturing plants. The tehsil has three brick kilns from the 20th century.

According to Buddhist literature, Chechar village in Bidupur was earlier known as Kotigram and it was here that Lord Buddha paused on his way to Vaishali. Ananda, Buddha's closest disciple, attained 'Maha Parinirvana' here and his mortal remains are kept in a stupa in the village of Bajidpur. It is also thought to be the location where King Vishal established Vishalpuri.

It is mentioned in Ramayana that Diti, Rishi Kashyap's wife, gave birth to 'Marudganas' in Bidupur, which was known as Kushpallav Vana at the time. There are nine stupas nearby, three in Chechar village, three in Kutubpur village, one in Bajipur, one in Madhupura, and one in Navanagar. Almost all of these stupas are now nothing more than mounds, with a school, masjid, or temple constructed on top of them. These stupas are not well-marked, and only a few locals are aware of their existence. The Chechar Museum houses important finds from the Neolithic period, the pre-Buddhist period, the Buddhist period, the Maurya, Gupta, Kushan, and Pala periods. According to Huen Tsiang, this location was known as Shwetpur during the Gupta period.



Figure 3: Sadhguru Kabir Math, Bidupur Bazar, Bidupur Tehsil
Source: Primary survey by AH Division, INTACH Team



Figure 4 : Bhairampur Jama Masjid, Bidupur Tehsil
Source: Primary survey by AH Division, INTACH Team

1.1.4. Desri

The Ganga flows through the tehsil's southern part and only a small portion of the tehsil is close to the river. Chandpur, Jahangirpur, Azampur, and Taiyab Kharijama are archaeologically significant sites near the river in Desri. Azampur and Taiyab Kharijama have mounds, whereas Chandpur and Jahangirpur have ancient temples



1.1.5. Sahdai Buzurg

Sahdai Buzurg tehsil is located between Mahnr and Desri and the River Ganga flows through the southern part of the tehsil. Only a small portion of the tehsil borders the river. Nayagaon and Murawatpur are archaeologically significant sites near the river in Sahdai Buzurg Tehsil. Nayagaon has an archaeological mound and many old residences built in the regional style, whereas Murautpur has the Pahli Masjid built by Nathe Khan, who actively participated in the 1857 revolution.



Figure 5: Pahli Masjid, Murautpur, Sahdai Buzurg Tehsil
Source: Primary survey by AH Division, INTACH Team

1.1.6. Mahnar

Mahnar is the eastern most tehsil of the Vaishali district. River Ganga flows in the Southern part of the tehsil and only a small portion of the tehsil is in contact with the river. It is a nagarpalika with many wards. Mahnar is also known as Mahnar Bazar. It is because Mahnar has been a primary market for all nearby wards and villages and a lot of linseed, food grains, and saltpetre was traded here during the time of the British.

Hasanpur Juned is an archaeologically significant site in Mahnar Tehsil. It has Baba Ganinath temple which has a black stone bull figure that is believed to be from the Pala period. The temple was established when the farming communities from the Palvaiya river island settled here after it got submerged due to the changing course of the river Ganga. Hasanpur Juned also has many historic wells with religious significance and old residences built in the vernacular style.



Figure 6: Jha's Residence, Hasanpur Juned, Mahnar Tehsil
Source: Primary survey by AH Division, INTACH Team



2. Geographical Setting and Boundaries

Vaishali district is located in the north western region of the state of Bihar in the Ganga River basin. The district has the river Ganga running along its southern boundary and the river Gandak along its western boundary. The district of Vaishali is bordered by four other districts: Patna to the south, Saran to the west, Muzaffarpur to the north, and Samastipur to the east. The district is 2036 square kilometres in size and is located at 25°41' and 25.68° North latitude and 85°13' and 85.22°E longitude.

The district consists of a large plain formed by alluvium brought by the Ganga, Gandak, and other rivers that flow through it. It is a fertile plain with few waterlogged or low-lying tracts that is well-suited for both food and cash crops. The Gandak River, which originates in Nepal's Himalayas, has largely shaped the area's morphology.



Figure 7: Geographical Setting of Vaishali District
Source: <https://www.mapsofindia.com/maps/bihar/>



Figure 8: River network and different tehsils of Vaishali
Source: Base Map - www.vaishalidistrict.com

2.1. Administrative Boundaries

Vaishali district was earlier a part of Tirhut which later got divided into Muzaffarpur in 1875 under the British. In 1912 both Bihar and Orissa were separated from Bengal and declared as Bihar and Orissa Province. Bihar and Orissa became separate provinces in 1936.

Until the 1971 Census, Vaishali was a part of the Muzaffarpur. It was granted the status of independent district on October 2, 1972. Earlier, it was known as the Hajipur subdivision of Muzaffarpur district. At present, the Vaishali district has three subdivisions, sixteen community development blocks or tehsils, 290 Gram Panchayats, and 1572 villages.



Figure 9: Location of Vaishali district (Muzaffarpur) in Lower Bengal Province of British India
Source: <https://www.davidrumsey.com/luna/servlet/detail/RUMSEY~8~1~238104~5511369:Lower-Bengal->, accessed on 23rd January 2020



2.2. Geographical Setting

The Vaishali district is divided into two sections by two major rivers: the Ganga, which runs along the district's southern boundary, and the Gandak, which runs along the district's western boundary and discharges into the Ganga near Hajipur.

The Gandak River is also known as the Narayani River and the Gandaki River. It is a left bank tributary of the Ganga and one of Nepal's major rivers. The river originates in Nepal's Mustang area, near the Tibetan border¹. The Gandak flows southeast 300 kilometres across the Gangetic plain of Bihar through West Champaran, Gopalganj, Satna and Muzaffarpur and joins the River Ganga at Hajipur. The flow of the Gandak river from the foothills of the Shivaliks to the river Ganga has led to the erosion of sediments in the eastern Uttar Pradesh and north western Bihar. This is due to the rapidly rising Himalayas and the river's course is constantly shifting. The Baya River is an important distributary channel of the district and flows parallel to the Gandak. It flows north-south through the district's centre and discharges into the Ganga.

The district is characterised by a monotonously flat relief. The western part of the district slopes due south and south-east, with elevations ranging from 68 metres in the south to 48 metres in the north, and from 67 metres in the west to 45 metres in the south. The strong natural levee formation or upland all along the Ganga's southern bank is a notable geomorphic feature. This acts as a natural barrier, causing many of the streams flowing from the south to run parallel to the Ganga's course before eventually joining it further east of the district boundary. This provided favourable conditions for transportation and trade via Ganga^{2,3}.

The district's soil is highly calcareous and fertile, making it ideal for growing high-yielding crops such as sugarcane and wheat. The diara land along the river Ganga provided favourable conditions for cultivation and irrigation. Agriculture became the core occupation of people living in the area and settlements were built around vast agricultural lands.

2.3. Ecology

The district is a vast alluvial plain irrigated by many rivers and small channels. It has an abundance of vegetation with mango, bamboo, and other tree groves dotting the green fields. The district's cash crops include sugarcane tobacco, potato, pulses, and poppy. Other high-yielding crops like sugarcane and wheat are also grown here. Hajipur, the district headquarters, is well-known for the excellent banana varieties (Chiniya or Malbhog) grown there. These are in demand in the other states across the country and are also exported to other countries.

Wild animals have almost vanished from the district due to the expansion of cultivation, population growth, and the expansion of road and rail network. Crows and treepeeps, which are yellowish with white patches and look similar to myna, are among the birds seen in the district. Crocodiles are occasionally spotted in the Gandak and Ganga rivers.

1 Garzzone, C. N.; Quade, J.; DeCelles, P.G. & English, N.B. (2000). "Predicting paleoelevation of Tibet and the Himalaya from $\delta^{18}\text{O}$ vs. altitude gradients in meteoric water across the Nepal Himalaya". *Earth and Planetary Science Letters*. 183 (1-2): 215-229.

2 Directorate of Census Operations, Bihar. (2011). *District Census Handbook Vaishali: Vol. Series 11. Census of India*.

3 Central Ground Water Board, Ground Water Information Booklet: Vaishali District, Mid-Eastern Region, Patna, 2013



3. Significance of Ganga

The Ganga River, which flows through the Indian Subcontinent, is believed to be the most sacred river. Ganga with its tributaries, interconnected wells, streams, ponds, have all played significant roles in encouraging settlements along the basin. The presence and contribution of Ganga and its tributaries has led to the evolution of various cultural landscapes in the entire Indo Gangetic plain. It is believed to have existed since the Stone Age. The Ganga River flows in the north-easterly direction from the Gangotri glacier in the north. It wanders through the northern plains before entering the Bay of Bengal. Ganga has a high religious significance in Hindu mythology. The river is said to have entered the earth through Lord Shiva's thick locks and her torrential force which had the potential to destroy the earth, was reduced to a gentle flow. Ganga is a sacred river revered as a Goddess. Various religious activities take place along the river's edge. There are numerous religious cities and structures along the course of the sacred river.

Vaishali district like any other historic settlement in this region, grew in the Gangetic River basin, initially by the side of one of its tributaries, Gandak. Over time, the region's population grew closer to the main river. Availability of water, fertile land and green pastures for grazing cattle led to the development of several settlements along the river. Currently, Hajipur serves as the district headquarters and is located on the banks of the river. The River Ganga is one of the primary reasons for the establishment and growth of Hajipur.

The Ganga and its tributaries have played a vital role in transportation since ancient times. As the river widens and forms creeks with deeper and stable water, which are appropriate conditions for ships to harbor. The Ganga has been used as a route of trade and transportation since the third century BC. Many historical works, notably Buddhist literature, reference Ganga as a means of communicating important events. On his route to Vaishali, Gautam Buddha travelled the length of the Ganga and Gandak rivers multiple times. After Ilyas Shah, the Sultan of Bengal, founded the city of Hajipur, trade and commerce flourished in the region. Hajipur, like Patna, was the main port for the Northern region, where goods were imported and distributed throughout the region. Over time this waterway was explored extensively by the Mughals and British. It linked Vaishali and Hajipur to important cities such as Patna, Delhi, and Calcutta. Hajipur is connected to other nearby ghats of the state by steamer services that cross the Ganga. Along the Ganga, country boats are used to transport goods. As a result, the river has historically and currently played an important role in communication and transportation



Figure 10: Bhola Mandir Ghat along River Ganga

Source: Primary survey by AH Division, INTACH Team



4. Historical Evolution of Vaishali

4.1. Vaishali District

Vaishali district is a culturally and politically significant part of the Indian history. The region's history dates back to the pre-historic period. The Ganga valley region has been known to have shown signs of human settlement since the Stone Age, and evidences have been discovered in several excavations undertaken in the district. Vaishali is believed to be the world's first republic. It is believed to be Lord Mahavir's birthplace. Lord Buddha delivered his final sermon in Vaishali before entering 'Mahaparinirvana'. Vaishali is also known for being the home of Amrapali, the legendary Indian courtesan mentioned in numerous folktales and Buddhist literature. Starting from the Stone Age, the region's evolution has unfolded over multiple layers of history.

Name of the District and the Headquarter:

The district was named after the ancient city of Vaishali. Raja Vishal established Vaishali when he built a fort here, the ruins of which have been found. He was honoured by having his hometown named after him. As per a legend, Vaishali was named after his daughter. Hajipur is the district's headquarters. It was named after Bengal's Sultan Haji Ilyas Shah, who founded the city by establishing a fort.



Figure 11: Raja Vishal ka Garh, Vaishali
Source: tourism.bihar.gov.in



Figure 12: Kolhua excavation site and Ashokan Pillar
Source: tourism.bihar.gov.in

4.1.1. Mythological Perspective

The area now occupied by the districts of Vaishali and Muzaffarpur was originally inhabited primarily by non-Aryans or mixed races, but was eventually taken over by Aryans near the end of the early Vedic period. If Jain tradition is to be believed, it was part of the kingdom of Videha, with Vaishali as its capital. However, the Puranas and the Balakanda of the Ramayana both mention Vaishali as a separate kingdom. Raja Vishal, the founder of the kingdom of Vaishali, has been represented in the Ramayana as a son of Ikshvaku; but the Puranas describe him as a son of Nabhaga. Sumati, a contemporary of Raja Dasaratha of Ayodhya, was tenth in descent from Vaishala, according to the Puranas. The Vishnupurana contains a list of thirty-four Vaishali kings, demonstrating that monarchy had a long history in this region. According to the Ramayana, when Ram and his brother Lakshman, accompanied by the sage Vishvamitra, crossed the Ganga and reached its northern bank on their way to Mithila, they saw the city of Vaishali¹.

1

Choudhary, P. C. R. (1958). Bihar District Gazetteers : Muzaffarpur. Secretariat Press, Bihar.



4.1.2. Before 600 BC

Vaishali was a part of the Videhas Kingdom which was also known as Mithila, an ancient Indian kingdom in Late Vedic India (c. 900 – c. 500 BC). During that time, Videha along with Kuru and Pañcāla, rose to prominence under King Janaka. Videha's region and culture are frequently mentioned in Hindu literature. Their stories can also be found in ancient surviving Buddhist and Jain texts, indicating that renunciation by kings was a respected tradition that was widely accepted in regions.

Videha joined the Vriji confederation, near the end of the Vedic period. The Vrijiian Republic was a confederation of eight clans, the most powerful of which were the Lichchavis. This was the time when Vaishali rose to prominence. The centre of power shifted from Mithila to Vaishali, the republic's capital, which is believed to be modern Basarh, the headquarters of Vaishali C.D. Block.



Figure 13: Videha in Late Vedic Period

Source: https://upload.wikimedia.org/wikipedia/commons/5/51/Late_Vedic_Culture_%281100-500_BCE%29.png



Figure 14: Location of Vriji as on the Mahajanapadas

Source: <https://www.indiancontents.com/2017/06/the-mahajanapadas.htmlmahajanapadas.htmlhtml>



4.1.3. 600 BC to 400 BC

The great Lichchavi clan controlled the administration of Vaishali in the sixth century BC, and its empire extended all the way up to the hills of Nepal. It is mentioned in the Jataka tales that Vaishali was ruled by a slew of Lichchavi kings. Historians believe that during the reign of the Lichchavis in the 6th century B.C., one of the world's first democratic republics with an elected assembly of representatives flourished. While Pataliputra, the Mauryan capital ruled over the Gangetic plain, Vaishali was the centre of trade and industry.

Lord Mahavir, also known as Vardhaman, was born in the early 6th century BC in Vaishali. He is Jainism's 24th Tirthankar. His father was King Siddhartha, and his mother Trishala was the sister of Lichchavi Dynasty King Chetaka. He renounced the world after his parents died when he was 30 years old.

Vaishali was quite significant in Buddhism as well. It was a densely populated, wealthy, and prosperous city during Buddha's time and he visited Vaishali several times. According to legends, it had many pleasure grounds and lotus ponds. The city was surrounded by three walls, each one a gāvuta apart, with watchtowers at each of the three gates. Outside the town, the Mahavana, a large natural forest was spread up to the Himalayas. Vaishali was located at the present Basarh village in Vaishali District. It is believed that Buddha paid a special visit to Vaishali at a time when the city was besieged by a deadly disease that was killing many of its inhabitants. When he arrived in town, the pestilence's wrath was greatly reduced, after which many of the citizens were initiated and became his disciples. Buddha delivered his final sermon in Vaishali and declared his Parinirvana. During this time, Ambapali/ Amrapali, the great Indian dancer associated with many folktales, was at her peak. She later became a sanyasi, or Buddhist monk, in order to follow the Buddha's path.

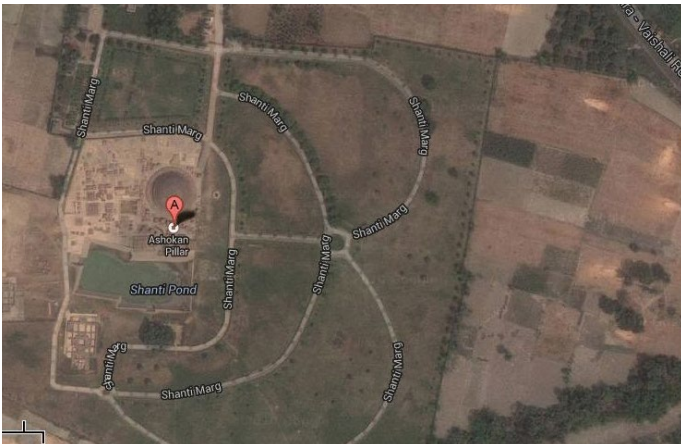


Figure 15: Location of Last Sermon of Buddha depicted by Ashokan Pillar
Source: <http://silentpagesindia.blogspot.com/2014/03/the-remains-of-ancient-vaishali.html>



Figure 16: Relic Stupa of Buddha
Source: tourism.bihar.gov.in

The powerful kingdom of Magadh eventually came into conflict with the Lichchavis. Bimbisar (519 BC), the founder of the Magadh Empire, had established a matrimonial alliance with the two neighbouring states of Kosalas and the Lichchavis. Bimbisar's son Ajatashatru (492–460 BC) assassinated him, after which he invaded Vaishali and expanded his kingdom to Tirhut. The entire area in this region between the Ganga and the Himalayas is also said to have fallen under the control of the Magadha empire at this time.

4.1.4. 400 BC to 1 AD

The Lichchavis, who had recognised Magadh's authority and dominance, continued to rule the region. During this time, the area was ruled by the Magadh Empire's Haryanaka, Shishungana, and Nanda dynasties, as well



as the Mauryan and Sunga dynasties later. The Second Buddhist Council was held in Vaishali in 383 BC under the patronage of Shishunaga Dynasty King Kalasoka, which was most likely a century after the first.

Following the Buddhist councils, Vaishali appears to have gradually lost its glory. For the next century, not much is known about it until Ashoka (268 BC to 232 BC) visited Vaishali and had a stupa and a lion pillar erected here.

4.1.5. 1 AD to 500 AD

In the beginning of the first millennium, Vaishali was still ruled by the Magadh Empire. However, it was briefly ruled by the Kushan Dynasty in the 2nd century when Kanishka attacked and captured Vaishali in 120 AD. Vaishali was recaptured by the Magadh empire during the Gupta period and remained under their control until the end of Gupta Dynasty in the late 5th century. It was visited by the Chinese pilgrim Fa Hian in the early 5th century.

4.1.6. 500 AD to 1300 AD

After the Guptas fell out of power, the Gaud King Sasanka took control of the region in 602 A.D. and ruled until his death in 625 A.D. His death marked the culmination of Gaud's reign, and the territory eventually fell under Harsha's domain of authority. Hiuen Tsiang, another Chinese traveller visited Vaishali in 637 A.D. during Harsha's reign. Many abandoned and ruined monasteries were mentioned in his archives. There were numerous Jains at the time, indicating that Buddhism was on a decline.

Starting with Hiuen Tsang's visit to Vaishali and ending with the emergence of the Pala dynasty, there is a severe lack of material on the history of Vaishali and North Bihar. Gopala, the first of the Pala rulers, ruled Bengal in the eighth century A.D. In around 750 A.D., he extended his power over Bihar. The Palas maintained control of Tirhut until 1019 A.D. The Sena monarchs rose to dominance at the close of the century, seizing not only their eastern provinces from the Palas, but also appearing to have carried their arms northwards to North Bihar. Mithila was the Senas' northwestern province, and their rule in this part of Bihar is still commemorated by the use of the Lakshmana Sena era, the first current year (1119-20 AD.) of which was either the date of accession or coronation of Lakshmana Sena, the Sena dynasty's last great king.

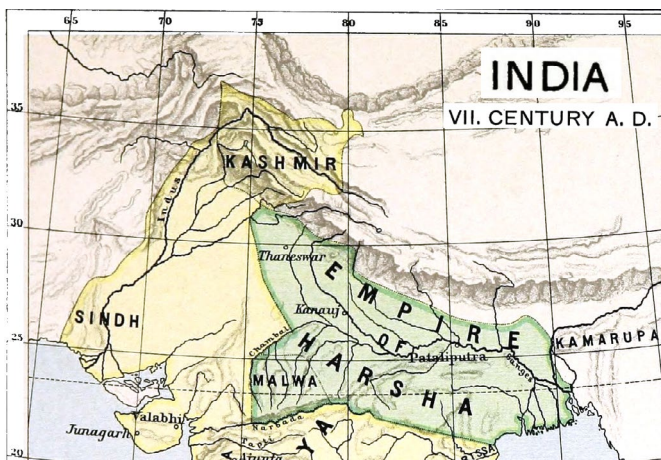


Figure 17: Harsha's Rule
Source: Wikipedia



Figure 18: Area under Pala Dynasty
Source: https://upload.wikimedia.org/wikipedia/commons/1/19/Asia_800ad.jpg



4.1.7. 1300 AD to 1700 AD

Ghias-ud-din Iwaz, Governor of Bengal from 1211 until 1226, was the first Muslim invader of Tirhut which included Vaishali at the time. He conquered the King of Tirhut and extorted taxes from him but was unable to capture the kingdom. It wasn't until 1323 that Ghias-ud-din Tughlak was able to consolidate his power in the district. The Governors' seat was Hajipur, which had considerable strategic importance due to its location at the junction of the rivers Gandak and Ganga.

Haji Ilyas, Bengal's monarch from 1345 to 1358, established the town of Hajipur. He invaded Tirhut and erected a stronghold at Hajipur to secure his position. In 1353, Feroz Tughlaq of Delhi marched to Tirhut to punish Haji Ilyas for attempting to take over the emperor's kingdom. After defeating Haji Ilyas, he returned to Delhi. The monarchs of Jaunpur seized control of all of North Bihar by the end of the 14th century.

North Bihar was ruled by the king of Jaunpur for about a century until Emperor Sikander Lodi of Delhi conquered and reclaimed the province. In 1494, following his triumph against the monarch of Jaunpur, the Emperor proceeded against Hussain Shah, who had by that time expanded his power over vast areas of Bihar. Hussain Shah found it difficult to oppose the imperial forces, so he reached an accord with the Emperor and signed a treaty with him at Barh. Hussain Shah promised to withdraw from Bihar, Tirhut and Sarkar Saran in exchange for the Emperor agreeing not to interfere with his possessions in Bengal. The monarchs of Bengal could not resist the desire to expand their power over Tirhut for long. Despite his father's earlier treaty, Nasrat Shah, Hussain Shah's son, raided Tirhut in the early 16th century. The King of Tirhut was assassinated and Nasrat Shah appointed his son-in-law Alauddin as the Governor of Tirhut. He also assumed control of Hajipur and appointed another son-in-law, Makhdoom Alam as the incharge.

The Bengali rulers' influence was dwindling, and after Mahmood Shah's death, North Bihar, including Vaishali, was annexed by the Mughal Empire. Despite the fact that North Bihar had been acquired, governance was quite lax, and minor chieftains remained influential. When Daud Khan, the monarch of Bengal revolted in 1574, he found a ready band of allies among the Afghans. Daud Khan's strongholds were in Patna and Hajipur but the Mughals eventually conquered him after a tough battle. Following the fall of the Afghan ruler, a separate Subah (state or province) of Bihar was formed and placed under the control of a Mughal Governor. This state included Tirhut, which had Vaishali. The chieftains who assisted the Emperor were rewarded with Jagir grants, and they settled in Hajipur with their entourage. However, with the shift of the headquarters to Patna, Hajipur's former status faded^{2,3,4}.

4.1.8. 1700 AD to 1947

Tirhut fell under British control alongside the rest of Bihar with the British victory at Buxar in 1764. From that point forward, the district's history was confined to the development of order and settled governance, the expansion of agriculture and commerce, and the general advancement of civilization. However, the administration's principal goal was to collect revenue and foster trade for and on behalf of the Company. Due to trade disputes with Nepal, the Nepal war broke out in Tirhut in 1815. Between then and 1857, nothing significant happened in the district. Tirhut was entrusted to the Commissionership of Patna on October 15, 1856. Tirhut at the time included the present-day districts of Muzaffarpur, Vaishali and Darbhanga.

2 O'Malley, L. S. S. (1907). Bengal District Gazetteers : Muzaffarpur. The Bengal Secretariat Book Depot, Calcutta.

3 Choudhary, P. C. R. (1958). Bihar District Gazetteers : Muzaffarpur. Secretariat Press, Bihar.

4 Directorate of Census Operations, Bihar. (2011). District Census Handbook Vaishali: Vol. Series 11. Census of India.



The triumph of the insurgents in Delhi during the revolt of 1857 alarmed the English residents in the area. A huge number of indigo planters from the interior fled to Muzaffarpur for protection, fearing that an uprising in neighbouring districts might lead to turmoil in Muzaffarpur as well. Orders were given to effectively guard the Gandak and Ganga ghats. The movement was eventually crushed, and the district remained peaceful for a long period.

In 1875, Muzaffarpur was established as a separate district under the Commissionership of Patna after being detached from Darbhanga and the Begusarai subdivision. Muzaffarpur was divided into three subdivisions: Muzaffarpur, Hajipur, and Sitamarhi. In the early twentieth century, Muzaffarpur witnessed a number of political movements and rebellions. The Tirhut division was established in 1907 because the Patna division was deemed too cumbersome. After 1908, Muzaffarpur remained a hotbed of revolutionary activity. The political awakening that occurred in the country following World War I fuelled the nationalist movement in Vaishali district as well. The district responded vigorously to Mahatma Gandhi's demand during the Non-Cooperation Movement and later, during the Civil Disobedience Movement of 1930-31.

The earthquake of 1934 was the worst natural disaster to strike Muzaffarpur in the first half of the twentieth century. While it had a significant impact on other districts in Bihar, including Munger, Champaran, Patna, and Darbhanga, it is possible that the greatest number of casualties occurred in this area. The district was in a fury during the 'Quit-India Movement' in 1942 and played an important role in the country's struggle for independence⁵⁶.

4.1.9. 1947 to Present

Vaishali district was a part of Muzaffarpur district after independence until the 1971 Census. On October 2, 1972, it was granted the status of independent district. Previously, it was known as the Hajipur subdivision of Muzaffarpur district. Hajipur is currently the district's chief town and headquarters. The district is divided into three sections. Hajipur, Mahnar, and Mahua are their names. Vaishali District is divided into 16 tehsils.

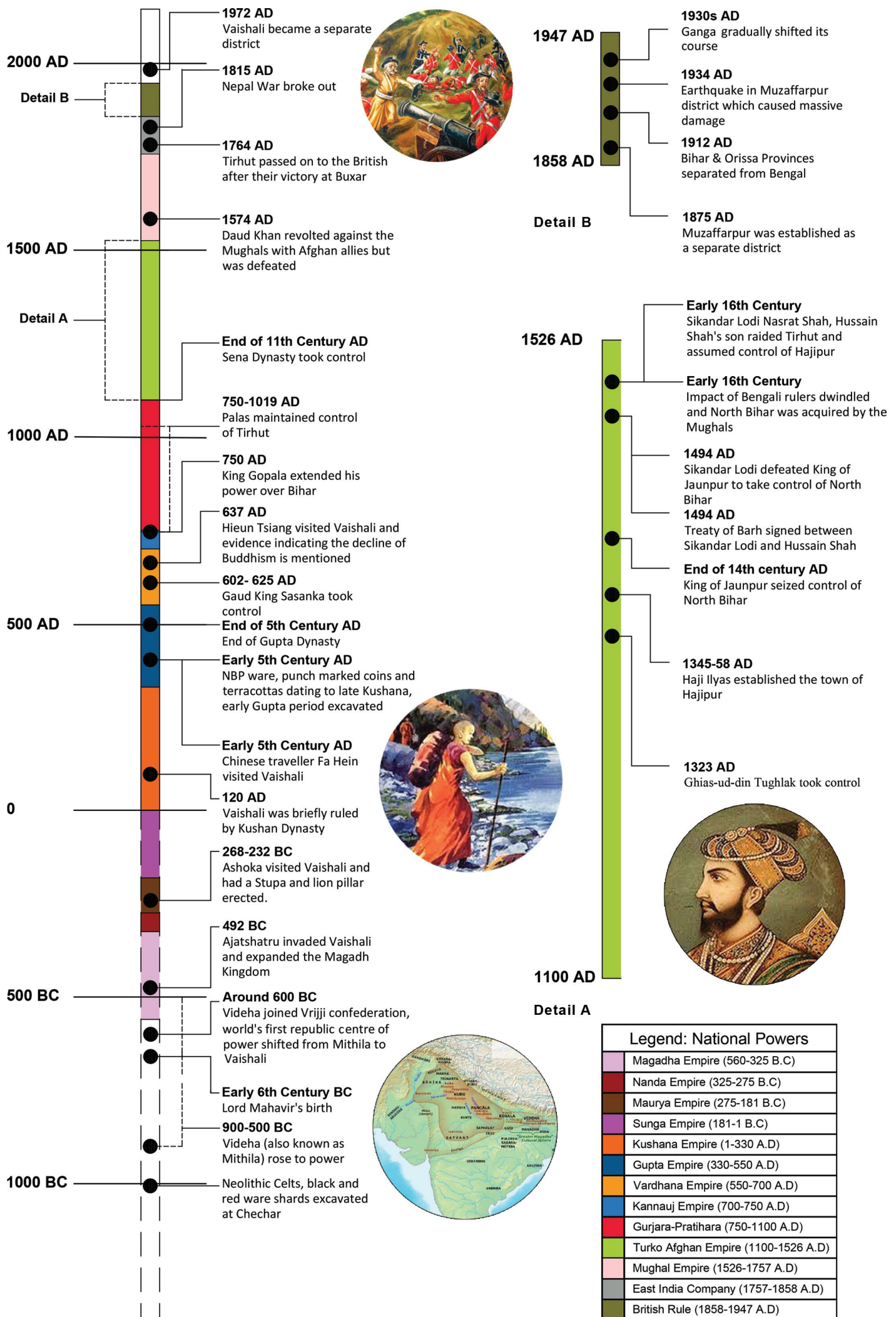
5 O'Malley, L. S. S. (1907). Bengal District Gazetteers : Muzaffarpur. The Bengal Secretariat Book Depot, Calcutta.

6 Choudhary, P. C. R. (1958). Bihar District Gazetteers : Muzaffarpur. Secretariat Press, Bihar.



4.2. Historical Timeline





5. Significance of Vaishali

Vaishali's evolution began in the prehistoric times. Along with history and archaeology, mythology and the traditions around it have exponentially increased its significance. The district is linked to a number of noteworthy historical personalities who have influenced the course of history, both culturally and politically. Several political conquests have taken place in this region, accentuating the district's cultural, political, and strategic importance.

5.1 Archaeological and Historical Significance

The archaeological and historical significance of the district is tremendous and dates back to the Neolithic period. The history of the district is multi-layered, with each layer contributing significantly to its value. Some layers contribute through associations, while others contributed through tangible representations such as built heritage. As discussed in detail earlier, it is known that there has been movement along the river Ganga during the pre-historic period and some archaeological remains for the same have been found.

The significant archaeological site and their findings are as follows:

a) The earliest evidence of the ancient city's archaeological site dates back to Vedic times, in the shape of a fort built by Raja Vishal, after whom the city was named.

b) The excavation site at Kolhua is another significant site that has been included in the preliminary list of World Heritage sites.

c) An Ashokan Pillar marks the spot where Gautam Buddha delivered his final sermon. This site also contains a number of stupas, chaityas, viharas, and a tank.

d) The Abhishek Pushkarini, a coronation tank, is located one kilometre from the Kolhua site. The hallowed waters of the tank were used to anoint Vaishali's elected delegates.

e) Stupa 1 or the Relic Stupa is located near the coronation tank. The Lichchavis reverently enclosed one of the eight pieces of the Buddha's relics in this stupa that they received following Mahaparinirvana.



Figure 19: Abhishek Pushkarini

Source: <http://vaishalibihar.blogspot.com/2013/01/vaishali-birth-place-of-lord-mahavira.html>

Practically all of the district's tehsils feature sacred mounds, stupas and other sites of archaeological importance. These mounds have significant excavation potential and are likely to be rich in antiquities.

Vaishali is associated with both Mahavir and Gautam Buddha, who were pioneers of Indian enlightenment. Mahavir was born in Vaishali, and Buddha visited the city multiple times. Before his Mahaparinirvana, Buddha delivered his final discourse in Vaishali. Ashoka, Bimbisara, Ajatshatru, Fa Hien, Huen Tsiang, Kanishka, and Sultan Haji Ilyas Shah are among prominent figures associated with Vaishali.



Shri Ram Pukar Singh Ji, who was also involved in the freedom movement, made an essential contribution to the archaeological discoveries in Chechar. Chechar and its surroundings had a long mound that runs parallel to the Ganga, which has been swept away by regular floods, exposing valuable antiquities. He worked extensively to learn about the area's rich history and educate the population, developing a sense of pride in Chechar's legacy¹. The Archaeological Survey of India began exploration in 1976², followed by excavations in 1977 and 1978. The dig uncovered several previously unknown gems in Indian archaeology and history. The excavations yielded a three-fold cultural sequence – from Neolith were conducted in Chechar in 1988-89 by the Patn cultural sequence of the site⁴.



1 Buddhist Circuit of Bihar. (n.d.). Buddhist Circuit of Bihar. Retrieved January 21, 2022, from <http://buddhistcircuitbihar.com/vaishali3.htm>

2 Archaeological Survey of India. (1980). Indian Archaeology 1976–77.- A Review. The Director General, ASI.

3 Archaeological Survey of India. (1980). Indian Archaeology 1977–78 – A Review. The Director General, ASI.

4 Archaeological Survey of India. (1993). Indian Archaeology 1988–89 - A Review. The Director General, ASI.

The district's numerous layers of history, as detailed in the previous chapter, provide an account of the region's historicity. The frequent change of power, political upheaval in the region, natural disasters, and continual growth resulted in the destruction of numerous historic structures and sites dating back to the 18th century A.D. The accessible written and oral histories have offered some details to retrace the historic locations and hence the historic importance of the area. Ganga has played a crucial part in the formation of the district's historic character.

5.2 Religious and Cultural Significance

Vaishali is undoubtedly one of the most important religious sites in the world. It is the birthplace of Bhagwan Mahavir, the Jain religion's 24th and most important Tirthankara. He was born in the early 6th century BC as Vardaman Mahavir to King Siddhartha and his mother Trishala, who was Lichchavi Dynasty's King Chetaka's sister. He renounced the world after his parents died when he was 30 years old.

Vaishali is also highly important for Buddhism. Lord Buddha had paid multiple visits to Vaishali. During his Enlightenment, he preached and initiated disciples at Vaishali on numerous occasions. For the first time, Buddha accepted women to the Sangha at Vaishali. Buddha delivered his final sermon during his final visit to Vaishali. It is here that he foretold about his Mahaparinirvana and one of his relics is housed at Vaishali's Relic Stupa. Ananda, Buddha's closest disciple and a significant religious proponent in Buddhism, also left for his heavenly abode here in Vaishali.

Vaishali District is also noteworthy for Sanatan Dharm adherents. Bhagwan Ram is believed to have stopped in Hajipur on his journey to Janakpur. The Ramchaura Mandir houses and worships Ram's footprints. Rama Navami, the birth anniversary of Ram, is traditionally celebrated at the Ramchaura Mandir. The Patna Museum houses archaeological artefacts discovered here. It is revered as one of the town's holy sites. Lord



Figure 22: Buddha's Relic Stupa, Vaishali

Source: tourism.bihar.gov.in accessed on 24 January 2022



Figure 23: Ramchaura Mandir, Hajipur

Source: Primary survey by AH Division, INTACH Team



Figure 24: Jama Masjid, Hajipur

Source: Primary survey by AH Division, INTACH Team



Ram, Laxmana, and Guru Vishwamitra are believed to have stopped here on their way to Mithila, and the location became known as Rambhadra. Inside the temple, there is a footprint that is believed to have been left by Lord Ram and has been enshrined. On the eve of Rama Navami every year, a small fair is also held here.

King of Bengal Haji Illyas also known as Shamsuddin Illyas established Hajipur between 1345 and 1358 A.D. and fortified it with a massive fort and built a mosque inside it, known as the Jama masjid. In future years, Hajipur served as the Governor of Bihar's headquarters. People of the town revere Haji Illyas' grave, which is located to the south-east of the Gandak Bridge. Pilgrims come from all across the district and beyond to pay their respects. Haji Harmman's grave is in close proximity of this site.

Fairs and Festivals

The River Ganga, which is Hinduism's most sacred river and is revered as a Goddess and a giver, flows through the Vaishali area. It is. The sacred river's water is required for all religious activities. Many temples and ghats have been built along the river's banks to accommodate various religious activities and festivals. Chat Puja is one of the major celebrations which takes place on the river's banks.

On the day of Mahavir's birthday, Vaishali Mahotsabh is conducted in Chaitra Trayodashi in Vaishali. It is essentially a Jain celebration observed by both the Digambar and the Shwetambar Jains.

Vasant Panchami festival is celebrated in Hajipur in the Bateshwar Nath Temple complex. A small fair is also organized on the eve of Maha Shivratri.



Figure 25: Vaishali Mahotsabh

Source: <http://www.mysticindiatour.com/vaishali-mahotsava/>

5.3 Natural and Ecological Significance

Due to the region's natural and ecological features, the Vaishali district has a high ecological significance. Since prehistoric times, the river Ganga has been credited with supporting human civilization and life in this region. Over centuries, the Ganga has proven to be the region's most important resource.

As previously stated, the confluence of the rivers Gandak and Ganga provides ample fertile land throughout the district, and the region's core economy is based on agriculture. The region's microclimatic conditions and morphological surface have also supported more and more appropriate cultivation. The area's settlement pattern and architecture have evolved in response to the region's natural/ecological factors. The settlement began at ecological nodes such as the Ganga's banks and spread in clusters with vast fields in between.

The Ganga supports a diverse range of aquatic species, adding to the region's ecological significance. Dolphins have been spotted in Gandak and the Ganga near Hajipur. One of the district's most important biological features is Barailla Lake, which was designated as a bird sanctuary by the Bihar government in 1997. The lake is always full of water, rich in vegetation and animals and migratory birds visit it during the winter.



5.4 Architectural Significance

Vaishali's architecture as a whole is a manifestation of the region's religious, cultural, social, political, and economic transformations. Over centuries, the political and economic turns of events have had a direct impact on the evolution of Vaishali's settlements and architecture. The planning and architectural vocabulary have been shaped by the various dynasties that ruled here and the architectural advancements in construction technologies that they brought with them. For example, the British played important roles in the development of Vaishali, as evidenced by the bridges they built. Their influence can also be seen in the structures built in the Indo Saracenic style. Aside from these, elements of traditional local architecture from various rulers and merchants from within the country who settled there for trade can be seen on the architectural fabric.

Buddhist architecture has had a significant impact on this region, as it has in other regions of Bihar, and tangible manifestations of the same may be found throughout the district. There are numerous Chaityas, Viharas, and Stupas in this area, some of which are in ruins and others which are in good condition. The main Stupa of Kolhua is said to be the Indian Subcontinent's first designed Stupa. Its outstanding contribution to institution-building, pedagogy, and architecture can be seen in the built remains. The built ensemble represents the evolution of planning and architectural prototypes, from which architectural form emerged and was duplicated at a later date.

There are numerous Jain temples scattered throughout the district. However, majority of these temples have been renovated. One of the most important temple complexes is located near Mahavir's birthplace. The district is also well-known for its numerous major Hindu temples. Due to the availability of huge fertile area for cultivation and the convenience of trade, zamindars and farmers settled here and constructed religious structures in the villages to meet the religious demands of the people. Hajipur, the district headquarters of Vaishali, is one such area packed of historic temples. A fundamental shift in construction technique and terminology occurred with the establishment of Islamic authority. Despite the existence of the prior typologies, the new typology of buildings included were mosques, dargahs and dwellings influenced by the architectural language of the previously listed typologies. Following the Mughal era, the British settled here and the Christian population grew in Hajipur. During that time, a number of churches and institutional structures were built. Britishers even built bridges using well foundations.

Considering the historical timeline and the tangible embodiment of culture in the form of built heritage, it is clear that Vaishali is not only rich in architecture, but also diversified in its typology.



Figure 26: Nepali Mandir, Hajipur
Source: Primary survey by AH Division, INTACH Team



Figure 27: Old Gandak Bridge, Hajipur
Source: Primary survey by AH Division, INTACH Team



6. Architectural Description

For centuries, the district of Vaishali has had multiple layers of history and remnants of various governmental forces and dynasties, as well as very important religious activities, beliefs and the natural setting. These have left their imprints on the architectural typologies and the built fabric's language. In addition, natural calamities such as earthquakes and floods, as well as change in the course of the river, have influenced the growth and evolution of the built environment in the area. This region contains a wide range of architectural styles, including Mughal, vernacular, Indo-Saracenic, and even Art Deco. Many structures constructed in the twentieth century were also found to be created in a contemporary style. After an earthquake in 1934, which destroyed many structures, a majority of the structures in the region had to be rebuilt. However, the overall planning and architectural vocabulary of all building typologies, such as residential, commercial, institutional, and industrial, reflect the architecture styles of those buildings.

6.1 Building Typologies

Building typology in any place is defined by utility and location. The proposed usage, lifestyle, and requirements of the people, as well as the wider social, cultural, and political backdrop of the greater settlement that surrounds the structure, all influence the location of the building.

i. Residential

The scale, architectural style, and layout of residential constructions can be classified over time. The Ganga River valley, with its fertile terrain and abundant water, has attracted farming communities to settle along its banks and establish trade. They built residences along the river to meet the demands of the neighbourhood. The style of these dwellings reflects the time in which they were created, as well as the owners and events that led up to their construction.

a) There are some single-story vernacular dwellings with sloping tiled roofs. The plan is typically rectangular, with larger rooms in the front followed by bedrooms in the back enclosing an internal courtyard. The kitchen and toilet are built in the back of the house. These are primarily made of brick and are finished with lime wash. The courtyard type residences have a few different variations, such as those with a verandah in front of the house or rooms that are only on two or three sides of the courtyard.

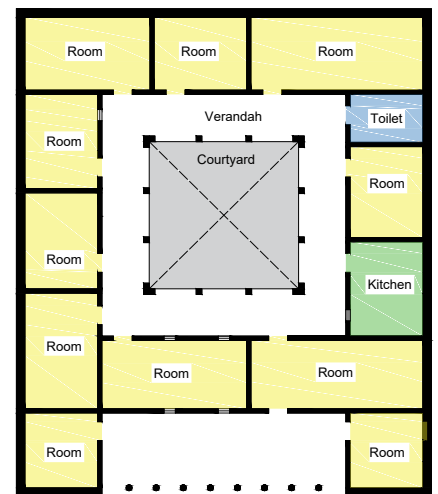


Figure 28: Typical layout of courtyard house
Source: Primary survey by AH Division, INTACH Team



Figure 29: Exterior view MLA's Residence, Mahnar Tehsil
Source: Primary survey by AH Division, INTACH Team



Figure 30: Interior view of courtyard of MLA's Residence, Mahnar Tehsil
Source: Primary survey by AH Division, INTACH Team



b) Other vernacular houses with tiled sloping roofs have been noted. The trusses made to support the roofs were made out of wooden logs. These are rectangular structures without courtyards and either have a verandah on all four sides or only on two opposite sides. Farmers who had settled along the Ganga to undertake farming activities built many of these dwellings.

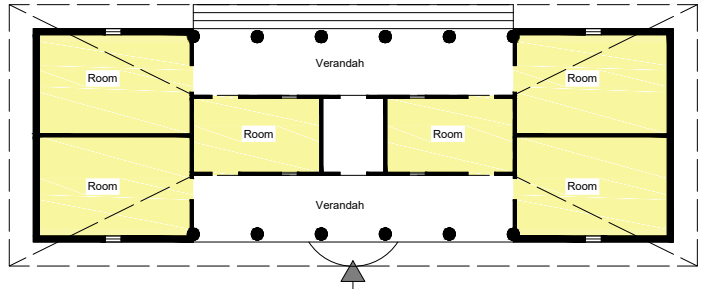


Figure 31: Layout of residence with verandah on two sides
Source: Primary survey by AH Division, INTACH Team



Figure 32: Exterior view of Manohar Singh's Residence, Mahnar
Source: Primary survey by AH Division, INTACH Team

Figure 33: Verandah of Manohar Singh's Residence showing the roofing system. Logs are used to support the sloping roof, Mahnar
Source: Primary survey by AH Division, INTACH Team

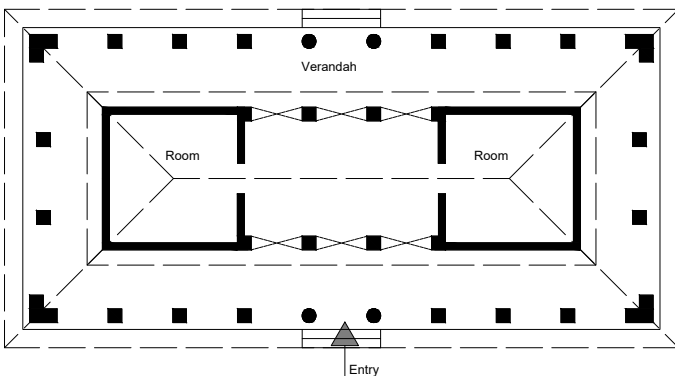


Figure 34: Layout of residence with verandah on all four sides
Source: Primary survey by AH Division, INTACH Team



Figure 35: Exterior view of Shah's Residence, Sahdai Buzurg
Source: Primary survey by AH Division, INTACH Team



c) Some mansions with Indo Saracenic characteristics on the facades and huge rooms centred on a central courtyard have been noted. Segmental arches with heavy keystones have also been noted on the front façades with projected bricks forming a cornice band.



Figure 35: Exterior view of a residence in Hajipur with Indo Saracenic features

Source: Primary survey by AH Division, INTACH Team



Figure 35: Exterior view of a residence in Hajipur with Indo Saracenic features

Source: Primary survey by AH Division, INTACH Team

d) Mixed-use typologies of houses could be found in the denser historic settlements. The commercial shops are on the ground floor, while the residential area is mostly on the upper level. In most cases, the design follows a linear pattern. The ground floor has a shop in the front and storerooms in the back. The common walkway connects to more private areas like the bedrooms, kitchen, and bathrooms. A stairway on the back side leads to the upper floor. Vernacular houses have minimal woodwork adornment, whereas colonial houses have elaborate ironwork on balcony railings and columns.

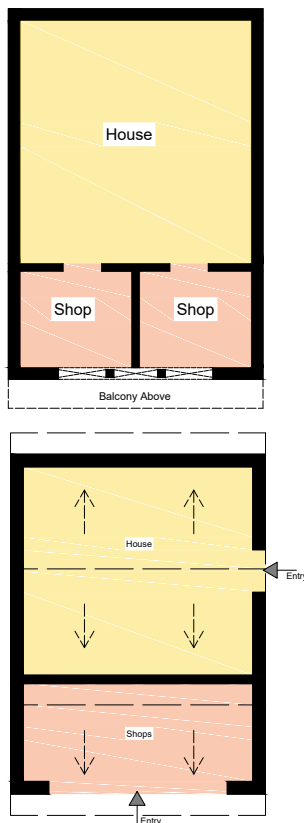


Figure 36: Pyare Chaudhary's mixed use property in Desri Tehsil

Source: Primary survey by AH Division, INTACH Team



ii. Mixed Use

Buildings in some neighbourhoods are intended for mixed-use on multiple levels. The businesses are on the ground floor, and the houses are on the back side and upper stories. The architecture of these structures is predominantly vernacular and Indo Saracenic. Wrought iron elements, such as columns and arches with ornamentation, can also be found. Some of these constructions also include folding doors in the front façade that open up towards the shopfront, and the living space is accessed from the side. Others have a central or side passageway that leads to the rooms and the upper floor, while the front section comprises shops with a foldable door or a colonnade. The upper floor has the same layout as the ground floor, with the addition of a balcony facing the street. This type of layout makes the best use of the available space.



Figure 37: Typical example of mixed use property in Vaishali district. House in Hajipur Tehsil
Source : Primary Survey by AH Division, INTACH Team

iii. Civic

The majority of the civic buildings were constructed when the Gandak bridge was completed in 1885, and they are largely in the Colonial architectural style. Many of these structures have been altered, with only a portion of the original structure remaining. These are rectangular in shape, with typically double-height spaces on all sides and a single-height hallway in the front. These have semi-circular or segmental arches, and the roof system is largely made up of jack arches or I girders that support the slab. The Art Deco style is also evident in certain public facilities built in the twentieth century, such as the fire station in Hajipur. Decorative mouldings in plaster can be seen in the chajjas. Parapet of the terrace has jalis with geometrical patterns. Decorative mouldings are also seen at the slab.



Figure 38: Exterior view of fire station in Hajipur with Art Deco influence on the facade
Source : Primary Survey by AH Division, INTACH Team

iv. Institutional



Vaishali district has a small number of institutional buildings. The majority of them were built in the twentieth century in the Colonial or contemporary styles. The government created schools to meet the requirements of the community that had settled along the riverbank. A notable example is the G.A Inter School in Hajipur. The complex is located along the bank of Gandak River and the historic part of the complex is an inverted C shaped building with a series of segmental arches on the façade. Projected cornice bands are seen on all the facades of this structure. Other structures built in the complex have been added over the years.



Figure 39: Exterior view of school in Hajipur in colonial architectural style

Source : Primary Survey by AH Division, INTACH Team

v. Religious

Vaishali has a large number of temples, mosques, and majars. These were influenced by diverse styles in use at the time they were built.

a) Temples

Several temples in the Vaishali district are designed in the local traditional architectural style and many temples have also been influenced by Islamic elements and combine modern architectural design. In many temples, the layout consists solely of the “garbha griha,” although in others, a “mandapa” and a “parikrama path” have been added later. Some of these temples were also constructed in the twentieth century on top of the ruins of a Buddhist monastery found in Vaishali.

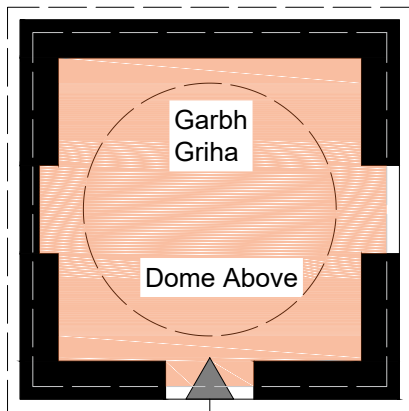


Figure 40: Typical layout of temple with only the Garbha Griha

Source : Primary Survey by AH Division, INTACH Team



Figure 41: Shiv Mandir in Bidupur with only the Garbha Griha

Source : Primary Survey by AH Division, INTACH Team

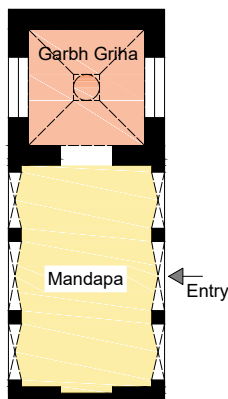


Figure 42: Layout of temple with interventions

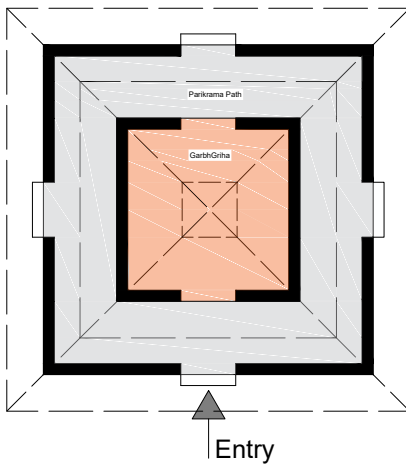
Source : Primary Survey by AH Division, INTACH Team



Figure 43: Shiv Mandir in Sahdai Buzurg

Source : Primary Survey by AH Division, INTACH Team





Baba Ganinath Mandir and Ghat is a renowned temple in Vaishali district, located near Hasanpur Juned in Vaishali on the banks of the Ganga. It was rebuilt by the farming communities' fourth generation. The temple's layout is rectangular in shape, with a mandapa in front. Inside, the ancient "garba griha" has been preserved. It is crowned by two octagonal shikharas.

Nepali Mandir is a one-of-a-kind landmark in Vaishali. It is a simple structure constructed in the Nepalese Pagoda architectural style. It features four entrances, a garba griha in the centre, and is enclosed by a "parikrama path" on all sides. Intricate woodwork carving work can be found in the temple's entryway, window lintels, and columns.

Figure 44: Layout of Nepali Mandir with garba griha enclosed by parikrama path on all sides
Source : Primary Survey by AH Division, INTACH Team

b) Mosques and Mazars

Since the establishment of Hajipur in the 14th century, a large number of small and large mosques have been built around villages to meet the religious demands of the people. Mosques with basic rectangular layouts consisting of three "Gumbad" or domes with subtle or no adornment were created in particular. The "Mehrab," or niche, in the inner portion of the mosque denotes the qibla (direction of Mecca) and is where the imam prays. The prayer hall is located at the end of a rectangular site, with an open courtyard in front. The Jami Mosque, which was established inside the medieval fort built by Haji Ilyas between 1345 and 1358 AD, is one of the region's most notable mosques.

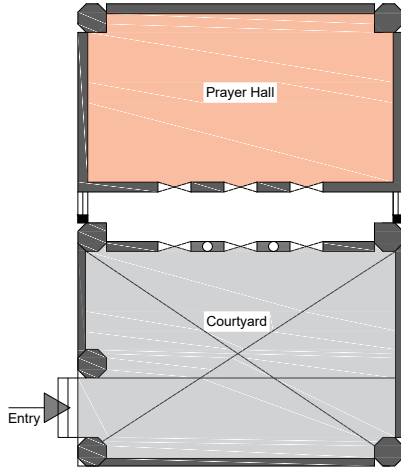


Figure 45: Typical layout of mosque with prayer hall and courtyard
Source : Primary Survey by AH Division, INTACH Team

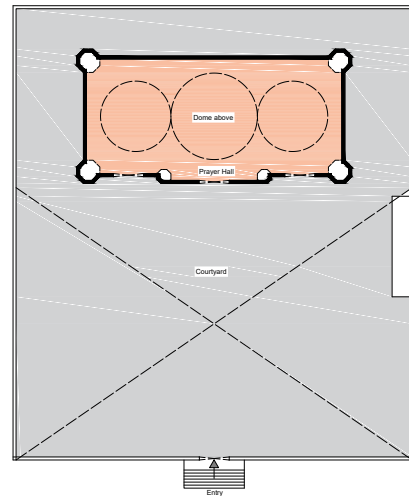


Figure 46: Typical layout of mosque with prayer hall and courtyard
Source : Primary Survey by AH Division, INTACH Team



Figure 47: Pahli Masjid, Sahdai Buzurg
Source : Primary Survey by AH Division, INTACH Team



Figure 48: Jama Mosque, Hajipur
Source : Primary Survey by AH Division, INTACH Team



Another example is the Hazrat Mamu Bhanja Mazar which is placed in the centre of a square plan, with a front entrance doorway. The majority of the others are simply built on top of a rectangular platform with a simple brick boundary wall. Many are also constructed on the ruins of prehistoric mounds.

vi. Cemetery

The majority of the tombs in the Vaishali district's cemeteries are new, with a few older, unidentified graves with overgrown vegetation. They are typically less ornamented and not sequenced. Some of these tombs are located near masjids. Many tomb-like constructions have also been made on top of the archaeological mounds.

vii. Commercial

Vaishali's proximity to the Ganga aided its trade and commerce expansion. Commercial districts are concentrated in the cities' oldest neighbourhoods. These typically consist of shops on the ground floor and stores or residences on the upper floor. Manhar had a big Bazar where a lot of linseed, food grains, and saltpetre was traded. Hajipur also has a film theatre, which was constructed in 1947 and has an Art Deco influence. This structure, however, has been renovated over the years.

viii. Industrial

Vaishali is an important commerce and transportation hub due to its strategic location along the Ganga River. It connects to the waterways of Patna and Bengal, as well as has connections to key roadways and railway routes. The Gandak Bridge and the Sonapur Railway Bridge were built to improve communication with Patna. The soil in the area around the river is renewed as a result of the frequent flooding, making it a suitable location for brick manufacturing operations. Bidupur has three brick kilns.

The two bridges, Sonapur Railway Bridge and Gandak Bridge, are examples of well foundation bridges, a bridge typology established in colonial India to combat the broad nature of rivers in India. Unlike rivers in Britain, rivers in India were vast, continuously changing their



Figure 49: Noonfar Kanchanpur Dargah, Bidupur
Source : Primary Survey by AH Division, INTACH Team



Figure 50: Cinema Theatre, Hajipur
Source : Primary Survey by AH Division, INTACH Team



Figure 51: Sonapur Railway Bridge, Hajipur
Source : Primary Survey by AH Division, INTACH Team



course, and had significant seasonal variation in water flow. These bridges were built using sinking cylinders or brickwork wells that made the foundation to great depths through sand until clay or rock was reached. The wells were subsequently sealed and filled with sand. The foundations of a single well or a cluster of wells were then covered with piers.



Figure 51: Brick Kilns in Bidupur

Source : Primary Survey by AH Division, INTACH Team

ix. Ghats

The district does not have many developed ghats. Ghats are frequently surrounded by temples, making religious ceremonies at the temple more convenient. These are utilised for recreational as well as religious purposes, such as the Chhath puja. The Sidhi Ghat on the Gandak River is a remarkable ghat near Hajipur, built in Indo-Saracenic style. A gateway leads to the ghat's two flights of stairs. This doorway has semi-circular arches on both sides that are ornamented. It's a two-story gateway with two small chambers on each side of the arch on the ground floor (as seen from the river side). Projected semi-circular balconies are located on the first floor.



Figure 52: Sidhi Ghat in Hajipur

Source : Primary Survey by AH Division, INTACH Team



x. Wells

Wells and ponds were constructed for social purposes to serve the local community. The inside of these historic wells is lined with lakhori bricks, but the outside is frequently renovated and raised up to a metre for safety. Both religious and domestic significance was attached to these wells.



Figure 53: Raja ka Kuan near the temple in Hajipur
Source : Primary Survey by AH Division, INTACH Team



Figure 54: Old well in Bidupur
Source : Primary Survey by AH Division, INTACH Team



6.2 Evolution Pattern in Architecture of Vaishali

The Vaishali district is a rich treasury of architectural heritage that has evolved greatly over time. The district's cultural landscape is enriched by the architecture of diverse buildings along the Ganga's banks. The settlements built from the fifth century BC to the seventh century AD were rich, but they now exist only as ruins on the site. These archaeological mounds exist in a different shapes and sizes, and they have been included in the study because of their unique significance. Various sites have been demolished, severely altered, or re-built in the recent years as a result of political instability from the 12th to the 18th centuries AD. The historic buildings in the neighbourhood now reflect the region's architectural evolution from the 18th century to the present. Vaishali was an immensely important place that was constantly evolving, as evidenced by the historic buildings and archaeological evidence found in the area. It reached numerous heights throughout history, from being the first republic to being a centre of trade and business during British administration in the 19th and 20th centuries.

As stated in the previous chapters, the River Ganga has a massive influence on the architectural typologies and settlement pattern of Vaishali. The river's proximity prompted the formation of settlements along its banks to establish trade. Various religious structures, such as mosques, dargahs, and tombs, were constructed during the Mughal Empire. During the British time, the architecture mostly consisted of civic and institutional facilities, as well as significant water works that facilitated the area's road and railway connectivity. Some graves and kabristans were also constructed to serve the English and Muslim communities. During the 19th and 20th centuries AD, several recreational zones, such as ghats, were also developed. The arrival of numerous populations and the architectural knowledge systems they carried with them influenced the architectural typologies of Vaishali and its progress over time. As per the listing, the sites can be classified into 34% religious, 31% residential, 8% archaeological sites, 7% mixed use sites, 6% institutional, 5% water sources, 4% industrial and civic and 1% memorial structures. It should also be mentioned that, despite the fact that many of the locations are old, the buildings have undergone many changes. Many constructions have also been built on top of or near archaeological mounds that have previously been excavated by the Archaeological Survey of India. However, due to their historic value, these places have been included in the documentation.

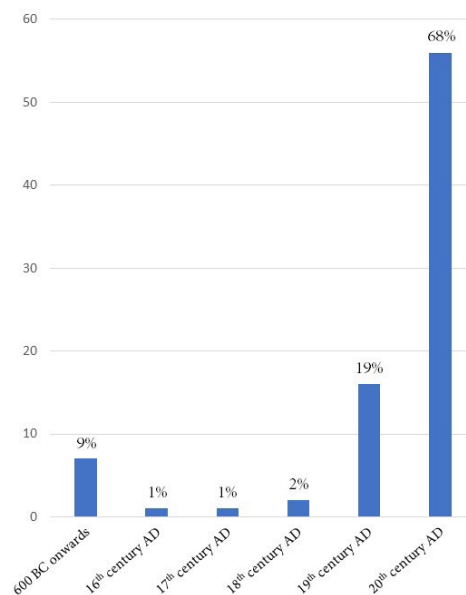


Figure 55: Graph showing the quantity of built heritage in Vaishali district in different time periods

Source : As per primary survey done on site



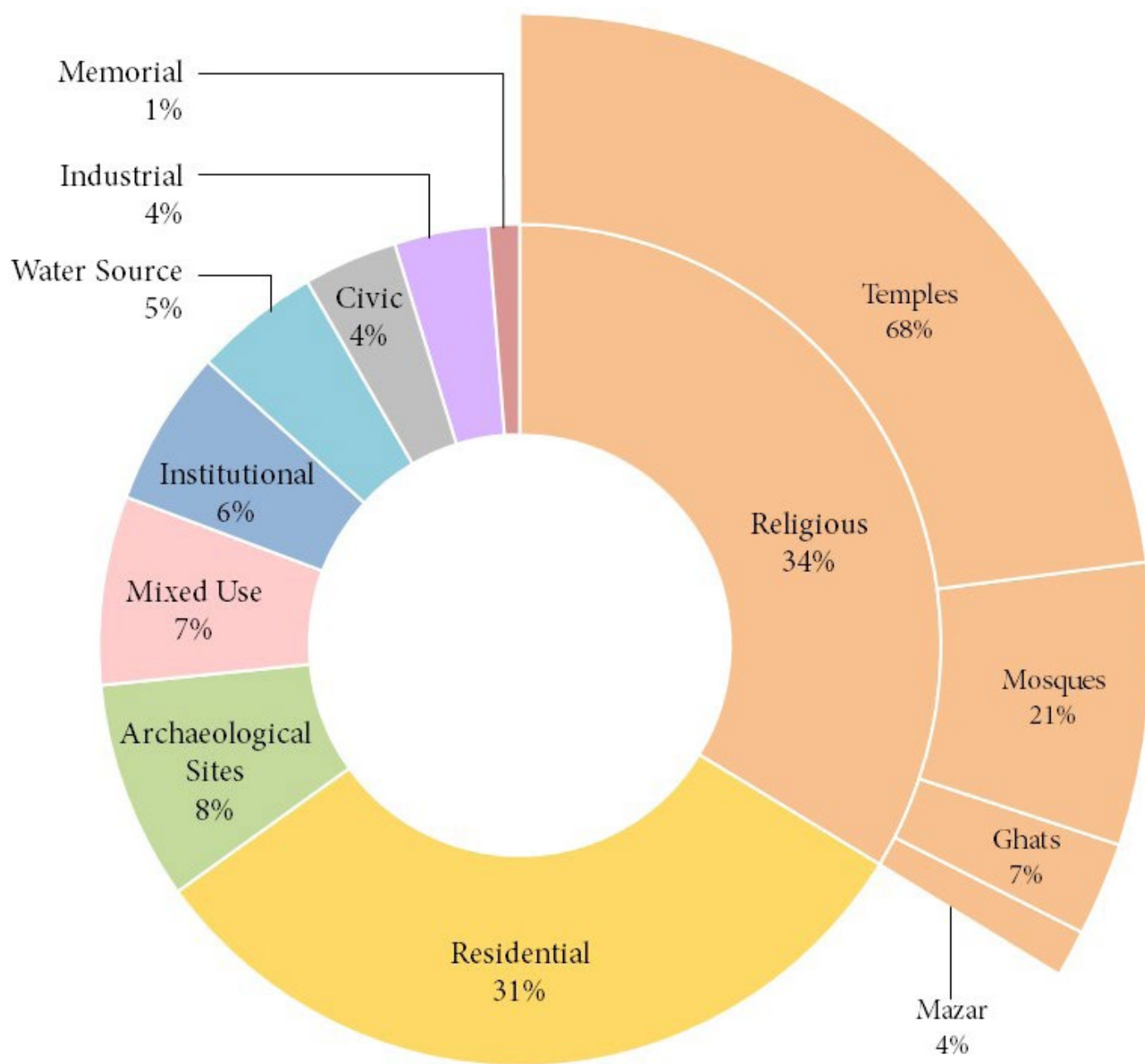


Figure 56: Pie chart showing the percentage of heritage buildings according to its property use, across the district
Source : As per primary survey done on site



7. Approach and Methodology

The term 'Built Heritage' is a fluid term constituting a diverse array of elements. From individual buildings, to entire precincts of towns, monuments, structures, gardens and landscapes. Heritage is about the value people attach to places and creating local identity and distinctiveness. Vaishali District has innumerable values and their significance associated with centuries. On the whole, the areas represent Indian heritage and culture.

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

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

7.1 Literature Study

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

It started with the identification of reliable sources. The various sources including gazetteers, travel books, and several other specialized books containing information about the architecture and history of the area to be listed/documentated was gathered. Secondary research on all documentation that has been done so far on Vaishali District was carried out at this stage.

Secondly important places and building were selected based on following selection criteria:

- Historic archaeological significance
- Mythical or associational significance of the place
- Pilgrim and tourist preference for visit to the place
- Mention in literature and maps
- Typologies
- Accessibility

The archival research and documentation of the cultural assets in terms of its history, old photographs, drawings, maps, people associated, occasions, ceremonies or festivals celebrated in the building and region was done with the help of available secondary sources. This included, the built form and settlement pattern that helped understand the significance of the heritage assets and analyze its association with the river Ganga.

7.2 Primary Site Survey

A format was prepared for the collection of data from the site that covered all the important aspects to be studied. The forms broadly included the following:



Form: Mapping of Built Heritage

- Name of Town & Property
- Approachability & GIS Location
- Typology & sub-typology
- Brief historical and contextual description
- Cultural significance
- Architectural description
- Ownership & Management
- Uses both historic and current
- State of Conservation
- Association with Ganga (direct or indirect)
- Threats to the heritage property

Grading Criteria: The grading criteria for the heritage assets is based on its Archaeological, Historical, Architectural, Social, Religious and Natural significance.

The selected sites in Vaishali District were visited for Primary Survey. The on-site tasks included:

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

7.3 Filling Inventories

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

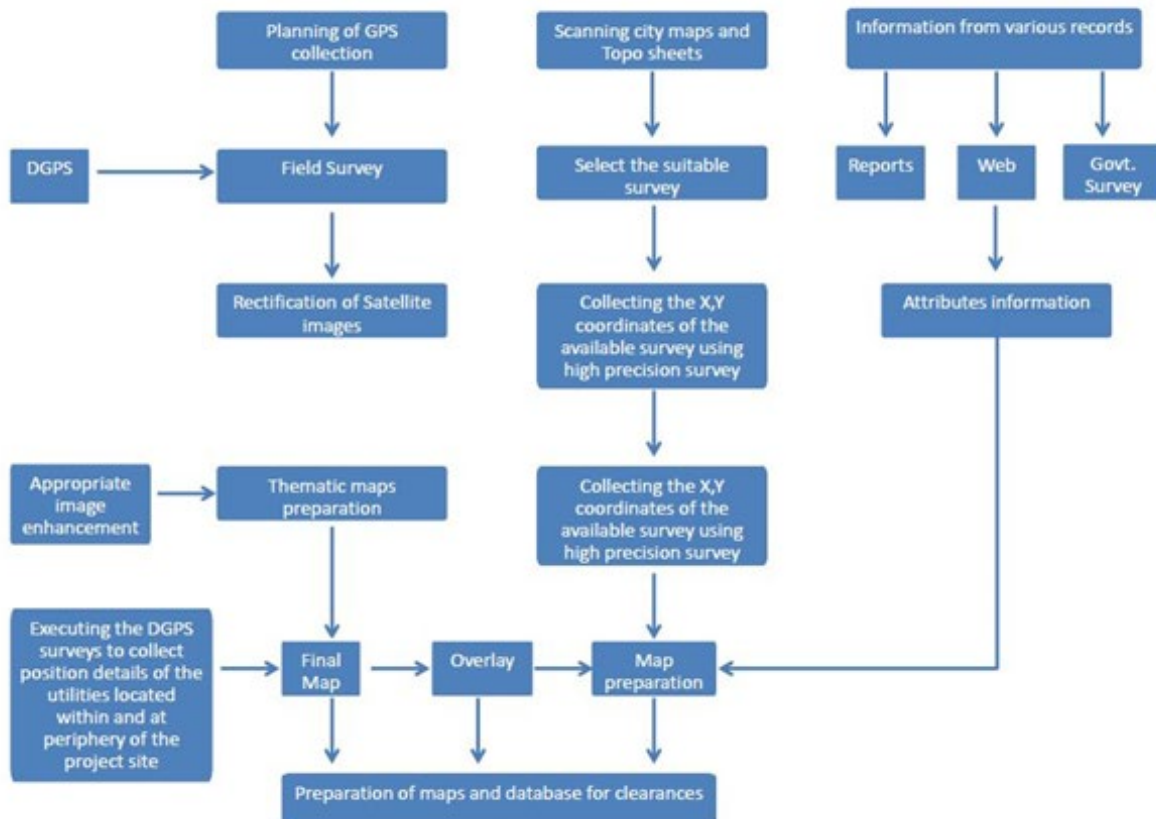
The inventories have 3 basic divisions on Identification, Description and Additional Information. The inventory formats have been filled using primary data collected at site as well as secondary information obtained from various sources. The sources of information have been mentioned in the inventories.



7.4 GIS Mapping

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

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



7.5 Compiled Data

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

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

Note: The GIS map of the entire district is marked as Zone V and divided into 10 zones within the tehsils which lie along Ganga riverbanks. These are further sub- divided into 47 subzones (For e.g. Zone V01, V02 ,etc). All inventories and maps are allocated a reference number. In order to locate an inventory, a particular map number (eg: GaD/Vhl/M01) is mentioned in the form and the reference number (eg: GaD/Vhl/HJP/01) of the particular inventory can be located.



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ANNEXURE A

LISTING INVENTORIES





RAILWAY QUARTERS				Reference No	GaD/Vhl/HJP/01	Map No	GaD/Vhl/M10
							
Past Name	Railway Quarters			Architectural description	<p>The precinct comprises of several single storeyed structures most of which were quarters of railway employees while some were utility buildings as well. The quarters have a C-shaped plan with low plinth and sloping roof. There are two units in each quarter. All the utility buildings follow the same construction style. They are single storeyed and rectangular in plan with low plinth. They have a sloping roof system where asbestos sheet is used as roofing material. There is an old water tank in the premises as well.</p>		
Tehsil	Hajipur						
Location	25.700867 85.214699						
Address	Railway Quarters, Near Hajipur Railway Station, Hajipur						
Approach	The site is approached by Station Road and is located approximately at a distance of 200 meters on the south-western side of Hajipur Railway Station.						
Approx date of construction	20th century						
Precise date of construction	1940						
Ownership	Public						
Owners Name	Indian Railways						
Property Type	Precinct						
Property Sub-type	Residential			Historical/ Cultural Value	<p>The quarters were constructed over a period of 10-12 years starting from 1940. They were built for the employees of Hajipur Railway Station.</p>		
Property past use	Residential						
Property present use	Residential						
State of Protection	Unprotected			Association with Ganga	<p>The town was established near the confluence of River Ganga and Gandak due to its command on water traffic. Hajipur developed in colonial times. This was done by establishing road and railway linkages to further strengthen up the water trade routes.</p>		
Architectural Style	Colonial						
Building Setting	The site is set in the premises of Hajipur Railway Station. The site located in between the Station Road and railway line.						
Archeological	N.A.	Religious	Low	State of conservatio Threats to the Property	<p>Advanced state of decay</p> <p>Lack of maintenance, abandoned buildings, flooding, and demolition</p>		
Historical	Medium	Social	Low				
Architectural	Medium	Natural	Low				
		Grade	IIA	Condition Description	Most of the historic structures have been abandoned, the buildings have damaged masonry, incompatible repairs & additions.		
				Source of Information	Muzaffarpur District Gazetteer- 1907		

Listing done by Archana Sharma





Reviewed by Mitali Vij



RAM NARAYAN SHAH DHARAMSHALA				Reference No	GaD/Vhl/HJP/02	Map No	GaD/Vhl/M10
							
Past Name	Ram Narayan Shah Dharamshala			Architectural description	The structure is single storeyed and rectangular in plan with high plinth. Entrance to the structure is from western side through a arch gateway which leads to a passage. The passage further opens up in to a rectangular courtyard. On both sides of this passage there are long corridors with semicircular arches facing the courtyard side. The corridor also leads to several rooms which presently open up on the side of the road. These rooms (along the road) are presently being used as shops. There is a temple directly in front of the entrance passage which has been renovated repeatedly over the years. Most of the rooms on both sides of the temple is now demolished. Remaining rooms are now used for residential purpose.		
Tehsil	Hajipur						
Location	25.700930 85.216363						
Address	Ram Narayan Shah Dharamshala, Near Hajipur Railway Station, Hajipur						
Approach	The site is approached by Station Road and is located approximately at a distance of 200 meters on the south-eastern side of Hajipur Railway Station.						
Approx date of construction	20th century						
Precise date of construction	1917						
Ownership	Private						
Owners Name	Shah Family						
Property Type	Building						
Property Sub-type	Commercial and Residential			Historical/ Cultural Value	The construction of this dharamshala was completed in 1917. It was built near the railway station and along one of the most important routes of the settlement in order to facilitate travellers.		
Property past use	Dharamshala						
Property present use	Mixed-use						
State of Protection	Unprotected						
Architectural Style	Indo-Saracenic						
Building Setting	The building is situated near the railway station and along one of the busiest roads of the settlement. It is located in a commercial area which includes shops, hotels, eateries etc.						
Archeological	N.A.	Religious	Medium				
Historical	Low	Social	Medium				
Architectural	Medium	Natural	Low				
		Grade	IIA				
				Association with Ganga	The town was established near the confluence of River Ganga and Gandak due to its command on water traffic. Hajipur became a revenue centre under Mughal Rule and developed further in colonial times. Hence, various religious and administrative facilities were established.		
				State of conservatio Threats to the Property	Advanced state of decay		
					Demolition, Material deterioration & Alteration, and change in original plan form.		
				Condition Description	Most of the rooms have been demolished and the temple has been completely altered and renovated with incompatible materials.		
				Source of Information	Muzaffarpur District Gazetteer- 1907		



Listing done by Archana Sharma







Reviewed by Mitali Vij



SADAR HOSPITAL				Reference No	GaD/Vhl/HJP/03	Map No	GaD/Vhl/M11
							
Past Name	Sadar Hospital			Architectural description	Although most of the buildings of the precinct has been dismantled or altered over the course of time, three structures are still existing on the ground. The oldest structure is the office of Superintendent. It is double height building with a single height corridor in front. It is a segmental arch corridor with jack arch roofing system. The corridor leads to the double height space which is currently used as the office space. It has ventilators on all sides and the roof system comprises of I-girders supporting the slab. A similar structure is located in front of this office but it has been altered over time.		
Tehsil	Hajipur						
Location	25.690304 85.208117						
Address	Sadar Hospital, Hospital Road, Hajipur						
Approach	It can be approached through Hospital Road also known as Town Thana Road. It is situated approx. 260 meters north of Hajipur Police Station						
Approx date of construction	19th century						
Precise date of construction	Not known						
Ownership	Public						
Owners Name	State Government						
Property Type	Precinct						
Property Sub-type	Civic			Historical/ Cultural Value	The precinct was constructed in 19th century as the civil hospital along with other administrative buildings to cater for the needs of the town.		
Property past use	Hospital						
Property present use	Hospital			Association with Ganga	The town was established near the confluence of River Ganga and Gandak due to its command on water traffic. Due to its location, Hajipur became a revenue centre under Mughal Rule and developed further in colonial times. Hence various civic and administrative facilities were established here Signs of deterioration		
State of Protection	Unprotected						
Architectural Style	Colonial			State of conservatio Threats to the Property	Uninformed conservation and repair initiatives, and negligence		
Building Setting	The precinct is located in the densely populated commercial and institutional area of the town.						
Archeological	N.A.	Religious	Low	Condition Description	Most of the historic buildings of the precinct have been dismantled over time. The existing ones ae either is too much distress or have been Ranju Lata		
Historical	Medium	Social	High				
Architectural	Medium	Natural	Low				
		Grade	IIB	Source of Information			



VETERINARY HOSPITAL				Reference No	GaD/Vhl/HJP/04	Map No	GaD/Vhl/M11
							
Past Name	Veterinary Hospital			Architectural description	Only two buildings of the historic fabric are remaining today and they also have been heavily altered. These buildings are almost identical with a rectangular plan and square columns in the front. There is low heighted corridor along the entire length of the building which then leads to the rooms. The structures have sloping roof which were originally covered with terracotta tiles but now have been replaced with asbestos sheets.		
Tehsil	Hajipur						
Location	25.690899 85.205688						
Address	Veterinary Hospital, SDO Road, Hajipur						
Approach	The hospital is approached by SDO Road and is at a distance of approx 800 meters from G.A. Inter School (on its eastern side).						
Approx date of construction	20th century						
Precise date of construction	Not known						
Ownership	Public						
Owners Name	Department of Animal Husbandry, Bihar						
Property Type	Precinct						
Property Sub-type	Civic			Historical/ Cultural Value	The complex was constructed during colonial administration along with other civic and administrative buildings to cater the needs of the town.		
Property past use	Veterinary Hospital						
Property present use	Veterinary Hospital						
State of Protection	Unprotected						
Architectural Style	Colonial						
Building Setting	The precinct is located near the busy junction of SDO Road and Kaunhara Ghat Road. Mostly the precinct is surrounded by residences but there are other private hospitals too in the vicinity.						
Archeological	N.A.	Religious	Low				
Historical	Medium	Social	Medium				
Architectural	Medium	Natural	Low				
		Grade	IIB				
				Association with Ganga	The town was established near the confluence of River Ganga and Gandak due to its command on water traffic. Hajipur became a revenue centre under Mughal Rule and developed further in colonial times. Hence various civic and administrative facilitieswere established here.		
				State of conservatio	Fair		
				Threats to the Property	Material Alteration, Lack of maintenance		
				Condition Description	Most of the buildings of the historic complex has been demolished and new buildings have been constructed. Only two buildings of the Muzaffarpur District Gazetteer- 1907		
				Source of Information			



HOUSE				Reference No	GaD/Vhl/HJP/05	Map No	GaD/Vhl/M12
							
Past Name	N.A.			Architectural description	The site is entered from southern side which leads to a small lawn in the front and then the structure. It is a single storeyed structure with rectangular plan and low plinth. Entrance to the structure is from eastern side through a colonnaded verandah which further leads to rooms. The columns are square in plan with an elaborate capital. Ceiling of the rooms is higher than that of the verandah. A long rectangular terrace is located right above these rooms. Roofing system comprises of a hipped roof with terracotta tiles on top. This sloping hipped roof surrounds the flat terrace on all four sides.		
Tehsil	Hajipur						
Location	25.690626 85.202770						
Address	C/O B.C. Srivastava, SDO Road, Near Mahua Chowk, Hajipur						
Approach	The house is approached by SDO Road and is located approx 150 metres to the west of Mahua Chowk.						
Approx date of construction	20th century						
Precise date of construction	Not known						
Ownership	Private						
Owners Name	B.C. Srivastava						
Property Type	Building						
Property Sub-type	Residential			Historical/ Cultural Value	This building is constructed in the typical vernacular architectural style of the region and is one of the few surviving examples of the architectural style in the settlement.		
Property past use	Residence						
Property present use	Residence						
State of Protection	Unprotected						
Architectural Style	Vernacular						
Building Setting	The building is located in a dense residential area of the settlement. It also a school and few clinics/medical facilities in its vicinity.						
Archeological	N.A.	Religious	Low				
Historical	Low	Social	Low				
Architectural	Medium	Natural	Low				
		Grade	IIB				
				Association with Ganga	The town was established near the confluence of River Ganga and Gandak due to its command on water traffic in three directions. Due to its location and trade importance, Hajipur became a revenue centre under Mughal Rule and developed further in colonial times. Due to increased trade opportunities, people started Signs of deterioration		
				State of conservatio Threats to the Property	Material alteration and change in plan form due to addition of spaces inside the building. Lack of maintenance		
				Condition Description	The spaces inside the structure have been altered. Exposed masonry and damaged parapet of the terrace.		
				Source of Information	Primary survey		



G.A. INTER SCHOOL				Reference No	GaD/Vhl/HJP/06	Map No	GaD/Vhl/M13
							
Past Name	G.A. Inter School			Architectural description	<p>The complex is located along the bank of Gandak River and has an approx area of 3 acres. Historic part of the complex is an inverted C shaped building with a series of segmental arches on the façade. These arches lead to a corridor which runs along the entire length of the building.</p> <p>The corridor leads to classrooms which have a ceiling higher than that of the corridor. Projected cornice bands are seen on all the facades of this structure.</p> <p>Other structures built in the complex have been added over the years.</p>		
Tehsil	Hajipur						
Location	25.691969 85.196721						
Address	G.A. Inter School, SDO Road, Hajipur						
Approach	The school is approached through SDO Road. It lies to the south of Old Gandak Bridge at an approx distance of 80 meters.						
Approx date of construction	19th century						
Precise date of construction	1891						
Ownership	Public						
Owners Name	Department of Education, Bihar						
Property Type	Building						
Property Sub-type	Institutional			Historical/ Cultural Value	<p>The school was built with other civic and administrative properties to cater for the needs of the town.</p>		
Property past use	School						
Property present use	School						
State of Protection	Unprotected						
Architectural Style	Colonial						
Building Setting	The complex is located on the banks of Gandak River and to the southern side of Old Gandak Bridge. There are residence to the eastern side of the school.						
Archeological	N.A.	Religious	Low				
Historical	Medium	Social	High				
Architectural	Medium	Natural	Low				
		Grade	IIA				
				Association with Ganga	<p>The town was established near the confluence of River Ganga and Gandak due to its command on water traffic. Hajipur became a revenue centre under Mughal Rule and developed further in colonial times. Hence various civic and administrative facilities were established here.</p> <p>Fair</p>		
				State of conservatio Threats to the Property	<p>Material alteration, change in original form</p>		
				Condition Description	<p>Original structure is almost intact but repairs have been done over the years with different materials. New structures have been added in Muzaffarpur District Gazetteer - 1907</p>		
				Source of Information			

OLD GANDAK BRIDGE				Reference No	GaD/Vhl/HJP/07	Map No	GaD/Vhl/M13
							
Past Name	Gandak Bridge			Architectural description	<p>The bridge is a typical example of Well Foundation Bridge; a typology of bridges that was developed in colonial India to overcome the wide nature of rivers in India.</p> <p>In this method, bridge was constructed with the help of sinking cylinders or wells of brickwork that make the foundation to considerable depths through sand until clay or rock was reached. The wells were then filled with sand and capped. Then, piers were built over the foundations of a single well or a cluster of wells. The super-structure consists of iron or steel girders. This bridge has an approximate length of 800 meters.</p> <p>The entrance structure on both sides of this bridge has semicircular arches on three sides. Lower level of this structure (on which the steel girders rests) is constructed in dressed stone masonry while the upper level is constructed in gauzed bricks. There is a winding staircase on both sides to connect lower level with road level.</p>		
Tehsil	Hajipur						
Location	25.691990 85.192874						
Address	Old Gandak Bridge, Maksudpur Road, Hajipur						
Approach	The bridge is approached through SDO Road and Maksudpur Road. It lies to the south of Sonapur-Hajipur Railway Bridge at an approx distance of 120 meters.						
Approx date of construction	19th century						
Precise date of construction	1885						
Ownership	Public						
Owners Name	Not known						
Property Type	Water Structure						
Property Sub-type	Industrial			Historical/ Cultural Value	<p>The town of Hajipur was connected to Sonapur with the help of this bridge (along with the railway bridge) . The foundation stone for the bridge was laid by the Governor of Bengal and was inaugurated by Lord Dufferin.</p>		
Property past use	Road Bridge						
Property present use	Road Bridge						
State of Protection	Unprotected						
Architectural Style	Colonial						
Building Setting	The bridge spans over Gandak River with the new railway bridge on its northern side. There are ghats near the starting point of the bridge (on Hajipur side).						
Archeological	N.A.	Religious	Low				
Historical	High	Social	Medium				
Architectural	High	Natural	Low				
		Grade	I				
				Association with Ganga	The town was established near the confluence of River Ganga and Gandak due to its command on water traffic. Hajipur became a revenue centre under Mughal Rule. This was done by establishing road and railway linkages to further strengthen up the rail and road trade routes.		
				State of conservatio Threats to the Property	Signs of deterioration		
					Lack of maintenance, uninformed repair initiatives		
				Condition Description	The structure is mostly intact but is in need of repair and continual maintenance in lieu of the heavy traffic that it receives.		
				Source of Information	Muzaffarpur District Gazetteer - 1907 https://artsandculture.google.com		

SONEPUR-HAJIPUR RAILWAY BRIDGE				Reference No	GaD/Vhl/HJP/08	Map No	GaD/Vhl/M13
							
Past Name	Sonepur Railway Bridge			Architectural description	<p>The bridge is a typical example of Well Foundation Bridge; a typology of bridges that was developed in colonial India to overcome the wide nature of rivers in India. Unlike Britain, rivers in India were wide, constantly shifting course, and had very significant seasonal variation in the flow of water.</p> <p>In this method, bridge was constructed with the help of sinking cylinders or wells of brickwork that make the foundation to considerable depths through sand until clay or rock was reached. The wells were then filled with sand and capped. Then, piers were built over the foundations of a single well or a cluster of wells.</p> <p>The super-structure consists of iron or steel girders. This bridge has an approximate length of 800 meters.</p>		
Tehsil	Hajipur						
Location	25.692891 85.193337						
Address	Sonepur-Hajipur Railway Bridge, SDO Road, Hajipur						
Approach	The bridge is approached through SDO Road and Maksudpur Road. It lies to the north of Old Gandak Bridge at an approx distance of 120 meters.						
Approx date of construction	19th century						
Precise date of construction	1885						
Ownership	Public						
Owners Name	Indian Railways						
Property Type	Water structure						
Property Sub-type	Industrial			Historical/ Cultural Value	<p>The town of Hajipur was connected to Sonepur with the help of this railway bridge. The foundation stone for the bridge was laid by the Governor of Bengal and was inaugurated by Lord Dufferin.</p>		
Property past use	Railway Bridge						
Property present use	Railway Bridge			Association with Ganga	<p>The town was established near the confluence of River Ganga and Gandak due to its command on water traffic. Hajipur became a revenue centre under Mughal Rule. This was done by establishing road and railway linkages to further strengthen up the road and rail trade routes.</p>		
State of Protection	Unprotected						
Architectural Style	Colonial			State of conservatio Threats to the Property	<p>Signs of deterioration</p> <p>Lack of maintenance, vandalism</p>		
Building Setting	The bridge spans over Gandak River with the new railway bridge on its southern side. There is a temple near the starting point of the bridge (on Hajipur side).						
Archeological	N.A.	Religious	Low	Condition Description	<p>In 1995, the bridge was found to unserviceable for heavy traffic as a result of which the new railway bridge was constructed.</p> <p>Muzaffarpur District Gazetteer - 1907</p> <p>https://artsandculture.google.com</p>		
Historical	High	Social	Medium				
Architectural	High	Natural	Low				
		Grade	I	Source of Information			

PATHAR MASJID				Reference No	GaD/Vhl/HJP/09	Map No	GaD/Vhl/M14
							
Past Name	Jami Mosque			Architectural description	Entrance to the mosque is through a rectangular doorway set within a pointed arch. On both sides of the arch there are rectangular niches and turrets. Entrance leads to a courtyard with the mosque at its other end. It is a three bayed mosque with octagonal turrets at each corner. These turrets have a shallow segmental dome on top with a finial. The middle bay is slightly projected outwards and leads directly to the mihrab. Each bay has a pointed arch in front and is crowned by a segmental dome. These segmental domes are ribbed with lotus finial on top. The central dome is higher than the others.		
Tehsil	Hajipur						
Location	25.687480 85.197902						
Address	Pathar Masjid, Near SP Residence, Andar Qila, Hajipur						
Approach	It can be approached through SDO Road and is located 220 meters to the east of Seedhi Ghat.						
Approx date of construction	16th century						
Precise date of construction	1587						
Ownership	Public						
Owners Name	Archaeological Survey of India						
Property Type	Building						
Property Sub-type	Religious						
Property past use	Mosque						
Property present use	Mosque						
State of Protection	Protected						
Architectural Style	Indo-Islamic						
Building Setting	The building is located near the banks of River Gandak. There are residences and agricultural fields in its surroundings.						
Archeological	N.A.	Religious	High	Historical/ Cultural Value	The inscription on the gateway shows that the mosque was constructed by Makhsus Shah, governor of Bihar Sharif during the rule of Akbar. The mosque was part of an old fort which was constructed by Haji Illyas between 1345 and 1358 A.D.		
Historical	Medium	Social	High				
Architectural	High	Natural	Low				
		Grade	I*				
				Association with Ganga	The town was established near the confluence of River Ganga and Gandak due to its command on water traffic. Due to its location, Hajipur became a revenue centre under Mughal Rule. The mosque was constructed owing to the importance of this settlement under Mughal Rule.		
				State of conservatio	Fair		
				Threats to the Property	Uninformed conservation and repair initiatives.		
				Condition Description	The central dome was badly damaged by the earthquake of 1934 and was repaired in 1945. The building has been repaired several times.		
				Source of Information	Muzaffarpur District Gazetteer - 1907		


SIDHI GHAT				Reference No	GaD/Vhl/HJP/10	Map No	GaD/Vhl/M14
							
Past Name	Sidhi Ghat			Architectural description	<p>The ghat has two flight of stairs which is approached by a gateway. This gateway has semicircular arches on both sides which are adorned with ornamentation. It is two storeyed gateway (seen from river side) where there are two small rooms on each side of the arch on ground floor. On the first floor there are projected balconies which are semicircular in plan. These balconies can also be accessed through the road side. The balconies have decorative pillars and overhang. Roofing system of the gateway comprises of wooden beams and rafters supporting the roof slab. Stairs of the ghat extend on both sides of the gateway.</p>		
Tehsil	Hajipur						
Location	25.686608 85.195580						
Address	Sidhi Ghat, Sidhi Ghat Road, Hajipur						
Approach	The ghat is approached by Sidhi Ghat Road. It is located approximately at a distance of 500 meters.						
Approx date of construction	20th century						
Precise date of construction	1917						
Ownership	Public						
Owners Name	Hajipur Municipal Council						
Property Type	Religious						
Property Sub-type	Ghat			Historical/ Cultural Value	<p>The ghat was constructed by Chaudhary Lalan Prasad Singh of Muzaffarpur.</p>		
Property past use	Ghat						
Property present use	Ghat						
State of Protection	Unprotected			Association with Ganga	<p>Like Ganga, Gandak is considered to be a holy river as it believed to have come out of Lord Shiva's cheek. As it is tributary of Ganga, it is believed that worshipping Gandak is similar to venerating Ganga. This led to construction of ghats and temples on the banks of Gandak River.</p>		
Architectural Style	Indo-Saracenic						
Building Setting	Structure is located on the bank of Gandak River. There are two temples located on its eastern side along with residences.						
Archeological	N.A.	Religious	Medium	State of conservatio Threats to the Property	<p>Signs of deterioration</p> <p>Lack of maintenance, Material deterioration</p>		
Historical	Medium	Social	High				
Architectural	Medium	Natural	Low				
		Grade	IIA	Condition Description	Decorative details on the projected balcony and parapet have deteriorated. Damage due to water near the plinth of the gateway.		
				Source of Information	Plaque on the gateway		

GAURI SHANKAR MANDIR				Reference No	GaD/Vhl/HJP/11	Map No	GaD/Vhl/M14
							
Past Name	Gauri Shankar Mandir			Architectural description	<p>The temple has a rectangular plan and has its entrance from western side. The western side has a series of semicircular arches recessed into segmental arches which are supported on twin circular columns. These arches leads to corridor which runs along the length of the entire building. The corridor further opens into a small rectangular space which then leads to the garbagriha. Garbagriha is crowned with shikhara at roof level.</p> <p>Roofing system of the building comprises of iron/steel girders supporting the roof slab. The temple is part of a larger building but the two has been separated due to property dispute. The other part is an exact replica of the temple except the shikhara.</p>		
Tehsil	Hajipur						
Location	25.686709 85.196254						
Address	Gauri Shankar Mandir, Sidhi Ghat, Sidhi Ghat Road, Hajipur						
Approach	The temple is approached by Sidhi Ghat Road and is located on the Sidhi Ghat.						
Approx date of construction	20th century						
Precise date of construction	Not known						
Ownership	Private						
Owners Name	Not known						
Property Type	Building						
Property Sub-type	Religious			Historical/ Cultural Value	<p>Due to the religious significance of Ganga, the hindu settlements built temples in their localities to cater for their religious needs.</p>		
Property past use	Temple						
Property present use	Temple						
State of Protection	Unprotected						
Architectural Style	Nagara						
Building Setting	The temple is located on the bank of Gandak River and near Sidhi Ghat. There is Laxmi Narayan Mandir on its southern side and there are residences on eastern side.						
Archeological	N.A.	Religious	Medium				
Historical	Low	Social	Medium				
Architectural	Medium	Natural	Low				
		Grade	IIB				
				Association with Ganga	<p>Like Ganga, Gandak is considered to be a holy river as it believed to have come out of Lord Shiva's cheek. Since Gandak is a major tributary of Ganga, residents constructed ghats and temples on the banks of Gandak River.</p>		
				State of conservatio Threats to the Property	<p>Fair</p> <p>Material deterioration, Alteration, Lack of maintenance</p>		
				Condition Description	<p>The building is showing signs of distress due to water ingress from roof. There is a lot of vegetation growth on roof which has lead to</p>		
				Source of Information	<p>Primary Survey</p>		

Listing done by Archana Sharma





Reviewed by Mitali Vij

LAXMI NARAYAN MANDIR				Reference No	GaD/Vhl/HJP/12	Map No	GaD/Vhl/M14
							
Past Name	Laxmi Narayan Mandir			Architectural description	<p>The temple is a two storeyed structure with rectangular plan and has its entrance from northern side. The northern side has a series of semicircular arches recessed into segmental arches which are supported on twin circular columns. These arches leads directly to a corriodor which then opens up in garbagriha. To the eastern side of the garbagriha there is a rectangular courtyard which has its separate entrance and is further connected to the staircase.</p> <p>On first floor there is a projected balcony and rooms directly above the garbagriha. Roofing system of the building comprises of wooden beams supporting the roof slab.</p>		
Tehsil	Hajipur						
Location	25.686539 85.196232						
Address	Laxmi Narayan Mandir, Sidhi Ghat, Sidhi Ghat Road, Hajipur						
Approach	The temple is approached by Sidhi Ghat Road and is located on the Sidhi Ghat.						
Approx date of construction	20th century						
Precise date of construction	Not known						
Ownership	Private						
Owners Name	Tapasvi Baba						
Property Type	Building						
Property Sub-type	Religious			Historical/ Cultural Value	<p>Due to the religious significance of Ganga, the hindu settlements built temples in their localities to cater for their religious needs.</p>		
Property past use	Temple						
Property present use	Temple						
State of Protection	Unprotected			Association with Ganga	<p>The town was established near the confluence of River Ganga and Gandak. Like Ganga, Gandak is considered to be a holy river as it believed to have come out of Lord Shiva's cheek. Since the town was established a few kilometers away from the confluence and Gandak is a major tributary of Ganga, residents</p>		
Architectural Style	Regional						
Building Setting	The temple is located on the bank of Gandak River and near Sidhi Ghat. There is Gauri Shankar Mandir on its northern side and there are residences on eastern side.			State of conservatio Threats to the Property	<p>Signs of deterioration</p> <p>Material deterioration, Alteration</p>		
Archeological	N.A.	Religious	Medium				
Historical	Low	Social	Medium				
Architectural	Medium	Natural	Low				
		Grade	IIB	Condition Description	The building is in need of regular maintenance and repair initiatives. Plaster is falling off due to pulverization which is leading to exposed		
				Source of Information			

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HOUSE				Reference No	GaD/Vhl/HJP/13	Map No	GaD/Vhl/M14
							
Past Name	N.A.			Architectural description	The site is entered from northern side where the building is located at the rear side of a large compound with lawn in front. The structure is single storeyed and has a high plinth with staircase in front which leads to a verandah. Circular columns of Ionic order makes up the front façade of this building. The verandah leads to rooms, one of which further opens into a courtyard on its southern side. This courtyard is surrounded by rooms on the other three sides as well but they are relatively newer. Roofing system of the structure comprises of a hipped roof with terracotta tiles on top.		
Tehsil	Hajipur						
Location	25.686180 85.196804						
Address	Near Shiv Aparment, Sidhi Ghat Road, Hajipur						
Approach	The house is approached by Sidhi Ghat Road and is located approx 70 metres to the east of Sidhi Ghat						
Approx date of construction	20th century						
Precise date of construction	Not known						
Ownership	Private						
Owners Name	Not known						
Property Type	Building						
Property Sub-type	Residential			Historical/ Cultural Value	This building is constructed in the typical vernacular architectural style of the region.		
Property past use	Residence						
Property present use	Residence						
State of Protection	Unprotected						
Architectural Style	Vernacular						
Building Setting	The building is located near the banks of Gandak River with residences on its three sides and agricultural fields on its southern side.						
Archeological	N.A.	Religious	Low				
Historical	Low	Social	Medium				
Architectural	Medium	Natural	Low				
		Grade	IIB				
				Association with Ganga	The town was established near the confluence of River Ganga and Gandak due to its command on water traffic. Hajipur became a revenue centre under Mughal Rule and developed further in colonial times. Due to increased trade opportunities, people started settling here. Fair		
				State of conservatio Threats to the Property	Material Alteration, change in plan form		
				Condition Description	Most of the elements of the vernacular architectural style of this building is still intact. Material alterations have been done in the form		
				Source of Information	Primary survey		

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Reviewed by Mitali Vij



HOUSE				Reference No	GaD/Vhl/HJP/14	Map No	GaD/Vhl/M15
							
Past Name	N.A.			Architectural description	It is a single storeyed building which is entered from nothern side. The building is rectangular in plan except the front part which is C-shaped in plan. Front façade comprises of columns of corinthian order supporting frieze which is made up of decorative jalis in floral pattern. These columns are a part of the rectangular verandah which further opens up into various rooms. On both sides of the colonnaded verandah, there are rooms which are projected outwards. These rooms forms the C-shaped plan of the front façade. Both these rooms have jack-arched windows in front. Verandah also leads to a passage which further opens up into a courtyard.		
Tehsil	Hajipur						
Location	25.685758 85.203275						
Address	Mitha Kuan Colony, Near Nakhash Chowk, Hajipur-Jadhua Road, Hajipur						
Approach	It is approached by Hajipur-Jadhua Road and is located approximately at a distance of 55 metres to the east of Nakhash Chowk.						
Approx date of construction	20th century						
Precise date of construction	Not known						
Ownership	Private						
Owners Name	Not known						
Property Type	Building						
Property Sub-type	Residential			Historical/ Cultural Value	It is one of the few surviving examples of buildings constructed in Art Deco style in the city.		
Property past use	Residence						
Property present use	Residence			Association with Ganga	The town was established near the confluence of River Ganga and Gandak due to its command on water traffic. Hajipur developed in colonial times. Due to increased trade and employment opportunities, people started settling here.		
State of Protection	Unprotected						
Architectural Style	Influence of Art Deco			State of conservatio	Advanced state of decay		
Building Setting	The building is located in a dense residential area of the settlement. Some shops are also located in the neighbourhood.						
Archeological	N.A.	Religious	Low	Threats to the Property	Lack of maintenance, material deterioration, garbage disposal in front of the building, encroachment		
Historical	Low	Social	Low				
Architectural	Medium	Natural	Low	Condition Description	Issues like damaged and missing masonry, vegetation growth, broken elements, and encroachment have been observed.		
		Grade	IIB				
				Source of Information	Primary survey		



HOUSE				Reference No	GaD/Vhl/HJP/15	Map No	GaD/Vhl/M15
							
Past Name	N.A.			Architectural description	<p>It is a single storeyed building which is entered from nothern side and is rectangular in plan. Circular columns with square capital makes up the front façade on ground floor. Linear bands makes up the architrave and cornice of the structure. The circular columns are a part of the rectangular verandah which further opens up into various rooms and a narrow passage.This passage leads to a small square courtyard with rooms on both its sides. Finish on the flooring is done by cement punning. Roof system comprises of iron girders supporting the slab.</p> <p>At the terracce level, columns of the parapet have a square base with decorative capital. Wall of the parapet has perforated patterns made in brick.</p>		
Tehsil	Hajipur						
Location	25.685220 85.205588						
Address	Near J.R. Coaching Center, Magarhatta, Hajipur-Jadhua Road, Hajipur						
Approach	It is approached by Hajipur-Jadhua Road and is located approximately at a distance of 115 meters to the west of Masjid Chowk.						
Approx date of construction	20th century						
Precise date of construction	Not Known						
Ownership	Private						
Owners Name	Not known						
Property Type	Building						
Property Sub-type	Residence			Historical/ Cultural Value	<p>This building has elements of Art Deco as well as vernacular architectural style of the region.</p>		
Property past use	Residence						
Property present use	Residence						
State of Protection	Unprotected			Association with Ganga	<p>The town was established near the confluence of River Ganga and Gandak due to its command on water traffic. Hajipur developed in colonial times. Due to increased trade and employment opportunities, people started settling here.</p>		
Architectural Style	Vernacular						
Building Setting	The building is located in a dense residential area of the settlement. Some shops are also located in the neighbourhood.						
Archeological	N.A.	Religious	Low	State of conservatio	Signs of deterioration		
Historical	Low	Social	Low				
Architectural	Medium	Natural	Low				
		Grade	IIB	Threats to the Property	Lack of maintenance, material deterioration and alteration.		
				Condition Description	Original plan has been altered. Algae and soot deposition can be seen on the front façade. Parts of architrave and cornice are broken.		
				Source of Information	Primary survey		

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HOUSE				Reference No	GaD/Vhl/HJP/16	Map No	GaD/Vhl/M16
							
Past Name	N.A.			Architectural description	<p>The building is double storeyed with rectangular plan and high plinth. Entrance to the structure is from eastern side through a wooden folding door. Parts of the ground floor located along the road were used as shops. Wooden folding doors with a width greater than that of main entrance, were used for entering the shops and they forms a major part of the front façade. This part of the structure is single storeyed.</p> <p>Main entrance leads to a passage which further opens up to other rooms and a staircase to access the first floor. Rooms on the first floor opens up into a corridor which is seen on the front façade. Entire height of the corridor is lined with wooden and cast iron members. Roofing system comprises of sloping roof supported on wooden members, with terracotta tiles on top.</p>		
Tehsil	Hajipur						
Location	25.686833 85.207262						
Address	Near Hajipur Police Station, Town Thana Road, Hajipur						
Approach	It is approached by Town Thana Road and is located approximately at a distance of 120 meters to the south of Hajipur Police Station.						
Approx date of construction	20th century						
Precise date of construction	Not Known						
Ownership	Private						
Owners Name	Hari Prasad						
Property Type	Building						
Property Sub-type	Mixed-use			Historical/ Cultural Value	<p>This building is constructed in the typical vernacular architectural style of the region and is one of the few surviving examples of the architectural style in the settlement.</p>		
Property past use	Residential and Commercial						
Property present use	Abandoned						
State of Protection	Unprotected						
Architectural Style	Vernacular						
Building Setting	The building is located along one of the busiest commercial roads of the settlement. However, there are residential and institutional buildings in the area as well.						
Archeological	N.A.	Religious	Low				
Historical	Low	Social	Low				
Architectural	Medium	Natural	Low				
		Grade	IIA				
				Association with Ganga	<p>The town was established near the confluence of River Ganga and Gandak due to its command on water traffic. Hajipur developed in colonial times. Due to increased trade opportunities, people started settling here.</p>		
				State of conservatio Threats to the Property	<p>Advanced state of decay</p> <p>Lack of maintenance, Material deterioration, and structural distress</p>		
				Condition Description	<p>Structure is not in use and not maintained. A drain runs in front of the building which has led to problems like rising dampness and</p>		
				Source of Information	<p>Hari Prasad</p>		

HOUSE		Reference No	GaD/Vhl/HJP/17	Map No	GaD/Vhl/M16
					
Past Name	N.A.	Architectural description	<p>It is a double storeyed building with rectangular plan. The structure has two entrances; one from eastern side and the other from southern side. Part of the ground floor located along the main road is being used as shops. A staircase going on first floor is located at the north-eastern corner of the building. Wooden doors of the shops makes up the front façade of the building on ground floor.</p> <p>On first floor there is a cantilevered balcony located all along the front façade. The balcony is supported on iron girders while its roof is supported on decorative wooden columns. Railing of the balcony is constructed from cast iron elements with ornamented patterns.</p>		
Tehsil	Hajipur				
Location	25.686028 85.206950				
Address	Near Masjid Chowk, Town Thana Road, Hajipur				
Approach	It is approached by Town Thana Road and is located approximately at a distance of 117 meters to the north of Masjid Chowk				
Approx date of construction	20th century				
Precise date of construction	Not known				
Ownership	Private				
Owners Name	Not known				
Property Type	Building				
Property Sub-type	Mixed-use	Historical/Cultural Value	<p>This structure is one of the few surviving examples of Indo-Saracenic architectural style in the settlement.</p>		
Property past use	Residence				
Property present use	Residential and Commercial				
State of Protection	Unprotected	Association with Ganga	<p>The town was established near the confluence of River Ganga and Gandak due to its command on water traffic in three directions. Due to its location and trade importance, Hajipur became a revenue centre under Mughal Rule and developed further in colonial times. Due to increased trade and employment opportunities, Signs of deterioration</p>		
Architectural Style	Indo-Saracenic				
Building Setting	The building is located along one of the busiest commercial roads of the settlement. However, there are residential buildings in the area as well.	State of conservation	<p>Material deterioration and Alteration, Lack of maintenance, change in floor plans.</p>		
Archeological	N.A.	Threats to the Property			
Historical	Low	Condition Description	<p>Decorative elements such as cast iron railing and wooden columns are deteriorating. Missing masonry is also seen in the front façade.</p>		
Architectural	Medium	Source of Information			
			Primary survey		
Religious	Low				
Social	Low				
Natural	Low				
Grade	IIB				

Listing done by Archana Sharma





Reviewed by Mitali Vij



ZILA KENDRIYA PUSTAKALAYA				Reference No	GaD/Vhl/HJP/18	Map No	GaD/Vhl/M16
							
Past Name	Zila Kendriya Pustakalaya			Architectural description	<p>The building is situated on a rectangular plot with a low height boundary wall on southern and western side. Main entrance to the plot is from southern side through a metal gate. The structure itself is single storeyed and rectangular in plan. Entrance to the structure is also through a metal gate which opens up into a verandah. The verandah further leads to other spaces of the library.</p> <p>Load bearing columns with entrance and window openings makes up the front façade of the structure. A projection or chhajja is seen along the entire length of the structure (on all sides).</p>		
Tehsil	Hajipur						
Location	25.684963 85.207176						
Address	Zila Kendriya Pustakalaya, Near Masjid Chowk, Hajipur-Jadhua Road, Hajipur						
Approach	It is approached by Hajipur-Jadhua Road and is located approximately at distance of 40 meters to the east of Masjid Chowk.						
Approx date of construction	20th century						
Precise date of construction	1937						
Ownership	Public						
Owners Name	Hajipur Municipal Corporation						
Property Type	Building						
Property Sub-type	Institutional			Historical/ Cultural Value	<p>The structure was established in 1937 along with other civil amenities to cater to the needs of general public.</p>		
Property past use	Library						
Property present use	Abandoned						
State of Protection	Unprotected						
Architectural Style	Contemporary						
Building Setting	The building is located in a residential neighbourhood. There is a mosque as well as some commercial areas in the vicinity.						
Archeological	Low	Religious	Low				
Historical	Medium	Social	Low				
Architectural	Low	Natural	Low				
		Grade	III				
				Association with Ganga	<p>The town was established near the confluence of River Ganga and Gandak due to its command on water traffic. Hajipur developed in colonial times. Due to increased trade and employment opportunities, people started settling here.</p>		
				State of conservatio Threats to the Property	<p>Signs of deterioration</p> <p>Abandoned, Lack of maintenance, and Material detrioration</p>		
				Condition Description	<p>Since the structure is not in use, it is not being maintained. Algae growth has been observed on the front façade. Rising dampness, pulverized</p>		
				Source of Information	<p>Primary survey</p>		



Listing done by Archana Sharma







Reviewed by Mitali Vij


HOUSE				Reference No	GaD/Vhl/HJP/19	Map No	GaD/Vhl/M16
							
Past Name	N.A.			Architectural description	The structure is situated on a rectangular plot with low height boundary wall on northern and eastern side. Main entrance to the plot is through a metal gateway which opens up into a lawn. The building is double storeyed and almost square in plan as the north-east corner is rounded. There are semi-circular protusions on north-west and south-east corners. Circular columns on ground floor makes up the façade of northern and eastern side. However, on first floor the columns are square in plan. The circular columns on two sides forms an L-shaped verandah which opens up into rooms and a rectangular courtyard. There are rooms on both sides of this courtyard. These rooms are single storeyed and have a low plinth. Other small structures are located on south-east corner of the plot.		
Tehsil	Hajipur						
Location	25.684639 85.207396						
Address	Near Masjid Chowk, Hajipur-Jadhua Road, Hajipur						
Approach	It is approached by Hajipur-Jadhua Road and is located approximately at distance of 75 meters to the east of Masjid Chowk.						
Approx date of construction	20th century						
Precise date of construction	1951						
Ownership	Private						
Owners Name	Not known						
Property Type	Building						
Property Sub-type	Residential			Historical/ Cultural Value	This structure is one of the few surviving examples in the settlement that have an influence of Contemporary architectural style.		
Property past use	Residential						
Property present use	Residential						
State of Protection	Unprotected						
Architectural Style	Contemporary						
Building Setting	The building is located in a residential neighbourhood. There is a mosque as well as some commercial areas in the vicinity.						
Archeological	Low	Religious	Low				
Historical	Low	Social	Low				
Architectural	Medium	Natural	Low				
		Grade	IIB				
				Association with Ganga	The town was established near the confluence of River Ganga and Gandak due to its command on water traffic in three directions. Due to its location and trade importance, Hajipur became a revenue centre under Mughal Rule and developed further in colonial times. Due to increased trade and employment opportunities, Signs of deterioration		
				State of conservatio Threats to the Property	Material deterioration and Lack of maintenance		
				Condition Description	Water stains and algae growth is visible on the front façade. Projections above window are in a deteriorated state.		
				Source of Information	Primary survey		



ANAND BIHARI HOUSE				Reference No	GaD/Vhl/HJP/20	Map No	GaD/Vhl/M17
							
Past Name	N.A.			Architectural description	<p>The building is single storeyed and rectangular in plan. Main entrance of the building is from northern side and through a wooden door. On both sides of the main entrance, there is a rectangular window with metal jali. These windows have wooden frames which are recessed into jack arch niches.</p> <p>Roofing system of the structure comprises of iron/steel girders supporting the slab.</p> <p>At the terrace level, columns of the parapet are rectangular in plan but with a rounded top.</p>		
Tehsil	Hajipur						
Location	25.684168 85.208759						
Address	In front of Kanhimal Mandir, Magarhatta, Hajipur-Jadhua Road,						
Approach	The house is approached by Hajpur-Jadhua Road and is located in front of Kanhimal Mandir.						
Approx date of construction	20th century						
Precise date of construction	Not known						
Ownership	Private						
Owners Name	Anand Bihari Patel						
Property Type	Building						
Property Sub-type	Mixed-use			Historical/ Cultural Value	<p>This structure is one of the few surviving examples in the settlement that have an influence of Indo-Saracenic architectural style.</p>		
Property past use	Residential						
Property present use	Residential and Commercial						
State of Protection	Unprotected			Association with Ganga	<p>The town was established near the confluence of River Ganga and Gandak due to its command on water traffic. Hajipur developed in colonial times. Due to increased trade and employment opportunities, people started settling here.</p>		
Architectural Style	Regional						
Building Setting	The building is located in a residential neighbourhood. There is a Shiv Mandir located directly in front of the structure (across the road).						
Archeological	Low	Religious	Low	State of conservatio Threats to the Property	<p>Signs of deterioration</p> <p>Lack of maintenance, Material deterioration, water logging due to increase in road level.</p>		
Historical	Low	Social	Low				
Architectural	Medium	Natural	Low				
		Grade	IIB	Condition Description	Finished ground level of the building is presently below the road level. This has further led to structural distress and deterioration.		
				Source of Information	Amod Bihari Patel		



HOUSE				Reference No	GaD/Vhl/HJP/21	Map No	GaD/Vhl/M17
							
Past Name	N.A.			Architectural description	<p>The building is single storeyed with rectangular plan and low plinth. There are two entrances for this structure; one on northern side through a wooden folding door and the other on western side. Part of the ground floor located along the road was used as a shop. This part of the structure is lower in height than the rest. The secondary entrance (located on western side) leads to other spaces in residential area of the building.</p> <p>Roofing system comprises of sloping roof supported on wooden members, with terracotta tiles on top. Roof of the front part of the building was altered - bamboo framing with terracotta tiles on top was replaced by tin sheet with terracotta tiles.</p>		
Tehsil	Hajipur						
Location	25.683607 85.210089						
Address	Katra Mohalla, Hajipur-Jadhua Road, Hajipur						
Approach	The house is approached by Hajipur-Jadhua Road and is located at a distance of approximately 140 meters to the east of Kanhimal Mandir.						
Approx date of construction	20th century						
Precise date of construction	Not known						
Ownership	Private						
Owners Name	Not known						
Property Type	Building						
Property Sub-type	Mixed-use			Historical/ Cultural Value	<p>This building is constructed in the typical vernacular architectural style of the region and is one of the few surviving examples of the architectural style in the settlement.</p>		
Property past use	Residential and Commercial						
Property present use	Residential						
State of Protection	Unprotected						
Architectural Style	Vernacular						
Building Setting	The building is located in a residential neighbourhood and along one of the main roads of the town. There are some shops in the vicinity as well.						
Archeological	N.A.	Religious	Low				
Historical	Low	Social	Low				
Architectural	Medium	Natural	Low				
		Grade	IIA				
				Association with Ganga	<p>The town was established near the confluence of River Ganga and Gandak due to its command on water traffic. Hajipur developed in colonial times. Due to increased trade opportunities, people started settling here.</p>		
				State of conservatio Threats to the Property	<p>Signs of deterioration</p> <p>Lack of maintenance, Material deterioration and Alteration, water logging due to increase in road level.</p>		
				Condition Description	<p>Finished ground level of the building is presently below the road level which causes problem of water logging during monsoon. This</p>		
				Source of Information	<p>Primary survey</p>		



HOUSE				Reference No	GaD/Vhl/HJP/22	Map No	GaD/Vhl/M17
							
Past Name	N.A.			Architectural description	<p>It is a double storeyed building and is rectangular in plan. Entrance of the building is from southern through through three pointed arches. Arches and the columns supporting them are made in cast iron. The capital of columns and spandrel of these arches have beautiful floral carvings in cast iron. The arches lead to a small verandah which further opens into a room and a narrow passage. This passage opens up to a small courtyard at the end of the plot. There is a staircase in the courtyard which leads to the first floor of the building. There are two rooms on the first floor and an open terrace.</p> <p>Roofing system of the structure comprises of iron/steel girders supporting the slab.</p>		
Tehsil	Hajipur						
Location	25.683752 85.210254						
Address	Katra Mohalla, Hajipur-Jadhua Road, Hajipur						
Approach	The house is approached by Hajipur-Jadhua Road and is located at a distance of approximately 145 meters to the east of Kanhimal Mandir.						
Approx date of construction	20th century						
Precise date of construction	Not known						
Ownership	Private						
Owners Name	Ravi Dubey						
Property Type	Building						
Property Sub-type	Residential			Historical/ Cultural Value	<p>This structure is one of the few surviving examples in the settlement that have an influence of Indo-Saracenic architectural style.</p>		
Property past use	Residential						
Property present use	Residential						
State of Protection	Unprotected			Association with Ganga	<p>The town was established near the confluence of River Ganga and Gandak due to its command on water traffic. Hajipur developed in colonial times. Due to increased trade and employment opportunities, people started settling here.</p>		
Architectural Style	Indo-Saracenic						
Building Setting	The building is located in a residential neighbourhood and along one of the main roads of the town. There are some shops in the vicinity as well.						
Archeological	N.A.	Religious	Low	State of conservatio Threats to the Property	<p>Signs of deterioration</p> <p>Material deterioration, Lack of maintenance, Incompatible additions/Alterations</p>		
Historical	Low	Social	Low				
Architectural	Medium	Natural	Low				
		Grade	IIB	Condition Description	Flooring of the structure is completely deteriorated due to dampness, further leading to loss of mortar in walls.		
				Source of Information	Ravi Dubey		

HOUSE				Reference No	GaD/Vhl/HJP/23	Map No	GaD/Vhl/M17				
											
Past Name	N.A.			Architectural description	<p>The building is double storeyed with rectangular plan and low plinth. Entrance to the structure is from southern side through a metal gate. Parts of the ground floor located along the road was used as shop. Wooden folding door was used for entering the shops and they forms a major part of the front façade. Presently the shop doesn't function and its area is being used as a part of the residence. This part of the structure is single storeyed. Main entrance leads to a passage which further opens up to other rooms and a staircase to access the first floor. Rooms on the first floor opens up into a corridor which is seen on the front façade.</p> <p>Roofing system comprises of sloping roof supported on wooden members, with terracotta tiles on top.</p>						
Tehsil	Hajipur										
Location	25.683629 85.210447										
Address	Katra Mohalla, Hajipur-Jadhua Road, Hajipur										
Approach	The house is approached by Hajipur-Jadhua Road and is located at a distance of approximately 175 meters to the east of Kanhimal Mandir.										
Approx date of construction	20th century										
Precise date of construction	Not known										
Ownership	Private										
Owners Name	Not known										
Property Type	Building										
Property Sub-type	Residential			Historical/ Cultural Value	<p>This building is constructed in the typical vernacular architectural style of the region and is one of the few surviving examples of the architectural style in the settlement.</p>						
Property past use	Residential and Commercial										
Property present use	Residential										
State of Protection	Unprotected										
Architectural Style	Vernacular										
Building Setting	The building is located in a residential neighbourhood and along one of the main roads of the town. There are some shops in the vicinity as well.										
Archeological	N.A.	Religious	Low					Association with Ganga	<p>The town was established near the confluence of River Ganga and Gandak due to its command on water traffic. Hajipur became a revenue centre under Mughal Rule and developed further in colonial times. Due to increased trade opportunities, people started settling here.</p> <p>Signs of deterioration</p>		
Historical	Low	Social	Low								
Architectural	Medium	Natural	Low								
		Grade	IIB								
				State of conservatio Threats to the Property	<p>Material deterioration and Alteration, water logging due to increase in road level, and incompatible additions.</p>						
				Condition Description	<p>Finished ground level of the building is presently below the road level which causes problem of water logging during monsoon. This</p>						
				Source of Information	<p>Primary survey</p>						

HOUSE				Reference No	GaD/Vhl/HJP/24	Map No	GaD/Vhl/M17
							
Past Name	N.A.			Architectural description	It is a single storeyed structure with low plinth and is rectangular in plan. Entrance to the building is from southern side through a wooden door. On both sides of the door there are windows with metal jalis. The doorway leads to small verandah and this part of the structure is single storeyed. The verandah leads to a passage and other rooms. Through the passage there is a staircase which is used to access the first floor. On front façade, three semicircular arches can be seen on the first floor. The middle arch has window opening recessed into it while the one on eastern side has a door opening recessed into it. Roofing system comprises of iron/steel girders supporting the slab. These girders are projected outwards (in the verandah area) and can be seen on the front façade.		
Tehsil	Hajipur						
Location	25.683617 85.210555						
Address	Katra Mohalla, Hajipur-Jadhua Road, Hajipur						
Approach	The house is approached by Hajipur-Jadhua Road and is located at a distance of approximately 190 meters to the east of Kanhimal Mandir.						
Approx date of construction	20th century						
Precise date of construction	Not known						
Ownership	Private						
Owners Name	Not known						
Property Type	Building						
Property Sub-type	Residential			Historical/ Cultural Value	This structure is one of the few surviving examples in the settlement that have an influence of Indo-Saracenic architectural style.		
Property past use	Residential						
Property present use	Residential						
State of Protection	Unprotected			Association with Ganga	The town was established near the confluence of River Ganga and Gandak due to its command on water traffic. Hajipur developed in colonial times. Due to increased trade and employment opportunities, people started settling here.		
Architectural Style	Regional						
Building Setting	The building is located in a residential neighbourhood and along one of the main roads of the town. There are some shops in the vicinity as well.			State of conservatio Threats to the Property	Advanced state of decay Material deterioration, Lack of maintenance, and water logging due to increase in road level.		
Archeological	Low	Religious	Low				
Historical	Low	Social	Low				
Architectural	Medium	Natural	Low				
		Grade	IIB	Condition Description	Finished ground level of the building is below the road level, leading to issues like dampness, pulverized plaster & structural distress.		
				Source of Information	Primary survey		

HOUSE				Reference No	GaD/Vhl/HJP/25	Map No	GaD/Vhl/M17
							
Past Name	N.A.			Architectural description	It is a single storeyed structure with rectangular plan (longer side facing the road). Entrance of the structure is from southern side through a segmental arch which leads to small verandah. Three segmental arches with heavy keystones can be seen on the front façade. The middle arch and the arch on western side has been infilled in order to create a room by reducing the area of verandah. On both sides of these arches there is a window recessed in segmental arch. The finished ground level of the building is below road level (due to increase in road level over the course of years). Projected bricks form the cornice band on front façade. Roofing system comprises of iron/steel girders supporting the slab.		
Tehsil	Hajipur						
Location	25.6834188 85.2109057						
Address	Katra Mohalla, Hajipur-Jadhua Road, Hajipur						
Approach	The house is approached by Hajipur-Jadhua Road and is located at a distance of approximately 250 meters to the east of Kanhimal Mandir.						
Approx date of construction	20th century						
Precise date of construction	Not known						
Ownership	Private						
Owners Name	Sharad Anand						
Property Type	Building						
Property Sub-type	Residential			Historical/ Cultural Value	This structure is one of the few surviving examples in the settlement that have an influence of Indo-Saracenic architectural style.		
Property past use	Residential						
Property present use	Residential						
State of Protection	Unprotected			Association with Ganga	The town was established near the confluence of River Ganga and Gandak due to its command on water traffic. Hajipur developed in colonial times. Due to increased trade and employment opportunities, people started settling here.		
Architectural Style	Indo-Saracenic						
Building Setting	The building is located in a residential neighbourhood and along one of the main roads of the town. There are some shops in the vicinity as well.						
Archeological	N.A.	Religious	Low	State of conservatio Threats to the Property	Signs of deterioration Material deterioration, Lack of maintenance, garbage disposal near the western side, and water logging due to increase in road level.		
Historical	Low	Social	Low				
Architectural	Medium	Natural	Low				
		Grade	IIA	Condition Description	The building has issues like rising dampness, pulverized plaster, loss of mortar, missing masonry, & structural distress.		
				Source of Information	Sharad Anand		



HOUSE				Reference No	GaD/Vhl/HJP/27	Map No	GaD/Vhl/M18
							
Past Name	N.A.			Architectural description	It is a double storeyed structure with a L-shaped plan. Entrance to the structure is from eastern side through a single heightened space with square brick columns in front. This space serves as a verandah. The verandah leads to a wooden door and it further opens up into other rooms of ground floor. On first floor a series of windows can be seen on the front façade. The structure have a sloping roof which is covered with terracotta tiles. This roofing system is supported on wooden members.		
Tehsil	Hajipur						
Location	25.682389 85.216250						
Address	Katra Mohalla, Near R.N, College, Hajipur-Jadhua Road, Hajipur						
Approach	The house is approached by R.N. College Road and is located at a distance of approximately 17080 meters to the south-west of R.N. College.						
Approx date of construction	20th century						
Precise date of construction	Not known						
Ownership	Private						
Owners Name	Sahu						
Property Type	Building						
Property Sub-type	Residential			Historical/Cultural Value	This building is constructed in the typical vernacular architectural style of the region and is one of the few surviving examples of the architectural style in the settlement.		
Property past use	Residential						
Property present use	Residential						
State of Protection	Unprotected						
Architectural Style	Vernacular						
Building Setting	The building is located in a residential neighbourhood but is also in the vicinity of one of the important instiutions of the city i.e. R.N. College.						
Archeological	N.A.	Religious	Low				
Historical	Low	Social	Low				
Architectural	Medium	Natural	Low				
		Grade	IIB				
				Association with Ganga	The town was established near the confluence of River Ganga and Gandak due to its command on water traffic. Hajipur became a revenue centre under Mughal Rule and developed further in colonial times. Due to increased trade opportunities, people started settling here.		
				State of conservatio	Advanced state of decay		
				Threats to the Property	Lack of maintenance, Material deterioration, and structural distress		
				Condition Description	Parts of roof on eastern side have completely collapsed and the building has broken masonry, missing elements and masonary deterioration.		
				Source of Information	Primary survey		


HARINARAYAN CHATURVEDI HOUSE				Reference No	GaD/Vhl/HJP/28	Map No	GaD/Vhl/M18
							
Past Name	House			Architectural description	It is a double storeyed building with rectangular plan and a high plinth. Semi-octagonal bastion-like projections can be seen on both ends of front façade. Door and window openings recessed in semicircular arch niches exists on three sides of the octagon. A series of semicircular arches is seen on the front façade (on ground and first floor) which leads to a verandah on ground floor and forms a part of the corridor on first floor. Parapet of the terrace comprises of brick jalis in between columns. At the parapet level, there is triangular pediment like element in the middle of the façade. The structure is planned around a large rectangular courtyard with rooms on all its sides. There are two old wells in the premises of this building.		
Tehsil	Hajipur						
Location	25.681366 85.217897						
Address	Katra Mohalla, Near R.N, College, Hajipur-Jadhua Road, Hajipur						
Approach	The house is approached by Hajipur-Jadhua Road and is located at a distance of approximately 180 meters to the south of R.N. College.						
Approx date of construction	20th century						
Precise date of construction	1920						
Ownership	Private						
Owners Name	Harinarayan Chaturvedi						
Property Type	Building						
Property Sub-type	Residential			Historical/ Cultural Value	This structure is one of the few surviving examples in the settlement that have an influence of Indo-Saracenic architectural style.		
Property past use	Residential						
Property present use	Residential						
State of Protection	Unprotected						
Architectural Style	Indo-Saracenic						
Building Setting	The building is located in a residential neighbourhood and along one of the main roads of the town. R.N. college is located in its vicinity.						
Archeological	N.A.	Religious	Low				
Historical	Low	Social	Low				
Architectural	Medium	Natural	Low				
		Grade	IIA				
				Association with Ganga	The town was established near the confluence of River Ganga and Gandak due to its command on water traffic. Hajipur developed in colonial times. Due to increased trade and employment opportunities, people started settling here.		
				State of conservatio Threats to the Property	Signs of deterioration Material deterioration and Alteration, Lack of maintenance, and change in original plan form		
				Condition Description	Many of the openings have been infilled. Other issues like vegetation growth, rising dampness, efflorescence, and lack of maintenance are seen.		
				Source of Information	Mohan Das		

Listing done by Archana Sharma



Reviewed by Mitali Vij



NEPALI MANDIR				Reference No	GaD/Vhl/HJP/29	Map No	GaD/Vhl/M19
							
Past Name	Nepali Mandir			Architectural description	Built in late medieval period, the structure is a classic exmaple of Nepalese Pagoda Architectural Style. It is a two tiered temple with square plan. It has entrance on all four sides which are adorned with carved wooden lintels and frames. Garbagriha is located in the centre with a low height corridor running all around it. Like the entrance all the door and window opening have carved wooden frame and lintels. Projections of ground and first floor are supported on wooden posts which also have fine carving work. Around the temple, on each corner, there are four small structures or shrines. These shrines are dedicated to other gods of Hindu mythology. Over the years another structure was added all around the temple with segmental arches on the outer and inner façade (facing the temple).		
Tehsil	Hajipur						
Location	25.681252 85.195414						
Address	Nepali Mandir, Kaunhara Ghat, Hajipur						
Approach	The temple is approached by Kaunhara Ghat Road and is located on the eastern side of the ghat.						
Approx date of construction	18th century						
Precise date of construction	Not known						
Ownership	Public						
Owners Name	Department of Art, Culture and Youth						
Property Type	Building						
Property Sub-type	Religious			Historical/ Cultural Value	The temple was built by an army commander of Nepal, known as Mathbar Singh Thapa. Since it was built by an army commander, the temple is also known as Nepal Chhavni Mandir. The temple is dedicated to Lord Mahadev.		
Property past use	Temple						
Property present use	Temple						
State of Protection	Protected			Association with Ganga	Like Ganga, Gandak is considered to be a holy river as it believed to have come out of Lord Shiva's cheek. The residents believe that worshipping Gandak is similar to venerating Ganga. This led to construction of ghats and temples on the banks of Gandak River.		
Architectural Style	Pagoda						
Building Setting	The temple is located on the bank of Gandak River and next to Kaunhara Ghat. There is another temple in the vicinity and residences on the eastern side of the temple.			State of conservatio Threats to the Property	Advanced state of decay Lack of conservation initiatives, Lack of maintenance		
Archeological	N.A.	Religious	High				
Historical	Medium	Social	Medium	Condition Description	Most of the wooden work of the structure is infested with termites which has impacted the masonry as well. Muzaffarpur District Gazetteer- 1907		
Architectural	High	Natural	Low				
		Grade	IIA	Source of Information			



AGNISHAM SEWA KENDRA				Reference No	GaD/Vhl/HJP/30	Map No	GaD/Vhl/M19
							
Past Name	Agnisham Sewa Kendra			Architectural description	<p>The building is entered from northern side and is single storeyed. Except the round cornered façade, the building is rectangular in plan. The façade has wide square columns in front which makes up the verandah and it further opens up into rooms. Projection or chhajja of ground floor has decorative mouldings in plaster. Roofing system of the building comprises of iron/steel girders supporting the roof slab. Parapet of the terrace is made of jalis with geometrical patterns. Decorative mouldings are also seen at the slab level of ground floor (all along the façade). A narrow alleyway on the western side of the building leads to the parking area of fire station vehicles.</p>		
Tehsil	Hajipur						
Location	25.680299 85.197044						
Address	Agnisham Sewa Kendra, Kaunhara Ghat - Jadhua Road, Hajipur						
Approach	The site is approached by Kaunhara Ghat - Jadhua Road and is located approx 115 metres to the south-eastern side of Kaunhara Ghat.						
Approx date of construction	20th century						
Precise date of construction	Not known						
Ownership	Public						
Owners Name	Hajipur Municipal Corporation						
Property Type	Building						
Property Sub-type	Civic			Historical/ Cultural Value	It is one of oldest firestations of the city.		
Property past use	Fire Station						
Property present use	Fire Station						
State of Protection	Unprotected			Association with Ganga	<p>The town was established near the confluence of River Ganga and Gandak due to its command on water traffic. Hajipur became a revenue centre under Mughal Rule and developed further in colonial times. Hence various civic and administrative facilities were established here.</p> <p>Signs of deterioration</p>		
Architectural Style	Influence of Art Deco						
Building Setting	The building is located near Kaunhara Ghat and has shops and other residences in its surroundings.			State of conservatio Threats to the Property	Lack of maintenance and material deterioration		
Archeological	N.A.	Religious	Low				
Historical	Medium	Social	Medium				
Architectural	Medium	Natural	Low				
		Grade	IIA	Condition Description	The building has as issues like pulverized plaster, rising dampness, lack of plinth protection and damaged elements.		
				Source of Information	Primary survey		

Listing done by Archana Sharma



Reviewed by Mitali Vij



MAMU BHAGANA KI KABAR				Reference No	GaD/Vhl/HJP/31	Map No	GaD/Vhl/M20
							
Past Name	Mamu Bhagana ki Kabar			Architectural description	The site is located on an elevated land which is accessed through a series of steps. This steps lead to a gateway like structure with arches in front. These three pointed arches leads to a rectangular space with a passage in between. On both sides of this passage, there are platforms and the passage further leads to a semicircular arch. The arch opens up into a large courtyard with the tomb in the middle. Historically, the tomb was square in plan with a bulbous dome on top. The grave was located in the middle of the structure. Presently, an extension has been added on all sides of the tomb by constructing circular columns. There were other graves in the courtyard as well.		
Tehsil	Hajipur						
Location	25.676464 85.227554						
Address	Hazrat Mamu Bhanja Mazaar, Hajipur-Jadhua Road, Hajipur						
Approach	The tomb is approached by Hajipur-Jadhua Road and is located in Minapur residential neighbourhood of the town.						
Approx date of construction	17th century						
Precise date of construction	Not known						
Ownership	Private						
Owners Name	Hazrat Mamu Bhanja Mazaar Committee						
Property Type	Building						
Property Sub-type	Memorial			Historical/Cultural Value	The tomb was erected by Shaistha Khan, the maternal uncle of Aurangzeb.		
Property past use	Tomb						
Property present use	Tomb						
State of Protection	Unprotected						
Architectural Style	Indo-Islamic						
Building Setting	The site is located in a residential neighbourhood and along one of the main roads of the town. There is a masjid in the vicinity of the tomb and is known as Chhoti Masjid.						
Archeological	N.A.	Religious	High				
Historical	Low	Social	Medium				
Architectural	Medium	Natural	Low				
		Grade	IIA				
				Association with Ganga	The town was established near the confluence of River Ganga and Gandak due to its command on water traffic. Hajipur became a revenue centre under Mughal Rule. The tomb was constructed owing to the importance of this settlement under Mughal Rule.		
				State of conservatio	Fair		
				Threats to the Property	Material alteration, Incompatible additions and repairs.		
				Condition Description	The site has been completely altered over the years by using modern incompatible materials. Historic fabric can only be seen in the gateway.		
				Source of Information	Muzaffarpur District Gazetteer - 1907		



MATH MANDIR				Reference No	GaD/Vhl/HJP/32	Map No	GaD/Vhl/M20
							
Past Name	Math Mandir			Architectural description	It is a single-storey structure, rectangular in plan, and is built over a rectangular brick platform having a stone cladding. There is only a garbagriha topped with low height pyramidal shikhara. The finial over the shikhara is set over a stepped base. There are several mouldings that have been done on the edges of the shikhara. The entrance to the garbagriha is through the low-height wooden door. The cornice bands are built above the door and are running around the structure. The RCC columns are being added around the structure, for later additions.		
Tehsil	Bidupur						
Location	25.669866 85.247539						
Address	Nawada Khurd, Sahdullapur, Vaishali						
Approach	It is approached by taking a road leading from Hajipur-Mahnar road in the south direction while going towards Nawada Khurd road.						
Approx date of construction	20th century						
Precise date of construction	Not known						
Ownership	Public						
Owners Name	Local community						
Property Type	Building						
Property Sub-type	Religious						
Property past use	Temple			Historical/ Cultural Value	The Math Mandir was established to cater to the religious needs of the village community who settled along the river to carry out farming activities. Later, the significance of the Mandir declined and now it is only opened during the festivals.		
Property present use	Temple						
State of Protection	Unprotected						
Architectural Style	Regional						
Building Setting	It is surrounded by farms and is located at a distance of 267m from B.D. Public School in the east direction.			Association with Ganga	Due to the presence of the river Ganga, several saints, sages, and religious groups settled within the district. They regularly perform religious activities along the river banks of Ganga.		
Archeological	N.A.	Religious	High	State of conservatio	Signs of deterioration		
Historical	Medium	Social	Medium				
Architectural	Low	Natural	Low				
		Grade	IIB				
				Threats to the Property	Material and structural deterioration, Vegetative growth, Lack of maintenance		
				Condition Description	Blackening on shikhara, flaking of plaster, algae growth are noticed due to dampness. Plinth is damaged with vegetative growth.		
				Source of information	Primary Survey		

Listing done by Diptanshu Sinha



Reviewed by Mitali Vij



RAJA KA KUAN & MANDIR				Reference No	GaD/Vhl/HJP/33	Map No	GaD/Vhl/M21
							
Past Name	Raja Ka Kuan & Mandir			Architectural description	The well is circular in shape, approximately 3.5m in diameter, and is built with lakhori bricks. The opening of the well is built over a high circular platform. The access to the platform is from the flight of casted stairs having four steps. The name of Raja Savai Singh is inscribed inside on the west wall of the well.		
Tehsil	Hajipur				There is a small rectangular temple built on the south side of the well from the same period having only garbagriha topped with low height pyramidal shikhara. There is a trident on top of the kalash and moulded pattern has been done along the edges of the shikhar forming the triangle over the pyramidal face. A moulded pilaster is on each external corner of the temple. The temple is built on a low plinth and its access is through the low height opening having a metal grill door.		
Location	25.667843 85.245491				The Well and Mandir is built by Raja Savai Singh of Banaras in order to cater to the farming communities who settled along the banks of the river due to the availability of abundant fertile land.		
Address	Karanpur, Nawada Khurd, Vaishali				The Ganga river valley, known for its fertile land, has encouraged farming communities to settle along its banks and set up local trade. They built wells and religious structures along the river to cater to the needs of the community.		
Approach	It is approached by taking a road leading from Nawada Khurd road in the south, towards the Karanpur.				Signs of deterioration		
Approx date of construction	19th century				Material and Structural deterioration, Vegetative growth, Lack of maintenance		
Precise date of construction	Not known				The cracks are noticed on the platform, peeling of plaster inside of the well. Blackening and flaking of plaster in mandir.		
Ownership	Public				Mahendra Sajjan		
Owners Name	State Government						
Property Type	Structure						
Property Sub-type	Religious						
Property past use	Well and Temple						
Property present use	Well and Temple						
State of Protection	Unprotected						
Architectural Style	Regional						
Building Setting	It is surrounded by residences and is located at a distance of 165m from Utkramit Madhya Vidyalaya in the west direction.						
Archeological	N.A.	Religious	High				
Historical	Medium	Social	Medium				
Architectural	Low	Natural	Low				
		Grade	IIB				

KABRISTAN (MOUND)				Reference No	GaD/Vhl/HJP/34	Map No	GaD/Vhl/M21			
										
Past Name	Stupa			Architectural description	It is one of the many archeological mounds of Vaishali district and is believed to be a mud stupa. It is believed that the palatial structure on the mound had a bastion at the four corners of the mound. There are ruins of old structures of lakhori brick on the west side of the mound with the traces of lakhori bricks scattered around. A kabirstan is built on the mound having few graves which are built with stone and bricks.					
Tehsil	Hajipur									
Location	25.667189 85.245253									
Address	Karanpur, Nawada Khurd, Vaishali									
Approach	It is approached by taking a road leading from Nawada Khurd road in the south, towards the Karanpur.									
Approx date of construction	600 BC onwards (Mound)									
Precise date of construction	Not known									
Ownership	Public									
Owners Name	Local community									
Property Type	Site									
Property Sub-type	Archaeological			Historical/ Cultural Value	This mound is believed to be of a stupa. The ruins of a lakhori brick structure are believed to be of the palace of Raja Savai Singh of Benaras, built in late medieval times. Later, the site was used as kabristan.					
Property past use	Not known									
Property present use	Cemetery									
State of Protection	Unprotected									
Architectural Style	Not known									
Building Setting	It is surrounded by residences and is located at a distance of 178m from Utkramit Madhya Vidyalaya in the west direction.									
				Association with Ganga	Since Buddhism prevailed in this region, pilgrims used to often travel from Nalanda to Vaishali. They crossed the river Ganga at Chechar village which became an important centre for Buddhism and religious structures were built here.					
				State of conservatio	Danger of disappearance					
				Threats to the Property	Vegetative growth, Lack of maintenance, Encroachment					
				Condition Description	There is thick vegetation growth, a basti is settled on west part of the mound.					
				Source of information	Mahendra Sajjan					
Archeological	High	Religious	Medium							
Historical	High	Social	Medium							
Architectural	Low	Natural	Low							
		Grade	IIA							

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Reviewed by Mitali Vij

OLD SHIV MANDIR				Reference No	GaD/Vhl/HJP/35	Map No	GaD/Vhl/M22
							
Past Name	Shiva Mandir			Architectural description	It is a single-storey structure, rectangular in plan, and is built over a low plinth. The access to the garbagriha is through the segmental arch door opening blocked with a metal grill gate placed on the east side. The structure has moulded pilasters built on its four edges. There is a moulded cornice band running above the entrance of the structure. It is topped with a pyramidal shikhara. The kalash is placed over the stepped base and has a trident built above it. There are four circular pillars built on the corners of the roof respectively. A high rectangular platform is later added in front of the temple.		
Tehsil	Hajipur						
Location	25.668429 85.250541						
Address	Sahdullapur Satan, Vaishali						
Approach	It is approached by taking a road leading from Nawada Khurd road in the northwest direction.						
Approx date of construction	19th century						
Precise date of construction	Not known						
Ownership	Private						
Owners Name	Local community						
Property Type	Building						
Property Sub-type	Religious						
Property past use	Temple			Historical/ Cultural Value	Zamindar and farmers settled in villages of Vaishali district, because of availability of vast fertile land for agriculture and ease of trade. They built religious buildings in their villages to cater for the religious needs of the settlement.		
Property present use	Temple						
State of Protection	Unprotected						
Architectural Style	Regional						
Building Setting	It is surrounded by agricultural fields on all four sides and is located at a distance of 273m from National Public School in the southeast direction.			Association with Ganga	Shiva temples are directly associated with Ganga because Lord Shiva brought Ganga to the earth, as she descended through his locks. Thus, temples dedicated to the lord are built along the river.		
Archeological	N.A.	Religious	High	State of conservatio	Advanced state of decay		
Historical	Medium	Social	Medium				
Architectural	Medium	Natural	Low				
				Threats to the Property	Material and Structural deterioration, Vegetative growth, Lack of maintenance		
				Condition Description	Blackening on shikhara, flaking of plaster, algae growth are noticed due to dampness. Plinth is clad with marble.		
				Source of information	Rahul Kumar		

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Reviewed by Mitali Vij

SHADULLAHPUR SHIV MANDIR				Reference No	GaD/Vhl/HJP/36	Map No	GaD/Vhl/M22
							
Past Name	Shadullahpur Shiv Mandir			Architectural description It is a single-storey structure, rectangular in plan, and is built over a low plinth. It originally had only garbagriha topped with low height pyramidal shikhar. The kalash over the shikhara is set over the square base and is having a trident on top. The garbagriha is accessed through the two wooden doors set within the segmental blind arch and is placed on the northern and eastern sides of the garbagriha. There is a stone floor and black stone shivlinga in the garbagriha. The external face of the garbagriha has a moulded pilaster at four corners and a cornice band is running at the roof level. The flat roof RCC mandapa hall with a platform for rituals and ceremonies is added later to the garbagriha.			
Tehsil	Bidupur						
Location	25.669623 85.254198						
Address	Sahdullapur, Vaishali						
Approach	It is located on the east side of the Hajipur-Mahnar road while going towards Jagdamba Sthan						
Approx date of construction	20th century						
Precise date of construction	Not known						
Ownership	Private						
Owners Name	Shyam Bihari Singh						
Property Type	Building						
Property Sub-type	Religious						
Property past use	Temple						
Property present use	Temple						
State of Protection	Unprotected						
Architectural Style	Regional						
Building Setting	It surrounded by residences and shops on all four sides. It is located at a distance of 280m from Jagdamba Sthan in the west direction.						
Archeological	N.A.	Religious	High	Historical/ Cultural Value The Mandir was built by zamindar Angnath Singh in order to cater to the farming communities who settled along the banks of the river due to the availability of abundant fertile land.			
Historical	Medium	Social	Medium				
Architectural	Medium	Natural	Low				
		Grade	IIB				
				Association with Ganga	Shiva temples are directly associated with Ganga because Lord Shiva brought Ganga to the earth, as she descended through his locks. Thus, temples dedicated to the lord are built along the river.		
				State of conservatio	Signs of deterioration		
				Threats to the Property	Material deterioration, Later additions, Lack of maintenance		
				Condition Description	There are multiple layers of paint, blackening on shikhara and flaking of plaster are noticed.		
				Source of information	Hitendra Narayan Singh		

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Reviewed by Mitali Vij

WELL				Reference No	GaD/Vhl/HJP/37	Map No	GaD/Vhl/M23
							
Past Name	Well			Architectural description	The well is circular in shape, approximately 2 m wide, and is built with lakhori bricks. It is covered with a metal grill all over the opening. The height of the well is raised approximately 1 m with the help of modern size bricks and the square-casted platform is added around it.		
Tehsil	Hajipur						
Location	25.668952 85.259795						
Address	Phul Chak, Vaishali						
Approach	It is approached by taking a road leading from State Highway 93 in the north direction towards the Zakipur.						
Approx date of construction	19th century						
Precise date of construction	Not known						
Ownership	Private						
Owners Name	Local community						
Property Type	Structure						
Property Sub-type	Water source			Historical/ Cultural Value	The village was developed in order to cater to the farming communities who settled here due to the availability of abundant fertile land. This well was built to cater to domestic and religious needs of the people.		
Property past use	Well						
Property present use	Well						
State of Protection	Unprotected						
Architectural Style	Regional						
Building Setting	It is situated in the village settlement of Zakipur and is located at a distance of 65m from Chamatkarini Mata Mandir in the northeast direction.						
Archeological	N.A.	Religious	Medium				
Historical	Medium	Social	Medium				
Architectural	Low	Natural	Low				
		Grade	IIB				
				Association with Ganga	The Ganga river valley, known for its fertile land, has encouraged farming communities to settle along its banks and set up local trade. They built wells along the river to cater to the needs of the community.		
				State of conservatio	Advanced state of decay		
				Threats to the Property	Lack of maintenance, Vegetative growth, Later additions		
				Condition Description	Plaster has peeled off exposing masonry wall of the well, water is contaminated		
				Source of information	Primary Survey		

Listing done by Diptanshu Sinha





Reviewed by Mitali Vij

NOONFAR KANCHANPUR DARGAH (STUPA MOUND)				Reference No	GaD/Vhl/BDP/01	Map No	GaD/Vhl/M24
							
Past Name	Char Yaar Pir Damariya Saheb			Architectural description	It is one of the many archeological mounds of the Vaishali district. It is believed to be a mud stupa.		
Tehsil	Bidupur				There is a dargah built on the mound having four graves on the rectangular platform. There is a thick brick retaining wall over which the platform is made. The platform has a stone floor finish and has brick jali railing around it. There are other graves around the mound, while residences are built on the northwest part of the mound.		
Location	25.660339 85.267213						
Address	Kanchanpur, Panapur Dharmipur, Vaishali						
Approach	It is approached by taking Nawada Khurd road and is situated on the west side of the road when going towards Kanchanpur Maa Jagdambda Asthan road.						
Approx date of construction	600 BC onwards						
Precise date of construction	Not known						
Ownership	Public						
Owners Name	Local community						
Property Type	Site						
Property Sub-type	Archaeological			Historical/ Cultural Value	This mound is believed to be of a stupa locally known as 'Noonfar', which means 'high place'. The dargah is built over it dedicated to four local saints regarded as 'Char yaar', or four friends.		
Property past use	Stupa						
Property present use	Dargah						
State of Protection	Unprotected			Association with Ganga	Since Buddhism prevailed in this region, pilgrims used to often travel from Nalanda to Vaishali. They crossed the river Ganga at Chechar village which became an important centre for Buddhism and religious structures were built here.		
Architectural Style	Not known						
Building Setting	It is surrounded by residences on three sides and has agricultural fields on its south direction.			State of conservatio Threats to the Property	Danger of disappearance		
					Vegetative growth and material deterioration, Encroachments, Lack of maintenance		
Archeological	High	Religious	High	Condition Description	The mazar has blackening, flaking of plaster due to dampness. The mound has no signage and is encroached with basti settled over it.		
Historical	High	Social	Medium				
Architectural	N.A.	Natural	Low	Source of information	Md. Azaz		
		Grade	IIA				

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Reviewed by Mitali Vij

OLD WELL				Reference No	GaD/Vhl/BDP/02	Map No	GaD/Vhl/M25
							
Past Name	Well			Architectural description	The well is octagonal in shape, approximately 2 m wide, and is built with lakhori bricks. A low octagonal platform has been built around the well which is based on a plinth covered in soil. The platform is made of brick and has a stone cladding all around. Two stone piers are on the east side of the platform which used to support the pulley which has long been lost.		
Tehsil	Bidupur						
Location	25.668932 85.274447						
Address	Rahimapur, Vaishali						
Approach	It is approached by taking a road leading from State Highway 93 in the north direction towards the Rahimapur village.						
Approx date of construction	19th century						
Precise date of construction	Not known						
Ownership	Public						
Owners Name	State Government						
Property Type	Structure						
Property Sub-type	Water source			Historical/ Cultural Value	The village was developed in order to cater to the farming communities who settled here due to the availability of abundant fertile land. This well was built to cater to domestic needs of the people.		
Property past use	Well						
Property present use	Well						
State of Protection	Unprotected						
Architectural Style	Regional			Association with Ganga	In the Ganga valley, there is a presence of aquifers and natural springs which results in existence of high ground water level. Since the water of river Ganga is considered to be most holy, wells have been built to provide drinking water to surrounding localities.		
Building Setting	It has dense vegetation on its west side and is located at a distance of 327m from Rahimapur Math in the south direction.						
Archeological	N.A.	Religious	Low	State of conservatio Threats to the Property	Advanced state of decay Material deterioration, Lack of maintenance, Vegetative growth The masonry joints are corroded due to dampness, cracks on the stone cladding are noticed. Primary survey		
Historical	Medium	Social	Medium				
Architectural	Medium	Natural	Low				
		Grade	IIB				

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Reviewed by Mitali Vij

MOSQUE				Reference No	GaD/Vhl/BDP/03	Map No	GaD/Vhl/M26
							
Past Name	Mosque			Architectural description	The mosque structure is located on a mound and is built with lakhori bricks. Presently, there is only a thick wall structure remains on the mound while most of the structure has been collapsed. The impression of a pointed arch entrance with an octagonal pillar on right and niches on left can be seen. The height of the mound provides indication that the mosque must have been built over the high plinth.		
Tehsil	Bidupur						
Location	25.659551 85.276086						
Address	Pakauli, Kanchanpur, Vaishali						
Approach	It is approached by taking a road leading from Rajasan Chowk in the south direction and is situated approximately 1.1 km south of State Highway 93.						
Approx date of construction	18th century						
Precise date of construction	Not known						
Ownership	Public						
Owners Name	Local community						
Property Type	Building						
Property Sub-type	Religious			Historical/ Cultural Value	The mosque was built to cater to the religious needs of the Muslim community who settled along the river to carry out farming activities. Later, due to the riots, the population of the community declined and the mosque turned into a ruinous condition.		
Property past use	Mosque						
Property present use	Abandoned						
State of Protection	Unprotected						
Architectural Style	Regional						
Building Setting	It is surrounded by dense vegetation on all four sides and is located at a distance of 392m from Mahadev Math in the northwest direction.						
Archeological	N.A.	Religious	Low				
Historical	Medium	Social	Low				
Architectural	Medium	Natural	Low				
		Grade	IIB				
				Association with Ganga	Various Muslim settlements were established along Ganga, as it was a major centre for trade and communication. They built mosques to cater to their religious needs of the settlements.		
				State of conservatio	Danger of disappearance		
				Threats to the Property	Vegetative growth, Material deterioration, Structural deterioration, Lack of maintenance, Encroachment		
				Condition Description	The fallen parts of the structure has been covered by the mound. The present structure has eroded mortar joints due to which bricks		
				Source of information	Primary Survey		

Listing done by Diptanshu Sinha





Reviewed by Mitali Vij

PIR DAMARIYA DARGAH (MONASTRY MOUND)			
			
Past Name	Pir Damariya Dargah (Monastery Mound)		
Tehsil	Bidupur		
Location	25.659447 85.276532		
Address	Pakauli, Kanchanpur, Vaishali		
Approach	It is approached through a lane leading from Rajasan Chowk in the south direction and is situated approximately 1.2 km south of State Highway 93.		
Approx date of construction	600 BC onwards (Mound)		
Precise date of construction	Not known		
Ownership	Public		
Owners Name	Local community		
Property Type	Site		
Property Sub-type	Archaeological		
Property past use	Monastery		
Property present use	Mazar		
State of Protection	Unprotected		
Architectural Style	Not known		
Building Setting	It is surrounded by residences on all four sides and is located at a distance of 352m from Mahadev Math in the northwest direction.		
Archeological	High	Religious	Medium
Historical	High	Social	Medium
Architectural	N.A.	Natural	Low
		Grade	I/A
	Architectural description	The mound is one of the groups of archeological mounds of Bidupur tehsil in close proximity to Chechar village occupying an oval footprint. A mazar is built on the mound having a rectangular platform and a low plinth. A residence is built on the north part of the mound.	
	Historical/Cultural Value	This mound is believed to be of a monastery built during the Mauryan period. The Mazar dedicated to local saint Pir Damariya Shah is built over it which is worshiped by the local community.	
	Association with Ganga	Since Buddhism prevailed in this region, pilgrims used to often travel from Nalanda to Vaishali. They crossed the river Ganga at Chechar village which became an important centre for Buddhism and religious structures were built here.	
	State of conservation	Danger of disappearance	
	Threats to the Property	Vegetative growth, Lack of maintenance, Encroachment	
	Condition Description	There is thick vegetation growth, locals have built residences on part of it and there are no signages to locate and identify it.	
	Source of information	Primary Survey	

Listing done by Diptanshu Sinha





Reviewed by Mitali Vij

BABA SIDHNATH DHAM				Reference No	GaD/Vhl/BDP/05	Map No	GaD/Vhl/M27
							
Past Name	Baba Sidhnath Dham						
Tehsil	Bidupur						
Location	25.657728 85.279419						
Address	Pakauli, Kanchanpur, Vaishali						
Approach	It is approached by taking a road leading from Hajipur-Mahnar road in the south direction when going towards Mahadev Math, Pakauli						
Approx date of construction	19th century						
Precise date of construction	Not known						
Ownership	Public						
Owners Name	Village committee						
Property Type	Precinct						
Property Sub-type	Religious						
Property past use	Temple						
Property present use	Temple						
State of Protection	Unprotected						
Architectural Style	Regional						
Building Setting	It is surrounded by dense vegetation on all sides and is located at a distance of 344m from Devi Sthan in the west direction.						
Archeological	N.A.	Religious	High	Architectural description	The precinct has temples in the center, well on the southeast corner, the residence of pujari on the west, and the rest of the areas are occupied with gardens and trees. Shiva temple is a main temple at the center, with Ram Janki Temple on the southwest of it and a rectangular platform with a flat roof on the southwest. The shiv temple is single-storey built on a rectangular plan. It has garbagriha topped with a shallow dome and a small mandapa topped with a vaulted dome. The mandapa has a lower roof level than the garbagriha but, a single cornice band is running along with both roof levels. There is a single semicircular arch opening on each of the four sides of the mandapa resting on decorative circular pilasters. The wooden door set within the west arch leads to the garbagriha. The niche is made on the interior wall on either side of the arch at east & west. All other structures and temples in the precinct are later additions.		
Historical	Medium	Social	High				
Architectural	Medium	Natural	Low				
		Grade	IIA				
				Historical/ Cultural Value	Villagers unearthed the Shivlinga on the belief of an ancient temple on the site. The Shivlinga got slightly damaged from the west face with the action of the axe, Later a new temple was built in the same place.		
				Association with Ganga	Shiva temples are directly associated with Ganga because Lord Shiva brought Ganga to the earth, as she descended through his locks. Thus, temples dedicated to the lord are built along the river.		
				State of conservatio	Signs of deterioration		
				Threats to the Property	Material and deterioration, Later additions		
				Condition Description	It is freshly painted, structure has no plinth protection and rising dampness often causing flaking of plaster.		
				Source of information	Nandlal Jha		

Listing done by Diptanshu Sinha





Reviewed by Mitali Vij

AHMED RESIDENCE				Reference No	GaD/Vhl/BDP/06	Map No	GaD/Vhl/M28
							
Past Name	Ahmed's Residence			Architectural description	It is a single-storey building having a rectangular plan and is built on a low plinth. It is accessed by a colonnaded corridor having low height ceiling supported by rectangular columns with varying width sizes. The corridor leads to the rooms having wooden doors set within segmental arches as their entrance. The rooms have high ceiling height as compared to the corridor. The structure has been altered lately.		
Tehsil	Bidupur						
Location	25.663274 85.289710						
Address	Bhairopur, Vaishali						
Approach	It is approached through a lane leading from Bhairopur Chowk from the north direction and is situated approximately 190m north of State Highway 93.						
Approx date of construction	20th century						
Precise date of construction	1934						
Ownership	Private						
Owners Name	Tufail Ahmed						
Property Type	Building						
Property Sub-type	Residential			Historical/ Cultural Value	This residence was built by Late Tufail Ahmed who was the descendant of zamindar Alhaj Azmatullah. Their family settled here to carry out farming activities.		
Property past use	Residence						
Property present use	Residence						
State of Protection	Unprotected						
Architectural Style	Regional			Association with Ganga	The Ganga river valley, known for its fertile land and abundant water, has encouraged farming communities to settle along its banks and set up trade. They built residences along the river to cater to the needs of the community.		
Building Setting	It is surrounded by residences on all four sides and is located at a distance of 94m from Jama Masjid in the northwest direction.						
Archeological	N.A.	Religious	Low	State of conservatio Threats to the Property	Signs of deterioration Material and Structural deterioration, Lack of maintenance		
Historical	Medium	Social	High				
Architectural	Medium	Natural	Low				
		Grade	IIB				
				Condition Description	The clay tile roof is damaged, Flaking of plaster and loss of masonry in internal walls.		
				Source of information	Shaqil Ahmed		

Listing done by Diptanshu Sinha





Reviewed by Mitali Vij

BHAIROPUR JAMA MASJID				Reference No	GaD/Vhl/BDP/07	Map No	GaD/Vhl/M28
							
Past Name	Bhairopur Jama Masjid			Architectural description	The mosque is a single storey structure, having a rectangular plan and is built on a high plinth. It is accessed from north and south side through multifoilated arches supported on rectangular columns. The arches lead to a veranda having vaulted roof ceiling, which connects a semi open space built on its east side and prayer hall on its west side. The prayer hall is accessed by three arched openings. A multifoilated arch built on its centre while pointed arches built on its either side. There are wooden doors built on the north and south façade of the hall set within a circular arch, having a semicircular chajja over it. The prayer hall has a flat roof with octagonal minarets topped with finial respectively. A staircase has been added later on the east side of the semi open space to access the roof. The whole masjid is enclosed by a low height metal jali.		
Tehsil	Bidupur						
Location	25.663055 85.290212						
Address	Bhairopur, Vaishali						
Approach	It is approached through a lane leading from Bhairopur Chowk from the north and is located approximately 100m north of State Highway 93.						
Approx date of construction	20th century						
Precise date of construction	1901						
Ownership	Private						
Owners Name	Waqf Board						
Property Type	Building						
Property Sub-type	Religious						
Property past use	Mosque			Historical/ Cultural Value	The mosque was built by zamindar Alhaj Azmatullah for the villagers of Bhairopur. He had a residence in Maile and Bhairopur was under his principality.		
Property present use	Mosque						
State of Protection	Unprotected						
Architectural Style	Regional						
Building Setting	It is surrounded by residences on all four sides is located at a distance of 40m from Jama Masjid in the northwest direction.			Association with Ganga	Various Muslim settlements were established along Ganga, as it was a major centre for trade and communication via waterways. They built mosques to cater to their religious needs.		
Archeological	N.A.	Religious	High	State of conservatio	Signs of deterioration		
Historical	Medium	Social	High				
Architectural	Medium	Natural	Low				
		Grade	IIA				
				Threats to the Property	Material and Structural deterioration, Later additions		
				Condition Description	It is freshly painted, blackening and flaking of plaster due to dampness and later additions are done in RCC.		
				Source of information	Shaqil Ahmed		

Listing done by Diptanshu Sinha





Reviewed by Mitali Vij

BRICK KILNS				Reference No	GaD/Vhl/BDP/08	Map No	GaD/Vhl/M29
							
Past Name	Brick Kilns			Architectural description	<p>There are three kilns built in the precinct region. One kiln is situated on the east side of the road having a pyramidal shape with a square base and has approximately 6m side length. The pyramidal shape has four stepped levels. It is made in exposed brick and is standing on a rectangular base.</p> <p>The other two kilns are located on the opposite side of the road. One of them is similar pyramidal-shaped structure while the other has circular base which gets tapered at the top.</p>		
Tehsil	Bidupur						
Location	25.669876 85.294434						
Address	Chak Mahbub, Vaishali						
Approach	It is approached through a lane leading from Bhairapur Chowk from the north and is situated approximately 1 km north of State Highway 93.						
Approx date of construction	20th century						
Precise date of construction	Not known						
Ownership	Private						
Owners Name	Not known						
Property Type	Precinct						
Property Sub-type	Industrial			Historical/ Cultural Value	<p>Vaishali is connected with major roads and railway routes which makes it an important hub for goods being supplied in and out, for example Bricks and other products in its industrial district.</p>		
Property past use	Kiln						
Property present use	Kiln						
State of Protection	Unprotected						
Architectural Style	Regional						
Building Setting	The brick kilns are surrounded by dense vegetation and are situated at a distance of 1.1km from Maa Bhagwati temple in the south direction.						
Archeological	N.A.	Religious	Low				
Historical	Medium	Social	Low				
Architectural	Medium	Natural	Low				
		Grade	IIB				
				Association with Ganga	<p>The settlements along the banks of river Ganga keep growing in this region. Hence, brick kilns are built here. Also, river Ganga provides appropriate soil conditions to make bricks.</p>		
				State of conservatio	<p>Fair</p> <p>Material deterioration, Vegetative growth</p>		
				Threats to the Property			
				Condition Description	<p>Blackening and dampness are noticed on the structure. The structure is regularly affected with flood.</p>		
				Source of information	<p>Primary survey</p>		

Listing done by Diptanshu Sinha





Reviewed by Mitali Vij

KHILWAT SHIV MANDIR				Reference No	GaD/Vhl/BDP/09	Map No	GaD/Vhl/M30
							
Past Name	Khilwat Shiv Mandir			Architectural description	It is a single-storey structure built over a rectangular plan. It only has garbagriha topped with pyramidal shikhara. The access into the garbagriha is through the low-height wooden door set within the flat blind arch. There is a niche, having motif stucco band around is on either side of the door. This stucco band is also continued over the door on the blind arch with leaf mouldings below. There is a cornice band at the outside and moulded leaf pattern below the base level of the shikhara. A wooden rectangular window is placed on the west of the garbagriha. The temple is added with RCC mandapa hall and it is being covered within double-height RCC based shikhara.		
Tehsil	Bidupur						
Location	25.645464 85.304748						
Address	Khilwat, Vaishali						
Approach	It is approached through a lane leading from Bajrang Bali Chowk in the south and is situated approximately 1.4 km north of State Highway 93.						
Approx date of construction	20th century						
Precise date of construction	Not known						
Ownership	Public						
Owners Name	Local committee						
Property Type	Building						
Property Sub-type	Religious						
Property past use	Temple			Historical/ Cultural Value	Zamindar and farmers settled in villages of Vaishali district, for ease of trade and agriculture. They built religious buildings in their villages to cater for the religious needs of the settlement.		
Property present use	Temple						
State of Protection	Unprotected						
Architectural Style	Regional			Association with Ganga	Shiva temples are directly associated with Ganga because Lord Shiva brought Ganga to the earth, as she descended through his locks. Thus, temples dedicated to the lord are built along the river.		
Building Setting	It has a lake on its south side and is located at a distance of 580m from Brahm Sthan Mandir in the west direction.						
Archeological	N.A.	Religious	High	State of conservatio	Advanced state of decay Material and Structural deterioration, Later additions, Lack of maintenance		
Historical	Medium	Social	High				
Architectural	Low	Natural	High				
		Grade	IIA	Threats to the Property	Blackening, algae growth and flaking of plaster are noticed. The plaster has peeled of in the interior of the structure.		
				Condition Description			
				Source of information	Jawahar Singh		

Listing done by Diptanshu Sinha



Reviewed by Mitali Vij

RAM JANKI THAKURBADI				Reference No	GaD/Vhl/BDP/10	Map No	GaD/Vhl/M31
							
Past Name	Ram Janki Thakurbadi			Architectural description	It is single story structure, having a rectangular plan and is built on a low plinth. It is accessed through an arcaded corridor having segmental arches supported on rectangular columns having a low square base and corbelled capital. The corridor has three wooden doors built in front of it which are enclosed within a segmental blind arch. The doors open up into a hall where the idol is placed. A room is built on the west of the corridor with 3 rectangular windows, one on the front façade and two on the side façade of the structure. The facade is adorned with a battlement-like parapet wall, with a large semicircular crown at the center, which has a small rectangular pillar on either side. The roof and chajja of the porch are flat, made of stone, and are supported on wooden beams. The platform in front of the verandah has later addition of the RCC roof.		
Tehsil	Bidupur						
Location	25.648735 85.313004						
Address	Khilwat, Vaishali						
Approach	It is approached by Kamalpur Singhiya road leading from Hajipur-Mahanar road in the south direction.						
Approx date of construction	20th century						
Precise date of construction	1937						
Ownership	Public						
Owners Name	Local community						
Property Type	Building						
Property Sub-type	Religious						
Property past use	Temple			Historical/ Cultural Value	The Thakur Badi was established by local zamindars Jagdev Narayan Singh and Bhagwat Singh who settled here to carry out farming activities.		
Property present use	Temple						
State of Protection	Unprotected						
Architectural Style	Regional						
Building Setting	It is surrounded by dense vegetation on all four sides and is situated at a distance of 373m from Shiv Hanuman Temple in the north direction.			Association with Ganga	Zamindar and farmers settled in villages of Vaishali district, because of availability of vast fertile land for agriculture and ease of trade. They built religious buildings in their villages to cater for the religious needs of the settlement.		
Archeological	N.A.	Religious	High	State of conservatio	Advanced state of decay		
Historical	Medium	Social	Medium				
Architectural	Medium	Natural	Medium				
		Grade	IIB				
				Threats to the Property	Material and Structural deterioration, Later additions, Lack of maintenance		
				Condition Description	Blackening, rotten wooden beams, allen roof, peeling of plaster are noticed.		
				Source of information	Anil Kumar Singh		

Listing done by Diptanshu Sinha



Reviewed by Mitali Vij

SHIV PRASAD RESIDENCE				Reference No	GaD/Vhl/BDP/11	Map No	GaD/Vhl/M32
							
Past Name	Shiv Prasad Residence			Architectural description	It is a two-storey structure having a rectangular plan and is built on a low plinth. The building has a flat stone roof supported by wooden beams. It is accessed by an arcaded corridor having multifoil arches. Eight rectangular columns span the height of the facade. They are interspersed with semi-circular planned, projecting balconies on the first and second floor. The parapet of the balconies and the ventilators are ornamented with intricate floral jali-work. The staircase is on the left of the front façade leads to the first floor while the passage beside it opens up into a rectangular courtyard enclosed within the semicircular arches supported on circular columns having square bases and corbelled capitals. The rooms accessed by the corridor are planned around the courtyard.		
Tehsil	Bidupur						
Location	25.650050 85.323095						
Address	Bidupur Bazar, Dilawarpur Hemti, Vaishali						
Approach	It is approached by taking Ganga road leading towards Hajipur-Mahnar road in the south direction.						
Approx date of construction	20th century						
Precise date of construction	Not known						
Ownership	Private						
Owners Name	Shiv Prasad						
Property Type	Building						
Property Sub-type	Mixed use						
Property past use	Residence and shop						
Property present use	Residence and shop						
State of Protection	Unprotected						
Architectural Style	Regional						
Building Setting	It is surrounded by residences and shops on all four directions. It is situated at a distance of 75m from Badi Durga Mandir in the south direction.						
Archeological	N.A.	Religious	Low	Historical/ Cultural Value	This residence belongs to a trader family who settled along the river Ganga to carry out trading activities.		
Historical	Medium	Social	High				
Architectural	Medium	Natural	Low				
		Grade	IIB				
				Association with Ganga	Ganga was a major source of commerce and communication. Due to the availability of rich fertile soil near Ganga, many traders and farmers traveled along the river and settled in Bidupur village.		
				State of conservatio	Signs of deterioration		
				Threats to the Property	Material and Structural deterioration, Later additions, Lack of maintenance		
				Condition Description	Dampness in wooden members, shops are made into rooms on ground floor, rooms are added on roof.		
				Source of information	Sonu Kumar		

Listing done by Diptanshu Sinha



Reviewed by Mitali Vij

BIDUPUR MATH (SADHGURU KABIR MANDIR)				Reference No	GaD/Vhl/BDP/12	Map No	GaD/Vhl/M32
							
Past Name	Bidupur Math (Sadhguru Kabir Math)			Architectural description	It is a single-storey having a rectangular plan, and is built on a medium plinth. It has a flat stone roof supported on wooden beams. The access is from the east through an arcaded veranda having semicircular arches. A hexagonal room is on either side of the corridor having three windows with stone chajja on the front façade. The rectangular ventilators with motif jali work are below roof level along the front façade. There is a rectangular courtyard at the center with rooms accessed through the corridor built around , having semicircular arches. The arches are supported on the octagonal columns having square bases and corbelled capitals. There is a well located in front of the veranda. The circular temple at the center of the courtyard is added with a floor and mandapa supported on circular columns which are later additions.		
Tehsil	Bidupur						
Location	25.650237 85.323879						
Address	Bidupur Bazar, Dilawarpur Hemti, Vaishali						
Approach	It is approached by taking Bidupur Math road leading from Bidupur Masjid road in the south direction.						
Approx date of construction	20th century						
Precise date of construction	Not known						
Ownership	Private						
Owners Name	Math Trust						
Property Type	Building						
Property Sub-type	Religious						
Property past use	Temple			Historical/ Cultural Value	The Math was established by Baba Haati Das Ji who settled here from Cuttack in Orissa. He set up the Guru Gaddi tradition and built up a temple dedicated to his teacher Guru Jagu Sahab.		
Property present use	Temple						
State of Protection	Unprotected						
Architectural Style	Regional			Association with Ganga	Due to the presence of the river Ganga, several saints, sages, and religious groups settled within the district. They regularly performed religious activities along the river banks and provided refuge to the pilgrims visiting from different parts of the country.		
Building Setting	It is surrounded by residences and shops. It is situated at a distance of 68m from Bidupur Masjid in the southwest direction.						
Archeological	N.A.	Religious	High	State of conservatio	Signs of deterioration		
Historical	Medium	Social	High				
Architectural	Medium	Natural	Low				
		Grade	IIA	Threats to the Property	Material and structural deterioration, Later additions, Lack of maintenance		
				Condition Description	Flaking of plasters, algae growth, blackening due to dampness. RCC columns are being built over the verandah.		
				Source of information	Guru Acharya Ravindra Das Brahmachari		

Listing done by Diptanshu Sinha





Reviewed by Mitali Vij

GAURI SHANKAR MANDIR				Reference No	GaD/Vhl/BDP/13	Map No	GaD/Vhl/M33
							
Past Name	Gauri Shankar Mandir			Architectural description	It is a single-storey structure, rectangular in plan, and is built over a low plinth. It originally had only garbagriha topped with shikhara. The garbagriha is accessed through the two wooden doors placed on the northern, and eastern sides of the garbagriha. There is a niche over the lintel level of each door. The cornice band runs at the roof level of the garbagriha. The flat roof RCC mandapa hall with a chamber at the back of the garbagriha are later additions. The original shikhara of the structure is also covered within the double-height pyramidal shikhara based on RCC.		
Tehsil	Bidupur						
Location	25.636987 85.316530						
Address	Dilawarpur Hemti, Ramdauli, Vaishali						
Approach	It is approached by taking Ganga road and is situated east side of the road when going towards Kamalpur Singhiya road.						
Approx date of construction	20th century						
Precise date of construction	Not known						
Ownership	Public						
Owners Name	Local committee						
Property Type	Building						
Property Sub-type	Religious						
Property past use	Temple						
Property present use	Temple						
State of Protection	Unprotected						
Architectural Style	Regional						
Building Setting	It has farms on its south side and is located at a distance of 2km from river Ganga in the north direction.						
Archeological	N.A.	Religious	High	Historical/ Cultural Value	Zamindar and farmers settled in villages of Vaishali district, for ease of trade and agriculture. They built religious buildings in their villages to cater for the religious needs of the settlement.		
Historical	Medium	Social	High				
Architectural	Medium	Natural	High				
		Grade	IIA				
				Association with Ganga	Shiva temples are directly associated with Ganga because Lord Shiva brought Ganga to the earth, as she descended through his locks. Thus, temples dedicated to the lord are built along the river.		
				State of conservatio	Signs of deterioration		
				Threats to the Property	Material and Structural deterioration, Later additions, Lack of maintenance		
				Condition Description	It is freshly painted and flaking of plaster is noticed on the walls of mandapa.		
				Source of information	Primary survey		

Listing done by Diptanshu Sinha





Reviewed by Mitali Vij

SURDAS GHAT & MANDIR				Reference No	GaD/Vhl/BDP/14	Map No	GaD/Vhl/M34
							
Past Name	Surdas Ghat & Mandir			Architectural description	It is single-storey structure, rectangular in plan, and is built on a high plinth. The structure is accessed by flight of stairs leading to the mandapa hall consisting garbagriha consisting of wooden door set within the projected semi-circular arch. There is a niche built above the door on the north facade and a ventilator above the door on the east façade of the garbagriha. It is topped with with pyramidal shikhara. There is kalash on the top with figurative moulding of the snake. The moulded cornice band runs at the base level of the shikhara and the below the kalash. Another garbagriha has been built later, on the left side of the original structure and is also topped with a pyramidal shikhara.		
Tehsil	Bidupur						
Location	25.632973 85.322940						
Address	Ramdauli, Vaishali						
Approach	It is approached by a road leading from Hajipur-Mahnar road in the south direction when going towards Amer village.						
Approx date of construction	20th century						
Precise date of construction	Not known						
Ownership	Public						
Owners Name	Village committee						
Property Type	Building						
Property Sub-type	Religious			Historical/ Cultural Value	It is believed by local people that great medieval poet Surdas planted a tree on the river bank here. Later the Shiva temple was built beside the tree by the villagers.		
Property past use	Temple						
Property present use	Temple						
State of Protection	Unprotected						
Architectural Style	Regional			Association with Ganga	Shiva temples are directly associated with Ganga because Lord Shiva brought Ganga to the earth, as she descended through his locks. Thus, temples dedicated to the lord are built along the river.		
Building Setting	It is surrounded by dense vegetation on all four sides and is located at a distance of 1.7km from river Ganga in the northeast direction.						
Archeological	N.A.	Religious	High	State of conservatio	Signs of deterioration		
Historical	Medium	Social	High				
Architectural	Medium	Natural	High				
		Grade	IIA	Threats to the Property	Material deterioration, Later additions, Alterations		
				Condition Description	Several layers of paint over the structure. The mandapa hall, other temple buildings and brick wall around garbagriha has been added later.		
				Source of information	Ramnath Ji		

Listing done by Diptanshu Sinha





Reviewed by Mitali Vij

OLD WELL				Reference No	GaD/Vhl/BDP/15	Map No	GaD/Vhl/M35
							
Past Name	Well			Architectural description	<p>The well is circular in plan, approximately 2m in diameter and is built with lakhori bricks. It is built on a octangonal platform, built with bricks. The inner circular walls of the well has an alternating brick course.</p> <p>A drain has been built on the west side of the well which is a later addition.</p>		
Tehsil	Bidupur						
Location	25.637207 85.334171						
Address	Amer, Vaishali						
Approach	It is approached by taking Amer Ghat road leading from Hajipur-Mahnar road in the south direction.						
Approx date of construction	19th century						
Precise date of construction	Not known						
Ownership	Public						
Owners Name	State Government						
Property Type	Structure						
Property Sub-type	Water source			Historical/ Cultural Value	<p>The village was developed in order to cater to the farming communities who settled here due to the availability of abundant fertile land. This well was built to cater the water requirements of the community.</p>		
Property past use	Well						
Property present use	Well						
State of Protection	Unprotected						
Architectural Style	Regional						
Building Setting	It has residences surrounding it from three sides and is built adjacent to Jagdamba temple.						
Archeological	N.A.	Religious	Low				
Historical	Medium	Social	Medium				
Architectural	Medium	Natural	Medium				
		Grade	IIB				
				Association with Ganga	In the Ganga valley, there is a presence of aquifers and natural springs which results in existence of high ground water level. Since the water of river Ganga is considered to be most holy, wells have been built to provide drinking water to surrounding localities.		
				State of conservatio	Advanced state of decay		
				Threats to the Property	Lack of maintenance, Vegetation Growth Material and structural deterioration		
				Condition Description	Peeling of plaster, stone moulding over the platform is weathered out, algae growth inside and vegetation cover are around the well.		
				Source of information	Ritesh Kumar		

Listing done by Diptanshu Sinha





Reviewed by Mitali Vij

PIR KATAL BABA MAZAR (MOUND)				Reference No	GaD/Vhl/BDP/16	Map No	GaD/Vhl/M36
							
Past Name	Pir Katal Baba Mazar (Mound)			Architectural description	<p>The mazar is built over the rectangular platform having a stone floor finish and brick foundation. The mound is one of the groups of archeological mounds of Bidupur tehsil in close proximity to Chechar village. The access is through the wooden door set within the segmental arch. The platform has stone carvings at the base level which are partially visible on the bottom of the wooden door. The boundary wall in brick has been built around the platform which is a later addition. Several graves can be seen around the mazar.</p>		
Tehsil	Bidupur						
Location	25.629688 85.327790						
Address	Amer, Vaishali						
Approach	It is approached by taking Navanagar Ghat road and is situated on the west side of the road when going towards Amer Ghat road.						
Approx date of construction	600 BC (Mound), 19th century (Mazar)						
Precise date of construction	Not known						
Ownership	Public						
Owners Name	Local community						
Property Type	Building						
Property Sub-type	Religious			Historical/ Cultural Value	<p>The mazar is built by the local community and is dedicated to the local saint known as Pir Katal Baba, He is believed to have settled on this mound and provided refuge to the local people.</p>		
Property past use	Stupa						
Property present use	Mazar						
State of Protection	Unprotected						
Architectural Style	Regional						
Building Setting	It has a lake on its south side and is located at a distance of 1.4km from river Ganga in the northwest direction.						
Archeological	High	Religious	Medium				
Historical	Medium	Social	Medium				
Architectural	N.A.	Natural	High				
		Grade	IIA				
				Association with Ganga	Since Buddhism prevailed in this region, pilgrims used to often travel from Nalanda to Vaishali. They crossed the river Ganga at Chechar village which became an important centre for Buddhism and religious structures were built here.		
				State of conservatio	Signs of deterioration		
				Threats to the Property	Vegetative growth, Nuisance of animals, Lack of maintenance		
				Condition Description	There is a thick vegetation growth on the mound and stray animals have made shelter on it.		
				Source of information	Sunny Kumar		

Listing done by Diptanshu Sinha





Reviewed by Mitali Vij



MADHURAPUR PRIMARY SCHOOL				Reference No	GaD/Vhl/BDP/19	Map No	GaD/Vhl/M38
							
Past Name	Madhurapur Primary School			Architectural description	It is a single storey, brick structure built on a high plinth. It is accessed through the semi-circular arched porch. The porch leads to a rectangular planned classroom, with octagonal-shaped classrooms on either side. There is a rectangular window with stone chajja on each wall of the octagonal classroom, except on the wall towards the front façade. It has a flat stone roof that forms the chajja along the front façade.		
Tehsil	Bidupur						
Location	25.620523 85.341565						
Address	Ramdevrai Tola, Madhurapur, Vaishali						
Approach	It is approached by taking an unpaved road leading from Hajipur-Mahnar road in the southwest direction towards Madhurapur.						
Approx date of construction	20th century						
Precise date of construction	Not known						
Ownership	Public						
Owners Name	State Government						
Property Type	Building						
Property Sub-type	Institutional			Historical/ Cultural Value	The school was established by the government to cater to the educational need of the community who settled here along the river bank.		
Property past use	School						
Property present use	School						
State of Protection	Unprotected			Association with Ganga	The Ganga river valley, known for its fertile land and trade opportunities has encouraged different communities to settle along its banks. They built institutions along the river to cater to the needs of the community.		
Architectural Style	Regional						
Building Setting	It is surrounded by dense vegetation on all four sides and is located at a distance of 666m from river Ganga in the northeast direction.			State of conservatio Threats to the Property Condition Description Source of information	Signs of deterioration Material and structural deterioration, Lack of maintenance, Altered setting Blackening, structural cracks and weakening of mortar joints are noticed in the building. A temple is built inside the school precinct. Primary survey		
Archeological	N.A.	Religious	Low				
Historical	Medium	Social	High				
Architectural	Medium	Natural	High				
		Grade	IIA				

Listing done by Diptanshu Sinha



Reviewed by Mitali Vij


SHIV MANDIR				Reference No	GaD/Vhl/BDP/20	Map No	GaD/Vhl/M39
							
Past Name	Shiv Mandir			Architectural description	It is single-storey, having a rectangular plan, and is built on a low plinth. The structure comprises of only garbagriha topped with a dome with moulded pattern along its base. The temple is accessed by two wooden doors built on the south and east facade of the garbagriha. Tulsi plant is planted on the mid-height pediment at the south side and there is a well at approximately a 9-meter distance from the mandir. A moulded cornice band is running at the roof level on the exterior facade of the garbagriha. The interior façade of the structure comprises of niches built on the east and north side.		
Tehsil	Bidupur						
Location	25.627074 85.350478						
Address	Dilawarpur Gobardhan, Vaishali						
Approach	It is approached by taking an unpaved road leading from Hajipur-Mahnar road in the southwest direction towards Madhurapur.						
Approx date of construction	20th century						
Precise date of construction	Not known						
Ownership	Public						
Owners Name	Local community						
Property Type	Building						
Property Sub-type	Religious			Historical/ Cultural Value	Zamindar and farmers settled in villages of Vaishali district, because of availability of vast fertile land for agriculture and ease of trade. They built religious buildings in their villages to cater for the religious needs of the settlement.		
Property past use	Temple						
Property present use	Temple						
State of Protection	Unprotected			Association with Ganga	Shiva temples are directly associated with Ganga because Lord Shiva brought Ganga to the earth, as she descended through his locks. Thus, temples dedicated to the lord are built along the river.		
Architectural Style	Regional						
Building Setting	It is surrounded by residences on all four sides and is located at a distance of 1.8km from river Ganga in the northeast direction.			State of conservatio Threats to the Property	Signs of deterioration Material and structural deterioration, Vegetative growth, Development scheme		
Archeological	N.A.	Religious	Medium	Condition Description	Blackening, algae growth and flaking of plaster due to dampness. The road level has increased over the years, rising over the temple plinth		
Historical	Medium	Social	Medium				
Architectural	Medium	Natural	Low				
				Source of information	Tinku Kumar		

STUPA & EXCAVATION SITE				Reference No	GaD/Vhl/BDP/21	Map No	GaD/Vhl/M40
							
Past Name	Stupa & Excavation site			Architectural description	It is one of the groups of archeological mounds of Chechar-Kutubpur. It is believed to be a mud stupa among the nine stupas identified in Bidupur tehsil. Residences and the road is built over it. The ground just south of the road was excavated in two sessions from 2013-14 and 2014-15 by State archeological department. Many artifacts dating back to the neolithic period were found.		
Tehsil	Bidupur						
Location	25.610458 85.360398						
Address	Chechar, Vaishali						
Approach	It is approached by taking Chechar Mandir road and is situated on the east side of the road when going towards Chechar Ghat.						
Approx date of construction	600 BC onwards						
Precise date of construction	Not known						
Ownership	Public						
Owners Name	Not known						
Property Type	Site						
Property Sub-type	Archaeological						
Property past use	Stupa			Historical/ Cultural Value	Excavations at Chechar revealed it to be an important religious site in ancient times. This Stupa is believed to be of the Ashokan period and many archeological remains from as old as the Neolithic period have been found here.		
Property present use	Abandoned						
State of Protection	Unprotected						
Architectural Style	Not known						
Building Setting	It is surrounded by the residences on three sides and has river Ganga flowing on its south direction.			Association with Ganga	Since Buddhism prevailed in this region, pilgrims used to often travel from Nalanda to Vaishali. They crossed the river Ganga at Chechar village which became an important centre for Buddhism and religious structures were built here.		
Archeological	High	Religious	N.A.	State of conservatio	Danger of disappearance		
Historical	High	Social	Low				
Architectural	Low	Natural	High				
				Threats to the Property	Vegetative growth, Lack of maintenance, Encroachments and Development schemes		
				Condition Description	Residences are built on the mound, road has been developed on part of it and there are no signages to locate and identify it.		
				Source of information	Primary survey		

Listing done by Diptanshu Sinha and Sunny Kumar



Reviewed by Mitali Vij

CHECHAR MANDIR				Reference No	GaD/Vhl/BDP/22	Map No	GaD/Vhl/M40
							
Past Name	Chechar Mandir			Architectural description	It is single-storey structure built over a high plinth. It is accessed by the mandapa having semicircular arches built on three sides. A moulded cornice band runs along the mandapa which is built above the arches. It leads to the garagriha having two wooden doors set within a segmental arch. One door faces the mandapa while the other door opens towards the ghat. The garbagriha is topped with a pyramidal shikhara, having a kalasha and a trident finial built on it. A similar moulded cornice band runs along the garbagriha at the base level of the shikhara. Other temples in RCC are later added around the temple. A Buddhist temple is situated on the north, Durga temple on the east and Ram temple with Hanuman temple towards the north- west direction.		
Tehsil	Bidupur						
Location	25.609938 85.361708						
Address	Chechar, Vaishali						
Approach	It is approached by taking Chechar Mandir road and is situated at the intersection of Chechar Mandir road and Buddha Mandir road.						
Approx date of construction	20th century						
Precise date of construction	1946						
Ownership	Private						
Owners Name	Chechar Mandir Committee						
Property Type	Building						
Property Sub-type	Religious						
Property past use	Temple						
Property present use	Temple						
State of Protection	Unprotected						
Architectural Style	Regional						
Building Setting	It is situated on the Chechar Ghat and is located at a distance of 83m from river Ganga in the north direction.						
Archeological	N.A.	Religious	High	Historical/ Cultural Value	Many saints and religious groups settled around the Chechar village and built temples to perform regular religious activities. Old statues found in soil erosions are established in the group of Chechar temples.		
Historical	Medium	Social	High				
Architectural	Medium	Natural	High				
		Grade	IIA				
				Association with Ganga	Shiva temples are directly associated with Ganga because Lord Shiva brought Ganga to the earth, as she descended through his locks. Thus, temples dedicated to the lord are built near the river.		
				State of conservatio	Signs of deterioration		
				Threats to the Property	Material deterioration, Altered settings, Development schemes		
				Condition Description	Mandir is affected by floods, dampness has caused flaking of plaster, and new RCC structures are built in the surrounding.		
				Source of information	Primary survey		

Listing done by Diptanshu Sinha and Vishwam Prakash





Reviewed by Mitali Vij

CHECHAR MANDIR GHAT				Reference No	GaD/Vhl/BDP/23	Map No	GaD/Vhl/M40
Past Name	Chechar Mandir Ghat			Architectural description	The stairs of the Ghat descend down from the high platform having a group of temples built on the top. The stairs have two levels of landing, and are built in between a thick retaining wall. Both the stairs and retaining wall have been built by using bricks A small tower is built on top, on either side of the stairs.		
Tehsil	Bidupur						
Location	25.609786 85.361675						
Address	Chechar, Vaishali						
Approach	It is approached by the Buddha Mandir road and is situated at the intersection of Buddha Mandir road and Chechar Mandir road.						
Approx date of construction	20th century						
Precise date of construction	Not known						
Ownership	Public						
Owners Name	Nagar Palika Parishad						
Property Type	Landscape						
Property Sub-type	Religious						
Property past use	Ghat						
Property present use	Ghat						
State of Protection	Unprotected						
Architectural Style	Regional						
Building Setting	It is situated on the banks of river Ganga and has temples built on its northern side.						
Archeological	N.A.	Religious	High	Historical/ Cultural Value	Excavations at Chechar revealed it to be an important religious site in ancient times. Many saints and religious groups had settled around the Chechar village and built ghats to perform regular religious activities.		
Historical	Medium	Social	High				
Architectural	Medium	Natural	High				
		Grade	IIA				
				Association with Ganga	Due to the high religious significance of river Ganga, people built the ghat steps for the easy access to river to perform religious rituals.		
				State of conservatio	Signs of deterioration		
				Threats to the Property	Material deterioration, Vandalism, Lack of maintenance		
				Condition Description	Ghat stairs are blackened and gets flooded in rainy season. Advertisements are painted on the retaining walls.		
				Source of information	Primary Survey		

Listing done by Diptanshu Sinha and Vishwam Prakash





Reviewed by Mitali Vij

KUTUBPUR MASJID & MADARSA				Reference No	GaD/Vhl/BDP/24	Map No	GaD/Vhl/M40
							
Past Name	Madina Jama Masjid Kutubpur Saidpur			Architectural description	<p>The masjid is built over one of the groups of archeological mounds of Chechar- Kutubpur. The structure has a mehrab built on the western façade along with circular minarets. The southern façade of the structure has a gateway which is used to access the madarsa which is a flat roof strcuture. The gateway has a rectangular opening and has an octagonal minaret built on its either side.</p> <p>Two Mazars dedicated to the local saints are located approximately 51 meters northwest of the masjid.</p>		
Tehsil	Bidupur						
Location	25.609200 85.364681						
Address	Chandpur Shadab, Kutubpur, Vaishali						
Approach	It is approached by taking a road leading from the intersection of Chechar road and Buddha Mandir road in the west direction.						
Approx date of construction	20th century						
Precise date of construction	Not known						
Ownership	Public						
Owners Name	Local community						
Property Type	Building						
Property Sub-type	Religious			Historical/ Cultural Value	<p>The mosque was built by local Muslim villagers to cater to the need of the community when they settled here on the bank of river Ganga to carry out farming activities.</p>		
Property past use	Mosque						
Property present use	Mosque						
State of Protection	Unprotected						
Architectural Style	Regional						
Building Setting	The masjid is surrounded by farms on its west side and residences on its east side. It is located at a distance of 75m from river Ganga in the north direction.						
Archeological	High	Religious	High				
Historical	High	Social	Low				
Architectural	Medium	Natural	Medium				
		Grade	IIA				
				Association with Ganga	Various Muslim settlements were established along Ganga, as it was a major centre for trade and communication via waterways. They built mosques to cater to their religious needs.		
				State of conservatio	Signs of deterioration		
				Threats to the Property	Vegetative growth and material deterioration, Encroachments, Development schemes, Lack of maintenance.		
				Condition Description	Blackening and dampness in the masjid structure, part is being used as farm and there are no signages to locate and identify it.		
				Source of information	Md. Athar Imam		

Listing done by Diptanshu Sinha and Vishwam Prakash





Reviewed by Mitali Vij

MOUND (ANAND STUPA)				Reference No	GaD/Vhl/BDP/25	Map No	GaD/Vhl/M41
							
Past Name	Bazidpur Saidat Bhinda			Architectural description	The mound is approximately 15- 16 ft high and spread over an area of 1.5 acres occupying a circular footprint. It is one of the groups of archeological mounds of Chechar-Kutubpur. It is believed to be a mud stupa among the nine stupas identified in Bidupur tehsil. There is a Government Middle School and a well built on the mound.		
Tehsil	Bidupur						
Location	25.609636 85.379126						
Address	Bazidpur Saidat Majhlopur, Vaishali						
Approach	It is approached by a road leading from Saidpur- Kutubpur road in the south direction.						
Approx date of construction	600 BC onwards						
Precise date of construction	Not known						
Ownership	Public						
Owners Name	Not known						
Property Type	Site						
Property Sub-type	Archaeological						
Property past use	Stupa			Historical/ Cultural Value	There is a disputed belief of considering this mound to be a Stupa dedicated to the Anand, the main disciple of Lord Buddha. Artifacts with an old statue of Lord Buddha have been found here in the excavation.		
Property present use	Middle School						
State of Protection	Unprotected						
Architectural Style	Not known			Association with Ganga	Since Buddhism prevailed in this region, pilgrims used to often travel from Nalanda to Vaishali. They crossed the river Ganga at Chechar village which became an important centre for Buddhism and religious structures were built here.		
Building Setting	It is surrounded by dense vegetation on north, west and east side and is located at a distance of 380m from river Ganga in the north direction.						
Archeological	High	Religious	Medium	State of conservatio	Danger of disappearance		
Historical	High	Social	Low				
Architectural	Low	Natural	Low				
				Threats to the Property	Vegetative growth, Lack of maintenance, Encroachments, Development schemes		
				Condition Description	Cultivation is being done on part of it and there are no signages to locate and identify it.		
				Source of information	Primary survey		

Listing done by Diptanshu Sinha and Sunny Kumar





Reviewed by Mitali Vij

PYARE CHAUDHARY RESIDENCE				Reference No	GaD/Vhl/DSR/01	Map No	GaD/Vhl/M42
							
Past Name	Pyare Chaudhary Residence			Architectural description	It is a double-storey building, rectangular in plan, and is built over a low plinth. It originally had rooms on the first floor and a shop on the ground floor. It was later converted into two shops by adding a wall in the middle. The access is through the arcaded corridor having three wooden multifoliated arches. These arches are supported on tapering wooden columns each having a fluted shaft, high square base, and carved capital. There are motif carvings on the arches. Later, doors were fit into each arch, topped by a ventilator within the arch. The balcony on the front façade is supported on extended wooden beams with a carved wooden board hanging from the eaves. There is a pitched roof built over the balcony having a corrugated sheet supported on wooden members.		
Tehsil	Desari						
Location	25.619464 85.402250						
Address	Rasulpur Habib, Chandpura, Vaishali						
Approach	It is approached through a lane leading from Hajipur-Mahnar road from the south and is situated approximately 850m from State Highway 93.						
Approx date of construction	20th century						
Precise date of construction	Not known						
Ownership	Private						
Owners Name	Suresh Prasad Chaudhary						
Property Type	Building						
Property Sub-type	Mixed use						
Property past use	Residence and Shop			Historical/ Cultural Value	This residence was built by Late Pyare Chaudhary, who settled along the river Ganga to carry out trading activities.		
Property present use	Residence and Shop						
State of Protection	Unprotected						
Architectural Style	Regional						
Building Setting	It is surrounded by agricultural fields and is located at a distance of 230m from Rasulpur Habib Masjid in the southwest direction.			Association with Ganga	Ganga was a major source of commerce and communication. Due to the availability of rich fertile soil near Ganga,many traders and farmers traveled along the river and settled in Chandpura village.		
Archeological	N.A.	Religious	Low				
Historical	Medium	Social	Medium				
Architectural	Medium	Natural	Low				
		Grade	IIB	State of conservatio	Signs of deterioration		
				Threats to the Property	Material and Structural deterioration, Lack of maintenance		
				Condition Description	Decaying of the wooden structural components and flaking of plasters due to dampness. Masonry is exposed at several locations.		
				Source of information	Suresh Prasad Chaudhary		

Listing done by Diptanshu Sinha and Vishwam Prakash





Reviewed by Mitali Vij

MOHIT SINGH DALAN				Reference No	GaD/Vhl/DSR/02	Map No	GaD/Vhl/M43
							
Past Name	Mohit Singh Dalan			Architectural description	It is a single-storey building, rectangular in plan, and is built over a low plinth. The access is through the veranda having wooden multifoliated arches. These arches are supported on tapering wooden columns, each having a high square base and carved capital. Six niches and five doors are placed alternatively, leading to three rooms from the veranda. These rooms have higher ceiling height than the veranda for the provision of small rectangular ventilators. There is two level of the pitched roof- one over the veranda and the other over the rooms with higher ceiling height. Thick motif stucco bands with niches at lintel level are built inside the hall.		
Tehsil	Desari						
Location	25.632284 85.437957						
Address	Panapur Raghunath, Vaishali						
Approach	It is approached through a lane leading from Bhikhanpura road from the west.						
Approx date of construction	20th century						
Precise date of construction	Not known						
Ownership	Private						
Owners Name	Vishwanath Singh						
Property Type	Building						
Property Sub-type	Residential			Historical/ Cultural Value	This dalan was built by farmer Late Mohit Singh, who settled along the river Ganga to carry out farming activities.		
Property past use	Dalan						
Property present use	Residence						
State of Protection	Unprotected			Association with Ganga	Ganga was a major source of commerce and communication. Due to the availability of rich fertile soil near Ganga,many traders and farmers traveled along the river and settled in Panapur Raghunath village.		
Architectural Style	Regional						
Building Setting	It is surrounded by other residences on all four directions and is located at a distance of 363m from Maa Kali Mandir in the north direction.						
Archeological	N.A.	Religious	Low	State of conservatio	Signs of deterioration		
Historical	Medium	Social	Medium				
Architectural	Medium	Natural	Low				
		Grade	IIB	Threats to the Property	Material and Structural deterioration, Lack of maintenance		
				Condition Description	Decaying of the wooden structural members and flaking of plasters due to dampness.		
				Source of information	Harendra Prasad Singh		

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Reviewed by Mitali Vij

RAKAT SINGH RESIDENCE				Reference No	GaD/Vhl/SBG/01	Map No	GaD/Vhl/M44
							
Past Name	Rakat Singh Residence			Architectural description	It is a single-storey building, having a rectangular plan, built on a low plinth. The structure is accessed by the colannaded corridor built around the structure which supports the roof built with wooden members and clad with brick tiles. The rooms have semicircular arched entrances having square columns with a low circular base and a capital. There is a pair of niches on lintel level at either side of this arched entrance. The rooms have high ceiling as compared to the corridor, arranged on either side of the open hall. The cornice band runs at the roof level at the exterior wall of the rooms.		
Tehsil	Sahdar Buzurg						
Location	25.626268 85.458216						
Address	Nayagaon East, Vaishali						
Approach	It is approached by taking Nayaganj road and is situated on the west side of the road when going towards Choti Durga Mandir.						
Approx date of construction	20th century						
Precise date of construction	Not known						
Ownership	Private						
Owners Name	Ranvijay Singh						
Property Type	Building						
Property Sub-type	Residential			Historical/ Cultural Value	This residence was built by farmer Late Rakat Singh, who settled along the river Ganga to carry out farming activities.		
Property past use	Residence						
Property present use	Residence						
State of Protection	Unprotected						
Architectural Style	Regional			Association with Ganga	Ganga was a major source of commerce and communication. Due to the availability of rich fertile soil near Ganga, many traders and farmers traveled along the river and settled in Nayagaon village.		
Building Setting	It is surrounded with agricultural fields on the south side and is located at a distance of 165m from Choti Kali Mandir in the northeast direction.						
Archeological	N.A.	Religious	Low	State of conservatio Threats to the Property	Signs of deterioration Material and Structural deterioration, Lack of maintenance		
Historical	Medium	Social	Medium				
Architectural	Medium	Natural	Low				
		Grade	IIB				
				Condition Description	Wooden structural members are damaged and replaced at several locations. Rising dampness has caused flaking of plaster.		
				Source of information	Ranvijay Singh		

Listing done by Diptanshu Sinha and Vishwam Prakash





Reviewed by Mitali Vij

MAUJI LAL SHAH RESIDENCE				Reference No	GaD/Vhl/SBG/02	Map No	GaD/Vhl/M45
							
Past Name	Mauji Lal Shah Residence			Architectural description	It is a double-storey building, having a rectangular plan, built on a low plinth. It is accessed by wooden door set within a segmental arch. The door opens into a courtyard having an arcaded corridor built around it. The corridor has segmental arches with highlighted keystone and are supported on rectangular columns. The first floor has a balcony towards the front façade, supported by projecting wooden beams. A pitched roof is built over the balcony supported on slender wooden columns and has carved wooden boards hanging from eaves.		
Tehsil	Sahdar Buzurg						
Location	25.622339 85.455624						
Address	Nayagaon East, Vaishali						
Approach	It is approached by taking a road leading from Nayaganj road in the west direction.						
Approx date of construction	20th century						
Precise date of construction	Not known						
Ownership	Private						
Owners Name	Multiple						
Property Type	Building						
Property Sub-type	Residential			Historical/ Cultural Value	This residence was built by trader Late Mauji Lal Shah, who settled along the river Ganga to carry out trading activities.		
Property past use	Residence						
Property present use	Residence						
State of Protection	Unprotected						
Architectural Style	Regional			Association with Ganga	Ganga was a major source of commerce and communication. Due to the availability of rich fertile soil near Ganga, many traders and farmers traveled along the river and settled in Nayagaon village.		
Building Setting	It is surrounded by other residences on all four directions and is located adjacent to the Nayaganj Shiv Temple.						
Archeological	N.A.	Religious	Low	Threats to the Property	Material and Structural deterioration, Lack of maintenance, Division of properties and Later additions.		
Historical	Medium	Social	Medium				
Architectural	Medium	Natural	Low				
		Grade	IIB	Condition Description	Blackening and soot deposit, decayed wooden beams, exposed masonry, collapsed parts and algae growth are noticed in the building.		
				Source of information	Hemant Kumar Shah		

Listing done by Diptanshu Sinha and Vishwam Prakash





Reviewed by Mitali Vij

SHAH RESIDENCE				Reference No	GaD/Vhl/SBG/03	Map No	GaD/Vhl/M45
							
Past Name	Shah Residence			Architectural description	It is a single-storey building, having a rectangular plan, built on a low plinth. The structure is accessed by the colannaded veranda built around the structure which supports the roof built with wooden members and cladded with clay tiles. The rooms have semicircular arched entrances having square columns with a low circular base and a capital. There is a pair of niches on lintel level at either side of this arched entrance. The rooms have high ceiling as compared to the veranda, arranged on either side of the open hall. There are provisions of small ventilators in between the two levels of a pitched roof. The cornice band runs in exterior at roof level of rooms.		
Tehsil	Sahdar Buzurg						
Location	25.620819 85.456080						
Address	Nayagaon East, Vaishali						
Approach	It is approached by taking Nayaganj road leading from Hajipur-Mahnar road in north direction.						
Approx date of construction	20th century						
Precise date of construction	Not known						
Ownership	Private						
Owners Name	Lakhan Shah						
Property Type	Building						
Property Sub-type	Residential			Historical/ Cultural Value	This residence belongs to a farming family who settled along the river Ganga to carry out farming activities.		
Property past use	Residence						
Property present use	Residence						
State of Protection	Unprotected			Association with Ganga	Ganga was a major source of commerce and communication. Due to the availability of rich fertile soil near Ganga,many traders and farmers traveled along the river and settled in Nayagaon village.		
Architectural Style	Regional						
Building Setting	It is surrounded by other residences on all four sides and is situated at a distance of 577m from the oxbow lake in the north direction.			State of conservatio	Signs of deterioration		
Archeological	N.A.	Religious	Low	Threats to the Property	Material and Structural deterioration, Lack of maintenance		
Historical	Medium	Social	Medium				
Architectural	Medium	Natural	Low	Condition Description	Decaying of the wooden structural components and flaking of plaster due to dampness.		
				Source of information	Amit Ranjan		

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Reviewed by Mitali Vij

SEVAK SINGH RESIDENCE				Reference No	GaD/Vhl/SBG/04	Map No	GaD/Vhl/M46
							
Past Name	Sevak Singh Residence			Architectural description	It is a single-storey building, rectangular in plan, and is built over a low plinth. It is accessed by a veranda. The veranda has a series of circular columns having a square base & corbelled capital towards the front façade. The columns support the pitched roof having clay tiles. The structure has an open area in front of it which is used for domestic purposes.		
Tehsil	Sahdar Buzurg						
Location	25.616147 85.477565						
Address	Marauatpur, Vaishali						
Approach	It is approached by taking a road leading from Sahdei road in west direction.						
Approx date of construction	20th century						
Precise date of construction	Not known						
Ownership	Private						
Owners Name	Sevak Singh						
Property Type	Building						
Property Sub-type	Residential			Historical/ Cultural Value	This residence belongs to a farming family who settled along the river Ganga to carry out farming activities.		
Property past use	Residence						
Property present use	Residence						
State of Protection	Unprotected						
Architectural Style	Regional			Association with Ganga	Ganga was a major source of commerce and communication. Due to the availability of rich fertile soil near Ganga,many traders and farmers traveled along the river and settled in Marautpur village.		
Building Setting	It is surrounded by residences on all four sides and is situated at a distance of 110m from the Shiv Mandir in the east direction.						
Archeological	N.A.	Religious	Low	State of conservatio	Signs of deterioration		
Historical	Medium	Social	Medium				
Architectural	Low	Natural	Low				
		Grade	IIB				
				Threats to the Property	Material and Structural deterioration, Vegetative growth, Later additions		
				Condition Description	Blackening, algae growth and flaking of plaster due to dampness. New structures in RCC are later addition.		
				Source of information	Primary survey		

Listing done by Diptanshu Sinha and Vishwam Prakash





Reviewed by Mitali Vij

PAHLI MASJID				Reference No	GaD/Vhl/SBG/05	Map No	GaD/Vhl/M46
							
Past Name	Pahli Masjid			Architectural description	<p>The masjid is rectangular in plan, built on a high plinth. It is accessed through a semicircular arched gateway built on the northern and southern side of the structure. The gateway has circular pilasters built on its either side which are topped by octagonal minarets. Both the gateways lead to an open area. The prayer hall is accessed by three semicircular arches supported on pilasters. There is a moulded cornice band which runs at the spring level of the arches. The central arch has two circular pilasters built on its either side which are topped by the circular minarets. A semicircular pediment has been built between these minarets. The prayer hall has four octagonal minarets built on its each corner and has a similar construction style when compared to the minarets of the gateways. A moulded cornice band runs along the roof level of the structure.</p>		
Tehsil	Sahdar Buzurg						
Location	25.614421 85.480570						
Address	Marauatpur, Vaishali						
Approach	It is approached by taking Sahdei road leading from Hajipur-Mahnar road in northeast direction.						
Approx date of construction	20th century						
Precise date of construction	1910						
Ownership	Private						
Owners Name	Salimullah Khan						
Property Type	Building						
Property Sub-type	Religious			Historical/ Cultural Value	<p>The mosque was built by zamindar and freedom fighter Hazi Natthe Khan who was the descendant of Vir Kunwar Singh's family. Natthe Khan embraced Islam and only his grave is left while the other old buildings around the masjid was demolished.</p>		
Property past use	Mosque						
Property present use	Mosque						
State of Protection	Unprotected						
Architectural Style	Regional						
Building Setting	It has farms on its west side and is located at a distance of 834m from the oxbow lake in northeast direction.						
Archeological	N.A.	Religious	High				
Historical	Medium	Social	High				
Architectural	Medium	Natural	Low				
		Grade	IIA				
				Association with Ganga	<p>Various Muslim settlements were established along Ganga, as it was a major centre for trade and communication. They built mosques to cater to their religious needs of the settlement.</p>		
				State of conservatio	<p>Signs of deterioration</p>		
				Threats to the Property	<p>Material and Structural deterioration Vegetative growth, Later addition</p>		
				Condition Description	<p>Blackening and flaking of plaster due to dampness. Vegetative growth over the grave and rooms been added on northern side in RCC</p>		
				Source of information	<p>Salimullah Khan</p>		

Listing done by Diptanshu Sinha and Vishwam Prakash





Reviewed by Mitali Vij

PODDAR RESIDENCE				Reference No	GaD/Vhl/SBG/06	Map No	GaD/Vhl/M47
							
Past Name	Poddar Residence			Architectural description	It is double- story building, rectangular in plan, and is built over a low plinth. The structure is load-bearing with floor slabs supported on wooden beams. Rooms on the ground floor are accessed through a veranda with wooden pillars having two doors and windows set within the segmental blind arch. A staircase on the left side of the veranda leads to the rooms on the first floor. The balcony towards the front façade has a carved metal railing which is supported on projecting wooden beams. A corrugated sheet, which acts as a chajja, projects over the balcony and is supported on wooden columns. The side façade has six rectangular windows on the first floor. The parapet wall comprises of a central, triangular crown on the front façade with mouldings at the corners. Cornice bands run along with the roof level of both floors.		
Tehsil	Sahdar Buzurg						
Location	25.614602 85.486844						
Address	Mahnar Bazar, Vaishali						
Approach	The residence is built on the west side of the Mehnar Station road which is leading towards Hajipur-Mahnar road in the south direction.						
Approx date of construction	20th century						
Precise date of construction	Not known						
Ownership	Private						
Owners Name	Gajendra Poddar						
Property Type	Building						
Property Sub-type	Residential			Historical/ Cultural Value	This residence belongs to a trader family who settled along the river Ganga to carry out trading activities.		
Property past use	Residence						
Property present use	Abandoned						
State of Protection	Unprotected						
Architectural Style	Regional			Association with Ganga	Ganga was a major source of commerce and communication. Due to the availability of rich fertile soil near Ganga,many traders traveled along the river and settled in Hasanpur Juned village.		
Building Setting	It is surrounded by shops and other residences on all four sides. It is located at a distance of 52m from Girls High School in the north direction.						
Archeological	N.A.	Religious	Low	State of conservatio	Advanced state of decay		
Historical	Medium	Social	Low				
Architectural	Medium	Natural	Low				
		Grade	IIB	Threats to the Property	Material and Structural deterioration, Vegetative growth, Lack of maintenance		
				Condition Description	There is blackening and soot deposit on the exterior facade, masonry is exposed at several locations and structural members are damaged.		
				Source of information	Shyam Kumar Singh		

Listing done by Diptanshu Sinha and Vishwam Prakash



Reviewed by Mitali Vij

ST. JOSEPH SCHOOL				Reference No	GaD/Vhl/SBG/07	Map No	GaD/Vhl/M48
							
Past Name	St. Joseph School			Architectural description	It is double- story building, rectangular in plan, and is built over a low plinth. It has a flat stone roof supported on I- section beams. Both the floors comprise a colonnaded veranda leading to the classrooms. The veranda on the ground floor has a carved jali work above the lintel level. The verandah on the first floor is projected on extended I- section beams and is supported on curved thin brackets. It is accessed through the staircase on the western side of the building. It has also carved railings and jali work above lintel level which is supported on slender circular columns. The parapet wall has moulded balusters and a triangular crown at center on the front and rear façade. The cornice band runs at roof level. Decorative eaves are around both roof levels and also around the stone chajjas of external windows on side and rear façades.		
Tehsil	Sahdar Buzurg						
Location	25.610431 85.478607						
Address	Marautpur, Vaishali						
Approach	It is approached by Hajipur-Mahnar road and is situated on the west side of the road when going towards Maa Kali Bhawani Mandir.						
Approx date of construction	20th century						
Precise date of construction	Not known						
Ownership	Private						
Owners Name	School Trust						
Property Type	Building						
Property Sub-type	Institutional						
Property past use	School						
Property present use	School						
State of Protection	Unprotected						
Architectural Style	Regional						
Building Setting	The school is surrounded by shops on all four sides and is located at a distance of 385m to the northeast direction of Sipahi Tola Masjid.						
Archeological	N.A.	Religious	Low	Historical/ Cultural Value	The school was established by the Christian missionary trust to cater to the educational and social needs of the community who settled here near the river bank.		
Historical	Medium	Social	Medium				
Architectural	Medium	Natural	Low				
		Grade	IIB				
				Association with Ganga	The Ganga river valley, known for its fertile land and trade opportunities has encouraged different communities to settle along its banks. They built institutions along the river to cater to the needs of the community.		
				State of conservatio	Signs of deterioration		
				Threats to the Property	Material and Structural deterioration, Lack of maintenance, Later additions		
				Condition Description	There is blackening and flaking of plaster due to dampness. New buildings are added in RCC for extension of the school facilities.		
				Source of information	Primary survey		

Listing done by Diptanshu Sinha and Vishwam Prakash





Reviewed by Mitali Vij

KHAKI BABA MAZAR & MASJID				Reference No	GaD/Vhl/SBG/08	Map No	GaD/Vhl/M48
							
Past Name	Khaki Baba Mazar & Masjid			Architectural description	The masjid is rectangular in plan and has a mehrab built on an open ground. It is enclosed within a boundary wall and is accessed by a semicircular arched gateway topped with the semicircular pediment. There is an octagonal pillar built on either side of the gateway, topped with a small minaret. A mazar is built on the right side of the gateway, outside the boundary wall and is enclosed within a newly built RCC structure. It is a flat roof structure having small minarets and semicircular pediments built around the roof.		
Tehsil	Sahdar Buzurg						
Location	25.608866 85.481111						
Address	Sipahi Tola Road, Mahnar Bazar						
Approach	It is approached by taking Sipahi Tola Road leading towards Hajipur-Mahnar Marg in south direction						
Approx date of construction	19th century						
Precise date of construction	Not known						
Ownership	Private						
Owners Name	Local community						
Property Type	Building						
Property Sub-type	Religious			Historical/ Cultural Value	The mazar and mosque were built by the local community with the help of the zamindar and is dedicated to Hazrat Nemat Ali Shah Urf Khaki Baba who is worshipped by both Hindus and Muslims.		
Property past use	Mosque						
Property present use	Mosque						
State of Protection	Unprotected			Association with Ganga	Various muslim settlements were established along Ganga, as it was a major centre for trade and communication. They built mosques to cater to their religious needs of the settlement.		
Architectural Style	Regional						
Building Setting	It has a lake situated at its southeast side and is located at a distance of 508m to the north direction of Sipahi Tola Masjid.			State of conservatio	Signs of deterioration		
				Threats to the Property			
Archeological	N.A.	Religious	High	Condition Description	Blackening and soot deposit along the boundary wall, algae growth and flaking of plaster due to dampness. New structures in RCC are later		
Historical	Medium	Social	High				
Architectural	Low	Natural	Low	Source of information	Primary survey		

Listing done by Diptanshu Sinha and Vishwam Prakash





Reviewed by Mitali Vij

MAHNAR SHIV MANDIR				Reference No	GaD/Vhl/SBG/09	Map No	GaD/Vhl/M49
							
Past Name	Mahnar Shiv Mandir			Architectural description It is a single-storey building, rectangular in plan, and is built over a high plinth. The temple is accessed by mandapa having three multifoilated arches built on its east and west façade, supported on slender columns with moulded base and capital. The mandapa has a flat stone roof supported on I- section beams It leads to the garbagriha which has a window built on its east and west façade, set within a segmental arch. The garbagriha is topped by a pyramidal shikhara, surrounded by eight urushringas. There is a moulded cornice band running along the base of the shikhara and continues to run along the roof of the mandapa. The quoins are built at the exterior corners of garbagriha and runs along the segmental arches. They are also built on the sides of the multifoilated arches.			
Tehsil	Sahdar Buzurg						
Location	25.603864 85.483627						
Address	Mahnar Bazar, Vaishali						
Approach	The residence is built on the east side of the Ganga road which leads to an oxbow lake in the south direction.						
Approx date of construction	19th century						
Precise date of construction	Not known						
Ownership	Private						
Owners Name	Local community						
Property Type	Building						
Property Sub-type	Religious						
Property past use	Temple						
Property present use	Temple						
State of Protection	Unprotected						
Architectural Style	Regional						
Building Setting	It is surrounded by shops and other residences on all four sides and is located at a distance of 272m to the east direction of Sipahi Tola Masjid.						
Archeological	N.A.	Religious	High	Historical/ Cultural Value Zamindar and farmers settled in villages of Vaishali district, because of availability of vast fertile land for agriculture and ease of trade. They built religious buildings in their villages to cater for the religious needs of the settlement.			
Historical	Medium	Social	High				
Architectural	Medium	Natural	Low				
		Grade	IIA				
				Association with Ganga	Shiva temples are directly associated with Ganga because Lord Shiva brought Ganga to the earth, as she descended through his locks. Thus, temples dedicated to the lord are built near the river.		
				State of conservatio	Signs of deterioration		
				Threats to the Property	Material and Structural deterioration, Vegetative growth		
				Condition Description	Several layers of paint, damaged mouldings in the structure and high-rise buildings have been built around in the surrounding.		
				Source of information	Primary survey		

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Reviewed by Mitali Vij

CHAUDHARY RESIDENCE				Reference No	GaD/Vhl/SBG/10	Map No	GaD/Vhl/M49
							
Past Name	Chaudhary Residence			Architectural description	It is a rectangular planned structure, built over a high plinth. It was originally a double-storey, accessed through veranda leading to rooms and a courtyard with a corridor surrounding it. The building has a flat stone roof supported on I- section beams which project over the front façade, forming the balcony above. The veranda has five wooden tapered columns, each having a detailed square base and elongated capital. There is a room on the south side of the veranda accessed through two doors with a window in between, all built within the segmental blind arches. The balcony is supported on wooden members and has carved metal railings. There is wooden jali work at the lintel level of the balcony and the chajja over it is projected on wooden members. Cornice band runs along with roof level and parapet wall has moulded balusters.		
Tehsil	Sahdar Buzurg						
Location	25.603228 85.483181						
Address	Mahnar Bazar, Vaishali						
Approach	The residence is built on the east side of the Ganga road which leads to an oxbow lake in the south direction.						
Approx date of construction	19th century						
Precise date of construction	Not known						
Ownership	Private						
Owners Name	Bhola Nath Chaudhary						
Property Type	Building						
Property Sub-type	Residential			Historical/ Cultural Value	This residence was built by trader Late Vishnu Gajendra Chaudhary, who settled along the river Ganga to carry out trading activities.		
Property past use	Residence						
Property present use	Residence						
State of Protection	Unprotected			Association with Ganga	Ganga was a major source of commerce and communication. Due to the availability of rich fertile soil near Ganga, many traders and farmers traveled along the river and settled in Hasanpur Juned village.		
Architectural Style	Regional						
Building Setting	It is surrounded by shops and other residences on all four sides and is located at a distance of 247m to the east direction of Sipahi Tola Masjid.			State of conservatio	Signs of deterioration		
Archeological	N.A.	Religious	Low	Threats to the Property	Material and Structural deterioration, Vegetative growth, Later addition, Division of property and Alterations		
Historical	Medium	Social	Medium	Condition Description	Masonry is exposed at several locations and structural members are severely damaged.		
Architectural	Medium	Natural	Low	Source of information	Pradeep Kumar Chaudhary		
		Grade	IIB				

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Reviewed by Mitali Vij

SHAMIM RESIDENCE				Reference No	GaD/Vhl/MHR/01	Map No	GaD/Vhl/M50
							
Past Name	Shamim Residence			Architectural description	It is a single-storey building, rectangular in plan, and is built over a low plinth. It is accessed through the porch having slender wooden columns, each with a rectangular elongated base and capital. Rooms are on either side of the verandah with single window openings set within a segmental blind arch. The veranda leads to the main hall which has a higher ceiling for the provision of ventilators. There are two levels of clay tile pitched roof supported on timber beam networks - one over the verandah and the other over the rooms higher than the verandah. A cornice band runs along the periphery below the ventilators. The main hall has six small window openings along the side facade, set within the semicircular blind arch.		
Tehsil	Mahnar						
Location	25.607827 85.516302						
Address	Salempur, Lavapur Mahnar, Vaishali						
Approach	It is approached by taking a road going from Salempur village and leading towards Hajipur-Mahnar road in northeast direction.						
Approx date of construction	20th century						
Precise date of construction	Not known						
Ownership	Private						
Owners Name	Shamim Sahab						
Property Type	Building						
Property Sub-type	Residential			Historical/ Cultural Value	This residence belongs to a farming family who settled along the river Ganga to carry out farming activities.		
Property past use	Residence						
Property present use	Residence						
State of Protection	Unprotected						
Architectural Style	Regional			Association with Ganga	Ganga was a major source of commerce and communication. Due to the availability of rich fertile soil near Ganga, many traders and farmers traveled along the river and settled in Salempur village.		
Building Setting	It is surrounded by other residences on all four sides. Hanuman Mandir built on the the west and Madarsa is in the east of the residence.						
Archeological	N.A.	Religious	Low	State of conservatio Threats to the Property	Advanced state of decay Material and Structural deterioration, Lack of maintenance Decaying of the wooden structural components, exposed masonry and peeling of plaster due to dampness. Gopinath Ji		
Historical	Medium	Social	Low				
Architectural	Medium	Natural	Low				
		Grade	IIB				

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MLA RESIDENCE				Reference No	GaD/Vhl/MHR/02	Map No	GaD/Vhl/M51
							
Past Name	MLA Residence			Architectural description	It is a single-storey building, rectangular in plan, and is built over a low plinth. It is accessed through the verandah with slender wooden columns, each having a high base, fluted shaft and elongated rectangular capital. All the windows are set within the segmental blind arches of the building below the ventilators. Veranda has a small room on either side with a window set within a segmental arch. The corner stones of the arch project outward. The entrance verandah leads to other rooms which have a higher ceiling height than the verandah for the provision of ventilators. There are two levels of a pitched roof supported on timber beams- one over the verandah and the other over the rooms with higher ceiling height. A cornice band runs along the periphery. These rooms form a courtyard in the center accessed through the colonnaded corridor around.		
Tehsil	Mahnar						
Location	25.604586 85.510225						
Address	Lavapur Mahnar, Vaishali						
Approach	It is approached by taking a road going towards Salempur village and leading towards Hajipur-Mahnar road in northeast direction.						
Approx date of construction	20th century						
Precise date of construction	Not known						
Ownership	Private						
Owners Name	Braj Kishore Rai						
Property Type	Building						
Property Sub-type	Residential						
Property past use	Residence			Historical/ Cultural Value	This residence belongs to the family of MLA Braj Kishore Rai, whose ancestors settled along the river Ganga to carry out farming activities.		
Property present use	Residence						
State of Protection	Unprotected						
Architectural Style	Regional			Association with Ganga	Ganga was a major source of commerce and communication. Due to the availability of rich fertile soil near Ganga, many traders and farmers traveled along the river and settled in Lavapur Mahnar village.		
Building Setting	It has farms on its west side and is located at a distance of 291m from RPS college in the south direction.						
Archeological	N.A.	Religious	Low	State of conservatio	Advanced state of decay		
Historical	Medium	Social	Low				
Architectural	Medium	Natural	Low				
				Threats to the Property	Vegetative growth, Material and Structural deterioration, Lack of maintenance		
				Condition Description	There are extensive vegetation growth, exposed masonry, collapsed building parts and decayed wooden beams.		
				Source of information	Sita Devi		

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Reviewed by Mitali Vij



HASANPUR KALI MANDIR				Reference No	GaD/Vhl/MHR/03	Map No	GaD/Vhl/M52
							
Past Name	Hasanpur Kali Mandir			Architectural description	It is a single-storey structure, rectangular in plan, and is built over a high plinth. It is accessed by multifoilated arch leading to mandapa, having a vallabhi-style shikhara. A corridor is built around the mandapa having several multifoilated arches which are now blocked with metal jaalis. The mandapa has a metal jaali door on all four sides and each of these doors is set within the semicircular blind arch. It leads to the garbagriha having pyramidal shikhara with a finial built on top of it.		
Tehsil	Mahnar						
Location	25.595557 85.521398						
Address	Hasanpur Juned, Vaishali						
Approach	It is approached by taking Ma Bhagwati road leading from Mahnar-Mohiuddnagar road in northeast direction.						
Approx date of construction	19th century						
Precise date of construction	1856						
Ownership	Private						
Owners Name	Maa Kali Samiti Trust						
Property Type	Building						
Property Sub-type	Religious						
Property past use	Temple			Historical/ Cultural Value	The temple was built by local Pujari Bhoop Singh after his death sentence in a theft case got terminated by the order of Calcutta High Court.		
Property present use	Temple						
State of Protection	Unprotected						
Architectural Style	Regional						
Building Setting	The temple has High School on its west side and is surrounded by agricultural fields on other sides.			Association with Ganga	Goddess Kali is worshiped along with lord Shiva's 'Bhadra' avatar. Due to the direct association of Lord Shiva to the river Ganga as he brought the heavenly Ganga to the earth, many temples dedicated to the pair can be found along the river.		
Archeological	N.A.	Religious	High	State of conservatio	Signs of deterioration		
Historical	Medium	Social	High				
Architectural	Medium	Natural	Low				
				Threats to the Property	Later additions, Material deterioration, Alterations		
				Condition Description	The old shrine is affected by dampness, The mandapa has been extended and new RCC structures have been built adjoining the temple.		
				Source of information	Bharat Bhushan Singh		

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CHANDEL TOLA SHIV MANDIR				Reference No	GaD/Vhl/MHR/04	Map No	GaD/Vhl/M53
							
Past Name	Chandel Tola Shiv Mandir			Architectural description	It is a single-storey structure, rectangular in plan and is built over a low plinth. It originally had only garbagriha topped with pyramidal shikhara and a moulded kalasha over it. The shikhara has eight urushringas around it, four along the faces of the pyramid and four at the corners. The shikhara has a single motif design running at the base. The garbagriha is accessed through the three wooden doors set within the segmental blind arch supported on circular pilasters and is placed on the northern, southern and eastern sides of the garbagriha. The external facade of the garbagriha comprises decorative circular pilasters on each corner and a cornice band running above the lintel level. The flat roof RCC mandapa hall with pradakshina path was added later around the garbagriha.		
Tehsil	Mahnar						
Location	25.592118 85.525317						
Address	Hasanpur Juned, Vaishali						
Approach	It is approached by Shiv Mandir Chandel Tola road leading from Chandel road in north direction.						
Approx date of construction	20th century						
Precise date of construction	Not known						
Ownership	Public						
Owners Name	Local community						
Property Type	Building						
Property Sub-type	Religious						
Property past use	Temple			Historical/ Cultural Value	Zamindar and farmers settled in villages of Vaishali district, because of availability of vast fertile land for agriculture and ease of trade. They built religious buildings in their villages to cater for the religious needs of the settlement.		
Property present use	Temple						
State of Protection	Unprotected						
Architectural Style	Regional			Association with Ganga	Shiva temples are directly associated with Ganga because Lord Shiva brought Ganga to the earth, as she descended through his locks. Thus, temples dedicated to the lord are built along the river.		
Building Setting	The temple is located at a distance of 825m away from the banks of river Ganga in north direction and is surrounded by dense vegetation.						
Archeological	N.A.	Religious	High	State of conservatio	Signs of deterioration Material deterioration, Later additions		
Historical	Medium	Social	Medium				
Architectural	Medium	Natural	Low				
		Grade	IIB	Threats to the Property			
				Condition Description	It is freshly painted. Dampness observed along the façade.		
				Source of information	Vijay Kant Jha		

OLD WELL HASANPUR				Reference No	GaD/Vhl/MHR/05	Map No	GaD/Vhl/M54
							
Past Name	Well			Architectural description	The well is circular in plan and is approximately 2.25 m in diameter, built with lakhori bricks. It is built on a low plinth, accessed from three sides which originally had the stone steps and now renovation has been done in cement plaster all over the outer periphery of the well. It has excessive vegetation growth and garbage has been dumped in the well over time, causing it to be dried up, and thus it is left abandoned.		
Tehsil	Mahnar						
Location	25.590727 85.522640						
Address	Hasanpur Juned, Vaishali						
Approach	It is approached by taking Hasanpur Marg leading from Mahnar-Mohiuddnagar road in north direction.						
Approx date of construction	19th century						
Precise date of construction	Not known						
Ownership	Public						
Owners Name	State Government						
Property Type	Structure						
Property Sub-type	Water source			Historical/ Cultural Value	The water of the well was used in the worship of the Gram Devta and it is custom in the village for newly married couples to worship the well and take the blessings.		
Property past use	Well						
Property present use	Abandoned						
State of Protection	Unprotected						
Architectural Style	Regional						
Building Setting	It has dense vegetation on its west side and is located at a distance of 575m from the banks of river Ganga in the north direction.						
Archeological	N.A.	Religious	Medium				
Historical	Medium	Social	Medium				
Architectural	Low	Natural	Low				
		Grade	IIB				
				Association with Ganga	In the Ganga valley, there is a presence of aquifers and natural springs which results in existence of high ground water level. Since the water of river Ganga is considered to be most holy, wells have been built to provide drinking water to surrounding localities.		
				State of conservatio	Danger of disappearance		
				Threats to the Property	Material deterioration, Lack of maintenance, Vegetation Growth, Encroachment		
				Condition Description	Plaster has peeled off along the inner side of the well and it is encroached by the neighboring residences.		
				Source of information	Kishore Kumar Singh		

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Reviewed by Mitali Vij

SINGH RESIDENCE				Reference No	GaD/Vhl/MHR/06	Map No	GaD/Vhl/M54
							
Past Name	Singh Residence			Architectural description	It is a single-storey structure having a rectangular plan, built on a low plinth. It is accessed through a colonnaded veranda supported on a circular double columns, each having a thick rectangular base and moulded capital. There is jali work above the lintel level between the columns. An octagonal room with seven rectangular windows is built on the left side of the facade while right side has a later addition of RCC structure. The rooms are accessed by the wooden doors which are interconnected by the veranda. The building has a flat stone roof supported on vertically placed wooden beams to which horizontally placed RCC beams were added later. There is also an old well built in front of the building which is now completely dried up.		
Tehsil	Mahnar						
Location	25.589198 85.522461						
Address	Hasanpur Juned, Vaishali						
Approach	The residence is approached by taking Mahnar-Mohiuddnagar Road and is built along the west side of the road.						
Approx date of construction	20th century						
Precise date of construction	Not known						
Ownership	Private						
Owners Name	Multiple						
Property Type	Building						
Property Sub-type	Residential			Historical/ Cultural Value	This residence was built by Late Vijay Kumar Singh belonging to the farming communities, who settled here from Palvaiya river island after it got destroyed by the changing course of the river Ganga.		
Property past use	Residence						
Property present use	Residence						
State of Protection	Unprotected			Association with Ganga	Ganga was a major source of commerce and communication. Due to the availability of rich fertile soil near Ganga,many traders and farmers travelled along the river and settled in Hasanpur Juned village.		
Architectural Style	Regional						
Building Setting	The residence has the village settlement of Hasanpur towards the north and is surrounded by agricultural fields on three sides.			State of conservatio	Advanced state of decay		
				Threats to the Property	Material & Structural deterioration, Development schemes, Later additions		
Archeological	N. A.	Religious	Low	Condition Description	Damaged structural members, peeling of plaster, blackening, weaking of masonry joints observed. There is threat from highway		
Historical	Medium	Social	Medium				
Architectural	Medium	Natural	Medium				
				Source of information	Tanishk Singh		

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Reviewed by Mitali Vij

JHA RESIDENCE				Reference No	GaD/Vhl/MHR/07	Map No	GaD/Vhl/M55
							
Past Name	Jha Residence			Architectural description	It is a single-storey building, rectangular in plan, and is built over a low plinth. It is accessed by the southern side through the veranda having a pitched roof chajja supported on wooden columns, each having a low base, fluted shaft and elongated rectangular capital. The veranda leads to the rooms which have a higher ceiling for the provision of ventilators. The rooms also have the similar clay tile pitched roof which are supported on timber beams. Rooms form a courtyard in the center which is accessed through the colonnaded corridor running around. A decorative cornice band runs along the overhang of the pitched roof over the brick masonry walls.		
Tehsil	Mahnar						
Location	25.590953 85.527531						
Address	Hasanpur Juned, Vaishali						
Approach	The residence is approached by taking Chandel road and is situated on the east side of the road.						
Approx date of construction	20th century						
Precise date of construction	Not known						
Ownership	Private						
Owners Name	Nand Kishore Jha						
Property Type	Building						
Property Sub-type	Residential			Historical/ Cultural Value	This residence belongs to a farming family who settled here due to the rich fertile lands along Ganga river.		
Property past use	Residence						
Property present use	Residence						
State of Protection	Unprotected						
Architectural Style	Regional						
Building Setting	The residence is located at a distance of 770m away from the banks of river Ganga in north direction and is surrounded by dense vegetation.						
Archeological	N. A.	Religious	Low				
Historical	Medium	Social	Medium				
Architectural	Medium	Natural	Low				
		Grade	IIB				
				Association with Ganga	Ganga was a major source of commerce and communication. Due to the availability of rich fertile soil near Ganga, many traders and farmers traveled along the river and settled in Hasanpur Juned village.		
				State of conservatio	Signs of deterioration		
				Threats to the Property	Material and Structural deterioration, Lack of maintenance		
				Condition Description	Decaying of the wooden structural members, exposed masonry and peeling of plasters due to dampness.		
				Source of information	Kishore Kumar Singh		

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Reviewed by Mitali Vij

MANOHAR SINGH RESIDENCE				Reference No	GaD/Vhl/MHR/08	Map No	GaD/Vhl/M56
							
Past Name	Manohar Singh Residence			Architectural description	It is a single-storey structure built in a rectangular plan and has a pitched roof supported on the wooden beams. The residence has an open area in front of it. The structure is accessed by both the front and rear façade by flight of stairs leading to an arcaded veranda which has four trifoil arches and a multifoil arch in the centre, supported on circular columns having a moulded base and capital. Both the front and rear façade has similar elements has a window set within the segmental blind arch with highlighted keystone, is built on either side of the five arches. The corridor leads to a common central hall which is built on a mezzanine floor and is partitioned into two rooms, of which the north side room was once used as a village post office.		
Tehsil	Mahnar						
Location	25.584224 85.530225						
Address	Hasanpur Juned, Vaishali						
Approach	The residence is approached by taking Mahnar-Mohiuddnagar Road and is built 20m away to the north side of this road.						
Approx date of construction	20th century						
Precise date of construction	Not known						
Ownership	Private						
Owners Name	Murli Manohar Singh						
Property Type	Building						
Property Sub-type	Residential						
Property past use	Residence and Village Post Office			Historical/ Cultural Value	This residence was built by Late Rajendra Prasad Singh belonging to the farming communities, who settled here from Palvaiya river island after it got destroyed due to the changing course of the river Ganga.		
Property present use	Residence						
State of Protection	Unprotected						
Architectural Style	Regional						
Building Setting	The residence is surrounded by dense vegetation and is situated 85m away from Baba Ganinath Prachin Dham in the northwest direction.			Association with Ganga	Ganga was a major source of commerce and communication. Due to the availability of rich fertile soil near Ganga,many traders and farmers traveled along the river and settled in Hasanpur Juned village.		
Archeological	N. A.	Religious	Low				
Historical	Medium	Social	Low				
Architectural	Medium	Natural	Medium				
		Grade	IIB	State of conservatio	Signs of deterioration		
				Threats to the Property	Material & Structural deterioration, Development schemes, Alterations		
				Condition Description	Dampness has caused flaking of plaster and damaged wooden beams. Building is under threat from highway widening proposal.		
				Source of information	Murli Manohar Singh		

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Reviewed by Mitali Vij

BABA GANINATH MANDIR & GHAT				Reference No	GaD/Vhl/MHR/09	Map No	GaD/Vhl/M56					
												
Past Name	Baba Ganinath Mandir & Ghat			Architectural description <p>Ghat is located on the southern side of the temple and the northern side of the temple has an open field which is used in the annual temple fair. A square platform for rituals is built outside the east-facing entrance of the temple. Temple is a single-storey structure, rectangular in plan, and is built over a high plinth. The temple structure is accessed by a flight of stairs leading towards three rectangular openings for entrance. Sliding shutter doors have been added later while the old door frames of the ancient temple are kept inside the garbagriha and are worshipped with a black stone bull figure which is believed to be of the Pala period. It is RCC based structure with two equal height shikhara having octagonal bases and finial on top of them. Urushringas are built around both the shikharas, rising from each face of the octagonal bases.</p>	Historical/ Cultural Value <p>The present temple was built by the 4th generation of the farming communities, who settled here from Palvaiya river island when it got destroyed due to the changing course of the river Ganga.</p>							
Tehsil	Mahnar											
Location	25.583644 85.529544											
Address	Hasanpur Juned, Vaishali											
Approach	The precinct is approached by taking Mahnar-Mohiuddnagar road when going towards Chandel Marg.											
Approx date of construction	20th century											
Precise date of construction	Not known											
Ownership	Private											
Owners Name	Baba Ganinath Prachin Dham Vikash Samiti											
Property Type	Precinct											
Property Sub-type	Religious											
Property past use	Temple											
Property present use	Temple											
State of Protection	Unprotected											
Architectural Style	Regional											
Building Setting	The temple precinct is situated on the banks of river Ganga. It is surrounded by dense vegetation on three sides.											
Archeological	N.A.	Religious	High	Association with Ganga <p>Several saints traveled along Ganga and settled in this district. They regularly performed religious activities along the river banks of Ganga and temples were built dedicated to these saints.</p>								
Historical	Medium	Social	High				State of conservatio <p>Signs of deterioration</p>					
Architectural	Medium	Natural	High							Threats to the Property <p>Material deterioration, Nuisance of animals, Development schemes, Lack of maintenance</p>		
		Grade	IIA									
				Source of information <p>Ram Narayan Panda</p>								

Listing done by Diptanshu Sinha and Vishwam Prakash



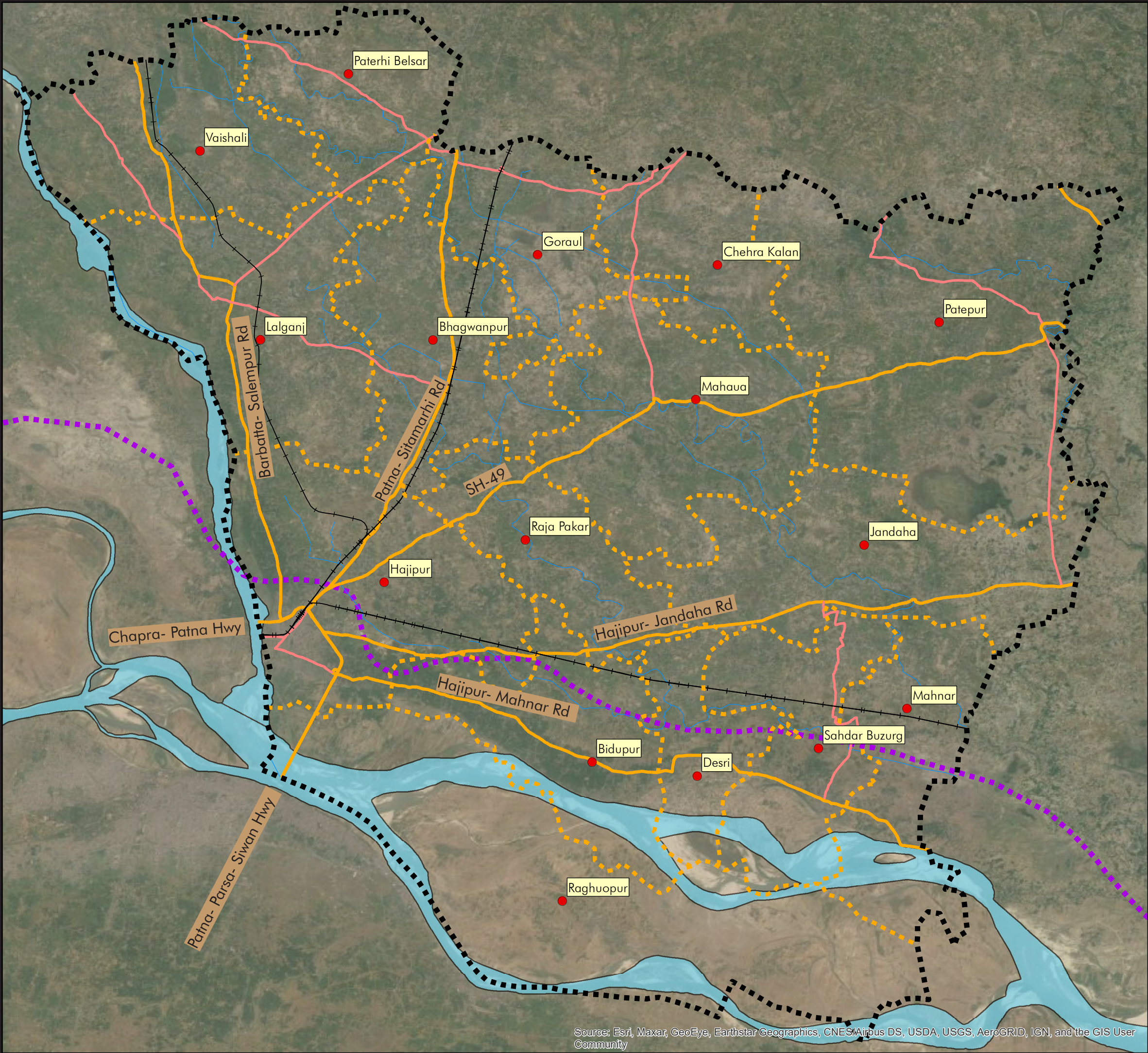
Reviewed by Mitali Vij



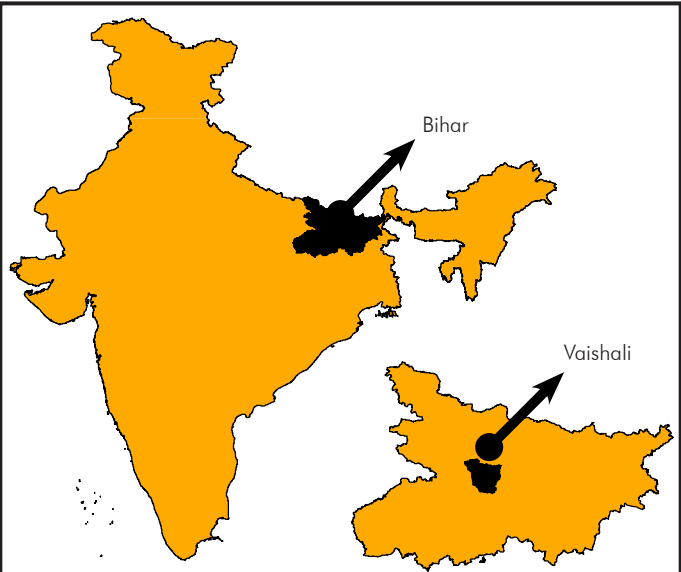
ANNEXURE B

GIS MAPS





Ganga Cultural Documentation Vaishali District



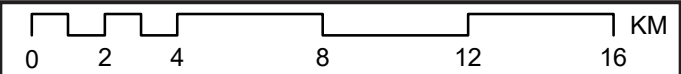
Legend

	District Boundary		Primary Rd		Commercial
	Tehsil_Boundary		Secondary Rd		Industrial
	5km_Line		Tertiary Rd		Institutional
	Ganga River		Typology		Memorial
	Inventory		Archaeological		Religious
	Railway Line		Civic		Residential
	Water System				Well

Area:
Vaishali- District
07/01/2022



Map No:
GaD/Vhl/M01



Survey Team:
Archana Sharma
Diptanshu Sinha

Conservation Architect
Architect

GIS Mapping:
Chetan Kataria

Urban Designer & Planner

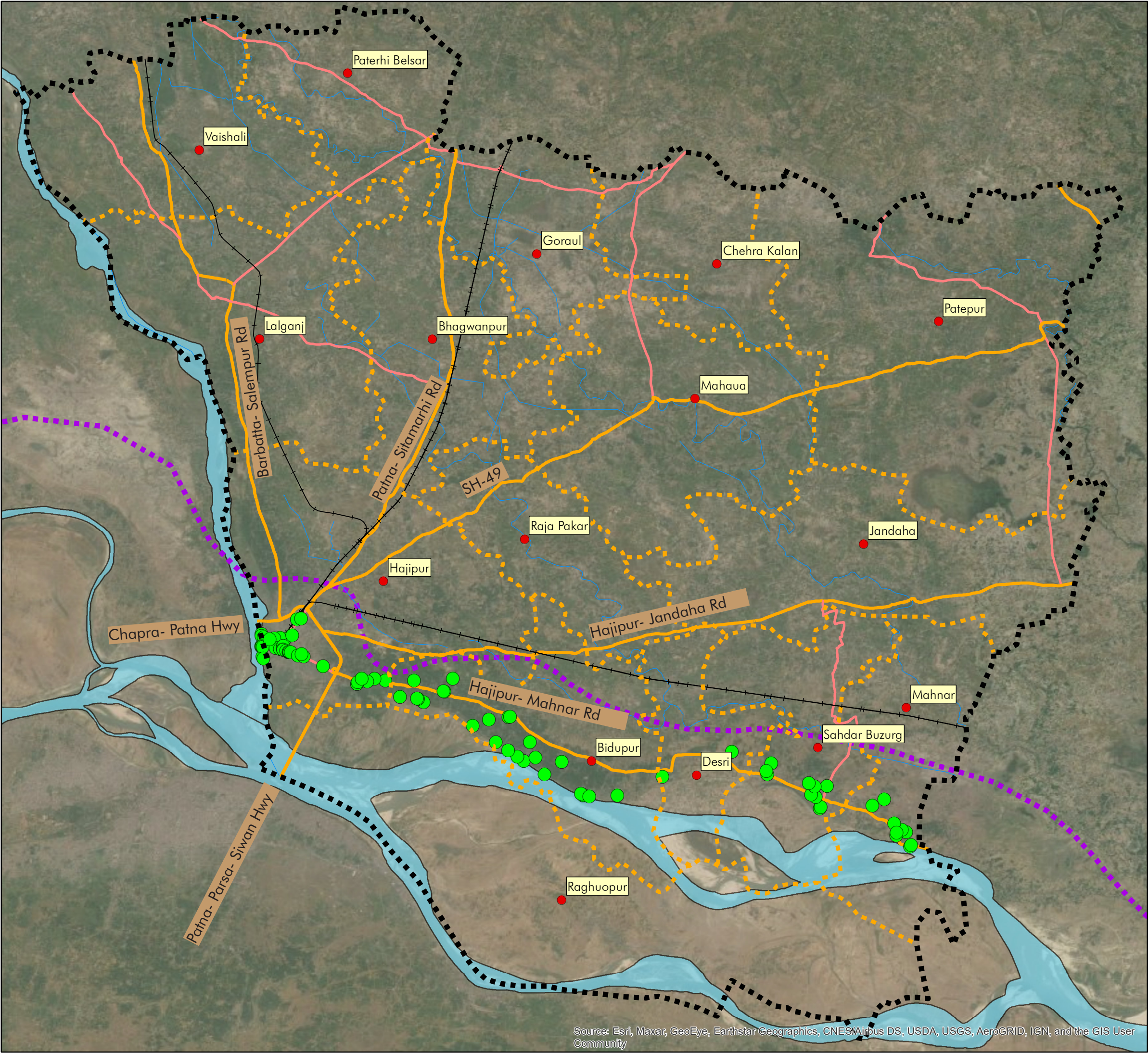
Prepared by:
Indian National Trust
for Art and Cultural Heritage



Submitted by:
National Mission for
Clean Ganga



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



Ganga Cultural Documentation Vaishali District

Legend

District Boundary	Road Type	Commercial
Tehsil_Boundary	Primary Rd	Industrial
5km_Line	Secondary Rd	Institutional
Ganga River	Tertiary Rd	Memorial
Inventory	Typology	Religious
Railway Line	Archaeological	Residential
Water System	Civic	Well

Area:
Vaishali- District
11/01/2022

Map No:
GaD/Vhl/M02

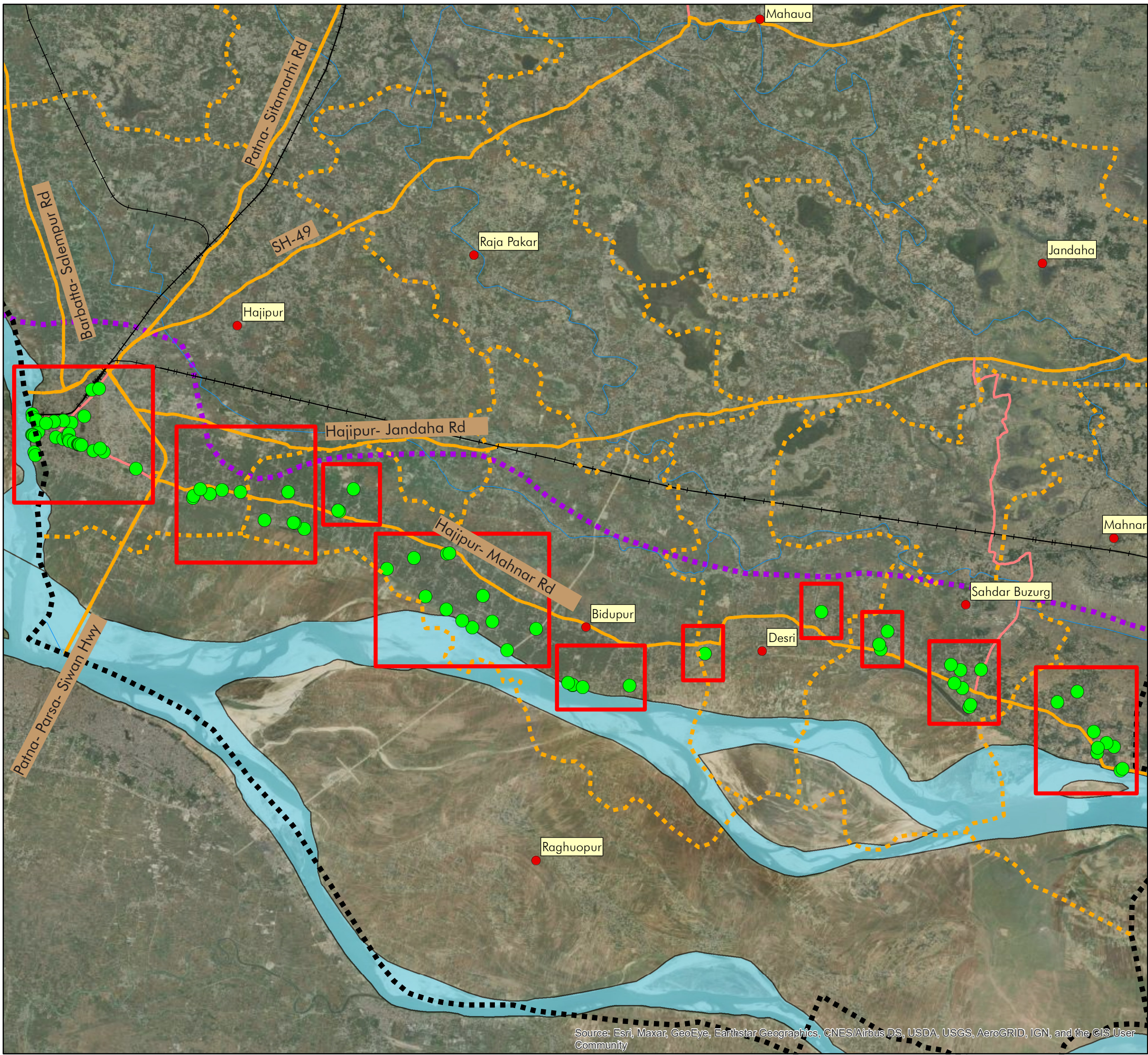
Survey Team: Archana Sharma Diptanshu Sinha	Conservation Architect Architect
GIS Mapping: Chetan Kataria	Urban Designer & Planner

Prepared by:
Indian National Trust
for Art and Cultural Heritage

INTACH

Submitted by:
National Mission for
Clean Ganga

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



Ganga Cultural Documentation Vaishali District

Legend

District Boundary	Road Type	Commercial
Tehsil_Boundary	Primary Rd	Industrial
5km_Line	Secondary Rd	Institutional
Ganga River	Tertiary Rd	Memorial
Inventory	Typology	Religious
Railway Line	Archaeological	Residential
Water System	Civic	Well

Area:

Vaishali- District

11/01/2022

Map No:

GaD/Vhl/M03

Survey Team:

Archana Sharma

Diptanshu Sinha

Conservation Architect

Architect

GIS Mapping:

Chetan Kataria

Urban Designer & Planner

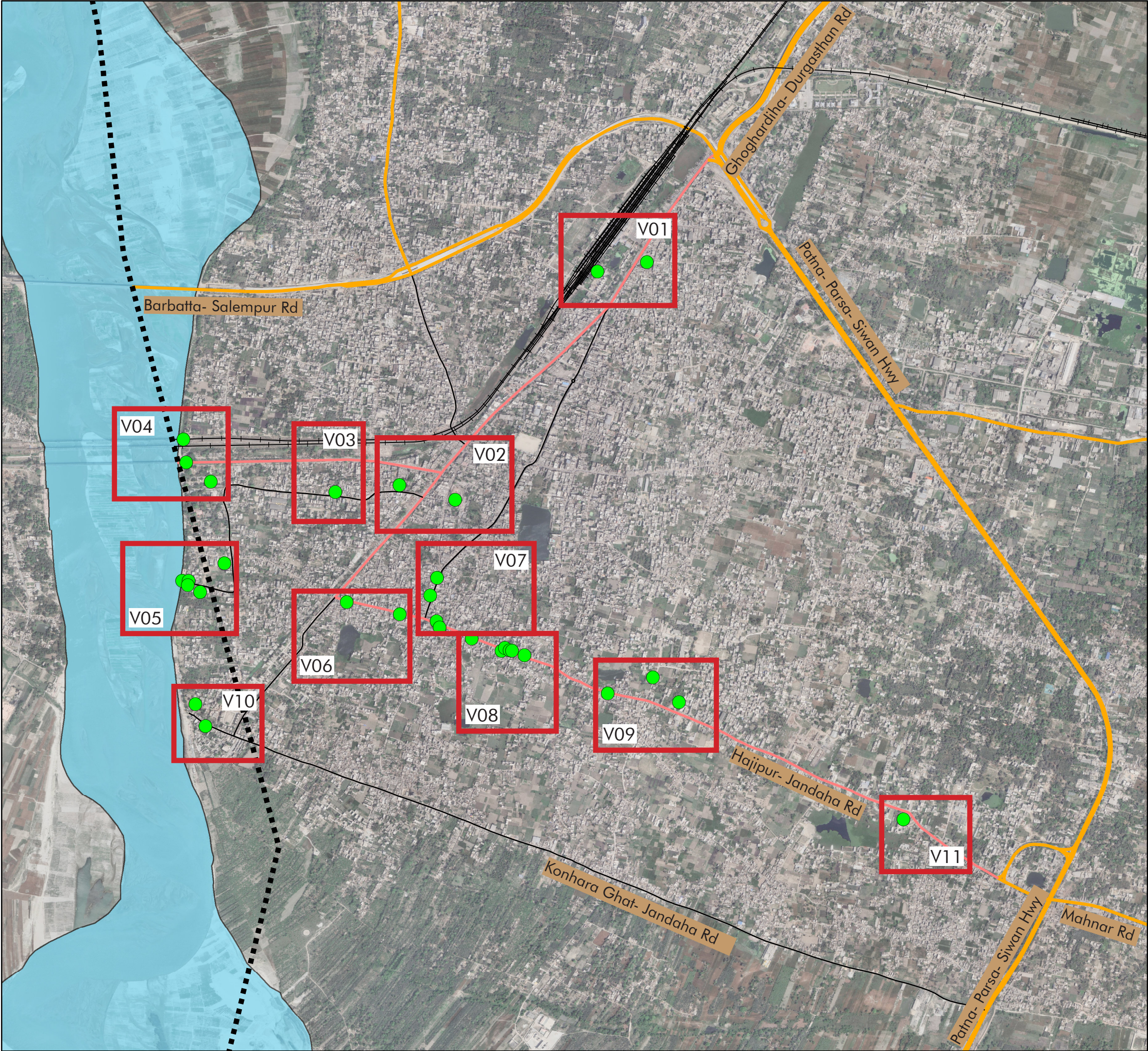
Prepared by:

Indian National Trust
for Art and Cultural Heritage

Submitted by:

National Mission for
Clean Ganga

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



Ganga Cultural Documentation Vaishali District

Legend

District Boundary	Road Type	Commercial
Tehsil_Boundary	Primary Rd	Industrial
5km_Line	Secondary Rd	Institutional
Ganga River	Tertiary Rd	Memorial
Inventory	Typology	Religious
Railway Line	Archaeological	Residential
Water System	Civic	Well

Note:
For the comprehensive study of these maps, Vaishali district is market as Zone V.
This zone further divides into 47 Sub-zones, according to their respective area.

This map represent following subzones;
Zone V01 to V11

Area:
Vaishali- District
11/01/2022

Map No:
GaD/Vhl/M04

Survey Team:
Archana Sharma
Diptanshu Sinha

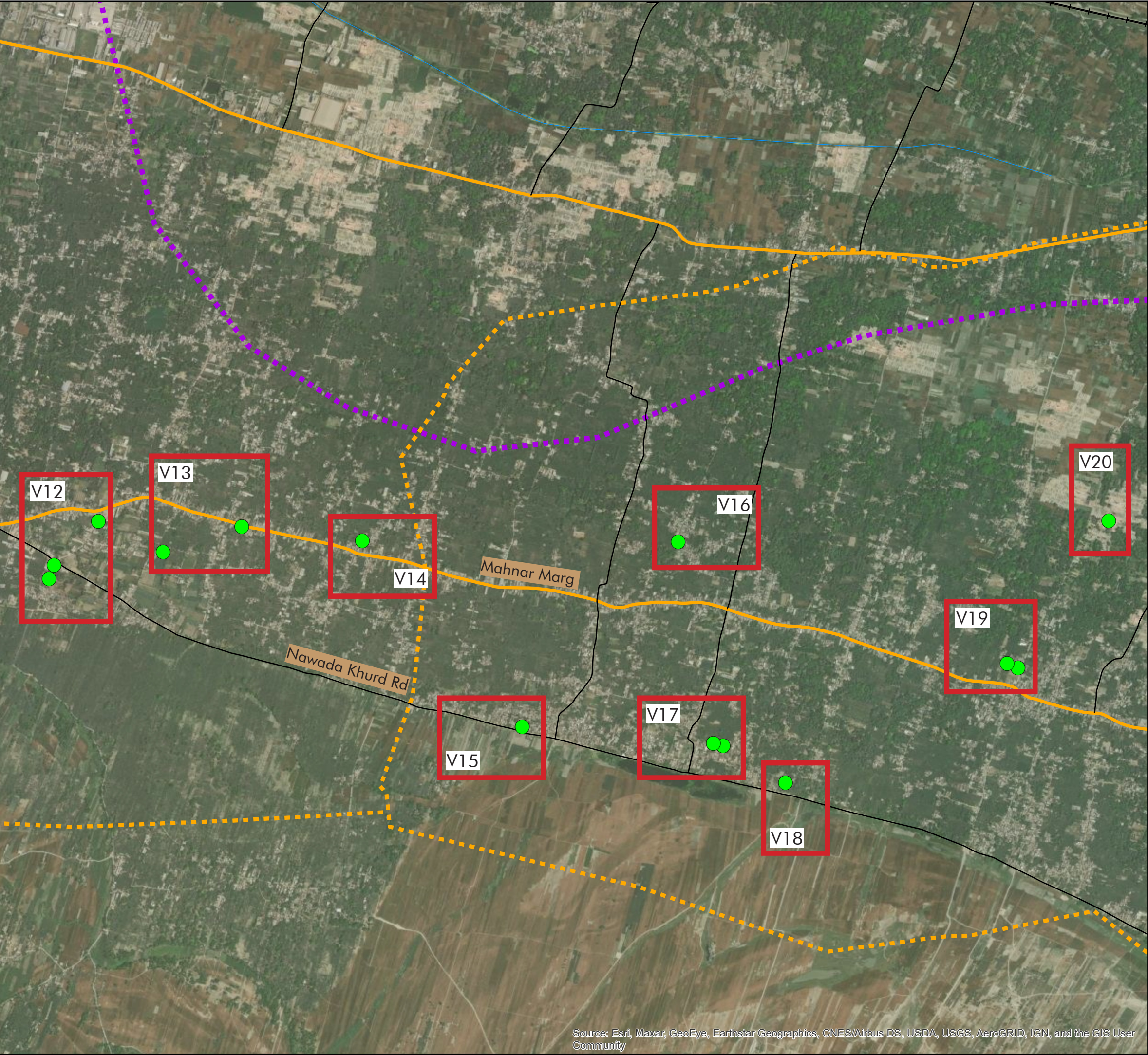
Conservation Architect
Architect

GIS Mapping:
Chetan Kataria

Urban Designer & Planner

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

Submitted by:
National Mission for
Clean Ganga



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

Ganga Cultural Documentation Vaishali District

Legend

District Boundary	Road Type	Commercial
Tehsil_Boundary	Primary Rd	Industrial
5km_Line	Secondary Rd	Institutional
Ganga River	Tertiary Rd	Memorial
Inventory	Typology	Religious
Railway Line	Archaeological	Residential
Water System	Civic	Well

Note:
For the comprehensive study of these maps, Vaishali district is market as Zone V.
This zone further divides into 47 Sub-zones, according to their respective area.

This map represent following subzones;
Zone V12 to V20

Area:
Vaishali- District
11/01/2022

Map No:
GaD/Vhl/M05

Survey Team:
Archana Sharma
Diptanshu Sinha

Conservation Architect
Architect

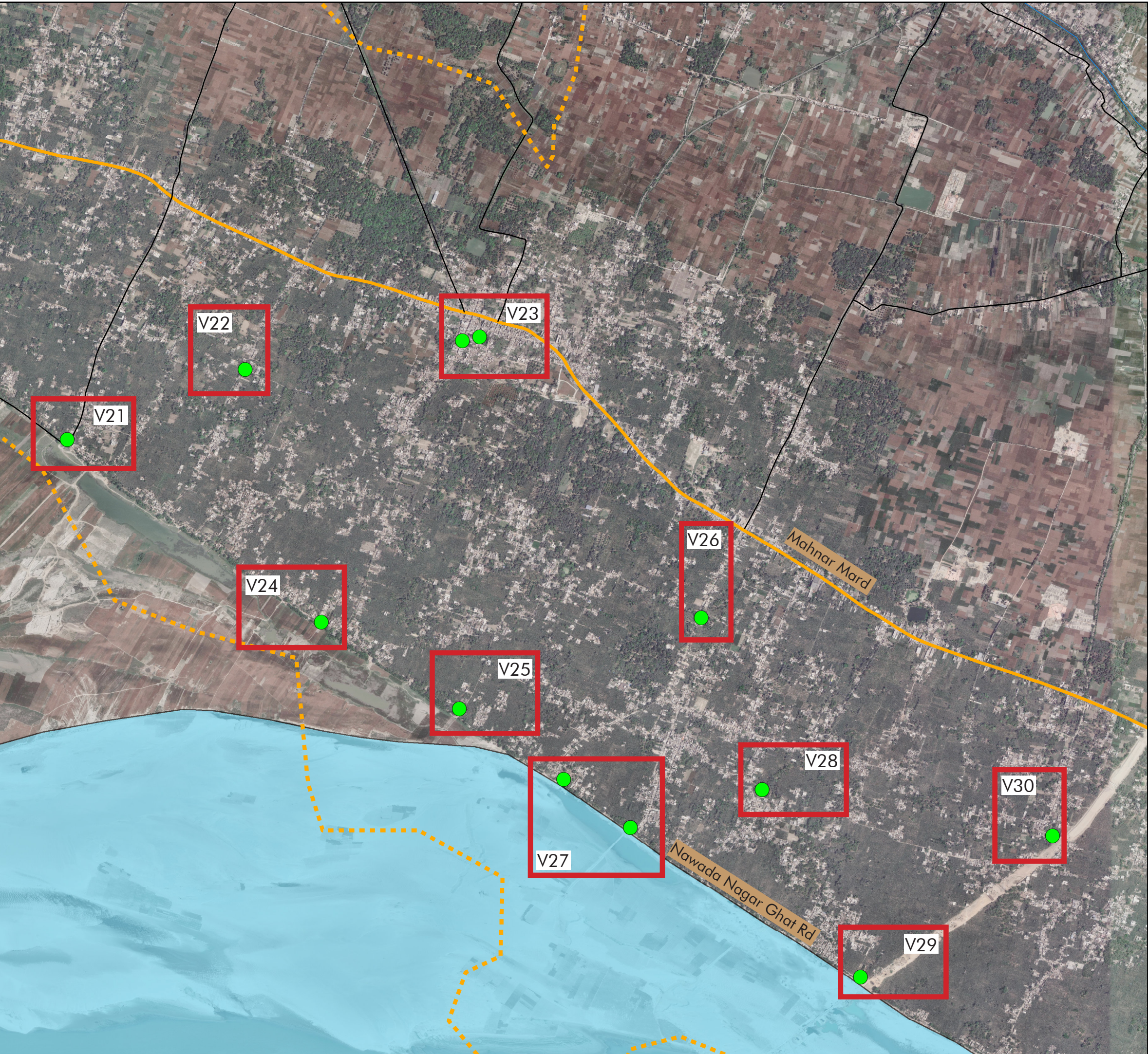
GIS Mapping:
Chetan Kataria

Urban Designer & Planner

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

Submitted by:
National Mission for
Clean Ganga





Ganga Cultural Documentation Vaishali District

Legend

District Boundary	Road Type	Commercial
Tehsil_Boundary	Primary Rd	Industrial
5km_Line	Secondary Rd	Institutional
Ganga River	Tertiary Rd	Memorial
Inventory	Typology	Religious
Railway Line	Archaeological	Residential
Water System	Civic	Well

Note:
For the comprehensive study of these maps, Vaishali district is market as Zone V.
This zone further divides into 47 Sub-zones, according to their respective area.

This map represent following subzones;
Zone V21 to V30

Area: Vaishali- District 11/01/2022	Map No: GaD/Vhl/M06
---	------------------------

0 0.175 0.35 0.7 1.05 1.4 Km

Survey Team:
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Diptanshu Sinha

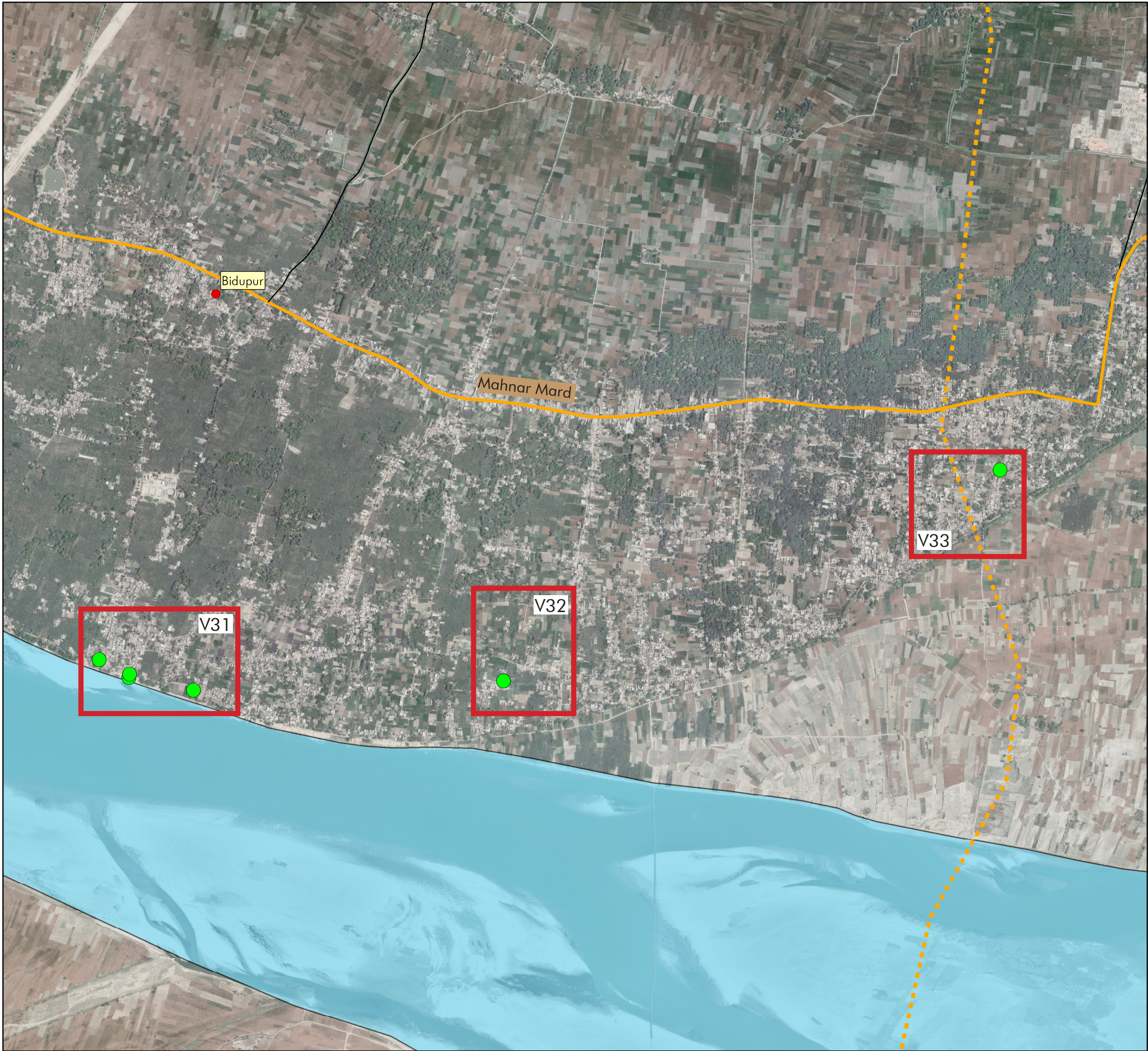
Conservation Architect
Architect

GIS Mapping:
Chetan Kataria

Urban Designer & Planner

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

Submitted by:
National Mission for
Clean Ganga



Ganga Cultural Documentation Vaishali District

Legend

District Boundary	Road Type	Commercial
Tehsil_Boundary	Primary Rd	Industrial
5km_Line	Secondary Rd	Institutional
Ganga River	Tertiary Rd	Memorial
Inventory	Typology	Religious
Railway Line	Archaeological	Residential
Water System	Civic	Well

Note:
For the comprehensive study of these maps, Vaishali district is market as Zone V.
This zone further divides into 47 Sub-zones, according to their respective area.

This map represent following subzones;
Zone V31 to V33

Area:
Vaishali- District
11/01/2022

Map No:
GaD/Vhl/M07

Survey Team:
Archana Sharma
Diptanshu Sinha

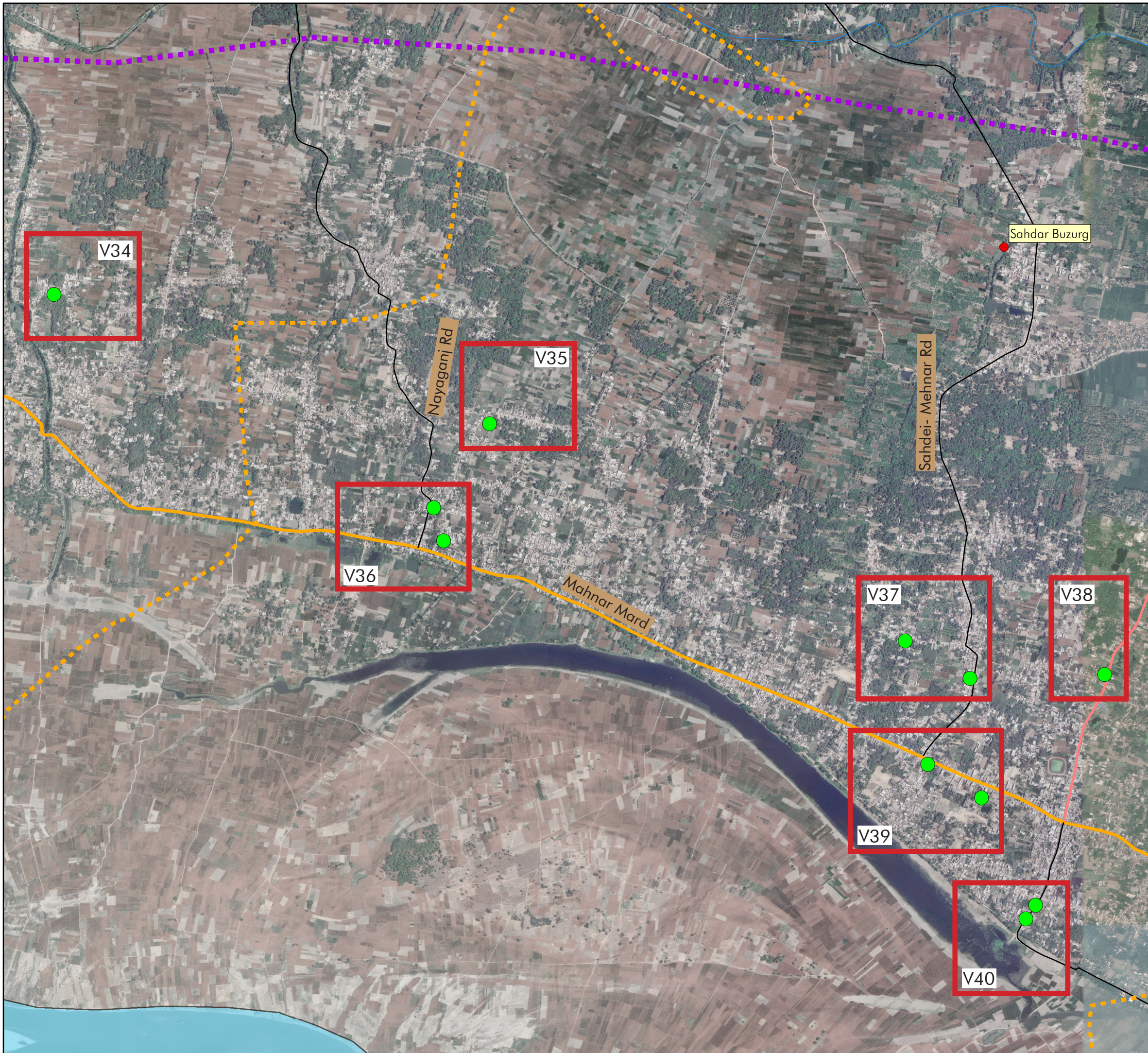
Conservation Architect
Architect

GIS Mapping:
Chetan Kataria

Urban Designer & Planner

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

Submitted by:
National Mission for
Clean Ganga



Ganga Cultural Documentation Vaishali District

Legend

District Boundary	Road Type	Commercial
Tehsil_Boundary	Primary Rd	Industrial
5km_Line	Secondary Rd	Institutional
Ganga River	Tertiary Rd	Memorial
Inventory	Typology	Religious
Railway Line	Archaeological	Residential
Water System	Civic	Well

Note:
For the comprehensive study of these maps, Vaishali district is market as Zone V.
This zone further divides into 47 Sub-zones, according to their respective area.

This map represent following subzones;
Zone V34 to V40

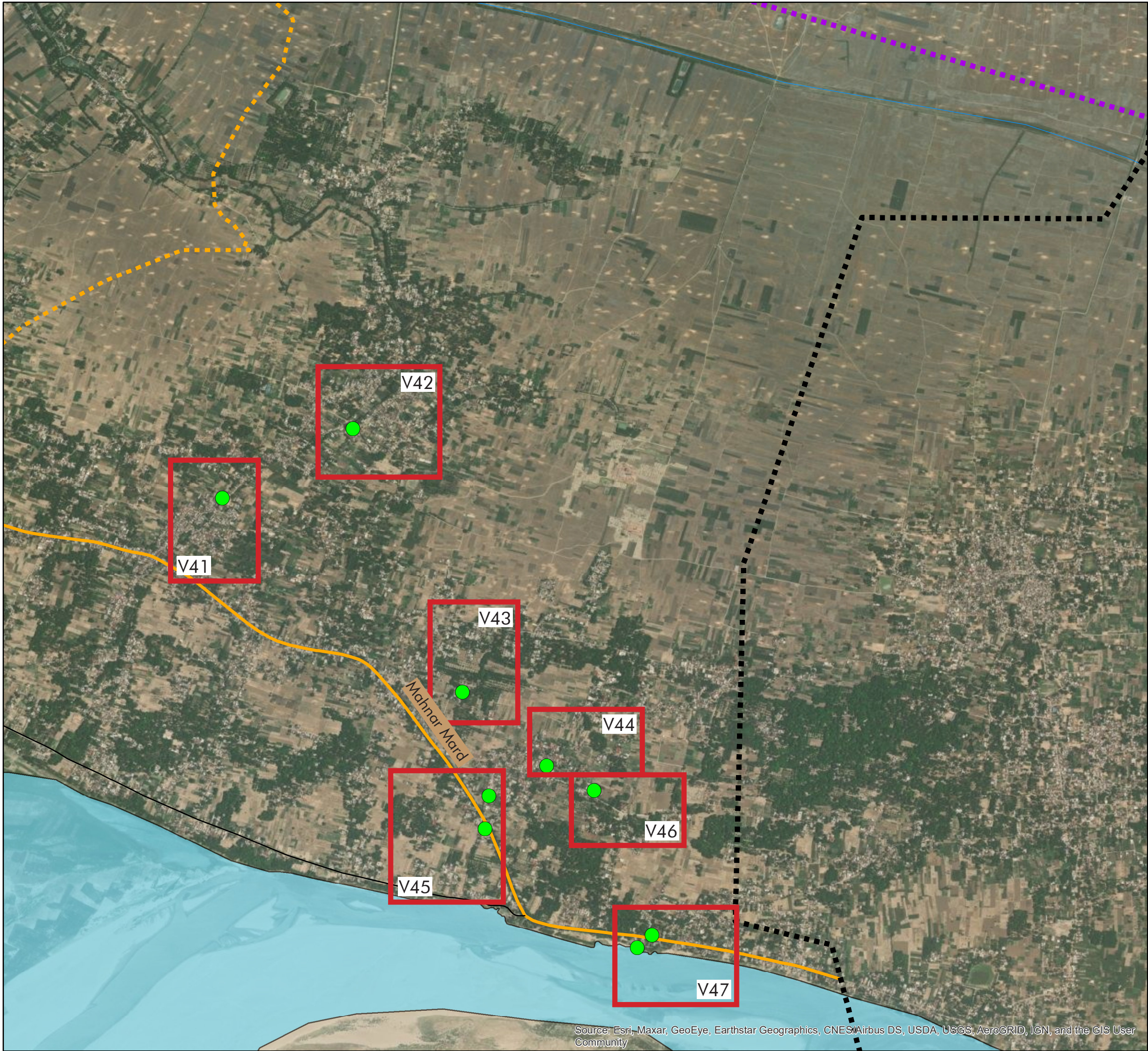
Area: Vaishali- District 11/01/2022	Map No: GaD/Vhl/M08
---	------------------------

0 0.175 0.35 0.7 1.05 1.4 Km

Survey Team: Archana Sharma Diptanshu Sinha	Conservation Architect Architect
GIS Mapping: Chetan Kataria	Urban Designer & Planner

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

Submitted by:
National Mission for
Clean Ganga



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

Ganga Cultural Documentation Vaishali District

Legend

District Boundary	Primary Rd	Commercial
Tehsil_Boundary	Secondary Rd	Industrial
5km_Line	Tertiary Rd	Institutional
Ganga River	Typology	Memorial
Inventory	Archaeological	Religious
Railway Line	Civic	Residential
Water System		Well

Note:
For the comprehensive study of these maps, Vaishali district is market as Zone V.
This zone further divides into 47 Sub-zones, according to their respective area.

This map represent following subzones;
Zone V41 to V47

Area:
Vaishali- District
11/01/2022

Map No:
GaD/Vhl/M09

Survey Team:
Archana Sharma
Diptanshu Sinha

Conservation Architect
Architect

GIS Mapping:
Chetan Kataria

Urban Designer & Planner

Prepared by:
Indian National Trust
for Art and Cultural Heritage

Submitted by:
National Mission for
Clean Ganga



Ganga Cultural Documentation Vaishali District

Key Plan
Zone V01

Legend

District Boundary	Primary Rd	Commercial
Tehsil_Boundary	Secondary Rd	Industrial
5km_Line	Tertiary Rd	Institutional
Ganga River	Typology	Memorial
Railway Line	Archaeological	Religious
Water System	Civic	Residential
		Well

Note:
For the comprehensive study of these maps,Vaishali district is market as Zone V. This zone further divides into 47 Sub-zones, according to their respective area.

This map represent following subzones; Zone V01 and reference location.

GaD/Vhl/HJP/01 & GaD/Vhl/HJP/02

Area:

Vaishali- District
11/01/2022

Map No:

GaD/Vhl/M10

Survey Team:

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GIS Mapping:

Chetan Kataria

Urban Designer & Planner

Prepared by:

Indian National Trust
for Art and Cultural Heritage INTACH

Submitted by:

National Mission for
Clean Ganga



Ganga Cultural Documentation Vaishali District

Key Plan
Zone V02

Legend

District Boundary	Primary Rd	Commercial
Tehsil_Boundary	Secondary Rd	Industrial
5km_Line	Tertiary Rd	Institutional
Ganga River	Typology	Memorial
Railway Line	Archaeological	Religious
Water System	Civic	Residential
		Well

Note:
For the comprehensive study of these maps, Vaishali district is marked as Zone V. This zone further divides into 47 Sub-zones, according to their respective area.

This map represents the following subzones; Zone V02 and reference location.

GaD/Vhl/HJP/03 & GaD/Vhl/HJP/04

Area: Vaishali- District 11/01/2022	Map No: GaD/Vhl/M11
---	------------------------

Survey Team: Archana Sharma Diptanshu Sinha	Conservation Architect Architect
GIS Mapping: Chetan Kataria	Urban Designer & Planner

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



Ganga Cultural Documentation Vaishali District

Key Plan Zone V03

Legend

District Boundary	Road Type	Commercial
Tehsil_Boundary	Primary Rd	Industrial
5km_Line	Secondary Rd	Institutional
Ganga River	Tertiary Rd	Memorial
Railway Line	Typology	Religious
Water System	Archaeological	Residential
	Civic	Well

Note:
For the comprehensive study of these maps, Vaishali district is market as Zone V. This zone further divides into 47 Sub-zones, according to their respective area.

This map represent following subzones; Zone V03 and reference location.

GaD/Vhl/HJP/05

Area:

Vaishali- District
11/01/2022

Map No:

GaD/Vhl/M12

Survey Team:
Archana Sharma
Diptanshu Sinha

Conservation Architect
Architect

GIS Mapping:
Chetan Kataria

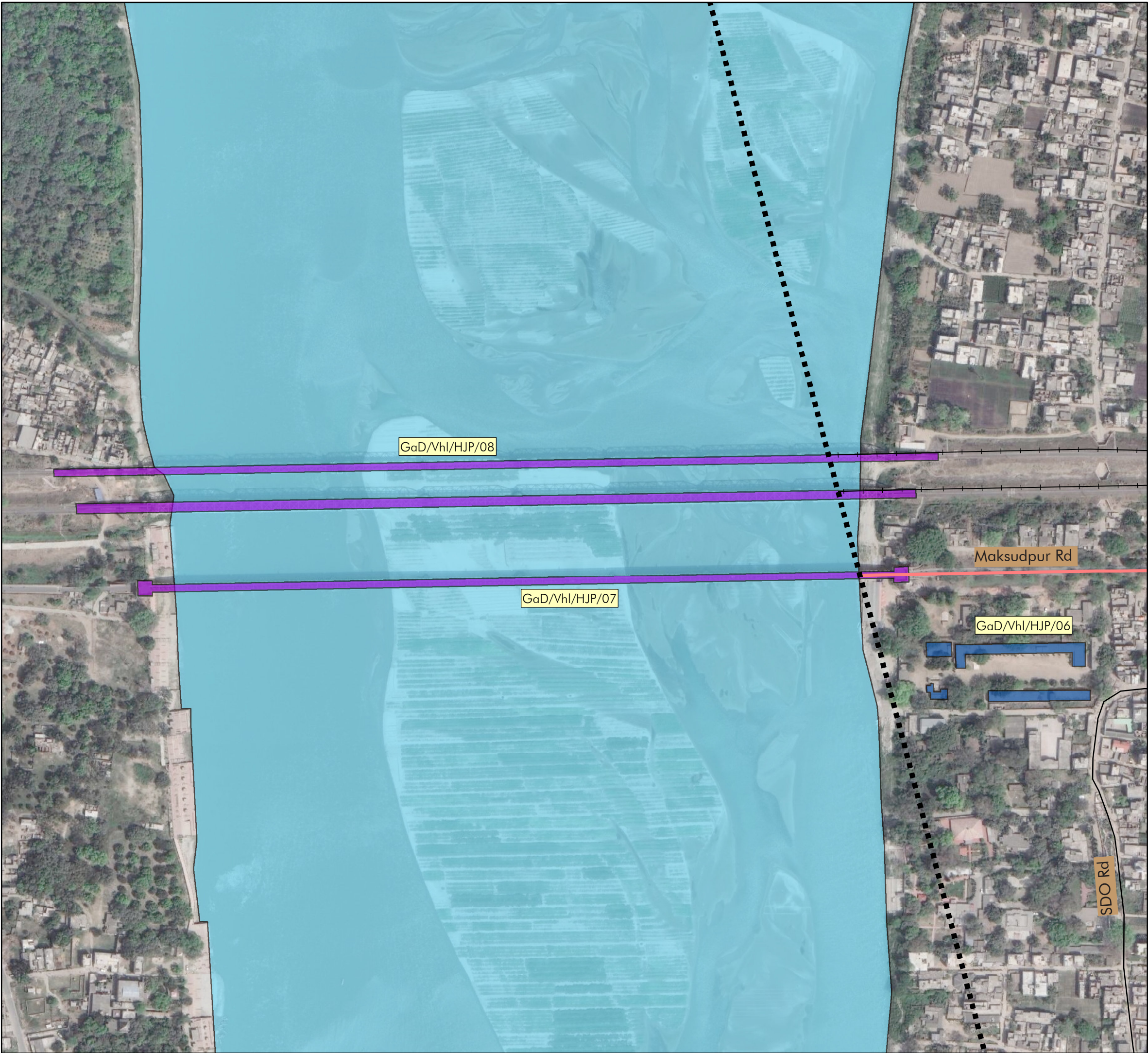
Urban Designer & Planner

Prepared by:

Indian National Trust
for Art and Cultural Heritage INTACH

Submitted by:

National Mission for
Clean Ganga



Ganga Cultural Documentation Vaishali District

Key Plan
Zone V04

Legend

District Boundary	Primary Rd	Commercial
Tehsil_Boundary	Secondary Rd	Industrial
5km_Line	Tertiary Rd	Institutional
Railway Line	Typology	Memorial
Ganga River	Archaeological	Religious
Water System	Civic	Residential
		Well

Note:
For the comprehensive study of these maps, Vaishali district is market as Zone V. This zone further divides into 47 Sub-zones, according to their respective area.

This map represent following subzones; Zone V04 and reference location.

GaD/Vhl/HJP/06 to GaD/Vhl/HJP/08

Area:

Vaishali- District
11/01/2022

Map No:

GaD/Vhl/M13

Survey Team:

Archana Sharma
Diptanshu Sinha

Conservation Architect
Architect

GIS Mapping:

Chetan Kataria

Urban Designer & Planner

Prepared by:

Indian National Trust
for Art and Cultural Heritage INTACH

Submitted by:

National Mission for
Clean Ganga



Ganga Cultural Documentation Vaishali District

Key Plan
Zone V05

Legend

District Boundary	Primary Rd	Commercial
Tehsil_Boundary	Secondary Rd	Industrial
5km_Line	Tertiary Rd	Institutional
Railway Line	Typology	Memorial
Ganga River	Archaeological	Religious
Water System	Civic	Residential
		Well

Note:
For the comprehensive study of these maps,Vaishali distict is market as Zone V. This zone further divides into 47 Sub-zones, according to their respective area.

This map represent following subzones; Zone V05 and reference location.

GaD/Vhl/HJP/09 to GaD/Vhl/HJP/13

Area:
Vaishali- District
11/01/2022

Map No:
GaD/Vhl/M14

Survey Team:
Archana Sharma
Diptanshu Sinha

Conservation Architect
Architect

GIS Mapping:
Chetan Kataria

Urban Designer & Planner

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

Submitted by:
National Mission for
Clean Ganga



Ganga Cultural Documentation Vaishali District

Key Plan
Zone V06

Legend

District Boundary	Primary Rd	Commercial
Tehsil_Boundary	Secondary Rd	Industrial
5km_Line	Tertiary Rd	Institutional
Railway Line	Typology	Memorial
Ganga River	Archaeological	Religious
Water System	Civic	Residential
		Well

Note:
For the comprehensive study of these maps,Vaishali distict is market as Zone V. This zone further divides into 47 Sub-zones, according to their respective area.

This map represent following subzones; Zone V06 and reference location.

GaD/Vhl/HJP/14 & GaD/Vhl/HJP/15

Area:

Vaishali- District
11/01/2022

Map No:

GaD/Vhl/M15

Survey Team:

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Architect

GIS Mapping:

Chetan Kataria

Urban Designer & Planner

Prepared by:

Indian National Trust
for Art and Cultural Heritage INTACH

Submitted by:

National Mission for
Clean Ganga



Ganga Cultural Documentation Vaishali District

Key Plan
Zone V07

Legend

District Boundary	Primary Rd	Commercial
Tehsil_Boundary	Secondary Rd	Industrial
5km_Line	Tertiary Rd	Institutional
Railway Line	Typology	Memorial
Ganga River	Archaeological	Religious
Water System	Civic	Residential
		Well

Note:
For the comprehensive study of these maps,Vaishali distict is market as Zone V. This zone further divides into 47 Sub-zones, according to their respective area.

This map represent following subzones; Zone V07 and reference location.

GaD/Vhl/HJP/16 to GaD/Vhl/HJP/19

Area:

Vaishali- District
11/01/2022

Map No:

GaD/Vhl/M16

Survey Team:

Archana Sharma
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GIS Mapping:

Chetan Kataria

Urban Designer & Planner

Prepared by:

Indian National Trust
for Art and Cultural Heritage INTACH

Submitted by:

National Mission for
Clean Ganga



Ganga Cultural Documentation Vaishali District

Key Plan
Zone V08

Legend

District Boundary	Road Type	Commercial
Tehsil_Boundary	Primary Rd	Industrial
5km_Line	Secondary Rd	Institutional
Railway Line	Tertiary Rd	Memorial
Ganga River	Typology	Religious
Water System	Archaeological	Residential
	Civic	Well

Note:
For the comprehensive study of these maps,Vaishali distict is market as Zone V. This zone further divides into 47 Sub-zones, according to their respective area.

This map represent following subzones; Zone V08 and reference location.

GaD/Vhl/HJP/20 to GaD/Vhl/HJP/25

Area:

Vaishali- District
11/01/2022

Map No:

GaD/Vhl/M17

Survey Team:
Archana Sharma
Diptanshu Sinha

Conservation Architect
Architect

GIS Mapping:
Chetan Kataria

Urban Designer & Planner

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

Submitted by:
National Mission for
Clean Ganga



Ganga Cultural Documentation Vaishali District

Key Plan
Zone V09

Legend

District Boundary	Road Type	Commercial
Tehsil_Boundary	Primary Rd	Industrial
5km_Line	Secondary Rd	Institutional
Railway Line	Tertiary Rd	Memorial
Ganga River	Typology	Religious
Water System	Archaeological	Residential
	Civic	Well

Note:
For the comprehensive study of these maps,Vaishali distict is market as Zone V. This zone further divides into 47 Sub-zones, according to their respective area.

This map represent following subzones; Zone V09 and reference location.

GaD/Vhl/HJP/26 to GaD/Vhl/HJP/28

Area:

Vaishali- District
11/01/2022

Map No:

GaD/Vhl/M18

Survey Team:
Archana Sharma
Diptanshu Sinha

Conservation Architect
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GIS Mapping:
Chetan Kataria

Urban Designer & Planner

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

Submitted by:
National Mission for
Clean Ganga



Ganga Cultural Documentation Vaishali District

Key Plan
Zone V10

Legend

District Boundary	Primary Rd	Commercial
Tehsil_Boundary	Secondary Rd	Industrial
5km_Line	Tertiary Rd	Institutional
Railway Line	Typology	Memorial
Ganga River	Archaeological	Religious
Water System	Civic	Residential
		Well

Note:
For the comprehensive study of these maps,Vaishali distict is market as Zone V. This zone further divides into 47 Sub-zones, according to their respective area.

This map represent following subzones; Zone V10 and reference location.

GaD/Vhl/HJP/29 & GaD/Vhl/HJP/30

Area:

Vaishali- District
11/01/2022

Map No:

GaD/Vhl/M19

Survey Team:

Archana Sharma
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Conservation Architect
Architect

GIS Mapping:

Chetan Kataria

Urban Designer & Planner

Prepared by:

Indian National Trust
for Art and Cultural Heritage INTACH

Submitted by:

National Mission for
Clean Ganga



Ganga Cultural Documentation
Vaishali District

Key Plan
Zone V11

Legend

District Boundary	Road Type	Commercial
Tehsil_Boundary	Primary Rd	Industrial
5km_Line	Secondary Rd	Institutional
Railway Line	Tertiary Rd	Memorial
Ganga River	Typology	Religious
Water System	Archaeological	Residential
	Civic	Well

Note:

For the comprehensive study of these maps,Vaishali distict is market as Zone V. This zone further divides into 47 Sub-zones, according to their respective area.

This map represent following subzones; Zone V11 and reference location.

GaD/Vhl/HJP/31

Area:

Vaishali- District
11/01/2022

Map No:

GaD/Vhl/M20

01020406080M

Survey Team:

Archana Sharma
Diptanshu Sinha

Conservation Architect
Architect

GIS Mapping:

Chetan Kataria

Urban Designer & Planner

Prepared by:

Indian National Trust
for Art and Cultural Heritage

INTACH

Submitted by:

National Mission for
Clean Ganga



Ganga Cultural Documentation Vaishali District

Key Plan Zone V12

A small inset map showing the location of the study area within the Vaishali District. It highlights the Ganga River, major roads, and the specific area of interest marked with a red box.

Legend

District Boundary	Primary Rd	Commercial
Tehsil_Boundary	Secondary Rd	Industrial
5km_Line	Tertiary Rd	Institutional
Railway Line	Typology	Memorial
Ganga River	Archaeological	Religious
Water System	Civic	Residential
		Well

Note:
For the comprehensive study of these maps, Vaishali district is marked as Zone V. This zone further divides into 47 Sub-zones, according to their respective area.

This map represents following subzones; Zone V12 and reference location.

GaD/Vhl/HJP/32 to GaD/Vhl/HJP/34

Area:
Vaishali- District
11/01/2022

Map No:
GaD/Vhl/M21

A scale bar indicating distances in meters, with markings at 0, 15, 30, 60, 90, and 120 meters.

Survey Team:
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Conservation Architect
Architect

GIS Mapping:
Chetan Kataria

Urban Designer & Planner

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

Submitted by:
National Mission for
Clean Ganga



Ganga Cultural Documentation Vaishali District

Key Plan
Zone V13

Legend

District Boundary	Road Type	Commercial
Tehsil_Boundary	Primary Rd	Industrial
5km_Line	Secondary Rd	Institutional
Railway Line	Tertiary Rd	Memorial
Ganga River	Typology	Religious
Water System	Archaeological	Residential
	Civic	Well

Note:
For the comprehensive study of these maps,Vaishali distict is market as Zone V. This zone further divides into 47 Sub-zones, according to their respective area.

This map represent following subzones; Zone V13 and reference location.

GaD/Vhl/HJP/35 & GaD/Vhl/HJP/36

Area:

Vaishali- District
11/01/2022

Map No:

GaD/Vhl/M22

Survey Team:
Archana Sharma
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Conservation Architect
Architect

GIS Mapping:
Chetan Kataria

Urban Designer & Planner

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

Submitted by:
National Mission for
Clean Ganga



Ganga Cultural Documentation Vaishali District

Key Plan
Zone V14

Legend

District Boundary	Road Type	Commercial
Tehsil_Boundary	Primary Rd	Industrial
5km_Line	Secondary Rd	Institutional
Railway Line	Tertiary Rd	Memorial
Ganga River	Typology	Religious
Water System	Archaeological	Residential
	Civic	Well

Note:
For the comprehensive study of these maps,Vaishali distict is market as Zone V. This zone further divides into 47 Sub-zones, according to their respective area.

This map represent following subzones; Zone V14 and reference location.

GaD/Vhl/HJP/37

Area:

Vaishali- District
11/01/2022

Map No:

GaD/Vhl/M23

Survey Team:
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Diptanshu Sinha

Conservation Architect
Architect

GIS Mapping:
Chetan Kataria

Urban Designer & Planner

Prepared by:

Indian National Trust
for Art and Cultural Heritage INTACH

Submitted by:

National Mission for
Clean Ganga



Ganga Cultural Documentation Vaishali District

Key Plan
Zone V15

Legend

District Boundary	Road Type	Commercial
Tehsil_Boundary	Primary Rd	Industrial
5km_Line	Secondary Rd	Institutional
Railway Line	Tertiary Rd	Memorial
Ganga River	Typology	Religious
Water System	Archaeological	Residential
	Civic	Well

Note:
For the comprehensive study of these maps,Vaishali distict is market as Zone V. This zone further divides into 47 Sub-zones, according to their respective area.

This map represent following subzones; Zone V15 and reference location.

GaD/Vhl/BDP/01

Area:

Vaishali- District
11/01/2022

Map No:

GaD/Vhl/M24

Survey Team:

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Conservation Architect
Architect

GIS Mapping:

Chetan Kataria

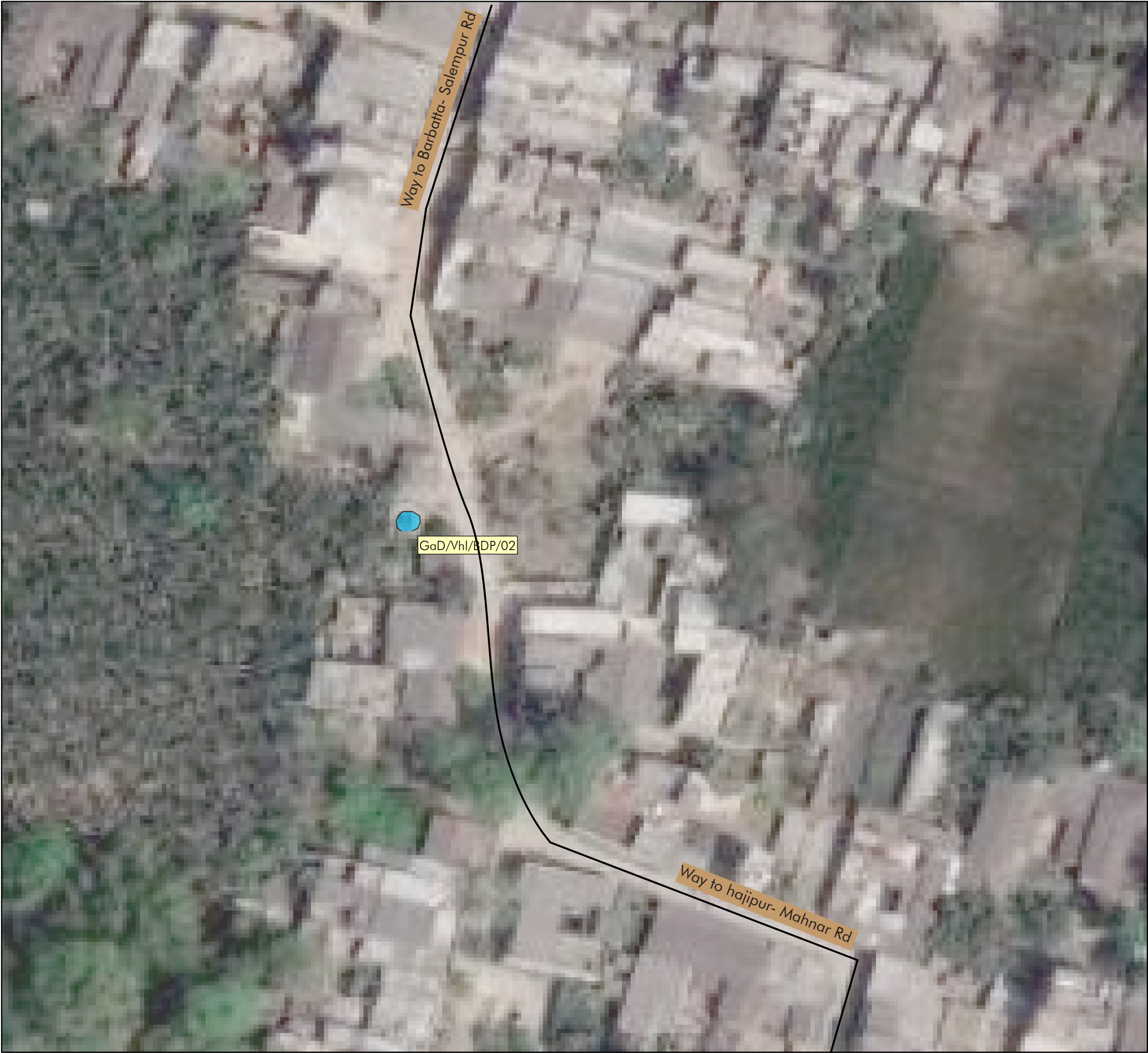
Urban Designer & Planner

Prepared by:

Indian National Trust
for Art and Cultural Heritage INTACH

Submitted by:

National Mission for
Clean Ganga



Ganga Cultural Documentation Vaishali District

Key Plan
Zone V16

Legend

District Boundary	Road Type	Commercial
Tehsil_Boundary	Primary Rd	Industrial
5km_Line	Secondary Rd	Institutional
Railway Line	Tertiary Rd	Memorial
Ganga River	Typology	Religious
Water System	Archaeological	Residential
	Civic	Well

Note:
For the comprehensive study of these maps,Vaishali distict is market as Zone V. This zone further divides into 47 Sub-zones, according to their respective area.

This map represent following subzones; Zone V16 and reference location.

GaD/Vhl/BDP/02

Area:

Vaishali- District
11/01/2022

Map No:

GaD/Vhl/M25

Survey Team:
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GIS Mapping:
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Urban Designer & Planner

Prepared by:

Indian National Trust
for Art and Cultural Heritage INTACH

Submitted by:

National Mission for
Clean Ganga



Ganga Cultural Documentation Vaishali District

Key Plan
Zone V17

Legend

District Boundary	Primary Rd	Commercial
Tehsil_Boundary	Secondary Rd	Industrial
5km_Line	Tertiary Rd	Institutional
Railway Line	Archaeological	Memorial
Ganga River	Civic	Religious
Water System	Residential	Well

Note:
For the comprehensive study of these maps,Vaishali distict is market as Zone V. This zone further divides into 47 Sub-zones, according to their respective area.

This map represent following subzones; Zone V17 and reference location.

GaD/Vhl/BDP/03 & GaD/Vhl/BDP/04

Area:
Vaishali- District
11/01/2022

Map No:
GaD/Vhl/M26

Survey Team:

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Diptanshu Sinha

Conservation Architect
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GIS Mapping:

Chetan Kataria

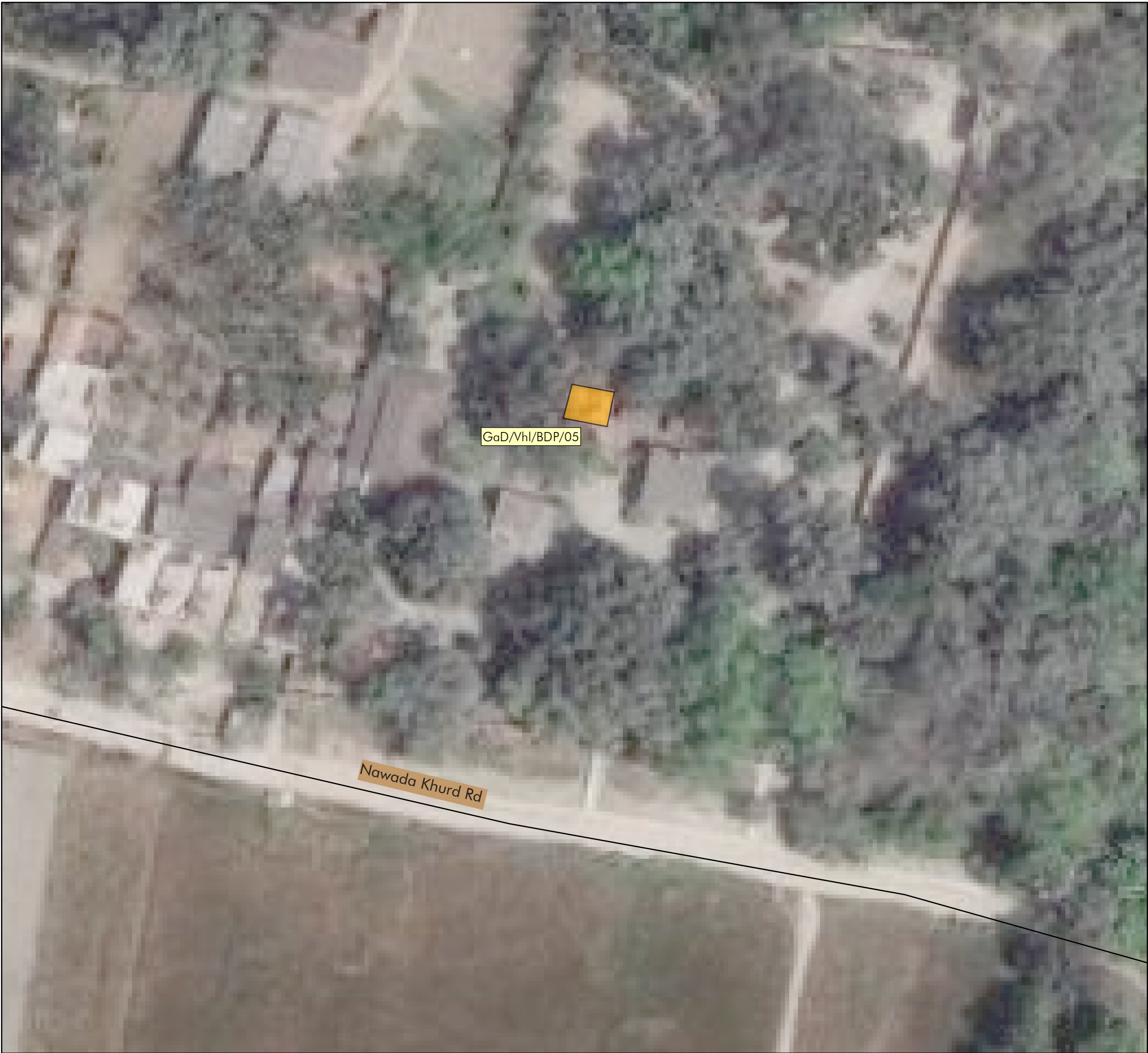
Urban Designer & Planner

Prepared by:

Indian National Trust
for Art and Cultural Heritage INTACH

Submitted by:

National Mission for
Clean Ganga



Ganga Cultural Documentation Vaishali District

Key Plan
Zone V18

Legend

District Boundary	Road Type	Commercial
Tehsil_Boundary	Primary Rd	Industrial
5km_Line	Secondary Rd	Institutional
Railway Line	Tertiary Rd	Memorial
Ganga River	Typology	Religious
Water System	Archaeological	Residential
	Civic	Well

Note:
For the comprehensive study of these maps,Vaishali distict is market as Zone V. This zone further divides into 47 Sub-zones, according to their respective area.

This map represent following subzones; Zone V18 and reference location.

GaD/Vhl/BDP/05

Area:

Vaishali- District
11/01/2022

Map No:

GaD/Vhl/M27

Survey Team:
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GIS Mapping:
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Urban Designer & Planner

Prepared by:

Indian National Trust
for Art and Cultural Heritage INTACH

Submitted by:

National Mission for
Clean Ganga



Ganga Cultural Documentation Vaishali District

Key Plan
Zone V19

Legend

District Boundary	Primary Rd	Commercial
Tehsil_Boundary	Secondary Rd	Industrial
5km_Line	Tertiary Rd	Institutional
Railway Line	Archaeological	Memorial
Ganga River	Civic	Religious
Water System	Well	Residential

Note:
For the comprehensive study of these maps, Vaishali district is market as Zone V. This zone further divides into 47 Sub-zones, according to their respective area.

This map represent following subzones; Zone V19 and reference location.

GaD/Vhl/BDP/06 & GaD/Vhl/BDP/07

Area:

Vaishali- District
11/01/2022

Map No:

GaD/Vhl/M28

Survey Team:

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GIS Mapping:

Chetan Kataria

Urban Designer & Planner

Prepared by:

Indian National Trust
for Art and Cultural Heritage INTACH

Submitted by:

National Mission for
Clean Ganga



Ganga Cultural Documentation Vaishali District

Key Plan
Zone V20

Legend

District Boundary	Road Type	Commercial
Tehsil_Boundary	Primary Rd	Industrial
5km_Line	Secondary Rd	Institutional
Railway Line	Tertiary Rd	Memorial
Ganga River	Typology	Religious
Water System	Archaeological	Residential
	Civic	Well

Note:
For the comprehensive study of these maps,Vaishali district is market as Zone V. This zone further divides into 47 Sub-zones, according to their respective area.

This map represent following subzones; Zone V20 and reference location.

GaD/Vhl/BDP/08

Area:

Vaishali- District
11/01/2022

Map No:

GaD/Vhl/M29

Survey Team:
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Conservation Architect
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GIS Mapping:
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Urban Designer & Planner

Prepared by:

Indian National Trust
for Art and Cultural Heritage INTACH

Submitted by:

National Mission for
Clean Ganga



Ganga Cultural Documentation Vaishali District

Key Plan
Zone V21

Legend

District Boundary	Road Type	Commercial
Tehsil_Boundary	Primary Rd	Industrial
5km_Line	Secondary Rd	Institutional
Railway Line	Tertiary Rd	Memorial
Ganga River	Typology	Religious
Water System	Archaeological	Residential
	Civic	Well

Note:
For the comprehensive study of these maps,Vaishali district is market as Zone V. This zone further divides into 47 Sub-zones, according to their respective area.

This map represent following subzones; Zone V21 and reference location.

GaD/Vhl/BDP/09

Area:

Vaishali- District
11/01/2022

Map No:

GaD/Vhl/M30

Survey Team:
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GIS Mapping:
Chetan Kataria

Urban Designer & Planner

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

Submitted by:
National Mission for
Clean Ganga



Ganga Cultural Documentation Vaishali District

Key Plan
Zone V22

Legend

District Boundary	Road Type	Commercial
Tehsil_Boundary	Primary Rd	Industrial
5km_Line	Secondary Rd	Institutional
Railway Line	Tertiary Rd	Memorial
Ganga River	Typology	Religious
Water System	Archaeological	Residential
	Civic	Well

Note:
For the comprehensive study of these maps,Vaishali distict is market as Zone V. This zone further divides into 47 Sub-zones, according to their respective area.

This map represent following subzones; Zone V22 and reference location.

GaD/Vhl/BDP/10

Area:

Vaishali- District
11/01/2022

Map No:

GaD/Vhl/M31

Survey Team:
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Conservation Architect
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GIS Mapping:
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Urban Designer & Planner

Prepared by:

Indian National Trust
for Art and Cultural Heritage INTACH

Submitted by:

National Mission for
Clean Ganga



Ganga Cultural Documentation Vaishali District

Key Plan
Zone V23

Legend

District Boundary	Primary Rd	Commercial
Tehsil_Boundary	Secondary Rd	Industrial
5km_Line	Tertiary Rd	Institutional
Railway Line	Typology	Memorial
Ganga River	Archaeological	Religious
Water System	Civic	Residential
		Well

Note:
For the comprehensive study of these maps,Vaishali district is market as Zone V. This zone further divides into 47 Sub-zones, according to their respective area.

This map represent following subzones; Zone V23 and reference location.

GaD/Vhl/BDP/11 & GaD/Vhl/BDP/12

Area:
Vaishali- District
11/01/2022

Map No:
GaD/Vhl/M32

Survey Team:

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GIS Mapping:

Chetan Kataria

Urban Designer & Planner

Prepared by:

Indian National Trust
for Art and Cultural Heritage INTACH

Submitted by:

National Mission for
Clean Ganga



Ganga Cultural Documentation Vaishali District

Legend

District Boundary	Road Type	Commercial
Tehsil_Boundary	Primary Rd	Industrial
5km_Line	Secondary Rd	Institutional
Railway Line	Tertiary Rd	Memorial
Ganga River	Typology	Religious
Water System	Archaeological	Residential
	Civic	Well

Note:
For the comprehensive study of these maps,Vaishali district is market as Zone V. This zone further divides into 47 Sub-zones, according to their respective area.

This map represent following subzones; Zone V24 and reference location.

GaD/Vhl/BDP/13

Area: Vaishali- District 11/01/2022	Map No: GaD/Vhl/M33
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0 10 20 40 60 80 M

Survey Team: Archana Sharma Diptanshu Sinha	Conservation Architect Architect
GIS Mapping: Chetan Kataria	Urban Designer & Planner

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

Key Plan
Zone V25

Legend

District Boundary	Road Type	Commercial
Tehsil_Boundary	Primary Rd	Industrial
5km_Line	Secondary Rd	Institutional
Railway Line	Tertiary Rd	Memorial
Ganga River	Typology	Religious
Water System	Archaeological	Residential
	Civic	Well

Note:
For the comprehensive study of these maps,Vaishali distict is market as Zone V. This zone further divides into 47 Sub-zones, according to their respective area.

This map represent following subzones; Zone V25 and reference location.

GaD/Vhl/BDP/14

Area:

Vaishali- District
11/01/2022

Map No:

GaD/Vhl/M34

Survey Team:
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Diptanshu Sinha

Conservation Architect
Architect

GIS Mapping:
Chetan Kataria

Urban Designer & Planner

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

Submitted by:
National Mission for
Clean Ganga



Ganga Cultural Documentation Vaishali District

Key Plan
Zone V26

Legend

District Boundary	Road Type	Commercial
Tehsil Boundary	Primary Rd	Industrial
5km Line	Secondary Rd	Institutional
Railway Line	Tertiary Rd	Memorial
Ganga River	Typology	Religious
Water System	Archaeological	Residential
	Civic	Well

Note:
For the comprehensive study of these maps,Vaishali distict is market as Zone V. This zone further divides into 47 Sub-zones, according to their respective area.

This map represent following subzones; Zone V26 and reference location.

GaD/Vhl/BDP/15

Area:

Vaishali- District
11/01/2022

Map No:

GaD/Vhl/M35

Survey Team:
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GIS Mapping:
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Urban Designer & Planner

Prepared by:

Indian National Trust
for Art and Cultural Heritage INTACH

Submitted by:

National Mission for
Clean Ganga



Ganga Cultural Documentation Vaishali District

Key Plan
Zone V27

Legend

District Boundary	Primary Rd	Commercial
Tehsil_Boundary	Secondary Rd	Industrial
5km_Line	Tertiary Rd	Institutional
Railway Line	Archaeological	Memorial
Ganga River	Civic	Religious
Water System		Residential
		Well

Note:
For the comprehensive study of these maps, Vaishali district is marked as Zone V. This zone further divides into 47 Sub-zones, according to their respective area.

This map represents the following subzones; Zone V27 and reference location.

GaD/Vhl/BDP/16 & GaD/Vhl/BDP/17

Area:
Vaishali- District
11/01/2022

Map No:
GaD/Vhl/M36

Survey Team:
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Architect

GIS Mapping:
Chetan Kataria

Urban Designer & Planner

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

Submitted by:
National Mission for
Clean Ganga



Ganga Cultural Documentation Vaishali District

Key Plan
Zone V28

Legend

District Boundary	Road Type	Commercial
Tehsil_Boundary	Primary Rd	Industrial
5km_Line	Secondary Rd	Institutional
Railway Line	Tertiary Rd	Memorial
Ganga River	Typology	Religious
Water System	Archaeological	Residential
	Civic	Well

Note:
For the comprehensive study of these maps,Vaishali distict is market as Zone V. This zone further divides into 47 Sub-zones, according to their respective area.

This map represent following subzones; Zone V28 and reference location.

GaD/Vhl/BDP/18

Area:
Vaishali- District
11/01/2022

Map No:
GaD/Vhl/M37

Survey Team:
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GIS Mapping:
Chetan Kataria

Urban Designer & Planner

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

Submitted by:
National Mission for
Clean Ganga



Ganga Cultural Documentation Vaishali District

Legend

District Boundary	Road Type	Commercial
Tehsil_Boundary	Primary Rd	Industrial
5km_Line	Secondary Rd	Institutional
Railway Line	Tertiary Rd	Memorial
Ganga River	Typology	Religious
Water System	Archaeological	Residential
	Civic	Well

Note:
For the comprehensive study of these maps,Vaishali distict is market as Zone V. This zone further divides into 47 Sub-zones, according to their respective area.

This map represent following subzones; Zone V29 and reference location.

GaD/Vhl/BDP/19

Area: Vaishali- District 11/01/2022	Map No: GaD/Vhl/M38
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Survey Team: Archana Sharma Diptanshu Sinha	Conservation Architect Architect
GIS Mapping: Chetan Kataria	Urban Designer & Planner

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



Ganga Cultural Documentation Vaishali District

Legend

District Boundary	Primary Rd	Commercial
Tehsil_Boundary	Secondary Rd	Industrial
5km_Line	Tertiary Rd	Institutional
Railway Line	Typology	Memorial
Ganga River	Archaeological	Religious
Water System	Civic	Residential
		Well

Note:
For the comprehensive study of these maps,Vaishali distict is market as Zone V. This zone further divides into 47 Sub-zones, according to their respective area.

This map represent following subzones; Zone V30 and reference location.

GaD/Vhl/BDP/20

Area:

Vaishali- District
11/01/2022

Map No:

GaD/Vhl/M39

Survey Team:

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Conservation Architect
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GIS Mapping:

Chetan Kataria

Urban Designer & Planner

Prepared by:

Indian National Trust
for Art and Cultural Heritage INTACH

Submitted by:

National Mission for
Clean Ganga



Ganga Cultural Documentation Vaishali District

Legend

District Boundary	Primary Rd	Commercial
Tehsil_Boundary	Secondary Rd	Industrial
5km_Line	Tertiary Rd	Institutional
Railway Line	Typology	Memorial
Ganga River	Archaeological	Religious
Water System	Civic	Residential
		Well

Note:
For the comprehensive study of these maps,Vaishali distict is market as Zone V. This zone further divides into 47 Sub-zones, according to their respective area.

This map represent following subzones; Zone V31 and reference location.

GaD/Vhl/BDP/21 to GaD/Vhl/BDP/24

Area: Vaishali- District 11/01/2022	Map No: GaD/Vhl/M40
---	------------------------

Survey Team: Archana Sharma Diptanshu Sinha	Conservation Architect Architect
GIS Mapping: Chetan Kataria	Urban Designer & Planner

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



Ganga Cultural Documentation Vaishali District

Legend

District Boundary	Road Type	Commercial
Tehsil_Boundary	Primary Rd	Industrial
5km_Line	Secondary Rd	Institutional
Railway Line	Tertiary Rd	Memorial
Ganga River	Typology	Religious
Water System	Archaeological	Residential
	Civic	Well

Note:
For the comprehensive study of these maps,Vaishali distict is market as Zone V. This zone further divides into 47 Sub-zones, according to their respective area.

This map represent following subzones; Zone V32 and reference location.

GaD/Vhl/BDP/25

Area:
Vaishali- District
11/01/2022

Map No:
GaD/Vhl/M41

Survey Team:
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Diptanshu Sinha

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Architect

GIS Mapping:
Chetan Kataria

Urban Designer & Planner

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

Submitted by:
National Mission for
Clean Ganga



Ganga Cultural Documentation Vaishali District

Key Plan
Zone V33

Legend

District Boundary	Road Type	Commercial
Tehsil_Boundary	Primary Rd	Industrial
5km_Line	Secondary Rd	Institutional
Railway Line	Tertiary Rd	Memorial
Ganga River	Typology	Religious
Water System	Archaeological	Residential
	Civic	Well

Note:
For the comprehensive study of these maps,Vaishali distict is market as Zone V. This zone further divides into 47 Sub-zones, according to their respective area.

This map represent following subzones; Zone V33 and reference location.

GaD/Vhl/DSR/01

Area:

Vaishali- District
11/01/2022

Map No:

GaD/Vhl/M42

0 15 30 60 90 120 M

Survey Team:
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Architect

GIS Mapping:
Chetan Kataria

Urban Designer & Planner

Prepared by:

Indian National Trust
for Art and Cultural Heritage INTACH

Submitted by:

National Mission for
Clean Ganga



Ganga Cultural Documentation Vaishali District

Key Plan
Zone V34

Legend

District Boundary	Road Type	Commercial
Tehsil_Boundary	Primary Rd	Industrial
5km_Line	Secondary Rd	Institutional
Railway Line	Tertiary Rd	Memorial
Ganga River	Typology	Religious
Water System	Archaeological	Residential
	Civic	Well

Note:
For the comprehensive study of these maps,Vaishali distict is market as Zone V. This zone further divides into 47 Sub-zones, according to their respective area.

This map represent following subzones; Zone V34 and reference location.

GaD/Vhl/DSR/02

Area:

Vaishali- District
11/01/2022

Map No:

GaD/Vhl/M43

Survey Team:
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Conservation Architect
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GIS Mapping:
Chetan Kataria

Urban Designer & Planner

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

Submitted by:

National Mission for
Clean Ganga



Ganga Cultural Documentation Vaishali District

Key Plan
Zone V35

Legend

District Boundary	Primary Rd	Commercial
Tehsil_Boundary	Secondary Rd	Industrial
5km_Line	Tertiary Rd	Institutional
Railway Line	Archaeological	Memorial
Ganga River	Civic	Religious
Water System	Residential	Well

Note:
For the comprehensive study of these maps,Vaishali distict is market as Zone V. This zone further divides into 47 Sub-zones, according to their respective area.

This map represent following subzones; Zone V35 and reference location.

GaD/Vhl/SBG/01

Area:

Vaishali- District
11/01/2022

Map No:

GaD/Vhl/M44

Survey Team:

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Conservation Architect
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GIS Mapping:

Chetan Kataria

Urban Designer & Planner

Prepared by:

Indian National Trust
for Art and Cultural Heritage INTACH

Submitted by:

National Mission for
Clean Ganga



Ganga Cultural Documentation Vaishali District

Legend

District Boundary	Primary Rd	Commercial
Tehsil_Boundary	Secondary Rd	Industrial
5km_Line	Tertiary Rd	Institutional
Railway Line	Typology	Memorial
Ganga River	Archaeological	Religious
Water System	Civic	Residential
		Well

Note:
For the comprehensive study of these maps,Vaishali distict is market as Zone V. This zone further divides into 47 Sub-zones, according to their respective area.

This map represent following subzones; Zone V36 and reference location.

GaD/Vhl/SBG/02 & GaD/Vhl/SBG/03

Area:

Vaishali- District
11/01/2022

Map No:

GaD/Vhl/M45

Survey Team:

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Conservation Architect
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GIS Mapping:

Chetan Kataria

Urban Designer & Planner

Prepared by:

Indian National Trust
for Art and Cultural Heritage INTACH

Submitted by:

National Mission for
Clean Ganga



Ganga Cultural Documentation Vaishali District

Key Plan
Zone V37

Legend

District Boundary	Road Type	Commercial
Tehsil_Boundary	Primary Rd	Industrial
5km_Line	Secondary Rd	Institutional
Railway Line	Tertiary Rd	Memorial
Ganga River	Typology	Religious
Water System	Archaeological	Residential
	Civic	Well

Note:
For the comprehensive study of these maps,Vaishali district is market as Zone V. This zone further divides into 47 Sub-zones, according to their respective area.

This map represent following subzones; Zone V37 and reference location.

GaD/Vhl/SBG/04 & GaD/Vhl/SBG/05

Area:

Vaishali- District
11/01/2022

Map No:

GaD/Vhl/M46

Survey Team: Archana Sharma Diptanshu Sinha	Conservation Architect Architect
GIS Mapping: Chetan Kataria	Urban Designer & Planner

Prepared by:

Indian National Trust
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Submitted by:

National Mission for
Clean Ganga



Ganga Cultural Documentation Vaishali District

Key Plan
Zone V38

Legend

District Boundary	Road Type	Commercial
Tehsil_Boundary	Primary Rd	Industrial
5km_Line	Secondary Rd	Institutional
Railway Line	Tertiary Rd	Memorial
Ganga River	Typology	Religious
Water System	Archaeological	Residential
	Civic	Well

Note:
For the comprehensive study of these maps,Vaishali district is market as Zone V. This zone further divides into 47 Sub-zones, according to their respective area.

This map represent following subzones; Zone V38 and reference location.

GaD/Vhl/SBG/06

Area:
Vaishali- District
11/01/2022

Map No:
GaD/Vhl/M47

Survey Team:
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Diptanshu Sinha

Conservation Architect
Architect

GIS Mapping:
Chetan Kataria

Urban Designer & Planner

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

Submitted by:
National Mission for
Clean Ganga



Ganga Cultural Documentation Vaishali District

Key Plan
Zone V39

Legend

District Boundary	Road Type	Commercial
Tehsil_Boundary	Primary Rd	Industrial
5km_Line	Secondary Rd	Institutional
Railway Line	Tertiary Rd	Memorial
Ganga River	Typology	Religious
Water System	Archaeological	Residential
	Civic	Well

Note:
For the comprehensive study of these maps,Vaishali distict is market as Zone V. This zone further divides into 47 Sub-zones, according to their respective area.

This map represent following subzones; Zone V39 and reference location.

GaD/Vhl/SBG/07 & GaD/Vhl/SBG/08

Area:

Vaishali- District
11/01/2022

Map No:

GaD/Vhl/M48

Survey Team:
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Conservation Architect
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GIS Mapping:
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Urban Designer & Planner

Prepared by:

Indian National Trust
for Art and Cultural Heritage INTACH

Submitted by:

National Mission for
Clean Ganga



Ganga Cultural Documentation Vaishali District

Key Plan
Zone V40

Legend

District Boundary	Road Type	Commercial
Tehsil_Boundary	Primary Rd	Industrial
5km_Line	Secondary Rd	Institutional
Railway Line	Tertiary Rd	Memorial
Ganga River	Typology	Religious
Water System	Archaeological	Residential
	Civic	Well

Note:
For the comprehensive study of these maps, Vaishali district is marked as Zone V. This zone further divides into 47 Sub-zones, according to their respective area.

This map represents the following subzones; Zone V40 and reference location.

GaD/Vhl/SBG/09 & GaD/Vhl/SBG/10

Area:
Vaishali- District
11/01/2022

Map No:
GaD/Vhl/M49

Survey Team:
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GIS Mapping:
Chetan Kataria

Urban Designer & Planner

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

Submitted by:
National Mission for
Clean Ganga



Ganga Cultural Documentation Vaishali District

Legend

District Boundary	Road Type	Commercial
Tehsil_Boundary	Primary Rd	Industrial
5km_Line	Secondary Rd	Institutional
Railway Line	Tertiary Rd	Memorial
Ganga River	Typology	Religious
Water System	Archaeological	Residential
	Civic	Well

Note:
For the comprehensive study of these maps,Vaishali distict is market as Zone V. This zone further divides into 47 Sub-zones, according to their respective area.

This map represent following subzones; Zone V41 and reference location.

GaD/Vhl/MHR/01

Area:

Vaishali- District
11/01/2022

Map No:

GaD/Vhl/M50

Survey Team:
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Conservation Architect
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GIS Mapping:
Chetan Kataria

Urban Designer & Planner

Prepared by:

Indian National Trust
for Art and Cultural Heritage INTACH

Submitted by:

National Mission for
Clean Ganga



Ganga Cultural Documentation Vaishali District

Key Plan
Zone V42

Legend

District Boundary	Road Type	Commercial
Tehsil_Boundary	Primary Rd	Industrial
5km_Line	Secondary Rd	Institutional
Railway Line	Tertiary Rd	Memorial
Ganga River	Typology	Religious
Water System	Archaeological	Residential
	Civic	Well

Note:
For the comprehensive study of these maps,Vaishali distict is market as Zone V. This zone further divides into 47 Sub-zones, according to their respective area.

This map represent following subzones; Zone V42 and reference location.

GaD/Vhl/MHR/02

Area:

Vaishali- District
11/01/2022

Map No:

GaD/Vhl/M51

Survey Team:

Archana Sharma
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GIS Mapping:

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Submitted by:

National Mission for
Clean Ganga



Ganga Cultural Documentation Vaishali District

Key Plan
Zone V43

Legend

District Boundary	Road Type	Commercial
Tehsil_Boundary	Primary Rd	Industrial
5km_Line	Secondary Rd	Institutional
Railway Line	Tertiary Rd	Memorial
Ganga River	Typology	Religious
Water System	Archaeological	Residential
	Civic	Well

Note:
For the comprehensive study of these maps,Vaishali distict is market as Zone V. This zone further divides into 47 Sub-zones, according to their respective area.

This map represent following subzones; Zone V43 and reference location.

GaD/Vhl/MHR/03

Area:

Vaishali- District
11/01/2022

Map No:

GaD/Vhl/M52

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Ganga Cultural Documentation Vaishali District

Key Plan
Zone V44

Legend

District Boundary	Road Type	Commercial
Tehsil_Boundary	Primary Rd	Industrial
5km_Line	Secondary Rd	Institutional
Railway Line	Tertiary Rd	Memorial
Ganga River	Typology	Religious
Water System	Archaeological	Residential
	Civic	Well

Note:
For the comprehensive study of these maps,Vaishali distict is market as Zone V. This zone further divides into 47 Sub-zones, according to their respective area.

This map represent following subzones; Zone V44 and reference location.

GaD/Vhl/MHR/04

Area:

Vaishali- District
11/01/2022

Map No:

GaD/Vhl/M53

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Ganga Cultural Documentation Vaishali District

Key Plan
Zone V45

Legend

District Boundary	Road Type	Commercial
Tehsil_Boundary	Primary Rd	Industrial
5km_Line	Secondary Rd	Institutional
Railway Line	Tertiary Rd	Memorial
Ganga River	Typology	Religious
Water System	Archaeological	Residential
	Civic	Well

Note:
For the comprehensive study of these maps,Vaishali distict is market as Zone V. This zone further divides into 47 Sub-zones, according to their respective area.

This map represent following subzones; Zone V45 and reference location.

GaD/Vhl/MHR/05 & GaD/Vhl/MHR/06

Area:

Vaishali- District
11/01/2022

Map No:

GaD/Vhl/M54

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Ganga Cultural Documentation Vaishali District

Key Plan
Zone V46

Legend

District Boundary	Road Type	Commercial
Tehsil_Boundary	Primary Rd	Industrial
5km_Line	Secondary Rd	Institutional
Railway Line	Tertiary Rd	Memorial
Ganga River	Typology	Religious
Water System	Archaeological	Residential
	Civic	Well

Note:
For the comprehensive study of these maps, Vaishali district is marked as Zone V. This zone further divides into 47 Sub-zones, according to their respective area.

This map represents the following subzones; Zone V46 and reference location.

GaD/Vhl/MHR/07

Area:

Vaishali- District
11/01/2022

Map No:

GaD/Vhl/M55

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Indian National Trust
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Submitted by:

National Mission for
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Ganga Cultural Documentation Vaishali District

Key Plan
Zone V47

Legend

District Boundary	Road Type	Commercial
Tehsil_Boundary	Primary Rd	Industrial
5km_Line	Secondary Rd	Institutional
Railway Line	Tertiary Rd	Memorial
Ganga River	Typology	Religious
Water System	Archaeological	Residential
	Civic	Well

Note:
For the comprehensive study of these maps,Vaishali distict is market as Zone V. This zone further divides into 47 Sub-zones, according to their respective area.

This map represent following subzones; Zone V47 and reference location.

GaD/Vhl/MHR/08 & GaD/Vhl/MHR/09

Area:

Vaishali- District
11/01/2022

Map No:

GaD/Vhl/M56

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