

GANGA CULTURAL DOCUMENTATION

Built Heritage Listing of
Sahibganj District, Jharkhand



DEDICATED TO CONSERVATION

Indian National Trust for Art &
Cultural Heritage INTACH

71, Lodhi Estate, New Delhi-
110003

Tel: 24631818, 24632267

Fax: 0091-11-24611290

Website: www.intach.org

Submitted to:

नमस्ति
गंगे

Submitted by:

 Indian
National Trust
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INTACH



AH DIVISION

**GANGA CULTURAL
DOCUMENTATION**

SAHIBGANJ DISTRICT

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Submitted to



National Mission
for Clean Ganga





PREFACE

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

Under the National Mission of Clean Ganga (NMCG), Ministry of Water Resources, River Development & Ganga Rejuvenation, efforts are being made to identify the cultural heritage associated with the River Ganga. The Ministry thus commissioned the Indian National Trust for Art and Cultural Heritage (INTACH) to carry out an extensive documentation exercise to identify the Natural, Intangible and Architectural heritage of all settlements along the flow of the River Ganga. This section of the documentation focuses on the settlements along the primary channel of the Ganga in Sahibganj District, Jharkhand, and identifies all the structures associated with the Holy River within 5 km of each of its banks.

TEAM

1. A. Vijaya
Director Programme, AH Division INTACH
2. Sohini Pyne
Conservation Architect, Kolkata
3. Mitali Vij
Conservation Architect, AH Division INTACH
4. Chetan Kataria
Urban Designer and Planner , AH Division INTACH
5. Akshit Kumar
Architect, AH Division INTACH

Local guidance and assistance :

Mr. Amit Choudhary (Journalist, Ang Bharat Dainik Akhbar) from Taljhari

Mr. Ritesh Choudhary (descendent of the family of Kedarnath Sital Prasad) from Sahibganj.





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1. INTRODUCTION

1.1. Sahibganj District

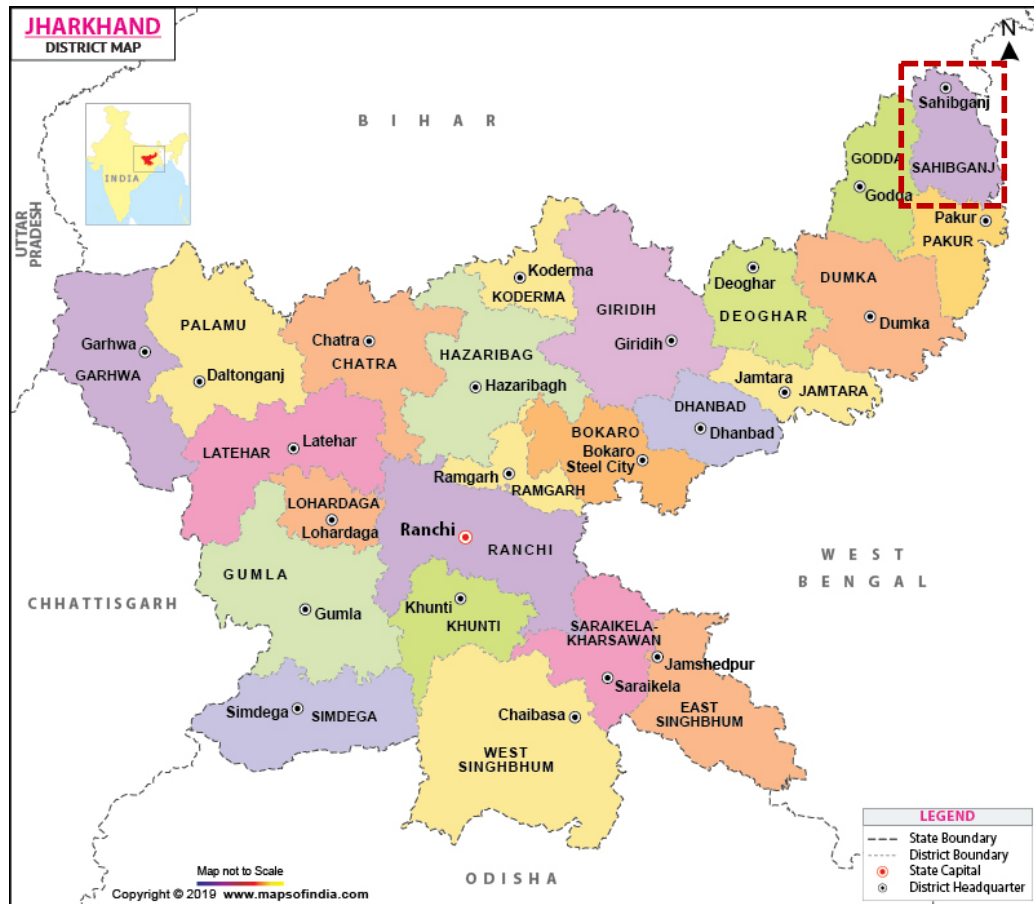


Figure 1 Location of Sahibganj District in Jharkhand. Source: <https://www.mapsofindia.com/maps/jharkhand/jharkhand-map-district.jpg> Accessed online on 12.02.2022

Sahibganj district is situated between 24° 42' N to 25° 21' N and 87° 25' E to 87° 54' E, spreading over an area of 1599 sq. km with a total population of 1,150,567¹. It forms the eastern most tip of the erstwhile Santhal parganas division. The Rajmahal and Pakur subdivisions of old Santhal Pargana district were carved out on 17th May 1983 to form Sahibganj district. Subsequently Pakur sub-division of Sahibganj district was carved out on 28th January 1994 to constitute Pakur District. During the formation of the new state of Jharkhand in November 2000, Sahibganj district was removed from the state of Bihar and added to Jharkhand. Today it comprises of 2 subdivisions, Sahibganj and Rajmahal and 9 Community Development blocks namely Sahibganj,

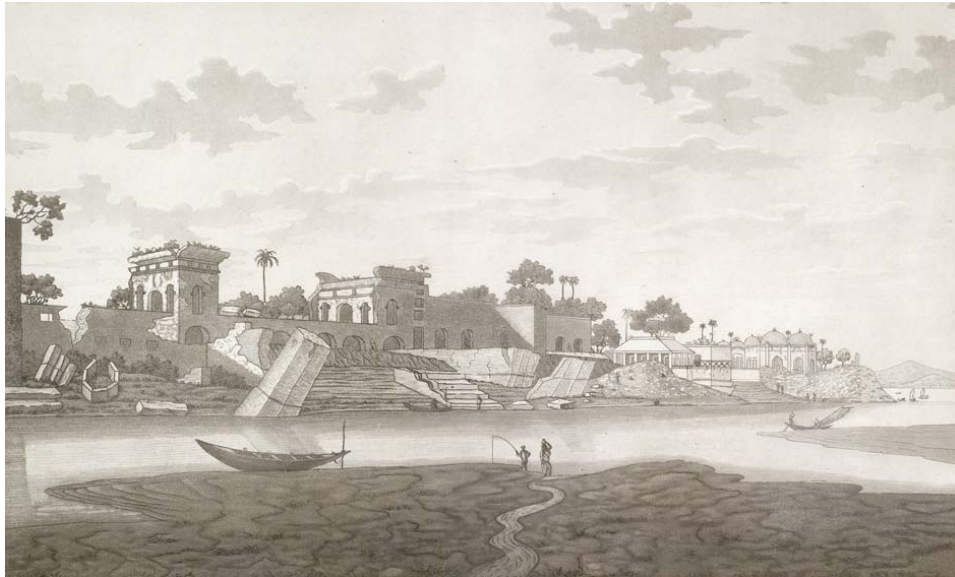
¹ <https://sahibganj.nic.in/about-district/> Accessed online on 12.02.2022



Mandro, Borio, Barhait (Rajmahal subdivision) Taljhari, Rajmahal, Udhwa, Pathna and Barharwa. The district headquarters are at Sahibganj after which it was named. The district is extremely significant in the history of the Bengal region and is home to Rajmahal, the capital of Bengal in the 17th Century.

For the Ganga Cultural documentation, the cultural heritage within 5km of the primary or secondary stream of the Ganga has been taken into consideration. The structures identified through primary and secondary survey lay between Teliagarh in the North to Rajmahal in the South. Moving further south along the river towards Udhwa and Barharwa, there were no cultural heritage sites of historical, associational, or architectural significance within 5 km of the Ganga.

1.1.1. Rajmahal



*Figure 2 Ruins of the Palace of Sultan Shujah at Rajmahal' [Rajmahal]. Aquatint, drawn and engraved by James Moffat, published Calcutta 1800
Source: <http://www.bl.uk/onlinegallery/onlineex/apac/other/largeimage65742.html> Accessed online on 12.02.2022*

Rajmahal is a historic town in Sahibganj district located at 25° 3' 0" N, 87° 50' 24" E on the West Bank of the river Ganga. It is also a CD block of the same name of area 140.8 sq km. Hieun Tsang first makes the mention of Kie-ching-kie-lo in 7th Century which Alexander Cunningham identifies at Kankajol, the older name of Rajmahal. Rajmahal was made the capital of Bengal in 1592 AD by the Governor of the Bengal Subah, Man Singh during which time it was called Akbarnagar, and later by Shah Shuja in 1638



AD under the Mughal empire. Being the administrative centre of Bengal, Rajmahal was home to many architectural edifices built by the royals as well as the nobles. A detailed description of these structures are present in the Bengal and Bihar District Gazetteers. However, most of these structures today have either disappeared or are in ruins or have been altered beyond recognition including Man Singh's palace, well and bridge, large parts of Shah Shuja's palace, Jagat Seth's house at Nawab Deori, residences and Imambara of the Nawabs of Murshidabad, tombs and cemeteries of royals, nobles and saints. Rajmahal was also famous for its mangoes and the presence of many orchards surrounding residences and tombs of royals and nobles can be identified through historic texts. However, the old gardens or baghs have now largely disappeared. In the Colonial period, Rajmahal was a cosmopolitan city with far reaching trading networks



Figure 3 Town and hills of Rajmahal.

Source: <http://www.bl.uk/onlinegallery/onlineex/apac/addorimss/a/largeimage55310.html> Accessed online on 12.02.2022

Two significant religious sites of **Kanhaiyasthan** and **Pir Dargah** are also located in the community development block of Rajmahal. On his way to Vrindavan, Chaitanya Mahaprabhu stopped at this place and had a vision of Lord Krishna dancing here, giving it the name of Kanhaiyasthan. To its South East is a hillock, known as Pirpahar, above where there is a tomb of a Pir or



Mohammedan Saint. Both the sites are visited by pilgrims from the neighbouring regions in large numbers every year.

1.1.2. Sahibganj



Figure 4 The ruined fort of Teliagarhi.

Source: <http://www.bl.uk/onlinegallery/onlineex/apac/other/largeimage68472.html> Accessed online on 12.02.2022

Located in the north-eastern portion of the region, Sahibganj town lies on the South bank of the Ganges at 25.25°N 87.65°E. The scenic town is nestled on a rising ground along the bank of the Ganges with hills to its rear. The city grew as a trading town, due to its strategic location on the river during the colonial period. It has an important railway station with a fairly large railway colony. Sahibganj town has been the administrative district headquarters since 1945. There is also a community development block of the same name of area 168.16 km. The block also includes other historic places like Teliagarhi and Sakrigali.

Teliagarhi stands on a plateau on the lower slope of the Rajmahal Hills, at the foot of which the Ganga formerly flowed. Owing to its strategic position, it was known as the gateway to Bengal and was played a crucial role in shaping the history of Bengal from the 13th Century till the 17th Century.



Sakrigali deriving its name from the Sakrigali pass, lies east of Sahibganj town, at the base of a long promontory running down from the Rajmahal hills ending at a rocky knoll which contained an ancient tomb of a Muslim Saint. Over the years the tomb has been altered beyond recognition. It contained bungalows and barracks for Augustus Cleveland's corps none of which are in existence now. Sakrigali ghat was also an important port before the construction of the Farakka Barrage. Sakrigali was one of the trading posts of 17th Century Rajmahal.

1.1.3. Taljhari

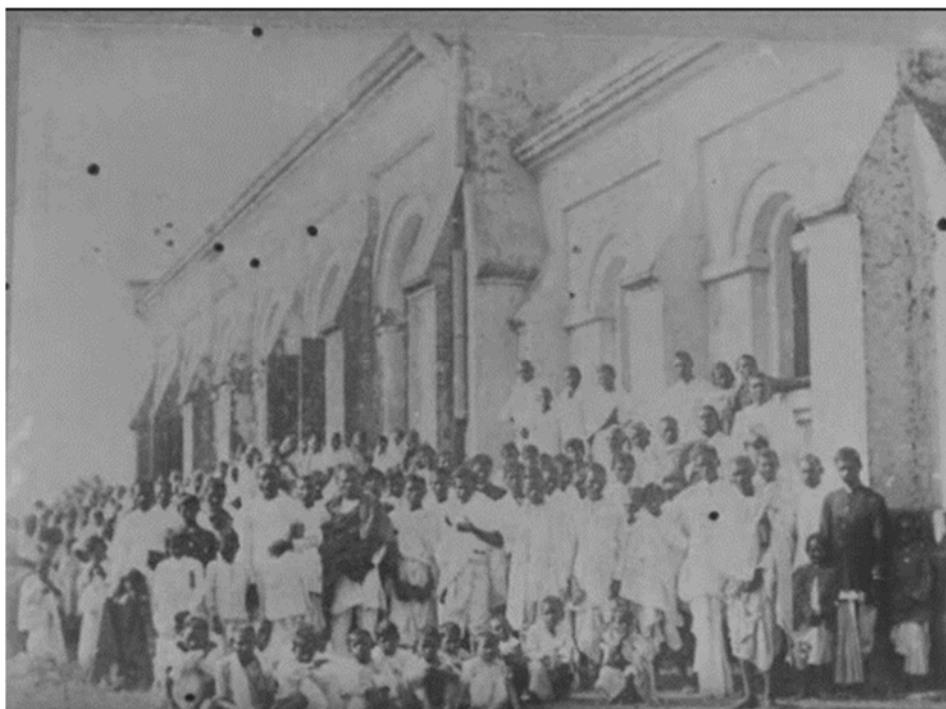


Figure 5 Epiphany Church, Taljhari. Source: <https://divyahandsa.wordpress.com/#jp-carousel-827> Accessed online on 12.02.2022

Taljhari is a Christian Missionary village at Sahibganj district located at 25.103744°N 87.733189°E. There is also a CD block of the same name with an area of 273.03 sq. km. In 1860s, Rev EL Puxley became interested in the Santhal Parganas and set up the CMS Santhal Mission. In 1864, he purchased some buildings owned by the East Indian Railway Company at Taljhari and set up a school. In 1886, the boarding schools at different centres in the district were all centralized at Taljhari. In 1929, it was named as St. John's School. The Epiphany Church and St Johns School still continue to function to this day.



2. GEOGRAPHICAL SETTING AND BOUNDARIES

2.1. Administrative Boundaries:

Sahibganj district is located in the Santhal Pargana division of Jharkhand (which has five divisions, e.g. North Chotanagpur, South Chotanagpur, Santhal Pargana, Palamu and Kolhan). It is oblong in shape, bounded by Katihar district of Bihar to the North, Malda district of West Bengal to the East, Pakur district of Jharkhand to the South and Godda district of Jharkhand to the West. There are 2 sub-divisions and 9 Community Development blocks, as mentioned in Section 1.1, and 2 statutory towns of Sahibganj and Rajmahal. The district headquarters are at Sahibganj town.

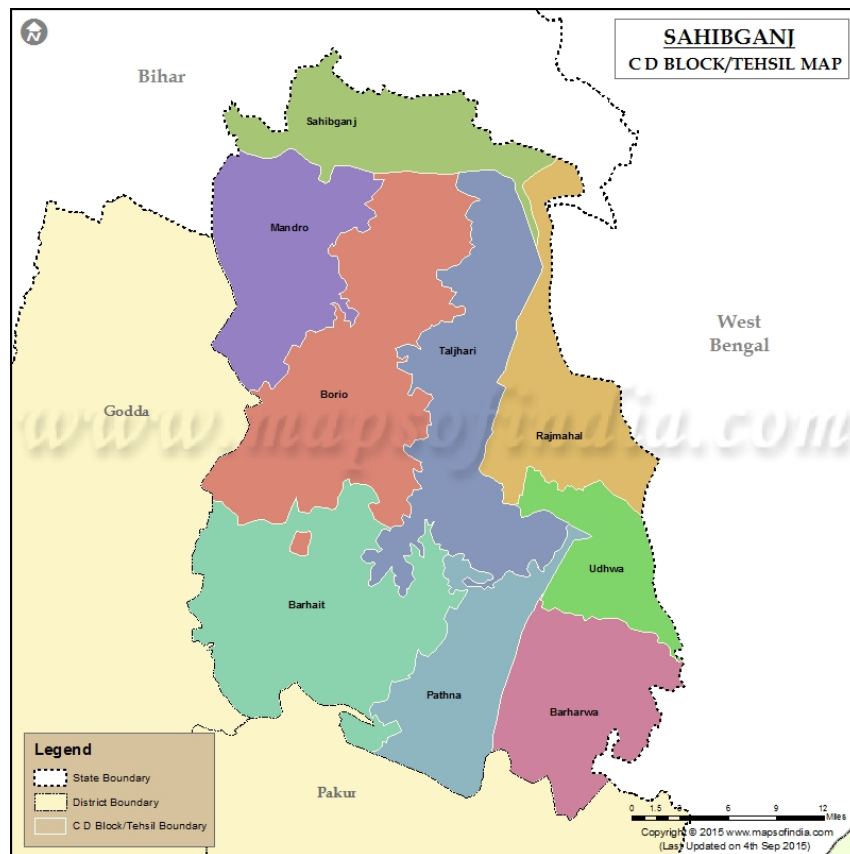


Figure 6 Map of Sahibganj district showing the administrative boundaries. Source: <https://www.mapsofindia.com/maps/jharkhand/tehsil/sahibganj-tehsil-map.jpg> Accessed online on 12.02.2022

2.2. Geographical Setting:

The Sahibganj district is an upland tract with a hilly backbone running from North to South. To the North and East it is flanked by a narrow strip of Alluvial soil between



the Ganges and the Rajmahal hills². Geographically, the district can be divided in two regions. The land parceled between the hills is known as Damin-i-Koh, a Persian phrase meaning ‘skirt of the hills’, comprising of Taljhari, Borio, Mandro, Barhait and Pathna. The hills and slopes are covered with forests, once dense but scanty now. The valleys have cultivable lands, yielding mostly paddy. The inhabitants of this region are generally Paharias, Mal Paharias and Santhals. Of these, only Taljhari fall within the study area. The second region consists of Sahibganj, Rajmahal, Udhwa and Barharwa blocks. This plain region consists of the uplands, undulation along ridges and depressions. The Ganges, Gumani and Bansloi rivers flow through this region. This area has plenty of fertile lands and is richly cultivated³. The area falls under Central and North eastern Plateau Agro Climatic Region with hot summers, cold winters and good rainfall.

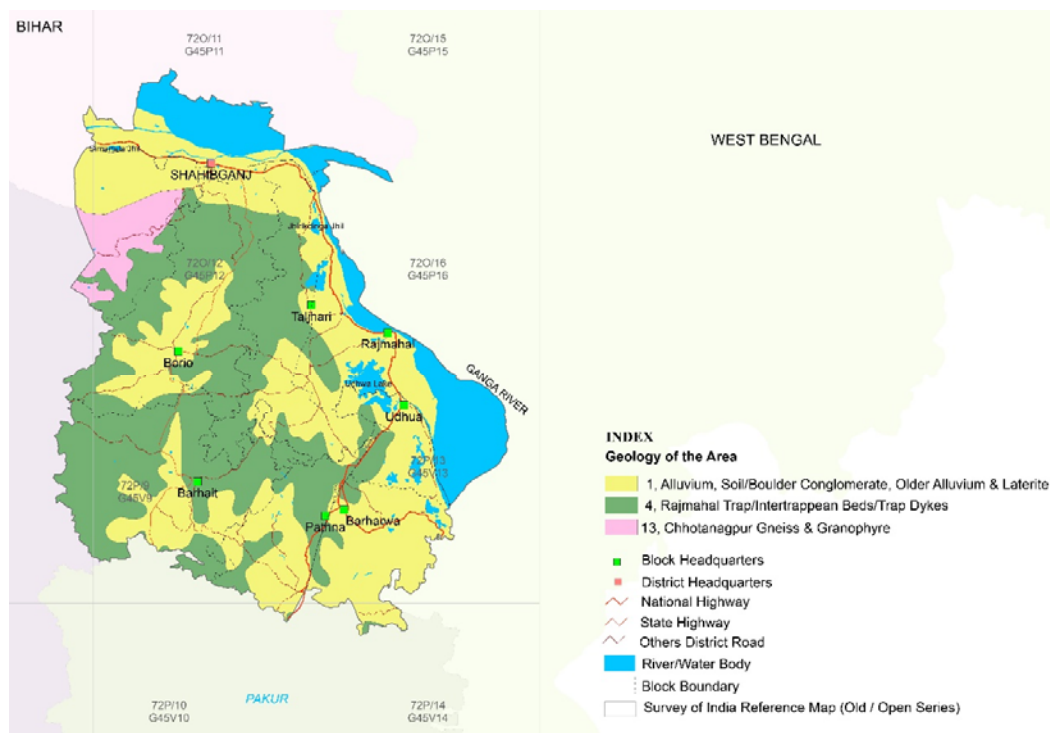


Figure 7 Map showing geology of the Sahibganj district. Source: http://geology.jharkhand.gov.in/documents/geological_map/Sahibganj.pdf Accessed online on 12.02.2022

² Omalley, L.S.S. (1910). Bengal District Gazetteers: Santhal Parganas. The Bengal Secretariat Book Depot: Calcutta

³ <http://dcmsme.gov.in/old/dips/Sahibganj.pdf> Accessed online on 12.02.2022



2.3. Ecology:

Sahibganj is an ecologically rich district due to its geographical position nestled between the Rajmahal hills and the Ganges. Though less in area now, the Rajmahal hills were once extensively covered with thick forests of Sal, Teak, Jackfruit, Murga, Simal, Bamboo, Asan and Satsal. The total forest area is 23605.47 sq.km, which is 29.6% of the total geographical area of the state⁴. The primary and secondary channels of the Ganga along with its backwaters are hotspots for fishery. The ecology of the region also promoted the growth of many mango orchards in the region.

⁴ <https://cdn.s3waas.gov.in/s369421f032498c97020180038fddb8e24/uploads/2020/10/2020100739.pdf>
Accessed online on 12.02.2022



3. SIGNIFICANCE OF GANGA

The Ganga in Sahibganj district forms a natural border with Katihar district of Bihar to the North and Malda district of Bengal to the East. It enters the district close to Teliagarhi and passes through the CD blocks of Sahibganj, Rajmahal and Udhwa. It formerly ran under the walls of Teliagarhi but there has been considerable change in the course of the river in this region. In 1640 it inundated many structures along its banks but by 1666 was half a league away from the city⁵. In 1860, an arm of the Ganga ran immediately under the Railway station forming navigable channels. By 1864, the river abandoned this channel leaving an alluvial bank in its place and till 1879 the Ganga was 3 miles distant from Rajmahal. In that year the Ganga returned to its old bed. In 1912, the main channel shifted to the Malda side from Rajmahal. In 1929, the river began eroding its right bank, gradually approaching the railways. The Railway authorities had to acquire land for the diversion of the railway line. Presently the main stream of the Ganga is on the Rajmahal side.



Figure 8 View of Ganges and Rajmahal Hills from the top of the hill at Sakrigali, with the shrine of Sayyid Ahmad Makhdum on the right.

Source: <http://www.bl.uk/onlinegallery/onlineex/apac/addorimss/v/largeimage55303.html> Accessed online on 08.02.2022

⁵ Omalley, L.S.S. (1910). Bengal District Gazetteers: Santhal Parganas. The Bengal Secretariat Book Depot: Calcutta



The development of Rajmahal as an administrative centre in the Mughal period and Sahibganj town as a trading centre in the colonial period is primarily due to its location on the River Ganga, making them a part of the riverine trade network in their respective ages. Local produce was received here from the trans-Gangetic districts of Bengal and Bihar. The significance of the river can also be gauged from the location of architectural edifices on the banks of the river.



4. HISTORICAL EVOLUTION OF SAHIBGANJ DISTRICT

4.1. Prehistory

Stone Age implements, largely weapons, and tools in the form of axes, arrow heads, hammers and agricultural implements have been found in the erstwhile Santhal Parganas of the Sahibganj district. Upper Paleolithic tools characterized by scrapers, cores and flakes have been found in Rajmahal. Archaeologists have reported three paleolithic sites from the Rajmahal Hills. The hill slopes of Rajmahal also contain microliths which can be dated to the Mesolithic period. The shoulder-headed celts found in the region have similarity with those found in the Malay Peninsula and Chota Nagpur Plateaus.

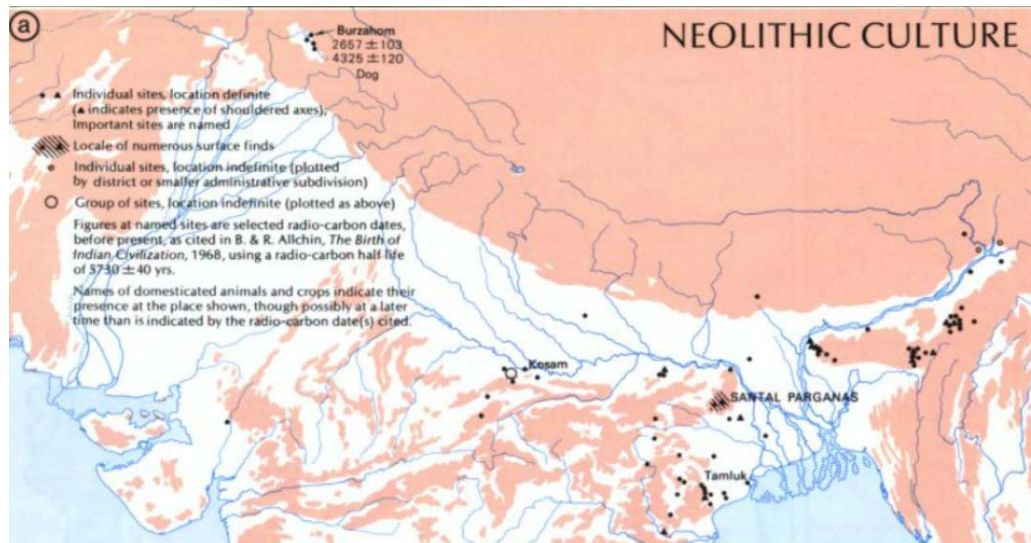


Figure 9 Presence of Neolithic Culture at Santhal Parganas.

Source: <https://dsal.uchicago.edu/reference/schwartzberg/pager.html?object=045> Accessed online on 08.02.2022

4.2. Early History

Historical record of this region dates to 302 BC when Megasthenes visited the court of Chandra Gupta at Pataliputra (Patna). He talks about the ‘Malli people’ (Mal Paharia), who are still found today north of the Rajmahal Hills, whose territories were bound by the Prasi (people of Magadha or Bihar) and the Gangaridae (people of lower Bengal) and the Ganga. From the 4th Century BC till the visit of Hieun Tsang in the 7th Century AD there is no known history of this region. Hieun Tsang mentions this region as consisting of scattered villages adding the presence of a lofty tower of brick and stone to the northern boundary of the region. This lofty tower was identified by Alexander



Cunningham as the Teliagarh Fort. Cunningham interprets Hieun Tsang's description of the fort to be a Buddhist building "as its four faces were ornamented with panels filled with figures of saints, Buddhas and devas." He also mentions that most of these Buddhist and Brahmanical statues were placed at a house at Kahalgaon but have disappeared since the establishment of the railways close by⁶.

4.3. Medieval Period

The continuous history of this region began in the medieval period when the Teliagarhi pass became the key gateway of armies marching between Northern India and Bengal. In 1202 AD Bakhtiyar Khilji conquered Bengal by marching through Teliagarhi giving rise to 500 years of Islamic rule in Bengal. In 1538, Sher Shah Suri strengthened the fortifications at Teliagarhi as a defence against the Mughal Emperor Humayun. On 12th July 1576 the battle of Rajmahal was fought between the Bengal Sultanate, led by Daud Khan Karrani, and Akbar's army at Teliagarhi. Daud Khan took up a strong position in Rajmahal behind the entrenchments of Teliagarhi which were garrisoned by 3000 Afghans and the Mughal forces were held at bay for many months. Eventually the battle was fought where Daud Khan was captured and beheaded, laying the foundation of the Mughal rule in Bengal⁷.

4.4. Mughal Period

The next significant event in the history of the region was the establishment of Rajmahal as the capital of the Bengal Bihar Subah. It was Man Singh, the general of Akbar, who in the capacity of Viceroy of Bengal shifted the capital of Bengal from Gaur, which had been the capital of the province from 1202, to Rajmahal in 1592. Sher Shah had selected this site for the seat of his government, but it was Man Singh who executed the plan since the Ganges had shifted from Gaur and the city had become overpopulated with poor hygiene. Man Singh made fortifications, built a palace and established capital there. He changed the name of the city from Agmahal to Rajmahal but as the city grew, it began to be called Akbarnagar in honour of the emperor. But this honour of Rajmahal was short-lived for, the capital was shifted to Dacca in 1608 by Nawab Islam Khan. Shortly after this, Teliagarhi became the site of a fierce battle

⁶ A, Cunningham (1871). *Ancient Geography of India, I – The Buddhist Period*. Trubner and Company: London

⁷ Omalley, L.S.S. (1910). *Bengal District Gazetteers: Santhal Parganas*. The Bengal Secretariat Book Depot: Calcutta



between Prince Shah Jahan and his uncle, Ibrahim Khan, Viceroy of Bengal and brother of Empress Nur Jahan. Shah Jahan had rebelled against his father Jahangir and invaded the province. Ibrahim Khan marched from Dhaka to Rajmahal and retired to the fortifications of Teliagarhi realizing that his army was too few in number. The defences of Teliagarhi were mined and blown up and Shah Jahan's army breached the garrisons of the Fort, taking control of the Bengal province. However, Shah Jahan's victory was short lived as the Imperial forces decisively defeated the rebel Prince at Allahabad in 1624, after which he retreated to Rajmahal and finally to the Deccan.



Figure 10 The Jami Masjid Rajmahal by artist Sita Ram.

Source: <http://www.bl.uk/onlinegallery/onlineex/apac/addorimss/t/largeimage55306.html> Accessed online on 12.02.2022



Figure 11 Gateway of The Jami Masjid. Source:

http://www.columbia.edu/itc/mealac/pritchett/00routesdata/1500_1599/akbar/bengal_rajmahal/bengal_rajmahal.html Accessed online on 12.02.2022



In 1639 AD, Rajmahal regained its glory and was again made the capital of Bengal by Shah Shuja, the second son of Emperor Shah Jahan. He built a palace by the river and strengthened the fortifications made by Man Singh and engaged in largescale building activity to make the city worthy of being the capital of Bengal. However, nearly the whole city and a large part of the palace were destroyed soon after due to a fire. The current of the Ganges also changed its beds washing away many edifices along the river. In spite of these difficulties, Rajmahal continued as the seat of the Mughal Viceroy up to 1660 and a mint town till 1661. A year before this, Shah Shuja had marched towards Delhi to take control of the Imperial throne but was defeated in Monghyr by Aurnagzeb's army led by Mir Jumla and Aurangzeb's son due to which he retreated to Rajmahal and fortified Teliagarhi and Sakrigali. However, the imperial army stormed the fortifications causing Shah Shuja to flee to Tandah. After this, the capital was shifted from Rajmahal to Dhaka. The change in capital, as documented by Bernier, was due to a shift in the course of the Ganga and to check the attacks of the Portuguese bandits and the King of Arakan (Burma).

As per the account left by Tavernier in 1666, "Rajmahal is a city upon the right hand of Ganges. Formerly the Governors of Bengal resided here, it being an excellent country for hunting. Besides that it was a place of great trade. Rajmahal was a mint town in 1661, to which merchants sent golden plates to be coined; and it was the headquarters of the Faujdar or Governor of Akbarnagar. We also find that in the time of Murshid Kuli Khan (1704-25) an officer was sent here every year during the winter to make ice in the Rajmahal Hills to supply the Nawab's table."⁸

Rajmahal did not come into much prominence during the remaining Muslim rule, though it continued to hold some of its glory as a trading town. In 1712, after the death of Emperor Bahadur Shah, Izzud-daula fortified himself at Rajmahal guarding neighbouring passes and intercepting all communications. However, his fortifications did not offer any resistance to Farruksiyar who advanced through the Teliagarhi pass on his way to Murshidabad without much effort. In 1728, Alivardi Khan was appointed as the Faujdar of Akbarnagar (Rajmahal) and there was peace and prosperity in the

⁸ Omalley, L.S.S. (1910). Bengal District Gazetteers: Santhal Parganas. The Bengal Secretariat Book Depot: Calcutta



region under his administration. In 1742, Rajmahal was taken by the Marathas. In 1757, Siraj-ud-daulah was captured here by Mir Daud, brother of Mir Jafar, while he was fleeing from the Battle of Plassey. He was taken to Murshidabad and murdered by Mir Miran, whose tomb lies in Rajmahal.

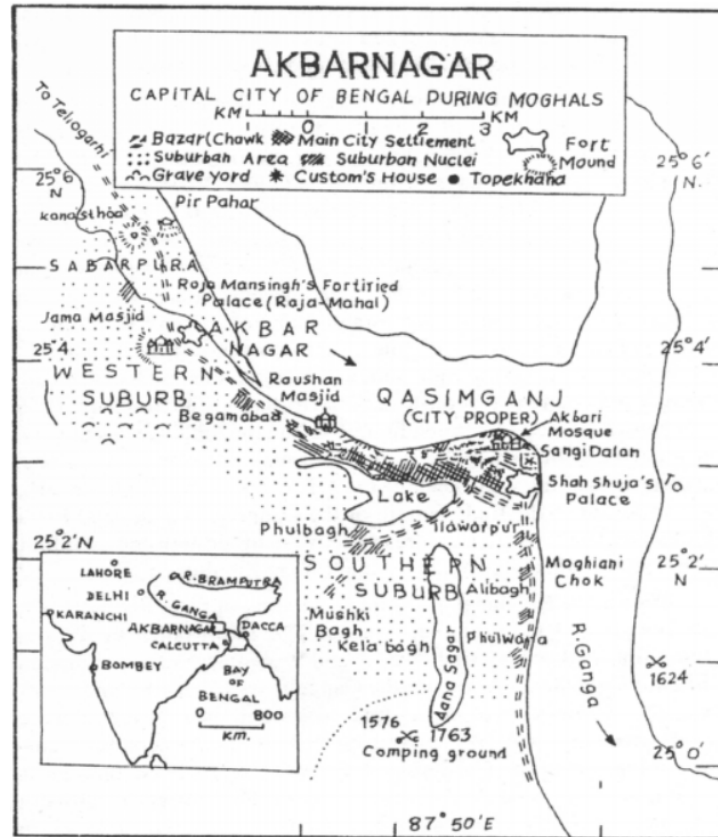


Figure 12 Map of Rajmahal in the 17th Century. Source: <https://www.jstor.org/stable/44147200> Accessed online on 22.01.2022

4.5. Colonial Period

The British had established trade at Rajmahal during the reign of Shah Shuja. Even the Portuguese had attempted to establish trade at Rajmahal which was a great mart of saltpetre, sugar and silk. With the fall of Shah Shuja, the Europeans experienced much difficulty due to resistance from Mir Jumla who would try to stop their ships at Rajmahal. However, they soon came to an agreement and by 1656 there was an English warehouse in Rajmahal. In 1676 they established a small agency at Rajmahal. In 1696, the rebellion of Shuja Singh broke out and Rajmahal was captured along with all regions on the West bank of the Ganga till Midnapore, where all the property of the



English were seized. In 1702, Aurangzeb ordered the arrest of Europeans in India and all the servants of the East India Company at Rajmahal were captured.

With their decisive victory at the Battle of Plassey in 1757, the British took control of the region under today's Sahibganj district which was part of erstwhile Bengal. British rule in the region was not peaceful due to the constant rebellion of the Paharias (hillmen). The early history of the British at Rajmahal is mainly a record of their attempts to pacify the Paharias. The Maler and Mal Paharias to the north and south of the district wreaked havoc plundering ships. In 1772, Warren Hastings organized a special corps of 800 men to curb the Paharias, under the command of Captain Brooke, who was appointed the Military Governor of the Jungle terai. Captain Browne, his successor, found himself busy mostly in suppressing the rebellion of the Bhuiyas. He however, prepared a scheme to win over the Paharias, which was executed by Augustus Cleveland. He introduced the system of trial of cases by an assembly of chiefs which was sanctioned in 1796. This show of self-rule continued till 1827 when hillmen were declared amenable to ordinary courts of law, though they still enjoyed the privilege to settle pretty disputes.⁹

Mr. Sutherland, successor to Cleveland who in the capacity of Joint Magistrate of Bhagalpur toured the old district of Santhal Pargana in 1818 to enquire into the causes of local unrest and in 1819 suggested that the hill tracts inhabited by the tribals should be declared the direct property of Government so that they could be looked after better. This Estate was named "Damin-I-Koh", a Persian term meaning, 'skirts of the hills'. In 1837 the Deputy collector was made In-charge of the revenue administration of the Damin area in the same year. The pouring in of Santhals were encouraged for clearing the jungle for the purpose of cultivation. However, the internal set-up of the administrative system could not ensure proper justice to the common man and there was a deep underlying discontent among the Santhals.

4.5.1. Santhal Rebellion:

Santhals settled in the district migrating from Birbhum district in West Bengal between 1790 to 1810. However, soon they fell an easy prey to the unscrupulous

⁹ Directorate of Census Operations (2011). District Census Handbook Sahibganj, Series 21, Part XIIB.



hillmen and non-Santhal traders. The community, who were initially encouraged to settle in the district, faced injustice from the local Mahajans and Baniyas with no help from the local administration or police. Civil and criminal courts were also located either in Jangipur, Murshidabad or Bhagalpur which was too far for them to travel to fight for justice. The ‘kamauti system’, repayment of a debt by physical labour, caused further oppression to the Santhals for generations since the debtor worked in many cases for a generation or two and yet the loan, no matter how small, could not be repaid. This economic emancipation caused heightened discontent in the Santhals. This led to the Santhal Rebellion of 1855 under the leadership of Sidhu, Kanhu, Chand and Bhairab. As the English tried to arrest the Santhals and thereby protect the ‘dikus’ or the disturber whom the Santhals had branded as their enemy, the trouble spread over a large area covering present Santhal Pargana division. Large troops were forced into action. Martial law was proclaimed on the 10th November 1855 and with ruthless hands, the British Government succeeded in suppressing the rebellion by December 1855.

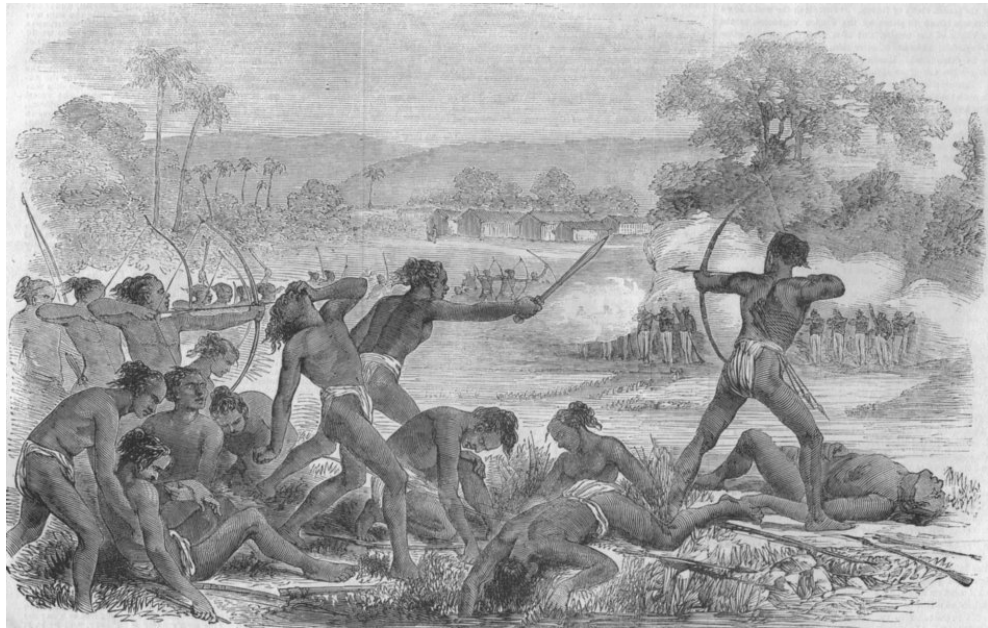


Figure 13 An illustration of an engagement during the Santhal rebellion by The Illustrated London News
Source: https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Santhal_rebellion Accessed online on 12.02.2022

Though the Santhals were defeated, the tremendous courage shown by the Santhals made the British realise that reasonable demands of Santhals must be met if the government wanted to rule over the area. A separate district was created by the



name of Santhal Pargana division to remedy the grievances of the Santhals and to give them a homeland with a sense of security.

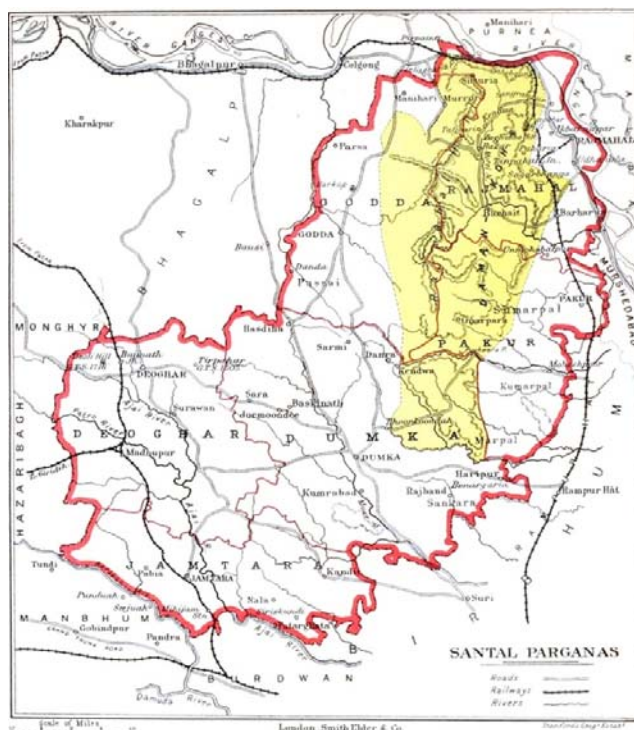


Figure 14 Creation of Santhal Parganas. Source: https://upload.wikimedia.org/wikipedia/commons/9/96/Santal_Parganas.jpg Accessed online on 08.02.2022

4.5.2. Freedom movement:

The Santhal Parganas were also very active during the Independence struggle. The district played its role in the salt satyagraha and the Civil Disobedience Movement of 1930 and in the boycott of forcing liquors and cloths. The movement gathered momentum and Government had to send military forces and use violence to control the situation. Paharias reacted very favourably to the Civil disobedience Movement, and some of them moved about appealing the Santhals and the Paharias to join hands with the fighters for freedom¹⁰.

4.6. Post-Independence

The Rajmahal and Pakur subdivisions of old Santhal Pargana district were carved out on 17th May, 1983 to form Sahibganj district. Subsequently Pakur sub-division of

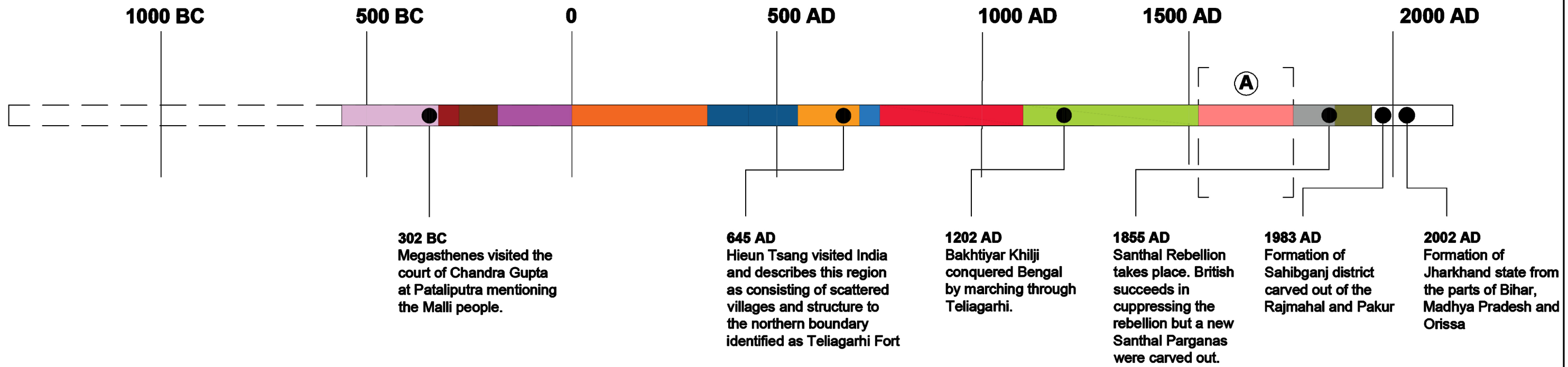
¹⁰ Directorate of Census Operations (2011). District Census Handbook Sahibganj, Series 21, Part XIIB.



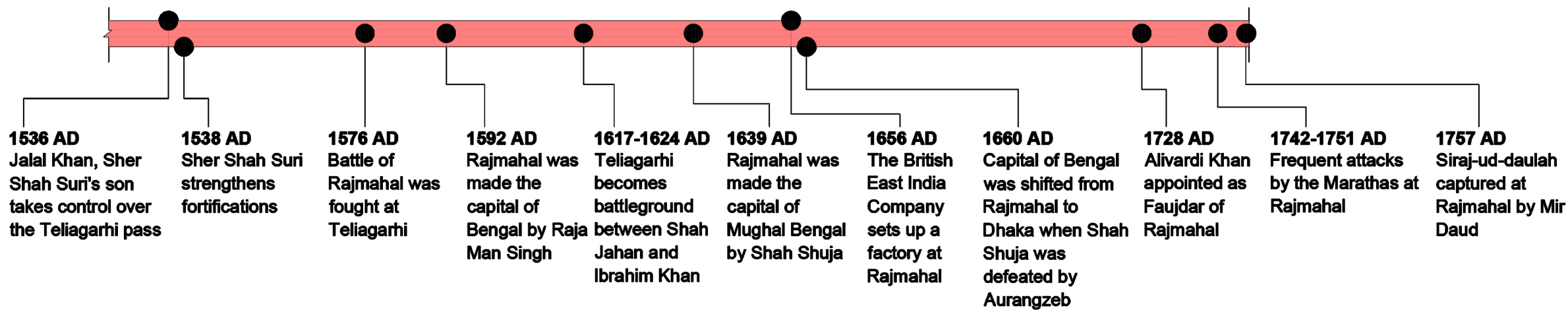
Sahibganj district was carved out on 28th January 1994 to constitute Pakur District. Sahibganj district continued to be a part of the state of Bihar post-Independence. On 15th November 2002, the state of Jharkhand was created from parts of Bihar, Madhya Pradesh and Orissa. Sahibganj district was also included in the new state of Jharkhand.



TIMELINE: SAHIBGANJ DISTRICT



A Mughal Empire (1526-1757 A.D)



Legend: National Empires

	Magadha Empire (560-325 B.C)
	Nanda Empire (325-275 B.C)
	Maurya Empire (275-181 B.C)
	Sunga Empire (181-1 B.C)
	Kushana Empire (1-330 A.D)
	Gupta Empire (330-550 A.D)
	Vardhana Empire (550-700 A.D)
	Kannauj Empire (700-750 A.D)
	Gurjara-Pratihara (750-1100 A.D)
	Turko Afghan Empire (1100-1526 A.D)
	Mughal Empire (1526-1757 A.D)
	East India Company (1757-1858 A.D)
	British Rule (1858-1947 A.D)

5. SIGNIFICANCE OF SAHIBGANJ DISTRICT

5.1. Archaeological and Historical Significance

Archaeological evidence from the Rajmahal hills have been discovered right from the Upper Paleolithic age in Sahibganj district. However, the historical significance of this region truly begins from the medieval period. The Teliagarhi Fort, also known as the gateway to Bengal, plays an important role in the history of Bengal, right from the 13th Century when Bakhtiyar Khilji approaches Bengal through the pass and conquers it, laying the foundation for Islamic rule in Bengal. In the 16th Century, the Battle of Rajmahal was fought between the Bengal Sultanate and the Mughal army bringing Bengal under Mughal rule. In the 17th Century Rajmahal was made the capital of the Bengal Subah by Man Singh in 1609 and Shah Shuja in 1639 during which time it grew as an important administrative and commercial centre, part of the Ganges riverine trade network. It was also a mint town 1661. The town did not have much significance through the 18th Century with the capital being shifted to Dhaka.

In the 19th Century, the Eastern Railways sanctioned the extension of railway lines from Burdwan to Rajmahal connecting it to Howrah (Calcutta) by rail and on the 4th of July 1860, the first train ran from Calcutta to Rajmahal. Sahibganj retained its significance as a Railway colony and trading town through the 20th Century.

5.2. Religious and Cultural Significance

Sahibganj district is dotted with religious sites of local significance which are visited by pilgrims from Jharkhand and the neighbouring states of Bengal and Bihar. Kanhaiya Sthan is associated with the Saint Chaitanya Mahaprabhu who stopped here on his way to Vrindavan, which attracts large numbers of pilgrims all year round. It is also home to the Bindabasini Temple at Barharwa located over Bindubasini hills, a Shaktipeeth with an ancient temple (however, this does not fall within our study area). The Pir Dargah, associated with Saint Hazrat Syed Shah Ahmed Bukhari Rahmatullah Alaih is visited by Muslims from the neighbouring areas on the 20th day of Rajjab of the Hijri calender. The work of Christian Missionaries began from 1860s by Rev. E.L. Puxley in 1860. The C.M.S. Santal Mission was set up which encouraged education amongst the Santhal community and a school was set up in Taljhari. There are also natural sites



like the Moti Jharna which are worshipped. Lord Shiva is worshipped under the rock formations of the waterfalls and a large fair is held at the site every year on Shivratri.



Figure 15 The Kanhaiya Sthan Temple along the banks of the Ganga. Source: Primary site visit.



Figure 16 The Epiphany Church established by the CMS Santhal Mission in Taljhari. Source: Primary site visit.

5.3. Natural/Ecological Significance

The natural features of the Sahibganj district has been crucial in shaping the history of the region. The Teliagarhi fort since the 13th Century has been key to the history of Bengal. The fort owes its importance due to its strategic location in a pass over the hills. The cities of Rajmahal in the 17th Century and Sahibganj in the 19th Century grew as important administrative and commercial centres due to its location in the Gangetic trade network. The soil supported the growth of mango orchards leading to the creation of historic Baghs within which many edifices were built in Rajmahal in the 17th Century. The Rajmahal hills is an ecologically rich region with plant fossils dating back between 68 million years and 145 million years with some of the rarest plant fossils ever conserved by nature. The fossils of the Rajmahal hills near Mandro have been designated as National Geological Monuments by the Geological Survey of India (however this does not fall into the purview of the study area being located



approximately 19 km from the Ganga). The Udhwa Bird Sanctuary, the only bird sanctuary in Jharkhand, is in the district. Being located on the banks of the Ganga, it is also rich in alluvium which aids its agrarian economy.

5.4. Architectural Significance

The architectural heritage of Sahibganj district is representative of its political and socio-economic history. Being the capital of the Bengal Subah of the Mughal Empire, Mughal architecture flourished in Rajmahal during the time of Governors Man Singh and later Shah Shuja in the 17th Century who built both administrative and religious structures of varying scales in the region. The Jama Masjid at Mangalhat and remnants of Shah Shuja's palace at Rajmahal are examples of the same. The Singhi Dalan and spatial layout of Shah Shuja's palace, studied through archival maps, bear resemblance to the imperial palaces of Agra and Lahore and are hence very significant in the regional context. While the architecture of the Nawabs of Bengal has large disappeared or are in ruins, archival records show structures of great architectural importance like the tomb of Bakht Huma and Maina Bibi's Tomb and Talao. Establishment of British and Dutch factories in the 17th Century and introduction of railways in the 19th Century, brought in Colonial architectural style seen in factories, railway stations, railway colonies, educational institutions, recreational clubs and administrative buildings of Sahibganj town built by the British. With the coming of the Christian missionaries in the Santhal parganas, there was also considerable church building activities along with educational institutes in Taljhari and Sahibganj.



Figure 17 Varied architectural styles a) Singhi Dalan at Rajmahal, typical of Shah Jahani architecture b) General Institute of Eastern Railways in the Colonial style c) Sahibganj College, using Art Deco elements. Source: Primary site visit.



6. ARCHITECTURAL DESCRIPTION

The study of architectural typologies and evolution of architectural style of Sahibganj district cannot be comprehensively studied by solely studying the surviving structures identified in the primary survey. Hence, this section also includes the study of a few significant structures in the district, especially in Rajmahal, which have collapsed and are not in existence anymore but have archival records of.

6.1. The Historic City of Rajmahal

By then 17th century, having been the capital of Bengal twice, Rajmahal was a large and prosperous town dotted with many architectural edifices. From the account documented in the Bihar Gazetteer of the Santhal Parganas District of 1938, many structures which have now collapsed can be identified giving us a picture of the historic city of Rajmahal. The Gazetteer mentions the presence of a Sub-registry office, to the East of which was a ruined temple. On the West of this was a large well, belonging to Shah Shuja's palace and a long colonial building known as the Holil both of which exists to the day. It is said that when Shah Shuja was defeated, the ladies of the Zenana threw their jewellery into this well. The Holil was used as a Thana or Police Station, the lower part of which is of the Mughal period while the upper floor was built by the Railway company. To the west of this building was a Hammam, embedded in the walls of which are remains of a plumbing system. To the west of the Hammam was a Cutchery, a part of Shah Shuja's palace and identified as the SDO today, and to its west was a cemetery with 11 tombs. The Cutchery is said to have had underground rooms which were closed by the Railway company. To the west of the cemetery is the Singhi Dalan, also a part of Shah Shuja's palace (described in detail in Section 6.2). 45 m from the Singhi Dalan is an old mosque, identified as the Akbari Masjid, which was being used as a charitable dispensary till 1912, after which it was given back to the Mohammedan community.

On the East of the road, going South from the Akbari Masjid, is a mosque, identified as the Rajmahal Jami Masjid. To its south, and on the west of the road was Maina Bibi's Tomb and Talao, belonging to the Murshidabad Nawab Bahadur Shah's wife. 275 m to the south of this was a cemetery, on the East of which was a mosque and a



tank belonging to Panchanan Khan of Malda. To the West of the cemetery was a Jhil known as Anant Sarovar or Anna Sarovar which was drained by the government during between 1910-1920. In the Jhil was a pavilion like structure built during the time of Shah Shuja for public spectators to see activities held in the lake. 182 m Southwest of the cemetery were ruins of the Phulbari and the Zenana of Shah Shuja. Only the floors of these buildings were visible even in 1938, under which were underground rooms with a plumbing system drawing water from the nearby Lake to this structure. Probably extending across the Jhil, there was a portion of a bridge still standing. To the southwest of these ruins, the Jhil stretched out towards to Udhwa Nala. Opposite to the Phulbari was a thick parapet wall to the south of which is a high land with an Idgah, still in use at the time. 3.2 km southeast of the Idgah is the Nageshwar Bagh.

550 m West to the Akbari Masjid was Mr. Hennessey's Bungalow, with a thick parapet wall running towards the river. Adjacent to the bungalow to the south was a Baradari, a square structure with three doorways on each side having a central Durbar, said to belong to Fateh Jung Khan, a Zamindar and rival of Man Singh. Man Singh is said to have blown up his house with gunpowder which may be corroborated by the state of the ruins of the structure.

800 m west of Rajmahal bazaar, was the tomb of Mir Miran, son of Mir Zaffar, standing within a Mango orchard with walls on three sides. To the north of the road are ruins of buildings which may have been used for visitors accommodation. 365 m to its West is the Pathargarh or stone-house identified as the mint. Ruins of this structure are still in place today. While some say that it was the mint of Jagat Seth, other sources claim it to be the Old Silver Mint of Akbar mentioned in Akbarnama which was shifted from Gaur to Rajmahal in 1602. To the west of the Pathargarh was a temple known as Mahadebthan with three Samadhis of Vaishnava saints. This may be the same as the Nougacchi Shiv Temple identified in the primary survey. To the West of the temple was the Nawab Deori – where Jagat Seth's palace stood along with two structures known as the Nauhabatkhana and an Imambara which collapsed back in the early 1900s. 365 m from this were the houses of the Murshidabad Nawab family which had collapsed in the 1890s. There were also two mosques, one of them being the Roshan Masjid which is present to this day.



3.2 km west of Nawab Deori and south of Rajmahal-Taljhari road was the Jami Masjid built by Man Singh, located on a high land known as Hadafe, the Arabic word for a hill or an archery butt. The mosque has been identified in the primary survey as Jami Masjid Mangalhaat. It is said that a subterranean passage runs from the courtyard of the mosque to the Singhi Dalan in Rajmahal. To its west, was a Shiva Temple. To its north, was the Baradari, whose ruins still exist to the day. Between the Jami Masjid and Baradari was a Gateway in ruinous condition. About 1.6 km south east of the Jami Masjid, at Katghar, on the western outskirts of the Anna Sarobar mentioned previously, was Man Singh's well. 1.6 km south of the Mosque was a cemetery with tombs of stone with carvings and inscriptions.

730 m northwest of the Juma Masjid was an old bridge said to have been built during Man Singh's governorship. The bridge continues to function though in a ruinous condition. Half a mile to the north of which was a rock called Pir Pahar with a tomb of a Pir on top, identified in the primary survey as Pir Dargah. To its west, was a hillock with a temple said to have been visited by Lord Chaitanya Mahaprabhu¹¹. The old temple has been replaced by a large structure of modern construction.

Based on the descriptions provided by the Gazetteer and other sources (Refer Section 8), a conjectured map of the city has been prepared with the significant structures as it might have existed in the late 19th Century:

¹¹ Roy Choudhary, P.C. (1965). Bihar District Gazetteers: Santhal Parganas. Superintendent Secretariat Press: Bihar, Patna



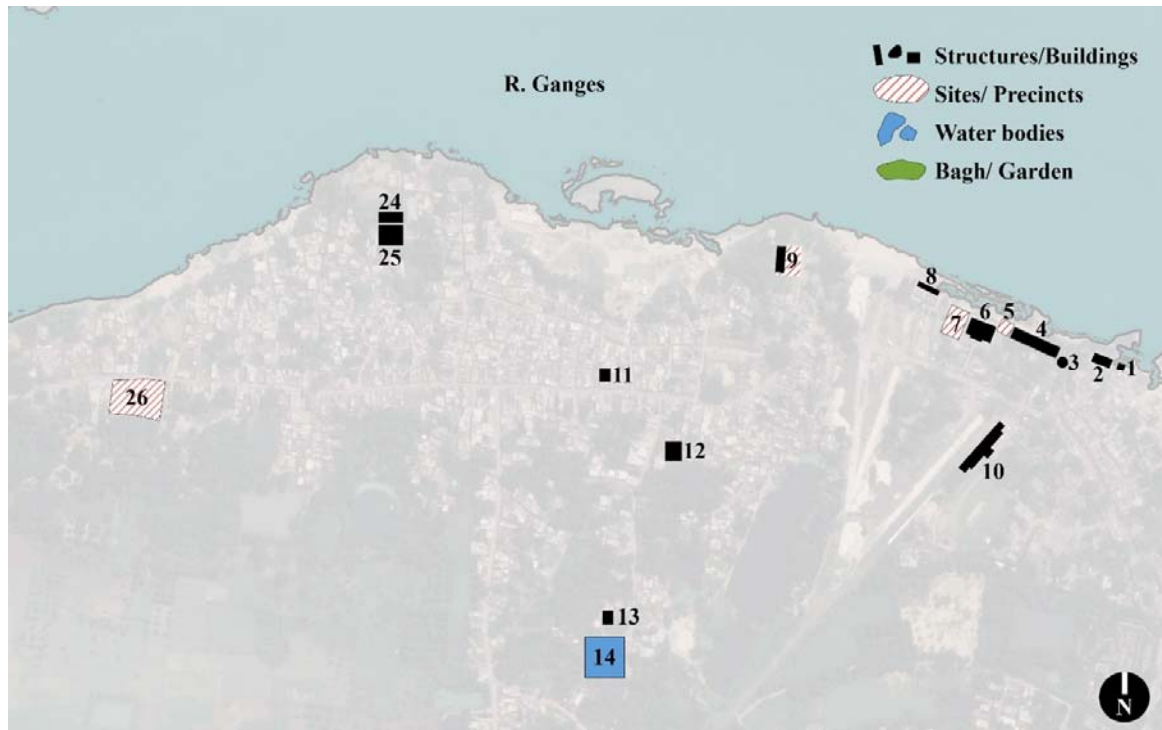


Figure 18 Conjectured Map of Rajmahal (the city proper) in the 19th Century (Map A)

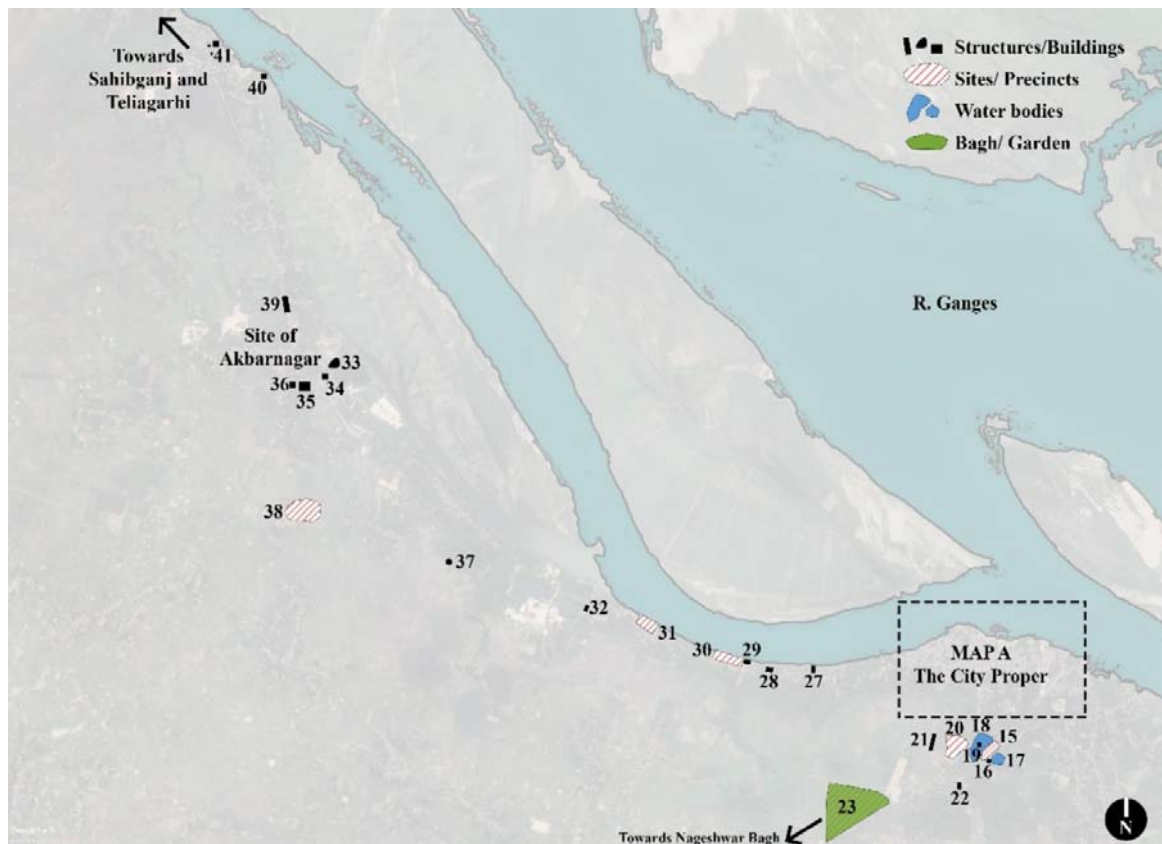


Figure 19 Conjectured map of Rajmahal and its outskirts in the late 19th Century (Map B)



Legend:

1. Sub-registry office
2. Shiva Temple
3. Well
4. Holil
5. Hammam
6. Cutchery
7. Old Cemetery
8. Singhi Dalan
9. Akbari Masjid
10. Rajmahal Railway Station
11. Choti Masjid
12. Jami Masjid, Rajmahal
13. Maina Bibi
14. Maina Talao
15. Cemetery
16. Ruined Mosque of Panchanan Khan
17. Pucca Tank
18. Jhil – Anant Sarovar or Anna Sarovar
19. Ruined Pavilion within Jhil
20. Ruins of Phulbari and Zenana buildings of Shah Shuja
21. Idgah
22. Nayabasti Masjid
23. Phulbagh
24. Mr, Henessey's Bungalow
25. Baradwari
26. Tomb of Mir Miran
27. Purani Masjid
28. Patharghar or Old Mint
29. Mahadebthan and 3 Samadhis of Vaishnav Saints
30. Nawab Deori with Jagat Seth's palace, Nauhabatkhana
31. Houses of Nawab family of Murshidabad and Imambara
32. Roshan Masjid
33. Baradari
34. Gateway
35. Jami Masjid, Mangalhaat
36. Man Singh's Shiva Temple
37. Man Singh's Well
38. Muhammedan Cemetery
39. Mughal Bridge
40. Pir Dargah
41. Kanhaiyasthan



6.2. Building Typologies:

i. Defence

The Teliagarh Fort was known as a remarkably strong defensive structure with thick stone walls on three sides, North, East, and West and the natural terrain of the hill on the South. The long wall to the North, measuring approximately 250 ft, has three octagonal bastions, one on each corner and one at the center. There are several rooms along the wall and to the northwest there are remains of a single aisled three bay mosque most of which are in ruins. Each bay has a single pointed arched entrance and corners show remnants of minarets. As per the Gazetteer, the mosque had a dome above each bay. It is a stone and brick composite structure, with alternating layers of local and brown and black stones.



Figure 20 Ruins of the Teliagarhi Fort. Source: Primary site visit

ii. Residential

a. Palace

The ruins of the Baradari, believed to be the pleasure retreat of either Fateh Jung, contemporary to Man Singh or Mir Kasim, the Nawab of Bengal, is the only remaining palace complex of the study area. It comprises of the square planned Baradari with three arched openings on each side, a gateway with guards rooms, a row of apartments with a small open court meant for



women and their female attendants, a common arched gallery and a Rang Mahal which no longer exists.



Figure 21 The Baradari at Mangalhat, Rajmahal. Source: Primary site visit.

Though there are records of Man Singh's palace in Akbarnagar (Rajmahal) being built in the late 16th Century there is no physical remains of the same. Most structures of Shah Shuja's palace have also disappeared, and the surviving structures of the palace have been individually studied under different typologies like the Singhi Dalan and the Hawa Mahal or Nach Ghar (Anumandal Karyalay). The palace is described to have "a splendid complex whose grounds were divided into a series of symmetrically arranged quadrangles suggesting that the palace plan was similar to the design of imperial palaces at Agra and Lahore ¹²". As per the explanation given by De Graf, the legend given in the plan (Figure 14) should read as: A - Building on the back wall, with pumps and a raised reservoir from which water flows to the fountains; B - octagonal tower; C - bath house; D - large halls with fountains; E - hall of audience; F (misspelt as P) - Zenana; G - large empty spaces with trees and pleasure retreats, H - large tank to which stone stairs descend on four sides; I - reservoirs with water channels; K - central garden, raised by 10', having water channels underneath¹³.

¹² Asher, Catherine (2011). *The New Cambridge History of India – Architecture of Mughal India*. Cambridge University Press: New Delhi

¹³ Oldham, C.E.A.W. (1930). *Journal of Francis Buchanan*. Government Printing Bihar and Orissa: Patna



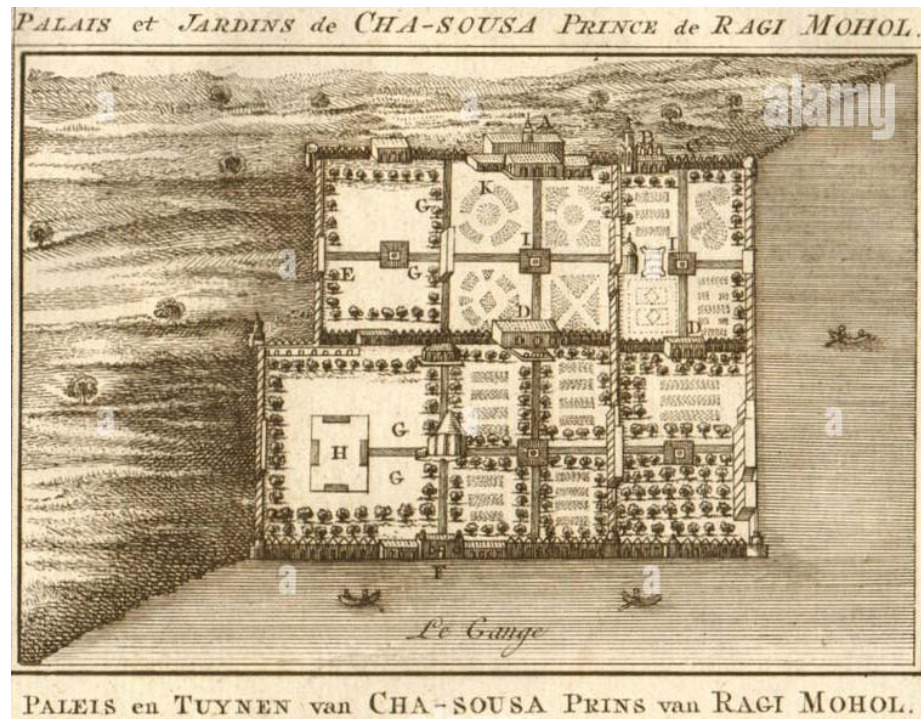


Figure 22 Shah Shuja's palace at Rajmahal.

Source: http://www.columbia.edu/itc/meaac/pritchett/00routesdata/1500_1599/akbar/bengal_rajmahal/bellinmax.jpg. Accessed online on 12.02.2022

b. Traditional residences

Rajmahal and Sahibganj retain many traditional residences belonging to the 19th and 20th Centuries. Except for the single storied Neel Kothi Mohalla in Rajmahal and the Qamar Manzil in Taljhari, the residences are largely double or single storied structures and may or may not have a central courtyard. Most of the residences are rectangular fronting the street with verandahs, acting as *otlas*, on the ground floor and projecting balconies on the floors above. Only few residences are placed within a larger enclosed site. The facades are ornate with slender columns, cast iron railings or RCC filigree work railings, timber or cast iron filigree screens, decorative fascia, etc. The Qamar manzil though built in the 20th Century still retains elements of Islamic architecture of the region. While some residences also borrow elements from Classical architecture like fluted pilasters with Corinthian capitals, dentilated cornices and triangular pediments, others incorporate Art Deco elements in their ornamentation.





Figure 23 Traditional Residences at Rajmahal and Sahibganj. Source: Primary site visit



Figure 24 Residences with elements borrowed from a) Classical architecture b) Art Deco

c. Colonial Bungalows

The colonial bungalows at Sahibganj belong to the Eastern Railways, built between 1897 to 1905, as residences for senior officials of the Railways. They are single or double storied structures and do not follow any typical spatial layout and some are larger than the others in scale. However, most of them have a long verandah with timber railings to the rear side, facing the Ganga. The verandah has a porch like extension with steps running down to the riverfront. They are thick brick masonry structures, with exposed brick facades, high ceilings and tiled sloping roofs supported by Timber posts, timber beams and joists.





Figure 25 Colonial bungalows of the railway colony. Source: Primary site visit

iii. Religious

a. Temples

The temples identified in the study area do not have a typical spatial layout. Temple building activity in the region were few and far between. The Kanhaiyasthan is an ancient site but the temple today is modern without any architectural significance. Maa Rakshi Sthal at Sahibganj is also an ancient site of worship for the locals with two pillared pavilions having a rectangular hall and a flat roof supported by plain shafted square or circular columns. Man Singh's Shiv Mandir is a small shrine located in a large square site. The shrine, almost resembling a tomb, is octagonal in plan placed on a low, moulded plinth. The walls have panelling in stucco, above with is a chajja supported by decorative brackets. The shrine is topped by a dome. The Nougachhi Shiv Mandir in Rajmahal is square in plan and has a Char Chala roof, above which is a small dome placed on an octagonal drum. There are rectangular openings on the North, East and South sides of the temple. On either side of the openings are semi-circular arched niches. This style is similar to smaller shrines built in the Bengal region in the 19th and 20th Century and thus can be dated back to that period. In the 20th Century Narmadeshwar Dham, the main temple is rectangular in plan with a colonnaded front verandah (Mandapa) having circular with decorative capitals, leading into the Sanctum (Garbhagriha). It is topped by a flat roof above which is a conical Shikhara. The other shrines are square in plan with a Shikhara above.





Figure 26 a) Man Singh's Shiva Temple b) Nougacchi Shiv Mandir, Rajmahal, Sahibganj. Source: Primary site visit.

b. Mosques

The oldest mosque identified in the study area is the Akbari Masjid in Rajmahal said to have been built in the mid-16th Century to enable Akbar to worship during his time in Rajmahal. It is a single aisle triple bay mosque with a single dome over each bay. Each bay has an ogee arched opening on the front wall and an ogee arched Mihrab to the rear wall.



Figure 27 Akbari Masjid, Rajmahal. Source: Primary site visit.

The Jami Masjid in Mangalhat erected by Raja Man Singh in the late 16th Century, is the largest mosque of the region measuring 77m x 65m. Catherine Asher writes that unlike other mosques in eastern India belonging to the same period which were of single aisled three bay type, the Rajmahal Jami Mosque resembles earlier Mughal mosques like Babur's mosque at Panipat. A central corridor with a vaulted roof is flanked on either side by multi-aisled side wings topped by a dome. There are also end chambers resembling Akbar's Jami mosque at Fatehpur Sikri. The scale and typology of the mosque not built in a regional style indicates that it was meant to be a statement of Mughal imperial presence in Bengal¹⁴.

¹⁴ Asher, Catherine (2011). The New Cambridge History of India – Architecture of Mughal India. Cambridge University Press: New Delhi





Figure 28 Jami Masjid Mangalhat. Source: Primary site visit.

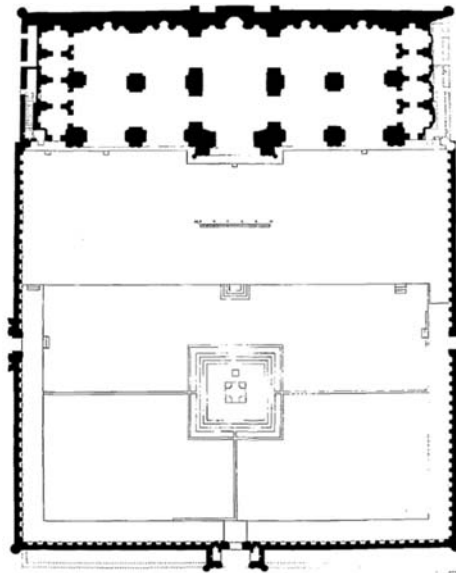


Figure 29 Jami Masjid, Mangalhat, Rajmahal. Source: *Architecture of Mughal India*, Catherine Asher

The mosques of the 17th Century, built during the time of Shah Shuja's governorship in Bengal all follow a similar pattern having a single aisle and three bays with each bay having a large single opening and being topped by a dome. There are four corner turrets and engaged columns flanking the

central entrance. Inside, there are three pointed arched Mihrabs in the central bay and one each on the two side bays. The mihrabs of the side bays are flanked by small arched niches. There is minimal ornamentation, limited only to some stucco work in the central mihrab. The Roshan Masjid, Nayabasti Masjid, Purani Masjid and Jami Masjid at Rajmahal all follow the same typology. The Choti Masjid in Mahajantola is the only mosque which follows the same spatial typology but is roofed by a singular, central dome. The mosques however lack the grace of contemporary Mughal mosques of Shah Jahan's architectural style.





Figure 30 a) Nayabasti Masjid b) Roshan Masjid. Source: Primary site visit.

c. Dargah



Figure 31 Pir Dargah on Pir Painty, Rajmahal

There is a singular Dargah identified in the study area – the Pir Dargah situated above a hillock by the river Ganga like many other Pirs for Muhammedan Saints in the Bengal and Bihar region. The grave of the Saint is placed in an open to sky walled courtyard.

Each side of the courtyard has a large central arched niche flanked by a smaller niche on either side. The arches resemble Sultanate style architecture.

d. Churches

The two churches identified are the Epiphany Church, Taljhari and the Mary Mother of Mercy Parish. Both the churches are rectangular in plan. While the Epiphany Church has a demarcated Nave flanked by aisles divided by semi-circular arches supported on thick rectangular pillars, the Mary Mother of Parish only has a large prayer hall without any demarcated aisles. In the Epiphany Church the double heightened nave and the aisles are individually roofed by vaulted ceilings and the external wall of the Church is supported by buttresses. The vaulted ceiling and the buttressed walls are also seen in the Mary Mother of Parish. The Epiphany Church has a well-ornamented



classical façade with semi-circular arched opening, mouldings and cornices while the Mother of Mary Parish has a fairly simple façade with minimal ornamentation.



Figure 32 a) the Epiphany Church and b) The Mother of Mary Parish. Source: Primary site visit

iv. Administrative

a. Government offices

In Rajmahal, abandoned structures of Shah Shuja's palace were reused by the Government to house many of their administrative buildings. The Anumandal Karyalay which was originally a Hawa Mahal and later became a Cutchery or Court, is one such structure built in the Mughal style. It is a single storied structure, rectangular in plan with two verandahs on the front and the rear and two aisles of rooms in between. Both verandahs have a series of multifoliated arches but said to be built later by the Railway Company. The Eastern Railway Offices and the Nagar Parishad were built later in the colonial period. The Nagar Parishad has a Palladian façade with a decorative triangular pediment supported on pairs of circular pillars, timber louvered screens in between the pillars, dentilated cornices, characteristic of architecture in colonial Bengal. The Eastern Railway office building is more austere in form with an exposed brick façade, segmental arched openings and simple cornices. Typical of railway construction of the period, it is roofed by Jack arches.





Figure 33 a) Palace remains reused as the Anumandal Karyalaya b) Nagar Parishad Sahibganj. Source: Primary site visit

b. Police Station

There is only one Police Station identified in the district, previously known as the Holil. The ground floor of the structure is built during the Mughal rule with arched halls. The upper floor, having a verandah which further leads into various rooms, is built by the Eastern railways in the Colonial style with a series of semi-circular arched openings over rectangular pillars.



Figure 34 Old Police Station, Rajmahal. Source: Primary site visit

v. Institutional

a. Educational Institutes

Within the study area, five educational institutes have been identified in the study, none of which follow a typical spatial layout. The oldest amongst them is the Tin College in Taljhari which is a simple rectangular hall divided into a semi-open and enclosed section, with segmental arched openings. The St. John's school also in Taljhari, built soon after is a large rectangular



structure conjectured to have two chambers within. There is a small porch like structure to the front. The Eastern Railway High School, an L shaped building surrounding a courtyard was built in 1878 typical of railway architecture – single storied structure having an exposed brick façade and jack arches. St. Ignatius, built in the colonial architectural style, is an exposed brick structure, rectangular in plan with a quadrangle at its centre and a Southern arm projecting out, creating an L-shaped structure at the front yard. It also used Jack Arches as the structural system. The Sahibganj college is the only institutional building designed using Art Deco elements. It is a double storied structure, rectangular in plan with a central projecting bay with a singly loaded verandah on both floors leading to further rooms.



Figure 35 Educational Institutes in Sahibganj district a) St. John's Middle School b) Sahibganj College. Source: Primary site visit

b. Bank

The Jharkhand State Cooperative bank building is built in the colonial style. It is a single storied structure, rectangular in plan with the two front corners being hexagonal in shape. There are four octagonal columns at the front façade, forming a verandah, which leads into various rooms. The rooms further lead into a rear verandah which overlooks the Ganges.



Figure 36 The Jharkhand State Cooperative building, Rajmahal. Source: Primary site visit



c. Hospital

The Old Sadar Hospital comprises of two rectangular double storied structures with a singly loaded front verandah connected via a bridge on the second floor. The building to the right has a double storied porch at its centre. Built in the mid-20th Century, the railings and stucco work on the façade of the buildings have elements of Art Deco architectural style.



Figure 37 Old Sadar Hospital, Sahibganj. Source: Primary site visit.

vi. Utilitarian

a. Ghat

Though a port town with many ghats for launch of ferries during the Colonial period, only one ghat structure was identified in the study area, Bijlee Ghat, which was recently redeveloped by the authorities. There are a group of shrines on the ghats, along with a flight of stairs leading to the river.



Figure 38 Bijlee ghat with a group of shrines with steps running down to the Ganges. Source: Primary site visit.



b. Bridge



Figure 39 Mughal Bridge. Source: a) Primary Site Visit b) <https://www.tate.org.uk/art/artworks/daniell-bridge-near-rajmahal-bihar-n00899>

The single remaining historic bridge is the old Mughal bridge built in stone and brick. It is 236' long and has six pointed arches each spanning 10', resting on five thick rectangular piers. The piers are buttressed till 3/4th its height. There are four circular bastions at the four corners.

c. Well



Figure 40 Bhagwan Kuan. Source: Primary site visit.

The Bhagwan Kuan is a pavilion like structure, hexagonal in plan, with a circular well at the centre over a plinth. There are fluted, circular double pillars at the corner of each side of the pentagon supporting a pointed ogee arch on each side blending Islamic and colonial architectural styles prevalent in the region.

vii. Commercial

The only commercial structure identified in the study area is the Goshala consisting of a Dharamshala and office, a Goshala, a Shankar Temple, and other ancillary structures. They are single storied structures surrounding a large quadrangle with a banyan tree in the middle. The structures are built in a unique style blending regional and colonial styles.





Figure 41 Dakinath Mahadev Goshala. Source: Primary site visit.

viii. Recreational

a) Pavilion

The Singhi Dalan, was built as a pavilion overlooking the river within Shah Shuja's palace. The Singhi Dalan is divided in five bays and a single aisle. Each side of the central bay has three multifoliated arches resting on slender double pilasters built in polished black marble also giving it the name of Hall of Black Stone. The central bay is roofed by a curved Bangladhar roof, similar to Shah Jahan's Lai Mahal in Bari and the Agra fort's windows at which the emperor presented himself to the public¹⁵.



Figure 42 The Singhi Dalan overlooking the river.

¹⁵ Asher, Catherine (2011). The New Cambridge History of India – Architecture of Mughal India. Cambridge University Press: New Delhi



Source: <https://www.bl.uk/onlinegallery/onlineex/apac/addorimss/t/largeimage55297.html>
Accessed online on 12.02.2022



Figure 43 Singhi Dalan today. Source: Primary site visit

b) Club

The Eastern Railway Recreation Club and the General Institute of the Eastern Railways are the two recreational clubs identified in the study area, both belonging to the Eastern Railways located in Sahibganj town. The structures are single storied structures with an exposed brick façade, perfectly symmetrical in plan along one axis. While the Eastern Railway recreation club has a projecting porch while the General Institute of Eastern Railways has a long verandah along the length of the building with semi-circular arches supported by rectangular pillars.



Figure 44 Recreational Clubs originally in use by the Eastern Railways. Source: Primary Site visit.

ix. Funerary

The only existing funerary structure [apart from that at Pir Dargah described in part iii (c) of this section] is Maina Bibi's Mazhar, an 18th century tomb structure,



rectangular in plan with four octagonal turrets at the four corners of the building, three pointed arches on its façade and a central dome. There are also many tombs and cemeteries that were documented previously but have since disappeared. Amongst these are the tomb of Mir Miran, son of Nawab Mir Jaffar, and the tomb of Bakht Huma, widow of Shaista Khan, close to Rajmahal along the Rajmahal – Sahibganj road. While the tomb of Mir Miran was unassuming in appearance, located within a mango orchard with walls on three sides¹⁶, the tomb of Bakht Huma was an ornamental structure. It was square in plan with three pointed arched entrances on all four sides and an octagonal turret at each corner, the chamber being topped by a dome and four hexagonal cupolas surrounding it¹⁷.



Figure 45 Funerary structures a) Maina Bibi Mazhar (Source: Primary site visit) and b) now collapsed, tomb of Bakht Huma. Source: <https://www.bl.uk/onlinegallery/onlineex/apac/other/largeimage69331.html> Accessed online on 12.02.2022

x. Industrial

a. Mint

The structure identified as a Mint lies in a ruinous condition with only few existing walls since the building had been demolished prior to 1938. It is a double storied structure, whose walls are made of stone till a height of six feet and brick above. It has been documented to have a large hall in the middle with double storied rooms on each side with doorways in stone.

¹⁶ Roy Choudhary, P.C. (1965). Bihar District Gazetteers: Santhal Parganas. Superintendent Secretariat Press: Bihar, Patna

¹⁷ ibid





Figure 46 Old Silver Mint. Source: Primary site visit

b. Railway Station

Two Railway stations exist in the district – one at Rajmahal and the other at Sahibganj. Both structures are built in the colonial architectural style, rectangular having a projecting Porch on one side and the concourse on the other with exposed brick facades, semi-circular arched openings and plain mouldings along cornices and arches. A long verandah with a series of arches supported by thick rectangular columns is also present in the Rajmahal railway station.



Figure 47 Railway stations at a) Rajmahal and b) Sahibganj. Source: Primary site visit.

c. Factories/Godown

The Neel Kothi at Rajmahal was an Indigo factory and storage unit at Rajmahal built by the British. It is a rectangular structure with a wide verandah at the front and the rear side of the building with rooms in the



middle. Both the front and the rear verandahs have plain shafted circular columns with a simple base and capital for support.



Figure 48 Neel Kothi, Rajmahal. Source: Primary site visit.

xi. Settlements

The settlements retaining a good degree of traditional vernacular architecture, identified in the study area are Banskol village, Dudhkol village and Kanhaiya Sthan village. The settlements comprise of residential units, single storied and rectangular in plan, clustered organically. Some of the structures are clustered around a central open space which are used for cattle rearing. The units have a 2' high plinth, Cob walls (mud mixed with Gehu or Bhusa) which are thicker at the base and tapering upwards and a tiled roof with a framework of bamboo or timber. Some structures have a double sloping roof for better ventilation. The colour schemes of the units are well thought out with combinations of blue (Neel), yellow (mud) or black (black mud mixed with dung) tints. Different coloured bands are seen along the plinth or around windows and doors. Various floral and animal motifs are made on the external walls of the houses. There are small openings. The front door of the house are generally made in timber panelled and well ornamented. Fencing is created with Taal or Khejur leaves and a bamboo framework.



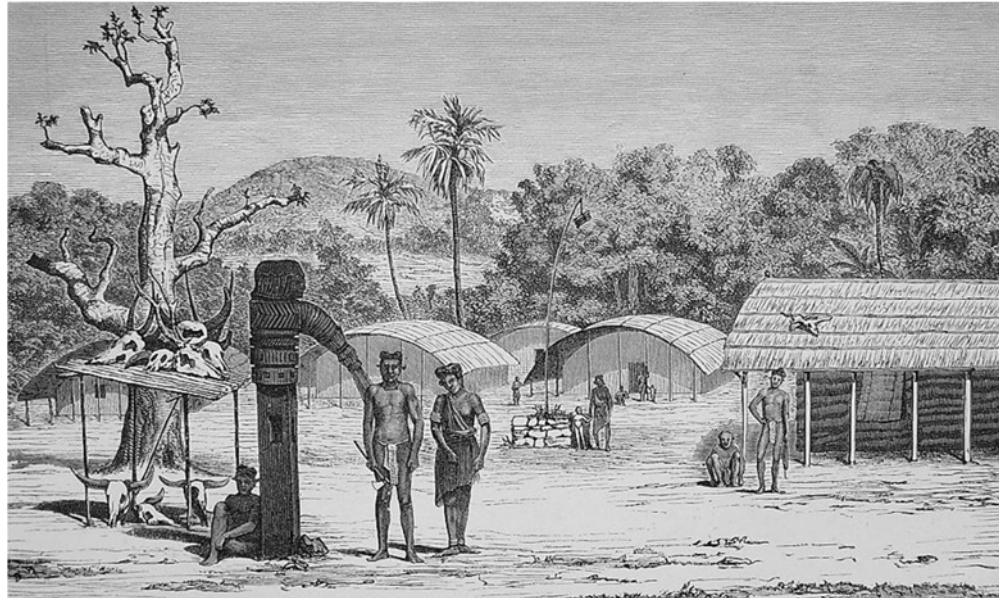


Figure 49 Sontal village, Rajmahal," a wood engraving by Bickers & Son, London, 1878 Source: http://www.columbia.edu/itc/mealac/pritchett/00routesdata/1500_1599/akbar/bengal_rajmahal/bengal_rajmahal.html Accessed online on 12.02.2022



Figure 50 Settlements at a) Dudhkol and b) Kanhaiya Sthan. Source: Primary site visit



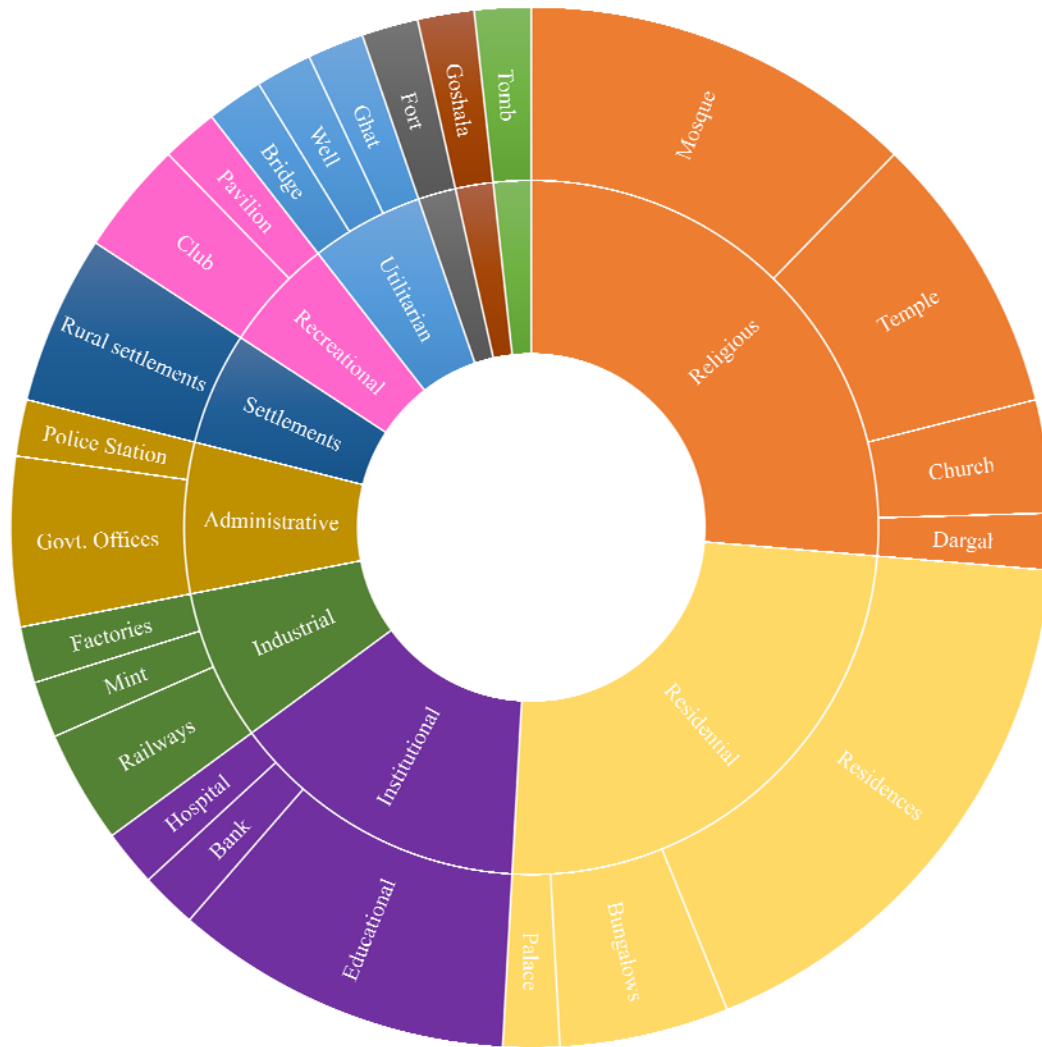


Figure 51 Pie Chart showing the percentage of heritage buildings as per its built use across the district.
Source: As per Primary Survey



6.3. Evolution of Architectural style:

Evidence of building construction activity in Sahibganj district is recorded right from the 7th Century when Hieun Tsang describes the Teliagarhi Fort as a ‘lofty belvedere built in stone and brick, its base was broad and high’. However, the fort was strengthened and restored multiple times and the ruinous structures seen today belong to the 17th Century. From the 8th till the 15th Century, there are no recorded buildings except for a small tomb of a Mohammedan saint over a hillock near Rajmahal known as Pir Dargah with typically Sultanate features. In the late 16th Century, Rajmahal was made the capital of Bengal under Raja Man Singh’s governorship. Soon, he constructed a “choice city” which was named Akbarnagar. However, of this period only four structures survive – the Akbari Masjid at Rajmahal and the Jami Masjid, Man Singh’s Shiva Temple and the Mughal bridge at Mangalhat. While the Akbari Masjid was built in a style contemporaneous with other Mosques in Bengal, the Jami Masjid of exceptionally large scale was built in a style similar to older Jami mosques like that of Babur’s Mosque at Panipat. This might have been a political move to strongly establish the presence of Mughal rule in Bengal. Man Singh temple is octagonal in shape roofed by a dome, almost resembling a tomb. The bridge has thick brick and stone piers supporting pointed arches. Man Singh also built a well which is not identifiable today.

In the 17th Century, Rajmahal was again crowned the capital of the Bengal Subah under Shah Shuja’s governorship. Of this period are remains of Shah Shuja’s palace the most prominent of which are the Singhi Dalan and the Hawa Mahal. The symmetrically arranged quadrangular gardens of the palace resemble the architectural style of Imperial palaces of Agra and Lahore. The Singhi Dalan, with its slender marble columns and curved Bangladhar roof, bore similarities with Shah Jahan’s Lal Mahal in Bari and the Agra Fort’s windows. During this period, there was largescale mosque building activity, lining the road between Shah Shuja’s palace and the Jami Masjid of Akbarnagar built by Man Singh at Mangalhat. Of the ones that survive are the Roshan Masjid, Purani Masjid, Nayabasti Masjid and Jami Masjid, all following the same spatial typology and architectural style typical of Shah Jahan period architecture of Bengal built by the nobility. The mosques are however less refined in ornamentation



and grace than contemporary mosques in Bengal. There is also an old silver mint of this period which is largely in ruins.

18th Century Rajmahal largely saw building construction by the Nawabs of Bengal in the prevalent architectural style. Surviving structures include the Baradari at Mangalhat and the Maina Bibi Mazhar. The tomb of Bakht Huma, Shaista Khan's wife, Nawab Deori, residences of the Murshidabad Nawab family, a Nauhabatkhana and an Imambara are structures which have been documented previously but no longer exist. With the coming of the British in Rajmahal, building construction in the colonial style also began in the 18th Century like the Neel Kothi which were was simplistic in form with little architectural ornamentation.

In the latter half of the 19th Century, there was largescale building activity in the district due to the establishment of the Eastern Railways and extension of railway lines to Rajmahal and Sahibganj. The Railways built railway stations, residential colonies for its staff, bungalows for senior officials, educational institutions and recreational clubs which continued till the first decade of the 20th Century. Typically, buildings of the Railways were exposed brick structures with little ornamentation. The use of Jack Arch construction system was widely prevalent. The railways also restored and reused many Mughal buildings of the period for their own usage including the Akbari Masjid which was used as a Dispensary and the Hawa Mahal or Nach Ghar of Shah Shuja's Palace used as a Cutchery. They also built over some older structures like the Old Police Thana built over an older structure called the Holil. There are also records of colonial bungalows and Barracks and Rajmahal and Sakrigali which no longer exist. With the coming of the railways and increading trading networks many families migrated to Rajmahal and Sahibganj for better economic opportunities in the 19th Century giving rise to construction of residential and commercial structures in these towns. The 19th Century also saw the establishment of the CMS Santhal Mission leading to the construction of churches and educational institutions like the Epiphany Church and St. John's Middle School, Taljhari, by the Christian Missionaries in the district.

Of the sites identified in the primary site survey, maximum belong to the 20th Century largely consisting of residential precincts like the Neel Kothi Mohalla in Rajmahal or the Mahajan Tola, Bangali Tola, JN Roy Road in Sahibganj. The residences are a mix



of architectural styles blending architectural elements prevalent in the region along with older Islamic elements and newer European Classical elements with some similarities in spatial layout, as described in Section 6.1. Construction by the Eastern Railways and Christian Missionaries also continued through the early half of this century. With the growth of these towns, administrative structures like the Nagar Parishad, built in the colonial style with a Palladian facade, and hospitals like Old Sadar hospital, built in the new Art Deco style, were also constructed along with educational institutions, banking institutions and also religious institutions.

The date of establishment of Kanhaiyasthan Temple and Nougachhi Shiv Mandir is unknown, but Shri Chaitanya Mahaprabhu visited both these site in the early 16th Century on his way to Vrindavan. The present temple at Nougachhi Shiv Mandir appears to be constructed in the last century while the present temple at Kanhaiyasthan is a modern one with no architectural significance. Bijlee Ghat also could not be traced back to a particular vintage since it has been reconstructed recently. Along with these, the rural settlements of the districts like Banskol, Dudhkol, Kanhaiyasthan villages, which have no particular date of construction are examples of living heritage continuing the practice of their vernacular knowledge systems.

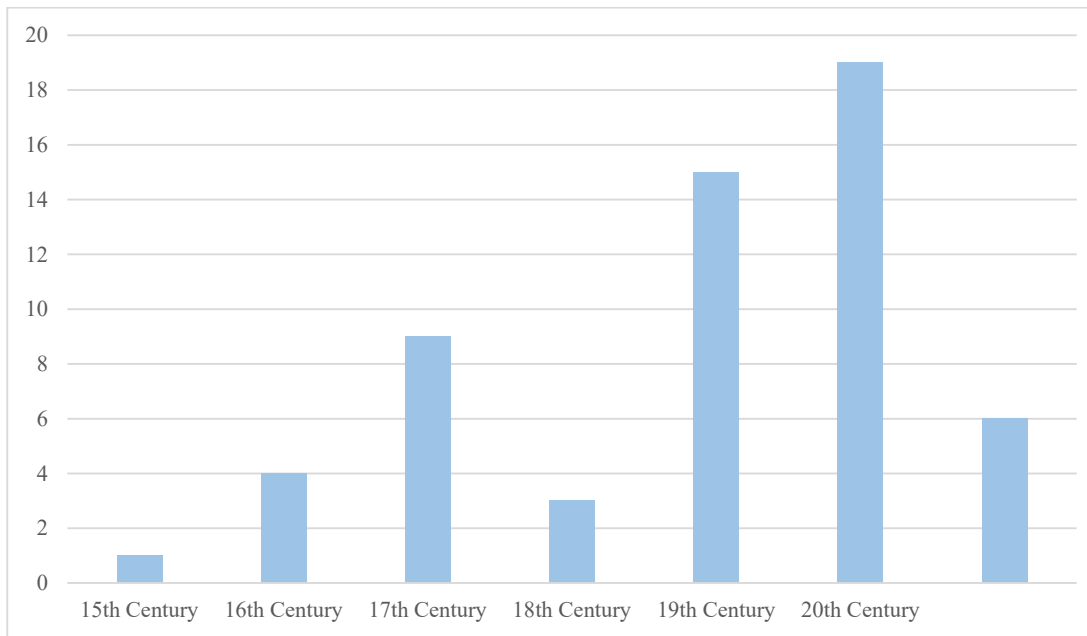


Figure 52 Bar diagram showing the quantity of built heritage of Sahibganj District over different time periods.
Source: Primary Survey



7. APPROACH AND METHODOLOGY

The listing of built heritage for the Ganga Cultural Documentation at Sahibganj district was undertaken by Conservation Architect Sohini Pyne between the months of November 2021 to February 2022.

7.1. Literature Study

Prior to undertaking the primary site survey, a detailed study of the existing literature was carried out to identify the areas of historical significance in the district. A preliminary list of sites was identified through this process to aid the primary site survey. The literature referred to are mentioned in Section 8. A basic map was created for easier identification of the sites during the primary survey.

7.2. Primary Site Survey

The site survey was undertaken in November 2021. Primary data was collected using:

- a) Survey method (undertaking personal visits to the site)
- b) Interview method (conducted with knowledgeable local resource persons as identified). Responses to the interview were corroborated through data from other secondary sources like relevant books, newspaper articles, digital archives, and websites.

A common format was prepared by INTACH prior to the site visits which was used as a baseline reference to collect the primary data. This format included three broad heads of Identification, Description and Additional Information and comprised of:

- 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

Following this, a grading exercise was carried out. The grading criteria for the heritage assets was based on its Archaeological, Historical, Architectural, Social, Religious and Natural significance.

7.3. Filling Inventories and Data Compilation

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



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ANNEXURE A



LISTING INVENTORIES







MAA RAKSHI STHAN		Reference No	GaD/Sbj/MDR/01	Map No	GaD/Sbj/M09
					
Past Name	Maa Rakshi Sthan	Architectural description The site includes a large tree, the northern base of which is appropriated as a temple with a low enclosure wall. There are two pillared pavilions, one of 19th Century and one constructed recently, with square columns, supporting a flat roof.	Historical/ Cultural Value Highly significant place of worship for locals. An ancient tree is worshipped here, on which stones are tied to. The local god of Raksha Devi is worshipped here. The temple was built by the local community in the 19th Century.	Association with Ganga Maa Rakshi Sthan is 9 km from the main stream of the Ganga. However, with the shifting course of the Ganga it is probable that the river once ran closer to the religious site since secondary channels of the river run close to the site.	State of conservation Poor
Tehsil	Mandro				
Location	25.25921 87.533036				
Address	Banskola, Jharkhand				
Approach	Approached through a pedestrian path up the hill, after crossing a narrow ditch from the Main Road which is located south off.				
Approx date of construction	19th Century				
Precise date of construction	1819				
Ownership	Public				
Owners Name	Local Community				
Property Type	Site				
Property Sub-type	Religious				
Property past use	Temple				
Property present use	Temple				
State of Protection	Unprotected				
Architectural Style	Regional				
Building Setting	Located on the foot of the hills with the railway track to its North, the Teliagarh Fort to the East, sparse vegetation to the west.				
Archeological	NA	Religious	High		
Historical	Low	Social	High		
Architectural	Low	Natural	Medium		
		Grade	III		
		State of conservation Threats to the Property	Vandalism, Littering, lack of maintenance		
		Condition Description	The site is being used as religious tourism by the locals but ill maintained with littering of foods and plastics all around the site.		
		Source of information	Primary Survey		



TELIAGARH FORT		Reference No	GaD/Sbj/MDR/02	Map No	GaD/Sbj/M09
					
Past Name	Teliagarhi	Architectural description	The fort, which is completely in ruins, is located upon the northern spur of the Rajmahal Hills. It is a composite structure, built in local black stone and local brick masonry. The fort is about 1 km in length along which there is a strong rampart running. Presence of two circular corner towers and one circular central tower can be gauged. The Western wall of the fort is the only remaining wall with three pointed arched entrances. There are two engaged tapering, circular columns at the two corners. Traces of stucco are visible. Archaeological excavations revealed silver coins of multiple sizes said to be minted at Lakhnauti.		
Tehsil	Mandro				
Location	25.260775 87.53801				
Address	Gari, Jharkhand				
Approach	Approached through a pedestrian path up the hill located towards the south of NH 33.				
Approx date of construction	17th Century				
Precise date of construction	Not known				
Ownership	Public				
Owners Name	Unknown				
Property Type	Building				
Property Sub-type	Defence	Historical/ Cultural Value	An ancient pass which controlled the military approach to Bengal first identified by Hieun Tsang in the 7th Cent. The structure was erected by Shah Shuja and named after a Teli Raja, a local feudal lord. It was also the site for several battles.		
Property past use	Fort				
Property present use	Abandoned				
State of Protection	Unprotected	Association with Ganga	The Fort is 9 km from the main channel of the Ganga. However, with the shifting course of the Ganga it is probable that the river once ran closer to the fort. In Ain-i-akbari, it is mentioned that the ramparts of the fort run from the Ganges to the mountains.		
Architectural Style	Islamic				
Building Setting	The fort is located on the edge of a spur of the Rajmahal hills to its South. To its North is a deep ditch, much of which is now open fields.	State of conservation Threats to the Property	Danger of disappearance Abandonment, lack of maintenance, weathering, mining, stone quarrying		
Archeological	High				
Historical	High	Social	Low		
Architectural	High	Natural	High		
		Grade	I		
		Condition Description	Fort is largely collapsed with only small parts remaining with loose masonry, dense vegetation growth and structural disintegration.		
		Source of information	Primary Survey		



OLD SADAR HOSPITAL		Reference No	GaD/Sbj/MDR/03	Map No	GaD/Sbj/M15			
								
Past Name	Matri Seva Sadan	Architectural description	Two rectangular double storied structures with a singly loaded front verandah connected via a bridge on the second floor. The ground floor and first verandahs have a series of double columns supporting the flat roof. There are decorative MS railings and timber louvered screens between the columns. The verandahs lead to the various rooms through semi-circular arched openings on the ground floor and segmental arched openings on the first floor. The building to the right has a double storied porch at its centre with two rectangular columns in front. On the building to the left, the structure has a decorative pediment. The railings and stucco work on the façade of the buildings have elements of Art Deco architectural style.					
Tehsil	Mandro							
Location	25.242056 87.632412							
Address	Gandhi Rd (NH33), Sahibganj, Jharkhand							
Approach	Approached through Gandhi Road, 50 m from the Patel Chowk.							
Approx date of construction	20th Century							
Precise date of construction	1952							
Ownership	Public							
Owners Name	Government							
Property Type	Building							
Property Sub-type	Civic							
Property past use	Hospital							
Property present use	Hospital							
State of Protection	Unprotected							
Architectural Style	Regional	Historical/ Cultural Value	As per the plaque on the building, the Matri Sevasadan was constructed by Shivlal Basantlal in the year 1952 in the memory of revered Mata Difa Devi, Sahibganj (Santhal Pargana).					
Building Setting	Dense urban establishments to the North, South and West, Eastern railway high school to the East. Railway station to the far South.							
Archeological	NA					Religious	Low	
Historical	Medium					Social	High	
Architectural	Medium					Natural	Low	
						Grade	IIA	
						Association with Ganga	The site is located at 800 m from the river Ganga. Being a riverine port town, all notable structures are constructed in close proximity to the Ganga.	
						State of conservation	Moderate	
						Threats to the Property	Inappropriate additions and alterations, lack of scientific knowhow	
						Condition Description	Addition of tiles on column, alteration of original flooring, new buildings added in front of historic structure.	
						Source of information	Primary Survey	



EASTERN RAILWAY HIGH SCHOOL		Reference No	GaD/Sbj/MDR/04	Map No	GaD/Sbj/M15				
									
Past Name	Edward High School	Architectural description	The site consists of multiple structures. On the two sides of the main gate are two single storied rectangular structures, with a singly loaded verandah. Both are roofed by a sloping roof. Surrounding a courtyard is the main building - L shaped in plan, and two rectangular buildings. The L-shaped building also has a verandah facing the courtyard, which further leads into the various classrooms. It is a brick masonry structure, flat roof supported by Jack arches, typical of Railway architecture in the city.						
Tehsil	Mandro								
Location	25.242083 87.632821								
Address	Gandhi Rd (NH33), Sahibganj, Jharkhand								
Approach	Approached through Gandhi Road, 50 m north from the Patel Chowk.								
Approx date of construction	19th Century								
Precise date of construction	1878								
Ownership	Public								
Owners Name	Eastern Railways								
Property Type	Building								
Property Sub-type	Institutional					Historical/ Cultural Value	Built in 1878 as a school for children of Railway employees. It was one of the earliest schools in Sahibganj.		
Property past use	School								
Property present use	School								
State of Protection	Unprotected					Association with Ganga	The site is located at an average of 780m from the river Ganga. The railway was constructed connecting the powerful centres of riverine trade along the Ganga. It was expected that Railway connectivity would reduce the treacherous travel time between these towns.		
Architectural Style	Colonial								
Building Setting	Sparse settlement of Railway bungalows to the North and East, Old Sadar Hospital to the West, North Colony and Railway station to South.	State of conservation	Poor						
						Threats to the Property	Lack of maintenance		
Archeological	NA	Religious	Low	Condition Description	Minor cracks, corrosion in steel sections, dampness, algal growth, vegetation growth				
Historical	High	Social	High						
Architectural	Medium	Natural	Low						
		Grade	IIB				Source of information	Primary Survey	



NORTH COLONY RAILWAY QUARTERS		Reference No	GaD/Sbj/MDR/05	Map No	GaD/Sbj/M15
					
Past Name	North Colony Railway Quarters				
Tehsil	Mandro				
Location	25.240944 87.632139				
Address	Sabzi Mandi Rd, Sahibganj, Jharkhand				
Approach	Located on the Sabzi Mandi Road, near the Patel Chowk				
Approx date of construction	19th Century				
Precise date of construction	Not known				
Ownership	Public				
Owners Name	Eastern Railways				
Property Type	Precinct				
Property Sub-type	Residential				
Property past use	Residence				
Property present use	Residence				
State of Protection	Unprotected				
Architectural Style	Colonial				
Building Setting	Dense urban settlement and Subzi Mandi Road to the North. Railway station to the East. Railway tracks to the South and West.				
Archeological	NA	Religious	Low		
Historical	Low	Social	Medium		
Architectural	Low	Natural	Low		
		Grade	III		
Architectural description	Small precinct comprising of a series of single storied residential structures placed in rows. Each unit is a mirror image of the unit adjacent to it. The units are entered through a small room in front, followed by a courtyard after which are the primary rooms of the residence. Each room is roofed by 2 Jack arches on metal sections. There is also an open area to the rear side. There are segmental arched openings in all the units.				
Historical/Cultural Value	Forms a part of the Railway infrastructural heritage of Eastern India. Sahibganj was the largest Railway township in loop line and a gateway to North Bengal and northeast. Opened in 1860, it is one of the oldest loops of the Eastern Railways.				
Association with Ganga	The precinct is located at an average of 2.3 km from the river Ganga. The railway was constructed connecting the powerful centres of riverine trade along the Ganga. It was expected that Railway connectivity would reduce the treacherous travel time between these towns.				
State of conservation	Moderate				
Threats to the Property	Lack of maintenance				
Condition Description	Dampness, flaking plaster, algal and vegetation growth				
Source of information	Primary Survey				

DAKINATH MAHADEV GOSHALA		Reference No	GaD/Sbj/SBJ/01	Map No	GaD/Sbj/M10
					
Past Name	Goshala	Architectural description	The precinct, consists of a Dharamshala and office, a Goshala, a Shankar Temple, and other ancilliary structures. The single storied buildings surround a quadrangle at the centre of which is a large banyan tree. There is also an Aam Bageecha on the site. The Dharamshala is a long, rectangular structure with a pillared verandah on one side and a row of rooms on the other. The pillars are circular with a moulded capital. The verandah has a sloping roof while the rooms have a flat roof above. The pillared pavilion at the site is rectangular in plan with 5 segmental arched openings on the longer sides and 3 wider arched openings on the shorter sides. The columns are rectangular, stout with decorative capitals. It has a decorative fascia and a sloping roof above. The Shankar Temple, is rectangular in plan with a small verandah in front having 4 circular columns.		
Tehsil	Sahibganj				
Location	25.250805 87.582668				
Address	NH33, Ganga Parshad, Jharkhand				
Approach	Approached directly towards the north of NH 33.				
Approx date of construction	19th Century				
Precise date of construction	1870				
Ownership	Private				
Owners Name	Trust				
Property Type	Precinct				
Property Sub-type	Commercial	Historical/ Cultural Value	It is the biggest Goshala in the state, established between 1860-70 with donations from the Marwari Baniya community of Sahibganj who migrated from Rajasthan. The family of Kedarnath Sital Prasad currently heads the trust.		
Property past use	Goshala				
Property present use	Goshala				
State of Protection	Unprotected				
Architectural Style	Regional				
Building Setting	The site is surrounded by agricultural fields on all sides. There are Mango orchards to the North and the NH33 runs to the immediate South.				
Association with Ganga	The precinct is 2.2 km from the secondary channel of the Ganga and 5.9km from the main river. The goshala was created with funds from Marwari business families who had settled in Sahibganj due to the flourishing riverine trade facilitated by the Ganga.				
State of conservation	Moderate				
Threats to the Property	Lack of maintenance				
Condition Description	Flaking plaster, damaged fascia, damaged roofing, damaged timber doors and windows				
Source of information	Primary Survey				
Archeological	NA	Religious	Medium		
Historical	Medium	Social	High		
Architectural	Medium	Natural	Low		
		Grade	IIB		


RESIDENCES ON JN ROY ROAD		Reference No	GaD/Sbj/BRO/01	Map No	GaD/Sbj/M11
					
Past Name	Residences on JN Roy Road				
Tehsil	Borio				
Location	25.24550 87.629444				
Address	JN Roy Road, Sahibganj, Jharkhand				
Approach	Approached directly from the JN Roy Road (NH33), approx. 250 mtrs west from Bhagwan Kuan.				
Approx date of construction	20th Century				
Precise date of construction	Not known				
Ownership	Private				
Owners Name	Not known				
Property Type	Precinct				
Property Sub-type	Residential				
Property past use	Residence				
Property present use	Residence, Bank, shops, godowns				
State of Protection	Unprotected				
Architectural Style	Regional				
Building Setting	To the North are open fields, to the South and West are continuation of the dense urban establishments.				
Archeological	NA	Religious	Low		
Historical	Low	Social	Medium		
Architectural	Medium	Natural	Low		
		Grade	IIB		
Architectural description	Row of double or triple storied structures, rectangular in plan with their frontage on the main road. All the structures have a common element of an overhanging verandah supported on I Sections, from the front façade with ornamental cast iron railings, slender cast iron or timber columns/posts, decorative fascia. Some structures also have an ornamental Cast Iron Filligree work screen. The ground floors of the frontage have rectangular, segmental or semi-circular arched openings. At the roof level the buildings have a decorative parapet. Some of the buildings, like the Vijay Bhavan have a decorative pediment.				
Historical/Cultural Value	The structures were built by merchant families of Sahibganj during the mid 20th Century, showing the importance of Sahibganj as a trading centre and port town during the Colonial period.				
Association with Ganga	The buildings are located 2.2 km from the main stream of the Ganga and 590 m from a secondary stream of the river. Being a riverine port town, residences of the influential people of the town were constructed in close proximity to the Ganga.				
State of conservation	Poor				
Threats to the Property	Lack of maintenance, disputed ownerships, additions and alterations				
Condition Description	Major cracks, vegetation growth, loose masonry, alteration of interiors with incongruous materials, rising damp, bricked up				
Source of information	Primary Survey				



KEDARNATH SITAL PRASAD RESIDENCE		Reference No	GaD/Sbj/BRO/02	Map No	GaD/Sbj/M11			
								
Past Name	Kedarnath Sital Prasad		Architectural description The site is entered through a decorative semi-circular arched gateway with a projecting balcony above-an exposed brick structure with Art Deco elements. The gateway leads to the front yard which further leads to the main building one side and ancilliary structures on the other. The main building is a double storied structure, rectangular in plan having 18 rooms with a large single courtyard in the centre. At the ornamental front façade, there is a continuous narrow verandah on the ground floor with plain circular columns, leading into large rooms through ornamental doors. The exterior wall has a patterned terrazzo finish till the height of the dado. On the first floor there are is a similar verandah with columns but in each alternate bay the verandah projects out, resting on decorative brackets. There is a decorative parapet as well as a Jali screen above.	Historical/ Cultural Value Rai Bahadur Jamnadas Chaudhury, an industrialist family, migrated from Khetri,Rajasthan where they were Court Ministers. His grandson Kedarnath Sitalprasad was a Judicial Magistrate. The house was visited by the Viceroy of India.				
Tehsil	Borio							
Location	25.245768 87.630570							
Address	JN Roy Rd, Sahibganj, Jharkhand							
Approach	Approached directly from the JN Roy Road (NH33), approx. 120 mtrs west from Bhagwan Kuan.							
Approx date of construction	20th Century							
Precise date of construction	1930-40							
Ownership	Private							
Owners Name	Chaudhury family							
Property Type	Building					Association with Ganga The residence is situated 2km from the main channel of the Ganga. The family shifted to Sahibganj due to the growth of riverine trade and industries in the port town of Sahibganj which was facilitated by the Ganga.	State of conservation Good	
Property Sub-type	Residential							
Property past use	Residence							
Property present use	Residence							
State of Protection	Unprotected							
Architectural Style	Regional							
Building Setting	To the North are open fields, to the South and West are continuation of the dense urban establishments.							
Archeological	NA	Religious	Low	Threats to the Property Lack of regular maintenance	Condition Description Building is in good condition with minor issues like dampness, algal growth and flaking plaster			
Historical	Medium	Social	Low					
Architectural	High	Natural	Low					
		Grade	IIA					
			Source of information	Primary Survey				



BHAGWAN KUAN		Reference No	GaD/Sbj/BRO/03	Map No	GaD/Sbj/M11
					
Past Name	Bhagwan Kuan	Architectural description The Bhagwan Kuan is a pavilion like structure, hexagonal in plan, with a circular well at the centre over a plinth. There are fluted, circular double pillars at the corner of each side of the pentagon supporting a pointed ogee arch on each side. There are plaques above the arch mentioning the history of the site. There is also a short parapet with decorative balustrades at the roof level.	Historical/ Cultural Value Built in 1815 by the British in memory of the then Emperor, King Edward VII. It was designed and supervised by WS Sherwill, Municipal Commissioner and resident engineer. It is a functional well used by the residents of the neighborhood.		
Tehsil	Borio				
Location	25.245338 87.631674				
Address	JN Roy Rd, Bhagwa Kuan, Sahibganj, Jharkhand				
Approach	Located on the west side of the junction of JN Roy Road and Gandhi Road.				
Approx date of construction	19th Century				
Precise date of construction	1815				
Ownership	Public				
Owners Name	Government of Jharkhand				
Property Type	Structure				
Property Sub-type	Utilitarian				
Property past use	Well				
Property present use	Well				
State of Protection	Unprotected				
Architectural Style	Regional	State of conservation Moderate			
Building Setting	Located at the junction of JN Roy Road and Gandhi Road with dense residential and commercial settlements on all sides.	Threats to the Property Encroachment, lack of maintenance.			
Archeological	NA	Religious	Low	Condition Description Shanties present right in front of the structure, encroaching into the space. Flaking plaster at the bases of the columns.	
Historical	Medium	Social	Medium		
Architectural	Medium	Natural	Medium		
		Grade	IIB		
		Source of information	Primary Survey		



CHOKHANI BUILDING		Reference No	GaD/Sbj/BRO/04	Map No	GaD/Sbj/M11
					
Past Name	Chokhani Building	<p>Architectural description</p> <p>The building has an area of 34,454 sq. ft area - 17,451 sq. ft covered and 20,003 uncovered. The double storied building surrounds a rectangular courtyard. On the front façade, there are a few small segmental arched openings on the ground floor. The entrance is through a large semi-circular arch with jack arches above. On the first floor, there is an overhanging balcony, supported by I sections and timber joists, running along the entire length of the front façade with slender Cast iron columns, ornamental Cast iron railings, decorative timber screen. Above this is a dentilated cornice and parapet. Inside, there are ogee arched openings leading into various rooms. On the first floor there is a verandah overlooking into the courtyard, supported by square columns.</p> <p>Historical/ Cultural Value</p> <p>This building, a Sabai Godown, originally belonging to a rich local merchant, Durgadas Chokhani, was rented by the Government in 1945 to serve as a Sub-Jail during the shift of subdivisional headquarters from Rajmahal to Sahibganj.</p> <p>Association with Ganga</p> <p>The building is located 2 km from the main stream of the Ganga and 500 m from a secondary stream of the river. Being a riverine port town, all notable buildings were constructed in close proximity to the Ganga.</p> <p>State of conservation</p> <p>Advanced stages of decay</p> <p>Threats to the Property</p> <p>Lack of maintenance, structural failure</p> <p>Condition Description</p> <p>Structural cracks, algal and vegetation growth, dampness, loss of plaster, rusted steel sections, loose masonry, rotting timber joists</p> <p>Source of information</p> <p>Primary Survey</p>			
Tehsil	Borio				
Location	25.245083 87.631667				
Address	Mahajan Patti Rd, Sahibganj, Jharkhand				
Approach	Located towards north- west side of at the junction of Gandhi Marg and Mahajan Patti Road				
Approx date of construction	20th Century				
Precise date of construction	1933				
Ownership	Private				
Owners Name	Chokhani family				
Property Type	Building				
Property Sub-type	Residential				
Property past use	Residence				
Property present use	Sub-Jail, Godown				
State of Protection	Unprotected				
Architectural Style	Regional				
Building Setting	To the North, South and West are dense residential settlements. To the immediate North is the Bhagwan Kuan.				
Archeological	NA	Religious	Low		
Historical	Medium	Social	Low		
Architectural	Medium	Natural	Low		
		Grade	IIA		



EASTERN RAILWAY OFFICES SAHIBGANJ		Reference No	GaD/Sbj/BRO/05	Map No	GaD/Sbj/M12	
						
Past Name	Eastern Railway Office	Architectural description Single storied structure, entered through a narrow segmental arched opening into a doubly loaded corridor with large rooms on each side. At the other end, the corridor opens out into a verandah with square columns. A flight of stairs descend centrally from the plinth. The structure has a flat roof with steel sections and clay tiles system above the passage and jack arched roofs in the large rooms. The verandah has a tiled sloping roof with a decorative timber fascia.				
Tehsil	Borio					
Location	25.245583 87.634989					
Address	Chouhary Colony, near Nirmaya Cinema, Sahibganj, Jharkhand					
Approach	Approached through a Northern turn from Ganesh Talkies Road, 315 m East from Gandhi Marg (NH 33)					
Approx date of construction	19th Century		Historical/ Cultural Value Built as administrative offices for the Eastern Railways infrastructure in the late 19th Century.			
Precise date of construction	1897					
Ownership	Public					
Owners Name	Eastern Railways					
Property Type	Building					
Property Sub-type	Civic					
Property past use	Office					
Property present use	Office					
State of Protection	Unprotected					
Architectural Style	Colonial					
Building Setting	Located within the North Railway Colony surrounded by Railway Bungalows and offices on all sides.	Association with Ganga The railway was constructed by the British, connecting the powerful centres of riverine trade along the river Ganga. It was expected that Railway connectivity would reduce the treacherous travel time between these towns.				
Archeological	NA		State of conservation Moderate Threats to the Property Lack of regular maintenance, inappropriate additions and alterations Condition Description Replacement of original flooring in interiors, dampness and algal growth in exterior Source of information Primary Survey			
Historical	Medium					
Architectural	Medium					
		Religious	Low			
		Social	Low			
		Natural	Low			
		Grade	IIB			



GENERAL INSTITUTE EASTERN RAILWAYS		Reference No	GaD/Sbj/BRO/06	Map No	GaD/Sbj/M12		
							
Past Name	General Institute Eastern Railways	Architectural description	The main building is a single storied structure, rectangular in plan. The front façade is divided in five bays with the central and two end bays being slightly projected in plan and higher in elevation. There is a large semi-circular arch in the central bay, flanking which are 3 arched openings each on the two side bays and 1 arched opening each on the two end bays. There is a dentilated cornice on the facades and a short parapet wall. There is a verandah in the front which leads to further rooms with a flat roof above. Two single storied buildings - Rabindra manch and Mahila Samiti are also located in the same site. They are also rectangular in plan following the same architectural vocabulary.				
Tehsil	Borio						
Location	25.245131 87.634872						
Address	Chouhary Colony, near Nirmaya Cinema, Sahibganj, Jharkhand						
Approach	Located on Ganesh Talkies Road, 240 m East from Gandhi Marg (NH 33)						
Approx date of construction	20th Century						
Precise date of construction	1905						
Ownership	Public						
Owners Name	Eastern Railways						
Property Type	Building					Historical/ Cultural Value	Built as part of the Eastern Railways infrastructure for the staff in the early 20th Century. It was recently restored by the Eastern Railways Malda Division.
Property Sub-type	Institutional						
Property past use	School						
Property present use	Club						
State of Protection	Unprotected						
Architectural Style	Colonial						
Building Setting	Located within the North Railway Colony surrounded by Railway Bungalows and offices on all sides.						
Association with Ganga	Located 1.8 km from the main stream of the Ganga and 400 m from a secondary stream of the river. The railway was constructed connecting the powerful centres of riverine trade along the Ganga. It was expected that Railway connectivity would reduce the treacherous travel time between these towns.						
State of conservation	Good						
Threats to the Property	Inappropriate additions and alterations, lack of scientific knowhow	Condition Description	Interiors refurbished with floor and wall tiles, Aluminium doors which are insensitive to the historicity of the structure.				
Archeological	NA					Religious	Low
Historical	High					Social	Medium
Architectural	Medium					Natural	Low
		Grade	IIA	Source of information	Primary Survey		

MARY MOTHER OF MERCY PARISH		Reference No	GaD/Sbj/BRO/07	Map No	GaD/Sbj/M13		
							
Past Name	Mary Mother of Mercy Parish	Architectural description	The church is rectangular in plan with a small rectangular Porch at the front. The Porch has a two buttressed columns and a decorative pediment above. It is topped by a flat roof. There is a raise Bell Tower behind the Porch. The side façade is divided in 9 bays with buttresses, each bay having a pair of large rectangular windows and ventilators. The interiors of the Church are relatively plain with a single large vaulted roof, supported by Corbels, spanning the entire prayer hall.				
Tehsil	Borio						
Location	25.247111 87.638306						
Address	Habibpur Pipe Rd, Sahibganj, Jharkhand						
Approach	Approached directly from the Habibpur Pipe Road, 700 m North from the NH 33						
Approx date of construction	20th Century						
Precise date of construction	1938						
Ownership	Private						
Owners Name	Trust						
Property Type	Building					Historical/ Cultural Value	After Sahibganj became an important railway junction colony, the Parish Priest of Purneah, in charge of the railway colonies of Sahibganj to Burdwan, acquired land from the railways in 1937 and built this Church. It was blessed by Archbishop Perier on 15th February, 1938.
Property Sub-type	Religious						
Property past use	Church						
Property present use	Church						
State of Protection	Unprotected						
Architectural Style	Colonial						
Building Setting	To the North flows the Ganga, to the East and South and relatively dense urban establishments. To the West are railway colony bungalows and offices.						
Association with Ganga	Located on the banks of Ganga, 165 m from the River. The priests from Purneah, situated right across the Ganga, were the first ones to come here and visited Sahibganj many times prior to setting up the Parish at Sahibganj.						
State of conservation	Moderate						
Threats to the Property	Additions and alterations	Condition Description	Additions and alterations insentitive to the historic nature of the building - addition of tiles, etc				
Archeological	NA					Religious	High
Historical	High					Social	High
Architectural	Medium					Natural	Medium
		Grade	IIA	Source of information	Primary Survey		



BUNGALOWS AT RAILWAY COLONY		Reference No	GaD/Sbj/BRO/08	Map No	GaD/Sbj/M13
					
Past Name	Bungalows at Railway Colony	Architectural description 5 Bungalows, single or double storied, built in the British Colonial style. The Bungalows do not follow a typical spatial layout and some are larger than the others in scale. However, most of them have a long verandah with timber railings to the rear side, facing the Ganga. The verandah has a porch like extension with steps running down to the riverfront. They are thick brick masonry structures, with exposed brick facades, high ceilings and tiled sloping roofs supported by Timber posts, timber beams and joists. The openings are segmental or semi-circular arched, sometimes with prominent key stones. The openings have a louvered shutter as well as a glazed double shutter. The sloping roofs have ornamental fascia.			
Tehsil	Borio				
Location	25.248225 87.638619				
Address	Habibpur Pipe Rd, Sahibganj, Jharkhand				
Approach	Approached through internal roads 300m from the Habibpur Pipe Road.				
Approx date of construction	20th Century		Historical/ Cultural Value The railway bungalows were constructed during 1890 to 1905 for British officials supervising train operations and maintenance when Sahibganj became an important railway hub.		
Precise date of construction	1905				
Ownership	Public				
Owners Name	Eastern Railways				
Property Type	Precinct		Association with Ganga These bungalows were riverside residences overlooking the Ganga which flows a few meters away, designed for senior officials of the Eastern Railways.		
Property Sub-type	Residential				
Property past use	Residence				
Property present use	Residence		State of conservation Moderate Threats to the Property Lack of maintenance, lack of scientific knowhow, inappropriate additions and alterations.		
State of Protection	Unprotected				
Architectural Style	Colonial				
Building Setting	Ganga running to the immediate North of the area. To the South is the North Colony of the railway sparse settlement.	Condition Description Replacement of original flooring, rising damp, damaged roof, termite infestation. Source of information Primary Survey			
Archeological	NA		Religious	Low	
Historical	High		Social	Medium	
Architectural	High		Natural	Low	
		Grade	IIA		

BIJLEE GHAT		Reference No	GaD/Sbj/BRO/09	Map No	GaD/Sbj/M13			
								
Past Name	Bijlee Ghat		Architectural description	The Bijlee Ghat comprises of the steps of the ghat along with the Mukteshwara Dham Temple. There are two temple structures, rectangular in shape with a verandah surrounding the main Sanctum (Garbagriha). The corridor has a flat roof supported by circular columns while the Garba Griha has a steep conical roof element.				
Tehsil	Borio		Historical/ Cultural Value	It is an ancient ghat but the Shiva temple was constructed in the year 1987 built by Sheela Devi, wife of Jairam Das Kinara. Maha Mrityunjaya Mahayagya is held here for 28 years from Basant Panchami to Maghi Purnima which is a local attraction.				
Location	25.248417 87.640356							
Address	Habibpur Pipe Rd, Sahibganj, Jharkhand							
Approach	Approached directly through the Habibpur Pipe Road.							
Approx date of construction	20th century							
Precise date of construction	Not known							
Ownership	Public							
Owners Name	Government of Jharkhand							
Property Type	Structure							
Property Sub-type	Religious							
Property past use	Ghat		Association with Ganga	It is located on the banks of the Ganga. Sahibganj was a Port town with a large number of Ghats. The most accessible means of transport were ferry services across the river between Sahibganj ghats to Manihari Ghat in Katihar and between Rajmahal ghat to Manikchak ghat in Maldah.				
Property present use	Ghat							
State of Protection	Unprotected							
Architectural Style	Regional							
Building Setting	Ganga to the immediate North and urban settlements to the South, to the East is the Launch Ghat and to the West is the petrol pump.							
Archeological	NA	Religious				High	State of conservation Threats to the Property	Lack of maintenance, inappropriate additions and alterations.
Historical	Low	Social				High		
Architectural	Low	Natural				High		
		Grade				IIB		
		Condition Description				Site not regularly maintained, addition of tiles on walls of temple		
		Source of information	Primary Survey					



RESIDENCES AT MAHAJAN TOLA		Reference No	GaD/Sbj/BRO/10	Map No	GaD/Sbj/M14
					
Past Name	Residences at Mahajan Tola	<p>Architectural description</p> <p>There are approximately 10 structures along LC Road and Chowk Bazaar Road with common architectural elements. They are rectangular structures fronting the main road, with a front passage on the ground floor and an overhanging verandah on the first floor. Rectangular and arched openings lead into further rooms on both floors. The verandahs have slender Cast Iron or Composite columns - circular with a decorative capital. Some also have a decorative base. There are ornamental railings of Cast Iron or RCC with filigree work. Screens with cast iron filigree work or timber louvers are also seen.</p> <p>Historical/ Cultural Value</p> <p>Mahajan Tola houses a large number of mixed used structures, belonging to early 20th Century of largely Marwari traders who migrated from Rajasthan during the Colonial period due to the growth and prosperity of Sahibganj.</p> <p>Association with Ganga</p> <p>The neighbourhood is located 2.3 km from the main channel of the Ganga and 775 m from the secondary stream of the Ganga. These family migrated to Sahibganj for commercial pursuits. Sahibganj, a port town, gained its commercial importance due to its location in the Gangetic trade network.</p> <p>State of conservation</p> <p>Poor</p> <p>Threats to the Property</p> <p>Inappropriate additions and alterations, lack of maintenance, division of ownership</p> <p>Condition Description</p> <p>Addition of ACP sheets on façade, structural cracks, vegetation growth, loss of masonry, loss of ornamentation, rotting timber members.</p> <p>Source of information</p> <p>Primary Survey</p>			
Tehsil	Borio				
Location	25.242747 87.629085				
Address	LC Rd, Sahibganj, Jharkhand				
Approach	Approached directly through LC road, perpendicular to NH33, and Chowk Bazaar Road				
Approx date of construction	20th Century				
Precise date of construction	Not known				
Ownership	Private				
Owners Name	Multiple				
Property Type	Precinct				
Property Sub-type	Residential				
Property past use	Residence				
Property present use	Mixed Use				
State of Protection	Unprotected				
Architectural Style	Regional				
Building Setting	Surrounded by dense urban establishments of mixed use nature on all sides.				
Archeological	NA	Religious	Low		
Historical	Low	Social	Medium		
Architectural	High	Natural	Low		
		Grade	IIA		



RESIDENCES AT BANGALI TOLA		Reference No	GaD/Sbj/BRO/11	Map No	GaD/Sbj/M14
					
Past Name	Residences at Bangali Tola	Architectural description The residences are of varied architectural styles. They are double or triple storied structures which may or may not have a courtyard. The older structures, like the one opposite Robertson Club, is highly ornate, with borrowed elements from the Neo Classical style like plain and fluted pilasters with Corinthian capitals, triangular pediments with mouldings above openings, dentilated cornices, projecting balconies, stucco work and fascia. In the interior, one side of the courtyard also has a Tin Khilan Thakurdalan. The newer structures, like Banarasi Singh's residence built in 1932 have a continuous overhanging balcony on the first floor with decorative railings, parapets and screens with filigree work. The verandah leads to further rooms inside, leading to another verandah which overlooks the central courtyard.			
Tehsil	Borio				
Location	25.242306 87.631167				
Address	Bengali Tola Rd, Sahibganj, Jharkhand				
Approach	Approached through the Bengali Tola Road, 100 m West from the NH 33.				
Approx date of construction	19th-20th Century		Historical/ Cultural Value From the name it is evident that this neighborhood was largely occupied by Bengalis during the Colonial period. They were largely merchants and traders who shifted to Sahibganj from Bengal and Bihar when Sahibganj began to prosper again.		
Precise date of construction	NA				
Ownership	Private				
Owners Name	Multiple				
Property Type	Precinct				
Property Sub-type	Residential	Association with Ganga The neighbourhood is located 2.4 km from the main channel of the Ganga and 820 m from the secondary stream of the Ganga. These family migrated to Sahibganj for commercial pursuits. Sahibganj, a port town, gained its commercial importance due to its location in the Gangetic trade network.			
Property past use	Residence				
Property present use	Residence				
State of Protection	Unprotected				
Architectural Style	Regional				
Building Setting	Surrounded by dense urban establishments on all sides. To the far East are the Railway Bungalows and to the far South is the Railway concourse.	State of conservation Threats to the Property Moderate Lack of maintenance, additions and alterations, ownership disputes			
Archeological	NA		Religious	Low	Condition Description Cementious repairs, dampness, algal and vegetal growth, damaged ornamentation, alteration of railings.
Historical	Low		Social	Medium	
Architectural	High		Natural	Low	
			Grade	IIA	
		Source of information	Primary Survey		



NAGAR PARISHAD SAHIBGANJ		Reference No	GaD/Sbj/BRO/12	Map No	GaD/Sbj/M15				
									
Past Name	Nagar Parishad Sahibganj	Architectural description	The Nagar Parishad is a single storied structure, rectangular in plan. Along the front façade runs a verandah with four pairs of stout circular columns supporting a decorative entablature, above which is a triangular pediment with scroll like elements. There are timber louvered screens between the pairs of columns. There are three doors at the centre and two on either side leading into further rooms. All the openings have a segmental arch. The flat roof is supported by larger I sections and smaller timber joists.						
Tehsil	Borio								
Location	25.242444 87.632356								
Address	Gandhi Marg (NH 33) Sahibganj, Jharkhand								
Approach	Located on NH33 or Gandhi Marg, approx. 125 mtrs north from Patel Chowk.								
Approx date of construction	20th Century								
Precise date of construction	1909								
Ownership	Public								
Owners Name	Government of Jharkhand								
Property Type	Building								
Property Sub-type	Civic					Historical/ Cultural Value	Built in 1909, the structure, built in a neo-classical style is testimony to the British presence at Sahibganj.		
Property past use	Govt. offices								
Property present use	Govt. offices								
State of Protection	Unprotected					Association with Ganga	The building is located 800 m from the Ganga. Being a riverine port town, all notable buildings were constructed in close proximity to the Ganga.		
Architectural Style	Colonial								
Building Setting	Dense urban establishemnt to the North, East and South. Old Sadar Hospital to immediate south. Railway bungalows and colonies to the East.	State of conservation Threats to the Property	Moderate Lack of maintenance, addition and alterations						
Archeological	NA					Religious	Low		
Historical	Medium	Social	Medium						
Architectural	Medium	Natural	Low						
		Grade	IIA						
		Condition Description	Addition of a double storied structure adjacent to the heritage building with incongruous materials. Dampness and flaking plaster seen.						
		Source of information	Primary Survey						



NARMADSWAR DHAM		Reference No	GaD/Sbj/BRO/13	Map No	GaD/Sbj/M15		
							
Past Name	Narmadeshwar Dham	Architectural description	There are multiple single storied temples in the site. The first temple is rectangular in plan with a collonaded front verandah (Mandapa) having circular with decorative capitals, leading into the Sanctum (Garbagriha). It is topped by a flat roof above which is a conical Shikhara. The other temples are square in plan with a Shikhara above.				
Tehsil	Borio						
Location	25.241639 87.63400						
Address	Beside Sahibganj Railway Station, Sahibganj, Jharkhand						
Approach	Approached directly from Sahibganj station Road, approx. 125mtrs. East from Patel Chowk.						
Approx date of construction	20th Century						
Precise date of construction	1957						
Ownership	Public						
Owners Name	Indian Railways						
Property Type	Building					Historical/ Cultural Value	Erected in 1957 by the GRP Force of the Indian Railways. Five deities - Shiv, Parvati, Hanuman, Saraswati and Durga are worshipped here. It is an important religious site for locals especially during Mahashivratri, Sawan and Ram Navami.
Property Sub-type	Religious						
Property past use	Temple						
Property present use	Temple						
State of Protection	Unprotected						
Architectural Style	Regional						
Building Setting	Sahiganj railway station to the South. Railway colony bungalows surrounding the North, East and West.						
Association with Ganga	The temple site is located 800 m from the Ganga. Shiva Temples are located close to the Ganga due to the associated mythology of Ganga having descended to Earth from Shiva's tangled hair.						
State of conservation	Moderate						
Threats to the Property	Irregular maintenance, inappropriate additions and alterations	Condition Description	Some elements of the original temple have been altered. The site is in a moderately fair condition with some instances of dampness.				
Archeological	NA					Religious	High
Historical	Medium					Social	High
Architectural	Low					Natural	Low
		Grade	IIB	Source of information	Primary Survey		


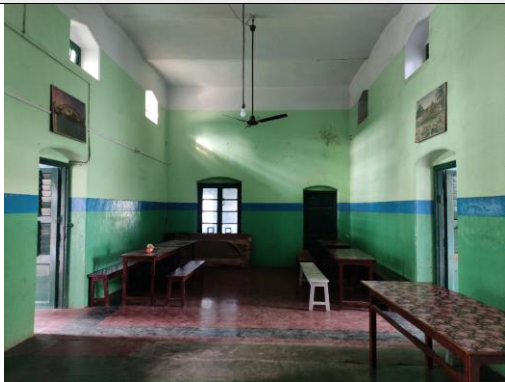
SAHIBGANJ RAILWAY STATION		Reference No	GaD/Sbj/BRO/14	Map No	GaD/Sbj/M15
					
Past Name	Sahibganj Railway Station	Architectural description The Railway station building is a partially double storied structure, rectangular in plan. There is a centrally placed rectangular porch projecting from the Northern face with 3 arched openings on the longer side and 2 arched openings on the shorter sides. The flanking wings of the northern façade also have a series of semi-circular arched openings which have now been bricked up. The arches have prominent key stones and moulding around them. There is a broad moulded cornice running along the entire structure.			
Tehsil	Borio				
Location	25.241108 87.63464				
Address	National Highway 80, Sahibganj, Jharkhand 816109				
Approach	Located on the Sabzi Mandi Road, near the Patel Chowk				
Approx date of construction	19th Century				
Precise date of construction	1860				
Ownership	Public				
Owners Name	Eastern Railway				
Property Type	Building				
Property Sub-type	Civic		Historical/ Cultural Value Forms a part of the Railway infrastructural heritage of Eastern India. Sahibganj was the largest Railway township in loop line and a gateway to North Bengal and northeast. The Sahibganj Railway was opened to the public in 1866.		
Property past use	Railway Station				
Property present use	Railway Station				
State of Protection	Unprotected		Association with Ganga The precinct is located at an average of 2.44 km from the river Ganga. The railway was constructed connecting the powerful centres of riverine trade along the Ganga. It was expected that Railway connectivity would reduce the treacherous travel time between these towns.		
Architectural Style	Colonial				
Building Setting	Station is surrounded by Railway Colonies to the North and South. To the North West is a dense urban establishments.	State of conservation Threats to the Property Moderate Inappropriate additions and alterations, lack of scientific knowhow			
Archeological	NA		Religious	Low	
Historical	High	Social	High		
Architectural	Low	Natural	Low		
				Grade	IIA
		Condition Description	Use of cementious materials for repair, brick filling of arched openings, alteration of historic architectural elements, dampness, algal growth.		
		Source of information	Primary Survey		



SOUTH COLONY QUARTERS		Reference No	GaD/Sbj/BRO/15	Map No	GaD/Sbj/M15				
									
Past Name	South Colony Railway Quarters	Architectural description	<p>Large precinct comprising of a series of single storied residential structures placed in rows. Each unit is a mirror image of the unit adjacent to it. The units are entered through a small room in front, followed by a courtyard after which are the primary rooms of the residence. Each room is roofed by 2 Jack arches on metal sections. There is also an open area to the rear side. There are segmental arched openings in all the units.</p> <p>There are also a few narrow exposed brick structures, rectangular in plan, single storied with a sloping roof above.</p>						
Tehsil	Borio								
Location	25.239194 87.634083								
Address	Mazhar Tola Road, South Colony, Sahibganj, Jharkhand 816109								
Approach	Approached directly through the Mazhar Tola Road.								
Approx date of construction	19th Century								
Precise date of construction	Not known								
Ownership	Public								
Owners Name	Eastern Railways								
Property Type	Precinct								
Property Sub-type	Residential								
Property past use	Residence								
Property present use	Residence								
State of Protection	Unprotected					Historical/ Cultural Value	<p>Forms a part of the Railway infrastructural heritage of Eastern India. Sahibganj was the largest Railway township in loop line and a gateway to North Bengal and northeast. Opened in 1860, it is one of the oldest loops of the Eastern Railways.</p>		
Architectural Style	Colonial								
Building Setting	Eastern Railway Recreation Club and Railway tracks to the North, dense urban settlement to the South								
Archeological	NA	Association with Ganga	<p>The precinct is located at an average of 2.44 km from the river Ganga. The railway was constructed connecting the powerful centres of riverine trade along the Ganga. It was expected that Railway connectivity would reduce the treacherous travel time between these towns.</p>						
Historical	Low								
Architectural	Low								
Grade	III								
Religious	Low	State of conservation	<p>Moderate</p> <p>Lack of maintenance</p>						
Social	Medium								
Natural	Low								
Threats to the Property									
Condition Description		Source of information	<p>Primary Survey</p>						
Source of information									



EASTERN RAILWAY RECREATION CLUB		Reference No	GaD/Sbj/BRO/16	Map No	GaD/Sbj/M15
					
Past Name	Eastern Railways Recreation Club		<p>Architectural description The building is placed at the centre of a large site. It is a single storied structure, rectangular in plan with a projecting hexagonal porch. Behind the Porch, the wall extends higher in a triangular pediment. The structure has an exposed brick façade. The building has flat arched openings and a flat roof supported by large MS sections. The rear façade has a pair rectangular fluted columns with a wide central opening. A semi-covered rectangular area has been created in the rear, with a tin sloping roof over MS sections. This is used as a Temple.</p> <p>Historical/ Cultural Value Forms a part of the Railway infrastructural heritage of Eastern India. Sahibganj was the largest Railway township in loop line and a gateway to North Bengal and northeast. Opened in 1860, it is one of the oldest loops of the Eastern Railways.</p> <p>Association with Ganga Located within 2.3 km of the Ganga. The railway was constructed connecting the powerful centres of riverine trade along the Ganga. It was expected that Railway connectivity would reduce the treacherous travel time between these towns.</p> <p>State of conservation Threats to the Property Poor Lack of maintenance, lack of scientific knowhow</p> <p>Condition Description Dampness, flaking plaster, algal growth,</p> <p>Source of information Primary Survey</p>		
Tehsil	Borio				
Location	25.239395 87.63519				
Address	South Colony, Sahibganj, Jharkhand 816109				
Approach	Approached through a pedestrian path within South Colony located off Mazhar Toli Road.				
Approx date of construction	19th Century				
Precise date of construction	Not known				
Ownership	Public				
Owners Name	Eastern Railways				
Property Type	Building				
Property Sub-type	Recreational				
Property past use	Club				
Property present use	Club				
State of Protection	Unprotected				
Architectural Style	Colonial				
Building Setting	Open field and railway lines to the North and North West, a large water body to the East, Railway quarters of South Colony to the South and West.				
Archeological	NA	Religious	Low		
Historical	Medium	Social	High		
Architectural	Medium	Natural	Low		
		Grade	IIB		



SAHIBGANJ COLLEGE		Reference No	GaD/Sbj/BRO/17	Map No	GaD/Sbj/M16	
						
Past Name	Sahibganj Mahavidyalaya	Architectural description The Sahibganj College sits on a site of about 10 acres. The heritage building - Matrumal Dhannalal Kala Bhavan, is located at the front facing the main road, behind which is a large quadrangle surrounded by multiple other structures. It is a double storied structure, rectangular in plan with a central projecting bay with three openings on the ground and first floor each with an ornamental pediment above. There is a singly loaded verandah on both floors leading to further rooms. The verandah has cast iron railings with Art Deco motifs.				
Tehsil	Borio					
Location	25.241767 87.639984					
Address	Dr Rajendra Prasad Rd, Sakrogarh, Sahibganj, Jharkhand 816109					
Approach	Approached directly through the NH 33 at a lower level from the main road towards the north.					
Approx date of construction	20th Century		Historical/ Cultural Value Post independence, Seth Matrumal Dhanna Lal, Babu Fauji Lal Sinha and Shivalal Basantlal envisioned a higher education institute in Sahibganj The latter two donated land and the Seth erected the building. It was inaugurated in 1955.			
Precise date of construction	1951					
Ownership	Public					
Owners Name	Government of Jharkhand					
Property Type	Building					
Property Sub-type	Institutional					
Property past use	College					
Property present use	College					
State of Protection	Unprotected					
Architectural Style	Art Deco					
Building Setting	Dense urban establishments to the North, East and West. NH 33 to the South, followed by the Sahibganj railway line.	Association with Ganga The building is located 1.8 km from the main channel of the Ganga and 750 m from the secondary stream of the Ganga. Being a riverine port town, notable structures were built in close proximity to the river.				
			State of conservation Moderate			
				Threats to the Property Inappropriate additions and alterations, lack of maintenance		
					Condition Description Addition of grills, addition of Jali, rising damp, flaking plaster.	
		Source of information Primary Survey				
Archeological	NA		Religious			Low
Historical	Medium		Social	High		
Architectural	Medium		Natural	Low		
		Grade	IIB			



SHIV NIKETAN		Reference No	GaD/Sbj/BRO/18	Map No	GaD/Sbj/M16
					
Past Name	Shiv Niketan	Architectural description	It is a large rectangular site with an ornamental gateway leading to a garden, at a lower level from the road, divided in four sectors, with the main building at the rear end. The main building is a double storied structure. The front façade is divided in three bays with square columns. The two side bays have now been closed with grills. There is a front verandah which leads to further rooms. There are Art Deco motifs on the façade and the ornamental parapet. On the two sides of the ornamental gateway are two rectangular ancilliary structures, with ornamentatal brackets, eaves and parapets placed on a high plinth.		
Tehsil	Borio				
Location	25.241528 87.640972				
Address	Dr Rajendra Prasad Rd (NH33), Sahibganj, Jharkhand				
Approach	Approached through NH33 directly to its north.				
Approx date of construction	20th Century				
Precise date of construction	1964				
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	Art Deco				
Building Setting	Urban establishments to the North, East and West. Sahibganj college to the immediate West. NH 33 to the South, followed by the Railway line.				
Historical/ Cultural Value	Owned by a family from Patna who migrated to Sahibganj for commercial pursuits, largely in the Brick Kiln business. The building is testimony that the Art Deco movement, which spread widely in the large metropolises of the country.				
Association with Ganga	The building is located at a distance of 1.75 km from the main channel of the Ganga and 815 m from the secondary stream of the Ganga. Being a riverine port town, older structures were built in close proximity to the river.				
State of conservation	Good				
Threats to the Property	No apparent threats				
Condition Description	The building is in a good condition with few defects.				
Source of information	Primary Survey				
Archeological	NA	Religious	Low		
Historical	Low	Social	Low		
Architectural	Medium	Natural	Low		
		Grade	III		



ST. IGNATIUS		Reference No	GaD/Sbj/BRO/19	Map No	GaD/Sbj/M17		
							
Past Name	Nellie Villa	Architectural description	The site is entered through a front yard which leads to the main building, rectangular in plan with a quadrangle at its centre and a Southern arm projecting out, creating an L-shaped structure at the front yard. The building is entered through a large segmental arch leading into a long corridor on the ground floor. There are stout rectangular columns with moulded capitals on one side and large rooms on the other, which further lead into the courtyard. The rooms have segmental arched openings and red oxide flooring. On the first floor the corridor is covered with large rectangular glazed windows. It is an exposed brick structure. Jack arch roof construction system has been used in the building.				
Tehsil	Borio						
Location	25.241225 87.648402						
Address	SDO Kothi Road, Sakrogarh, Sahibganj, Jharkhand						
Approach	Approached directly from the SDO Kothi Road towards its north.						
Approx date of construction	20th Century						
Precise date of construction	Not known						
Ownership	Private						
Owners Name	Trust						
Property Type	Building					Historical/ Cultural Value	Though the date of construction of Nellie Villa is unknown, it was later bought by Jesuits in 1959. Since 1960 it was hostel for the St. Xaviers School. In 1970, under the supervision of Fr.J.Cachia, S.J., St.Ignatius' Hostel was started.
Property Sub-type	Institutional						
Property past use	Residence						
Property present use	School and Hostel						
State of Protection	Unprotected						
Architectural Style	Colonial						
Building Setting	Located in the settlement of Sakrgarh with urban establishments on all sides. To the immediate South is a narrow road and the Vinay Bhavan.						
Association with Ganga	Located at a distance of 1.2 km from the Ganga. The priests from Purneah, situated right across the Ganga, were the first ones to come here and visited Sahibganj many times prior to setting up the Parish at Sahibganj.						
State of conservation	Good						
Threats to the Property	No apparent threats	Condition Description	The structure is well maintained with few minor additions and alterations.				
Archeological	NA					Religious	Medium
Historical	High					Social	Medium
Architectural	Medium					Natural	Low
		Grade	IIB	Source of information	Primary Survey		



BANSKOL VILLAGE		Reference No	GaD/Sbj/TJR/01	Map No	GaD/Sbj/M18	
						
Past Name	Banskol Village	Architectural description Banskola is a medium size village with a population of 1855 as per the Census of 2011. The settlement comprises of residential units, single storied, rectangular in plan clustered organically. Some of the structures are clustered around a central open space which are used for cattle rearing. The units have a 2' high plinth, mud walls (cob mixed with Gehu or Bhusa) which are thicker at the base and tapering upwards and a tiled roof with a framework of bamboo or timber. Fencing is created with Taal or Khejur leaves and a bamboo framework.				
Tehsil	Taljhari					
Location	25.237917 87.729611					
Address	Banskola, Jharkhand					
Approach	The village is located off NH 33 towards the east at a lower ground, approached through a pedestrian mud path.		Historical/ Cultural Value The cultural value of the settlement lies in the traditional construction materials used techniques used in the construction of these structures.			
Approx date of construction	20th century					
Precise date of construction	Not known					
Ownership	Multiple					
Owners Name	Local Community					
Property Type	Settlement					
Property Sub-type	Residential					
Property past use	Residences					
Property present use	Residences					
State of Protection	Unprotected					
Architectural Style	Vernacular	Association with Ganga The settlement is located on the banks of the Ganga. Many rural settlements are located on the floodplains of the Ganges. While the association with Ganga has been severed now, the villagers were largely dependent on the Ganga for all daily and religious needs previously.				
Building Setting	The Ganga flows to the North and East, to the South is the NH 33 and to the far South and West are open agricultural fields.					
Archeological	NA	Religious	Low	State of conservation Threats to the Property Shift to modern materials incongruous with the vernacular traditions of the area		
Historical	Low	Social	Medium			
Architectural	Medium	Natural	Medium			
		Grade	III			
		Condition Description	Some houses have shifted to brick/RCC constructions with RCC/tin roofs. Vernacular structures face problems of water seepage.			
		Source of information	Primary Survey			

DUDHKOL VILLAGE		Reference No	GaD/Sbj/TJR/02	Map No	GaD/Sbj/M19
					
Past Name	Dudhkol village	<p>Architectural description</p> <p>Dudhkol is a medium size village. The settlement comprises of residential units, single storied, rectangular in plan clustered organically. Some of the structures are clustered around a central open space which are used for cattle rearing. The units have a 2' high plinth, mud walls (cob mixed with Gehu or Bhusa) and a tiled roof with a framework of bamboo or timber. Some structures have a double sloping roof for better ventilation. The colour schemes of the units are well thought out with combinations of blue (Neel), yellow (mud) or black (black mud mixed with dung) tints. Different coloured bands are seen along the plinth or around windows and doors. Various floral and animal motifs are made on the external walls of the houses. There are small openings. The front door of the house are generally made with ornamented timber panels.</p> <p>Historical/ Cultural Value</p> <p>The cultural value of the settlement lies in the traditional construction materials used techniques used in the construction of these structures. The village retains significant artistic traditions of vernacular building construction.</p> <p>Association with Ganga</p> <p>The village is located at an average of 3 km from the Ganga. Many rural settlements are located on the floodplains of the Ganges. While the association with Ganga has been severed now, the villagers were largely dependent on the Ganga for all daily and religious needs previously.</p> <p>State of conservation</p> <p>Moderate</p> <p>Threats to the Property</p> <p>Shift to modern materials incongruous with the vernacular traditions of the area</p> <p>Condition Description</p> <p>Fairly well maintained, retaining vernacular traditions. Some houses have shifted to brick/RCC walls with Tin/RCC roofs.</p> <p>Source of information</p> <p>Primary Survey</p>			
Tehsil	Taljhari				
Location	25.099139 87.73600				
Address	Dudhkol, Taljhari, Jharkhand				
Approach	Located on both sides, north and south of the NH 33 and approached directly.				
Approx date of construction	20th century				
Precise date of construction	Not known				
Ownership	Multiple				
Owners Name	Local Community				
Property Type	Settlement				
Property Sub-type	Residential				
Property past use	Residences				
Property present use	Residences				
State of Protection	Unprotected				
Architectural Style	Vernacular				
Building Setting	The village is surrounded by agricultural fields on all sides. The main road passes through the village.				
Archeological	NA	Religious	Low		
Historical	Low	Social	Medium		
Architectural	High	Natural	Low		
		Grade	IIB		

EPIPHANY CHURCH		Reference No	GaD/Sbj/TJR/03	Map No	GaD/Sbj/M19
					
Past Name	Epiphany Church		<p>Architectural description</p> <p>The Epiphany Church is rectangular in plan. There is a wide central nave, which accommodates the seating, and one aisle on each side. The nave and aisles are divided by semi-circular arches supported on thick rectangular pillars. The Sanctuary is placed at one end of the nave with three narrow arched windows with coloured glass. The double heighted nave and the aisles are individually roofed by vaulted ceilings. The two external side facades have a series of semi-circular arched openings divided by buttressed walls. The front façade is divided in 3 bays. There is a large semi-circular arch at the central bay on the ground floor, opening up to the nave, and two pairs of narrow arched windows above and smaller semi-circular arches on the side bays, opening up to the aisles. There is also a bell tower above. It has graves of the founder and his family surrounding the Church.</p> <p>Historical/ Cultural Value</p> <p>The church was proposed to be built by Rev. W.T. Storrs of the CMS mission. The Church was finally built in 1866 by Canon FT Cole. It is the oldest church of the Santhal Parganas. It became a part of the CNI from 1976, with headquarters at Bhagalpur.</p> <p>Association with Ganga</p> <p>Due to the strategic location of Taljhari close to the banks of river Ganga, it was taken over by the British administration as they moved upstream along the river. As the Christian settlement grew in the town, the church was built to fulfil their religious needs.</p> <p>State of conservation</p> <p>Moderate</p> <p>Threats to the Property</p> <p>Inappropriate additions and alterations</p> <p>Condition Description</p> <p>Dampness, algal growth, repairs in modern materials, replacement of original flooring.</p> <p>Source of information</p> <p>Primary Survey</p>		
Tehsil	Taljhari				
Location	25.084361 87.736222				
Address	Taljhari Mission, Jharkhand				
Approach	Approached through a forested and hilly road 400m north west from the main road. The main road is situated to the North East of NH33.				
Approx date of construction	19th Century				
Precise date of construction	1866				
Ownership	Private				
Owners Name	Church of North India				
Property Type	Building				
Property Sub-type	Religious				
Property past use	Church				
Property present use	Church				
State of Protection	Unprotected				
Architectural Style	Colonial				
Building Setting	Located on a hilltop surrounded by vegetation on all sides. At a little distance, there are sparse rural settlements all around.				
Archeological	NA	Religious	High		
Historical	High	Social	High		
Architectural	High	Natural	Low		
		Grade	I		

ST. JOHN'S MIDDLE SCHOOL		Reference No	GaD/Sbj/TJR/04	Map No	GaD/Sbj/M19	
						
Past Name	Railway Construction Bungalow		Architectural description	The old school building is a large rectangular single storied double heightened structure measuring 15m x 11m approximately. It is placed on a low plinth. The front façade has a large triangular pediment. There is a small porch like structure supported on square pillars which also has a triangular pediment with cornices and mouldings. The side façade is divided in six bays by stepped buttress like structures. Each bay has a large rectangular opening and every alternate bay also has a ventilator. The building is roofed by a tiled gable roof. The main building is centrally placed in a large site, surrounding which are single storied, classrooms with a continuous collonnaded verandah having a sloping tiled roof. The site has a low enclosure wall. Outside the enclosure is a small circular hut like structure of similar vintage, used as the Teachers room. It is a masonry structure with timber beams and a sloping tiled roof.		
Tehsil	Taljhari					
Location	25.083226 87.738588					
Address	St. John's Middle School, Taljhari Mission, Jharkhand					
Approach	Approached through a narrow forested path 180m from the Main Road. The main road is situated to the North East of NH33.					
Approx date of construction	19th Century					
Precise date of construction	1864					
Ownership	Private					
Owners Name	Trust					
Property Type	Building					
Property Sub-type	Institutional		Historical/ Cultural Value	Rev. E.L. Puxley in 1860, the first missionary to work with Santhals, began the C.M.S. Santal Mission and set up a school at Hiranpur. In 1864, he acquired the railway construction bungalow and shifted the school here. In 1929, it was named St. John's School.		
Property past use	School					
Property present use	School					
State of Protection	Unprotected					
Architectural Style	Colonial					
Building Setting	Open fields and vegetation on all sides. Station Road to the far East, B Team Ground of School to the far South, Epiphany Church to the far West.					
Archeological	NA	Religious				Low
Historical	High	Social				High
Architectural	Medium	Natural				Low
		Grade				IIA
		Association with Ganga	As the river Ganga was an important means of trade and transportation, the British administration established railways in Taljhari town to ease the shift of trade from waterways to railways. The railway colonies and schools were built to cater to the officers and staff of the railways.			
		State of conservation	Fair			
		Threats to the Property	Lack of regular maintenance			
		Condition Description	Dampness, rising damp, flaking plaster, algae and vegetation growth.			
		Source of information	Primary Survey			


SCHOOL AND WELL		Reference No	GaD/Sbj/TJR/05	Map No	GaD/Sbj/M19		
							
Past Name	School and Well	Architectural description	The building is rectangular in plan, single storied. There is a single large room at one end, while the othe end is semi-open with low parapet walls. The parapet walls have an inbuilt blackboard in the interior. The building has a gabled tin roof which gives the school its name. There are segmental arched openings on the façades of the building. A few meters away is a well, built during the same time.				
Tehsil	Taljhari						
Location	25.082083 87.737556						
Address	Taljhari Mission, Jharkhand						
Approach	Approached through a narrow forested path 180m from the Main Road, across the B Team grounds and along a dirt path to the North West.						
Approx date of construction	19th Century						
Precise date of construction	Not known						
Ownership	Public						
Owners Name	Local Community						
Property Type	Building					Historical/ Cultural Value	The school was established by the missionaries for the Santhals in the mid-19th Century. It was largely used for training native (Santhal) teachers. Later this was shifted to the St. Johns School after which the building lay abandoned.
Property Sub-type	Institutional						
Property past use	School						
Property present use	Abandoned						
State of Protection	Unprotected						
Architectural Style	Colonial						
Building Setting	Surrounded by vegetation on all sides. To the far North-East is the St. Johns School, to the far East is the A Team and B Team Grounds.						
Association with Ganga	As the river Ganga was an important means of trade and transportation, the British administration established a strong base in Taljhari. Civic and Institutional buildings were built to cater to the needs of the settlement.						
State of conservation	Advance stages of decay						
Threats to the Property	Lack of maintenance	Condition Description	Rising damp, flaking plaster, algal and vegetation growth				
Archeological	NA					Religious	Low
Historical	Medium					Social	Medium
Architectural	Low	Natural	Low	Source of information	Primary Survey		
		Grade	III				



KANHAIYA STHAN		Reference No	GaD/Sbj/RJM/01	Map No	GaD/Sbj/M21
					
Past Name	Kanhaiya Sthan	Architectural description There are no remains of the original structure at Kanhaiya Sthan. The new temple is built in modern materials like RCC and does not follow any distinct architectural style. There is a large double storied gateway from which a path leads up to the main Temple, crossing the Natshala. The main temple is double storied with a large conical Shikhara. The banks of the river have been developed to include seating and performance spaces.	Historical/ Cultural Value As per local belief, Chaitanya Mahaprabhu stayed here on his way to Brindaban from Bengal and got the vision of Krishna. His footsteps are preserved here. In April a festival takes place which is attended by of Krishna devotees across the world.		
Tehsil	Rajmahal				
Location	25.098581 87.769402				
Address	Shankar Road, Mangal Hat, Saidpur, Jharkhand				
Approach	The precinct is approached though a narrow path 140 m north east of the NH 33.				
Approx date of construction	Unknown				
Precise date of construction	Not known				
Ownership	Private				
Owners Name	ISKCON				
Property Type	Precinct				
Property Sub-type	Religious				
Property past use	Temple				
Property present use	Temple				
State of Protection	Unprotected				
Architectural Style	Modern	State of conservation Reconstructed			
Building Setting	To the North and East is the Ganga while to the South and West is the Kanhaiya Sthan village.	Threats to the Property Insensitive additions and alterations, lack of scientific knowhow.			
Archeological	NA	Religious	High	Condition Description The entire site has been reconstructed.	
Historical	Medium	Social	High		
Architectural	Low	Natural	Medium		
		Grade	III		
		Source of information	Primary Survey		



Listing done by Sohini Pyne







Reviewed by Mitali Vij



KANHAIYA STHAN VILLAGE		Reference No	GaD/Sbj/RJM/02	Map No	GaD/Sbj/M21
					
Past Name	Kanhaiya Sthan Village		Architectural description Residential units, single storied, rectangular in plan clustered organically. Some of the structures are clustered around a central open space. The units have a 2' high plinth, mud walls (cob mixed with Gehu or Bhusa) and a tiled roof with a framework of bamboo or timber. Many of the structures are then coloured with blue (Neel), yellow or black (black mud mixed with dung) tints. Various floral and animal motifs are made on the external walls of the houses. There are small openings. The front door of the house are generally made in timber and well ornamented.		
Tehsil	Rajmahal				
Location	25.097778 87.768722				
Address	Kanhaiya Sthan, Jharkhand				
Approach	The settlement is approached through a narrow path 140 m north east of the NH 33.				
Approx date of construction	20th century				
Precise date of construction	Not known				
Ownership	Multiple				
Owners Name	Local Community				
Property Type	Settlement				
Property Sub-type	Residential				
Property past use	Residences			Historical/ Cultural Value The cultural value of the settlement lies in the traditional construction materials, techniques and local artistic traditions used in the construction of these structures.	
Property present use	Residences				
State of Protection	Unprotected			Association with Ganga The village is located at an average of 200m from the Ganga. Many rural settlements are located on the floodplains of the Ganges. While the association with Ganga has been severed now, the villagers were largely dependent on the Ganga for all daily and religious needs previously.	
Architectural Style	Vernacular				
Building Setting	To the North is the Kanhaiya Sthan temple and Ganga to the far North, to the west are residential settlements, to the South are large open fields.		State of conservation Good		
Archeological	NA	Religious	Low	Threats to the Property The structures are in a good condition with few threats like weathering.	
Historical	Low	Social	Medium	Condition Description Deteriorated roofing structures, termite attacks.	
Architectural	Medium	Natural	Medium	Source of information Primary Survey	
		Grade	III		



PIR DARGAH		Reference No	GaD/Sbj/RJM/03	Map No	GaD/Sbj/M21			
								
Past Name	Pir Dargah	Architectural description The Dargah is located above a rocky outcrop, known as Pir Pahad, which is accessed by a long flight of steps. There is a newly constructed rectangular Hall which leads into a walled courtyard at the centre of which the grave of the Saint is placed. Each of the walls of the courtyard have a large ogee arched niche in the centre flanked by two small niches. There are collapsed remains of historic brick masonry walls forming multiple enclosures surrounding a grave at a short distance from the site. One wall shows the remains of an Ogee arched opening in the centre flanked by two ogee arched niches similar to the walls surrounding the Saint's grave.						
Tehsil	Rajmahal							
Location	25.096069 87.773279							
Address	Saidpur, Jharkhand							
Approach	The base of the steps of the Dargah is approached through a narrow path 400 m East from the NH 33.							
Approx date of construction	15th Century							
Precise date of construction	Not known							
Ownership	Public							
Owners Name	Local Community							
Property Type	Building							
Property Sub-type	Religious							
Property past use	Dargah							
Property present use	Dargah							
State of Protection	Unprotected							
Architectural Style	Regional	Historical/Cultural Value The Dargah is associated with Hazrat Syed Shah Ahmed Bukhari Rahmatullah Alaih. It is a significant religious site visited by Muslims of Jharkhand, Bihar and Bengal.						
Building Setting	Located over a rocky outcrop with the river flowing to the North & East. There are rural settlements to the South and West.							
Archeological	NA					Religious	High	
Historical	High					Social	High	
Architectural	Low					Natural	Medium	
						Grade	IIB	
						Association with Ganga	The Dargah is located on the banks of the Ganga and overlooks the Ganga from a hillock. Large number of Dargahs with graves of Saints (Pir Dargah) are seen lining the Holy river from Bengal to Bihar.	
						State of conservation	Partially collapsed	
						Threats to the Property	Weathering, Inappropriate additions and alterations	
						Condition Description	New structure erected in front. Historic structure has loss of masonry, structural failure, vegetation growth.	
						Source of information	Primary Survey	



QAMAR MANZIL		Reference No	GaD/Sbj/RJM/04	Map No	GaD/Sbj/M22	
						
Past Name	Qamar Manzil	Architectural description The structure is rectangular in plan and single storied. The front façade is divided in three bays. The two projected side bays are octagonal with segmental arched openings and prominent key stones on the faces and pilasters with decorative capitals at its corners. The recessed central bay has three multifoliated arched openings - the central arch being wider, supported by rectangular pillars. This opens into a rectangular verandah with three segmental arched doors on its three sides leading into further rooms. The façade & the interior of the structure are decorative with stucco work in geometrical and floral designs. A moulded cornice with dentilations runs along the entire structure. There is a decorative parapet with a small pediment on the front façade. Large timber beams and smaller timber joists support the flat roof. The front yard has an enclosure wall.				
Tehsil	Rajmahal					
Location	25.075389 87.744731					
Address	Main Rd, Lamatia Urf Banwarikol, Jharkhand					
Approach	Located on the Main Road in a linear settlement. The house is located 3.3 km to the West of NH 33.					
Approx date of construction	20th Century		Historical/ Cultural Value As mentioned on the structure, it was erected in 1924. It is an example of the confluence of Islamic and Colonial architectural styles, reflecting the socio-political history of the region. The original owner was a local Zamindar or Landlord.			
Precise date of construction	1924					
Ownership	Private					
Owners Name	Mr. Gulam Hasan					
Property Type	Building					
Property Sub-type	Residential					
Property past use	Residence					
Property present use	Residence					
State of Protection	Unprotected					
Architectural Style	Regional					
Building Setting	Located in a linear settlement with mixed used structures surrounding it after which are agricultural fields.	Association with Ganga Located 3.8 km from the secondary channel of the Ganga. As the banks of river Ganga provided abundance of fertile land and ease of trade via waterways and railways, residences of local landlords (zamindars) were located in close proximity to the Ganga.				
			State of conservation Threats to the Property Signs of deterioration Lack of maintenance, inappropriate additions and alterations			
				Condition Description Loss of plaster, flaking plaster, loose masonry, dampness, vegetation growth, rotting of timber beams Source of information Primary Survey		
Archeological	NA		Religious		Low	
Historical	Low	Social	Low			
Architectural	Medium	Natural	Low			
		Grade	III			



MUGHAL BRIDGE		Reference No	GaD/Sbj/RJM/05	Map No	GaD/Sbj/M23
					
Past Name	Mohammedan Bridge	Architectural description	The old Mughal bridge is built in stone and brick. It is 236' long and has six pointed arches each spanning 10', resting on five thick rectangular piers. The piers are buttressed in a triangular shape, tapering from 1/2 till 3/4th its height. There are four circular bastions at the four corners.		
Tehsil	Rajmahal				
Location	25.079235 87.775910				
Address	NH33, Kasba, Jharkhand				
Approach	On the Sahibganj-Rajmahal Road (NH33)				
Approx date of construction	16th Century				
Precise date of construction	Not known				
Ownership	Public				
Owners Name	Government of Jharkhand				
Property Type	Structure				
Property Sub-type	Industrial				
Property past use	Bridge				
Property present use	Bridge				
State of Protection	Unprotected	Association with Ganga	The brick bridge is constructed over a narrow stream originating from the Ganga itself. It is located at a distance of 1 km from the secondary channel of the Ganga and 2.3 km from the main river.		
Architectural Style	Mughal				
Building Setting	It has settlements to its North and East, Mangalhaat to its South and agricultural fields to its West.	State of conservation Threats to the Property	Advanced stages of decay Weathering, lack of maintenance		
Archeological	NA				
Historical	High	Social	Medium		
Architectural	Medium	Natural	Medium		
		Grade	IIA		
		Condition Description	Structural and material deterioration, loss of brick masonry, excessive vegetation growth.		
		Source of information	Primary Survey		



BARADARI		Reference No	GaD/Sbj/RJM/06	Map No	GaD/Sbj/M24
					
Past Name	Baradari, Nageshwar Bagh	<p>Architectural description</p> <p>Built on high ground the building consists of an immense wall of bricks of about 9 meter height on a platform measuring about 18.10 x 16.25 meter. Presently, the remains of the wall is measuring 5 meter in height. There is a gate at one corner of the enclosure with provision for the guard - rooms. A row of apartment's runs through the inner walls, each consists of a small open court meant for women and their female attendants. As per Buchanan's records, there is a common arched gallery in front of all these apartments facing the interior court, in the center of which it said, stood a square building chiefly made of wood and known as 'Rang Mahal'. At present, there are no traces of such a Rang Mahal.</p> <p>Historical/ Cultural Value</p> <p>While some scholars attribute the Baradari to Fateh Jung Khan, others, attributes it to Mir Kasim, Nawab of Bengal. Much of the building material is said to have been taken from here to construct Rajmahal's Nawab, Ruknudaulah's residence.</p> <p>Association with Ganga</p> <p>The construction of such a large palace structure strengthens Rajmahals importance isa commercial and political centre. This was possible due to its location on the banks of the Ganga connecting it to other powers within the Gangetic trade network.</p> <p>State of conservation</p> <p>Moderate</p> <p>Threats to the Property</p> <p>Weathering, ageing of materials</p> <p>Condition Description</p> <p>The Baradari is partially collapsed. Discolouration of brick masonry, cracks in plaster and vegetation growth are seen.</p> <p>Source of information</p> <p>Primary Survey</p>			
Tehsil	Rajmahal				
Location	25.075505 87.779666				
Address	NH33, Mangalhaat, Jharkhand				
Approach	Approached directly from NH 33 approx. 3kms towards the north-west of Roshan Masjid. It is towards north of NH 33.				
Approx date of construction	18th Century				
Precise date of construction	Not known				
Ownership	Public				
Owners Name	Archaeological Survey of India				
Property Type	Building				
Property Sub-type	Recreational				
Property past use	Palace				
Property present use	Tourism				
State of Protection	Protected (ASI)				
Architectural Style	Mughal				
Building Setting	Located on a hilltop with water bodies and agricultural fields to the North, East and South. It has Mangalhat and Jami Masjid to West and South West.				
Archeological	NA	Religious	Low		
Historical	High	Social	Low		
Architectural	High	Natural	Low		
		Grade	I*		



MAN SINGH'S SHIVA TEMPLE		Reference No	GaD/Sbj/RJM/07	Map No	GaD/Sbj/M24		
							
Past Name	Man Singh's Shiva Temple	Architectural description	The temple is single storied, octagonal in plan, topped by a domical roof over an octagonal drum, almost resembling a tomb. It is placed over a low plinth with decorative moulding. The walls have panelling in stucco. Some of the panelling on the upper levels have multifoliated arched recesses. There is a singular opening on the front façade and a small niche on the rear. Stone brackets, support a chajja above running around the structure. There is also a well at the site.				
Tehsil	Rajmahal						
Location	25.074048 87.776626						
Address	Kasba, Jharkhand						
Approach	The site is approached through a kutchha road to the west of the NH 33.						
Approx date of construction	16th Century						
Precise date of construction	Not known						
Ownership	Public						
Owners Name	Community						
Property Type	Building					Historical/ Cultural Value	The temple is said to have been built by Man Singh. It is said that the site of the Jami Masjid was chosen by Man Singh to build a temple but was converted into a mosque to prevent animosity with the Emperor. The shiva Temple behind it could be built after that.
Property Sub-type	Religious						
Property past use	Temple						
Property present use	Temple						
State of Protection	Unprotected						
Architectural Style	Regional						
Building Setting	Surrounded by the Jami Masjid Mangaat to the East, rural settlements to the North and West and agricultural fields to the South.						
Association with Ganga	The capital of Bengal was shifted from Gaur to Rajmahal by Man Singh due to a change in the course of the river and due to Rajmahal's strategic position in the Gangetic trade network. The temple was built soon after.						
State of conservation	Moderate						
Threats to the Property	Lack of regular maintenance	Condition Description	The structure is in a fairly good condition with few issues of dampness and flaking plaster				
Archeological	NA					Religious	High
Historical	High					Social	Medium
Architectural	Medium					Natural	Low
		Grade	IIB	Source of information	Primary Survey		



JAMI MASJID MANGALHAT		Reference No	GaD/Sbj/RJM/08	Map No	GaD/Sbj/M24
					
Past Name	Hadafe Masjid	Architectural description	The mosque is located on the rear end of a high platform. The prayer hall is rectangular in plan with 5 bays, end chambers and 2 aisles. On the front façade, each bay has an arched opening. Originally the central bay was higher than the side bays. The central bay is roofed by a single vault across the two aisles while the two bays on either side of the central bay are topped by a dome on each aisle. The domes are placed on pendentives with brick corbelling. The two end chambers have flat roofs. Each bay has a vaulted mihrab on the West wall flanked by two arched niches on each side. The mosque is composite - built in stone and brick masonry. The site is enclosed with high brick masonry walls with a gateway to the North, East and South. The Gateway opening is flanked by arched niches and turrets on either side. The front courtyard has a stepped ablution tank.		
Tehsil	Rajmahal				
Location	25.073878 87.777232				
Address	Rajmahal, Jharkhand				
Approach	Approached from the NH33 towards the south west through a narrow mud path. It is approx. 3kms north west from Roshan Masjid.				
Approx date of construction	16th Century				
Precise date of construction	Not known				
Ownership	Public				
Owners Name	Archaeological Survey of India				
Property Type	Building				
Property Sub-type	Religious	Historical/ Cultural Value	Built by Man Singh, governor of Bengal Subah during the reign of Akbar, after shifting the capital of Bengal from Gaur in 1592. Also known as Hadafe Masjid as it is placed over a high land or Hadaf which means target or archery butts.		
Property past use	Mosque				
Property present use	Mosque				
State of Protection	Protected (ASI)				
Architectural Style	Early Mughal				
Building Setting	Urban constructions to the North West, Baradari and water bodies to the North East, open agricultural fields to the South.				
Association with Ganga	The capital of Bengal was shifted from Gaur to Rajmahal by Man Singh due to a change in the course of the Ganga and due to Rajmahal's strategic position in the Gangetic trade network. This mosque was erected soon after to establish the authority of Mughal rule in Bengal.				
State of conservation	Moderate				
Threats to the Property	Weathering, ageing of materials, lack of maintenance.				
Condition Description	Partial collapse, dampness, loss of masonry and ornamentation, flaking of plaster, algal & vegetation growth				
Source of information	Primary Survey				
Archeological	NA	Religious	High		
Historical	High	Social	Medium		
Architectural	High	Natural	Low		
		Grade	I*		



ROSHAN MASJID		Reference No	GaD/Sbj/RJM/09	Map No	GaD/Sbj/M25
					
Past Name	Roshan Masjid	Architectural description It is a triple a triple bayed, single aisle mosque, rectangular in plan. There are three pointed domes above the bays. Each bay has a large pointed arched opening. There are four corner turrets and engaged columns flanking the central entrance. Inside, there are three pointed arched Mihrabs in the central bay and one each on the two side bays. The mihrabs of the side bays are flanked by small arched niches. There is minimal ornamentation, limited only to some stucco work in the central mihrab.			
Tehsil	Rajmahal				
Location	25.058771 87.799031				
Address	Joinabad, Jharkhand				
Approach	Approached through a narrow gully off the NH 33 or Barharwa-Rajmahal Road. Approx. 1.25 kms north west of Nougacchi Shiv Mandir.				
Approx date of construction	Mid 17th Century				
Precise date of construction	Not known				
Ownership	Public				
Owners Name	Local Community				
Property Type	Building				
Property Sub-type	Religious		Historical/ Cultural Value The Roshan Masjid is believed to be built during Shah Shuja's period as governor of the Bengal Subah. However, the patrons of the mosque, largely nobles and wealthy merchants, remains unknown like other mosques of the region.		
Property past use	Mosque				
Property present use	Mosque				
State of Protection	Unprotected		Association with Ganga Ganga was the important mode of transportation and communication and hence rulers built significant structures here to embark their administration in the town. As seen from Rajmahal to the Jami Masjid Mangalhat which lies parallel to the Ganga.		
Architectural Style	Mughal				
Building Setting	Located off the NH33, the mosque is surrounded by agricultural land and natural water bodies on all sides.	State of conservation Threats to the Property Moderate Inappropriate additions and alterations			
Archeological	NA		Condition Description Flaking plaster, dampness, repairs in RCC Source of information Secondary Research	Religious	High
Historical	High	Social		High	
Architectural	Medium	Natural		Medium	
		Grade		IIA	



NOUGACCHI SHIV MANDIR		Reference No	GaD/Sbj/RJM/10	Map No	GaD/Sbj/M26		
							
Past Name	Nougacchi Shiv Mandir	Architectural description	There are two temples present on the site. Both the temples are placed on an elevated platform. The Temple to the West, which is of older vintage, is square in plan and has a Char Chala roof above which is a small dome placed on an octagonal drum. There are rectangular openings on the North, East and South sides of the temple. On either side of the openings are semi-circular arched niches. The temple to the East is relatively new. It has a square plan and is topped by a conical roof.				
Tehsil	Rajmahal						
Location	25.055249 87.810676						
Address	NH33, Rajmahal, Jharkhand						
Approach	Approached through a mud path 50m to the north from the NH33, approx. 1.3 kms south east of Rosan Masjid.						
Approx date of construction	17th century						
Precise date of construction	Not known						
Ownership	Private						
Owners Name	Belur Math Trust						
Property Type	Building					Historical/ Cultural Value	There are two temples of Shiva and Vishnu. As per local beliefs, Chaitanya Mahaprabhu is said to have crossed this temple. His Paduka has been kept within the temple premises. This may be the Mahadebthan mentioned in the Santhal Parganas District Gazetteer, 1938.
Property Sub-type	Religious						
Property past use	Temple						
Property present use	Temple						
State of Protection	Unprotected						
Architectural Style	Regional						
Building Setting	Located with the Ganga to the North, and sparse urban settlements all around. To the far south are open fields.						
Association with Ganga	The temple is located on the banks of the Ganga. As per mythology, Ganga is said to have descended on earth from Shiva's tangled hair and thus Shiva temples are located close to the Ganga.						
State of conservation	Signs of deterioration						
Threats to the Property	Insensitive additions and alterations	Condition Description	Structure is fairly well maintained. Alteration of flooring has been undertaken.				
Archeological	NA					Religious	High
Historical	Medium					Social	Medium
Architectural	Low					Natural	Medium
		Grade	III	Source of information	Primary Survey		



OLD SILVER MINT		Reference No	GaD/Sbj/RJM/11	Map No	GaD/Sbj/M26	
						
Past Name	Patharghar, Akbarnagar Mint, Taksal		Architectural description	The Mint is largely collapsed and the spatial configuration of the structure cannot be determined. The remaining walls form a square space which is double storied. Remnants of pointed arched openings and niches in the thick brick masonry walls can be seen. The walls of the structure is in stone till a height of 6' while the rest is in thin bricks unique to the Mughal period. No ornamentation can be gauged due to its ruinous condition.		
Tehsil	Rajmahal					
Location	25.054306 87.81300					
Address	NH33, Rajmahal, Jharkhand					
Approach	It is located on the NH 33, approx. 250 mtrs. east of Nougacchi temple. The mint is located to the north of the road.					
Approx date of construction	17th Century					
Precise date of construction	1602					
Ownership	Not known					
Owners Name	Not known					
Property Type	Building					
Property Sub-type	Industrial		Historical/ Cultural Value	Akbarnama reports that the mint of Gaur was replaced by the mint of Rajmahal in 1602. Gold and silver coins found from this mint have also been found in Assam. Coins of Shah Shuja, Aurangzeb and Murad Baksh have been found.		
Property past use	Mint					
Property present use	Abandoned					
State of Protection	Unprotected					
Architectural Style	Mughal					
Building Setting	The Mint is located on the NH33 surrounded by open fields on all sides. To the far North is the Ganga. To the far East are residential structures.					
Archeological	NA	Religious				Low
Historical	High	Social				Low
Architectural	Medium	Natural				Medium
		Grade				IIB
		Association with Ganga	Establishment of a Mint at Rajmahal emphasizes the importance of Rajmahal as a commercial centre which was made possible only since Rajmahal was a port-town and was part of the Gangetic trade network.			
		State of conservation	Advanced stage of decay			
		Threats to the Property	Weathering, lack of maintenance, lack of ownership, disappearance.			
		Condition Description	Large parts of the structure have collapsed. There is masonry loss, largescale vegetation growth, structural deterioration.			
		Source of information	Primary Survey			



PURANI MASJID		Reference No	GaD/Sbj/RJM/12	Map No	GaD/Sbj/M27		
							
Past Name	Purani Masjid	Architectural description	It is a single aisled, triple bay mosque, rectangular in plan. Each bay has a single dome each, with the central dome being larger. Each bay has a large ogee arch with a smaller arched opening. The rear (western) wall of the mosque has three arched Mihrabs of which the central hemispherical roofed mihrab has a multifoliated arched niche with stucco work. There is an arched niche on each of the shorter walls. A porch like extension with a flat roof supported by square columns, has been constructed adjacent to the front façade to create a covered space in front of the mosque.				
Tehsil	Rajmahal						
Location	25.054451 87.817537						
Address	NH33, Rajmahal, Jharkhand						
Approach	Approached directly from the NH 33, approx. 700 mtrs. east of Nougacchi temple. The masjid is located to the North of the road.						
Approx date of construction	17th Century						
Precise date of construction	Not known						
Ownership	Private						
Owners Name	Trust						
Property Type	Building					Historical/ Cultural Value	The Purani Masjid was constructed during the 17th Century during the time of Shah Shuja's governorship in the Bengal Subah.
Property Sub-type	Religious						
Property past use	Mosque						
Property present use	Mosque						
State of Protection	Unprotected						
Architectural Style	Early Mughal						
Building Setting	The mosque is surrounded on the North, East and West by open fields. To the immediate South is the NH33 and to the far North is the Ganga.						
Archeological	NA	Religious	High				
Historical	Medium	Social	High				
Architectural	Medium	Natural	Medium				
		Grade	IIB				
		Association with Ganga	The mosque is located 65 m from the Ganga. After the shift of the capital from Dhaka to Rajmahal by Shah Shuja, the city was embellished with many mosques by local nobles, lining the road from Rajmahal to the Jami Masjid Mangalhat all of which lies parallel to the Ganga.				
		State of conservation	Moderate				
		Threats to the Property	Inappropriate additions and alterations, lack of maintenance				
		Condition Description	RCC Porch constructed adjacent to front façade. Original structure shows flaking and blackening of plaster, vegetation growth and				
		Source of information	Primary Survey				



NEEL KOTHI		Reference No	GaD/Sbj/RJM/13	Map No	GaD/Sbj/M28
					
Past Name	Neel Kothi		Architectural description	The Neel Kothi is placed at the rear end of a large irregularly shaped site. It is a rectangular structure measuring about 100 ft by 17 ft. There is a wide verandah at the front and the rear side of the building with rooms in the middle. Both the front and the rear verandahs have plain shafted circular columns with a simple base and capital for support. While the front verandah and the rooms are roofed by a flat roof with a combination of metal and timber joists, the rear verandah is topped by a sloping tiled roof.	
Tehsil	Rajmahal				
Location	25.05733	87.827631			
Address	Rajmahal, Jharkhand				
Approach	Neel Kothi is accessed through a Mohally lane 250m from the NH 33. The lane is approx. 90 mts west from Post Office Kasimbazar.				
Approx date of construction	18th Century				
Precise date of construction	1796				
Ownership	Private				
Owners Name	Rudraraj Industries				
Property Type	Building				
Property Sub-type	Industrial		Historical/ Cultural Value	Neelkothi was built by the British on 24 September 1796 to process Neel (Indigo) used for dying cotton cloth. The ownership was transferred to the Mathurapur State and is now owned privately.	
Property past use	Factory				
Property present use	Godown				
State of Protection	Unprotected				
Architectural Style	Colonial		Association with Ganga	The structure is located on the banks of the Ganga. Indigo cultivation was greatly stimulated by navigation through the Ganges in erswhile Bihar and Bengal regions. During colonial times, Rajmahal had also became part of the British programme for indigo cultivation.	
Building Setting	To the North and North East is the Ganga, To the South and West are residential settlements of the Neel Kothi Mohalla.				
Archeological	NA	Religious	Low	State of conservation	Moderate
Historical	Medium	Social	Medium		
Architectural	Medium	Natural	Medium		
		Grade	IIB		
				Threats to the Property	Lack of regular maintenance
				Condition Description	Dampness, flaking plaster, corroded metal joists.
				Source of information	Primary Survey



NEEL KOTHI MOHALLA		Reference No	GaD/Sbj/RJM/14	Map No	GaD/Sbj/M28	
						
Past Name	Neel Kothi Mohalla	Architectural description The precinct comprises of a Mohalla with residential structures. Each unit has a different spatial pattern though all having a front verandah and a single courtyard at the centre. They are large single or double storied structures. The structures have a mix of Colonial elements like circular columns with ionic capitals, louvered screens, cast iron railings along with Regional architectural elements like stylistic columns supporting multifoliated arched openings, arched niches in walls and decorative fascias.	Historical/ Cultural Value The structures were built in the early 1900s when Rajmahal economically prospered under British Colonial rule. There was an influx of immigrants from Rajasthan and other parts of the Bengal-Bihar region who came to settle in this area.			
Tehsil	Rajmahal					
Location	25.056062 87.828047					
Address	Neel Kothi Road, Ward No 2, Rajmahal, Jharkhand					
Approach	Accessed through a narrow lane 120 m from the NH 33. The lane is approx. 90 mts west from Post Office Kasimbazar.					
Approx date of construction	20th Century					
Precise date of construction	Unknown					
Ownership	Private					
Owners Name	Multiple owners					
Property Type	Precinct					
Property Sub-type	Residential					
Property past use	Residence					
Property present use	Residence					
State of Protection	Unprotected					Association with Ganga Due to the strategic location of Rajmahal town along the banks of river Ganga, several merchants and commercial traders settled in the town for ease of trade.
Architectural Style	Regional					State of conservation Poor
Building Setting	Located in a moderately dense residential neighbourhood.	Threats to the Property Lack of scientific knowhoe, lack of maintenance				
Archeological	NA	Religious	Low	Condition Description Rising damp, flaking plaster, vegetation growth, insensitive additions and alterations		
Historical	Low	Social	Medium			
Architectural	Low	Natural	Medium			
		Grade	III			
				Source of information	Primary Survey	



CHIRANIA RESIDENCE		Reference No	GaD/Sbj/RJM/15	Map No	GaD/Sbj/M28
					
Past Name	Gupta Residence	Architectural description The residence is a large rectangular structure - double storied with two courtyards. The façade at the ground floor is simplistic without much ornamentation while the first floor has an overhanging verandah overlooking the streets, with decorative timber screens and cast iron railings. There are ornamental cornices and capitals on slender columns. Inside the verandah there are multifoliated arched openings leading to the rooms.	Historical/ Cultural Value The original owners of the structure are the Gupta family and house was subsequently sold to the Chirania family. They were traders who came to Rajmahal town because of ease of trade.		
Tehsil	Rajmahal				
Location	25.055507 87.829916				
Address	39, Kasim Bazar, Rajmahal, Jharkhand				
Approach	The residence is located at the junction of two roads in the Kasim Bazar Mohalla, 60 m from the NH 33 Road towards the banks of the Ganga				
Approx date of construction	19th Century				
Precise date of construction	Unknown				
Ownership	Private				
Owners Name	Mr. Chirania				
Property Type	Building				
Property Sub-type	Residential				
Property past use	Residence				
Property present use	Residence				
State of Protection	Unprotected				
Architectural Style	Regional				
Building Setting	The building is located within a traditional residential Mohalla surrounded by residences on all sides.	State of conservation Poor			
Archeological	NA	Religious	Low	Threats to the Property Inappropriate additions and alterations, lack of scientific knowhow, lack of regular maintenance, disputed ownership	
Historical	Low	Social	Low		
Architectural	Medium	Natural	Medium		
		Grade	IIB		
		Condition Description	One half of the building has been altered with incongruous materials. Vegetation growth, dampness, loss of ornamentation is also there.		
		Source of information	Primary Survey		


CHOTI MASJID		Reference No	GaD/Sbj/RJM/16	Map No	GaD/Sbj/M28
					
Past Name	Choti Masjid	Architectural description It is a rectangular mosque with a large single dome. The mosque is divided in the three bays and only the central bay is topped by a dome surrounded by four octagonal turrets. There is a large ogee arched opening in the central bay and smaller segmental arched openings on the two side bays. Similar arched niches are reflected on the rear (Western wall of the mosque). The open frontyard of the mosque has been covered like a Porch with RCC beams and slabs. A plaque is present over the large central arch of the mosque which provides the historical narrative of the three contemporary mosques in Rajmahal.	Historical/ Cultural Value The Choti Masjid was erected in 1103 Hizri or 1690s AD along with the Jami Masjid and the Nayabasti Masjid in Rajmahal, during the rule of the Mughal Emperor Aurangzeb. The names of the founders of the mosques are on a plaque on the front façade.		
Tehsil	Rajmahal				
Location	25.055106 87.82948				
Address	Choti Masjid, Rajmahal, Jharkhand				
Approach	It is approached through a narrow pedestrian pathway off the NH33, 100mtrs east of Post Office Kashimbazar.				
Approx date of construction	17th Century				
Precise date of construction	Not known				
Ownership	Private				
Owners Name	Trust				
Property Type	Building				
Property Sub-type	Religious				
Property past use	Mosque				
Property present use	Mosque				
State of Protection	Unprotected				
Architectural Style	Mughal				
Building Setting	The building is surrounded by dense residential settlements on all sides. The narrow path and main road NH33 are to the South.				
Association with Ganga	The mosque is located 200 m from the Ganga. Being a riverine port town, most structures erected by royals and nobles were in close proximity to the Ganga.				
State of conservation	Moderate				
Threats to the Property	Inappropriate additions and alterations				
Condition Description	Dampness, flaking plaster, insensitive addition of front Porch in RCC.				
Source of information	Primary Survey				
Archeological	NA	Religious	High		
Historical	High	Social	High		
Architectural	Low	Natural	Medium		
		Grade	IIB		



RESIDENCE OF MANILAL JAIN		Reference No	GaD/Sbj/RJM/17	Map No	GaD/Sbj/M28
					
Past Name	Jain Bhavan	Architectural description The residence is single courtyard building, rectangular in plan. It is double storied originally and a part second story has been constructed later. There is an Opla surrounding the two sides of the building forming a public interface, on the ground floor. On the first floor there is a projecting verandah with slender encased columns. The courtyard inside is small, rectangular in shape with four slender columns at the four corners on both the ground and the first floor. There is a passage or verandah overlooking the courtyard which further leads to other rooms. There are Indo-Deco motifs on surface ornamentation throughout the building.	Historical/ Cultural Value The Jain family hails from Rajasthan and came to Rajmahal in 1910 for commercial pursuits. The family was involved in the Jute or 'Patwa' business. This shows the importance of Rajmahal as a commercial centre.		
Tehsil	Rajmahal				
Location	25.05525 87.830619				
Address	136, Qasim Bazaar, Rajmahal, Jharkhand				
Approach	Located on a narrow lane off the NH33 or Barharwa-Rajmahal Road. Approx. 50 mtrs north of State Bank of India, Rajmahal.				
Approx date of construction	20th Century				
Precise date of construction	1962				
Ownership	Private				
Owners Name	Manilal Jain				
Property Type	Building				
Property Sub-type	Residential				
Property past use	Residence				
Property present use	Residence				
State of Protection	Unprotected				
Architectural Style	Art Deco	State of conservation Signs of deterioration			
Building Setting	Building is located with urban settlements surrounding it on all sides. It is located at a junction of two narrow lanes.	Threats to the Property Lack of maintenance, lack of scientific knowhow			
Archeological	NA	Religious	Low	Condition Description	Dampness, algal and vegetation growth, flaking plaster, loose RCC cover
Historical	Low	Social	Low	Source of information	Primary Survey
Architectural	Medium	Natural	Low		
		Grade	IIB		



SAHIBGANJ UCCHA VIDYALAYA		Reference No	GaD/Sbj/RJM/18	Map No	GaD/Sbj/M28
					
Past Name	Jamaher Kumari HE School	Architectural description The old school building is located to the Northern side of a quadrangle. It is a long, narrow building of a single story. There is a single loaded passage to the front, with semicircular arched collannade over stout, rectangular columns. The columns have decorative mouldings on the capital. The passage opens into rooms of different sizes. The ground level of the site has been raised till the plinth level and the plinth and flight of steps to the verandah are not visible anymore.	Historical/ Cultural Value The school was established between 1918-1920 by the sons of Jamaher Kumari, Shripat Singh and Jagat Pat Singh, who were Zamindars of the Suksena Estate of Murshidabad.	Association with Ganga The school is located 200m from the Ganga. Shripat Singh and Jagat Pat Singh were zamindars of Jiaganj, Murshidabad, who had come to Rajmahal since the Ganga banks provide abundance of fertile land for agriculture and the waterways for ease of trade.	State of conservation Moderate
Tehsil	Rajmahal				
Location	25.055321 87.831049				
Address	Rajmahal, Jharkhand				
Approach	The site is accessed through the NH33 or Barharwa-Rajmahal Road. The building is accessed through the quadrangle in front.				
Approx date of construction	20th Century				
Precise date of construction	1920				
Ownership	Public				
Owners Name	Rajmahal Nagar Panchayat				
Property Type	Building				
Property Sub-type	Institutional				
Property past use	School				
Property present use	School				
State of Protection	Unprotected				
Architectural Style	Colonial				
Building Setting	The old building is located to the North side of a rectangular quadrangle. There are urban developments surrounding all sides of the school.				
Archeological	NA	Religious	Low	Threats to the Property Lack of scientific conservation, lack of regular maintenance	Condition Description The building is in a moderate condition with some instances of dampness, flaking plaster, algal and vegetation growth.
Historical	Medium	Social	High		
Architectural	Medium	Natural	Low		
		Grade	IIB		
		Source of information	Primary Survey		



JAMI MASJID RAJMAHAL		Reference No	GaD/Sbj/RJM/19	Map No	GaD/Sbj/M28		
							
Past Name	Jami Masjid Rajmahal	Architectural description	It is a single storied mosque, rectangular in plan with a triple dome. There are four octagonal turrets or minarets at the four corners of the structure, as well as four minarets each in the front and rear facades. Each minaret is divided in five tiers. The front façade is divided in five bays, each having a wide arched opening. There are panels with niches as surface ornamentation on the front façade. Inside, the western wall has a pointed arched Mihrab with a few other pointed arched niches.				
Tehsil	Rajmahal						
Location	25.054228 87.83033						
Address	Rajmahal, Jharkhand						
Approach	The mosque is located to the East in a narrow street 60 m South from the NH33.						
Approx date of construction	17th Century						
Precise date of construction	Not known						
Ownership	Private						
Owners Name	Trust						
Property Type	Building					Historical/ Cultural Value	Jami Masjid was erected in 1103 Hizri (1690s AD) along with the Nayabasti Masjid and the Choti Masjid in Rajmahal, during the rule of the Mughal Emperor Aurangzeb. The names of the founders of the mosques are written on a plaque now at Choti Masjid.
Property Sub-type	Religious						
Property past use	Mosque						
Property present use	Mosque						
State of Protection	Unprotected						
Architectural Style	Mughal						
Building Setting	Dense urban establishments surrounding the mosque with a Kabristan to its South.						
Archeological	NA	Religious	High				
Historical	High	Social	High				
Architectural	Medium	Natural	Medium				
		Grade	IIA				
		Association with Ganga	The building is located 290 m from the Ganges. Being a riverine port town, most structures erected by royals and nobles were in close proximity to the Ganga.				
		State of conservation	Signs of deterioration				
		Threats to the Property	Inappropriate additions and alterations, lack of scientific knowhow, lack of maintenance				
		Condition Description	Addition of new RCC porch to front façade in an insensitive manner, dampness, flaking plaster, repairs in cementious materials.				
		Source of information	Primary Survey				



AKBARI MASJID		Reference No	GaD/Sbj/RJM/20	Map No	GaD/Sbj/M29					
										
Past Name	Akbari Masjid	Architectural description	Akbari Masjid is a triple domed mosque having three bays and a single aisle. A covered single storied verandah was added at a later date to the East which acts like a second aisle. This verandah has 7 arched openings while the original structure has one large arched openings at each bay. There are 8 octagonal minarets - four at the four corners and two each at the corners of the central bay. The mosque is set in a garden with a compound wall, entered through a gateway to the East. There are two turret like structures at the front corners of the compound wall. To the South of the mosque is a small Idgah with three Mihrabs. There is a small well at the corner of the site.							
Tehsil	Rajmahal									
Location	25.056478 87.83178									
Address	Rajmahal, Jharkhand									
Approach	The mosque is accessed through a narrow lane off NH33 or the Barharwa-Rajmahal Road, approx, 230 mtrs north- west of SDM court.									
Approx date of construction	16th Century									
Precise date of construction	1556 AD									
Ownership	Private									
Owners Name	Private Trust									
Property Type	Building					Historical/ Cultural Value	The mosque was built during the time of Raja Man Singh's governorship of the Bengal Subah during the reign of Akbar, when the emperor wanted to consolidate Mughal authority in Bengal.			
Property Sub-type	Religious									
Property past use	Mosque, Dispensary									
Property present use	Mosque									
State of Protection	Unprotected									
Architectural Style	Mughal									
Building Setting	Building to the North after which flows the Ganga, Singhi Dalan grounds and Park to the East, open fields to the West. Idgah and garden to the South.									
Archeological	NA	Religious	High	Association with Ganga	The mosque is located on the banks of the Ganga in the port town of Rajmahal. Ganga was the important mode of transportation and communication and hence rules built significant structures here to embark their administration in the town.					
Historical	High	Social	High							
Architectural	Medium	Natural	Medium							
		Grade	I							
		State of conservation	Moderate				Threats to the Property	Inappropriate additions and alterations		
		Condition Description	The building and the site are well maintained and in a good condition.							
		Source of information	Primary Survey							



JHARKHAND STATE COOPERATIVE BANK		Reference No	GaD/Sbj/RJM/21	Map No	GaD/Sbj/M29		
							
Past Name	Rajmahal Central Cooperative Bank	Architectural description	The bank building is a single storied structure, rectangular in plan with the two front (South) corners being hexagonal in shape. There are four octagonal columns at the front façade, forming a verandah, which leads into various rooms. The rooms further lead into a rear verandah which overlooks the Ganges. The structure is built in brick and lime with timber joists, I sections and clay tiles.				
Tehsil	Rajmahal						
Location	25.055898 87.832418						
Address	Rajmahal, Jharkhand						
Approach	Approached directly from NH33 or Barharwa-Rajmahal Road, approximately 275mtrs north- west of Rajmahal Railway Station.						
Approx date of construction	20th Century						
Precise date of construction	Not known						
Ownership	Public						
Owners Name	Jharkhand Central Cooperative Bank						
Property Type	Building					Historical/ Cultural Value	The bank building was previously the Rajmahal Central Cooperative Building from 1931, the Dumca Central Cooperative Bank from 1962 and Jharkhand State Cooperative Bank from 2017. The history of the structure prior to this is unknown.
Property Sub-type	Commercial						
Property past use	Bank						
Property present use	Bank						
State of Protection	Unprotected						
Architectural Style	Colonial						
Building Setting	Banks of the Ganga to the North, urban establishments to the South, civic park and Singhi Dalan to the East and Akbari Masjid to the West.						
Archeological	NA	Religious	Low				
Historical	Low	Social	Medium				
Architectural	Low	Natural	Medium				
		Grade	IIB				
		Association with Ganga	The building is located 100 m from the river. Due to the strategic location of Rajmahal along the river Ganga, the Bristish developed it as their administrative centre and hence built civic buildings in the city.				
		State of conservation	Moderate				
		Threats to the Property	Lack of regular maintenance				
		Condition Description	The building is in a moderately good condition with some instances of dampness, flaking plaster, algal growth.				
		Source of information	Primary Survey				



SINGHI DALAN		Reference No	GaD/Sbj/RJM/22	Map No	GaD/Sbj/M29
					
Past Name	Sangi Dalan, Marble Pavilion	<p>Architectural description</p> <p>The Singhi Dalan is a single storied structure, rectangular in plan. It is divided in five bays and a single aisle. Each side of the central bay has three multifoliated arches resting on slender double pillasters built in polished black marble. The central bay is roofed by a Bangladhar roof. The two bays flanking the central bay are narrow with one multifoliated arched opening on each side and are roofed by a shallow dome. The two end bays have a triple arched opening on each side, resting on rectangular columns. The end bays are roofed by a flat roof with timber joists.</p> <p>Historical/ Cultural Value</p> <p>Singhi Dalan was a part of Shah Shuja's palace when he reverted the capital back from Dhaka in 1639. The palace, similar in design to palaces in Agra and Lahore reflected his imperial ambitions. During the Colonial period it was used by the Rajmahal Railway.</p> <p>Association with Ganga</p> <p>Rajmahal was built as a port city on the banks of the Ganga. The palace was the most noteworthy structure of the town, located overlooking the river, and used as a private chamber or a public viewing balcony.</p> <p>State of conservation</p> <p>Moderate</p> <p>Threats to the Property</p> <p>Lack of maintenance, inappropriate additions and alterations</p> <p>Condition Description</p> <p>Dampness, algal growth, flaking plaster. Site development is not sensitive to historicity of the building.</p> <p>Source of information</p> <p>Primary Survey</p>			
Tehsil	Rajmahal				
Location	25.056139 87.833694				
Address	Shankar Road, Rajmahal, Jharkhand				
Approach	Within Swarna Jayanti Park on Barharwa Rajmahal Road or NH33, approx. 80 mtrs north- west of SDM Court.				
Approx date of construction	Mid 17th Century				
Precise date of construction	Not known				
Ownership	Public				
Owners Name	Rajmahal Nagar Panchayat				
Property Type	Building				
Property Sub-type	Recreational				
Property past use	Pavilion, Sitting Room for Railway Engineer				
Property present use	Pavilion				
State of Protection	Unprotected				
Architectural Style	Mughal				
Building Setting	The building is situated with the Ganga to its North, surrounded by the new Park to the South and West. The SDM court is towards the East.				
Archeological	NA	Religious	Low		
Historical	High	Social	Low		
Architectural	Medium	Natural	Medium		
		Grade	IIA		

ANUMANDAL KARYALAYA OR SDM COURT		Reference No	GaD/Sbj/RJM/23	Map No	GaD/Sbj/M29
					
Past Name	Cutchery, Nach Ghar, Hawa Mahal	Architectural description	The Nach Ghar is a single storied structure, rectangular in plan. There is a projecting verandah to the front with five multifoliated arched openings. The arches rest on rectangular double pilasters. There is a similar verandah on the rear side with seven multifoliated arches. There are two aisles of rooms between the two verandahs. The building is topped by a flat roof.		
Tehsil	Rajmahal				
Location	25°03'19.42" 87°50'3.37"E				
Address	Rajmahal, Jharkhand				
Approach	Approached from NH33 or Barharwa-Rajmahal Road, approx. 100 mtrs north-west of Rajmahal Railway Station				
Approx date of construction	Mid 17th Century				
Precise date of construction	Not known				
Ownership	Public				
Owners Name	Rajmahal Nagar Panchayat				
Property Type	Building				
Property Sub-type	Civic				
Property past use	Palace, Cutchery				
Property present use	Government Departmental offices				
State of Protection	Unprotected				
Architectural Style	Mughal				
Building Setting	Located at the rear (Northern) end of a large rectangular site on the banks of the Ganges. NH33 to the South, Singhi Dalan to the West, shops to the East.				
Association with Ganga	Rajmahal was built as a port city on the banks of the Ganga. The palace was the most noteworthy structure of the town and thus was located by the river to enjoy the natural beauty of the city.				
State of conservation Threats to the Property	Poor Inappropriate additions and alterations				
Condition Description	Dampness and flaking plaster is visible. Original floor slabs have been reconstructed in RCC.	Source of information	Primary Survey		
Source of information	Primary Survey				
Archeological	NA	Religious	Low		
Historical	High	Social	Low		
Architectural	Medium	Natural	Medium		
		Grade	IIA		

OLD POLICE STATION		Reference No	GaD/Sbj/RJM/24	Map No	GaD/Sbj/M29
					
Past Name	Rajmahal Thana, Holil	<p>Architectural description</p> <p>The old Police Station is a long, rectangular building of two stories. The ground floor is a large hall with arches and has a projecting sloping tiled roof. The upper floor is accessed by a flight of steps from the ground level placed centrally and leading to a verandah. The verandah has a series of semi-circular arched openings over rectangular pillars. The verandah further leads into various rooms. It is a brick masonry structure with timber and steel joists. There is a large brick masonry well located to the East of the main building. Some quarters of the railway colony also extend into these premises consisting of a series of narrow, rectangular rooms with barrel vaulted roofs.</p> <p>Historical/ Cultural Value</p> <p>The ground floor and well were built in the Mughal period. The first floor was built in the Colonial period by the Eastern Railway and used as a Police Station until recently. Mounted horsemen would hide in the lower halls during attacks.</p> <p>Association with Ganga</p> <p>The building is located on the bank of the Ganges and overlooks the river. Rajmahal is a port town and hence the Mughals and British developed it as their administrative centre. The water tank in the premises was probably used to store water from the Ganga.</p> <p>State of conservation</p> <p>Advanced stage of decay</p> <p>Threats to the Property</p> <p>Lack of maintenance, abandonment, encroachment, vandalism</p> <p>Condition Description</p> <p>Structural deterioration, floor and roof slabs collapsed, largescale vegetation growth</p> <p>Source of information</p> <p>Primary Survey</p>			
Tehsil	Rajmahal				
Location	25.055321 87.83512				
Address	Rajmahal, Jharkhand				
Approach	Approached directly from NH33 or Barharwa-Rajmahal Road, approx. 95 mts north of Rajmahal Railway Station				
Approx date of construction	19th Century				
Precise date of construction	Not known				
Ownership	Public				
Owners Name	Department of Police				
Property Type	Building				
Property Sub-type	Administrative				
Property past use	Police Station				
Property present use	Abandoned				
State of Protection	Unprotected				
Architectural Style	Colonial				
Building Setting	There are urban developments to the East, the Railway colony to the South and the SDM Court to the West.				
Archeological	NA	Religious	Low		
Historical	Medium	Social	Medium		
Architectural	Medium	Natural	Medium		
		Grade	IIA		

RAJMAHAL RAILWAY STATION COLONY		Reference No	GaD/SBJ/RJM/25	Map No	GaD/Sbj/M29
					
Past Name	Rajmahal Railway Colony	<p>Architectural description</p> <p>The exposed brick Railway station is a long rectangular single storied building with the concourse to the West. There are a series of semi-circular arched bays, curved brackets and a sloping Roof. The East façade is divided in three bays. The central bay is a projecting porch with three semi-circular arches. There are buttress like supports on the rectangular columns. The two side bays have seven semicircular arched openings each. It is a brick masonry structure with Jack Arches above. The Railway quarters consist of a series of narrow, rectangular rooms with barrel vaulted roofs and an open space in front.</p> <p>Historical/ Cultural Value</p> <p>The EIC and East Indian Railway Co. signed a contract in August 1849 to construct a Railway line between Rajmahal and Calcutta to eliminate the treacherous river route. The first train ran in July 1860 and was opened to the public in October 1860.</p> <p>Association with Ganga</p> <p>The Railway Colony is 150m from the River Ganga. The Railway line was created between Rajmahal and Calcutta by the British as they shifted trade from the waterways in Ganga to Railways.</p> <p>State of conservation</p> <p>Poor</p> <p>Threats to the Property</p> <p>Lack of maintenance, Vegetation growth</p> <p>Condition Description</p> <p>Dampness, vegetation and algal growth, flaking plaster</p> <p>Source of information</p> <p>Primary Survey</p>			
Tehsil	Rajmahal				
Location	25.05423 87.834389				
Address	Rajmahal Railway Colony, Jharkhand				
Approach	Approached directly from NH33 or Barharwa-Rajmahal Road, approximately 100mts south- east of SDM court.				
Approx date of construction	19th Century				
Precise date of construction	1860				
Ownership	Public				
Owners Name	Eastern Railways				
Property Type	Precinct				
Property Sub-type	Civic				
Property past use	Railways				
Property present use	Railways				
State of Protection	Unprotected				
Architectural Style	Colonial				
Building Setting	Urban developments to the North and East and open fields and water body to the South and West.				
Archeological	NA	Religious	Low		
Historical	High	Social	High		
Architectural	Medium	Natural	Medium		
		Grade	IIA		

MAINA TALAB AND MAINA BIBI MAZHAR		Reference No	GaD/Sbj/RJM/26	Map No	GaD/Sbj/M30
					
Past Name	Maina Talab and Maina Bibi Mazhar	Architectural description The Maina Bibi Mazhar is a single storied structure, rectangular in plan. There are four octagonal turrets at the four corners of the building. The front façade has three pointed arched openings leading to the inner chambers. There is a large central dome on pendentives. The structure is built in brick masonry. Any signs of ornamentation on the structure is not visible due to its current condition. A black stone plaque is present on the side façade of the structure with inscription in Arabic. The Maina Talab, to the south of the Mazhar, is a 90' square tank with remnants of ghats on the sides.			
Tehsil	Rajmahal				
Location	25.052194 87.8295				
Address	Rajmahal Tinpahar Borio Rd, Rajmahal, Jharkhand				
Approach	The Mazhar is located along a narrow lane 300 mtrs south from the NH33. The lane is approx. 180 mtrs east from Post Office Kashimbazar.				
Approx date of construction	18th Century				
Precise date of construction	1779				
Ownership	Public				
Owners Name	Local Community				
Property Type	Building				
Property Sub-type	Funerary		Historical/ Cultural Value The Maina Bibi Mazhar has varied history. Historian H.M Qureshi has identified the tomb with Munni Begum, who was a Begum of the harem of Nawab Mir Jaffer of Bengal. The Gazetteer mentions Maina Bibi to be wife of Nawab Bahadur Shah.		
Property past use	Tomb				
Property present use	Tomb				
State of Protection	Unprotected		Association with Ganga The Maina Bibi Mazhar and Maina Talab are located within 500 m of the Ganga. Being a riverine port town, most structures of royals and nobles were constructed in close proximity to the Ganga.		
Architectural Style	Mughal				
Building Setting	To the North West is the Punitollah Kabristan, to the East, South and South West are open fields and waterbodies.	State of conservation Threats to the Property Advanced stage of decay Weathering, lack of maintenance, structural disintegration			
Archeological	NA		Condition Description Partial collapse of minarets and walls, structural deterioration, loss of masonry, largescale vegetation growth.		
Historical	Low				
Architectural	Medium				
		Source of information	Primary Survey		

NAYABASTI MASJID		Reference No	GaD/Sbj/RJM/27	Map No	GaD/Sbj/M31
					
Past Name	Nayabasti Masjid	Architectural description	The Nayabasti Masjid is a triple domed mosque, rectangular in plan. The front façade is divided in three bays, each bay having a wide arched opening. A new RCC porch has been constructed in front supported by RCC columns. The rear wall of the interior has three arched niches or Mihrabs. There are 2 wells located within the site and ruins of an old well can be seen at the North East corner behind the Mosque.		
Tehsil	Rajmahal				
Location	25.047224 87.826506				
Address	Nayabasti Masjid, Nayabasti, Rajmahal, Jharkhand				
Approach	The mosque is accessed through a pedestrian mudpath off the Jonka-Rajmahal-Tinpahar Road, approx. 600mtrs south pf Hasnain Masjid .				
Approx date of construction	17th Century				
Precise date of construction	Not known				
Ownership	Private				
Owners Name	Trust				
Property Type	Building				
Property Sub-type	Religious				
Property past use	Mosque				
Property present use	Mosque				
State of Protection	Unprotected	Association with Ganga	The mosque is 1.2 km from the Ganga. Being a riverine port town, most structures erected by royals and nobles were in close proximity to the Ganga.		
Architectural Style	Mughal				
Building Setting	The mosque is surrounded by slum settlements on all sides. There are agricultural fields and water bodies to the North, East and South.	State of conservation Threats to the Property	Poor Inappropriate additions and alterations, lack of scientific knowhow		
Archeological	NA				
Historical	High	Social	High		
Architectural	Low	Natural	Low		
		Grade	IIB		
		Condition Description	Structure largely altered insensitively in incongruous materials like RCC, vitrified tiles, etc.		
		Source of information	Primary Survey		

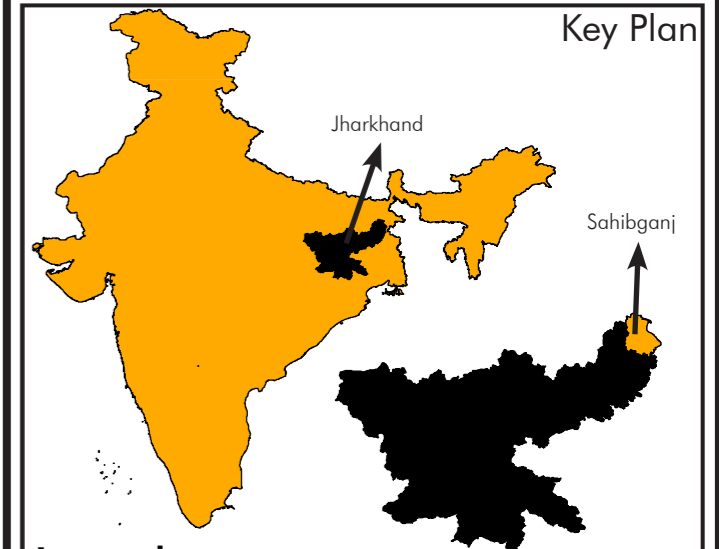


ANNEXURE B

GIS MAPS



Ganga Cultural Documentation Sahibganj District

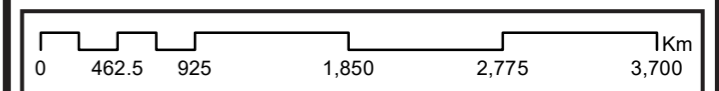


Legend

District Boundary	Primary Rd	Utilitarian
Tehsil Boundary	Secondary Rd	Religious
Tehsil Points	5Km line	Industrial
Inventory	Railway Line	Funerary
Water System	Recreational	Defence
Ganga River	Commercial	Civic
	Institutional	Well
	Residence	

Area:
Sahibganj- District
16/02/2022

Map No:
GaD/Sbj/M01



Survey Team:
Sohini Pyne Conservation Architect

GIS Mapping:
Chetan Kataria Urban Designer & Planner

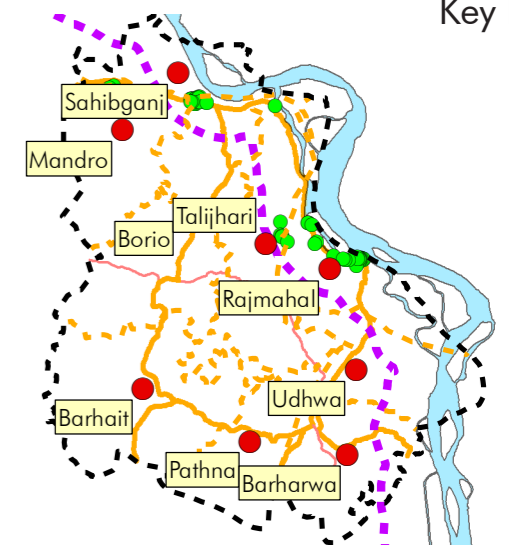
Prepared by:
Indian National Trust for Art and Cultural Heritage INTACH

Submitted by:
National Mission for Clean Ganga

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

Ganga Cultural Documentation Sahibganj District

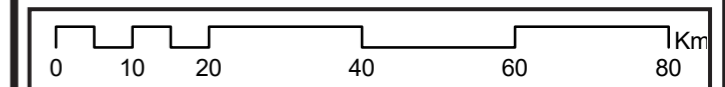
Key Plan



Legend

District Boundary	Primary Rd	Utilitarian
Tehsil Boundary	Secondary Rd	Religious
Tehsil Points	Inventory	Industrial
Inventory	5Km line	Funerary
Railway Line	Recreational	Defence
Water System	Commercial	Civic
Ganga River	Institutional	Well
	Residence	

Area: Sahibganj- District 16/02/2022	N 	Map No: GaD/Sbj/M02
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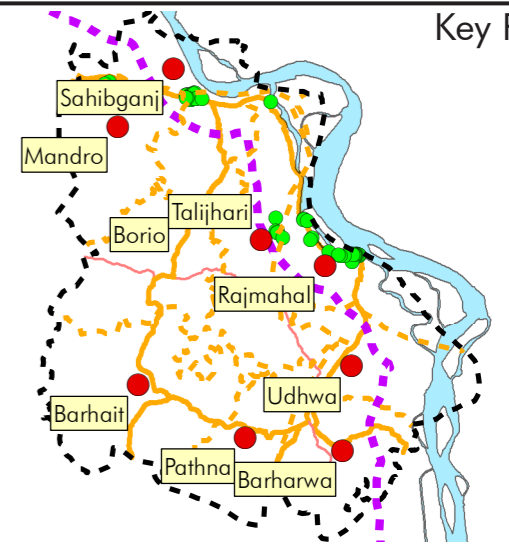
Survey Team:	
Sohini Pyne	Conservation Architect
GIS Mapping:	
Chetan Kataria	Urban Designer & Planner

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 Sahibganj District

Key Plan

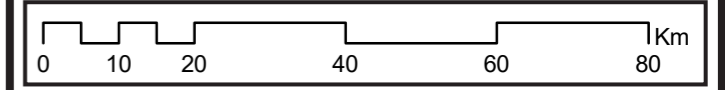


Legend

District Boundary	Primary Rd	Utilitarian
Tehsil Boundary	Secondary Rd	Religious
Tehsil Points	Typology	Industrial
Inventory	Recreational	Funerary
5Km line	Commercial	Defence
Railway Line	Institutional	Civic
Water System	Residence	Well
Ganga River		

Area: Sahibganj- District
16/02/2022

Map No: GaD/Sbj/M03



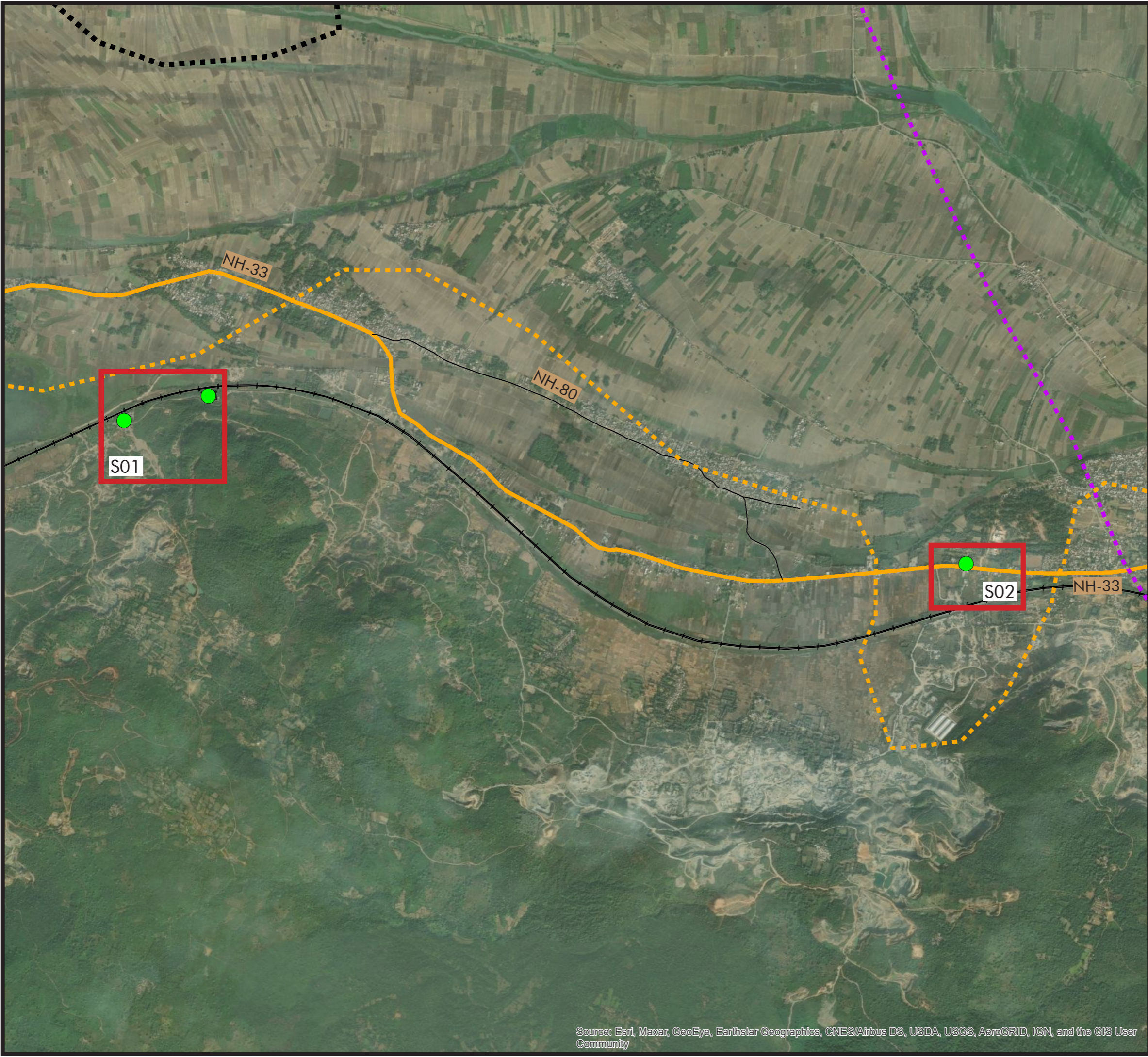
Survey Team:
Sohini Pyne Conservation Architect

GIS Mapping:
Chetan Kataria Urban Designer & Planner

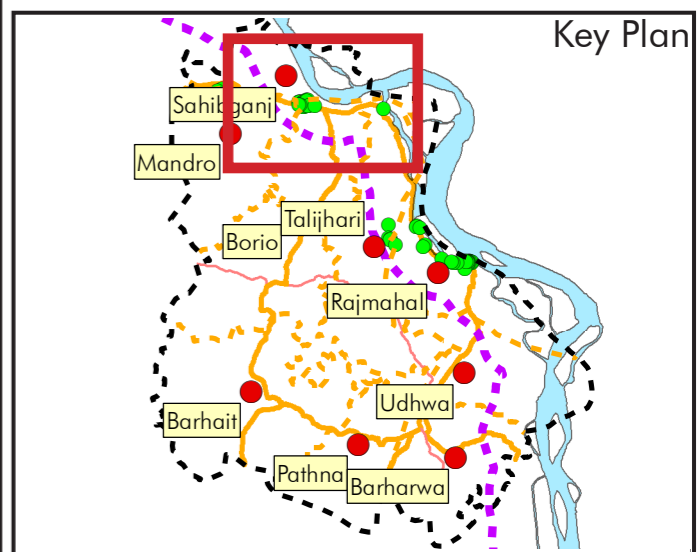
Prepared by: Indian National Trust for Art and Cultural Heritage INTACH

Submitted by: National Mission for Clean Ganga

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



Ganga Cultural Documentation Sahibganj District



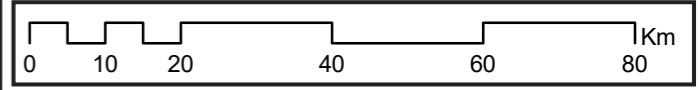
Legend

District Boundary	Tehsil Boundary	Tehsil Points	Inventory	5Km line	Railway Line	Water System	Ganga River
Utilitarian	Primary Rd	Secondary Rd	Recreational	Commercial	Institutional	Residence	
Religious	Industrial	Funerary	Defence	Well			
			Civic				

Note:
For the comprehensive study of these maps, Sahibganj district is market as Zone S.
This zone further divides into 22 Sub-zones, according to their respective area.

This map represent following subzones;
Zone S01 and S02

Area: Sahibganj- District 16/02/2022		Map No: GaD/Sbj/M04
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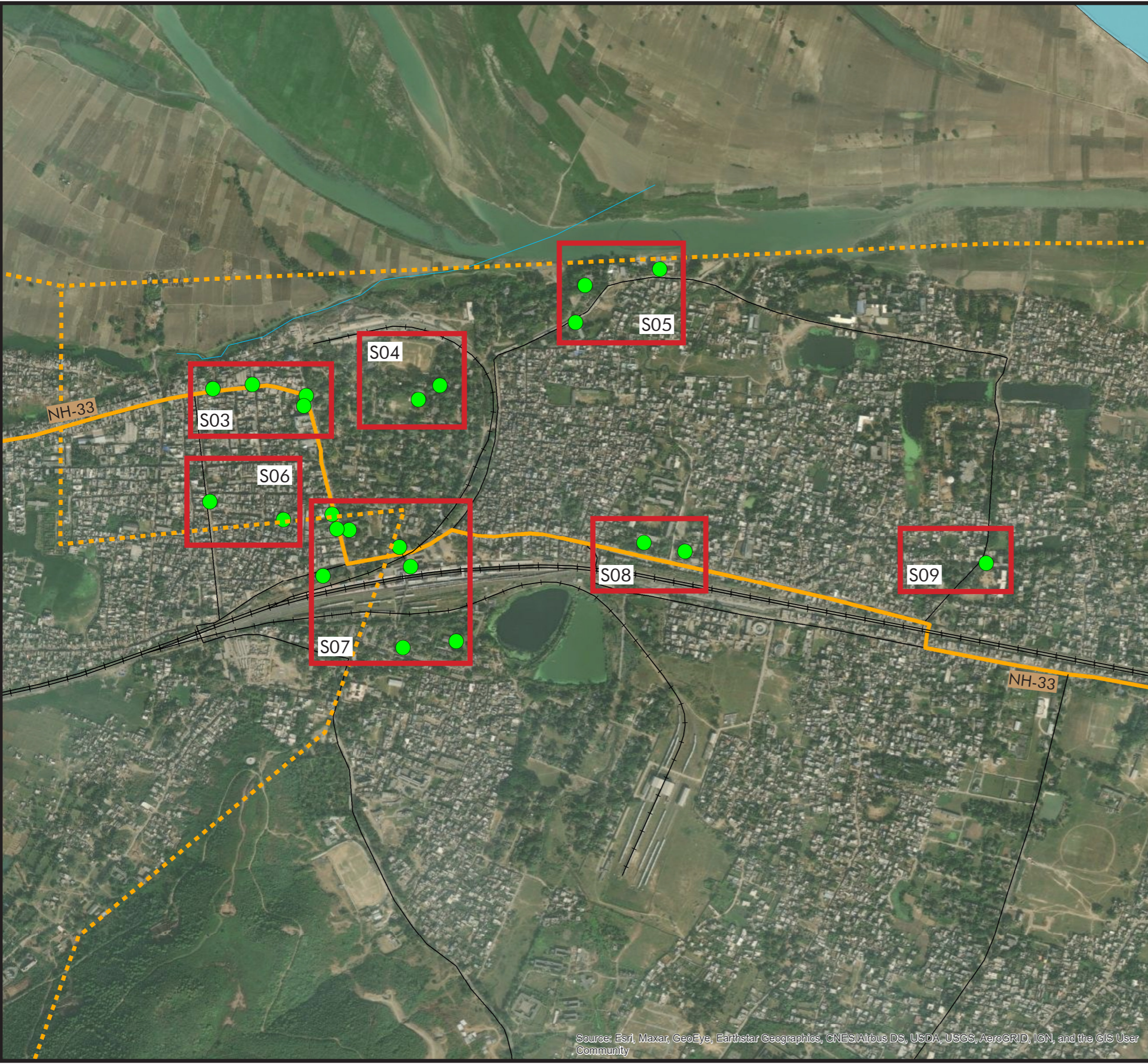


Survey Team:
Sohini Pyne Conservation Architect

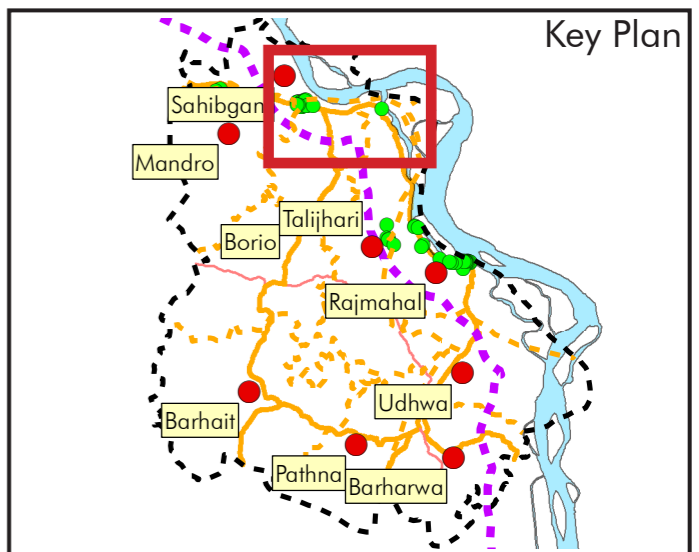
GIS Mapping:
Chetan Kataria Urban Designer & Planner

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 Community



Ganga Cultural Documentation Sahibganj District



Legend

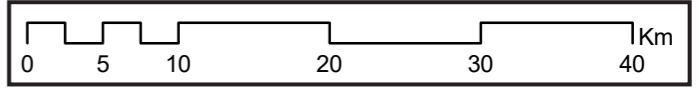
District Boundary	Primary Rd	Utilitarian
Tehsil Boundary	Secondary Rd	Religious
Tehsil Points	Typology	Industrial
Inventory	Recreational	Funerary
5Km line	Commercial	Defence
Railway Line	Institutional	Civic
Water System	Residence	Well
Ganga River		

Note:
For the comprehensive study of these maps, Sahibganj district is market as Zone S.
This zone further divides into 22 Sub-zones, according to their respective area.

This map represent following subzones;
Zone S03 to S09

Area:
Sahibganj- District
16/02/2022

Map No:
GaD/Sbj/M05



Survey Team:
Sohini Pyne Conservation Architect

GIS Mapping:
Chetan Kataria Urban Designer & Planner

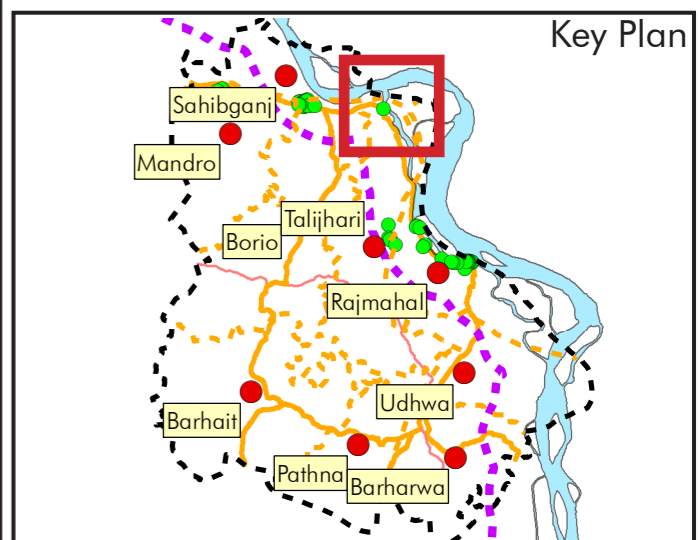
Prepared by:
Indian National Trust for Art and Cultural Heritage INTACH

Submitted by:
National Mission for Clean Ganga

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



Ganga Cultural Documentation Sahibganj District



Legend

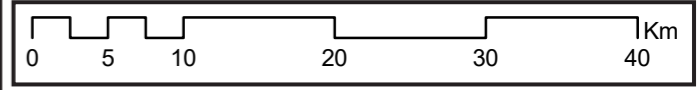
District Boundary	Primary Rd	Utilitarian
Tehsil Boundary	Secondary Rd	Religious
Tehsil Points	Inventory	Industrial
Inventory	5Km line	Funerary
Railway Line	Recreational	Defence
Water System	Commercial	Well
Ganga River	Institutional	Well
	Residence	

Note:
For the comprehensive study of these maps, Sahibganj district is market as Zone S.
This zone further divides into 22 Sub-zones, according to their respective area.

This map represent following subzones;
Zone S10

Area: Sahibganj- District
16/02/2022

Map No: GaD/Sbj/M06



Survey Team:
Sohini Pyne Conservation Architect

GIS Mapping:
Chetan Kataria Urban Designer & Planner

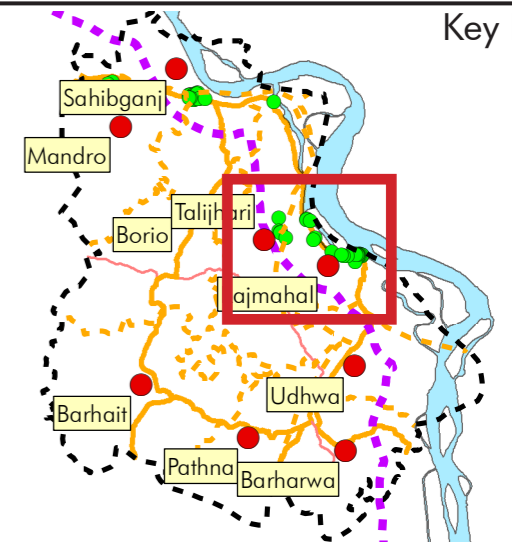
Prepared by: Indian National Trust for Art and Cultural Heritage INTACH

Submitted by: National Mission for Clean Ganga गंगा

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

Ganga Cultural Documentation Sahibganj District

Key Plan



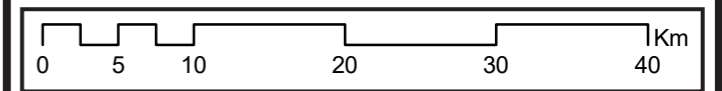
Legend

District Boundary	Primary Rd	Utilitarian
Tehsil Boundary	Secondary Rd	Religious
Tehsil Points	Typology	Industrial
Inventory	Recreational	Funerary
5Km line	Commercial	Defence
Railway Line	Institutional	Civic
Water System	Residence	Well
Ganga River		

Note:
For the comprehensive study of these maps, Sahibganj district is market as Zone S.
This zone further divides into 22 Sub-zones, according to their respective area.

This map represent following subzones;
Zone S11 to S18

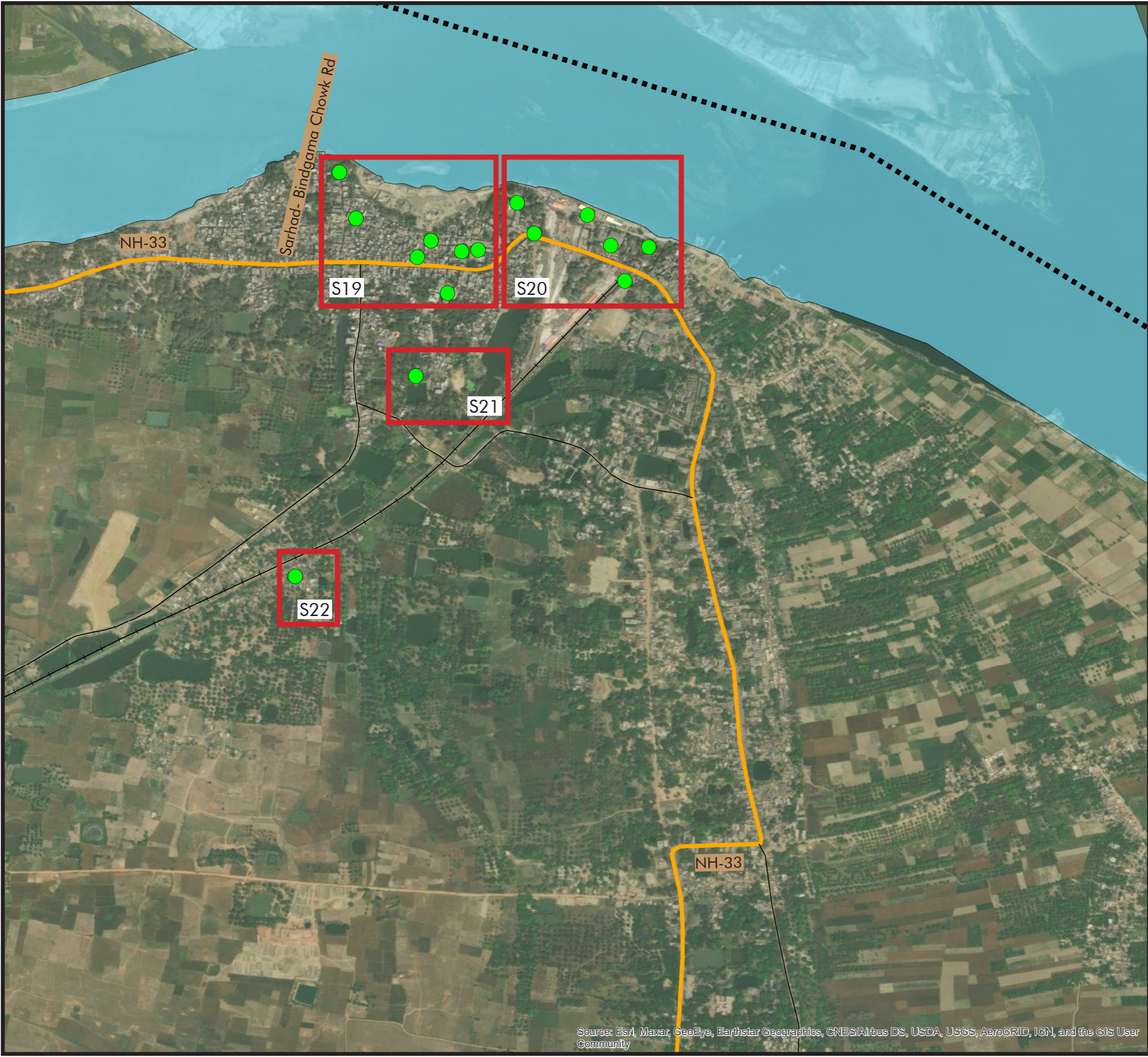
Area: Sahibganj- District 16/02/2022		Map No: GaD/Sbj/M07
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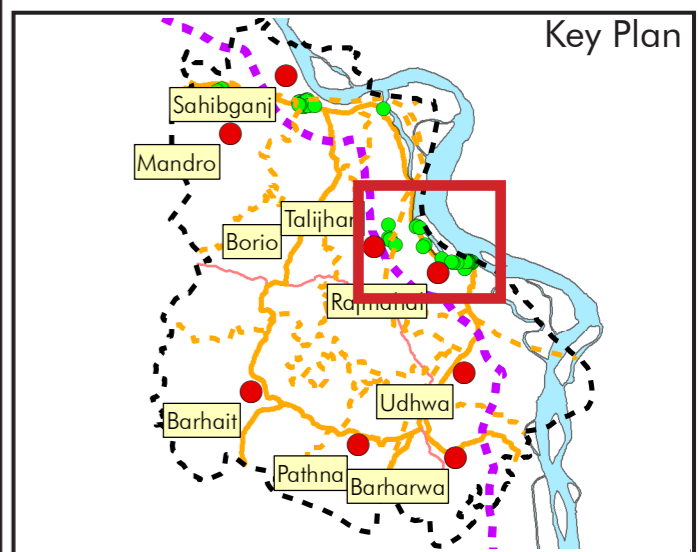
Survey Team:
Sohini Pyne Conservation Architect
Chetan Kataria Urban Designer & Planner

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

Submitted by:
National Mission for Clean Ganga



Ganga Cultural Documentation Sahibganj District



Legend

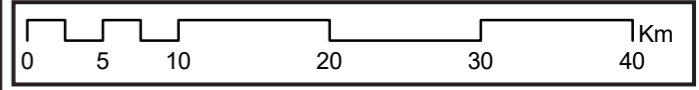
District Boundary	Primary Rd	Utilitarian
Tehsil Boundary	Secondary Rd	Religious
Tehsil Points	Typology	Industrial
Inventory	Recreational	Funerary
5Km line	Commercial	Defence
Railway Line	Institutional	Civic
Water System	Residence	Well
Ganga River		

Note:
For the comprehensive study of these maps, Sahibganj district is market as Zone S.
This zone further divides into 22 Sub-zones, according to their respective area.

This map represent following subzones;
Zone S19 to S22

Area: Sahibganj- District
16/02/2022

Map No: GaD/Sbj/M08



Survey Team:
Sohini Pyne Conservation Architect

GIS Mapping:
Chetan Kataria Urban Designer & Planner

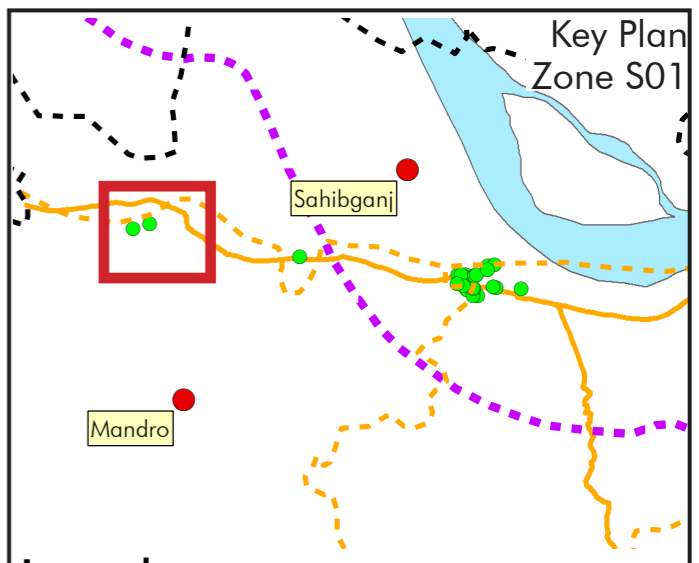
Prepared by: Indian National Trust for Art and Cultural Heritage INTACH

Submitted by: National Mission for Clean Ganga नमो गंगा

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



Ganga Cultural Documentation Sahibganj District



Legend

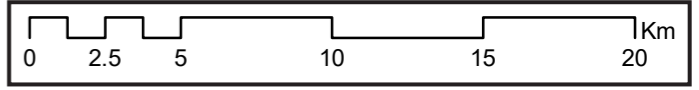
District Boundary	Tehsil Boundary	Tehsil Points	Inventory	5Km line	Railway Line	Water System	Ganga River
Utilitarian	Religious	Secondary Rd	Recreational	Commercial	Institutional	Well	
Residence	Industrial	Defence	Funerary	Civic	Civic		

Note:
For the comprehensive study of these maps, Sahibganj district is marked as Zone S. This zone further divides into 22 Sub-zones, according to their respective area.

This map represents following subzones; Zone S01 and reference location.

GaD/Sbj/MDR/01 & GaD/Sbj/MDR/02

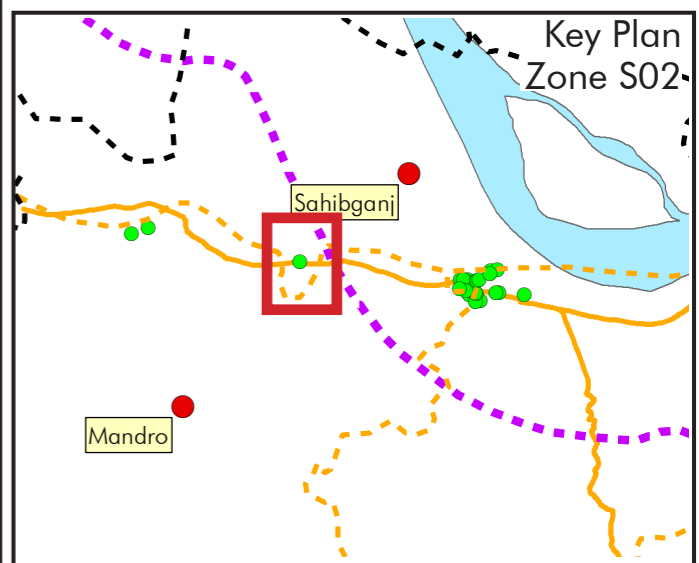
Area: Sahibganj- District 16/02/2022		Map No: GaD/Sbj/M09
--	--	------------------------



Survey Team:
Sohini Pyne Conservation Architect
Chetan Kataria Urban Designer & Planner



Ganga Cultural Documentation
Sahibganj District



Legend

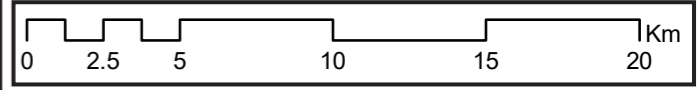
District Boundary	Typology	Utilitarian
Tehsil Boundary	Primary Rd	Religious
Tehsil Points	Secondary Rd	Industrial
Inventory	Typology	Funerary
5Km line	Recreational	Defence
Railway Line	Commercial	Civic
Water System	Institutional	Well
Ganga River	Residence	

Note:
For the comprehensive study of these maps, Sahibganj district is market as Zone S. This zone further divides into 22 Sub-zones, according to their respective area.

This map represent following subzones; Zone S02 and reference location.

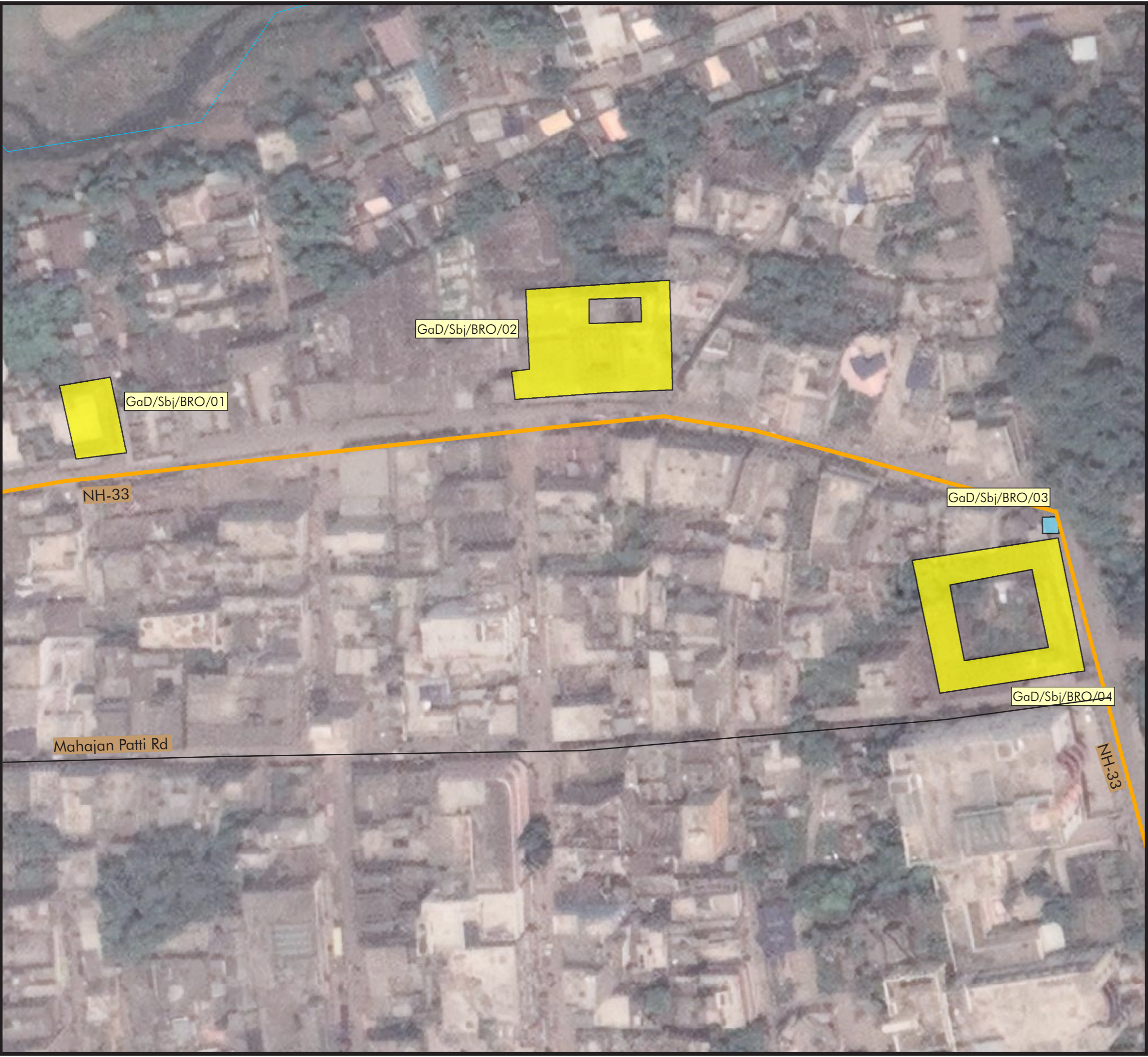
GaD/Sbj/SBJ/01

Area: Sahibganj- District 16/02/2022		Map No: GaD/Sbj/M010
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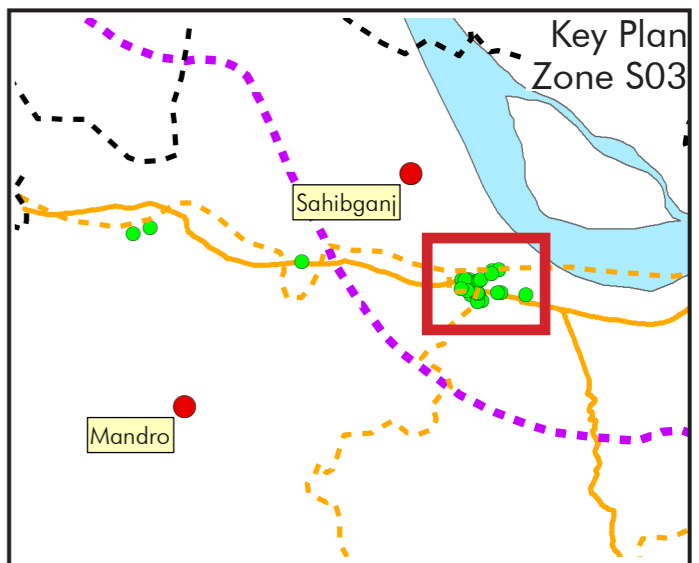


Survey Team:

Sohini Pyne	Conservation Architect
Chetan Kataria	Urban Designer & Planner



Ganga Cultural Documentation
Sahibganj District



Legend

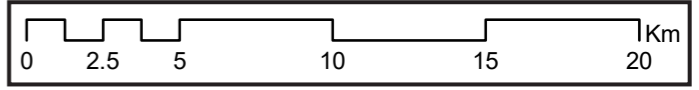
District Boundary	Primary Rd	Utilitarian
Tehsil Boundary	Secondary Rd	Religious
Tehsil Points	Typology	Industrial
Inventory	Recreational	Funerary
5Km line	Commercial	Defence
Railway Line	Institutional	Civic
Water System	Residence	Well
Ganga River		

Note:
For the comprehensive study of these maps, Sahibganj district is marked as Zone S. This zone further divides into 22 Sub-zones, according to their respective area.

This map represents following subzones; Zone S03 and reference location.

GaD/Sbj/BRO/01 to GaD/Sbj/BRO/04

Area: Sahibganj- District 16/02/2022		Map No: GaD/Sbj/M11
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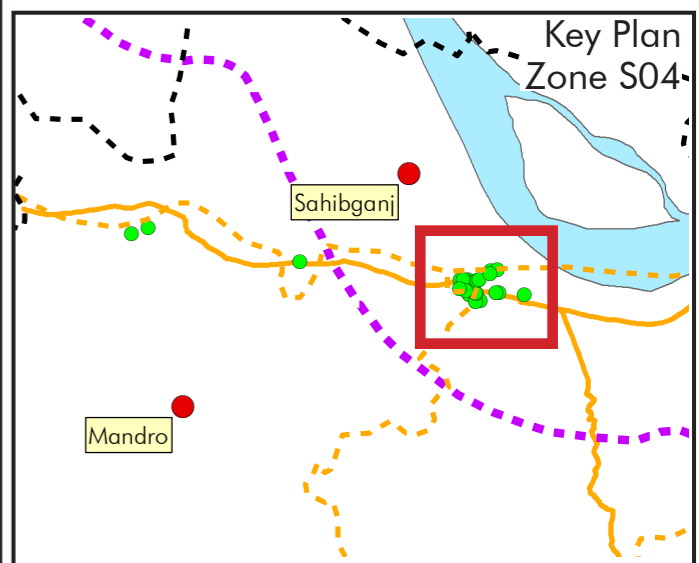


Survey Team:
Sohini Pyne Conservation Architect
Chetan Kataria Urban Designer & Planner

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 Sahibganj District



Legend

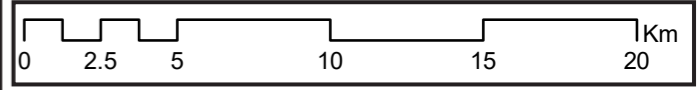
District Boundary	Primary Rd	Utilitarian
Tehsil Boundary	Secondary Rd	Religious
Tehsil Points	5Km line	Industrial
Inventory	Railway Line	Funerary
5Km line	Recreational	Defence
Railway Line	Commercial	Civic
Water System	Institutional	Well
Ganga River	Residence	

Note:
For the comprehensive study of these maps, Sahibganj district is market as Zone S. This zone further divides into 22 Sub-zones, according to their respective area.

This map represent following subzones; Zone S04 and reference location.

GaD/Sbj/BRO/05 & GaD/Sbj/BRO/06

Area: Sahibganj- District 16/02/2022		Map No: GaD/Sbj/M12
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Survey Team:

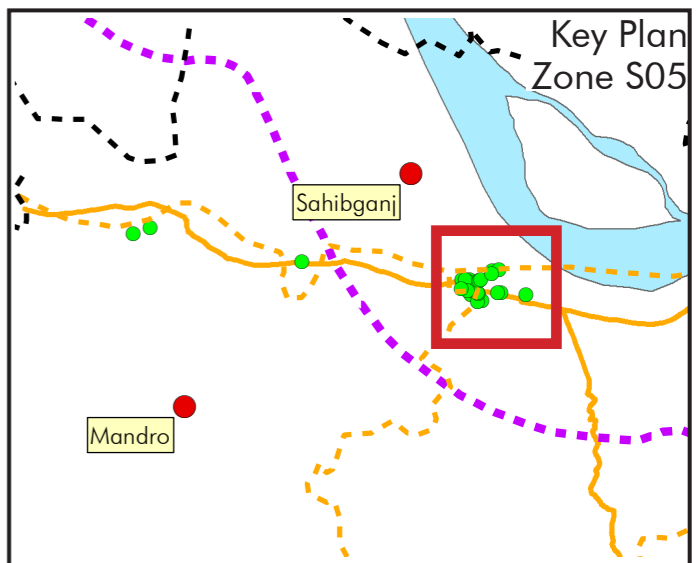
Sohini Pyne	Conservation Architect
-------------	------------------------

GIS Mapping:

Chetan Kataria	Urban Designer & Planner
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Ganga Cultural Documentation Sahibganj District



Legend

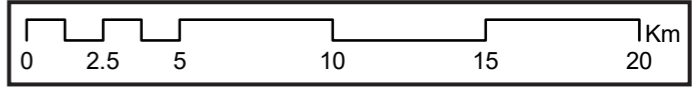
---	District Boundary	Typology	Grey Box	Utilitarian
- - -	Tehsil Boundary	Orange Line	Yellow Box	Religious
●	Tehsil Points	Red Line	Purple Box	Industrial
●	Inventory	Green Line	Teal Box	Funerary
---	5Km line	Light Green Box	Brown Box	Defence
+	Railway Line	Red Box	Dark Brown Box	Civic
---	Water System	Blue Box	Light Blue Box	Well
---	Ganga River	Yellow Box		

Note:
For the comprehensive study of these maps, Sahibganj district is marked as Zone S. This zone further divides into 22 Sub-zones, according to their respective area.

This map represents following subzones; Zone S05 and reference location.

GaD/Sbj/BRO/07 to GaD/Sbj/BRO/09

Area: Sahibganj- District 16/02/2022	N ↑	Map No: GaD/Sbj/M13
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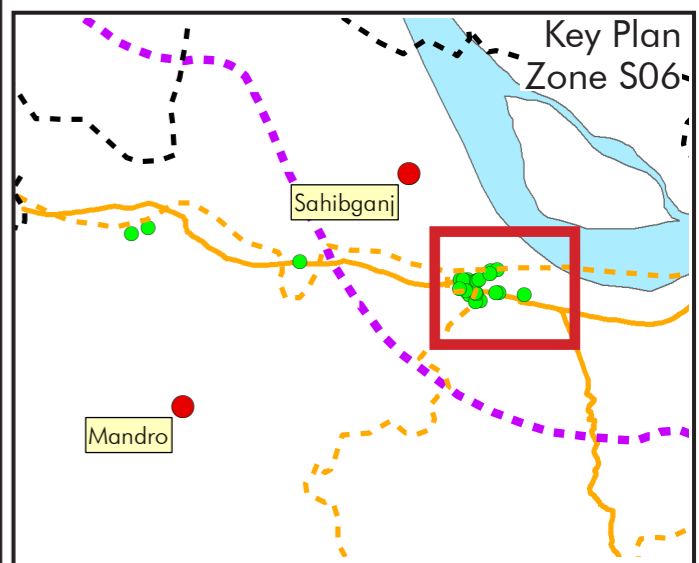


Survey Team:
Sohini Pyne Conservation Architect
Chetan Kataria Urban Designer & Planner

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 Sahibganj District



Legend

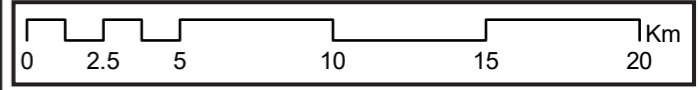
	District Boundary		Primary Rd		Utilitarian
	Tehsil Boundary		Secondary Rd		Religious
	Tehsil Points		Inventory		Industrial
	5Km line		Recreational		Funerary
	Railway Line		Commercial		Defence
	Water System		Institutional		Civic
	Ganga River		Residence		Well

Note:
For the comprehensive study of these maps, Sahibganj district is market as Zone S. This zone further divides into 22 Sub-zones, according to their respective area.

This map represent following subzones; Zone S06 and reference location.

GaD/Sbj/BRO/10 & GaD/Sbj/BRO/11

Area: Sahibganj- District 16/02/2022		Map No: GaD/Sbj/M14
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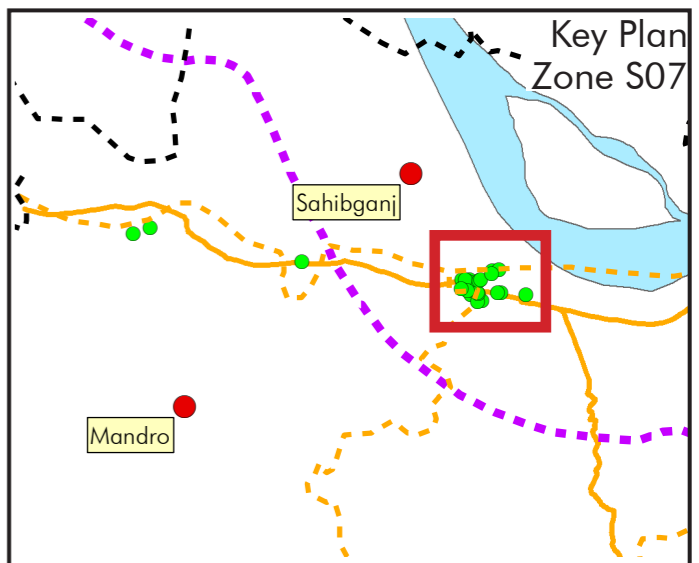


Survey Team:
Sohini Pyne Conservation Architect
Chetan Kataria Urban Designer & Planner

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 Sahibganj District



Legend

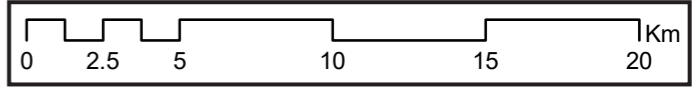
	District Boundary		Primary Rd		Utilitarian
	Tehsil Boundary		Secondary Rd		Religious
	Tehsil Points		Recreational		Industrial
	Inventory		Commercial		Funerary
	5Km line		Institutional		Defence
	Railway Line		Residence		Civic
	Water System				Well
	Ganga River				

Note:
For the comprehensive study of these maps, Sahibganj district is marked as Zone S. This zone further divides into 22 Sub-zones, according to their respective area.

This map represents the following subzones; Zone S07 and reference location.
GaD/Sbj/BRO/12 to GaD/Sbj/BRO/16
GaD/Sbj/MDR/03 to GaD/Sbj/MDR/05

Area:
Sahibganj- District
16/02/2022

Map No:
GaD/Sbj/M15



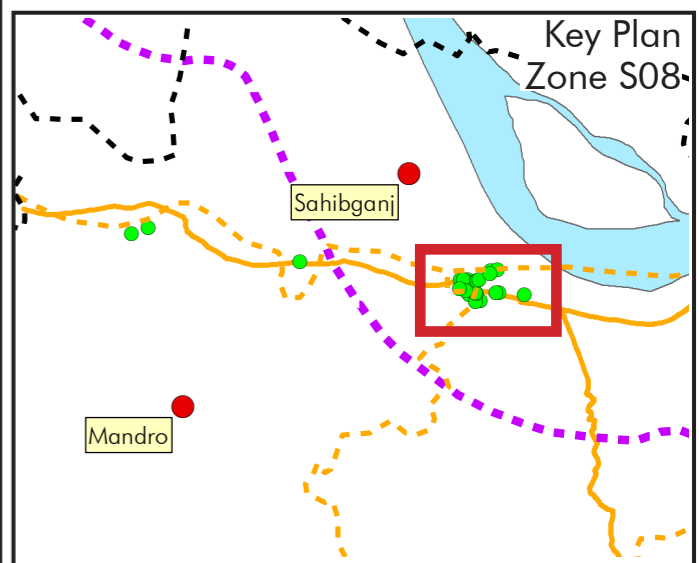
Survey Team:
Sohini Pyne Conservation Architect
Chetan Kataria Urban Designer & Planner

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

Submitted by:
National Mission for Clean Ganga



Ganga Cultural Documentation Sahibganj District



Legend

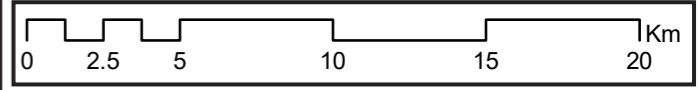
District Boundary	Primary Rd	Utilitarian
Tehsil Boundary	Secondary Rd	Religious
Tehsil Points	5Km line	Industrial
Inventory	Railway Line	Funerary
5Km line	Recreational	Defence
Railway Line	Commercial	Civic
Water System	Institutional	Well
Ganga River	Residence	

Note:
For the comprehensive study of these maps, Sahibganj district is market as Zone S. This zone further divides into 22 Sub-zones, according to their respective area.

This map represent following subzones; Zone S08 and reference location.

GaD/Sbj/BRO/17 & GaD/Sbj/BRO/18

Area: Sahibganj- District 16/02/2022		Map No: GaD/Sbj/M16
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Survey Team:

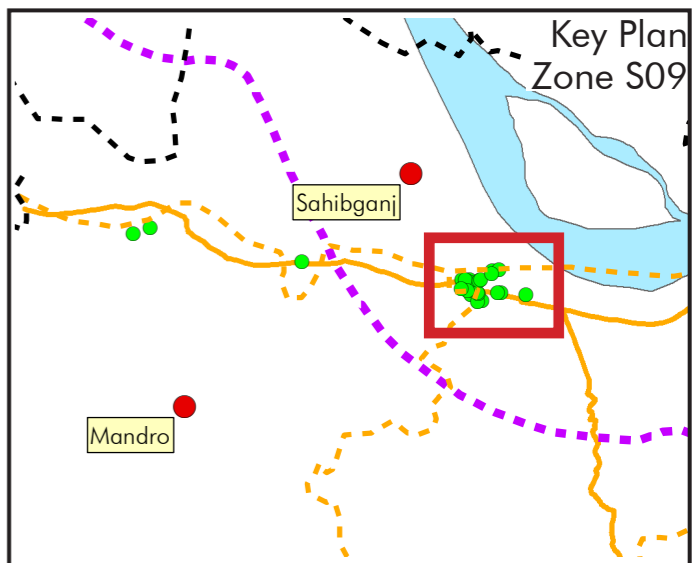
Sohini Pyne	Conservation Architect
-------------	------------------------

GIS Mapping:

Chetan Kataria	Urban Designer & Planner
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Ganga Cultural Documentation Sahibganj District



Legend

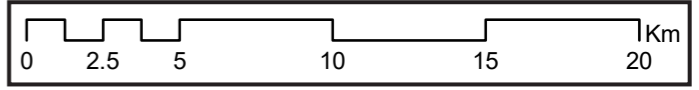
	District Boundary		Primary Rd		Utilitarian
	Tehsil Boundary		Secondary Rd		Religious
	Tehsil Points		5Km line		Industrial
	Inventory		Railway Line		Funerary
	Water System		Commercial		Defence
	Ganga River		Institutional		Civic
			Residence		Well

Note:
For the comprehensive study of these maps, Sahibganj district is marked as Zone S. This zone further divides into 22 Sub-zones, according to their respective area.

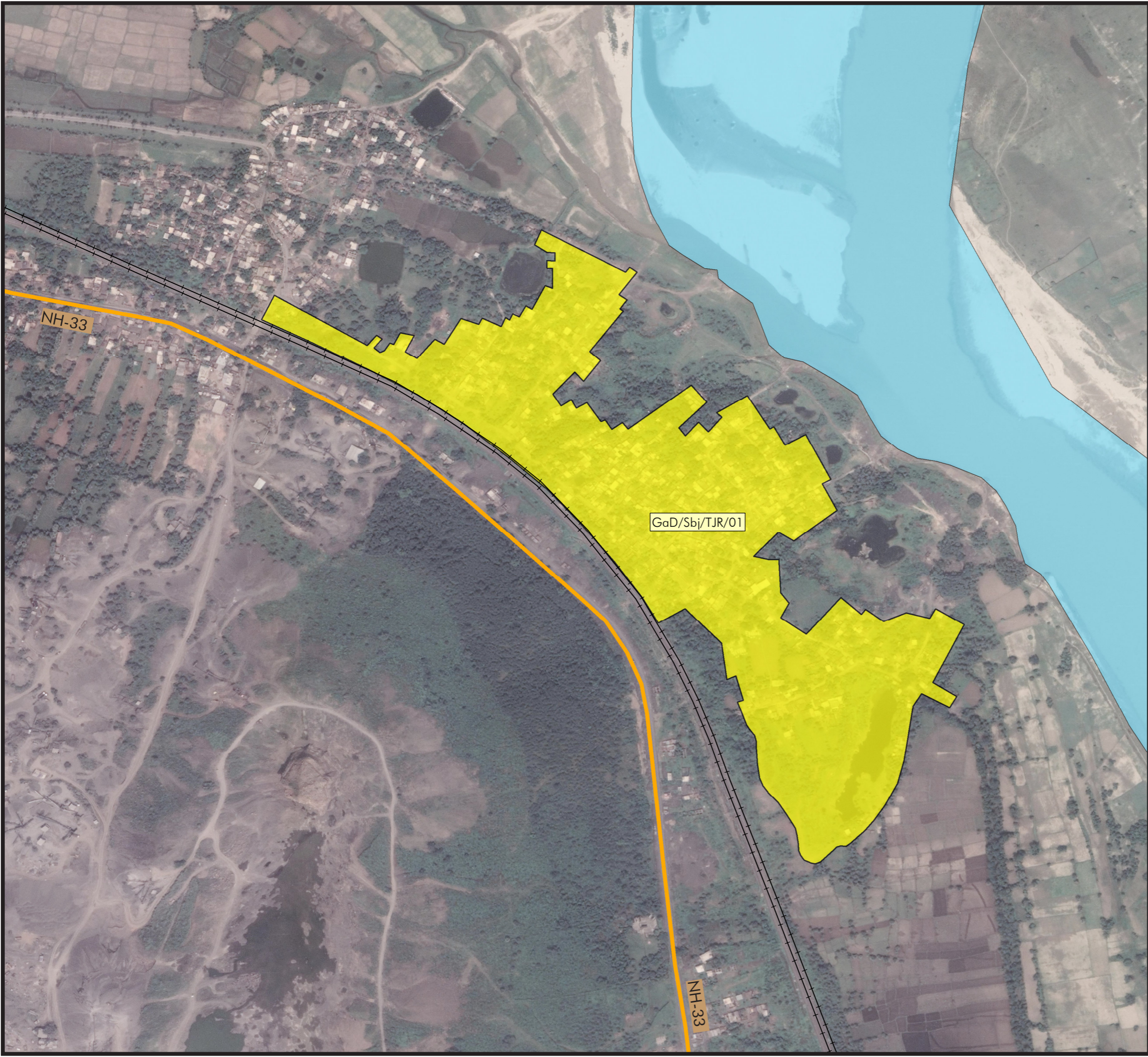
This map represents following subzones; Zone S09 and reference location.

GaD/Sbj/BRO/19

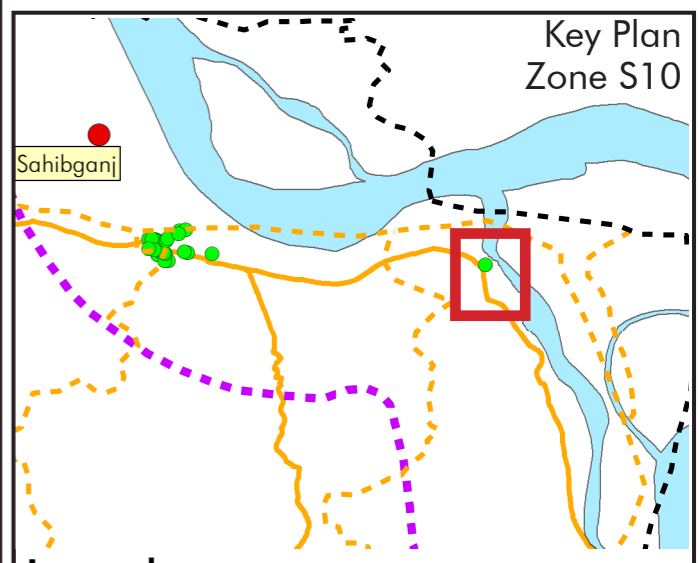
Area: Sahibganj- District 16/02/2022		Map No: GaD/Sbj/M17
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Survey Team:	
Sohini Pyne	Conservation Architect
GIS Mapping:	
Chetan Kataria	Urban Designer & Planner



Ganga Cultural Documentation Sahibganj District



Legend

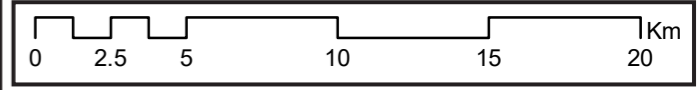
District Boundary	Typology	Utilitarian
Tehsil Boundary	Primary Rd	Religious
Tehsil Points	Secondary Rd	Industrial
Inventory	Typology	Funerary
5Km line	Recreational	Defence
Railway Line	Commercial	Civic
Water System	Institutional	Well
Ganga River	Residence	

Note:
For the comprehensive study of these maps, Sahibganj district is market as Zone S. This zone further divides into 22 Sub-zones, according to their respective area.

This map represent following subzones; Zone S10 and reference location.

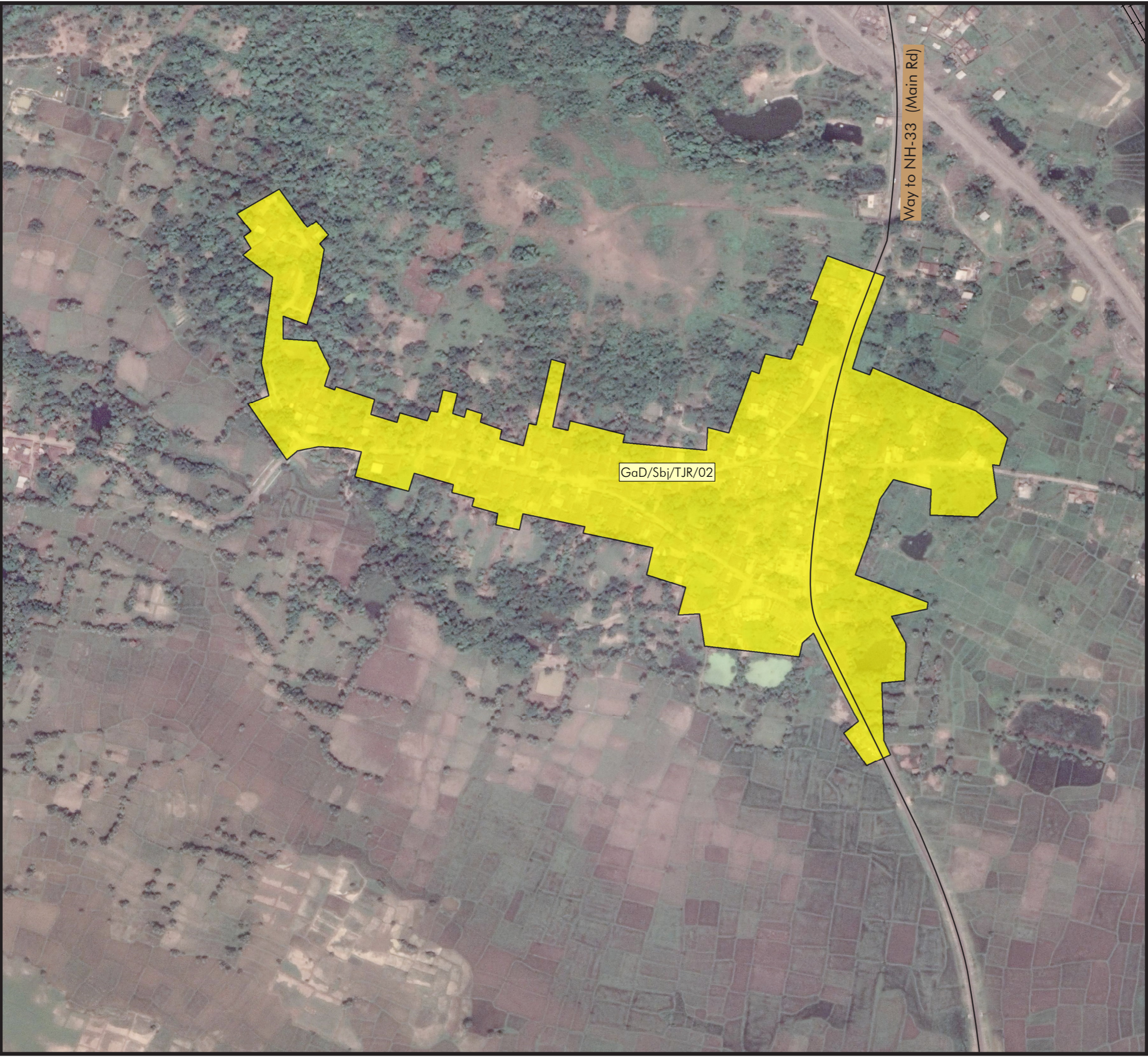
GaD/Sbj/TJR/01

Area: Sahibganj- District 16/02/2022		Map No: GaD/Sbj/M18
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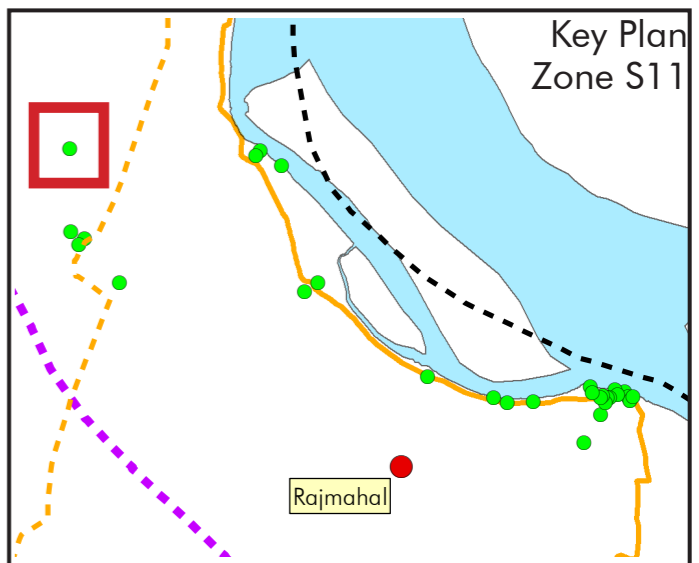


Survey Team:

Sohini Pyne	Conservation Architect
Chetan Kataria	Urban Designer & Planner



Ganga Cultural Documentation Sahibganj District



Legend

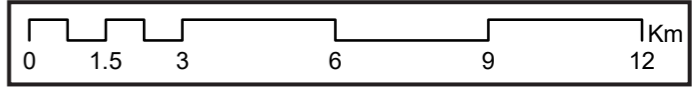
District Boundary	Tehsil Boundary	Tehsil Points	Inventory	5Km line	Railway Line	Water System	Ganga River
Utilitarian	Primary Rd	Secondary Rd	Recreational	Commercial	Institutional	Residence	
Religious	Industrial	Funerary	Defence	Well			

Note:
For the comprehensive study of these maps, Sahibganj district is market as Zone S. This zone further divides into 22 Sub-zones, according to their respective area.

This map represent following subzones; Zone S11 and reference location.

GaD/Sbj/TJR/02

Area: Sahibganj- District 16/02/2022		Map No: GaD/Sbj/M19
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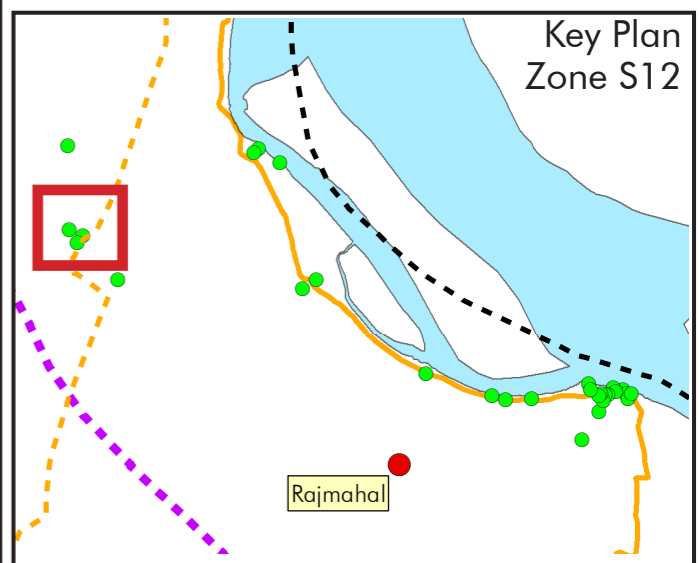


Survey Team:

Sohini Pyne	Conservation Architect
Chetan Kataria	Urban Designer & Planner



Ganga Cultural Documentation Sahibganj District



Legend

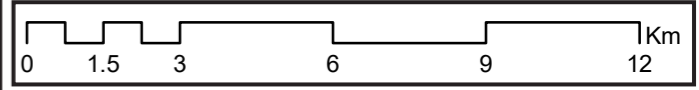
District Boundary	Typology	Utilitarian
Tehsil Boundary	Primary Rd	Religious
Tehsil Points	Secondary Rd	Industrial
Inventory	Typology	Funerary
5Km line	Recreational	Defence
Railway Line	Commercial	Civic
Water System	Institutional	Well
Ganga River	Residence	

Note:
For the comprehensive study of these maps, Sahibganj district is market as Zone S. This zone further divides into 22 Sub-zones, according to their respective area.

This map represent following subzones; Zone S12 and reference location.

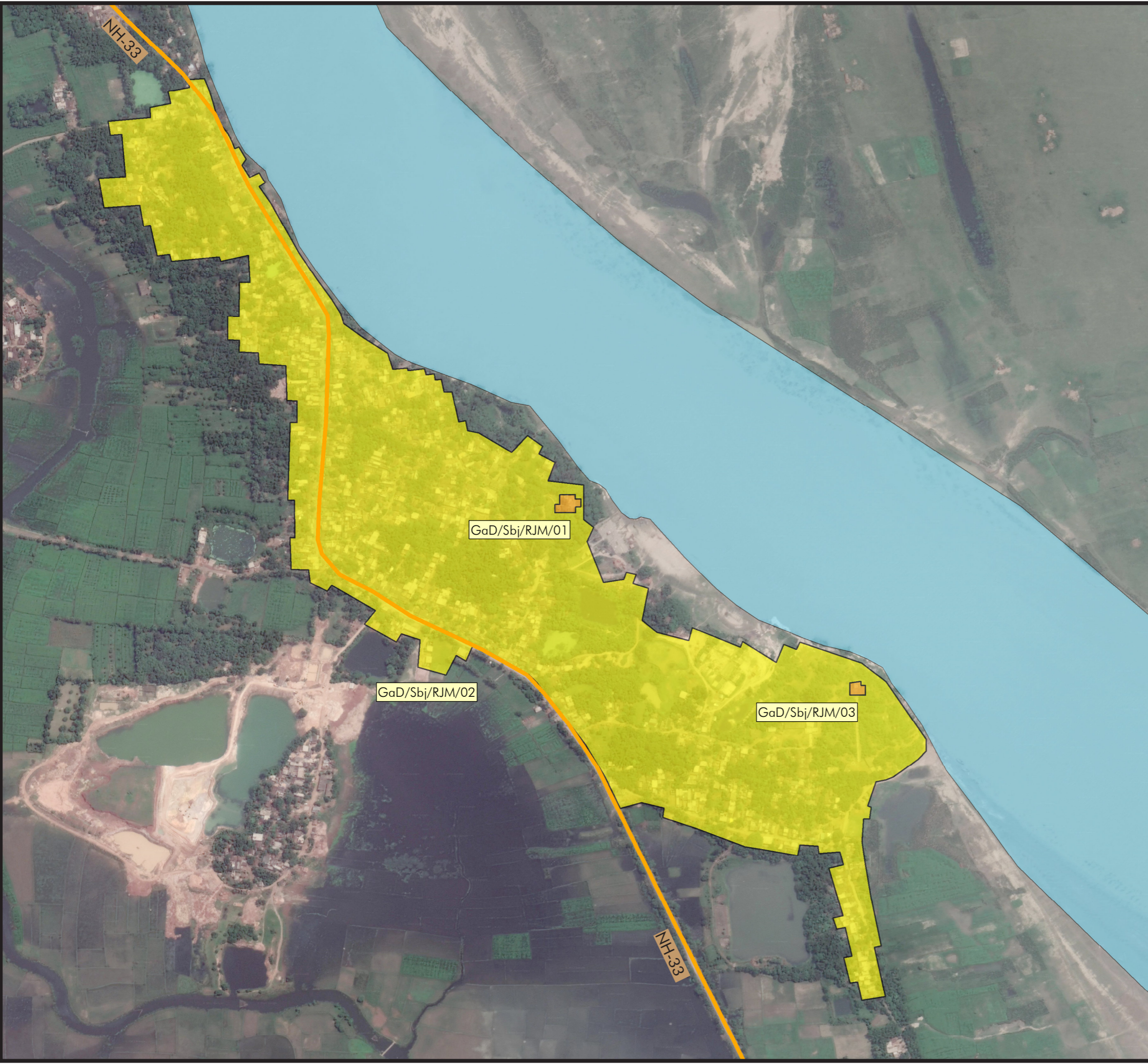
GaD/Sbj/TJR/03 to GaD/Sbj/TJR/05

Area:	N 	Map No:
Sahibganj- District 16/02/2022		GaD/Sbj/M20

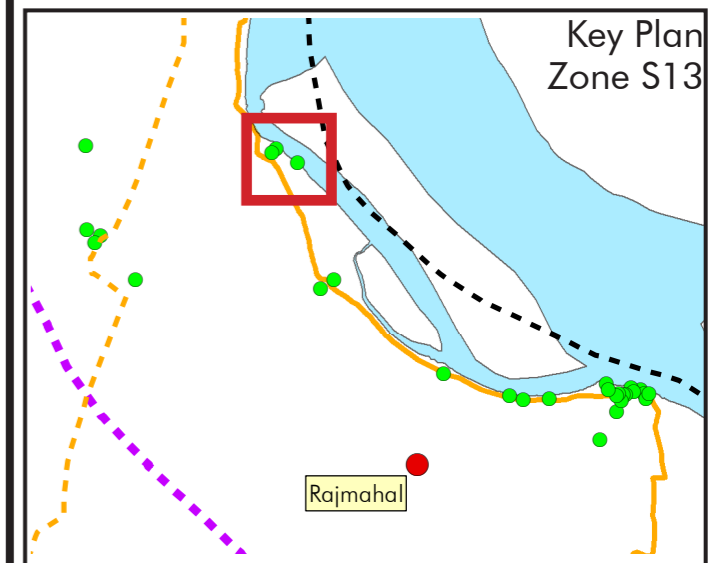


Survey Team:

Sohini Pyne	Conservation Architect
Chetan Kataria	Urban Designer & Planner



Ganga Cultural Documentation Sahibganj District



Legend

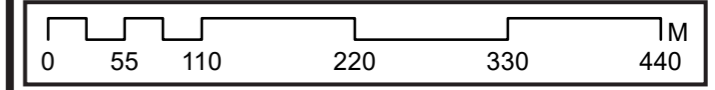
District Boundary	Primary Rd	Utilitarian
Tehsil Boundary	Secondary Rd	Religious
Tehsil Points	Inventory	Industrial
Inventory	5Km line	Funerary
Railway Line	Recreational	Defence
Water System	Commercial	Civic
Ganga River	Residence	Well

Note:
For the comprehensive study of these maps, Sahibganj district is market as Zone S. This zone further divides into 22 Sub-zones, according to their respective area.

This map represent following subzones; Zone S13 and reference location.

GaD/Sbj/RJM/01 to GaD/Sbj/RJM/03

Area: Sahibganj- District 16/02/2022		Map No: GaD/Sbj/M21
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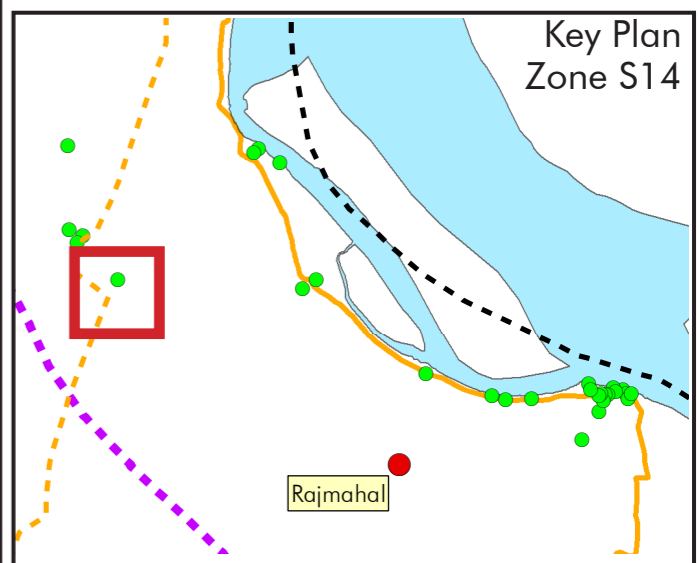


Survey Team:

Sohini Pyne	Conservation Architect
Chetan Kataria	Urban Designer & Planner



Ganga Cultural Documentation Sahibganj District



Legend

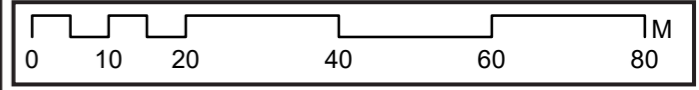
District Boundary	Primary Rd	Utilitarian
Tehsil Boundary	Secondary Rd	Religious
Tehsil Points	Inventory	Industrial
Inventory	5Km line	Funerary
Railway Line	Recreational	Defence
Water System	Commercial	Civic
Ganga River	Institutional	Well
	Residence	

Note:
For the comprehensive study of these maps, Sahibganj district is market as Zone S. This zone further divides into 22 Sub-zones, according to their respective area.

This map represent following subzones; Zone S14 and reference location.

GaD/Sbj/RJM/04

Area: Sahibganj- District 16/02/2022		Map No: GaD/Sbj/M22
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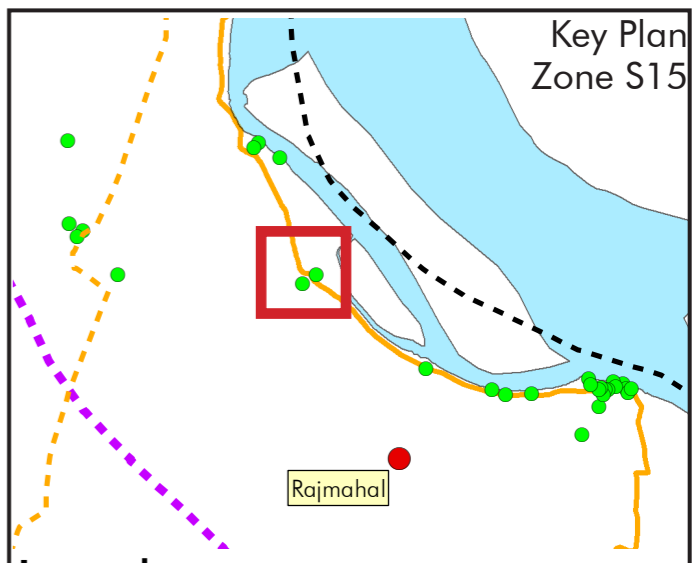


Survey Team:
Sohini Pyne Conservation Architect

GIS Mapping:
Chetan Kataria Urban Designer & Planner



Ganga Cultural Documentation Sahibganj District



Legend

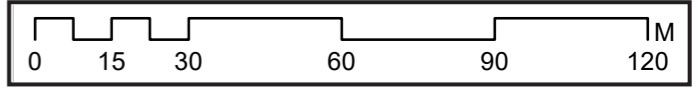
District Boundary	Primary Rd	Utilitarian
Tehsil Boundary	Secondary Rd	Religious
Tehsil Points	Typology	Industrial
Inventory	Recreational	Funerary
5Km line	Commercial	Defence
Railway Line	Institutional	Civic
Water System	Residence	Well
Ganga River		

Note:
For the comprehensive study of these maps, Sahibganj district is market as Zone S. This zone further divides into 22 Sub-zones, according to their respective area.

This map represent following subzones; Zone S15 and reference location.

GaD/Sbj/RJM/05 & GaD/Sbj/RJM/06

<p>Area: Sahibganj- District 16/02/2022</p>		<p>Map No: GaD/Sbj/M23</p>
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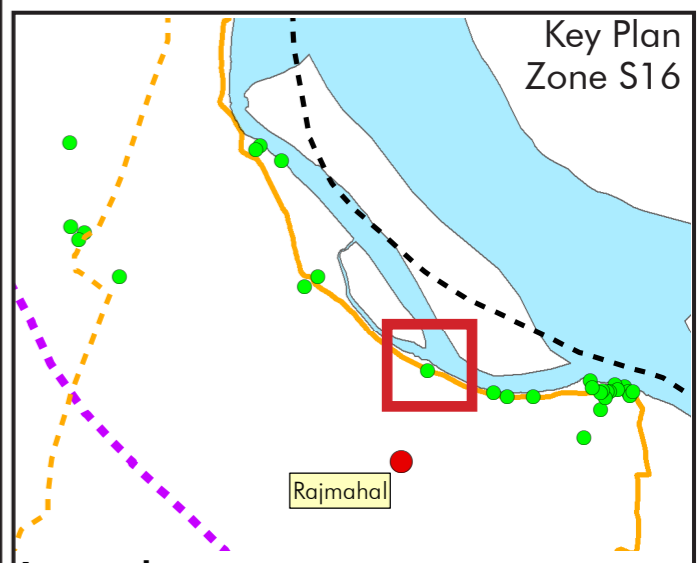


Survey Team:
Sohini Pyne Conservation Architect

GIS Mapping:
Chetan Kataria Urban Designer & Planner



Ganga Cultural Documentation Sahibganj District



Legend

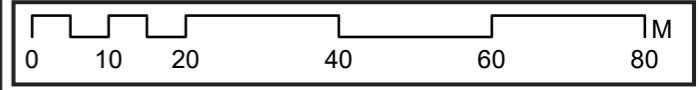
District Boundary	Primary Rd	Utilitarian
Tehsil Boundary	Secondary Rd	Religious
Tehsil Points	Inventory	Industrial
Inventory	5Km line	Funerary
Railway Line	Recreational	Defence
Water System	Commercial	Civic
Ganga River	Institutional	Well
	Residence	

Note:
For the comprehensive study of these maps, Sahibganj district is market as Zone S. This zone further divides into 22 Sub-zones, according to their respective area.

This map represent following subzones; Zone S16 and reference location.

GaD/Sbj/RJM/07

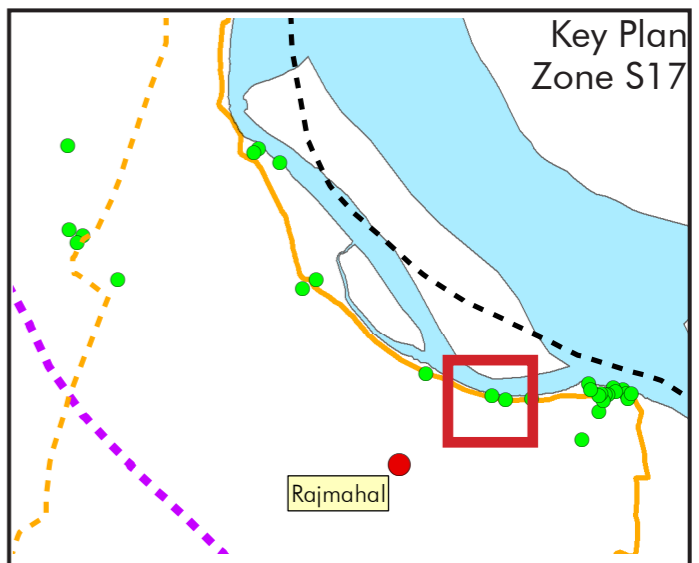
Area: Sahibganj- District 16/02/2022		Map No: GaD/Sbj/M24
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Survey Team:	
Sohini Pyne	Conservation Architect
GIS Mapping:	
Chetan Kataria	Urban Designer & Planner



Ganga Cultural Documentation Sahibganj District



Legend

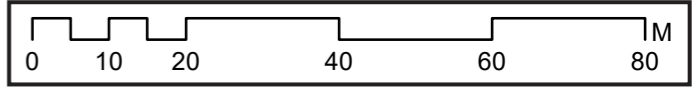
District Boundary	Primary Rd	Utilitarian
Tehsil Boundary	Secondary Rd	Religious
Tehsil Points	Recreational	Industrial
Inventory	Commercial	Funerary
5Km line	Institutional	Defence
Railway Line	Residence	Well
Water System		
Ganga River		

Note:
For the comprehensive study of these maps, Sahibganj district is market as Zone S. This zone further divides into 22 Sub-zones, according to their respective area.

This map represent following subzones; Zone S17 and reference location.

GaD/Sbj/RJM/08 & GaD/Sbj/RJM/09

Area: Sahibganj- District 16/02/2022		Map No: GaD/Sbj/M25
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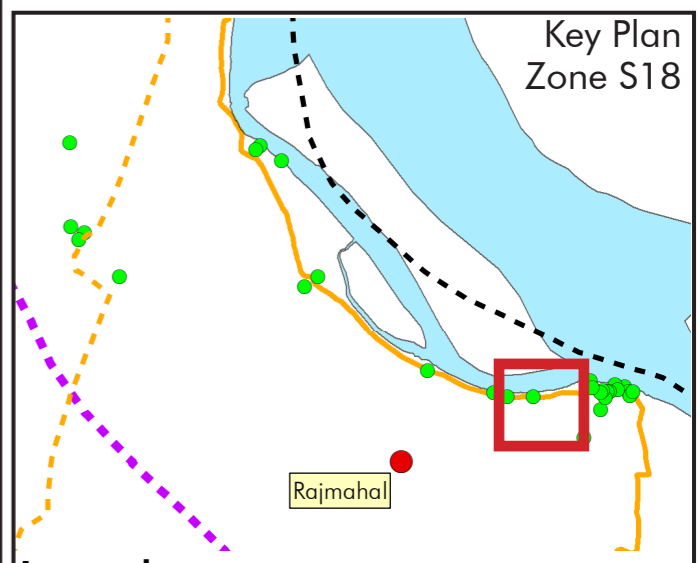


Survey Team:
Sohini Pyne Conservation Architect

GIS Mapping:
Chetan Kataria Urban Designer & Planner



Ganga Cultural Documentation Sahibganj District



Legend

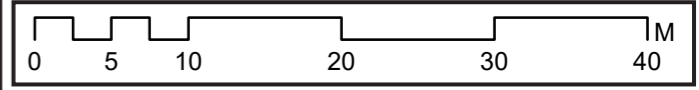
District Boundary	Typology	Utilitarian
Tehsil Boundary	Primary Rd	Religious
Tehsil Points	Secondary Rd	Industrial
Inventory	Typology	Funerary
5Km line	Recreational	Defence
Railway Line	Commercial	Civic
Water System	Institutional	Well
Ganga River	Residence	

Note:
For the comprehensive study of these maps, Sahibganj district is market as Zone S. This zone further divides into 22 Sub-zones, according to their respective area.

This map represent following subzones; Zone S18 and reference location.

GaD/Sbj/RJM/10

Area: Sahibganj- District 16/02/2022		Map No: GaD/Sbj/M26
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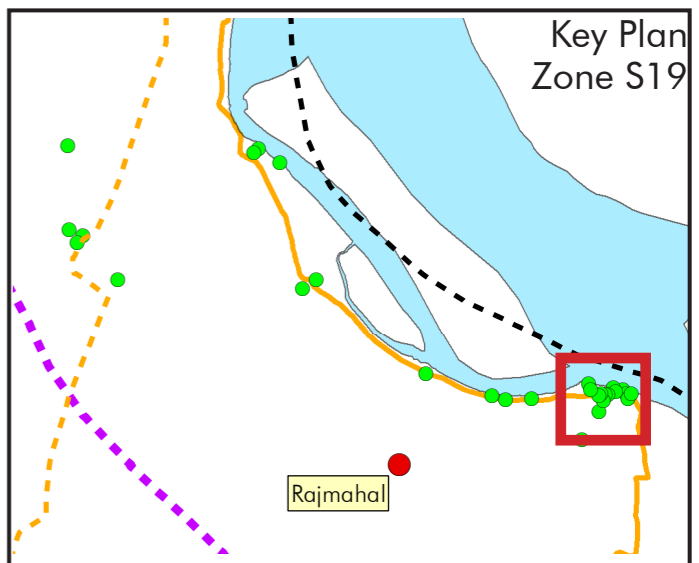


Survey Team:	
Sohini Pyne	Conservation Architect
GIS Mapping:	
Chetan Kataria	Urban Designer & Planner

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 Sahibganj District



Legend

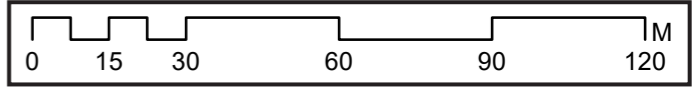
District Boundary	Typology	Utilitarian
Tehsil Boundary	Primary Rd	Religious
Tehsil Points	Secondary Rd	Industrial
Inventory	Typology	Funerary
5Km line	Recreational	Defence
Railway Line	Commercial	Civic
Water System	Institutional	Well
Ganga River	Residence	

Note:
For the comprehensive study of these maps, Sahibganj district is market as Zone S. This zone further divides into 22 Sub-zones, according to their respective area.

This map represent following subzones; Zone S19 and reference location.

GaD/Sbj/RJM/11 to GaD/Sbj/RJM/017

Area:		Map No:
Sahibganj- District		GaD/Sbj/M27
16/02/2022		

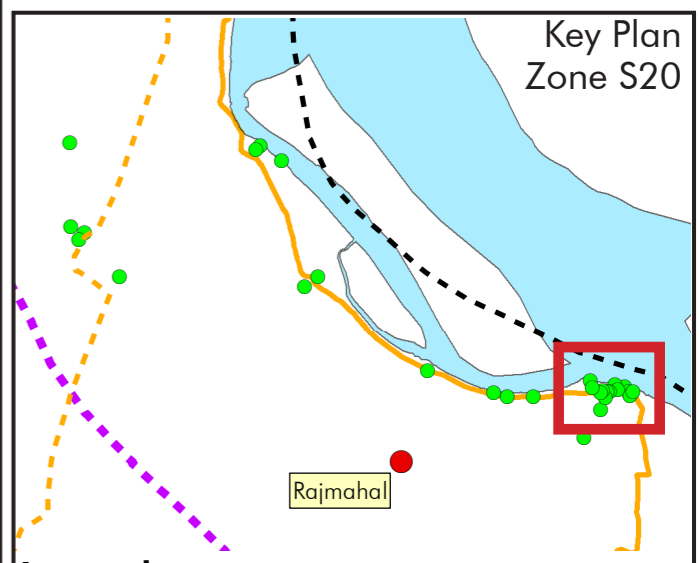


Survey Team:

Sohini Pyne	Conservation Architect
Chetan Kataria	Urban Designer & Planner



Ganga Cultural Documentation Sahibganj District



Legend

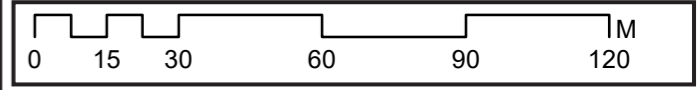
District Boundary	Typology	Utilitarian
Tehsil Boundary	Primary Rd	Religious
Tehsil Points	Secondary Rd	Industrial
Inventory	Typology	Funerary
5Km line	Recreational	Defence
Railway Line	Commercial	Civic
Water System	Institutional	Well
Ganga River	Residence	

Note:
For the comprehensive study of these maps, Sahibganj district is market as Zone S. This zone further divides into 22 Sub-zones, according to their respective area.

This map represent following subzones; Zone S20 and reference location.

GaD/Sbj/RJM/18 to GaD/Sbj/RJM/23

Area: Sahibganj- District 16/02/2022		Map No: GaD/Sbj/M28
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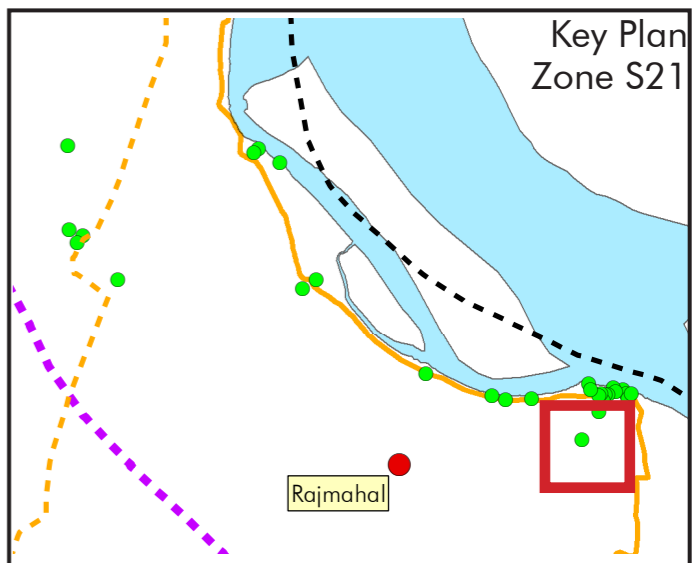


Survey Team:

Sohini Pyne	Conservation Architect
Chetan Kataria	Urban Designer & Planner



Ganga Cultural Documentation
Sahibganj District



Legend

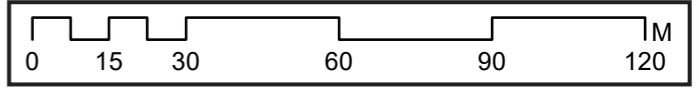
District Boundary	Primary Rd	Utilitarian
Tehsil Boundary	Secondary Rd	Religious
Tehsil Points	Funerary	Industrial
Inventory	Recreational	Defence
5Km line	Commercial	Civic
Railway Line	Institutional	Well
Water System	Residence	
Ganga River		

Note:
For the comprehensive study of these maps, Sahibganj district is market as Zone S. This zone further divides into 22 Sub-zones, according to their respective area.

This map represent following subzones; Zone S21 and reference location.

GaD/Sbj/RJM/24

Area: Sahibganj- District 16/02/2022		Map No: GaD/Sbj /M29
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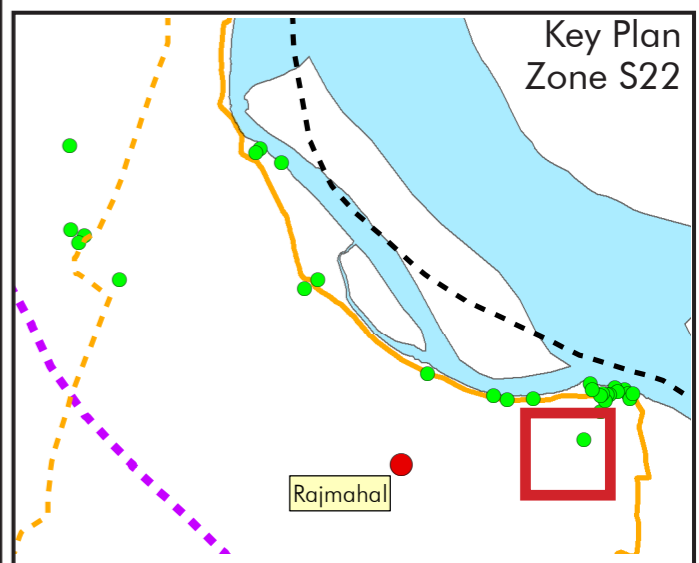


Survey Team:

Sohini Pyne	Conservation Architect
Chetan Kataria	Urban Designer & Planner



Ganga Cultural Documentation
Sahibganj District



Legend

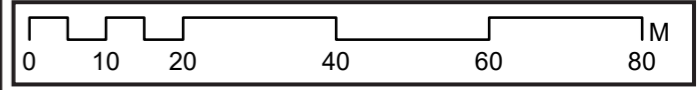
District Boundary	Primary Rd	Utilitarian
Tehsil Boundary	Secondary Rd	Religious
Tehsil Points	Typology	Industrial
Inventory	Recreational	Funerary
5Km line	Commercial	Defence
Railway Line	Institutional	Civic
Water System	Residence	Well
Ganga River		

Note:
For the comprehensive study of these maps, Sahibganj district is market as Zone S. This zone further divides into 22 Sub-zones, according to their respective area.

This map represent following subzones; Zone S22 and reference location.

GaD/Sbj/RJM/25

Area: Sahibganj- District 16/02/2022		Map No: GaD/Sbj/M30
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Survey Team:
Sohini Pyne Conservation Architect
Chetan Kataria Urban Designer & Planner