GANGA CULTURAL DOCUMENTATION

Built Heritage Listing of Ghazipur District, Uttar Pradesh



Submitted to:

नमामि गंगे

Submitted by:

INTACH Indian National Trust for Art and Cultural Heritage

GANGA CULTURAL DOCUMENTATION

GHAZIPUR DISTRICT

MARCH 2022

ARCHITECTURAL HERITAGE DIVISION




जय माँ गायत्री

PREFACE

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

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

In this report we are documenting the built heritage of Ghazipur District. It is one of the districts of the second part of the stretch. The report includes the listing of heritage structures of 4 out of 5 tehsils of Ghazipur District. A group of architects under the supervision of a Conservation Architect conducted the survey in December 2021, listing a total of 141 structures within the district, including 106 in Ghazipur tehsil, 12 in Mohammadabad tehsil, 6 in Zamania tehsil and 17 in Saidpur tehsil. The report includes a proper understanding of the various typologies, their evolution, architectural appreciation and a complete list of all the buildings.

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1. Introduction

1.1. Ghazipur District

Ghazipur is one of the 75 districts of Uttar Pradesh that have thrived along the banks of the holy river Ganga. It is located in the state's eastern region in the Varanasi Division. The district of Ghazipur lies in the Purvanchal region. It encompasses an area of 3377 square kilometers and has 16 development blocks and 5 tehsils. The Ganga flows through four tehsils; Ghazipur, Mohammadabad, Zamania and Saidpur which within an offset of 5kms from the bank of the river Ganga are part of the study area. Ghazipur lies close to the Uttar Pradesh-Bihar border, about 80 km east of Varanasi and 50km from Buxar in Bihar. Historically the city was named as Ghazipur in 1330 by Sayid Masood. According to legend the ancient name of city was Gadhipur after Raja Gadhi.

The district is well known for its opium factory, established by the British East India Company in 1820. The region is also famous for the production of its unique rose scented spray called gulab jal.

Ghazipur District, as well as the city, have great historical and cultural significance since they have witnessed key events that have changed the course of the country's history. Both the city and the area are steeped in history, with several heritage structures and archaeological sites dotting the Ganga's banks.

1.1.1. Ghazipur Tehsil

Ghazipur is located on the district's southern border. It shares borders with all of the other tehsils in the district. The Ganga runs across the tehsil's southern and southern-eastern borders. Ghazipur, Kapoorpur,



Figure 1 : View of the structures on the banks of the River Ganga in Ghazipur
Source: Primary survey by AH Division, INTACH Team

Mishrolia Madhopur, and Razdepur make up the Ghazipur urban agglomeration.

According to a legend, Ghazipur was earlier known as Gadhipur. A mound near the city is thought to be the site of an ancient mud fort and is known as the Fort of Raja Gadhi. Pahar Khan's tank, Chahul Satun, the Jami Masjid, and other heritage sites may be located across the city. Lord Cornwallis, the Governor General of British India, is buried near the city's western outskirts. Mahadev Ghat, Dadri Ghat, Collector Ghat, Massol Ghat, Chitnath Ghat, and Posta Ghat are some of the most important ghats along the Ganga's banks.

The tehsil is home to one of the world's oldest opium factories, which was founded in 1820 by the British East India Company and is still the world's largest legal opium factory, producing the drug for the worldwide pharmaceutical sector. Sir Syed Ahmed Khan founded the first Scientific Society of India in Ghazipur in 1862 to spread modern Western understanding of science, technology, and industry. The Society inspired the Technical Education and Research Institute (TERI), which is part of Ghazipur's post-graduate institution.



Figure 2: Jami Masjid in Ghazipur
Source: Primary survey by AH Division, INTACH Team

1.1.2. Mohammadabad Tehsil

Mohammadabad is located along the western boundary of the Ghazipur district. It shares its boundaries with Ghazipur and Zamania tehsils of the district and the north eastern boundary with Ballia. Yusufpur-Mohammadabad is a twin town in the Ghazipur district and is a business hub for other nearby districts like Ballia, Mau, and Buxar.

Birpur in Mohammadabad Tehsil is situated on the bank of Ganga. An ancient mound was found on the northern bank of the Ganga yielding black and red and grey wares and Brahmanical sculptures by the ASI in 1978-89[1]. It was the capital of Tikam Deo, a great Cheru Raja. The Yusufpur Masjid, the Tehsildar Bhavan and Shaheed Bhavan are some significant structures in the tehsil.



Figure 3: Munsif Court, Yusufpur, Mohammadabad
Source: Primary survey by AH Division, INTACH Team

1.1.3. Zamania Tehsil

Zamania is located in the south eastern part of the Ghazipur district. It is surrounded by Mohammadabad, Ghazipur on the northwest, Ballia district on the north and Bihar on the southeast. It is one of the very few

1 Archaeological Survey of India. (1981). Indian Archaeology 1978–79.- A Review. The Director General, ASI.

places where the River Ganga flows from south to north before forming the boundary on the northern and eastern side of tehsil. Zamania was earlier known as Madan Benares[2], the exact date of which is unknown.

According to Hindu mythology, Zamania was the place where Rishi Jamadagni, father of Lord Parashuram had his ashram. During the reign of Akbar, the Afghani, Ali Quli Khan took command of Ghazipur and founded Zamania in 1560. It was named after Ali Quli Khan's title Khan Zaman, who was the governor of Jaunpur[3].

Lathiya, in Zamania tehsil, is an archaeologically noteworthy location where excavations have been conducted. The Lathiya pillar is a polished sandstone monolith with a diameter of 20.5 inches and a height of 20 feet. It has a bell-shaped capital, similar to the Bhitari column in Saidpur tehsil, with a set of eight outward-facing lions above it. It lacks an inscription, but its likeness to others found at Bhitari and along the Pahladpur-Varanasi route suggests a Gupta origin.

Bara, in the Zamania tehsil, is an ancient location with a link to the old town of Birpur, in the Mohammadabad tehsil. In the settlement, there is a big mound many ruins have been discovered close to it. The area used to have rural cloth producers, and the markets were conducted twice a week and were highly popular[4]. The tehsil has a number of significant Shiva temples.



Figure 4 : Hanuman Temple, Zamania Tehsil
Source: Primary survey by AH Division, INTACH Team

2 Neville, H.R. (1909). Ghazipur: A Gazetteer. Vol XXIX of the District Gazetteers of the United Provinces of Agra and Oudh. Govt. Press, United Provinces.

3 O'Malley, L. S. S., James, J.F.W. (1924). Bihar and Orissa District Gazetteer: Shahbad. Bihar and Orissa Govt Printing, Patna.

4 O'Malley, L. S. S., James, J.F.W. (1924). Bihar and Orissa District Gazetteer: Shahbad. Bihar and Orissa Govt Printing, Patna.

1.1.4. Saidpur Tehsil

Saidpur is located on the south western edge of the district, bordering Jakhanian tehsil on the north and Ghazipur tehsil on the east. The tehsil's western border is shared with the Uttar Pradesh districts of Azamgarh and Jaunpur. The Ganga enters this district in the far southwest of Saidpur and forms the border between Ghazipur and Varanasi for several kilometres.

Saltpetre was mostly produced in Saidpur, Bahriabad, and Pachotar. Saidpur had the most important refineries, with five facilities producing considerable amounts of saltpetre[5].

Many ancient and archaeological structures can be found at Saidpur. Bhitari is one of the tehsil's archaeologically noteworthy sites. It is possible that the region was in the hands of Buddhists, although it most likely rose to prominence during the Gupta period. It was most likely one of the Gupta Kings' royal homes in the area[6]. Other Gupta sculptures dating from the 6th century AD, as well as an Eka Mukha Siva linga with gokarna from the same period, have been discovered in this tehsil[7]. Mukhari copper plate was excavated in Deokali in Saidpur in 1988-89[8].

Several havelis and residences built by zamindars in the 19th century, institutional structures from the early 20th century in colonial style and Shiva temples are found in the tehsil.



Figure 5: Kunwar Singh ji Haveli, Saidpur Tehsil
Source: Primary survey by AH Division, INTACH Team



Figure 6: Rajkiye Kanya Vidyalaya, Saidpur Tehsil
Source: Primary survey by AH Division, INTACH Team

5 Neville, H.R. (1909). Ghazipur: A Gazetteer. Vol XXIX of the District Gazetteers of the United Provinces of Agra and Oudh. Govt. Press, United Provinces.

6 Ghazipur. District Ghazipur, Government of Uttar Pradesh | Land of Soldiers | India. (n.d.). Retrieved March 10, 2022, from https://ghazipur.nic.in/

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

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

2. Geographical Setting and Boundaries

Ghazipur is located in the south western region of the state of Uttar Pradesh in the Ganga River basin. It is a part of mid gangetic plain. The Ganga River runs close to the district's southern border. The district of Ghazipur is bordered by six other districts; Ballia on the northeast, Mau on the north, Azamgarh on northwest, Jaunpur on west, Varanasi on southwest and Chandauli on the south. Bihar borders the southwestern boundary of the Ghazipur district. The district has a total area of 3,378 square kilometers and is located at latitude 25° 19" and 25° 54" North and 83° 4" and 83° 58" East.

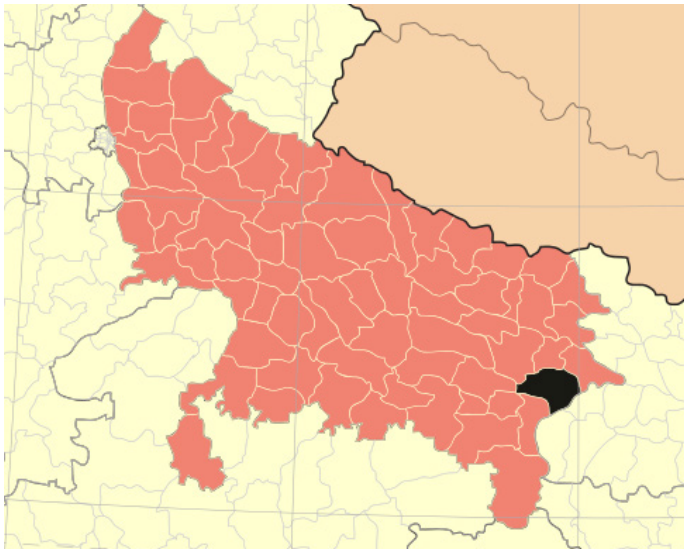


Figure 7: Map of Uttar Pradesh showing the district of Ghazipur
Source: Base Map - https://commons.wikimedia.org/wiki/File:Uttar_Pradesh_district_location_map_Ghazipur.svg

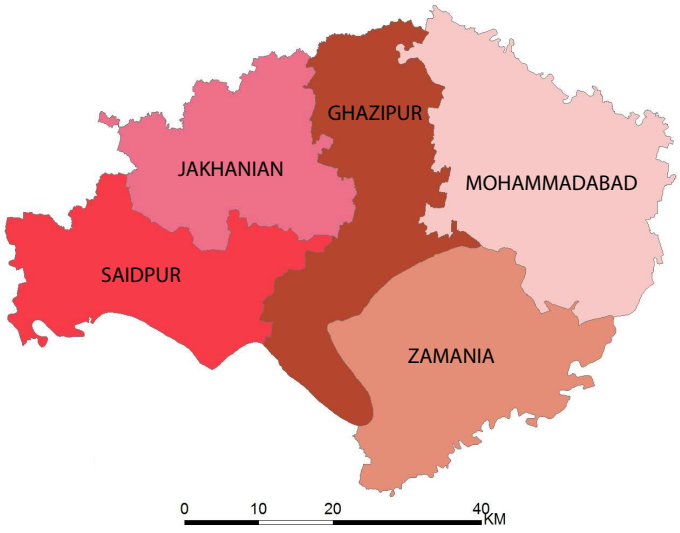


Figure 8: Map of Ghazipur district showing the tehsils
Source: ghazipur.nic.in

Ghazipur's terrain is primarily flat. The climate in the district is warm and temperate, making it ideal for agriculture. The Ganga and its tributaries are used by the majority of the district's population who work in the primary sector. The major rivers in the region include the Ganga, Gomti, Gangi, Beson, Magai, Bhaisai, Tons, and Karmnasa, which provide irrigation and fertile soil. These rivers contribute to the region's economic and geographic strength. The Ganga was a vital waterway for transporting commodities from Allahabad to Kolkata. Opium was transported to China through Ghazipur to the Bay of Bengal during the British rule. Steamers and boats went from Varanasi to Calcutta during the period for the transfer of people and goods[1].

2.1. Administrative Boundaries

In 1818, Ghazipur was designated as a separate district. Originally, the district encompassed not only modern-day Ballia, but also Varanasi's Narwan, Buxar's Chausa in Bihar, Sagari's Pargana, Ghosi, Mau, and Azamgarh's Mohammadabad. The Ghazipur district is located in the Varanasi Division's eastern region. The district's headquarters, as well as the tehsil of the same name, are both in Ghazipur. Uttar Pradesh is separated into four geo-cultural regions: Paschim Pradesh, Bundelkhand, Awadh, and Purvanchal. Ghazipur is located in Purvanchal.

1 Ghazipur. District Ghazipur, Government of Uttar Pradesh | Land of Soldiers | India. (n.d.). Retrieved March 10, 2022, from https://ghazipur.nic.in/

2.2. Geographical Setting

The rivers and drainage lines are the most important factors in determining the district's physical system conditions. The Ganga is the most important of these, and all of the others are affluents of that river, either directly or indirectly. The stream's alterations have created a large valley in most sections, with only a tiny portion of the valley containing the actual channel. The rest is made up of lowland alluvial deposits from more recent times. The importance of these deposits as fertilisers in the lowlands is enormous, and farmers desire a high flood even if it means losing a standing crop.

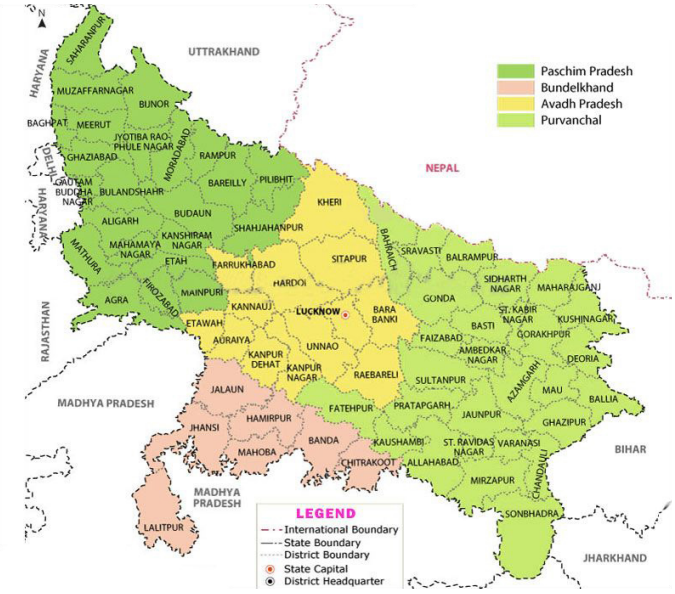


Figure 9: Administrative Boundaries
Source: District Survey Report of Minor Minerals, Farrukhabad

The district is classified into the Ghazipur Plain and the Gomti-Ganga Flood Plain based on geology, soils, topography, climate, and natural vegetation. The Ghazipur Plain, which includes parts of the tehsils of Saidpur, Ghazipur, and Mohammadabad, covers the northern half of the district beyond the Ganga River. It is a flat fertile plain. The tract's southern boundary is marked by the Ganga's high natural levee. The Gomti–Ganga Flood Plain is located in East-West direction along the Gomti and Ganga rivers. This tract includes all of Zamania as well as portions of the tehsils of Saidpur, Ghazipur, and Mohammadabad. The region touches the district boundary in the south. The Ganga River's steep bank separates it from the Ghazipur plain. During the rainy season, it floods because it is a low-lying location. The Ganga River has shifted further south due to shifting course and other natural forces, and the Mangai river has taken over the river's left path.



Figure 10: Physiography of Uttar Pradesh
Source: http://mineral.up.nic.in/geological_map.htm

Except for a few notable terrain differences created by the Ganga's large valley and minor stream channels, the area is mostly fertile plain. The district's slope is generally from north west to south east. Alluvium and dun gravels from a recent era make up the district. On the higher levels, sand is available, and as the earth slopes away from the banks of streams, the soil becomes fruitful, although only in depressions. It transforms into a firm clay that is always suitable for rice growing. There is a lot of Kankar in the soil in the uplands. The sandy deposits near to the river, which make up the lowest areas, are not fertile enough to support any crops[2].

2 Neville, H.R. (1909). Ghazipur: A Gazetteer. Vol XXIX of the District Gazetteers of the United Provinces of Agra and Oudh. Govt. Press, United Provinces.

2.3. Ecology

Opium, Indigo, rice, and sugar were once major products from the Ghazipur region. Despite the lack of forests and jungles, the tract is well wooded, save for the vast areas of low rice fields. There are numerous mango and other species groves, as well as a big number of scattered trees with spectacular foliage. The trees that grow in these forests are common to the Gangetic plain, including Safed siris, Neem, Imli, and Banyan, to name a few.

The district's climatic conditions are ideal for agricultural purposes. In the region, Rabi, Kharif, and Zaid crops are cultivated. Kharif crops are planted in June-July and harvested in September-October, whereas Rabi crops are planted in October-November and harvested in March-April, if not May. The district's principal crops are Masur, Paddy, Wheat, and Potato, with pulses, Bajara, Barley, and Macca rounding out the list. Kharif crops are planted in nearly all of the district's tehsils. In terms of vegetable and fruit production, the district is fairly advanced. Cauliflower, tomato, onion, and brinjal are only a few of the vegetables that are exported to other regions.

Due to the lack of dense and extensive forests in the district, the number of wild creatures and species is limited. Gangetic Dolphins have been spotted between Bhitura and Ghazipur.

3. Significance of Ganga

The River Ganga is considered to be the most sacred river in the Indian Subcontinent. The Ganga and its tributaries, as well as the interconnecting wells, streams, and ponds, have all aided in the development of towns throughout the basin. Due to the existence and contribution of Ganga and its tributaries, the entire Indo Gangetic plain has evolved into various cultural landscapes. It is believed to have existed since the Stone Age. Ganga has a very high religious significance in mythology since it is said to have descended on earth through Lord Shiva's thick locks. As a result, her torrential fury, which had the potential to devastate the world, was reduced to a gentle flow. Along the route of the sacred river, a number of religious cities were established.

Ghazipur is located in the Purvanchal region and is fed by the Ganga and its tributaries. Water, lush terrain, and green pastures for grazing livestock all contributed to the establishment of medieval settlements near the Ganga River. These factors not only contributed in the establishment of Ghazipur as a settlement, but also in its growth into a big city. Since ancient times, the Ganga and its tributaries have played an important role in transportation. It was maybe the primary mode of connectivity between Ghazipur and other key cities in India. During the Sultanate and Mughal periods, Ghazipur was a significant city. This was a major stop for emperors and their troops because it was located on the Ganga's bank during the time when rivers were the primary route of trade and transit.

The River Ganga and its religious significance have had a significant impact on the district's culture. Along the river's edge, a variety of religious activities take place. As a result, there are numerous religious structures along the river's bank. Ghazipur has many beautiful ghats along the river edge which were most probably kaccha and have been renovated for present use. Some historic structures like the dharamshala which is a part of the Baikunth Dham is a colonial style structure which is still present.

The Ganga has made a significant contribution to the region's biodiversity. The biological landscape of the Ganga and its tributaries supports a diverse range of terrestrial and aquatic animals, plants, and birds.



Figure 11: Dadri Ghat, Ghazipur
Source: Primary survey by AH Division, INTACH Team

4. Historical Evolution of Ghazipur

4.1. Ghazipur District



Figure 12: Masjid at Ghazipur, a print by A Fullarton & Co., 1838
Source: http://www.columbia.edu/itc/mealac/pritchett/00routesdata/1700_1799/avadh_early/ghazipur/ghazipur.html, accessed online on 10th March 2022

Ghazipur is a historic city that was formerly the spiritual heartland, with many respected saints and sages residing here, according to mythology. The history of the location can be traced back to the Vedic period. Sayid Masood established the current city in 1330. Many prominent emperors and historical personalities have been associated with the area, and they have played a vital role in defining the region's history. It was a part of the Kashi kingdom and passed through the hands of various regional and major kingdoms before falling under the power of the Delhi Sultanate and subsequently the Mughals. Following the Mughals, it was taken over by the British. During this time, it grew in importance as a major commerce centre, particularly for opium production. Ghazipur played a critical role in India's independence struggle.

In 1818, Ghazipur was designated as a separate district. Originally, the district encompassed not just modern-day Ballia, but also Varanasi's Narwan, Buxar's Chausa in Bihar, Azamgarh's Sagari, Ghosi, Mau, and Mohammadabad[1].

Different names of the district:

Sayid Masood Ghazi founded the current city of Ghazipur around 1330, and the city was named after him. Ghazipur is the district's administrative centre, and the district is named after it.

According to legend, the city was originally named Gadhipur in honour of Prince Gadhi, who was thought to be the incarnation of Lord Indra.

4.1.1 Mythological Perspective

In the Ramayana, the region is mentioned. During the Vedic period, the district was densely forested, and there were many ashrams of notable rishis in the area. Maharshi Jamadagni, the Father of Maharshi Parashuram, lived here, according to the Ramayana. Maharshi Jamadagni was born to sage Richika and King Gadhi's

1 Neville, H.R. (1909). Ghazipur: A Gazetteer. Vol XXIX of the District Gazetteers of the United Provinces of Agra and Oudh. Govt. Press, United Provinces.

daughter Satyavati. Jamadagni and his wife lived in Zamania town. Zamania is said to be named after Maharshi Jamadagni. According to the Mahabharat, Maharshi Jamadagni's ashram was visited by King Kartivirya Arjuna of Haihaya. Jamadagni welcomed the king and fed him and his soldiers with the help of the holy cow Kamdhenu. After learning of Kamdhenu's unique qualities, the king requested the cow from Jamadagni. Kartivirya Arjuna took it by force after Jamadagni resisted. When Jamadagni's son, Parashuram, learned of this, he overcame Kartivirya Arjuna and freed Kamdhenu.

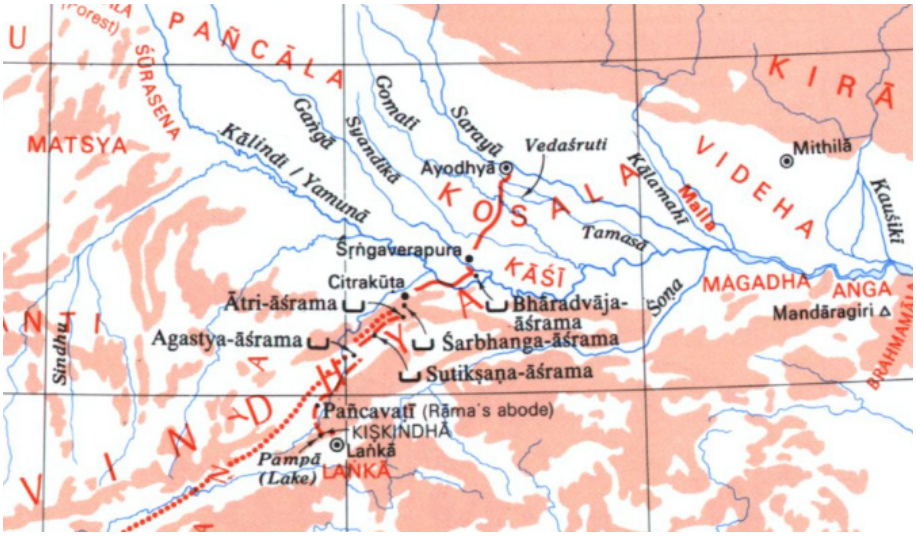


Figure 13: Map showing parts of India as revealed in the Ramayana
Source: https://dsal.uchicago.edu/reference/schwartzberg/pager.html?object=050 , accessed online on 10th March 2022

This region's early political history is complicated. Puranas, Mahabharat, classical Sanskrit scriptures, early Jain and Buddhist texts have all provided some insight. Puraravas Aila, a grandson of Manu, formed the earliest known dynasty in this region. Kasha or Kashya was the seventh king in this line, and the city and kingdom were renamed Kashi after him. Ghazipur was ruled by the Kingdom of Kashi. The king Jarasangh was successful in establishing his supremacy across the Gangetic plain as far as Mathura, which was then ruled by his son-in-law Kans.

4.1.2 Before 600 BC

Although little is known about the location during this time period, it is certain that it was a part of the ancient Kingdom of Kashi, which was a famous centre of Aryan civilisation. Aside from the numerous tales associated with this place, substantial evidence in the form of pieces of sculpture, images, coins, large bricks, as well as the ruins of temples, stupas, and monasteries with numerous brick–strewn mounds other items have been discovered here. The Jains also represent Ashvasena, a ruler of Kashi, as the father of the Tirthankara, Parshva, who is claimed to have gained nirvana 250 years before Mahavira about 777 BC[2]. According to the Jatakas, Kashi and Kosala fought each other in the 8th and 7th centuries B.C.

4.1.3 600 BC to 400 BC

The whole of northern India was divided into sixteen main realms known as the Solah Mahajanpadas in early Buddhist and Jain literatures during the two or three centuries preceding the birth of Mahavira and the Buddha. During this time, the kingdom of Kashi ruled over the present-day district of Ghazipur. Early in the 6th century, the kingdom of Kashi fully disintegrated in its battle with Kosala, becoming one of its provinces, and was between Kosala and Magadh for a bit. As the Kosala's influence declined, the Kashi region remained a part of the Magadh Kingdom. A Naga principality was re-established in Kashi under Ajatashatru, and Kashi

2 Varun, D.P. (1982). Uttar Pradesh District Gazetteers: Ghazipur. District Gazetteers, U.P., Lucknow.



Figure 14: Location of Kashi as one of the Mahajanpadas
Source: https://www.indiancontents.com/2017/06/the-mahajanapadas.htmlmahajanapadas.htmlhtml

regained political importance. When the last king of the Bimbisara line proved inept, Magadh's high officials requested Shishunaga, the governor of Kashi, to take his place. He merged Kashi and Magadh, placed his son in charge of Kashi, and ruled over the majority of northern India[3].

The Lord Buddha delivered his first sermon in Sarnath, which is fairly close to Ghazipur. The Ghazipur district's Aunrihar area became the principal centre for Lord Buddha's teaching. This site has many stupas, pillars, and old punch-marked coins from this period.

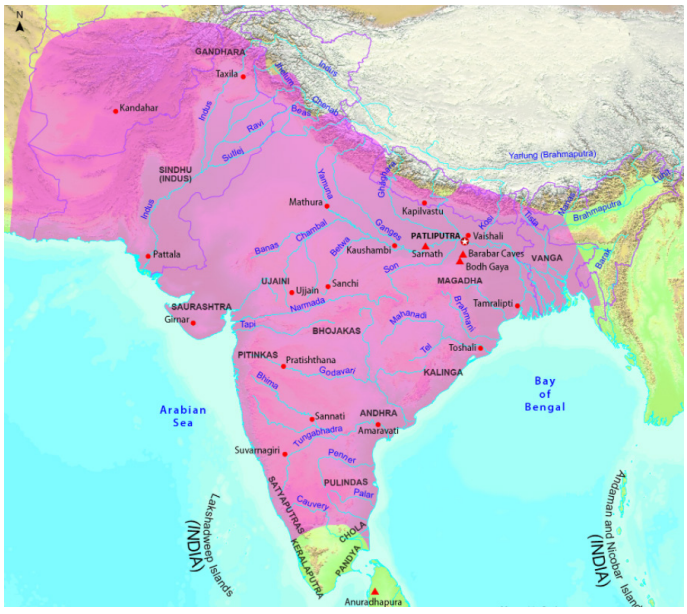


Figure 15: Map showing the spread of the Mauryan Dynasty
Source: mapsofindia.com

4.1.4 400 BC to 1 AD

Kashi and Ghazipur were part of the Magadh Kingdom during the time of the Nandas, who succeeded the Shishunagas. When Chandragupta Maurya ascended to the throne of the Magadh Empire, Kashi and Ghazipur became part of the Mauryan Dynasty.

3 Varun, D.P. (1982). Uttar Pradesh District Gazetteers: Ghazipur. District Gazetteers, U.P., Lucknow.

Kashi and Ghazipur grew in significance during this time. During Ashoka's reign, Kashi was a significant location. After visiting the area around Ghazipur, Ashoka built a stupa in Lathiya to commemorate Buddha's visit to the district.

Following the Mauryas, the Brahmanical kingdoms of Shungas and Kanvas ruled over the Kashi region. Not much is known about the region under during this time. A two-fold cultural sequence was created based on ceramics, antiquities, and other material culture unearthed from the site. Period I is from the Shunga and Kushan dynasties, whereas Period II is from the Gupta dynasty.

Kashi appears to have been occupied by the Vatsas of Kaushambi after the Kanvas fell in 27 BC. The Kushanas had established their dominance over a large portion of northern India by the end of the first century. Ghazipur came under their rule during this period.

4.1.5 1AD to 500 AD

In the early 3rd century, the Kushanas' rule in this region came to an end, and the region was taken over by Bharashiva which is a branch of the Nagas. This region was a part of the Gupta Empire from around 325 to 535 AD and was ruled by Chandragupta I (320-355 AD), Samundragupta, Chandragupta Vikramaditya (376-415 AD), Kumargupta (415 AD-455 AD), and Skanda Gupta. Skanda Gupta's triumphant conquest over the adversaries have been depicted on the Bhitari pillar inscription in Saidpur tehsil. Skanda Gupta was responsible for the establishment of Bhitari and the construction of the famed pillar and Vishnu temple in 466 A.D. A seal detailing the lineage of nine generations of Gupta kings was the most valuable yield, aside from the pillar. The pillars at Lathiya, near Zamania, and Pahladpur, Mahaich, about 10 kilometres west of Zamania, may be dated to the same time[4].



Figure 16: Map showing the spread of the Gupta Empire
Source: mapsofindia.com

4.1.6 500 AD to 1300 AD

The area was ruled by Yashodharman of Malwa around the 6th century AD. The Mukharis of Kannauj subsequently took control of the region. The location has also yielded the Mukhari copper plate, which bears an inscription[5]. The region was ruled by Harsha in the first half of the 7th century. Hiuen Tsang, a Chinese pilgrim who lived in India from 630 to 644 A.D., visited and documented this area in his writings. He claims that this region was once known as Chen Chu, which means "kingdom of the lord of battles" and has been translated as Yudhapatipura, Yudharanpura, and Garjapatipura[6].

Political upheaval followed Harsha's death in northern India, and Ghazipur may have been included in the

4 Varun, D.P. (1982). Uttar Pradesh District Gazetteers: Ghazipur. District Gazetteers, U.P., Lucknow.

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

6 Varun, D.P. (1982). Uttar Pradesh District Gazetteers: Ghazipur. District Gazetteers, U.P., Lucknow.

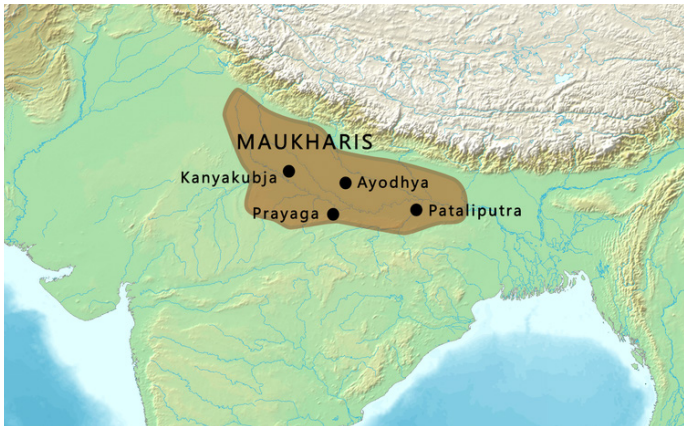


Figure 17: Map showing the spread of the Mukharis
Source: Wikipedia

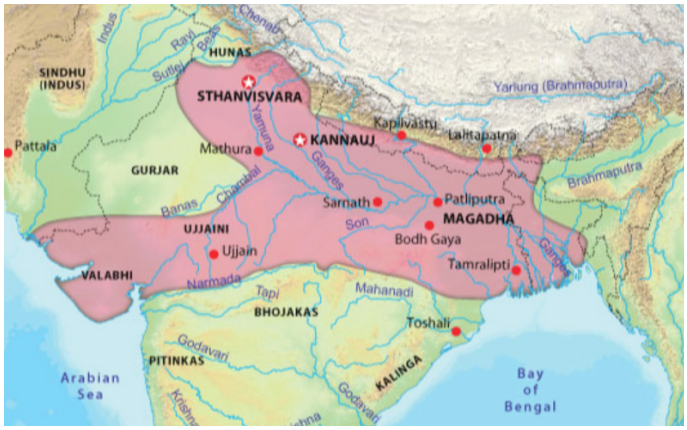


Figure 18: Map showing the spread of Harsha's rule
Source: mapsofindia.com

territories of the succeeding Guptas of Magadha in the 7th century A.D. King Yashovarman of Kannauj (c. 690-740 A.D.) rose to prominence at the beginning of the 8th century A.D., defeating and killing a king of Gauda, Bengal. He must have captured Ghazipur and annexed it to his dominion.

Prior to the Pala reign, the region's history is unclear. The region was given to Dharmapala, King of Bengal, in 770 AD, and then to Devapala in 770 AD (810 AD- 850 AD). After him, the territory was ruled by Bhojdev (836-882 AD), the Gurjar Parihara king of Ghazipur. In the late 10th century, his control over Ghazipur was diminished. Following that, it went to the Pala king Mahipala I (c. 992- 1040 A.D.), and then to the Kalchury or Chedi king Gangeyadeva (1015-1041 AD). Northern India was invaded by Mahmud Ghazni, who sacked Ghazipur in 1019, during the early part of this period. Around 1090 AD, Chandradeva, the founder of the Gahadvala dynasty, seized this region and Ghazipur. Madanpala (c. 1100—1114), Chandradeva's son, succeeded him as king. Madanpala is thought to be the author of the Madanavinoda-nighantu, a text on medicine. His sons Govind Chandra (1114-1154) and Vijay Chandra (1154-1170 A.D.) ruled over this territory and served as a barrier against the Muslims and maintained their extensive kingdom.



Figure 19: Map showing the spread of Pala Empire
Source: mapsofindia.com

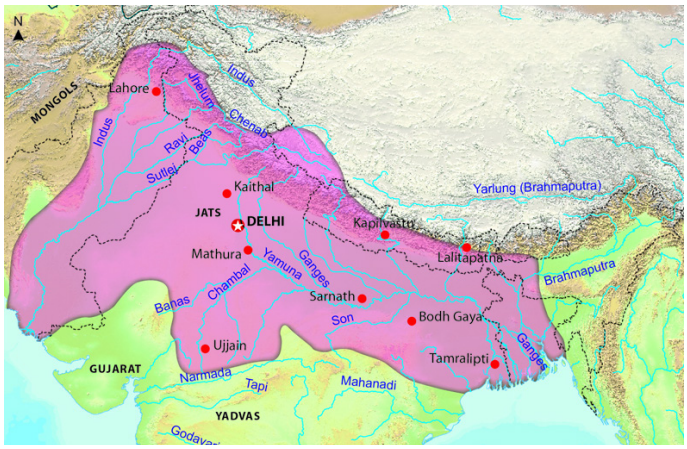


Figure 20: Map showing the spread of the Slave Dynasty
Source: mapsofindia.com

In 1192 AD, Muhammad Ghouri launched an attack against India, defeating Prithviraj Chauhan in the Second Battle of Tarain. In 1194 AD, the first sultan of Delhi, Qutub-ud-din Aibak, besieged and conquered Varanasi and Jaunpur. During this time, Ghazipur was a part of this region. Until the end of the 13th century, the province was ruled by the Sultanate's Slave Dynasty.

4.1.7 1300 AD to 1700 AD

From the Sultanate period to the Mughals, the region was a major hub. Ghazipur was controlled by Muhammad Bin Tughlak, who created Jaunpur as the capital in 1322. Ghazi Sayid Masood is said to have founded the city of Ghazipur during his reign. Raja Mandhata, a descendant of Prithviraj of Delhi, had a skin ailment and was recommended to bathe in a tank at Kathot. He settled at Ghazipur and erected a fort after overcoming his illness. Following that, his nephew and successor kidnapped a Muslim girl. The Sultan of Delhi dispatched a force of forty ghazis, led by Ghazi Sayid Masood, to Kathot, where they seized the fort and killed Raja Mandhata and his nephew. After conquering the area, he received the Malik-Us-Sadal Ghazi title and assumed command of the territory. In 1330 AD, the city of Ghazipur was created in his honour. Ghazi Sayid Masood was recognised for his efforts to bring Hindus and Muslims together.

Khwaja Jahan, the ruler of Jaunpur and the Ghazipur region, declared independence in 1394 and formed the Jaunpur empire. Ghazipur remained under its control until 1479, when Bahlol Lodi conquered Sultan Hussain. Barbak became nearly an independent ruler after Bahlol's death, posing a threat to Sikandar, the sultan of Delhi. Barbak was beaten, but Sikandar restored him to Jaunpur's throne. Sikandar was upset by Barbak's continuous failures that he bestowed Jaunpur on Mubarak Khan Mujikhail and imprisoned Barbak. The appointment of Nasir Khan Nuhani as its governor marks the first mention of Ghazipur under its current name but the historical records do not have the date and year of his appointment. He maintained the position for a long time, and Ghazipur is said to have prospered during his reign.

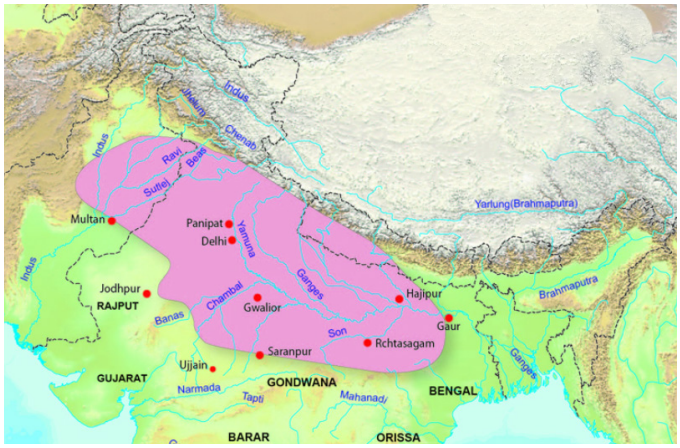


Figure 21: Map showing the spread of the Lodi Dynasty
Source: mapsofindia.com

Sikandar Lodi died in 1517, and was replaced by Ibrahim Lodi. Jalal Khan declared himself the king of Jaunpur and ruled the city for a long time. Jalal was beaten and captured and the entire kingdom of Jaunpur fell into Ibrahim's hands, though the local Afghan nobles remained in control of the region. The Lodi dynasty's rule came to an end after the first battle of Panipat on April 21, 1526, and Babur became the emperor of Delhi. He dispatched Humayun to the east, who conquered Ghazipur. The area was quickly reclaimed by the Afghans after Humayun was recalled to fight against Rajputs and Afghans but the control was regained. Humayun ascended to the throne after Babur's death. He led an expedition to the east, where Mahmud's son, Jala-lud-din Nuhani was the ruler. All of the defeated Afghans joined forces with their commander, Sher Shah. He took control of Bihar, deposing his master, but the Afghans refused to submit to his authority, and Sikandar Lodi's son, Mahmud Khan Lodi, was reinstated.

Mahmud Lodi conquered Jaunpur in 1530. Sher Shah had vowed to assist Mahmud in his quest in the hopes of obtaining Bihar if he succeeded but he betrayed Mahmud and left him to be beaten. The Afghans under Sher Shah defeated Humayun at Chausa in 1539, and the district went to them once again. For the following twenty years, Ghazipur remained undisturbed in the hands of the three Afghan emperors of the Sur family, as well as the second reign of Humayun and the first few years of Akbar's reign. After Islam Shah's death in 1553, the area experienced a period of despondency and instability. In 1559, Ali Quli Khan Zaman conquered the territory and established the town of Zamania. Khan Zaman revolted against Akbar in early 1565, but was subdued by him. Ghazipur was a very prominent city of Akbar's kingdom. The province had multiple brief

uprisings and rebellions led by Khan Zaman and Afghans, but it remained under Akbar's power. Ghazipur was integrated into the Mughal empire during Akbar's reign. Following his empire's administrative split, it became the centre of government and the capital of a sirkar in the Allahabad province. This sirkar included 19 parganas, which encompassed most of the current districts as well as sections of Ballia, Shahabad, and Azamgarh. The Ain-i-Akbari provides extensive information about the state of the district at the time, including the state of cultivation, revenue, and the major landowners in each pargana. Following the pacification of Bengal, the history of Ghazipur becomes unclear, with just a few sporadic references providing details of any social, economic, or political events. Ghazipur remained under Mughal dominion till Aurangzeb's death.



Figure 22: Map showing the spread of the Mughal Empire
Source: mapsofindia.com

4.1.8 1700 AD to 1947 AD

Bahadur Shah I took possession of Ghazipur after Aurangzeb's death in 1707. In 1712, his eldest son, Jahandar Shah, succeeded him but only lasted for a few weeks before handing up Ghazipur to Farrukh Siyar, who became Emperor on January 11, 1713. In 1719, Farrukh Siyar was assassinated, and Muhammad Shah came to the throne. Sheo Narayan, a famous ascetic and founder of the Sheonarayani sect, lived at Ghazipur during his reign. He wrote eleven books about religion in Hindi verse. This area was administered by Zamindar Mansa Ram after Sadat Khan was made subedar of Awadh in 1722, and the remaining sirkar of Ghazipur

was given to Sheikh Abdullah. He was one of the few Ghazipur rulers who had worked towards improving the city's appearance. He constructed the forts of Jalalabad and Qasimabad, both of which he named after his father. He also built a bridge over the river Mangai on the path to Qasimabad. In Ghazipur, he built the Chahal Satun palace, a mosque, and an imambara, a masonry tank and the Nawab Bagh. In 1744, he died and was buried in Ghazipur in a beautiful mausoleum. Following that, Ghazipur was annexed by the Banaras state, and Raja Balwant Singh was crowned King of Ghazipur.

After the Battle of Buxar on October 23, 1764, Shah Alam and the British signed a treaty at Varanasi on December 29th, transferring the province of Banaras, including Ghazipur, to the East India Company. In 1765, Clive and Shuja-ud-daula reached an agreement in which the latter agreed to return the area of Ghazipur to Balwant Singh. Balwant Singh's son Chait Singh took over the throne after his death in 1770. The British cultivated indigo, opium, kewra, and roses in this area. Governor General Lord Warren Hastings brought the entire opium trade under government control in 1773. In 1775, Asaf-ud-daula and the East India Company signed a treaty ceding Ghazipur to the company, but Chait Singh's administrative power remained largely unchanged until his deposition in 1781. His deposition resulted in a major overhaul of Ghazipur's administration. Warren Hastings attempted to improve things, but he was unable to provide a stable foundation for Ghazipur's affairs. In Ghazipur, he handed huge jagirs to his favourites and subordinate officials. By revenue policy, the administrative powers were

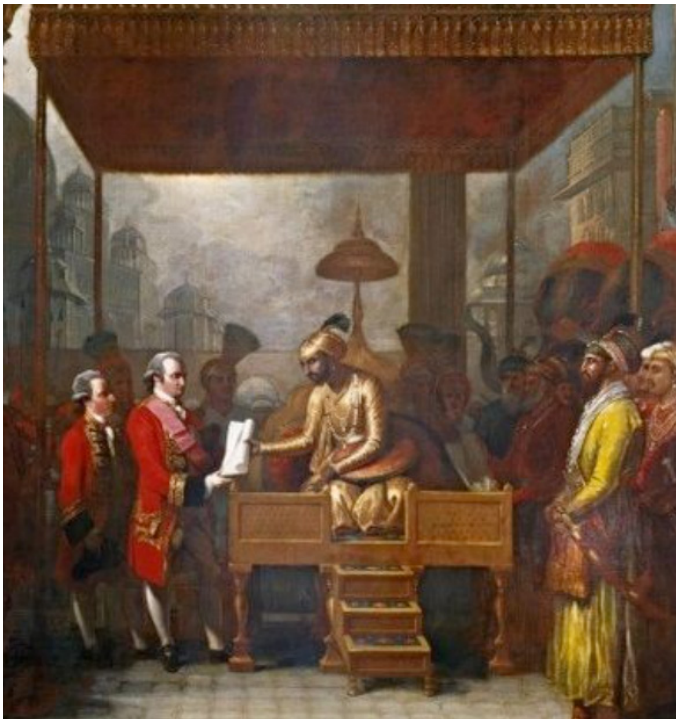


Figure 24: Clive receiving Diwani from Mughal emperor Shah Alam II
Source: https://commons.wikimedia.org/wiki/File:Clive_receiving_Diwani_from_Mughal_emperor_Shah_Alam_II.jpg



Figure 23: Ruined palace on the river Ganges at Ghazipur, Uttar Pradesh. Coloured etching by William Hodges, 1785
Source: https://commons.wikimedia.org/wiki/File:Ruined_palace_on_the_river_Ganges_at_Ghazipur,_Uttar_Pradesh_Wellcome_V0050428.jpg

moved to Jonathan Duncan, who was appointed by Lord Cornwallis in July 1787. At Ghazipur, a police force was organised with the newly appointed judge in charge. Reforms were initiated by the legislation of 1795. Lord Cornwallis, who was known for his land reforms, died in Ghazipur in 1805, shortly after his second appointment as Governor-General of India. His tomb is located near Ghazipur, on the banks of the Ganga.



Figure 25: House at Ghazipur which Lord Cornwallis inhabited at the time of his death; a watercolor by Seeta Ram, 1814
Source: http://www.columbia.edu/itc/mealac/pritchett/00routesdata/1700_1799/avadh_early/ghazipur/ghazipur.html

The formation of the Ghazipur district in 1818 was the most significant change which was prompted by the frequency of agrarian disturbances exacerbated by ambiguous boundaries and a growing volume of litigation. The appointment of an Opium Agent with the headquarters in Ghazipur resulted in the conception and establishment of the Ghazipur Opium Factory in 1820. The opium manufactured in this factory was shipped to China via the Bay of Bengal on boats.

When the country was in upheaval owing to the first war of independence in 1857, the 65th native infantry garrison at Ghazipur had just returned from Burma and had not been influenced by the rebel leaders' delegates. The men stayed loyal to the British despite the negative example set by other stations. On the 3rd of June, however, a significant development happened when the Europeans were expelled from Azamgarh and relocated to Ghazipur. As a result of their arrival in Ghazipur, the district became rife with violence, as they were the target of native retaliation. The situation grew extremely critical and hazardous, and the district had devolved into a state of civil war. The district of Ghazipur was restored to peace and harmony, although it was short-lived due to following smaller disturbances and the shift of power between the Kings, freedom fighters, and Britishers. In 1858, the British reclaimed control of the district's northern half. The Indian sepoys controlled the land south of the Ganga. In 1862, the British withdrew their forces from the district. Ghazipur became a municipality for the first time on August 19, 1868, under the provisions of Act XXVI of 1850[7]. Ghazipur was subdivided into a sub-division of Ballia, which was then constituted into a new district in 1879. When Shri Bhagwat Mishra, a local leader in the area, created a branch of the Indian National Congress with headquarters in Ghazipur city in 1916, the district gained notoriety as a centre of political activity.

The inhabitants of Ghazipur played a crucial role in the history of the Indian National Movement. The residents of Ghazipur participated enthusiastically in the Home Rule Movement in 1917, the Rowlatt Act in 1919, the Khilafat Movement in 1920, the Non-Cooperation Movement in 1922, the Civil Disobedience Movement in 1930, and the Quit India Movement in 1942. Many freedom fighters were martyred on August 18, 1942, during the Quit India Movement. By 1945, the Second World War had come to a conclusion, and British public sentiment had shifted toward handing India complete independence. The country, as well as the area, became freed from colonial rule on August 15, 1947.

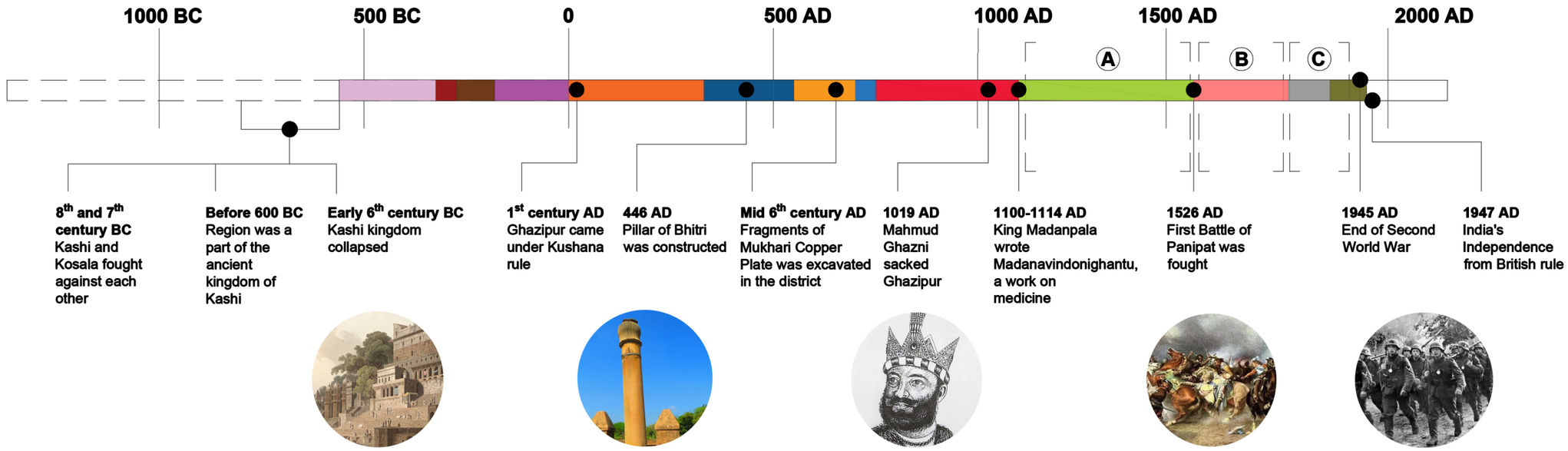
4.1.9 1947 to Present

Ghazipur remained an independent district after independence and contributed to the country's development. Brig. Usman, Paramveer Chakra awardee Veer Abdul Hameed, and Ram Urgrah Pandey are among the gallant troops from the district who dedicated their lives to defending the country's integrity and sovereignty.

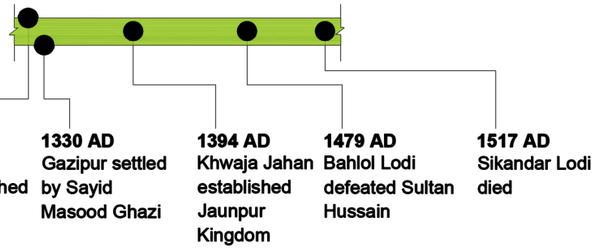
7 Neville, H.R. (1909). Ghazipur: A Gazetteer. Vol XXIX of the District Gazetteers of the United Provinces of Agra and Oudh. Govt. Press, United Provinces.

4.2. Historical Timeline

TIMELINE: GHAZIPUR DISTRICT

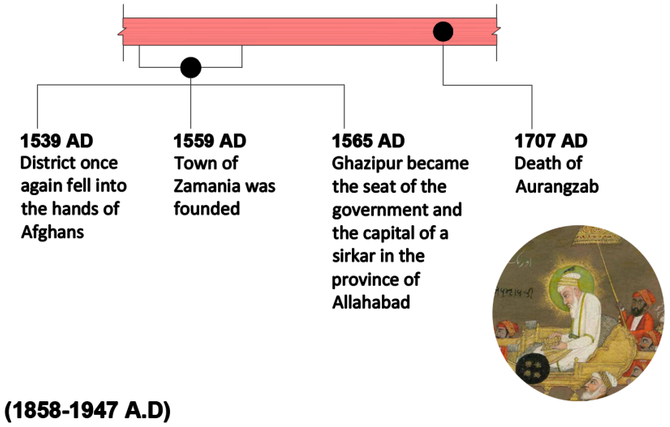


Ⓐ Turko Afghan Empire (1100-1526 A.D)



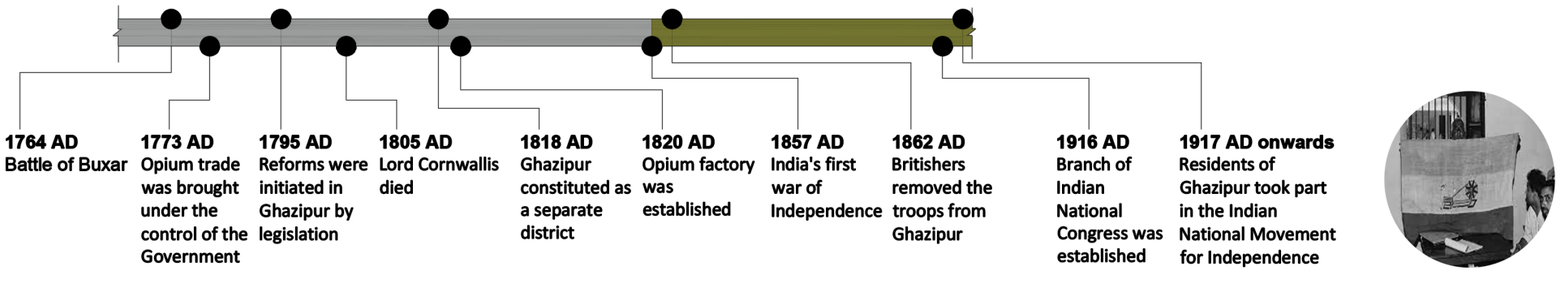


Ⓑ Mughal Empire (1526-1757 A.D)



Ⓒ East India Company (1757-1858 A.D) & British Rule (1858-1947 A.D)





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 Ghazipur

Ghazipur's strategic location in the fertile Gangetic plain was one of the primary reasons for its settlement and development. Since Vedic times, it has always been inhabited with human settlements due to its fertility and proximity to the sacred river. The region is located along a historic path that has seen many important imperial armies pass through. Many political conquests and trade took place in the district. Due to its historicity, the region has acquired a lot of special attributes over time. These attributes are not only tangible but also socio-cultural in nature.

5.1 Archaeological and Historical Significance

Though the current city of Ghazipur was founded in the early 14th century, human settlements had existed in the district for much longer. The Ramayana, Puranas, and Mahabharata all mention the region. Historical as well as archaeological evidence have substantiated the significance of the place. Some of the important archaeological and historical sites are:

1. Archaeological site of Lathiya in Zamania derives its name from the stone pillar belonging to Gupta period, standing on the western fringe of the mound. A two-fold cultural sequence was created based on artifacts recovered from the site.

- The 1st period belonged to the Sunga and Kushan: Pottery of Period I include black slipped ware, black ware, black and red ware, grey ware and red ware. The fabric of the potsherds mostly of red ware was from course to medium. The pottery types were mostly utilitarian which includes vases, lids, sprinklers, spouted vase and bowls.

- The 2nd period belonged to the Gupta Period: Pottery of Gupta period includes red slipped ware The pottery types include vase storage jar, basin, lota, lid, sprinklers and bowls became predominant. Some stamped sherds were also found from this label. Varaha shaped spouts are the special features of this period.

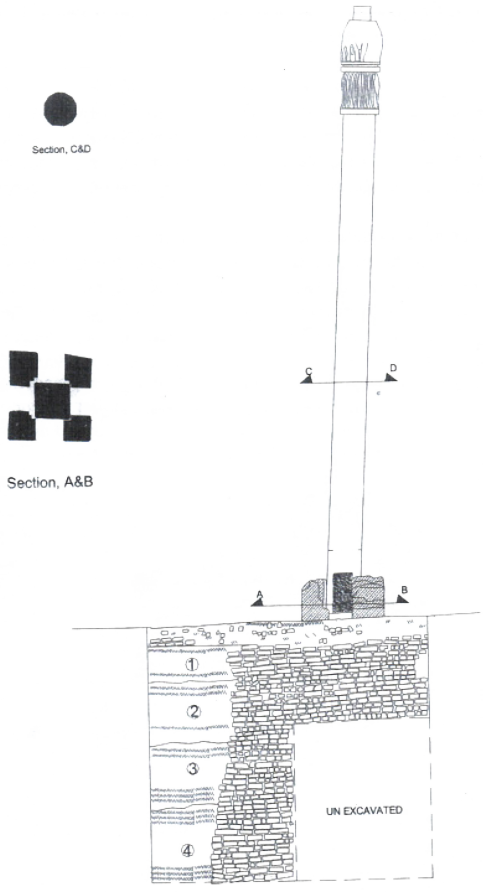


Figure 26: Monolithic pillar at Lathiya, facing south
Source: Ancient India, New Series (2011)

Terracotta inscribed seals and a ring cum seal made of copper with inscriptions in Gupta Brahmi type were among the antiques discovered during the excavation. Other antiquities included terracotta, glass, and stone beads; terracotta human, animal, bird, and snake figurines; copper punch marked and cast coins, gold plated copper ring; shell bangles, ivory pendants, tortoise shaped terracotta pendants, iron sickles, and Khurpi; stone querns, muller, and sculpture fragments[1]. The site also has the remains of four brick temples of Gupta period which are composed of two architectural units, the sanctum and mandapa.

1 Mani, B. R., Dwivedi, I. D., Manjul, S. K., & Manjul, A. (2011). Excavations at Lathiya (Ghazipur District, Uttar Pradesh): 2009-10. Ancient India, 213–232.

2. Bhitari is located near Saidpur town, where significant archaeological relics have been discovered. Bhitari was most likely a Buddhist site at one time, and it rose to prominence during the Gupta era. The iconic red sandstone monolith standing in the fort enclosure on the block of ruff stone is the most visible monument of the period. It boasts a meter-high bell-shaped capital, similar to those found on Ashoka pillars. An inscription on it refers to Skanda Gupta's reign and Kumar Gupta's succession. The latter name appears on many huge bricks discovered in 1885 near the foot of the pillar. In the nearby ruins, an oval silver plate with Kumar Gupta's inscription was discovered. A seal and coins bearing the genealogy of nine generations of Gupta kings were the most valuable findings, aside from the pillar[2].

3. A monolithic shrine with Mahishasuramardini, Parvati, Ganesha, and Balaram in the four niches, as well as a chaitya dormer decorated with Vishnu's avatar Varaha, has been discovered. A similar era eka mukha Siva linga with gokarna has also been discovered[3].

4. Aunrihar is a very important archaeological site adjacent to Saidpur. The ground is strewn with shards, enormous carved stones, and exquisite sculptures.

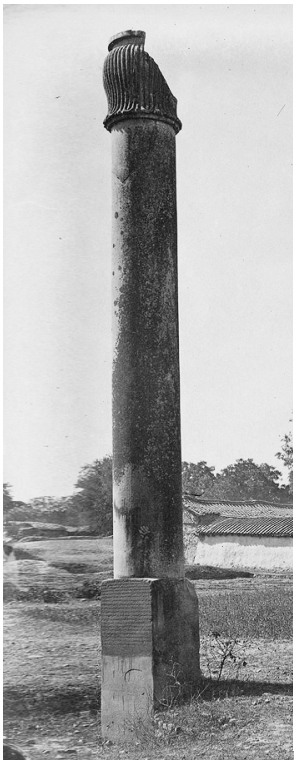


Figure 27: The Bhitari pillar and inscription of Skandagupta
Source: Beglar, Joseph David, 1870 - British Library

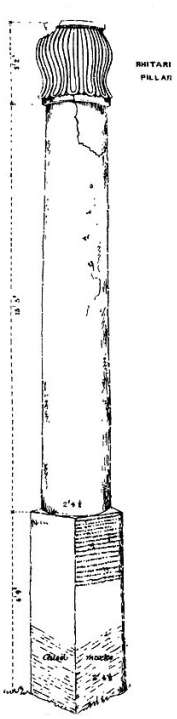


Figure 28: The Bhitari pillar and inscription of Skandagupta
Source: Cunningham, Alexander, 1871

5. Birpur is located on the Ganga's west bank, around 35 kilometres from Ghazipur. Tikam Deo, a great Cheru Raja, made it his capital. In the fort erected by Cheru Raja, old coins and sculptures have been discovered[4].

6. Dildarnagar is located on the road that connects Varanasi and Zamania with Buxar. Between the town and the station lies a hill known as Akhandha, which is claimed to have been Raja Nal's seat, while the enormous tank to the west is known as Rani Sagar after his legendary queen Damayanti. The remnants of two temples have been found in the mound's centre.

The district's multiple layers of history, as described in the previous chapter, provide an explanation of the region's historicity. Over the ages, many changes in power, political turbulence in the region, and ongoing growth have all shaped the region's progress. The written and oral histories accessible have furnished some details to help retrace the past locations and hence the historic significance of the site.

2 Ghazipur. District Ghazipur, Government of Uttar Pradesh | Land of Soldiers | India. (n.d.). Retrieved March 10, 2022, from https://ghazipur.nic.in/

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

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

5.2 Religious and Cultural Significance

Due to its geographical location and economic activities, the region began to have urban settlements during the medieval period. As a result, the culture became increasingly cosmopolitan and all of the major religions of the time had a presence in the city. From ancient times to Ashokan days, Harsha's rule, the tripartite conflict between Pratiharas, Rashtrakuta, and Palas, Islamic supremacy, and finally British occupation, the region has seen many changes. Each period contributed a layer to the demography, increasing its diversity. In ancient times, Ghazipur was a centre of learning and spiritualism. It is thought to have been a place where many knowledgeable Munis and rishis lived and had their ashrams. Maharshi Jamadagni, the Father of Maharshi Parashuram, Maharshi Gautam, and Maharshi Chyavan were the most prominent of them. Parashuram, Vishnu's sixth avatar, is said to have been born in this region.



Figure 29: Baba Parashuram Mandir, Zamania
Source: Primary survey by AH Division, INTACH Team

In the 6th century BC, Lord Buddha attained enlightenment and delivered his first sermon in Sarnath, roughly 65 kilometres west of Ghazipur. The Aunrihar region became the principal centre for Lord Buddha's teaching. Many stupas and pillars from that time period have been discovered in this region. Lord Shiva is linked to Ganga because it is believed that he brought the wrathful river to earth via his thick hair in order to save the world from destruction. As a result, many Shiva temples dedicated to the Lord were built along the banks for daily religious rites. Ghazipur has many beautiful ghats, which include Mahadev Ghat, Dadri Ghat, Collector Ghat, Massol Ghat, Chitnath Ghat and Posta Ghat.



Figure 30: Rameshwaram Nath Mandir and Ashram on Rameshwaram Ghat, Ghazipur
Source: Primary survey by AH Division, INTACH Team

Ghazipur's culture is diverse and vibrant, just as its cosmopolitan nature. The district is noted for its bravery and spiritual grandeur, as well as its rich cultural legacy. The culture is very similar to that of Bihar. Dhobia and Purbi Nautanki folk dances are well-known. Ghazipur is home to a number of renowned musicians and is noted for national-level dancers. Recitation of stories and legends, as well as music, are particularly popular among the rural population. Nataks and Nautankis, Bhajan Kirtan, recitations from the Ramayana and other religious legends, and other performances make up Ghazipur's rich and colourful culture.



Figure 31: Ganeshwar Shiv Group of temples, Ghazipur
Source: Primary survey by AH Division, INTACH Team

Festivals of all religions are celebrated in Ghazipur District, which is the main centre of Ganga-Jamuni culture from its past[5]. During the festive season of Ram navami, Dusshera, Holi, Diwali, Id-ul-Fitr, and Muharram, several fairs are organized on the community level. The district hosts about 32 fairs each year. The majority of the festivities are also accompanied by local fairs. The Dhanush Yagya fair in Saidpur's village Katghara, the Ram Leela fair in Saidpur, and the Ram Navmi Fair in Karimuddinpur are among the most prominent. The Govind Dashmi fairs in Jafarpur and Saidpur, as well as the Trimohini and Goril Baba fairs in Jalapur and Ghazipur, are notable. Muhharam fair is celebrated in Ghazipur among Muslims on the 10th day of Muhharam. Every year at the fair at Jamdagni Rishi Ashram in Zamania, people pray and make offerings on the occasion of Kartik Purinma and Makar Sankranti[6].



Figure 32: Dusshera
Source: Wikipedia

5.3 Natural and Ecological Significance

The district's natural and ecological importance can be gauged by the fact that it is located on the Gangetic Plain. The Ganga has been credited for sustaining human civilisation and life in the region since prehistoric times. The Ganga has proven to be the region's most valuable resource throughout centuries. Historically, the region was known for producing opium, perfumes such as rose water, itr, and sugar, among other commodities.

As previously indicated, the district is separated into two natural divisions, each of which contributes to the region's biodiversity in its own way. The Ghazipur Plain is a fertile plain with a flat topography. A number of rivers flow through the region's severe curves and broad valleys, eventually meeting the Ganga. Aside from rivers, the landscape is dotted with several natural tanks of all shapes and sizes. These natural water bodies are rich in biodiversity and provide as natural homes for both avian and aquatic animals. The Gomti–Ganga Flood Plain runs parallel to the Gomti and Ganga rivers. As it is a low-lying location, it floods during the rainy season.

The microclimatic circumstances and morphological surface of the region have also aided in the development of more and more appropriate farming. In the region, Rabi, Kharif, and Zaid crops are harvested. The district's principal crops are Masur, Paddy, Wheat, and Potato, with the remainder consisting of pulses, Bajra, Barley, Maize, and other grains. The district is well-versed in the cultivation of vegetables and fruits. Many vegetables like cauliflower, tomato, onion, brinjal are exported to various other places. Natural/ecological elements have influenced the settlement pattern and architecture of the area.

5 Culture of ghazipur district. IndiaNetzone.com. (n.d.). Retrieved March 10, 2022, from https://www.indianetzone.com/48/culture_ghazipur_district.htm

6 Ghazipur Culture. (n.d.). Retrieved March 10, 2022, from https://www.brandbharat.com/english/up/districts/Ghazipur/Ghazipur.html

The Ganga River adds to the area's ecological value. It is home to a number of endangered species. Gangetic Dolphins are the most important of them all. Crocodiles and Gharials turtles have been spotted in this area.

5.4 Architectural Significance

The architecture of Ghazipur is a blend of the city's religious and cultural history. Early human settlements, religious significance, cosmopolitan culture, and the people's lifestyle have all affected the district's architectural vocabulary. Political and economic events have had a direct impact on the history of Ghazipur's settlements and architecture over centuries. The numerous dynasties who ruled here, as well as the architectural breakthroughs in construction technology that they brought with them, impacted the planning and architectural language. The rulers were drawn to the Ganga's fertile fields in order to develop their land revenue system. As a result, the number of zamindars in the region increased. New smaller settlements arose when zamindars need small farmers and labourers to carry out on-the-ground tasks.

In the Zamania tehsil, archaeological artefacts have been discovered in sites like Birpur and Akhandha, as well as enormous reservoirs and temple remains. Ghazipur has a mound in the city that is claimed to be the location of Raja Gadhi's ancient mud fort. These remnants indicate that the district was previously home to flourishing settlements. Ghazipur has acquired architectural characteristics that draw inspiration from many of the dynasties that have ruled it over the years. The ruins of mosques, residences, tombs, and forts demonstrate Islamic architectural influences from Afghan and Mughal control. Hindu architectural styles have also survived and influenced the built environment. The strategic location of Ghazipur along the banks of the Ganga helped the British trading company spread its approach till the inner portions of the Indian rural areas and convert them into a business centre. This has left a huge imprint on the colonial architectural style. The town attracted a large number of merchants and people of various professions, resulting in the creation of architectural components and typologies.



Figure 33: Deepchand Saav Halwai Mandir, Saidpur
Source: Primary survey by AH Division, INTACH Team



Figure 34: Masjid Abubakar, Ghazipur
Source: Primary survey by AH Division, INTACH Team

Sheikh Abdullah constructed the fort at Bahadurganj on the banks of the Saryu in 1742. Lord Cornwallis' tomb is located in the south of Ghazipur, where he was buried. The Chahal Satun, or hall of 40 pillars, is

another noteworthy architectural landmark. This is part of a settlement established in the early 18th century by Nawab Sheikh Abdullah, whose father was a zamindar in this area. Sarbuland Khan, the governor of Bihar, appointed him as his deputy. Saidpur is home to many Shiva temples, several havelis and mansions erected by zamindars in the 19th century, as well as colonial-style institutional facilities from the early 20th century. This settlement also has palatial mansions, gates, and orchards, the traces of which may still be seen today. Ghazipur also has a Jami Masjid, the Math of Pawhari Baba, a prominent saint of the time, Pahar Khan's tank and tomb, the city's Faujdar in 1580, and the plain but old tombs of the city's founder, Masood, and his son.

The district's architecture is essentially a reinterpretation of an existing style with the addition of colonial characteristics. As a result, a blend of oriental and occidental styles is achieved. The architectural remains are in a variety of styles, including Colonial, regional with Islamic components, and sometimes a mix of these styles.



Figure 35: Colonial style residence in Ghazipur
Source: Primary survey by AH Division, INTACH Team



Figure 36: Kotwali, Ghazipur
Source: Primary survey by AH Division, INTACH Team

6. Architectural Description

Ghazipur has been layered with history, vestiges of many governmental powers and dynasties, as well as immensely important religious activities, beliefs, and the natural surroundings. Trading and farming have had a significant impact on the growth and advancement of the built environment. Islamic, Vernacular, Indo-Saracenic, and Colonial architectural styles can all be found in this region. Ghazipur's architecture can be regarded as a mixture of many styles, given the historical history and tangible representation of culture in the form of built heritage. Many structures with particular architectural traits have survived due to the region's strategic location in the Gangetic Plain. Throughout the district, remnants of several building typologies, such as residential, civic, institutional, religious, memorial, industrial and water structures reflect these features.

6.1 Building Typologies

Utility and location define the building typology in any setting. The projected use, lifestyle, and needs of the people, as well as the larger social, cultural, and political context of the larger settlement that surrounds the structure, all have an impact on the building's location.

i. Residential

Residential structures can be categorised based on their size, architectural style and layout. The Gangetic plain has drawn farming communities to settle along its banks and establish trade due to its fertile terrain and plentiful water. They built dwellings along the river to accommodate the needs of the community. The architectural style of these residences reflects the era in which they were built, as well as the owners and events that led their construction. The regional style and the colonial style are the two principal styles in which historic residences have been found.

A) Regional style:

A number of double-storied regional style residences have been found in the region. Since the region was developed as a trading hub during the British rule, several merchants came and settled here. These residences were constructed by migrants from nearby villages who had come here for trade and business. They are usually rectangular in plan and have a low plinth. The entry is marked by three rectangular openings framed within a semi-circular arch and ornamented with flower motifs on the ground floor façade. The first-floor façade has a projected balcony framed with a series of iron semicircular arches with floral ornamentation. The structure is ornamented with cornices, flower motifs, and decorated iron railings.



Figure 37: Regional style residence in Mohammadabad tehsil
Source: Primary survey by AH Division, INTACH Team

Due to the strategic location of Ghazipur, Muslim settlements in the region increased with the rise of the Slave dynasty and the Mughals. With the need of having a hold on the region, rulers in Delhi appointed deputies and nawabs to collect the land revenue. The Chahal Satun in Ghazipur tehsil is one of the examples of structures built by the nawabs. It is part of the settlement, set up in the early 18th century by Nawab Sheik Abdullah, whose father was a zamindar in this region. He was the deputy of Bihar's governor, Sarbuland Khan. It is known as the forty pillars building and is a double-storied structure with a low plinth. The entry to the structure is from the south which is marked by a double-height ogee four-centered arch flanked with platforms on either side. The front façade of the structure has two projecting balconies on the first floor on either side framed with multifoliate arches supported on circular columns. The second floor has a bangladar roof supported over circular fluted columns having framed with ogee four-centered arches. On all four corners, it has domes topped with a long finial.

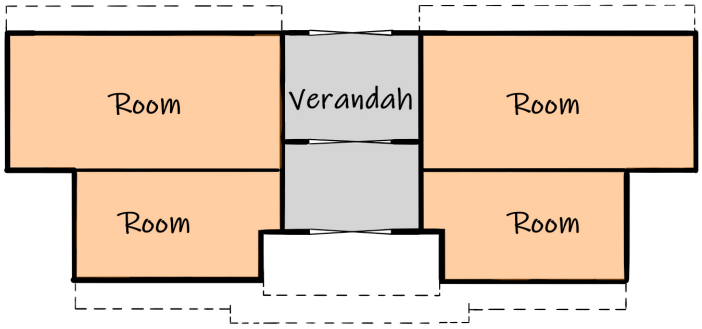


Figure 38: Layout of Chahal Satun, Ghazipur
Source: Primary survey by AH Division, INTACH Team



Figure 39: Front view of Chahal Satun, Ghazipur
Source: Primary survey by AH Division, INTACH Team

Some single storied residences, built in the regional style have also been found in the study area. These residences are located in enclosed compounds with an access marked with square posts and a gate. The plan is usually rectangular and they stand on a low plinth. They have an arcaded entrance verandah with a series of flat arches supported over octagonal columns, further leading to the habitable rooms. The verandah is usually recessed by rooms on either side. They have a gable roof supported by wooden girders and rafters. The roof is extended over the façade line while supported over wooden brackets and is finished with terracotta tiles.



Figure 40: Regional style residence in Saidpur tehsil
Source: Primary survey by AH Division, INTACH Team

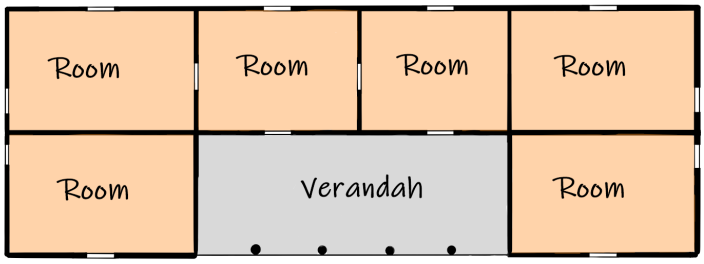


Figure 41: Typical layout of regional style residences
Source: Primary survey by AH Division, INTACH Team

B) Colonial style:

The strategic location of Ghazipur along the banks of river Ganga, aided the British trading company to reach to inner parts of the Indian rural areas and convert them as a business hub. Due to this many merchants and people of different professions settled in the town.

There are some double storied residences built in the colonial architecture style. They are usually rectangular in plan and are on a low plinth. The entry is marked by a rectangular gate and the front facade has rectangular openings on the ground floor. The first floor has a series of rectangular windows adorned with segmental arch niches and further framed within rectangular niches. The ornamentation is basic with cornice and dentils.

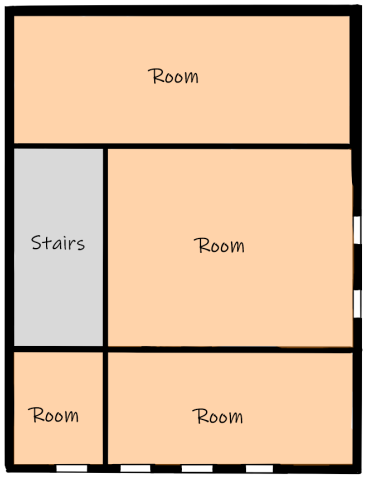


Figure 42: Layout of colonial style residence in Ghazipur
Source: Primary survey by AH Division, INTACH Team



Figure 43: Colonial style residence in Ghazipur tehsil
Source: Primary survey by AH Division, INTACH Team

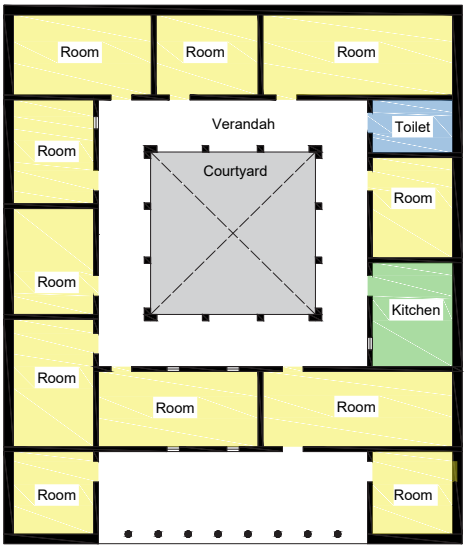


Figure 44: Layout of colonial style residence in Ghazipur
Source: Primary survey by AH Division, INTACH Team

Some larger residences belonging to more affluent families engaged in farming and trade have also been found. These are usually set in a larger compound which has a large open area with the main block built close to an edge of the site. These are double storied with a low plinth level. The entrance is through a verandah framed with a series of segmental arches supported over square columns. It is recessed with the construction of rooms on either side. The rooms are arranged around a central courtyard and are accessed through the arcaded verandah framed with segmental arches. The residence has openings adorned with segmental arches and pediments. It has been ornamented with cornice bands running on the edges and pilasters on the front façade.



Figure 45: Front facade of Peeli Kothi, colonial style residence in Ghazipur tehsil
Source: Primary survey by AH Division, INTACH Team



Figure 46: Front facade of Peeli Kothi, colonial style residence in Ghazipur tehsil
Source: Primary survey by AH Division, INTACH Team

C) Residences and Shop:

Mixed-use typologies of houses can be found in the denser historic settlements. The shops are on the ground floor, while the residential area is mostly on the upper level. In most cases, the structure is rectangular in plan. The ground floor has shops with collapsible wooden doors and storerooms at the back. A stairway on the side leads to cantilevered balcony supported on stone brackets on the upper floor. The rooms on the upper floor are accessed from this balcony. The balcony has elaborate woodwork on railings, columns and the multifoliate arches.

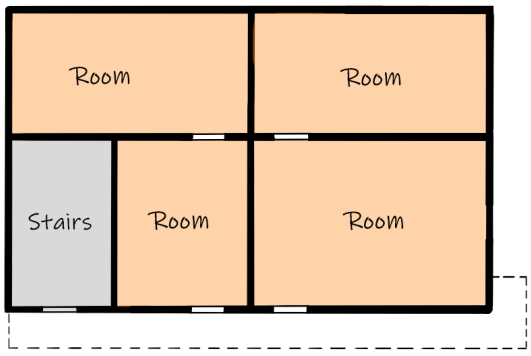


Figure 47: First Floor Layout of mixed use structure in Ghazipur
Source: Primary survey by AH Division, INTACH Team

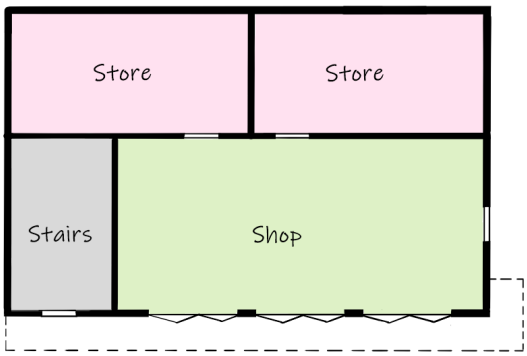


Figure 48: Ground Floor Layout of mixed use structure in Ghazipur
Source: Primary survey by AH Division, INTACH Team



Figure 49: Biggad Raini residence in Ghazipur tehsil
Source: Primary survey by AH Division, INTACH Team

ii. Mixed Use

Buildings in some neighbourhoods are intended for mixed-use on multiple levels. Mixed uses like religious and commercial, residential and religious, residential and commercial and mixed civic use have been identified in Ghazipur.

Some double-storied buildings having shops on the ground floor and a temple on the first floor have been noted. The temple has a separate access from a staircase leading to the first floor having a shrine and a mandapa. The shrine has a pyramidal shikhara above it. These are mostly in regional architectural style.



Figure 50: Kesari Mandir with shop in Ghazipur tehsil
Source: Primary survey by AH Division, INTACH Team

Some structures have also been noted with a temple and residence in the same structure. They usually have two floors with the temple and residence on either floor. The Radhey Krishna Mandir in Ghazipur is one structure noted which has the residence and temple on the same floor. These structures are constructed in the regional style with elements like multifoliated arches supported on circular or fluted columns. Some have extended balconies supported on stone brackets as seen in the other structures noted in the region.



Figure 51: Ranchod Das Jaiswal Mandir with residence in Ghazipur tehsil
Source: Primary survey by AH Division, INTACH Team



Figure 52: Baldau Temple with residence in Ghazipur tehsil
Source: Primary survey by AH Division, INTACH Team

Structures with masjid and commercial use have also been identified in the region. They are either double-storied with shops on the ground and a masjid on the first floor or single storied with shops in the front and the masjid at the back of the building compound. These structures are constructed in Islamic style with arched niches and verandahs framed with multifoliate arches supported on rectangular or fluted columns. They have either four or six minarets with two taller ones in the front. The prayer halls are topped with domes having inverted lotus finial and floral patterns on the molded base.



Figure 53: Qubra Masjid with shops in Ghazipur tehsil
Source: Primary survey by AH Division, INTACH Team

The Nagar Palika Parishad office in Ghazipur tehsil was donated to the British administration by Sheikh Mohamed Abdul Ghani in the year of 1872. The building was being used as a Kotwali for years and presently houses a bank and the Nagar Palika office. It is a two-storied building with a rectangular plan. The ground floor is accessible from the road itself and has a series of rooms entered through a verandah having framed with multifoliated arched supported over rectangular columns. The first floor has a high jack arched ceiling verandah on the front framed with a series of multifoliated arches supported over fluted columns. On the top, it has two chattris with domes above them. The building has a short projection in the façade supported over stone brackets.



Figure 54: Nagar Palika Parishad Office in Ghazipur tehsil
Source: Primary survey by AH Division, INTACH Team



Figure 55: Nagar Palika Parishad Office in Ghazipur tehsil
Source: Primary survey by AH Division, INTACH Team

iii. Civic

After the Battle of Buxar in 1764, a treaty was signed and Varanasi including Ghazipur was transferred to the East India Company. The strategic location of Ghazipur made it essential for them to have their administrative set up in the major Indian heartlands and generate land revenue out of them. The administrative setup in this region was started majorly after the year 1818. Hence, a large number of civic buildings like the Court, Stamp House, Police Stations, Government Offices like National Cadet Corps, District Magistrate, PWD and a Railway Station have been identified in the region.

All of these civic buildings are in the colonial architectural style. These mostly have a series of rooms approached through an arcaded verandah framed with semi-circular arches supported over square columns. The rooms usually have a higher ceiling than the verandah. The ventilators in the rooms have been covered with sloping chajja projections, supported on brackets. These have a low brick parapet and the ornamentation is usually with a cornice band and dentils running on the top edge.



Figure 56: Nagar Palika Parishad Office in Ghazipur tehsil
Source: Primary survey by AH Division, INTACH Team



Figure 57: Shaheed Bhawan in Mohammadabad tehsil
Source: Primary survey by AH Division, INTACH Team

The Ghazipur Ghat railway station was built by the Britishers after the signing of the treaty after the Battle of Buxar. It was used as a way-station by them for the transportation of raw goods from the region. It is a single-storied building with a low plinth and is square in plan. The entry to the building is marked by a verandah framed with two segmental arches supported over square columns. Further, it has a series of rooms having a ticket counter in the middle and a waiting area. The rear façade has a series of segmental arches supported over square columns with highlighted impost and capital. The other features are very similar to the rest of the historic civic buildings identified in the study area.



Figure 58: Ghazipur Ghat Railway Station
Source: Primary survey by AH Division, INTACH Team

iv. Institutional

Since the area in and around Ghazipur was a strategic trading port for the British East India Co., it was crucial for them to have their institutional set up in the area. This led to the setting up of several institutions like schools, colleges, jails etc. in these locations. Many schools of historical and cultural value, constructed in colonial architectural styles have been identified. Most of these buildings are single-storied and are rectangular in plan. They are approached through an entrance verandah framed with semi-circular arches supported over square columns. Jack-arch roof is present in the verandahs and they have a lower ceiling height than the main rooms. The ornamentation of these structures is a multileveled cornice band, with highlighted impost, keystone, and base.



Figure 59: DAV Inter College, Ghazipur
Source: Primary survey by AH Division, INTACH Team



Figure 60: Tehsil School, Ghazipur
Source: Primary survey by AH Division, INTACH Team

v. Religious

Due to the presence of river Ganga, settlements were established close to the banks of the river. To fulfil the religious sentiments of the local communities, several temples, mosques, mazars and churches were built by the rulers and/or residents.

a) Temples

The religious significance of the holy river Ganga led to several saints, sages and religious groups to establish their base along the river. To show the religious devotion, rulers and merchants built temples in the region. Numerous temples in the Ghazipur district have been built in the traditional architectural style of the region. Many temples have only a "garbhagriha" though others have a "mandapa" in front. Some temples have a common mandapa with two garbhagrihas on each side. Groups of small temples have also been noted, some of which are on the bank of the river Ganga and are next to the ghats.

The Shiv Temple in Ghazipur tehsil is a single-storied building on a high plinth. It is accessed from the ghat through a staircase leading to the lower plinth. The entry to the temple is from the west through a rectangular opening adorned with a multifoliate arch. The temple has a garbha griha and is square in plan with tri-ratha paga. It is topped with a pyramidal-shaped shikhara having layers of Uru-shikhara around it. It is constructed of lakhori bricks and finished with lime plaster. Due to Lord Shiva's association with Ganga, several temples are dedicated to the Lord and are built along the river bank for religious rituals.



Figure 61: Shiv Temple, Ghazipur
Source: Primary survey by AH Division, INTACH Team

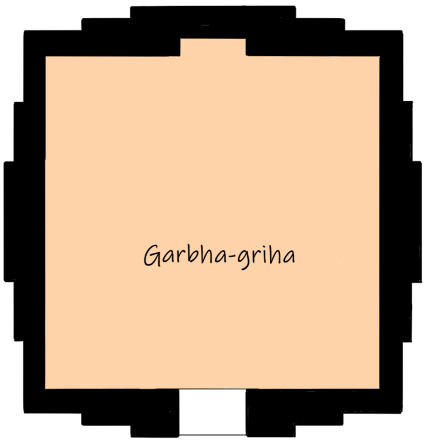


Figure 62: Typical layout of temple with garbha griha
Source: Primary survey by AH Division, INTACH Team

The Shiv Mandir at Sukhdeopur, Ghazipur tehsil is a simple single storied temple standing over a medium plinth. It has a square-shaped, flat-arched mandapa supported over thin circular columns. It has a flat roof and a low parapet rising from a short projection with a statue of Lord Nandi beneath it. The garbhagriha has a pyramidal-shaped shikhara resting over it and is topped with inverted lotus and kalasha. The temple is ornamented with carved Pan-Patta motifs on the lower and upper parts of the mandapa. The plinth of the temple is shared with that of a well which is in front of the temple. It has a low parapet around the mouth of well and the walls are made of lakhori bricks finished with lime plaster. Two stone pillars are built around the well, to which the pulley is attached used for pulling out water.

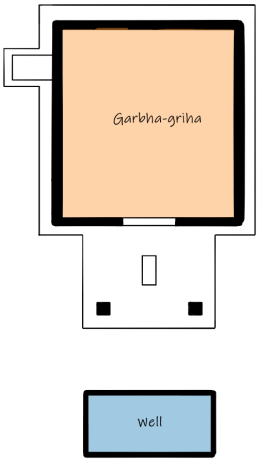


Figure 63: Typical layout of temple with garbha griha & mandapa
Source: Primary survey by AH Division, INTACH Team



Figure 64: Shiv Mandir in Ghazipur tehsil with garbha griha and mandapa
Source: Primary survey by AH Division, INTACH Team



Figure 65: Buddhey Mahadev Temple in Saidpur tehsil
Source: Primary survey by AH Division, INTACH Team

The Sangath Mandir in Bhusaula, Saidpur is a Shiv temple which is a part of an ashram on the bank of the river Ganga. The main temple is located in the center of the ashram compound with a single mandapa shared by two garbhagriha. The mandapa is framed with series of multifoliated arches. The two typical garbhagriha are square in plan and are entered through rectangular opening doors adorned with multifoliated arch supported over columns. Both of the pyramidal shaped shikharas are topped with finials.



Figure 66: Sangath Ashram in Saidpur tehsil
Source: Primary survey by AH Division, INTACH Team

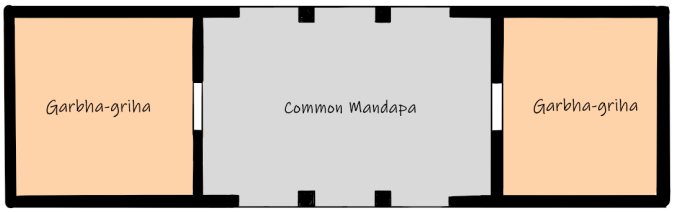


Figure 67: Layout of Sangath Ashram with two garbha griha and a common mandapa
Source: Primary survey by AH Division, INTACH Team

b) Mosques and Mazars

Various Afghan and Mughal rulers spread their rule along Ganga, as it was a major source of trade and communication. The rulers, zamindars and merchants built mosques, dargahs and mazars along the river to

commemorate saints and fulfil the religious sentiments of local communities. The imam prays in the "Mehrab," or niche, in the inner portion of the mosque, which denotes the qibla (direction of Mecca). The prayer hall is located at the western edge or the end of a rectangular site, with an open courtyard. Many distinct mosques have been noted in the area like the Masjid Haji Quadir Baksh and the Jami Masjid in Ghazipur.

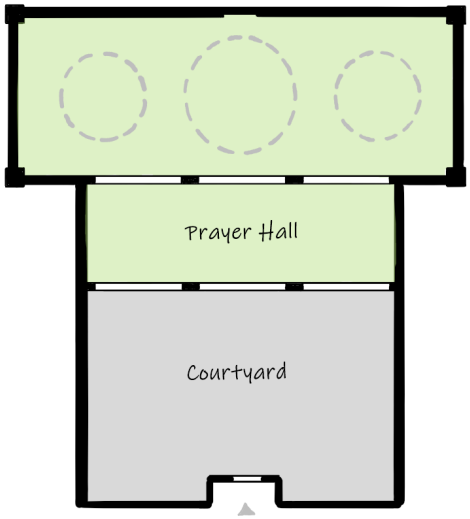


Figure 68: Layout of Masjid Haji Qadir Baksh
Source: Primary survey by AH Division, INTACH Team



Figure 69: Masjid Haji Quadir Baksh, Ghazipur
Source: Primary survey by AH Division, INTACH Team

The Masjid Haji Quadir Baksh at Qazi Tola, Ghazipur was constructed by the local community and businessmen in the memory of saint Hazi Quadir Baksh. It is a single-storied building with a high plinth. The entry to the masjid is from the east façade and is marked by a large gateway having rectangular opening adorned within a multifoliated arch niche. It leads to an open area before the main prayer hall. The high ceiling hall is approached through a verandah framed with a series of multifoliated arches supported over fluted columns. The interior has several moulded plaster decorations in niches and panels. It has three ribbed domes with a moulded base and finial. It has six minarets on the roof of the verandah, two higher minarets rising from the ground is on the corner of the main prayer hall with two smaller in size on the rear corners. Each minaret is topped with a dome and finial.



Figure 70: Masjid Haji Quadir Baksh, Ghazipur
Source: Primary survey by AH Division, INTACH Team

The Eidgah at Baijalpur, Mohammadabad is a single-storied precinct with a low plinth. Its entry is marked on the north façade by two square columns which lead to the central open praying area. It is a closed compound with boundary walls on three sides and a stepped mihrab wall on the west. The mihrab wall has a series of arched niches with two minarets of on top of each stepped part of the wall. The minarets are topped with an



Figure 71: Mihrab wall of Eidgah at Mohammadabad
Source: Primary survey by AH Division, INTACH Team



Figure 72: Eidgah at Mohammadabad
Source: Primary survey by AH Division, INTACH Team

onion dome and a finial. Some of the domes on the minarets have been replaced. The wall is ornamented with a cornice band and leaf motifs running on the top edge.

c) Church

The C.N.I Church at Kacheri Road in Ghazipur was constructed in 1862 to cater to the religious sentiments of the Christian community which rose with the spread of the British rule. The Church is constructed in the colonial architectural style. It is a double heighted single-storied church and is rectangular in plan with a square tower on the west. The access to the church is through a rectangular porch framed with series of flat arches supported over circular columns, leading to the series of pointed arched openings. The verandah has a sloped roof while the main prayer hall has a gable roof.

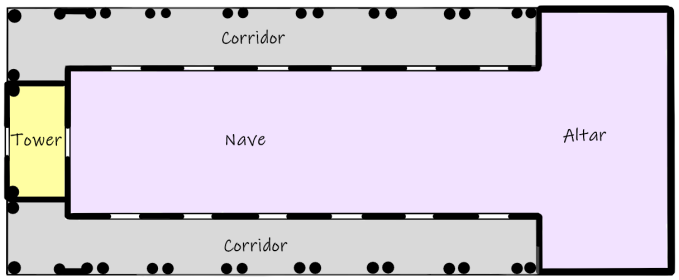


Figure 73: Layout of C.N.I. Church in Ghazipur
Source: Primary survey by AH Division, INTACH Team



Figure 74: C.N.I. Church in Ghazipur
Source: Primary survey by AH Division, INTACH Team

d) Ashram

Due to the presence of river Ganga, several saints, sages and religious groups established their base along the river. The Pahadi Baba Ashram is one of such examples. The precinct was established in the late 19th century by a famous saint of the region named Pahari Baba. It is an enclosed compound having single-storied buildings with low plinths. The temples in the ashrams are usually constructed in the same style as the other temples in the area.



Figure 75: Lord Cornwallis Tomb in Ghazipur
Source: Primary survey by AH Division, INTACH Team



Figure 76: Front face of the memorial with mourning Hindu and Muslim men
Source: Primary survey by AH Division, INTACH Team



Figure 77: Back face of the memorial with mourning European and native soldiers
Source: Primary survey by AH Division, INTACH Team

vi. Memorials

The Lord Cornwallis Tomb in Ghazipur was constructed in the honour of one of the most notable Governor General of the British era. He died in Ghazipur on his second tenure on 5th October 1805. The tomb is placed centrally in a large compound. It is a double-heighted single-storied structure with a high circular plinth. It consists of a dome supported over 12 circular columns with circular bases, overlooking the river Ganga. The central burial chamber is in white marble and has a portrait of Lord Cornwallis. A Hindu and a Muslim man are shown mourning on one face. The other face of this structure has a European and a native soldier paying homage with an inscription below in Urdu. The high gateways are beautifully fabricated with spears, bows and arrows, swords, and inverted cannons. The dome is ornamented with soldier caps and flower motifs.



Figure 78: Nawab Ji ki Burji in Ghazipur
Source: Primary survey by AH Division, INTACH Team

vii. Recreational

The Nawab ji ki Chattri in Ghazipur is a is part of a settlement, set up in the early 18th century by Nawab Sheikh Abdullah, whose father was a zamindar in this region. It is a single storied structure with a high plinth and pan-patta motifs on the base. It is an octagonal cenotaph with each face having multifoliated arch niche resting over octagonal shaped pilasters. It has a dome supported over an octagonal base. The base of the dome has a short projected chajja and the dome is ornamented with an inverted lotus on top.

viii. Industrial

Opium was introduced in the region during the Mughal era and was later extensively produced and exported to Kolkata, China and other eastern countries through the river Ganga. The town of Ghazipur was developed as a trading hub during British rule. Several factories were set up in the region.

The Opium Factory in Ghazipur was earlier known as the Benares Opium Agency and was the entity of the East India Company in 1820. During World War II (1943), an alkaloid factory was also added. It is an enclosed compound with an area of 43 acres. The different structures in the factory compound were constructed in the colonial architectural style. The buildings have sloping roofs and openings are mostly segmental and semicircular arches. The main factory is accessed through a gateway framed with segmental arches flanked with pilasters and a pediment on top.



Figure 79: Opium Factory in Ghazipur
Source: crcl.gov.in

The Shiv Nath Ji Factory in Mahuabagh, Ghazipur tehsil is among the earliest settlements of the Ghazipur district which belonged to a Zamindar from Varanasi known as Shri Shivnath Singh. This was set up in 1856 and is built in the colonial style. It is a double-storied building and has an entrance verandah framed with flat-arch supported over circular columns. Elements like rectangular openings adorned with segmental arch niches topped with a short projection, flat as well as gable roofs on different sections have been noted. Basic ornamentation like a cornice band running on the top edges is present in the structure.



Figure 80: Shiv Nath Ji Factory in Mahuabagh, Ghazipur
Source: Primary survey by AH Division, INTACH Team

ix. Water Structures

For the basic needs of water for the human settlements, water structures were required. These structures built for the local community served as a platform to perform traditional and cultural rituals. Wells, pokharas and tanks have been noted in the region.

a) Wells

Some wells are quite notable in the region. The well at Kapoorpur, Mohammadabad and at Jamalpur, Ghazipur have lower walls made of thick lakhori bricks and the upper portion has been renovated using



Figure 81: Well at Mohammadabad
Source: Primary survey by AH Division, INTACH Team

modern bricks. The well platform usually has four pillars for fixing the pulleys with carved ornamentation like paan patti motifs and some inscriptions. Many of the temples in the region also have wells alongside them for rituals.

b) Pokharas

Rectangular shaped kunds with stepped platforms around them were constructed as part of the settlements to fulfil the water needs of the communities. The edge of the pokharas were constructed of lakhori bricks and finished with lime plaster. These surfaces of some of the kunds have some ornamentation like arched niches. The platforms built in the kund were also used for performing rituals and are supported on semicircular on pointed arches. The Nawab ka Pokhara, Pahad Khan ka Pokhara and the Badri Chandra ka Pokhara in Ghazipur tehsil are some notable pokharas in the region.



Figure 82: Nawab Sahab ka Pokhara in Ghazipur
Source: Primary survey by AH Division, INTACH Team



Figure 83: Badri Chandra ka Pokhara in Ghazipur
Source: Primary survey by AH Division, INTACH Team

c) Water Tank

The water tank in Ghazipur was built in 1906 and is a part of the opium factory. It is an exposed brick masonry structure, circular in plan and is built in the colonial style. The tank is supported on semicircular arches standing on rectangular columns. It has projecting balconies on two levels supported on stone brackets with metal railings. The tank on the top is in metal with a pyramidical roof. The structure has cornices, highlighted imposts and keystones for ornamentation.



Figure 84: Water tank in the Opium Factory in Ghazipur
Source: Primary survey by AH Division, INTACH Team

x. Defence

The Nawab Sahab ka Patak in Ghazipur is part of a settlement set up in the early 18th century by Nawab Sheikh Abdullah, whose father was a zamindar in this region. The gateway was used as a check post. It is a

double-height structure and has a series of ogee four-centered arches. It has a low parapet rising from the short projection supported over stone brackets. The front façade has one remaining projecting balcony on one side. The rear façade has multifoliate arched niches in lime plaster. The internal part of the gateway has a dome which has remains of muqarnas in lime plaster. This kind of ornamented vaulting is also seen between the front arches of the gateway.



Figure 85: Ornamentation in Nawab Sahab ka Fatak's dome
Source: Primary survey by AH Division, INTACH Team



Figure 86: Nawab Sahab ka Fatak in Ghazipur
Source: Primary survey by AH Division, INTACH Team

xi. Garden

The Nawab Sahab ki Bageechi in Ghazipur is also a part of the settlement set up by Nawab Sheikh Abdullah. The site was used as an orchard and to cater to the royal guests. It is an irregular shaped site enclosed by a compound wall which is constructed in lakhori bricks. The walls have battlement like mouldings and is finished with lime plaster. The entry to the bagh is through a gateway which is now in a dilapidated condition.



Figure 87: Compound Wall of Nawab Sahab ki Bageechi in Ghazipur
Source: Primary survey by AH Division, INTACH Team

xii. Funerary

With the rise of the Slave dynasty and then the Mughals, the Muslim settlements increased in the region. They built religious, memorial and funerary structures for the community.

Nawab ka Maqbara in Ghazipur is a part of the settlement by Nawab Sheikh Abdullah. The precinct is enclosed within a compound wall constructed of lakhori bricks and ornamented with battlement-like mouldings on top. The precinct has a mosque and a rauza, placed on a high plinth. The entry of the rauza is through a gateway having a series of ogee four-centered arched niche over the façade. Its entry is from the middle arch



Figure 88: Interior view of Nawab ka Maqbara in Ghazipur
Source: Primary survey by AH Division, INTACH Team



Figure 89: Nawab ka Maqbara in Ghazipur
Source: Primary survey by AH Division, INTACH Team

further leading to the central hall having the grave of Nawab and his wife. It has a dome with a finial flanked with cenotaphs on each corner. Muqranas have been noted in different areas of the structure. The mosque on the west is attached to the rauza.

The Sunni Bada Imambara and Qabristan and the Shia Chota Imamabara in Ghazipur are also significant rauzas in the region, which were built in the 18th century in Islamic style. These have a compound with an entrance gateway with pointed arches recessed in multifoliate arched niches and a bangladaar roof. They also have graves of other descendants and relatives in the precinct. Elements like cenotaphs have also been noted on the compound walls.



Figure 90: Entrance of the Sunni Bada Imambara and Qabristan in Ghazipur
Source: Primary survey by AH Division, INTACH Team



Figure 91: Shia Chota Imambara in Ghazipur
Source: Primary survey by AH Division, INTACH Team

6.2 Evolution Pattern in Architecture of Ghazipur

Ghazipur's architectural legacy is a treasure trove that has changed dramatically over time. Its proximity to the Ganga gave fertile fields, resulting in a huge number of zamindars and farmers settling in the area. The architecture of many buildings along the Ganga's banks enriches the district's cultural landscape. The historic structures in the area today show the region's architectural evolution from the 18th century to the present. Ghazipur was a thriving settlement that was constantly evolving, as reflected by the historic structures in the vicinity. From the Slave dynasty to the Mughal empire, and then during British administration in the 19th and 20th centuries, it rose to numerous heights as a centre for farming, trade, and business. Ghazipur's architecture can be defined as a fusion of architectural styles, when considering the historical timeline and the tangible representation of culture in the form of built heritage. The study area includes structures in regional, Islamic, and colonial styles.

As discussed in previous chapters, the Ganga has a significant impact on Ghazipur's architectural typologies and settlement pattern. The river's proximity fostered the establishment of settlements for religious and commercial reasons. Due to Lord Shiva's close association with Ganga, this area has a profusion of Shiva temples. It is believed that he had brought Ganga to the earth as she descended through his locks. As a result, temples devoted to the Lord have been built along the river. During the Mughal Empire, various religious structures such as mosques, eidgahs, and tombs were built. Several water structures, such as pokharas and wells, were also built to meet the community's water demands. During the British occupation, the architecture mostly comprised of civic and institutional structures, as well as road and railway links for the area. The architectural typologies of Ghazipur and its progression over time were impacted by the arrival of diverse populations and the architectural knowledge systems they brought with them.

As per the listing, the sites can be classified into 35% religious, 32% residential, 9% mixed use, 7% civic, 5% institutional, 5% water structures, 2% funerary, 2% memorial, 1% industrial, 1% recreational and 1% defense structures. No archaeological sites have been found in the study area.

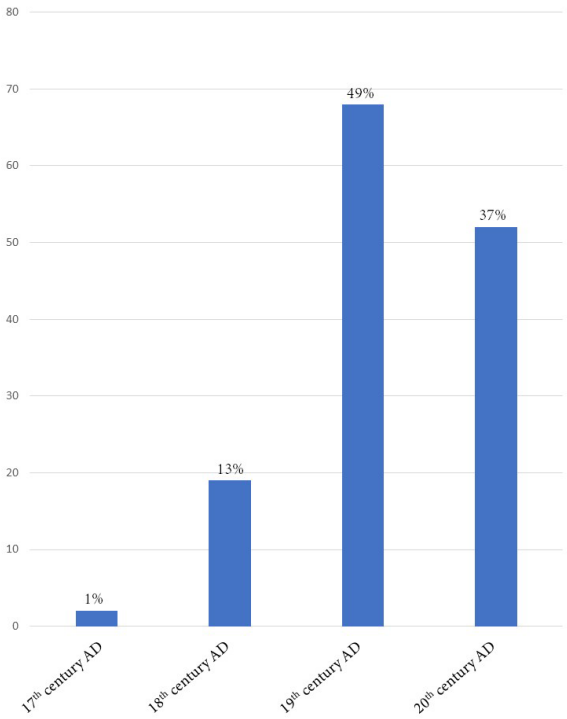


Figure 92: Graph showing the quantity of built heritage in Ghazipur district in different time periods
Source : As per primary survey done on site

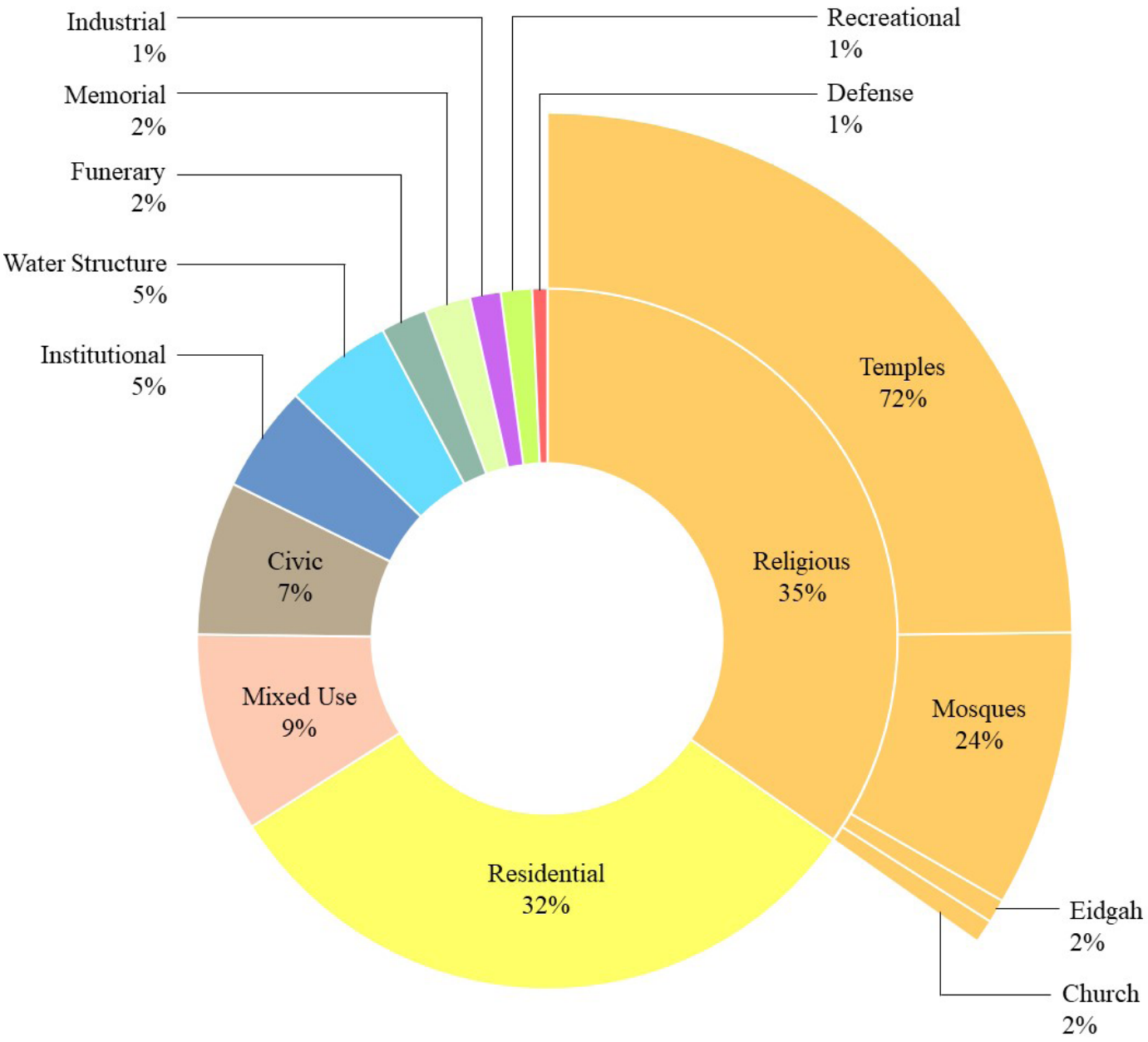


Figure 93: Pie chart showing the percentage of heritage buildings according to its property use, across the district
Source : As per primary survey done on site

7. Approach and Methodology

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

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

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

7.1 Literature Study

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

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

Secondly important places and building were selected based on following selection criteria:
- Historic archaeological significance
- Mythical or associational significance of the place
- Pilgrim and tourist preference for visit to the place
- Mention in literature and maps
- Typologies
- Accessibility

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

7.2 Primary Site Survey

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

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

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

The selected sites in Ghazipur District were visited for Primary Survey. The on-site tasks included:
- Cross checking of data, collected from secondary sources
- Finding additional information from local sources
- Filling up of prepared formats
- Analyzing the local significances of such assets

7.3 Filling Inventories

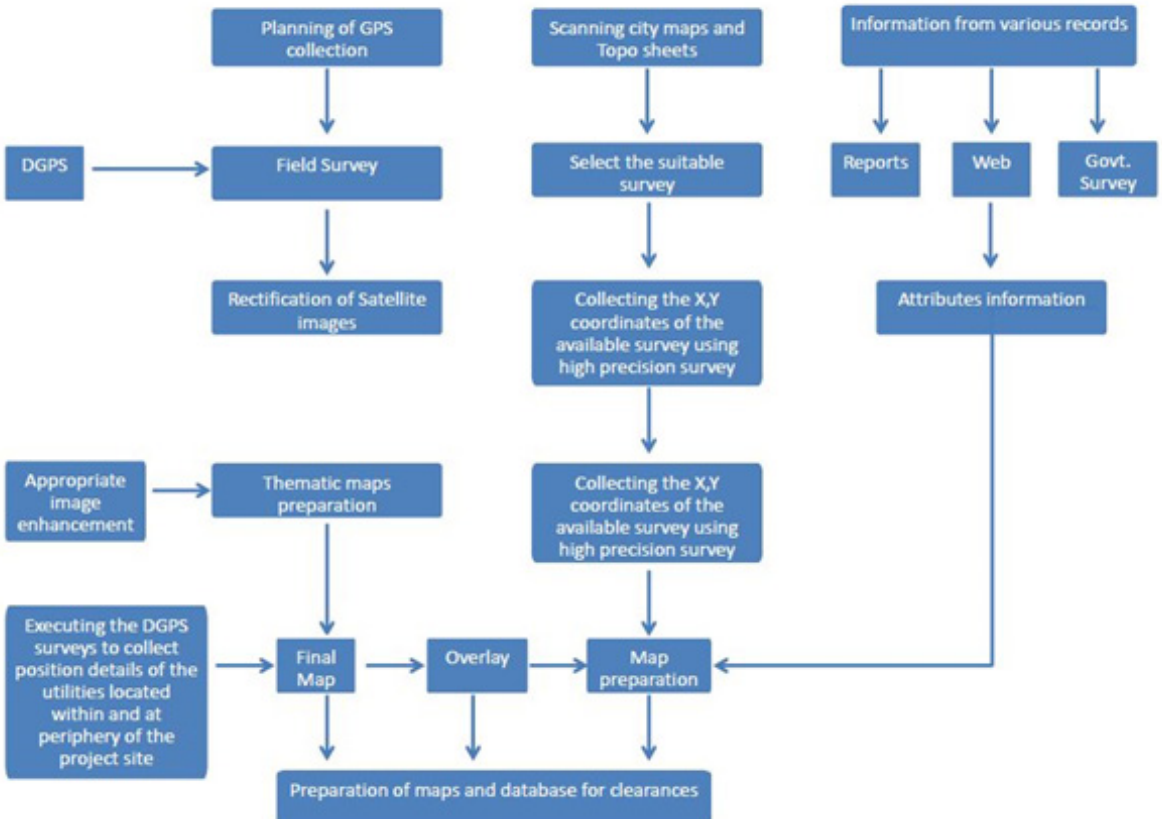
The most commonly used technique in documenting cultural heritage through written means are inventories, supported by photographs. An inventory of a historic neighborhood uses building dates; type, size, and opulence of the structures; and comparisons of original, subsequent and contemporary uses to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

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

7.4 GIS Mapping

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

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



7.5 Compiled Data

The final report with all the required data has been completed, compiled and submitted with:
- Filled forms of all listed buildings
- GIS Maps with the heritage assets

Note: The GIS map of the entire district is divided into zones within the tehsils, which lie along Ganga riverbanks (eg: Zone M1, M2, M3 and M4). All inventories and maps are allocated a reference number. In order to locate an inventory, a particular map number (eg: GaD/Ghz/M01) is mentioned in the form and the reference number (eg: GaD/Ghz/GHZ/01) of the particular inventory can be located.

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ANNEXURE A

LISTING INVENTORIES



VISHWANATH MAHADEV TEMPLE

Reference No Gad/Ghz/SDP/01 **Map No** GaD/Ghz/M16





Past Name	Bichhudan Nath Dham
Tehsil	Saidpur
Location	25.540457 83.144112
Address	Babhnoli Kala, Rampur
Approach	The building is approached through Mehnapur-Sidhana Marg. It is lies on the west of it at a distance of approx. 600 m.
Approx date of construction	20th century
Precise date of construction	Not known
Ownership	Primary
Owners Name	Not known
Property Type	Building
Property Sub-type	Religious
Property past use	Temple
Property present use	Temple
State of Protection	Unprotected
Architectural Style	Regional
Building Setting	The temple is surrounded by farm fields. The Mehnajpur-Sidhauna Marg is at a distance of approx. 500 m in South direction.

Archeological	N.A.	**Religious**	High
Historical	Low	**Social**	High
Architectural	Low	**Natural**	Low
		Grade	II B

Architectural description	It is a single-storied building with a medium plinth level and accessed through a staircase. It is approached from the north and its entry is marked by a rectangular opening door. Further, it has a large hall before the main shrine lying on the left. On the facade, it has a series of rectangular windows adorned with multifoliated arches. The temple has a shikhara with a layer of carved semi-circular arched with each having a statue of idols.It has a well nearby having a medium plinth level and approached through stairs. Four rectangular stone pillars are built around the well, used for pulling out water.
Historical/ Cultural Value	The region finds its mention in Ramayan. The district was covered with forest during the Vedic period and there were many sites of famous rishis in this region. Over the years merchants and traders showed their interest in building temples in the region.
Association with Ganga	Lord Shiva is closely associated with Ganga, as he brought the tormentous river to earth through his thick locks to avoid destruction on earth. Thus, several temples dedicated to the Lord were built along the river bank and interiors for daily religious rituals.
State of conservatio	Fair
Threats to the Property	Addition and Alteration
Condition Description	The temple is maintained regularly. The extension of the roof around the main shrine is done using modern construction materials.
Source of information	Primary survey

Listing done by Chetan Kataria and Kartik Dubey

INTACH

Reviewed by Mitali Vij

RESIDENCE 1

Reference No Gad/Ghz/SDP/02 **Map No** GaD/Ghz/M16





Past Name	Sadhu Residence
Tehsil	Saidpur
Location	25.540424 83.144456
Address	Babhnoli Kala, Rampur
Approach	The building is approached through Mehnapur-Sidhana Marg. It is lies on the west of it at a distance of approx. 600 m.
Approx date of construction	20th century
Precise date of construction	Not known
Ownership	Private
Owners Name	Joginder Singh, Shashidharan Singh
Property Type	Building
Property Sub-type	Residential
Property past use	Residence
Property present use	Residence
State of Protection	Unprotected
Architectural Style	Colonial
Building Setting	The residence is surrounded by farm fields. The Mehnajpur-Sidhauna Marg is at a distance of approx. 200 m in North direction.

Archeological	N.A.	**Religious**	Low
Historical	Low	**Social**	Low
Architectural	Medium	**Natural**	Low
		Grade	III

Architectural description	It is a double-storied residence with a low plinth level. The room on the ground floor is approached through a verandah having a semi-circular arch opening further having a room entered through a rectangular opening gate on the front. The door on the ground floor is flanked with multifoiliated arched niches. The firsr floor is approached through a external staircase, leading to the veranda. The verandah has flat-shouldered arches with a single circular column in the center. The residence has a cornice band running along its periphery at noth ground and first floor level.
Historical/ Cultural Value	The town of Ghazipur was developed as a trade hub during British rule. The residence belong to old residents of the town who migrated from got settled here for farming and trade.
Association with Ganga	The strategic location along river Ganga, which allowed trade via waterways from Northern to Eastern parts of the country. Land along Ganga provided apt conditions for farming as well. These were suitable conditions for humans to settle down in this region.
State of conservatio	Good
Threats to the Property	Lack of Maintenance, Material Deterioration, Dampness
Condition Description	Blackening of façade due to the dampness, flaking of plaster over the rear façade.
Source of information	Primary survey

Listing done by Chetan Kataria and Kartik Dubey

Reviewed by Mitali Vij

TALAB

Reference No Gad/Ghz/SDP/03 **Map No** GaD/Ghz/M16





Past Name	Talab
Tehsil	Ghazipur
Location	25.539222 83.143303
Address	Babhnoli Kala, Rampur
Approach	The pokhara is approx. 900mtrs south of Saidpur- Khajurat Road.
Approx date of construction	19th century
Precise date of construction	Not known
Ownership	Private
Owners Name	Local community
Property Type	Structure
Property Sub-type	Water Structure
Property past use	Pokhara
Property present use	Pokhara
State of Protection	Unprotected
Architectural Style	Regional
Building Setting	The temple is surrounded by farm fields. The Mehnajpur-Sidhauna Marg is at a distance of approx. 500 m in South direction.

Archeological	N.A.	**Religious**	Medium
Historical	Low	**Social**	Medium
Architectural	Low	**Natural**	High
		Grade	II B

Architectural description	It is a rectangular-shaped Pokhara, 30 m in breadth and 45 M of length. It has a platform on two sides with a steps leading to the water body.
Historical/ Cultural Value	For the basic needs such as water for the human settlements, water structures were required. The structures built for the local community served as a platform to perform traditional and cultural rituals . Such places helped in the evolution of Indian society.
Association with Ganga	The strategic location along river Ganga, which allowed trade via waterways from Northern to Eastern parts of the country. Land along Ganga provided apt conditions for farming as well. These were suitable conditions for humans to settle down. This lead to the need of water structures for people
State of conservatio	Showing Signs of Deterioration
Threats to the Property	Dampness, Material Deterioration
Condition Description	Broken staircase, Growth of vegetation due to dampness
Source of information	Primary Survey

Listing done by Chetan Kataria and Kartik Dubey

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Reviewed by Mitali Vij

RESIDENCE 2

Reference No Gad/Ghz/SDP/04 **Map No** GaD/Ghz/M17





Past Name	Residence
Tehsil	Saidpur
Location	25.538790 83.147750
Address	Babhnoli Kala, Rampur
Approach	The building is approached through Mehnapur-Sidhana Marg. It lies on the north, approx, 250mtrs from the road.
Approx date of construction	19th century
Precise date of construction	Not known
Ownership	Private
Owners Name	Mohan Singh
Property Type	Building
Property Sub-type	Residential
Property past use	Residence
Property present use	Residence
State of Protection	Unprotected
Architectural Style	Colonial
Building Setting	The residence is surrounded by farm fields. The Mehnajpur-Sidhauna Marg is at a distance of approx. 250 m in South direction.

Archeological	N.A.	**Religious**	Low
Historical	Medium	**Social**	Low
Architectural	Medium	**Natural**	Low
		Grade	II B

Architectural description	It is a single-storied building having a square plan with varying roof heights. It is accessed from the north-facing façade through a verandah. It is framed with a series of semi-circular arches supported over thick rectangular columns. The roof of the verandah is supported over iron girders. On the east-facing façade, it has three semi-circular arches and a staircase leading to the terrace adjacent to them. The structure has load bearing walls constructed in lakhori bricks and finished with lime plaster.
Historical/ Cultural Value	During the rise of British rule, the region was undergoing an extensive production of raw materials to fulfil the needs of industrial growth in Europe. The family migrated and settled in the region. They were involved in the farming and trade of Indigo.
Association with Ganga	The strategic location of Ghazipur along the banks of river Ganga, helped the British trading company to develop its approach till inner parts of the Indian ruler areas and convert them as a business hub. Due to which many merchants and people of different professions settled in the town.
State of conservatio	Showing Signs of Deterioration
Threats to the Property	Dampness, Material Deteriraion, Addition and Alteration
Condition Description	Blackening of façade walls due to the dampness, chipping and flaking of plastered surface
Source of information	Sita Ram

Listing done by Chetan Kataria and Kartik Dubey

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Reviewed by Mitali Vij

SHIV TEMPLE 01 | **Reference No** Gad/Ghz/SDP/05 | **Map No** GaD/Ghz/M18





Past Name	Shiv Temple
Tehsil	Saidpur
Location	25.534622 83.218638
Address	Ward No.9 West market, Saidpur
Approach	The temple is approached through a local road further meeting with Saidpur-Sakaldiha Highway.
Approx date of construction	19th century
Precise date of construction	Not known
Ownership	Private
Owners Name	Not known
Property Type	Structure
Property Sub-type	Religious
Property past use	Temple
Property present use	Temple
State of Protection	Unprotected
Architectural Style	Nagara
Building Setting	The temple is located near bank of river Ganga. It has surrounded mainly by residences.

Archeological	N.A.	**Religious**	High
Historical	Low	**Social**	Medium
Architectural	Medium	**Natural**	Low
		Grade	II B

Architectural description	The temple is placed in an enclosed compound. It is a single-storied temple standing over a medium plinth level. It has a square-shaped, flat-arched mandapa supported over circular fluted columns. It has a flat roof and a low parapet rising from a short projection with a statue of Lord Nandi beneath it. The shrine is square in plan having tri-Ratha paga. The garbhagriha holds the Shivling at the center and has a pyramidal-shaped shikhara with layers of Uru-shikhara. The garbhagriha is entered from three-faced having rectangular opening doors adorned with multifoil arched niche supported over circular columns. It is topped with a finial. The temple has carved Pan-Patta motifs on the lower and upper parts of the mandapa.
Historical/ Cultural Value	The region finds its mention in Ramayan. The district was covered with forest during the Vedic period and there were many sites of famous rishis in this region. Over the years merchants and traders showed their interest in building temples in the region.
Association with Ganga	Lord Shiva is closely associated with Ganga, as he brought the tormentous river to earth through his thick locks to avoid destruction on earth. Thus, several temples dedicated to the Lord were built along the river bank and interiors for daily religious rituals.
State of conservatio	Good
Threats to the Property	Addition and Alteration
Condition Description	The temple is painted over multiple times. Later added railing over the platform.
Source of information	Primary survey

Listing done by Chetan Kataria and Kartik Dubey

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Reviewed by Mitali Vij

SANGATH MANIDR | **Reference No** Gad/Ghz/SDP/06 | **Map No** GaD/Ghz/M18





Past Name	Sangath Ashram
Tehsil	Saidpur
Location	25.534188 83.219644
Address	Bhusaula, Saidpur
Approach	The building is approached through local roads further meeting with Saidpur-Sakaldiha highway.
Approx date of construction	19th century
Precise date of construction	Not known
Ownership	Private
Owners Name	Not known
Property Type	Building
Property Sub-type	Religious
Property past use	Temple
Property present use	Temple
State of Protection	Unprotected
Architectural Style	Nagara
Building Setting	The building is located on the bank of river Ganga. It has residences, shops and temples in the vicinity.

Archeological	N.A.	**Religious**	High
Historical	Medium	**Social**	Medium
Architectural	Medium	**Natural**	Low
		Grade	II B

Architectural description	The building is approached from the north and its entry is marked by a rectangular opening. Further it has open area are series of room constructed over the periphery. The rooms are added later and constructed using modern building materials. Main temple is located in the center with single mandapa shared by two garbhagriha. The mandapa is framed with series of multifoliated arches. The two typical garbhagriha has square plan and entered through rectangular opening door adorned with multifoliated arch supported over coulmns. Both of them pyramidal shaped shikhars topped with finials.
Historical/ Cultural Value	The temple was built by a business man of Varanasi. Later it was commissioned to Udasin Akhada. The temple houses the statues of Lord Shiva.
Association with Ganga	Due to the presence of river Ganga, several saints, sages and religious groups have established their base along the river. To show the religious devotion, rulers and merchants built several temples in the region.
State of conservatio	Showing Signs of Deterioration
Threats to the Property	Growth of Vegetation, Addition and Alteration
Condition Description	Growth of vegetation on the shikhar and chajjas over the façade.
Source of information	Mahant Medhvanand

Listing done by Chetan Kataria and Kartik Dubey

INTACH

Reviewed by Mitali Vij

SHRI RAM LAXMAN JANAKI MANDIR

Reference No Gad/Ghz/SDP/07 **Map No** GaD/Ghz/M19





Past Name	Ram Janki Mandir
Tehsil	Saidpur
Location	25.533818 83.221757
Address	Pakka Ghat, Saidpur
Approach	The temple is approached from a subsidiary road (Pakka Ghat Road) which further meets with the State highway (Chochakpur-Saidpur road).
Approx date of construction	19th century
Precise date of construction	Not known
Ownership	Private
Owners Name	Heera Saav
Property Type	Building
Property Sub-type	Religious
Property past use	Temple
Property present use	Temple
State of Protection	Unprotected
Architectural Style	Nagara
Building Setting	The temple is located along the bank of river Ganga. It is at a distance of 80 m from the Pakka Ghat. It is surrounded by residences, temples and Dharamshala.

Archeological	N.A.	**Religious**	High
Historical	Medium	**Social**	Medium
Architectural	High	**Natural**	Low
		Grade	II A

Architectural description	The temple is approached from the north and its entry is marked by a rectangular opening gate. Further, it reached the central area with the temple in the center, raised on a platform and a series of rooms built around. The rooms are approached through arcaded verandah framed with a series of multifoliated arches. It has a rectangular mandapa, framed with multifoliated arches supported over circular fluted columns. The square plan garbhagriha has a pyramidal-shaped shikhara having layers of Uru-Shikhar topped with a finial. Over the façade, it has extended chajja supported over a series of stone brackets.
Historical/ Cultural Value	The temple is built by the local (Saav) community. Presently it is taken care of by a trust.
Association with Ganga	Due to the presence of river Ganga, several saints, sages and religious groups have established their base along the river. To show the religious devotion, rulers and merchants built several temples in the region.
State of conservatio	Fair
Threats to the Property	Growth of Vegetation, Addition and Alteration
Condition Description	Growth of vegetation over the shikhara and chajjas, blackening of shikara due to dampness.
Source of information	Primary survey

Listing done by Chetan Kataria and Kartik Dubey

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Reviewed by Mitali Vij

DEEPCHAND SAAV HALWAI MANDIR

Reference No Gad/Ghz/SDP/08 **Map No** GaD/Ghz/M19





Past Name	Halwai walon ka mandir
Tehsil	Saidpur
Location	25.534306 83.221938
Address	Pakka Ghat, Saidpur
Approach	The temple is approached from a subsidiary road (Pakka Ghat Road) which further meets with the State highway (Chochakpur-Saidpur road).
Approx date of construction	19th century
Precise date of construction	Not known
Ownership	Private
Owners Name	Local community
Property Type	Building
Property Sub-type	Religious
Property past use	Temple
Property present use	Temple
State of Protection	Unprotected
Architectural Style	Nagara
Building Setting	The temple is located along the bank of river Ganga. It is at a distance of 80 m from the Pakka Ghat. It is surrounded by residences, temples and Dharamshala.

Archeological	N.A.	**Religious**	High
Historical	Medium	**Social**	High
Architectural	High	**Natural**	Medium
		Grade	II A

Architectural description	The temple is located in a square-shaped enclosed compound. The temple lies on the southwest corner, closer to the entrance gate marked by a rectangular opening gate flanked with statue on either side. The temple is placed on a high-raised platform accessed through a steps. It has a rectangular mandapa, framed with multifoliated arches supported over circular fluted columns. The columns are tapered towards the top and it has a decorative floral base and capital. The garbhagriha is square in plan, built in Panchratha Paga style. It is entered through a rectangular opening door. The shrine has Shivling in the center and other statues placed in the niches carved within walls. It has a pyramidal shape shikhara having layers of Uru-shikhara.
Historical/ Cultural Value	The temple is built by the head of Halwai community Baba Kinna Ram with the commercial help of Raja of Awsanganj, Varanasi. The temple houses multiple gods and goddesses.
Association with Ganga	Due to the presence of river Ganga, several saints, sages and religious groups have established their base along the river. To show the religious devotion, rulers and merchants built several temples in the region.
State of conservatio	Showing Signs of Deterioration
Threats to the Property	Dampness, Growth of vegetation
Condition Description	Blackening of uru-shikhars due to dampness,
Source of information	Pujari Amarnath Dubey

Listing done by Chetan Kataria and Kartik Dubey

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Reviewed by Mitali Vij

BUDDHEY MAHADEV | **Reference No** Gad/Ghz/SDP/09 | **Map No** GaD/Ghz/M19





Past Name	Buddhey Baba Mandir
Tehsil	Saidpur
Location	25.533514 83.223649
Address	Bhitari, Saidpur
Approach	The temple is approached through Saidpur-Sakaldiha Highway.
Approx date of construction	19th century
Precise date of construction	Not known
Ownership	Private
Owners Name	Local Community
Property Type	Building
Property Sub-type	Religious
Property past use	Temple
Property present use	Temple and Residence
State of Protection	Unprotected
Architectural Style	Nagara
Building Setting	The temple is located along the bank of river Ganga. It is surrounded mainly by temples and dharmashalas. It has a government school on the west.

Archeological	N.A.	**Religious**	High
Historical	Medium	**Social**	High
Architectural	High	**Natural**	Medium
		Grade	II A

Architectural description	The temple is located in a square shaped enclosed compound with entry is from south, marked by a rectangular opening door. Further is leads to the open area with main temple in the center and series of rooms constructed along the periphery. The temple has a square-shaped, multifoliated-arched mandapa supported over square columns. It has a flat roof and a low parapet rising from a short projection with a statue of Lord Nandi beneath it. The shrine is square in plan. The garbhagriha holds the Shivling at the center and has a pyramidal-shaped shikhara resting over it. The shikhara has layers of uru-shikharas and is topped with inverted lotus and kalasha. The temple is ornamented with carved Pan-Patta motifs on the lower and upper parts of the mandapa.
Historical/ Cultural Value	The region finds its mention in Ramayan. The district was covered with forest during the Vedic period and there were many sites of famous rishis in this region. Over the years merchants and traders showed their interest in building temples in the region.
Association with Ganga	Lord Shiva is closely associated with Ganga, as he brought the tormentous river to earth through his thick locks to avoid destruction on earth. Thus, several temples dedicated to the Lord, along the ghats, were built along the river bank for daily religious rituals.
State of conservatio	Good
Threats to the Property	Growth of Vegetation, Structural Deteriorations
Condition Description	Growth of vegetation over shikhara, later constructed rooms on the periphery.
Source of information	Primary survey

Listing done by Chetan Kataria and Kartik Dubey

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Reviewed by Mitali Vij

RAJKIYE KANYA VIDHYALAYA

Reference No Gad/Ghz/SDP/10 **Map No** GaD/Ghz/M19





Past Name	Rajkiye Kanya Vidyalaya
Tehsil	Saidpur
Location	25.534344 83.223514
Address	Ward No 14, Near Budhenath Mahadev Mandir, Saidpur, Bhitari.
Approach	The temple is approached through Saidpur-Sakaldiha Highway.
Approx date of construction	20th century
Precise date of construction	Not known
Ownership	Public
Owners Name	State government
Property Type	Building
Property Sub-type	Institutional
Property past use	School
Property present use	Abandoned
State of Protection	Unprotected
Architectural Style	Colonial
Building Setting	The building is located on the bank of river Ganga. It has Baba Budhey Nath Mahadev temple complex on the east.

Archeological	N.A.	**Religious**	Low
Historical	Medium	**Social**	Low
Architectural	Medium	**Natural**	Low
		Grade	II B

Architectural description	The building is part of an enclosed compound lying on the North of it with new buildings around it. It is a rectangular planned single-storied building with a low plinth level. It has a single room, approached through an entrance verandah. It is framed with semi-circular arches supported over square columns with highlighted impost, keystone, and base. The verandah has a jack-arched roof with low ceiling level than the room. The extended part has ventilators having slopped chajja supported over stone brackets. The building has a moulded cornice band.
Historical/ Cultural Value	With the increase of administrative power in the district, British rulers focused on the institutional setup as well. The institute is among the first schools of district Ghazipur. It was built by the Britishers.
Association with Ganga	The strategic location along river Ganga, which allowed trade via waterways from Northern to Eastern parts of the country. Due to this, along with the administrative setup, institutional buildings were also needed. The need of educating the local people was raised.
State of conservatio	Showing Signs of Deterioration
Threats to the Property	Growth of Vegetation, Structural Deteriorations
Condition Description	Dismantling of bricks of the columns due to material deterioration, growth of vegetation on the roof, dust depositions in the verandah.
Source of information	Primary survey

Listing done by Chetan Kataria and Kartik Dubey

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Reviewed by Mitali Vij

ABBASIYA MASJID

Reference No Gad/Ghz/SDP/11 **Map No** GaD/Ghz/M20





Past Name	Abbasiya Masjid
Tehsil	Saidpur
Location	25.536055 83.225758
Address	Ward no 4, Abdul Hameed Nagar, Saidpur - Bhitari Rd
Approach	The precinct is approached through Chochakpur-Saidpur Road.
Approx date of construction	19th century
Precise date of construction	Not known
Ownership	Private
Owners Name	Local community
Property Type	Building
Property Sub-type	Religious
Property past use	Masjid
Property present use	Masjid
State of Protection	Unprotected
Architectural Style	Islamic
Building Setting	The masjid is located in a densely populated area with residences and shops around it.

Archeological	N.A.	**Religious**	High
Historical	Low	**Social**	High
Architectural	Low	**Natural**	Low
		Grade	II B

Architectural description	It is a single-storied building with a medium plinth level accessed through a staircase. Its entry is marked by a gateway having a four-centered arch topped with a flat projection. Further, it has an open area, presently covered using tin shade. The rectangular plan prayer hall is approached through an arcaded facade having a series of flat arches supported over octagonal columns. The building has a flat roof with two square minarets on the rear corners and two octagonal minarets on the front corners topped with domes. The north and south-facing façades have a rectangular opening adorned with a multifoliated arch niche and further framed with a rectangular niche. The structure is made of lakhori brick and finished with lime plaster.
Historical/ Cultural Value	The particular masjid is built by Abdul Lateef Abasia. Who was a Mansabdaar under late Mughal period.
Association with Ganga	Various Afghan and Mughal rulers spread their rule along Ganga, as it was a major source of trade and communication. They built mosques, dargahs and mazaars along the river to commemorate saints and fulfil the religious needs of local communities.
State of conservatio	Fair
Threats to the Property	Addition and Alteration
Condition Description	The structure has rising dampness and decaying plaster. A steel shed has been later added in front of the main prayer hall.
Source of information	Primary survey

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Reviewed by Mitali Vij

CHAMMAN SHEIKH RAUZA

Reference No Gad/Ghz/SDP/12 **Map No** GaD/Ghz/M20





Past Name	Jama Masjid
Tehsil	Saidpur
Location	25.535367 83.225955
Address	Rauzadwar, Saidpur
Approach	The precinct is approached through a subsidiary road which further meets with Saidpur-Chochakpur state highway.
Approx date of construction	19th century
Precise date of construction	Not known
Ownership	Private
Owners Name	Waqf board
Property Type	Precinct
Property Sub-type	Religious
Property past use	Rauza
Property present use	Rauza
State of Protection	Unprotected
Architectural Style	Islamic
Building Setting	The Rauza is located in a densely populated area with residences and shops around it. It is located at a distance of 300 m in the north direction from the Ganga.

Archeological	N.A.	**Religious**	High
Historical	Medium	**Social**	High
Architectural	Low	**Natural**	Low
		Grade	II A

Architectural description	It is a irregular shaped precinct with entrance marked on north by a rectangular opening gate. Further it leads to the first courtyard with rooms on either side approached through series of multifoliated arches. Beyond it reached to the second courtyard with Rauza on the front and Masjid at the right. It is a square plan Rauza with entrance on the north facing façade. It has a flat-shouldered arch entrance having a closed arch adjacent to it. Its west facing façade has a series of lime jalis framed with semi-circular arches. It has a dome resting over the cenotaph, supported on four square columns.
Historical/ Cultural Value	The Rauza is built in the memories of Sufi saint Chamman Sheikh. He was famous among the local people due to his miracles to cure people with their diseases. An annual festival (urs) is held in the month of Falgun.
Association with Ganga	Various Afghan and Mughal rulers spread their rule along Ganga, as it was a major source of trade and communication. They built mosques, dargahs and Mazars along the river to commemorate saints and fulfil the religious sentiments of local communities.
State of conservatio	Fair
Threats to the Property	Addition and Alteration
Condition Description	The precinct has later constructed building used as prayer hall.
Source of information	Primary survey

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RESIDENCE 3	**Reference No** Gad/Ghz/SDP/13 **Map No** GaD/Ghz/M21





Past Name	Residence
Tehsil	Saidpur
Location	25.513714 83.282601
Address	Deochandpur, Chochakpur-Saidpur Road
Approach	The precinct is approached through Chochakpur-Saidpur Road.
Approx date of construction	19th century
Precise date of construction	Not known
Ownership	Private
Owners Name	Dayanand
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 temple is located on a state highway (Chochakpur-Saidpur Road). It is surrounded by sparsely populated residences and later it has farm fields. On its south it has a Shiv temple.

Archeological	N.A.	**Religious**	Low
Historical	Low	**Social**	Low
Architectural	High	**Natural**	Low
		Grade	II B

Architectural description	The residence is located in an enclosed compound accessed from the east and its entrance is marked by square posts having an iron gate. Further, it has an open area with a latter constructed residence in the front and the older built section on the left. It is a rectangular building with a low plinth level. It has an arcaded entrance verandah having a series of flat arches supported over octagonal columns, further leading to the habitable rooms. The verandah is recessed with the construction of room on either side. It has a gable roof supported by wooden girders and rafters. The roof is extended over the façade line while supported over wooden brackets. It is finished with terracotta tiles.
Historical/ Cultural Value	During the rise of British rule, the region was undergoing an extensive production of raw materials to fulfil the needs of industrial growth in Europe. The family migrated and settled in the region. They were involved in the farming and trade of raw sugarcane.
Association with Ganga	The strategic location along river Ganga, which allowed trade via waterways from Northern to Eastern parts of the country. Land along Ganga provided apt conditions for farming as well. These were suitable conditions for humans to settle down.
State of conservatio	Poor
Threats to the Property	Dampness, Material deterioration
Condition Description	The residence is maintained regularly. The watermarks and flaking of the painted surface on the lower portion of the façade.
Source of information	Dayanand

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Reviewed by Mitali Vij

SHIV TEMPLE 02

Reference No Gad/Ghz/SDP/14 **Map No** GaD/Ghz/M21





Past Name	Shiv Temple
Tehsil	Saidpur
Location	25.513569 83.282529
Address	Deochandpur, Chochakpur-Saidpur Road
Approach	The precinct is approached through Chochakpur-Saidpur Road.
Approx date of construction	19th century
Precise date of construction	Not known
Ownership	Private
Owners Name	Local community
Property Type	Structure
Property Sub-type	Religious
Property past use	Temple
Property present use	Temple
State of Protection	Unprotected
Architectural Style	Nagara
Building Setting	The temple is located on a state highway (Chochakpur-Saidpur Road). It is surrounded by sparsely populated residences and later it has farm fields.

Archeological	N.A.	**Religious**	High
Historical	Low	**Social**	High
Architectural	High	**Natural**	Low
		Grade	II A

Architectural description	The temple is located in a square-shaped enclosed compound entered from the eastern side. It is a single-storied temple standing over medium plinth level and accessed through a staircase. The temple has a square-shaped, multifoliated-arched mandapa supported over square columns. It has a flat roof and a low parapet rising from a short projection with a statue of Lord Nandi beneath it. The shrine is square in plan. The garbhagriha holds the Shivling at the center and has a pyramidal-shaped shikhara resting over it. The shikhara has layers of uru-shikharas and is topped with inverted lotus and kalasha. The temple is has carved Pan-Patta motifs on the lower and upper bands of the mandapa.
Historical/ Cultural Value	The region finds its mention in Ramayan. The district was covered with forest during the Vedic period and there were many ashrams and temples of famous rishis in this region. Over the years merchants and traders showed their interest in building temples in the region.
Association with Ganga	Lord Shiva is closely associated with Ganga, as he brought the tormentous river to earth through his thick locks to avoid destruction on earth. Thus, several temples dedicated to the Lord, along the ghats, were built along the river bank for daily religious rituals.
State of conservatio	Poor
Threats to the Property	Lack of Maintenance, Growth of Vegetation, Addition and Alteration
Condition Description	Addition of ceramic tiles inside the garbhagriha due to the dampness, Vegetation growth on the shikhara.
Source of information	Pujari Abhimanyu

Listing done by Chetan Kataria and Kartik Dubey

INTACH

Reviewed by Mitali Vij

VERNACULAR RESIDENCE 1	**Reference No** Gad/Ghz/SDP/15 **Map No** GaD/Ghz/M22





Past Name	Vernacular - Settlement
Tehsil	Saidpur
Location	25.504869 83.315500
Address	Dharawan, Chochakpur-Saidpur Road
Approach	The precinct is approached through Chochakpur-Saidpur Road.
Approx date of construction	19th century
Precise date of construction	Not known
Ownership	Private
Owners Name	Multiple
Property Type	Building
Property Sub-type	Residential
Property past use	Residence
Property present use	Residence
State of Protection	Unprotected
Architectural Style	Vernacular
Building Setting	The settlement is located on a state highway (Chauchakpur-Saidpur road).

Archeological	N.A.	**Religious**	Low
Historical	Low	**Social**	Low
Architectural	High	**Natural**	Low
		Grade	II B

Architectural description	The settlements include vernacular residences built with using cow manure mixed with husk and finished with mud plaster. They have hip roof constructed of mud and husk supported by wooden rafters and brackets visible on the facades. The roof is finished with khaprail tiles (terracotta tiles) and on the corner its has finials .
Historical/ Cultural Value	The particular settlement is associated with the small farmers who do not have any land holdings and work as part-time labour in the fields owned by Zamindars and big farmers.
Association with Ganga	The strategic location along river Ganga, which allowed trade via waterways from Northern to Eastern parts of the country. Land along Ganga provided apt conditions for farming as well. These were suitable conditions for humans to settle down in this region.
State of conservatio	Showing Signs of Deterioration
Threats to the Property	Lack of Maintenance, Growth of Vegetation, Material Deterioration, Structural Deteriorations
Condition Description	Flaking of finished mud plaster from the façade walls, broken wooden brackets, dust depositions on the roof.
Source of information	Abhishek

Listing done by Chetan Kataria and Kartik Dubey

INTACH

Reviewed by Mitali Vij

KUNWAR JI KI HAVELI

Reference No Gad/Ghz/SDP/16 **Map No** GaD/Ghz/M22





Past Name	Kunwar Ji Ki Haveli
Tehsil	Saidpur
Location	25.503622 83.316612
Address	Dharawan, Chochakpur-Saidpur Road
Approach	The residence is approached through Chochakpur-Saidpur Road.
Approx date of construction	19th century
Precise date of construction	Not known
Ownership	Private
Owners Name	Ram Kunwar
Property Type	Private
Property Sub-type	Residential
Property past use	Residence
Property present use	Abandoned
State of Protection	Unprotected
Architectural Style	Regional
Building Setting	The building is surrounded by residences and farm fields. The river Ganga is located on the south at a distance of approx. 1 km.

Archeological	N.A.	**Religious**	Low
Historical	Low	**Social**	Low
Architectural	High	**Natural**	Low
		Grade	II B

Architectural description	It is a double-storied residence with a medium plinth level accessed through a staircase. The main entrance verandah of the building is recessed with rooms on either side projected outwards from the façade line. The entrance porch leads to the central courtyard which is surrounded by arcaded veranda leading to habitable rooms. On the façade, it has a series of flat arches supported by circular columns having cement jalis in between. The outward projected rooms with an octagonal plan have windows topped with slopped chajja supported over stone brackets. The building is ornamented with cornice bands running on the façade.
Historical/ Cultural Value	The region during the British era was influenced by the extensive Zamindari system. It was a land revenue collection system. The residence belongs to such one Zamindar two possesses large landholdings.
Association with Ganga	The strategic location along river Ganga, which allowed trade via waterways from Northern to Eastern parts of the country. Land along Ganga provided apt conditions for farming as well. These were suitable conditions for humans to settle down.
State of conservatio	Showing Signs of Deterioration
Threats to the Property	Lack of Maintenance, Material Deterioration, Structural Deteriorations
Condition Description	Blackening walls due to the dampness
Source of information	Shivaji Singh

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Reviewed by Mitali Vij

MAUNI BABA MATH

Reference No Gad/Ghz/SDP/17 **Map No** GaD/Ghz/M23





Past Name	Mauni Baba Math
Tehsil	Saidpur
Location	25.491643 83.409966
Address	Chochakpur-Saidpur Road
Approach	The precinct is approached through Chochakpur-Saidpur Road.
Approx date of construction	19th century
Precise date of construction	Not known
Ownership	Private
Owners Name	Juna Akhada, Satyanand Yati
Property Type	Precinct
Property Sub-type	Religious
Property past use	Religious
Property present use	Religious
State of Protection	Unprotected
Architectural Style	Regional
Building Setting	The precinct is located along the bank of river Ganga. It is surrounded by residences, temples, and a Dharamshala on the north of it.

Archeological	N.A.	**Religious**	High
Historical	Low	**Social**	High
Architectural	Medium	**Natural**	Medium
		Grade	II A

Architectural description	The precinct is located along the river Ganga approached from the north and its entrance is marked by a gateway having two square columns lying on the west. It has a high plinth level which is accessed through a staircase. Further, it has an open area with a double-storied building on the left having a series of rooms on the ground as well on the first floor. It has rectangular openings with sloping chajja supported over stone brackets. It is ornamented with a cornice band and dentils.
Historical/ Cultural Value	The math is related with a famous saint of the region named as Mauni Baba who was associated with Juna Akhada.
Association with Ganga	Due to the presence of river Ganga, several saints, sages and religious groups have established their base along the river. Regular religious activities are performed along the river banks.
State of conservatio	Showing Signs of Deterioration
Threats to the Property	Lack of Maintenance, Dampness, Growth of Vegetation, Material Deterioration, Structural Deterioration
Condition Description	The precinct is maintained regularly.
Source of information	Satyam Giri

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Reviewed by Mitali Vij

HANUMAN MANDIR 01

Reference No Gad/Ghz/ZMN/01 **Map No** GaD/Ghz/M24





Past Name	Hanuman Mandir
Tehsil	Zamania
Location	25.436496 83.562312
Address	Ghazipur-Saiyadraja Marg
Approach	The Mandir is approached through Ghazipur-Sayyid Raja Marg.
Approx date of construction	19th century
Precise date of construction	Not known
Ownership	Private
Owners Name	Not kown
Property Type	Building
Property Sub-type	Religious
Property past use	Temple
Property present use	Temple and Dharamshala
State of Protection	Unprotected
Architectural Style	Nagara
Building Setting	The temple is located on the Ghazipur - Saiyadraja Marg. It is surrounded by temples, residences and shops. Parshuram temple is at a distance of 90 m in north direction.

Archeological	N.A.	**Religious**	High
Historical	Medium	**Social**	High
Architectural	Medium	**Natural**	Low
		Grade	II A

Architectural description	The temple is located in a enclosed compound with entrance marked on the east by a rectangular opening adorned with toran and further framed within a rectangular niche. Beyond it has a open area with temple in the center and series of rooms built on the periphery. It is a single-storied temple with a low plinth level. It faces the north direction and its shrine is entered through a rectangular mandapa having a flat roof supported over circular fluted columns. The columns are tapered towards the top and it has a decorative floral base and capital. The shrine is entered through a rectangular opening door. It has a pyramidal-shaped Shikhar having. The short projected chajjas of the mandapa are ornamented with pan-patta motifs.
Historical/ Cultural Value	As per the locals, the temple was built by a local businessman who was continuously facing financial losses. He desired growth which got fulfilled. The temple was built as his gratitude towards Lord Hanuman.
Association with Ganga	Due to the presence of river Ganga, several saints, sages and religious groups have established their base along the river. To show the religious devotion, rulers and merchants built several temples in the region.
State of conservatio	Signs of Deterioration
Threats to the Property	Dampness, Growth of Vegetation, Structural Deterioration
Condition Description	The temple is maintained regularly. It has a broken Kalash, Blackening, and growth of vegetation on the shikhara due to dampness.
Source of information	Primary survey

Listing done by Chetan Kataria and Kartik Dubey

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Reviewed by Mitali Vij

BABA PARSHURAM MANDIR

Reference No Gad/Ghz/ZMN/02 **Map No** GaD/Ghz/M24





Past Name	Parshuram Mandir
Tehsil	Zamania
Location	25.437063 83.562929
Address	Yamdangnipuri, Harpur
Approach	The temple is approached through National Highway-24.
Approx date of construction	19th century
Precise date of construction	Not known
Ownership	Private
Owners Name	Local community
Property Type	Building
Property Sub-type	Religious
Property past use	Temple
Property present use	Temple
State of Protection	Unprotected
Architectural Style	Regional
Building Setting	The temple is located on the Nakhatpur-Panserwa marg. It is surrounded by temples, residences and shops. Shree Hanuman temple is at a distance of 90 m in south direction.

Archeological	N.A.	**Religious**	High
Historical	High	**Social**	High
Architectural	Low	**Natural**	Low
		Grade	II A

Architectural description	The main temple is located in an enclosed compound and its entry is marked on the south by a gateway having a rectangular entry gate. The temple is located in the center with four other temples placed on each corner. The temple in the west corner houses Lord Surya Narayana, the north corner temple has a statue of Maa Bhagwati while the east corner temple has Lord Shiva, and the temple in the south corner houses Lord Ganesha statue. The central temple has an octagonal plan with an entrance is from the east. It has an arcaded circumbulatory path having slopped octagonal roof supported over circular columns. It has a conical-shaped shikhar topped with a kalash. The temples on the corners have typical layout with square plan and a pyramidal shaped shikhar having a kalash and finial on top.
Historical/ Cultural Value	It is believed that two and a half hundred years ago, the then king of Sakaldiha Kot, Vats Singh, had consecrated the idol of Lord Parashurama with full religious rituals. It is a temple following the Panchayatan Sanskriti, in which the temple houses five gods.
Association with Ganga	Lord Parashurama came in a dream of Raja Vats Singh and told him that in front of my father's (Yamadagni) ashram, there is my idol in the middle of the Ganges. After this, the king measured the distance of 360 bows, then Harpur of the municipality area was located where the king established a temple.
State of conservatio	Fair
Threats to the Property	Dampness, Growth of Vegetation, Material Deterioration
Condition Description	Faded paint over the shikhar, use of modern ceramic tiles over the outer walls of the main shrine.
Source of information	Primary survey

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Reviewed by Mitali Vij

VERNACULAR RESIDENCE 2

Reference No Gad/Ghz/ZMN/03 **Map No** GaD/Ghz/M25





Past Name	Not known
Tehsil	Zamania
Location	25.502438 83.563663
Address	Bichali Patti, Deoria
Approach	The temple is approached through National Highway-24.
Approx date of construction	19th century
Precise date of construction	Not known
Ownership	Private
Owners Name	Not known
Property Type	Building
Property Sub-type	Residential
Property past use	Residence
Property present use	Residence
State of Protection	Unprotected
Architectural Style	Vernacular
Building Setting	The temple is located on the Ghazipur - Saiyadraja Marg. It is surrounded by temples, residences and shops. It has Kashi Gomati Sanyukt Gramin Bank opposite to it.

Archeological	N.A.	**Religious**	Low
Historical	Low	**Social**	Low
Architectural	Low	**Natural**	Low
		Grade	III

Architectural description	It is a single-storied building with a low plinth level. The building is approached from the west-facing façade and its entry is marked by a rectangular opening door. It is a vernacular residence. Its walls are constructed using the adobe technique made using cow manure mixed with husk and finished with mud plaster. It has a hip roof constructed of mud and husk supported by wooden rafters and brackets visible on the facades. The roof is covered with khaprail tiles (terracotta tiles).
Historical/ Cultural Value	The fertile lands of the Ganga attracted the rulers to expand their land revenue system. This resulted in the rise of zamindars in the region. As zamindars needed small farmers and workers to perform the on-ground activities, new smaller settlements took place.
Association with Ganga	The strategic location along river Ganga, which allowed trade via waterways from Northern to Eastern parts of the country. Land along Ganga provided apt conditions for farming as well. These were suitable conditions for humans to settle down in this region.
State of conservatio	Signs of Deterioration
Threats to the Property	Material Deterioration, Lack of Maintenance, Dampness
Condition Description	Chipping and flaking of mud plaster on the the lower portion of the side, dismantling of terracotta tiles.
Source of information	Primary survey

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Reviewed by Mitali Vij

SHIVA TEMPLE 03

Reference No Gad/Ghz/ZMN/04 **Map No** GaD/Ghz/M26





Past Name	Shiva temple and Well
Tehsil	Zamania
Location	25.506093 83.562373
Address	Chak Medni No.3
Approach	The temple is approached through National Highway-24 (Ghazipur-Sayyidraja marg).
Approx date of construction	19th century
Precise date of construction	Not known
Ownership	Private
Owners Name	Local community
Property Type	Structure
Property Sub-type	Religious
Property past use	Temple
Property present use	Temple
State of Protection	Unprotected
Architectural Style	Regional
Building Setting	The temple is located on the Ghazipur - Saiyadraja Marg. It is surrounded by temples, residences, and shops. Further, it has farm fields.

Archeological	N.A.	**Religious**	High
Historical	Low	**Social**	High
Architectural	Low	**Natural**	Low
		Grade	II B

Architectural description	It is a single-storied temple standing over medium plinth level and accessed through a staircase. The temple has a square-shaped, multifoliated-arched mandapa supported over circular fluted columns. It has a flat roof and a low parapet rising from a short projection with a statue of Lord Nandi beneath it. The shrine is square in plan. The garbhagriha holds the Shivling at the center and has a pyramidal shaped shikhara resting over it. It has a pyramidal-shaped Shikhar having offsetting urushringa like moulding on all four sides. The temple is ornamented with carved Pan-Patta motifs on the lower and upper parts of the mandapa. The temple has a well on its north with a square opening. It has a low plinth-level platform around it. It had four square pillars built around the well, to which the pulley is attached, used for pulling out water.
Historical/ Cultural Value	The region finds its mention in Ramayan. The district was covered with forest during the Vedic period and there were many sites of famous rishis in this region. Over the years merchants and traders showed their interest in building temples in the region.
Association with Ganga	Lord Shiva is closely associated with Ganga, as he brought the tormentous river to earth through his thick locks to avoid destruction on earth. Thus, several temples dedicated to the Lord were built along the river bank and interiors for daily religious rituals.
State of conservatio	Good
Threats to the Property	Addition and Alteration
Condition Description	The templeis cladded with modern ceramic tiles on the outer walls.
Source of information	Rajendra Prasad

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Reviewed by Mitali Vij

SHIVA TEMPLE 04

Reference No Gad/Ghz/ZMN/05 **Map No** GaD/Ghz/M27





Past Name	Shiva Temple
Tehsil	Zamania
Location	25.541361 83.710559
Address	Reotipur
Approach	The temple is apprroached from the Reotipur marg.
Approx date of construction	20th century
Precise date of construction	Not known
Ownership	Private
Owners Name	Local community
Property Type	Structure
Property Sub-type	Religious
Property past use	Temple
Property present use	Temple
State of Protection	Unprotected
Architectural Style	Regional
Building Setting	The building is surrounded by residences from the south and from the farm fields on the north side. It has a petrol pump at a distance of 200 m in the south direction.

Archeological	N.A.	**Religious**	High
Historical	Low	**Social**	High
Architectural	Low	**Natural**	Low
		Grade	II B

Architectural description	The temple is located in an enclosed compound with an entrance marked on the south. Further, it has an open area with the temple in the center and well opposite it. It is a square plan single-storied building with a low plinth level. It is entered from the east-facing façade having verandah at first and then reaching to the main shrine. The verandah has three semi-circular arches resting over square columns further framed within a rectangular niche. The garbhagriha is entered through a rectangular entrance framed within a semi-circular arch niche. It has a dome with a finial on top. The temple has a well with a circular opening, located in the southeast. It has a high plinth level with a platform around it. The opening of the well has been closed using iron grills.
Historical/ Cultural Value	The region finds its mention in Ramayan. The district was covered with forest during the Vedic period and there were many sites of famous rishis in this region. Over the years merchants and traders showed their interest in building temples in the region.
Association with Ganga	Lord Shiva is closely associated with Ganga, as he brought the tormentous river to earth through his thick locks to avoid destruction on earth. Thus, several temples dedicated to the Lord were built along the river bank and interiors for daily religious rituals.
State of conservatio	Good
Threats to the Property	Addition and Alteration, Lack of maintainance, Material deterioration
Condition Description	The structure has later installed electric and plumbing systems. There is severe algae growth on the walls
Source of information	Primary survey

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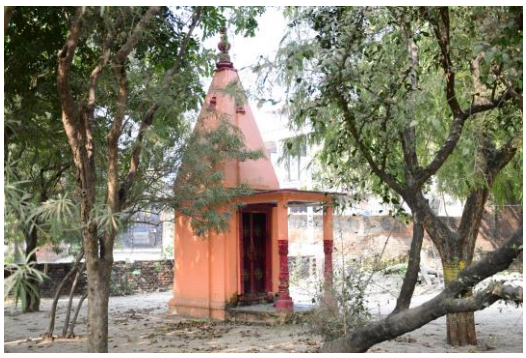
SHIVA TEMPLE 05

Reference No Gad/Ghz/ZMN/06 **Map No** GaD/Ghz/M28





Past Name	Shiva temple
Tehsil	Zamania
Location	25.540494 83.716012
Address	Reotipur
Approach	The temple is approached from the Reotipur marg.
Approx date of construction	19th century
Precise date of construction	Not known
Ownership	Private
Owners Name	Not known
Property Type	Structure
Property Sub-type	Religious
Property past use	Temple
Property present use	Temple
State of Protection	Unprotected
Architectural Style	Regional
Building Setting	The temple has residences and shops on its south and it has farm fields on the north.

Archeological	N.A.	**Religious**	Low
Historical	Low	**Social**	Low
Architectural	Medium	**Natural**	Low
		Grade	III

Architectural description	The temple is placed in an enclosed compound with an entrance from the south. It is located in the center having a single-storied structure with a low plinth level. The temple has a square mandapa with a flat roof supported over the circular fluted column. It has a garbhagriha with a square plan having pyramidal-shaped Shikhar resting over it. The shikar has offsetting urushringas with finial on the top.
Historical/ Cultural Value	The region finds its mention in Ramayan. The district was covered with forest during the Vedic period and there were many site of famous rishis in this region. Over the years merchants and traders showed their interest in building temples in the region.
Association with Ganga	Lord Shiva is closely associated with Ganga, as he brought the tormentous river to earth through his thick locks to avoid destruction on earth. Thus, several temples dedicated to the Lord were built along the river bank and interiors for daily religious rituals.
State of conservatio	Fair
Threats to the Property	Dampness
Condition Description	The temple has no plinth protection. It has been painted over multiple times.
Source of information	Primary survey

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Reviewed by Mitali Vij

BRIKHETU MUKHTAR KHANA | **Reference No** Gad/Ghz/MDB/01 | **Map No** GaD/Ghz/M64





Past Name	Stamp House
Tehsil	Mohammadabad
Location	25.623220 83.757826
Address	Opposite Shaheed Park
Approach	The building is approached through a subsidiary road (Mohammadabad-Ballia Marg) which further meets with national highway-19.
Approx date of construction	20th century
Precise date of construction	1930
Ownership	Public
Owners Name	State government
Property Type	Building
Property Sub-type	Civic
Property past use	Stamp house
Property present use	Abandoned
State of Protection	Unprotected
Architectural Style	Colonial
Building Setting	The building is surrounded by other administrative buildings such as Munsif court, Post offices, Tehsil, Shaheed park etc.

Archeological	N.A.	**Religious**	Low
Historical	Medium	**Social**	Medium
Architectural	Medium	**Natural**	Low
		Grade	II B

Architectural description	It is a single-storied building with low plinth height facing south-east direction. It is accessed through a verandah framed with rectangular openings having sloped projections made of iron sheets. It further leads to a large single room with a ceiling higher than the verandah. The ventilators are made within the extended part of the ceiling while they open on the roof of the verandah. The structure has low parapet walls with a cornice band running on the top edges.
Historical/ Cultural Value	After the war of Buxar (October 23, 1764), a treaty was signed and Benaras including Ghazipur was transferred to the East India Company. By 1787 its control was vested in the newly appointed judge. The administrative set was started majorly after the year 1818.
Association with Ganga	The strategic location of Ghazipur along with the river Ganga provided means of transportation to the British East India Co., which made it essential for them to have their administrative set up in the major Indian heartlands and generate land revenue out of them.
State of conservatio	Signs of Deterioration
Threats to the Property	Lack of Maintenance, Dampness
Condition Description	Broken cornice bands, vegetation growth on façade, blackening of walls
Source of information	Primary survey

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SHAHEED PARK

Reference No Gad/Ghz/MDB/02 **Map No** GaD/Ghz/M64





Past Name	Shaheed Bhawan
Tehsil	Mohammadabad
Location	25.623020 83.758225
Address	Khan market, Sadar road
Approach	The building is approached through a subsidiary road (Mohammadabad-Ballia Marg) which further meets with national highway-19.
Approx date of construction	19th century
Precise date of construction	1896
Ownership	Public
Owners Name	State government
Property Type	Building
Property Sub-type	Civic
Property past use	Tehsil office
Property present use	Public Park
State of Protection	Unprotected
Architectural Style	Colonial
Building Setting	The building is surrounded by other administrative buildings such as Munsif court, Post offices, Tehsil etc.

Archeological	N.A.	**Religious**	Low
Historical	High	**Social**	High
Architectural	Medium	**Natural**	Low
		Grade	II A

Architectural description	It is a single-storied building with a low plinth level located in a closed compound. It is facing west direction and its entry is marked on the west by two square posts. The main building has an open area opposite it. The main entrance porch of the building is made out of the main façade line having a wide semi-circular arch for the entrance in the middle. It is flanked with small square windows framed within blind semi-circular arches. It has been constructed later, hiding the original façade of the building as a verandah with a series of arches supported over square columns. Further, it leads to rooms with high ceilings. The ventilators are made within the extended part of the ceiling while they open on the roof of the verandah The structure has a barrel vault ceiling and it has been ornamented with dentils and cornice band.
Historical/ Cultural Value	During the Quit India Movement (1947). A group of freedom fighters in the leadership of Shiv Poojan Rai went to hoist a flag on the tehsil building, where they were opposed by the police. The local people revolted and in the mutiny, seven patriots died on spot.
Association with Ganga	The strategic location of Ghazipur along with the river Ganga provided means of transportation to the British East India Co., which made it essential for them to have their administrative set up in the major Indian heartlands and generate land revenue out of them.
State of conservatio	Good
Threats to the Property	Lack of Maintenance, Dampness, Growth of Vegetation
Condition Description	Dampness causing blackening of surfaces, faded painted surface on the façade.
Source of information	Primary survey

Listing done by Chetan Kataria and Kartik Dubey

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Reviewed by Mitali Vij

TEHSILDAR BHAWAN | **Reference No** Gad/Ghz/MDB/03 | **Map No** GaD/Ghz/M64





Past Name	Tehsildar Bhawan
Tehsil	Mohammadabad
Location	25.622200 83.757258
Address	Yusufpur, Muhammadabad
Approach	The building is approached through a subsidiary road (Mohammadabad-Ballia Marg) which further meets with national highway-19.
Approx date of construction	20th century
Precise date of construction	Not known
Ownership	Public
Owners Name	State government
Property Type	Building
Property Sub-type	Residential
Property past use	Residence
Property present use	Residence
State of Protection	Unprotected
Architectural Style	Colonial
Building Setting	The building is surrounded by other administrative buildings such as Munsif court, post offices, Tehsil, etc.

Archeological	N.A.	**Religious**	Low
Historical	High	**Social**	Low
Architectural	Medium	**Natural**	Low
		Grade	II B

Architectural description	It is a single-storied building that stands on a low plinth level. Its entry is marked on the east by two low-height square posts. The residence has been planned around a central open area with rooms opening into it. The room is accessed through a verandah having low ceiling height than the rooms. The structure has a barrel vault ceiling in the verandah. The side and rear façade of the residence has a series of rectangular windows with sloped chajja supported over stone brackets. The residence has been ornamented with a cornice band running on the top edge.
Historical/ Cultural Value	After the war of Buxar (October 23, 1764), a treaty was signed and Benaras including Ghazipur was transferred to the East India Company. By 1787 its control was vested in the newly appointed judge. The administrative set was started majorly after the year 1818.
Association with Ganga	The strategic location of Ghazipur along with the river Ganga provided means of transportation to the British East India Co., which made it essential for them to have their administrative set up in the major Indian heartlands and generate land revenue out of them.
State of conservatio	Good
Threats to the Property	Lack of Maintenance, Dampness, Growth of Vegetation
Condition Description	The building is maintained regularly. Few signs such as blackening of walls and vegetation growth is observed due to dampness.
Source of information	Primary survey

Listing done by Chetan Kataria and Kartik Dubey

INTACH

Reviewed by Mitali Vij

MUNSIF COURT | **Reference No** Gad/Ghz/MDB/04 | **Map No** GaD/Ghz/M64





Past Name	Lower civil court
Tehsil	Mohammadabad
Location	25.617769 83.750774
Address	Yusufpur, Muhammadabad
Approach	The building is approached through a subsidiary road (Mohammadabad-Ballia Marg) which further meets with national highway-19.
Approx date of construction	19th century
Precise date of construction	1899
Ownership	Public
Owners Name	State government
Property Type	Building
Property Sub-type	Civic
Property past use	Court
Property present use	Court
State of Protection	Unprotected
Architectural Style	Colonial
Building Setting	The building is surrounded by other administrative buildings such as Tehseeldar Bhawan, Post offices, Tehsil, etc.

Archeological	N.A.	**Religious**	Low
Historical	High	**Social**	High
Architectural	High	**Natural**	Low
		Grade	II A

Architectural description	The building is located in a closed compound with other new buildings around it. It is a rectangular-shaped building with an entrance on the south façade. It is entered through the main entrance verandah framed with semi-circular arches supported over square columns having highlighted base, impost, and keystone. The verandah has a barrel vault ceiling and is recessed with room on one side. It further leads to the rooms with an entry marked by rectangular openings framed within segmental arches. The room has a higher ceiling than the verandah. The side façade has a rectangular opening door with rectangular windows on either side having sloped projection supported over stone brackets. The rear façade had a similar verandah with a series of arches, which have been closed to make room. The building is ornamented with a cornice band on the top edges.
Historical/ Cultural Value	After the war of Buxar (October 23, 1764), a treaty was signed and Benaras including Ghazipur was transferred to the East India Company. By 1787 its control was vested in the newly appointed judge. The administrative set was started majorly after the year 1818.
Association with Ganga	The strategic location of Ghazipur along with the river Ganga provided means of transportation to the British East India Co., which made it essential for them to have their administrative set up in the major Indian heartlands and generate land revenue out of them.
State of conservatio	Good
Threats to the Property	Lack of Maintenance, Dampness, Growth of Vegetation, Addition and Alteration
Condition Description	The building is maintained regularly though blackening over outer surfaces, faded paint in the verandah, closed rear verandah are
Source of information	Primary survey

Listing done by Chetan Kataria and Kartik Dubey

INTACH

Reviewed by Mitali Vij

EIDGAH

Reference No Gad/Ghz/MDB/05 **Map No** GaD/Ghz/M65





Past Name	Eidgah
Tehsil	Mohammadabad
Location	25.617769 83.750774
Address	Baijalpur, Mohammadabad
Approach	The Eidgah is approached through a subsidiary road (Mohammadabad-Ballia Marg) which further meets with national highway-19.
Approx date of construction	20th century
Precise date of construction	Not known
Ownership	Private
Owners Name	Local community
Property Type	Structure
Property Sub-type	Religious
Property past use	Eidgah
Property present use	Eidgah
State of Protection	Unprotected
Architectural Style	Islamic
Building Setting	The precinct is located out of the main town. It is surrounded by farm fields and a few residences located on a distance to it.

Archeological	N.A.	**Religious**	High
Historical	Low	**Social**	High
Architectural	Medium	**Natural**	Low
		Grade	II A

Architectural description	It is a single-storied precinct with a low plinth level. Its entry is marked on the north façade by two square columns which lead to the central open praying area. It is a closed compound with boundary walls on three sides and a mihrab wall lying on the west. The mihrab wall has a series of four-centered arches with two minarets on the top. The mihrab wall is ornamented with a cornice band running on the top edge.
Historical/ Cultural Value	The region was the main centre in the medieval era from the Sultanate period to the Mughals. The city of Ghazipur was conceived and settled by Sayid Masood in the medieval period in 1330 AD. This resulted in an increase in the Muslim population.
Association with Ganga	Due to the strategic location of the river Ganga, Muslim settlements in the region increased with the rise of the Slave dynasty and later on the Mughals. To fulfil the religious sentiments, masjids and Eidgah were constructed in the region by zamindars and merchants.
State of conservatio	Fair
Threats to the Property	Dampness, Growth of Vegetation
Condition Description	Growth of vegetation at the open prayer area, blackening of painted surface due to dampness.
Source of information	Primary survey

Listing done by Chetan Kataria and Kartik Dubey

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Reviewed by Mitali Vij

RESIDENCE 4

Reference No Gad/Ghz/MDB/06 **Map No** GaD/Ghz/M66





Past Name	Residence
Tehsil	Mohammadabad
Location	25.617589 83.754165
Address	Kapoorpur, Mohammadabad
Approach	The residence is approached by a subsidiary road (Agarwal toli Rd) which is further connecting to national highway-19 (Ghazipur-Hajipur road).
Approx date of construction	20th century
Precise date of construction	Not known
Ownership	Private
Owners Name	Not known
Property Type	Building
Property Sub-type	Residential
Property past use	Residence
Property present use	Residence
State of Protection	Unprotected
Architectural Style	Regional
Building Setting	The residence is surrounded by a densely populated locality. It has residences and shops around it.

Archeological	N.A.	**Religious**	Low
Historical	Low	**Social**	Medium
Architectural	Medium	**Natural**	Low
		Grade	II B

Architectural description	It is a double-storied residence and stands on a low plinth level. It is a corner plot building with an entry marked on the south and east façade. It is entered from a rectangular opening framed within a semi-circular arch. It is placed on the southwest corner has a corridor leading to the inner portions. The room on the southeast corner of the house can be accessed through either side. Its entry is marked by three rectangular openings framed within a semi-circular arch and ornamented with flower motifs which also constitute its ground floor façade. The first-floor façade has a projected balcony framed with a series of semi-circular arches rising from the parapet to an extended chajja of the roof. The structure is ornamented with a band of cornices, dentils, flower motifs, and decorated iron railings.
Historical/ Cultural Value	The town of Kapoorpur was developed as a trading hub during British rule. Several merchants came and settled here. The residence belongs to such an old resident who migrated from a nearby village and got involved in trade and business.
Association with Ganga	The strategic location along river Ganga allowed trade via waterways from Northern to Eastern parts of the country. Land along Ganga provided suitable conditions for farming as well as to settle down in this region for trade and commerce.
State of conservatio	Good
Threats to the Property	Material Deterioration, Lack of Maintenance, Dampness
Condition Description	Faded paint on the ground and first floor façades, blackening of parapet and cornice band due to dampness, corrosion on the railings and
Source of information	Primary survey

Listing done by Chetan Kataria and Kartik Dubey

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Reviewed by Mitali Vij

RESIDENCE 5

Reference No Gad/Ghz/MDB/07 **Map No** GaD/Ghz/M66





Past Name	Residence
Tehsil	Mohammadabad
Location	25.617307 83.755992
Address	Kapoorpur, Mohammadabad
Approach	The residence is approached by a subsidiary road (Sadar-Shaheed Rd) which is further connecting to national highway-19 (Ghazipur-Hajipur road).
Approx date of construction	20th century
Precise date of construction	Not known
Ownership	Private
Owners Name	Not known
Property Type	Building
Property Sub-type	Residential
Property past use	Residence
Property present use	Residence
State of Protection	Unprotected
Architectural Style	Vernacular
Building Setting	The residence is surrounded by a densely populated locality. It has residences and shops around it.

Archeological	N.A.	**Religious**	Low
Historical	Low	**Social**	Low
Architectural	Low	**Natural**	Low
		Grade	III

Architectural description	It is a two-storied building that stands on a low plinth level while facing south direction. The ground floor façade has three rectangular door openings topped with a projected chajja supported over wooden brackets. The second-floor façade has two rectangular windows. The residence has a sloped roof made of iron sheets and finished with terracotta tiles. The ground floor structure is an old one made using lakhori bricks while the second floor is constructed with thick modern bricks. It is finished with mud plaster.
Historical/ Cultural Value	The fertile lands of the Ganga attracted the rulers to expand their land revenue system. This resulted in the rise of zamindars in the region. As zamindars needed small farmers and workers to perform the on-ground activities, new smaller settlements took place.
Association with Ganga	The strategic location along river Ganga allowed trade via waterways from Northern to Eastern parts of the country. Land along Ganga provided suitable conditions for farming as well as to settle down in this region for trade and commerce.
State of conservatio	Advance stages of decay
Threats to the Property	Material Deterioration, Lack of Maintenance, Growth of Vegetation
Condition Description	Chipping and flaking of mud plaster on the façade, structural cracks in the walls and broken chajja
Source of information	Primary survey

Listing done by Chetan Kataria and Kartik Dubey

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Reviewed by Mitali Vij

RESIDENCE 6

Reference No Gad/Ghz/MDB/08 **Map No** GaD/Ghz/M66





Past Name	Residence
Tehsil	Mohammadabad
Location	25.617370 83.756222
Address	Kapoorpur, Mohammadabad
Approach	The residence is approached by a subsidiary road (Sadar-Shaheed Rd) which is further connecting to national highway-19 (Ghazipur-Hajipur road).
Approx date of construction	20th century
Precise date of construction	1905
Ownership	Private
Owners Name	Not known
Property Type	Building
Property Sub-type	Residential
Property past use	Residence
Property present use	Abandoned
State of Protection	Unprotected
Architectural Style	Regional
Building Setting	The residence is surrounded by a densely populated locality. It has residences and shops around it.

Archeological	N.A.	**Religious**	Low
Historical	Low	**Social**	Low
Architectural	High	**Natural**	Low
		Grade	II B

Architectural description	It is a double-storied building and stands on a medium plinth level while facing the south direction. It is accessed through a staircase and its entry is marked on the south façade. The main entrance verandah of the building is recessed with rooms on either side. The verandah is framed with three flat arches supported over I-shaped beams used as columns. The roof of the verandah is supported over iron girders. It further leads to the inner courtyard having rooms around it. The front façade has a series of flat arches flanked with rectangular openings and topped with sloped projection supported over wooden rafters. The first-floor façade has an open space in middle recessed with rooms on either corner. It has been ornamented with a band of cornice and has low height parapet. The building has a flat roof.
Historical/ Cultural Value	The town of Kapoorpur was developed as a trading hub during British rule. Several merchants came and settled here. The residence belongs to such an old residence dealt in trade and commerce.
Association with Ganga	The strategic location of Ghazipur along the banks of river Ganga, helped the British trading company to develop its approach till inner parts of the Indian ruler areas and convert them as a business hub. Many merchants and people of different professions settled in the town.
State of conservatio	Signs of Deterioration
Threats to the Property	Material Deterioration, Lack of Maintenance, Dampness, Growth of Vegetation
Condition Description	Faded paint on the ground floor, vegetation growth on projected chajja, blackening of walls of the first floor
Source of information	Primary survey

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Reviewed by Mitali Vij

WELL

Reference No Gad/Ghz/MDB/09 **Map No** GaD/Ghz/M66





Past Name	Well
Tehsil	Mohammadabad
Location	25.617248 83.756281
Address	New Market, Kapoorpur, Mohammadabad
Approach	The well is approached by a subsidiary road (Sadar-Shaheed Rd) which is further connecting to national highway-19 (Ghazipur-Hajipur road).
Approx date of construction	19th century
Precise date of construction	1857
Ownership	Private
Owners Name	Local community
Property Type	Structure
Property Sub-type	Water Structure
Property past use	Well
Property present use	Well
State of Protection	Unprotected
Architectural Style	Regional
Building Setting	It is surrounded by a densely populated locality. It has residences around it.

Archeological	N.A.	**Religious**	Low
Historical	Low	**Social**	Medium
Architectural	Low	**Natural**	Medium
		Grade	II B

Architectural description	The well is placed adjacent to the road with a high plinth platform around it. The lower walls of the well are made of thick lakhori bricks. The walls towards the openings are made with modern bricks. The well platform is adorned with Paan-Patti ornamentation along its perimeter. The diameter of the well measures approximately 1.5m. Four rectangular stone pillars are built around the well, used for pulling out water.
Historical/ Cultural Value	To fulfil the basic need of water, wells were required. The water structures built for the local community served as a platform to perform traditional and cultural rituals. Such spaces helped in evolution of Indian society.
Association with Ganga	The strategic location along river Ganga, which allowed trade via waterways from Northern to Eastern parts of the country. Land along Ganga provided apt conditions for farming as well. These were suitable conditions for humans to settle down.
State of conservatio	Danger of Disappearance
Threats to the Property	Material Deterioration, Lack of Maintenance, Dampness
Condition Description	The pit of the well is made filled by the remaining of an old structure near it. Blackening of stone pillars and parapet
Source of information	Primary survey

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RESIDENCE 7

Reference No Gad/Ghz/MDB/10 **Map No** GaD/Ghz/M66





Past Name	Residence
Tehsil	Mohammadabad
Location	25.617193 83.756147
Address	Kapoorpur, Mohammadabad
Approach	The residence is approached by a subsidiary road (Sadar-Shaheed Rd) which is further connecting to national highway-19 (Ghazipur-Hajipur road).
Approx date of construction	20th century
Precise date of construction	1903
Ownership	Private
Owners Name	Not known
Property Type	Building
Property Sub-type	Residential
Property past use	Residence
Property present use	Abandoned
State of Protection	Unprotected
Architectural Style	Regional
Building Setting	The residence is surrounded by a densely populated locality. It has residences and shops around it.

Archeological	N.A.	**Religious**	Low
Historical	Low	**Social**	Low
Architectural	High	**Natural**	Low
		Grade	II B

Architectural description	It is a corner plot residence with a double-storied building and stands on a medium plinth level while facing the north direction. It is accessed through a staircase and its entry is marked on the North façade. The main entrance verandah of the building is recessed with rooms on either side. The verandah is framed with three flat arches supported over wooden square columns. The roof of the verandah is supported over wooden girders. It further leads to the inner courtyard having rooms around it. The front façade has a series of flat arches flanked with rectangular openings and topped with sloped protection supported over a series of stone brackets. The first-floor façade has an open space in middle recessed with rooms on either corner. The side façade has a room with a rectangular opening and flanked with elongated windows. The building has a gable roof with wooden rafters and girders.
Historical/ Cultural Value	The town of Kapoorpur was developed as a trading hub during British rule. Several merchants came and settled here. The residence belongs to such an old resident who migrated from Bihar and dealt in trade and commerce.
Association with Ganga	The strategic location of Ghazipur along the banks of river Ganga, helped the British trading company to develop its approach till inner parts of the Indian ruler areas and convert them as a business hub. Many merchants and people of different professionals settled in the town.
State of conservatio	Signs of Deterioration
Threats to the Property	Material Deterioration, Lack of Maintenance, Dampness, Growth of Vegetation
Condition Description	Faded paint on the ground floor, flaking of plaster on the side façade, vegetation growth on projected chajja
Source of information	Primary survey

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Reviewed by Mitali Vij

YUSUFPUR MASJID | **Reference No** Gad/Ghz/MDB/11 | **Map No** GaD/Ghz/M67





Past Name	Yusufpur Masjid
Tehsil	Mohammadabad
Location	25.614615 83.756667
Address	Sadar Bazaar Road
Approach	The Masjid is approached by a subsidiary road (Sadar-Shaheed Road) which is further connecting to national highway-19 (Ghazipur-Hajipur road).
Approx date of construction	19th century
Precise date of construction	Not known
Ownership	Private
Owners Name	Saiyyad Ali Raja Jaidi
Property Type	Building
Property Sub-type	Religious
Property past use	Masjid
Property present use	Masjid
State of Protection	Unprotected
Architectural Style	Islamic
Building Setting	The masjid is surrounded by a densely populated locality. It has residences and shops around it.

Archeological	N.A.	**Religious**	High
Historical	Medium	**Social**	High
Architectural	High	**Natural**	Low
		Grade	II A

Architectural description	It is a single-storied building with a low plinth level. It is facing the East direction and its entry is marked by a rectangular opening adorned within a trefoil arch niche and flanked by circular columns on either side. Further, it has an open area with the main prayer hall on the front. It is approached through a series of three arches having ogee four-centered arches adorned with multifoilated arch niches and further framed within rectangular niches. The Masjid has four octagonal-shaped minarets on the corners having a thick base with a gradually decreasing radius while going up. The minarets have inverted lotus and a cenotaph-like structure with a dome on the top. On the parapet, it has battlements with multifoilated arch niches adorned with bangladar like roofs.
Historical/ Cultural Value	The region was the main center from the Sultanate period to the Mughals. The city of Ghazipur was conceived and settled by Sayid Masood in the medieval period in 1330 AD. This resulted in an increase in the Muslim population.
Association with Ganga	Due to the strategic location of the river Ganga, Muslim settlements in the region increased with the rise of the Slave dynasty and later on the Mughals. To fulfil the religious sentiments, masjids were constructed in the region by zamindars and merchants.
State of conservatio	Showing signs deterioration
Threats to the Property	Material Deterioration, Lack of Maintenance, Growth of Vegetation, Dampness
Condition Description	Blackening of compound walls, minarets due to dampness, flaking of paint and plaster on the lower portion
Source of information	Saiyyad Ali Raja Jaidi

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Reviewed by Mitali Vij

SHIV TEMPLE 06

Reference No Gad/Ghz/MBD/12 **Map No** GaD/Ghz/M68





Past Name	Shiv Mandir And Well
Tehsil	Mohammadabad
Location	25.565629 83.896071
Address	Mania, Mirzabad Adai
Approach	The is located on national highway-19 (Ghazipur-Hajipur road). It is approached through Sanjana road.
Approx date of construction	20th century
Precise date of construction	Not known
Ownership	Private
Owners Name	Local community
Property Type	Building
Property Sub-type	Religious
Property past use	Temple
Property present use	Temple
State of Protection	Unprotected
Architectural Style	Regional
Building Setting	The building is surrounded by farm fields. It is located on the south of Ghazipur-Hajipur Road.

Archeological	N.A.	**Religious**	High
Historical	Low	**Social**	Medium
Architectural	Low	**Natural**	Low
		Grade	II B

Architectural description	It is a single-storied temple with a low medium plinth level. It is accessible from the east and its entry is marked by a rectangular opening flanked by niches on either side. Further, it leads to the shrine which is placed in the center within high raised compound walls. It has a rectangular-shaped mandapa supported over square columns. The rectangular-shaped garbh-griha is topped with a dome having inverted lotus and kalasha on top. The dome is ornamented with pan-patta motifs. The temple compound has a well on its North. It has a low plinth level platform around it, made of lakhori bricks. It had two square pillars built around the well, to which the pulley wad attached, used for pulling out water.
Historical/ Cultural Value	The region finds its mention in Ramayan. The district was covered with forest during the Vedic period and there were many ashrams and temples of famous rishis in this region. Over the years merchants and traders showed their interest in building temples in the region.
Association with Ganga	Lord Shiva is closely associated with Ganga, as he brought the tormentous river to earth through his thick locks to avoid destruction on earth. Thus, several temples dedicated to the Lord Shiva, along the ghats, were built along the river bank for daily religious rituals.
State of conservatio	Poor
Threats to the Property	Addition and Alterations
Condition Description	The building is maintained regularly. The mandapa is added later around the shrine.
Source of information	Primary survey

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VERNACULAR RESIDENCE 3

Reference No Gad/Ghz/GHZ/01 **Map No** GaD/Ghz/M29





Past Name	Vernacular
Tehsil	Ghazipur
Location	25.442704 83.500361
Address	Barsara, Dharrampur road
Approach	The residence can be approached through Barsara-Dharrampur road.
Approx date of construction	20th century
Precise date of construction	Not known
Ownership	Private
Owners Name	Not known
Property Type	Building
Property Sub-type	Residential
Property past use	Residence
Property present use	Residence
State of Protection	Unprotected
Architectural Style	Vernacular
Building Setting	The residence is located on Barsara-Dharrampur road. It is surrounded by residences and shops.

Archeological	N.A.	**Religious**	Low
Historical	Low	**Social**	Low
Architectural	High	**Natural**	Low
		Grade	III

Architectural description	The residence has a rectangular-plan comprises of a single room. It is entered from the east through a rectangular entry gate. It is a vernacular residence and its walls are made using cow manure mixed with husk and finished with mud plaster. It has a hip roof constructed of mud and husk supported by wooden rafters and brackets visible on the facades. The roof is finished with khaprail tiles (terracotta tiles).
Historical/ Cultural Value	The fertile lands of the Ganga attracted the rulers to expand their land revenue system. This resulted in the rise of zamindars in the region. As zamindars needed small farmers and workers to perform the on-ground activities, new smaller settlements took place.
Association with Ganga	The strategic location along river Ganga, which allowed trade via waterways from Northern to Eastern parts of the country. Land along Ganga provided apt conditions for farming as well. These were suitable conditions for humans to settle down in this region.
State of conservation	Good
Threats to the Property	Dampness, Material deterioration
Condition Description	Flaking of mud plaster due to dampness, dismantling of terracotta tiles laid over the roof.
Source of information	Primary survey

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DARGAH | **Reference No** Gad/Ghz/GHZ/02 | **Map No** GaD/Ghz/M29





Past Name	Dargah
Tehsil	Ghazipur
Location	25.443604 83.499698
Address	Barsara, Dharrampur road
Approach	The residence can be approached through Barsara-Dharrampur road.
Approx date of construction	19th century
Precise date of construction	Not known
Ownership	Private
Owners Name	Local community
Property Type	Building
Property Sub-type	Religious
Property past use	Mosque
Property present use	Mosque
State of Protection	Unprotected
Architectural Style	Islamic
Building Setting	The Mosque is located along Barsara-Dharrampur road. It is surrounded by residences and shops. It has a Jama Masjid on its north.

Archeological	N.A.	**Religious**	High
Historical	Low	**Social**	High
Architectural	Low	**Natural**	Low
		Grade	II B

Architectural description	The masjid is located in an enclosed compound and its entry is marked by two square posts. It is a single-storied building with a medium plinth level and entered from the south-facing façade. The entry for the masjid is marked by a rectangular opening constructed out of the façade line. Further, it has the main prayer hall approached through an entrance verandah. It has verandah over east and west-facing facades having slopped roof supported over squares columns. The roof has a dome, which is ornamented with floral motifs on the base and has an inverted lotus topped with a finial. The building has eight minarets over the parapet rising from the same and two over the front façade. The parapet has a series of pointed arch niches.
Historical/ Cultural Value	The masjid is built by the economical help of local Hindu ruler.
Association with Ganga	Various Afghan and Mughal rulers spread their rule along Ganga, as it was a major source of trade and communication. They built mosques, dargahs and mazaars along the river to commemorate saints and fulfil the religious sentiments of local communities.
State of conservation	Good
Threats to the Property	Addition and Alteration
Condition Description	The Masjid is maintained regularly. Installation of electric appliances and wires.
Source of information	Primary survey

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Reviewed by Mitali Vij

SHIV TEMPLE 07 | **Reference No** Gad/Ghz/GHZ/03 | **Map No** GaD/Ghz/M30





Past Name	Shiv Temple
Tehsil	Ghazipur
Location	25.464630 83.472721
Address	Goshandepur, Koochaura Uparwar
Approach	The residence can be approached through Barsara-Dharrampur road.
Approx date of construction	20th century
Precise date of construction	Not Known
Ownership	Private
Owners Name	Local community
Property Type	Structure
Property Sub-type	Religious
Property past use	Temple
Property present use	Temple
State of Protection	Unprotected
Architectural Style	Regional
Building Setting	The temple is located on the Barsara-Dharrampur road. It is surrounded by temples, residences and shops. Goshandepur bus stop is at a distance of 264 m in south-east direction.

Archeological	N.A.	**Religious**	High
Historical	Medium	**Social**	High
Architectural	Medium	**Natural**	Low
		Grade	II A

Architectural description	The temple is located in an enclosed compound located on the north of it. The compound is entered from the north and its entrance is marked by two square posts. Further, it has an open space with a temple lying on the left. It is a single-storied temple with a low plinth level. The main shrine is entered through a rectangular mandapa having a flat roof supported over circular fluted columns with a statue of Lord Nandi. The columns are tapered towards the top and it has a decorative floral base and capital. The shrine is entered through a rectangular opening door. It has a pyramidal-shaped Shikhar having offsetting urushringa like moulding on all four sides. The short projected chajjas of the mandapa are ornamented with pan-patta motifs.
Historical/ Cultural Value	The temple has oral stories associated with it. The statue of Lord Shiva emerged while the crop cutting because of which he is known as Swayambhoo.
Association with Ganga	Due to the presence of river Ganga, several saints, sages and religious groups have established their base along the river. To show the religious devotion, rulers and merchants built several temples in the region.
State of conservation	Fair
Threats to the Property	Addition and Alteration
Condition Description	The temple is maintained regularly. Installation of electric appliances and wires.
Source of information	Primary survey

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PAHADI BABA ASHRAM

Reference No Gad/Ghz/GHZ/04 **Map No** GaD/Ghz/M31





Past Name	Pahadi Baba Ashram
Tehsil	Ghazipur
Location	25.545688 83.536874
Address	Pahadi Baba Temple, Ganga Ghat.
Approach	The precinct is approached through Ghazipur-Chochakpur road.
Approx date of construction	1890
Precise date of construction	19th century
Ownership	Private
Owners Name	Pujari Shree Amarnath Tiwari Ji
Property Type	Precinct
Property Sub-type	Religious
Property past use	Temple and Aashram
Property present use	Temple and Aashram
State of Protection	Unprotected
Architectural Style	Regional
Building Setting	The precinct is located on the bank of river Ganga. It is surrounded by farm fields.

Archeological	N.A.	**Religious**	High
Historical	High	**Social**	High
Architectural	Low	**Natural**	Low
		Grade	II A

Architectural description	It is an enclosed precinct having single-storied buildings with low plinth levels. The precinct is approached from East and its entry is marked by two square posts with an iron gate. Further, it has a pathway leading to the build sections, located on the southern periphery. The main temple has a rectangular plan with an entrance marked by a rectangular opening with an iron shutter. It has a dome with an octagonal plan with a finial at the top and rectangular windows on the lower section. The temple has a later constructed platform on the opposite. It is used to perform traditional rituals, having an iron shade resting over circular poles. The building has rectangular and square openings framed within segmental arch niches.
Historical/ Cultural Value	The precinct in the late 19th century was established by a famous saint of the region named Pahari Baba. He migrated from Jaunpur to set up an Aashram on the bank of river Ganga. Swami Vivekanand Ji stayed here for four months before the Chicago visit.
Association with Ganga	Due to the presence of river Ganga, several saints, sages and religious groups have established their base along the river. Regular religious activities are performed along the river banks.
State of conservation	Showing Signs of Deterioration
Threats to the Property	Lack of Maintenance, Dampness, Growth of Vegetation, Material Deterioration, Structural Deterioration
Condition Description	Dismantling of a room due to the sign of deterioration, the addition of mandapa before the main shrine using modern building materials
Source of information	Primary survey

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Reviewed by Mitali Vij

LORD CORNAWALLIS TOMB

Reference No Gad/Ghz/GHZ/05 **Map No** GaD/Ghz/M32





Past Name	Lord Cornwallis Tomb
Tehsil	Ghazipur
Location	25.558652 83.545755
Address	River Bank Colony
Approach	The monument is approached from Ghazipur-Chochakpur road.
Approx date of construction	19th century
Precise date of construction	Not known
Ownership	Public
Owners Name	Archaeological Survey of India
Property Type	Structure
Property Sub-type	Memorial
Property past use	Tomb
Property present use	Tomb
State of Protection	Protected
Architectural Style	Colonial
Building Setting	The structure placed in a enclosed compound. It is located on a state highway having River Bank colony on its south and campus of Post Graduation College on the north.

Archeological	N.A.	**Religious**	Low
Historical	High	**Social**	High
Architectural	High	**Natural**	High
		Grade	I

Architectural description	The structure is located in an enclosed compound with an entrance marked on the west by two square columns. Further, it has a circular pathway that reaches the centrally placed tomb with an entrance on the east. It is a double-heighted single-storied structure with a high plinth level accessed through a staircase. It consists of a dome supported over 12 circular columns with a circular platform, overlooking the river Ganga. The central burial chamber is made of white marble. It has a portrait of Lord Cornwallis with a Hindu and a Muslim man on either side shown in the attitude of mourning. The other side of this structure depicts a European and a native soldier paying homage with an inscription below in Urdu. The double-storied gateways are beautifully fabricated with spears, bows & arrows, swords, and inverted cannons. The dome has ornamented with soldier caps and flower motifs.
Historical/ Cultural Value	The memorial is in the honour of one of the most notable Governor General of the British era. In his second tenure while on the mission of northwest, he died at Ghazipur on 5th October 1805. The British inhabitant of Calcutta raised the monument.
Association with Ganga	The strategic location of Ghazipur along with the river Ganga provided means of transportation to the British East India Co., which made it essential for them to have their administrative set up in the major Indian heartlands and generate land revenue out of them.
State of conservation	Fair
Threats to the Property	Dampness
Condition Description	The structure is maintained regularly. It has water marks over the dome due to the dampness.
Source of information	Amit Singh

Listing done by Chetan Kataria and Kartik Dubey

INTACH

Reviewed by Mitali Vij

BADRICHANRA KA POKHARA | **Reference No** Gad/Ghz/GHZ/06 | **Map No** GaD/Ghz/M33





Past Name	Badri Chandra Ka Pokhara
Tehsil	Ghazipur
Location	25.591695 83.566679
Address	Chandra Nagar Colony, Ashmanichak, Bikapur
Approach	The Pokhara is approached through Dr. Vivek Rai road.
Approx date of construction	19th century
Precise date of construction	Not known
Ownership	Private
Owners Name	Local community
Property Type	Structure
Property Sub-type	Water structure
Property past use	Pokhara
Property present use	Pokhara
State of Protection	Unprotected
Architectural Style	Regional
Building Setting	The water structure is placed adjacent to a subsidiary road further leading to the state highway. It is surrounded by residences, temples and shops.

Archeological	N.A.	**Religious**	Low
Historical	Low	**Social**	High
Architectural	Low	**Natural**	High
		Grade	II B

Architectural description	It is a rectangular-shaped kund with a stepped platform around it. It is constructed of lakhori bricks and lime plaster. It has a series of extended rectangular platforms supported over semi-circular arches, used to perform traditional rituals. Its dimensions are 45 m in breadth and 75 m in length.
Historical/ Cultural Value	For the basic needs such as water for the human settlements, water structures were required. The structures built for the local community served as a platform to perform traditional and cultural rituals . Such places helped in the evolution of Indian society.
Association with Ganga	The strategic location along river Ganga, which allowed trade via waterways from Northern to Eastern parts of the country. Land along Ganga provided apt conditions for farming as well. These were suitable conditions for humans to settle down. This lead to the need of water structures for people.
State of conservation	Showing Signs of Deterioration
Threats to the Property	Lack of Maintenance, Dampness, Material Deterioration, Vegetation Growth
Condition Description	Dust and garbage accumulations on the steps, chipping of the plastered surface due to dampness and vegetation growth.
Source of information	Primary survey

Listing done by Chetan Kataria and Kartik Dubey

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Reviewed by Mitali Vij

HAZRAT GHAZI SAIYYAD SALAR MASUD RAUZA

Reference No Gad/Ghz/GHZ/07 **Map No** GaD/Ghz/M34





Past Name	Hazrat Ghazi Saiyyad Salar Masud Rauza
Tehsil	Ghazipur
Location	25.588350 83.578107
Address	Rauza Road, Adarsh Gaon
Approach	The building is approached through Ghazipur-Ballia National Highway.
Approx date of construction	18th century
Precise date of construction	Not known
Ownership	Private
Owners Name	Fareed Alam
Property Type	Building
Property Sub-type	Funerary
Property past use	Rauza
Property present use	Rauza
State of Protection	Unprotected
Architectural Style	Islamic
Building Setting	The building is surrounded by a open area having national highway-31 on its east and Baijnath Inter College on west.

Archeological	N.A.	**Religious**	High
Historical	High	**Social**	High
Architectural	Medium	**Natural**	Low
		Grade	II A

Architectural description	It is a single-storied building enclosed within a rectangular compound. It is entered from the south and its entry is marked by a four-centered arch opening further framed within a four-centered arch niche flanked with pointed arch niches on either side. The entrance gateway has a bangladar roof with a series of finials on the top. Further, it has an open area before the rauza. It is a square planned structure with similar faces and entrances marked on three sides. Its main entrance is marked on a south-facing façade by a rectangular opening adorned with a four-centered arch niche. On all three facades, the entries are flanked with four centered arch niches further framed within rectangular-shaped niches. It has an onion dome with a finial on top along with four migrated on the corners rising from the ground.
Historical/ Cultural Value	The Rauza is built in the memories of Sufi saint Hazrat Ghazi Saiyyad Salar Masud. He was a famous eleventh-century Islamic saint and soldier. An annual festival is held (urs) on the fourth day in the month of Jeth.
Association with Ganga	Various Afghan and Mughal rulers spread their rule along Ganga, as it was a major source of trade and communication. They built Mosques, dargahs and Rauza along the river to commemorate saints and fulfil the religious sentiments of local communities.
State of conservation	Fair
Threats to the Property	Lack of Maintenance, Dampness, Material Deterioration, Vegetation Growth
Condition Description	Growth of vegetation, flaking of the plastered surface is observed on the compound wall
Source of information	Mahboob Alam Ji

Listing done by Chetan Kataria and Kartik Dubey

INTACH

Reviewed by Mitali Vij

MASJID ESHAATUL ULOOM | **Reference No** Gad/Ghz/GHZ/08 | **Map No** GaD/Ghz/M35





Past Name	Masjid Eshatul Uloom
Tehsil	Ghazipur
Location	25.584034 83.565646
Address	Pithapur, Fatehpur Sikandar
Approach	The Masjid is approached through Doctor Vivek Rai Road.
Approx date of construction	19th century
Precise date of construction	Not known
Ownership	Private
Owners Name	Local community
Property Type	Building
Property Sub-type	Religious
Property past use	Masjid
Property present use	Masjid
State of Protection	Unprotected
Architectural Style	Islamic
Building Setting	The Masjid is placed along with a railway track. The Ghazipir pur railway station is at a distance of 150 m in south-east direction.

Archeological	N.A.	**Religious**	High
Historical	Low	**Social**	Medium
Architectural	Low	**Natural**	Low
		Grade	II B

Architectural description	It is a single-storied masjid with a low plinth level accessed from the east side. It has a rectangular plan with an entry marked by a rectangular opening door topped with a later added projection supported over square columns. Further, it has an open area before the main entrance having a rectangular opening framed adorned with four centered arch niches. The masjid has three domes topped with inverted lotus and finials. It has been ornamented with battlements carved within the lime plaster.
Historical/ Cultural Value	As the Muslim community expanded in the city during the Sultanate and Mughal era, masjids were built for the religious needs of the people. The masjid was constructed by a local Zamindar who is among the oldest residents of the Ghazipur.
Association with Ganga	Due to the strategic location of the river Ganga, the fertile lands attracted the Muslim invaders (Sultanate and later on the Mughal era) in the region resulting in an increase in Muslim settlements. To fulfil the religious sentiments, masjids were constructed in the region by zamindars and merchants.
State of conservation	Showing Signs of Deterioration
Threats to the Property	Lack of Maintenance, Dampness, Additional and Alteration, Material Deterioration
Condition Description	Faded painted surface over the dome, blackening on the walls and dome due to the dampness.
Source of information	Primary survey

Listing done by Chetan Kataria and Kartik Dubey

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Reviewed by Mitali Vij

C.N.I. CHURCH

Reference No Gad/Ghz/GHZ/09 **Map No** GaD/Ghz/M36





Past Name	C.N.I Church
Tehsil	Ghazipur
Location	25.576023 83.563103
Address	Near Navpura Sai Mandir, Kacheri Road
Approach	The building is approached through Varansi-Gorakhpur Highway (Nandganj-Shahiabad Marg).
Approx date of construction	19th century
Precise date of construction	1862
Ownership	Private
Owners Name	C.N.I
Property Type	Building
Property Sub-type	Religious
Property past use	Church
Property present use	Church
State of Protection	Unprotected
Architectural Style	Colonial
Building Setting	The church is located in a densely populated area with residences, colleges and shops around it. The Lurdre Convent Balika Inter College is on its south.

Archeological	N.A.	**Religious**	High
Historical	Medium	**Social**	High
Architectural	High	**Natural**	Low
		Grade	II A

Architectural description	It is a double heighted single-storied church rectangular in plan with a square tower on the west. The church is accessed through a rectangular porch framed with series of flat supported over circular columns, leading to the series of pointed arched openings. The verandah has a sloped roof while the main prayer hall has a gable roof.
Historical/ Cultural Value	After the war of Buxar (October 23, 1764), a treaty was signed and Benaras including Ghazipur was transferred to the East India Company. Christianity in the region spread with the spread of British rule. To cater to the religious sentiments the church was built.
Association with Ganga	The strategic location of Ghazipur along with the river Ganga provided means of transportation to the British East India Co., which made it essential for them to have their administrative set up in the major Indian heartlands and generate land revenue out of them.
State of conservation	Fair
Threats to the Property	Addition and Alterations
Condition Description	The building is maintained regularly. The installation of electric appliances and wires.
Source of information	Primary survey

Listing done by Chetan Kataria and Kartik Dubey

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Reviewed by Mitali Vij

RESIDENCE 8

Reference No Gad/Ghz/GHZ/10 **Map No** GaD/Ghz/M37





Past Name	Sarkari Aawaas
Tehsil	Ghazipur
Location	25.577982 83.566526
Address	Kacheri Road
Approach	The residence is approached from Varanasi- Gorakhpur Marg.
Approx date of construction	20th century
Precise date of construction	Not known
Ownership	Public
Owners Name	State government
Property Type	Building
Property Sub-type	Residential
Property past use	Residence
Property present use	Residence
State of Protection	Unprotected
Architectural Style	Colonial
Building Setting	The building is located in a densely populated area having residential apartments, shops and gardens around it. It has Poorvanchal Cooperative Bank in south direction.

Archeological	N.A.	**Religious**	Low
Historical	Medium	**Social**	Low
Architectural	Medium	**Natural**	Low
		Grade	II B

Architectural description	The residence is located in a closed compound accessed from the west side. It is a single-storied building with a medium plinth level accessed through a ramp. It is entered through a rectangular entry gate flanked with rooms on either side. Further, it has a central hall with a higher ceiling than rooms. The ventilators on the upper level have been covered with sloping chajja projections, supported with brackets. The structure has a low brick parapet and it is ornamented with a cornice band and dentils running on the top.
Historical/ Cultural Value	After the war of Buxar (October 23, 1764), a treaty was signed and Benaras including Ghazipur was transferred to the East India Company. The administrative set was started majorly after the year 1818. the residence was built to cater British officials.
Association with Ganga	The strategic location of Ghazipur along with the river Ganga provided means of transportation to the British East India Company, which made it essential for them to have their administrative set up in the major Indian heartlands and generate land revenue out of them.
State of conservation	Showing Signs of Deterioration
Threats to the Property	Lack of Maintenance, Material Deterioration, Dampness, Growth of Vegetation
Condition Description	Blackening of parapet due to dampness, vegetation growth on the roof, broken wooden doors.
Source of information	Primary survey

Listing done by Chetan Kataria and Kartik Dubey

Reviewed by Mitali Vij

POLICE ADHEEKSHAK KARYALYA | **Reference No** Gad/Ghz/GHZ/11 | **Map No** GaD/Ghz/M38





Past Name	Police Superintendent Office
Tehsil	Ghazipur
Location	25.574611 83.569238
Address	Near Navpura Sai Mandir, Kacheri Road
Approach	The building is approached through Kacheri road.
Approx date of construction	19th century
Precise date of construction	Not known
Ownership	Public
Owners Name	State government
Property Type	Building
Property Sub-type	Civic
Property past use	Civic
Property present use	Civic
State of Protection	Unprotected
Architectural Style	Colonial
Building Setting	The building is located in a administerial area with District Magistrate office on its west and PWD office on south.

Archeological	N.A.	**Religious**	Low
Historical	Medium	**Social**	High
Architectural	Medium	**Natural**	Low
		Grade	II B

Architectural description	It is a , single-storied building with a medium plinth level. The building is located in a enclosed compound. It is accessed from the west and the entry is marked by two square posts. The building has two halls with rooms on the east. The halls are approached through arcaded verandah having series of square columns. The ventilators on the upper level have been covered with sloping chajja projections. The structure has a low brick parapet and it is ornamented with a cornice band and running on the top edge.
Historical/ Cultural Value	After the war of Buxar (October 23, 1764), a treaty was signed and Benaras including Ghazipur was transferred to the East India Company. By 1787 its control was vested in the newly appointed judge. The administrative set was started majorly after the year 1818.
Association with Ganga	The strategic location of Ghazipur along with the river Ganga provided means of transportation to the British East India Co., which made it essential for them to have their administrative set up in the major Indian heartlands and generate land revenue out of them.
State of conservation	Good
Threats to the Property	Lack of Maintenance, Dampness, Growth of Vegetation
Condition Description	Growth of vegetation on the parapet, use of modern ceramic tiles façade, chipping and flaking of painted surface.
Source of information	Primary survey

Listing done by Chetan Kataria and Kartik Dubey

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Reviewed by Mitali Vij

DISTRICT MEGISTRATE OFFICE | **Reference No** Gad/Ghz/GHZ/12 **Map No** GaD/Ghz/M38





Past Name	District Magistrate Office
Tehsil	Ghazipur
Location	25.574439 83.568594
Address	Near Navpura Sai Mandir, Kacheri Road
Approach	The building is approached through Kacheri road.
Approx date of construction	19th century
Precise date of construction	1883
Ownership	Public
Owners Name	State government
Property Type	Precinct
Property Sub-type	Civic
Property past use	D.M. Office
Property present use	D.M. Office
State of Protection	Unprotected
Architectural Style	Colonial
Building Setting	The building is located in a administerial area with District Magistrate office on its west and PWD office on south.

Archeological	N.A.	**Religious**	Low
Historical	High	**Social**	High
Architectural	High	**Natural**	Low
		Grade	II A

Architectural description	It is an enclosed precinct with multiple entry gates. It has Tehsil Sadar Office on the northwest corner and District Magistrate Office is lying along the western periphery. Its main entrance is marked on the north side along Kachheri road by a porch framed with semi-circular arches. Buildings in the precinct has typical rectangular planning having a series of room approached through an arcaded verandah framed with semi-circular arches and supported over square columns. It has rooms with a higher ceiling than the verandah. The ventilators on the upper level have been covered with sloping chajja projections, supported with brackets. The structure has a low brick parapet and it is ornamented with a cornice band and dentils running on the top edge.
Historical/ Cultural Value	After the war of Buxar (October 23, 1764), a treaty was signed and Benaras including Ghazipur was transferred to the East India Company. By 1787 its control was vested in the newly appointed judge. The administrative set was started majorly after the year 1818.
Association with Ganga	The strategic location of Ghazipur along with the river Ganga provided means of transportation to the British East India Co., which made it essential for them to have their administrative set up in the major Indian heartlands and generate land revenue out of them.
State of conservation	Good
Threats to the Property	Lack of Maintenance, Dampness, Growth of Vegetation, Material Deterioration
Condition Description	Blackening of walls due to the dampness, Growth of vegetation on the parapet, chipping and flaking of painted surface.
Source of information	Primary survey

Listing done by Chetan Kataria and Kartik Dubey

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Reviewed by Mitali Vij

PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT OFFICE | **Reference No** Gad/Ghz/GHZ/13 **Map No** GaD/Ghz/M38





Past Name	P.W.D Office
Tehsil	Ghazipur
Location	25.573851 83.569205
Address	Near Navpura Sai Mandir, Kacheri Road
Approach	The building is approached through Kacheri road.
Approx date of construction	20th century
Precise date of construction	1900
Ownership	Public
Owners Name	State government
Property Type	Building
Property Sub-type	Civic
Property past use	P.W.D Office
Property present use	P.W.D Office
State of Protection	Unprotected
Architectural Style	Colonial
Building Setting	The building is located in an administration area with the District Magistrate office on its west and the Police Superintendent office on the north.

Archeological	N.A.	**Religious**	Low
Historical	Medium	**Social**	High
Architectural	High	**Natural**	Low
		Grade	II A

Architectural description	The building is located in an enclosed compound with an entrance marked on is from the east by a gateway having a hip roof supported on the square column. Further, it has an open area with a building in front. It is a single-storied building with a low plinth level. The rectangular planned building has a single hall, approached through an arcaded verandah framed with semi-circular arches supported over rectangular columns. The arches have been closed with iron gates. The hall has a higher ceiling than the verandah. The ventilators on the upper level have been covered with sloping chajja projections, supported with brackets. The structure has a low brick parapet and it is ornamented with a cornice band and dentils running on the top edge.
Historical/ Cultural Value	After the war of Buxar (October 23, 1764), a treaty was signed and Benaras including Ghazipur was transferred to the East India Company. The administrative set was started majorly after the year 1818.
Association with Ganga	The strategic location of Ghazipur along with the river Ganga provided means of transportation to the British East India Co., which made it essential for them to have their administrative set up in the major Indian heartlands and generate land revenue out of them.
State of conservation	Good
Threats to the Property	Dampness, Addition and Alterations, Deterioration of material
Condition Description	Blackening of parapet due to the dampness, chipping and flaking of painted surface.
Source of information	Primary survey

Listing done by Chetan Kataria and Kartik Dubey

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Reviewed by Mitali Vij

RESIDENCE 9 | **Reference No** Gad/Ghz/GHZ/14 | **Map No** GaD/Ghz/M39





Past Name	Residence
Tehsil	Ghazipur
Location	25.580546 83.571687
Address	Varanasi-Gorakhpur Highway, Saklenabad
Approach	The residence is approached from Nandganj-Shadiabad Marg.
Approx date of construction	20th century
Precise date of construction	Not known
Ownership	Private
Owners Name	Rakesh Kumar Shrivastava
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 residence is located on a state highway (Varanasi-Gorakhpur) with residences and shops around it.

Archeological	N.A.	**Religious**	Low
Historical	Low	**Social**	Medium
Architectural	Medium	**Natural**	Low
		Grade	II B

Architectural description	It is a double-storied building with low plinth level. The main entrance verandah of the building is recessed with rooms on either side projected outwards from the façade line. The entrance porch leads to the central courtyard which is surrounded by room. Over the ground floor façade, it has a series of flat arches supported by circular columns having cemented jalis. It is ornamented with a cornice band and brick dentils on the top edge. The outward projected rooms with an octagonal-shaped plan have windows topped with tapered chajja supported over stone brackets.
Historical/ Cultural Value	The town of Ghazipur was developed as a trade hub during British rule. The residence belongs to an old family of Ghazipur, who migrated and got settled here for trade and farming. Later generations are engaged in chartered accountant business.
Association with Ganga	The strategic location of Ghazipur along the banks of river Ganga, helped the British trading company to develop its approach to inner parts of the Indian ruler areas and convert them as a business hub. Due to this many merchants and people of different professions settled in the town.
State of conservation	Good
Threats to the Property	Lack of Maintenance, Material Deterioration, Dampness, Addition and Alteration
Condition Description	Addition of iron shop shutter, flaking of painted surfaces on the ground floor, vegetation growth on the projected chajja.
Source of information	Primary survey

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RESIDENCE 10 | **Reference No** Gad/Ghz/GHZ/15 | **Map No** GaD/Ghz/M39





Past Name	Gyan Chand House
Tehsil	Ghazipur
Location	25.580470 83.571537
Address	Saklenabad
Approach	The residence is approached from Nandganj-Shadiabad Marg.
Approx date of construction	20th century
Precise date of construction	1933
Ownership	Private
Owners Name	Gyan Mohan
Property Type	Building
Property Sub-type	Residential
Property past use	Residence
Property present use	Residence
State of Protection	Unprotected
Architectural Style	Colonial
Building Setting	The residence is located on a state highway (Varanasi-Gorakhpur) with residences and shops around it.

Archeological	N.A.	**Religious**	Low
Historical	Low	**Social**	Low
Architectural	High	**Natural**	Low
		Grade	II B

Architectural description	It is a double-storied building with a low plinth level. It is facing south direction while entered through a verandah framed with a series of three pseudo-three-centered arches supported over square columns with highlighted impost and base. The two arches are closed using wooden planks and iron bars, while the middle arch has been installed with a two flap door. On the ground floor, the verandah is flanked with rooms on either side having rectangular opening doors. Further, the verandah reached the central courtyard with rooms around it. The first-floor façade has a verandah in the middle framed with flat arches supported over wooden columns. It has a series of rectangular windows framed within segmental arches and adorned with pilasters. The residence is ornamented with a cornice bands and dentils.
Historical/ Cultural Value	The town of Ghazipur was developed as a trade hub during British rule. The residence belongs to an old family of Ghazipur, who migrated and got settled here for trade.
Association with Ganga	The strategic location of Ghazipur along the banks of river Ganga, helped the British trading company to develop its approach to inner parts of the Indian ruler areas and convert them as a business hub. Due to this many merchants and people of different professions settled in the town.
State of conservation	Good
Threats to the Property	Addition and Alteration
Condition Description	The arches have been closed using wooden flanks, haphazardly running wires over the façade.
Source of information	Primary survey

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Reviewed by Mitali Vij

PAHAD KHAN KA POKHARA

Reference No Gad/Ghz/GHZ/16 **Map No** GaD/Ghz/M39





Past Name	Pahad Khan Ka Pokhra
Tehsil	Ghazipur
Location	25.580569 83.573767
Address	Mahuabagh
Approach	The pokhara is approached from Nandganj-Shadiabad Marg.
Approx date of construction	19th century
Precise date of construction	Not known
Ownership	Private
Owners Name	Local community
Property Type	Structure
Property Sub-type	Water structure
Property past use	Pokhara
Property present use	Pokhara
State of Protection	Unprotected
Architectural Style	Regional
Building Setting	The Pokhara is located in a densely populated area having residences and shops around it. It has Nandganj-Shadiabad road on the north.

Archeological	N.A.	**Religious**	Low
Historical	Medium	**Social**	High
Architectural	Low	**Natural**	High
		Grade	II A

Architectural description	It is a rectangular-shaped kund with a platform around it. It is constructed of lakhori bricks and lime plaster. It has a series of extended octagonal platforms used to perform traditional rituals. It dimensions are 65 m in breadth and 165 m in length.
Historical/ Cultural Value	The Pokhara (kund) was built and rejuvenated by the commander in the Mughal army named Pahad Khan. It has a masjid that was built along with it.
Association with Ganga	Due to the strategic location of the river Ganga, the fertile lands attracted the Muslim invaders (Sultanate and later on the Mughal era) in the region resulting in an increase in Muslim settlements. To fulfil the religious sentiments, masjids were constructed in the region.
State of conservation	Showing Signs of Deterioration
Threats to the Property	Lack of Maintenance, Material Deterioration, Dampness, Addition and Alteration, Structural Deterioration, Vegetation growth
Condition Description	The platform around it is in dilapidated condition having structural deterioration and growth of vegetation.
Source of information	Primary survey

Listing done by Chetan Kataria and Kartik Dubey

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Reviewed by Mitali Vij

RAM JANAKI MANDIR AND WELL

Reference No Gad/Ghz/GHZ/17 **Map No** GaD/Ghz/M39





Past Name	Ram Janaki Mandir
Tehsil	Ghazipur
Location	25.580023 83.573679
Address	Mahuabagh
Approach	The masjid is approached from Nandganj-Shadiabad Marg.
Approx date of construction	20th century
Precise date of construction	1935
Ownership	Private
Owners Name	Putul Mahadev
Property Type	Building
Property Sub-type	Religious
Property past use	Temple
Property present use	Temple
State of Protection	Unprotected
Architectural Style	Regional
Building Setting	The temple is located in a densely populated area having residences and shops around it. It has a Pokhara on the north and Ram Janaki mandir on the east.

Archeological	N.A.	**Religious**	High
Historical	Medium	**Social**	High
Architectural	Medium	**Natural**	Low
		Grade	II A

Architectural description	The temple is located in an enclosed compound with an entry marked south by an entrance gateway. The gateway has a four-centered arch resting over square columns and has a cornice band running on the top. Further, the main temple is accessed through a pathway. It is a square plan temple with a rectangular garbhagriha approached through a verandah. The east-facing has three arches with a round trefoil arch in the middle and semi-circular arches on either side supported over square columns. The garbhagriha is entered through a rectangular opening. It is ornamented with a cornice band running on the top edge.The temple has a well opposite to it. It has a circular opening with a low plinth level.
Historical/ Cultural Value	The region finds its mention in Ramayan. The district was covered with forest during the Vedic period and there were many ashrams and temples of famous rishis in this region. Over the years merchants and traders showed their interest in building temples in the region.
Association with Ganga	Due to the commercial significance of Ghazipur, on the banks of the holy river Ganga many devotees travelled to the region and got settled. Later with the time, they built religious buildings to cater to their needs.
State of conservation	Showing Signs of Deterioration
Threats to the Property	Material Deterioration, Dampness, Growth of Vegetation
Condition Description	Blackening on the wall of the rear façade due to dampness, faded paint on the lower portion of walls, vegetation growth in the well.
Source of information	Primary survey

Listing done by Chetan Kataria and Kartik Dubey

INTACH

Reviewed by Mitali Vij

MASJID PAHAD KHAN | **Reference No** Gad/Ghz/GHZ/18 | **Map No** GaD/Ghz/M39





Past Name	Masjid Pahad Khan
Tehsil	Ghazipur
Location	25.579849 83.574152
Address	Mahuabagh
Approach	The masjid is approached from Nandganj-Shadiabad Marg.
Approx date of construction	19th century
Precise date of construction	Not known
Ownership	Private
Owners Name	Not known
Property Type	Building
Property Sub-type	Religious
Property past use	Masjid
Property present use	Masjid
State of Protection	Unprotected
Architectural Style	Islamic
Building Setting	The masjid is located in a densely populated area having residences and shops around it. It has a Pokhara on the north and Pahad Khan Masjid on the west.

Archeological	Low	**Religious**	High
Historical	Medium	**Social**	High
Architectural	High	**Natural**	Low
		Grade	II A

Architectural description	It is a single-storied building with a medium plinth level accessed through a staircase. The masjid is situated in an enclosed compound with an entry on the south by two square posts having finials on top. The boundary wall has been adorned with a series of semi-circular arch niches. The hexagonal-shaped masjid is entered through a rectangular opening adorned with a four-centered arch niche. It is topped with a dome resting on a hexagonal base. On the top, it has four projected cenotaphs on the corners, supported over four stone brackets.
Historical/ Cultural Value	As the Muslim community expanded in the city during the Sultanate and Mughal era, masjids were built for the religious needs of the people. The masjid was constructed by a commander named as Pahad Khan during late Mughal era.
Association with Ganga	Due to the strategic location of the river Ganga, the fertile lands attracted the Muslim invaders (Sultanate and later on the Mughal era) in the region resulting in an increase in Muslim settlements. To fulfil the religious sentiments, masjids were constructed in the region.
State of conservation	Showing Signs of Deterioration
Threats to the Property	Lack of Maintenance, Material Deterioration, Dampness, Addition and Alteration
Condition Description	Later added room on the entrance, tilling on the main entrance façade, flaking of plaster from the outer surface of the dome..
Source of information	Primary survey

Listing done by Chetan Kataria and Kartik Dubey

INTACH

Reviewed by Mitali Vij

SUNNI BADA IMAMBAADA & QABRISTAN | **Reference No** Gad/Ghz/GHZ/19 | **Map No** GaD/Ghz/M40





Past Name	Bada Imam Vaada
Tehsil	Ghazipur
Location	25.582280 83.576405
Address	Apna Bazaar, Mishra Bazar, Aamghat
Approach	The precinct can be approached through Ghazipur-Ballia Rashtriya Rajmarg and Mishra Bazar road.
Approx date of construction	18th century
Precise date of construction	Not known
Ownership	Private
Owners Name	Waqf Board
Property Type	Precinct
Property Sub-type	Funerary
Property past use	Residence
Property present use	Rauza
State of Protection	Unprotected
Architectural Style	Islamic
Building Setting	The precinct is located on a cross-road. It is surrounded by a market area having shops and residences around it.

Archeological	Medium	**Religious**	Medium
Historical	High	**Social**	High
Architectural	High	**Natural**	N.A.
		Grade	II A

Architectural description	The precinct is approached through the Mishra Bazar road and its entry is marked by two square posts with an iron gate having a pathway flanked with a graveyard on either side till it reaches the main entrance gateway to the rauja of the nawab. At the entrance, opposite the gateway, two tombs are located having a square plan with a dome resting on it. They have a uniform façade with a semi-circular arch niche on all four faces. The large square-plan entrance gateway has a bangladar roof with a pointed arch opening adorned with multifoliated arch niche. Beyond it has a walled compound with cenotaphs on all four corners and one in the center placed on a platform accessed through a staircase. The residence is lying on the southern periphery. It has an entrance verandah made out of the façade line framed with a series of three ogee-four centered arch and topped with a chajja. The boundary wall has blind pointed arches.
Historical/ Cultural Value	The precinct was used by the Nawab of Ghazipur pargana as his residence, later on, after his death, it was left by the family and used as his memorial. Further, it was used as qabristan and the bodies of descendants and their relatives were buried here.
Association with Ganga	Due to the strategic location of the river Ganga, Muslim settlements in the region increased with the rise of the Slave dynasty and later on the Mughals. They built mansions, rauza, masjids, and Eidgah in the region.
State of conservation	Showing Signs of Deterioration
Threats to the Property	Lack of Maintenance, Growth of Vegetation, Material Deterioration, Dampness, Structural Deterioration
Condition Description	Flaking and chipping of lime plaster, vegetation growth on the domes, closed arches using bricks, watermarks on the residence due to
Source of information	Nawasad Khan

Listing done by Chetan Kataria and Kartik Dubey

INTACH

Reviewed by Mitali Vij

SHIA CHOTA IMAMBADA | **Reference No** Gad/Ghz/GHZ/20 | **Map No** GaD/Ghz/M40





Past Name	Rauza Meer Bahardur Ali
Tehsil	Ghazipur
Location	25.581426 83.576707
Address	Apna Bazaar, Mishra Bazar, Aamghat
Approach	The precinct can be approached through Ghazipur-Ballia Rashtriya Rajmarg and Mishra Bazar road.
Approx date of construction	18th century
Precise date of construction	Not known
Ownership	Private
Owners Name	Waqf Board
Property Type	Precinct
Property Sub-type	Funerary
Property past use	Rauza
Property present use	Rauza
State of Protection	Unprotected
Architectural Style	Islamic
Building Setting	The precinct is located on a cross-road. It is surrounded by a market area having shops and residences around it.

Archeological	N.A.	**Religious**	High
Historical	Medium	**Social**	High
Architectural	High	**Natural**	Low
		Grade	II A

Architectural description	The precinct is approached through the Mishra Bazar road and its entry is approached by a pathway flanked with a graveyard on the left till it reaches the main entrance gateway. The large rectangular-plan entrance gateway has a bangladar roof with a pointed arch opening adorned with multifoliated arch niche. It is flanked with has rooms on either side with a rectangular opening framed with an ogee-four centered arch. Further, it has a rectangular compound having cenotaphs with octagonal plans on all four corners and rauza lying on the southern periphery. The rauza is accessed through an entrance verandah framed with a series of ogee-four centered arch adorned with rectangular niches. In the center of the compound, it has a cenotaph raised on an octagonal platform. It is supported over tapered columns framed with multifoliated arched and topped with a ribbed dome.
Historical/ Cultural Value	Due to the presence of the river Ganga, several saints, sages, and religious groups have established their base along the river. The rauza was built in the memories of Wali Meer Bahadur Ali who was a saint from Iran who settled in Ghazipur.
Association with Ganga	Mughals, as well as Sufi Saints, settled here, due to its strategic location along the river and hence became a center of learning and knowledge. Various religious buildings were built for the residential settlements.
State of conservation	Showing Signs of Deterioration
Threats to the Property	Lack of Maintenance, Growth of Vegetation, Material Deterioration, Dampness, Structural Deterioration
Condition Description	Faded painted surface of the entrance gateway, chipping of lime plaster over the compound walls, growth of vegetation on domes.
Source of information	Nawasad Khan

Listing done by Chetan Kataria and Kartik Dubey

INTACH

Reviewed by Mitali Vij

KOTWALI | **Reference No** Gad/Ghz/GHZ/21 | **Map No** GaD/Ghz/M41





Past Name	Kotwali
Tehsil	Ghazipur
Location	25.582094 83.580609
Address	Kotwali, Mishra Bazar, Lal Darwaja
Approach	The building is approached from Mishra Bazar Road.
Approx date of construction	20th century
Precise date of construction	1906
Ownership	Public
Owners Name	State government
Property Type	Building
Property Sub-type	Civic
Property past use	Police station
Property present use	Police station
State of Protection	Unprotected
Architectural Style	Colonial
Building Setting	It is located within a densely populated area with residences and shops around it.

Archeological	N.A.	**Religious**	Low
Historical	High	**Social**	High
Architectural	High	**Natural**	Low
		Grade	II A

Architectural description	The building is accessed from a north-facing façade. It is a c-shaped building with symmetrical planning having entry marked in the middle by a semi-circular arch opening framed with two pilasters topped with a pediment. Beyond it has an arcaded foyer leading to the central courtyard. The middle entrance is flanked with two symmetrical built sections having a series of rooms opening into the courtyard and accessed from an arcaded verandah having square columns supporting the sloped roof. The roof is supported over wooden girders and battens and it is finished with terracotta tiles. Further, the rooms have a jack-arch ceiling. The structure is ornamented with a cornice band from the top edges.
Historical/ Cultural Value	After the war of Buxar (October 23, 1764), a treaty was signed and Benaras including Ghazipur was transferred to the East India Company. The administrative setup in this region was started majorly after the year 1818.
Association with Ganga	The strategic location of Ghazipur along with the river Ganga provided means of transportation to the British East India Co., which made it essential for them to have their administrative set up and hold in the major Indian heartlands.
State of conservation	Good
Threats to the Property	Addition and Alteration
Condition Description	The building is maintained regularly. Few additions such as installation of modern electric wires and appliances are observed.
Source of information	Viredra Pratap Mishra

Listing done by Chetan Kataria and Kartik Dubey

INTACH

Reviewed by Mitali Vij

RESIDENCE 11

Reference No Gad/Ghz/GHZ/22 **Map No** GaD/Ghz/M41





Past Name	Residence
Tehsil	Ghazipur
Location	25.580128 83.579924
Address	Mishra Bazar road, Aamghat, Kargil Market road.
Approach	The residence is approached through Kargil Market road.
Approx date of construction	20th century
Precise date of construction	1930
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	Colonial
Building Setting	The building is located in a densely populated area with residences and shops around it. It has a P.G college campus adjacent to it.

Archeological	N.A.	**Religious**	Low
Historical	Low	**Social**	Medium
Architectural	High	**Natural**	Low
		Grade	II B

Architectural description	The residence is placed in an enclosed compound with an entry marked in the south direction by two square posts having an iron gate. It further has an open area with a pathway flanked with gardens leading to the main built section. It is a rectangular-shaped structure with high ceilings. The main entrance verandah has a series of semi-circular arches resting over square columns with highlighted base and impost. The entrance is recessed by rooms on either side constructed out of the façade line. Further, it leads to the central courtyard with rooms around it accessed through arcaded verandah framed with semi-circular arches. The structure is ornamented with a cornice band and dentils. The series of rectangular windows on the first floor are framed within segmental arch niches.
Historical/ Cultural Value	The town of Ghazipur was developed as a trade hub during British rule. The residence belongs to an old family of Ghazipur, who migrated and got settled here for farming and trade.
Association with Ganga	The strategic location of Ghazipur along the banks of river Ganga, helped the British trading company to develop its approach to inner parts of the Indian ruler areas and convert them as a business hub. Due to this many merchants and people of different professions settled in the town.
State of conservation	Good
Threats to the Property	Dampness, Addition and Alteration, Vegetation growth
Condition Description	Use of cement for the repairments, blackening of cornice bands due to dampness
Source of information	Primary survey

Listing done by Chetan Kataria and Kartik Dubey

INTACH

Reviewed by Mitali Vij

RESIDENCE 12 | **Reference No** Gad/Ghz/GHZ/23 | **Map No** GaD/Ghz/M41





Past Name	Residence
Tehsil	Ghazipur
Location	25.580093 83.580645
Address	Mishra Bazar road, Aamghat, Kargil Market road.
Approach	The residence is approached through Kargil Market road.
Approx date of construction	20th century
Precise date of construction	1930
Ownership	Private
Owners Name	Ashok
Property Type	Building
Property Sub-type	Residential
Property past use	Residence
Property present use	Residence
State of Protection	Unprotected
Architectural Style	Colonial
Building Setting	The building is located in a densely populated area with residences and shops around it.

Archeological	N.A.	**Religious**	Low
Historical	Low	**Social**	Low
Architectural	High	**Natural**	Low
		Grade	II B

Architectural description	The residence is approached from the east direction and its entry is marked by two square posts. It further leads to an open area with a main built block on the left hand. It is a double-storied building with a low plinth level. It is entered through an entrance verandah framed with a series of segmental arches supported over square columns. It is recessed with the construction of rooms on either side. Beyond it reached the central courtyard with rooms around it accessed through the arcaded verandah framed with segmental arches. The residence has openings adorned with segmental arches and pediments. It has been ornamented with cornice bands running on the edges and pilasters on the front façade.
Historical/ Cultural Value	The town of Ghazipur was developed as a trade hub during British rule. The residence belongs to an old family of Ghazipur, who migrated and got settled here for farming and trade.
Association with Ganga	The strategic location of Ghazipur along the banks of river Ganga, helped the British trading company to develop its approach to inner parts of the Indian ruler areas and convert them as a business hub. Due to this many merchants and people of different professions settled in the town.
State of conservation	Good
Threats to the Property	Material Deterioration, Dampness, Vegetation growth
Condition Description	Flaking of the painted surface due to dampness on the ground floor façade walls.
Source of information	Primary survey

Listing done by Chetan Kataria and Kartik Dubey

INTACH

Reviewed by Mitali Vij

GOVERNMENT OPIUM AND ALKALOID WORKS

Reference No Gad/Ghz/GHZ/24 **Map No** GaD/Ghz/M42





Past Name	Opium factory
Tehsil	Ghazipur
Location	25.576759 83.575376
Address	Mahuabagh, Opium Factory Compound
Approach	The precinct is approached through Navpura Sai Mandir road.
Approx date of construction	19th century
Precise date of construction	1820
Ownership	Public
Owners Name	Indian government
Property Type	Precinct
Property Sub-type	Industrial
Property past use	Factory
Property present use	Factory
State of Protection	Unprotected
Architectural Style	Colonial
Building Setting	The precinct is located along river Ganga. It is surrounded by temples and residences. It has an administration set on the west having a district magistrate office, District court, and a treasury.

Archeological	Low	**Religious**	N.A.
Historical	High	**Social**	Medium
Architectural	High	**Natural**	High
		Grade	II A

Architectural description	It is an enclosed compound with an area of 43 acres. It is entered from the west direction and its entry is marked by two square posts. The precinct has single-storied buildings with low plinth levels. The compound has a factory set up on the south-east, on the north, it has residential quarters for the workers, and on the south-west, it has an institutional setup. The buildings in the compound have sloped roofs. They have openings such as segmental, semi-circular arches mostly. The main factory is accessed through a gateway framed with segmental arches flanked with pilasters and a pediment on top.
Historical/ Cultural Value	The structure is a part of the Opium factory. It was earlier known as Benaras Opium Agency and entity of East India Company in 1820. During World War II (1943), an alkaloid factory set up was added.
Association with Ganga	The opium was introduced in the region during the Mughal era, later it was extensively produced and exported to the Kolkata then to China and Eastern countries through the river Ganga.
State of conservation	Good
Threats to the Property	Dampness, Addition and Alteration
Condition Description	Blackening of cornice bands due to dampness, installation of electric appliances and wires, faded paint on the walls.
Source of information	Primary survey

Listing done by Chetan Kataria and Kartik Dubey

INTACH

Reviewed by Mitali Vij

WATER TANK | **Reference No** Gad/Ghz/GHZ/25 | **Map No** GaD/Ghz/M42





Past Name	Water tank
Tehsil	Ghazipur
Location	25.575959 83.575204
Address	Mahuabagh, Opium Factory Compound
Approach	The structure is approached through Navpura Sai Mandir road.
Approx date of construction	20th century
Precise date of construction	1906
Ownership	Public
Owners Name	Indian government
Property Type	Structure
Property Sub-type	Water structure
Property past use	Water tank
Property present use	Water tank
State of Protection	Unprotected
Architectural Style	Colonial
Building Setting	The structure is placed within an enclosed gated compound with residential quarters, government schools, and a factory set up around it.

Archeological	N.A.	**Religious**	Low
Historical	High	**Social**	High
Architectural	High	**Natural**	High
		Grade	I

Architectural description	The water structure is located in a closed compound. The circular planned exposed brick masonry structure is standing on rectangular columns adorned with segmental arches. It has four extended chajjas supported over stone brackets. The structure slightly widens conically towards the top supporting a steel tank with extended chajjas around it held by stone brackets. The structure is ornamented with dentils, cornice bands circular, and circular ventilators.
Historical/ Cultural Value	The structure is a part of Opium factory. It was earliers known as Benaras Opium Agency, and entity of East India Company in 1820. The stucture was constructed to store water for the workers and resident officers of the factory.
Association with Ganga	The opium was introduced in the region during the Mughal era, later it was extensively produced and exported to the Kolkata then to China and Eastern countries through the river Ganga.
State of conservation	Fair
Threats to the Property	Dampness, Addition and Alteration
Condition Description	The arches and cornice bands are blackened due to the dampness.
Source of information	Primary survey

Listing done by Chetan Kataria and Kartik Dubey

INTACH

Reviewed by Mitali Vij

KENDRIYA VIDYALAYA | **Reference No** Gad/Ghz/GHZ/26 | **Map No** GaD/Ghz/M42





Past Name	Kendriya Vidyalaya
Tehsil	Ghazipur
Location	25.577090 83.576296
Address	Mahuabagh, Opium Factory Compound
Approach	The school is approached through Navpura Sai Mandir road.
Approx date of construction	20th century
Precise date of construction	1907
Ownership	Public
Owners Name	Indian government
Property Type	Building
Property Sub-type	Institutional
Property past use	Godown
Property present use	School
State of Protection	Unprotected
Architectural Style	Colonial
Building Setting	The structure is placed within an enclosed gated compound with residential quarters, govt schools, and a factory set up around it.

Archeological	N.A.	**Religious**	Low
Historical	Medium	**Social**	High
Architectural	Medium	**Natural**	Low
		Grade	II B

Architectural description	It is a single-storied building with low plinth level. It has a rectangular plan with series of rooms having sloped roof. The west facing façade has three rectangular having a shade supported over steel frame. The north and south facing facades are similar with series of rectangular door and windows topped with slopped chajja supported over stone brackets. The north-facing façade has closed segmental arches with a rectangular ventilator between them.
Historical/ Cultural Value	The building is a part of the Opium factory. It was earlier known as Benaras Opium Agency and entity of East India Company in 1820. It was used as trash godown, later it was provided for the school.
Association with Ganga	The opium was introduced in the region during the Mughal era, later it was extensively produced and exported to the Kolkata then to China and Eastern countries through the river Ganga.
State of conservation	Good
Threats to the Property	Dampness, Addition and Alteration
Condition Description	Blackening of cornice bands due to dampness, installation of electric appliances and wires, faded paint on the lower portions.
Source of information	Primary survey

Listing done by Chetan Kataria and Kartik Dubey

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Reviewed by Mitali Vij

GANESHWAR SHIV MANDIR GROUP	**Reference No** Gad/Ghz/GHZ/27 **Map No** GaD/Ghz/M42





Past Name	Baikunth Dham
Tehsil	Ghazipur
Location	25.574689 83.577205
Address	Dadri Ghat, Mahuabagh
Approach	The site is approached through Dadri Ghat road.
Approx date of construction	19th century
Precise date of construction	Not known
Ownership	Private
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 and Colonial
Building Setting	The site is located on the bank of river Ganga. It has Opium Factory lying on its west, while it has residences on the north-east.

Archeological	N.A.	**Religious**	High
Historical	Low	**Social**	High
Architectural	Medium	**Natural**	Medium
		Grade	II A

Architectural description	It is a group of three Shiv temples surrounded by residences and has no enclosure or set boundary wall around them. All of them are single-storied temples with a garbhgriha and pyramidal-shaped shikhara, standing on a low plinth level and having no platform around them. The main temple lying on the northern end has a rectangular mandapa before the square-shaped garbhgriha. The mandapa has been framed with multifoliated arches supported over columns that are tapered towards the top and it has a decorative floral base and capital. It has a low parapet rising from the short projection. The garbhgriha has a pyramidal-shaped shikhara with layers of uru-shikhara around it. The single-storied high ceiling Dharamshala has an arcaded verandah on the front as well on the rear section. Both are framed with semi-circular arches resting over square columns.
Historical/ Cultural Value	The region finds its mention in Ramayan. The district was covered with forest during the Vedic period and there were many ashrams and temples of famous rishis in this region. Over the years merchants and traders showed their interest in building temples in the region.
Association with Ganga	Lord Shiva is closely associated with Ganga, as he brought the tormentous river to earth through his thick locks to avoid destruction on earth. Thus, several temples dedicated to the Lord, along the ghats, were built along the river bank for daily religious rituals.
State of conservation	Good
Threats to the Property	Lack of Maintenance, Material Deterioration, Dampness, Addition and Alteration, Vegetation growth
Condition Description	Water marks and faded paint over the façade of dharmshala, chipping of lime plaster
Source of information	Primary survey

Listing done by Chetan Kataria and Kartik Dubey

INTACH

Reviewed by Mitali Vij

RAJKIYE MADHYAMIK VIDYALAYA | **Reference No** Gad/Ghz/GHZ/28 | **Map No** GaD/Ghz/M43





Past Name	Rajkiye Madhyamik Vidyalaya
Tehsil	Ghazipur
Location	25.575907 83.579913
Address	Shiv Nath Ji Ki Gali, Mahuabagh
Approach	The school is approached from Dadri Ghat road.
Approx date of construction	19th century
Precise date of construction	1856
Ownership	Private
Owners Name	Shivnath Singh
Property Type	Building
Property Sub-type	Institutional
Property past use	Residence
Property present use	School
State of Protection	Unprotected
Architectural Style	Colonial
Building Setting	The building is part of a settlement along the bank of river Ganga. It is surrounded by residences, temples and a factory.

Archeological	N.A.	**Religious**	Low
Historical	High	**Social**	Medium
Architectural	High	**Natural**	High
		Grade	II A

Architectural description	It is a two-storied building with a medium plinth level and accessed through a staircase. It is accessed through the main entrance verandah framed with a three-pointed arch in middle with segmental arches on either side supported over circular columns. Further, it has a high ceiling hall opening into a central courtyard having rooms around it. The building has a symmetrical façade with verandah on all four sides. Façade on the east and west have verandah framed with a series of segmental arches. The south-facing façade has a verandah framed with three flat arches supported over circular columns and topped with a pediment. The building is ornamented with a cornice band and dentils.
Historical/ Cultural Value	The town of Ghazipur was developed as a trade hub during British rule. The residence is among the earliest settlements of the Ghazipur district, belongs to a Zamindar from Benaras known as Shri Shivnath Singh. Later The residence was converted into a school.
Association with Ganga	The strategic location of Ghazipur along the banks of river Ganga, helped the British trading company to develop its approach to inner parts of the Indian ruler areas and convert them as a business hub. Due to this many merchants and people of different professions settled in the town.
State of conservation	Showing Signs of Deterioration
Threats to the Property	Lack of Maintenance, Material Deterioration, Dampness, Addition and Alteration, Structural Deterioration, Vegetation growth
Condition Description	Blackening and vegetation growth over the parapets, broken wooden louvers, chipping and flaking of lime plaster
Source of information	Primary survey

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Reviewed by Mitali Vij

RESIDENCE 13 | **Reference No** Gad/Ghz/GHZ/29 | **Map No** GaD/Ghz/M43





Past Name	Residence
Tehsil	Ghazipur
Location	25.576025 83.579729
Address	Shiv Nath Ji Ki Gali, Mahuabagh
Approach	The residence is approached from Dadri Ghat road.
Approx date of construction	19th century
Precise date of construction	1856
Ownership	Private
Owners Name	Jawahar Lal
Property Type	Building
Property Sub-type	Residential
Property past use	Residence
Property present use	Residence
State of Protection	Unprotected
Architectural Style	Colonial
Building Setting	The building is part of a settlement along the bank of river Ganga. It is surrounded by residences, temples and a factory.

Archeological	N.A.	**Religious**	Low
Historical	Medium	**Social**	Low
Architectural	Medium	**Natural**	Medium
		Grade	II A

Architectural description	It is a single-storied residence with a low plinth level. It is entered from the east direction having a rectangular opening framed within a segmental arch niche. It has a foyer leading to the courtyard having rooms on the left. The room has a gable roof supported over wooden girders finished with terracotta tiles. The walls of the residence are constructed of lakhori tiles and finished with lime plaster.
Historical/ Cultural Value	The town of Ghazipur was developed as a trade hub during British rule. The residence is among the earliest settlements of the Ghazipur district belongs to a Zamindar from Benaras known as Shri Shivnath Singh.
Association with Ganga	The strategic location of Ghazipur along the banks of river Ganga, helped the British trading company to develop its approach to inner parts of the Indian ruler areas and convert them as a business hub. Due to this many merchants and people of different professions settled in the town.
State of conservation	Showing Signs of Deterioration
Threats to the Property	Lack of Maintenance, Material Deterioration, Dampness, Addition and Alteration, Structural Deterioration, Vegetation growth
Condition Description	The growth of vegetation over the roof, Flaking of plaster on the lowers portion façade.
Source of information	Primary survey

Listing done by Chetan Kataria and Kartik Dubey

INTACH

Reviewed by Mitali Vij

RESIDENCE 14 | **Reference No** Gad/Ghz/GHZ/30 | **Map No** GaD/Ghz/M43





Past Name	Residence
Tehsil	Ghazipur
Location	25.576192 83.579855
Address	Shiv Nath Ji Ki Gali, Mahuabagh
Approach	The residence is approached from Dadri Ghat road.
Approx date of construction	19th century
Precise date of construction	1856
Ownership	Private
Owners Name	Shivnath Singh
Property Type	Building
Property Sub-type	Residential
Property past use	Residence
Property present use	Residence
State of Protection	Unprotected
Architectural Style	Colonial
Building Setting	The building is part of a settlement along the bank of river Ganga. It is surrounded by residences and an institute opposite to it.

Archeological	N.A.	**Religious**	Low
Historical	Medium	**Social**	Medium
Architectural	High	**Natural**	Medium
		Grade	II B

Architectural description	It is a double-storied residence with a low plinth level. It is facing south direction with an entry marked by two square posts. Beyond it has an open area before the main entrance verandah. It is framed with wooden girders supported over square columns. Further, it reaches the central courtyard with rooms around it. On the first floor façade, it has three rectangular windows framed within segmental arch niches. The residence has a well at the entrance having a medium plinth level that is accessed with a staircase. It has a circular opening with a hexagonal platform around it. It has four stone pillars used to pull the water using a pulley mechanism. The platform has been ornamented with pan-patta motifs on the platform edges.
Historical/ Cultural Value	The town of Ghazipur was developed as a trade hub during British rule. The residence is among the earliest settlements of the Ghazipur district belongs to a Zamindar from Benaras known as Shri Shivnath Singh.
Association with Ganga	The strategic location of Ghazipur along the banks of river Ganga, helped the British trading company to develop its approach to inner parts of the Indian ruler areas and convert them as a business hub. Due to this many merchants and people of different professions settled in the town.
State of conservation	Showing Signs of Deterioration
Threats to the Property	Lack of Maintenance, Material Deterioration, Dampness, Addition and Alteration, Structural Deterioration, Vegetation growth
Condition Description	Chipping and flaking of plastered surface on the façade, blackening of walls due to dampness, dismantling of bricks from sidewalls
Source of information	Primary survey

Listing done by Chetan Kataria and Kartik Dubey

INTACH

Reviewed by Mitali Vij

SHIV NATH JI KI FACTORY

Reference No Gad/Ghz/GHZ/31 **Map No** GaD/Ghz/M43





Past Name	Shiv nath ji ki factory
Tehsil	Ghazipur
Location	25.576159 83.580067
Address	Shiv Nath Ji Ki Gali, Mahuabagh
Approach	The factory is approached from Dadri Ghat road.
Approx date of construction	19th century
Precise date of construction	1856
Ownership	Private
Owners Name	Shivnath Singh
Property Type	Building
Property Sub-type	Industrial
Property past use	Factory
Property present use	Factory
State of Protection	Unprotected
Architectural Style	Colonial
Building Setting	The building is part of a settlement along the bank of river Ganga. It is surrounded by residences.

Archeological	N.A.	**Religious**	Low
Historical	Medium	**Social**	Low
Architectural	Medium	**Natural**	Medium
		Grade	II B

Architectural description	It is a double-storied building with a low plinth level. Its entry is marked by a rectangular opening marked on the southwest corner. It has an entrance verandah framed with flat-arch supported over circular columns. The west-facing façade has rooms on the ground floor with rectangular openings adorned with segmental arch niches topped with a short projection. It has both flat as well as gable roofs on different sections of the residence. The building is ornamented with a cornice band running on the top edges.
Historical/ Cultural Value	The town of Ghazipur was developed as a trade hub during British rule. The factory is among the earliest settlements of the Ghazipur district belongs to a Zamindar from Benaras known as Shri Shivnath Singh.
Association with Ganga	The strategic location of Ghazipur along the banks of river Ganga, helped the British trading company to develop its approach to inner parts of the Indian ruler areas and convert them as a business hub. Due to this many merchants and people of different professions settled in the town.
State of conservation	Showing Signs of Deterioration
Threats to the Property	Lack of Maintenance, Material Deterioration, Dampness, Addition and Alteration, Structural Deterioration, Vegetation growth
Condition Description	Deterioration of side façade wall, chipping and flaking of plaster on the lower portions, growth of vegetation on the first floor.
Source of information	Primary survey

Listing done by Chetan Kataria and Kartik Dubey

INTACH

Reviewed by Mitali Vij

N. C. C. OFFICE

Reference No Gad/Ghz/GHZ/32 **Map No** GaD/Ghz/M43





Past Name	N.C.C. office
Tehsil	Ghazipur
Location	25.577868
Address	Koyla Ghat, Mahuabagh, Mianpura
Approach	The building is approached from subsidiary road (Subhash Nagar Road) further meeting with New Aamghat Road.
Approx date of construction	20th century
Precise date of construction	Not known
Ownership	Public
Owners Name	State government
Property Type	Building
Property Sub-type	Civic
Property past use	Civic
Property present use	Civic
State of Protection	Unprotected
Architectural Style	Colonial
Building Setting	The building is surrounded by residences, shops, and public buildings. It is located on the north of river Ganga at a distance of 100 m.

Archeological	N.A.	**Religious**	Low
Historical	Medium	**Social**	High
Architectural	High	**Natural**	Low
		Grade	II B

Architectural description	It is a building with two sections having a hexagonal-shaped room on the front followed by a rectangular-shaped building. It is a single-storied building with a medium plinth level, entered from the east-facing façade having main entrance verandah framed with flat arch supported over hexagonal columns. The flat roof of the verandah is lower than the flat roof of the room, supporting over iron girders. The building is ornamented with cornice bands and dentils running on the top edge. It has openings that are framed within segmental arch niches.
Historical/ Cultural Value	After the war of Buxar (October 23, 1764), a treaty was signed and Benaras including Ghazipur was transferred to the East India Company. The administrative set was started majorly after the year 1818. The building was used as
Association with Ganga	The strategic location of Ghazipur along with the river Ganga provided means of transportation to the British East India Co., which made it essential for them to have their administrative set up and hold in the major Indian heartlands.
State of conservation	Good
Threats to the Property	Lack of Maintenance, Dampness, Addition and Alteration
Condition Description	Faded painted surface at the verandah, addition of irons shades on the southern façade.
Source of information	Primary survey

Listing done by Chetan Kataria and Kartik Dubey

Reviewed by Mitali Vij

SHAHON KI MASJID | **Reference No** Gad/Ghz/GHZ/33 | **Map No** GaD/Ghz/M43





Past Name	Shahon ki Masjid
Tehsil	Ghazipur
Location	25.576866 83.581944
Address	Koyla Ghat, Mahuabagh, Mianpura
Approach	The building is approached from subsidiary road (Subhash Nagar Road) further meeting with New Aamghat Road.
Approx date of construction	18th century
Precise date of construction	Not known
Ownership	Private
Owners Name	Not known
Property Type	Building
Property Sub-type	Religious
Property past use	Masjid
Property present use	Masjid
State of Protection	Unprotected
Architectural Style	Islamic
Building Setting	The building is surrounded by residences, shops, and public buildings. It is located on the north of river Ganga.

Archeological	N.A.	**Religious**	High
Historical	Medium	**Social**	Medium
Architectural	Medium	**Natural**	Medium
		Grade	II A

Architectural description	It is a single-storied masjid with a high plinth level accessed through a staircase from the northern side. Its entry is marked by an ogee-four-centered arch framed within a segmental arch niche. Further, it has an arcaded foyer with rooms on either side leading to the open area before the main prayer hall lying on the left. The prayer hall is approached through a verandah framed with a series of pointed arch. It is topped with three domes having a large in the middle flanked with two smaller domes on either side. It has four minarates on the front and two on the rear corners rising from the ground floor.
Historical/ Cultural Value	As the Muslim community expanded in the city during the Sultanate and Mughal era, masjids were built for the religious needs of the people. The masjid was constructed by a local Zamindar who is among the oldest residents of the Ghazipur.
Association with Ganga	Due to the strategic location of the river Ganga, the fertile lands attracted the Muslim invaders (Sultanate and later on the Mughal era) in the region resulting in an increase in Muslim settlements. To fulfil the religious sentiments, masjids were constructed in the region by zamindars and merchants.
State of conservation	Good
Threats to the Property	Lack of Maintenance, Dampness, Addition and Alteration
Condition Description	Blackening of walls over entrance gateway and domes. Flaking of painted surfaces on the lower portions of the walls.
Source of information	Primary survey

Listing done by Chetan Kataria and Kartik Dubey

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Reviewed by Mitali Vij

SEHAJYOG DHYAN KENDRA

Reference No Gad/Ghz/GHZ/34 **Map No** GaD/Ghz/M44





Past Name	Sehaj Yog Dhyan Kendra
Tehsil	Ghazipur
Location	25.577868 83.583918
Address	Lal Darwaza, Collector Ghat
Approach	The building is approached through Collector Ghat road.
Approx date of construction	20th century
Precise date of construction	Not known
Ownership	Private
Owners Name	Not known
Property Type	Building
Property Sub-type	Institutional
Property past use	Residence
Property present use	Yoga centre
State of Protection	Unprotected
Architectural Style	Regional
Building Setting	The building is situated on a ghat along river Ganga. It is surrounded by temples, dharmshalas, and residences.

Archeological	N.A.	**Religious**	Medium
Historical	Low	**Social**	High
Architectural	Low	**Natural**	High
		Grade	II A

Architectural description	It is a single-storied building with a medium plinth level, accessed through a staircase. It has a single room with an entrance marked by a rectangular opening door. The entry is adorned with a series of three multifoliated arch niches and flanked with rectangular windows. It has an extended chajja with low rise parapet wall.
Historical/ Cultural Value	The region finds its mention in Ramayan. The district was covered with forest during the Vedic period and there were many ashrams and temples of famous rishis in this region. The traditions continue till date.
Association with Ganga	Due to its strategic location on the banks of river Ganga which facilitates trade and communication along with agriculture, several zamindars settled here and built religious and cultural buildings to cater to their needs.
State of conservation	Good
Threats to the Property	Lack of Maintenance, Dampness, Addition and Alteration
Condition Description	The faded painted surface on the façade, addition of a temple adjacent to the entrance.
Source of information	Primary survey

Listing done by Chetan Kataria and Kartik Dubey

Reviewed by Mitali Vij

COLLECTOR GHAT SETTELMENT

Reference No Gad/Ghz/GHZ/35 **Map No** GaD/Ghz/M44





Past Name	Collector Ghat Settlement
Tehsil	Ghazipur
Location	25.577977 83.583362
Address	Lal Darwaza, Collector ghat
Approach	The settlement is approached through Collector Ghat road.
Approx date of construction	20th century
Precise date of construction	Not known
Ownership	Private
Owners Name	Multiple
Property Type	Site
Property Sub-type	Residential
Property past use	Residence
Property present use	Residence
State of Protection	Unprotected
Architectural Style	Regional
Building Setting	The settlement is lying on the north of river Ganga located on Collector Ghat.

Archeological	N.A.	**Religious**	Low
Historical	Low	**Social**	Low
Architectural	Medium	**Natural**	Low
		Grade	III

Architectural description	The settlements include residences built with lakhori bricks and finished with lime plaster. They are flat roof structures with rectangular plans. The residences are accessed through an entrance verandah framed with segmental arches. The facades of these residences have various openings enclosed within segmental, semi-circular, rectangular arches used as windows topped with sloped chajjas supported over stone brackets. The first floor of the residence on the right has wooden louvers and railing.
Historical/ Cultural Value	The town of Ghazipur was developed as a trade hub during British rule. The residences belong to old residents of the town who migrated and got settled here for trade and commerce. It took place in the late 19th century to early 20th century.
Association with Ganga	Ghazipur was supposedly the high bank over Ganga during ancient times. The river was a major source of trade and communication due to which merchants from different places travelled to the town and got settled.
State of conservation	Showing Signs of Deterioration
Threats to the Property	Lack of Maintenance, Material Deterioration, Dampness, Addition and Alteration
Condition Description	Growth of vegetation on the first floor, blackening of parapets, broken wooden louvers.
Source of information	Primary survey

Listing done by Chetan Kataria and Kartik Dubey

Reviewed by Mitali Vij

MAHADEV GROUP OF TEMPLES | **Reference No** Gad/Ghz/GHZ/36 | **Map No** GaD/Ghz/M44





Past Name	Mahadev group of temples
Tehsil	Ghazipur
Location	25.577810 83.583577
Address	Lal Darwaza, Collector ghat
Approach	The temples are approached through Collector Ghat road.
Approx date of construction	19th century
Precise date of construction	Not known
Ownership	Private
Owners Name	Local community
Property Type	Precinct
Property Sub-type	Religious
Property past use	Temple
Property present use	Temple
State of Protection	Unprotected
Architectural Style	Regional
Building Setting	The precinct is surrounded by residences and temples. It is lying on the north of river Ganga at a ghat.

Archeological	N.A.	**Religious**	High
Historical	Medium	**Social**	High
Architectural	Medium	**Natural**	Low
		Grade	II A

Architectural description	It is a group of four temples surrounded by residences and has no enclosure or set boundary wall around them. All of them are single-storied temples with a garbhagriha and standing on a low plinth level and have no platform around them. The temple nearer to the Collector ghat road has a square plan garbhagriha having a rectangular opening marked on all four faces. It is topped with a dome with copper finial. The remaining temples are on the west side placed adjacent in a row. The first temple has a circular garbh griha with a dome resting over it. The remaining two temples have typical features with differences in size and materials. They have a square garbhagriha with a pyramidal-shaped shikhara over them. One of them is made of stone and the other one is made of lakhori bricks and finished with lime plaster.
Historical/ Cultural Value	The region finds its mention in Ramayan. The district was covered with forest during the Vedic period and there were many ashrams and temples of famous rishis in this region. Over the years merchants and traders showed their interest in building temples in the region.
Association with Ganga	Lord Shiva is closely associated with Ganga, as he brought the tormentous river to earth through his thick locks to avoid destruction on earth. Thus, several temples dedicated to the Lord, along the ghats, were built along the river bank for daily religious rituals.
State of conservation	Showing Signs of Deterioration
Threats to the Property	Lack of Maintenance, Material Deterioration, Dampness, Addition and Alteration
Condition Description	Faded paint on the outer surfaces, flaking of lime plaster, blackening of shikhara due to dampness.
Source of information	Primary survey

Listing done by Chetan Kataria and Kartik Dubey

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Reviewed by Mitali Vij

RESIDENCE 15

Reference No Gad/Ghz/GHZ/37 **Map No** GaD/Ghz/M44





Past Name	Residence
Tehsil	Ghazipur
Location	25.577538
Address	Lal Darwaza, Collector Ghat
Approach	The building is approached through Collector Ghat road.
Approx date of construction	20th century
Precise date of construction	Not known
Ownership	Private
Owners Name	Not known
Property Type	Building
Property Sub-type	Residential
Property past use	Residence
Property present use	Residence
State of Protection	Unprotected
Architectural Style	Colonial
Building Setting	The building is situated on a the bank of river Ganga.

Archeological	N.A.	**Religious**	Low
Historical	Low	**Social**	Low
Architectural	Medium	**Natural**	Medium
		Grade	II B

Architectural description	It is a double-storied building with a low plinth level and accessed from the northern side. It has a main entrance verandah recessed with rooms constructed on either side. It has a similar verandah on the rear, framed with a series of a segmental arch supported over rectangular columns. They are being closed with short walls. The building has openings used as windows and doors framed within segmental arches.
Historical/ Cultural Value	The town of Ghazipur was developed as a trade hub during British rule. The residence belong to old residents of the town who migrated from got settled here for farming and trade.
Association with Ganga	The strategic location of Ghazipur along the banks of river Ganga, helped the British trading company to develop its approach to inner parts of the Indian ruler areas and convert them as a business hub. Due to this many merchants and people of different professions settled in the town.
State of conservation	Showing Signs of Deterioration
Threats to the Property	Lack of Maintenance, Dampness, Addition and Alteration
Condition Description	Blackening of walls due to dampness, closed arches to make room.
Source of information	Primary survey

Listing done by Chetan Kataria and Kartik Dubey

Reviewed by Mitali Vij

RESIDENCE 16 | **Reference No** Gad/Ghz/GHZ/38 | **Map No** GaD/Ghz/M44





Past Name	Karyalaya Seva Bharti
Tehsil	Ghazipur
Location	25.578890 83.583917
Address	Niyazi, Collector Ghat Rd
Approach	The building is approached through Collector Ghat road.
Approx date of construction	20th century
Precise date of construction	Not known
Ownership	Private
Owners Name	Shivam Pratap Singh
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 surrounded by residences and temples. It is lying on the north of river Ganga at the distance of 200 m.

Archeological	N.A.	**Religious**	Low
Historical	Low	**Social**	High
Architectural	Medium	**Natural**	Low
		Grade	II B

Architectural description	.It is a two-storied building with a medium plinth level. It is enclosed within a walled compound and its entry is from the west side marked by two posts having two flap doors. Further, it has a main built block lying on the east with an open area around the remaining three sides. The building is approached from south face through the staircase, having an entrance verandah in the center framed with a series of flat-arch supported over circular columns. The verandah is recessed by the rooms on either side further leading to the central courtyard with rooms opening into it. The west façade has rectangular openings on the ground framed within segmental arch niches, while on the first floor it has a verandah with flat arches supported over circular columns flanked by rectangular windows framed within segmental niches. The structure has a low parapet rising from the short projection supported over brackets.
Historical/ Cultural Value	The town of Ghazipur was developed as a trade hub during British rule. The residence belong to old residents of the town who migrated from got settled here for farming and trade.
Association with Ganga	The strategic location of Ghazipur along the banks of river Ganga, helped the British trading company to develop its approach to inner parts of the Indian ruler areas and convert them as a business hub. Due to this many merchants and people of different professions settled in the town.
State of conservation	Showing Signs of Deterioration
Threats to the Property	Addition and Alteration, Lack of Maintenance, Material Deterioration, Dampness
Condition Description	Faded paint on the ground floor walls, closed verandah on the first floor, blackening of cornice bands due to dampness.
Source of information	Primary survey

Listing done by Chetan Kataria and Kartik Dubey

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Reviewed by Mitali Vij

SHIVA MANDIR TEMPLE COMPLEX

Reference No Gad/Ghz/GHZ/39 **Map No** GaD/Ghz/M44





Past Name	Shiva Mandir
Tehsil	Ghazipur
Location	25.578351 83.585201
Address	Near Radha Kisan Mandir Niyazi Mohalla
Approach	The temple complex is approached through Collector Ghat Road.
Approx date of construction	18th century
Precise date of construction	Not known
Ownership	Private
Owners Name	Not known
Property Type	Site
Property Sub-type	Religious
Property past use	Temple
Property present use	Temple
State of Protection	Unprotected
Architectural Style	Regional
Building Setting	The residence is located along the bank of river Ganga, on a ghat. It is surrounded by temples, residences, shops, and dharma shala.

Archeological	N.A.	**Religious**	High
Historical	Medium	**Social**	High
Architectural	Medium	**Natural**	Medium
		Grade	II A

Architectural description	It is a group of three Shiv temples surrounded by residences. Out of the three, the two of the temples have no enclosure or set boundary wall around them. All of them are single-storied temples with a garbhagriha and pyramidal-shaped shikhara, standing on a low plinth level and having no platform around them. The temple lies on the northern end has a rectangular garbhagriha, which is also the newest among all. The temple on the east has square garbhagriha with a rectangular opening gate framed within a semi-circular arch niche. It has a pyramidal-shaped shikhara with a finial on top of it. The temple on the west is located in an enclosed compound with an entrance marked by a rectangular opening gate. It has two temples placed adjacent to each other with a square garbhagriha and a pyramidal-shaped shikhara having to offset Uru-shringas.
Historical/ Cultural Value	The region finds its mention in Ramayan. The district was covered with forest during the Vedic period and there were many ashrams and temples of famous rishis in this region. Over the years merchants and traders showed their interest in building temples in the region.
Association with Ganga	Lord Shiva is closely associated with Ganga, as he brought the tormentous river to earth through his thick locks to avoid destruction on earth. Thus, several temples dedicated to the Lord were built along the river bank and interiors for daily religious rituals.
State of conservation	Good
Threats to the Property	Addition and Alteration, Dampness
Condition Description	Blackening of outer surfaces due to dampness, the addition of electric wires and appliances.
Source of information	Primary survey

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INTACH

Reviewed by Mitali Vij

RESIDENCE 17

Reference No Gad/Ghz/GHZ/40 **Map No** GaD/Ghz/M45





Past Name	Residence
Tehsil	Ghazipur
Location	25.580289 83.584531
Address	Mahajan Tola, Junnu Lal Ka Chauraha
Approach	It is approached through a subsidiary road (Katariya road) further meeting with Town Hall road.
Approx date of construction	20th century
Precise date of construction	Not known
Ownership	Private
Owners Name	Not known
Property Type	Building
Property Sub-type	Residential
Property past use	Residence
Property present use	Residence
State of Protection	Unprotected
Architectural Style	Colonial
Building Setting	The building is located in a densely populated area surrounded by residences and shops.

Archeological	N.A.	**Religious**	Low
Historical	Low	**Social**	Low
Architectural	High	**Natural**	Low
		Grade	II B

Architectural description	It is a double-storied building with a low plinth level. Its entry is marked by a rectangular opening gate lying on the north-facing façade. It further has a corridor leading to the central chawk with rooms around it. The front facade has rectangular openings on the ground floor while on the first floor it has a series of rectangular windows adorned with segmental arch niches and further framed within rectangular niches. The structure is ornamented with cornice bands and dentils.
Historical/ Cultural Value	The town of Ghazipur was developed as a trade hub during British rule. The house belongs to an old resident of the town who migrated and got settled here for trade and commerce.
Association with Ganga	The strategic location of Ghazipur along the banks of river Ganga, helped the British trading company to develop its approach to inner parts of the Indian ruler areas and convert them as a business hub. Due to this many merchants and people of different professions settled in the town.
State of conservation	Good
Threats to the Property	Addition and Alteration, Lack of Maintenance, Growth of Vegetation
Condition Description	Vegetation growth on the first floor, blackening of wall surface due to the dampness
Source of information	Primary survey

Listing done by Chetan Kataria and Kartik Dubey

INTACH

Reviewed by Mitali Vij

RESIDENCE 18 | **Reference No** Gad/Ghz/GHZ/41 | **Map No** GaD/Ghz/M46





Past Name	RESIDENCE
Tehsil	Ghazipur
Location	25.582103 83.586819
Address	Sayedwara, Prakash Talkies
Approach	The building is approached through Town Hall Road (Prakash Talkies).
Approx date of construction	20th century
Precise date of construction	Not known
Ownership	Private
Owners Name	Not known
Property Type	Building
Property Sub-type	Mixed use
Property past use	Residence and Shop
Property present use	Residence and Shop
State of Protection	Unprotected
Architectural Style	Regional
Building Setting	The is located in a densely populated area with residences and shops around it. River Ganga is lying on its south at a distance of 450 m.

Archeological	N.A.	**Religious**	Low
Historical	Low	**Social**	Low
Architectural	Medium	**Natural**	Low
		Grade	III

Architectural description	It is a double-storied building having a low plinth level. It is located on a tri-junction and its entry is marked on a north-west façade approached through a narrow street. It is entered through a recessed entrance verandah framed with a series of flat arches supported over circular columns. Further, it leads to the central courtyard having rooms around it. On the ground floor, it has shops with iron shutters. While the first-floor façade has rectangular windows adorned with the semi-circular-arch niches. The building has projected chajjas supported over stone brackets.
Historical/ Cultural Value	The town of Ghazipur was developed as a trade hub during British rule. The house belongs to an old resident of the town who migrated and got settled here for trade and commerce.
Association with Ganga	The strategic location of Ghazipur along the banks of river Ganga, helped the British trading company to develop its approach to inner parts of the Indian ruler areas and convert them as a business hub. Due to this many merchants and people of different professions settled in the town.
State of conservation	Showing Signs of Deterioration
Threats to the Property	Lack of Maintenance, Material Deterioration, Dampness
Condition Description	Broken wooden louvers faded paint, blackening of walls due to dampness, haphazardly running wires, posters, hoardings on the façade
Source of information	Primary survey

Listing done by Chetan Kataria and Kartik Dubey

INTACH

Reviewed by Mitali Vij

JUMA MASJID | **Reference No** Gad/Ghz/GHZ/42 | **Map No** GaD/Ghz/M46





Past Name	Jama Masjid
Tehsil	Ghazipur
Location	25.581518 83.586709
Address	Sayedwara, Prakash Talkies
Approach	The building is approached through Town Hall Road (Prakash Talkies).
Approx date of construction	19th century
Precise date of construction	Not known
Ownership	Private
Owners Name	Local community
Property Type	Building
Property Sub-type	Religious
Property past use	Masjid
Property present use	Masjid
State of Protection	Unprotected
Architectural Style	Islamic
Building Setting	The is located in a densely populated area with residences and shops around it. River Ganga is lying on its south at a distance of 350 m.

Archeological	N.A.	**Religious**	High
Historical	Medium	**Social**	High
Architectural	High	**Natural**	Low
		Grade	II A

Architectural description	The Juma Masjid complex is irregular in plan. It is a single-storied building with a low plinth level. It is accessed from an east-facing entrance gateway having a rectangular opening door adorned with the ogee-four-centered arch niche. Further leads to an open space having a main prayer hall on the west and rooms on the north. It has a verandah with a flat roof supported over the circular column. The main masjid hall is made in three sections with the middle one having a high ceiling level. It is entered through three rectangular openings, while the middle one is adorned with a double-height pointed arch niche having minarets on either corner. The structure has one major dome on the middle section while either section has two smaller domes resting over them topped with finials. The main structure has four minarets on the corners rising straight from the ground.
Historical/ Cultural Value	As the Muslim community expanded in the city during the Sultanate and Mugal era, masjids were built for the religious needs of the people. The masjid was constructed by a local community and businessmen's.
Association with Ganga	Due to the strategic location of the river Ganga, the fertile lands attracted the Muslim invaders (Sultanate and later on the Mughal era) in the region resulting in an increase in Muslim settlements. To fulfil the religious sentiments, masjids were constructed in the region by zamindars and merchants.
State of conservation	Good
Threats to the Property	Addition and Alteration
Condition Description	The rooms on the eastern periphery are added later and constructed using modern building materials.
Source of information	Primary survey

Listing done by Chetan Kataria and Kartik Dubey

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Reviewed by Mitali Vij

SETTLEMENT | **Reference No** Gad/Ghz/GHZ/43 **Map No** GaD/Ghz/M46





Past Name	Sayedwara settlement
Tehsil	Ghazipur
Location	25.581707 83.587162
Address	Sayedwara, Prakash Talkies
Approach	The building is approached through Town Hall Road (Prakash Talkies).
Approx date of construction	20th century
Precise date of construction	Not known
Ownership	Private
Owners Name	Multiple
Property Type	Site
Property Sub-type	Residential
Property past use	Residence
Property present use	Residence
State of Protection	Unprotected
Architectural Style	Regional
Building Setting	The settlement is situated 300 m away from the river Ganga in the north direction.

Archeological	N.A.	**Religious**	Low
Historical	Medium	**Social**	Low
Architectural	High	**Natural**	Low
		Grade	II B

Architectural description	The settlements include residences built with lakhori bricks and finished with lime plaster. They are flat roof structures with rectangular plans. The residences are accessed through an entrance verandah framed with types of arches. The facades of these residences have various openings enclosed within segmental, semi-circular, rectangular arches used as windows topped with sloped chajjas supported over stone brackets.
Historical/ Cultural Value	The town of Ghazipur was developed as a trade hub during British rule. The residences belong to old residents of the town who migrated from Benaras and got settled here for trade and commerce. It took place in the late 19th century to early 20th century.
Association with Ganga	Ghazipur was supposedly the high bank over Ganga during ancient times. The river was a major source of trade and communication due to which merchants from the Benaras travelled to the town and got settled.
State of conservation	Showing Signs of Deterioration
Threats to the Property	Lack of Maintenance, Material Deterioration, Dampness, Structural Deterioration
Condition Description	Broken chajja, flaking of a plastered surface, faded paint on the façade are observed
Source of information	Primary survey

Listing done by Chetan Kataria and Kartik Dubey **Reviewed by** Mitali Vij

MASJID HAJI QUADIR BAKSH

Reference No Gad/Ghz/GHZ/44 **Map No** GaD/Ghz/M47





Past Name	Masjid Haji Quadir Baksh
Tehsil	Ghazipur
Location	25.583655 83.588379
Address	Qazi Tola, Steamer Ghat
Approach	The building is approached by Town Hall Road
Approx date of construction	19th century
Precise date of construction	1872
Ownership	Private
Owners Name	Waqf Board
Property Type	Building
Property Sub-type	Religious
Property past use	Masjid
Property present use	Masjid
State of Protection	Unprotected
Architectural Style	Islamic
Building Setting	The building is located in a dense market area having shops and residences around it.

Archeological	N.A.	**Religious**	High
Historical	Medium	**Social**	High
Architectural	High	**Natural**	Low
		Grade	II A

Architectural description	It is a single-storied building with a high plinth level and accessed through a staircase. It is entered from the east façade and its entry is marked by a large gateway having rectangular opening adorned within a multifoliated arch niche. Further, it leads to an open area before the main prayer hall. The high ceiling hall level is approached through a verandah framed with a series of multifoliated arches supported over fluted columns. The interior has several moulded plaster decorations in niches and panels. The building has three ribbed domes, each with a moulded base and finial. It has six minarets on the roof of the verandah, two big minarets rising from the ground is on the corner of the main prayer hall with two smaller in size on the rear corners. Each minaret is topped with a dome and finial. The battlement around the domes is also moulded and each has a small dome with a finial on top.
Historical/ Cultural Value	As the Muslim community expanded in the city during the Sultanate and Mughal era, masjids were built for the religious needs of the people. The masjid was constructed by a local community and businessmen's in the memory of saint Hazi Quadir Baksh.
Association with Ganga	Due to the strategic location of the river Ganga, Muslim settlements in the region increased with the rise of the Slave dynasty and later on the Mughals. To fulfil the religious sentiments, masjids were constructed in the region by zamindars and merchants.
State of conservation	Good
Threats to the Property	Addition and Alteration, Dampness
Condition Description	Broken railing on the left minaret, addition of sun shade before the entrance verandah
Source of information	Primary survey

Listing done by Chetan Kataria and Kartik Dubey

Reviewed by Mitali Vij

MASJID | **Reference No** Gad/Ghz/GHZ/45 | **Map No** GaD/Ghz/M47





Past Name	Masjid
Tehsil	Ghazipur
Location	25.582661 83.588818
Address	Qazi Tola, Steamer Ghat
Approach	The building is approached by Town Hall Road.
Approx date of construction	19th century
Precise date of construction	Not known
Ownership	Private
Owners Name	Sunni Waqf Board
Property Type	Building
Property Sub-type	Mixed use
Property past use	Masjid and Shop
Property present use	Masjid and Shop
State of Protection	Unprotected
Architectural Style	Islamic
Building Setting	The building is located in a dense market area. It is surrounded by shops, residences. It has Nagar Palika office in the north-east direction.

Archeological	N.A.	**Religious**	High
Historical	Medium	**Social**	High
Architectural	Medium	**Natural**	Low
		Grade	II A

Architectural description	It is a single-storied building with a medium plinth level and accessed through a staircase. It is entered from the east-facing façade and its entry is marked by two square posts. The entry is flanked by shops on either side. Further, it leads to the open area having a prayer hall in front. It is approached through an entrance verandah framed with multifoliated arches supported over fluted columns. The side façade that is visible from the Town Hall road has shops on the ground and two rectangular windows on the first floor framed within multifoliated arch niches. The masjid has four minarets with two larger ones on the front and two small migrated on the rear side. The boundary wall has series of blind pointed arch niches.
Historical/ Cultural Value	This place was the main center in the medieval era from the Sultanate period to the Mughals. The city of Ghazipur was conceived and settled by Sayid Masood in the medieval era in 1330 AD. This resulted in an increase in the Muslim population of the region.
Association with Ganga	Due to the strategic location of the river Ganga, the fertile lands attracted the Muslim invaders (Sultanate and later on the Mughal era) in the region resulting in an increase in Muslim settlements. To fulfil the religious sentiments, masjids were constructed in the region by zamindars and merchants.
State of conservation	Good
Threats to the Property	Addition and Alteration, Lack of Maintenance
Condition Description	Dust deposits in the corners, blackening of lower portions of parapet wall due to dampness.
Source of information	Primary survey

Listing done by Chetan Kataria and Kartik Dubey

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Reviewed by Mitali Vij

NAGAR PALIKA PARISHAD OFFICE

Reference No Gad/Ghz/GHZ/46 **Map No** GaD/Ghz/M47





Past Name	Town Hall
Tehsil	Ghazipur
Location	25.582808 83.588935
Address	Qazi Tola, Steamer Ghat
Approach	The building is approached by Town Hall Road.
Approx date of construction	19th century
Precise date of construction	1872
Ownership	Public
Owners Name	State government
Property Type	Building
Property Sub-type	Civic
Property past use	Police station
Property present use	Police Station, Bank and Nagar Palika
State of Protection	Unprotected
Architectural Style	Regional
Building Setting	The building is located in a dense market area. It is surrounded by shops, residences, and a masjid in the northwest direction to it.

Archeological	N.A.	**Religious**	Low
Historical	High	**Social**	High
Architectural	High	**Natural**	Low
		Grade	II A

Architectural description	It is a two-storied building with a rectangular plan accessed from the south-facing façade. It stands on a low plinth level while the ground floor is accessible from the road itself. Whereas the first floor is approached through a single flighted staircase. The ground floor has a series of rooms entered through a verandah having framed with multifoliated arched supported over rectangular columns. The staircase in the middle leads to the first floor having a high jack arched ceiling verandah on the front framed with a series of multifoliated arches supported over fluted columns. On the top, it has two cenotaphs with domes above them. The rear façade has a series of rectangular windows framed within semi-circular arches. The verandah has jack-arched The building has a short projection in the façade supported over stone brackets.
Historical/ Cultural Value	The building was donated to the British administration by Sheikh Mohamed Abdul Ghani in the year of 1872. The building is being used as Kotwali for years, presently it houses a bank and Nagar Palika office.
Association with Ganga	The strategic location of Ghazipur along with the river Ganga provided means of transportation to the British East India Co., which made it essential for them to have their administrative set up in the major Indian heartlands and generate land revenue out of them.
State of conservation	Showing Signs of Deterioration
Threats to the Property	Material Deterioration, Lack of Maintenance, Growth of Vegetation
Condition Description	Watermarks and cracks on the surface of verandah due to the dampness, chipping of lime plastered surface on rear façade.
Source of information	Naseeb Khan

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Reviewed by Mitali Vij

RESIDENCE 19 | **Reference No** Gad/Ghz/GHZ/47 **Map No** GaD/Ghz/M47





Past Name	Bengali Babu House
Tehsil	Ghazipur
Location	25.582645 83.589261
Address	Steamer Ghat, Town Hall Road, Qazitola Mod
Approach	The building is approached by Town Hall Road.
Approx date of construction	19th Century
Precise date of construction	Not known
Ownership	Private
Owners Name	Not known
Property Type	Building
Property Sub-type	Mixed use
Property past use	Residence and Shop
Property present use	Residence and Shop
State of Protection	Unprotected
Architectural Style	Regional
Building Setting	The building is surrounded by a market place having shops and residences around it.

Archeological	N.A.	**Religious**	Low
Historical	Medium	**Social**	Medium
Architectural	Medium	**Natural**	Low
		Grade	II B

Architectural description	It is a double-storied building with a medium plinth level and accessed through a staircase. It has shops on the ground floor while the first floor has residences. It is accessed from the south-facing façade and its entry is marked by a rectangular opening lying on the southwest corner. The ground floor has a series of shops with wooden flap doors framed within multifoliated arch niches. The first floor has a verandah on the front framed with a series of flat arch rectangular openings supported over the circular column with railing in between them. It has a parapet rising from the slopped iron shade. The structure is ornamented with cornice bands and dentils.
Historical/ Cultural Value	The town of Ghazipur was developed as a trade hub during British rule. The house belongs to an old resident of the town who migrated from Bengal and got settled here for trade and commerce. The family is involved in the ayurveda business from generation.
Association with Ganga	The strategic location of Ghazipur along the banks of river Ganga, helped the British trading company to develop its approach to inner parts of the Indian ruler areas and convert them as a business hub. Due to this many merchants and people of different professions settled in the town.
State of conservation	Showing Signs of Deterioration
Threats to the Property	Material Deterioration, Addition and Alteration, Lack of Maintenance, Growth of Vegetation
Condition Description	Blackening of walls on the façade due to the dampness closed windows on the side façade, growth of vegetation on the slopped chajja
Source of information	Primary survey

Listing done by Chetan Kataria and Kartik Dubey

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Reviewed by Mitali Vij

RESIDENCE 20 | **Reference No** Gad/Ghz/GHZ/48 | **Map No** GaD/Ghz/M47





Past Name	Suresh Rai House
Tehsil	Ghazipur
Location	25.582709 83.590324
Address	Steamer Ghat, Town Hall Road, Qazi tola Mod
Approach	The building is approached by Town Hall Road.
Approx date of construction	19th century
Precise date of construction	1870
Ownership	Private
Owners Name	Suresh Rai
Property Type	Building
Property Sub-type	Mixed use
Property past use	Residence and Shop
Property present use	Residence and Shop
State of Protection	Unprotected
Architectural Style	Colonial
Building Setting	The building is surrounded by a market place having shops and residences around it.

Archeological	N.A.	**Religious**	Low
Historical	Low	**Social**	Low
Architectural	High	**Natural**	Low
		Grade	II B

Architectural description	It is a double-storied building with a medium plinth level and accessed through a staircase. It has shops on the ground floor while the first floor has residence. It is accessed from the south-facing façade and its entry is marked by a rectangular opening lying on the left corner. The ground floor has shops with wooden flap doors while the first floor has a series of elongated rectangular windows adorned with semi-circular arch niches and pilasters. It has a parapet rising from the short projection supported over stone brackets.
Historical/ Cultural Value	The town of Ghazipur was developed as a trade hub during British rule. The house belongs to an old resident of the town who migrated from Bengal and got settled here for trade and commerce.
Association with Ganga	The strategic location of Ghazipur along the banks of river Ganga, helped the British trading company to develop its approach to inner parts of the Indian ruler areas and convert them as a business hub. Due to this many merchants and people of different professions settled in the town.
State of conservation	Showing Signs of Deterioration
Threats to the Property	Material Deterioration, , Addition and Alteration, Growth of Vegetation, Lack of Maintenance
Condition Description	Growth of vegetation on the chajjas, chipping of plaster over the façade, broken pilasters.
Source of information	Primary survey

Listing done by Chetan Kataria and Kartik Dubey

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Reviewed by Mitali Vij

RESIDENCE 21

Reference No Gad/Ghz/GHZ/49 **Map No** GaD/Ghz/M47





Past Name	Biggad Raini House
Tehsil	Ghazipur
Location	25.582701 83.590432
Address	Steamer Ghat, Town Hall Road, Qazi tola Mod
Approach	The building is approached by Town Hall Road.
Approx date of construction	19th century
Precise date of construction	1840
Ownership	Private
Owners Name	Biggad Raini
Property Type	Building
Property Sub-type	Mixed use
Property past use	Residence and Shop
Property present use	Residence and Shop
State of Protection	Unprotected
Architectural Style	Regional
Building Setting	The building is surrounded by a market place having shops and residences around it.

Archeological	N.A.	**Religious**	Low
Historical	Medium	**Social**	Medium
Architectural	High	**Natural**	Low
		Grade	II B

Architectural description	It is a double storied building with a medium plinth level accessed through a staircase. It has shops in the ground floor while the first floor has residence. It is accessed from the East facing façade having multifoliated arched entry gateway having platforms on either side. The ground floor has shops with wooden flap doors while the first floor has extended balcony supported over stone brackets and framed with series of multifoliated arches. The rooms over first floor are entered through the extended balcony.
Historical/ Cultural Value	The town of Ghazipur was developed as a trading hub during British rule. The house belongs to an old resident of the town who migrated from Bengal and got settled here for trade and commerce.
Association with Ganga	The strategic location of Ghazipur along the banks of river Ganga, helped the British trading company to develop its approach to inner parts of the Indian ruler areas and convert them as a business hub. Due to this many merchants and people of different professions settled in the town.
State of conservation	Showing Signs of Deterioration
Threats to the Property	Material Deterioration, Lack of Maintenance, Addition and Alteration
Condition Description	Chipping of lime plaster on ground floor, broken wooden railing on the extended balcony, extended roof on the second floor.
Source of information	Primary survey

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Reviewed by Mitali Vij

RESIDENCE 22

Reference No Gad/Ghz/GHZ/50 **Map No** GaD/Ghz/M47





Past Name	RESIDENCE
Tehsil	Ghazipur
Location	25.582680 83.590511
Address	Steamer Ghat, Town Hall Road, Qazi tola Mod
Approach	The building is approached by Town Hall Road.
Approx date of construction	19th century
Precise date of construction	1860
Ownership	Private
Owners Name	Brijesh Kashyap
Property Type	Building
Property Sub-type	Mixed use
Property past use	Residence and Shop
Property present use	Residence and Shop
State of Protection	Unprotected
Architectural Style	Regional
Building Setting	The building is surrounded by a market place having shops and residences around it.

Archeological	N.A.	**Religious**	Low
Historical	Low	**Social**	Medium
Architectural	Medium	**Natural**	Low
		Grade	II B

Architectural description	It is a double-storied building with a low plinth level. It has shops on the ground floor while the first floor has residences. It is accessed from the west-facing façade and its entry is marked by a rectangular opening lying on the left corner. The ground floor has shops with wooden flap doors and iron shutters while the first floor has an extended balcony supported over circular iron posts having an iron railing in between. The first-floor room with three rectangular opening areas framed within semi-circular arch niches is topped with a slopped projection.
Historical/ Cultural Value	The town of Ghazipur was developed as a trade hub during British rule. The house belongs to an old resident of the town who migrated from Bengal and got settled here for trade and commerce. The family is involved in the kite business from generation.
Association with Ganga	The strategic location of Ghazipur along the banks of river Ganga, helped the British trading company to develop its approach to inner parts of the Indian ruler areas and convert them as a business hub. Due to this many merchants and people of different professions settled in the town.
State of conservation	Showing Signs of Deterioration
Threats to the Property	Material Deterioration, Addition and Alteration, Lack of Maintenance
Condition Description	Addition of iron shutter, hoarding and haphazardly running wires on the façade
Source of information	Brijesh Kashyap

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TEHSIL SCHOOL BOARDING HOUSE | **Reference No** Gad/Ghz/GHZ/51 | **Map No** GaD/Ghz/M47





Past Name	Tehsil school
Tehsil	Ghazipur
Location	25.581605 83.589258
Address	Qazi Tola, Steamer Ghat
Approach	The building is approached by Town Hall Road.
Approx date of construction	20th century
Precise date of construction	1908
Ownership	Public
Owners Name	State government
Property Type	Precinct
Property Sub-type	Institutional
Property past use	School
Property present use	Abandoned
State of Protection	Unprotected
Architectural Style	Colonial
Building Setting	The building is located in a dense market area. It is surrounded by shops, residences. It has Town Hall opposite to it the north-east direction.

Archeological	N.A.	**Religious**	Low
Historical	Medium	**Social**	High
Architectural	High	**Natural**	Low
		Grade	II A

Architectural description	It is a rectangular-shaped precinct with single-storied buildings standing on medium plinth level. It is accessible from the north and its entry is marked by two square posts. Further, it has its first built block lying along the western periphery of the precinct having a medium plinth. It has a uniform façade on three of its sides framed with a series of wooden square columns supporting the sloped roof of verandah around the central hall. The roof is supported over wooden rafters and girders and finished with (terracotta tiles). Further on the southeast corner, it has a c-shaped building with a symmetrical layout. It has a hall in the center having a higher ceiling level from the series of rooms on either side. The middle hall with a gable roof is projected outwards from the façade line. The rooms have arcaded verandah framed with a series of wooden square columns supporting the roof.
Historical/ Cultural Value	After the war of Buxar (October 23, 1764), a treaty was signed and Benaras including Ghazipur was transferred to the East India Company. The administrative set was started majorly after the year 1818.
Association with Ganga	The strategic location of Ghazipur along with the river Ganga provided means of transportation to the British East India Co., which made it essential for them to have their institutional set up in the major Indian heartlands. It produced a whole new generation of Indians who worked for them.
State of conservation	Showing Signs of Deterioration
Threats to the Property	Material Deterioration, Addition and Alteration, Lack of Maintenance, Growth of Vegetation, Structural Deterioration
Condition Description	Dismantling of structural features such as wooden rafters and girders, vegetation growth on the roof, blackening due to the dampness.
Source of information	Primary survey

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Reviewed by Mitali Vij

RESIDENCE 23

Reference No Gad/Ghz/GHZ/52 **Map No** GaD/Ghz/M48





Past Name	Itra ghar
Tehsil	Ghazipur
Location	25.580900 83.588239
Address	Steamer Ghat - Golaghat Rd, Near Lal Darwaja
Approach	The house is approached through Steamer Ghat-Gola Ghat road.
Approx date of construction	20th century
Precise date of construction	1928
Ownership	Private
Owners Name	Ram Charan
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 in a densely populated area surrounded mainly by residences.

Archeological	N.A.	**Religious**	Low
Historical	Low	**Social**	Medium
Architectural	Medium	**Natural**	Low
		Grade	II B

Architectural description	It is a double-storied building with a low plinth level. It is accessed from the east-facing façade and its entry is marked by a rectangular opening adorned with a multifoilated arch niche having floral stucco work. Further, it leads to the central courtyard with rooms around it. On the façade, the main entrance door is flanked rooms on either side with entries framed within semi-circular arch niches and topped with short projected chajja supported over stone brackets. The first-floor façade has a series of elongated rectangular windows framed within the semi-circular arch niche and topped with a slopped iron shade.
Historical/ Cultural Value	The town of Ghazipur was developed as a trade hub during British rule. The house belongs to an old resident of the town who migrated and got settled here for trade and commerce. The family is engaged in Itra making (perfume) business for generations.
Association with Ganga	The strategic location of Ghazipur along the banks of river Ganga, helped the British trading company to develop its approach to inner parts of the Indian ruler areas and convert them as a business hub. Due to this many merchants and people of different professions settled in the town.
State of conservation	Showing Signs of Deterioration
Threats to the Property	Material Deterioration
Condition Description	Chipping of plastered surface on the ground floor, use of cement to filled the cracks and repairments.
Source of information	Primary survey

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RESIDENCE 24

Reference No Gad/Ghz/GHZ/53 **Map No** GaD/Ghz/M48





Past Name	Residence
Tehsil	Ghazipur
Location	25.580743 83.588674
Address	Steamer Ghat - Golaghat Rd, Near Lal Darwaja
Approach	The residence is approached through Steamer Ghat - Golaghat Rd.
Approx date of construction	20th century
Precise date of construction	Not known
Ownership	Private
Owners Name	Damodar Das Gandhi
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 on a tri-junction. It is surrounded by residences, shops and temples.

Archeological	N.A.	**Religious**	Low
Historical	Low	**Social**	Low
Architectural	Medium	**Natural**	Medium
		Grade	II B

Architectural description	It is a double-storied building with a low plinth level. Its entry is marked by two square posts having a gate made of iron bars. Further, it has an open area and a built section on the left. The entrance for the inner portion of the residence is lying on the southeast corner. It is marked by a rectangular opening having an iron shutter as a door. Further, it leads to the central courtyard having rooms around it. The first-floor façade has a series of blind rectangular niches framed within semi-circular arch niches having lime pilasters and topped with a projected chajja supported over stone columns. The building is constructed of lakhori bricks and finished using lime plaster.
Historical/ Cultural Value	The town of Ghazipur was developed as a trade hub during British rule. The house belongs to an old resident of the town who migrated and got settled here for trade and commerce. The family is associated with the making of Gulab Jal and Kewada.
Association with Ganga	The strategic location of Ghazipur along the banks of river Ganga, helped the British trading company to develop its approach to inner parts of the Indian ruler areas and convert them as a business hub. Due to this many merchants and people of different professions settled in the town.
State of conservation	Showing Signs of Deterioration
Threats to the Property	Material Deterioration
Condition Description	Flaking of lime plastered surface on the first floor, Use of cement plaster on the ground floor for the repairments, blackening of the
Source of information	Primary survey

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Reviewed by Mitali Vij

BABA JAGESHWAR NATH MANDIR | **Reference No** Gad/Ghz/GHZ/54 | **Map No** GaD/Ghz/M48





Past Name	Gola Ghat wale Baba
Tehsil	Ghazipur
Location	25.579816 83.588507
Address	Lal Darwaza, Gola Ghat
Approach	The temple is approached through Steamer Ghat-Gola Ghat Road.
Approx date of construction	19th century
Precise date of construction	Not known
Ownership	Private
Owners Name	Sudhir Tiwari
Property Type	Building
Property Sub-type	Religious
Property past use	Temple
Property present use	Temple
State of Protection	Unprotected
Architectural Style	Regional
Building Setting	The building is located at a ghat on river Ganga. It is surrounded by temples and dharmashalas.

Archeological	N.A.	**Religious**	High
Historical	Medium	**Social**	High
Architectural	Medium	**Natural**	Medium
		Grade	II A

Architectural description	It is a group of three temples surrounded by later constructed rooms around it. The temples on the corners possess similar features. They are single-storied temples standing over plinth level. The temple has a square-shaped mandapa framed with multifoliated arches from all three sides. It has a flat roof and a low parapet rising from a short projection with a statue of Lord Nandi beneath it. The shrine is square in plan. The garbhagriha holds the Shivling at the center and has a pyramidal-shaped shikhara resting over it. It is topped with inverted lotus and kalasha. The temple is ornamented with carved Pan-Patta motifs on the lower and upper parts of the mandapa. It has three entrances for the garbhagriha on three faces, has a rectangular opening adorned with multifoilated arch niche. The temple in the middle of the two is a square shape shrine topped with a dome and finial.
Historical/ Cultural Value	The region finds its mention in Ramayan. The district was covered with forest during the Vedic period and there were many ashrams and temples of famous rishis in this region. Over the years merchants and traders showed their interest in building temples in the region.
Association with Ganga	Lord Shiva is closely associated with Ganga, as he brought the tormentous river to earth through his thick locks to avoid destruction on earth. Thus, several temples dedicated to the Lord, along the ghats, were built along the river bank for daily religious rituals.
State of conservation	Good
Threats to the Property	Addition and alteration
Condition Description	The projected chajja of later constructed room is supported on the shikhara of the temple.
Source of information	Primary survey

Listing done by Chetan Kataria and Kartik Dubey

INTACH

Reviewed by Mitali Vij

RAMESHWARAM NATH MANDIR | **Reference No** Gad/Ghz/GHZ/55 | **Map No** GaD/Ghz/M48





Past Name	Rameshwaram Nath Mandir
Tehsil	Ghazipur
Location	25.579461 83.587402
Address	Sayedwara, Lal Darwaja, Shri Rameshwaram Ghat
Approach	The temple is approached through Steamer Ghat-Gola Ghat Road.
Approx date of construction	18th century
Precise date of construction	Not known
Ownership	Private
Owners Name	Not known
Property Type	Building
Property Sub-type	Religious
Property past use	Temple
Property present use	Temple
State of Protection	Unprotected
Architectural Style	Regional
Building Setting	The building is located at a ghat on river Ganga. It is surrounded by temples and dharmashalas.

Archeological	N.A.	**Religious**	High
Historical	Low	**Social**	High
Architectural	Medium	**Natural**	Medium
		Grade	II A

Architectural description	The temple is placed in a closed compound while the river Ganga is lying on the south. It is a single-storied building with a low plinth level and accessible from an east-facing façade while its entrance is marked by a rectangular opening. Further, it has an open area with the temple lying in the center of it facing east direction. It is a single-storied temple standing over a low plinth level. The temple has a square-shaped mandapa supported over thin circular columns. It has a flat roof and a low parapet rising from a short projection with a statue of Lord Nandi beneath it. The shrine is square in plan and holds the Shivling at the center and has a pyramidal-shaped shikhara resting over it. The shikhara has layers of uru-shikharas around it. It is topped with inverted lotus and kalasha. The built section over the ghat has a verandah framed with a series of flat-shouldered arches resting over square columns.
Historical/ Cultural Value	The region finds its mention in Ramayan. The district was covered with forest during the Vedic period and there were many ashrams and temples of famous rishis in this region. Over the years merchants and traders showed their interest in building temples in the region.
Association with Ganga	Lord Shiva is closely associated with Ganga, as he brought the tormentous river to earth through his thick locks to avoid destruction on earth. Thus, several temples dedicated to the Lord, along the ghats, were built along the river bank for daily religious rituals.
State of conservation	Good
Threats to the Property	Addition and Alteration, Lack of Maintenance
Condition Description	Dust depositions on the roof of mandapa, later added room using modern materials.
Source of information	Primary survey

Listing done by Chetan Kataria and Kartik Dubey

INTACH

Reviewed by Mitali Vij

MASJID ABUBAKAR | **Reference No** Gad/Ghz/GHZ/56 | **Map No** GaD/Ghz/M49





Past Name	Masjid
Tehsil	Ghazipur
Location	25.589588 83.588954
Address	Nuruddinpura, Mishra Bazar, Fullanpur, Barbarahana
Approach	The masjid is approached through Rajdepur Road.
Approx date of construction	19th century
Precise date of construction	Not known
Ownership	Private
Owners Name	Sunni Waqf Board
Property Type	Building
Property Sub-type	Religious
Property past use	Masjid
Property present use	Masjid
State of Protection	Unprotected
Architectural Style	Islamic
Building Setting	The building is located in a densely populated area surrounded by residences and shops around it.

Archeological	N.A.	**Religious**	High
Historical	Low	**Social**	High
Architectural	Medium	**Natural**	Low
		Grade	II A

Architectural description	It is a single-storied building with a medium plinth level. It is accessed from the east-facing façade and its entry is marked by a rectangular opening adorned with the tre-foliated arch niche. Further, it leads to an open space with the main prayer hall on the front and an ablution area on the left while facing west direction. The prayer hall is accessed through the entrance verandah framed with a series of multifoliated arches supported over tapered columns with a square base. The entry for the main prayer hall is marked by a series of ogee-three centered arches, flanked with blind multifoliated arch niches. The prayer hall has four minarets on the corners with a battlement on the front parapet with two smaller minarets. Each minaret is topped with a dome and finial.
Historical/ Cultural Value	This region was the main centre in the medieval era from the Sultanate period to the Mughals. The city of Ghazipur was conceived and settled by Sayid Masood in the medieval era in 1330 AD. This resulted in an increase in the Muslim population of the region.
Association with Ganga	Due to the strategic location of the river Ganga, Muslim settlements in the region increased with the rise of the Slave dynasty and later on the Mughals. To fulfil the religious sentiments, masjids were constructed in the region by zamindars and merchants.
State of conservation	Good
Threats to the Property	Addition and Alteration
Condition Description	The addition of iron-shade before the entrance verandah
Source of information	Primary survey

Listing done by Chetan Kataria and Kartik Dubey

INTACH

Reviewed by Mitali Vij

M.A.H. INTER COLLEGE MASJID

Reference No Gad/Ghz/GHZ/57 **Map No** GaD/Ghz/M49





Past Name	Masjid
Tehsil	Ghazipur
Location	25.587975 83.588089
Address	Nuruddinpura, Mishra Bazar, Fullanpur, Barbarahana
Approach	The masjid is approached through Rajdepur Road.
Approx date of construction	19th century
Precise date of construction	1890
Ownership	Private
Owners Name	M.A.H Inter college
Property Type	Building
Property Sub-type	Religious
Property past use	Masjid
Property present use	Masjid
State of Protection	Unprotected
Architectural Style	Islamic
Building Setting	The building is located on a cross-road of a major market of Ghazipur (Sir Sayyid Chouraha). It is located on an institutional campus.

Archeological	N.A.	**Religious**	High
Historical	Medium	**Social**	High
Architectural	Medium	**Natural**	Low
		Grade	II A

Architectural description	The building is placed within an institutional campus and both share the common entrance gateway. It is lying on the southwest corner of the campus. It is a single-storied building with a medium plinth level which is accessed through a staircase. The entry for the masjid is marked by a rectangular opening adorned within a trifoliated arch niche. Further, it has a prayer hall on the right, accessed through a later added verandah made before the old one as an extension to it. It is supported over circular columns and topped with rectangular ventilators. The main prayer hall's entry is marked by three rectangular opening doors framed within multifoliated arches. The old structure and boundary walls are made using lakhori bricks and finished with lime plaster.
Historical/ Cultural Value	This region was the main center in the medieval era from the Sultanate period to the Mughals. The city of Ghazipur was conceived and settled by Sayid Masood in the medieval era in 1330 AD. This resulted in an increase in the Muslim population of the region.
Association with Ganga	Due to the strategic location of the river Ganga, the fertile lands attracted the Muslim invaders (Sultanate and later on the Mughal era) in the region resulting in an increase in Muslim settlements. To fulfil the religious sentiments, masjids were constructed in the region by zamindars and merchants.
State of conservation	Showing Signs of Deterioration
Threats to the Property	Material Deterioration, Structural Deterioration, Lack of Maintenance
Condition Description	The old boundary wall is deteriorating, the addition of iron shade and extension of verandah using modern building materials.
Source of information	Primary survey

Listing done by Chetan Kataria and Kartik Dubey

INTACH

Reviewed by Mitali Vij

RESIDENCE 25

Reference No Gad/Ghz/GHZ/58 **Map No** GaD/Ghz/M50





Past Name	Residence
Tehsil	Ghazipur
Location	25.585947 83.591148
Address	Khudaipura, Tulsia ka pool road
Approach	The masjid is approached from Tedi Bazar road.
Approx date of construction	20th century
Precise date of construction	Not known
Ownership	Private
Owners Name	Not known
Property Type	Building
Property Sub-type	Residential
Property past use	Residence
Property present use	Residence
State of Protection	Unprotected
Architectural Style	Regional
Building Setting	The building is located in a densely populated area with residences and shops around it. It is placed at a distance of 600 M from the river Ganga in north direction.

Archeological	N.A.	**Religious**	Low
Historical	Low	**Social**	Low
Architectural	Medium	**Natural**	Low
		Grade	III

Architectural description	It is a single-storied building with a low plinth level and accessed through its east-facing façade. Its entry is marked by a pointed arch opening flanked with flat-shouldered rectangular niches on either side. The façade is adorned with a cornice band running straight above the entrance gateway and got slope on the either sides. The front entrance façade is constructed using lakhori bricks and finished using lime plaster.
Historical/ Cultural Value	The town of Ghazipur was developed as a trade hub during British rule. The house belongs to an old resident of the town who migrated and got settled here for trade and commerce.
Association with Ganga	The strategic location of Ghazipur along the banks of river Ganga, helped the British trading company to develop its approach to inner parts of the Indian ruler areas and convert them as a business hub. Due to this many merchants and people of different professions settled in the town.
State of conservation	Showing Signs of Deterioration
Threats to the Property	Material Deterioration, Structural Deterioration, Lack of Maintenance
Condition Description	Chipping and flaking of lime plaster due to dampness
Source of information	Primary source

Listing done by Chetan Kataria and Kartik Dubey

Reviewed by Mitali Vij

QUBRA MASJID | **Reference No** Gad/Ghz/GHZ/59 | **Map No** GaD/Ghz/M50





Past Name	Qubra Masjid
Tehsil	Ghazipur
Location	25.584714 83.591268
Address	Machli Bazar, Nakhas
Approach	The masjid is approached from Tedi Bazar road.
Approx date of construction	19th century
Precise date of construction	Not known
Ownership	Private
Owners Name	Local community
Property Type	Building
Property Sub-type	Mixed-use
Property past use	Masjid and Shops
Property present use	Masjid and Shops
State of Protection	Unprotected
Architectural Style	Islamic
Building Setting	The building is located on a cross-road surrounded by shops and residences.

Archeological	N.A.	**Religious**	High
Historical	Low	**Social**	High
Architectural	Medium	**Natural**	Low
		Grade	II A

Architectural description	It is a double-storied building having shops on the ground and a masjid on the first floor. The masjid is accessed through a staircase leading to the open area with an ablution area on the north and a prayer hall on the west. The prayer hall is entered through a verandah having framed with three multifoliate arches supported over rectangular columns. The entry for the main prayer hall is marked by a series of ogee-three centered arches. The hall is topped with three domes having inverted lotus finial and floral patterns on the molded base. There are six minarets around the dome with two high minarets and 4 behind the domes.
Historical/ Cultural Value	This place was the main center in the medieval era from the Sultanate period to the Mughals. The city of Ghazipur was conceived and settled by Sayid Masood in the medieval era in 1330 AD. This resulted in an increase in the Muslim population of the region.
Association with Ganga	Due to the strategic location of the river Ganga, Muslim settlements in the region increased with the rise of the Slave dynasty and later on the Mughals. To fulfil the religious sentiments, masjids were constructed in the region by zamindars and merchants.
State of conservation	Good
Threats to the Property	Addition and Alteration
Condition Description	Later added verandah before main prayer hall, installation of electric wires and appliances.
Source of information	Sudhir Tiwari

Listing done by Chetan Kataria and Kartik Dubey

INTACH

Reviewed by Mitali Vij

RESIDENCE 26

Reference No Gad/Ghz/GHZ/60 **Map No** GaD/Ghz/M50





Past Name	Meena Devi Bhawan
Tehsil	Ghazipur
Location	25.584484 83.592198
Address	Markeenganj, Jhandatar
Approach	The residence is approached through Tedi Bazar Road.
Approx date of construction	20th century
Precise date of construction	Not known
Ownership	Private
Owners Name	Meena Devi
Property Type	Building
Property Sub-type	Mixed use
Property past use	Residence and Shop
Property present use	Residence and Shop
State of Protection	Unprotected
Architectural Style	Regional
Building Setting	The residence opens up on a street. It is located in a densely populated area and surrounded by residences and a temple adjacent to it.

Archeological	N.A.	**Religious**	Low
Historical	Medium	**Social**	Low
Architectural	Medium	**Natural**	Low
		Grade	II B

Architectural description	It is a double-storied building with a low plinth level having shops on the ground floor and a residence on the first floor. It is accessed from the north-facing façade and its entry is through a shop. The ground floor façade has a series of iron shutters while on the first floor it has rectangular windows adorned with the multifoliated-arch niche. It has a low heighted parapet rising from the short projection.
Historical/ Cultural Value	The town of Ghazipur was developed as a trade hub during British rule. The house belongs to an old resident of the town who migrated and got settled here for trade and commerce.
Association with Ganga	The strategic location of Ghazipur along the banks of river Ganga, helped the British trading company to develop its approach to inner parts of the Indian ruler areas and convert them as a business hub. Due to this many merchants and people of different professions settled in the town.
State of conservation	Showing Signs of Deterioration
Threats to the Property	Material Deterioration, Lack of Maintenance, Addition and Alteration
Condition Description	Addition of
Source of information	Primary survey

Listing done by Chetan Kataria and Kartik Dubey

Reviewed by Mitali Vij

KESARI MANDIR

Reference No Gad/Ghz/GHZ/61 **Map No** GaD/Ghz/M50





Past Name	Mandir Shri Ram Laxman Janaki Ji
Tehsil	Ghazipur
Location	25.584409 83.592324
Address	Markeenganj, Jhandatar
Approach	The residence is approached through Tedi Bazar Road.
Approx date of construction	20th century
Precise date of construction	Not known
Ownership	Private
Owners Name	Not known
Property Type	Building
Property Sub-type	Mixed use
Property past use	Temple and Shop
Property present use	Temple and Shop
State of Protection	Unprotected
Architectural Style	Regional
Building Setting	The residence opens up on a street. It is located in a densely populated area and surrounded by residences and a temple adjacent to it.

Archeological	N.A.	**Religious**	High
Historical	Medium	**Social**	High
Architectural	High	**Natural**	Low
		Grade	II A

Architectural description	It is a double-storied building having shops on the ground floor and a temple on the first floor. The temple is accessed from a north-facing façade and its entry is marked on the left corner by a rectangular opening door. Further, it has a staircase leading to the first floor having a shrine on the left and a mandapa on right. The shrine has a pyramidal shikhara above it. The first-floor façade has a series of rectangular wooden windows framed within multifoliated arched supported over circular columns topped with a sloped iron projection. The building has a low parapet rising from a short projected chajja supported over stone brackets.
Historical/ Cultural Value	The region finds its mention in Ramayan. The district was covered with forest during the Vedic period and there were many ashrams and temples of famous rishis in this region. Over the years merchants and traders showed their interest in building temples in the region.
Association with Ganga	Due to the presence of the river Ganga, several saints, sages, and religious groups have established their base along the river as well in the city. They regularly perform religious activities along the river banks. These fulfil the religious sentiments of local communities.
State of conservation	Showing Signs of Deterioration
Threats to the Property	Addition and Alteration
Condition Description	Later constructed room on the ground floor in north-west corner.
Source of information	Primary survey

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Reviewed by Mitali Vij

RESIDENCE 27

Reference No Gad/Ghz/GHZ/62 **Map No** GaD/Ghz/M51





Past Name	Residence
Tehsil	Ghazipur
Location	25.582271 83.591417
Address	Cheetnath Ghat Road, Kira Kona Nakhas
Approach	The building is approached through Cheethnath Ghat Road (Sabji mandi Road).
Approx date of construction	20th century
Precise date of construction	Not known
Ownership	Private
Owners Name	Not known
Property Type	Building
Property Sub-type	Residential
Property past use	Residence
Property present use	Abandoned
State of Protection	Unprotected
Architectural Style	Regional
Building Setting	The building is surrounded by residences, shops, and temples. It is located in a densely populated area. It is located at a distance of 160 m from river Ganga.

Archeological	N.A.	**Religious**	Low
Historical	Low	**Social**	Low
Architectural	Low	**Natural**	Low
		Grade	III

Architectural description	It is a double-storied building with a low plinth level. Its front portion has been dismantled due to the deterioration of the structure. The building has a roof supported over wooden girders and walls made of lakhori bricks.
Historical/ Cultural Value	The building belongs to an old resident of Ghazipur town who migrated and settled here for trade and commerce.
Association with Ganga	The strategic location of Ghazipur along the banks of river Ganga, helped the British trading company to develop its approach till inner parts of the Indian ruler areas and convert them as a business hub. Due to which many merchants and people of different parts came and settled in the town.
State of conservation	Danger of Disappearance
Threats to the Property	Material Deterioration, Structural Deterioration, Growth of Vegetation
Condition Description	
Source of information	Primary survey

Listing done by Chetan Kataria and Kartik Dubey

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Reviewed by Mitali Vij

RADHEY KRISHNA MANDIR | **Reference No** Gad/Ghz/GHZ/63 | **Map No** GaD/Ghz/M51





Past Name	D.A.V. Inter College
Tehsil	Ghazipur
Location	25.581592 83.592201
Address	Cheetnath Ghat Road, Kira Kona Nakhas
Approach	The building is approached through Cheethnath Ghat Road (Sabji mandi Road).
Approx date of construction	20th century
Precise date of construction	Not known
Ownership	Private
Owners Name	Lalit Gopal Sharma
Property Type	Building
Property Sub-type	Residential
Property past use	Residence and Temple
Property present use	Residence and Temple
State of Protection	Unprotected
Architectural Style	Regional
Building Setting	The building is surrounded by residences, shops, and temples. It is located in a densely populated area.

Archeological	N.A.	**Religious**	High
Historical	Low	**Social**	Medium
Architectural	Medium	**Natural**	Low
		Grade	II B

Architectural description	It is a single-storied building with a low plinth level. It is accessed from its north-facing façade and its entry is marked by a rectangular opening gate flanked with rectangular windows. It is topped with a short projection supported over stone brackets. On the left hand, it has a later added shop with an iron shutter on the façade. Further, it opens in the central room having garbhagriha on the front and a kitchen on the right hand while on the left it has a room framed with a series of three multifoliated arches supported over circular columns. The garbh griha has a rectangular opening framed within multifoilated arch.
Historical/ Cultural Value	The temple is associated with a migrated family who got financial help from one of the philanthropists of Ghazipur to build the temple. The temple houses the statues of goddess Radha and Lord Krishna.
Association with Ganga	The temples along the pious river Ganga are majorly built by the Indian traders and merchants.
State of conservation	Showing Signs of Deterioration
Threats to the Property	Material Deterioration, Structural Deterioration, Growth of Vegetation
Condition Description	Use of cement over façade for repairments of cracks, the addition of shop on the front
Source of information	Lalit Gopal Sharma

Listing done by Chetan Kataria and Kartik Dubey

INTACH

Reviewed by Mitali Vij

RESIDENCE 28 | **Reference No** Gad/Ghz/GHZ/64 **Map No** GaD/Ghz/M51





Past Name	Residence
Tehsil	Ghazipur
Location	25.581490 83.591495
Address	Cheetnath Ghat, Satti
Approach	The Cheethnath Ghat is approached through Nakhas Road (Sabji Mandi road).
Approx date of construction	18th century
Precise date of construction	Not known
Ownership	Private
Owners Name	Not known
Property Type	Building
Property Sub-type	Residential
Property past use	Residence
Property present use	Abandoned
State of Protection	Unprotected
Architectural Style	Regional
Building Setting	The residence is located along the bank of river Ganga, on a ghat. It is surrounded by temples, residences and shops.

Archeological	N.A.	**Religious**	Low
Historical	Low	**Social**	Low
Architectural	Low	**Natural**	Low
		Grade	III

Architectural description	The residence is placed along the bank of river Ganga and it is approached from the north. It is a single-storied residence. At present, it is in dilapidated condition. The walls of the residences are over-covered with creepers. The structure is constructed using lakhori bricks and finished with lime plaster. It has rectangular openings with wooden jambs.
Historical/ Cultural Value	The residence is associated with a old businessman from the town, who came and settled in the town from Bihar.
Association with Ganga	The strategic location of Ghazipur along the banks of river Ganga, helped the British trading company to develop its approach till inner parts of the Indian ruler areas and convert them as a business hub. Due to which many merchants and people of different professions settled in the town.
State of conservation	Advanced State of Decay
Threats to the Property	Structural Deterioration, Material Deterioration, Growth of Vegetation
Condition Description	Growth of vegetation and delipidated walls and roofs.
Source of information	Primary survey

Listing done by Chetan Kataria and Kartik Dubey

INTACH

Reviewed by Mitali Vij

CHEETHNATH GHAT TEMPLE COMPLEX

Reference No Gad/Ghz/GHZ/65 **Map No** GaD/Ghz/M51





Past Name	Cheethnath Ghat
Tehsil	Ghazipur
Location	25.581374 83.591606
Address	Cheetnath Ghat, Satti
Approach	The Cheethnath Ghat is approached through Nakhas Road (Sabji Mandi road).
Approx date of construction	18th century
Precise date of construction	Not known
Ownership	Private
Owners Name	Cheethnath Ghat Mandir Parishad
Property Type	Building
Property Sub-type	Religious
Property past use	Temple
Property present use	Temple
State of Protection	Unprotected
Architectural Style	Regional
Building Setting	The temple is located along the bank of river Ganga on a ghat. It is surrounded by temples, residences and shops.

Archeological	Not known	**Religious**	High
Historical	Medium	**Social**	High
Architectural	Medium	**Natural**	Medium
		Grade	II A

Architectural description	It is a double-storied building with a low plinth level. It can be accessed from the Mandi bazar road as well as from the Cheethnath ghat over river Ganga. The building has a residence on the first floor and a temple on the ground floor. The main entrance of the temple is through the ghat from the south direction. Its entry is marked by a series of rectangular opening recessed by the two temples with square garbhagriha and pyramidal shaped shikhara are constructed on either side. Furth The main shrine is lying in the central courtyard with parikrama marg around it. It has a square-shaped mandapa framed with multifoliate arches resting over fluted columns. The square-shaped garbhagriha has a statue beneath the pyramidal-shaped shikhara topped with a copper finial.
Historical/ Cultural Value	The region finds its mention in Ramayan. The district was covered with forest during the Vedic period and there were many ashrams and temples of famous rishis in this region. Over the years merchants and traders showed their interest in building temples in the region.
Association with Ganga	Many business merchants travelled and settled near the holy river in Ghazipur city. They built temples and Dharamshalas to perform their daily religious rituals. The complex has been developed in phases over the years.
State of conservation	Good
Threats to the Property	Addition and Alteration, Growth of Vegetation
Condition Description	Addition of ceramic tiles on the outer surfaces due to the dampness, installation of iron shade before the main entry gate, growth of
Source of information	Primary survey

Listing done by Chetan Kataria and Kartik Dubey

INTACH

Reviewed by Mitali Vij

D.A.V INTER COLLEGE | **Reference No** Gad/Ghz/GHZ/66 | **Map No** GaD/Ghz/M51





Past Name	Abandoned structure
Tehsil	Ghazipur
Location	25.582218 83.592663
Address	Kauchdi Gali, Nakhas, Markeenganj
Approach	The temple is approached through Kauchdi Gali.
Approx date of construction	20th century
Precise date of construction	1920
Ownership	Public
Owners Name	State government
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 building is surrounded by residences, shops, and temples. It is located in a densely populated area.

Archeological	N.A.	**Religious**	Low
Historical	Medium	**Social**	High
Architectural	Medium	**Natural**	Medium
		Grade	II B

Architectural description	It is a single-storied building having a medium plinth level accessed through a two-stepped staircase. It has a series of rooms accessed through an entrance verandah before them. The verandah is framed with a series of semi-circular arches supported over square columns having highlighted base and impost. The roof of the verandah has a flat roof which is lower than the roof of the rooms. The ventilators are made within the extended part of the ceiling while they open on the roof of the verandah. The structure has low parapet walls with a cornice band running on the top edges. The rear façade has a series of rectangular windows topped with slopped chajja supported over stone brackets.
Historical/ Cultural Value	After the war of Buxar (October 23, 1764), a treaty was signed and Benaras including Ghazipur was transferred to the East India Company. The administrative and institutional set was started majorly after the year 1818.
Association with Ganga	The strategic location of Ghazipur along with the river Ganga provided means of transportation to the British East India Co., which made it essential for them to have their institutional set up in the major Indian heartlands. It produced a whole new generation of Indians who worked for them.
State of conservation	Fair
Threats to the Property	Dampness, Lack of Maintenance
Condition Description	Watermarks on walls of verandah and rooms, blackening of rear façade due to the dampness.
Source of information	Munna Pandey

Listing done by Chetan Kataria and Kartik Dubey

INTACH

Reviewed by Mitali Vij

SHIVA TEMPLE 08

Reference No Gad/Ghz/GHZ/67 **Map No** GaD/Ghz/M51





Past Name	Shiva Temple
Tehsil	Ghazipur
Location	25.582185 83.594126
Address	Jhandatar, Tedi Bazar Road
Approach	The building is approached from Tedi Bazar road.
Approx date of construction	20th century
Precise date of construction	Not known
Ownership	Private
Owners Name	Local community
Property Type	Private
Property Sub-type	Religious
Property past use	Temple
Property present use	Temple
State of Protection	Unprotected
Architectural Style	Regional
Building Setting	The temple is surrounded by residences and dharmshalas. It is located on the bank of river Ganga.

Archeological	N.A.	**Religious**	High
Historical	Low	**Social**	High
Architectural	Low	**Natural**	Low
		Grade	II A

Architectural description	It is a single-storied temple standing over a low plinth level. The temple has a square-shaped, flat-arched mandapa supported over thin square columns. It has a flat roof and a low parapet rising from a short projection with a statue of Lord Nandi beneath it. The shrine is square in plan having tri-ratha paga. The garbhagriha holds the Shivling at the center and has a pyramidal-shaped shikhara having layers of Uru-shikhara is resting over it. It is topped with a copper finial. The temple is ornamented with carved Pan-Patta motifs on the lower and upper parts of the mandapa.
Historical/ Cultural Value	The region finds its mention in Ramayan. The district was covered with forest during the Vedic period and there were many ashrams and temples of famous rishis in this region. Over the years merchants and traders showed their interest in building temples in the region.
Association with Ganga	Lord Shiva is closely associated with Ganga, as he brought the tormentous river to earth through his thick locks to avoid destruction on earth. Thus, several temples dedicated to the Lord, along the ghats, were built along the river bank for daily religious rituals.
State of conservation	Good
Threats to the Property	Addition and Alteration
Condition Description	The temple is maintained regularly. The addition of marble tiles on the floor of mandapa, the aluminium gate on the entrance
Source of information	Primary survey

Listing done by Chetan Kataria and Kartik Dubey

INTACH

Reviewed by Mitali Vij

RESIDENCE 29

Reference No Gad/Ghz/GHZ/68 **Map No** GaD/Ghz/M51





Past Name	Shiva Temple
Tehsil	Ghazipur
Location	25.582007 83.592935
Address	Kauchdi Gali, Nakhas, Markeenganj
Approach	The temple is approached through Kauchdi gali.
Approx date of construction	19th century
Precise date of construction	Not known
Ownership	Private
Owners Name	Not known
Property Type	Building
Property Sub-type	Residential
Property past use	Residence
Property present use	Abandoned
State of Protection	Unprotected
Architectural Style	Regional
Building Setting	The building is located at the bank of river Ganga and is surrounded by residences around it.

Archeological	N.A.	**Religious**	Low
Historical	Medium	**Social**	Low
Architectural	Low	**Natural**	Low
		Grade	III

Architectural description	It is a single-storied building with low plinth level. It is accessed from the north façade and its entry is marked by a multifoliated arched opening topped with a projected chajja supported over stone brackets. Further it has a central courtyard with rooms around it. The building is constructed of lakhori bricks and finished with lime plaster.
Historical/ Cultural Value	The building was associated with a old businessman from the town, who came and settled in the town from Banaras.
Association with Ganga	The strategic location of Ghazipur along the banks of river Ganga, helped the British trading company to develop its approach till inner parts of the Indian ruler areas and convert them as a business hub. Due to which many merchants and people of different professions settled in the town.
State of conservation	Showing Signs of Deterioration
Threats to the Property	Material Deterioration, Vandalization Structural Deterioration, Growth of Vegetation
Condition Description	The building is in poor condition. Dismantling of walls over the façade and inner portions, blackening of parapets.
Source of information	Primary survey

Listing done by Chetan Kataria and Kartik Dubey

Reviewed by Mitali Vij

SHIVA TEMPLE 09

Reference No Gad/Ghz/GHZ/69 **Map No** GaD/Ghz/M51





Past Name	Shiva Mandir
Tehsil	Ghazipur
Location	25.581981 83.592862
Address	Markeenganj, Nakhas
Approach	The temple is approached through a local road (Markeeganj road) which is further meeting with Tedi Bazar road.
Approx date of construction	19th century
Precise date of construction	Not known
Ownership	Private
Owners Name	Not known
Property Type	Building
Property Sub-type	Religious
Property past use	Temple
Property present use	Temple
State of Protection	Unprotected
Architectural Style	Regional
Building Setting	The temple is located along the bank of river Ganga, on a ghat. It is surrounded by temples, residences, shops and dharmashala.

Archeological	N.A.	**Religious**	High
Historical	Low	**Social**	High
Architectural	Low	**Natural**	Medium
		Grade	II A

Architectural description	The temple is located along the bank of river Ganga and approaches from the east. It is a double-storied building having a high plinth level which is accessed through a staircase. On the first floor, it has two temples having common mandapa framed with flat arch supported over circular columns. Further, it has a shrine on the left with a square plan having pyramidal-shaped shikhara having layers of Uru-shikharas around it. The temple on the right has a square-shaped shrine with a pyramidal shikhara on the top which is higher than the shikhara of the temple on the left. The built section which is approached from the ghat has a temple on the ground floor and rooms on the first floor. The ground floor is supported over square columns having projected chajjas on the façade supported over stone brackets.
Historical/ Cultural Value	The region finds its mention in Ramayan. The district was covered with forest during the Vedic period and there were many ashrams and temples of famous rishis in this region. Over the years merchants and traders showed their interest in building temples in the region.
Association with Ganga	Lord Shiva is closely associated with Ganga, as he brought the tormentous river to earth through his thick locks to avoid destruction on earth. Thus, several temples dedicated to the Lord were built along the river bank and interiors for daily religious rituals.
State of conservation	Good
Threats to the Property	Addition and Alteration, Dampness, Growth of Vegetation
Condition Description	The later added mandapa is supported through iron girders, rooms on the first floor, growth of vegetation on the walls.
Source of information	Primary survey

Listing done by Chetan Kataria and Kartik Dubey

INTACH

Reviewed by Mitali Vij

SHIVA TEMPLE 10 | **Reference No** Gad/Ghz/GHZ/70 **Map No** GaD/Ghz/M52





Past Name	Shiva temple
Tehsil	Ghazipur
Location	25.582589 83.594126
Address	Jhandatar
Approach	The temple is approached through a local road (Markeeganj road) which is further meeting with Tedi Bazar road.
Approx date of construction	19th century
Precise date of construction	Not known
Ownership	Private
Owners Name	Not known
Property Type	Building
Property Sub-type	Religious
Property past use	Temple
Property present use	Temple
State of Protection	Unprotected
Architectural Style	Regional
Building Setting	The temple is located on the bank of river Ganga with residences and shops are lying on its northern side.

Archeological	N.A.	**Religious**	High
Historical	Low	**Social**	High
Architectural	Medium	**Natural**	Medium
		Grade	II A

Architectural description	It is a single-storied building with a high plinth level. It is accessed from the ghat through a staircase leading to the first platform. Further, it is entered through a rectangular opening. It is a temple that has no mandapa. The shrine is square in plan having tri-ratha paga. It is topped with a pyramidal-shaped shikhara having layers of Uru-shikhara around it. Entrance to the shrine is on the west face marked by a rectangular opening gate adorned with a multifoliate arch. The building is constructed of lakhori bricks and finished with lime plaster.
Historical/ Cultural Value	The region finds its mention in Ramayan. The district was covered with forest during the Vedic period and there were many ashrams and temples of famous rishis in this region. Over the years merchants and traders showed their interest in building temples in the region.
Association with Ganga	Lord Shiva is closely associated with Ganga, as he brought the tormentous river to earth through his thick locks to avoid destruction on earth. Thus, several temples dedicated to the Lord, along the ghats, were built along the river bank for daily religious rituals.
State of conservation	Showing Signs of Deterioration
Threats to the Property	Growth of Vegetation, Material Deterioration, Structural Deterioration
Condition Description	The left portion of the temple has got dismantled over the years due to the floods.
Source of information	Primary survey

Listing done by Chetan Kataria and Kartik Dubey

INTACH

Reviewed by Mitali Vij

DAU TEMPLE

Reference No Gad/Ghz/GHZ/71 **Map No** GaD/Ghz/M52





Past Name	Residence
Tehsil	Ghazipur
Location	25.583189 83.595187
Address	Tedi Bazar
Approach	The building is approached from Tedi Bazar road.
Approx date of construction	19th century
Precise date of construction	1890
Ownership	Private
Owners Name	Bipin Kumar Goyal
Property Type	Building
Property Sub-type	Residential
Property past use	Temple and Residence
Property present use	Temple and Residence
State of Protection	Unprotected
Architectural Style	Nagara
Building Setting	The building is located on the bank of river Ganga. It is surrounded by residences and temples.

Archeological	N.A.	**Religious**	High
Historical	Medium	**Social**	High
Architectural	Medium	**Natural**	Medium
		Grade	II A

Architectural description	It is a double-storied building with a low plinth level. It can be accessed from the Tedi Bazar road as well as from the ghat over river Ganga. The building has a residence on the first floor and a temple on the ground floor. The main entrance of the temple is through the ghat from the south direction. Its entry is marked by a rectangular opening recessed by the two temples with square garbhagriha and pyramidal-shaped shikhara are constructed on either side. Further, it has a room with an entry gate for the main temple shrine on the front having thick intriguingly carved jambs. The main shrine is lying in the central courtyard with parikrama Marg around it. It has a square-shaped mandapa framed with multifoliate arches resting over fluted columns. The square-shaped garbhagriha has a statue beneath the pyramidal-shaped shikhara topped with a copper finial. The first floor has later constructed rooms.
Historical/ Cultural Value	The temple is dedicated to Lord Baldau, who was the elder brother of Lord Krishna. It is among the few temples associated with him in India.
Association with Ganga	Many business merchants travelled and settled near the holy river in Ghazipur city. They built temples and Dharamshalas to perform their daily religious rituals. The Baldau temple is built by the localities belonging to the Baniya caste.
State of conservation	Good
Threats to the Property	Addition and Alteration, Growth of Vegetation
Condition Description	Growth of vegetation over the shikhara, faded painted surfaces on different parts, later added first floor
Source of information	Bipin Kumar Goyal

Listing done by Chetan Kataria and Kartik Dubey

Reviewed by Mitali Vij

RESIDENCE 30

Reference No Gad/Ghz/GHZ/72 **Map No** GaD/Ghz/M52





Past Name	Baldau Mandir
Tehsil	Ghazipur
Location	25.583388 83.595610
Address	Tedi Bazar
Approach	The temple is approached from Tedi Bazar road.
Approx date of construction	20th century
Precise date of construction	Not known
Ownership	Private
Owners Name	Bansal family
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 surrounded by residences and shops. River Ganga is at a distance of 100 m in the southern direction.

Archeological	N.A.	**Religious**	Low
Historical	Low	**Social**	Low
Architectural	Medium	**Natural**	Medium
		Grade	II B

Architectural description	It is a double-storied residence with a low plinth level. It is accessed through the north and its entry is marked by a flat shouldered rectangular opening gate. It further leads to the central courtyard with rooms around it. The ground floor façade had an entrance verandah framed with a series of flat shouldered arches. Presently they have been closed using bricks to make rooms. The first-floor façade has a series of rectangular windows, a few of which have been closed to make rooms. It is topped with a chajja supported over iron girder. The building is constructed of lakhori bricks and finished with lime plaster.
Historical/ Cultural Value	The town of Ghazipur was developed as a trade hub during British rule. The house belongs to an old resident of the town. They migrated from the Bhagalpur district of Bihar got settled here for trade and commerce. The family business of the owner is of textiles.
Association with Ganga	The strategic location of Ghazipur along the banks of river Ganga, helped the British trading company to develop its approach till inner parts of the Indian ruler areas and convert them as a business hub. Due to which many merchants and people of different professions settled in the town.
State of conservation	Showing Signs of Deterioration
Threats to the Property	Material Deterioration, Structural Deterioration, Addition and Alteration, Growth of Vegetation
Condition Description	Closed openings on the façade, growth of vegetation over the chajjas, chipping of plaster on the ground floor.
Source of information	Primary survey

Listing done by Chetan Kataria and Kartik Dubey

Reviewed by Mitali Vij

RESIDENCE 31

Reference No Gad/Ghz/GHZ/73 **Map No** GaD/Ghz/M53





Past Name	Bansal Bhawan
Tehsil	Ghazipur
Location	25.584028 83.595167
Address	Tedi bazar
Approach	The building is approached from Tedi Bazar road.
Approx date of construction	20th century
Precise date of construction	Not known
Ownership	Private
Owners Name	Not known
Property Type	Building
Property Sub-type	Residential
Property past use	Residence
Property present use	Residence
State of Protection	Unprotected
Architectural Style	Regional
Building Setting	The building is surrounded by residences and shops. River Ganga is at a distance of 180 m in the southern direction.

Archeological	N.A.	**Religious**	Low
Historical	Low	**Social**	Low
Architectural	High	**Natural**	Low
		Grade	II B

Architectural description	It is a three-storied residence with a low plinth level. It is accessed through the east façade and its entry is marked by a rectangular opening. The main entrance further leads to the central courtyard with rooms around it. On the ground floor façade, it has a flat-shouldered main entrance door along with a rectangular opening and a square window for the room on the front. The first-floor façade has a series of rectangular windows framed within semi-circular arches and topped with a projected chajja supported over stone brackets. The later added room on the second floor is lying on the southeast corner. The building is constructed of lakhori bricks and finished with lime plaster.
Historical/ Cultural Value	The town of Ghazipur was developed as a trade hub during British rule. The house belongs to an old resident of the town. They migrated from the Bhagalpur district of Bihar got settled here for trade and commerce. The family business of the owner is of spices.
Association with Ganga	The strategic location of Ghazipur along the banks of river Ganga, helped the British trading company to develop its approach till inner parts of the Indian ruler areas and convert them as a business hub. Due to which many merchants and people of different professions settled in the town.
State of conservation	Showing Signs of Deterioration
Threats to the Property	Material Deterioration, Addition and Alteration
Condition Description	Use of modern building materials for the renovation, addition of PVC pipes for drainage, flaking of platers due to dampness
Source of information	Primary survey

Listing done by Chetan Kataria and Kartik Dubey

Reviewed by Mitali Vij

RESIDENCE 32

Reference No Gad/Ghz/GHZ/74 **Map No** GaD/Ghz/M53





Past Name	Residence
Tehsil	Ghazipur
Location	25.584618 83.595187
Address	Tedi bazar
Approach	The building is approached from Tedi Bazar road.
Approx date of construction	20th century
Precise date of construction	Not known
Ownership	Private
Owners Name	Rajesh Rastogi
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 in a densely populated area with residences and shops around it. It is placed at a distance of 100 M from the river Ganga.

Archeological	N.A.	**Religious**	Low
Historical	Low	**Social**	Low
Architectural	Medium	**Natural**	Medium
		Grade	II B

Architectural description	It is a double-storied building with a low plinth level and it faces the west direction. It is accessed through the main entrance verandah on the ground floor framed within semi-circular arches and supported over the circular columns. It further leads to the inner portions of the residence. The first-floor façade has elongated rectangular windows framed within blind semi-circular arches and topped with a projected chajja. The building is constructed of lakhori bricks and finished with lime plaster.
Historical/ Cultural Value	The town of Ghazipur was developed as a trade hub during British rule. The house belongs to an old resident of the town. They migrated from Bihar got settled here for trade and commerce. The present owners of the family are still engaged in the family business.
Association with Ganga	The strategic location of Ghazipur along the banks of river Ganga, helped the British trading company to develop its approach till inner parts of the Indian ruler areas and convert them as a business hub. Due to which many merchants and people of different professions settled in the town.
State of conservation	Showing Signs of Deterioration
Threats to the Property	Growth of Vegetation, Material Deterioration, Structural Deterioration
Condition Description	Blackening of façade and water marks due to dampness, cracks on the ground floor columns
Source of information	Primary survey

Listing done by Chetan Kataria and Kartik Dubey

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Reviewed by Mitali Vij

RANCHOD DAS JAISWAL MANDIR

Reference No Gad/Ghz/GHZ/75 **Map No** GaD/Ghz/M53





Past Name	Agarwal Bhawan
Tehsil	Ghazipur
Location	25.585134 83.595125
Address	Tedi Bazar road
Approach	The building is approached from Tedi Bazar road.
Approx date of construction	19th century
Precise date of construction	Not known
Ownership	Private
Owners Name	Himalaya Jaiswal
Property Type	Building
Property Sub-type	Residential
Property past use	Residence and Temple
Property present use	Residence and Temple
State of Protection	Unprotected
Architectural Style	Regional
Building Setting	The building is located in a densely populated area. It has a old bazar street of Ghazipur. It is surrounded by residences and shops.

Archeological	N.A.	**Religious**	High
Historical	Medium	**Social**	High
Architectural	High	**Natural**	Low
		Grade	II A

Architectural description	It is a double-storied building with a low plinth level. The ground floor of the building is used as a residence and the first floor is dedicated to the temple. The entry for the temple is marked on the south façade by a rectangular opening door having a staircase leading to the upper floor. The residence is entered from the west façade and its entry is marked by an entrance verandah framed by flat arches supported over wooden square columns. The first floor has an extended balcony supported over stone brackets and iron girders. The rear portion of the house has been dismantled due to structural deterioration. The building is constructed of lakhori bricks and finished with lime plaster.
Historical/ Cultural Value	The temple houses the statues of Lord Ram and Janaki. It is an ashtdhatu statue. The Jaiswal family is an old resident and they organize a Ramleela in the month of Kartik for a whole week before Diwali.
Association with Ganga	The strategic location of Ghazipur along the banks of river Ganga, helped the British trading company to develop its approach till inner parts of the Indian ruler areas and convert them as a business hub. Due to which many merchants and people of different professions settled in the town.
State of conservation	Showing Signs of Deterioration
Threats to the Property	Material Deterioration, Structural Deterioration, Addition and Alteration
Condition Description	Faded painted surfaces on the several parts, dampness resulting flaking of plaster over the façade.
Source of information	Primary data

Listing done by Chetan Kataria and Kartik Dubey

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Reviewed by Mitali Vij

NAWAB SAHAB KA PATAK

Reference No GaD/Ghz/GHZ/76 **Map No** GaD/Ghz/M53





Past Name	Nawab Sahab Ka Fatak
Tehsil	Ghazipur
Location	25.585268 83.596016
Address	Rui Mandi Chauraha, Nawabganj
Approach	The structure is located on a cross-road. It is approached through Tedi Bazar Road.
Approx date of construction	18th century
Precise date of construction	Not known
Ownership	Private
Owners Name	Nawab Sheik Abdullah
Property Type	Structure
Property Sub-type	Defence
Property past use	Gateway
Property present use	Gateway
State of Protection	Unprotected
Architectural Style	Regional
Building Setting	The structure is located in a densely populated area having residence, shops and religious buildings. It has a masjid on its north at a distance of 30 m.

Archeological	N.A.	**Religious**	Low
Historical	High	**Social**	High
Architectural	High	**Natural**	Low
		Grade	II A

Architectural description	It is a double-height single-storied structure with a low plinth level. It is accessed from the north and has a series of ogee four-centered arches. It has a low parapet rising from the short projection supported over stone brackets. The rear façade has multifoil arch niches carved within the lime plaster.
Historical/ Cultural Value	The gateway is part of a settlement set up in the early 18th century by Nawab Sheik Abdullah, whose father was a zamindar in this region. He was the deputy of Bihar's governor, Sarbuland Khan. The gateway was used as a check post.
Association with Ganga	Due to the strategic location of the river Ganga, Muslim settlements in the region increased with the rise of the Slave dynasty and later on the Mughals. With the need of having a hold on the region, rulers in Delhi appointed deputies and nawabs in the heartland of Indi to collect the land revenue.
State of conservation	Showing Signs of Deterioration
Threats to the Property	Material Deterioration, Structural Deterioration, Addition and Alteration, Growth of Vegetation
Condition Description	Faded painted surfaces, dampness resulting flaking of plaster on entrance façade, Growth of vegetation on the roof.
Source of information	Primary survey

Listing done by Chetan Kataria and Kartik Dubey

INTACH

Reviewed by Mitali Vij

MASJID | **Reference No** GaD/Ghz/GHZ/77 **Map No** GaD/Ghz/M53





Past Name	Masjid
Tehsil	Ghazipur
Location	25.585548 83.595881
Address	Rui Mandi Chauraha, Nawabganj
Approach	The building is located on a cross-road. It is approached through Tedi Bazar Road.s
Approx date of construction	19th century
Precise date of construction	Not known
Ownership	Private
Owners Name	Not known
Property Type	Building
Property Sub-type	Religious
Property past use	Masjid
Property present use	Mixed use
State of Protection	Unprotected
Architectural Style	Islamic
Building Setting	The building is surrounded by residences and shops. It is located in a densely populated area with market around it.

Archeological	N.A.	**Religious**	High
Historical	Low	**Social**	High
Architectural	Low	**Natural**	Low
		Grade	II A

Architectural description	It is a two-storey corner plot building with a low plinth level. The masjid is accessible from the east direction and its entry is marked by a rectangular opening door framed within a trefoil arch and further framed within a rectangular shape. It is topped with a dome having bangladar roof and finial. The front façade of the masjid has a series of rooms accessed from a verandah framed with flat arches supported over square wooden columns. It has a newly constructed prayer hall with a series of pointed arches. The old structure is made of lakhori bricks and lime.
Historical/ Cultural Value	Various Afghan and Mughal rulers spread their rule along Ganga, as it was a major source of trade and communication. The masjid is built by a nawab of Bihar during the late 19th century.
Association with Ganga	Due to the strategic location of the river Ganga, Muslim settlements in the region increased with the rise of the Slave dynasty and later on the Mughals. To fulfil the religious sentiments, masjids were constructed in the region by zamindars and merchants.
State of conservation	Showing Signs of Deterioration
Threats to the Property	Material Deterioration, Structural Deterioration, Addition and Alteration, Growth of Vegetation
Condition Description	Broken elements such as chajja on the entrance gate, wooden columns, dismantled walls are observed.
Source of information	Primary survey

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Reviewed by Mitali Vij

PRATHAMIK VIDHYALAYA | **Reference No** GaD/Ghz/GHZ/78 | **Map No** GaD/Ghz/M53





Past Name	Prathamik Vidhyalaya
Tehsil	Ghazipur
Location	25.585592 83.596093
Address	Rui Mandi Chauraha, Nawabganj
Approach	The building is located on a cross-road. It is approached through Tedi Bazar Road.
Approx date of construction	20th century
Precise date of construction	1919
Ownership	Public
Owners Name	State government
Property Type	Building
Property Sub-type	Institute
Property past use	School
Property present use	School
State of Protection	Unprotected
Architectural Style	Colonial
Building Setting	The building is surrounded by residences and shops. It is located in a densely populated area with market around it.

Archeological	N.A.	**Religious**	Low
Historical	Low	**Social**	High
Architectural	Low	**Natural**	Low
		Grade	II B

Architectural description	It is a single-storied building with a medium plinth level accessed through a ramp and staircase. The main built block has a main entrance verandah framed with series of semi-circular arches supported over square columns with highlighted impost and base. It has a barrel vault ceiling. Further it is reaches to the rooms with jack arched ceiling, higher than the verandah. The ventilators of the rooms are opening on the extended roof topped with chajjas supported over stone brackets. The rear façade of the building has a series of rectangular windows with projected chajjas, supported over stone brackets. The structure is ornamented with a cornice band running on the top edges.
Historical/ Cultural Value	After the war of Buxar (October 23, 1764), a treaty was signed and Benaras including Ghazipur was transferred to the East India Company. The administrative and institutional set was started majorly after the year 1818.
Association with Ganga	The strategic location of Ghazipur along with the river Ganga provided means of transportation to the British East India Co., which made it essential for them to have their institutional set up in the major Indian heartlands. It produced a whole new generation of Indians who worked for them.
State of conservation	Showing Signs of Deterioration
Threats to the Property	Material Deterioration, Addition and Alteration, Growth of Vegetation
Condition Description	Faded painted surfaces on the several parts, dampness resulting flaking of plaster and growth of vegetation on extended roof of the
Source of information	Primary survey

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TEMPLE GROUP ON POSTA GHAT | **Reference No** Gad/Ghz/GHZ/79 | **Map No** GaD/Ghz/M54





Past Name	Temple group
Tehsil	Ghazipur
Location	25.583923 83.597288
Address	Tedi Bazar road
Approach	The building is approached from Tedi Bazar road.
Approx date of construction	19th century
Precise date of construction	Not known
Ownership	Private
Owners Name	Local community
Property Type	Precinct
Property Sub-type	Religious
Property past use	Temple
Property present use	Temple
State of Protection	Unprotected
Architectural Style	Regional
Building Setting	The precinct is located on the bank of river Ganga and it has residences and temples in its vicinity.

Archeological	N.A.	**Religious**	High
Historical	Low	**Social**	High
Architectural	Medium	**Natural**	Medium
		Grade	II A

Architectural description	The precinct has a group of three temples placed adjacent to each. The temples are accessed through a staircase. The temple on the extreme left is the oldest and the biggest among all three. It is a single-storied temple standing over medium plinth level and accessed through a staircase. The temple has a square-shaped mandapa framed with multifoliate arches supported over thin circular columns. It has a flat roof and a low parapet rising from a short projection with a statue of Lord Nandi beneath it. The shrine is square in plan. The garbhagriha holds the Shivling at the center and has a pyramidal-shaped shikhara resting over it. The temple in the middle has a square garbh griha with a dome resting on it. The temple on the extreme right has a square mandapa having a flat roof resting over circular columns. Its garb griha is square in plan holding shivling in the center with pyramidal shikhara above.
Historical/ Cultural Value	The temple houses the statues of Lord Shiva along with goddess Parvati and Lord Ganesh. The temples are located on Posta Ghat, which was built by the nawab of Ghazipur Akbar Ali.
Association with Ganga	The strategic location of Ghazipur along the banks of river Ganga, helped the British trading company to develop its approach till inner parts of the Indian ruler areas and convert them as a business hub. Due to which many merchants and people of different professions settled in the town.
State of conservation	Showing Signs of Deterioration
Threats to the Property	Addition and Alteration
Condition Description	They are maintained regularly. Addition of iron shades over the mandapa.
Source of information	Primary data

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INTACH

Reviewed by Mitali Vij

RANI SAHIBA KA MAHAL | **Reference No** Gad/Ghz/GHZ/80 | **Map No** GaD/Ghz/M54





Past Name	Fansi Ghar
Tehsil	Ghazipur
Location	25.584115 83.597153
Address	Posta Ghat, Mogulpura, Nakhas
Approach	The building is approached from a subsidiary road (Posta Ghat Road) which is further meeting with Rui Mandi Road.
Approx date of construction	18th century
Precise date of construction	Not known
Ownership	Private
Owners Name	Nawab Sheik Abdullah
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 at a ghat on river Ganga. It is surrounded by temples and dharmashalas.

Archeological	N.A.	**Religious**	Low
Historical	High	**Social**	Low
Architectural	Medium	**Natural**	Medium
		Grade	II B

Architectural description	It is a double-storied building with a medium plinth level. It is located on the east of Posta Ghat and its entry is marked by a rectangular opening gate accessed through a staircase. The building has a series of pointed arches over the façade. The arches have been closed. It has projected chajjas supported over stone brackets. The building has a structure on the roof with a bangladar roof.
Historical/ Cultural Value	The gateway is part of a settlement set up in the early 18th century by Nawab Sheik Abdullah, whose father was a zamindar in this region. He was the deputy of Bihar's governor, Sarbuland Khan. The gateway was used as a check post.
Association with Ganga	Due to the strategic location of the river Ganga, Muslim settlements in the region increased with the rise of the Slave dynasty and later on the Mughals. With the need of having a hold on the region, rulers in Delhi appointed deputies and nawabs in the heartland of Indi to collect the land revenue.
State of conservation	Showing Signs of Deterioration
Threats to the Property	Addition and Alteration, Dampness
Condition Description	The arches of the building have been closed using bricks, blackening of façade due to the dampness.
Source of information	Primary survey

Listing done by Chetan Kataria and Kartik Dubey

INTACH

Reviewed by Mitali Vij

PRACHEEN UDASIN AKHADA KA MATH

Reference No Gad/Ghz/GHZ/81 **Map No** GaD/Ghz/M54





Past Name	Kashidas Maharaj Math
Tehsil	Ghazipur
Location	25.584359 83.597254
Address	Posta Ghat, Mogulpura, Nakhas
Approach	The building is approached from a subsidiary road (Posta Ghat Road) which is further meeting with Rui Mandi Road.
Approx date of construction	18th century
Precise date of construction	1761
Ownership	Private
Owners Name	Baba Kashinath
Property Type	Building
Property Sub-type	Religious
Property past use	Temple
Property present use	Temple
State of Protection	Unprotected
Architectural Style	Regional
Building Setting	The building is located at a ghat on river Ganga. It is surrounded by temples and dharmshalas.

Archeological	N.A.	**Religious**	High
Historical	High	**Social**	High
Architectural	Medium	**Natural**	Low
		Grade	II A

Architectural description	It is a single-storied building with a medium plinth level. It is accessed from the west through a ramp and its entry is marked by a rectangular opening having a thick wooden jamb. It further leads to the central courtyard with rooms around it. The southern wing is the old part with a verandah having framed with a series of multifoliate arches resting over the circular fluted columns. The columns are tapered towards the top and it has a decorative floral base and capital. The flat roof of the verandah is supported over wooden girders. The verandah houses a square-shaped shrine lying in the right corner. Its walls are framed with blind multifoliate arched. The courtyard has been shaded with a later added steel frame system. The building further opens on the Posta ghat having a rectangular opening gate.
Historical/ Cultural Value	The math was built with the help of that time ruler of Ghazipur nawab Akbar Ali, during the reign of Aurangzeb. It is said that the famous Indian freedom fighter Chandra Shekhar Aazad stayed here for months while he was hiding from the British officials.
Association with Ganga	Many pilgrims travelled and settled near the holy river in Ghazipur city. They built temples and Dharamshalas to perform their daily religious rituals.
State of conservation	Showing Signs of Deterioration
Threats to the Property	Material Deterioration, Structural Deterioration, Addition and Alteration
Condition Description	Faded painted surfaces on the several parts, dampness resulting flaking of plaster on entrance façade.
Source of information	Vasudev Nand Daas

Listing done by Chetan Kataria and Kartik Dubey

INTACH

Reviewed by Mitali Vij

ISLAMI GHAT MASJID | **Reference No** Gad/Ghz/GHZ/82 | **Map No** GaD/Ghz/M54





Past Name	Islami Ghat Mandir
Tehsil	Ghazipur
Location	25.584625 83.597836
Address	Mughalpura
Approach	The masjid is approached through Roohi Mandi Chauraha lying on Tedi Bazar road.
Approx date of construction	18th century
Precise date of construction	Not known
Ownership	Private
Owners Name	Not known
Property Type	Building
Property Sub-type	Religious
Property past use	Masjid
Property present use	Masjid
State of Protection	Unprotected
Architectural Style	Islamic
Building Setting	The masjid is located on the bank of the river Ganga. It has residences and shops around it.

Archeological	N.A.	**Religious**	High
Historical	Medium	**Social**	High
Architectural	Medium	**Natural**	Medium
		Grade	II A

Architectural description	The masjid is approached from the north having a medium plinth level. The entry is marked on the east by a rectangular opening, further leading to the open area before the main shrine. The iron shade is added before the main structure. Further, the prayer hall which has a rectangular plan with façade made in three sections. The middle entrance is raised higher than the entries marked on the either sides. It is entered through a four-centered arch adorned with a multifoliated arch niche. It has three domes with the middle one having circular base plan and topped with inverted lotus and a finial while the domes on either side having a trought vault-like shape with two finials.
Historical/ Cultural Value	As the Muslim community expanded in the city during the Sultanate and Mughal era, masjids were built for the religious needs of the people. The masjid was constructed by a local Zamindar who is among the oldest residents of the Ghazipur.
Association with Ganga	Various Afghan and Mughal rulers spread their rule along Ganga, as it was a major source of trade and communication. They built mosques, dargahs and Mazars along the river to commemorate saints and fulfil the religious sentiments of local communities.
State of conservation	Good
Threats to the Property	Addition and Alteration, Dampness, Growth of Vegetation
Condition Description	The outer surface of the masjid has got blackened due to the dampness, vegetation growth on the lower portion of the dome.
Source of information	Primary survey

Listing done by Chetan Kataria and Kartik Dubey

INTACH

Reviewed by Mitali Vij

SHIVA TEMPLE 11

Reference No Gad/Ghz/GHZ/83 **Map No** GaD/Ghz/M55





Past Name	Shiva Temple
Tehsil	Ghazipur
Location	25.585290 83.599465
Address	Rampur Jhingurpatti
Approach	The masjid is approached through Roohi Mandi Chauraha lying on Tedi Bazar road.
Approx date of construction	19th century
Precise date of construction	Not known
Ownership	Private
Owners Name	Not known
Property Type	Structure
Property Sub-type	Religious
Property past use	Temple
Property present use	Temple
State of Protection	Unprotected
Architectural Style	Regional
Building Setting	The temple lying on the bank of river Ganga. It is surrounded by residences and temples.

Archeological	N.A.	**Religious**	High
Historical	Low	**Social**	High
Architectural	Low	**Natural**	Low
		Grade	II B

Architectural description	It is a single-storied temple with a low plinth level. It is located in an enclosed compound and approaches from the north direction. It has a garbhagriha with a square plan and an entrance marked by a rectangular opening gate. It has a pyramidal-shaped shikhara with layers of uru-shikharas around it.
Historical/ Cultural Value	The region finds its mention in Ramayan. The district was covered with forest during the Vedic period and there were many ashrams and temples of famous rishis in this region. Over the years merchants and traders showed their interest in building temples in the region.
Association with Ganga	Lord Shiva is closely associated with Ganga, as he brought the tormentous river to earth through his thick locks to avoid destruction on earth. Thus, several temples dedicated to the Lord were built along the river bank and interiors for daily religious rituals.
State of conservation	Good
Threats to the Property	Addition and Alteration, Growth of Vegetation
Condition Description	The temple is maintained regularly. Construction of rooms around the main shrine, Vegetation growth on the shikhara.
Source of information	Primary survey

Listing done by Chetan Kataria and Kartik Dubey

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Reviewed by Mitali Vij

SHIVA TEMPLE 12 | **Reference No** Gad/Ghz/GHZ/84 | **Map No** GaD/Ghz/M55





Past Name	Shiva Mandir
Tehsil	Ghazipur
Location	25.585940 83.600612
Address	Razaganj, Roohi Mandi
Approach	The temple can be approached from Roohi Mandi road.
Approx date of construction	18th century
Precise date of construction	Not known
Ownership	Private
Owners Name	Not known
Property Type	Building
Property Sub-type	Religious
Property past use	Temple
Property present use	Temple
State of Protection	Unprotected
Architectural Style	Regional
Building Setting	The temple lying on the bank of river Ganga. It is surrounded by residences and temples. The Roohi Mandi road is at a distance of 150 m in north direction.

Archeological	N.A.	**Religious**	High
Historical	Low	**Social**	High
Architectural	Medium	**Natural**	Low
		Grade	II A

Architectural description	The temple is located on the bank of river Ganga and it lies in an enclosed compound with high raised walls. It is accessed from the north. Further, it leads to the open area having two temples in the center and rooms built along the periphery. Both the temples are made in a typical manner having low plinth level and entered through a rectangular opening gate. They have garbhgrihas with a square plan and topped with a shikhara having layers of Uru-shikharas. The rear façade of the building has three rectangular openings framed within multifoliated arch niches resting over fluted circular columns. The structure is constructed of lakhori bricks and finished with locally available red sand stone. It is ornamented with flower motifs and inverted pan-patta motifs.
Historical/ Cultural Value	The region finds its mention in Ramayan. The district was covered with forest during the Vedic period and there were many ashrams and temples of famous rishis in this region. Over the years merchants and traders showed their interest in building temples in the region.
Association with Ganga	Lord Shiva is closely associated with Ganga, as he brought the tormentous river to earth through his thick locks to avoid destruction on earth. Thus, several temples dedicated to the Lord were built along the river bank and interiors for daily religious rituals.
State of conservation	Showing Signs of Deterioration
Threats to the Property	Dampness, Growth of Vegetation, Addition and Alteration
Condition Description	The blackening of parapet walls due to the dampness, growth of vegetation in the shikhara.
Source of information	Primary survey

Listing done by Chetan Kataria and Kartik Dubey

INTACH

Reviewed by Mitali Vij

GROUP OF SHIVA TEMPLES | **Reference No** Gad/Ghz/GHZ/85 | **Map No** GaD/Ghz/M56





Past Name	Shiv Temple Complex
Tehsil	Saidpur
Location	25.587778 83.603775
Address	Pakka Pul, Rajagunj
Approach	The temple can be approached from Roohi Mandi road.
Approx date of construction	19th century
Precise date of construction	Not known
Ownership	Private
Owners Name	Not known
Property Type	Site
Property Sub-type	Religious
Property past use	Temple
Property present use	Temple
State of Protection	Unprotected
Architectural Style	Regional
Building Setting	The site is located along the bank of river Ganga. It has a railway bridge lying on its east.

Archeological	N.A.	**Religious**	High
Historical	Medium	**Social**	High
Architectural	Low	**Natural**	Low
		Grade	II A

Architectural description	The site is located on the bank of river Ganga and it is lying adjacent to a railway overbridge. It is accessed from the north. Further, it leads to the open area having three temples lying on the southern periphery. All the temples are made in a typical manner having low plinth level and entered through a rectangular opening gate. They have garbhagrihas with a square plan and topped with a shikhara having offsetting Urushringas like carving on all four sides.
Historical/ Cultural Value	The region finds its mention in Ramayan. The district was covered with forest during the Vedic period and there were many ashrams and temples of famous rishis in this region. Over the years merchants and traders showed their interest in building temples in the region.
Association with Ganga	Lord Shiva is closely associated with Ganga, as he brought the tormentous river to earth through his thick locks to avoid destruction on earth. Thus, several temples dedicated to the Lord were built along the river bank and interiors for daily religious rituals.
State of conservation	Showing Signs of Deterioration
Threats to the Property	Dampness, Growth of Vegetation, Addition and Alteration
Condition Description	The faded painted surface on the shikaras and outer walls, installation of electric appliances.
Source of information	Primary survey

Listing done by Chetan Kataria and Kartik Dubey

INTACH

Reviewed by Mitali Vij

RESIDENCE 33

Reference No GaD/Ghz/GHZ/86 **Map No** GaD/Ghz/M56





Past Name	Uma Bhawan
Tehsil	Ghazipur
Location	25.585963 83.595958
Address	Urdu bazar road, Nawabganj
Approach	The residence is approached through a subsidiary road (Ruthi Mandi Road) further meeting with Nakhatpur-Panserwa state highway.
Approx date of construction	20th century
Precise date of construction	Not known
Ownership	Private
Owners Name	Ramdhani
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 residence is surrounded by residences, shops. It is located in a densely populated area.

Archeological	N.A.	**Religious**	Low
Historical	Low	**Social**	Low
Architectural	Low	**Natural**	Low
		Grade	III

Architectural description	It is a three-storied building with a low plinth level facing east direction. The ground floor has a series of flat-arched openings, framed with a wooden door jamb and topped with a projection. It has a single room on the ground floor used as a shop. The second floor is accessed from the Urdu Bazar road and its entry is marked by a rectangular opening framed within a segmental arch. The entry lies on the left and has a staircase leading to the first floor and opens in first-floor verandah. The verandah is recessed by the construction of rooms on either corner and it is shaded with iron sheets. The third floor is added later and made using modern building materials.
Historical/ Cultural Value	The fertile lands of the Ganga attracted the rulers to expand their land revenue system. This resulted in the rise of zamindars in the region. As zamindars needed small farmers and workers to perform the on-ground activities, new smaller settlements took place.
Association with Ganga	The strategic location of Ghazipur along the banks of river Ganga, helped the British trading company to develop its approach till inner parts of the Indian ruler areas and convert them as a business hub. Many merchants and people of different professions settled in the town.
State of conservation	Showing Signs of Deterioration
Threats to the Property	Material Deterioration, Addition and Alteration, Growth of Vegetation
Condition Description	Broken chajja, use of modern materials for renovation, flaking of paint, vegetation growth on the first floor
Source of information	Primary survey

Listing done by Chetan Kataria and Kartik Dubey

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Reviewed by Mitali Vij

RAM KRISHNA MANDIR

Reference No GaD/Ghz/GHZ/87 **Map No** GaD/Ghz/M57





Past Name	Ram Krishna Mandir
Tehsil	Ghazipur
Location	25.586615 83.595880
Address	Urdu bazar road, Nawabganj
Approach	The residence is approached through a subsidiary road (Ruthi Mandi Road) further meeting with Nakhatpur-Panserwa state highway.
Approx date of construction	20th century
Precise date of construction	Not known
Ownership	Private
Owners Name	Not known
Property Type	Building
Property Sub-type	Religious
Property past use	Temple
Property present use	Temple
State of Protection	Unprotected
Architectural Style	Regional
Building Setting	The temple is surrounded by residences and shops. It is located in a densely populated area.

Archeological	N.A.	**Religious**	High
Historical	Medium	**Social**	High
Architectural	High	**Natural**	Low
		Grade	II A

Architectural description	It is a double-storied temple with a high plinth level. It is accessed from the Urdu Bazar road and its entry is marked on the west by two square posts topped with an iron hoarding. The entry gate has a staircase leading to the first floor has an open space with a temple on the left facing north direction. It has a rectangular-shaped mandapa around the main shrine framed with semi-circular arches supported over ornamented columns. It has a flat roof and a low parapet rising from a short projection. The garbhagriha holds the statues of Lord Ram at the center and has a pyramidal shikhara resting above is topped with a kalasha. The ground floor has room under the raised plinth and its entry is marked by three wide rectangular openings flanked with niches and topped with a projection.
Historical/ Cultural Value	The region finds its mention in Ramayan. The district was covered with forest during the Vedic period and there were many ashrams and temples of famous rishis in this region. Over the years merchants and traders showed their interest in building temples in the region.
Association with Ganga	Due to the presence of the river Ganga, several saints, sages, and religious groups have established their base along the river. They regularly perform religious activities along the river banks. These fulfil the religious sentiments of communities.
State of conservation	Showing Signs of Deterioration
Threats to the Property	Material Deterioration, Addition and Alteration, Growth of Vegetation
Condition Description	Addition of iron shade on the first floor, flaking of plaster on the ground floor, growth of vegetation on the projected chajjas.
Source of information	Shubhash Chandra Verma

Listing done by Chetan Kataria and Kartik Dubey

Reviewed by Mitali Vij

RESIDENCE 34 | **Reference No** GaD/Ghz/GHZ/88 **Map No** GaD/Ghz/M57



Past Name	Residence
Tehsil	Ghazipur
Location	25.586931 83.595811
Address	Urdu bazar road, Nawabganj
Approach	The residence is approached through a subsidiary road (Ruthi Mandi Road) further meeting with Nakhatpur-Panserwa state highway.
Approx date of construction	20th century
Precise date of construction	Not known
Ownership	Private
Owners Name	Not known
Property Type	Building
Property Sub-type	Residential
Property past use	Residence
Property present use	Residence
State of Protection	Unprotected
Architectural Style	Regional
Building Setting	The residence is surrounded by residences, shops. It is located in a densely populated area.

Archeological	N.A.	**Religious**	Low
Historical	Low	**Social**	Low
Architectural	Low	**Natural**	Low
		Grade	III

Architectural description	It is a double-storied building with a low plinth level and facing east direction. Its entry is marked on the east façade by a rectangular opening flanked with two rectangular windows. It further has an entrance room leading to the central courtyard with rooms around it. The first floor has rooms made on the front and at the back, the front room has an extended balcony supported over stone brackets. The residence has a secondary entry door marked on the side façade having a niche on one side. The structure is being renovated using modern building materials.
Historical/ Cultural Value	The fertile lands of the Ganga attracted the rulers to expand their land revenue system. This resulted in the rise of zamindars in the region. As zamindars needed small farmers and workers to perform the on-ground activities, new smaller settlements took place.
Association with Ganga	The strategic location of Ghazipur along the banks of river Ganga, helped the British trading company to develop its approach till inner parts of the Indian ruler areas and convert them as a business hub. Many merchants and people of different professions settled in the town.
State of conservation	Showing Signs of Deterioration
Threats to the Property	Material Deterioration, Addition and Alteration, Lack of Maintenance
Condition Description	The use of modern buildings for the renovation is observed on the front and side façade.
Source of information	Primary survey

Listing done by Chetan Kataria and Kartik Dubey

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Reviewed by Mitali Vij

RESIDENCE 35 | **Reference No** GaD/Ghz/GHZ/89 **Map No** GaD/Ghz/M57





Past Name	Residence
Tehsil	Ghazipur
Location	25.586993 83.595944
Address	Urdu bazar road, Nawabganj
Approach	The residence is approached through a subsidiary road (Ruthi Mandi Road) further meeting with Nakhatpur-Panserwa state highway.
Approx date of construction	20th century
Precise date of construction	Not known
Ownership	Private
Owners Name	Chattu Lal Verma
Property Type	Building
Property Sub-type	Residential
Property past use	Residence
Property present use	Residence
State of Protection	N.A.
Architectural Style	Regional
Building Setting	It is a corner plot residence surrounded by residences and shops.

Archeological	N.A.	**Religious**	Low
Historical	Low	**Social**	Medium
Architectural	Low	**Natural**	Low
		Grade	III

Architectural description	It is a double-storied residence with a low plinth level facing east direction. It is accessed from the east façade and its entry is marked by a rectangular opening door topped with a projected chajja supported over stone brackets. On the first floor façade, it has a room on the front with a rectangular window over the façade flanked with niches on either side. It is topped with a projected chajja supported over stone brackets. On the rear façade, it has a series of three rectangular windows on the first floor. The well is placed adjacent to the residence with a medium plinth platform around it. The lower walls of the well are made of thick lakhori bricks. The well platform is adorned with Paan-Patti ornamentation along its perimeter. Four rectangular stone pillars are built around the well, used for pulling out water.
Historical/ Cultural Value	The fertile lands of the Ganga attracted the rulers to expand their land revenue system. This resulted in the rise of zamindars in the region. As zamindars needed small farmers and workers to perform the on-ground activities, new smaller settlements took place.
Association with Ganga	The strategic location of Ghazipur along the banks of river Ganga, helped the British trading company to develop its approach till inner parts of the Indian ruler areas and convert them as a business hub. Many merchants and people of different professions settled in the town.
State of conservation	Showing Signs of Deterioration
Threats to the Property	Material Deterioration, Lack of Maintenance
Condition Description	Flaking and chipping of lime plaster, blackening of
Source of information	Primary Survey

Listing done by Chetan Kataria and Kartik Dubey

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Reviewed by Mitali Vij

RESIDENCE 36

Reference No GaD/Ghz/GHZ/90 **Map No** GaD/Ghz/M58





Past Name	Residence
Tehsil	Ghazipur
Location	25.587917 83.596245
Address	Urdu bazar road, Nawabganj
Approach	The residence is approached through a subsidiary road (Ruthi Mandi Road) further meeting with Nakhatpur-Panserwa state highway.
Approx date of construction	19th century
Precise date of construction	1880
Ownership	Private
Owners Name	Purushottam Prasad
Property Type	Building
Property Sub-type	Residential
Property past use	Residence
Property present use	Clinic
State of Protection	Unprotected
Architectural Style	Regional
Building Setting	The residence is surrounded by residences, shops. It is located in a densely populated area.

Archeological	N.A.	**Religious**	Low
Historical	Low	**Social**	Medium
Architectural	Medium	**Natural**	Low
		Grade	II B

Architectural description	It is a double-storied residence that stands on a low plinth level. It is facing west direction. Its entry is marked on the right hand by a rectangular opening door framed within a segmental arch. Further, it has a corridor leading to the inner portions of the residence. The first-floor façade has a single room with full-length rectangular windows framed with semi-circular arches and topped with a sloped projection made of steel-iron sheet.
Historical/ Cultural Value	The fertile lands of the Ganga attracted the rulers to expand their land revenue system. This resulted in the rise of zamindars in the region. As zamindars needed small farmers and workers to perform the on-ground activities, new smaller settlements took place.
Association with Ganga	The strategic location of Ghazipur along the banks of river Ganga, helped the British trading company to develop its approach till inner parts of the Indian ruler areas and convert them as a business hub. Many merchants and people of different professions settled in the town.
State of conservation	Showing Signs of Deterioration
Threats to the Property	Division of Properties, Material Deterioration, Addition and Alteration
Condition Description	The left part is dismantled and has got renovated, flaking of plaster on the ground floor, broken parapet on the second floor.
Source of information	Purushottam Prasad

Listing done by Chetan Kataria and Kartik Dubey

INTACH

Reviewed by Mitali Vij

ANJANI MATA MANDIR AND WELL

Reference No GaD/Ghz/GHZ/91 **Map No** GaD/Ghz/M58





Past Name	Anjani Mata Mandir
Tehsil	Ghazipur
Location	25.587993 83.596308
Address	Urdu bazar road, Nawabganj
Approach	The residence is approached through a subsidiary road (Urdu Bazar road) further meeting with Ghazipur-Ballia national highway.
Approx date of construction	19th century
Precise date of construction	Not known
Ownership	Private
Owners Name	Local community
Property Type	Structure
Property Sub-type	Religious
Property past use	Temple
Property present use	Temple
State of Protection	Unprotected
Architectural Style	Regional
Building Setting	The temple is surrounded by residences, shops. It is located in a densely populated area.

Archeological	N.A.	**Religious**	High
Historical	Medium	**Social**	Medium
Architectural	Medium	**Natural**	Low
		Grade	II B

Architectural description	It is a single-storied temple standing over medium plinth level and accessed through a staircase. The temple has a rectangular-shaped, flat-arched mandapa supported over thin square columns. It has a flat roof and a low parapet rising from a short projection. The shrine is square in plan with a multi-levelled base. The garbhagriha holds the Statue of Mata Anjani at the center and has a pyramidal-shaped shikhara with layers of uru-shikhara. It is topped with inverted lotus and kalasha. The temple is ornamented with carved Pan-Patta motifs on the lower and upper parts of the mandapa. The temple has a well behind it. It is hidden within the junk. It has two stone posts used to pull the wall from the well.
Historical/ Cultural Value	The region finds its mention in Ramayana. The district was covered with forest during the Vedic period and there were many ashrams and temples of famous rishis in this region. Over the years merchants and traders showed their interest in building temples in the region.
Association with Ganga	Due to the presence of the river Ganga, several saints, sages, and religious groups have established their base along the river. They regularly perform religious activities along the river banks. These fulfil the religious sentiments of communities.
State of conservation	Good
Threats to the Property	Encroachment, Addition and Alteration
Condition Description	The temple platform is being used as junkyard.
Source of information	Primary survey

Listing done by Chetan Kataria and Kartik Dubey

INTACH

Reviewed by Mitali Vij

RESIDENCE 37 | **Reference No** GaD/Ghz/GHZ/92 **Map No** GaD/Ghz/M58





Past Name	Residence
Tehsil	Ghazipur
Location	25.588528 83.596238
Address	Urdu bazar road, Nawabganj
Approach	The residence is approached through a subsidiary road (Urdu Bazar road) further meeting with Ghazipur-Ballia national highway.
Approx date of construction	20th century
Precise date of construction	Not known
Ownership	Private
Owners Name	Not known
Property Type	Building
Property Sub-type	Residential
Property past use	Residence
Property present use	Residence
State of Protection	Unprotected
Architectural Style	Regional
Building Setting	The building is surrounded by residences, shops, and a temple. It is located in a densely populated area.

Archeological	N.A.	**Religious**	Low
Historical	Low	**Social**	Low
Architectural	Low	**Natural**	Low
		Grade	III

Architectural description	It is a double-storied residence with a low plinth level facing east direction. The ground floor façade has a series of rectangular opening gates having a middle room and two rooms on either side. The middle room is entered through a rectangular opening gate placed in the center and flanked with two wide rectangular gates. The roof of the ground floor is supported over stone pattis that are extended outwards from the façade line as brackets and also supporting the projection. The second floor has a single room with a façade having three rectangular doors and niches in between. The residence has a gable roof supported over wooden rafters and finished with iron sheets. The walls are made of lakhori bricks and finished with mud plaster.
Historical/ Cultural Value	The fertile lands of the Ganga attracted the rulers to expand their land revenue system. This resulted in the rise of zamindars in the region. As zamindars needed small farmers and workers to perform the on-ground activities, new smaller settlements took place.
Association with Ganga	The strategic location along river Ganga, which allowed trade via waterways from Northern to Eastern parts of the country. Land along Ganga provided apt conditions for farming as well. These were suitable conditions for humans to settle down. This lead to the need of water structures for people.
State of conservation	Showing Signs of Deterioration
Threats to the Property	Material Deterioration, Lack of Maintenance, Growth of Vegetation
Condition Description	Growth of vegetation on the roof of left part, flaking of mud plaster om the first floor and ground floor
Source of information	Primary survey

Listing done by Chetan Kataria and Kartik Dubey

INTACH

Reviewed by Mitali Vij

WELL

Reference No GaD/Ghz/GHZ/93 **Map No** GaD/Ghz/M59





Past Name	Well
Tehsil	Ghazipur
Location	25.590433° 83.597224°
Address	Urdu bazar road, Jamalapur
Approach	The residence is approached through a subsidiary road (Urdu Bazar road) further meeting with Ghazipur-Ballia national highway.
Approx date of construction	19th century
Precise date of construction	Not known
Ownership	Private
Owners Name	Local community
Property Type	Structure
Property Sub-type	Water structure
Property past use	Well
Property present use	Abandoned
State of Protection	Unprotected
Architectural Style	Regional
Building Setting	The well is surrounded by residences and shops.

Archeological	N.A.	**Religious**	Low
Historical	Low	**Social**	Low
Architectural	Low	**Natural**	Medium
		Grade	III

Architectural description	The well is placed adjacent to the road with a high plinth platform around it. It is accessed through a staircase. The lower walls of the well are made of thick lakhori bricks. The walls towards the openings are made with modern bricks. The well platform is adorned with Paan-Patti ornamentation along its perimeter. The diameter of the well measures approximately 1 m. Four rectangular stone pillars are built around the well, used for pulling out water.
Historical/ Cultural Value	To fulfil the basic need of water, wells were required. The water structures built for the local community served as a platform to perform traditional and cultural rituals. Such spaces helped in evolution of Indian society.
Association with Ganga	The strategic location along river Ganga, which allowed trade via waterways from Northern to Eastern parts of the country. Land along Ganga provided apt conditions for farming as well. These were suitable conditions for humans to settle down. This lead to the need of water structures for people.
State of conservation	Advance state of decay
Threats to the Property	Alterations and addition
Condition Description	The well has been closed using sand. Vegetation growth on the opening.
Source of information	Primary survey

Listing done by Chetan Kataria and Kartik Dubey

INTACH

Reviewed by Mitali Vij

RESIDENCE 38

Reference No GaD/Ghz/GHZ/94 **Map No** GaD/Ghz/M59





Past Name	Residence
Tehsil	Ghazipur
Location	25.590503 83.597224
Address	Urdu bazar road, Jamalapur
Approach	The residence is approached through a subsidiary road (Urdu Bazar road) further meeting with Ghazipur-Ballia national highway.
Approx date of construction	20th century
Precise date of construction	Not known
Ownership	Private
Owners Name	Krishna Gupta
Property Type	Building
Property Sub-type	Residential
Property past use	Residence
Property present use	Residence
State of Protection	Unprotected
Architectural Style	Colonial
Building Setting	The building is surrounded by residences and shops. It is located within a densely populated area.

Archeological	N.A.	**Religious**	Low
Historical	Low	**Social**	Low
Architectural	Medium	**Natural**	Low
		Grade	III

Architectural description	It is a double-storied residence with a low plinth level and it faces the west direction. It has a main entrance verandah leading to the central courtyard through a corridor with rooms on either side. The courtyard has rooms around it. On the ground floor façade, a centrally placed rectangular opening has flanked with wide rectangular openings having niches on either side. The ceiling of the rooms is supported over a wooden girder. The first-floor façade has three rectangular openings framed within the semi-circular arch. The windows are topped with a sloped projection of steel sheets. The residence is ornamented with cornice bands and dentils.
Historical/ Cultural Value	The town of Jamalpur was developed as a trading hub during British rule. Several merchants came and settled here. The residence belongs to an old resident who came and got involved in trading activities.
Association with Ganga	The strategic location of Ghazipur along the banks of river Ganga, helped the British trading company to develop its approach till inner parts of the Indian ruler areas and convert them as a business hub. Due to which many merchants and people of different professions settled in the town.
State of conservation	Good
Threats to the Property	Alternations and additions
Condition Description	The well has been closed using sand. Vegetation growth on the opening.
Source of information	Primary survey

Listing done by Chetan Kataria and Kartik Dubey

INTACH

Reviewed by Mitali Vij

MANSION OF FOURTY PILLARS

Reference No GaD/Ghz/GHZ/95 **Map No** GaD/Ghz/M60





Past Name	Chahal Satun
Tehsil	Ghazipur
Location	25.592982 83.597525
Address	Near Urdu Bazar Road
Approach	The building is approached through Ghazipur-Sayyid Raja Marg.
Approx date of construction	18th century
Precise date of construction	Not known
Ownership	Private
Owners Name	Nawab Sheik Abdullah
Property Type	Building
Property Sub-type	Residential
Property past use	Residence
Property present use	Residence
State of Protection	Unprotected
Architectural Style	Rajputana
Building Setting	The building is surrounded by residences on the south, a pokhara on the north. It has a Rauza and a Mosque on the west at a distance of approx. 130 m.

Archeological	N.A.	**Religious**	Low
Historical	High	**Social**	Low
Architectural	High	**Natural**	Low
		Grade	II B

Architectural description	It is a double-storied building with a low plinth level. It has forty pillars building (Chihil Satoun). It is entered from the south and its entrance is marked by a double-height ogee four-centered arch flanked with platforms on either side. Further, it reaches the central courtyard with rooms around it. On the south-facing façade over the ground floor, it has two verandahs on either side framed with multifoliated arches supported over circular columns. While the first-floor verandahs are framed with a series of pointed arch framed with semi-circular arched niches approached through an extended balcony supported over stone brackets. The arches have been closed using iron gates. The second floor has a bangladar roof supported over circular fluted columns having framed with ogee four-centered arches. On all four corners, it has domes topped with a long finial.
Historical/ Cultural Value	It is part of a settlement, set up in the early 18th century by Nawab Sheik Abdullah, whose father was a zamindar in this region. He was the deputy of Bihar's governor, Sarbuland Khan. The descendants of the Nawab after his death shifted to the Patna.
Association with Ganga	Due to the strategic location of the river Ganga, Muslim settlements in the region increased with the rise of the Slave dynasty and later on the Mughals. With the need of having a hold on the region, rulers in Delhi appointed deputies and nawabs in the heartland of India to collect the land revenue.
State of conservation	Showing Signs of Deterioration
Threats to the Property	Lack of Maintenance, Dampness, Growth of Vegetation
Condition Description	Flaking of plaster on the façade walls and other parts, use of cement plaster to fill the cracks, growth of vegetation on the extended chajjas
Source of information	Primary survey

Listing done by Chetan Kataria and Kartik Dubey

INTACH

Reviewed by Mitali Vij

NAWAB KA MAQBARA

Reference No GaD/Ghz/GHZ/96 **Map No** GaD/Ghz/M60





Past Name	Nawab ka Maqbara
Tehsil	Ghazipur
Location	25.592849 83.596211
Address	Near Urdu Bazar Road
Approach	The building is approached through Ghazipur-Sayyid Raja Marg.
Approx date of construction	18th century
Precise date of construction	Not known
Ownership	Private
Owners Name	Nawab Sheik Abdullah
Property Type	Structure
Property Sub-type	Memorial
Property past use	Rauza
Property present use	Rauza
State of Protection	Unprotected
Architectural Style	Islamic
Building Setting	The structure is located in an open compound with trees around it. It has a Pokhara in the northeast direction at a distance of 200 m.

Archeological	Medium	**Religious**	High
Historical	High	**Social**	Low
Architectural	High	**Natural**	Low
		Grade	II A

Architectural description	The structure is approached through Urdu Bazar Road lying on its west at a distance of 500 m. The precinct is enclosed within a compound wall constructed of lakhori bricks and ornamented with battlement-like mouldings on the top. The precinct has a Mosque and a Rauza on the north, placed on a mound with a high plinth accessed through a staircase. It has graves of relatives of Nawaz lying on the east and south. The Rauza is approached from the south through a staircase having a series of ogee four-centered arch niche over the façade. Its entry is from the middle arch further leading to the central hall having the grave of Nawab and his wife. It has a dome flanked with cenotaphs on each corner. The mosque on the west is attached to Rauza and it is approached from the same. It has a rectangular plan with pointed arch openings on the north and south façade.it has a dome resting over an octagonal base.
Historical/ Cultural Value	The precinct is part of a settlement, set up in the early 18th century by Nawab Sheik Abdullah, whose father was a zamindar in this region. He was the deputy of Bihar's governor, Sarbuland Khan.
Association with Ganga	Due to the strategic location of the river Ganga, Muslim settlements in the region increased with the rise of the Slave dynasty and later on the Mughals. With the need of having a hold on the region, rulers in Delhi appointed deputies and nawabs in the heartland of India to collect the land revenue.
State of conservation	Showing Signs of Deterioration
Threats to the Property	Material Deterioration, Structural Deterioration, Lack of Maintenance, Dampness, Growth of Vegetation
Condition Description	Chipping and flaking of lime plaster, vegetation growth on the roof, blackening of the outer surface due to the dampness.
Source of information	Primary survey

Listing done by Chetan Kataria and Kartik Dubey

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Reviewed by Mitali Vij

NAWAB SAHAB KA POKHARA

Reference No GaD/Ghz/GHZ/97 **Map No** GaD/Ghz/M60





Past Name	Nawab Ka Pokhara
Tehsil	Ghazipur
Location	25.593721 83.597673
Address	Near Urdu Bazar Road
Approach	The building is approached through Ghazipur-Sayyid Raja Marg.
Approx date of construction	18th century
Precise date of construction	Not known
Ownership	Private
Owners Name	Nawab Sheik Abdullah
Property Type	Structure
Property Sub-type	Water structure
Property past use	Pokhara
Property present use	Pokhara
State of Protection	Unprotected
Architectural Style	Regional
Building Setting	The structure is surrounded by a railway bridge on the north, haveli on the south. It has a Rauza and a Mosque on the south-west at a distance of approx. 130 m.

Archeological	Medium	**Religious**	Low
Historical	High	**Social**	Medium
Architectural	High	**Natural**	High
		Grade	II A

Architectural description	It is a rectangular-shaped water structure with a platform around it framed with a series of pointed arches. It is constructed of lakhori bricks and lime plaster. It has a series of extended octagonal platforms used to perform traditional rituals. Its dimension are 60 m in breadth and 130 m in length.
Historical/ Cultural Value	It is part of a settlement, set up in the early 18th century by Nawab Sheik Abdullah, whose father was a zamindar in this region. He was the deputy of Bihar's governor, Sarbuland Khan. It was a private pokhara, built to fulfil the needs of the family.
Association with Ganga	Due to the strategic location of the river Ganga, Muslim settlements in the region increased with the rise of the Slave dynasty and later on the Mughals. With the need of having a hold on the region, rulers in Delhi appointed deputies and nawabs in the heartland of India to collect the land revenue.
State of conservation	Showing Signs of Deterioration
Threats to the Property	Material Deterioration, Structural Deterioration, Lack of Maintenance, Dampness, Growth of Vegetation
Condition Description	Dismantling of lakhori bricks due to the deterioration of lime plaster, growth of vegetation on the platforms.
Source of information	Primary survey

Listing done by Chetan Kataria and Kartik Dubey

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Reviewed by Mitali Vij

NAWAB JI KI BURJI

Reference No GaD/Ghz/GHZ/98 **Map No** GaD/Ghz/M60





Past Name	Nawab Ji Ki Chatrri
Tehsil	Ghazipur
Location	25.594670 83.596240
Address	Near Urdu Bazar Road
Approach	The building is approached through Ghazipur-Sayyid Raja Marg.
Approx date of construction	18th century
Precise date of construction	Not known
Ownership	Private
Owners Name	Nawab Sheik Abdullah
Property Type	Structure
Property Sub-type	Cenotaph
Property past use	Cenotaph
Property present use	Cenotaph
State of Protection	Unprotected
Architectural Style	Regional
Building Setting	The structure is located near by the railway bridge. It is at a distance of 230 m in north-west direction from the forty pillar haveli.

Archeological	Low	**Religious**	Low
Historical	High	**Social**	Low
Architectural	High	**Natural**	Low
		Grade	II A

Architectural description	It is a single-storied structure with a high plinth level accessed through a staircase. It is an octagonal cenotaph with each face having multifoliated arch niche resting over octagonal-shaped columns. It has a dome supported over an octagonal base rising from a short projected chajja. The structure is ornamented with an inverted lotus on the top and pan-patta motifs of the lower base.
Historical/ Cultural Value	The cenotaph is part of a settlement, set up in the early 18th century by Nawab Sheik Abdullah, whose father was a zamindar in this region. He was the deputy of Bihar's governor, Sarbuland Khan.
Association with Ganga	Due to the strategic location of the river Ganga, Muslim settlements in the region increased with the rise of the Slave dynasty and later on the Mughals. With the need of having a hold on the region, rulers in Delhi appointed deputies and nawabs in the heartland of India to collect the land revenue.
State of conservation	Showing Signs of Deterioration
Threats to the Property	Material Deterioration, Structural Deterioration, Lack of Maintenance, Dampness, Growth of Vegetation
Condition Description	The structure has a broken chajja. Blackening of dome due to damoness, exposed lakhori bricks due to the deterioration of lime plaster.
Source of information	Primary survey

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SHIVA TEMPLE 13

Reference No GaD/Ghz/GHZ/99 **Map No** GaD/Ghz/M61





Past Name	Shiv Mandir and well
Tehsil	Ghazipur
Location	25.597629 83.599915
Address	Bawada, Sukhadeopur
Approach	The temple is approached through Ghazipur-Ballia national highway.
Approx date of construction	19th century
Precise date of construction	N.A.
Ownership	Private
Owners Name	Gupta family
Property Type	Structure
Property Sub-type	Religious
Property past use	Temple
Property present use	Temple
State of Protection	Unprotected
Architectural Style	Regional
Building Setting	The building is surrounded by shops and residences. It has an orchard (Nawab's Bagh) opposite to it.

Archeological	N.A.	**Religious**	High
Historical	Medium	**Social**	Medium
Architectural	Medium	**Natural**	Low
		Grade	II B

Architectural description	It is a single-storied temple standing over medium plinth level and accessed through a staircase. The temple has a square-shaped, flat-arched mandapa supported over thin circular columns. It has a flat roof and a low parapet rising from a short projection with a statue of Lord Nandi beneath it. The shrine is square in plan. The garbhagriha holds the Shivling at the center and has a pyramidal-shaped shikhara resting over it. It is topped with inverted lotus and kalasha. The temple is ornamented with carved Pan-Patta motifs on the lower and upper parts of the mandapa. The well is placed opposite the temple with a shared medium plinth platform around it. It has low parapets around the mouth of well. Its walls are made of lakhori bricks. The plastering is done from lime. Two stone pillars are built around the well, to which the pulley is attached, used for pulling out water.
Historical/ Cultural Value	The region finds its mention in Ramayan. The district was covered with forest during the Vedic period and there were many ashrams and temples of famous rishis in this region. Over the years merchants and traders showed their interest in building temples in the region.
Association with Ganga	Lord Shiva is closely associated with Ganga, as he brought the tormentous river to earth through his thick locks to avoid destruction on earth. Thus, several temples dedicated to the Lord, along the ghats, were built along the river bank for daily religious rituals.
State of conservation	Good
Threats to the Property	Lack of Maintenance, Dampness, Growth of Vegetation
Condition Description	Dust depositions on the shikhara, faded paint of garbhagriha, flaking of lime plaster
Source of information	Rajeev Gupta

Listing done by Chetan Kataria and Kartik Dubey

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Reviewed by Mitali Vij

NAWAB SAHAB KI BAGEECHI

Reference No GaD/Ghz/GHZ/100 **Map No** GaD/Ghz/M61





Past Name	Nawab Sahab Ki Bageechi
Tehsil	Ghazipur
Location	25.598017 83.599082
Address	Balliya Road, Bindwaliya
Approach	The property is approached through Nandganj - Sahibabad road.
Approx date of construction	18th century
Precise date of construction	Not known
Ownership	Private
Owners Name	Nawab Sheik Abdullah
Property Type	Site
Property Sub-type	Recreational
Property past use	Orchard
Property present use	Orchard
State of Protection	Unprotected
Architectural Style	Islamic
Building Setting	The precinct is located on the junction of two highways (Ghazipur-Baliya National Highways and Nakhatpur-Panserwa Road) passing through the district.

Archeological	Medium	**Religious**	Low
Historical	High	**Social**	Low
Architectural	Low	**Natural**	Low
		Grade	II B

Architectural description	It is a irregular shaped site enclosed by a compound wall. The entry for the bagh is marked on the east through a delipidated entrance. The compound wall is constructed of lakhori bricks having battlement like mouldings on the top finished with lime plaster.
Historical/ Cultural Value	The Bagh is part of a settlement set up in the early 18th century by Nawab Sheik Abdullah, whose father was a zamindar in this region. He was the deputy of Bihar's governor, Sarbuland Khan. The site was used as a Orchard and also to cater to the royal guests.
Association with Ganga	Due to the strategic location of the river Ganga, Muslim settlements in the region increased with the rise of the Slave dynasty and later on the Mughals. With the need of having a hold on the region, rulers in Delhi appointed deputies and nawabs in the heartland of Indi to collect the land revenue.
State of conservation	Advance State of Decay
Threats to the Property	Lack of Maintenance, Dampness, Growth of Vegetation
Condition Description	Dismantling of lakhori bricks on the lower sections of the walls due to the deterioration of lime mortar.
Source of information	Primary survey

Listing done by Chetan Kataria and Kartik Dubey

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Reviewed by Mitali Vij

MAHADEV AND SANKAT MOCHAN MANDIR

Reference No Gad/Ghz/GHZ/101 **Map No** GaD/Ghz/M61





Past Name	Ghateshwar Mahadev and Hunuman Mand
Tehsil	Ghazipur
Location	25.598755 83.600927
Address	Bus Station Ghazipur Ghat, Sukhdewpur.
Approach	The temple is approached through Ghazipur-Hazipur Marg.
Approx date of construction	19th century
Precise date of construction	Not known
Ownership	Private
Owners Name	Local Comminity
Property Type	Building
Property Sub-type	Religious
Property past use	Temple
Property present use	Temple
State of Protection	Unprotected
Architectural Style	Regional
Building Setting	The group of temples is situated on a State highway. It is surrounded by a few residences and shops.

Archeological	N.A.	**Religious**	High
Historical	Low	**Social**	High
Architectural	Medium	**Natural**	Low
		Grade	II A

Architectural description	It is a group of two single-storied temples standing on low plinth-level platforms. The temple on the left (while facing south direction) is dedicated to Lord Hanuman. It has an entrance verandah framed with flat shouldered arches supported over square columns and a room with a rectangular opening gate. It has a low parapet rising from the short projected chajja. The temple on the right has a square-shaped, flat-arched mandapa supported over square columns. It has a flat roof and a low parapet rising from a short projection with a statue of Lord Nandi beneath it. The shrine is square in plan. The garbhagriha holds the Shivling at the center and has a pyramidal-shaped shikhara resting over it. The temple is ornamented with carved Pan-Patta motifs on the lower and upper parts of the mandapa.
Historical/ Cultural Value	The region finds its mention in Ramayan. The district was covered with forest during the Vedic period and there were many ashrams and temples of famous rishis in this region. Over the years merchants and traders showed their interest in building temples in the region.
Association with Ganga	Lord Shiva is closely associated with Ganga, as he brought the tormentous river to earth through his thick locks to avoid destruction on earth. Thus, several temples dedicated to the Lord, along the ghats, were built along the river bank for daily religious rituals.
State of conservation	Good
Threats to the Property	Addition and Alterations, Material Deterioration.
Condition Description	The flaking of painted surface on the lower surfaces of garbhagriha and shikhara, dust depositions on the chajjas.
Source of information	Primary survey

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Reviewed by Mitali Vij

GHAZIPUR GHAT STATION

Reference No Gad/Ghz/GHZ/102 **Map No** GaD/Ghz/M61





Past Name	Ghazipur Ghat Station
Tehsil	Ghazipur
Location	25.599989 83.604606
Address	Ghazipur-Ballia Rd, Ghat railway platform, Khodaipur.
Approach	The temple is approached through Ghazipur-Hazipur Marg.
Approx date of construction	19th century
Precise date of construction	Not known
Ownership	Pubic
Owners Name	Indian government
Property Type	Building
Property Sub-type	Civic
Property past use	Railway station
Property present use	Railway station
State of Protection	Unprotected
Architectural Style	Colonial
Building Setting	The building is surrounded by a industrial setup. It lies on the south-east of Ghazipur-Hazipur Marg.

Archeological	N.A.	**Religious**	Low
Historical	Medium	**Social**	High
Architectural	High	**Natural**	Low
		Grade	II A

Architectural description	It is a single-storied building with a low plinth level. It is approached from Nandganj-Shadiabad. It is a square-plan building with an entry marked by a verandah framed with two segmental arches supported over square columns. Further, it has a series of rooms on the right having a ticket counter in the middle and a waiting area on the left. Beyond it reaches to the railway platform having later added steel-iron framed shade. The rear façade has a series of segmental arches supported over square columns with highlighted impost and capital. It has rooms with a higher ceiling than the verandah. The ventilators on the upper level have been covered with sloping chajja projections. The structure has a low brick parapet and it is ornamented with a cornice band.
Historical/ Cultural Value	After the war of Buxar, a treaty was signed and Benaras including Ghazipur was transferred to the East India Company.The railway station was built by the Britisher. It is used as a way-station by them, majorly for the transportation of raw good from the area.
Association with Ganga	Due to the strategic location of Ghazipur along the river Ganga, the area was developed as the trade route via waterways. With the introduction of railways by the British, the mode of trade was shifted from river Ganga to Railways.
State of conservation	Good
Threats to the Property	Lack of Maintenance, Dampness, Material Deterioration, Vegetation Growth
Condition Description	Growth of vegetation on the parapets and on the roofs, water marks over walls and ceiling
Source of information	Primary survey

Listing done by Chetan Kataria and Kartik Dubey

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Reviewed by Mitali Vij

STREET 3 - STEAMER-GOLA GHAT ROAD | **Reference No** Gad/Ghz/GHZ/103 **Map No** GaD/Ghz/M63





Past Name	Town Hall Road
Tehsil	Ghazipur
Location	25.580412 83.586894
Address	Steamer Ghat-Gola Ghat Road
Approach	The street is approached through Town Hall Road located parallel to it at a distance of approx. 200 m.
Approx date of construction	19th century
Precise date of construction	Not known
Ownership	Private
Owners Name	Multiple
Property Type	Site
Property Sub-type	Mixed use
Property past use	Residences and Shops
Property present use	Residences and Shops
State of Protection	Unprotected
Architectural Style	Regional and Colonial
Building Setting	It is a densely populated street having residences and shops. It has Nakhtpur - Panserwa Road on the east and river Ganga on it south.

Archeological	N.A.	**Religious**	Medium
Historical	Medium	**Social**	Medium
Architectural	Medium	**Natural**	Low
		Grade	II B

Architectural description	The street measures approx. 700 m and starts from the Cheethnath Ghat Mod on the east and ends on Collector Ghat road lying in the west direction. The street has residences, shops. It has buildings with colonial and regional architectural styles. The residences have rectangular openings framed within multifoil arches with projected stone chaajjas supported over stone brackets. The residences have shops on the ground floor and residences on the upper floors. The floor heights vary from single to triple stories. The alteration over the facades has been done through the addition of new floors, hoardings, etc.
Historical/ Cultural Value	The town of Ghazipur was developed as a trading hub during British rule. Majorly the houses on this street belong to people who migrated from the state of Bihar during the 19th century to the 20th century.
Association with Ganga	The strategic location of Ghazipur along the banks of river Ganga, helped the British trading company to develop its approach to inner parts of the Indian ruler areas and convert them as a business hub. Due to this many merchants and people of different professions settled in the town.
State of conservation	Showing Signs of Deterioration
Threats to the Property	Lack of Maintenance, Dampness, Growth of Vegetation, Addition and Alteration, Material Deterioration, Structural Deterioration
Condition Description	Addition of iron shutters, extended chajjas, installation of wires, and electric appliances.
Source of information	Primary survey

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STREET 3 - TOWN HALL ROAD | **Reference No** Gad/Ghz/GHZ/104 **Map No** GaD/Ghz/M63





Past Name	Town Hall Road
Tehsil	Ghazipur
Location	25.584437 83.593858
Address	Town Hall Road
Approach	The street is approached through Nakhtpur-Panserwa Road.
Approx date of construction	18th Century
Precise date of construction	Not known
Ownership	Private
Owners Name	Multiple
Property Type	Site
Property Sub-type	Mixed use
Property past use	Residences and Shops
Property present use	Residences and Shops
State of Protection	Unprotected
Architectural Style	Regional and Colonial
Building Setting	It is a densely populated street having residences and shops. It has Nakhtpur-Panserwa Road on the east and river Ganga on it south.

Archeological	N.A.	**Religious**	Low
Historical	Medium	**Social**	Medium
Architectural	High	**Natural**	Low
		Grade	II B

Architectural description	The street measures approx. 500 m and starts from the Barbarahana Chauraha on the east and has Juna Masjid Chauraha at the end lying in the west direction. The street has residences, Mosques, civic buildings, and shops. It has buildings with colonial, Islamic, and regional architectural styles. The residences have rectangular openings topped with projected stone chaajjas supported over stone brackets. In a few of the houses, the square openings are adorned with semi-circular arch niches. The residences have shops on the ground floor and residences on the upper floors. The alteration over the facades has been done through the addition of new floors, hoardings, etc
Historical/ Cultural Value	The town of Ghazipur was developed as a trading hub during British rule. Majorly the houses on this street belongs to people migrated from state of Bengal during 18th century to 20th century.
Association with Ganga	The strategic location of Ghazipur along the banks of river Ganga, helped the British trading company to develop its approach to inner parts of the Indian ruler areas and convert them as a business hub. Due to this many merchants and people of different professions settled in the town.
State of conservation	Showing Signs of Deterioration
Threats to the Property	Lack of Maintenance, Dampness, Growth of Vegetation, Addition and Alteration, Material Deterioration, Structural Deterioration
Condition Description	Extended chajjas, later added iron shades, broken architectural elements.
Source of information	Primary survey

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STREET 2 - TEDI BAZAR ROAD	**Reference No** Gad/Ghz/GHZ/105 **Map No** GaD/Ghz/M63





Past Name	Tedi Bazar Road
Tehsil	Ghazipur
Location	25.584402 83.593776
Address	Tedi Bazar Road
Approach	The street is approached through Nakhtpur-Panserwa Road.
Approx date of construction	17th century
Precise date of construction	Not known
Ownership	Private
Owners Name	Multiple
Property Type	Site
Property Sub-type	Mixed use
Property past use	Residences and Shops
Property present use	Residences and Shops
State of Protection	Unprotected
Architectural Style	Islamic, Colonial, Regional
Building Setting	It is a densely populated street having residences, temples and shops. It has Nakhtpur-Panserwa Road on the east and river Ganga on it south.

Archeological	N.A.	**Religious**	Medium
Historical	High	**Social**	Medium
Architectural	High	**Natural**	Low
		Grade	II A

Architectural description	The street measures approx. 600 m and starts from the Nawab Sahab Ka Fatak (Rui Mandi Chauraha) on the south and has Qubra Masjid at the end lying in the west direction. The street has residences, Mosques, and shops. It has buildings with colonial as well as regional architectural styles. The residences have rectangular, semi-circular, and multifoliated arch openings topped with projected iron chajjas. They have shops on the ground floor and residences on the upper floors. The alteration over the facades has been done through the addition of new floors, hoardings, etc.
Historical/ Cultural Value	The city of Ghazipur was conceived and settled by Sayid Masood in the medieval period in 1330 AD. The particularly houses Masjids, Mazars, Residences, and Shops. The settlement was done between the 17th century to 20th century.
Association with Ganga	The strategic location of Ghazipur along the banks of river Ganga, helped the ruler of a different era to expand their geographical and political hold along with religion. The street has buildings influenced by the Hindu, Mughal, and then British eras.
State of conservation	Showing Signs of Deterioration
Threats to the Property	Lack of Maintenance, Dampness, Growth of Vegetation, Addition and Alteration, Material Deterioration, Structural Deterioration
Condition Description	Extended chajjas, later added iron shades, broken stone brackets
Source of information	Primary survey

Listing done by Chetan Kataria and Kartik Dubey

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Reviewed by Mitali Vij

STREET 1 - URDU BAZAR ROAD	**Reference No** Gad/Ghz/GHZ/106 **Map No** GaD/Ghz/M63





Past Name	Urdu Bazar Road
Tehsil	Ghazipur
Location	25.588242 83.596252
Address	Urdu Bazar Road
Approach	The street is approached through Nakhatpur-Panserwa Road.
Approx date of construction	17th century
Precise date of construction	Not known
Ownership	Private
Owners Name	Multiple
Property Type	Site
Property Sub-type	Mixed use
Property past use	Residences and Shops
Property present use	Residences and Shops
State of Protection	Unprotected
Architectural Style	Colonial, Regional
Building Setting	It is a densely populated street having residences, temples and shops. It has Nakhtpur-Panserwa Road on the north and river Ganga on it south.

Archeological	Low	**Religious**	Medium
Historical	High	**Social**	High
Architectural	High	**Natural**	Low
		Grade	II A

Architectural description	The street measures approx. 1km and starts from the Chahal Satun on the north (Nawab Ji ki Haveli) and ends on the Nawab Sahab Ka Fatak (Rui Mandi Chauraha). The street has residences, temples, shops, and wells. It has buildings with colonial as well as regional architectural styles. The residences have rectangular openings adorned with semi-circular-like mouldings and topped with projected iron chajjas. The height of the buildings varies from single to three-storied height. The temples have pyramidal shikhara and multifoliated arches. The alterations are on the facades are also being done using iron shades and addition of a new floor.
Historical/ Cultural Value	Ghazipur town was developed as trading hub by the Britishers. The settelments on the street are comparatively newer than the other streets of Ghazipur. It took place from late 17th century till early 20th century.
Association with Ganga	The strategic location of Ghazipur along the banks of river Ganga, helped the British trading company to develop its approach till inner parts of the Indian ruler areas and convert them as a business hub. Due to which many merchants and people of different professions settled in the town.
State of conservation	Showing Signs of Deterioration
Threats to the Property	Lack of Maintenance, Dampness, Growth of Vegetation, Addition and Alteration, Material Deterioration, Structural Deterioration
Condition Description	Broken cornice bands, vegetation growth on façade, dust depositions, blackening of walls
Source of information	Primary Survey

Listing done by Chetan Kataria and Kartik Dubey

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ANNEXURE B

GIS MAPS

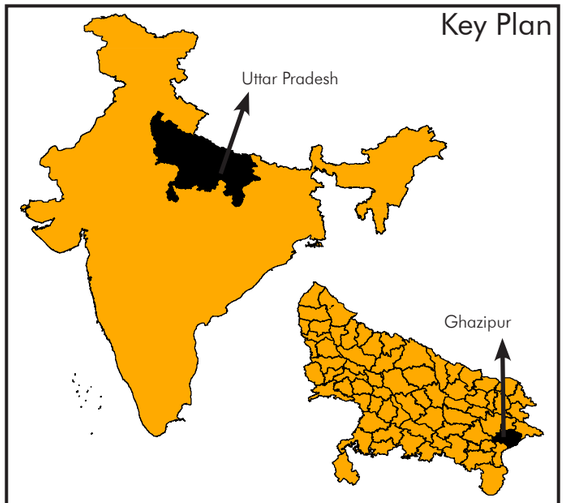


Ganga Cultural Documentation
Ghazipur District

Ghazipur- Azamgarh Rd
Purvanchal Expy
Ghazipur- Mau Rd
Muhammadabad- Vithari Marg
Saidpur Chiraiyyakot Marg
Jakhania
Ghazipur
Mohammadabad
Mohammadabad- Chitbaragaon Rd
Saidpur
Ghazipur- Hajipur Rd
Zamania
Dildar Nagar Rd
Saidpur- Sakaldihar Hwy
Ghazipur- Siyadraja Marg

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

Key Plan



Legend

- District Boundary
- Tehsil Boundary
- 5km Line
- Railway Network
- Ganga River
- Water System
- Inventory

Road Type
- Primary Rd
- Secondary Rd

Typology
- Water Structure
- Residential
- Institutional
- Mixed-use
- Memorial
- Religious
- Utilitarian
- Industrial
- Funerary
- Defence
- Civic

Area:
Ghazipur- District
20/03/2022

N

Map No:
GaD/Ghz/M01

0 2.5 5 10 15 20 25 Km

Survey Team:

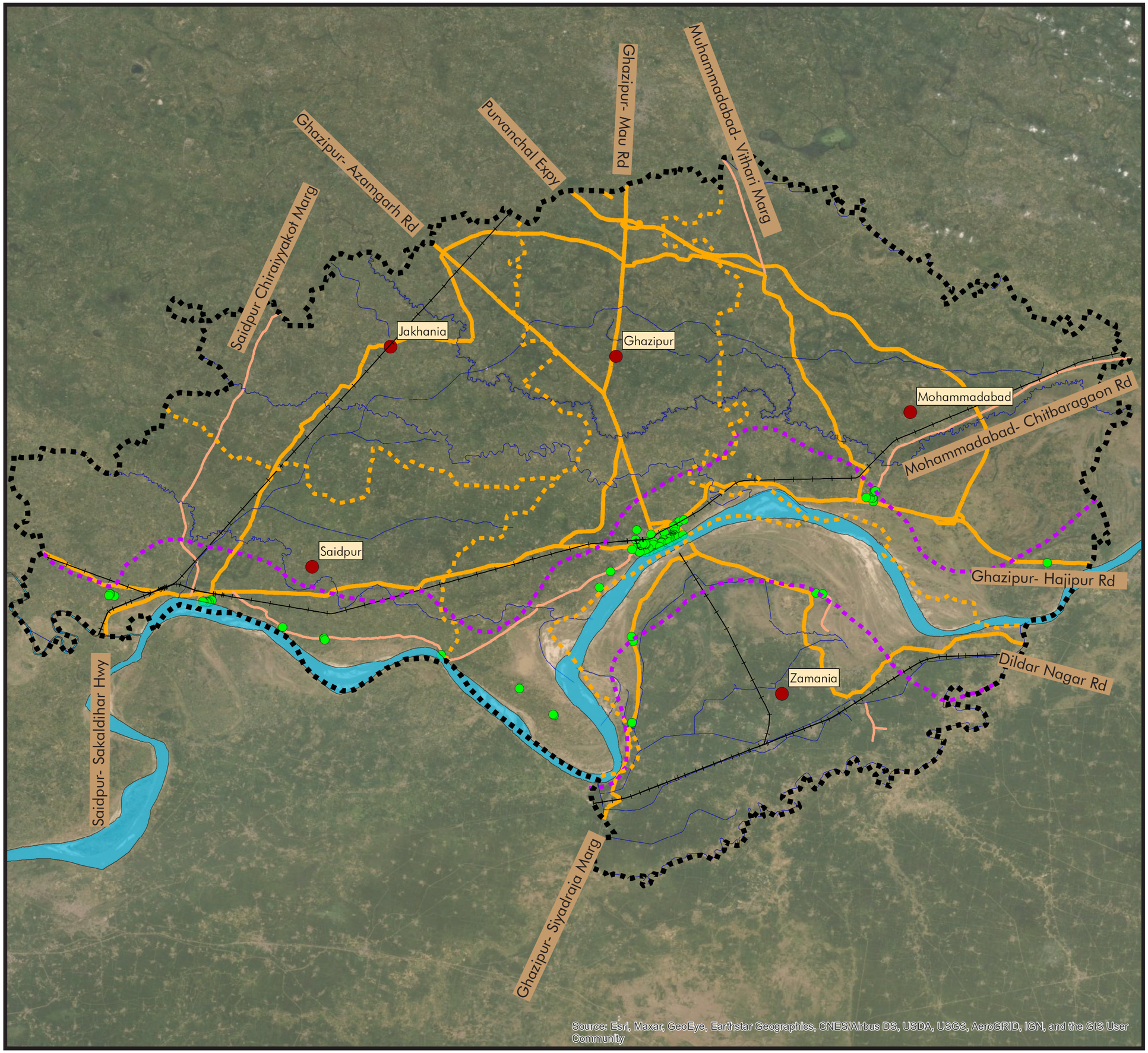
Chetan Kataria — Urban Designer & Planner
Kartik Dubey — Architect

GIS Mapping:
Chetan Kataria — Urban Designer & Planner

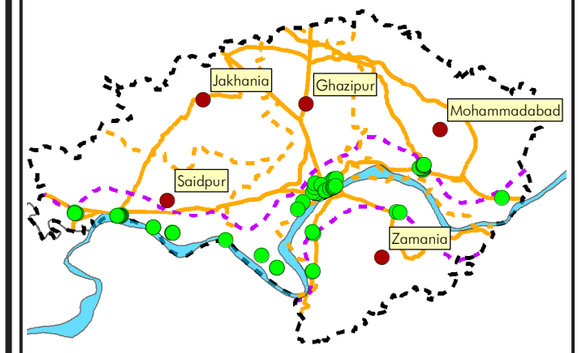
Prepared by:
Indian National Trust for Art and Cultural Heritage
INTACH

Submitted by:
National Mission for Clean Ganga
नमामि गंगे

Ganga Cultural Documentation
Ghazipur District



Key Plan



Legend

- District Boundary
- Tehsil Boundary
- 5km Line
- Railway Network
- Ganga River
- Water System
- Inventory

Road Type
- Primary Rd
- Secondary Rd

Typology
- Water Structure
- Residential
- Institutional
- Mixed-use
- Memorial
- Religious
- Utilitarian
- Industrial
- Funerary
- Defence
- Civic

Area:
Ghazipur- District
20/03/2022

N

Map No:
GaD/Ghz/M02

0 2.5 5 10 15 20 25 Km

Survey Team:

Chetan Kataria	Urban Design & Planner
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GIS Mapping:

Chetan Kataria	Urban Designer & Planner

Prepared by:
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INTACH

Submitted by:
National Mission for
Clean Ganga
नमामि गंगे

Saidpur- Khajurhat Rd

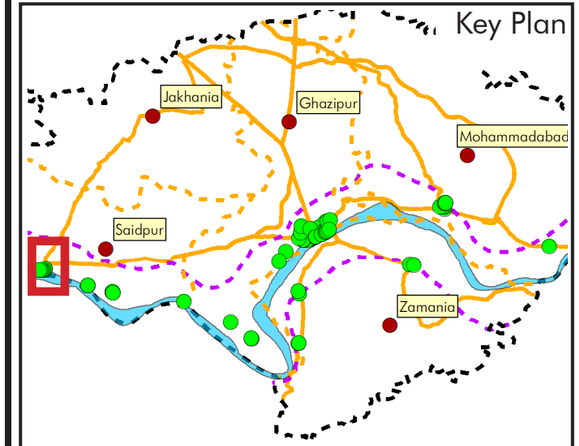
G01

G02

Mehnajpur- Sidhauna Marg

Ganga Cultural Documentation
Ghazipur District

Key Plan



Legend

District Boundary	Road Type	Memorial
Tehsil Boundary	Primary Rd	Religious
5km Line	Secondary Rd	Utilitarian
Railway Network	Typology	Industrial
Ganga River	Water Structure	Funerary
Water System	Residential	Defence
Inventory	Institutional	Civic
	Mixed-use	

Note:
For the comprehensive study of these maps, Ghazipur distict is market as Zone G.
This zone further divides into 53 Sub-zones, according to their respective area.

This map represent following subzones;
Zone G01 & G02

Area:
Ghazipur- District
20/03/2022

N

Map No:
GaD/Ghz/M03

0 85 170 340 510 680 850 M

Survey Team:

Chetan Kataria — Urban Designer & Planner
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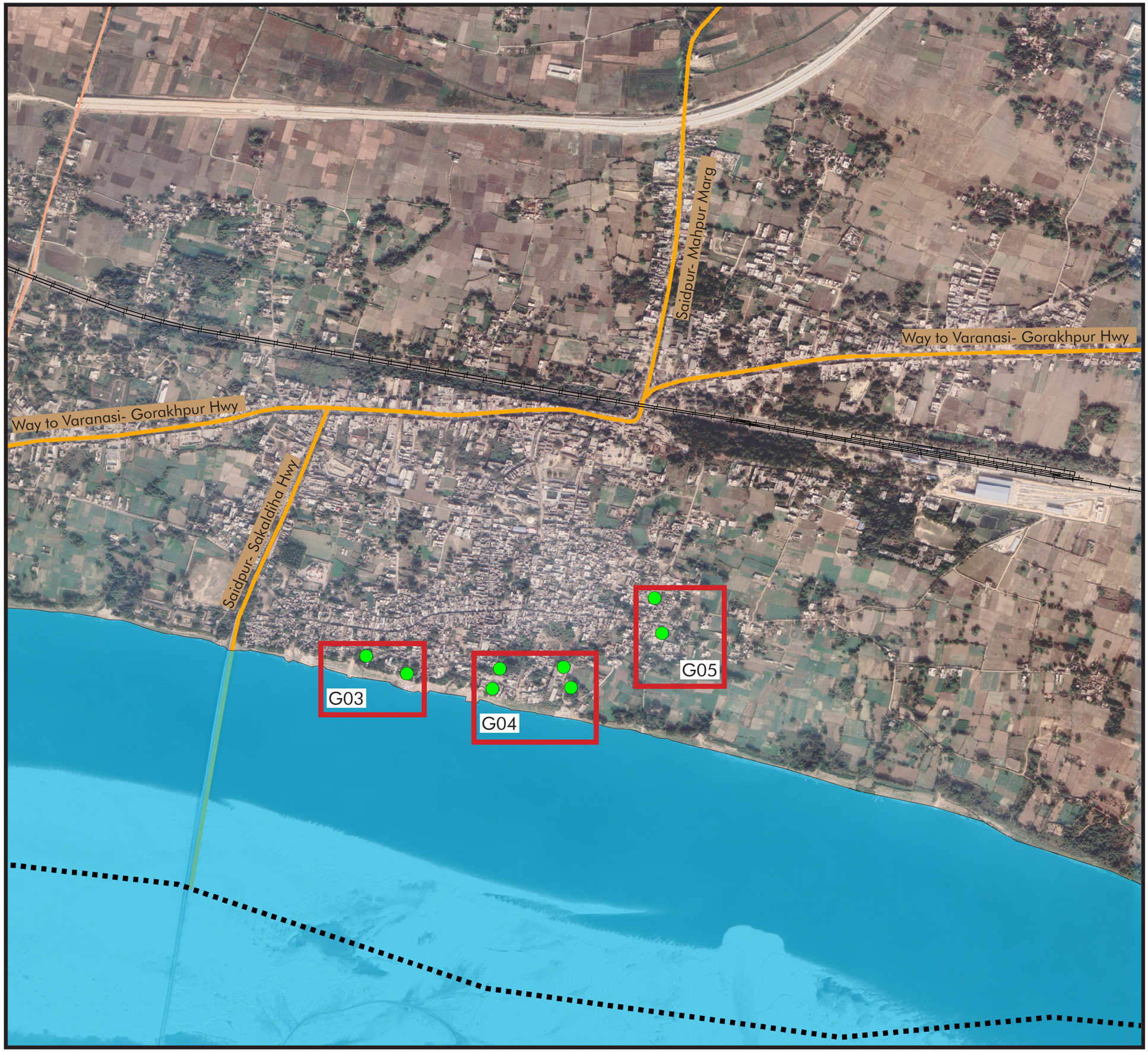
GIS Mapping:
Chetan Kataria — Urban Designer & Planner

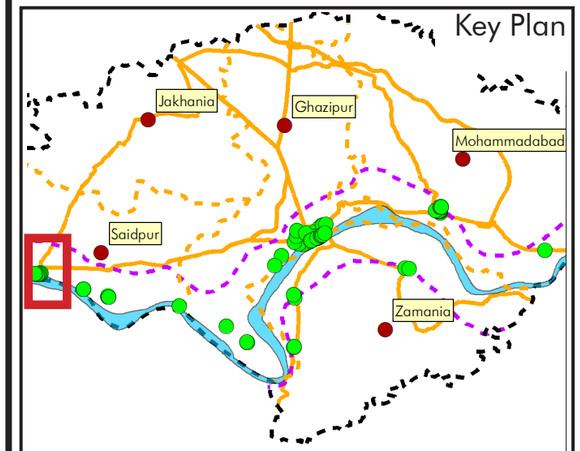
Prepared by:
Indian National Trust
for Art and Cultural Heritage
INTACH

Submitted by:
National Mission for
Clean Ganga
नमामि गंगे

Ganga Cultural Documentation
Ghazipur District



Key Plan



Legend

District Boundary	Road Type	Memorial
Tehsil Boundary	Primary Rd	Religious
5km Line	Secondary Rd	Utilitarian
Railway Network	Typology	Industrial
Ganga River	Water Structure	Funerary
Water System	Residential	Defence
Inventory	Institutional	Civic
	Mixed-use	

Note:
For the comprehensive study of these maps, Ghazipur distict is market as Zone G.
This zone further divides into 53 Sub-zones, according to their respective area.

This map represent following subzones;
Zone G03 to G05

Area:
Ghazipur- District
20/03/2022

N

Map No:
GaD/Ghz/M04

0 85 170 340 510 680 850 M

Survey Team:

Chetan Kataria — Urban Design & Planner
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Prepared by:
Indian National Trust for Art and Cultural Heritage
INTACH

Submitted by:
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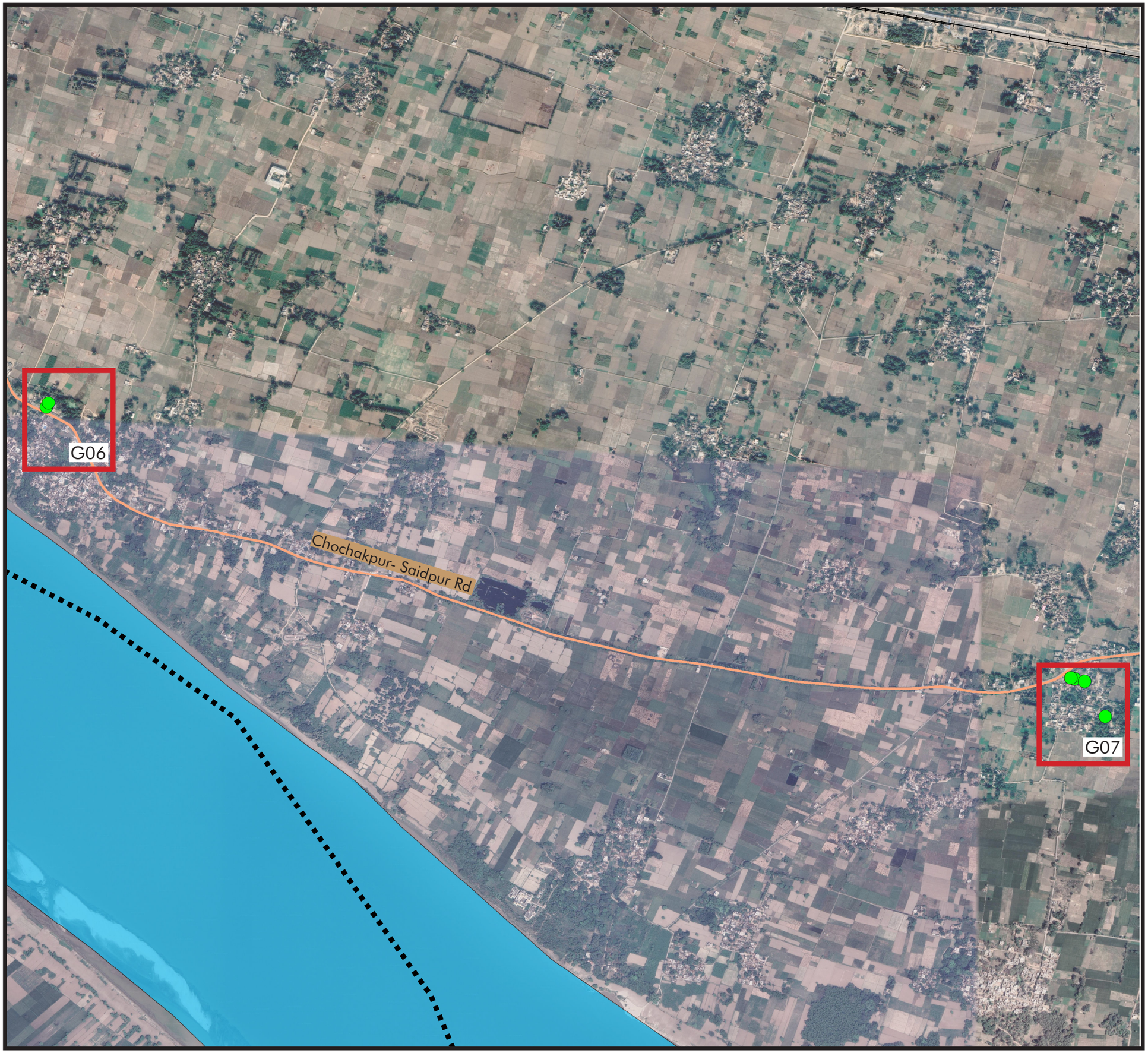
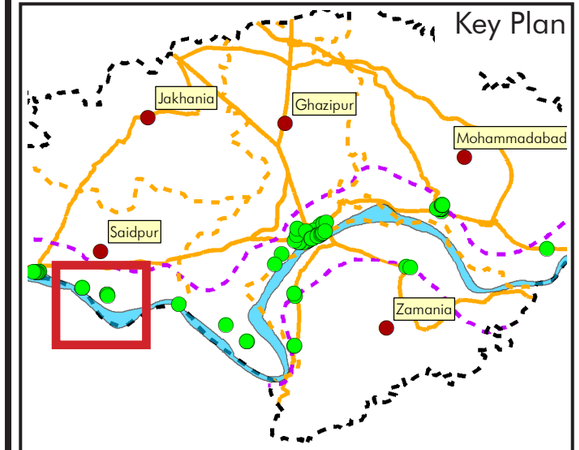
नमामि गंगे

Ganga Cultural Documentation
Ghazipur District



Key Plan



Legend

- District Boundary
- Tehsil Boundary
- 5km Line
- Railway Network
- Ganga River
- Water System
- Inventory

Road Type
- Primary Rd
- Secondary Rd

Typology
- Water Structure
- Residential
- Institutional
- Mixed-use
- Memorial
- Religious
- Utilitarian
- Industrial
- Funerary
- Defence
- Civic

Note:
For the comprehensive study of these maps, Ghazipur distict is market as Zone G.
This zone further divides into 53 Sub-zones, according to their respective area.

This map represent following subzones;
Zone G06 & G07

Area:
Ghazipur- District
20/03/2022

N

Map No:
GaD/Ghz/M05

0 105 210 420 630 840 1,050 M

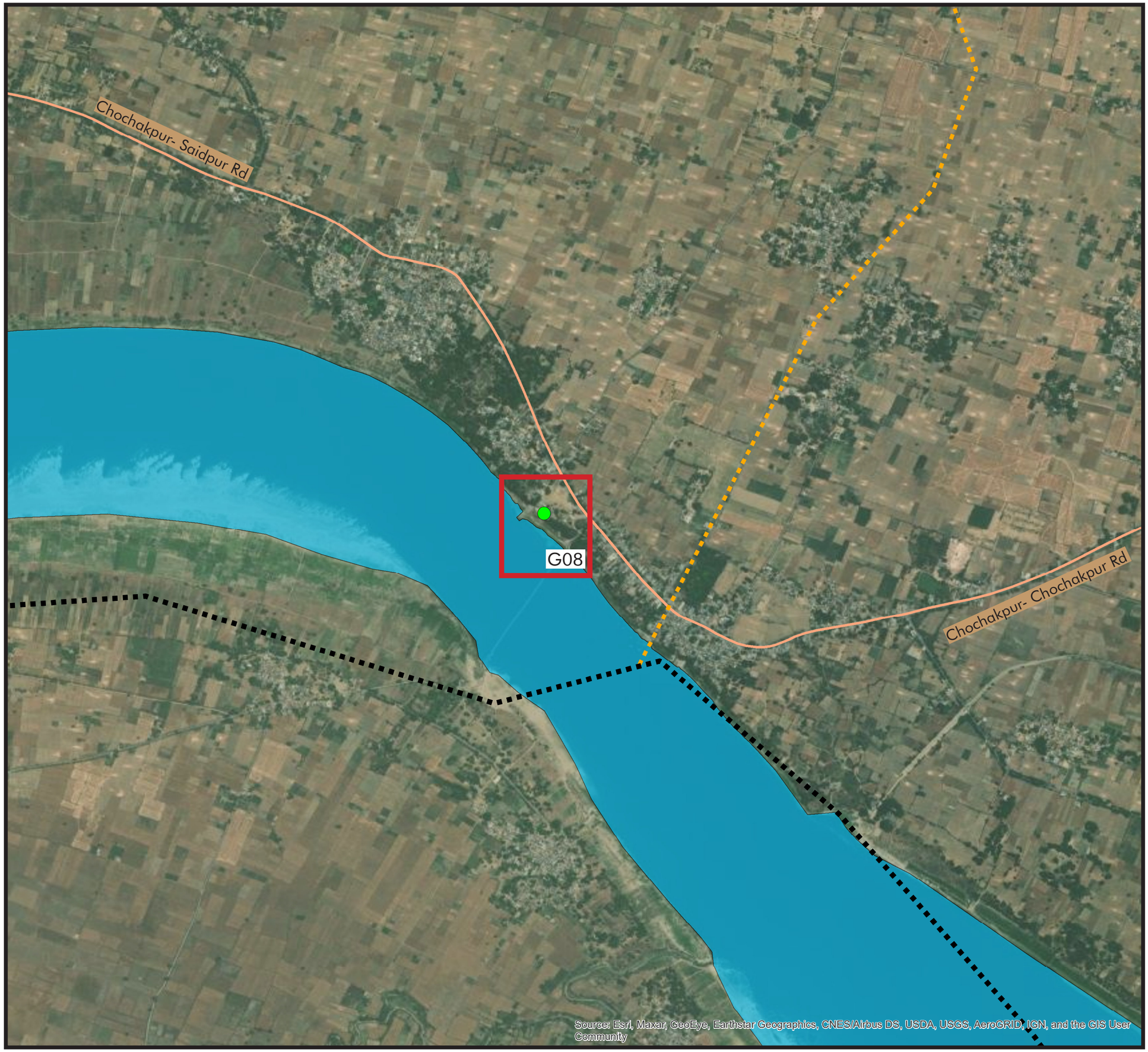
Survey Team:

Chetan Kataria — Urban Designer & Planner
Kartik Dubey — Architect

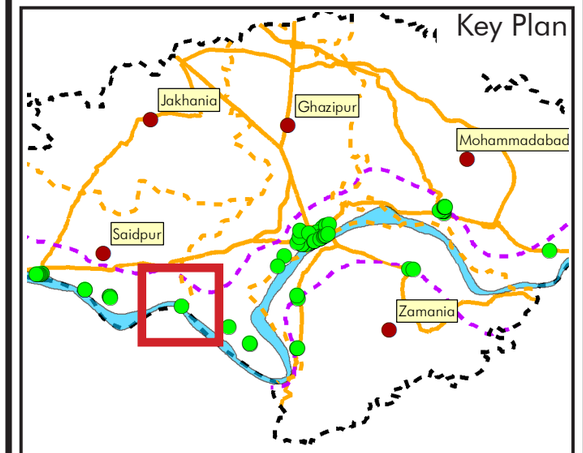
GIS Mapping:
Chetan Kataria — Urban Designer & Planner

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

Submitted by:
National Mission for
Clean Ganga
नमामि गंगे



Ganga Cultural Documentation
Ghazipur District



Legend

- District Boundary
- Tehsil Boundary
- 5km Line
- Railway Network
- Ganga River
- Water System
- Inventory

Road Type
- Primary Rd
- Secondary Rd

Typology
- Water Structure
- Residential
- Institutional
- Mixed-use
- Memorial
- Religious
- Utilitarian
- Industrial
- Funerary
- Defence
- Civic

Note:
For the comprehensive study of these maps, Ghazipur distict is market as Zone G.
This zone further divides into 53 Sub-zones, according to their respective area.

This map represent following subzones;
Zone G08

Area:
Ghazipur- District
20/03/2022

N

Map No:
GaD/Ghz/M06

0 105 210 420 630 840 1,050 M

Survey Team:

Chetan Kataria — Urban Design & Planner
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GIS Mapping:
Chetan Kataria — Urban Designer & Planner

Prepared by:
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Submitted by:
National Mission for Clean Ganga
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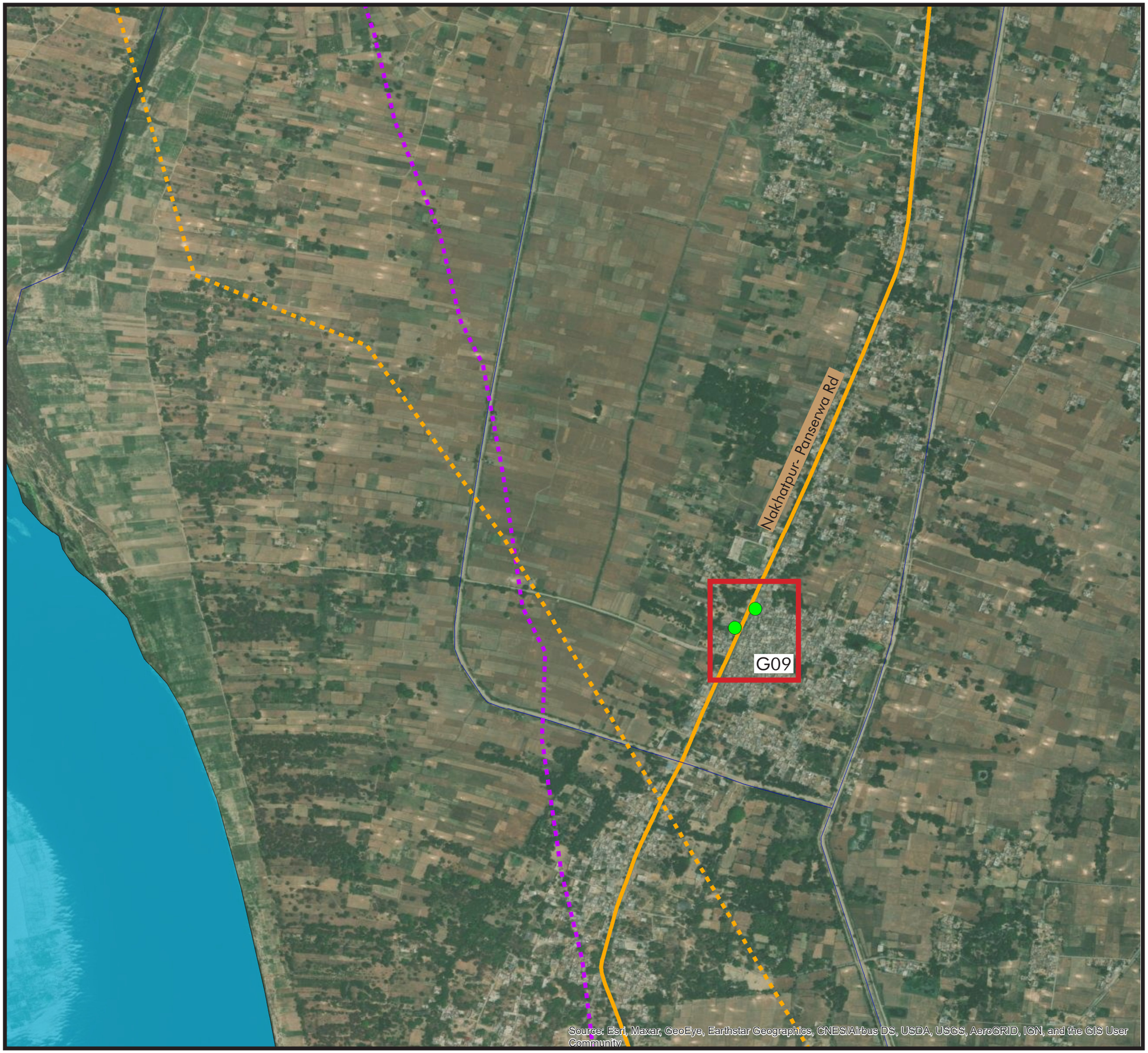
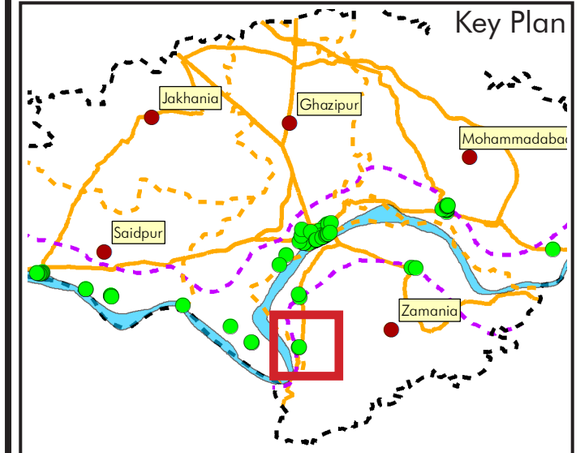


Ganga Cultural Documentation
Ghazipur District

Key Plan



Legend

District Boundary	Road Type	Memorial
Tehsil Boundary	Primary Rd	Religious
5km Line	Secondary Rd	Utilitarian
Railway Network	Typology	Industrial
Ganga River	Water Structure	Funerary
Water System	Residential	Defence
Inventory	Institutional	Civic
	Mixed-use	

Note:
For the comprehensive study of these maps, Ghazipur distict is market as Zone G.
This zone further divides into 53 Sub-zones, according to their respective area.

This map represent following subzones;
Zone G09

Area:
Ghazipur- District
20/03/2022

N

Map No:
GaD/Ghz/M07

0 85 170 340 510 680 850 M

Survey Team:

Chetan Kataria — Urban Designer & Planner
Kartik Dubey — 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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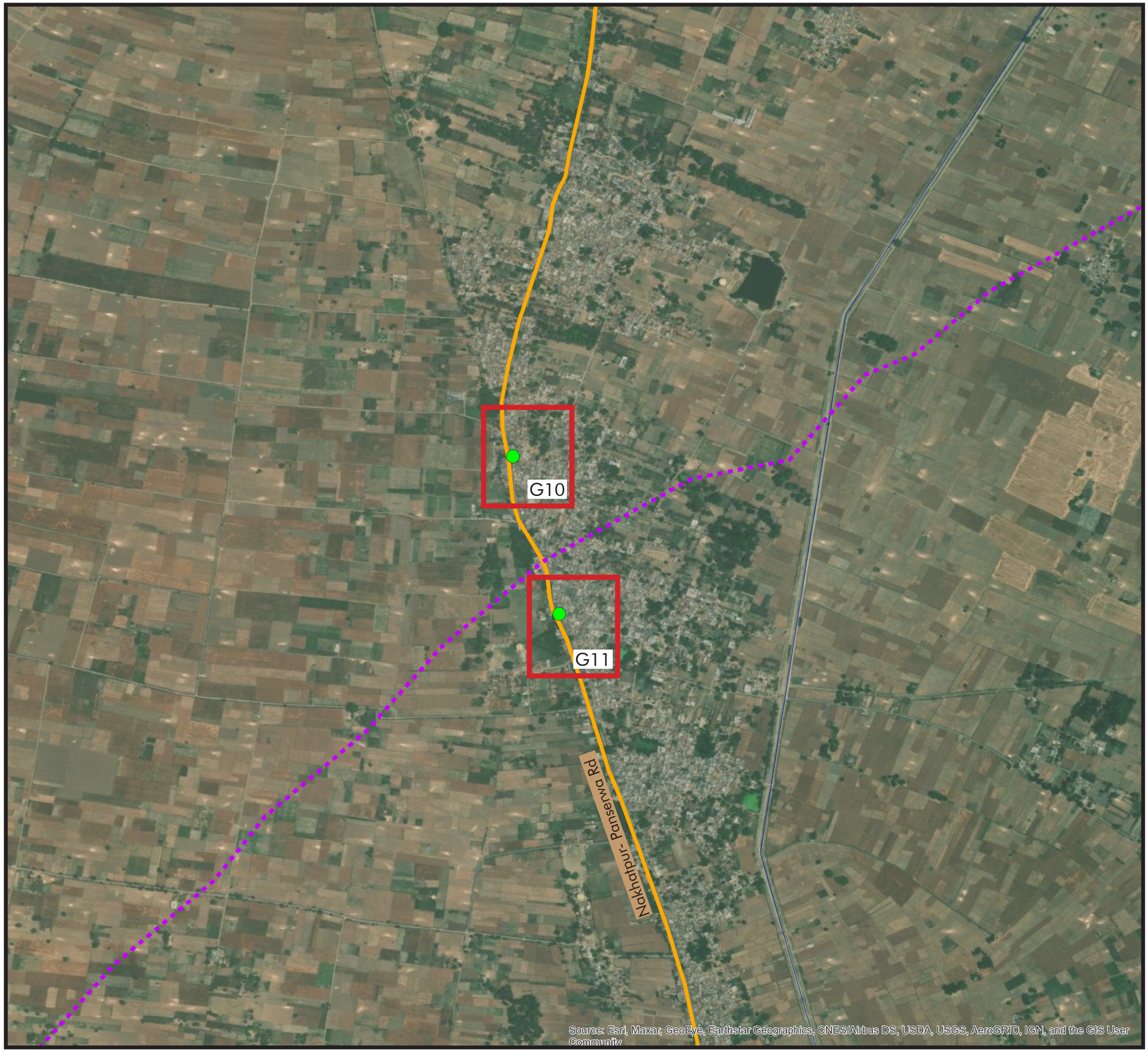
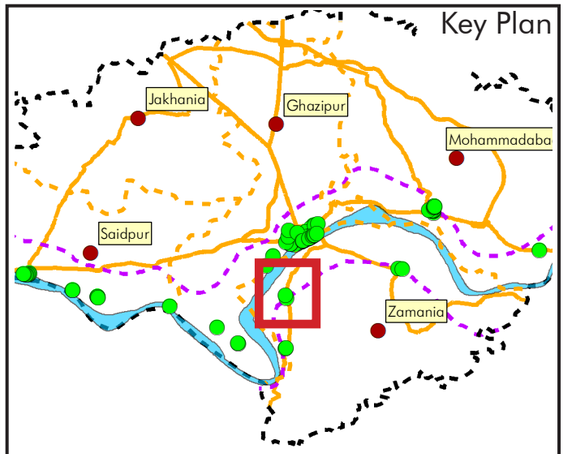


Ganga Cultural Documentation
Ghazipur District



Legend

- District Boundary
- Tehsil Boundary
- 5km Line
- Railway Network
- Ganga River
- Water System
- Inventory

Road Type
- Primary Rd
- Secondary Rd

Typology
- Water Structure
- Residential
- Institutional
- Mixed-use
- Memorial
- Religious
- Utilitarian
- Industrial
- Funerary
- Defence
- Civic

Note:
For the comprehensive study of these maps, Ghazipur distict is market as Zone G.
This zone further divides into 53 Sub-zones, according to their respective area.

This map represent following subzones;
Zone G10 & G11

Area:
Ghazipur- District
20/03/2022

N

Map No:
GaD/Ghz/M08

0 85 170 340 510 680 850 M

Survey Team:

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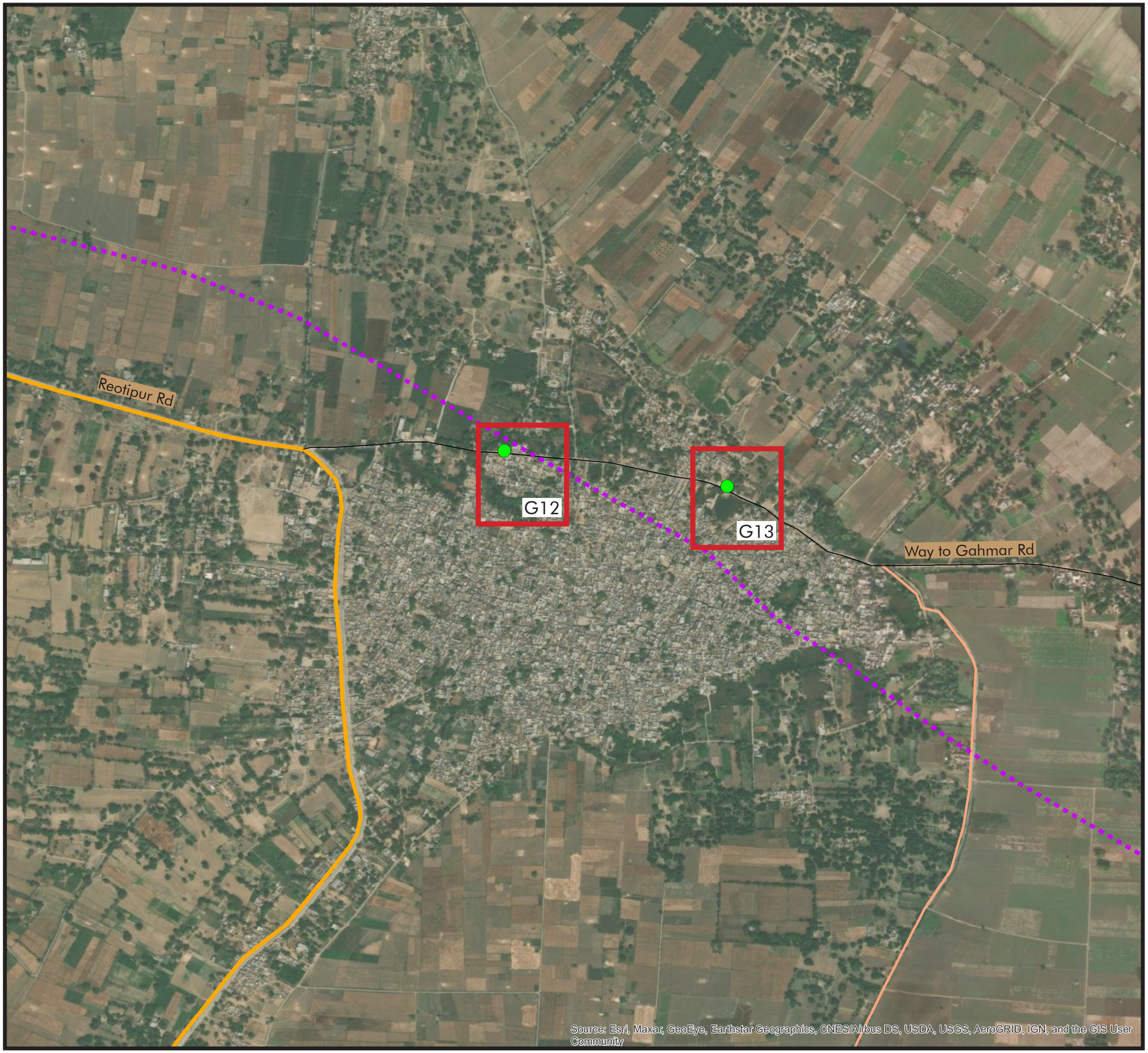
GIS Mapping:
Chetan Kataria — Urban Designer & Planner

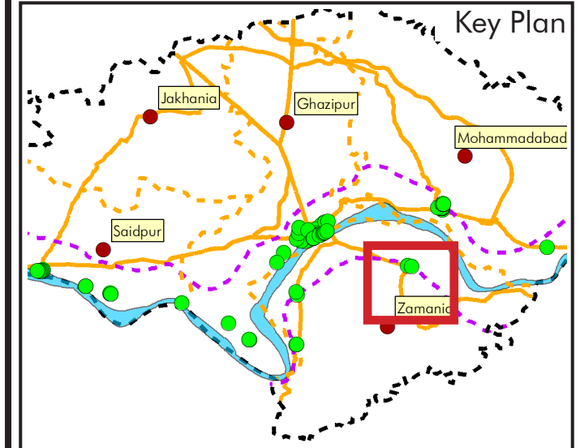
Prepared by:
Indian National Trust for Art and Cultural Heritage
INTACH

Submitted by:
National Mission for Clean Ganga
नमामि गंगे

Ganga Cultural Documentation
Ghazipur District



Key Plan



Legend

District Boundary	Road Type	Memorial
Tehsil Boundary	Primary Rd	Religious
5km Line	Secondary Rd	Utilitarian
Railway Network	Typology	Industrial
Ganga River	Water Structure	Funerary
Water System	Residential	Defence
Inventory	Institutional	Civic
	Mixed-use	

Note:
For the comprehensive study of these maps, Ghazipur distict is market as Zone G.
This zone further divides into 53 Sub-zones, according to their respective area.

This map represent following subzones;
Zone G12 & G13

Area:
Ghazipur- District
20/03/2022

N

Map No:
GaD/Ghz/M09

0 85 170 340 510 680 850 M

Survey Team:

Chetan Kataria — Urban Designer & Planner
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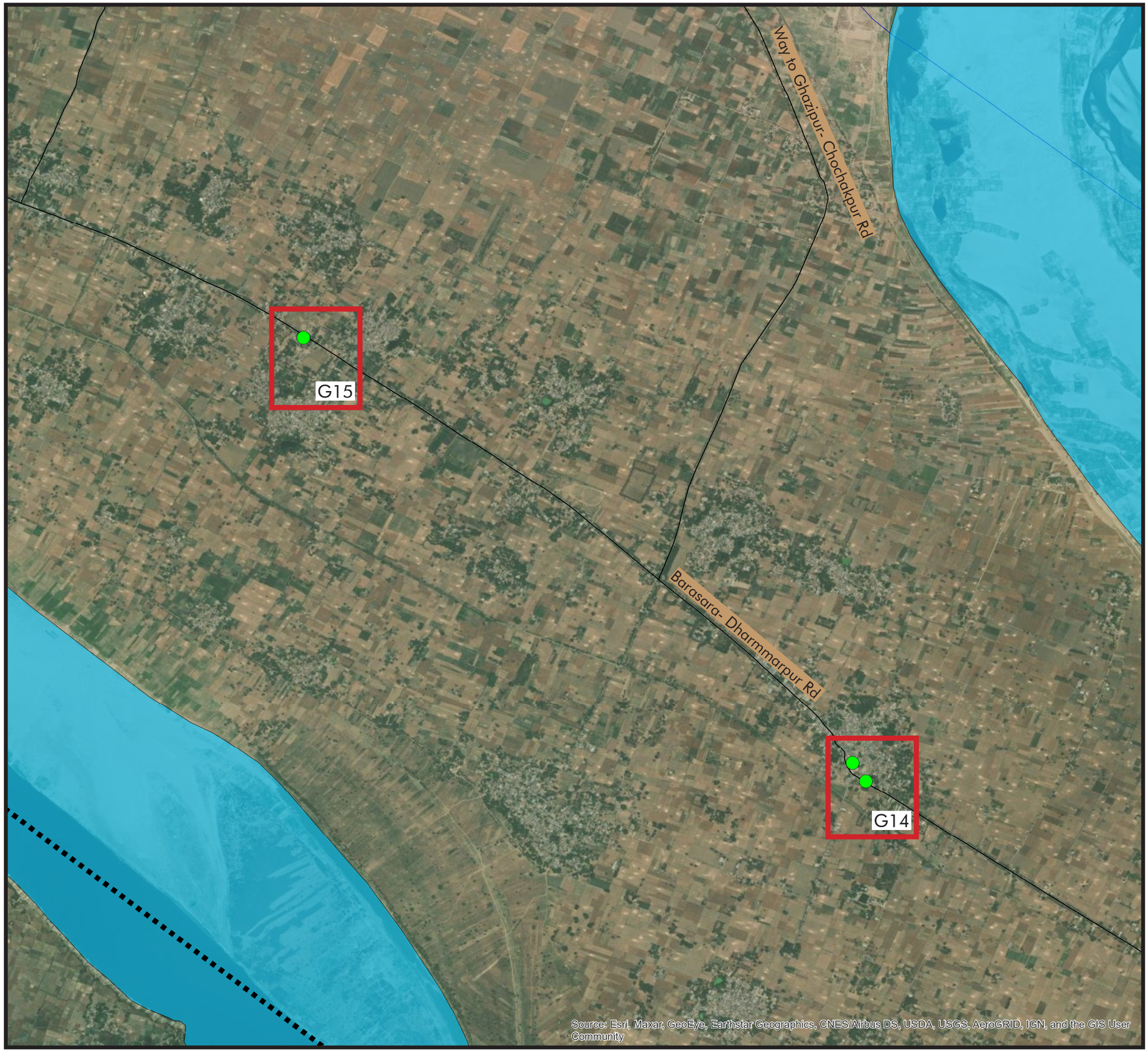
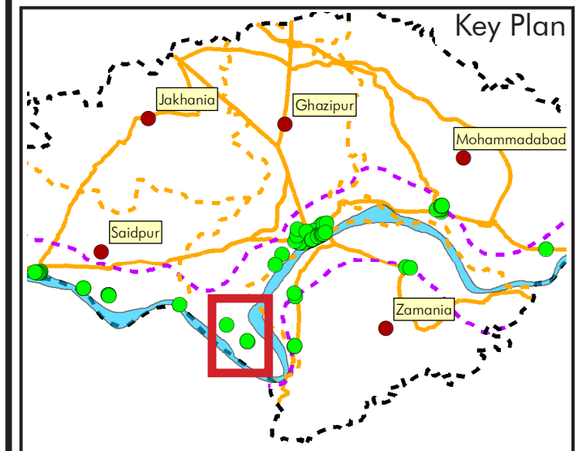
GIS Mapping:
Chetan Kataria — Urban Designer & Planner

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

Submitted by:
National Mission for Clean Ganga
नमामि गंगे



Ganga Cultural Documentation
Ghazipur District



Legend

District Boundary	Road Type	Memorial
Tehsil Boundary	Primary Rd	Religious
5km Line	Secondary Rd	Utilitarian
Railway Network	Typology	Industrial
Ganga River	Water Structure	Funerary
Water System	Residential	Defence
Inventory	Institutional	Civic
	Mixed-use	

Note:
For the comprehensive study of these maps, Ghazipur distict is market as Zone G.
This zone further divides into 53 Sub-zones, according to their respective area.

This map represent following subzones;
Zone G14 & G15

Area:
Ghazipur- District
20/03/2022

N

Map No:
GaD/Ghz/M010

0 165 330 660 990 1,320 1,650 M

Survey Team:

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GIS Mapping:
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Prepared by:
Indian National Trust
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INTACH

Submitted by:
National Mission for
Clean Ganga
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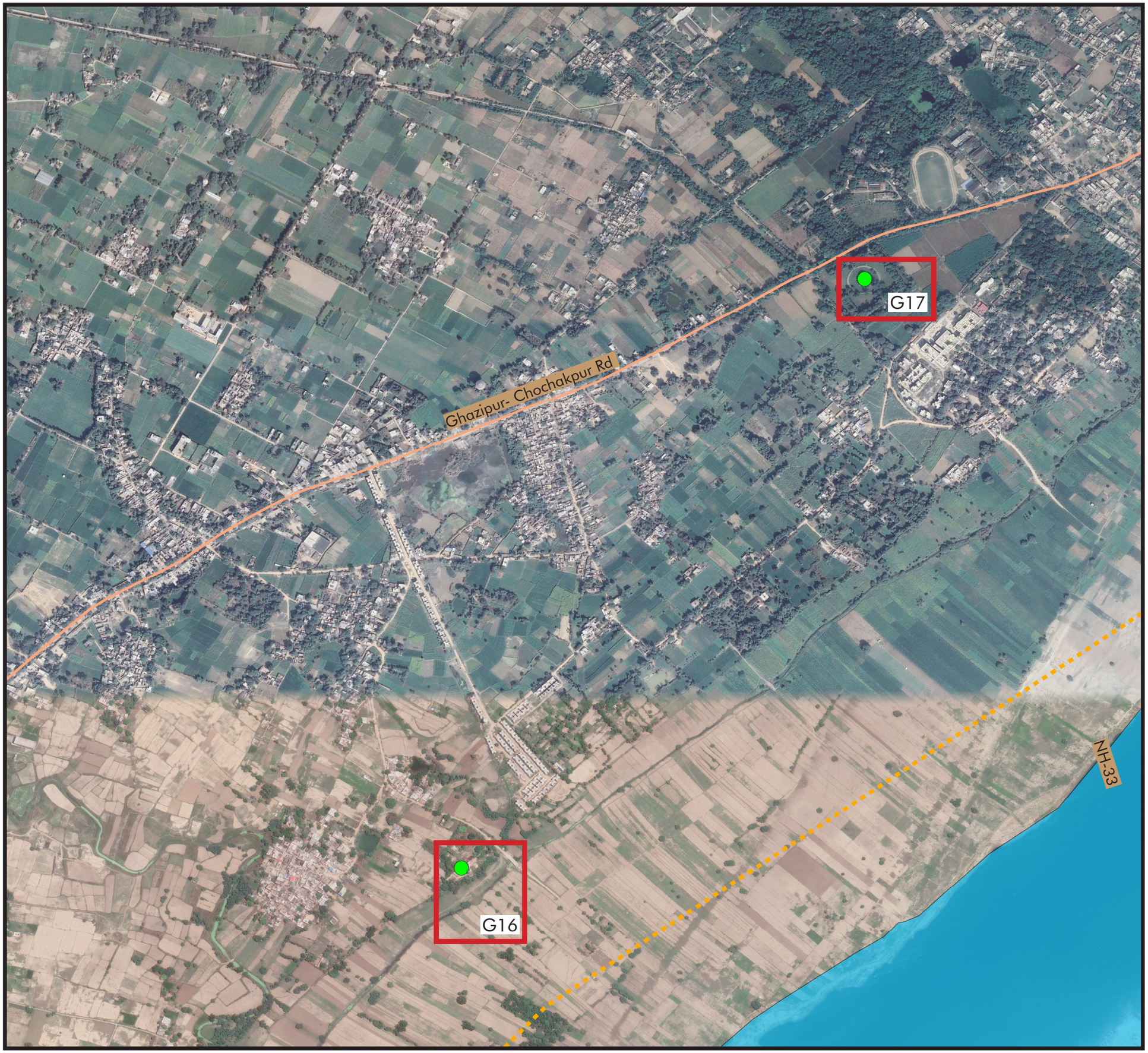
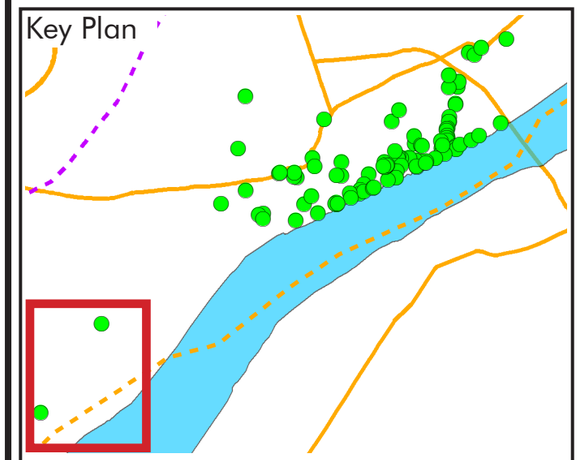
Ganga Cultural Documentation
Ghazipur District



Key Plan



Legend

District Boundary	Road Type	Memorial
Tehsil Boundary	Primary Rd	Religious
5km Line	Secondary Rd	Utilitarian
Railway Network	Typology	Industrial
Ganga River	Water Structure	Funerary
Water System	Residential	Defence
Inventory	Institutional	Civic
	Mixed-use	

Note:
For the comprehensive study of these maps, Ghazipur distict is market as Zone G.
This zone further divides into 53 Sub-zones, according to their respective area.

This map represent following subzones;
Zone G16 & G17

Area:
Ghazipur- District
20/03/2022

N

Map No:
GaD/Ghz/M11

0 75 150 300 450 600 750 M

Survey Team:

Chetan Kataria — Urban Designer & Planner
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GIS Mapping:
Chetan Kataria — Urban Designer & Planner

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

Submitted by:
National Mission for
Clean Ganga
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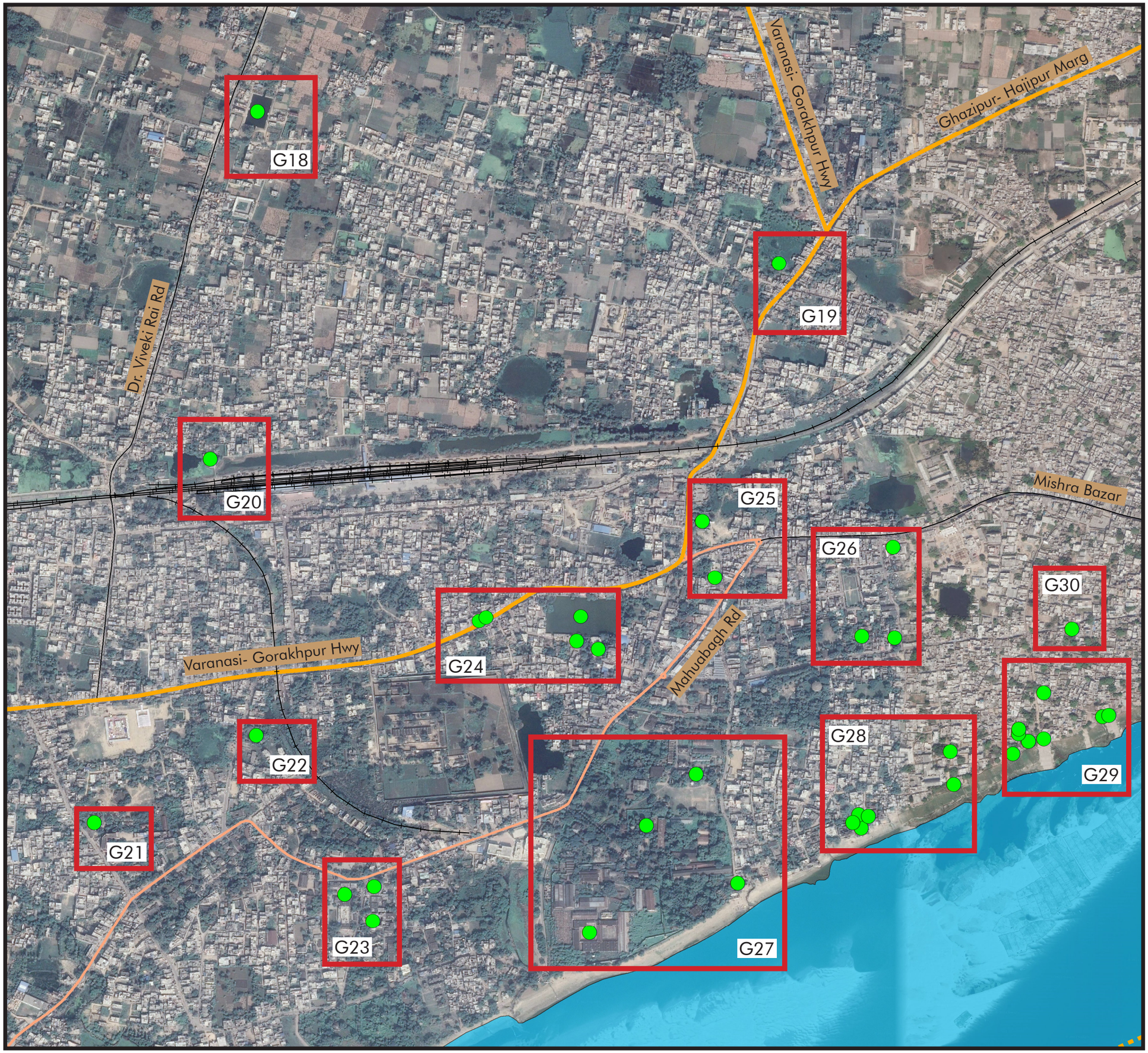
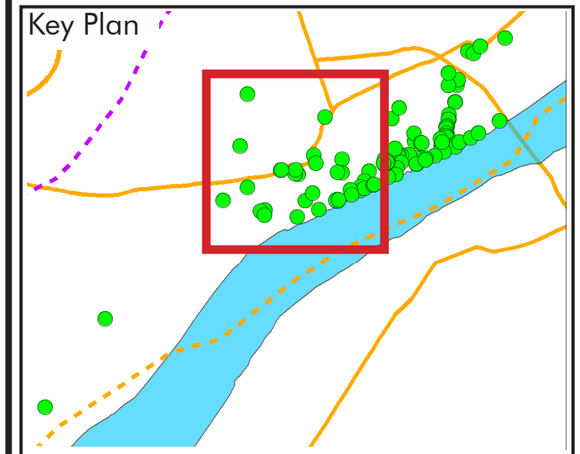
Ganga Cultural Documentation
Ghazipur District



Key Plan



Legend

- District Boundary
- Tehsil Boundary
- 5km Line
- Railway Network
- Ganga River
- Water System
- Inventory

Road Type
- Primary Rd
- Secondary Rd

Typology
- Water Structure
- Residential
- Institutional
- Mixed-use
- Memorial
- Religious
- Utilitarian
- Industrial
- Funerary
- Defence
- Civic

Note:
For the comprehensive study of these maps, Ghazipur distict is market as Zone G.
This zone further divides into 53 Sub-zones, according to their respective area.

This map represent following subzones;
Zone G18 to G30

Area:
Ghazipur- District
20/03/2022

N

Map No:
GaD/Ghz/M12

0 75 150 300 450 600 750 M

Survey Team:

Chetan Kataria — Urban Design & Planner
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GIS Mapping:
Chetan Kataria — Urban Designer & Planner

Prepared by:
Indian National Trust
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INTACH

Submitted by:
National Mission for
Clean Ganga
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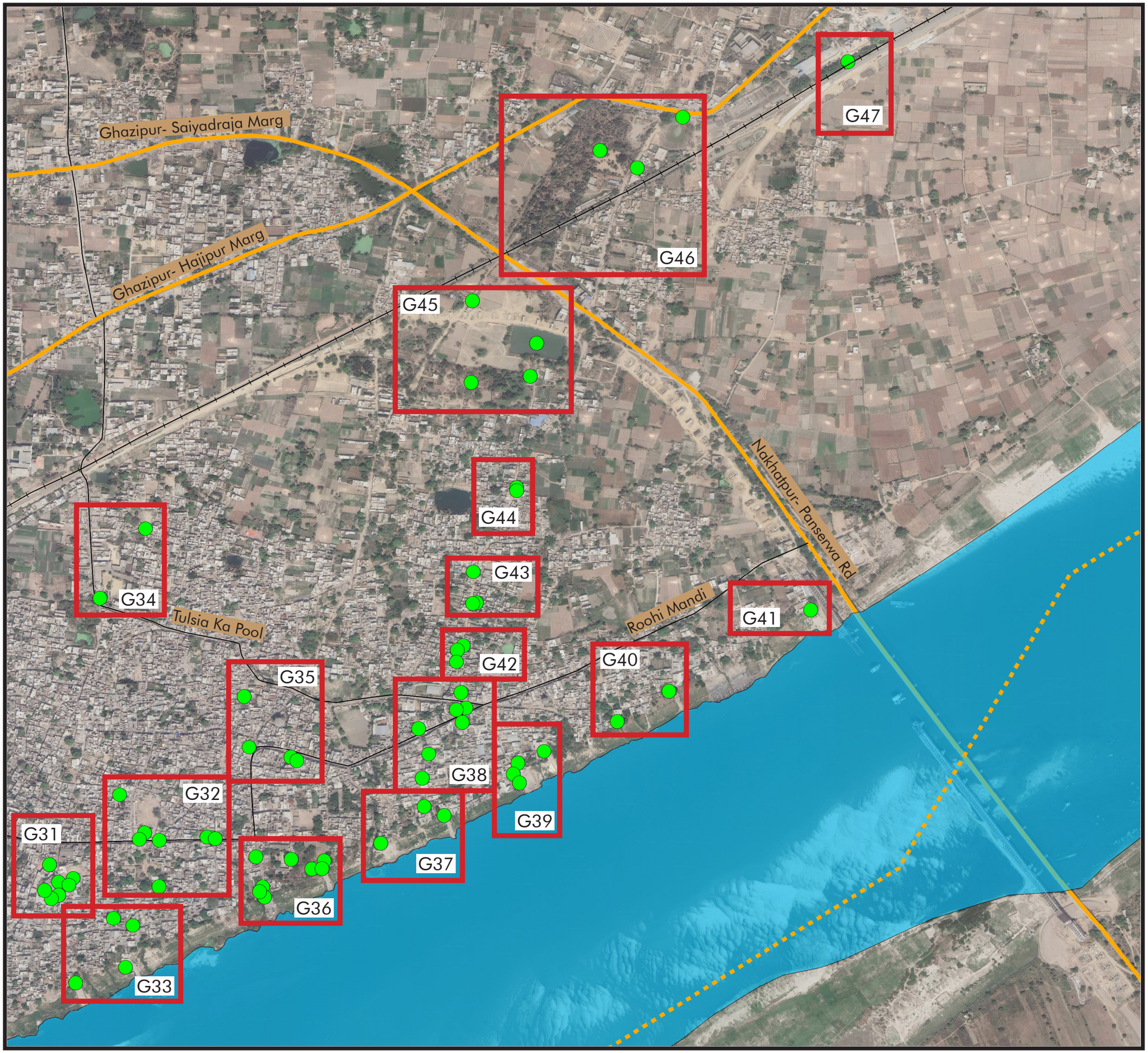
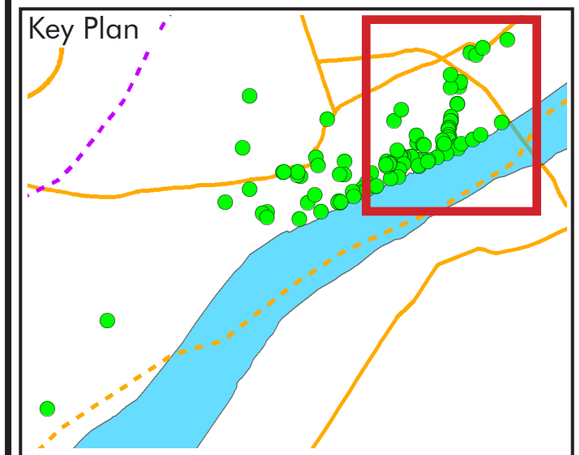
Ganga Cultural Documentation
Ghazipur District



Key Plan



Legend

District Boundary	Road Type	Memorial
Tehsil Boundary	Primary Rd	Religious
5km Line	Secondary Rd	Utilitarian
Railway Network	Typology	Industrial
Ganga River	Water Structure	Funerary
Water System	Residential	Defence
Inventory	Institutional	Civic
	Mixed-use	

Note:
For the comprehensive study of these maps, Ghazipur distict is market as Zone G.
This zone further divides into 53 Sub-zones, according to their respective area.

This map represent following subzones;
Zone G31 to G47 & G48 (Streets)

Area:
Ghazipur- District
20/03/2022

N

Map No:
GaD/Ghz/M13

0 75 150 300 450 600 750 M

Survey Team:

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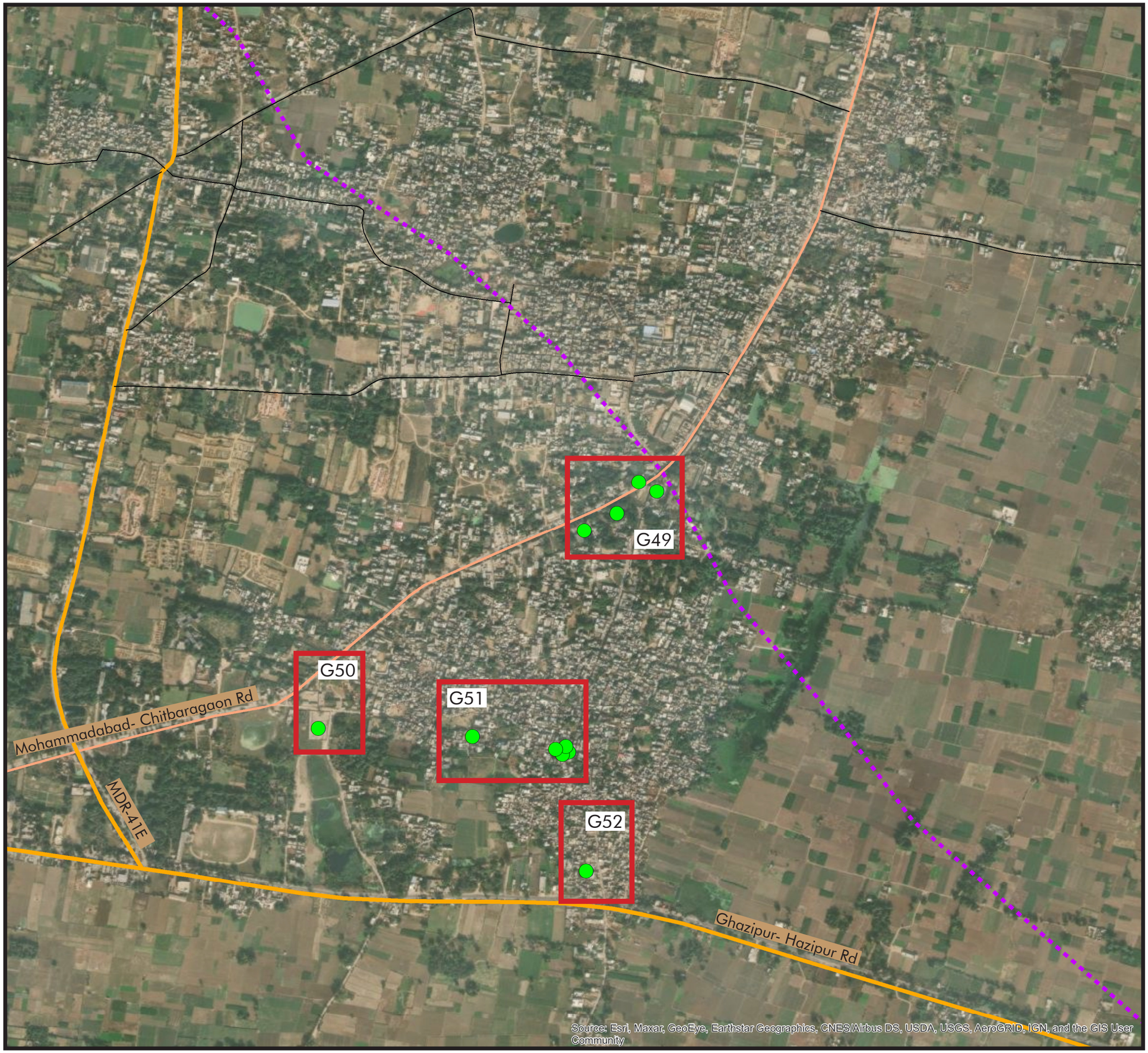
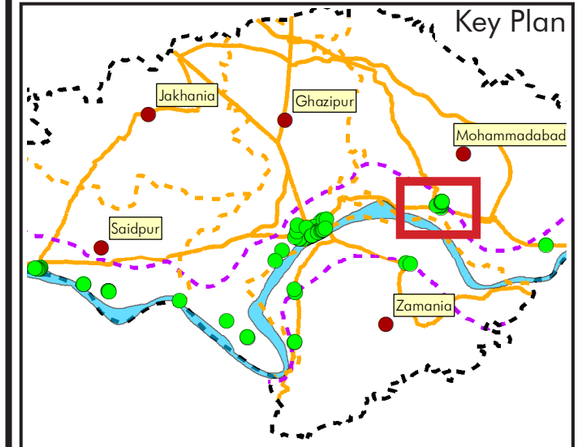
Prepared by:
Indian National Trust
for Art and Cultural Heritage
INTACH

Submitted by:
National Mission for
Clean Ganga
नमामि गंगे

Ganga Cultural Documentation
Ghazipur District



Key Plan



Legend

- District Boundary
- Tehsil Boundary
- 5km Line
- Railway Network
- Ganga River
- Water System
- Inventory

Road Type
- Primary Rd
- Secondary Rd

Typology
- Water Structure
- Residential
- Institutional
- Mixed-use
- Memorial
- Religious
- Utilitarian
- Industrial
- Funerary
- Defence
- Civic

Note:
For the comprehensive study of these maps, Ghazipur distict is market as Zone G.
This zone further divides into 53 Sub-zones, according to their respective area.

This map represent following subzones;
Zone G49 to G52

Area:
Ghazipur- District
20/03/2022

N

Map No:
GaD/Ghz/M14

0 75 150 300 450 600 750 M

Survey Team:

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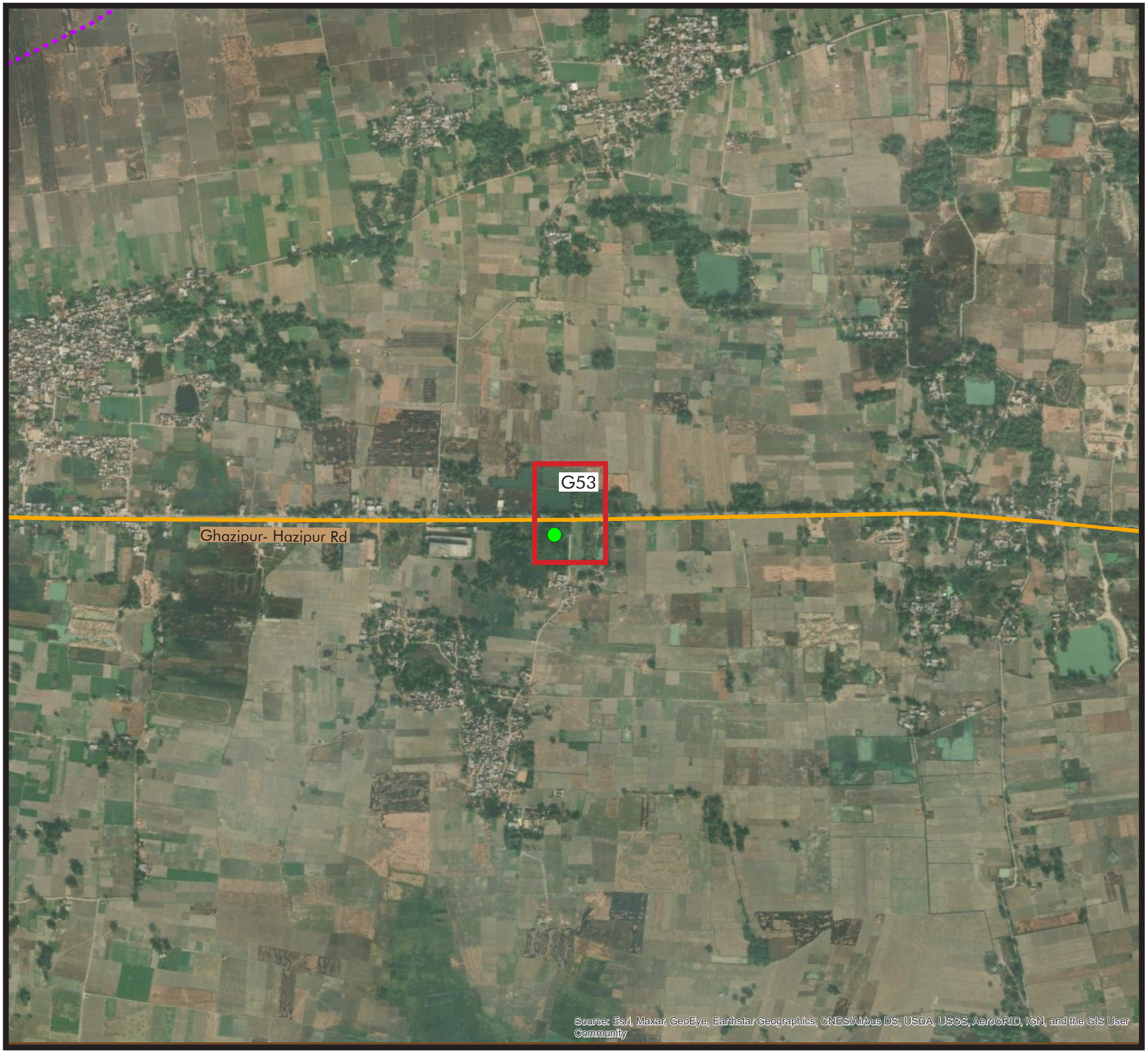
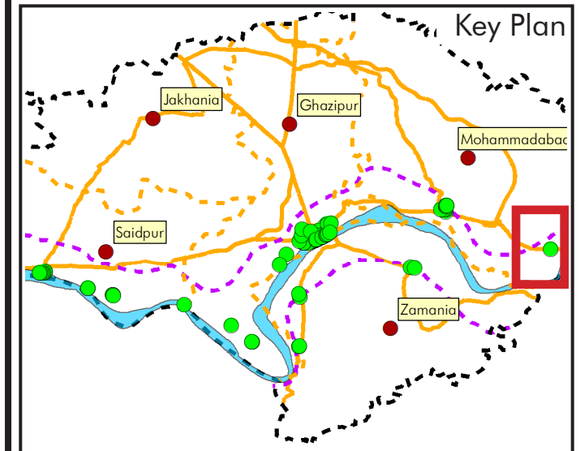
Prepared by:
Indian National Trust for Art and Cultural Heritage
INTACH

Submitted by:
National Mission for Clean Ganga
नमामि गंगे

Ganga Cultural Documentation
Ghazipur District



Key Plan



Legend

- District Boundary
- Tehsil Boundary
- 5km Line
- Railway Network
- Ganga River
- Water System
- Inventory

Road Type
- Primary Rd
- Secondary Rd

Typology
- Water Structure
- Residential
- Institutional
- Mixed-use
- Memorial
- Religious
- Utilitarian
- Industrial
- Funerary
- Defence
- Civic

Note:
For the comprehensive study of these maps, Ghazipur distict is market as Zone G.
This zone further divides into 53 Sub-zones, according to their respective area.

This map represent following subzones;
Zone G53

Area:
Ghazipur- District
20/03/2022

N

Map No:
GaD/Ghz/M15

0 75 150 300 450 600 750 M

Survey Team:

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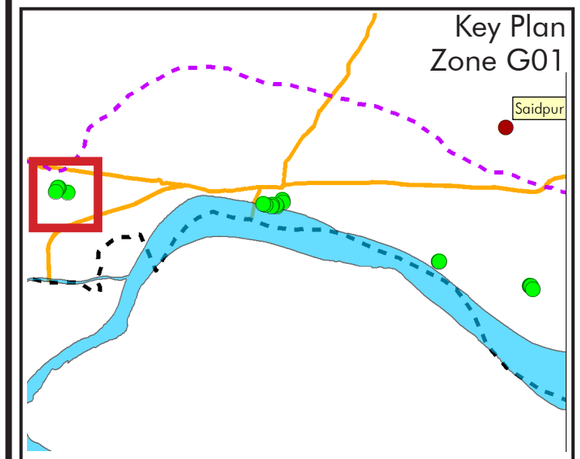
GIS Mapping:
Chetan Kataria — Urban Designer & Planner

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

Submitted by:
National Mission for Clean Ganga
नमामि गंगे



Ganga Cultural Documentation
Ghazipur District



Legend

- District Boundary
- Tehsil Boundary
- 5km Line
- Railway Network
- Ganga River
- Water System
- Inventory

Road Type
- Primary Rd
- Secondary Rd

Typology
- Water Structure
- Residential
- Institutional
- Mixed-use
- Memorial
- Religious
- Utilitarian
- Industrial
- Funerary
- Defence
- Civic

Note:
For the comprehensive study of these maps,Ghazipur distict is market as Zone G. This zone further divides into 53 Sub-zones, according to their respective area.

This map represent following subzones; Zone G01 and reference location.

GaD/Ghz/SDP/01 to GaD/Ghz/SDP/03

Area:
Ghazipur- District
20/03/2022

N

Map No:
GaD/Ghz/M16

0 12.5 25 50 75 100 125 M

Survey Team:

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GIS Mapping:
Chetan Kataria — Urban Designer & Planner

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Indian National Trust
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INTACH

Submitted by:
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Clean Ganga
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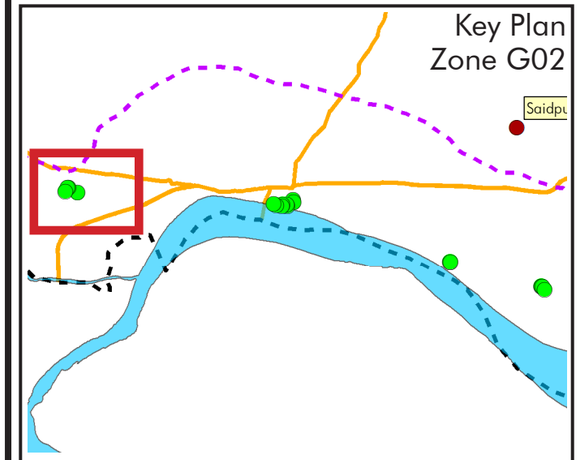
Ganga Cultural Documentation
Ghazipur District



Legend

District Boundary	Road Type	Memorial
Tehsil Boundary	Primary Rd	Religious
5km Line	Secondary Rd	Utilitarian
Railway Network	Typology	Industrial
Ganga River	Water Structure	Funerary
Water System	Residential	Defence
Inventory	Institutional	Civic
	Mixed-use	

Note:
For the comprehensive study of these maps,Ghazipur distict is market as Zone G. This zone further divides into 53 Sub-zones, according to their respective area.

This map represent following subzones; Zone G02 and reference location.

GaD/Ghz/SDP/04

Area:
Ghazipur- District
20/03/2022

N

Map No:
GaD/Ghz/M17

0 5 10 20 30 40 50 60 70 80 M

Survey Team:

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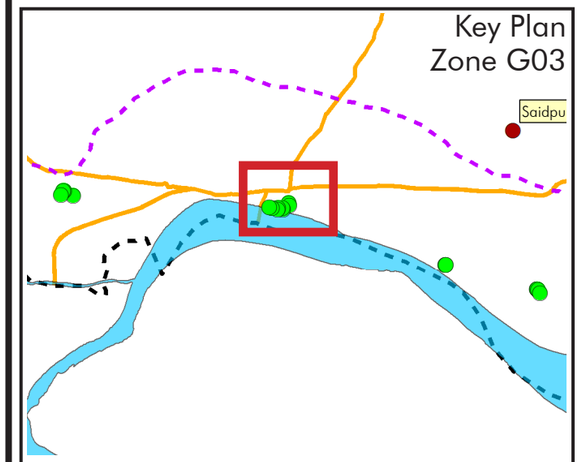
GIS Mapping:
Chetan Kataria — Urban Designer & Planner

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

Submitted by:
National Mission for
Clean Ganga
नमामि गंगे



Ganga Cultural Documentation
Ghazipur District



Legend

- District Boundary
- Tehsil Boundary
- 5km Line
- Railway Network
- Ganga River
- Water System
- Inventory

Road Type
- Primary Rd
- Secondary Rd

Typology
- Water Structure
- Residential
- Institutional
- Mixed-use
- Memorial
- Religious
- Utilitarian
- Industrial
- Funerary
- Defence
- Civic

Note:
For the comprehensive study of these maps,Ghazipur distict is market as Zone G. This zone further divides into 53 Sub-zones, according to their respective area.

This map represent following subzones; Zone G03 and reference location.

GaD/Ghz/SDP/05 & GaD/Ghz/SDP/06

Area:
Ghazipur- District
20/03/2022

N

Map No:
GaD/Ghz/M18

0 5 10 20 30 40 50 60 70 80 M

Survey Team:

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Indian National Trust
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INTACH

Submitted by:
National Mission for
Clean Ganga
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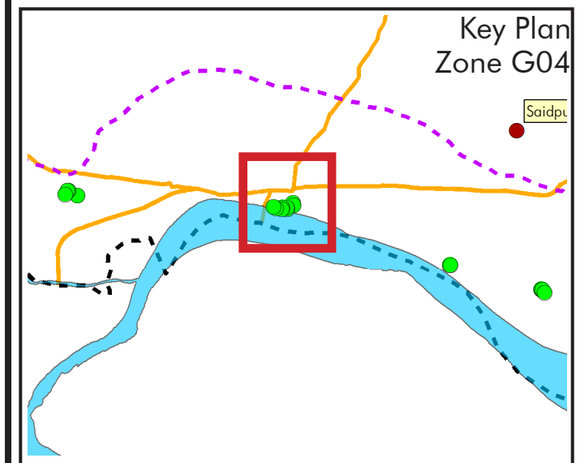
Ganga Cultural Documentation
Ghazipur District





Legend

District Boundary	Road Type	Memorial
Tehsil Boundary	Primary Rd	Religious
5km Line	Secondary Rd	Utilitarian
Railway Network	Typology	Industrial
Ganga River	Water Structure	Funerary
Water System	Residential	Defence
Inventory	Institutional	Civic
	Mixed-use	

Note:
For the comprehensive study of these maps,Ghazipur distict is market as Zone G. This zone further divides into 53 Sub-zones, according to their respective area.

This map represent following subzones; Zone G04 and reference location.

GaD/Ghz/SDP/07 to GaD/Ghz/SDP/10

Area:
Ghazipur- District
20/03/2022

N

Map No:
GaD/Ghz/M19

0 5 10 20 30 40 50 60 70 80 M

Survey Team:

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Indian National Trust
for Art and Cultural Heritage
INTACH

Submitted by:
National Mission for
Clean Ganga
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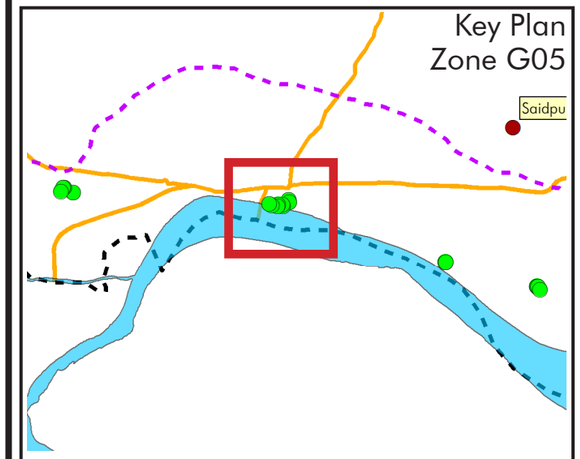
Ganga Cultural Documentation
Ghazipur District



Legend

District Boundary	Road Type	Memorial
Tehsil Boundary	Primary Rd	Religious
5km Line	Secondary Rd	Utilitarian
Railway Network	Typology	Industrial
Ganga River	Water Structure	Funerary
Water System	Residential	Defence
Inventory	Institutional	Civic
	Mixed-use	

Note:
For the comprehensive study of these maps,Ghazipur distict is market as Zone G. This zone further divides into 53 Sub-zones, according to their respective area.

This map represent following subzones; Zone G05 and reference location.

GaD/Ghz/SDP/11 & GaD/Ghz/SDP/12

Area:
Ghazipur- District
20/03/2022

N

Map No:
GaD/Ghz/M20

0 5 10 20 30 40 50 60 70 80 M

Survey Team:

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Indian National Trust for Art and Cultural Heritage
INTACH

Submitted by:
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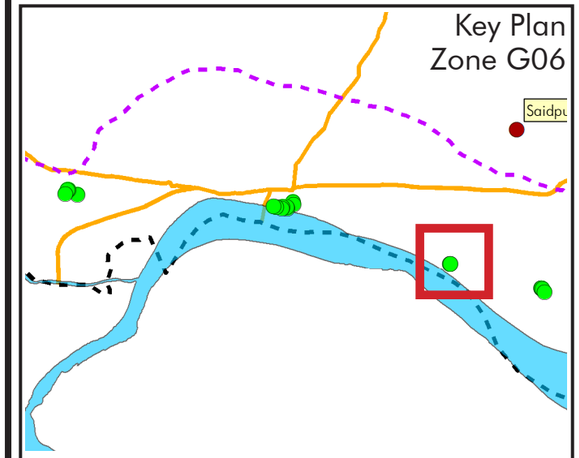
Ganga Cultural Documentation
Ghazipur District



Legend

District Boundary	Road Type	Memorial
Tehsil Boundary	Primary Rd	Religious
5km Line	Secondary Rd	Utilitarian
Railway Network	Typology	Industrial
Ganga River	Water Structure	Funerary
Water System	Residential	Defence
Inventory	Institutional	Civic
	Mixed-use	

Note:
For the comprehensive study of these maps,Ghazipur distict is market as Zone G. This zone further divides into 53 Sub-zones, according to their respective area.

This map represent following subzones; Zone G06 and reference location.

GaD/Ghz/SDP/13 & GaD/Ghz/SDP/14

Area:
Ghazipur- District
20/03/2022

N

Map No:
GaD/Ghz/M21

0 5 10 20 30 40 50 60 70 80 M

Survey Team:

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GIS Mapping:
Chetan Kataria — Urban Designer & Planner

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for Art and Cultural Heritage
INTACH

Submitted by:
National Mission for
Clean Ganga
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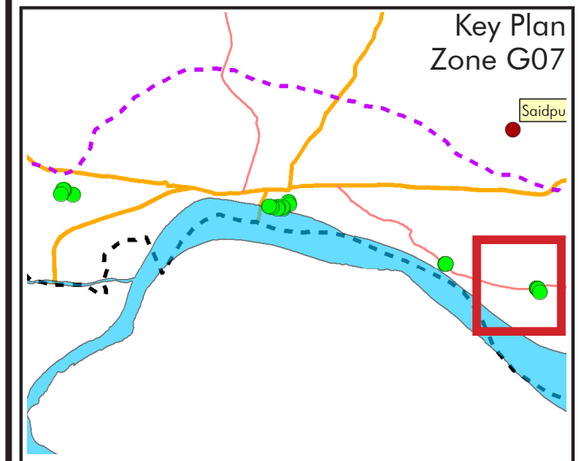
Ganga Cultural Documentation
Ghazipur District



Legend

District Boundary	Road Type	Memorial
Tehsil Boundary	Primary Rd	Religious
5km Line	Secondary Rd	Utilitarian
Railway Network	Typology	Industrial
Ganga River	Water Structure	Funerary
Water System	Residential	Defence
Inventory	Institutional	Civic
	Mixed-use	

Note:
For the comprehensive study of these maps,Ghazipur distict is market as Zone G. This zone further divides into 53 Sub-zones, according to their respective area.

This map represent following subzones; Zone G07 and reference location.

GaD/Ghz/SDP/15 & GaD/Ghz/SDP/16

Area:
Ghazipur- District
20/03/2022

N

Map No:
GaD/Ghz/M22

0 5 10 20 30 40 50 60 70 80 M

Survey Team:

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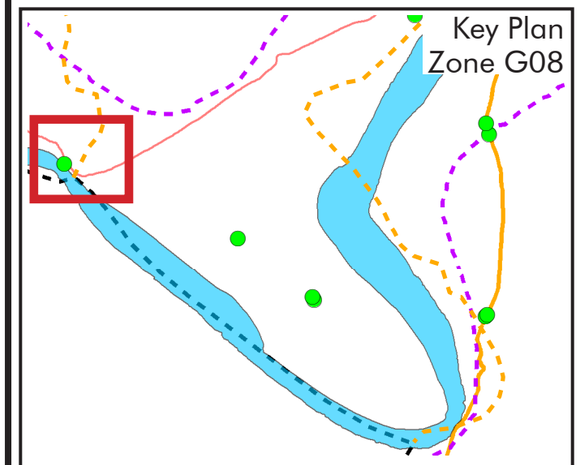
GIS Mapping:
Chetan Kataria — Urban Designer & Planner

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

Submitted by:
National Mission for
Clean Ganga



Ganga Cultural Documentation
Ghazipur District



Legend

- District Boundary
- Tehsil Boundary
- 5km Line
- Railway Network
- Ganga River
- Water System
- Inventory

Road Type
- Primary Rd
- Secondary Rd

Typology
- Water Structure
- Residential
- Institutional
- Mixed-use
- Memorial
- Religious
- Utilitarian
- Industrial
- Funerary
- Defence
- Civic

Note:
For the comprehensive study of these maps,Ghazipur distict is market as Zone G. This zone further divides into 53 Sub-zones, according to their respective area.

This map represent following subzones; Zone G08 and reference location.

GaD/Ghz/SDP/17

Area:
Ghazipur- District
20/03/2022

N

Map No:
GaD/Ghz/M23

0 5 10 20 30 40 50 60 70 80 M

Survey Team:

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GIS Mapping:
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Prepared by:
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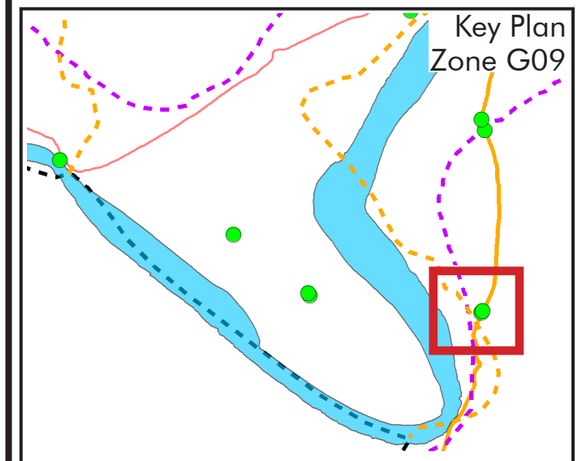
for Art and Cultural Heritage
INTACH

Submitted by:
National Mission for
Clean Ganga



Ganga Cultural Documentation
Ghazipur District



Legend

District Boundary	Road Type	Memorial
Tehsil Boundary	Primary Rd	Religious
5km Line	Secondary Rd	Utilitarian
Railway Network	Typology	Industrial
Ganga River	Water Structure	Funerary
Water System	Residential	Defence
Inventory	Institutional	Civic
	Mixed-use	

Note:
For the comprehensive study of these maps,Ghazipur distict is market as Zone G. This zone further divides into 53 Sub-zones, according to their respective area.

This map represent following subzones; Zone G09 and reference location.

GaD/Ghz/ZMN/01 & GaD/Ghz/ZMN/02

Area:
Ghazipur- District
20/03/2022

N

Map No:
GaD/Ghz/M24

0 5 10 20 30 40 50 60 70 80 M

Survey Team:

Chetan Kataria — Urban Design & Planner
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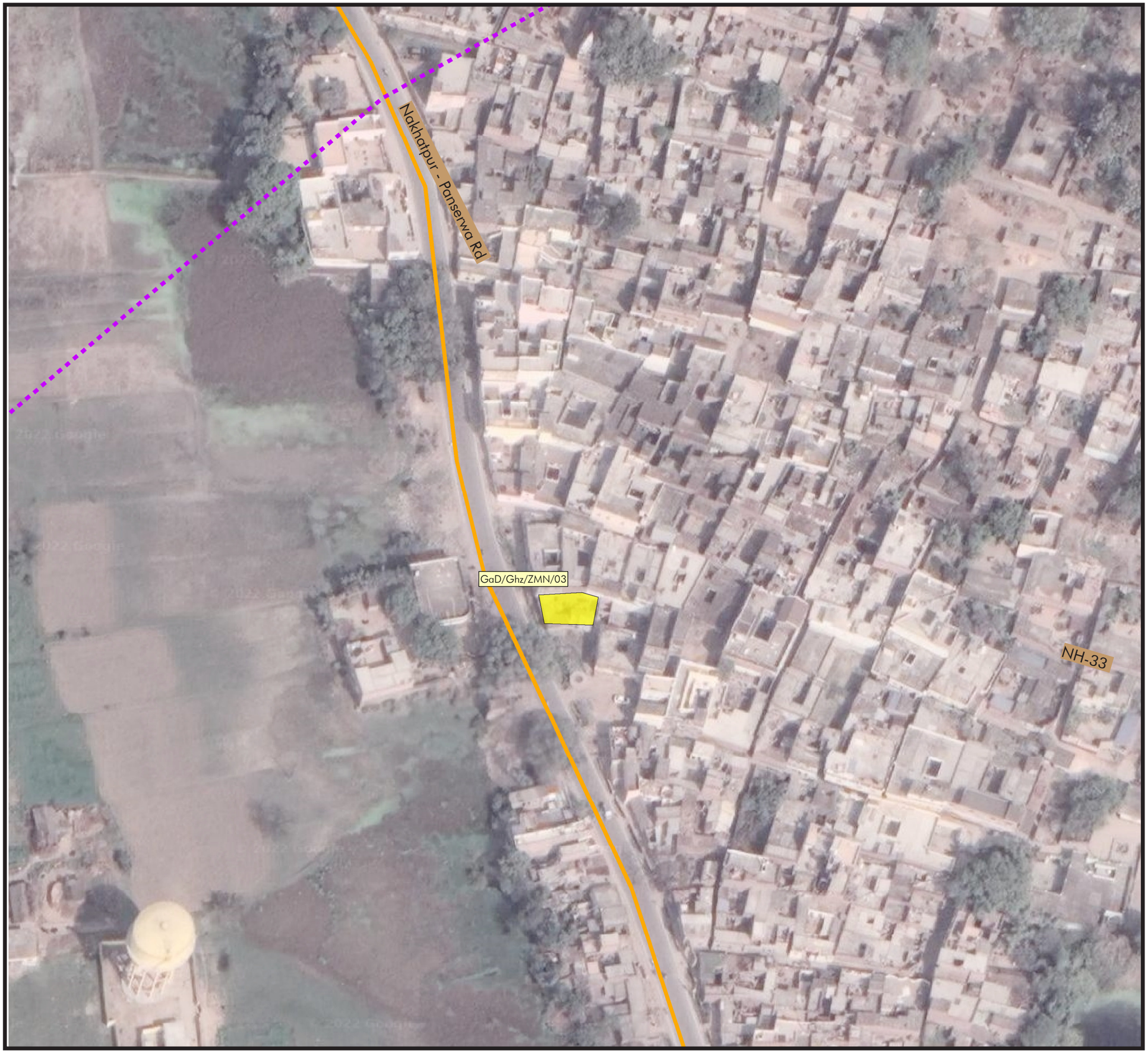
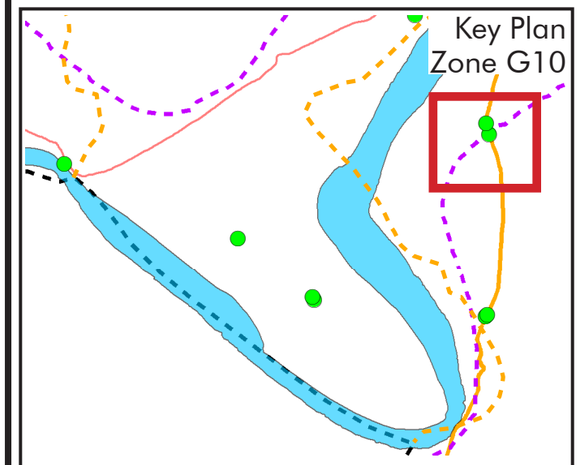
GIS Mapping:
Chetan Kataria — Urban Designer & Planner

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

Submitted by:
National Mission for
Clean Ganga



Ganga Cultural Documentation
Ghazipur District



Legend

- District Boundary
- Tehsil Boundary
- 5km Line
- Railway Network
- Ganga River
- Water System
- Inventory

Road Type
- Primary Rd
- Secondary Rd

Typology
- Water Structure
- Residential
- Institutional
- Mixed-use
- Memorial
- Religious
- Utilitarian
- Industrial
- Funerary
- Defence
- Civic

Note:
For the comprehensive study of these maps,Ghazipur distict is market as Zone G. This zone further divides into 53 Sub-zones, according to their respective area.

This map represent following subzones; Zone G10 and reference location.

GaD/Ghz/ZMN/03

Area:
Ghazipur- District
20/03/2022

N

Map No:
GaD/Ghz/M25

0 5 10 20 30 40 50 60 70 80 M

Survey Team:

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

Submitted by:
National Mission for
Clean Ganga
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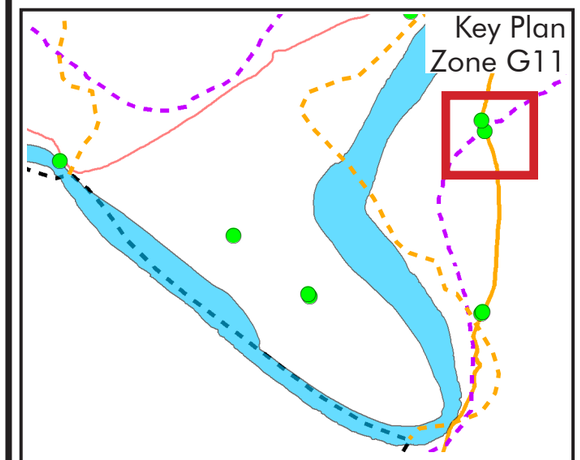
Ganga Cultural Documentation
Ghazipur District



Legend

District Boundary	Road Type	Memorial
Tehsil Boundary	Primary Rd	Religious
5km Line	Secondary Rd	Utilitarian
Railway Network	Typology	Industrial
Ganga River	Water Structure	Funerary
Water System	Residential	Defence
Inventory	Institutional	Civic
	Mixed-use	

Note:
For the comprehensive study of these maps,Ghazipur distict is market as Zone G. This zone further divides into 53 Sub-zones, according to their respective area.

This map represent following subzones; Zone G11 and reference location.

GaD/Ghz/ZMN/04

Area:
Ghazipur- District
20/03/2022

N

Map No:
GaD/Ghz/M26

0 2.5 5 10 15 20 25 30 35 40 M

Survey Team:

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

Submitted by:
National Mission for
Clean Ganga
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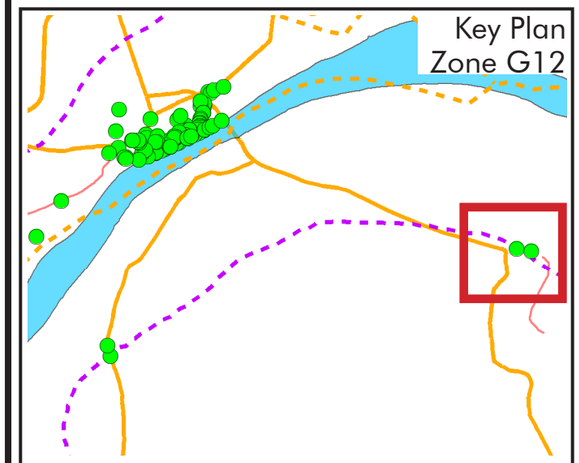
Ganga Cultural Documentation
Ghazipur District



Legend

- District Boundary
- Tehsil Boundary
- 5km Line
- Railway Network
- Ganga River
- Water System
- Inventory

Road Type
- Primary Rd
- Secondary Rd

Typology
- Water Structure
- Residential
- Institutional
- Mixed-use
- Memorial
- Religious
- Utilitarian
- Industrial
- Funerary
- Defence
- Civic

Note:
For the comprehensive study of these maps,Ghazipur distict is market as Zone G. This zone further divides into 53 Sub-zones, according to their respective area.

This map represent following subzones; Zone G12 and reference location.

GaD/Ghz/ZMN/05

Area:
Ghazipur- District
20/03/2022

N

Map No:
GaD/Ghz/M27

0 2.5 5 10 15 20 25 30 35 40 M

Survey Team:

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Indian National Trust
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INTACH

Submitted by:
National Mission for
Clean Ganga
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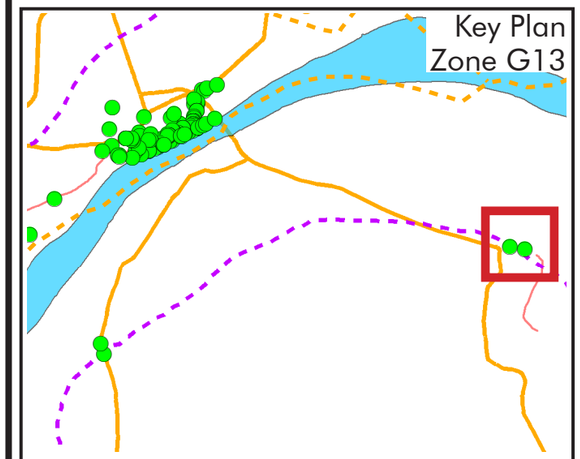
Ganga Cultural Documentation
Ghazipur District



Legend

- District Boundary
- Tehsil Boundary
- 5km Line
- Railway Network
- Ganga River
- Water System
- Inventory

Road Type
- Primary Rd
- Secondary Rd

Typology
- Water Structure
- Residential
- Institutional
- Mixed-use
- Memorial
- Religious
- Utilitarian
- Industrial
- Funerary
- Defence
- Civic

Note:
For the comprehensive study of these maps,Ghazipur distict is market as Zone G. This zone further divides into 53 Sub-zones, according to their respective area.

This map represent following subzones; Zone G13 and reference location.

GaD/Ghz/ZMN/06

Area:
Ghazipur- District
20/03/2022

N

Map No:
GaD/Ghz/M28

0 2.5 5 10 15 20 25 30 35 40 M

Survey Team:

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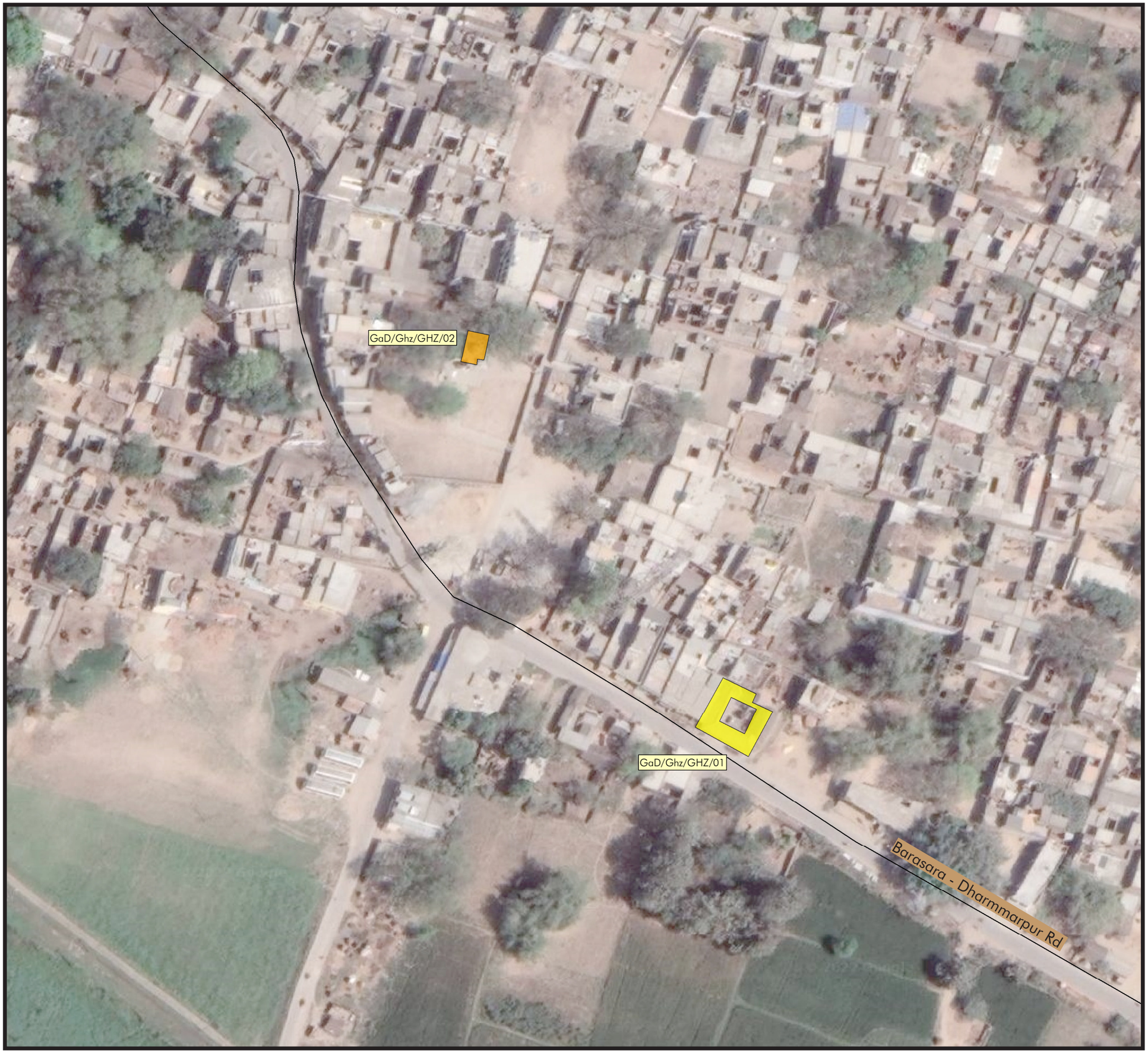
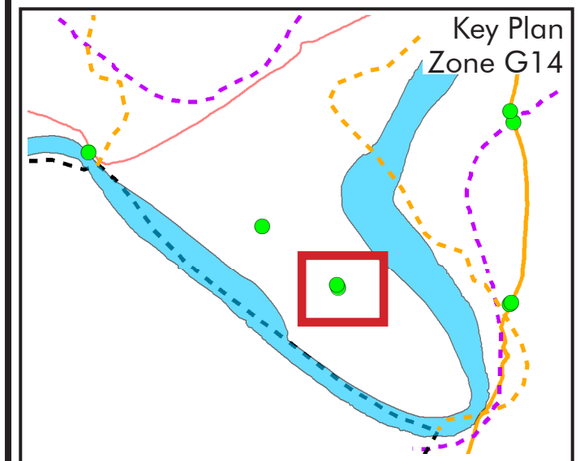


Ganga Cultural Documentation
Ghazipur District



Legend

District Boundary	Road Type	Memorial
Tehsil Boundary	Primary Rd	Religious
5km Line	Secondary Rd	Utilitarian
Railway Network	Typology	Industrial
Ganga River	Water Structure	Funerary
Water System	Residential	Defence
Inventory	Institutional	Civic
	Mixed-use	

Note:
For the comprehensive study of these maps,Ghazipur distict is market as Zone G. This zone further divides into 53 Sub-zones, according to their respective area.

This map represent following subzones; Zone G14 and reference location.

GaD/Ghz/GHZ/01 & GaD/Ghz/GHZ/02

Area:
Ghazipur- District
20/03/2022

N

Map No:
GaD/Ghz/M29

0 5 10 20 30 40 50 60 70 80 M

Survey Team:

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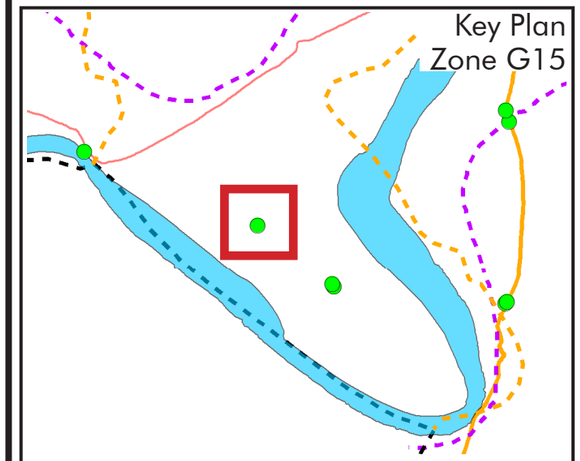
Prepared by:
Indian National Trust
for Art and Cultural Heritage
INTACH

Submitted by:
National Mission for
Clean Ganga



Ganga Cultural Documentation
Ghazipur District



Legend

District Boundary	Road Type	Memorial
Tehsil Boundary	Primary Rd	Religious
5km Line	Secondary Rd	Utilitarian
Railway Network	Typology	Industrial
Ganga River	Water Structure	Funerary
Water System	Residential	Defence
Inventory	Institutional	Civic
	Mixed-use	

Note:
For the comprehensive study of these maps,Ghazipur distict is market as Zone G. This zone further divides into 53 Sub-zones, according to their respective area.

This map represent following subzones; Zone G15 and reference location.

GaD/Ghz/GHZ/03

Area:
Ghazipur- District
20/03/2022

N

Map No:
GaD/Ghz/M30

0 15 30 60 90 120 M

Survey Team:

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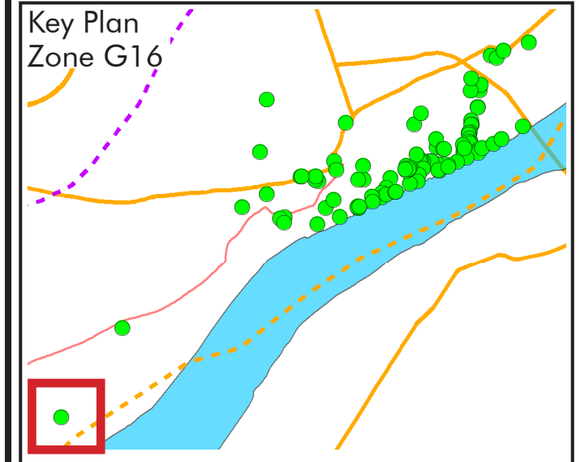
Prepared by:
Indian National Trust
for Art and Cultural Heritage
INTACH

Submitted by:
National Mission for
Clean Ganga



Ganga Cultural Documentation
Ghazipur District



Legend

- District Boundary
- Tehsil Boundary
- 5km Line
- Railway Network
- Ganga River
- Water System
- Inventory

Road Type
- Primary Rd
- Secondary Rd

Typology
- Water Structure
- Residential
- Institutional
- Mixed-use
- Memorial
- Religious
- Utilitarian
- Industrial
- Funerary
- Defence
- Civic

Note:
For the comprehensive study of these maps,Ghazipur distict is market as Zone G. This zone further divides into 53 Sub-zones, according to their respective area.

This map represent following subzones; Zone G16 and reference location.

GaD/Ghz/GHZ/04

Area:
Ghazipur- District
20/03/2022

N

Map No:
GaD/Ghz/M31

0 5 10 20 30 40 50 60 70 80 M

Survey Team:

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Kartik Dubey — Architect

GIS Mapping:
Chetan Kataria — Urban Designer & Planner

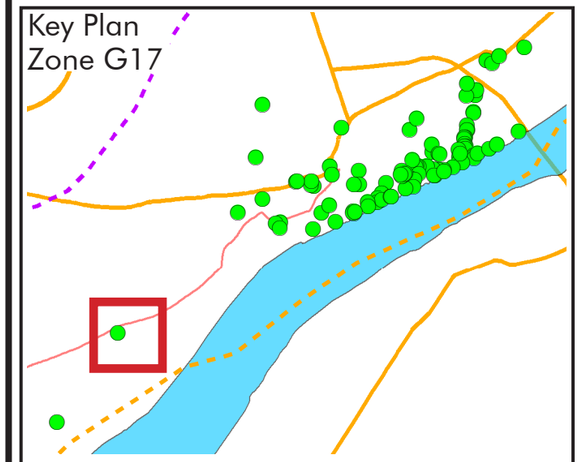
Prepared by:
Indian National Trust
for Art and Cultural Heritage
INTACH

Submitted by:
National Mission for
Clean Ganga



Ganga Cultural Documentation
Ghazipur District

Key Plan
Zone G17



Legend

- District Boundary
- Tehsil Boundary
- 5km Line
- Railway Network
- Ganga River
- Water System
- Inventory

Road Type
- Primary Rd
- Secondary Rd

Typology
- Water Structure
- Residential
- Institutional
- Mixed-use
- Memorial
- Religious
- Utilitarian
- Industrial
- Funerary
- Defence
- Civic

Note:
For the comprehensive study of these maps,Ghazipur distict is market as Zone G. This zone further divides into 53 Sub-zones, according to their respective area.

This map represent following subzones; Zone G17 and reference location.

GaD/Ghz/GHZ/05

Area:
Ghazipur- District
20/03/2022

N

Map No:
GaD/Ghz/M32

0 5 10 20 30 40 50 60 70 80 M

Survey Team:

Chetan Kataria — Urban Design & Planner
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GIS Mapping:
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Prepared by:
Indian National Trust
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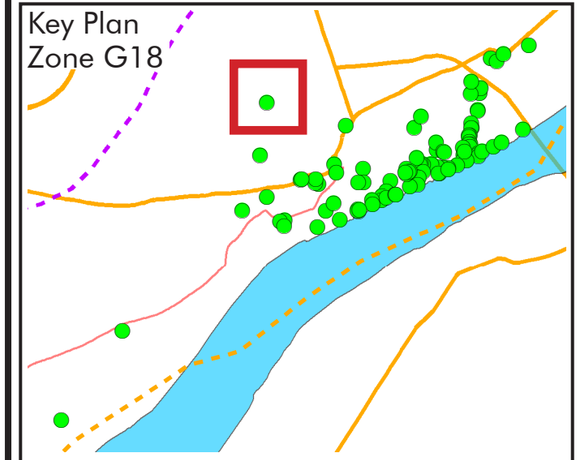
INTACH

Submitted by:
National Mission for
Clean Ganga



Ganga Cultural Documentation
Ghazipur District

Key Plan
Zone G18



Legend

District Boundary	Road Type	Memorial
Tehsil Boundary	Primary Rd	Religious
5km Line	Secondary Rd	Utilitarian
Railway Network	Typology	Industrial
Ganga River	Water Structure	Funerary
Water System	Residential	Defence
Inventory	Institutional	Civic
	Mixed-use	

Note:
For the comprehensive study of these maps,Ghazipur distict is market as Zone G. This zone further divides into 53 Sub-zones, according to their respective area.

This map represent following subzones; Zone G18 and reference location.

GaD/Ghz/GHZ/06

Area:
Ghazipur- District
20/03/2022

N

Map No:
GaD/Ghz/M33

0 5 10 20 30 40 50 60 70 80 M

Survey Team:

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GIS Mapping:
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Indian National Trust
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INTACH

Submitted by:
National Mission for
Clean Ganga
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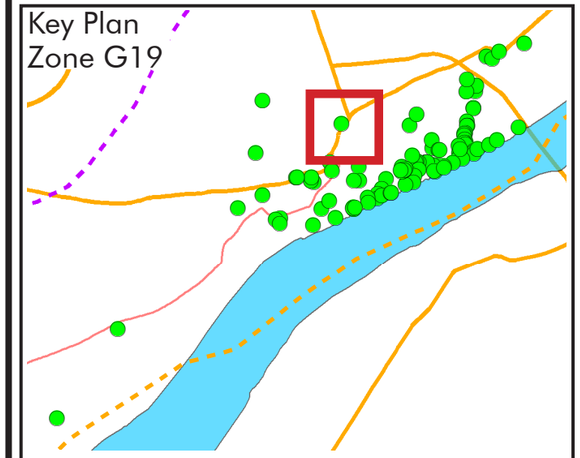
Ganga Cultural Documentation
Ghazipur District

Key Plan
Zone G19



Legend

District Boundary	Road Type	Memorial
Tehsil Boundary	Primary Rd	Religious
5km Line	Secondary Rd	Utilitarian
Railway Network	Typology	Industrial
Ganga River	Water Structure	Funerary
Water System	Residential	Defence
Inventory	Institutional	Civic
	Mixed-use	

Note:
For the comprehensive study of these maps,Ghazipur distict is market as Zone G. This zone further divides into 53 Sub-zones, according to their respective area.

This map represent following subzones; Zone G19 and reference location.

GaD/Ghz/GHZ/01 & GaD/Ghz/GHZ/07

Area:
Ghazipur- District
20/03/2022

N

Map No:
GaD/Ghz/M34

0 5 10 20 30 40 50 60 70 80 M

Survey Team:

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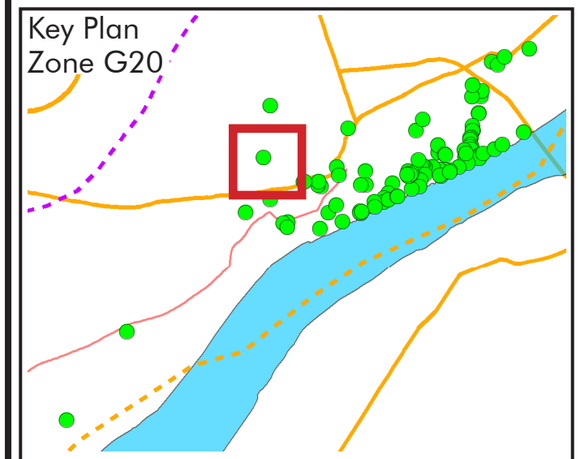
Prepared by:
Indian National Trust
for Art and Cultural Heritage
INTACH

Submitted by:
National Mission for
Clean Ganga
नमामि गंगे



Ganga Cultural Documentation
Ghazipur District



Legend

- District Boundary
- Tehsil Boundary
- 5km Line
- Railway Network
- Ganga River
- Water System
- Inventory

Road Type
- Primary Rd
- Secondary Rd

Typology
- Water Structure
- Residential
- Institutional
- Mixed-use
- Memorial
- Religious
- Utilitarian
- Industrial
- Funerary
- Defence
- Civic

Note:
For the comprehensive study of these maps,Ghazipur distict is market as Zone G. This zone further divides into 53 Sub-zones, according to their respective area.

This map represent following subzones; Zone G20 and reference location.

GaD/Ghz/GHZ/08

Area:
Ghazipur- District
20/03/2022

N

Map No:
GaD/Ghz/M35

0 5 10 20 30 40 50 60 70 80 M

Survey Team:

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INTACH

Submitted by:
National Mission for
Clean Ganga
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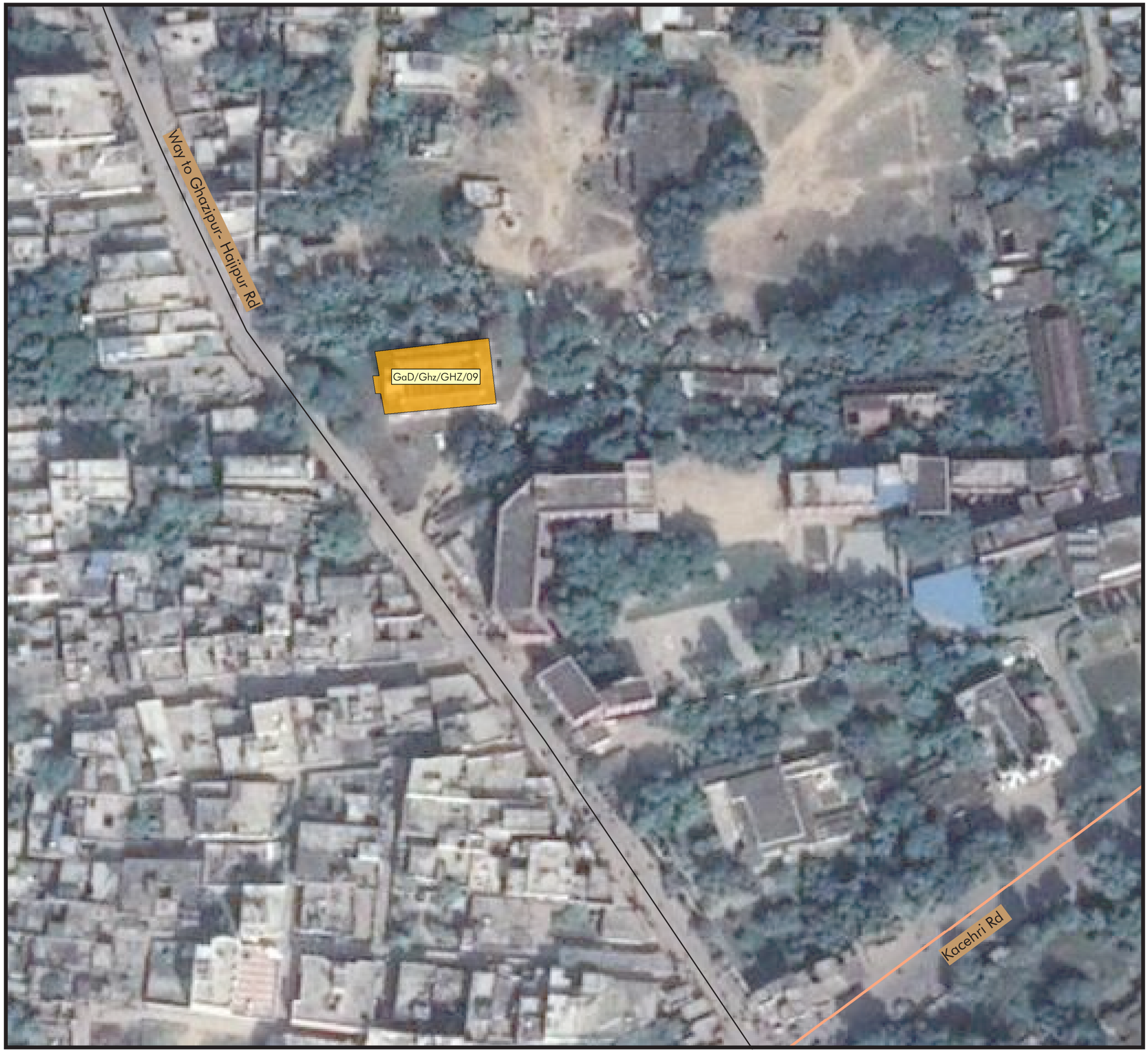
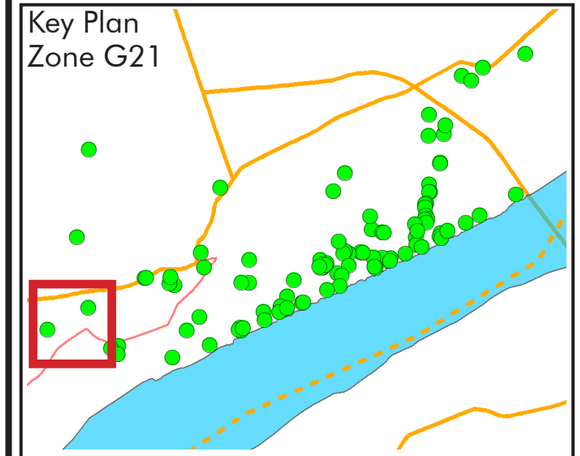


Ganga Cultural Documentation
Ghazipur District

Key Plan
Zone G21



Legend

District Boundary	Road Type	Memorial
Tehsil Boundary	Primary Rd	Religious
5km Line	Secondary Rd	Utilitarian
Railway Network	Typology	Industrial
Ganga River	Water Structure	Funerary
Water System	Residential	Defence
Inventory	Institutional	Civic
	Mixed-use	

Note:
For the comprehensive study of these maps,Ghazipur distict is market as Zone G. This zone further divides into 53 Sub-zones, according to their respective area.

This map represent following subzones; Zone G21 and reference location.

GaD/Ghz/GHZ/09

Area:
Ghazipur- District
20/03/2022

N

Map No:
GaD/Ghz/M36

0 5 10 20 30 40 50 60 70 80 M

Survey Team:

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GIS Mapping:
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Prepared by:
Indian National Trust for Art and Cultural Heritage
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Submitted by:
National Mission for Clean Ganga
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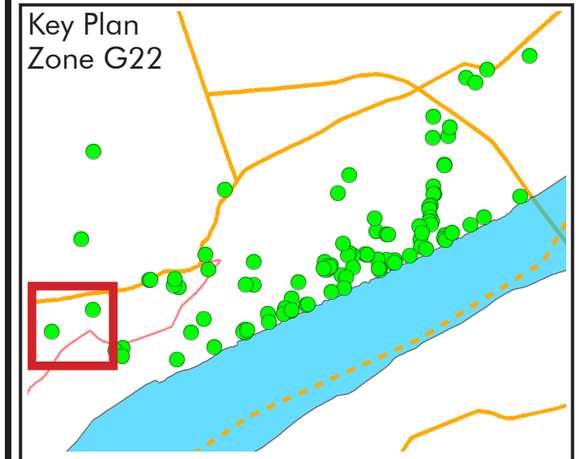
Ganga Cultural Documentation
Ghazipur District

Key Plan
Zone G22



Legend

- District Boundary
- Tehsil Boundary
- 5km Line
- Railway Network
- Ganga River
- Water System
- Inventory

Road Type
- Primary Rd
- Secondary Rd

Typology
- Water Structure
- Residential
- Institutional
- Mixed-use
- Memorial
- Religious
- Utilitarian
- Industrial
- Funerary
- Defence
- Civic

Note:
For the comprehensive study of these maps,Ghazipur distict is market as Zone G. This zone further divides into 53 Sub-zones, according to their respective area.

This map represent following subzones; Zone G22 and reference location.

GaD/Ghz/GHZ/10

Area:
Ghazipur- District
20/03/2022

N

Map No:
GaD/Ghz/M37

0 5 10 20 30 40 50 60 70 80 M

Survey Team:

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Submitted by:
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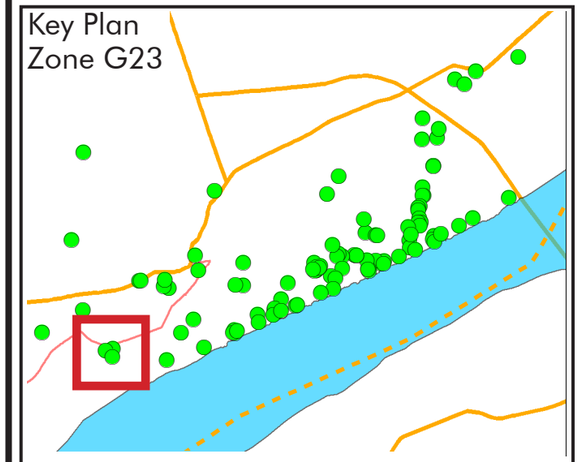
Ganga Cultural Documentation
Ghazipur District

Key Plan
Zone G23



Legend

- District Boundary
- Tehsil Boundary
- 5km Line
- Railway Network
- Ganga River
- Water System
- Inventory

Road Type
- Primary Rd
- Secondary Rd

Typology
- Water Structure
- Residential
- Institutional
- Mixed-use
- Memorial
- Religious
- Utilitarian
- Industrial
- Funerary
- Defence
- Civic

Note:
For the comprehensive study of these maps,Ghazipur distict is market as Zone G. This zone further divides into 53 Sub-zones, according to their respective area.

This map represent following subzones; Zone G23 and reference location.

GaD/Ghz/GHZ/11 to GaD/Ghz/GHZ/13

Area:
Ghazipur- District
20/03/2022

N

Map No:
GaD/Ghz/M38

0 12.5 25 50 75 100 125 M

Survey Team:

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

Submitted by:
National Mission for Clean Ganga
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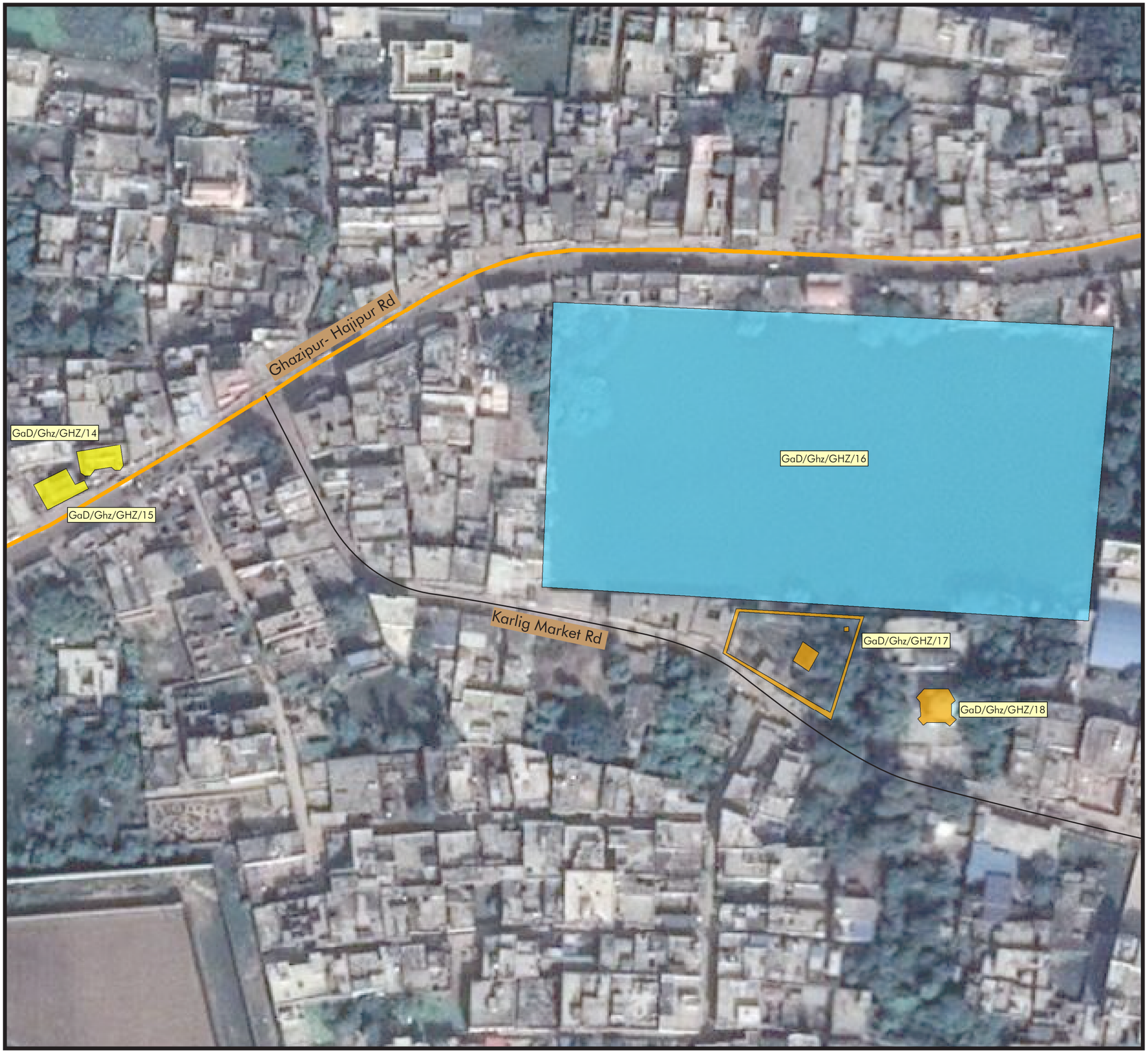
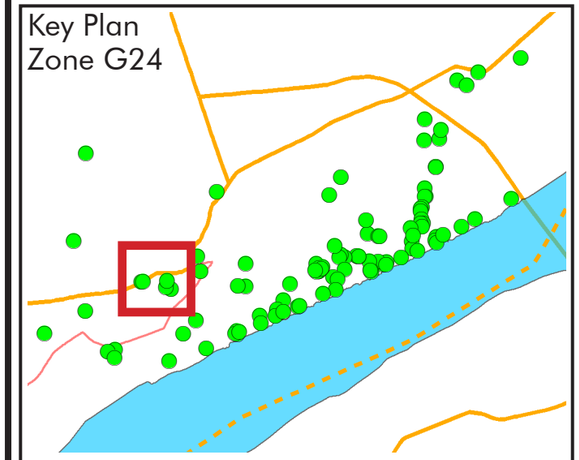


Ganga Cultural Documentation
Ghazipur District

Key Plan
Zone G24



Legend

- District Boundary
- Tehsil Boundary
- 5km Line
- Railway Network
- Ganga River
- Water System
- Inventory

Road Type
- Primary Rd
- Secondary Rd

Typology
- Water Structure
- Residential
- Institutional
- Mixed-use
- Memorial
- Religious
- Utilitarian
- Industrial
- Funerary
- Defence
- Civic

Note:
For the comprehensive study of these maps,Ghazipur distict is market as Zone G. This zone further divides into 53 Sub-zones, according to their respective area.

This map represent following subzones; Zone G24 and reference location.

GaD/Ghz/GHZ/14 to GaD/Ghz/GHZ/18

Area:
Ghazipur- District
20/03/2022

N

Map No:
GaD/Ghz/M39

0 10 20 40 60 80 100 M

Survey Team:

Chetan Kataria — Urban Designer & Planner
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GIS Mapping:
Chetan Kataria — Urban Designer & Planner

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

Submitted by:
National Mission for
Clean Ganga
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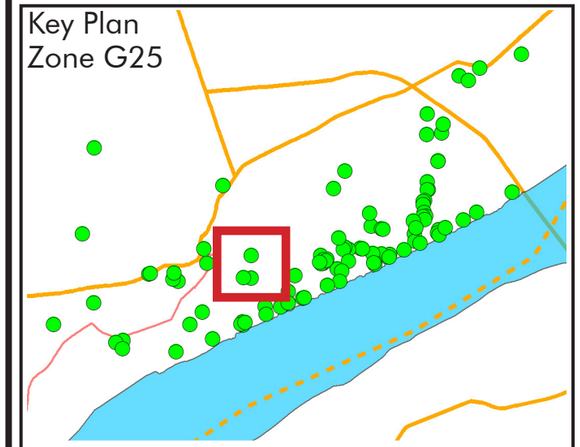
Ganga Cultural Documentation
Ghazipur District

Key Plan
Zone G25



Legend

District Boundary	Road Type	Memorial
Tehsil Boundary	Primary Rd	Religious
5km Line	Secondary Rd	Utilitarian
Railway Network	Typology	Industrial
Ganga River	Water Structure	Funerary
Water System	Residential	Defence
Inventory	Institutional	Civic
	Mixed-use	

Note:
For the comprehensive study of these maps,Ghazipur distict is market as Zone G. This zone further divides into 53 Sub-zones, according to their respective area.

This map represent following subzones; Zone G25 and reference location.

GaD/Ghz/GHZ/19 & GaD/Ghz/GHZ/20

Area:
Ghazipur- District
20/03/2022

N

Map No:
GaD/Ghz/M40

0 5 10 20 30 40 50 M

Survey Team:

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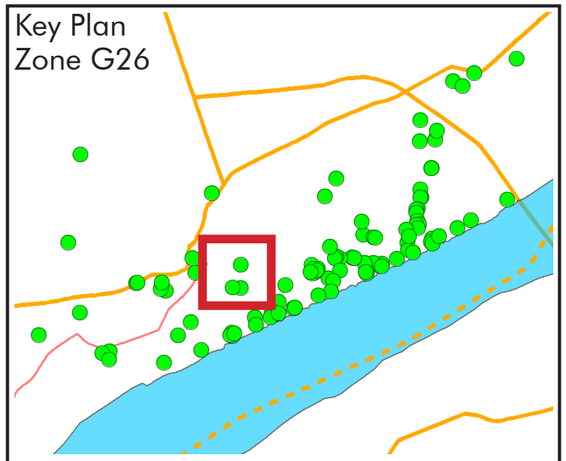
Prepared by:
Indian National Trust
for Art and Cultural Heritage
INTACH

Submitted by:
National Mission for
Clean Ganga



Ganga Cultural Documentation
Ghazipur District

Key Plan
Zone G26



Legend

- District Boundary
- Tehsil Boundary
- 5km Line
- Railway Network
- Ganga River
- Water System
- Inventory

Road Type
- Primary Rd
- Secondary Rd

Typology
- Water Structure
- Residential
- Institutional
- Mixed-use
- Memorial
- Religious
- Utilitarian
- Industrial
- Funerary
- Defence
- Civic

Note:
For the comprehensive study of these maps,Ghazipur distict is market as Zone G. This zone further divides into 53 Sub-zones, according to their respective area.

This map represent following subzones; Zone G26 and reference location.

GaD/Ghz/GHZ/21 to GaD/Ghz/GHZ/23

Area:
Ghazipur- District
20/03/2022

N

Map No:
GaD/Ghz/M41

0 5 10 20 30 40 50 60 70 80 M

Survey Team:

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GIS Mapping:
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Prepared by:
Indian National Trust
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National Mission for
Clean Ganga
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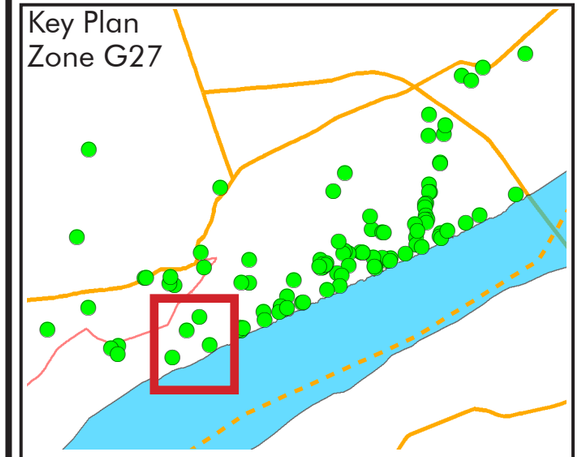
Ganga Cultural Documentation
Ghazipur District



Key Plan
Zone G27



Legend

- District Boundary
- Tehsil Boundary
- 5km Line
- Railway Network
- Ganga River
- Water System
- Inventory

Road Type
- Primary Rd
- Secondary Rd

Typology
- Water Structure
- Residential
- Institutional
- Mixed-use
- Memorial
- Religious
- Utilitarian
- Industrial
- Funerary
- Defence
- Civic

Note:
For the comprehensive study of these maps,Ghazipur distict is market as Zone G. This zone further divides into 53 Sub-zones, according to their respective area.

This map represent following subzones; Zone G27 and reference location.

GaD/Ghz/GHZ/24 to GaD/Ghz/GHZ/27

Area:
Ghazipur- District
20/03/2022

N

Map No:
GaD/Ghz/M42

0 10 20 40 60 80 100 120 140 160 M

Survey Team:

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GIS Mapping:
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Prepared by:
Indian National Trust
for Art and Cultural Heritage
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Submitted by:
National Mission for
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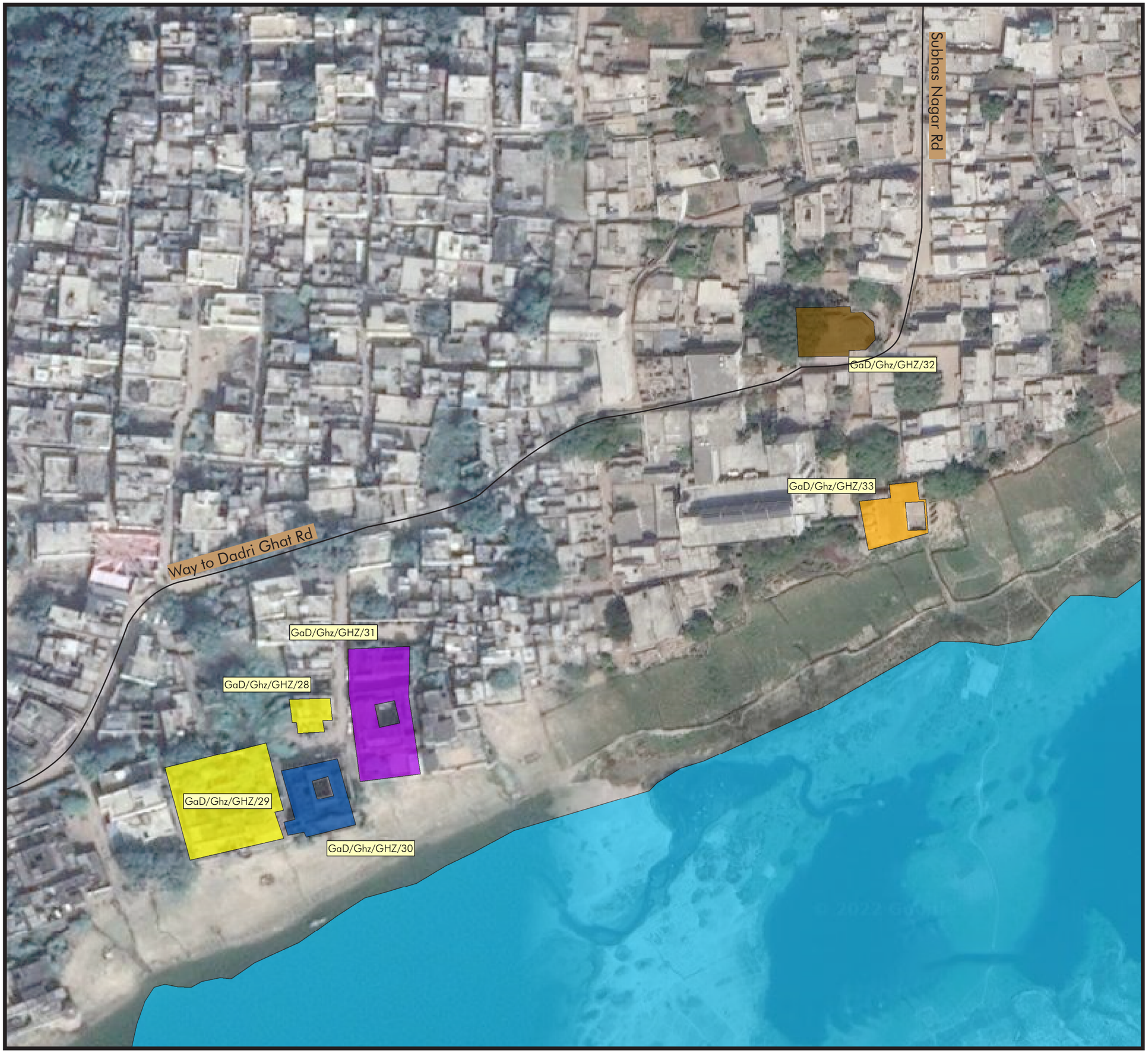
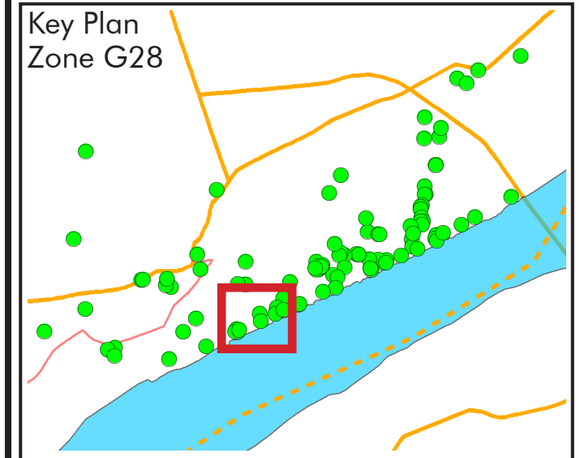


Ganga Cultural Documentation
Ghazipur District

Key Plan
Zone G28



Legend

District Boundary	Road Type	Memorial
Tehsil Boundary	Primary Rd	Religious
5km Line	Secondary Rd	Utilitarian
Railway Network	Typology	Industrial
Ganga River	Water Structure	Funerary
Water System	Residential	Defence
Inventory	Institutional	Civic
	Mixed-use	

Note:
For the comprehensive study of these maps,Ghazipur distict is market as Zone G. This zone further divides into 53 Sub-zones, according to their respective area.

This map represent following subzones; Zone G28 and reference location.

GaD/Ghz/GHZ/28 to GaD/Ghz/GHZ/33

Area:
Ghazipur- District
20/03/2022

N

Map No:
GaD/Ghz/M43

0 12.5 25 50 75 100 125 M

Survey Team:

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GIS Mapping:
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Prepared by:
Indian National Trust
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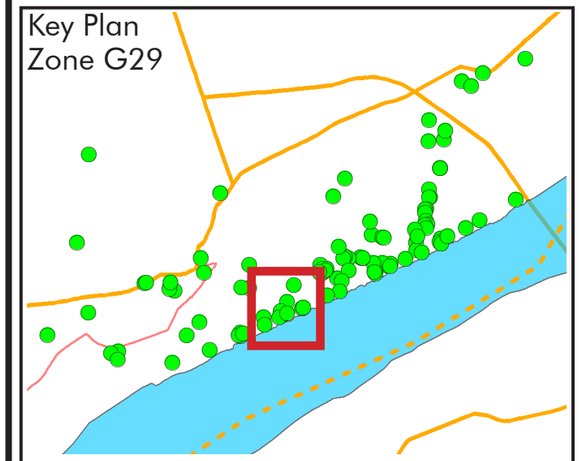
Ganga Cultural Documentation
Ghazipur District



Key Plan
Zone G29



Legend

- District Boundary
- Tehsil Boundary
- 5km Line
- Railway Network
- Ganga River
- Water System
- Inventory

Road Type
- Primary Rd
- Secondary Rd

Typology
- Water Structure
- Residential
- Institutional
- Mixed-use
- Memorial
- Religious
- Utilitarian
- Industrial
- Funerary
- Defence
- Civic

Note:
For the comprehensive study of these maps,Ghazipur distict is market as Zone G. This zone further divides into 53 Sub-zones, according to their respective area.

This map represent following subzones; Zone G29 and reference location.

GaD/Ghz/GHZ/34 to GaD/Ghz/GHZ/39

Area:
Ghazipur- District
20/03/2022

N

Map No:
GaD/Ghz/M44

0 5 10 20 30 40 50 60 70 80 M

Survey Team:

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Indian National Trust
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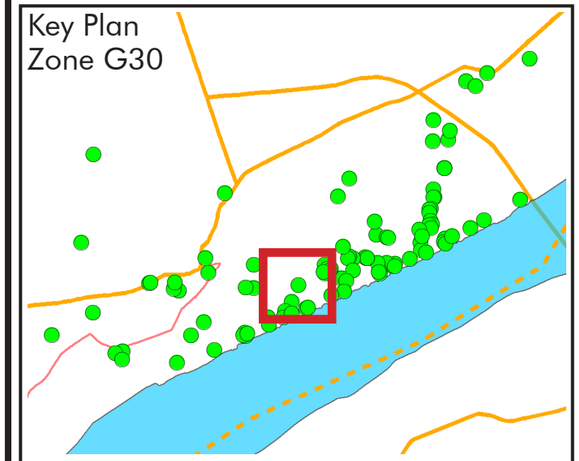
INTACH

Submitted by:
National Mission for
Clean Ganga



Ganga Cultural Documentation
Ghazipur District

Key Plan
Zone G30



Legend

- District Boundary
- Tehsil Boundary
- 5km Line
- Railway Network
- Ganga River
- Water System
- Inventory

Road Type
- Primary Rd
- Secondary Rd

Typology
- Water Structure
- Residential
- Institutional
- Mixed-use
- Memorial
- Religious
- Utilitarian
- Industrial
- Funerary
- Defence
- Civic

Note:
For the comprehensive study of these maps,Ghazipur distict is market as Zone G. This zone further divides into 53 Sub-zones, according to their respective area.

This map represent following subzones; Zone G30 and reference location.

GaD/Ghz/GHZ/40

Area:
Ghazipur- District
20/03/2022

N

Map No:
GaD/Ghz/M45

0 2.5 5 10 15 20 25 30 35 40 M

Survey Team:

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

Submitted by:
National Mission for
Clean Ganga
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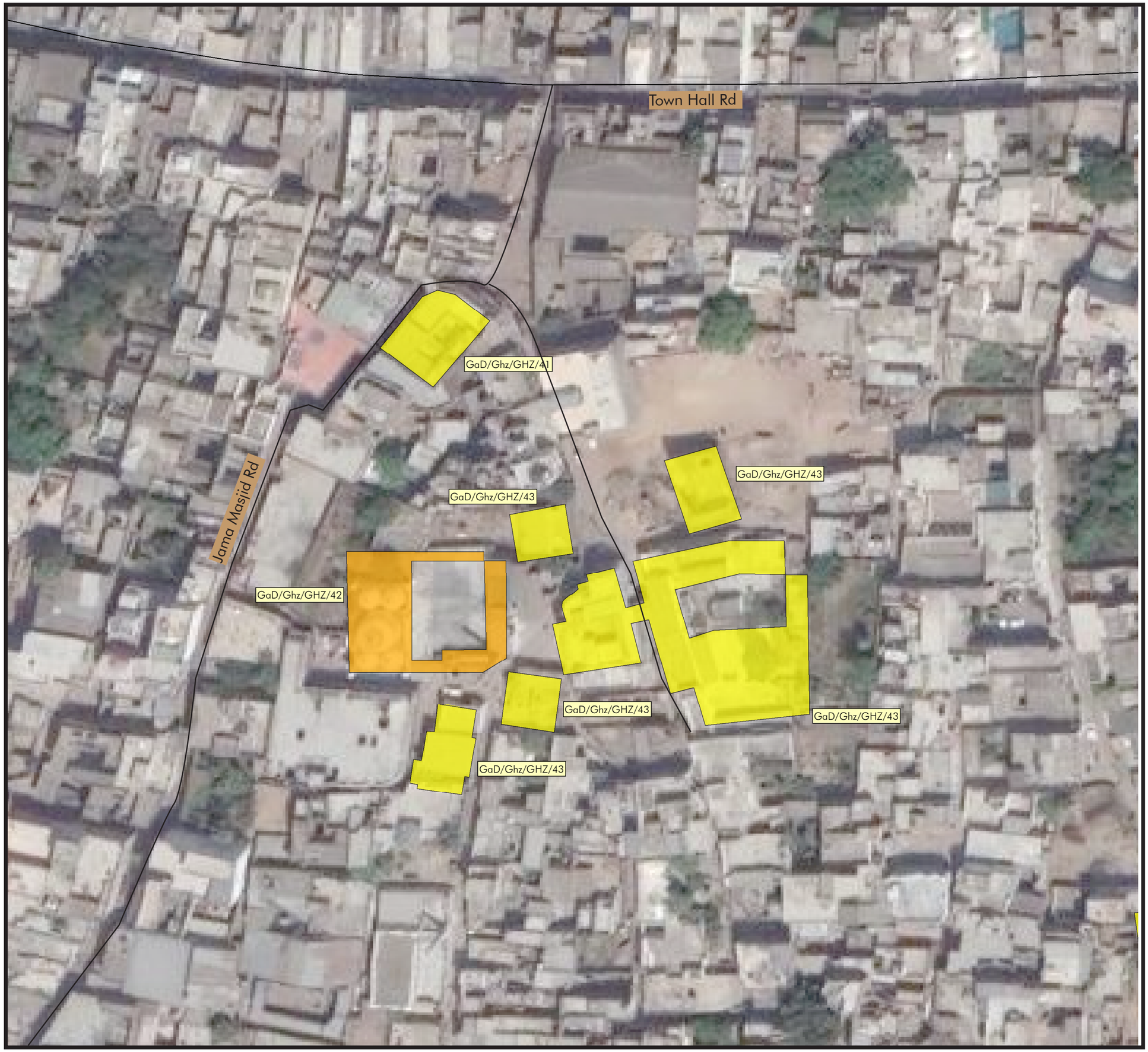
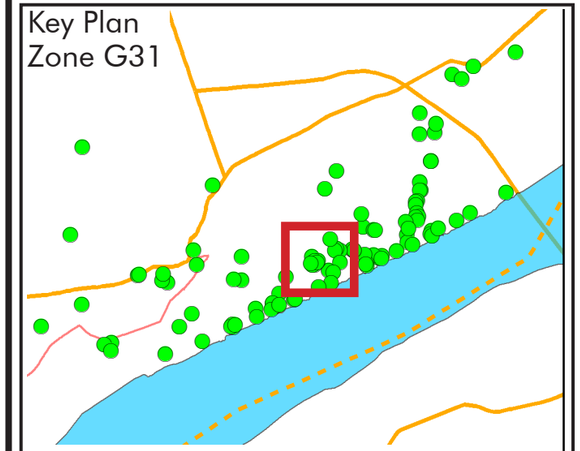


Ganga Cultural Documentation
Ghazipur District

Key Plan
Zone G31



Legend

- District Boundary
- Tehsil Boundary
- 5km Line
- Railway Network
- Ganga River
- Water System
- Inventory

Road Type
- Primary Rd
- Secondary Rd

Typology
- Water Structure
- Residential
- Institutional
- Mixed-use
- Memorial
- Religious
- Utilitarian
- Industrial
- Funerary
- Defence
- Civic

Note:
For the comprehensive study of these maps,Ghazipur distict is market as Zone G. This zone further divides into 53 Sub-zones, according to their respective area.

This map represent following subzones; Zone G31 and reference location.

GaD/Ghz/GHZ/41 to GaD/Ghz/GHZ/43

Area:
Ghazipur- District
20/03/2022

N

Map No:
GaD/Ghz/M46

0 4.258.5 17 25.5 34 42.5 51 59.5 68 M

Survey Team:

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GIS Mapping:
Chetan Kataria — Urban Designer & Planner

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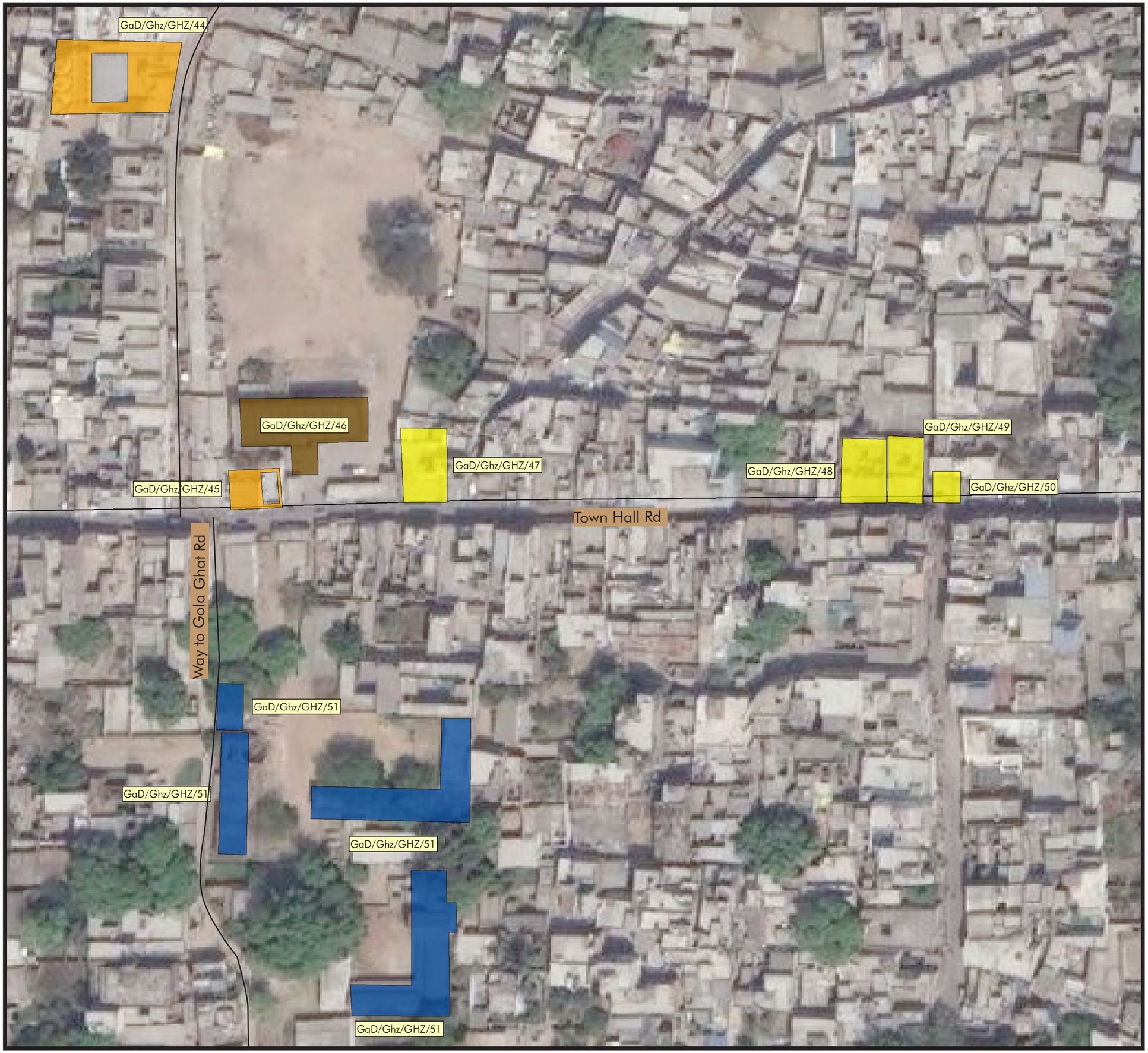
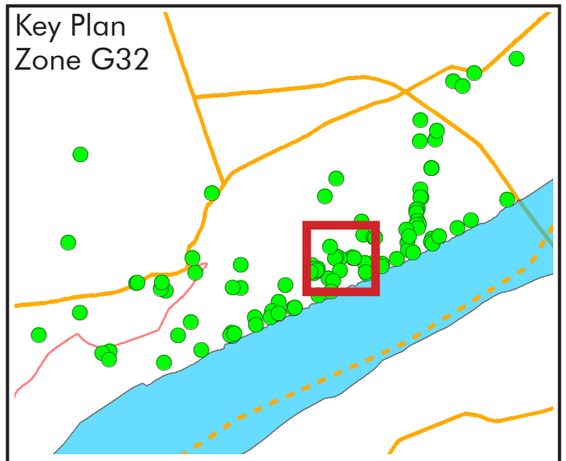


Ganga Cultural Documentation
Ghazipur District

Key Plan
Zone G32



Legend

- District Boundary
- Tehsil Boundary
- 5km Line
- Railway Network
- Ganga River
- Water System
- Inventory

Road Type
- Primary Rd
- Secondary Rd

Typology
- Water Structure
- Residential
- Institutional
- Mixed-use
- Memorial
- Religious
- Utilitarian
- Industrial
- Funerary
- Defence
- Civic

Note:
For the comprehensive study of these maps,Ghazipur distict is market as Zone G. This zone further divides into 53 Sub-zones, according to their respective area.

This map represent following subzones; Zone G32 and reference location.

GaD/Ghz/GHZ/44 to GaD/Ghz/GHZ/51

Area:
Ghazipur- District
20/03/2022

N

Map No:
GaD/Ghz/M47

0 5 10 20 30 40 50 60 70 80 M

Survey Team:

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GIS Mapping:
Chetan Kataria — Urban Designer & Planner

Prepared by:
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National Mission for
Clean Ganga
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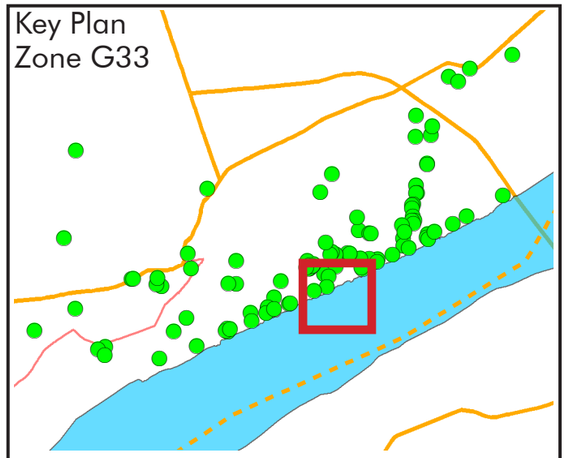
Ganga Cultural Documentation
Ghazipur District



Key Plan
Zone G33



Legend

- District Boundary
- Tehsil Boundary
- 5km Line
- Railway Network
- Ganga River
- Water System
- Inventory

Road Type
- Primary Rd
- Secondary Rd

Typology
- Water Structure
- Residential
- Institutional
- Mixed-use
- Memorial
- Religious
- Utilitarian
- Industrial
- Funerary
- Defence
- Civic

Note:
For the comprehensive study of these maps,Ghazipur distict is market as Zone G. This zone further divides into 53 Sub-zones, according to their respective area.

This map represent following subzones; Zone G33 and reference location.

GaD/Ghz/GHZ/52 to GaD/Ghz/GHZ/55

Area:
Ghazipur- District
20/03/2022

N

Map No:
GaD/Ghz/M48

0 5 10 20 30 40 50 60 70 80 M

Survey Team:

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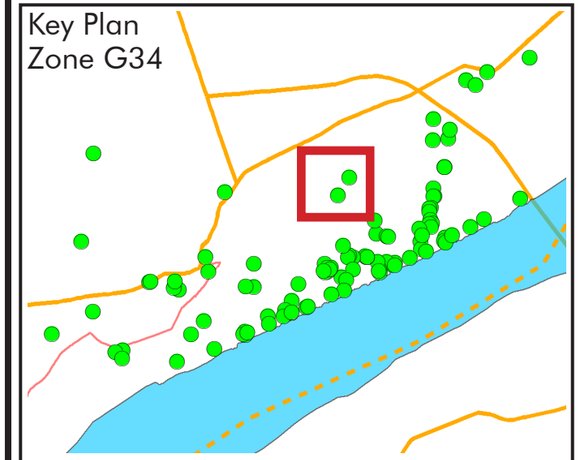
Clean Ganga



Ganga Cultural Documentation
Ghazipur District

Key Plan
Zone G34



Legend

District Boundary	Road Type	Memorial
Tehsil Boundary	Primary Rd	Religious
5km Line	Secondary Rd	Utilitarian
Railway Network	Typology	Industrial
Ganga River	Water Structure	Funerary
Water System	Residential	Defence
Inventory	Institutional	Civic
	Mixed-use	

Note:
For the comprehensive study of these maps,Ghazipur distict is market as Zone G. This zone further divides into 53 Sub-zones, according to their respective area.

This map represent following subzones; Zone G34 and reference location.

GaD/Ghz/GHZ/56 & GaD/Ghz/GHZ/57

Area:
Ghazipur- District
20/03/2022

N

Map No:
GaD/Ghz/M49

0 5 10 20 30 40 50 60 70 80 M

Survey Team:

Chetan Kataria — Urban Designer & Planner
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GIS Mapping:
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Prepared by:
Indian National Trust
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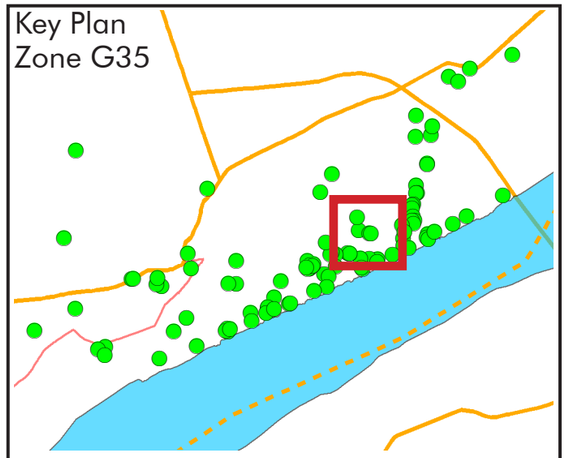
INTACH

Submitted by:
National Mission for
Clean Ganga



Ganga Cultural Documentation
Ghazipur District

Key Plan
Zone G35



Legend

District Boundary	Road Type	Memorial
Tehsil Boundary	Primary Rd	Religious
5km Line	Secondary Rd	Utilitarian
Railway Network	Typology	Industrial
Ganga River	Water Structure	Funerary
Water System	Residential	Defence
Inventory	Institutional	Civic
	Mixed-use	

Note:
For the comprehensive study of these maps,Ghazipur distict is market as Zone G. This zone further divides into 53 Sub-zones, according to their respective area.

This map represent following subzones; Zone G35 and reference location.

GaD/Ghz/GHZ/58 to GaD/Ghz/GHZ/61

Area:
Ghazipur- District
20/03/2022

N

Map No:
GaD/Ghz/M50

0 5 10 20 30 40 50 60 70 80 M

Survey Team:

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Indian National Trust
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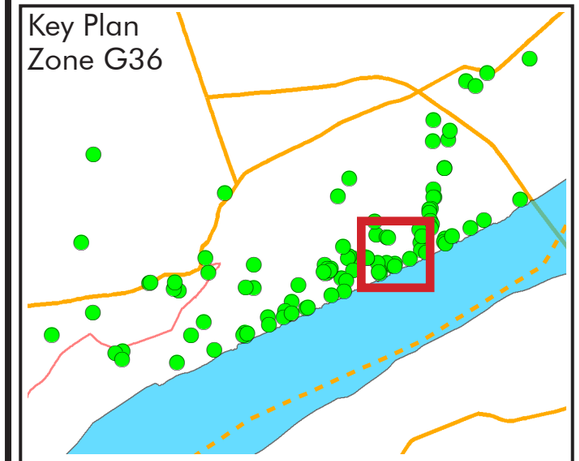
INTACH

Submitted by:
National Mission for
Clean Ganga



Ganga Cultural Documentation
Ghazipur District

Key Plan
Zone G36



Legend

District Boundary	Road Type	Memorial
Tehsil Boundary	Primary Rd	Religious
5km Line	Secondary Rd	Utilitarian
Railway Network	Typology	Industrial
Ganga River	Water Structure	Funerary
Water System	Residential	Defence
Inventory	Institutional	Civic
	Mixed-use	

Note:
For the comprehensive study of these maps,Ghazipur distict is market as Zone G. This zone further divides into 53 Sub-zones, according to their respective area.

This map represent following subzones; Zone G36 and reference location.

GaD/Ghz/GHZ/62 to GaD/Ghz/GHZ/69

Area:

Ghazipur- District
20/03/2022

N

Map No:

GaD/Ghz/M51

0 5 10 20 30 40 50 60 70 80 M

Survey Team:

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GIS Mapping:
Chetan Kataria — Urban Designer & Planner

Prepared by:
Indian National Trust
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INTACH

Submitted by:
National Mission for
Clean Ganga
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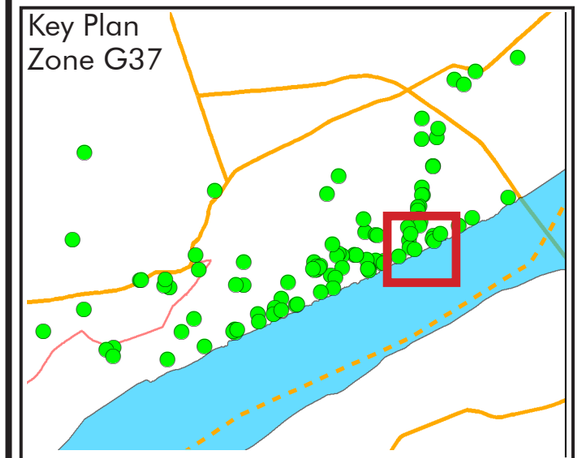
Ganga Cultural Documentation
Ghazipur District

Key Plan
Zone G37



Legend

- District Boundary
- Tehsil Boundary
- 5km Line
- Railway Network
- Ganga River
- Water System
- Inventory

Road Type
- Primary Rd
- Secondary Rd

Typology
- Water Structure
- Residential
- Institutional
- Mixed-use
- Memorial
- Religious
- Utilitarian
- Industrial
- Funerary
- Defence
- Civic

Note:
For the comprehensive study of these maps,Ghazipur distict is market as Zone G. This zone further divides into 53 Sub-zones, according to their respective area.

This map represent following subzones; Zone G37 and reference location.

GaD/Ghz/GHZ/70 to GaD/Ghz/GHZ/72

Area:
Ghazipur- District
20/03/2022

N

Map No:
GaD/Ghz/M52

0 4.258.5 17 25.5 34 42.5 51 59.5 68 M

Survey Team:

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Submitted by:
National Mission for
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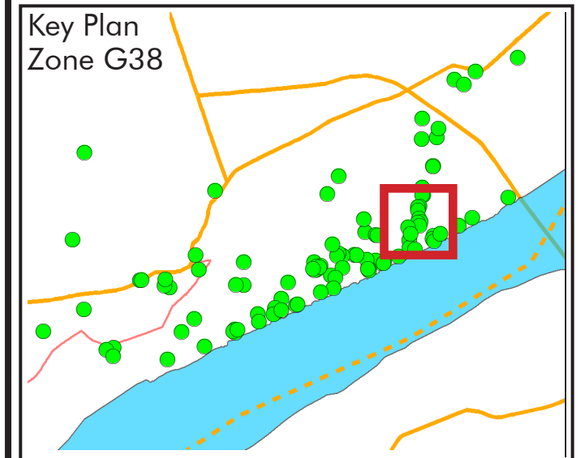
Ganga Cultural Documentation
Ghazipur District



Legend

- District Boundary
- Tehsil Boundary
- 5km Line
- Railway Network
- Ganga River
- Water System
- Inventory

Road Type
- Primary Rd
- Secondary Rd

Typology
- Water Structure
- Residential
- Institutional
- Mixed-use
- Memorial
- Religious
- Utilitarian
- Industrial
- Funerary
- Defence
- Civic

Note:
For the comprehensive study of these maps,Ghazipur distict is market as Zone G. This zone further divides into 53 Sub-zones, according to their respective area.

This map represent following subzones; Zone G38 and reference location.

GaD/Ghz/GHZ/73 to GaD/Ghz/GHZ/78

Area:
Ghazipur- District
20/03/2022

N

Map No:
GaD/Ghz/M53

0 4.258.5 17 25.5 34 42.5 51 59.5 68 M

Survey Team:

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Submitted by:
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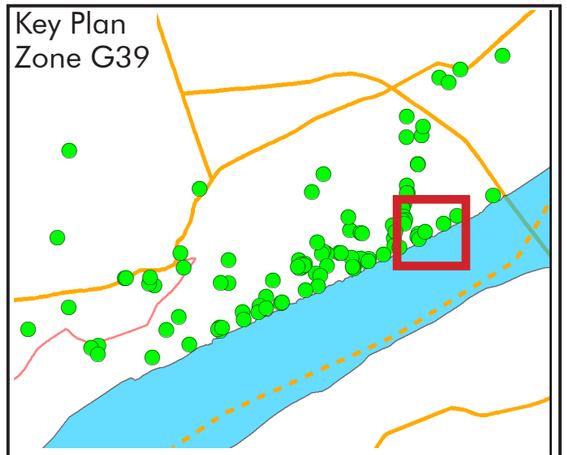
Ganga Cultural Documentation
Ghazipur District

Key Plan
Zone G39



Legend

- District Boundary
- Tehsil Boundary
- 5km Line
- Railway Network
- Ganga River
- Water System
- Inventory

Road Type
- Primary Rd
- Secondary Rd

Typology
- Water Structure
- Residential
- Institutional
- Mixed-use
- Memorial
- Religious
- Utilitarian
- Industrial
- Funerary
- Defence
- Civic

Note:
For the comprehensive study of these maps,Ghazipur distict is market as Zone G. This zone further divides into 53 Sub-zones, according to their respective area.

This map represent following subzones; Zone G39 and reference location.

GaD/Ghz/GHZ/79 to GaD/Ghz/GHZ/82

Area:
Ghazipur- District
20/03/2022

N

Map No:
GaD/Ghz/M54

0 4.258.5 17 25.5 34 42.5 51 59.5 68 M

Survey Team:

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INTACH

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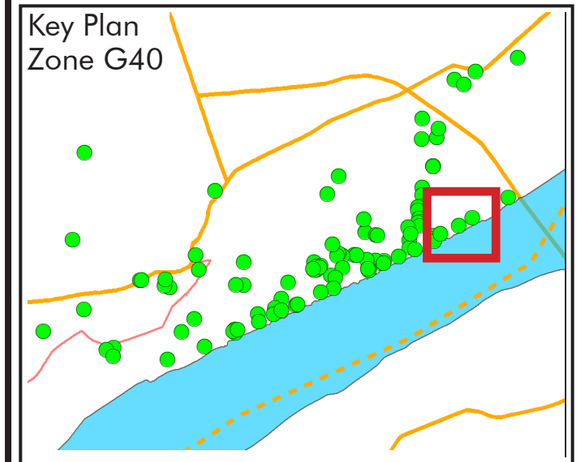
National Mission for
Clean Ganga



Ganga Cultural Documentation
Ghazipur District

Key Plan
Zone G40



Legend

- District Boundary
- Tehsil Boundary
- 5km Line
- Railway Network
- Ganga River
- Water System
- Inventory

Road Type
- Primary Rd
- Secondary Rd

Typology
- Water Structure
- Residential
- Institutional
- Mixed-use
- Memorial
- Religious
- Utilitarian
- Industrial
- Funerary
- Defence
- Civic

Note:
For the comprehensive study of these maps,Ghazipur distict is market as Zone G. This zone further divides into 53 Sub-zones, according to their respective area.

This map represent following subzones; Zone G40 and reference location.

GaD/Ghz/GHZ/83 & GaD/Ghz/GHZ/84

Area:
Ghazipur- District
20/03/2022

N

Map No:
GaD/Ghz/M55

0 4.258.5 17 25.5 34 42.5 51 59.5 68 M

Survey Team:

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Submitted by:
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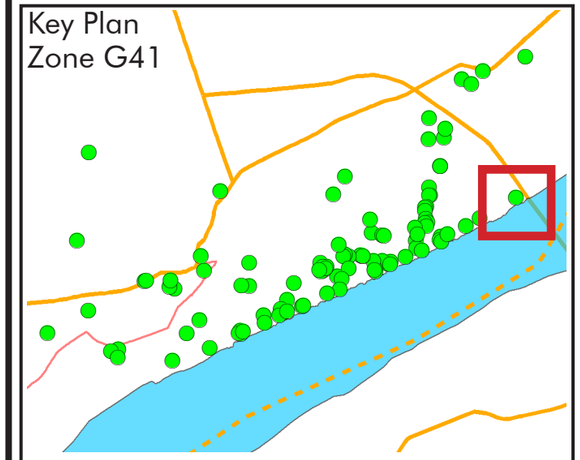
Ganga Cultural Documentation
Ghazipur District

Key Plan
Zone G41



Legend

- District Boundary
- Tehsil Boundary
- 5km Line
- Railway Network
- Ganga River
- Water System
- Inventory

Road Type
- Primary Rd
- Secondary Rd

Typology
- Water Structure
- Residential
- Institutional
- Mixed-use
- Memorial
- Religious
- Utilitarian
- Industrial
- Funerary
- Defence
- Civic

Note:
For the comprehensive study of these maps,Ghazipur distict is market as Zone G. This zone further divides into 53 Sub-zones, according to their respective area.

This map represent following subzones; Zone G41 and reference location.

GaD/Ghz/GHZ/85

Area:
Ghazipur- District
20/03/2022

N

Map No:
GaD/Ghz/M56

0 2.5 5 10 15 20 25 30 35 40 M

Survey Team:

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GIS Mapping:
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Prepared by:
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Submitted by:
National Mission for
Clean Ganga
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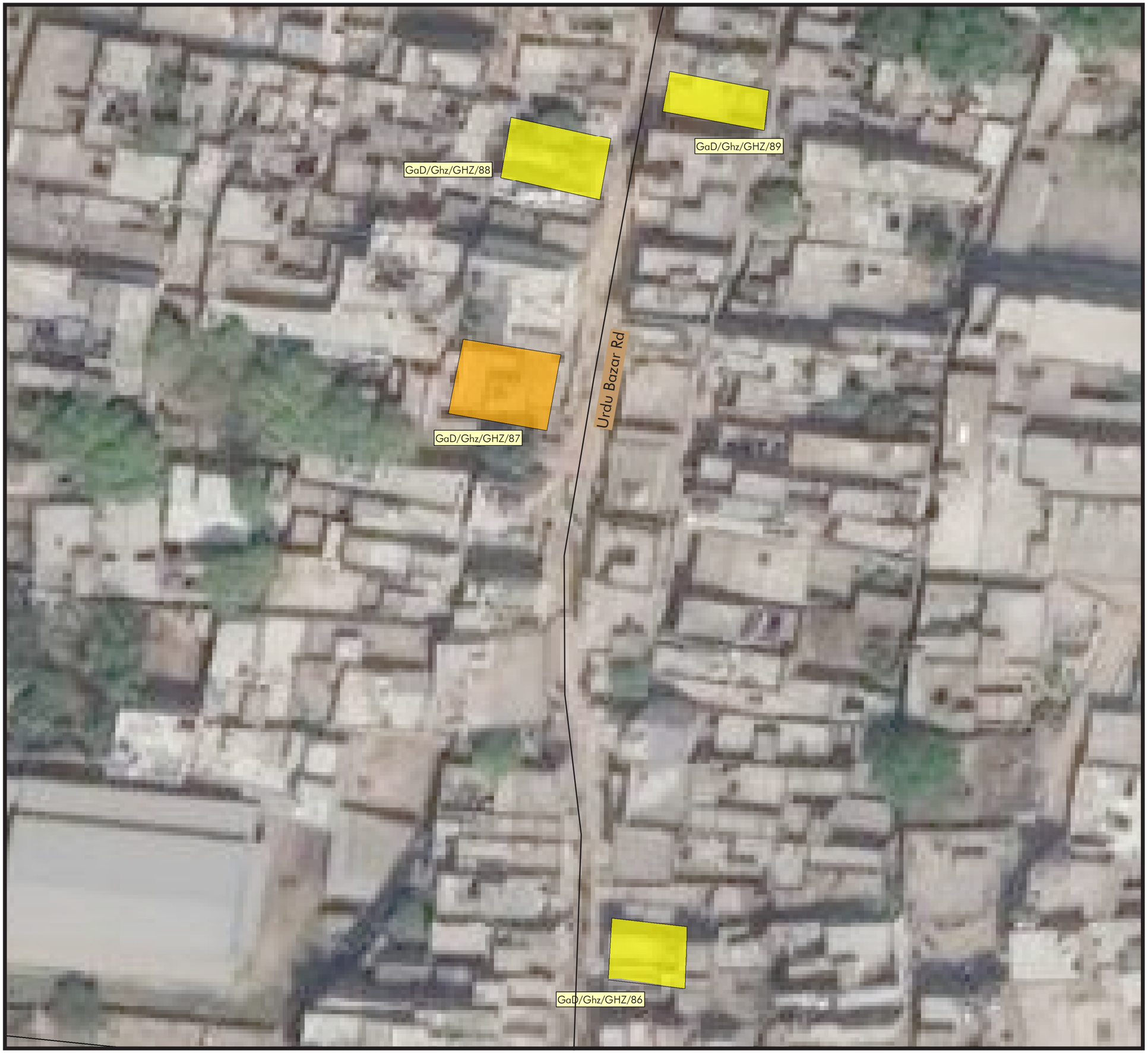
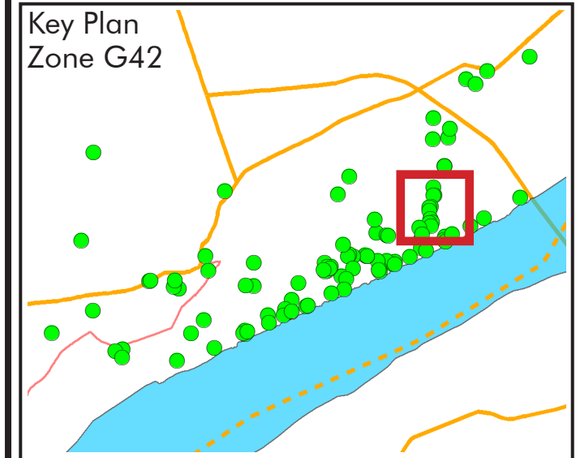


Ganga Cultural Documentation
Ghazipur District

Key Plan
Zone G42



Legend

- District Boundary
- Tehsil Boundary
- 5km Line
- Railway Network
- Ganga River
- Water System
- Inventory

Road Type
- Primary Rd
- Secondary Rd

Typology
- Water Structure
- Residential
- Institutional
- Mixed-use
- Memorial
- Religious
- Utilitarian
- Industrial
- Funerary
- Defence
- Civic

Note:
For the comprehensive study of these maps,Ghazipur distict is market as Zone G. This zone further divides into 53 Sub-zones, according to their respective area.

This map represent following subzones; Zone G42 and reference location.

GaD/Ghz/GHZ/86 to GaD/Ghz/GHZ/89

Area:
Ghazipur- District
20/03/2022

N

Map No:
GaD/Ghz/M57

0 2.5 5 10 15 20 25 30 35 40 M

Survey Team:

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GIS Mapping:
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Prepared by:
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National Mission for
Clean Ganga
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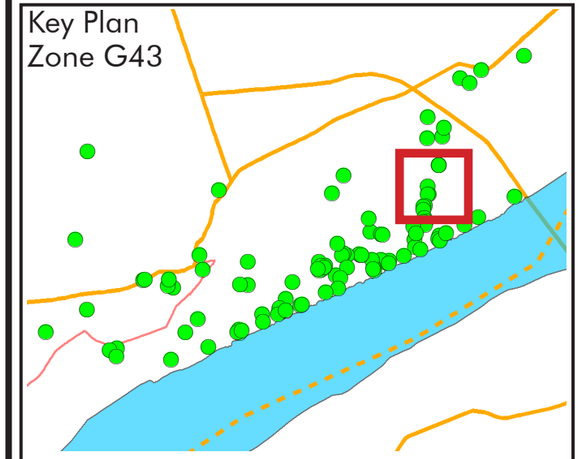
Ganga Cultural Documentation
Ghazipur District



Key Plan
Zone G43



Legend

- District Boundary
- Tehsil Boundary
- 5km Line
- Railway Network
- Ganga River
- Water System
- Inventory

Road Type
- Primary Rd
- Secondary Rd

Typology
- Water Structure
- Residential
- Institutional
- Mixed-use
- Memorial
- Religious
- Utilitarian
- Industrial
- Funerary
- Defence
- Civic

Note:
For the comprehensive study of these maps,Ghazipur distict is market as Zone G. This zone further divides into 53 Sub-zones, according to their respective area.

This map represent following subzones; Zone G43 and reference location.

GaD/Ghz/GHZ/90 to GaD/Ghz/GHZ/92

Area:
Ghazipur- District
20/03/2022

N

Map No:
GaD/Ghz/M58

0 2.5 5 10 15 20 25 30 35 40 M

Survey Team:

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GIS Mapping:
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Prepared by:
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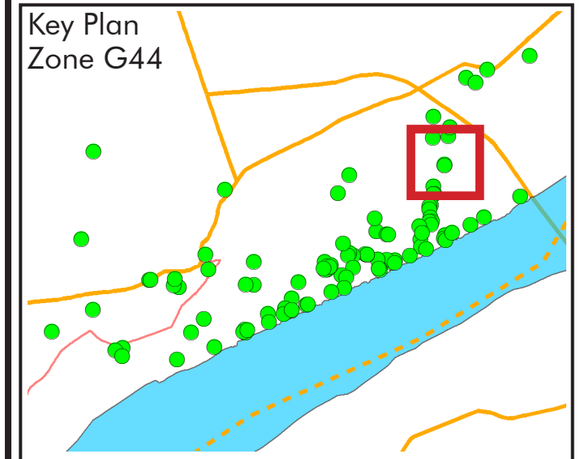
Clean Ganga



Ganga Cultural Documentation
Ghazipur District

Key Plan
Zone G44



Legend

- District Boundary
- Tehsil Boundary
- 5km Line
- Railway Network
- Ganga River
- Water System
- Inventory

Road Type
- Primary Rd
- Secondary Rd

Typology
- Water Structure
- Residential
- Institutional
- Mixed-use
- Memorial
- Religious
- Utilitarian
- Industrial
- Funerary
- Defence
- Civic

Note:
For the comprehensive study of these maps,Ghazipur distict is market as Zone G. This zone further divides into 53 Sub-zones, according to their respective area.

This map represent following subzones; Zone G44 and reference location.

GaD/Ghz/GHZ/93 & GaD/Ghz/GHZ/94

Area:
Ghazipur- District
20/03/2022

N

Map No:
GaD/Ghz/M59

0 2.5 5 10 15 20 25 30 35 40 M

Survey Team:

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GIS Mapping:
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Prepared by:
Indian National Trust
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INTACH

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National Mission for
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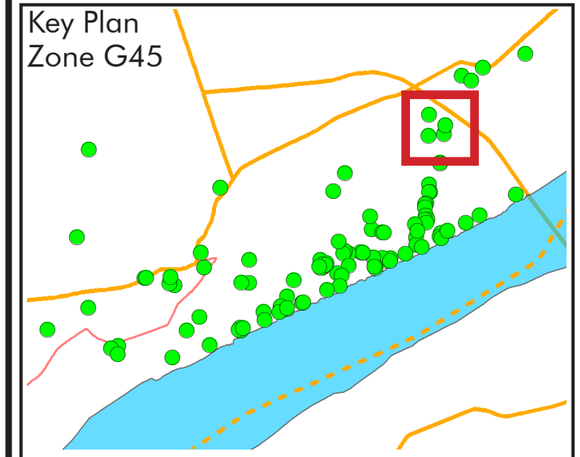
Ganga Cultural Documentation
Ghazipur District



Key Plan
Zone G45



Legend

- District Boundary
- Tehsil Boundary
- 5km Line
- Railway Network
- Ganga River
- Water System
- Inventory

Road Type
- Primary Rd
- Secondary Rd

Typology
- Water Structure
- Residential
- Institutional
- Mixed-use
- Memorial
- Religious
- Utilitarian
- Industrial
- Funerary
- Defence
- Civic

Note:
For the comprehensive study of these maps,Ghazipur distict is market as Zone G. This zone further divides into 53 Sub-zones, according to their respective area.

This map represent following subzones; Zone G45 and reference location.

GaD/Ghz/GHZ/95 to GaD/Ghz/GHZ/98

Area:
Ghazipur- District
20/03/2022

N

Map No:
GaD/Ghz/M60

0 5 10 20 30 40 50 60 70 80 M

Survey Team:

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GIS Mapping:
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Prepared by:
Indian National Trust
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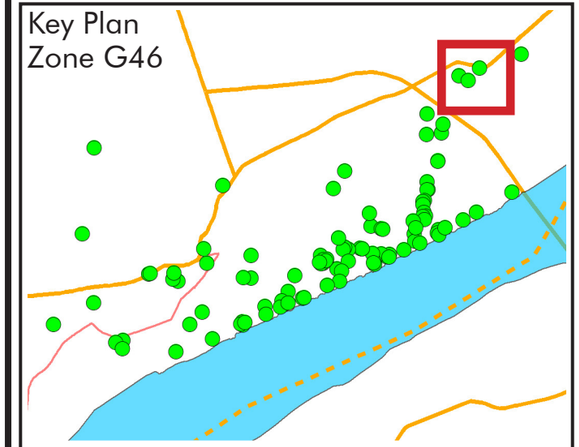
INTACH

Submitted by:
National Mission for
Clean Ganga



Ganga Cultural Documentation
Ghazipur District

Key Plan
Zone G46



Legend

District Boundary	Road Type	Mixed-use
Tehsil Boundary	Primary Rd	Memorial
5km Line	Secondary Rd	Religious
Railway Network	Tertiary Rd	Recreational
Ganga River	Typology	Industrial
Water System	Water Structure	Funerary
	Residential	Defence
	Institutional	Civic

Note:
For the comprehensive study of these maps,Ghazipur distict is market as Zone G. This zone further divides into 53 Sub-zones, according to their respective area.

This map represent following subzones; Zone G46 and reference location.

GaD/Ghz/GHZ/99 to GaD/Ghz/GHZ/101

Area:
Ghazipur- District
20/03/2022

N

Map No:
GaD/Ghz/M61

0 5 10 20 30 40 50 60 70 80 M

Survey Team:

Chetan Kataria — Urban Designer & Planner
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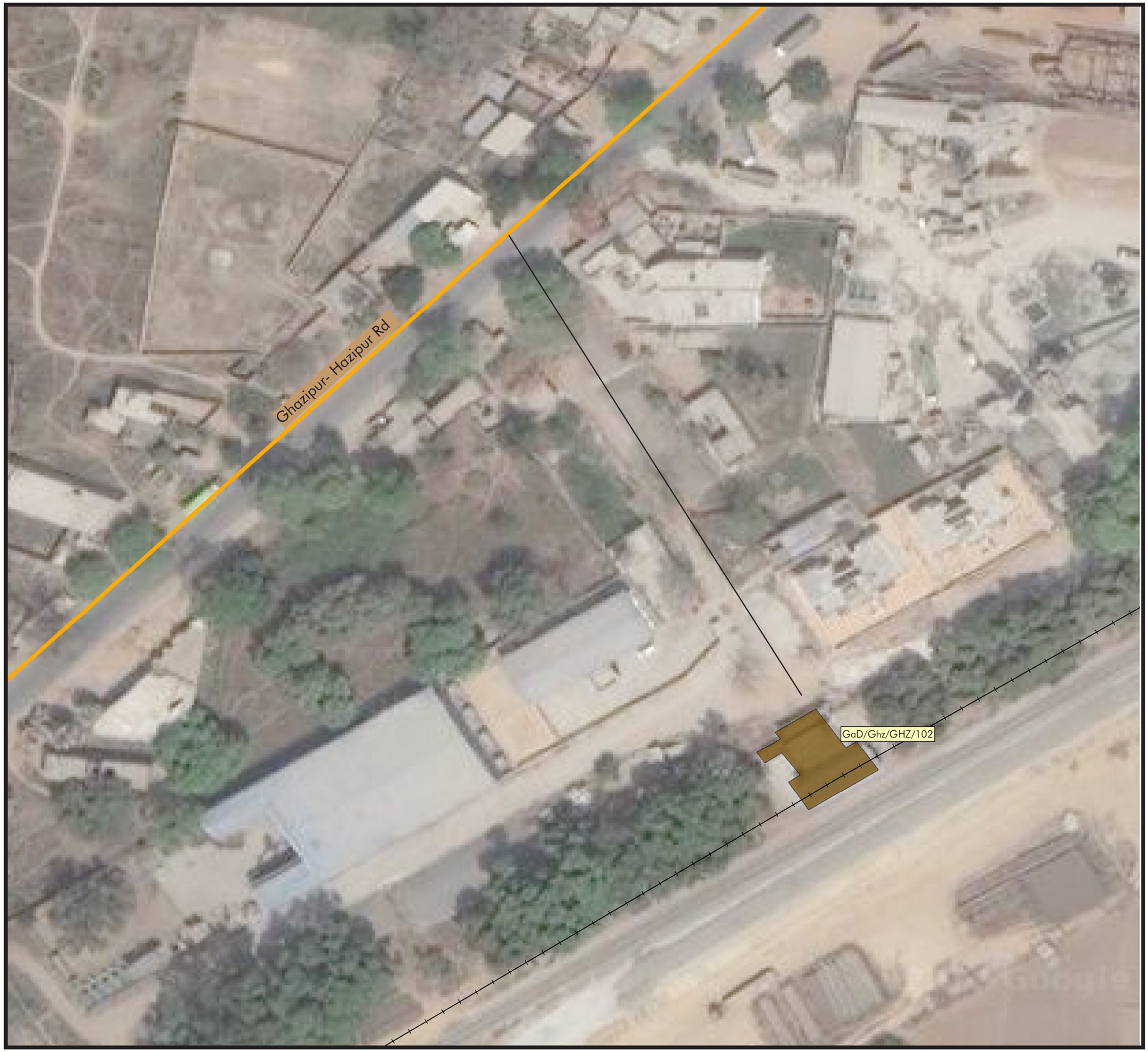
GIS Mapping:
Chetan Kataria — Urban Designer & Planner

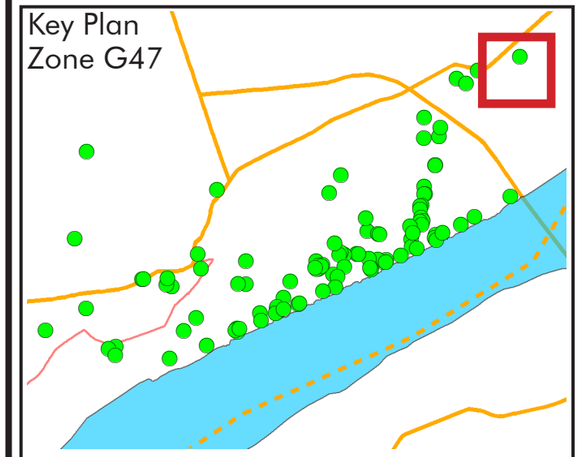
Prepared by:
Indian National Trust for Art and Cultural Heritage
INTACH

Submitted by:
National Mission for Clean Ganga



Ganga Cultural Documentation
Ghazipur District

Key Plan
Zone G47



Legend

- District Boundary
- Tehsil Boundary
- 5km Line
- Railway Network
- Ganga River
- Water System
- Inventory

Road Type
- Primary Rd
- Secondary Rd

Typology
- Water Structure
- Residential
- Institutional
- Mixed-use
- Memorial
- Religious
- Utilitarian
- Industrial
- Funerary
- Defence
- Civic

Note:
For the comprehensive study of these maps,Ghazipur distict is market as Zone G. This zone further divides into 53 Sub-zones, according to their respective area.

This map represent following subzones; Zone G47 and reference location.

GaD/Ghz/GHZ/102

Area:
Ghazipur- District
20/03/2022

N

Map No:
GaD/Ghz/M62

0 4.258.5 17 25.5 34 42.5 51 59.5 68 M

Survey Team:

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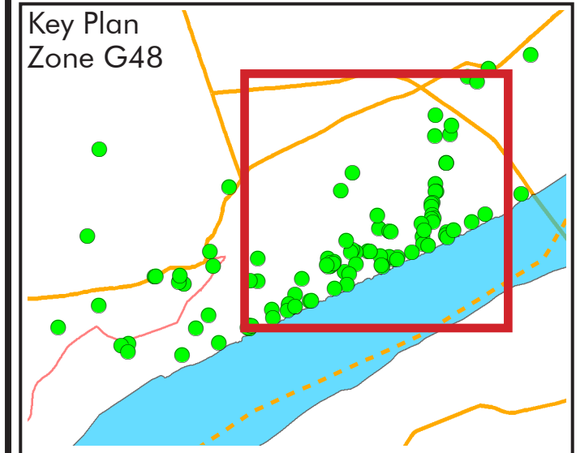
Prepared by:
Indian National Trust
for Art and Cultural Heritage
INTACH

Submitted by:
National Mission for
Clean Ganga

Ganga Cultural Documentation
Ghazipur District



Key Plan
Zone G48



Legend

- District Boundary
- Tehsil Boundary
- 5km Line
- Railway Network
- Ganga River
- Water System
- Inventory

Road Type
- Primary Rd
- Secondary Rd

Typology
- Water Structure
- Residential
- Institutional
- Mixed-use
- Memorial
- Religious
- Utilitarian
- Industrial
- Funerary
- Defence
- Civic

Note:
For the comprehensive study of these maps,Ghazipur distict is market as Zone G. This zone further divides into 53 Sub-zones, according to their respective area.

This map represent following subzones; Zone G48 and reference location.

GaD/Ghz/GHZ/103 to GaD/Ghz/GHZ/106

Area:
Ghazipur- District
20/03/2022

N

Map No:
GaD/Ghz/M63

0 25 50 100 150 200 250 300 350 400 M

Survey Team:

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GaD/Ghz/MDB/01

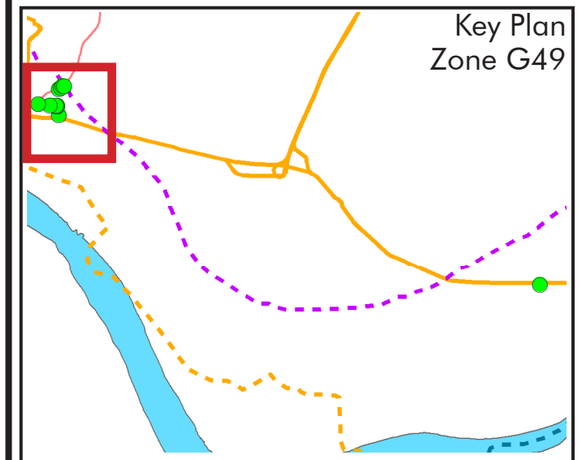
GaD/Ghz/MDB/02

GaD/Ghz/MDB/03

GaD/Ghz/MDB/04

Mohammadabad- Ballia Rd

Ganga Cultural Documentation
Ghazipur District



Legend

- District Boundary
- Tehsil Boundary
- 5km Line
- Railway Network
- Ganga River
- Water System
- Inventory

Road Type
- Primary Rd
- Secondary Rd

Typology
- Water Structure
- Residential
- Institutional
- Mixed-use
- Memorial
- Religious
- Utilitarian
- Industrial
- Funerary
- Defence
- Civic

Note:
For the comprehensive study of these maps,Ghazipur distict is market as Zone G. This zone further divides into 53 Sub-zones, according to their respective area.

This map represent following subzones; Zone G49 and reference location.

GaD/Ghz/MDB/01 to GaD/Ghz/MDB/04

Area:
Ghazipur- District
20/03/2022

N

Map No:
GaD/Ghz/M64

0 5 10 20 30 40 50 60 70 80 M

Survey Team:

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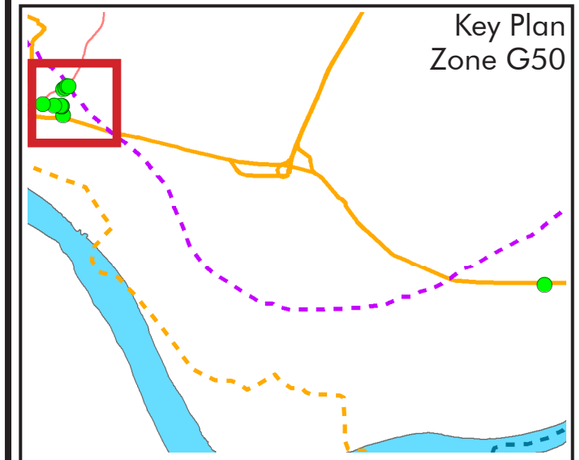
Clean Ganga



Ganga Cultural Documentation
Ghazipur District



Legend

- District Boundary
- Tehsil Boundary
- 5km Line
- Railway Network
- Ganga River
- Water System
- Inventory

Road Type
- Primary Rd
- Secondary Rd

Typology
- Water Structure
- Residential
- Institutional
- Mixed-use
- Memorial
- Religious
- Utilitarian
- Industrial
- Funerary
- Defence
- Civic

Note:
For the comprehensive study of these maps,Ghazipur distict is market as Zone G. This zone further divides into 53 Sub-zones, according to their respective area.

This map represent following subzones; Zone G50 and reference location.

GaD/Ghz/MDB/05

Area:
Ghazipur- District
20/03/2022

N

Map No:
GaD/Ghz/M65

0 5 10 20 30 40 50 60 70 80 M

Survey Team:

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GIS Mapping:
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Prepared by:
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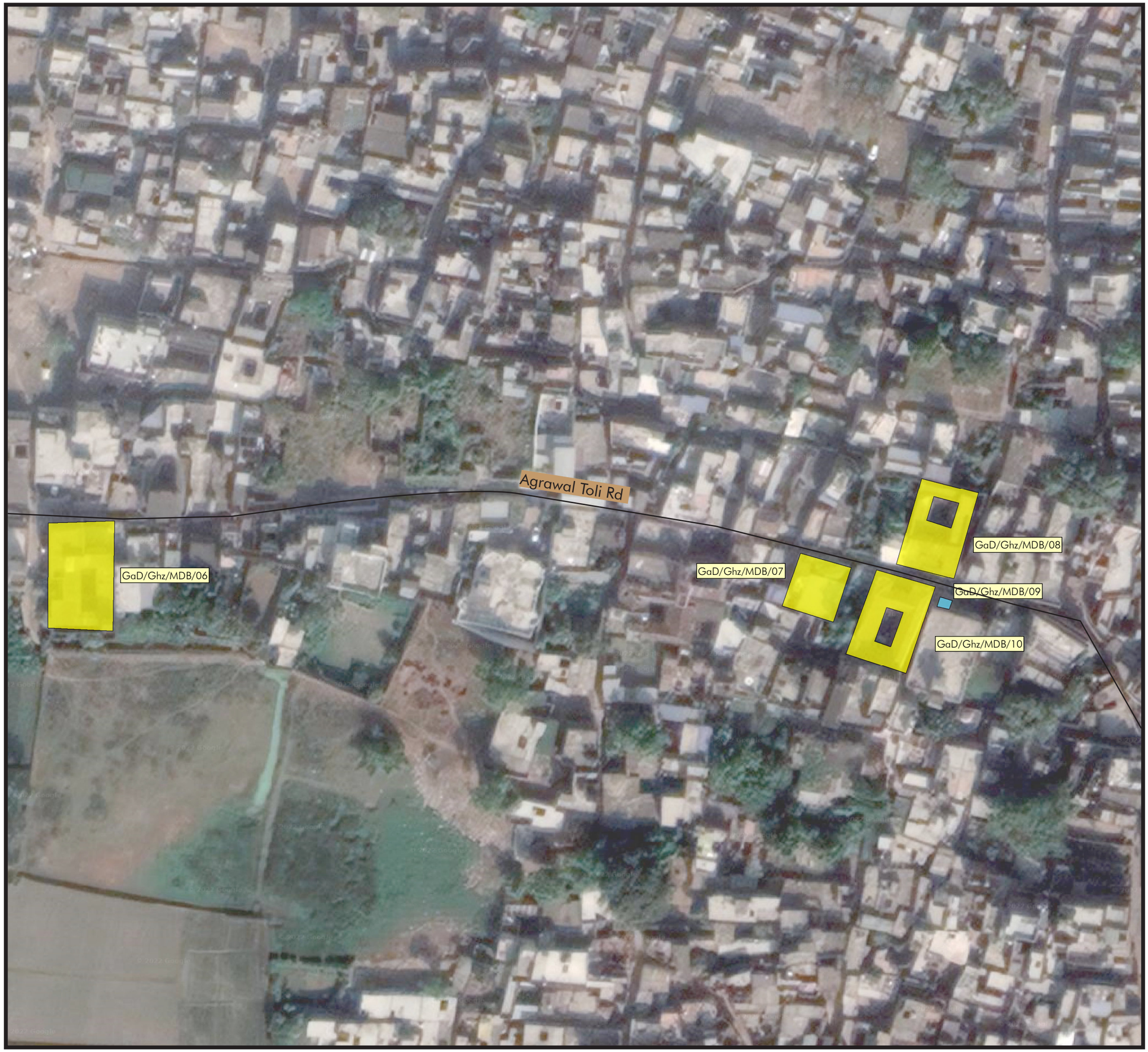
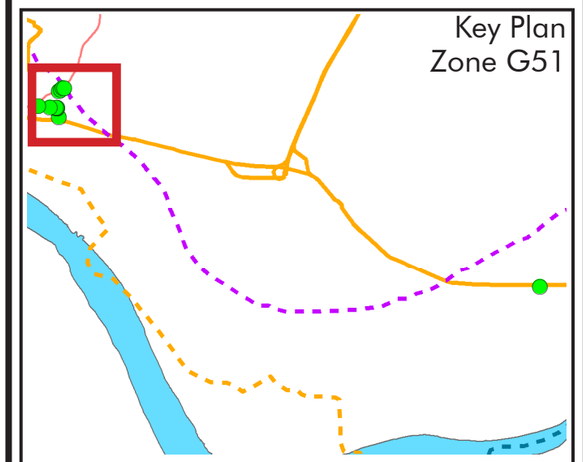


Ganga Cultural Documentation
Ghazipur District



Legend

- District Boundary
- Tehsil Boundary
- 5km Line
- Railway Network
- Ganga River
- Water System
- Inventory

Road Type
- Primary Rd
- Secondary Rd

Typology
- Water Structure
- Residential
- Institutional
- Mixed-use
- Memorial
- Religious
- Utilitarian
- Industrial
- Funerary
- Defence
- Civic

Note:
For the comprehensive study of these maps,Ghazipur distict is market as Zone G. This zone further divides into 53 Sub-zones, according to their respective area.

This map represent following subzones; Zone G51 and reference location.

GaD/Ghz/MDB/06 to GaD/Ghz/MDB/10

Area:
Ghazipur- District
20/03/2022

N

Map No:
GaD/Ghz/M66

0 5 10 20 30 40 50 60 70 80 M

Survey Team:

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GIS Mapping:
Chetan Kataria — Urban Designer & Planner

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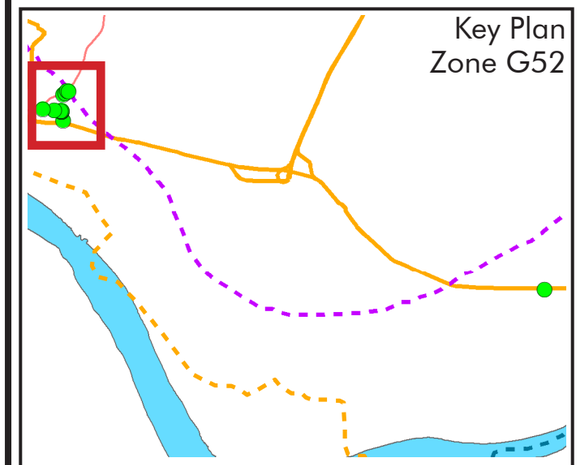
Ganga Cultural Documentation
Ghazipur District



Legend

District Boundary	Road Type	Memorial
Tehsil Boundary	Primary Rd	Religious
5km Line	Secondary Rd	Utilitarian
Railway Network	Typology	Industrial
Ganga River	Water Structure	Funerary
Water System	Residential	Defence
Inventory	Institutional	Civic
	Mixed-use	

Note:
For the comprehensive study of these maps,Ghazipur distict is market as Zone G. This zone further divides into 53 Sub-zones, according to their respective area.

This map represent following subzones; Zone G52 and reference location.

GaD/Ghz/MDB/11

Area:
Ghazipur- District
20/03/2022

N

Map No:
GaD/Ghz/M67

0 2.5 5 10 15 20 25 30 35 40 M

Survey Team:

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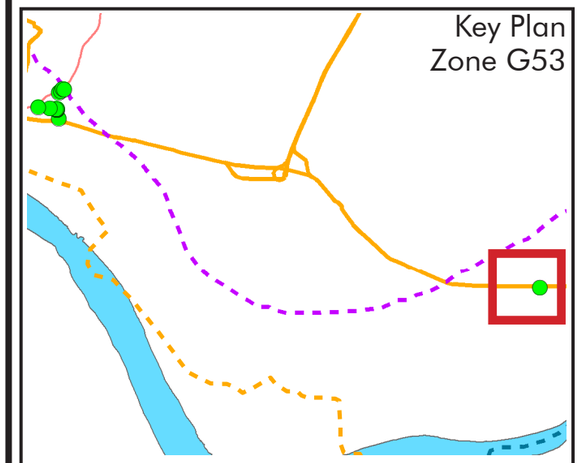
Prepared by:
Indian National Trust for Art and Cultural Heritage
INTACH

Submitted by:
National Mission for Clean Ganga



Ganga Cultural Documentation
Ghazipur District



Legend

District Boundary	Road Type	Memorial
Tehsil Boundary	Primary Rd	Religious
5km Line	Secondary Rd	Utilitarian
Railway Network	Typology	Industrial
Ganga River	Water Structure	Funerary
Water System	Residential	Defence
Inventory	Institutional	Civic
	Mixed-use	

Note:
For the comprehensive study of these maps,Ghazipur distict is market as Zone G. This zone further divides into 53 Sub-zones, according to their respective area.

This map represent following subzones; Zone G53 and reference location.

GaD/Ghz/MDB/12

Area:
Ghazipur- District
20/03/2022

N

Map No:
GaD/Ghz/M68

0 5 10 20 30 40 50 60 70 80 M

Survey Team:

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

Submitted by:
National Mission for
Clean Ganga



DEDICATED TO CONSERVATION

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