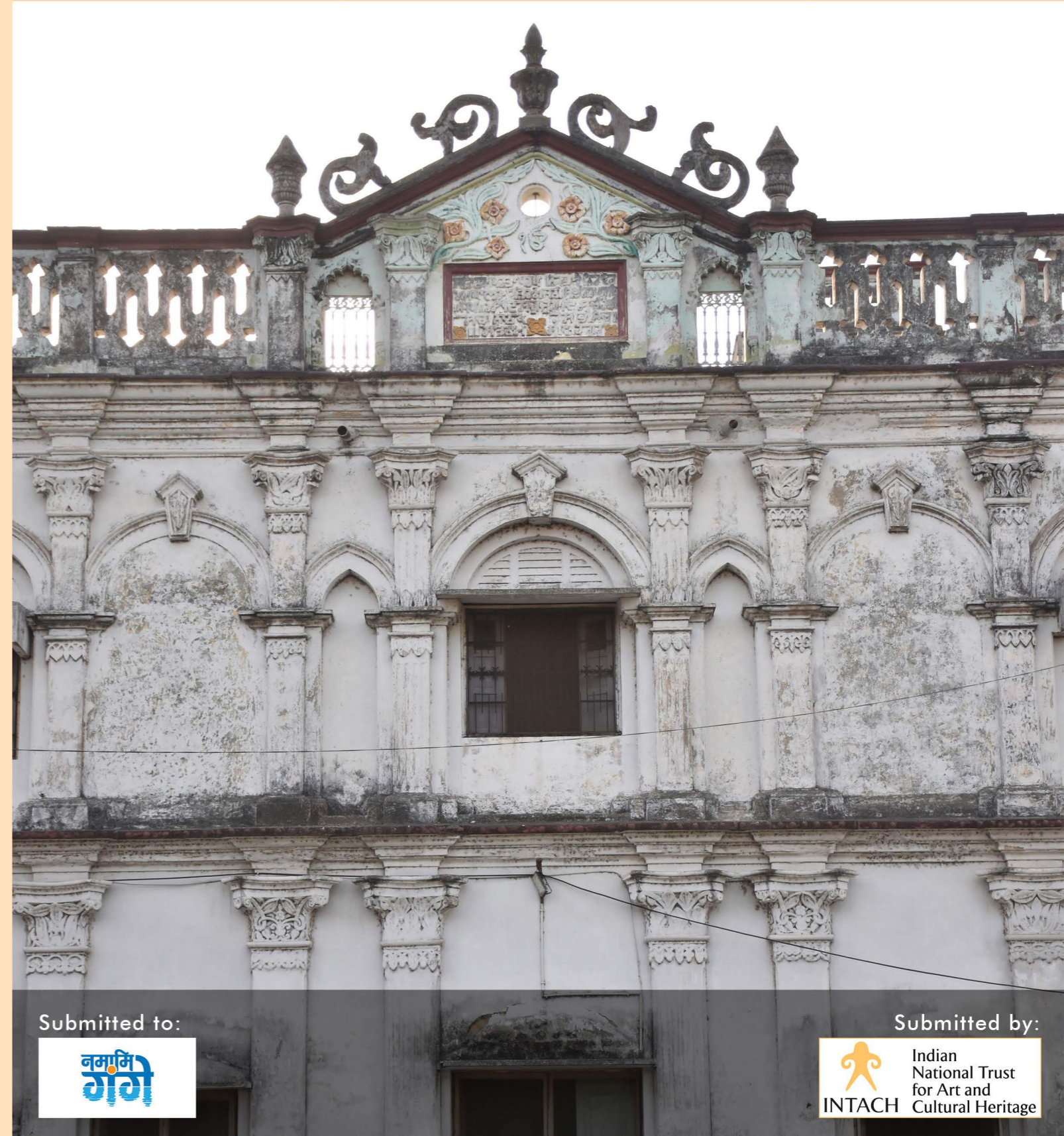


GANGA CULTURAL DOCUMENTATION

Built Heritage Listing of
Katihar District and Khagaria District, Bihar



Submitted to:

नमामि
गंगे

Submitted by:

 Indian
National Trust
for Art and
Cultural Heritage
INTACH

GANGA CULTURAL DOCUMENTATION, Katihar District and Khagaria District, Bihar



DEDICATED TO CONSERVATION

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GANGA CULTURAL DOCUMENTATION

KATIHAR DISTRICT

&

KHAGARIA REPORT

MAY 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.

This report compiles the extensive built heritage listing undertaken in Katihar district and Khagaria district. The number of heritage buildings in both the districts are few. Therefore one report is prepared which covers the listing of both the districts. They lie at the eastern end of the second part of the stretch. A group of Architects and an Urban Designer headed by a Conservation Architect conducted the survey in April 2022, listing a total of 43 structures within the district, including 25 in Katihar and 18 in Khagaria. 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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ਸ਼ੁਰੂਮਿਯਾਨਸੁਪਾਦਕਮਕਮਲੇ

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1. Introduction

1.1. Katihar District

Katihar district lies along the eastern extent of Bihar, and is one of the 38 districts of the state. It was earlier a part of Purnea district. It was established as an independent district in 1973. It occupies an area of 3056 sq. km.¹ Almost 90% of the land is under the rural settlements, with the urban settlements at Katihar, Manihari and Barsoi.² There are a total of 16 tehsils in Katihar district, out of which Kursela, Barari, Manihari and Amdabad tehsils lie within the 5km study area along river Ganga. There are two distinct divisions of the communities residing within the district. The people along the eastern part of Katihar district speak Bengali due to its proximity to Bengal, and the western portions reflect a more Bihari dialect.³

The district was a prominent trading centre since the 18th century AD. Several zamindars and farmers also settled within the region due to its rich cultivable soil. The British established the railway line which led to the further growth of the district. As it lay along the border of Bihar and West Bengal, the import export of varying items were carried out regularly. Thus, the architectural study of the terrain depicts the social, political and cultural landscape of Khagaria district since its early years.



Figure 1 : Old Railway Bridge at Barari.

Source: Primary survey by AH Division, INTACH Team

The urban pattern across the tehsils showcases the influence of trade on the local communities that settled here over the years. Kursela tehsil comprises mostly Colonial buildings, including the Kursela railway station and line which was established in 19th century AD. Consequently the Railway quarters were also set up, along with other civic structures. Earlier it was a forested region, which were home to the Bengali tribes. Thus, thakurbadis are also seen here. Several residential and religious buildings were documented within the tehsil. A gateway is built within the tehsil, leading to the estate, which presently leads to a large locality. Some noblemen who resided here, were commemorated by the residing community. Ayodhya Prasad Samarak is

1 <https://katihar.nic.in/about-district/>, accessed on 29/04/2022

2 Institute for Human Development, *A Baseline Survey of Minority Concentration Districts of India, Katihar (Bihar)*, Ministry of Minority Affairs, GoI and Indian Council of Social Science Research, pg. i

3 O'Malley, L.S.S., *Bengal District Gazetteers, Purnea*, Bengal Secretariat Book Depot, Calcutta, 1911, pg. 56

one such memorial located in Muradpur village. Barari tehsil also comprises a railway station and railway bridge which passes across river Ganga. Several influential tradesmen settled here, and built residential estates. The tehsil comprises a large Sikh community, as Guru Tegh Bahadur visited the region during his journey to Patna. Several other Sikh gurus have also set foot within his region. Pilgrims from near and far visit the historic gurudwaras and the sacred banks of Ganga. Manihari tehsil also comprises a few colonial structures such as the Primary Health Centre and Dak Bungalow. Mosques and Shiva temples are also found within the tehsil. Amdabad tehsil comprises vernacular houses and a Rani Mahal belonging to the royals of the tehsil.

1.1.1. Geographical Setting

Katihar district lies towards the eastern side of the Northern Ganga Basin. The district headquarters lie at Kataria city. It is surrounded by Bhagalpur district towards the south, across Ganga river, Purnea district towards the west and north, West Bengal to the east. It lies between 25°42' to 26°22' North and 87°10' to 88°05' East. The geographical topography of Katihar district is mostly plain, with a gradual slope towards the south. A small hillock lies in the Manhari block, composed of nodular limestone.

The British established rule in Katihar district in 1770 AD. It was earlier a sub-division of Purnea district. In 1872 the district came under the Calcutta Board of Revenue, from the Bihar and Banaras Board of Commissioners. It came under the Bengal Province under the British. The district was separated from Purnea on 2nd October 1973.⁴

The rivers passing through the region include Ganga, Kamala and Saura rivers.⁵ Katihar is divided into roughly two parts by an imaginary axis from N-W to S-E. Mahananda river passes through the eastern side, and Kosi river drains the western side. The eastern stretches comprise a fertile loamy soil of alluvial deposit. Thus, it is majorly cultivated for jute and rice. Jute mills are also set up here, due to its proximity to the West Bengal border. As this region is also drained by several rivers and water channels, it comprises vast stretches of marshy lands, which become inaccessible during the rainy season. The western region of the district is mostly covered in sandy soil, deposited by the Kosi river. The river frequently changes its course, leaving behind sandy

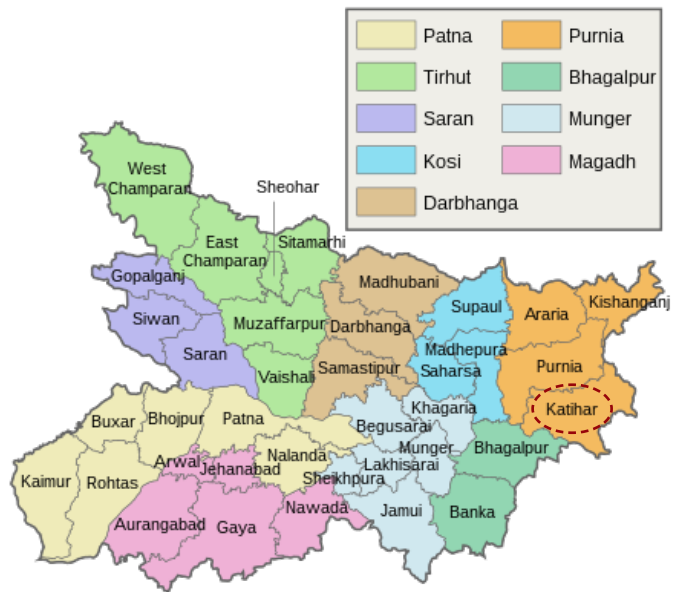


Figure 2 : Map showing Katihar as a part of Purnea district. Source: www.wikimediacommons.com/, accessed on 29th April 2022

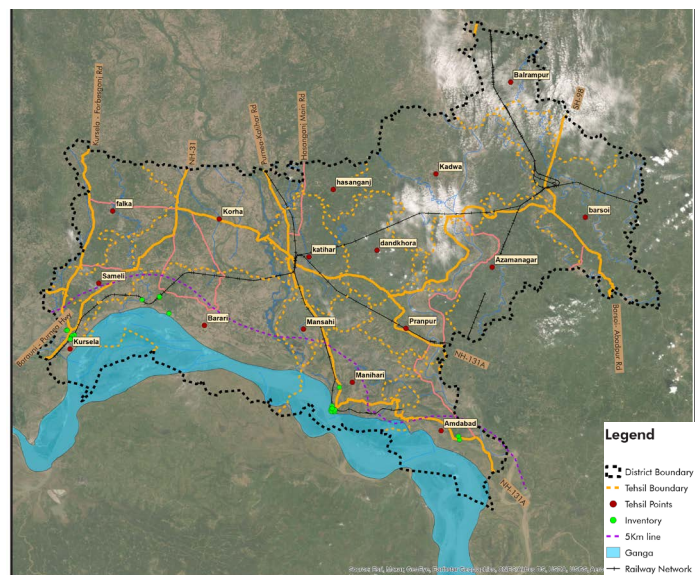


Figure 3 : Katihar district map highlighting 5km study area and Ganga. Source: Primary survey by AH Division, INTACH Team

⁴ <https://www.udyogmitrabihar.in/docs/dp/katihar.pdf>, pg. 2, accessed on 29/04/2022

⁵ <https://www.britannica.com/place/Katihar-India>, accessed on 29/04/2022

beds which do not allow cultivation.⁶ In this part of the Ganga river basin sheep are commonly found, bred by the Gareri shepherd caste predominant in Katihar district. They are a long tailed, short horned variety imported from the hilly region of Munger from the south. Subsequently, blanket weaving and manufacture of rugs is an important traditional industry of Katihar district. The productivity majorly depends on the quality of the flock of sheep.⁷

1.1.2. Significance of Ganga

Ganga river is one of the most sacred rivers of the Indian subcontinent. It originates from the Gangotri glacier in the Himalayas, and travels 2525km to merge with the Bay of Bengal from West Bengal. The river meanders along Katihar, covering a distance of 80km along the district boundary. There have been frequent floods due to the rising water levels of the past. The river has also changed its course multiple times, leaving a stretch of flood plains, where no settlements exist. It provided the ideal means of transportation during the earlier years enhancing the trade of the region and providing fertile soil ideal for irrigation of cash crops.

Major trade was brought into Katihar district, due to its location along the northern banks of river Ganga. It was one of the chief trading towns in Purnea district. The river was the primary source of communication during late 19th century AD. It was a navigable river, interconnecting Katihar to Kolkata, and increasing its commercial and industrial importance. A ferry steamer was set up at Manihari ghat which was open to traffic in 1887. It led to Sakrigali ghat on the opposite banks, connecting to the East Indian Railway at Sahibganj.⁸

Over time, with technological advancements, it also became an important rail and road junction. The district witnessed great losses due to frequent flooding as well as drought conditions during the 1880s and 1890s. Relief was brought to Katihar in 1892. Subsequently, embankments were built within the district, parallel to river Ganga to avoid further destruction of the settlements. The most important embankment was the Bengal and North-Western Railway from Kursela to Katihar, leading to Bhagalpur and Munger to the south across Ganga.⁹ Another important railway line was laid in 20th century AD, which interconnected Katihar to Godagari in West Bengal. The track runs parallel to the Ganga river course.¹⁰ Night schools were established by the English for the Railway staff to train them and enhance quality of work.¹¹

The British established the *Kolasi* factory in the 1770s - 1780s in Katihar pargana. The cultivation extended southward towards river Ganga. It was often inundated due to frequent floods. The growth expanded towards Bhagalpur. Several market towns were established in due course of time.¹²

Even today, religious and commercial activities can be seen along the Ganga riverfront of Katihar district. Ferries continue to operate along the banks of the river. Agricultural cultivation is also practiced along its fertile soils, which led to the settlement of several farming communities within the district. However, permanent settlements cease to exist along the present-day river banks due to flooding caused by high water levels of the river during monsoons. As per a report in 2013, the river levels have risen further at Karhagola, at the southern tip of Katihar district along the river.¹³

6 O'Malley, L.S.S., *Bengal District Gazetteers, Purnea*, Bengal Secretariat Book Depot, Calcutta, 1911, pg. 4

7 O'Malley, L.S.S., *Bengal District Gazetteers, Purnea*, Bengal Secretariat Book Depot, Calcutta, 1911, pg. 94 and pg. 120

8 *Ibid*, pg. 141

9 *Ibid*, pg. 105

10 *Ibid*, pg. 142

11 *Ibid*, pg. 179

12 *Ibid*, pg. 126

13 https://timesofindia.indiatimes.com/city/patna/Ganga-flowing-above-danger-mark-in-Katihar/articleshow_b2/21444239.cms, accessed on 29/04/2022

1.2. Khagaria District

Khagaria district is one of the 38 districts of Bihar state. It was earlier included within the administrative boundary of Munger district. It was separated as an independent district in 1981. It occupies an area of 1485 sq. km.¹⁴ Khagaria city is the district headquarters, located along Burhi Gandak river, near river Ganga. Its location made it ideal as an important railway junction. The district is subdivided into 7 tehsils, out of which Khagaria, Gogri and Parbatta tehsils lie within the 5km study area. The architectural and cultural landscape of the district is majorly influenced by the agrarian and trade activities within the district.

Since historic times, Khagaria was primarily under the Zamindar chiefs, who took control since late 18th century AD. It became an important trade centre, involved in the import and export of chillies and grain. Thus, over time, several merchants and traders settled along the river within the district, belonging to the Marwari and Bengali communities. The British established administration in Khagaria city, and several civic buildings such as a Rail thana, factory, etc. were built.

The built heritage is documented along three tehsils, showcasing the transformation of the urban pattern across the district along river Ganga. Khagaria tehsil comprises buildings with mostly a colonial architectural style. The railway line passes horizontally through the district, dividing it into approximately two equal halves. The southern portion along Burhi Gandak river was developed as a chief market town. The northern portion is relatively new. The present-day railway station is also newly constructed. As per local belief, a Muslim saint traveled along Gandak river, within a box. It stopped at Gaurashakti village where he meditated. His mazar and a masjid was built here later. Gogri tehsil along Ganga was often flooded by river Ganga. Thus, it comprised vast stretches of marshy lands. The historic sites documented along the river include a dharamshala and a traditional house of a prominent trader of the region. Parbatta tehsil showcases a vernacular architectural terrain comprising buildings in mud construction. These include an imambada and traditional huts most of which have been reconstructed in the recent years. Bharatkhand is one of the prominent villages of the tehsil, which lies along the flood plains of river Ganga. It was under the jurisdiction of the influential zamindar, Bairam Khan. He built a large kothi over a mound, commonly known as *Bawan Kothi Trepan Dwar*. It presently lies in ruins.



Figure 4 : Imambada, Siyyadatpur, Parbatta
Source: Primary survey by AH Division, INTACH Team



Figure 5 : Rail Thana, Khagaria City
Source: Primary survey by AH Division, INTACH Team

¹⁴ <https://www.udयोगmitrabihar.in/docs/dp/khagaria.pdf>, accessed on 29/04/2022

1.2.1. Geographical Setting

Khagaria district is located between 25° 15' to 25° 44' North latitude and 86° 17' to 86° 52' East longitude.¹⁵ It is surrounded by Munger district to the south, Bhagalpur and Madhepur districts to the east, Saharsa and Darbhanga districts to the north, and Samastipur and Begusarai districts to the west. It is situated along the northern banks of river Ganga, which traverses a distance of approximately 50km along the district boundary. The topography of Khagaria is mostly plain, with the northern portion comprising a rich alluvial soil, and the southern portion covered with vast stretches of rice tracts and forests. Similar to Katihar district, Khagaria is also prone to frequent floods. Consequently, it has decreased over the years due to the construction of several embankments.¹⁶

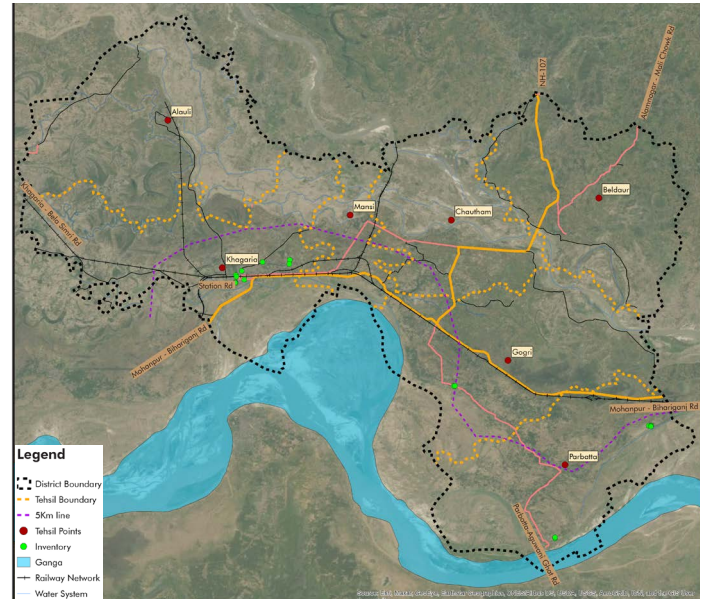


Figure 6 : Khagaria district map highlighting 5km study area and Ganga. Source: Primary survey by AH Division, INTACH Team

Khagaria district was earlier a part of Munger district, including Begusarai district. Begusarai became a subdivision of Munger in 1870, which included the region under Khagaria district as well. Khagaria was established as an independent district in 1943, with its headquarters at Khagaria city.¹⁷

The primary river passing through the district is Ganga. Burhi Gandak is another important river which passes through the district, parallel to river Ganga. It merges with Ganga in Tarapur Diara in Gogri tehsil. Along the flood plains of the river, several oxbow lakes and small water bodies are also found, suggesting a shift in the Ganga river course. Since earlier times, Ganga was a major source of trade and commerce in the district. The river brought trade to the region and led to the formation of alluvial tracts, which are ideal for cultivation.

1.2.2. Significance of Ganga

As per mythological legends, river Ganga descended through the thick locks of Lord Shiva, to avoid destruction on earth. As a result, her tumultuous force surrendered to a calm flow. Over time, several saints and religious groups visited and settled in the forested regions along river Ganga. The river flows across the Northern Plains, having been the source for several civilizations that date back to the prehistoric era. Even today, many historic settlements are found along the river banks. In Khagaria district, the constant shift in the river course, led to the formation of towns and villages along Burhi Gandak river as well.

Ganga river was an important navigable river for Khagaria district, all round the year. Even during the monsoon season, larger boats were used for traveling and trading activities.¹⁸ Steamers traveled along Burhi Gandak river as well, at a short distance to the north of the confluence of the river with Ganga. Thus, the

¹⁵ <https://www.udyogmitrabihar.in/docs/dp/khagaria.pdf>, accessed on 29/04/2022

¹⁶ https://www.indianetzone.com/47/geography_khagaria_district.htm, accessed on 29/04/2022

¹⁷ <https://khagaria.nic.in/history/>, accessed on 29/04/2022

¹⁸ O'Malley, L. S. S., *Bengal District Gazetteers, Monghyr*, The Bengal Secretariat Book Depot, Calcutta, 1909, pg. 7

district headquarters, Khagaria city, was one of the few important river marts in Munger district (which included present-day Khagaria district at the time).¹⁹ Steamers of the Indian General and River Steam Navigation Companies carrying goods and passengers from Kolkata to Patna, passed through the river route in this district.²⁰ However, as the entrances along the channels silted, the rivers became non-navigable.²¹

Consequently, the British introduced rail connectivity within the district, to enhance the declining trade. A primary railway junction along the Cawnpore-Katihar Railway Line was established at Khagaria city, parallel to Ganga and Burhi Gandak rivers. Khagaria city lies along the Bengal and North-Western Railway, which also crosses Burhi Gandak river towards the west, spanning 650 feet in width. The rail network increased trade with the north and north-western parts of the earlier Munger district boundary. Several Marwari and Bengali merchants also traveled along the river and settled here.

In 1901, the district was hit by serious floods, due to the rising levels of the Ganga river water. This increased the water in Burhi Gandak river as well, which in turn flooded the market streets of Khagaria city, with its eastern extent completely submerged under water. The tract between the Bengal and North-Western Railway and Tirhut road was also majorly affected. Thus, most of the population of Khagaria district migrated to Munger. The embankment along Gogri tract was also destroyed, which flooded the settlements along Ganga banks.²²

Due to the vast expanse of the flood plains along Ganga, most of the settlements are located at a distance from the river. Trade towns, such as Khagaria city, are settled along Burhi Gandak river. Presently, many pilgrims visiting Khagaria district perform religious rituals along the banks of Ganga and Burhi Gandak rivers. Grand celebrations are held for along the river during the festivals of Ram Navami and Chatt Pooja.



Figure 7 : Bairam Singh ki Kothi, overlooking Burhi Gandak River.
Source: Primary survey by AH Division, INTACH Team

¹⁹ *Ibid*, pg. 148

²⁰ *Ibid*, pg.155

²¹ *Ibid*, pg. 7

²² O'Malley, L. S. S., *Bengal District Gazetteers, Monghyr*, The Bengal Secretariat Book Depot, Calcutta, 1909, pg. 52, pg. 114

2. Significance of Katihar District and Khagaria District

2.1. Katihar District

Katihar district possesses great mythological, religious, political, commercial and cultural significance. Its historic urban layout showcases the transformation of the district over the years. As it was a part of Purnea district, Katihar has witnessed a similar historical timeline to it. Due to its strategic location along Ganga, it was established as a major trading centre, which in turn influenced its architectural and political significance. Over the years, a diverse cultural and architectural landscape formulated the present-day district.

2.1.1. Historical Significance

The historical significance of Katihar district is similar to that of Purnea district. Two distinct cultural evolution are witnessed along the eastern and western ends of the district. Influences of the Bengali culture engulfs the eastern extents of the district, and a Bihari culture is evident in the western portion.

It was in Katihar city that a large excavation was dug up to provide respite to the Nawabs of Purnea. They were escaping the wrath of the Nawabs of Murshidabad. Thus, the place was called *dighi* (tank)-*katihar*. Later, it was shortened to Katihar, which gave the district its name.¹

Mythological Period

Katihar district finds mention in the puranic scriptures. During the Mahabharata era, the tract along Ganga in Katihar district comprised a thick forest cover. This region was under King Virata, who had his own kingdom. During the exile of the Pandavas for 13 years, they spent a year in his kingdom, having stayed in Katihar district as well. The Pandava brothers journeyed through this region, and rested within the forests. Lord Krishna is also believed to have traveled through Katihar. He lost his gem stone here, known as *mani* in the local dialect. The settlement at this spot was, thus, named 'Maniharan', which ultimately gave the tehsil its name.²

600 BC - 1 AD

Ancient India was divided into 16 Mahajanapadas. The kingdoms represent the transformation from a semi-nomadic tribal society to an agrarian-based society. An organized trade and political structure was also introduced across the kingdoms.³ Katihar was under the rule of the Angas. It was later undertaken by the Magadha Empire.

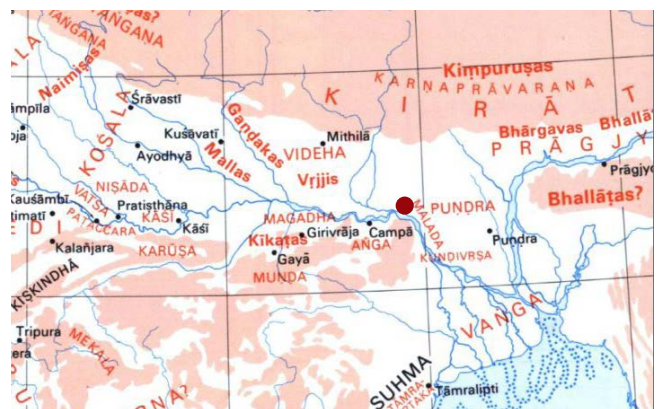


Figure 8 : Map of mahajanapadas with Katihar marked in maroon. Source: <https://dsal.uchicago.edu/reference/schwartzberg/pager.html?object=051>, accessed on 2nd May 2022

1 <https://www.udyogmitrabihar.in/docs/dp/katihar.pdf>, accessed on 02/05/2022

2 <https://www.udyogmitrabihar.in/docs/dp/katihar.pdf>, accessed on 02/05/2022

3 <https://www.newworldencyclopedia.org/entry/Mahajanapadas>, accessed on 02/05/2022

1 AD - 1200 AD

Post the Christian Era, the region was under the empire of the Gupta rulers. However, the Huns and other tribes invaded the region and drove the Guptas away. The proximity of the district to West Bengal also led to the settlement of many Bengali tribes as well. Katihar was earlier a part of Purnea district, which was visited by the famous Buddhist traveler, Hiuen Tsang in 640 AD. Subsequently, Katihar district came under the rule of the Pala dynasty from 9th to 12th century AD.⁴

1200 AD - 1700 AD

During 13th century AD, the district came under the rule of Bakhtiyar Khilji. Consequently, the region was under Muslim rule for the succeeding years. He was succeeded by Ghiyas-ud-din Iwaz. He conquered beyond the limits of his ancestor's kingdom and included almost the entire territory of Bihar.⁵ Later post 16th century AD, Katihar came under the rule of the Mughal Emperors. Akbar divided his kingdom into multiple *sirkars*, for regulating smooth administration. Mahananda river passing through the district divides it into two portions. The area to the east of the river was called Tajpur *sirkar*, and the portion towards the west was included in the Purnea *sirkar*.⁶ The earlier Purnea district became a great military frontier province for the Mughals. This region was under the *Faujdar*, who was independent of the Diwan of Bengal. He owned major portions of the entire district as a *jagir* to maintain himself and his troops. In the following years, Katihar district, like its neighbouring region, was under the *Faujdar*s who were known as the Nawabs of Purnea.⁷



Figure 9 : Shahi Masjid, Medinipur, Manihari
Source: Primary survey by AH Division, INTACH Team

The district was also visited by Guru Tegh Bahadur, the ninth Sikh Guru. He was traveling from Assam to Patna and rested in Barari Kant Nagar. Here he gave sermons to several devotees. A gurudwara was later built at the historic site. It comprises the Guru Granth Sahib and a written order by Guru Gobind Singh from Anandpur Sahib. During the floods, the site was completely destroyed. The holy book was submerged under water for 6 months. However, when the water receded the book remained undamaged. Several pilgrims of the Sikh community visit the holy place.⁸



Figure 10 : Guru Tegh Bahadur Gurudwara, Laxmipur
Source: Primary survey by AH Division, INTACH Team

4 O'Malley, L.S.S., *Bengal District Gazetteers, Purnea*, Bengal Secretariat Book Depot, Calcutta, 1911, pg. 33-34

5 <https://katihar.nic.in/history/>, accessed on 02/05/2022

6 <https://www.udyogmitrabihar.in/docs/dp/katihar.pdf>, accessed on 02/05/2022

7 O'Malley, L.S.S., *Bengal District Gazetteers, Purnea*, Bengal Secretariat Book Depot, Calcutta, 1911, pg. 35

8 <https://www.livehindustan.com/bihar/katihar/story-the-importance-of-katihar-in-the-history-of-sikhism-2279040.html>, accessed on 02/05/2022

1700 AD - 1947 AD

The region gained significance under the new Governor of Purnea, Saif Khan. He was a nobleman, having descended from Amir Khan, a famous Governor of Kabul. He came to the region under the orders of Emperor Aurangzeb, as requested by Murshid Kuli Khan, the Nawab of Bengal. Over time the two ruling powers rose to several conflicts. In 1740 AD Saif Khan also clashed with Ali Vardi Khan who had strong connections with the Imperial court. Realizing his mistake, in 1749 during his march to Patna, Saif Khan provided him with his troops.⁹ Over the years his successors ruled over the entire region, including Katihar district, as the Nawabs of Purnea. They often fought with the Nawabs of Murshidabad in Bengal. At one time, a large tank was excavated in present-day Katihar city as a refuge for the troops. Under them, the trade of the district increased. The neighbourhoods developed as residence-cum-market zones, which was enhanced by its location along Ganga river, one of the primary sources of travel during the time. Its eastern location along the Northern Plains, encouraged trade with Kolkata.¹⁰

In 1770, the Governor of Purnea, who also ruled over Katihar district was Mohammad Ali Khan. The British took over the land in the same year, as it was a rising trade centre, interconnected with their eastern ports. Mr. Ducarrel became the Governor of Katihar district. As trade via the river route declined, they established the railway line across the district. It crosses Ganga river at Manihari ghat. Railway quarters were established in Kursela, including residential buildings, water tanks and the railway station. The role of the English rulers was to establish law and order in the district, and enhance its revenue administration. In 1872, Katihar came under the Calcutta Board of Revenue from the Bihar and Banaras Board of Commissioners. Majorly In order to administer smoothly across the district, they appointed several zamindars. They often donated land for public buildings such as schools, colleges, temples and markets.¹¹ In 19th century AD several noblemen and traders also settled across the district.



Figure 11 : Kursela Railway Station, Muradpur
Source: Primary survey by AH Division, INTACH Team

1947 AD - Present Scenario

Katihar district actively participated in the freedom struggle of 1947. However, post-independence, Katihar witnessed a major influx of the migrant population from Bangladesh. Land was provided in the region for the refugees, who contributed to the cultural landscape of Katihar as well. The villages also comprise Bengali communities as it lies along the West Bengal territory. The district continues to carry out trade in the region and is interlinked with Purnea city. It acts as a gateway to West Bengal.¹²

⁹ *Ibid*, pg. 37

¹⁰ Chatterjee, Kumkum, *Merchants, Politics, and Society in Early Modern India: Bihar, 1733-1820*, E. J. Brill, New York, 1996

¹¹ <https://katihar.nic.in/history/>, accessed on 02/05/2022

¹² <https://www.udyogmitrabihar.in/docs/dp/katihar.pdf>, accessed on 02/05/2022

2.1.2. Religious and Cultural Significance

Katihar district lies along Ganga. Thus, several pilgrims travel along the sacred river to take a holy dip in the river. The district finds mention in the *puranas*, and Mahabharata. It was earlier a forested region, where many saints meditated. As per historic scriptures, Lord Krishna traveled to the district and lost a gem stone, known as *mani*. Thus, the city was named Manihari, which later became a tehsil.¹³ The district is visited by several pilgrims belonging to the Sikh community. Guru Tegh Bahadur Singh, the ninth guru, traveled to Barari Kant Nagar, during his journey from Assam to Patna. He gave religious sermons to the villagers for several months.¹⁴ One of the most historic gurudwaras in the Barari block of Khagaria district is the one in Laxmipur. Guru Gobind Singh, the tenth guru, sent a handwritten order here from Anandpur Sahib. As per the religious scriptures, Guru Grant Sahib, the holy book, was submerged in river Ganga for six months, during the floods. The holy book was left unaffected once the waters receded. However, the historic structure diminished and presently a new building is built on site.¹⁵

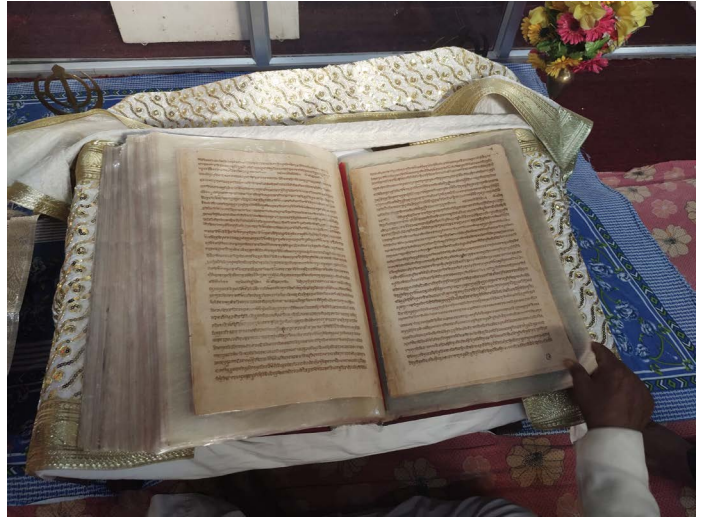


Figure 12 : Guru Granth Sahib, Guru Tegh Bahadur Gurudwara
Source: Primary survey by AH Division, INTACH Team

2.1.3. Architectural Significance

The architectural heritage of Katihar district displays the physical transformation of the historicity of the region. The multiple building typologies and their architectural style and construction techniques, showcase the evolution of the ruling powers. At an urban level, the settlement formations also suggest the change in the Ganga river course over the years. The district has several oxbow lake and small water body formations parallel to Ganga river.

Two distinct architectural styles have been observed in Katihar district. Its vernacular architecture is influenced by the Bengali tribes and merchants and other traders and zamindars who settled within the region. The residential settlements are divided into five classifications on the basis of the economic status.

The kuchha houses have walls with a bamboo framework walled in mats made using reeds and thatched with *ulu* grass. Some houses also use bamboo strips plastered with clay. The structures are covered in sloping roofs with terracotta tiles, supported on wooden girders, sourced locally. The residences also use sal wood for different structural elements. The second style of architecture predominant in the region is colonial. These are brick built structures, mostly single-storey. They are built using brick and lime mortar.



Figure 13 : Traditional House in Kursela, belonging to an old businessman.
Source: Primary survey by AH Division, INTACH Team

¹³ <https://katihar.nic.in/history/>, accessed on 03/05/2022

¹⁴ <https://www.abplive.com/states/bihar/learn-9th-guruteg-bahadur-of-sikhs-located-in-katihar-bihar-full-story-of-gurudwara->, accessed on 03/05/2022

¹⁵ <https://www.jagran.com/bihar/katihar-historical-place-of-sikh-in-katihar-21720047.html>, accessed on 03/05/2022

2.2. Khagaria District

The cultural heritage of Khagaria district is mostly similar to that of Munger district. It was separated from the district in late 20th century AD. It possesses mythological, archaeological, religious, architectural and political significance. This has resulted from the transformation of the cultures and traditions of several ruling powers, saints and local communities who settled along the river during different eras.

2.2.1. Archaeological and Historical Significance

The historical significance of Khagaria district dates back to the prehistoric times, when it was a part of Munger district. It was divided from Munger by Ganga. The ancient river route also allowed several traders, travelers, saints and rulers to traverse Khagaria district. They brought their cultures and traditions along, which is displayed by the multiple historic layers of the urban fabric across the region.

Khagaria was known as 'Pharkiya Pargana' during the rule of the Mughal Emperor Akbar. As the terrain was covered in dense forests and a difficult terrain, the district was difficult to map. Thus, it was named *Farak Kiya* which means 'separate', excluding the area.¹⁶ Over time, the name of the district was adopted as 'Khagaria'.

Archaeological Significance

Khagaria comprises several mounds, spread across its terrain. The ancient sites have been encroached or destroyed due to neglect over the years. One of the important Buddhist sites identified in the district lies in Alauli. The mound over the Bagmati-Kosi embankment in the district has been eroded.¹⁷

600 BC - 1 AD

Khagaria was a part of Munger district during the ancient years. It finds mention in the puranic scriptures of Mahabharata, as Modagiri. It was the capital of the Eastern kingdom of Vanga and Tamralipta. Khagaria district, a forested region, was also occupied by the early Aryan settlers. It was a part of Madhya-desa or 'Midland' of the Aryans.¹⁸

1 AD - 1200 AD

Munger district, including Khagaria district at the time, finds mention in the historic travelogue of Hieun Tsang who traveled through Munger during mid 7th century AD. As per some inscriptions found in different parts of Khagaria district, the Pala rulers reigned over the region until 12th century AD. They were overthrown by the Hindu Sena dynasty.¹⁹

1200 AD - 1700 AD

The Sultans and Afghans traversed the northern plains, originating from the north-west. They visited Munger district, which earlier included Khagaria as well. In 15th century, the Lodi kings of Delhi sent a Rajput, by the name Biswanath Rai, to obtain land in Khagaria district. He was successful in his task

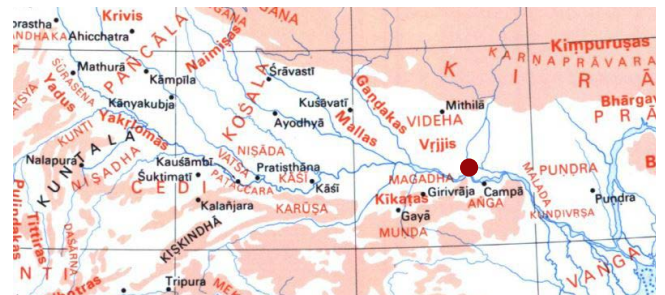


Figure 14: Map of mahajanapadas with Khagaria marked in maroon. Source: <https://dsal.uchicago.edu/reference/schwartzberg/pager.html?object=051>, accessed on 2nd May 2022.

¹⁶ <https://www.udyogmitrabihar.in/docs/dp/khagaria.pdf>, accessed on 02/05/2022

¹⁷ <https://timesofindia.indiatimes.com/city/patna/ancient-sites-encroached-on-the-verge-of-extinction/articleshow/20334330.cms>, accessed on 04/05/2022

¹⁸ <https://khagaria.nic.in/history/>, accessed on 02/05/2022

¹⁹ <https://www.udyogmitrabihar.in/docs/dp/khagaria.pdf>, accessed on 02/05/2022

and ruled over the region for 10 generations.²⁰ In 16th century AD, the region came under the Mughal Empire. As per historic records, Akbar sent Raja Todarmal, his revenue minister, to map the extents of the northern region. While he surveyed the neighbouring region, Todarmal faced great difficulty to study the area which fell under present-day Khagaria district. Its challenging terrain, dense forests and meandering rivers forced him to leave the land un-mapped. So, for keeping records, he named it *Farakiya*, which means 'separate' or 'different'. He advised the emperor to exclude this area, and named it *Pharkiya Paragana*.²¹

1700 AD - 1947 AD

Munger district gained prominence in 1762, when it was annexed by Mir Qasim, the Nawab of Bengal. He shifted his capital from Murshidabad to Munger. Consequently, its surrounding region also gained prominence. In 1763 AD the East India Company established their control across the district. Khagaria was primarily a forested region, lying along the northern banks of river Ganga. Many Zamindar chiefs undertook the administration of vast tracts of land, under the British dominion. Bairam Khan is one of the prominent zamindar chiefs who resided in Bharatkhand along the banks of Burhi Gandak river. He established a kothi dating to 18th century AD. It presently lies in ruins. The settlements near the banks of river Ganga comprise a vernacular architectural landscape.

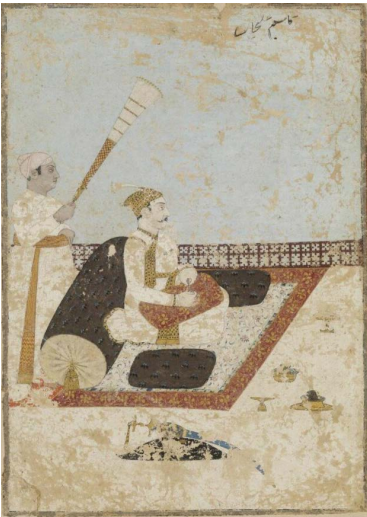


Figure 15 : Nawab Mir Qasim Khan.
Source: <https://collections.vam.ac.uk/>,
accessed on 2nd May 2022.



Figure 16 : Bairam Singh ki Kothi, Bharatkhand.
Source: Primary survey by AH Division, INTACH Team

As the district is situated along the ancient river route, it was developed as an important trading town. The chief items of export were chillies and grain. Several Marawaris and Bengali communities settled here. However, the dominance of the Marwaris drove the Bengalis further eastward, into West Bengal. Gradually, the river ceased to be the primary source of communication. The British enhanced road and rail connectivity. They laid the railway line through the district, with a major junction at Khagaria city. The station lies along the Hajipur-Katihar branch of the Bengal and North-Western Railway. Over time, a Dak Bungalow, health centre and other civic buildings were built in Khagaria town.²²

²⁰ <https://khagaria.nic.in/history/>, accessed on 02/05/2022

²¹ *Ibid*

²² O'Malley, L. S. S., *Bengal District Gazetteers, Monghyr*, The Bengal Secretariat Book Depot, Calcutta, 1909, pg. 213-214

1947 AD - Present Scenario

The frequent shift in the course of river Ganga has led to the settlement of towns and villages further away from the flood plains. Some important townships are built along Burhi Gandak river. Presently, Khagaria town is a major trade centre, with an important railway junction in the city centre. Loha Patti locality in the town trades in iron welding, etc. A vyamshala was built to the north of the town, during early 20th century AD. It is an open-air physical training arena which was used by several freedom fighters who fought the Independence movement in 1947. It was also visited by the first president of India, Dr. Rajendra Prasad. Presently, trade and wheat cultivation are the two primary sources of income for the region.

2.2.2. Religious and Cultural Significance

Khagaria district also possesses high religious significance. River Ganga has shifted several times, due to which the settlements are located at a distance, mostly along Burhi Gandak. Several temples are built within these settlements, where pilgrims perform religious rituals. Many also travel towards river Ganga to take a holy dip. Some of the important festivals celebrated in the region include Ram Navami, Chatt Puja, Katyani Asthan, the Gopastami Mela, Janmashtami, Holi and Shivratri. Many fairs are held along the river banks during the festivals. Although most of the settlements are located at a distance from river Ganga, some kuchha ghats are visited by the pilgrims. At Agwani ghat in Parbatta, river Ganga flows in a northward direction. So its visited by many who take a holy dip in the sacred river. The kanwars also visit this place and carry the Ganga water to Baidyanath in Deogarh.²³



Figure 17 : Ram Janki Thakurbadi, Bharatkhand, Parbatta.
Source: Primary survey by AH Division, INTACH Team

2.2.3. Architectural Significance

The architectural heritage of Khagaria district is evident from the architectural features and construction methods applied under different ruling powers. Khagaria was primarily under the rule of an influential zamindar family. An entire kothi was built in Bharatkhand, named after the zamindar, overlooking Ganga. Its built using lakhori brick and lime mortar. It is a communal settlement comprising multiple residences, a community hall, a phansi ghar and wells. The other structures, such as a thakurbadi and other residences within the district are also built with the same building materials. The vernacular homes found within the district had mud walls with a sloping roof comprising terracotta tiles supported on wooden members. However, most of the houses are now reconstructed using modern materials.



Figure 18 : Gaushala, Khagaria City.
Source: Primary survey by AH Division, INTACH Team

²³ <https://www.udyogmitrabihar.in/docs/dp/khagaria.pdf>, accessed on 03/05/2022

3. Architectural Description

3.1 Katihar District

The architectural landscape of Katihar district predominantly showcases a colonial and vernacular style. Over the years, as the British and local zamindars and chieftans ruled over the district, they introduced their architectural styles and construction techniques. The different building typologies spread across the district reflect a comprehensive understanding of the political movement and settlement pattern since medieval times. The building materials, planning layout and ornamental features also suggest an amalgamation of the colonial and regional architectural styles.

3.1.1 Building Typologies

The urban layout of the settlements within Katihar district help to understand the evolution pattern over the years. Its building typology reflects the evolution of the communal lifestyle and multiple traditions of the district. The amalgamated architectural styles exhibited across the region suggest the political, social and cultural landscape of Katihar.

i. Residential

The residential settlements in Katihar are categorized on the basis of their style, evolution and usability over the years. They also reflect the architectural methods adopted during multiple eras. The residences in Katihar district were primarily influenced by the importance of trade here. There are primarily three types of residential styles witnessed in the district -

- a. **Vernacular Houses** : As mentioned earlier, Katihar used to be a part of Purnea district, earlier included in West Bengal. Thus, during the ancient years the forested region of the district along Ganga was occupied by Bengali tribes. There are primarily 5 types of residences divided as per the economic status of the communal groups. The houses of the *Banihars* (or Day-laborers) were built using the bamboo framework walled in mats made using reeds and thatched with *ulu* grass. The walls are finished with plaster done using clay. The roof is called *do-chhapra*, with two types of ridges - straight (*Lakhai*) and curved (*Bhaunr*). The houses of the *Grihasts* (petty cultivators) are more spacious, located within small settlements. The walls are constructed using bamboo strips plastered with clay, with a Sal or *Sakhwa* roof. These houses comprise an *angan* (the central courtyard), and a separate hut used as a *Gohali* (cow shed). The houses of *Malguzars* (upper class cultivators) are known as the *Do-chhapra* houses. The ones occupied by the male members are known as *chauari* (square-built cottage). They have a *takhtposh* (wooden platform) for guests at the entrance. The houses of the *Mustajirs* and *Patidar* and other landholders have large homes enclosed within a fence made of bamboo mats. The columns are built in sal wood. The large landholders are few in number, and have masonry houses known as *deorhis*. These houses have a square-built flat-roof structure enclosed within high brick walls.



Figure 19 : Views of a vernacular house found in Gobind Nagar in Amdabad District.
Source: Primary survey by AH Division, INTACH Team

- b. **Traditional Houses** : Katihar was a major trading centre during the 19th and 20th century AD, due to its location along Ganga. It also lies along the border of Bihar and West Bengal. Thus, over time, several traders and merchants settled here and built residences in a traditional architectural style. Some also showcased traces of colonial influences. The houses documented in the study area belong to well known traders and zamindars within the region. They are rectangular structures, entered through a central entrance veranda with rooms on either side. The veranda further leads to multiple habitable rooms. Some houses also have a central courtyard with a veranda surrounding it. They are covered by sloping roofs which earlier had terracotta tiles, but presently are covered using corrugated tin sheets.
- c. **Mahals** : During the British rule, there were several local chieftans who were granted vast stretches of land to administer. The English settled in Katihar during late 18th century AD. In Amdabad tehsil, a mahal lies in ruins in Navaratanpur village, which belongs to Her Highness of Amdabad. It is a single-storey, brick-built structure, built on a high mound.



Figure 20 : Uchhla Estate Kothi, Bhandartal, Barari
Source: Primary survey by AH Division, INTACH Team



Figure 21 : Abandoned Residence in Ayodhyaganj Bazar, Kursela
Source: Primary survey by AH Division, INTACH Team

ii. Religious

The importance of Katihar as a trade centre, and its strategic location along the sacred river Ganga, attracted people from different communities to settle here. While the Hindu community is predominant in the region, the Sikhs and Muslim localities also exist along the river. Thus, the district comprises temples, thakurbadis, gurudwaras and mosques, catering to the religious needs of different communities.

- a. **Temples and Thakurbadis** : As the zamindars and farmers settled along Ganga within the district, over time, Shiv temples were built to perform daily religious rituals. The district finds mention in the *puranas*, and in the Mahabharata scriptures. Thus, over time as the residential settlements expanded, temples were built along the river. They primarily comprised a garbh griha, topped by a shikhara. However, in the later years a colonnaded mandapa or pradikshina path was also built. As the district was a part of West Bengal earlier, the Bengali community is also settled here. Thakurbadis were found in Kursela and Manihari tehsils. They are rectangular structures with a colonnaded mandapa leading to the garbh griha. The facade is ornamented with decorative floral mouldings and jali-work.
- b. **Gurudwaras** : The Sikh community in Katihar is also very high. It was visited by Guru Tegh Bahadur, the ninth Guru, during 17th century AD. A gurudwara was built in Lakshmipur, 6km from the present-day banks of Ganga. Guru Tegh Bahadur visited here during his journey from Assam to Patna. He stayed at Barari Kant Nagar. While the site is historic, the structure was newly built post the floods. Many gurudwaras are built in the villages near the river banks. These are single-storey structures, square in plan. They are built in brick with stone facing. An arcaded veranda leads to the double height darbar hall, topped by an onion dome in the centre and domed chattris on each corner.
- c. **Mosques and Mazars** : Katihar was under Muslim rule since 13th century AD. Over time, Muslim saints travelled along Ganga and visited the district. As the Muslim settlements were established along the river, mosques and mazars were built to cater to the local religious needs. Shahi Masjid was built in Medinipur in Manihari tehsil in 18th century AD, during the rule of Siraj-ud-Daula, the Nawab of Bengal. It comprises a prayer hall entered through multifoliated arches adorned with intricate floral carvings. The mosque is topped by three domes, and also comprises minars at the corners. The Ayyub Baba Mazar is built in Pirpaha in Manihari tehsil. The grave lies within a lakhori brick enclosure with a battlement-like parapet wall above. It comprises octagonal minarets at the corners.



Figure 22 : Shiva Mandir, Nawabganj, Amdabad
Source: Primary survey by AH Division, INTACH Team



Figure 23 : Radha Krishna Thakurbadi, Baulia, Manihari
Source: Primary survey by AH Division, INTACH Team



Figure 24 : Uchhla Estate Gurudwara, Bhandartal, Barari
Source: Primary survey by AH Division, INTACH Team



Figure 25 : Shahi Masjid, Medinipur, Manihari
Source: Primary survey by AH Division, INTACH Team

iii. Civic and Industrial

The district gained prominence during late 18th century AD, when it was a part of Purnea district, and was under the British rule. In 1770 AD, Governor Muhammad Ali Khan of the district, was replaced by Mr. Ducarrel. The Railway Line was laid through the district, with the primary railway station of the district, along the Eastern Bengal State Railway, at Katihar city. The railway line also crosses river Ganga at Barari village. The British built the bridge to cross the river. Due to the high trade and commercial significance of Katihar, gradually, Kursela railway station was built at Muradpur and Karhagola railway station at Garaiya in Burari tehsil. A railway colony was set up, comprising bungalows for the railway officials in Muradpur, Kursela tehsil. The station also has a large water tank adjacent to the railway platform. For smooth administration, many other civic buildings were also built, including the Dak Bungalow and a health centre. These structures showcase a typical colonial style of architecture. They are mostly single storey buildings, built in brick masonry and painted red. Some have a flat roof while some have sloping roofs with terracotta tiles supported on wooden members.



Figure 26 : Kursela Railway Station, Muradpur, Kursela
Source: Primary survey by AH Division, INTACH Team



Figure 27 : Primary Health Centre, Manihari
Source: Primary survey by AH Division, INTACH Team

3.1.2. Evolution pattern in the architecture of Katihar District

As per the site survey, the earliest documented historic site dates back to 18th century AD. Post the rule of British in the district, there has been a constant increase in the construction of the buildings, with more than 50% of the listed buildings constructed in 20th century AD. 36% of the historic sites were built during 19th century AD. Most of the historic sites are associated with British officials and noblemen who thrived in the region. It is to be noted that even though many sites are historic, the buildings have been re-constructed in the recent years. However, due to the historic significance of the site, the same has been included in the documentation.

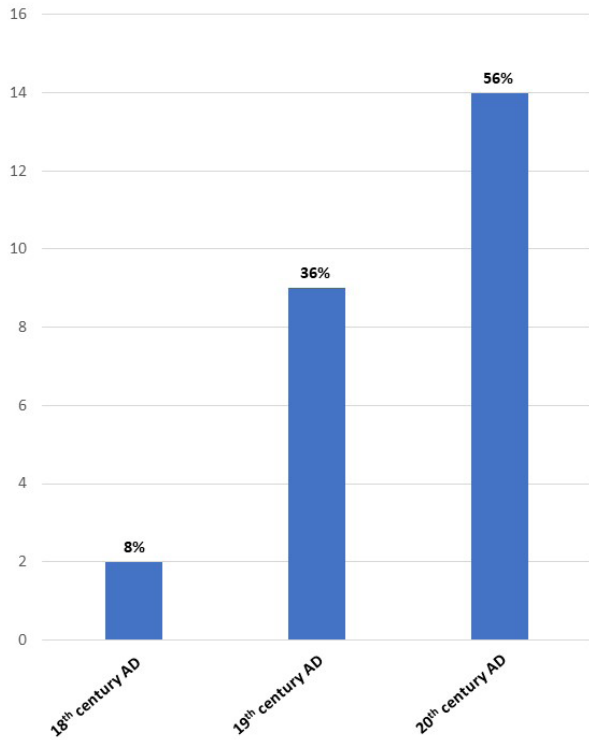


Figure 28 : Graph showing percentage of built heritage built across different time periods.
Source : As per primary survey done on site

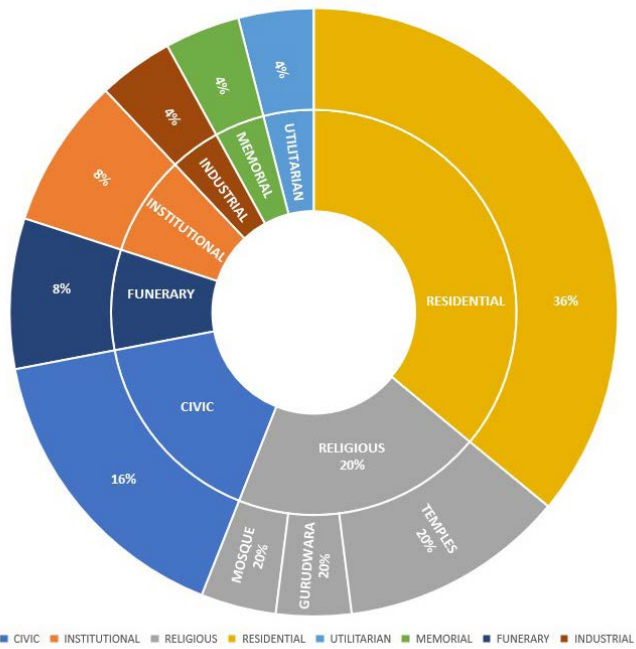


Figure 29 : Pie chart showcasing the built heritage typology in Katihar district.
Source : As per primary survey done on site

As discussed earlier, the building typology along with its architectural features and construction methods exhibit the historicity and antiquity of Katihar district. It was earlier a part of Purnea district. As per the study, the maximum number of buildings listed are residences. 20% of the built heritage are religious buildings which include temples, gurudwaras and mosques. The Sikh community is predominant in Barari tehsil of the district. During the British rule, two railway stations were built within the district. Gradually as the residential settlement expanded, several civic, industrial and institutional buildings were also built. Bridges were also constructed to increase trade and enhance connectivity. Katihar district showcases diverse built heritage, indicating the multiple layers of history it has persisted through the years.

3.2 Khagaria District

The architectural evolution of Khagaria district was a result of its political, social and cultural transformation over the years. The district was a major centre for trade and commerce, as it lay along river Ganga. The vast stretches of fertile agricultural land also attracted the farming community and influential zamindars of the region. Khagaria showcases a colonial and vernacular architectural style, as well as an amalgamation of both.

3.2.1 Building Typologies

The transformation of the urban fabric of Khagaria district is represented by the changing architectural styles witnessed in the documented built heritage. The varying building typologies spread across the district also contribute to the changing urban pattern of Khagaria. They display the cultural traditions and technological advancements that have sustained or evolved over the years.

i. Residential

The residential settlements in Khagaria display the changing urban pattern across the district. Their location, style and usability reflect the architectural methods adopted during multiple eras. The residences in Khagaria district were influenced by primarily the trading and farming activities along Ganga. One of the influential zamindars of the district was Bairam Khan. A large kothi is built over a mound overlooking river Ganga towards the west. The kothi which presently lies in ruins, comprised several communal houses surrounding an open area, a community hall, 2 wells and a phansi ghar. The residential complex once occupied an area of 6100 sq.m. Several years later the zamindar shifted to West Bengal.

The other type of residences found within the district are traditional houses which display an amalgamation of colonial and vernacular architectural styles. Some of the houses found in this district are similar in layout and style with the houses built in Katihar district. These residences are built within large settlements along the river, and belong to traders and merchants, some of whom have moved out of the district, leaving it to their successors.



Figure 30 : Bairam Singh ki Kothi, Bharatkand, Parbatta
Source: Primary survey by AH Division, INTACH Team



Figure 31 : Pappu Singh Residence, Bharatkand, Parbatta
Source: Primary survey by AH Division, INTACH Team

ii. Religious

Khagaria lies along the sacred banks of Ganga. Several communities traveled along the river route and established settlements along its banks. Over the years, as the residential settlements expanded, several temples, thakurbadis and mosques were also built to cater to the local religious needs.

- a. **Temples and Thakurbadis** : The fertile land along Ganga within the district attracted several farming communities to settle here. They built Shiv temples along the river for their religious needs. These temples comprise an arcaded mandapa leading to the garbh griha which is topped by a shikhara. The shikharas are mostly plain and do not have carvings or comprise mouldings similar to the other temples found along the banks. These temples display traces of colonial architecture as well, comprising semicircular arches and stepped cornice bands with dentils below. Renovation over time has hidden the historic facade. Thakurbadis are also found within the study area in Prabatta tehsil. They are rectangular structures built in lakhori brick and lime mortar. They comprise a multifoliated arcaded veranda leading to the garbh griha in the centre of the structure. The garbh griha is topped by a shikhara with an inverted lotus motif and a metal finial.



Figure 32 : Shiva Mandir, Gaurashakti, Khagaria
Source: Primary survey by AH Division, INTACH Team



Figure 33 : Ram Janki Thakurbadi, Bharatkhand, Parbatta
Source: Primary survey by AH Division, INTACH Team

- b. **Mosques, Mazars and Imambadas** : The district also comprises settlements belonging to the Muslim community, built along the banks of Ganga. Several saints also traveled through Khagaria. Wheat farming is predominant in this region. As the residential settlement expanded, mosques, imambadas and mazars were built to fulfil the religious needs of the local community. As per local belief, Ismail Ajaib Peer was a Muslim saint who was locked in a wooden box that traveled along Burhi Gandak river. The box came to a halt at Gaurashakti village in Khagaria tehsil. He meditated along the banks of the river which was earlier a forested region. Later, as the residential settlement expanded, the mosque and mazar was built to commemorate the saint. The district also comprises an imambada in Siyyadatpur in Parbatta tehsil. The structure displays a vernacular architectural style. It is built in mud. Its a rectangular structure entered through a colonnaded entrance veranda comprising large square columns with exaggerated posts. The imambada is covered with a pitched roof having terracotta tiles supported on wooden members.
- c. **Dharamshalas** : Khagaris district is located along Ganga, which possesses high religious significance. Thus, several pilgrims from different communities traveled along the ancient river route and performed religious austerities along the holy banks. Many influential zamindars and traders built dharamshalas within the settlements for the pilgrims visiting the district. The structures were mostly rectangular in

plan with a central courtyard. It was surrounded by an arcaded veranda leading to multiple rooms. The dharamshala is entered from one side, comprising an entrance colonnaded or arcaded veranda. Over the years, as the residential settlements flourished, the dharamshala was also utilized as a community hall for conducting marriages and other communal functions.



Figure 34 : Ismail Ajgaib Peer Mazar and Masjid, Gaurashakti
Source: Primary survey by AH Division, INTACH Team



Figure 35 : Imambada, Siyyadatpur, Parbatta
Source: Primary survey by AH Division, INTACH Team

iii. Civic and Industrial

Khagaria district was a part of Munger district until the 1980s. It was a major centre for trade and commerce. Most of the grain and chillies traveling from the north and north-west side of this district and Darbhanga district passed through Khagaria city. It lies along the banks of Burhi Gandak river. The British established their rule in 19th century AD. They laid the railway line through the district. Khagaria city is a major railway station that lies along the Kanpur-Katihar railway line of the Bengal and North-Western Railway Line. As the British strengthened their administration in the district, they built civic and industrial buildings such as the Rail Thana and a factory.



Figure 36 : Rail Thana, Khagaria City
Source: Primary survey by AH Division, INTACH Team

iv. Institutional

Khagaria district also comprises a few institutional buildings as well. The British built the JNKT School in Khagaria City. It was known as the Prince of Wales High School at the time. It was built in 1926. The old portion of the school has collapsed. The school is still functional.

Shri Guru Baddulal Vyamshala was also documented within the study area. It is a physical training centre, where the freedom fighters of the 1947 Independence movement used to train. The site was also visited by the first president of the country - Dr. Rajendra Prasad. The Vyamshala is presently used for teaching physical education. Some of the old practicing equipment can also be found on site.



Figure 37 : Shri Guru Baddulal Vyamshala, Loha Patti, Khagaria
Source: Primary survey by AH Division, INTACH Team

3.2.2. Evolution pattern in the architecture of Khagaria District

The on-site documentation of the historic sites demarcates the historical evolution of the architectural terrain of the district along river Ganga. The built heritage found in Khagaria district dates from 18th to 20th century AD, the oldest building being Bairam Singh ki Kothi. Almost an equal number of the built heritage dates to 19th and 20th century AD. The river course shifted multiple times, due to which most of the historic buildings here date to a later time period. It is to be noted that even though many sites are historic, the buildings have been re-constructed in the recent years. However, due to the historic significance of the site, the same has been included in the documentation.

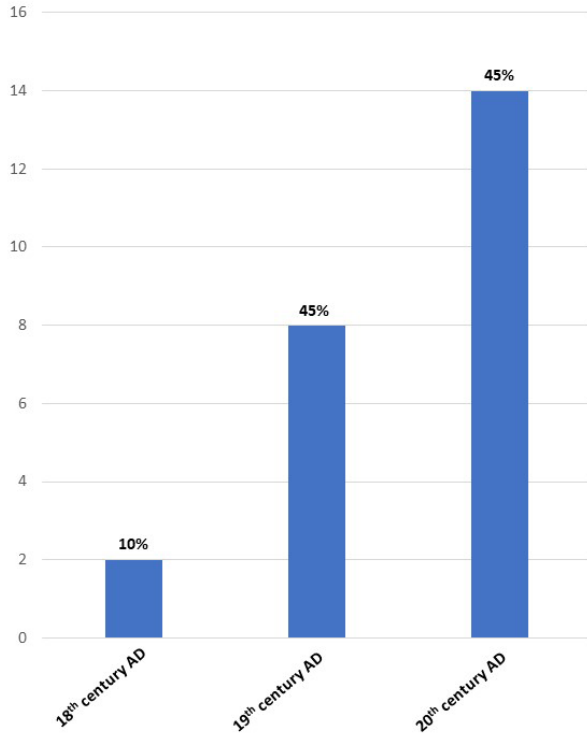


Figure 38 : Graph showing percentage of built heritage built across different time periods.
Source : As per primary survey done on site



Figure 39 : Pie chart showcasing the built heritage typology in Khagaria district.
Source : As per primary survey done on site

As discussed earlier, the urban evolution of Khagaria district has been majorly influenced by the predominant local zamindars and chieftans. Mostly residential and religious historic buildings were documented here, accounting to 13% and 45%, respectively, of the total number. Among the religious buildings, 50% of the structures are temples, followed by mosques, imambaras and dharamshalas. It gained further prominence post 19th century AD, as the British established their rule here, and laid the railway line through this district. Khagaria is one of the major halting stations along the Kanpur-Katihar Line of the Bengal and North-Western Railway. Thus, several civic, industrial and institutional buildings were also found in the study area. Khagaria district showcases diverse built heritage, indicating the multiple layers of history it has persisted through the years.

4. 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. Katihar District and Khagaria District have 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 Katihar District and Khagaria District which defines the present city 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 Katihar District and Khagaria 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 Katihar District and Khagaria 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.

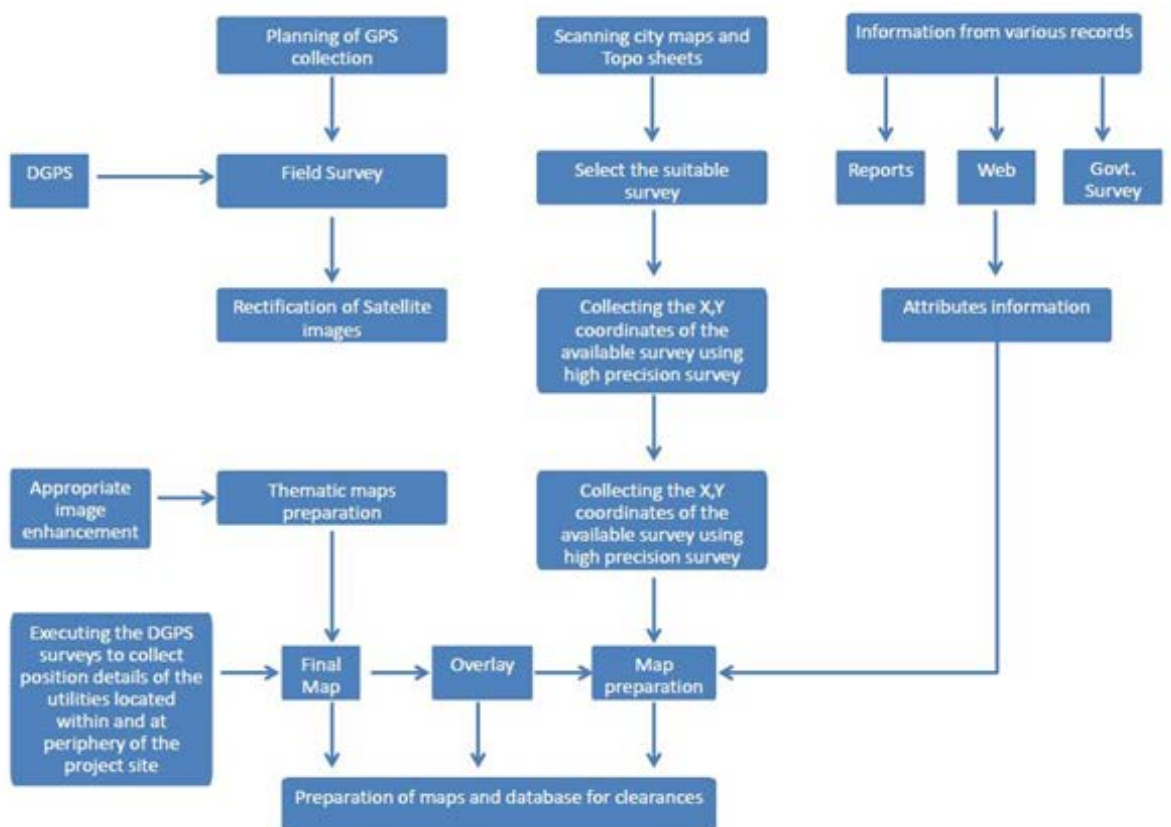
The inventories have 3 basic divisions on Identification, Description and Additional Information. The inventory formats have been filled using primary data collected at site as well as secondary information obtained from various sources. The sources of information have been mentioned in the inventories.

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 Katihar district is divided into zones within Manihari, Amdabad, Barari and Kursela tehsils, which lie along Ganga riverbanks - (eg: Zone KT01, KT02, KT03, KT04 and KT05). All inventories and maps are allocated a reference number. In order to locate an inventory, a particular map number (eg: GaD/Kth/M01, GaD/Kth/M02.... GaD/Kth/M12) is mentioned in the form and the reference number (eg: GaD/Kth/KSL/01 for inventories in Kursela tehsil, GaD/Kth/MNH/01 for inventories in Manihari tehsil, GaD/Kth/ADB/01 for inventories in Amdabad tehsil, and GaD/Kth/BRR/01 for inventories in Barari tehsil) of the particular inventory can be located.

Note: The GIS map of Khagaria district is divided into zones within Gogri, Parbatta and Khagaria tehsils, which lie along Ganga riverbanks - (eg: Zone KH01, KH02....and KH08). All inventories and maps are allocated a reference number. In order to locate an inventory, a particular map number (eg: GaD/Khg/M01, GaD/Khg/M02.... GaD/Khg/M12) is mentioned in the form and the reference number (eg: GaD/Khg/KHG/01 for inventories in Khagaria tehsil, GaD/Khg/PRB/01 for inventories in Parbatta tehsil, and GaD/Khg/GGR/01 for inventories in Gogri tehsil) of the particular inventory can be located.

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ANNEXURE A



KATI HAR DISTRICT : LISTING INVENTORIES







KURSELA RAILWAY QUARTERS		Reference No	GaD/Kth/KSL/01	Map No	GaD/Kth/M05
					
Past Name	Railway Quarters				
Tehsil	Kursela				
Location	25.438078 87.251888				
Address	Muradpur, Katihar				
Approach	The quaters are approached through Barauni-Kursela State highway. It is lying on the east of Kursela St. at distance of 300 m.				
Approx date of construction	19th century				
Precise date of construction	Not known				
Ownership	Public				
Owners Name	Indian Railways				
Property Type	Precinct				
Property Sub-type	Residential				
Property past use	Railway Quarters				
Property present use	Abandoned				
State of Protection	Unprotected				
Architectural Style	Colonial				
Building Setting	The quaters are surrounded by residences, shops and public buildings. On its north it has densely populated area and on its south it has open farmlands.				
Archeological	N.A.	Religious	Low		
Historical	Medium	Social	Low		
Architectural	Medium	Natural	Low		
		Grade	IIB		
Architectural Description	The precinct is located along the railway tracks of Kursela station. There are single-storied structures standing on a low plinth level within a boundary wall. These structures have a typical layout. They are rectangular in plan. A verandah leads to rooms behind. The verandah is lower in height covered with a flat roof, and the rooms are greater in height covered with a pitched roof. Ventilators lie on the extended part. The openings of the quarters are framed within semi-circular arches. The windows on the rear façade have windows with sloping chajjas above.				
Historical/Cultural Value	Katihar district (earlier a part of Purnea) came under influence of British rule in the late 18th century. In 1770, Governor Muhammad Ali Khan was replaced by Mr. Duearrel. The British laid the railway line and residential quarters within the town.				
Association with Ganga	Due to the strategic location of Katihar district along Ganga, the British set up administration here. As transportation by the river route declined, the development of rail routes was increased. The railway quarters were built for the officials.				
State of Conservation Threats to the Property	Advanced State of Decay Material Deterioration, Vegetative Growth, Structural deterioration				
Condition Description	Blackening over the roofs and growth of vegetation on the walls due to the dampness. Parts of the façade elements have fallen off.				
Source of Information	Primary Survey				



WATER TANK		Reference No	GaD/Kth/KSL/02	Map No	GaD/Kth/M05
					
Past Name	Water Tank		Architectural Description It is a square-shaped structure with a low plinth level. On the ground floor, it has a room while on the top it has an overhead water tank. It has a typical façade on all four sides. It has a rectangular opening within a semi-circular arch recessed within a larger semi-circular arch. The tank has a sloping roof supported over wooden girders. The structure is ornamented with a thick cornice band and dentils below.	Historical/Cultural Value Katihar district (earlier a part of Purnea) came under influence of British rule in the late 18th century. In 1770, Governor Muhammad Ali Khan was replaced by Mr. Duearrel. The British built the water tank for administrative purposes.	Association with Ganga With the introduction of railways by the British, the mode of trade was shifted from the waterways along the river Ganga to railways. However to ease the shift, British took over the administrative control of cities along the river Ganga.
Tehsil	Kursela				
Location	25.437983 87.251393				
Address	Muradpur, Katihar				
Approach	The water tank is approached through Barauni-Kursela State highway. It is lying on the south of Kursela St. at a distance of 200 m.				
Approx date of construction	19th century				
Precise date of construction	Not known				
Ownership	Public				
Owners Name	Central Government				
Property Type	Structure				
Property Sub-type	Utilitarian		State of Conservation Threats to the Property Signs of Deterioration Material Deterioration, Growth of Vegetation, Structural Deterioration	Condition Description Broken wooden doors. Flaking of lime plastered surface, and growth of vegetation observed on the lower part of the structure.	
Property past use	Water Tank				
Property present use	Water Tank				
State of Protection	Unprotected				
Architectural Style	Colonial				
Building Setting	Its surrounded by the Kursela Railway Station to the north, civic buildings to the east, and farmlands to the west and south.				
Archeological	N.A.	Religious			Low
Historical	Medium	Social			Low
Architectural	Medium	Natural			Low
		Grade			IIB
Source of Information			Primary Survey		



KURSELA STATION		Reference No	GaD/Kth/KSL/03	Map No	GaD/Kth/M05
					
Past Name	Kursela Station				
Tehsil	Kursela				
Location	25.438950 87.252367				
Address	Muradpur, Katihar				
Approach	The station is approached through Barauni-Kursela State highway. It is lying on the east at a distance of 600 m.				
Approx date of construction	19th century				
Precise date of construction	Not known				
Ownership	Public				
Owners Name	Indian Railways				
Property Type	Building				
Property Sub-type	Civic				
Property past use	Railway Station				
Property present use	Railway Station				
State of Protection	Unprotected				
Architectural Style	Colonial				
Building Setting	The station is surrounded by residences, shops and public buildings. On its north it has densely populated area and on its south it has open farmlands.				
Archeological	N.A.	Religious	Low		
Historical	Medium	Social	High		
Architectural	Medium	Natural	Low		
		Grade	IIB		
Architectural Description	It is a single-storied structure having a low plinth level. It is entered from the east façade through a colonnaded verandah with metal brackets. The verandah has rooms on both sides. It has a waiting area with a jack arch roof on the left and a ticket counter and rooms over the right. It leads to a large hall through segmental arches. The central portion has a pitched roof with terracotta tiles supported over wooden girders. It further leads to the platform through a segmental arches. It has a similar colonnaded verandah topped by a sloping roof with terracotta tiles on iron members.				
Historical/Cultural Value	Katihar district (earlier a part of Purnea) came under influence of British rule in the late 18th century. In 1770, Governor Muhammad Ali Khan was replaced by Mr. Duearrel. They also built the railway station which was a halt station for the officials.				
Association with Ganga	Due to the strategic location of Katihar district along Ganga, the British set up administration here. As transportation by the river route declined, the development of rail routes was increased. The railway station was built near the river.				
State of Conservation	Fair				
Threats to the Property	Material deterioration, Addition and Alteration				
Condition Description	The dismantled terracotta tiles on the sloped roof. Cladding of ceramic tiles done over lower parts of the walls.				
Source of Information	Primary Survey				



TEKRIWAL HOUSE		Reference No	GaD/Kth/KSL/04	Map No	GaD/Kth/M05
					
Past Name	Tekriwal House				
Tehsil	Kursela				
Location	25.441625 87.252743				
Address	Ayodhya Ganj Bajar, Railway Station Road, Katihar				
Approach	The building is approached through a local road which is further meeting with Barauni-Purnea state highway.				
Approx date of construction	20th century				
Precise date of construction	Not known				
Ownership	Private				
Owners Name	Gopal Prasad Aggarwal				
Property Type	Building				
Property Sub-type	Residential				
Property past use	Residence				
Property present use	Residence				
State of Protection	Unprotected				
Architectural Style	Colonial				
Building Setting	The building is located in a densely populated market area. It has shops, residences and religious buildings around it. It has Thakurbadi opposite to it.				
Archeological	N.A.	Religious	Low		
Historical	Medium	Social	Low		
Architectural	Medium	Natural	Low		
		Grade	IIB		
Architectural Description	It is a double-storied building standing on a low plinth level. It is entered through a colonnaded verandah having flat arches supported over octagonal columns with floral capitals. The first floor has a verandah framed with a series of semi-circular arches supported over circular columns. The verandah has a jack arch roof. The entrance to the inner portions of the residence is through a rectangular opening. The residence is ornamented with a stepped cornice band and dentils.				
Historical/Cultural Value	The residence belongs to the one of the oldest residents of the Kursela estate. He was a businessman who traded in the markets of Kolkata.				
Association with Ganga	The district of Katihar along with Kursela town being located on the bank of the river Ganga has been a major trading center. A large number of families in the town belong to the Baniya caste.				
State of Conservation Threats to the Property	Signs of Deterioration Division of Property, Addition and Alteration, Material Deterioration				
Condition Description	Blackening of façade due to the dampness. Closed arches on the first floor with windows of glass panes in metal frames.				
Source of Information	Primary Survey				



SATYANARAYAN THAKURBADI		Reference No	GaD/Kth/KSL/05	Map No	GaD/Kth/M05
					
Past Name	Satyanarayan Thakurbadi				
Tehsil	Kursela				
Location	25.441595 87.252915				
Address	Ayodhya Ganj Bajar, Railway. Station Road, Katihar				
Approach	The building is approached through a local road (Ayodhya Bazar Road) which is further meeting with Barauni-Purnea state highway.				
Approx date of construction	20th century				
Precise date of construction	Not known				
Ownership	Private				
Owners Name	Seth Beni Prasad Tekriwal				
Property Type	Building				
Property Sub-type	Religious				
Property past use	Temple				
Property present use	Temple				
State of Protection	Unprotected				
Architectural Style	Regional				
Building Setting	The building is located in a densely populated market area. It has shops, residences and religious buildings around it.				
Archeological	N.A.	Religious	Medium		
Historical	Low	Social	Medium		
Architectural	Low	Natural	Low		
		Grade	II B		
Architectural Description	It is a single-storied building standing on a low plinth level. It is entered through a colonnaded verandah having a series of circular columns. It leads to multiple rooms, further leading to another colonnaded verandah surrounding a central courtyard. On the east side, it has three rooms having statues of deities.				
Historical/Cultural Value	Katihar has been mentioned in the Hindu Puranas and manuscripts such as Mahabharat. It has been influenced by the Hindu rulers for a long period of time. Due to the high religious sentiments, temples were built to cater to the local community.				
Association with Ganga	Due to the holy river Ganga, pilgrims and devotees from the different parts of the country visit on the banks of river Ganga. Dharmashalas and temples were built along the river for religious purposes.				
State of Conservation	Fair				
Threats to the Property	Addition and Alteration, Material Deterioration, Growth of Vegetation				
Condition Description	Blackening and growth of vegetation over the chajjas. Chipping and flaking of lime plastered surface of the first floor ceiling.				
Source of Information	Primary Survey				



RESIDENCE		Reference No	GaD/Kth/KSL/06	Map No	GaD/Kth/M05
					
Past Name	Residence	Architectural Description	It is a single-storied residence standing on a low plinth level. The residence is entered through a colonnaded verandah. It has square columns with a moulded capital, constructed in brick. The verandah has a sloped roof finished with terracotta tiles. It leads to the residential rooms which are greater in height and covered with a pitched roof. The gable of the roof faces the verandah. Rooms were later built on the right side of the verandah.		
Tehsil	Kursela				
Location	25.442706 87.254178				
Address	Ayodhyaganj Bazar, Katihar				
Approach	The building is approached through a local road (Ayodhya Bazar Road) which is further meeting with Barauni-Purnea state highway.				
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	The residence belongs to the old resident of Kursela town. The family was involved in the business of spices from Bihar and other parts of the country.		
Property past use	Residence				
Property present use	Abandoned				
State of Protection	Unprotected				
Architectural Style	Regional	Association with Ganga	Kursela town being located on the banks of the river Ganga has been a major trading centre since earlier times. Over time the residential settlement expanded along the river. A large number of families in the town belong to the Baniya caste.		
Building Setting	It is a corner plot property having temples, residences and shops around it. It is lying the east of Durga temple located at a distance of 50 m.				
Archeological	N.A.	Religious	Low	State of Conservation Threats to the Property	Signs of Deterioration Material Deterioration, Growth of Vegetation, Structural Deterioration
Historical	Medium	Social	Low		
Architectural	Medium	Natural	Low		
		Grade	IIB		
		Condition Description	Blackening over sloped roof and walls due to the dampness. Flaking of the lime plaster. Dismantled terracotta tiles of the roof.		
		Source of Information	Primary Survey		



AYODHYA PRASAD HIGH SCHOOL		Reference No	GaD/Kth/KSL/07	Map No	GaD/Kth/M05
					
Past Name	Ayodhya Prasad High School				
Tehsil	Kursela				
Location	25.444087 87.257576				
Address	Jarlahi, Katihar				
Approach	The building is approached through Tinghariya Road. It is lying on north of the Sarvodaya Ashram.				
Approx date of construction	20th century				
Precise date of construction	1920				
Ownership	Private				
Owners Name	Ayodhya Prasad				
Property Type	Building				
Property Sub-type	Institutional				
Property past use	School				
Property present use	Abandoned				
State of Protection	Unprotected				
Architectural Style	Colonial				
Building Setting	The building is surrounded by open lands. It has rail track on its west.				
Archeological	N.A.	Religious	Low		
Historical	Medium	Social	Medium		
Architectural	Medium	Natural	Low		
		Grade	IIB		
Architectural Description	The building is placed in a enclosed space and it is approached from the south-west direction. It leads to an open area surrounded by the old building of the school on three sides. It has series of rooms approached through an arcaded verandah. The verandah has series of semi-circular arches supported over rectangular columns. It has jack arched roof. The ceiling of the room is higher than the verandah. The extended part of the room has ventilators. The building is adorned with a stepped cornice band along its periphery.				
Historical/Cultural Value	With the increase of administrative power in the district, the British focused on the institutional setup as well. The institute is among the first schools in Kurla. It was built with the financial help of Britishers and a local Noblemen.				
Association with Ganga	The strategic location of the town along Ganga allowed trade via waterways from Northern to Eastern parts of the country. Due to this, along with the administrative setup, institutional buildings were also buit near the river banks.				
State of Conservation Threats to the Property	Signs of Deterioration Vegetative Growth, Material Deterioration				
Condition Description	Cracks on the walls. Vegetation growth on the roof. Flaking of the lime plaster due to the dampness.				
Source of Information	Primary Survey				



OLD KURSELA ESTATE GATEWAY		Reference No	GaD/Kth/KSL/08	Map No	GaD/Kth/M06
					
Past Name	Old Kursela Estate Gateway				
Tehsil	Kursela				
Location	25.450415 87.247138				
Address	Muradpur, Katihar				
Approach	The memorial is approached through a local road further meeting with Barauni-Purnea State Highway.				
Approx date of construction	20th century				
Precise date of construction	1935				
Ownership	Private				
Owners Name	Kursela Estate				
Property Type	Structure				
Property Sub-type	Civic				
Property past use	Gateway				
Property present use	Gateway				
State of Protection	Unprotected				
Architectural Style	Regional				
Building Setting	The structure is located on the entrance of the old kursela estate. It has thakurbadi on its left and it is surrounded by residences.				
Archeological	N.A.	Religious	Low		
Historical	Medium	Social	High		
Architectural	Medium	Natural	Low		
		Grade	IIB		
Architectural Description	The structure marks the entrance to the old Kursela Estate. It has a wide semi-circular arched opening. The arch is adorned with a flower motif over its keystone. The inner sides of the gateway comprises stairs through multifoliated arches, leading to the pavilion above. It is a semicircular arcaded room, with the arches adorned with moulding along its profile. Its covered by a pitched roof, with a carved ridge and decorative metal eaves. The roof has finials on all four corners. On either corner of the gateway there are cupolas comprising circular columns supporting a pyramidal roof.				
Historical/Cultural Value	Several zamindars and traders settled here due its high trade along Ganga. Some noblemen established estates, with gateways, which is now used for interconnecting colonies.				
Association with Ganga	Kursela town is located on the bank of the river Ganga has been a major trading center. The zamindars of the Kursela state were also associate with the trade through Ganga river. As the settlement expanded, gateways were also built along the river.				
State of Conservation Threats to the Property	Signs of Deterioration Structural Deterioration, Material Deterioration, Graffiti				
Condition Description	Flaking of lime plastered surface over the façade. Structural cracks on the inner side of the arch and cornice bands are visible.				
Source of Information	Primary Survey				



AYODHYA PRASAD SMARAK		Reference No	GaD/Kth/KSL/09	Map No	GaD/Kth/M06
					
Past Name	Ayodhya Prasad Smarak				
Tehsil	Kursela				
Location	25.450601 87.246205				
Address	Muradpur, Katihar				
Approach	The memorial is approached through a local road further meeting with Barauni-Purnea State Highway.				
Approx date of construction	20th century				
Precise date of construction	1935				
Ownership	Private				
Owners Name	Kursela Estate				
Property Type	Structure				
Property Sub-type	Memorial				
Property past use	Memorial				
Property present use	Memorial				
State of Protection	Unprotected				
Architectural Style	Regional				
Building Setting	The structure has residences around it. It placed in a open space. On its south it has a waterbody.				
Archeological	N.A.	Religious	Low		
Historical	Medium	Social	Medium		
Architectural	Medium	Natural	Low		
		Grade	IIB		
Architectural Description	It is a single-storied structure standing on a high plinth level. It is accessed through stairs from the north-facing façade. It has a square-shaped room in the middle having colonnaded verandah around supported over square columns. It has a flat roof with a dome in the center. The memorial is ornamented with a cornice band running on the top edge. A moulded band runs along the columns at the lintel level.				
Historical/Cultural Value	Several zamindars and traders settled here due its high trade along Ganga. The memorial belong to the ruler of Old Kursela Estate Shri Ayodhya Prasad. He was a noble person of the settlement.				
Association with Ganga	The district of Katihar along with Kursela town being located on the bank of the river Ganga has been a major trading center. Over time residences and memorials for noblemen were built along the river.				
State of Conservation Threats to the Property	Signs of Deterioration Structural Deterioration, Material Deterioration, Graffiti				
Condition Description	Brocken stairs, Chipping of lime plaster on the lower portions.				
Source of Information	Primary Survey				



OLD RAILWAY BRIDGE		Reference No	GaD/Kth/BRR/01	Map No	GaD/Kth/M07
					
Past Name	Railway Bridge		Architectural Description It is a bridge measuring approx. 200 m in length. It has a railway track supported over seven columns placed at a distance of approx. 25 m. The columns are made of solid brick masonry. They are capsule-shaped columns, tapering towards the top.	Historical/Cultural Value Katihar district (earlier a part of Purnea) came under influence of British rule in the late 18th century. In 1770, Governor Muhammad Ali Khan was replaced by Mr. Duearrel. The Railway Line was laid and the bridge built to cross the river easily.	Association with Ganga With the introduction of railways by the British, the mode of trade was shifted from the waterways along the river Ganga to railways. The British built railway bridges to cross Ganga river.
Tehsil	Barari				
Location	25.493677 87.352153				
Address	Vill-Gurumela, Katihar				
Approach	The bridge is approached Dumar-Barari road. It is located on the south-west of Kadagola railway station.				
Approx date of construction	19th century				
Precise date of construction	Not known				
Ownership	Private				
Owners Name	Indian Railways				
Property Type	Structure				
Property Sub-type	Industrial		State of Conservation Threats to the Property Signs of Deterioration Material Deterioration, Growth of Vegetation	Condition Description Deterioration of lime plaster and growth of vegetation from the lower parts of the columns.	
Property past use	Bridge				
Property present use	Bridge				
State of Protection	Unprotected				
Architectural Style	Colonial				
Building Setting	The bridge is constructed over a water stream further merging into river Ganga. It is surrounded by farmlands and water bodies.				
Archeological	N.A.	Religious			Low
Historical	Medium	Social			High
Architectural	Medium	Natural			High
		Grade			IIA
		Source of Information	Primary Survey		



KARHAGOLA RAILWAY STATION		Reference No	GaD/Kth/BRR/02	Map No	GaD/Kth/M08
					
Past Name	Karhagola Railway Station				
Tehsil	Barari				
Location	25.497726 87.375903				
Address	Garaiya, Katihar				
Approach	The building is approached through Barari-Semapur road. It is located on the south-east of the Karhagola road at a distance of 200 m.				
Approx date of construction	19th century				
Precise date of construction	Not known				
Ownership	Public				
Owners Name	Indian Railways				
Property Type	Building				
Property Sub-type	Civic				
Property past use	Railway Station				
Property present use	Railway Station				
State of Protection	Unprotected				
Architectural Style	Colonial				
Building Setting	Its located in a dense market area. It has shops, religious buildings and public buildings around it. Gandhi Smriti is located 105m to its east.				
Archeological	N.A.	Religious	Low		
Historical	Medium	Social	High		
Architectural	Medium	Natural	Low		
		Grade	IIB		
Architectural Description	It is a single-storied building standing on a low plinth level. The building is entered from the east-facing façade through an arcaded veranda with semi-circular arches supported over square columns. It leads to multiple rooms, which further leads to the platform. The waiting area is on the left side and rooms are built on the right side. The height of the verandah is lesser than that of the station. Both are covered by a flat roof having ventilators in the extended part. It has a jack arched roof.				
Historical/Cultural Value	Katihar District (earlier a part of Purnea) came under influence of British rule in the late 18th century. In 1770, Governor Muhammad Ali Khan was replaced by Mr. Duearrel. The station was used by the British officials as a halting station.				
Association with Ganga	Due to the strategic location of Katihar district along Ganga, the British set up administration here. As transportation by the river route declined, the development of rail routes was increased. The railway station was built near the river.				
State of Conservation	Fair				
Threats to the Property	Addition and Alteration				
Condition Description	The arches on the façade have been closed using brick masonry. The walls of the waiting area are clad using ceramic tiles.				
Source of Information	Primary Survey				



RESIDENCE		Reference No	GaD/Kth/BRR/03	Map No	GaD/Kth/M08	
						
Past Name	Chulhayi Singh Ji		Architectural Description Its residence is approached from the east direction and its entrance is marked by a pointed arch opening gateway. It has a pediment supported over square columns and decorated capitals and pointed blind arches. Further, it has an open space having the main built part on the west side. It is a single-storied building having a low plinth level. It is entered through a rectangular opening within a multifoliated arch in the centre. Either side of the entrance is flanked by a square window and rectangular door within an ogee four-centered arched niche. The residence is ornamented with a cornice band running on the upper edge. Rectangular pilasters are built on each corner of the structure.	Historical/Cultural Value The building belongs to the old residents of the Khadagola town. They were primarily involved in the trade of goods, done via river Ganga between Bihar and Bengal. In the year of 1957 due to the shift of river Ganga the family migrated.		
Tehsil	Barari					
Location	25.496427 87.376303					
Address	State Bank road, Barari, Katihar					
Approach	The building is approached through Barari-Semapur road. It is located on the south-east of the Karhagola road at a distance of 200m.					
Approx date of construction	19th century					
Precise date of construction	Not known					
Ownership	Private					
Owners Name	Babu Chulhayi Singh					
Property Type	Building					
Property Sub-type	Residential		Association with Ganga Katihar district is located along Ganga. It has been a part of old traditional trade routes between Bihar, West Bengal, and Bangladesh. Thus, several traders and merchants settled along the river route.	State of Conservation Threats to the Property Signs of Deterioration Material Deterioration, Structural Deterioration		
Property past use	Residence					
Property present use	Residence					
State of Protection	Unprotected					
Architectural Style	Colonial					
Building Setting	The building is located in a densely populated area having residences and religious buildings around it. On the opposite it has Guru Teg Bahadur Gurudwara.					
Archeological	N.A.	Religious				Low
Historical	Medium	Social				Low
Architectural	Medium	Natural				Low
		Grade				IIB
Condition Description	Initially the plinth of the building was above the road level. Deterioration of cornice band due to the growth of vegetation.		Source of Information Primary Survey			
Source of Information	Primary Survey					



UCHALA ESTATE GURUDWARA		Reference No	GaD/Kth/BRR/04	Map No	GaD/Kth/M09
					
Past Name	Uchala Estate Gurudwara				
Tehsil	Barari				
Location	25.474358 87.389251				
Address	Uchala Estate, Bhandartal, Katihar				
Approach	The building is approached through Babari-Uchala Road. Its is further merges with the Barauni-Purnea state highway.				
Approx date of construction	20th century				
Precise date of construction	Not known				
Ownership	Private				
Owners Name	Sardar Guru Prasad Singh Ji				
Property Type	Building				
Property Sub-type	Religious				
Property past use	Gurudwara				
Property present use	Gurudwara				
State of Protection	Unprotected				
Architectural Style	Colonial				
Building Setting	The building is located on the east of river Ganga at a distance of 200 m. It is surrounded by residences and religious buildings.				
Archeological	N.A.	Religious	High		
Historical	Medium	Social	High		
Architectural	Medium	Natural	Low		
		Grade	IIA		
Architectural Description	The is a single-storied building standing on a low plinth level accessed through stairs. It has a double-height darbar hall entered through a verandah having a series of semi-circular arches. The arches have a prominent keystone. The hall is entered through rectangular openings framed within semi-circular arches. It has similar facades on all four sides. The ceiling height of the central hall is higher than the verandah. It is topped by a dome with floral moulding along the outer base. On the corners of the roof, it has four chhatris topped with ribbed domes and a finial. The building is decorated using cornice bands and dentils.				
Historical/Cultural Value	The southern part of the district Katihar has a predominant Sikh community, where trade was done between the Kolkata to Nepal. The building has been influenced by colonial architecture due to its association with the British Trading Company.				
Association with Ganga	Katihar is located along Ganga. It has been a part of old traditional trade route between Bihar, West Bengal, and Bangladesh. Over the years, as the residential settlement expanded along the river, gurudwaras were built to cater to the local community.				
State of Conservation	Good				
Threats to the Property	Later Additions				
Condition Description	The building is maintained regularly. It is freshly painted.				
Source of Information	Primary Survey				



UCHALA STATE KOTHI		Reference No	GaD/Kth/BRR/05	Map No	GaD/Kth/M09	
						
Past Name	Guru Prasad Ji Ki Haveli		Architectural Description	The building is located in an enclosed space and it is approached from the west side. The building is a two-storied structure, raised on a low plinth level. It has openings within semicircular arches. The arches on the lower floor have been blocked. The arches are visible on the upper storey. They have a prominent keystone with floral mouldings. The openings are adorned with rectangular pilasters with floral capitals built across the height of the structure. Over the roof, it has a parapet wall having a pediment in the center and two cupolas on the corners. It has a well with a circular opening and an octagonal platform around it.		
Tehsil	Barari		Historical/Cultural Value	The southern part of the district Katihar has a predominant Sikh community, where trade was done between the Kolkata to Nepal. As the British expanded their rule, several merchants and businessmen settled within the town.		
Location	25.473938 87.389613					
Address	Uchala Estate, Bhandartal, Katihar					
Approach	The building is approached through Babari-Uchala Road. Its is further meeting with the Barauni-Purnea state highway.					
Approx date of construction	19th century					
Precise date of construction	Not known					
Ownership	Private					
Owners Name	Guru Prasad Singh					
Property Type	Building					
Property Sub-type	Residential					
Property past use	Residence		Association with Ganga	Katihar district lies along Ganga. It has been a part of old traditional trade routes between Bihar, West Bengal, and Bangladesh. Thus, the British established their rule in this town along the river.		
Property present use	Residence					
State of Protection	Unprotected					
Architectural Style	Colonial		State of Conservation Threats to the Property	Signs of Deterioration Material Deterioration, Later Additions, Alterations		
Building Setting	The building is located on the east of river Ganga at a distance of 200 m. It is surrounded by residences and religious buildings.					
Archeological	N.A.	Religious	Low	Condition Description	Chipping and flaking of painted surface over the façade. Mouldings on façade are diminishing.	
Historical	Medium	Social	Low			
Architectural	Medium	Natural	Low			
		Grade	IIB	Source of Information	Primary Survey	



RADHA KRISHNA THAKURBADI		Reference No	GaD/Kth/MNH/01	Map No	GaD/Kth/M10
					
Past Name	Radha Krishna Thakurbadi	Architectural Description The enclosed precinct is lying along the national highway. It is accessed through a double-height gateway and its entry is marked by a multifoliated arch opening. It has a chhattri on the roof. Further, it has a pathway that is flanked by open garden spaces on either side. On the front (west side) it has a Thakurbadi. It is a single-storied structure built on a low plinth, accessed through stairs. It has a mandapa leading to the garbh griha. The mandapa has rooms on either side. It is entered through a multifoliated arch in the middle which is flanked by a series of flat arches supported over octagonal columns. The ventilators over the arches are adorned with floral jali-work. On the right of the Thakur Badi, it has a Shiva temple, with a square planned garbhgriha and has a pradikshina path around it. It is framed with multifoliated arches supported over square columns.	Historical/Cultural Value Katihar has been mentioned in the Hindu Puranas and manuscripts such as Mahabharat. It has been influenced by the Hindu rulers for a long period of time. Due to the high religious sentiments temples were built within the settlement.		
Tehsil	Manihari				
Location	25.370680 87.627902				
Address	Baulia, Katihar				
Approach	The precinct is approached through a Katihar-Manihari road. It has a school (LS High School) on the north at a distance of 160 m.				
Approx date of construction	20th century				
Precise date of construction	1948				
Ownership	Private				
Owners Name	Kanta Prasad Singh				
Property Type	Precinct				
Property Sub-type	Religious				
Property past use	Mandir				
Property present use	Mandir				
State of Protection	Unprotected				
Architectural Style	Regional				
Building Setting	The precinct is located on the left of Katihar-Manihari Road. It has residences, shops and public buildings around it.				
Archeological	N.A.	State of Conservation Threats to the Property Signs of Deterioration Material Deterioration, Addition and Alteration			
Historical	Medium				
Architectural	Medium				
		Condition Description The rear façade of the temple has cracks on the surface and has got blackened due to the dampness.			
		Source of Information Tarun Kumar Singh			



PIR PAHAD MAZAR		Reference No	GaD/Kth/MNH/02	Map No	GaD/Kth/M11
					
Past Name	Pir Pahad Mazar				
Tehsil	Manihari				
Location	25.344713 87.617684				
Address	Pirpahar, Katihar				
Approach	The building is approached through Baghmara-Manihari road which is further connecting with Katihar-Manihari road.				
Approx date of construction	20th century				
Precise date of construction	Not known				
Ownership	Private				
Owners Name	Local community				
Property Type	Precinct				
Property Sub-type	Funerary				
Property past use	Mazar				
Property present use	Mazar				
State of Protection	Unprotected				
Architectural Style	Regional				
Building Setting	The precinct is located on the east of the river Ganga. It has Manihari Railway station in its south-east direction at a distance of 350 m.				
Archeological	N.A.	Religious	Medium		
Historical	Medium	Social	Medium		
Architectural	Medium	Natural	High		
		Grade	IIA		
Architectural Description	The Mazar is located on a high mound approached through a single flight of stairs. It leads to the precinct having an open space in the center. It has single-storied structures around it. On the west it has the Mazar, with a later added prayer hall to the north, and a baradari on the east. The square plan Mazar is standing on a medium height plinth which is accessed through stairs. The Mazar is the oldest structure of the precinct. It is entered through a rectangular opening and its rear façade has a rectangular window. It is ornamented with a cornice band running on the edge. It has two low-height minarets adorned with an inverted lotus on the top.				
Historical/Cultural Value	The precinct has Mazar of Sufi saint Baba Hazarat Jeetan Shah Rahmatullah. The building of Pir Mazar was built in 1338 AD. It is believed that Late Atul Mukherjee, a resident of Manihari, had come here and asked for some vows.				
Association with Ganga	Due to the strategic location of the village along river Ganga, several saints and travelers visited Medinipur. Over time, the residential settlement expanded along Ganga and mosques and mazars were built by merchants and traders near the river banks.				
State of Conservation Threats to the Property	Sings of Deterioration Addition and Alteration, Material Deterioration				
Condition Description	Later constructed prayer halls. Baradari built using modern materials. Broken cornice band and parapet wall.				
Source of Information	Mohammad Manzir Sharif				



PRIMARY HEALTH CENTRE		Reference No	GaD/Kth/MNH/03	Map No	GaD/Kth/M11		
							
Past Name	Primary	Architectural Description	It is a single-storied building standing on a medium plinth platform that is accessed through stairs. It leads to the main building block entered through a segmental arcaded verandah. It further leads to habitable rooms. Two octagonal rooms are built on either side of the verandah which project outward from the building footprint. The rooms have a higher ceiling level than the verandah. The rear façade has a series of segmental arches out of which one has remained open and the rest are closed using brick masonry.				
Tehsil	Manihari						
Location	25.341225 87.616896						
Address	Manihari, Katihar						
Approach	The building lies along the banks of Ganga. Its approached by a street from the south, leading to Paschim Mohalla Road to the south.						
Approx date of construction	20th century						
Precise date of construction	1900						
Ownership	Public						
Owners Name	State Government						
Property Type	Building					Historical/Cultural Value	Katihar (earlier a part of Purnea) came under influence of British rule in the late 18th century. In the year of 1770, Governor Muhammad Ali Khan was replaced by Mr. Duearrel. The structure was used as a health care centre by the local authority.
Property Sub-type	Civic						
Property past use	Healthcare Centre						
Property present use	Healthcare Centre						
State of Protection	Unprotected						
Architectural Style	Colonial						
Building Setting	The building is surrounded by shops, residences and public buildings. It is lying on the west of Dak Bunglow at a distance of 100 m.						
Association with Ganga	The district of Katihar is located along the river Ganga. It has been a part of old traditional trade routes between Bihar, West Bengal, and Bangladesh. The British settled here and built civic and institutional buildings along the river.						
State of Conservation Threats to the Property	Signs of Deterioration Addition and Alteration, Material Deterioration						
Condition Description	Cladding on the lower portion of the façade due to the dampness. Addition of iron gates. Brick masonry has closed the entrance arches.	Source of Information	Primary Survey				
Archeological	N.A.					Religious	Low
Historical	Medium					Social	Medium
Architectural	Medium	Natural	High				
		Grade	IIB				


DAK BANGLOW		Reference No	GaD/Kth/MNH/04	Map No	GaD/Kth/M11
					
Past Name	Dak Banglow		<p>Architectural Description It is a single-storied residence having a medium-level plinth. It is placed in an enclosed space, entered from the south. The residence comprises an entrance veranda leading to habitable rooms on either side and the front. The verandah is framed with flat arches supported over square columns. The door and window openings are built within segmental-arched niches. The ceiling height of the rooms is higher than the verandah. It is covered by a flat roof with a stepped cornice band below.</p> <p>Historical/Cultural Value Katihar (earlier a part of Purnea) came under influence of British rule in the late 18th century. In the year of 1770, Governor Muhammad Ali Khan was replaced by Mr. Duearrel. British built civic and residential buildings for smooth administration.</p> <p>Association with Ganga The district of Katihar is located along the river Ganga. It has been a part of old traditional trade routes between Bihar, West Bengal, and Bangladesh. The British built the Dak Bungalow along the river route.</p> <p>State of Conservation Threats to the Property Signs of Deterioration Vegetative Growth, Material Deterioration, Addition and Alteration</p> <p>Condition Description Construction of an additional room at the entrance. Growth of the vegetation on the lower parts of the outer walls.</p> <p>Source of Information Primary Survey</p>		
Tehsil	Manihari				
Location	25.341251 87.617628				
Address	Manihari, Katihar				
Approach	The building is approached from the south, by a street which leads to Paschim Mohalla Road further to the south. Its 120m from river Ganga.				
Approx date of construction	20th century				
Precise date of construction	1900				
Ownership	Public				
Owners Name	State Government				
Property Type	Building				
Property Sub-type	Residential				
Property past use	Residence				
Property present use	Residence				
State of Protection	Unprotected				
Architectural Style	Colonial				
Building Setting	The building is surrounded by shops, residences and public buildings. It is lying on the east of old health care system at a distance of 100 m.				
Archeological	N.A.	Religious	Low		
Historical	Medium	Social	Medium		
Architectural	Medium	Natural	Low		
		Grade	IIB		



MANIHARI KOTHI		Reference No	GaD/Kth/MNH/05	Map No	GaD/Kth/M11
					
Past Name	Rai Bahadur Kothi				
Tehsil	Manihari				
Location	25.338817 87.615688				
Address	Baghar, Mednipur, Katihar				
Approach	The building is approached through a local road (Mednipur road) which is further connecting with Manihari-Ahmdabad road in the north direction.				
Approx date of construction	19th century				
Precise date of construction	Not known				
Ownership	Private				
Owners Name	Surendra Narayan Singh				
Property Type	Building				
Property Sub-type	Residential				
Property past use	Residence				
Property present use	Residence				
State of Protection	Unprotected				
Architectural Style	Colonial				
Building Setting	The building is located on the eastern bank of the river Ganga. It has residences and shops around it. It has a power house at a distance of 100 m in the east direction.				
Archeological	N.A.	Religious	Low		
Historical	Medium	Social	Low		
Architectural	Medium	Natural	High		
		Grade	IIB		
Architectural Description	The single-storied building is located in an enclosed site. It is approached from the east direction. It is a building with a square plan. It has rooms on the ground floor, entered through rectangular openings within segmental arches. The windows are also framed within segmental arches. A sloping roof projects from the ground floor, comprising a tin corrugated sheet resting on wooden girders. The top of the roof is ornamented with a stepped cornice band. Two square RCC semi-open structures are built over the terrace.				
Historical/Cultural Value	The building belongs to the old residents of the Medinipur town. They were primarily involved in the business of raw goods, done through the river Ganga between Bihar and Bengal. Surendra Narayan was awarded the title of Rai Bahadur by the Britishers.				
Association with Ganga	The strategic location of river Ganga provided fertile plains for the crop cultivation. The region was ruled by the local zamindars and landlords. The residence is constructed on the eastern bank of the river Ganga.				
State of Conservation Threats to the Property	Signs of Deterioration Addition and Alteration, Dampness, Material Deterioration				
Condition Description	The slopped roof was originally constructed of terracotta tile, which have been replaced by tin sheets. Façade is freshly painted.				
Source of Information	Sourabh Kumar Singh				



SHIVA TEMPLE		Reference No	GaD/Kth/MNH/06	Map No	GaD/Kth/M11
					
Past Name	Gauri Shankar Temple				
Tehsil	Amdabad				
Location	25.339112 87.621577				
Address	Nawabganj, Katihar				
Approach	Its approached from the north, by a street which leads to Purab Mohalla Road towards the south.				
Approx date of construction	20th century				
Precise date of construction	Not known				
Ownership	Private				
Owners Name	Kanhaiya Lal Agarwal				
Property Type	Structure				
Property Sub-type	Religious				
Property past use	Temple				
Property present use	Temple				
State of Protection	Unprotected				
Architectural Style	Regional				
Building Setting	The temple is located in a densely populated area. It has residences, shops and public buildings around it. The old police line is located on its north-east at a distance of 150 m.				
Archeological	N.A.	Religious	High		
Historical	Medium	Social	Medium		
Architectural	Medium	Natural	Low		
		Grade	II B		
Architectural Description	It is a single-storied temple raised on a medium plinth-level platform around it. It is accessed from the south direction through stairs. It has a square planned garbhgriha having a later added pradikshina path around it. It has a flat roof supported over square columns. The garbhgriha is entered through three rectangular openings. The eastern wall of the garbhgriha has pointed arched niches. The temple has a shikhara raised on an octagonal base. It has a Kalash on the top.				
Historical/Cultural Value	Katihar has been mentioned in the Hindu Puranas and manuscripts such as Mahabharat. It has been influenced by the Hindu rulers for a long period of time. Due to the high religious sentiments temples were built within the town.				
Association with Ganga	Due to the holy river Ganga, pilgrims and devotees from the different parts of the country visit on the banks of river Ganga. Temples were built near the river due to its high religious significance.				
State of Conservation	Fair				
Threats to the Property	Addition and Alteration				
Condition Description	Later constructed verandah having iron-steel railing around it.				
Source of Information	Primary Survey				

SHAHI MASJID		Reference No	GaD/Kth/MNH/07	Map No	GaD/Kth/M11
					
Past Name	Shahi Masjid				
Tehsil	Manihari				
Location	25.336802 87.616574				
Address	Pirpahar, Pashchim Tola, Medinipur, Katihar				
Approach	The masjid is approached through a street which leads to Paschim Mohalla Road to the east. It lies along the sandy banks of river Ganga.				
Approx date of construction	18th century				
Precise date of construction	Not known				
Ownership	Private				
Owners Name	Waqf Board				
Property Type	Building				
Property Sub-type	Religious				
Property past use	Masjid				
Property present use	Masjid				
State of Protection	Unprotected				
Architectural Style	Nawabi				
Building Setting	The building is placed along the eastern bank of the river Ganga. It has residences and shops around it. Saraswati Shishu Mandir is at a distance of the 270 m in the east direction.				
Archeological	N.A.	Religious	High		
Historical	High	Social	High		
Architectural	Medium	Natural	High		
		Grade	I		
Architectural Description	It is a single-storied building standing over a low plinth level. It is entered from the east-facing façade. The entrance has a gateway with a pointed arch entrance flanked by small niches. The entrance leads to the later added verandah having an old part lying on the west side. The old part has a series of three pointed-arched openings flanked by small niches. It leads to the main prayer hall having a qibla wall on the front. It has a series of ogee four-centered arch niches. The masjid has three domes supported over an octagonal base, and are adorned with an inverted lotus on the top.				
Historical/Cultural Value	The district Katihar came under the influence of Muslim invaders since early 13th century during the reign of Bakhtiyar Khilji. This Masjid was built during the time of Siraj-ud-Daula, the Nawab of Bengal.				
Association with Ganga	Due to the strategic location of the village along river Ganga, several rulers and traveled visited Medinipur. Over time, the residential settlement expanded along Ganga and mosques were built by merchants and traders on the river banks.				
State of Conservation Threats to the Property	Sings of Deterioration Addition and Alteration, Material Deterioration				
Condition Description	Construction of verandah before the old build part, use of cement to fill the cracks.				
Source of Information	Abul Kalam				

SARASWATI SHISHU SIKSHA MANDIR		Reference No	GaD/Kth/MNH/08	Map No	GaD/Kth/M11
					
Past Name	Dharamshala English Medium School				
Tehsil	Manihari				
Location	25.336701 87.619363				
Address	Baghar, Midnipur				
Approach	The building is approached through a local road (Midnipur road) which is further connecting with Manihari-Ahmdabad road in the north direction.				
Approx date of construction	20th century				
Precise date of construction	1920				
Ownership	Private				
Owners Name	Shree 108 School Trust				
Property Type	Building				
Property Sub-type	Institutional				
Property past use	Dharamshala				
Property present use	School				
State of Protection	Unprotected				
Architectural Style	Regional				
Building Setting	The building is located on the north of river Ganga at a distance of approx. 1 km. It is surrounded by residences and shops.				
Archeological	N.A.	Religious	Low		
Historical	Medium	Social	High		
Architectural	Medium	Natural	Low		
		Grade	IIB		
Architectural Description	It is a double-storied building standing on a low plinth level. It is approached from the north side. The entrance leads to an open area having classrooms constructed on its periphery with a sloping roof made of terracotta tiles supported on bamboo. Over the façade, the ground and first floor have a series of rooms entered through rectangular opening doors. The chajja along the first-floor is supported over double-height circular columns. The columns have a decorated capital. The chajja has rectangular ventillators with intricate floral jali-work. On either corner of the front façade, it has rooms with an octagonal plan. Similarly, the rear façade has a series of square columns supporting the extended first-floor roof. The structure is ornamented with cornice bands and dentils. In the backyard, it has a circular well.				
Historical/Cultural Value	The building was used as a Dharamshala till the year of 1981, afterwards it was converted into a school. It is constructed by Motilal Tamoriya. He was associated with Jute farming and its export.				
Association with Ganga	Due to the holy river Ganga, pilgrims and devotees from the different parts of the country visit the banks of river Ganga. Several temples along with dharamshalas were built along the river.				
State of Conservation Threats to the Property	Sings of Deterioration Material Deterioration				
Condition Description	Flaking of painted surface of the columns on the façade and broken parapet on the rear façade. Parts of floral jali-work are broken.				
Source of Information	Shushil Yadav				

AYYUB BABA MAZAR		Reference No	GaD/Kth/MNH/09	Map No	GaD/Kth/M11
					
Past Name	Ayyub Baba Mazar				
Tehsil	Manihari				
Location	25.336830 87.621450				
Address	Eidgah Mohallah, Pirpahar, Katihar				
Approach	The Masjid is approached through a local road (Medinipur road) which is further connecting with Manihari-Ahmdabad road in the north direction.				
Approx date of construction	18th century				
Precise date of construction	Not known				
Ownership	Private				
Owners Name	Local community				
Property Type	Structure				
Property Sub-type	Funerary				
Property past use	Mazar				
Property present use	Mazar				
State of Protection	Unprotected				
Architectural Style	Late Mughal				
Building Setting	The structure is surrounded by waterbodies from the east and west side. It has Imamabad tola on the north at a distance of 120 m.				
Archeological	N.A.	Religious	High		
Historical	Medium	Social	Medium		
Architectural	Medium	Natural	Low		
		Grade	IIB		
Architectural Description	It is a single-storied structure built over a low plinth. It is located on a low height mound and accessible from the south-facing façade. Its entry is marked by two rectangular openings having iron gates. They lead to the centrally located Mazar placed in an enclosed space. The structure has a qibla wall on the west side, and has a multifoliated arch in the center flanked by an ogee four-centered arch on either side. It has four thick octagonal minars on the corners ornamented with an inverted lotus on the top. The structure is constructed of lakhori bricks.				
Historical/Cultural Value	The district Katihar came under the influence of Muslim invaders in the early 13th century during the reign Bakhtiyar Khilji. The structure has Mazar of Muslim saint, Hazrat Ayyub Shah Rahmotullah Allai.				
Association with Ganga	Due to the strategic location of the village along river Ganga, several saints and travelers visited Medinipur. Over time, the residential settlement expanded along Ganga and mosques and mazars were built by merchants and traders on the river banks.				
State of Conservation	Sings of Deterioration				
Threats to the Property	Material Deterioration, Structural Deterioration, Later Addition				
Condition Description	Exposed lakhori bricks due to the flaking of lime plaster. Later added RCC roof above the Mazar. Major portions of the minars have fallen.				
Source of Information	Abul Kalam				

VERNACULAR RESIDENCE		Reference No	GaD/Kth/ABD/01	Map No	GaD/Kth/M12
					
Past Name	Vernacular Residence				
Tehsil	Amdabad				
Location	25.302378 87.794372				
Address	Mujwar Tal, Gobind Nagar, Katihar				
Approach	The residence is approached from Manihari-Amdabad road. It is located opposite to the Mujwar Tal Government Middle School.				
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				
Property past use	Residence				
Property present use	Residence				
State of Protection	Unprotected				
Architectural Style	Vernacular				
Building Setting	The residence is located on the Manihari-Amdabad road. It is surrounded by farmlands from the east and west side.				
Archeological	N.A.	Religious	Low		
Historical	Medium	Social	Low		
Architectural	High	Natural	Low		
		Grade	IIB		
Architectural Description	The residence has single-height rooms with a combined roof. It has a low plinth level. It is accessed from the east side and its boundary is demarcated by a low height wall made of bamboo. Further, it has an open area with rooms around it. The rooms are accessed through a verandah supported over bamboo columns. The walls of the rooms are made of bamboo framework and walled in with mats made of reeds and thatched with ulu grass. The rooms consist of an average size of 10 feet to 12 feet in length, and from 6 feet to 8 feet wide. They have a pitched roof with terracotta tiles (Do-Chapra chhat).				
Historical/Cultural Value	The earliest inhabitants of the district are believed to have been Bengal tribes and formed the easternmost tribe known to the Aryans in the time of the athrva-samhita. The residence belongs to the Banihar class (day-laborers) of the society.				
Association with Ganga	The strategic location of the river Ganga were suitable for farming. Several tribes thrived along the river banks. The region remained under the rule of zamindars. Landlords used Banihar class for the daily and small work in the farmlands.				
State of Conservation Threats to the Property	Signs of Deterioration Material Deterioration, Structural Deterioration				
Condition Description	It has dismantled terracotta tiles from the roof. Broken bamboo wall and columns.				
Source of Information	Primary Survey				

RANI SAHIBA MAHAL		Reference No	GaD/Kth/ABD/02	Map No	GaD/Kth/M12	
						
Past Name	Rani Sahiba Mahal		Architectural Description It is a rectangular plan structure having a low plinth level. It has typical facades over the north and south-facing sides. It is entered through an arcaded veranda with segmental arches. The arches are blocked to include a series of rectangular openings. It leads to multiple rooms. Its height is lesser than the rooms. Ventilators are built along the extended part. The structure is ornamented with a cornice band.	Historical/Cultural Value Katihar (earlier a part of Purnea) came under influence of British rule in the late 18th century. In the year of 1770, Governor Muhammad Ali Khan was replaced by Mr. Duearrel. The structure was used as a residence by the Her Highness of Amdabad.	Association with Ganga The district of Katihar is located along the river Ganga. It has been a part of old traditional trade routes between Bihar, West Bengal, and Bangladesh. British East India captured these routes.	
Tehsil	Amdabad					
Location	25.297680 87.795993					
Address	Navaratanpur, Katihar					
Approach	The building is approached through a local road (Shankar Mandal Road) which further meeting with Ahmdabad-Manihari State Highway.					
Approx date of construction	19th century					
Precise date of construction	Not known					
Ownership	Public					
Owners Name	State Government					
Property Type	Building					
Property Sub-type	Residential		State of Conservation Threats to the Property Advance State of Decay Material Deterioration, Structural Deterioration, Vegetative Growth	Condition Description Growth of vegetation on the roof. Cracks on the façade. Flaking and chipping of lime plaster. Parts of the structure have collapsed.	Source of Information Primary Survey	
Property past use	Residence					
Property present use	Abandoned					
State of Protection	Unprotected					
Architectural Style	Colonial					
Building Setting	The structure is surrounded by residences, shops and public buildings. It is placed in Anchal office of Amdabad Shahar.					
Archeological	N.A.	Religious				Low
Historical	Medium	Social				Low
Architectural	Medium	Natural				Low
		Grade				IIB

Listing done by Kartik Dubey and Diptanshu Sinha





Reviewed by Mitali Vij



ANNEXURE B

KHAGARIA DISTRICT : LISTING INVENTORIES





FACTORY		Reference No	Map No		
		GaD/Khg/KHG/01	GaD/Khg/M05		
					
Past Name	Factory	Architectural Description It is a single storey structure, rectangular in plan and is built on a low plinth. The back façade of the building has square windows set within semicircular arches. Rectangular pilasters are built on either side of each arch which goes upto the level of a moulded cornice band running on the façade. The structure has a sloping roof, clad with a metal corrugated sheet.	Historical/Cultural Value During 19th century AD, the British took control of the region. Many people settled in the Loha Patti locality, which is famous for making metal related products. Over time, several factories were built here.		
Tehsil	Khagaria				
Location	25.507724 86.467734				
Address	Khagaria Railway Station, Khagaria City, Khagaria				
Approach	It is approached by Power House Road and is approx. 250m west of Sukheshwar Nath 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	Industrial	Association with Ganga Ganga was a major source for trade and communication. As the residential settlement expanded along Ganga, industries were also built near the river banks.	State of Conservation Signs of deterioration Threats to the Property Material deterioration, Later additions, Vegetative growth Condition Description Weakening of the brick masonry. Rust deposit on the metal sheet. A tree is growing through the left side of the rear façade of the structure.		
Property past use	Factory				
Property present use	Abandoned				
State of Protection	Unprotected				
Architectural Style	Amalgamation of Regional and Colonial				
Building Setting	It is located the market area of Khagaria City and has Khagaria Railway Station towards its south direction.				
Archeological	N.A.			Religious	Low
Historical	Medium			Social	Low
Architectural	Medium			Natural	Low
				Grade	IIB
		Source of Information	Primary Survey		



Listing done by Akshit Kumar, Kartik Dubey





Reviewed by Mitali Vij

RAILTHANA		Reference No	Map No
		GaD/Khg/KHG/02	GaD/Khg/M05
			
Past Name	Railthana	<p>Architectural Description It is a single storey structure, rectangular in plan. The ground level of station is low than that of platform. It is accessed by an arcaded veranda having a semicircular arched opening, supported on rectangular columns. The veranda has a jack arched roof ceiling. Semicircular arched windows are located on the either side of the arched openings along the side façade. The veranda leads to multiple offices accessed by wooden double doors. The roof level of the rooms is higher than that of the veranda. There are small ventilators, set within segmental arches, built on the façade and have chajjas on top of them, supported by moulded stone brackets. The right side façade of the structure has a wooden door set within a segmental arch which is further enclosed in a bigger semicircular arch.</p> <p>Historical/Cultural Value During the British Era, Britishers established railway lines to link several neighbouring districts of Khagaria. This police station was built for the security inside the station premises.</p> <p>Association with Ganga Britishers came to Bihar due to the availability of fertile land and ease of trade provided by Ganga. Several railway stations were built along the river course as travel by Ganga diminished.</p> <p>State of Conservation Signs of deterioration</p> <p>Threats to the Property Material deterioration, Later additions, Vandalism</p> <p>Condition Description The structure has been repainted many times over years. Spalling of plaster along the façade. Deteriorating iron members of jack arch roof.</p> <p>Source of Information Primary Survey</p>	
Tehsil	Khagaria		
Location	25.50620 86.46818		
Address	Khagaria Railway Station, Khagaria City, Khagaria		
Approach	It is located in the premises of Khagaria Railway Station and is approx. 235m southwest of Sanhauli Durga Sthan.		
Approx date of construction	20th century		
Precise date of construction	Not known		
Ownership	Public		
Owners Name	State Government		
Property Type	Building		
Property Sub-type	Civic		
Property past use	Police Station		
Property present use	Police Station		
State of Protection	Unprotected		
Architectural Style	Colonial		
Building Setting	It is situated near the Station Road and has Panchmukhi Hanuman Mandir built towards the east direction.		
Archeological	N.A.	Religious	Low
Historical	Medium	Social	High
Architectural	Medium	Natural	Low
		Grade	IIB

SHEILA GUPTA RESIDENCE		Reference No	Map No
		GaD/Khg/KHG/03	GaD/Khg/M06
			
Past Name	Sheila Gupta Residence	<p>Architectural Description It is a two storey structure, rectangular in plan and is built on a low plinth. It is accessed by wooden doors set within segmental arches, supported on semicircular pilasters. Two doors on the front façade have a collapsible door built within it. A rectangular window is located on the right side of these doors enclosed in a similar arch. The keystones are highlighted on the arches. A moulded cornice band is running at the around residence, above the arches at the ground floor. The balcony on the first floor acts as a chajja for the ground floor. The balcony is supported on decorative wooden beams.</p> <p>Historical/Cultural Value Several people settled in Khagaria city because of availability of vast fertile land for agriculture and ease of trade. Over time the residential settlement expanded along the river.</p> <p>Association with Ganga Many people traveled to and settled in Khagaria due to its high religious significance of Ganga and trading opportunities. Over time, residential settlements were built near the sacred banks.</p> <p>State of Conservation Signs of deterioration</p> <p>Threats to the Property Material deterioration, Alterations, Later additions</p> <p>Condition Description The ground floor façade has been painted recently. Wooden members have also been painted.</p> <p>Source of Information Sheila Gupta</p>	
Tehsil	Khagaria		
Location	25.50147 86.46726		
Address	Lohapatti, Khagaria City, Khagaria		
Approach	It is located on the east side of the Loha Patti Road and is approx. 105m west of Arya Kanya High School.		
Approx date of construction	20th century		
Precise date of construction	Not known		
Ownership	Private		
Owners Name	Sheila Gupta		
Property Type	Building		
Property Sub-type	Residential		
Property past use	Residence		
Property present use	Residence		
State of Protection	Unprotected		
Architectural Style	Regional		
Building Setting	It is located in the market area of Khagaria city with shops and residences built around it.		
Archeological	N.A.	Religious	Low
Historical	Medium	Social	Medium
Architectural	Medium	Natural	Low
		Grade	IIB

SHRI GURU BADDULAL VYAMSHALA		Reference No	Map No
			
Past Name	Shri Guru Baddulal Vyamshala	Architectural Description It is a single storey structure and is built on a high plinth. The gym complex is accessed by a gateway which is built later. The gateway leads to an open area used for extracurricular activities. The main gym building is accessed a flight of stairs located on the both ends of the front façade which leads to a colonnaded veranda. The ventilator over the columns has floral jali-work. Two octagonal planned rooms are located on either end of the veranda. Rectangular wooden door windows are built on the façade of these rooms. The room is accessed by wooden doors.	Historical/Cultural Value This gym is famous for training many freedom fighters during the Independence War. After the Independence, The first president of India, Dr. Rajendra Prasad visited this place.
Tehsil	Khagaria		
Location	25.500979 86.467292		
Address	Loha Patti, Khagaria City, Khagaria		
Approach	It is located near the intersection of Shivala and Loha Patti Road and is approx. 115m southwest of Arya Kanya High School.		
Approx date of construction	20th century		
Precise date of construction	1903		
Ownership	Private		
Owners Name	Mahendra Tyagi		
Property Type	Building		
Property Sub-type	Recreational		
Property past use	Gym		
Property present use	Gym		
State of Protection	Unprotected		
Architectural Style	Regional	State of Conservation Signs of deterioration	
Building Setting	It is located in the industrial area of Khagaria city with shops and residences built around it.	Threats to the Property Material deterioration, Alterations, Later additions	
Archeological	N.A.	Condition Description Water seepage on the gateway. The plaster on the façade of the plinth is wearing off.	
Historical	High	Source of Information Mahendra Tyagi	
Architectural	Medium		
	Religious Low		
	Social High		
	Natural Low		
	Grade IIA		



SHIV TEMPLE (02)		Reference No	Map No		
					
Past Name	Shiv Temple	Architectural Description	It is a single storey structure, square in plan and is built on a high plinth. It is accessed by a wooden door set within semicircular arch. The keystone is highlighted in the arch. A moulding offset from the arch is built, supported on rectangular pilasters having moulded capitals. Similar pilasters are built on the either façade of the temple. A moulded cornice band is running around the temple, located above the arches.		
Tehsil	Khagaria				
Location	25.50094 86.46713				
Address	Lohapatti, Khagaria City, Khagaria				
Approach	It is located near the intersection of Shivala and Loha Patti Road and is approx. 130m southwest of Arya Kanya High School.				
Approx date of construction	19th century				
Precise date of construction	Not known				
Ownership	Private				
Owners Name	Not known				
Property Type	Building				
Property Sub-type	Religious				
Property past use	Temple				
Property present use	Temple				
State of Protection	Unprotected			Historical/Cultural Value	People settled in Khagaria city 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.
Architectural Style	Regional				
Building Setting	It is situated in front of the Baddulal Vyamshala and shops and residences built around it.				
Association with Ganga		State of Conservation	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		
Threats to the Property					
Condition Description					
Source of Information		Condition Description	Most the temple building has been broken down to build a new structure. Parts of the cornice band have collapsed.		
Archeological	N.A.			Source of Information	Primary Survey
Historical	Medium				
Architectural	Medium				
		Religious	High		
		Social	Medium		
		Natural	Low		
		Grade	IIB		

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Reviewed by Mitali Vij



GAUSHALA		Reference No	Map No
		GaD/Khg/KHG/06	GaD/Khg/M05
			
Past Name	Gaushala	Architectural Description It is a complex having rectangular planned structures, built on a low plinth. The complex is accessed by a gateway having metal gates set within a semicircular arch with floral mouldings above. It is recessed within a stepped arch opening with circular columns. The gateway leads to a foyer which further opens up into a the central courtyard. Rooms are built on either side of the foyer space. An arcaded veranda with segmental arches supported on rectangular columns with moulded capitals surrounds the courtyard. Some arches have been blocked by using bricks. The veranda has a sloping roof, clad with terracotta tiles. The roof level of the rooms are higher as compared to veranda. The courtyard has flat roof cow sheds built around it which are later additions. The cowsheds have colonaded verandas and rooms are accessed by rectangular openings.	Historical/Cultural Value Several farming communities settled here and built cow sheds and started dairy farming. This cow shed is very famous within the city and also has a road named after it.
Tehsil	Khagaria		
Location	25.51124 86.47283		
Address	Gaushala Road, Khagaria City, Khagaria		
Approach	It is situated on the east side of Gaushala Road and is approx. 150m south of IMPS Play School.		
Approx date of construction	20th century		
Precise date of construction	Not known		
Ownership	Private		
Owners Name	Not known		
Property Type	Precinct		
Property Sub-type	Commercial	Association with Ganga As Ganga was a major source for trade and communication, many people settled here. Over time, as the residential settlement expanded, cow sheds were built near the river banks to cater to the local community.	
Property past use	Cow Shed		
Property present use	Cow Shed		
State of Protection	Unprotected		
Architectural Style	Regional		
Building Setting	It has a Mela ground built towards its east direction and a pond named Rajendra Sarovar towards its northeast direction.		
State of Conservation	Signs of deterioration		
Threats to the Property	Material deterioration, Structural deterioration, Vegetative growth, Alterations, Later additions		
Condition Description	Exposed and broken brick masonry along the arcaded veranda. The plaster on the walls of the structure is wearing off.		
Source of Information	Primary Survey		
Archeological	N.A.	Religious	Low
Historical	Medium	Social	High
Architectural	Medium	Natural	Low
		Grade	IIB

JNKT INTER SCHOOL		Reference No GaD/Khg/KHG/07 Map No GaD/Khg/M07	
			
Past Name	Prince of Wales High School	Architectural Description The school complex is rectangular in plan. It was built in stages over the years. The oldest school building was established in 1926. It is built on a high plinth and is accessed by a colonaded veranda having rectangular columns. There are eaves built in a stepped form between the columns. The veranda leads to several classrooms having rectangular openings as their entrance. The ceiling of the classrooms are supported on wooden beams.	
Tehsil	Khagaria		
Location	25.50367 86.47478		
Address	MG Road, Khagaria City, Khagaria		
Approach	It is approached by a road leading from MG Road towards south direction and is approx. 472m southeast of Baghwa Chowk.		
Approx date of construction	20th century		
Precise date of construction	1926		
Ownership	Private		
Owners Name	School Trust		
Property Type	Precinct		
Property Sub-type	Institutional		
Property past use	School		
Property present use	School		
State of Protection	Unprotected		
Architectural Style	Regional		
Building Setting	It is located in the market area of Khagaria city with shops and residences built around it.		
Historical/Cultural Value	The school was established by the people to cater to the educational and social needs of the community who settled here near the river bank.		
Association with Ganga	The Ganga river valley, known for its fertile land and abundant water, has encouraged different communities to settle along its banks. They built residences and institutions along the river to cater to the needs of the community.		
State of Conservation	Advanced state of decay		
Threats to the Property	Material deterioration, Structural deterioration, Vegetative growth		
Condition Description	The roof of one of the classrooms has fallen. Tree roots are growing between the walls. Exposed and broken brick masonry		
Source of Information	Babu Ali Khan		
Archeological	N.A.	Religious	Low
Historical	Medium	Social	High
Architectural	Medium	Natural	Low
		Grade	IIB

Listing done by Akshit Kumar, Kartik Dubey





Reviewed by Mitali Vij

RAM JANKI THAKURBADI		Reference No	Map No
			
Past Name	Ram Janki Thakurbadi	Architectural Description It is a single storey structure, rectangular in plan and is built on a low plinth. It faces an open field. It is accessed by an arcaded veranda having a pointed arch in the centre and semicircular arches on its either side. The arches are supported on rectangular columns. A moulded cornice band is running on the front façade, located above the arches. The rooms are accessed by wooden doors set within segmental arches. A staircase has been added later to the left side of the structure which leads to the terrace level. The terrace floor has a mummy and a parapet with moulding railings.	Historical/Cultural Value Zamindar and farmers settled in villages of Khagaria 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.
Tehsil	Khagaria		
Location	25.51875 86.49045		
Address	Sanhauli, Khagaria		
Approach	It is located on the west side of Vivah Bhawan Road and is approx. 760m west of Bajrangbali temple.		
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		
Property past use	Temple		
Property present use	Temple		
State of Protection	Unprotected		
Architectural Style	Regional		
Building Setting	It is located in the village settlement of Sanhauli with farmlands towards the north of it.		
State of Conservation	Signs of deterioration		
Threats to the Property	Material deterioration, Alterations, Later additions, Vegetative growth		
Condition Description	The plaster on the walls of the structure is wearing off. Exposed and broken brick masonry on the terrace level.		
Source of Information	Primary Survey		
Archeological	N.A.	Religious	High
Historical	Medium	Social	High
Architectural	Medium	Natural	Low
		Grade	IIA


Listing done by Akshit Kumar, Kartik Dubey



Reviewed by Mitali Vij

SHIV TEMPLE (01)		Reference No	Map No		
					
Past Name	Shiv Temple	Architectural Description	It is a single storey structure, rectangular in plan and is built on a low plinth. It is enclosed by a boundary wall having a metal door for the entrance. The temple has a garbagriha and an arcaded mandapa having multifoilated arches supported on rectangular columns. Intricate mouldings are built on the façade of the mandapa. A moulded cornice band is running around the temple located below the parapet. The parapet has a triangular pediment built in the centre. The garbagriha is accessed by wooden doors enclosed within multifoilated arches supported on circular pilasters. There are multifoilated niches built on the external side facades of the garbagriha. The garbagriha is topped by a shikhara with small conical cupolas built around it.		
Tehsil	Khagaria				
Location	25.520693 86.513865				
Address	Gaurashakti, Khagaria				
Approach	It is approached by a road leading from Khagaria-Mansi Road towards north direction and is approx. 580m northwest of Gaurashakti Middle School.				
Approx date of construction	19th century				
Precise date of construction	Not known				
Ownership	Private				
Owners Name	Kunj Bihari Saho				
Property Type	Building			Historical/Cultural Value	Zamindar and farmers settled in villages of Khagaria 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 Sub-type	Religious				
Property past use	Temple				
Property present use	Temple				
State of Protection	Unprotected				
Architectural Style	Regional				
Building Setting	It is located in the village settlement of Gaurashakti with residences and shops built around it.				
Archeological	N.A.	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.		
Historical	Medium				
Architectural	Medium				
Grade	IIA				
Religious	High	State of Conservation	Fair		
Social	High				
Natural	Low				
Threats to the Property					
Condition Description		Threats to the Property	Material deterioration, Later additions		
Source of Information					
Condition Description		Condition Description	The temple has newly painted walls and is renovated annually.		
Source of Information					
Condition Description		Source of Information	Bathori Saho		
Source of Information					



ISMAIL AJGAIB PEER MASJID AND MAZAR		Reference No	Map No
		GaD/Khg/KHG/10	GaD/Khg/M09
			
Past Name	Ismail Ajgaib Peer Masjid and Mazar	Architectural Description	The masjid is a single storey structure and is accessed by a metal gate which opens up into a courtyard having colonaded veranda built around it. The main praying hall is accessed by wooden doors set within segmental arches. The praying hall is topped by three domes. The bigger dome is located in the centre while the smaller domes are situated on its either side. Six octagonal minarets are built, three in front of the domes and three on their backs. A mazar of the saint is located in the close proximity of the mosque. It lies on a high rectangular plinth accessed by stairs.
Tehsil	Khagaria		
Location	25.516985 86.51336		
Address	Gaurashakti, Khagaria		
Approach	It is approached by a road leading from Khagaria-Mansi Road towards north direction and is approx. 570m west of Gaurashakti Middle School.		
Approx date of construction	18th century		
Precise date of construction	Not known		
Ownership	Private		
Owners Name	Abdul Kayyum		
Property Type	Building		
Property Sub-type	Religious	Historical/Cultural Value	As per per local belief, earlier Burhi Gandak used to flow from here and the saint got trapped in a wooden box and came floating along the river. He meditated in the forested region. Later, the saint was buried here.
Property past use	Mosque		
Property present use	Mosque		
State of Protection	Unprotected	Association with Ganga	Several religious groups settled along the banks of river Ganga due to its high religious significance. Over time mosques and mazars were built along Ganga river.
Architectural Style	Regional		
Building Setting	It has a village settlement of Mahsaurahi towards north direction and has farmlands on its south and west direction.	State of Conservation	Signs of deterioration Material deterioration, Alterations, Later additions
Threats to the Property			
Condition Description		Source of Information	Abdul Kayyum, Abdul, Zahir
Archeological	N.A.		
Historical	Medium	Social	High
Architectural	Medium	Natural	Medium
		Grade	IIA

DHARAMSHALA		Reference No	Map No
		GaD/Khg/GGR/01	GaD/Khg/M10
			
Past Name	Dharamshala	<p>Architectural Description It is a two storey structure, rectangular in plan and is built on a low plinth. A colonaded veranda was built later on the ground and first floors, leading to multiple rooms which are accessed through wooden double doors set within multifoilated arch. The parapet of the building is also a later addition having a stepped profile. The entrance on the ground floor leads to a foyer space, which opens into a courtyard. The courtyard is surrounded by an arcaded veranda with multifoilated arches, supported on columns with fluted shaft and moulded capitals. It leads to multiple rooms, accessed by wooden doors within multifoilated arches, supported on semicircular columns. A moulded cornice band is running above the arches.</p> <p>Historical/Cultural Value People settled in several regions of Khagaria district, because of availability of vast fertile land for agriculture and ease of trade. They built religious structures in their villages to cater for the religious needs of the settlement.</p> <p>Association with Ganga Several saints, sages and religious groups settled in Khagaria, along Ganga. They performed religious activities along the river banks and provided refuge to the pilgrims visiting the city for religious purposes.</p> <p>State of Conservation Fair</p> <p>Threats to the Property Later additions, Alterations</p> <p>Condition Description The dharamshala has been renovated recently with newly painted walls.</p> <p>Source of Information Rahul Kumar</p>	
Tehsil	Gogri		
Location	25.41264 86.65408		
Address	Gogri Jamalpur, Khagaria		
Approach	It is located along the south side of the Gogri Jamalpur Road and is approx. 110m west of Hanuman Kuti Shyam Mandir.		
Approx date of construction	20th century		
Precise date of construction	Not known		
Ownership	Private		
Owners Name	Khaitan		
Property Type	Building		
Property Sub-type	Religious		
Property past use	Dharamshala		
Property present use	Dharamshala		
State of Protection	Unprotected		
Architectural Style	Regional		
Building Setting	It is situated in the market area of Gogri Jamalpur with residences and shops built around it.		
Archeological	N.A.	Religious	Low
Historical	Medium	Social	High
Architectural	Medium	Natural	Low
		Grade	IIB

Listing done by Akshit Kumar, Kartik Dubey





Reviewed by Mitali Vij


RAJESH KHAITAN RESIDENCE		Reference No	Map No
			
Past Name	Rajesh Khaitan Residence	Architectural Description It is a two storey structure, rectangular in plan and is built on a low plinth. The ground floor is accessed by wooden doors set within semicircular arches. There are moulded pilasters built on the either side of the entrance. Some rooms on the ground floor are now used as shops. Metal louvers with shop hoardings were added later, supported on circular columns. The first floor façade has rooms which are accessed by wooden doors enclosed by segmental arches. It overlooks a balcony on the first floor that acts as a chajja for the ground floor, supported on I-beams. The balcony has decorative metal eaves forming a semicircular profile. The side façades have windows and also has similar balcony projections. There is a back entrance from an open area which leads to a small courtyard with rooms built around it.	Historical/Cultural Value Due to the strategic location of the settlement along Ganga, several traders settled here. This residence belongs to one such trader who resided here due to an increase in the trade. Later he went to Surat to expand his business.
Tehsil	Gogri		
Location	25.412781 86.655021		
Address	Gogri Jamalpur, Khagaria		
Approach	It is located along the north side of the Gogri Jamalpur Road and is approx. 55m northwest of Hanuman Kuti Shyam Mandir.		
Approx date of construction	19th century		
Precise date of construction	Not known		
Ownership	Private		
Owners Name	Rajesh Khaitan		
Property Type	Building		
Property Sub-type	Mixed use		
Property past use	Residence		
Property present use	Residence and Shop		
State of Protection	Unprotected		
Architectural Style	Regional		
Building Setting	It is situated in the market area of Gogri Jamalpur with residences and shops built around it.		
Archeological	N.A.	Religious	Low
Historical	Medium	Social	Medium
Architectural	Medium	Natural	Low
		Grade	IIB
		State of Conservation	Signs of deterioration
		Threats to the Property	Material deterioration, Later additions
		Condition Description	Moulded metal eaves along with metal railings have been added later on the balconies. The plaster on the walls is wearing off.
		Source of Information	Saurabh



Listing done by Akshit Kumar, Kartik Dubey





Reviewed by Mitali Vij

SIYYADATPUR MASJID		Reference No	Map No
		GaD/Khg/PRB/01	GaD/Khg/M11
			
Past Name	Siyyadatpur Masjid	<p>Architectural Description It is a single storey structure, rectangular in plan and is built on a high plinth. The mosque is enclosed by a boundary wall and is accessed by a metal gate which leads to an open area. The boundary wall has two octagonal pillars, each built on its corners. The mosque has an arcaded veranda having multifoilated arched openings, supported on columns. The praying hall is accessed by three wooden double doors enclosed within pointed arches. There are octagonal pilasters built on the either side of the central entrance. There are two octagonal minarets which are located on the side of the praying hall. A chajja is built along the front façade. The prayer hall is topped by three domes with smaller minarets built on their either side.</p> <p>Historical/Cultural Value Several people settled within the region due to farming opportunities. As the settlement expanded along the river, mosques were built to cater to the religious needs of the local community.</p> <p>Association with Ganga Several religious groups settled along the banks of river Ganga due to its high religious significance. Over time, mosques were built along Ganga river.</p> <p>State of Conservation Signs of deterioration</p> <p>Threats to the Property Material deterioration, Structural deterioration, Later additions</p> <p>Condition Description The praying hall has been renovated recently with newly painted walls. The boundary wall has exposed masonry and structural cracks.</p> <p>Source of Information Mohd. Siraj</p>	
Tehsil	Parbatta		
Location	25.28262 86.74054		
Address	Siyyadatpur, Khagaria		
Approach	It is approached by a road leading from Aguwani-Salarpur Bandh Road towards north direction and is 500m northeast of Aguwani Post Office.		
Approx date of construction	19th century		
Precise date of construction	Not known		
Ownership	Private		
Owners Name	Mohd. Siraj		
Property Type	Building		
Property Sub-type	Religious		
Property past use	Mosque		
Property present use	Mosque		
State of Protection	Unprotected		
Architectural Style	Regional		
Building Setting	It is situated in the village settlement of Siyyadatpur and has farmlands on its west and north side.		
Archeological	N.A.	Religious	High
Historical	Medium	Social	High
Architectural	Medium	Natural	Low
		Grade	IIA

IMAMBARA		Reference No	GaD/Khg/PRB/02	Map No	GaD/Khg/M11				
									
Past Name	Imambara	Architectural Description	It is a single storey structure, rectangular in plan and is built on a low plinth. It has an open space facing the building. The imambara is entered through a veranda on the extreme right side of the façade. It has a room built on the left side. The veranda has three semicircular arched openings, supported on large rectangular columns. The imambara is built in mud, with a sloping roof clad with terracotta tiles which are supported on wooden members.						
Tehsil	Parbatta								
Location	25.283237 86.740636								
Address	Siyadatpur, Khagaria								
Approach	It is approached by a road leading from Aguwani-Salarpur Bandh Road towards north direction and is 565m northeast of Aguwani Post Office.								
Approx date of construction	19th century								
Precise date of construction	Not known								
Ownership	Private								
Owners Name	Not known								
Property Type	Building								
Property Sub-type	Religious								
Property past use	Mourning Congregation								
Property present use	Mourning Congregation								
State of Protection	Unprotected					Historical/Cultural Value	Several people settled within the region due to farming opportunities. As the settlement expanded along the river, imambaras were built to cater to the religious needs of the local community.		
Architectural Style	Vernacular								
Building Setting	It is situated in the village settlement of Siyyadatpur and has farmlands on its west and north side.								
Archeological	N.A.	Association with Ganga	Several religious groups settled along the banks of river Ganga due to its high religious significance. Over time, the imambara was built along Ganga river.						
Historical	Medium								
Architectural	High								
Grade	IIA								
Religious	High	State of Conservation	Signs of deterioration						
Social	High								
Natural	Low								
Grade	IIA								
Condition Description	Due to the low durability of mud finish, the imambara constantly needs renovation.		Threats to the Property	Material deterioration, Later additions					
Source of Information	Mohd. Siraj								



BAWAN KOTHI TREPAN DWAR		Reference No	Map No
		GaD/Khg/PRB/03	GaD/Khg/M12
			
Past Name	Bairam Singh ki Kothi	<p>Architectural Description</p> <p>The residential complex is rectangular planned with structures ranging from a single storey to double storey height. The complex is accessed by a two storey gateway having multifoilated arched opening with carvings done on its façade. The gateway leads to a foyer which further opens up into a courtyard with arcaded corridors built around it. The corridors have multifoilated arched openings with floral mouldings and blind pointed arches built on either side. These arches are supported on rectangular columns with small niches on their façade. Rectangular openings are built above the corridors. There are two other courtyards located towards east direction. One having a single storey structure which was used as a mandapa and a well. The other courtyard having a phansi ghar. There are paintings done on the walls of the residential complex.</p> <p>Historical/Cultural Value</p> <p>As per locals, the residential complex was spread across 6 bheega (approx. 6100 sqm.) It used to have 52 residences and 53 doors in total where it got its literal name. It was built by the zamindar Bairam Khan, who left and settled in West Bengal.</p> <p>Association with Ganga</p> <p>Due to its strategic location along Ganga, many rulers and travelers visited Khagaria. They built residential buildings along the ghats due to the high religious significance of the sacred river.</p> <p>State of Conservation</p> <p>Advanced state of decay</p> <p>Threats to the Property</p> <p>Material deterioration, Structural deterioration, Vegetative growth, Vandalism</p> <p>Condition Description</p> <p>Exposed and broken masonry on the walls. The plaster is wearing off. Most of the structures has collapsed roofs.</p> <p>Source of Information</p> <p>Surendra Kumar Singh</p>	
Tehsil	Parbatta		
Location	25.378646 86.820938		
Address	Bharatkhand, Khagaria		
Approach	It is approached by a road leading from Bari Masjid Road towards east direction and is approx. 330m south of Panchmukhi Hanuman Temple.		
Approx date of construction	18th century		
Precise date of construction	Not known		
Ownership	Private		
Owners Name	Bairam Singh		
Property Type	Precinct		
Property Sub-type	Residential		
Property past use	Residence		
Property present use	Abandoned		
State of Protection	Unprotected		
Architectural Style	Regional		
Building Setting	It is located in the village settlement of Bharatkhand, having farmlands on the west side and an oxbow lake on its east side.		
Archeological	N.A.	Religious	Low
Historical	High	Social	Medium
Architectural	High	Natural	Low
		Grade	IIA

PAPPU SINGH RESIDENCE		Reference No	Map No
			GaD/Khg/PRB/04 GaD/Khg/M12
Past Name	Pappu Singh Residence	Architectural Description It is a single storey structure, rectangular in plan and is built on a high plinth. The back façade of the building faces towards the street while the front façade faces the farmlands. The residence is accessed by a veranda having rectangular openings with double circular columns having moulded capital. The wooden louvers are added later between the openings. There are rectangular windows set with blind circular arches, located on the right side of the front façade. The rooms are accessed by wooden doors set within semicircular arches. The back façade of the structure has pointed arches with rectangular frame mouldings above it. Circular pilasters are located on the right side of the arches. A moulded cornice band is running around the building, below the parapet. An RCC structure was built later on the terrace level having a flat roof.	
Tehsil	Parbatta		
Location	25.378864 86.822772		
Address	Bharatkhand, Khagaria		
Approach	It is approached by a road leading from Bari Masjid Road towards east direction and is approx. 240m south of Panchmukhi Hanuman Temple.		
Approx date of construction	19th century		
Precise date of construction	Not known		
Ownership	Private		
Owners Name	Pappu Singh		
Property Type	Building		
Property Sub-type	Residential		
Property past use	Residence		
Property present use	Residence		
State of Protection	Unprotected		
Architectural Style	Amalgamation of Regional and Colonial	Historical/Cultural Value	Several people traveled to and settled in Kanpur due to its high religious significance. Over time, residential settlements expanded along the river.
Building Setting	It is located in the village settlement of Bharatkhand, having farmlands on the north side and an oxbow lake on its east side.	Association with Ganga	Due to its strategic location along Ganga, many rulers and travelers visited Khagaria. They built residential buildings along the ghats due to the high religious significance of the sacred river.
Archeological	N.A.	State of Conservation	Signs of deterioration
Historical	Medium	Threats to the Property	Material deterioration, Structural deterioration, Vegetative growth, Alterations, Later additions
Architectural	Medium	Condition Description	The front façade of the building has been repainted while the back façade is deteriorating with broken masonry and wearing of plaster.
		Source of Information	Surendra Kumar Singh

Listing done by Akshit Kumar, Kartik Dubey





Reviewed by Mitali Vij

WELL		Reference No	Map No
		GaD/Khg/PRB/05	GaD/Khg/M12
			
Past Name	Well	Architectural Description The well is circular in plan having an outer diameter of approx. 7m. It is built with bricks and is finished with lime plaster. The well is now dried up and is used for disposing garbage. The ground level in this village changed due to which the extension of the well now merges with the street.	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 the water requirements of the community.
Tehsil	Parbatta		
Location	25.378550 86.822411		
Address	Bharatkhand, Khagaria		
Approach	It is approached by a road leading from Bari Masjid Road towards east direction and is approx. 285m south of Panchmukhi Hanuman Temple.		
Approx date of construction	19th century		
Precise date of construction	Not known		
Ownership	Public		
Owners Name	Local community		
Property Type	Structure		
Property Sub-type	Water structure		
Property past use	Well		
Property present use	Well		
State of Protection	Unprotected	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.	
Architectural Style	Regional		
Building Setting	It is located in the village settlement of Bharatkhand, having farmlands on the west side and an oxbow lake on its east side.		
Archeological	N.A.		State of Conservation Signs of deterioration Threats to the Property Material deterioration, Vegetative growth
Historical	Medium		
Architectural	Low		
			Condition Description Exposed and broken brick masonry, The plaster on the interior façade of the well is wearing off.
Religious	Low		
Social	Low		
Natural	High		
			Source of Information Primary Survey
Grade	IIB		

Listing done by Akshit Kumar, Kartik Dubey



Reviewed by Mitali Vij

RAM JANKI THAKURBADI (01)		Reference No	Map No
		GaD/Khg/PRB/06	GaD/Khg/M12
			
Past Name	Ram Janki Thakurbadi	<p>Architectural Description It is a single storey structure, rectangular in plan and is built on a high plinth. It is accessed by the mandapa along three sides of the garbh griha. It has three multifoilated arches on the front façade, supported on moulded columns. There are blind arches built on either side of these arched openings. The spandrel of the arches have intricate carvings. The side façades of the structure has multifoilated blind arches with a few accessible openings, along with rectangular frame mouldings on either side. The mandapa has a vaulted ceiling and wooden rectangular doors on its north, south and west side. The west side wooden door is used to access the garbagriha. The garbagriha is octagonal in shape, and is topped by a shikhara having a moulded band running at its base level. The shikhara has a metal finial located on its top.</p> <p>Historical/Cultural Value Zamindar and farmers settled in villages of Khagaria 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.</p> <p>Association with Ganga Due to the high religious significance of Ganga, several saints and religious groups settled along the sacred river. Over the years, they built temples for the local community.</p> <p>State of Conservation Signs of deterioration</p> <p>Threats to the Property Material deterioration, Structural deterioration, Vegetative growth</p> <p>Condition Description Exposed and broken brick masonry, The plaster on the walls of the temple is wearing off. Blackening on the shikhara.</p> <p>Source of Information Primary Survey</p>	
Tehsil	Parbatta		
Location	25.378020 86.822573		
Address	Bharatkhand, Khagaria		
Approach	It is approached by a road leading from Bari Masjid Road towards east direction and is approx. 340m south of Panchmukhi Hanuman Temple.		
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 located in the village settlement of Bharatkhand, having farmlands on the north side and an oxbow lake on its east side.		
Archeological	N.A.	Religious	High
Historical	Medium	Social	High
Architectural	Medium	Natural	High
		Grade	IIA

Listing done by Akshit Kumar, Kartik Dubey



Reviewed by Mitali Vij



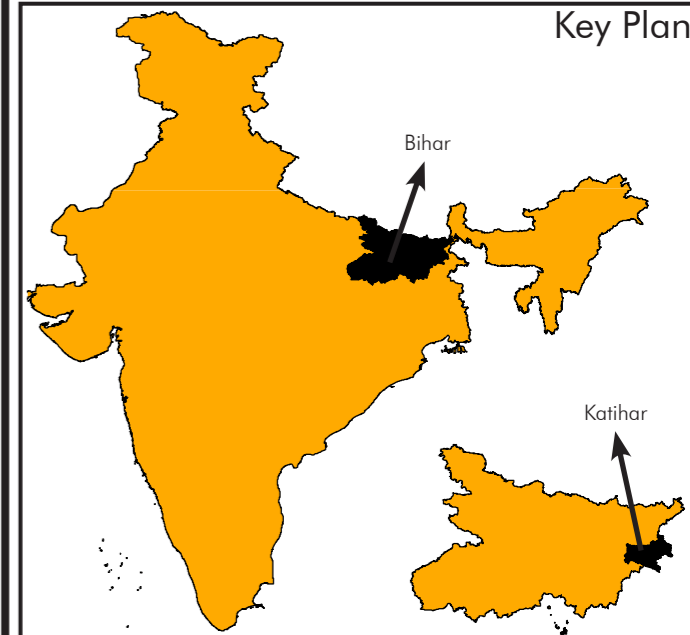
ANNEXURE C

KATIHAR DISTRICT : GIS MAPS



Ganga Cultural Documentation Katihar District, Bihar

Key Plan



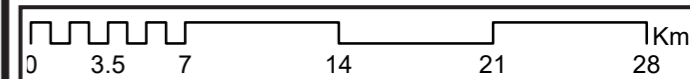
Legend

	District Boundary		Primary Rd		Memorial
	Tehsil Boundary		Secondary Rd		Religious
	Tehsil Points		Civic		Utilitarian
	Inventory		Defence		Residential
	5Km line		Funerary		Institutional
	Ganga		Industrial		Water System
	Railway Network				

Note:
For the comprehensive study of these maps, Kanpur district is marked as Zone KN.
This zone further divides into 97 Sub-zones, according to their respective area.

This map represents following subzones;
Zone KN23 to KN25

Area:	N 	Map No:
Katihar- District 30/04/2022		GaD/Kth/M01



Survey Team:
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Katik Dubey Architect
Diptanshu Sinha Architect
Akshit Kumar 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	
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Ganga Cultural Documentation Katihar District, Bihar

Key Plan

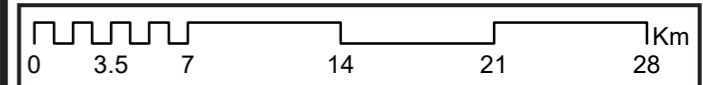


Legend

- District Boundary
- Tehsil Boundary
- Tehsil Points
- Inventory
- 5Km line
- Ganga
- Railway Network
- Primary Rd
- Secondary Rd
- Civic
- Defence
- Funerary
- Industrial
- Memorial
- Religious
- Utilitarian
- Residential
- Institutional
- Water System

Area: Katihar- District
30/04/2022

Map No: GaD/Kth/M02



Survey Team:
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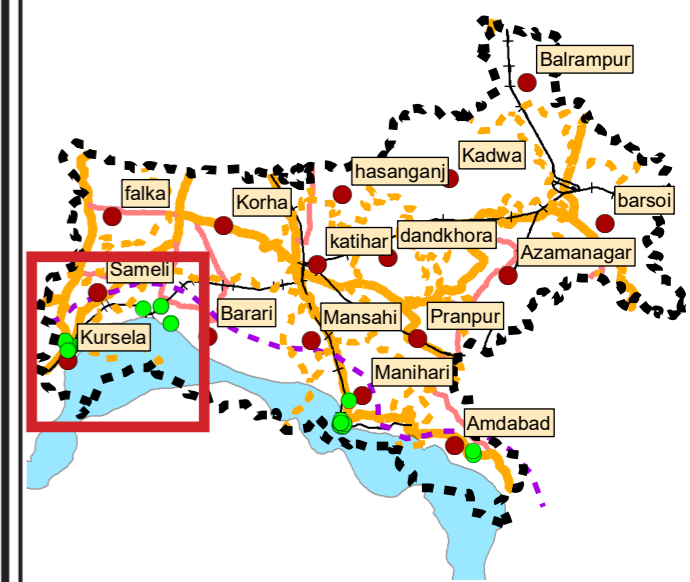
GIS Mapping: Chetan Kataria (Urban Designer & Planner)

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

Submitted by: National Mission for Clean Ganga

Ganga Cultural Documentation Katihar District, Bihar

Key Plan



Legend

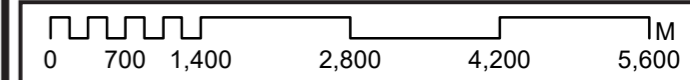
- District Boundary
- Tehsil Boundary
- Tehsil Points
- Inventory
- 5Km line
- Ganga
- Railway Network
- Primary Rd
- Secondary Rd
- Civic
- Defence
- Funerary
- Industrial
- Memorial
- Religious
- Utilitarian
- Residential
- Institutional
- Water System

Note:
For the comprehensive study of these maps, Katihar district is market as Zone KT.
This zone further divides into 08 Sub-zones, according to their respective area.

This map represent following subzones;
Zone KT01 to KT05

Area:
Katihar- District
30/04/2022

Map No:
GaD/Kth/M03



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Urban Design & Planner
Architect
Architect
Architect

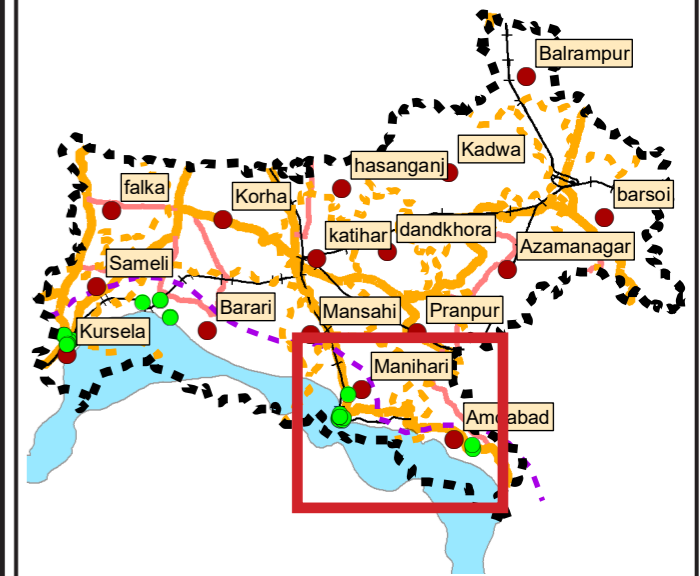
GIS Mapping: Chetan Kataria (Urban Designer & Planner)

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

Submitted by:
National Mission for
Clean Ganga

Ganga Cultural Documentation Katihar District, Bihar

Key Plan



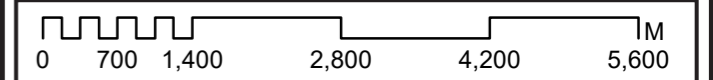
Legend

District Boundary	Primary Rd	Memorial
Tehsil Boundary	Secondary Rd	Religious
Tehsil Points	Civic	Utilitarian
Inventory	Defence	Residential
5Km line	Funerary	Institutional
Ganga	Industrial	Water System
Railway Network		

Note:
For the comprehensive study of these maps, Katihar district is market as Zone KT.
This zone further divides into 08 Sub-zones, according to their respective area.

This map represent following subzones;
Zone KT06 to KT08

Area: Katihar- District 30/04/2022		Map No: GaD/Kth/M04
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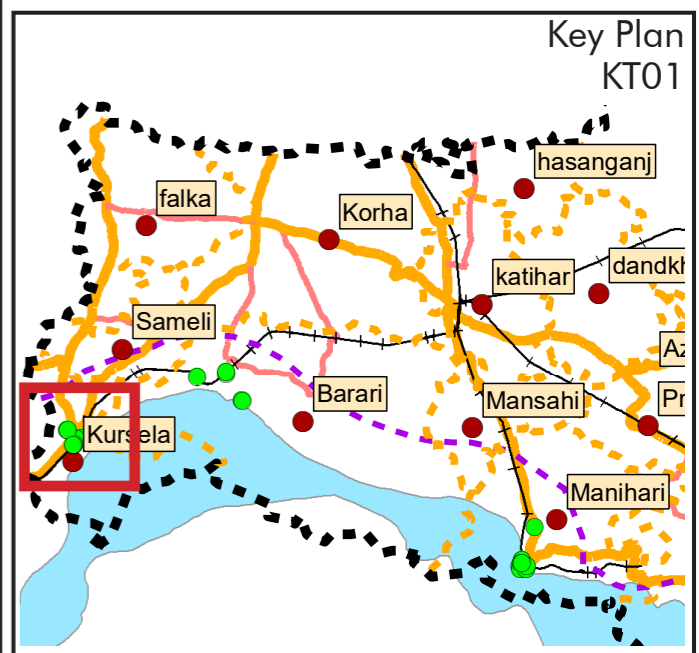
Survey Team:
Chetan Kataria Urban Design & Planner
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Diptanshu Sinha Architect
Akshit Kumar Architect

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
Katihar District, Bihar



Legend

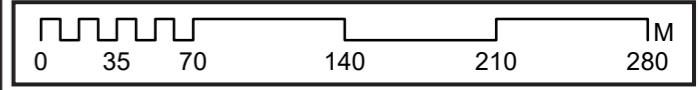
District Boundary	Primary Rd	Memorial
Tehsil Boundary	Secondary Rd	Religious
Tehsil Points	Civic	Utilitarian
Inventory	Defence	Residential
5Km line	Funerary	Institutional
Ganga	Industrial	Water System
Railway Network		

Note:
For the comprehensive study of these maps, Katihar district is marked as Zone KT. This zone further divides into 08 Sub-zones, according to their respective area.

This map represents following subzones; Zone KT01 and reference location.

GaD/Kth/KSL/01 to GaD/Kth/KSL/07

Area: Katihar- District 30/04/2022		Map No: GaD/Kth/M05
--	--	------------------------



Survey Team:
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Katik Dubey Architect
Diptanshu Sinha Architect
Akshit Kumar Architect

GIS Mapping: Chetan Kataria (Urban Designer & Planner)

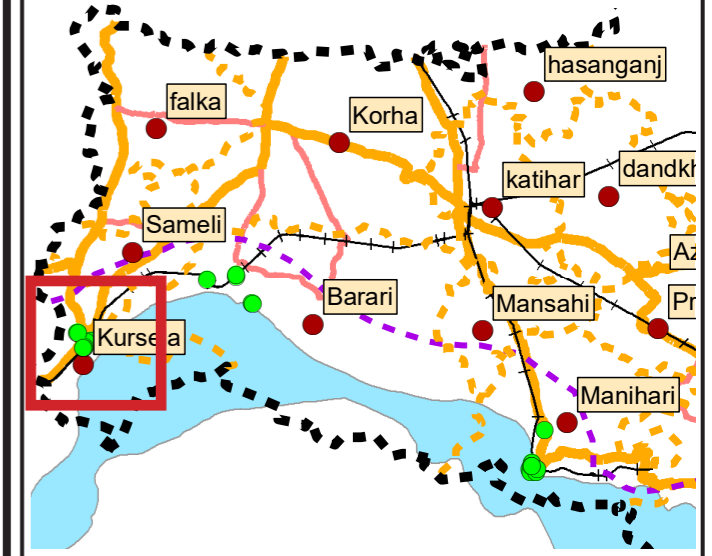
Prepared by: Indian National Trust for Art and Cultural Heritage		Submitted by: National Mission for Clean Ganga	
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Source: Esri, DeLorme, GeoEye, Earthstar Geographics, CNES/Airbus DS, USDA, USGS, AeroGRID, IGN, and the GIS User Community



Ganga Cultural Documentation Katihar District, Bihar

Key Plan
KT02



Legend

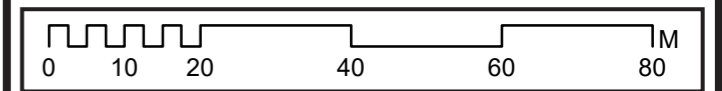
- District Boundary
- Tehsil Boundary
- Tehsil Points
- Inventory
- 5Km line
- Ganga
- Railway Network
- Primary Rd
- Secondary Rd
- Civic
- Defence
- Funerary
- Industrial
- Memorial
- Religious
- Utilitarian
- Residential
- Institutional
- Water System

Note:
For the comprehensive study of these maps, Katihar district is marked as Zone KT. This zone further divides into 08 Sub-zones, according to their respective area.

This map represents following subzones; Zone KT02 and reference location.

GaD/Kth/KSL/08 & GaD/Kth/KSL/09

Area: Katihar- District 30/04/2022		Map No: GaD/Kth/M06
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Survey Team:
 Chetan Kataria Urban Design & Planner
 Katik Dubey Architect
 Diptanshu Sinha Architect
 Akshit Kumar Architect

GIS Mapping: Chetan Kataria (Urban Designer & Planner)

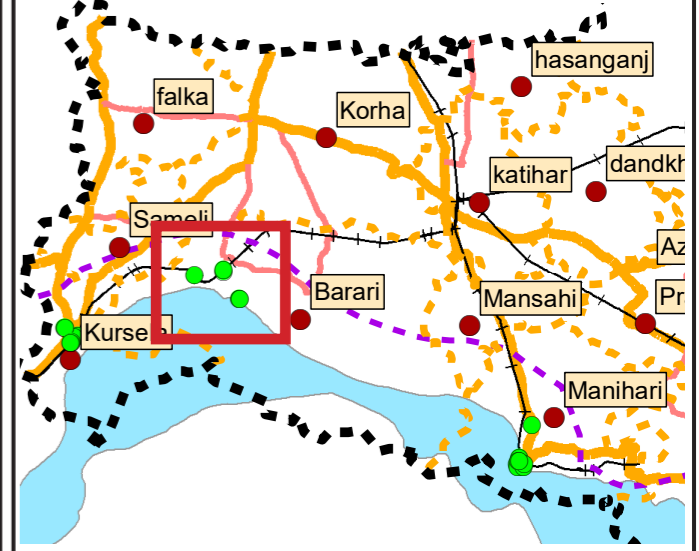
Prepared by: Indian National Trust for Art and Cultural Heritage INTACH	Submitted by: National Mission for Clean Ganga
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Source: Esri, Maxar, GeoEye, Earthstar Geographics, CNES/Airbus DS, USDA, USGS, AeroGRID, IGN, and the GIS User



Ganga Cultural Documentation
Katihar District, Bihar

Key Plan
KT03



Legend

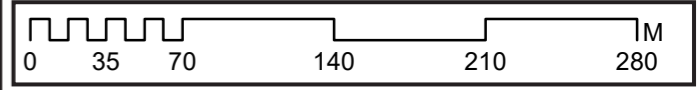
- District Boundary
- Tehsil Boundary
- Tehsil Points
- Inventory
- 5Km line
- Ganga
- Railway Network
- Primary Rd
- Secondary Rd
- Civic
- Defence
- Funerary
- Industrial
- Memorial
- Religious
- Utilitarian
- Residential
- Institutional
- Water System

Note:
For the comprehensive study of these maps, Katihar district is marked as Zone KT. This zone further divides into 08 Sub-zones, according to their respective area.

This map represents following subzones; Zone KT03 and reference location.

GaD/Kth/BRR/01

Area: Katihar- District 30/04/2022		Map No: GaD/Kth/M07
--	--	------------------------



Survey Team:
Chetan Kataria Urban Design & Planner
Katik Dubey Architect
Diptanshu Sinha Architect
Akshit Kumar 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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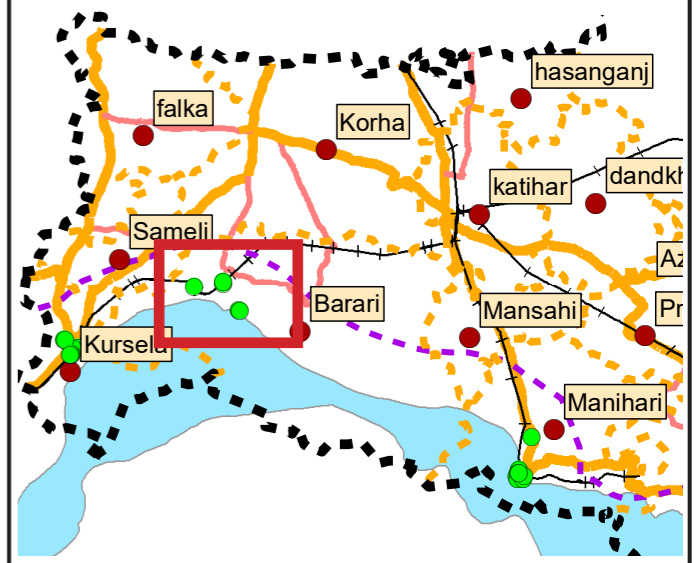
Source: Esri, DeLorme, GeoEye, Earthstar Geographics, CNES/Airbus DS, USDA, USGS, AeroGRID, IGN, and the GIS User Community



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

Ganga Cultural Documentation Katihar District, Bihar

Key Plan KT04



Legend

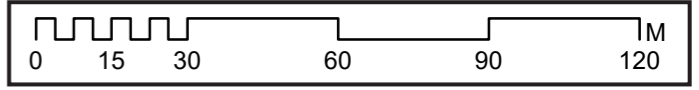
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|-------------------|--------------|---------------|
| District Boundary | Primary Rd | Memorial |
| Tehsil Boundary | Secondary Rd | Religious |
| Tehsil Points | Civic | Utilitarian |
| Inventory | Defence | Residential |
| 5Km line | Funerary | Institutional |
| Ganga | Industrial | Water System |
| Railway Network | | |

Note:
For the comprehensive study of these maps, Katihar district is marked as Zone KT. This zone further divides into 08 Sub-zones, according to their respective area.

This map represents following subzones; Zone KT04 and reference location.

GaD/Kth/BRR/02 & GaD/Kth/BRR/03

Area: Katihar- District 30/04/2022		Map No: GaD/Kth/M08
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Survey Team:
Chetan Kataria Urban Design & Planner
Katik Dubey Architect
Diptanshu Sinha Architect
Akshit Kumar Architect

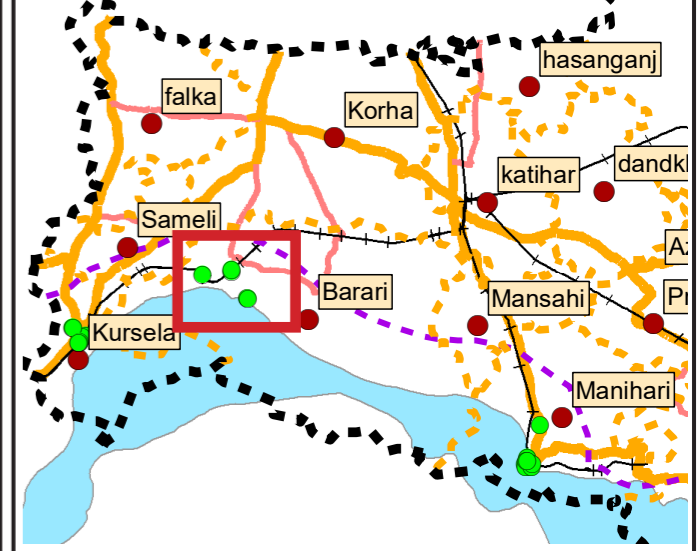
GIS Mapping: Chetan Kataria (Urban Designer & Planner)

Prepared by: Indian National Trust for Art and Cultural Heritage		Submitted by: National Mission for Clean Ganga	
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Ganga Cultural Documentation
Katihar District, Bihar

Key Plan
KT05



Legend

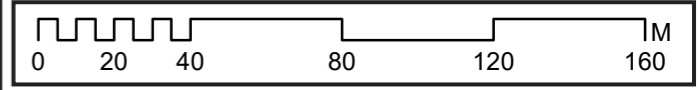
- District Boundary
- Tehsil Boundary
- Tehsil Points
- Inventory
- 5Km line
- Ganga
- Railway Network
- Primary Rd
- Secondary Rd
- Civic
- Defence
- Funerary
- Industrial
- Memorial
- Religious
- Utilitarian
- Residential
- Institutional
- Water System

Note:
For the comprehensive study of these maps, Katihar district is marked as Zone KT. This zone further divides into 08 Sub-zones, according to their respective area.

This map represents following subzones; Zone KT05 and reference location.

GaD/Kth/BRR/04 & GaD/Kth/BRR/05

Area: Katihar- District 30/04/2022		Map No: GaD/Kth/M09
--	--	------------------------



Survey Team:
Chetan Kataria Urban Design & Planner
Katik Dubey Architect
Diptanshu Sinha Architect
Akshit Kumar Architect

GIS Mapping: Chetan Kataria (Urban Designer & Planner)

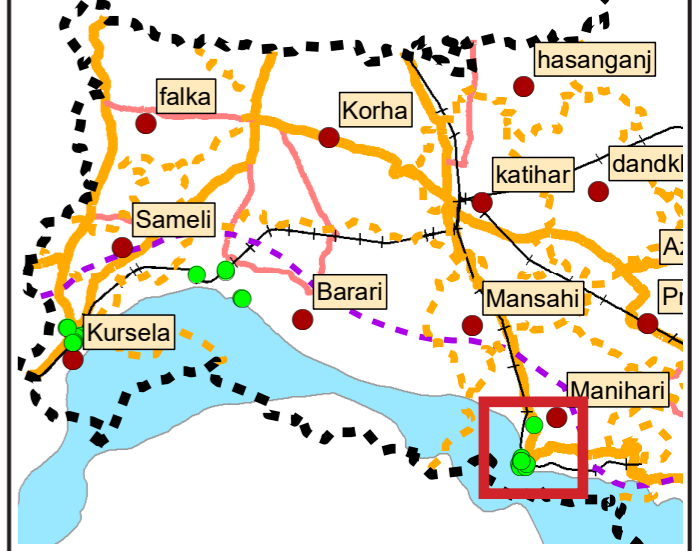
Prepared by: Indian National Trust for Art and Cultural Heritage		Submitted by: National Mission for Clean Ganga	
--	--	--	--

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



Ganga Cultural Documentation Katihar District, Bihar

Key Plan
KT06



Legend

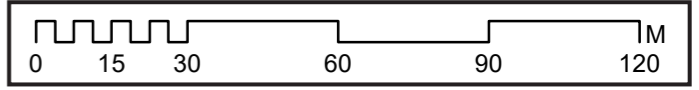
- District Boundary
- Tehsil Boundary
- Tehsil Points
- Inventory
- 5Km line
- Ganga
- Railway Network
- Primary Rd
- Secondary Rd
- Civic
- Defence
- Funerary
- Industrial
- Memorial
- Religious
- Utilitarian
- Residential
- Institutional
- Water System

Note:
For the comprehensive study of these maps, Katihar district is marked as Zone KT. This zone further divides into 08 Sub-zones, according to their respective area.

This map represents following subzones; Zone KT06 and reference location.

GaD/Kth/MNH/01

Area: Katihar- District 30/04/2022		Map No: GaD/Kth/M10
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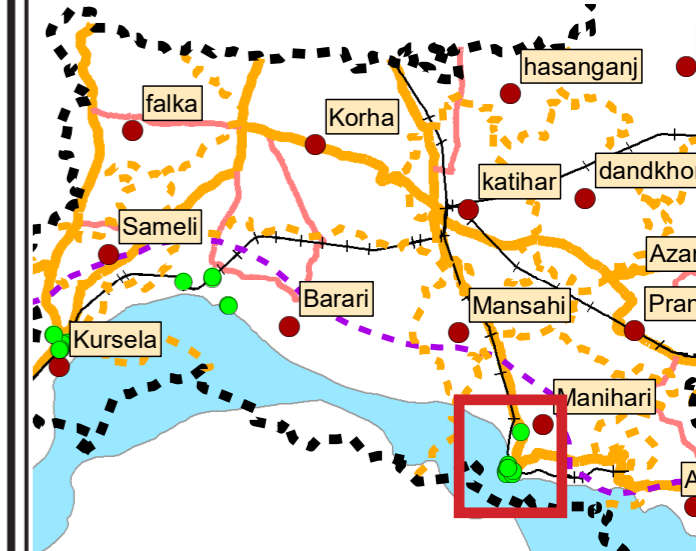
Survey Team:
 Chetan Kataria Urban Design & Planner
 Katik Dubey Architect
 Diptanshu Sinha Architect
 Akshit Kumar Architect

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 Katihar District, Bihar

Key Plan
KT07



Legend

	District Boundary		Primary Rd		Memorial
	Tehsil Boundary		Secondary Rd		Religious
	Tehsil Points		Civic		Utilitarian
	Inventory		Defence		Residential
	5Km line		Funerary		Institutional
	Ganga		Industrial		Water System
	Railway Network				

Note:
For the comprehensive study of these maps, Katihar district is marked as Zone KT. This zone further divides into 08 Sub-zones, according to their respective area.

This map represents the following subzones; Zone KT07 and reference location.

GaD/Kth/MNH/02 to GaD/Kth/MNH/09

Area:	N 	Map No:
Katihar- District 30/04/2022		GaD/Kth/M11



Survey Team:
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Katik Dubey
Diptanshu Sinha
Akshit Kumar

Urban Design & Planner
Architect
Architect
Architect

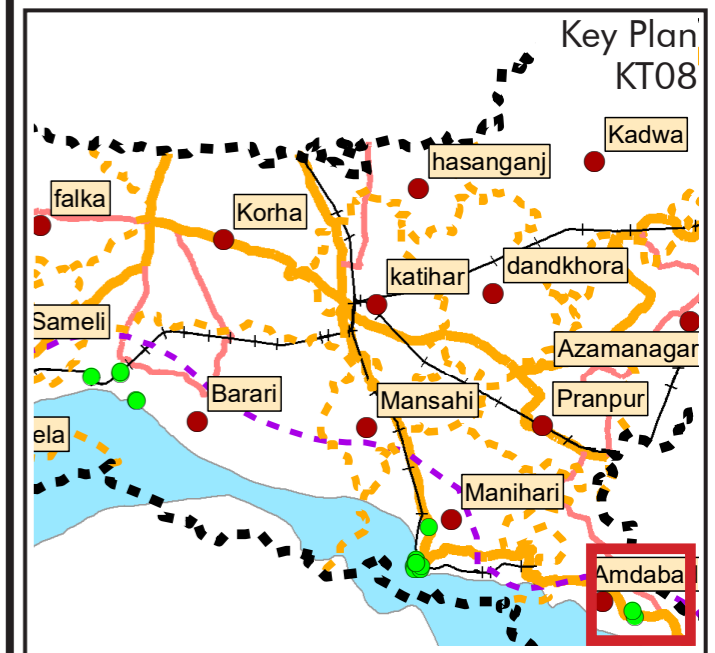
GIS Mapping: Chetan Kataria (Urban Designer & Planner)

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 Katihar District, Bihar



Legend

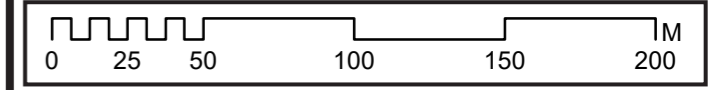
District Boundary	Primary Rd	Memorial
Tehsil Boundary	Secondary Rd	Religious
Tehsil Points	Civic	Utilitarian
Inventory	Defence	Residential
5Km line	Funerary	Institutional
Ganga	Industrial	Water System
Railway Network		

Note:
For the comprehensive study of these maps, Katihar district is marked as Zone KT. This zone further divides into 08 Sub-zones, according to their respective area.

This map represents following subzones; Zone KT08 and reference location.

GaD/Kth/ABD/01 & GaD/Kth/ABD/02

Area: Katihar- District 30/04/2022		Map No: GaD/Kth/M12
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Survey Team:
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Katik Dubey Architect
Diptanshu Sinha Architect
Akshat Kumar 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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Source: Esri, Maxar, GeoEye, Earthstar Geographics, CNES/Airbus DS, USDA, USGS, AeroGRID, IGN, and the GIS User



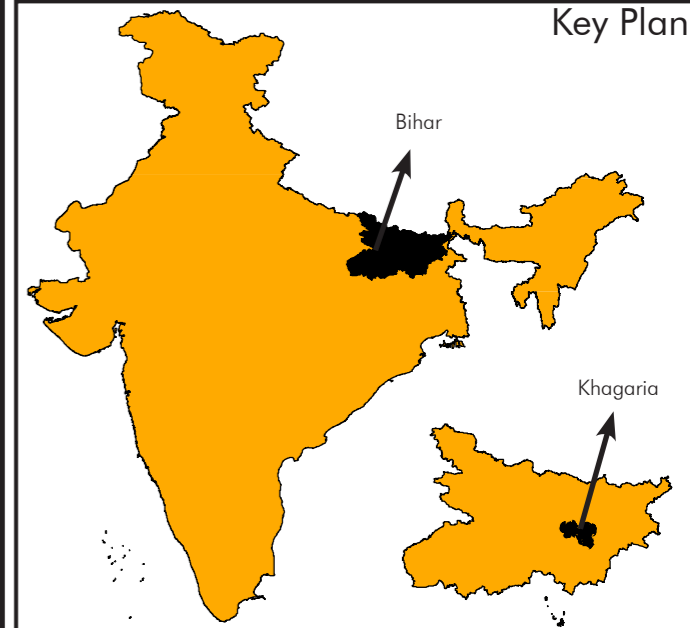
ANNEXURE D

KHAGARIA DISTRICT : GIS MAPS



Ganga Cultural Documentation Khagaria District, Bihar

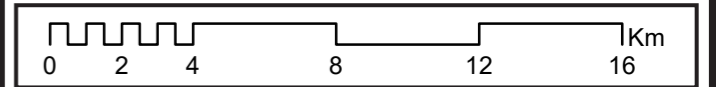
Key Plan



Legend

District Boundary	Road Type	Industrial
Tehsil Boundary	Primary Rd	Mixed-Use
5Km line	Secondary Rd	Residential
Tehsil Points	Tertiary Rd	Commercial
Inventory	Typology	Institutional
Ganga	Civic	Water Structure
Railway Network	Religious	
Water System		

Area: Khagaria- District 30/04/2022		Map No: GaD/Khg/M01
---	--	------------------------



Survey Team:
 Chetan Kataria Urban Design & Planner
 Katik Dubey Architect
 Diptanshu Sinha Architect
 Akshit Kumar Architect

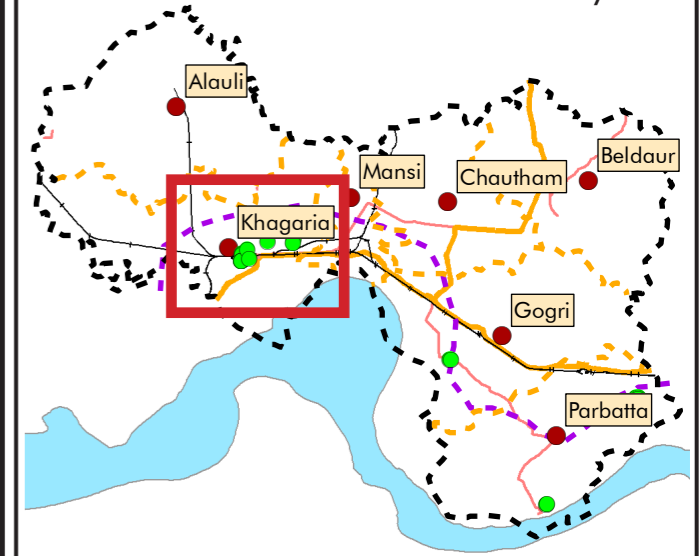
GIS Mapping: Chetan Kataria (Urban Designer & Planner)

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 Khagaria District, Bihar

Key Plan



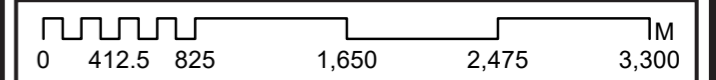
Legend

District Boundary	Road Type	Industrial
Tehsil Boundary	Primary Rd	Mixed-Use
5Km line	Secondary Rd	Residential
Tehsil Points	Tertiary Rd	Commercial
Inventory	Typology Civic	Institutional
Ganga	Religious	Water Structure
Railway Network		
Water System		

Note:
For the comprehensive study of these maps, Khagaria district is market as Zone KH.
This zone further divides into 8 Sub-zones, according to their respective area.

This map represent following subzones;
Zone KH01 to KH05

Area: Khagaria- District 30/04/2022		Map No: GaD/Khg/M03
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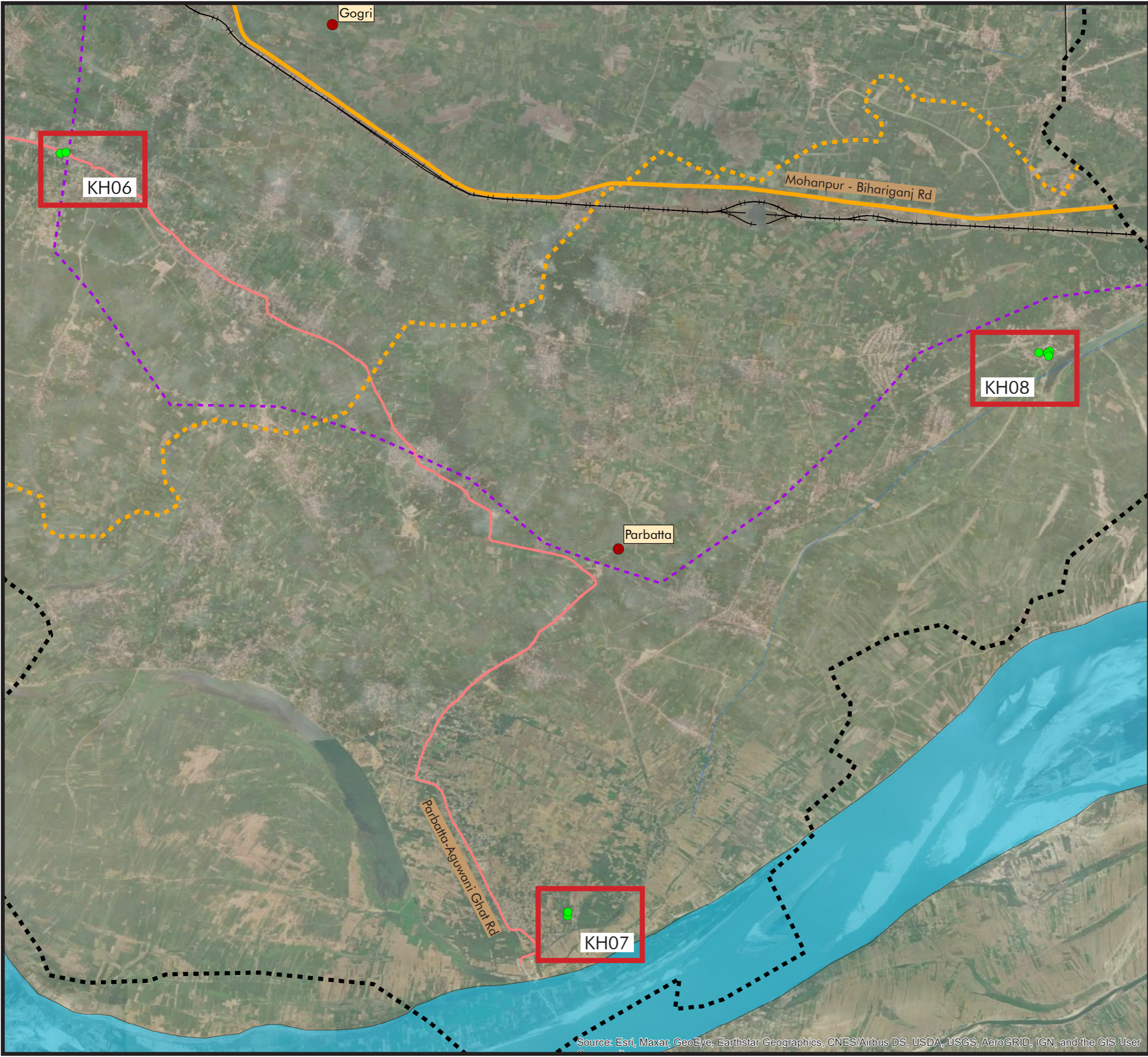


Survey Team:
Chetan Kataria Urban Design & Planner
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Diptanshu Sinha Architect
Akshit Kumar Architect

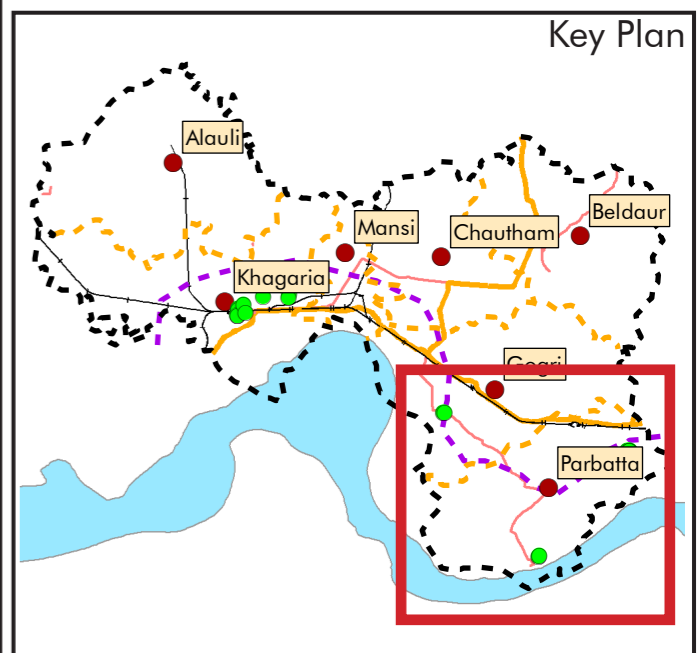
GIS Mapping: Chetan Kataria (Urban Designer & Planner)

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

Submitted by: National Mission for Clean Ganga



Ganga Cultural Documentation Khagaria District, Bihar



Legend

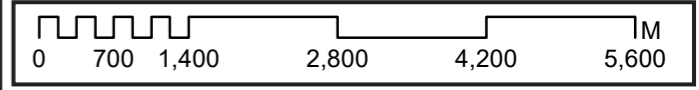
District Boundary	Road Type	Industrial
Tehsil Boundary	Primary Rd	Mixed-Use
5Km line	Secondary Rd	Residential
Tehsil Points	Tertiary Rd	Commercial
Inventory	Typology Civic	Institutional
Ganga	Religious	Water Structure
Railway Network		
Water System		

Note:
For the comprehensive study of these maps, Khagaria district is market as Zone KH. This zone further divides into 8 Sub-zones, according to their respective area.

This map represent following subzones;
Zone KH06 to KH08

Area:
Khagaria- District
30/04/2022

Map No:
GaD/Khg/M04



Survey Team:
Chetan Kataria Urban Design & Planner
Katik Dubey Architect
Diptanshu Sinha Architect
Akshit Kumar Architect

GIS Mapping: Chetan Kataria (Urban Designer & Planner)

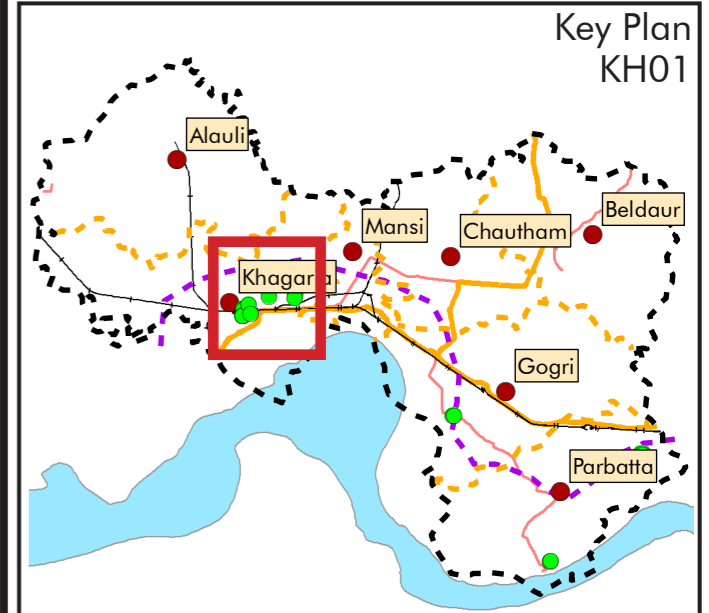
Prepared by:
Indian National Trust
for Art and Cultural Heritage INTACH

Submitted by:
National Mission for
Clean Ganga

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

Ganga Cultural Documentation Khagaria District, Bihar

Key Plan
KH01



Legend

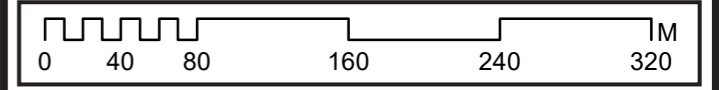
	District Boundary		Road Type		Industrial
	Tehsil Boundary		Primary Rd		Mixed-Use
	5Km line		Secondary Rd		Residential
	Tehsil Points		Tertiary Rd		Commercial
	Inventory		Typology		Institutional
	Ganga		Religious		Water Structure
	Railway Network				
	Water System				

Note:
For the comprehensive study of these maps, Khagaria district is marked as Zone KH. This zone further divides into 08 Sub-zones, according to their respective area.

This map represents following sub-zones; Zone KH01 and reference location.

GaD/Khg/KHG/01 & GaD/Khg/KHG/02

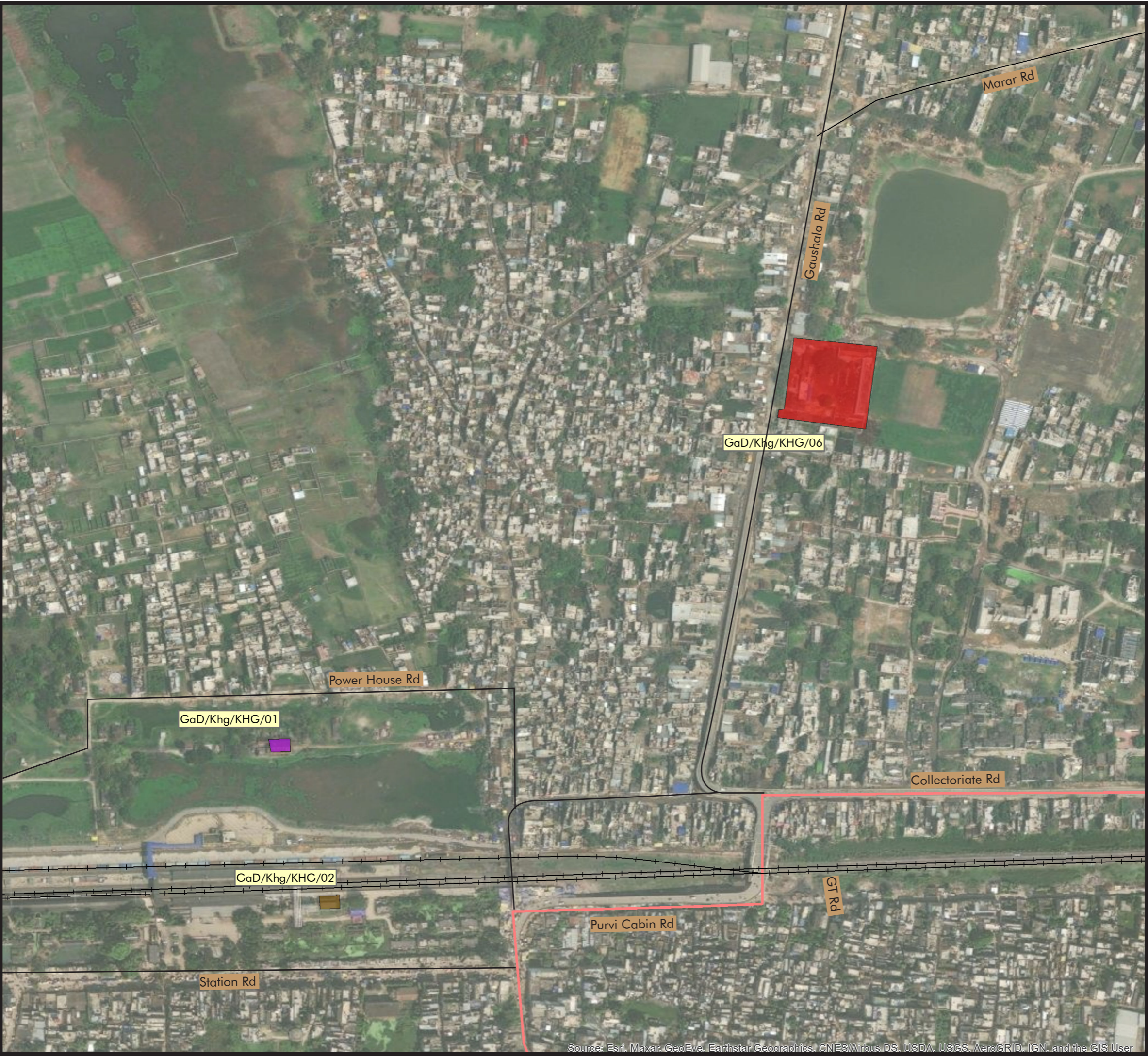
Area: Khagaria- District 30/04/2022		Map No: GaD/Khg/M05
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Survey Team:
Chetan Kataria Urban Design & Planner
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Diptanshu Sinha Architect
Akshit Kumar Architect

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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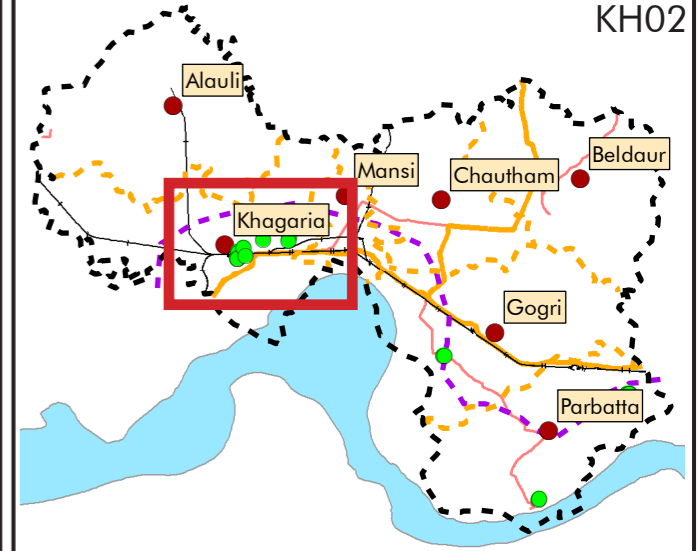


Source: Esri, Maxar, GeoEye, Earthstar Geographics, CNES/Airbus DS, USDA, USGS, AeroGRID, IGN, and the GIS User



Ganga Cultural Documentation Khagaria District, Bihar

Key Plan
KH02



Legend

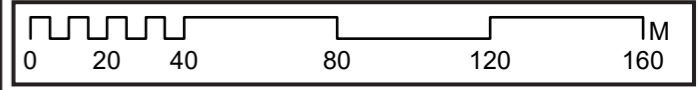
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| District Boundary | Road Type | Industrial |
| Tehsil Boundary | Primary Rd | Mixed-Use |
| 5Km line | Secondary Rd | Residential |
| Tehsil Points | Tertiary Rd | Commercial |
| Inventory | Typology Civic | Institutional |
| Ganga | Religious | Water Structure |
| Railway Network | | |
| Water System | | |

Note:
For the comprehensive study of these maps, Khagaria district is marked as Zone KH. This zone further divides into 08 Sub-zones, according to their respective area.

This map represents following subzones; Zone KH02 and reference location.

GaD/Khg/KHG/03 to GaD/Khg/KHG/05

Area: Khagaria- District 30/04/2022		Map No: GaD/Khg/M06
---	--	------------------------



Survey Team:
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Diptanshu Sinha Architect
Akshit Kumar Architect

GIS Mapping: Chetan Kataria (Urban Designer & Planner)

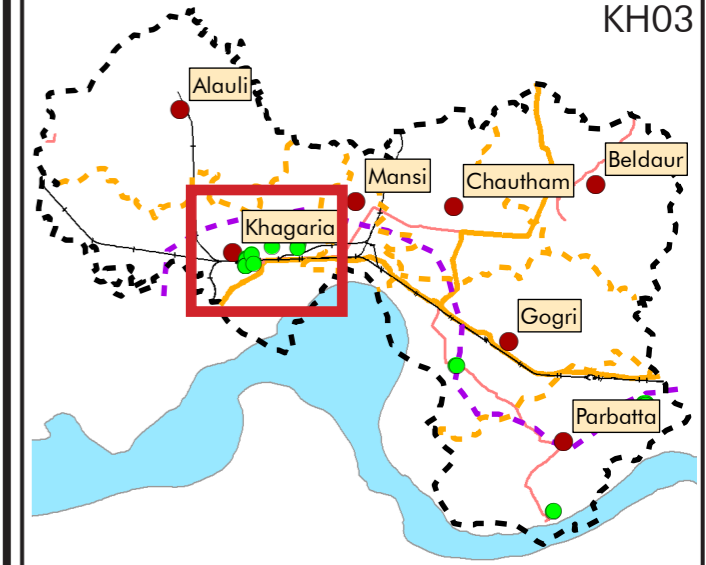
Prepared by: Indian National Trust for Art and Cultural Heritage		Submitted by: National Mission for Clean Ganga	
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Source: Esri, Maxar, GeoEye, Earthstar Geographics, CNES/Airbus DS, USDA, USGS, AeroGRID, IGN, and the GIS User



Ganga Cultural Documentation Khagaria District, Bihar

Key Plan
KH03



Legend

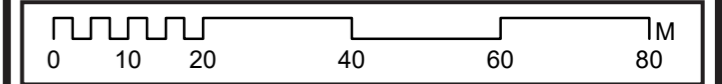
District Boundary	Road Type	Industrial
Tehsil Boundary	Primary Rd	Mixed-Use
5Km line	Secondary Rd	Residential
Tehsil Points	Tertiary Rd	Commercial
Inventory	Typology	Institutional
Ganga	Civic	Water Structure
Railway Network	Religious	
Water System		

Note:
For the comprehensive study of these maps, Khagaria district is marked as Zone KH. This zone further divides into 08 Sub-zones, according to their respective area.

This map represents following subzones; Zone KH03 and reference location.

GaD/Khg/KHG/07

Area: Khagaria- District 30/04/2022		Map No: GaD/Khg/M07
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Survey Team:
Chetan Kataria Urban Design & Planner
Katik Dubey Architect
Diptanshu Sinha Architect
Akshit Kumar Architect

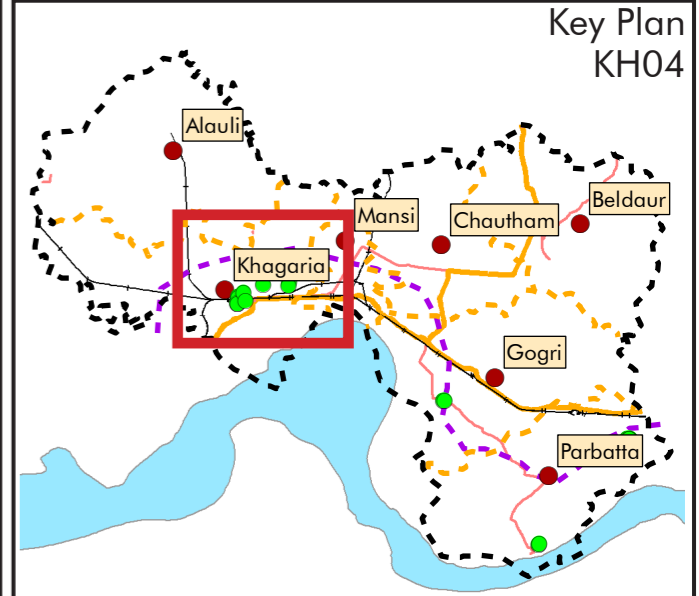
GIS Mapping: Chetan Kataria (Urban Designer & Planner)

Prepared by: Indian National Trust for Art and Cultural Heritage		Submitted by: National Mission for Clean Ganga	
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Ganga Cultural Documentation Khagaria District, Bihar

Key Plan
KH04



Legend

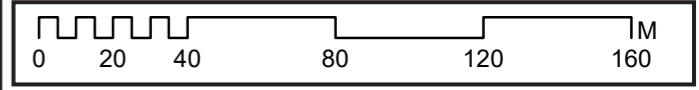
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|-------------------|----------------|-----------------|
| District Boundary | Road Type | Industrial |
| Tehsil Boundary | Primary Rd | Mixed-Use |
| 5Km line | Secondary Rd | Residential |
| Tehsil Points | Tertiary Rd | Commercial |
| Inventory | Typology Civic | Institutional |
| Ganga | Religious | Water Structure |
| Railway Network | | |
| Water System | | |

Note:
For the comprehensive study of these maps, Khagaria district is marked as Zone KH. This zone further divides into 08 Sub-zones, according to their respective area.

This map represents following subzones; Zone KH04 and reference location.

GaD/Khg/KHG/08

Area: Khagaria- District 30/04/2022		Map No: GaD/Khg/M08
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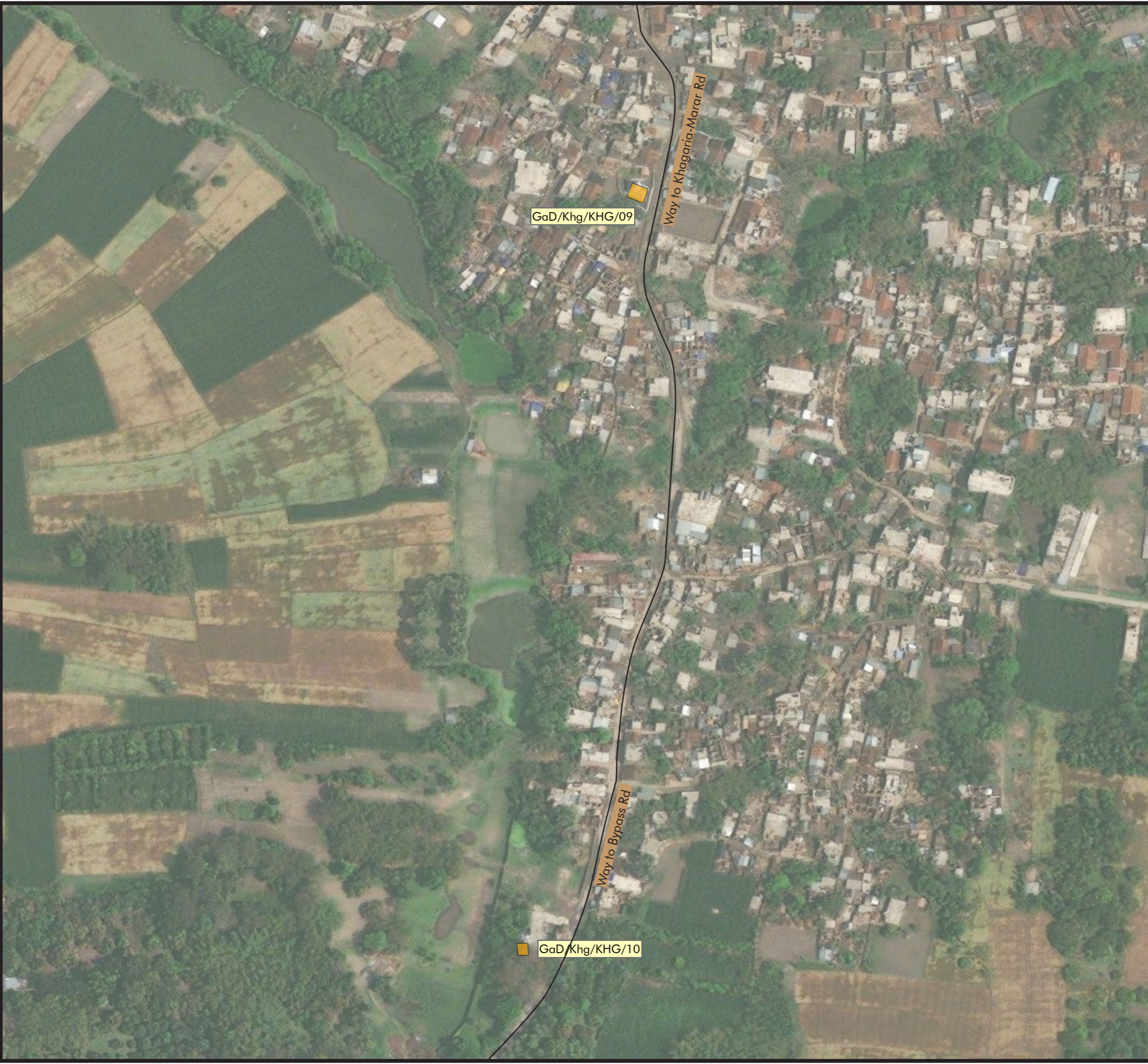


Survey Team:
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Diptanshu Sinha Architect
Akshit Kumar Architect

GIS Mapping: Chetan Kataria (Urban Designer & Planner)

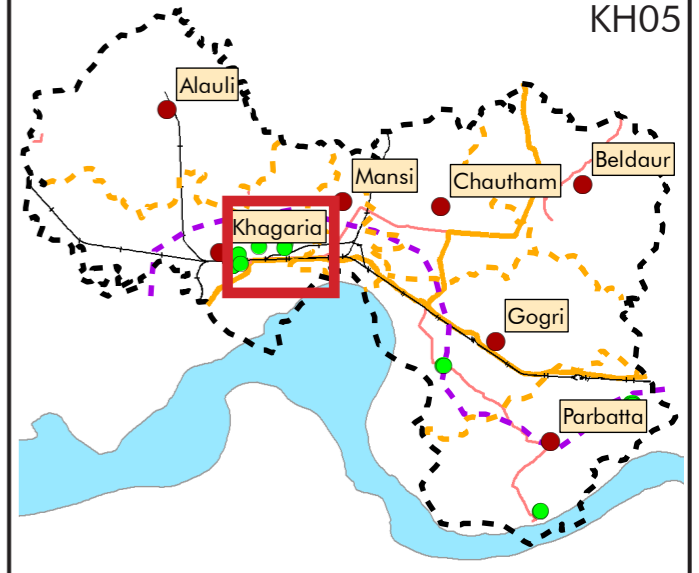
Prepared by: Indian National Trust for Art and Cultural Heritage		Submitted by: National Mission for Clean Ganga	
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Source: Esri, Maxar, GeoEye, Earthstar Geographics, CNES/Airbus DS, USDA, USGS, AeroGRID, IGN, and the GIS User



Ganga Cultural Documentation Khagaria District, Bihar

Key Plan
KH05



Legend

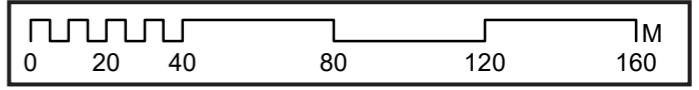
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| District Boundary | Road Type | Industrial |
| Tehsil Boundary | Primary Rd | Mixed-Use |
| 5Km line | Secondary Rd | Residential |
| Tehsil Points | Tertiary Rd | Commercial |
| Inventory | Typology | Institutional |
| Ganga | Civic | Water Structure |
| Railway Network | Religious | |
| Water System | | |

Note:
For the comprehensive study of these maps, Khagaria district is marked as Zone KH. This zone further divides into 08 Sub-zones, according to their respective area.

This map represents following subzones; Zone KH05 and reference location.

GaD/Khg/KHG/09 & GaD/Khg/KHG/10

Area: Khagaria- District 30/04/2022		Map No: GaD/Khg/M09
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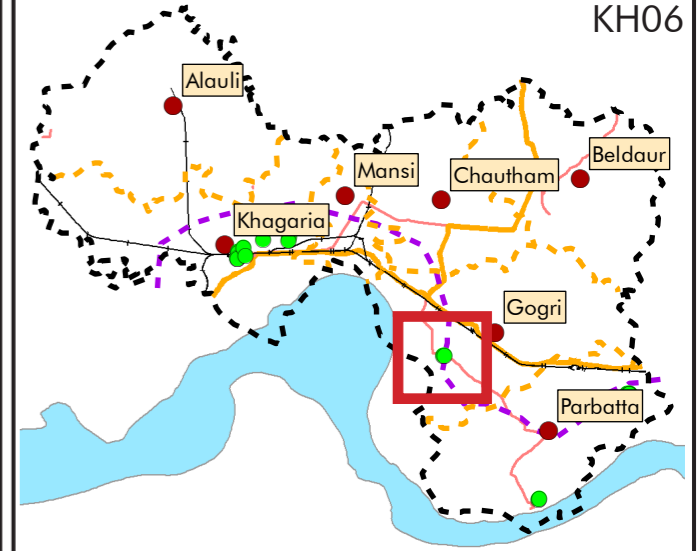
Survey Team:
Chetan Kataria Urban Design & Planner
Katik Dubey Architect
Diptanshu Sinha Architect
Akshit Kumar Architect

GIS Mapping: Chetan Kataria (Urban Designer & Planner)



Ganga Cultural Documentation Khagaria District, Bihar

Key Plan
KH06



Legend

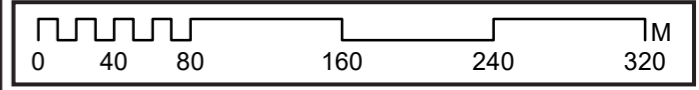
- | | | |
|-------------------|----------------|-----------------|
| District Boundary | Road Type | Industrial |
| Tehsil Boundary | Primary Rd | Mixed-Use |
| 5Km line | Secondary Rd | Residential |
| Tehsil Points | Tertiary Rd | Commercial |
| Inventory | Typology Civic | Institutional |
| Ganga | Religious | Water Structure |
| Railway Network | | |
| Water System | | |

Note:
For the comprehensive study of these maps, Khagaria district is marked as Zone KH. This zone further divides into 08 Sub-zones, according to their respective area.

This map represents following subzones; Zone KH06 and reference location.

GaD/Khg/GGR/01 & GaD/Khg/GGR/02

Area: Khagaria- District 30/04/2022		Map No: GaD/Khg/M10
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Survey Team:
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Katik Dubey Architect
Diptanshu Sinha Architect
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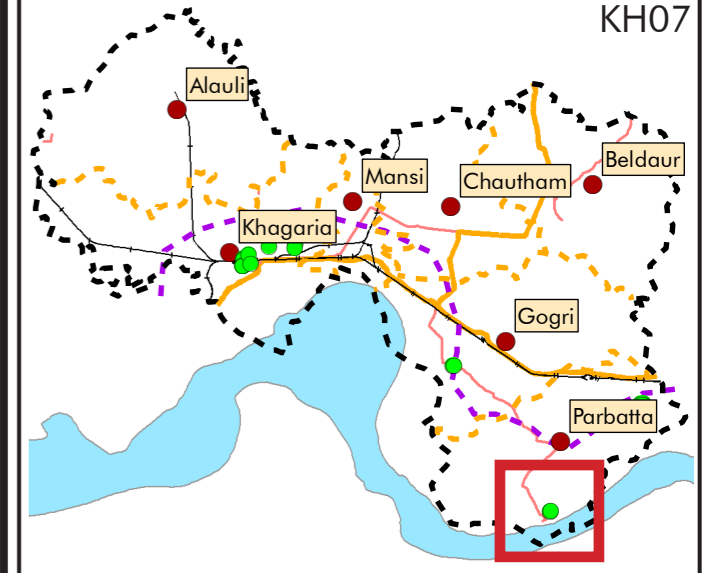
GIS Mapping: Chetan Kataria (Urban Designer & Planner)

Prepared by: Indian National Trust for Art and Cultural Heritage		Submitted by: National Mission for Clean Ganga	
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Ganga Cultural Documentation Khagaria District, Bihar

Key Plan
KH07



Legend

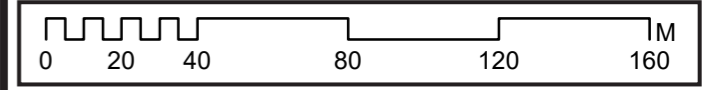
District Boundary	Road Type	Industrial
Tehsil Boundary	Primary Rd	Mixed-Use
5Km line	Secondary Rd	Residential
Tehsil Points	Tertiary Rd	Commercial
Inventory	Typology Civic	Institutional
Ganga	Religious	Water Structure
Railway Network		
Water System		

Note:
For the comprehensive study of these maps, Khagaria district is marked as Zone KH. This zone further divides into 08 Sub-zones, according to their respective area.

This map represents following subzones; Zone KH07 and reference location.

GaD/Khg/PRB/01 & GaD/Khg/PRB/02

Area: Khagaria- District 30/04/2022		Map No: GaD/Khg/M11
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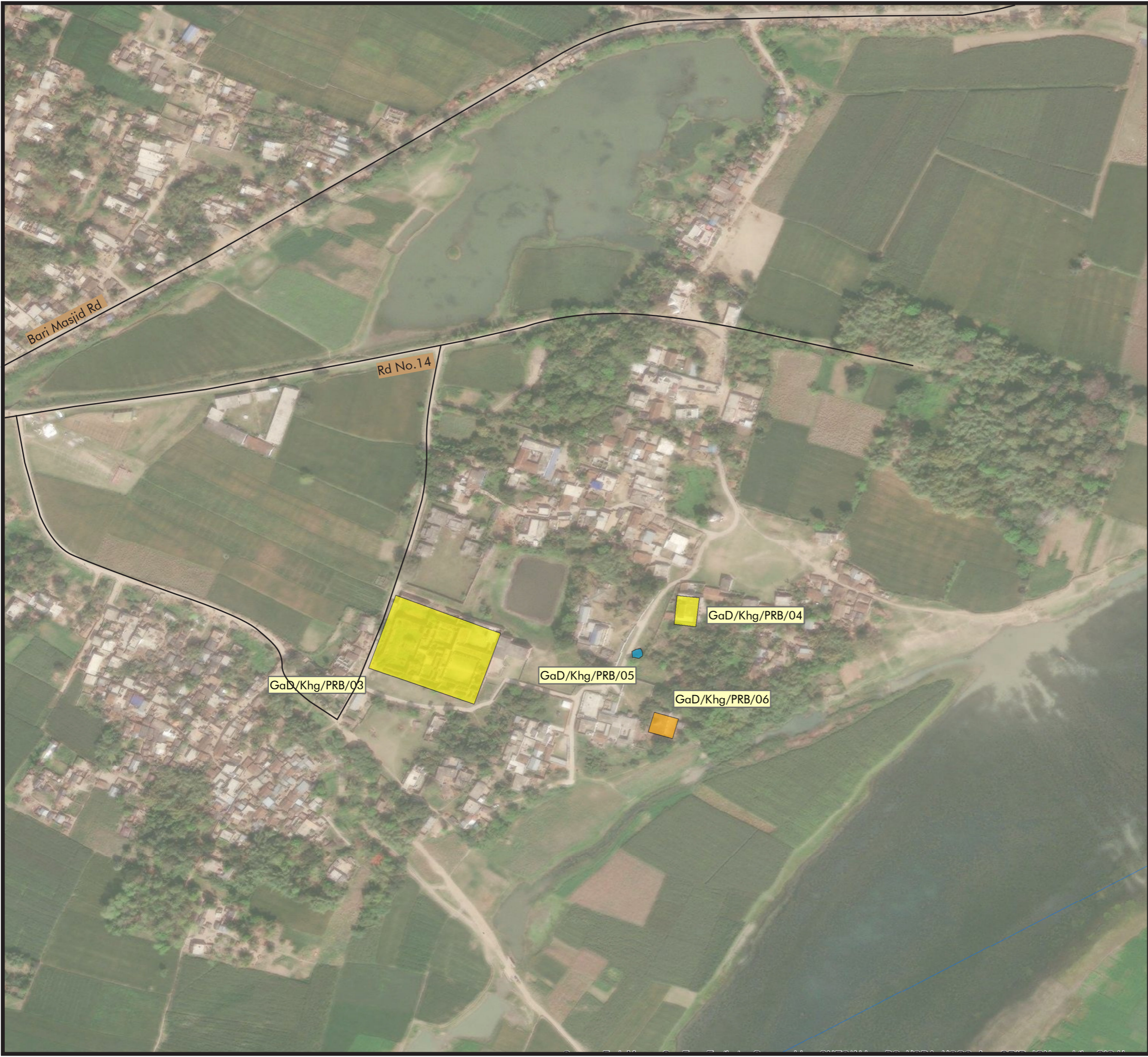


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GIS Mapping: Chetan Kataria (Urban Designer & Planner)

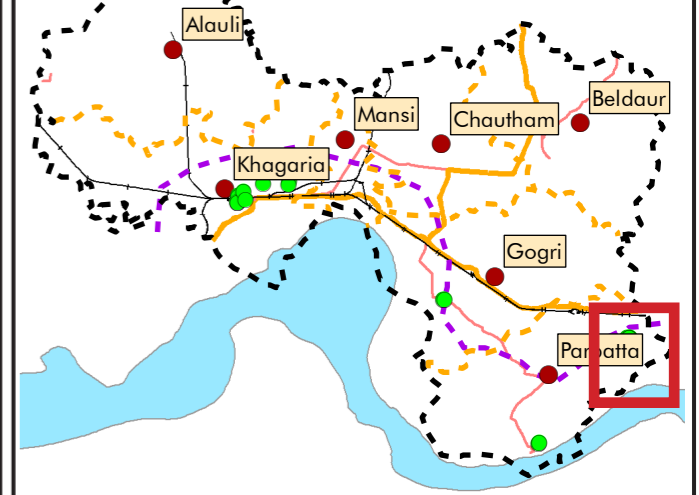
Prepared by: Indian National Trust for Art and Cultural Heritage		Submitted by: National Mission for Clean Ganga	
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Source: Esri, Maxar, GeoEye, Earthstar Geographics, CNES/Airbus DS, USDA, USGS, AeroGRID, IGN, and the GIS User



Ganga Cultural Documentation Khagaria District, Bihar

Key Plan
KH08



Legend

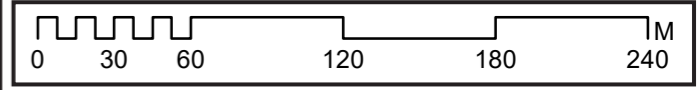
- | | | |
|-------------------|----------------|-----------------|
| District Boundary | Road Type | Industrial |
| Tehsil Boundary | Primary Rd | Mixed-Use |
| 5Km line | Secondary Rd | Residential |
| Tehsil Points | Tertiary Rd | Commercial |
| Inventory | Typology Civic | Institutional |
| Ganga | Religious | Water Structure |
| Railway Network | | |
| Water System | | |

Note:
For the comprehensive study of these maps, Khagaria district is market as Zone KH. This zone further divides into 08 Sub-zones, according to their respective area.

This map represent following subzones; Zone KH08 and reference location.

GaD/Khg/PRB/03 to GaD/Khg/PRB/06

Area: Khagaria- District 30/04/2022		Map No: GaD/Khg/M12
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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	
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