

GANGA CULTURAL DOCUMENTATION

Built Heritage Listing of
Samastipur District, Bihar



DEDICATED TO CONSERVATION

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GANGA CULTURAL DOCUMENTATION

SAMASTIPUR DISTRICT

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ARCHITECTURAL HERITAGE DIVISION





PREFACE

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

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

In this report we are documenting the Built Heritage of Samastipur District. It is one of the districts of the second part of the stretch. The report includes the listing of the 4 (Patori, Mohanpur, Mohiuddinagar, and Vidyapati Nagar) out of 20 tehsils of Samastipur District as they lie within an offset of 5 kms from the bank of the river Ganga. A group of Architects, headed by a Conservation Architect, conducted the survey in January 2022, listing a total of 34 structures within the district. The report includes a proper understanding of the various typologies, their evolution, architectural appreciation and a complete list of all the buildings.

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TABLE OF CONTENTS

PREFACE	3
TEAM	3
1. Introduction	13
1.1. Patori tehsil.....	13
1.2. Mohanpur tehsil.....	14
1.3. Mohiuddinagar tehsil.....	15
1.4. Vidyapati Nagar tehsil.....	15
2. Geographical Settings and Boundaries	17
2.1. Administrative Boundaries.....	17
2.2. Geographical settings.....	18
2.3. Ecology.....	18
3. Significance of Ganga	19
4. Historic Evolution of Samastipur	20
4.1. Samastipur District.....	20
4.1.1. Mythological Perspective.....	20
4.1.2. Stone Age Period.....	21
4.1.3. 600 B.C. to 1 A.D.....	22
4.1.4. 1 A.D. to 1200 A.D.....	22
4.1.5. 1200 A.D. to 1700 A.D.....	23
4.1.6. 1700 A.D. to 1947 A.D.....	24
4.1.7. 1947 A.D. to present.....	24
4.2. Historic Timeline.....	25



5. Significance of Samastipur	27
5.1. Archaeological Significance.....	27
5.2. Religious and Cultural Significance.....	28
5.3. Natural and Ecological Significance.....	29
6. Architectural Description	31
6.1. Building Typologies.....	31
6.2. Evolution Pattern in Architecture of Samastipur.....	39
7. Approach and Methodology	40
7.1. Literature Study.....	40
7.2. Primary Site Survey.....	40
7.3. Filling Inventories.....	41
7.4. GIS Mapping.....	42
7.5. Compiled Data.....	42
8. Bibilography	43

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TABLE OF FIGURES

Figure 1 : Map of Bihar showing Samastipur district (shown in red) as a part of Darbhanga Division	13
Figure 2: Ramjanki Thakurbari, Patori tehsil.....	14
Figure 3: Thakurbari, Mohanpur tehsil.....	14
Figure 4: Lakshman Shah's Residence, Mohanpur tehsil.....	14
Figure 5: Ayesha/Amina Biwi ka Qila, Mohanpur tehsil.....	15
Figure 6: Kamgar Khan Masjid, Mohiuddinnagar tehsil.....	15
Figure 7: Ram Janki Thakurbari, Vidyapati Nagar tehsil.....	16
Figure 8: Shah Baksh Ali Residence, Vidyapati Nagar tehsil.....	16
Figure 9: Geographical Setting of Samastipur District.....	17
Figure 10: Tehsils of Samastipur District.....	17
Figure 11: River Ganga flowing through Bihar.....	19
Figure 12: Map showing parts of India as revealed in the Ramayana.....	20
Figure 13: Map showing possible route of Krishna and Pandavas from Indraprastha to Maghada.....	21
Figure 14: Antiquities of Chalcolithic period excavated in Panr.....	21
Figure 15: Chalcolithic painted perforated potsherds at Panr.....	21
Figure 16: Map showing Vajji (Vrijji) as part of the 16 Mahajanapadas.....	22
Figure 17: Ivory ring and bone seal from the Gupta Period.....	23
Figure 18: Area under Pala Dynasty.....	23
Figure 19: Excavation at Pandavasthana, Panr.....	27
Figure 20: NBPW phase bone arrow heads, points and beads.....	27
Figure 21: Shiv Mandir at Vidyapati Nagar.....	28
Figure 22: Pandava Temple, Panr.....	28
Figure 23: Jama Masjid at Mohiuddinnagar.....	29
Figure 24: Khudneshwar Asthan, Morwa tehsil.....	29
Figure 25: Cultivation of rabi crop in Samastipur.....	29
Figure 26: Iranian Mosque at Hazrat Sarvar Shah Khankah, Mohiuddinagar tehsil.....	30
Figure 27: Thakurbari, Mohanpur tehsil.....	30
Figure 28: Typical layout of courtyard house.....	31
Figure 29: Interior view of Pratap Kumar Sinha's residence at Vidyapati Nagar showing the interior courtyard.....	32
Figure 30: Interior view of Manish Kumar's residence at Vidyapati Nagar showing the interior courtyard.....	32
Figure 31: Typical layout of courtyard house with verandahs on two outer faces.....	32
Figure 32: Exterior view of Shri Ram Parvesh Singh's residence in Mohanpur showing verandahs on two outer faces.....	32
Figure 33: Exterior view of Shri Anil Kumar Nanda's residence in Vidyapati Nagar as an example of two storey residence.....	32
Figure 34: Typical layout of linear house with front verandah.....	33
Figure 35: Exterior view of Sheora settlement with verandah on the front facade.....	33
Figure 36: Exterior view of Bhagra Post Office in Mohanpur.....	33
Figure 37: Exterior view of Shiv Mandir at Patori.....	34
Figure 38: Typical layout of temple with only the Garba Griha and two accesses.....	34
Figure 39: Exterior view of Shiv Mandir at Patori.....	34
Figure 40: Typical layout of temple with Garba Griha and narrow mandapa in the front.....	35



TABLE OF FIGURES

Figure 41: Exterior view of Shiv Mandir at Patori.....	35
Figure 42: Layout of Hazrat Sarwar Shah's Khankah and Iranian mosque.....	35
Figure 43: Exterior view of Hazrat Sarwar Shah's Khankah, Iranian mosque and the ruined structure.....	36
Figure 44: Exterior view of Hazrat Sarwar Shah's Khankah in Mohuiddinnagar.....	36
Figure 45: Exterior view of Sherpur Jama Masjid in Vidyapati Nagar.....	36
Figure 46: Layout of Sherpur Jama Masjid.....	36
Figure 47: Layout of Masjid and Mazar, Vidyapati Nagar.....	37
Figure 48: Exterior view of Masjid and Mazar, Vidyapati Nagar.....	37
Figure 49: Brick Kiln, Vidyapati Nagar.....	37
Figure 50: Bridge at Patori.....	37
Figure 51: Interior view of well showing the curved surface of the internal wall in Vidyapati Nagar.....	38
Figure 52: Exterior view of well in Vidyapati Nagar.....	38
Figure 53: Graph showing the quantity of built heritage in Samastipur district in different time periods.....	39
Figure 54: Pie chart showing the percentage of heritage buildings according to its property use, across the district.....	39



1. Introduction

Samastipur is one of Bihar's 38 districts that has thrived close to the banks of the holy river Ganga. It is located in the state's northern region and encompasses an area of 2094 square kilometres. Samastipur has 4 subdivisions, 20 CD blocks/tehsils. The Ganga flows through three tehsils Patori, Mohanpur and Mohiuddinagar which within an offset of 5kms from the bank of the river Ganga and are part of the study area. Aside from these, Vidyapati Nagar tehsil is also considered because of its historic, religious and cultural significance.

The district was formerly a subdivision of Darbhanga district. Darbhanga's Madhubani and Samastipur subdivisions were notified as separate districts on November 14, 1972. Samastipur, formerly known as Shamsuddinpur, was founded and named after Hazi Shamsuddin Ilyas of West Bengal. The district has developed a distinct Mithila culture, which can still be seen in the paintings, folk songs, and dances performed on special occasions. It has many historic records of flourishing early settlements, temples, literature, and cultivation.



Figure 1 : Map of Bihar showing Samastipur district (shown in red) as a part of Darbhanga Division

Source: https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Administrative_divisions_of_Bihar , accessed online on 28th June 2021

1.1. Patori tehsil

Patori is located along the western boundary of Samastipur district. It shares its boundaries with Vaishali district on the west, Mohanpur tehsil on the south, Mohiuddinagar and Sarairanjan tehsils on the east and

Morwa tehsil on the north. The river Ganga enters Samastipur from the west through Patori.

The tehsil is well-known for Baba Amar Singh Asthan, the national pilgrimage centre for the Nishads, a Hindu caste in Bihar and Uttar Pradesh who have traditionally been associated with water-centric occupations. This location is 5 kilometres south-east of Patori bazar and it rose to prominence in the 16th century. According to a legend, when the river Ganga flooded the region, Baba Amar Singh appeared as a ‘jata-jutdhari’ sadhu and pleaded with Goddess Ganga to let the flood waters subside, saving the people. He vanished soon after the incident and in his honour, a temple was built. Devotees offer milk to the temple on the occasions of Ram Navami and Sravan Purnima, pouring it into a hole in the temple that is devoid of an idol¹.



Figure 2: Ramjanki Thakurbari, Patori tehsil
Source: Primary survey by AH Division, INTACH Team

1.2. Mohanpur tehsil

The tehsil is situated on the Ganga’s floodplains. It is bounded on the south by Patna district, on the northeast by Mohiuddinagar tehsil, and on the northwest by Vaishali district and Patori tehsil. Very few remains of the past settlements or buildings have been documented here due to the area’s annual floods and shifting silt mounds. Mohanpur’s primary source of income is agriculture. Due to the river’s deposits, the soil is rich for cultivation, and a variety of crops are grown here.



Figure 3: Thakurbari, Mohanpur tehsil
Source: Primary survey by AH Division, INTACH Team



Figure 4: Lakshman Shah’s Residence, Mohanpur tehsil
Source: Primary survey by AH Division, INTACH Team

¹ Kumar, A. (2019). History Of Samastipur, Bihar. Journal of Emerging Technologies and Innovative Research , 6(6), pp. 652-653. [online] Available at: <https://www.jetir.org/papers/JETIR1908C83.pdf> [Accessed 16 May 2021].



Figure 5: Ayesha/Amina Biwi ka Qila, Mohanpur tehsil
Source: Primary survey by AH Division, INTACH Team



Figure 6: Kamgar Khan Masjid, Mohiuddinagar tehsil
Source: Primary survey by AH Division, INTACH Team

1.3. Mohiuddinagar tehsil

Mohiuddinagar tehsil is bordered by the districts of Patna and Begusarai. The Ganga River runs through the tehsil's southern part. The majority of the population lives in rural areas and is primarily dependent on agriculture. The market is quite old and popular and is always bustling with people with a variety of needs and has been catering to the 22 neighbouring villages.

Mohiuddinagar, formerly known as Sheher Darhara, gets its current name from Shah Afaq Mohiuddin, a Sufi saint and a descendant of Shah Qasim Suleiman of Chunar. The tehsil is rich in Mughal history, with the ruins of many historic buildings such as Shah Muhammad Munowaruddin's tomb, Hazrat Sarwar Shah's Khankah, and an Iranian-style mosque built in 1497. Ayesha Biwi Fort, also known as Mohiuddinagar Fort, is a heritage site which is now in ruins. Within its walls is Fansigarh, a place where criminals were hanged to death. The fort area, which is located north of Mohiuddinagar Bazar, has the ruins of a long, ten-foot-high wall made of Lakhori bricks². These are flat thin red coloured burnt clay bricks which were a characteristic building material during Mughal period. Ayesha Biwi's tomb is also housed in the fort.

The tehsil also has several ashrams, including Niranjan Swami Ashram, Bulganin Seva Ashram, and Saint Dariya's ashram. Dariya (1674-1780) is thought to be Kabir's reincarnation. KP Jayaswal Research Institute's excavations in Mohiuddinagar have revealed sites of the medieval and NBPW phases.

1.4. Vidyapati Nagar tehsil

Vidyapati Nagar was originally known as Sahit³. The tehsil is located further east, bordered by Begusarai district. The Ganga does not flow through this tehsil and only a small portion of land falls within the study area. Vidyapati Nagar is culturally significant and has a strong connection to the river.

The tehsil, named after the famous poet Vidyapati (c. 1352 – 1448), was historically significant for literature

² Kumar, A. (2019). History Of Samastipur, Bihar. Journal of Emerging Technologies and Innovative Research , 6(6), pp. 650. [online] Available at: <https://www.jetir.org/papers/JETIR1908C83.pdf> [Accessed 16 May 2021].

³ Chaudhury, P. C. R. (1964). Bihar District Gazetteers Darbhanga. [pdf] Patna. Superintendent Secretariat Press. Available at: https://nanopdf.com/download/bihar-district-gazetteers_pdf [Accessed 18 June 2021]

enthusiasts. Vidyapatidham was the great poet's Nirvan Bhoomi, and is regarded significant by the literary community, in addition to its religious significance relating to Shiva worship. Apart from being a devout follower of Lord Shiva, Mahakavi Vidyapati also wrote Shakti poems about Durga, Kali, Ganga, and Gauri. He was a Sanskrit poet, writer, and polyglot who was also known as Maithil KaviKokil or the Maithili poet cuckoo. Vidyapati's influence extended beyond Maithili and Sanskrit literature to other Eastern literary traditions as well. His impact on the development of the time's language, Prakrit-derived late Abhatta, has been described as "analogous to that of Dante in Italy and Chaucer in England." The mahakavi is said to have expressed his desire to visit Mother Ganga before passing away, and he was taken to the river in a palanquin to fulfil his wish. When he arrived at Vidyapatidham, as it is now known, he sat in meditation two and a half kos (1 kos = 1.8 km) away from the river, saying that Ganga herself would come to meet him. A rising stream is said to have reached him from the river. Vidyapatidham is now one of the most visited places in Samastipur by devotees as a result of this event. The Shiva temples in Vidyapati Nagar are also very well-known.



Figure 7: Ram Janki Thakurbari, Vidyapati Nagar tehsil
Source: Primary survey by AH Division, INTACH Team



Figure 8: Shah Baksh Ali Residence, Vidyapati Nagar tehsil
Source: Primary survey by AH Division, INTACH Team

2. Geographical Settings and Boundaries

Samastipur district is located in the north eastern region of the state of Bihar in the Ganga River basin. The Ganga River runs close to the district's southern border. The district of Samastipur is bordered by six districts: Patna on the south, Vaishali and Muzaffarpur on the west, Darbhanga on the north and Begusarai and Khagaria on the east. The district is 2094 square kilometres in size and is located at latitude 25°51'39" North and longitude 85°46'46" East.

The terrain in Samastipur is flat. The district has a semi-arid to sub-tropical climate and is located in the Monsoon-tropical zone. A majority of the district's residents work in the primary sector. They rely on the Ganga and its tributaries, including the Burhi Gandak and other rivers, Baghmatai, Baya, Kosi, Kamla, Kareh, Jhamwari, and Balan¹, which provide irrigation as well as fertile soil in the region. There are no signs of trade along the stretch of the Ganga that runs through Samastipur.



Figure 9: Geographical Setting of Samastipur District
Source: <https://www.mapsofindia.com/maps/bihar/>



Figure 10: Tehsils of Samastipur District
Source: <https://www.panchayatportals.gov.in>

2.1. Administrative Boundaries

Samastipur was previously a part of the Darbhanga district. Darbhanga was a part of Sarkar Tirhut until 1875 after which it became a separate district under the British rule. Darbhanga Sadar had been established in 1845, Madhubani in 1866, and Samastipur, which was then known as Tajpur in 1867². It was part of the Patna division until 1908, when the Tirhut division was established, with Muzaffarpur as its headquarters. Madhubani and Samastipur subdivisions were upgraded to independent districts as a result of the State's reorganization of districts, which took effect in 1972³.

1 Chaudhury, P. C. R. (1964). Bihar District Gazetteers Darbhanga. [pdf] Patna. Superintendent Secretariat Press. Available at: https://nanopdf.com/download/bihar-district-gazetteers_pdf [Accessed 18 June 2021]

2 Chaudhury, P. C. R. (1964). Bihar District Gazetteers Darbhanga. [pdf] Patna. Superintendent Secretariat Press. Available at: https://nanopdf.com/download/bihar-district-gazetteers_pdf [Accessed 18 June 2021]

3 darbhanga.nic.in. (n.d.). Darbhanga, Government of Bihar. [Online] Available at: <https://darbhanga.nic.in/history/> [Accessed 18 June 2021].

2.2. Geographical settings

The landform of Samastipur is a low-lying, level plain with few prominent reliefs that stretches southward from Darbhanga, at the base of the Himalayan Shivaliks. The terrain is divided into different sections based on the river systems. Many rivers flow through the district, including the Baghmatai, Burhi Gandak, Baya, Kosi, Kamla, Kareh, Jhamwari, and Balan⁴, with the Baghmatai and Burhi Gandak being the most important. The Baghmatai River runs through the district's northern border, while the Ganga runs through the district's southern boundary. Samastipur is located in the Darbhanga division and is surrounded on three sides by rivers and has hills on the northern side. It is separated from Darbhanga in the north by the Burhi Gandak River. The land in the district is monotonous and flat, with a master-slope running from north to south. The only relief in the area is levees, small mounds, and shallow water-logged depressions known as 'chaurs' or 'tals.' The rivers provide a convenient route to the Ganga's arterial stream.

Natural sub-regions of the Middle Ganga plain are formed by the interfluves. Samastipur is divided into three regions⁵: the Ganga flood plain in the south-west, the Samastipur plain in the centre and south, and the Burhi Gandak Kareha Plain. Aside from the risk of flooding, Samastipur is located in a high earthquake risk zone (Zone IV), between the east Patna fault and the Munger-Saharsa ridge fault.

Almost all of the soil in the district is alluvial and the lowlands have younger sand and silt deposits brought down by rivers from the Himalayas. Some areas also have saltpetre and kankar, a low-quality nodular limestone⁶. Samastipur has thick piles of alluvium of varying depths and the soil contains calcareous alluvial (bhangra), gravel, kankada, stone, and conglomerate⁷. It is fertile and suitable for agriculture due to its moderately high organic matter and sandy loam.

2.3. Ecology

Samastipur has a diverse flora and fauna due to its location on a fertile alluvial plain. Certain areas along the Ganga River have bushy and thorny vegetation. This vegetation along the banks and the flood plains, makes the river inaccessible at many areas. The district's undeveloped land is mostly used for agriculture, and there is no forest cover. Tobacco, sugarcane, rice, wheat, maize, and potato are among the crops grown. Lichis and mangoes are two of the most common fruit trees. Chilli is a major cash crop, as is turmeric, which is known for its high curcumin content.

Agriculture is the most common industry in Samastipur, accounting for the majority of economic activities. Agro-based industries make up the majority of its industries. Lotus seed farming and fisheries are also common. Samastipur is a major fishing exporting centre, with its catch being exported to major Indian cities such as Kolkata. The majority of the rivers, tanks, jhils, and low water-logged areas are teeming with fish, and this district is one of Bihar's major fish-producing areas. Rohu, jaisir, bachua, katla, boari, naini, tangra, mangur, garai, and singhi are the most common species⁸.

4 Chaudhury, P. C. R. (1964). Bihar District Gazetteers Darbhanga. [pdf] Patna. Superintendent Secretariat Press. Available at: https://nanopdf.com/download/bihar-district-gazetteers_pdf [Accessed 18 June 2021]

5 Choudhary, B. K. (2017). Excavations at Panr, 1998-2010. Patna: K.P. Jayaswal Research Institute. [Accessed 20 June 2021]

6 Chaudhury, P. C. R. (1964). Bihar District Gazetteers Darbhanga. [pdf] Patna. Superintendent Secretariat Press. Available at: https://nanopdf.com/download/bihar-district-gazetteers_pdf [Accessed 18 June 2021]

7 Choudhary, B. K. (2017). Excavations at Panr, 1998-2010. Patna: K.P. Jayaswal Research Institute. [Accessed 20 June 2021]

8 Chaudhury, P. C. R. (1964). Bihar District Gazetteers Darbhanga. [pdf] Patna. Superintendent Secretariat Press. Available at: https://nanopdf.com/download/bihar-district-gazetteers_pdf [Accessed 18 June 2021]



3. Significance of Ganga

Due to its geographical isolation from the surrounding areas, the districts of Samastipur, Darbhanga, and Madhubani developed as a culturally distinct region. Early communities were known to have travelled along the Ganga, and evidence of stone age settlements in Samastipur district suggests that the river played a role in these early civilisations.

Before the railway lines were built, the Burhi Gandak, a tributary of the Ganga and one of the major rivers flowing through Samastipur, was an important trade route. Trade along the banks of this river continues today, and there are many large markets along its banks. The river Ganga, on the other hand has no direct trade links in the Samastipur stretch.

Samastipur holds a special place in the hearts of literary enthusiasts because of its central location in Mithila culture and the significance of the Ganga. In this region, there are many poems, stories, and folklore about the river. The waters of the Ganga are woven into the origin narratives of architectural structures such as Vidyapatidham in Vidyapati Nagar and Baba Amar Singh Asthan in Patori.

The sand banks of the Ganga are constantly changing in the Samastipur stretch, and the low-lying regions are flooded annually, depositing rich alluvial soil that aids in a good Rabi crop. Samastipur is a fertile land with the majority of the population relying on agriculture for a living. Agro-based industries have a clear dominance in terms of number, investment, and employment generation among the district's existing micro, small, and medium enterprises (MSMEs)¹. Due to the floodplains and agricultural land close to the banks of Ganga, the river is only accessible at a few points.



Figure 11: River Ganga flowing through Bihar

Source: <https://www.downtoearth.org.in/news/environment/bihar-plans-afforestation-drive-in-villages-along-ganga-river-63424>
Accessed online on 29 June 2021

¹ Ministry of MSME, Government of India., (n.d.). Brief Industrial Profile of Samastipur District, s.l.: Ministry of MSME, Government of India. [pdf]. pp.20
Available at: <http://dcmsme.gov.in/old/dips/SAMSTIPUR-DIPS.pdf> [Accessed 27 June 2021].

4. Historic Evolution of Samastipur

Since prehistoric times, the Darbhanga division has played a crucial role in the development of civilisations. Recent excavations have revealed that the Samastipur district was once a thriving region with a distinct cultural heritage. The region, which is bounded in the south by the Ganga and other important Himalayan rivers and streams, played an important role in nurturing and sustaining agrarian civilisations. Hunting and fishing appear to have been a source of sustenance in the Neolithic and Chalcolithic periods, according to archaeological findings. The growth of Mithila culture was influenced by Vedic influences, as well as Buddhist and Jain influences. The Kushanas, Lichchavis, Guptas, Palas, and Karanatas all had an impact on the district's evolution¹. Following that, Afghans and Mughals brought Islamic influences to Samastipur before the British took control. After India's independence, the Samastipur region continued to contribute to agricultural production. The rivers' contributions, as well as the fertile alluvial soil they brought with them, aided the region in steadily sustaining agricultural practises.

4.1. Samastipur District

As a former part of the Darbhanga district, Samastipur's history is inextricably linked to the history and evolution of Darbhanga, which was at the heart of the Mithila empire. Due to its geographical features of a hilly north and river-bound east, west, and south, Darbhanga had a distinct identity. This region thus developed the distinctive exclusive and insular Mithila culture, which is an excellent example of geography influencing history and culture. Samastipur can be considered as a cultural and linguistic crossroads between Maithili in the north and Magadhi in the south. After being separated from Darbhanga district, the current Samastipur district was formed in 1972.

4.1.1. Mythological Perspective

According to the Ramayana, Samastipur was geographically located in the Mithila region ruled by the Janakas. Innumerable references to Mithila and the political history of the old Darbhanga region, of which Samastipur was a part, can be found in the Mahabharata, the Ramayana, and the Puranas. It is believed that the Pandavas visited some parts of the current district during their exile, and Pandoul is associated with them. Kirata culture arose in this region as well, and is mentioned numerous times in the Mahabharata².

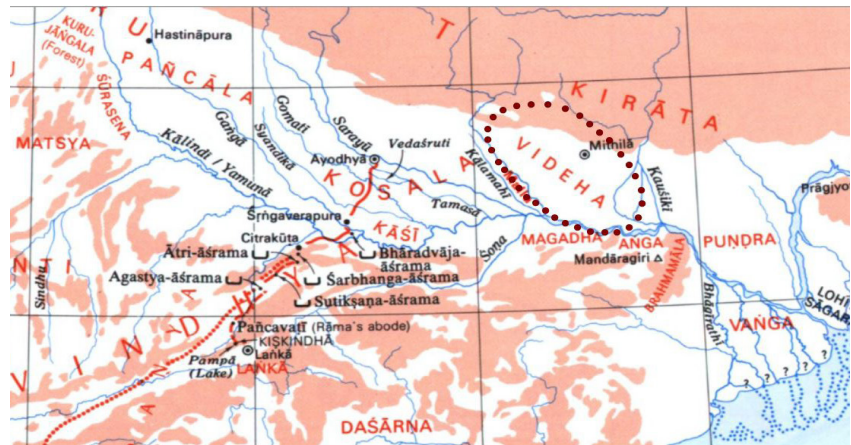


Figure 12: Map showing parts of India as revealed in the Ramayana

Source: <https://dsal.uchicago.edu/reference/schwartzberg/pager.html?object=050>, accessed online on 28th June 2021

¹ Chaudhury, P. C. R. (1964). Bihar District Gazetteers Darbhanga. [pdf] Patna. Superintendent Secretariat Press., pp.20-38. Available at: https://nanopdf.com/download/bihar-district-gazetteers_pdf [Accessed 18 June 2021]

² Chaudhury, P. C. R. (1964). Bihar District Gazetteers Darbhanga. [pdf] Patna. Superintendent Secretariat Press., p.21. Available at: https://nanopdf.com/download/bihar-district-gazetteers_pdf [Accessed 18 June 2021]

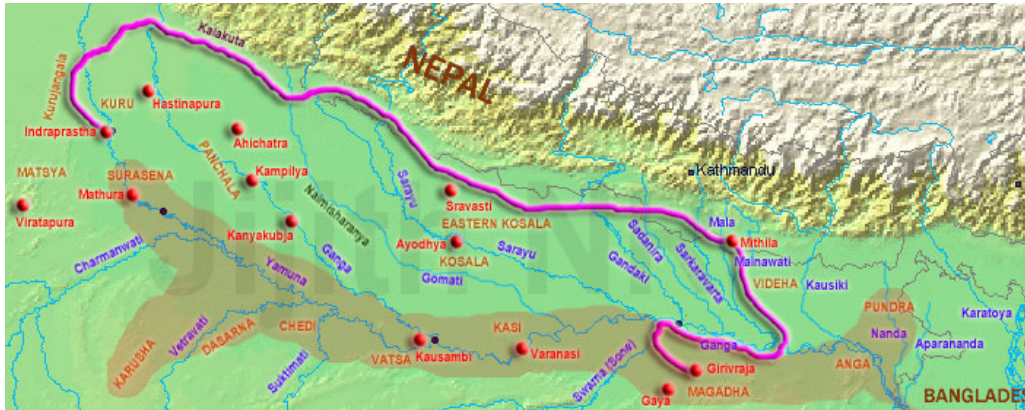


Figure 13: Map showing possible route of Krishna and Pandavas from Indraprastha to Maghada
 Source: <http://silentpagesindia.blogspot.com/2016/08/an-account-of-pandav-sthan-panr.html> ,
 accessed online on 28th June 2021

4.1.2. Stone Age Period

In the study area on the banks of the river Ganga, no prehistoric sites have been discovered. However, in former Darbhanga, an aboriginal population was known to exist, and Shiva worship was prominent. At a time when other parts of Bihar were not affected by the Aryan invasion, the region fell under its influence. Despite Aryanism, the local Shaivite religious practices prevailed, due to the association of the Janaka family. The Videha Kingdom was ruled by Janakas, and this region was part of it. It was between 900-500 BC when Videha rose to power. It is believed that the god of fire, Agni (Vaiswanara), accompanied the Videhas on their march eastwards from the Saraswati’s banks. They were informed by Agni himself that their home was east of the Gandak River, which is where they settled. The region grew into an important learning centre for Vedic scholars and philosophers. The scholars who flocked there enriched the Vedic literature. One of the significant contributions is by the chief priest, Yajnavalkya, who began the monumental task of revising the Yajur Vedas. The sacred texts known as the Upanishads contain the king’s own speculations were also written during this time³.

Excavations in Vaishali district’s Chechar, Muzaffarpur district’s district, and Madhubani district’s Balirajgarh shed light on Neolithic and Chalcolithic settlements in the Mithila plain. These have also been confirmed by excavations of Neolithic-Chalcolithic pottery at Panr.



Figure 14: Antiquities of Chalcolithic period excavated in Panr
 Source: K P Jayaswal Institute at <http://kpjri.res.in/>
 Accessed online on 30 June 2021.



Figure 15: Chalcolithic painted perforated potsherds at Panr
 Source: K P Jayaswal Institute at <http://kpjri.res.in/>
 Accessed online on 30 June 2021

3 Chaudhury, P. C. R. (1964). Bihar District Gazetteers Darbhanga. [pdf] Patna. Superintendent Secretariat Press., p.20.

4.1.3. 600 B.C. to 1 A.D.

Following the last Janaka's tyrannical rule, monarchy was replaced in Videha by a republican-style federation that lasted from the 6th century BCE to the 4th century CE. The centre of power shifted to Vaishali with the rise of the Vriji republic which was one of the 16 Mahajanapadas. The Vriji is mentioned in Panini, Chanakya, and Xuanzang's records. Vriji was predominantly Hindu, whereas Vaishali was both Buddhist and Hindu.

In the fourth century BC, the Mauryans took control of the confederation. They were succeeded by the Sungas (185 B.C.) and then the Kanvas. In his Imperial History of India, K.P. Jayaswal suggests that the Bharasivas and Vakatakas ruled in this region between the fall of the Kushanas and the rise of the Guptas⁴.

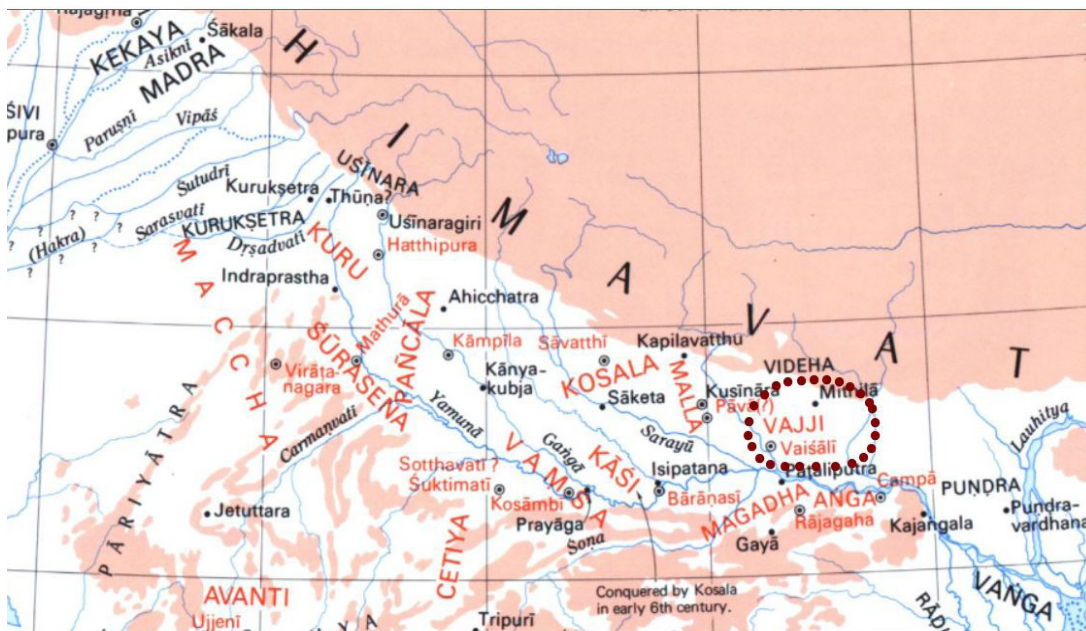


Figure 16: Map showing Vajji (Vriji) as part of the 16 Mahajanapadas

Source: <https://dsal.uchicago.edu/reference/schwartzberg/pager.html?object=052>, accessed online on 28th June 2021

4.1.4. 1 A.D. to 1200 A.D.

The Lichchavis regained political power after the Kushanas were defeated. Guptas eventually rose to power in Magadha through matrimonial alliances between 320 and 1097 A.D.⁵. The revival of the classical Sanskrit language was brought about by the Gupta reformation. Yasovarman of Kannauj is said to have conquered the district after the fall of the later Guptas (700-740 A.D.)⁶. Udayanacharya, one of the most eminent exponents of the Nyaya system, lived in the present-day subdivision of Samastipur's village Karion.

A Chinese pilgrim, Hiuen Tsiang visited the country around 635 A.D. and wrote detailed accounts of his travels in the region. According to his records, Tirhut included the territory of Vaishali to the south and the Vriji kingdom to the north. There is almost no historical information about North Bihar from the time of

4 Jaiswal, K. P. (1934). Imperial History of India 700B.C. to 700A.D. Motilal Banarasi Dass [Lahore] Available at <https://www.scribd.com/document/395607515/K-P-Jayaswal-Imperial-history-of-india-pdf> [Accessed 26 June 2021]

5 Chaudhury, P. C. R. (1964). Bihar District Gazetteers Darbhanga. [pdf] Patna. Superintendent Secretariat Press. pp. 23 Available at: https://nanopdf.com/download/bihar-district-gazetteers_pdf [Accessed 18 June 2021]

6 Chaudhury, P. C. R. (1964). Bihar District Gazetteers Darbhanga. [pdf] Patna. Superintendent Secretariat Press. pp. 24 Available at: https://nanopdf.com/download/bihar-district-gazetteers_pdf [Accessed 18 June 2021]

Hiuen Tsiang until the Pala dynasty's ascendancy (800-1200 A.D.).

King Gopala extended his power over Bihar in 750 A.D. The Palas of Bihar and Bengal played a significant role in Samastipur's history. Dharmapala and Devapala reigned between C. 810 A.D. and 810-850 A.D., respectively. The Palas had established a foothold in north Bihar, and they ruled until 1097 A.D., when the Karanatas finally ousted them. Darbhanga was under the Mithila Karanatas from 1097 to 1325 A.D.



Figure 17: Ivory ring and bone seal from the Gupta Period
Source: K P Jayaswal Institute at <http://kpji.res.in/>, accessed online on 28th June 2021



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

4.1.5. 1200 A.D. to 1700 A.D.

The Oinwaras (1325-1525 AD), also known as the Kameshwara Thakur or Sugauna Dynasty, ruled Darbhanga after a brief period of instability. They were known for encouraging learning and the fine arts, and their court was the epicentre of Sanskrit belle's letters and philosophy. Gadadhara, Sankara, Vachaspati Mishra, Vidyapati, Amartakara, and Amiykara were among the prominent scholars of the time. Kameshwara, the dynasty's founder, lived in the village of Oini, near Pusa Road in the Darbhanga district⁷.

When the Bengali king Hazi Ilyas divided Tirhut into two parts, the Oinwara Raja relocated his capital to Sugauna, near Madhubani. Hazi Ilyas ruled in the south, while the Oinwaras ruled in the north. Hazi Shamsuddin Ilyas of West Bengal founded the modern subdivision of Samastipur (originally Shamsuddinpur). Between 1200 and 1556, the region was ruled by a number of Muslim rulers, including Tughlak in 1324, when it became a part of the Tughlak Empire, and later under Shershah from 1540 to 1545. Daud Khan, the last Afghan ruler, surrendered to Akbar in 1574, ushering in Mughal rule in the region. Darbhanga was made the seat of the Imperial Fauzdar or the military governor of Sarkar Tirhut during Akbar's reign, and it was included in the province of Bihar. Law and order could not be maintained effectively, and the district was frequently the scene of revolts and riots. Many of the historic structures from this time are in ruins and are not well documented. The great mutiny of Bengal and Bihar broke out in 1590.

⁷ Chaudhury, P. C. R. (1964). Bihar District Gazetteers Darbhanga. [pdf] Patna. Superintendent Secretariat Press. pp. 26
Available at: https://nanopdf.com/download/bihar-district-gazetteers_pdf [Accessed 18 June 2021]

4.1.6. 1700 A.D. to 1947 A.D.

The Darbhanga Afghans rose to prominence after the Mughals were defeated in the early eighteenth century. After that, there was a period of instability and rebellion until Aliwardi Khan took over the throne in 1744. Afghans demonstrated bravery and won Aliwardi's affection. But they were ambitious, and began to plot against Aliwardi with the Maratha army that was invading them. The Afghans brutally murdered Haibatjang, Aliwardi's son-in-law who was also the Governor of Bihar. Finally, Aliwardi led a large army to victory near Barh, restoring peace in the region⁸.

Darbhangha, along with the rest of Bihar came under British rule in 1764-65, following the decisive battle of Buxar. The Patna executive administration had jurisdiction over Tirhut. To maximise the revenue, the region which included Samastipur was developed into major tobacco and indigo plantation centres. Indigo factories were established as well. After the introduction of cheap dye from Germany in 1895, the indigo industry took a hit. By the time Mahatma Gandhi paid a visit to indigo planters in Champaran, the industry had reached the end of its life cycle, with farmers switching to other types of farming.

In 1857, a wave of popular nationalism erupted, with poems and folksongs reflecting it. Tirhut district was divided into Muzaffarpur and Darbhanga districts in 1875 because it was too big an area to handle effectively. Bihar and Orissa separated from Bengal in 1912. A national school was established in Samastipur as part of the growing nationalist sentiments influenced by Gandhiji and the Congress. A severe earthquake had hit Muzaffarpur in 1934, which had caused massive damage to the surrounding areas, including Darbhanga.

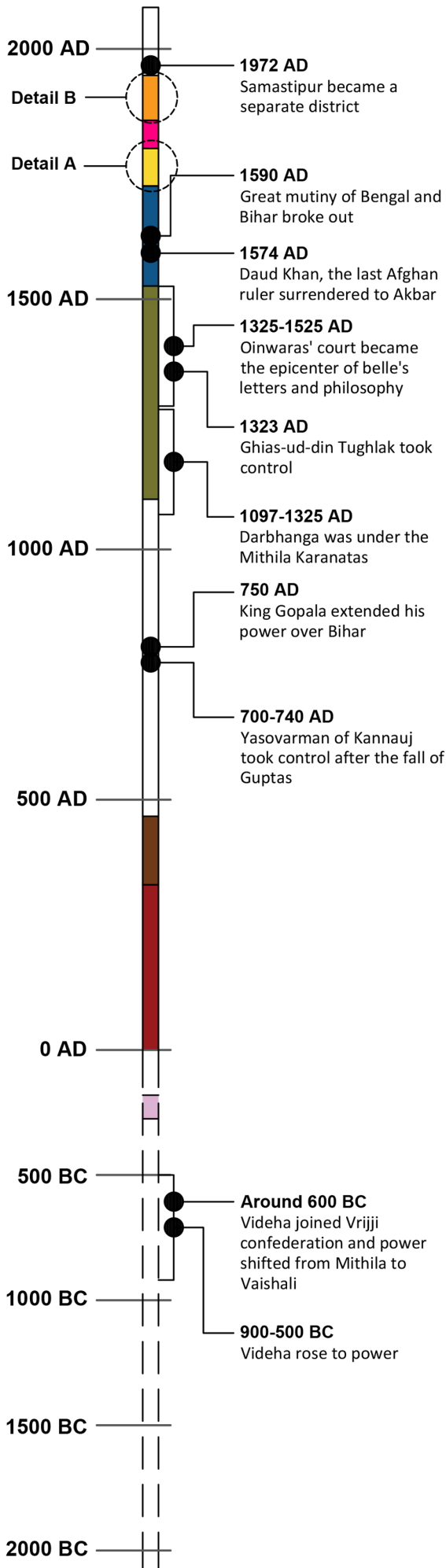
4.1.7. 1947 A.D. to present

In 1972, Darbhanga district was divided into Madhubani and Samastipur as independent districts, resulting in the current Samastipur district⁹. Samastipur has since evolved into a major food grain cultivation centre, as evidenced by the dominance of the primary sector and agro-industries in its economy. The district has evolved into major exporter of spices, fruits and fish to major cities in India and contributes heavily to the nutritional needs of Indians.

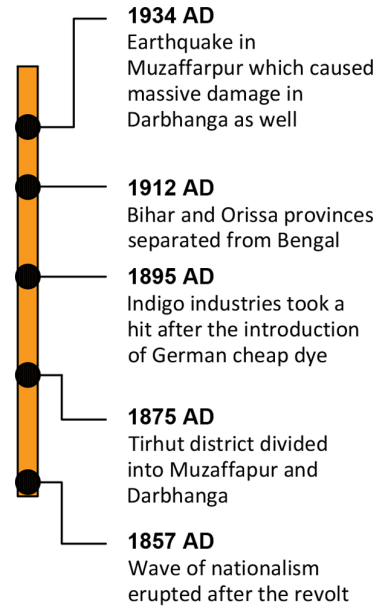
⁸ Chaudhury, P. C. R. (1964). Bihar District Gazetteers Darbhanga. [pdf] Patna. Superintendent Secretariat Press. pp. 28-29 Available at: https://nanopdf.com/download/bihar-district-gazetteers_pdf [Accessed 18 June 2021]

⁹ darbhanga.nic.in. (n.d.). Darbhanga, Government of Bihar. [Online] Available at: <https://darbhanga.nic.in/history/> [Accessed 18 June 2021].

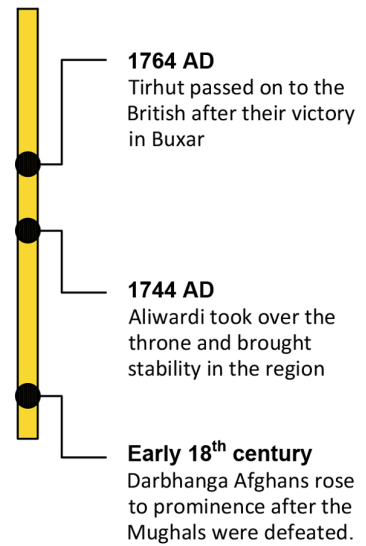
4.2. Historic Timeline



Detail B



Detail A



Legend: National Powers	
	Mauryan Empire (275-181 BC)
	Kushana Empire (1-330 AD)
	Kidara Dynasty (330-467 AD)
	Turko-Afghan Empire (1200-1526 AD)
	Mughal Empire (1526-1726 AD)
	Rohilla Power (1726-1801 AD)
	East India Company (1801-1857 AD)
	British Empire (1857-1947 AD)

5. Significance of Samastipur

Samastipur's location in the fertile Ganga plain has supported thriving settlements since prehistoric times. The region was once part of kingdoms mentioned in epics such as the Ramayana and the Mahabharata, and it is thought to have evolved into the distinct Maithili culture we know today. Excavations, folklore, and literature add to its significance. The district was at the centre of many political conquests and served as a crossroads for cultures from its north and south. It is an important region due to its rich blend of culture and literature. Most of its architectural heritage, however, is in ruins. For a better understanding and appreciation of this region, more excavations are required.

5.1. Archaeological Significance

Archaeological discoveries in the Samastipur district date all the way back to the Stone Age. The excavations at Panr, undertaken by K.P. Jayaswal Research Institute between 1998-2010 are of great importance. They have yielded hundreds of artefacts in ruins, ranging from building materials to utensils and jewellery made of terracotta, burnt clay bricks, and iron. These findings unequivocally establish chalcolithic and neolithic settlements in Samastipur. There have also been discoveries of artefacts from the Shunga-Kushana and Gupta periods.

Archaeological artefacts unearthed in places like Simaria-Bhindi village, Vari village, Mangalgarh, Udyanacharya Dih in Karian village, Mohiuddinagar fort, and Panr in Dalsinghsarai tehsil are proof of Samastipur's significance as a cradle of civilisations of various time periods, despite being in ruins.

A two-foot-long sculpture of the Sun God, Shivalinga, and Nandi sculptures were discovered in a Pala era temple in the region's Chakbadelia village. Similarly, in Kewas village, a Karnata-era sculpture of Mahishasurmardhini was discovered. Northern Black Polishware (NBP) Mridbhand Copper fish line, Iron Coin, copper coin, stone axe, elephant tooth dice, red ware, and other items have been unearthed at Panr¹. Neolithic shards have been discovered in the surrounding area of Bhaddiya. In addition, chalcolithic shards have been discovered south of Panr in Mangalgarh and Manda. Similar earthenwares and greywares have also been discovered at Pandavsthana's mound, which stands 2 metres tall and covers 38 acres. A number of bone arrowheads, bangles, and beads have also been excavated. Hunting and fishing are indicated by the presence of bone tools with copper hooks, iron arrowheads, and spearheads. Glass objects first appear during the Kusana period. Terracotta figurines of humans and animals were discovered during the Shunga period. Evidence of brick reuse has been found



Figure 19: Excavation at Pandavasthana, Panr
Source: <https://www.jetir.org/papers/JETIR1908C83.pdf>
Accessed online on 28th June 2021



Figure 20: NBPW phase bone arrow heads, points and beads
Source: K P Jayaswal Institute at <http://kpjri.res.in/>,
accessed online on 28th June 2021

¹ Kumar, A. (2019). History Of Samastipur, Bihar. Journal of Emerging Technologies and Innovative Research , 6(6), pp. 648-650. [online] Available at: <https://www.jetir.org/papers/JETIR1908C83.pdf> [Accessed 16 May 2021].

during the Gupta period. An inscribed ivory ring and a bone seal with the name Indracetasya inscribed on it are notable items from this time period. The Panr site was abandoned after the Gupta period².

The Kumar Museum in Hasanpur also houses archaeological findings from Samastipur and the surrounding areas. Metal statues, monuments, historical coins, earthen pots, ancient manuscripts, beads, medieval weapons, mithila folk paintings, old handicraft samples, Mughal era wallets, farman, etc are among the antiquities on display³.

As detailed in the previous chapter, the district's numerous layers of history provide an account of the region's historicity. The region's evolution in all aspects has been influenced by frequent changes in power, political upheaval in the region, natural disasters, and continuous growth over the centuries. The available written and oral histories have provided some details to retrace the historic locations and thus the historic significance of the area.

5.2. Religious and Cultural Significance

The middle Gangetic plains, which form the heart of India, are culturally and economically significant. Bihar is a cultural crossroads in the Ganga Valley, connecting Uttar Pradesh and West Bengal. The erstwhile Darbhanga region developed a distinct Mithila culture that thrives even today due to its geographical isolation with water bodies and the Himalayas.

The literature developed in the region is because of the contribution of the Mithila and Vrijji dynasties, Shiva worship as well as influence of Buddhism and Jainism. Udayanacharya Dih in Karian village holds spiritual and cultural significance as well. Udayanacharya's books, such as 'Atmatatw,' which means Self-righteousness, Videh, and others, contain important historical accounts of Rosera in Samastipur and the surrounding regions.

Pandavasthana is a region mentioned in the Mahabharata as having been visited by the Pandavas and the district has a Pandava temple as well. The associated Shiva worship reflects the reverence for the Ganga, as the river is said to emerge from Lord Shiva's locks. Shaivism and Ganga worship were strong emotions among those who survived the



Figure 21: Shiv Mandir at Vidyapati Nagar
Source: Primary survey by AH Division, INTACH Team



Figure 22: Pandava Temple, Panr
Source: <http://silentpagesindia.blogspot.com/2016/08/an-account-of-pandav-sthan-panr.html>, Accessed on 30th June 2021

² Kumar, A. (2019). History Of Samastipur, Bihar. Journal of Emerging Technologies and Innovative Research , 6(6), pp. 648. [online] Available at: <https://www.jetir.org/papers/JETIR1908C83.pdf> [Accessed 16 May 2021].

³ Kumar, A. (2019). History Of Samastipur, Bihar. Journal of Emerging Technologies and Innovative Research , 6(6), pp. 652. [online] Available at: <https://www.jetir.org/papers/JETIR1908C83.pdf> [Accessed 16 May 2021].

Aryan invasion. Temples and Ashrams abound throughout the region. As found along the course of the river Ganga, a majority of religious structures were made of bricks, but it was difficult to maintain them due to the heavy rainfall and annual floods in this region.

Ram Navami and Sravan Poornima are significant Hindu festivals in this district. Shirua Mela is an important pilgrimage for the Nishads that takes place during Ram Navami in Amar Singh Asthan in Patori tehsil. Another attraction in this region is the Lakshmi pooja.

Samastipur's simple and secular culture is exemplified by the Khudneshwar Asthan, a Shiva temple with a Muslim woman Khudni Biwi's tomb under the same roof. During Maha Shivratri, the temple attracts a large number of devotees and serves as a symbol of Hindu-Muslim unity. Structures such as Baba's Mazar and Hazrat Baba's grave serve as places of worship for people of all faiths.



Figure 23: Jama Masjid at Mohiuddinnagar
Source: Primary survey by AH Division, INTACH Team



Figure 24: Khudneshwar Asthan, Morwa tehsil
Source: <https://rgyan.com/en/temples/khudneshwar-asthan-morw>

5.3. Natural and Ecological Significance

The Samastipur district has a high ecological significance due to the region's natural and ecological features. The district is located in the great Ganga basin and is traversed by rivers such as the Burhi Gandak, Bagmati, Baya, Kamla, Kareh, Nun, Jhamwari, and Balan. As previously stated, the former Darbhanga region is an outstanding example of ecological features influencing regional culture. The geographical isolation provided by the rivers and hills has aided this region's growth. The region relies little on artificial irrigation due to its rivers and rainfall.

Agriculture is the district's primary economic activity, employing roughly 83 percent of the total workforce. It



Figure 25: Cultivation of rabi crop in Samastipur
Source: https://commons.wikimedia.org/wiki/File:Samastipur_field.jpg
Accessed online on 28th June 2021

was the centre of the indigo industry during British rule. The fertile alluvial soil and Rabi crops of Samastipur are well-known. The soil is sandy loam with a moderately high organic matter content, making it ideal for the cultivation of vegetables and spices. To ensure a sustainable crop yield, the fertile and rich uplands are carefully cultivated, with resting periods as needed.

5.4. Architectural Significance

Samastipur's architecture is a synthesis of its religious and cultural evolution. The district's architectural vocabulary has been influenced by early human settlements, religious significance, Mithila culture, and the people's lifestyle. Archaeological artefacts and building materials found in places like Simaria-Bhindi village, Vari village, Mangalgarh, Udyanacharya Dih in Karian village, Mohiuddinagar fort, and Panr in Dalsinghsarai tehsil clearly show that Samastipur once had thriving settlements. Over the centuries of rule under various empires, Samastipur has developed architectural features that draw inspiration from many of its styles. The remains of the mosques, tombs, and forts showcase Islamic architectural influences from the rule of Turks, Afghans, and Mughals. Hindu architectural styles have also survived and have had an impact on built structures. As mentioned in the Darbhanga District Gazetteer of 1964, burnt bricks of varying lengths were extensively used in old structures, and basalt stone from Magadha, particularly Gaya, was used rarely. Residences were traditionally kutcha, made of timber, bamboo, and straw, with a slanting thatched roof and mud plaster. These houses were inexpensive, simple to construct, and better suited to the flood and earthquake-prone region. Although burned brick houses were common, they performed poorly in floods.

Khudneshwar Asthan, Narhan Estate, Pandavsthan, Kabir Monastery, Baba's Mazar, Vidyapatidham, Thaneshwar Sthan Temple, and Baba Amarsingh Asthan are some of the most important structures. Dr. Rajendra Prasad Central Agricultural University in Pusa, India's first Imperial Agriculture Research Institute, was also built in 1905. There are numerous Shiva temples across the district. The Iranian Mosque at Hazrat Sarvar Shah Khankah, Mohiuddin Nagar tehsil is also a very significant architectural remain with prominent features. Some residences built in the district show an amalgamation of different styles like regional, Indo Saracenic and Art Deco.



Figure 26: Iranian Mosque at Hazrat Sarvar Shah Khankah, Mohiuddinagar tehsil
Source: Primary survey by AH Division, INTACH Team



Figure 27: Thakurbari, Mohanpur tehsil
Source: Primary survey by AH Division, INTACH Team

6. Architectural Description

For centuries, the district of erstwhile Darbhanga, of which Samastipur was a part, has been layered with history and remnants of various governmental forces and dynasties, as well as extremely important religious activities, beliefs, and the natural setting. Natural disasters such as earthquakes and floods have also had an impact on the development and transformation of the built environment in the area. Given the historical timeline and the tangible representation of culture in the form of built heritage, Samastipur's architecture can be described as simple and practical. Due to many alterations and the location of the region in the floodplains, not many structures are remaining with distinct architectural features. Throughout the district, ancient ruins of utilitarian buildings can be found. Many structures built in the early twentieth century show an amalgamation of different styles like regional, Indo Saracenic and Art Deco.

6.1. Building Typologies

The utility and location of a building defines its typology in any location. The proposed use, lifestyle, and requirements of the people, as well as the larger social, cultural, and political context of the greater settlement that surrounds the structure, all have an impact on the building's location.

i) Residential

Residential constructions can be categorized over time according to their scale, architectural style, and layout. With its fertile terrain and plentiful water, the Ganga River basin has drawn farming communities to settle along its banks and establish trade. Despite the fact that very few trading activities have been traced in this region due to the river's inaccessibility due to the floodplains, extensive agricultural activities along the banks continue. Farmers settled in this area and built homes. The architectural style of these structures reflects the time period in which they were built, as well as the owners and events that led up to their construction.

a) Some single-story vernacular houses have sloping tiled roofs. The floor plan is typically rectangular, with larger rooms in the front and bedrooms in the back enclosing an internal courtyard. The kitchen and toilet are constructed at the back of the house. These are primarily constructed of brick and are lime washed. There are several variations of courtyard style residences, such as those with a verandah in front of the house or verandahs on two outer sides of the residence. Many of these dwellings were built by zamindars and farmers who had settled along the Ganga to engage in farming activities. Some of these residences also have Art Deco elements like decorative patterned mouldings in the chajjas and the wall surfaces.

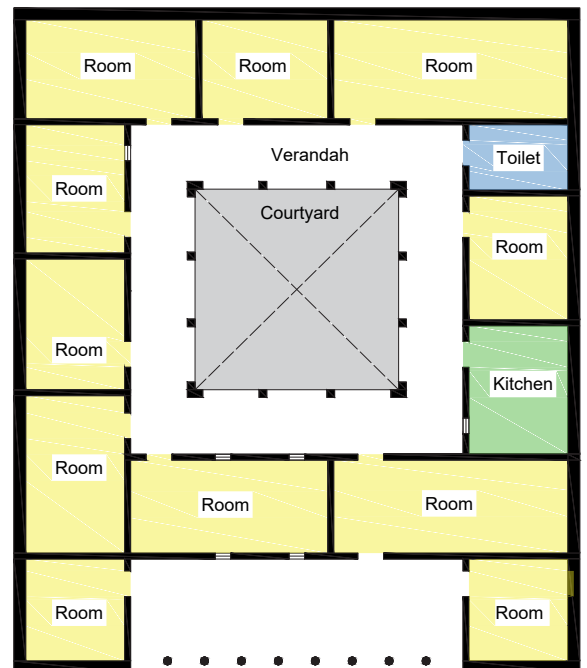


Figure 28: Typical layout of courtyard house
Source: Primary survey by AH Division, INTACH Team



Figure 29: Interior view of Pratap Kumar Sinha's residence at Vidyapati Nagar showing the interior courtyard
Source: Primary survey by AH Division, INTACH Team



Figure 30: Interior view of Manish Kumar's residence at Vidyapati Nagar showing the interior courtyard
Source: Primary survey by AH Division, INTACH Team

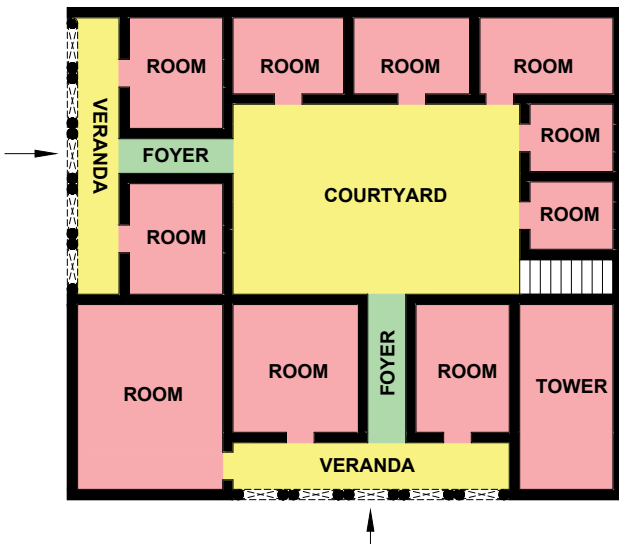


Figure 31: Typical layout of courtyard house with verandahs on two outer faces
Source: Primary survey by AH Division, INTACH Team



Figure 32: Exterior view of Shri Ram Parvesh Singh's residence in Mohanpur showing verandahs on two outer faces
Source: Primary survey by AH Division, INTACH Team

b) There are also some double-story residences built in the vernacular style in the area. These are load-bearing structures with wooden beams supporting the floor slabs. The rooms are arranged around a central courtyard and are rectangular in shape with an arched verandah in the front. Some Indo Saracenic elements are also present in these structures. All doors and windows are set within the segmental blind arch. Typically, the upper floor has a balcony facing the front façade. With a sloping roof, the balcony is supported by wooden beams and carved wooden columns. The columns have fixed



Figure 33: Exterior view of Shri Anil Kumar Nanda's residence in Vidyapati Nagar as an example of two storey residence
Source: Primary survey by AH Division, INTACH Team

wooden louvres at the top. It also has a metal railing that is ornately decorated. These types of residences were mostly constructed by traders who had settled in the area.

c) Other vernacular houses with sloping tiled roofs have been identified. The trusses that supported the roofs were made of wooden logs. These are linear structures without courtyards, with a verandah on the front side. The verandah is lower than the rest of the structure and is supported by carved wooden columns.

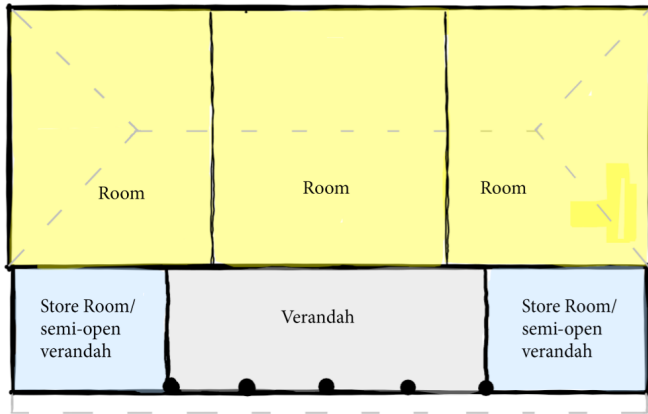


Figure 34: Typical layout of linear house with front verandah
Source: Primary survey by AH Division, INTACH Team



Figure 35: Exterior view of Sheora settlement with verandah on the front facade
Source: Primary survey by AH Division, INTACH Team

d) The Ayesha Biwi Fort in Mohiuddinagar is a ruined heritage site. Fansigarh, a place where criminals were executed by hanging, is located within its walls. The ruins of a long, ten-foot-high wall made of Lakhori bricks is found in the fort area.

ii) Civic

Not many civic structures are present in the study region. There is only one post office in the area, which was originally a residence and was donated to the village by the owner. It is a rectangular structure with a front verandah supported by square columns and a tiled sloping roof. The trusses used to support the sloping roofs were made of wooden logs. The ceiling height in the central space is higher than in the verandah and side rooms. A flat stone roof is supported by wooden beams in this space. Brick jali ventilators have been used in this structure. It has a small courtyard that can be accessed from the central space. A continuous decorative plaster moulding runs the length of the roof, with a cornice band beneath it.



Figure 36: Exterior view of Bhagra Post Office in Mohanpur
Source: Primary survey by AH Division, INTACH Team

iii) Religious

Samastipur has a large number of Shiva temples, mosques, and mazars which have mostly been altered over time. These structures were built by traders and farmers who had settled in the region.

a) Temples

Numerous temples in the Samastipur district have been built in the traditional architectural style of the region. Many temples have only a “garbha griha,” though others have a “mandapa” and some have a “parikrama path” that was added later. The architectural style is regional, with no distinctive aesthetic characteristics.

Patori’s Shiv Mandir is a simple square brick structure with only a garbha griha and two entrances. It is finished in lime plaster with patterned plaster mouldings in the arched doorway and at the lintel level. Mouldings can also be found on the upper level. Small images of dieties are placed in arched niches on both sides of the two doors. The structure has an octagonal shikhara with an onion shaped top and a metal finial.



Figure 37: Exterior view of Shiv Mandir at Patori
Source : Primary Survey by AH Division, INTACH Team

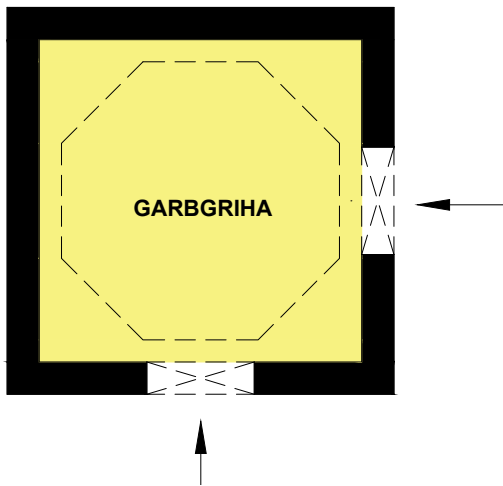


Figure 38: Typical layout of temple with only the Garba Griha and two accesses
Source : Primary Survey by AH Division, INTACH Team



Figure 39: Exterior view of Shiv Mandir at Patori
Source : Primary Survey by AH Division, INTACH Team

Shiv Mandir in Vidyapati Nagar’s Mow Bazar is a single-story temple and is rectangular in plan. It has a garbha griha with a pyramidal shikhara on top and a narrow mandapa in front with a rectangular vaulted roof. Each face of the pyramidal shikhara has mouldings in the shape of shikharas of decreasing heights, with sides running below until the temple’s base. Between the two levels of cornice bands, the base of the shikhara and the vault has thick stucco work in a rectangular pattern. The petal-like pattern is on the base, which is topped with a deity image on each face of the shikhara. On each of the three sides of the mandapa, a single semicircular arch rests on a circular pilaster, with the wooden door set within the semicircular blind arch on

the west side facing the garbha griha. The garbha griha's interior walls have semicircular arches with moulded intrados.

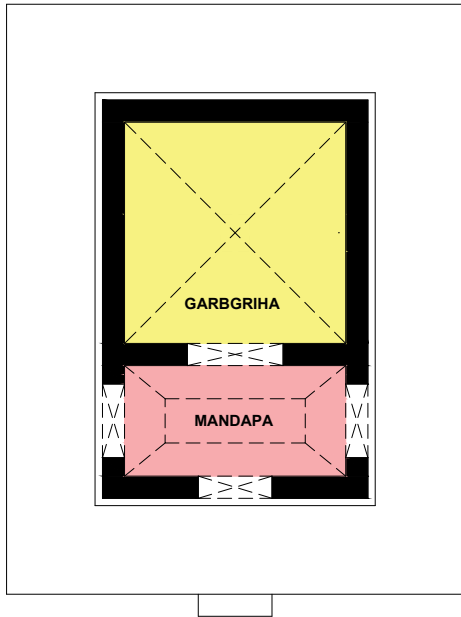


Figure 40: Typical layout of temple with Garba Griha and narrow mandapa in the front
Source : Primary Survey by AH Division, INTACH Team



Figure 41: Exterior view of Shiv Mandir at Patori
Source : Primary Survey by AH Division, INTACH Team

b) Mosques and Mazars

To meet the religious needs of the people, a large number of small and large mosques were built around villages. Mosques with simple rectangular layouts and little or no ornamentation were created in particular. 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. Some distinct mosques of the area are the Iranian mosque and the Sherpur Jama Masjid.

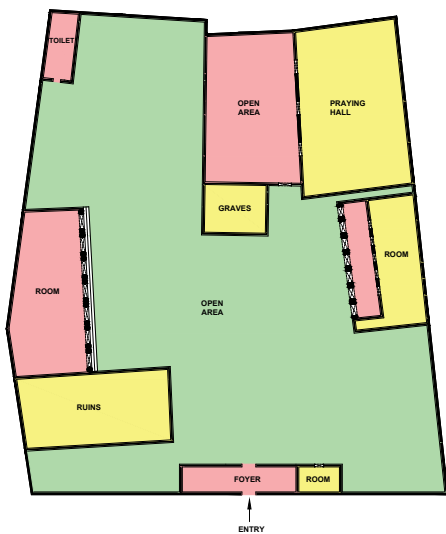


Figure 42: Layout of Hazrat Sarwar Shah's Khankah and Iranian mosque
Source : Primary Survey by AH Division, INTACH Team

Hazrat Sarwar Shah's Khankah and an Iranian-style mosque in Mohiuddinagar are situated very close to each other in an L-shaped layout and are in two distinct styles. Another arched structure is situated in front of the Iranian mosque making the whole layout C-shaped. This structure is in ruins and not much history is available for it. The remains of the Iranian mosque are a rectangular brick structure with pointed arches supported on circular columns on the front façade. This façade also has flaking lime plaster which has floral relief designs on the plastered surface. One plaster moulding band runs over the arches and a cornice runs at the top of the structure. The Hazrat Sarwar Shah's Khankah is almost completely reconstructed and only the boundary wall and the two tombstones are original.



Figure 43: Exterior view of Hazrat Sarwar Shah's Khankah, Iranian mosque and the ruined structure
Source : Primary Survey by AH Division, INTACH Team



Figure 44: Exterior view of Hazrat Sarwar Shah's Khankah in Mohuiddinnagar
Source : Primary Survey by AH Division, INTACH Team

A local zamindar built the Sherpur Jama Masjid in Vidyapati Nagar in 1837. The masjid site is rectangular in shape. It has a low-height wooden door with a semicircular pediment and the gateway is flanked by small circular minarets on either side which leads to the courtyard. Five semicircular arches supported by rectangular columns lead to the prayer hall. On either side of the central arch, a rectangular pilaster is built, which is topped by the circular minarets at the roof level. The six octagonal minarets protrude above the wall. Four are at each corner of the building and two are on the north and south sidewalls. The height of two octagonal minarets at the corners of the front facade is higher than the others. Cornice bands are on two levels, one on the roof and the other between the arches and rectangular niches.

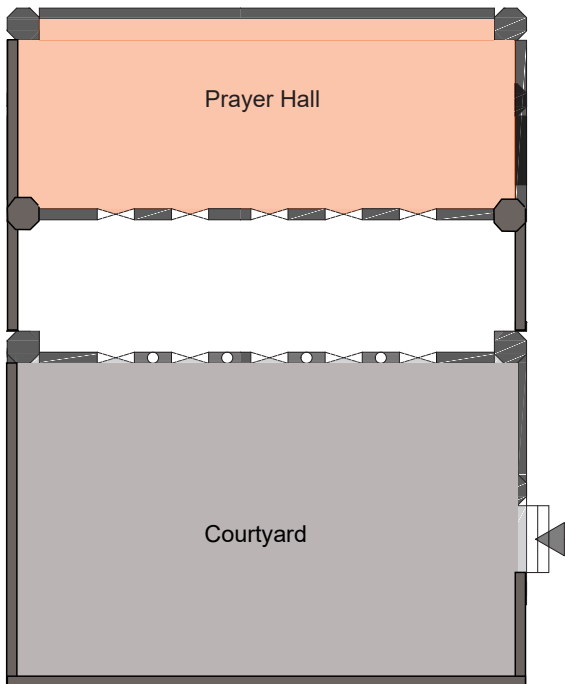


Figure 45: Exterior view of Sherpur Jama Masjid in Vidyapati Nagar
Source : Primary Survey by AH Division, INTACH Team

Figure 46: Layout of Sherpur Jama Masjid
Source : Primary Survey by AH Division, INTACH Team

Another example is the Masjid and Mazar in Vidyapati Nagar which is an open rectangular site with a boundary wall. It is accessed from an arched gateway with a stepped triangular pediment with two circular minarets on both sides with conical tops. The west side has a wall with arched niches denoting the Mehrab. The structure does not have much ornamentation and has some rectangular relief patterns on the Mehrab wall. There is one tombstone towards the eastern side of the site.

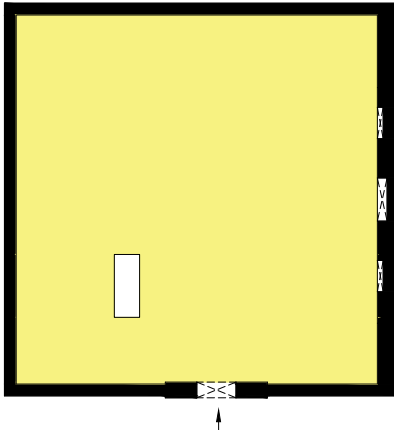


Figure 47: Layout of Masjid and Mazar, Vidyapati Nagar
Source : Primary Survey by AH Division, INTACH Team



Figure 48: Exterior view of Masjid and Mazar, Vidyapati Nagar
Source : Primary Survey by AH Division, INTACH Team

iv) Industrial

As a result of the frequent flooding, the soil in the area around the river is renewed, making it an ideal location for brick manufacturing operations. A brick kiln from the twentieth century has been identified in Vidyapati Nagar. It is a pyramidal-shaped structure with a square base made of exposed bricks. As one of the agricultural hubs, Samastipur is well connected by roads and railway routes, allowing goods such as bricks to be easily supplied in and out.



Figure 49: Brick Kiln, Vidyapati Nagar
Source : Primary Survey by AH Division, INTACH Team

The Bridge at Patori is an example of well foundation bridge, a bridge typology established in colonial India to combat the broad nature of rivers in India. In contrast to rivers in the United Kingdom, rivers in India were large, constantly changing their course, and had significant seasonal variation in water flow. These bridges were built with sinking cylinders or brickwork wells that dug deep into the sand until they reached clay or rock. Following that, the wells were filled with sand and sealed. Piers were then used to cover the foundations of a single well or a cluster of wells.



Figure 50: Bridge at Patori
Source : Primary Survey by AH Division, INTACH Team

v) Wells

Wells were built for the benefit of the local neighbourhood. These historic wells were lined with lakhori bricks on the inside, but the outside is frequently renovated and raised up to a metre for safety. These wells had religious as well as domestic significance.

In terms of ornamentation, the well at Mow Dhaneshpur in Vidyapati Nagar is quite unique. It is constructed on a circular base with thick stone cladding around the edge. The well's mouth is lime plastered with a round edging. The inner wall of the well has an alternating brick course that is laid in a slightly depressed pattern, giving the well's plan an impression of a multi foliate.



Figure 51: Interior view of well showing the curved surface of the internal wall in Vidyapati Nagar
Source : Primary Survey by AH Division, INTACH Team



Figure 52: Exterior view of well in Vidyapati Nagar
Source : Primary Survey by AH Division, INTACH Team

6.2. Evolution Pattern in Architecture of Samastipur

Samastipur was a vital agricultural centre due to its proximity to the Ganga, which provided fertile lands. As a result, zamindars and farmers settled in the area in large numbers. However, the settlement did not evolve along the banks because of the floodplains. In terms of archaeological significance, little has been discovered in the study area. As a result of political instability from the 12th to the 18th centuries AD, various sites have been demolished, severely altered, or rebuilt in the recent years. The neighborhood’s historic structures majorly reflect the region’s architectural evolution from the 18th century to the present. Considering the historical timeline and the tangible embodiment of culture in the form of built heritage, Samastipur’s architecture can be described as simple and utilitarian. There are not many architecturally significant structures in the district that have a distinct architectural style or aesthetic.

As stated in the previous chapters, the River Ganga has a significant impact on Samastipur’s architectural typologies and settlement pattern. The river’s proximity prompted the establishment of farming settlements along its banks. Many structures built in the early twentieth century show an amalgamation of different styles like regional, Indo Saracenic and Art Deco. Many Shiva temples can be found in this area. It is because of Lord Shiva’s direct association with Ganga, who is believed to have brought Ganga to the earth as she descended through his locks. Due to this, temples dedicated to the Lord are constructed along the river. During the Mughal Empire, various religious structures such as mosques and tombs were built. The architecture primarily consisted of civic and institutional buildings, as well as significant waterworks that aided the area’s road and railway connectivity during the British occupation. However, only one civic structure has been identified in the study area. The architectural typologies of Samastipur and its evolution over time were influenced by the arrival of numerous populations and the architectural knowledge systems they brought with them. As per the listing, the sites can be classified into 50% religious, 29% residential, 9% water sources, 9% industrial and 3% civic structures. No archaeological, institutional, memorial or mixed used sites have been identified here. It should also be noted that, despite the fact that many of the sites are historic, these structures have undergone extensive renovation work.

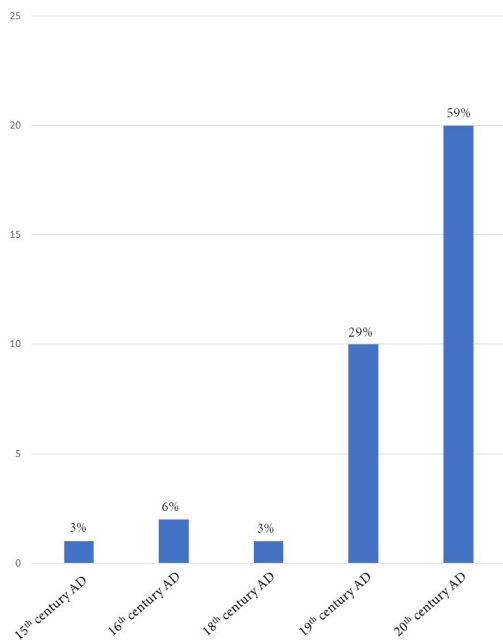


Figure 53: Graph showing the quantity of built heritage in Samastipur district in different time periods
Source : As per primary survey done on site

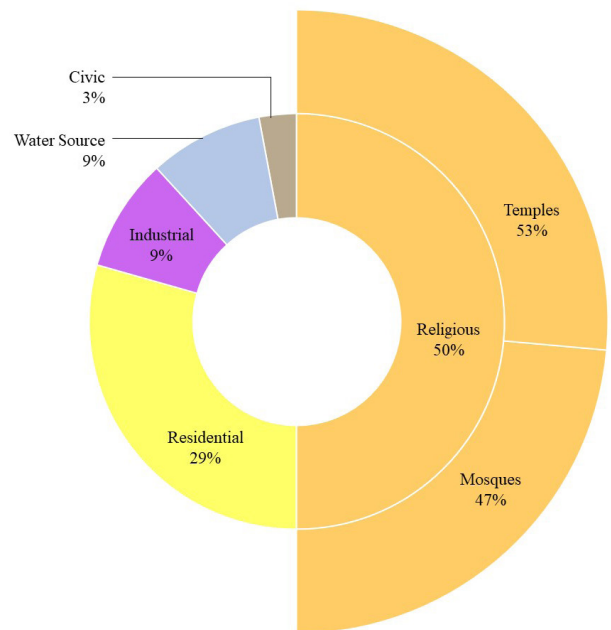


Figure 54: Pie chart showing the percentage of heritage buildings according to its property use, across the district
Source : As per primary survey done on site

7. Approach and Methodology

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

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

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

7.1. Literature Study

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

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

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

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

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

7.2. Primary Site Survey

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

Form: Mapping of Built Heritage

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

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

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

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

7.3. Filling Inventories

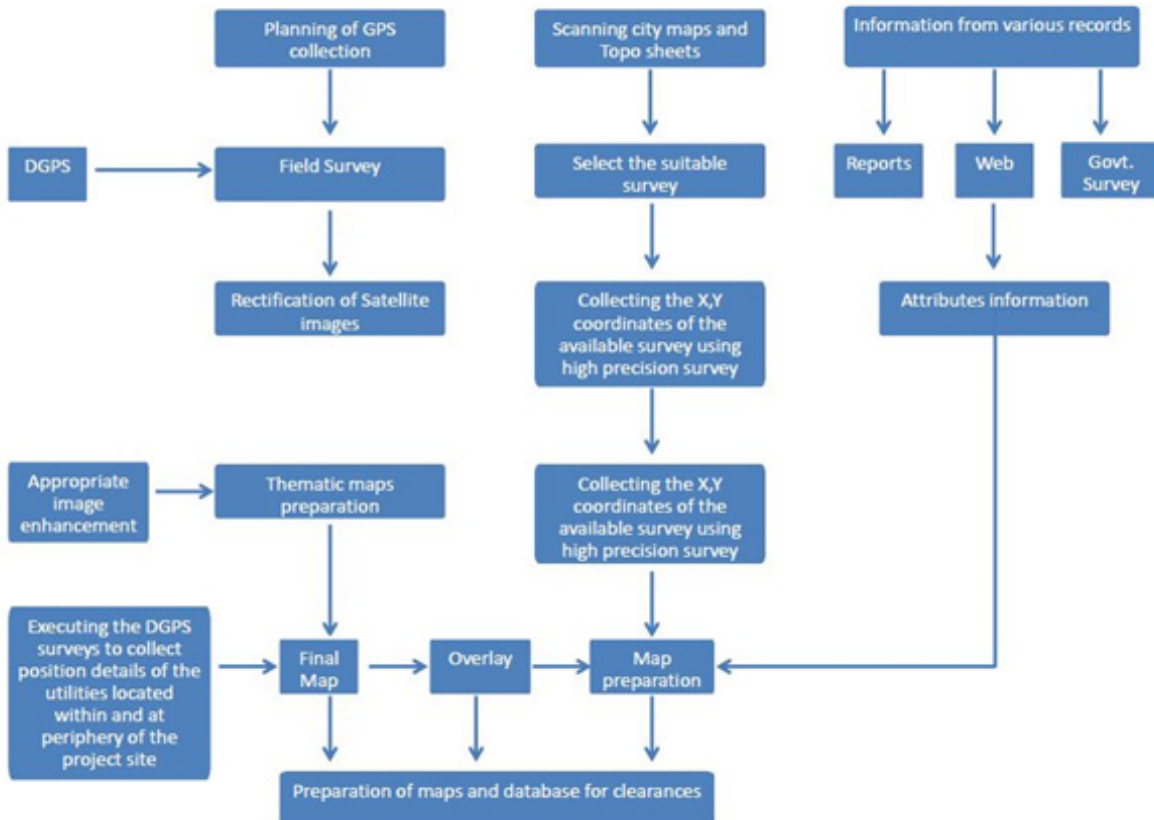
The most commonly used technique in documenting cultural heritage through written means are inventories, supported by photographs. An inventory of a historic neighborhood uses building dates; type, size, and opulence of the structures; and comparisons of original, subsequent and contemporary uses to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

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

7.4. GIS Mapping

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

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



7.5. Compiled Data

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

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

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

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ANNEXURE A

LISTING INVENTORIES





BRIDGE		Reference No	GaD/Stp/PTR/01	Map No	GaD/Stp/M06
					
Past Name	Bridge	Architectural description The bridge has five piers built in brick and mortar, based on a well foundation. A retaining wall supporting the bridge slab is on the end of the bridge on both sides. The iron railing is attached at the top of the bridge slab which is approximately 3.2 meters in width.	Historical/Cultural Value The Britishers built this bridge over a canal connecting the villages within the Samastipur district.	Association with Ganga Canals and drainage channels were laid to manage the excessive flow of river Ganga across the region. Bridges were were built by the British over drainage channels to interconnect the expanding settlements.	State of conservatio Signs of deterioration
Tehsil	Patori				
Location	25.609187 85.598779				
Address	Rupauli Chausima, Samastipur				
Approach	It is situated on the intersection of Gorgama Road and Sangrampur Road which leads towards the Madhupur Sarai.				
Approx date of construction	20th century				
Precise date of construction	Not Known				
Ownership	Public				
Owners Name	Local Authority				
Property Type	Structure				
Property Sub-type	Industrial				
Property past use	Bridge				
Property present use	Bridge				
State of Protection	Unprotected				
Architectural Style	Regional				
Building Setting	It is located over the Baya river and connects Rupauli Chausima to Sangrampur. Gorgama Thakurbari is towards the north.				
Archeological	N.A.	Religious	Low		
Historical	Low	Social	Medium		
Architectural	Medium	Natural	Medium		
		Grade	IIA		
		Threats to the Property	Material and Structural deterioration, Lack of maintenance, Vegetative growth		
		Condition Description	Rising dampness and vegetation growth has weakened the mortar joints. Iron railing is showing sign of corrosion.		
		Source of information	Primary Survey		

Listing done by Diptanshu Sinha





Reviewed by Mitali Vij

SHIV MANDIR 01		Reference No	GaD/Stp/PTR/02	Map No	GaD/Stp/M06		
							
Past Name	Shiv Mandir	Architectural description It is single-storey structure, rectangular in plan, and is built over the low plinth. There is only the garbagriha topped with the shikhara having an octagonal base. There are mouldings giving the impression of urushikhara rising from each octagonal edge and ending in the mid-way of the length of the shikhara. The kalash at the top of the shikhara has a moulded curvature and has finial on the top. There is a cornice band running at the roof level of the garbagriha. The access to the garbagriha is through the wooden door placed on the southern and eastern sides. Both the doors are set within the semicircular blind arch resting on the circular pilaster on the ends. There are layers of multifoliated moulding been done over the blind arches and niches are made on either side of the door.					
Tehsil	Patori						
Location	25.610314 85.602024						
Address	Rupali Chausima, Sangrampur						
Approach	It is located along the Sangrampur road and is approx. 370mtrs northwest of Ramgama Primary School.						
Approx date of construction	20th century		Historical/ Cultural Value Zamindar and farmers settled in villages of Samastipur district, because of availability of vast fertile land for agriculture and ease of trade. They built religious buildings in their villages to cater for the religious needs of the settlement.				
Precise date of construction	Not Known						
Ownership	Public						
Owners Name	Local Community						
Property Type	Building						
Property Sub-type	Religious						
Property past use	Temple						
Property present use	Temple						
State of Protection	Unprotected			Association with Ganga Shiva temples are directly associated with Ganga because Lord Shiva brought Ganga to the earth, as she descended through his locks. Thus, temples dedicated to the lord are built along the river.			
Architectural Style	Regional						
Building Setting	It is located in settlement of Sangrampur, residential buildings are around it and Baba Karikh Sthan is towards the south.	State of conservatio Advanced state of decay Threats to the Property Material and Structural deterioration, Lack of maintenance Condition Description Blackening, flaking of plaster and algae growth due to dampness. Structural components and mouldings are damaged at many locations. Source of information Primary Survey					
Archeological	N.A.		Religious	Medium			
Historical	Medium		Social	Medium			
Architectural	Medium		Natural	Low			
		Grade	IIB				

Listing done by Diptanshu Sinha





Reviewed by Mitali Vij

OLD WELL 01		Reference No	GaD/Stp/PTR/03	Map No	GaD/Stp/M07			
								
Past Name	Sheora Mela Well	Architectural description	<p>The well is in a circular plan and is built over a high circular platform. The well has a semicircular structure built over it. The face towards the south has a small platform accessed by a flight of two stairs and the north side face is blocked with metal jali work.</p> <p>The temple of Baba Amarsingh is towards the northwest with an open field all around where the annual fare of the Nishad is organized on Ramnavmi and Shraavan month.</p>					
Tehsil	Patori							
Location	25.597626 85.604523							
Address	Shivra, Madhupur Sarai, Samastipur							
Approach	It is approached through Shivra Mela Road which leads to Shivra Chowk in the east and is approx. 200m south of Shiv Sewa.							
Approx date of construction	20th century							
Precise date of construction	Not known							
Ownership	Public							
Owners Name	Local Community							
Property Type	Structure					Historical/ Cultural Value	<p>It is believed by local fables that Baba Amarsingh, whose temple is near the well had visited the site on ship of gold which is buried in the ground here and it's chain is visible in the well. Annual fare is organised around the well and the temple attracting high footfall.</p>	
Property Sub-type	Water source							
Property past use	Well							
Property present use	Well							
State of Protection	Unprotected							
Architectural Style	Regional							
Building Setting	It has settlement of Shivra around, Baba Amarsingh Mandir is towards the north and Baya river is towards the south.							
Association with Ganga		<p>The Ganga river valley, known for its fertile land, has encouraged farming communities to settle along its banks and set up local trade. They built wells near the river to cater to the needs of the community.</p>						
State of conservatio	Signs of deterioration							
Threats to the Property	Material and Structural deterioration Vegetation Growth							
Condition Description	RCC structure is built over the mouth of the well, Algae growth are noticed inside the well.							
Source of information	Primary Survey							
Archeological	N.A.				Religious	High		
Historical	Low				Social	High		
Architectural	Low				Natural	Medium		
					Grade	IIA		

Listing done by Diptanshu Sinha





Reviewed by Mitali Vij

SHEORA SETTLEMENT		Reference No	GaD/Stp/PTR/04	Map No	GaD/Stp/M08	
						
Past Name	Sheora settlement	Architectural description The houses in the settlement are built in a rectangular layout. Some residences have a typical layout of the elongated continuous veranda having slender wooden columns which are supporting the pitched roof above. Rooms are placed next to the veranda accessed through wooden doors set within the segmental blind arches. The rooms have higher ceiling height than the veranda for the provisions of the rectangular ventilators topped with thick moulding. The Other residences share boundary with the first one and is a double-storey. The ground floor has shops with pitched roofs and the first floor has balcony with a pitched roof as chajja supported on wooden columns.				
Tehsil	Patori					
Location	25.598352 85.610047					
Address	Shiura, Adalpur, Samastipur					
Approach	It is located along the Sarhad-Bindgama Chowk road and is approx 120m west of Ram Janki Mandir.		Historical/ Cultural Value People from different communities settled in this region due to the growing opportunities of trade and farming.			
Approx date of construction	20th century					
Precise date of construction	1936					
Ownership	Public					
Owners Name	Local Community					
Property Type	Building					
Property Sub-type	Residential					
Property past use	Residence					
Property present use	Residence					
State of Protection	Unprotected					
Architectural Style	Regional	Association with Ganga Sheora was supposedly the high bank over Ganga during ancient times. The river was a major source of trade and communication due to which people from different communities travelled to this region and settled.				
Building Setting	It has settlement of Shiura around it, Baba Amarsingh Mandir is towards the west and Ram Janki Mandir is towards the southeast.					
Archeological	N.A.	State of conservatio Advanced state of decay Threats to the Property Material and structural deterioration, Vegetative growth, Lack of maintenance, Alterations, Later additions Condition Description Blackening and dampness can be noticed, RCC structures are added to many residences, structural components are damaged. Source of information Primary Survey				
Historical	Low					
Architectural	Medium					
		Religious	Low			
		Social	Low			
		Natural	Low			
		Grade	III			

Listing done by Diptanshu Sinha





Reviewed by Mitali Vij

RAM JANKI THAKURBADI		Reference No	GaD/Stp/PTR/05	Map No	GaD/Stp/M08
					
Past Name	Ram Janki Thakurbadi	Architectural description There are two single-storey temples built on a rectangular plan. The temple containing the idols of Ram Janki has an arched mandapa hall with semicircular arches having mouldings on the curvature. The garbagriha is accessed from the east and the south through the wooden door set within the semicircular blind arch. It is topped with the pyramidal shikhara having mouldings giving the impression of the urushikhara. There is a circular pilaster rising from the springing level of the arches up to the roof on two corners of the front façade and two corners of the garbagriha facing the front façade. The cornice band is running at the roof level of the temple. The other temple which is containing the shivlinga has garbagriha topped with shikhara having an octagonal base. There is moulding done on each face of the shikhara.			
Tehsil	Patori				
Location	25.597849 85.61119				
Address	Shiura, Adalpur, Samastipur				
Approach	It is located along the Sarhad-Bindgama Chowk road and is approx 220m west of Shiura Jama Masjid.				
Approx date of construction	20th century		Historical/Cultural Value The town was developed in order to cater to the farming communities who settled here due to the availability of abundant fertile land. This temple was built to cater to religious needs of the people.		
Precise date of construction	Not known				
Ownership	Public				
Owners Name	Local Community				
Property Type	Building				
Property Sub-type	Religious				
Property past use	Temple				
Property present use	Temple				
State of Protection	Unprotected				
Architectural Style	Regional				
Building Setting	It has settlement of Shiura around it, Hazrat Baba's Dargah is towards the southeast and Hanuman Mandir is towards the northwest.	Association with Ganga The Ganga river valley, known for its fertile land, has encouraged farming and zamindar communities to settle along its banks and set up local trade. They built temples near the river to cater to the needs of the community.			
			State of conservatio Signs of deterioration		
				Threats to the Property Material deterioration, Later Additions, Altered setting, Alterations.	
			Condition Description Several layers of paint can be noticed on the structure, incompatible material been used for cladding, RCC structures been made around.		
		Source of information Primary Survey			
Archeological	N.A.	Religious	Medium		
Historical	Medium	Social	Medium		
Architectural	Medium	Natural	Low		
		Grade	IIB		

Listing done by Diptanshu Sinha





Reviewed by Mitali Vij

SHIURA JAMA MASJID		Reference No	GaD/Stp/PTR/06	Map No	GaD/Stp/M09
					
Past Name	Shiura Jama Masjid		<p>Architectural description It is a single storey structure, having a rectangular plan and is built on a high plinth. The entrance is through the gateway having a door set within the pointed blind arch resting on the circular pilasters on both sides. The semicircular crown topped with finial is over the door having a cornice band running below. An octagonal minaret is on either side of the door. There are four octagonal minarets also one the each of the corners of the mosque which are projected outside the external walls. Two octagonal pilasters at the west side and two at the east are also projected outside of the exterior walls. Each of the minarets and pilasters of the mosque has ring-like thin moulding running at different levels. An RCC structure has been added to the front of the prayer hall on the east and a staircase been added to the south side of the gateway.</p> <p>Historical/ Cultural Value The mosque was built by locals to cater to the religious needs of the community who visited the Hazrat Baba's Dargah.</p> <p>Association with Ganga Various muslim settlements were established along Ganga, as it was a major centre for trade and communication. They built mosques to cater to their religious needs.</p> <p>State of conservatio Signs of deterioration</p> <p>Threats to the Property Material and Structural deterioration, Vegetative growth, Later additions, Alterations</p> <p>Condition Description Blackening, algae growth, damaged structural component due to dampness. New structures in RCC are added In the east side.</p> <p>Source of information Primary Survey</p>		
Tehsil	Patori				
Location	25.596999 85.613223				
Address	Shiura, Adalpur, Samastipur				
Approach	It is located along Sarhad-Bindgama Chowk Road and is approx. 85mtrs north of Hazrat Baba Masjid.				
Approx date of construction	19th century				
Precise date of construction	Not known				
Ownership	Public				
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	Regional				
Building Setting	It has settlement of Shiura around it, Hazrat Baba's Dargah is towards the south and Ram Janki Mandir is towards the north.				
Archeological	N.A.	Religious	Medium		
Historical	Medium	Social	Medium		
Architectural	Medium	Natural	Low		
		Grade	IIB		

Listing done by Diptanshu Sinha





Reviewed by Mitali Vij

HAZRAT BABA DARGAH		Reference No	GaD/Stp/PTR/07	Map No	GaD/Stp/M09
					
Past Name	Hazarat Baba Dargah	Architectural description The dargah is built on a high mound. It is accessed through the ramp leading to the wooden door topped with a semicircular crown having minaret on either side. The boundary wall is enclosing the dargah. There is an RCC structure built over the holy grave of the saint topped with a shallow dome having a high base.	Historical/Cultural Value The dargah is dedicated to the local saint known as Hazrat Shah Jakariya Pir who had established his base here.		
Tehsil	Patori				
Location	25.596205 85.613166				
Address	Shiura, Adalpur, Samastipur				
Approach	It is approached by road leading from Sarhad-Bindgama Chowk Road towards south direction and is approx. 45mtrs west of SRJ High School.				
Approx date of construction	19th century				
Precise date of construction	Not known				
Ownership	Public				
Owners Name	Local Community				
Property Type	Building				
Property Sub-type	Religious				
Property past use	Dargah and Mosque				
Property present use	Dargah and Mosque				
State of Protection	Unprotected				
Architectural Style	Regional	State of conservatio Signs of deterioration			
Building Setting	It has settlement of Shiura around it, SRJ High School is towards the southeast and Jama Masjid Shiura is towards the north.	Threats to the Property Material and Structural deterioration, Vegetative growth, Later additions.			
Archeological	N.A.	Religious	High	Condition Description RCC stucture been built over the holy grave, masonry cracks, algae growth and blackening can be noticed on the boundary wall.	
Historical	Medium	Social	High		
Architectural	Low	Natural	Low		
		Grade	IIB		
		Source of information	Primary Survey		

Listing done by Diptanshu Sinha





Reviewed by Mitali Vij



SHIV MANDIR 02		Reference No	GaD/Stp/PTR/08	Map No	GaD/Stp/M09		
							
Past Name	Shiv Mandir	Architectural description It is a single-storey, rectangular in plan and is built over the low plinth. It has a garbagriha topped with shikhara having a hexagonal base. The base has flat mouldings which are extending till midway of each face of the shikhara. There is a cornice band running at the roof level of the garbagriha. A small mandapa hall is added to the garbagriha with a pitched roof. The entrance to the garbagriha is through two wooden doors placed on the east and the south. These doors are set within multifoliated blind arch resting on a circular pilaster. The leaf-like mouldings arranged in a semicircular shape are below the multifoliated blind arch.					
Tehsil	Patori						
Location	25.596299 85.613974						
Address	Shiura, Adalpur, Samastipur						
Approach	It is located along Sarhad-Bindgama Chowk Road and is approx. 70mtrs east of Hazrat Baba Masjid.						
Approx date of construction	20th century		Historical/ Cultural Value The town was developed in order to cater to the farming communities who settled here due to the availability of abundant fertile land. This temple was built to cater to religious needs of the people.				
Precise date of construction	Not known						
Ownership	Public						
Owners Name	Local Community						
Property Type	Building						
Property Sub-type	Religious						
Property past use	Temple						
Property present use	Temple						
State of Protection	Unprotected						
Architectural Style	Regional						
Building Setting	It has settlement of Shiura around it, SRJ High School is towards the south and Hazrat Baba Mosque is towards the west.	Association with Ganga Shiva temples are directly associated with Ganga because Lord Shiva brought Ganga to the earth, as she descended through his locks. Thus, temples dedicated to the lord are built along the river.					
			State of conservatio Signs of deterioration				
				Threats to the Property Material and Structural deterioration, Vegetative growth			
			Condition Description Structure is affected with dampness, peeling of plaster can be noticed, wooden doors have rotten and algae growth on the flooring.				
		Source of information Primary Survey					
Archeological	N.A.		Religious	Medium			
Historical	Low	Social	Medium				
Architectural	Medium	Natural	Low				
		Grade	IIB				

Listing done by Diptanshu Sinha



Reviewed by Mitali Vij



BABA BAALNATH MANDIR		Reference No	GaD/Stp/MOP/01	Map No	GaD/Stp/M10															
																				
Past Name	Baba Baalnath Mandir	Architectural description The precinct has an old temple, a colonnaded platform on the north of the temple, and rooms accessed through the veranda along the boundary wall around the temple. The temple has garbagriha topped with the pyramidal shikhara and the mandapa topped with the rectangular vaulted roof. The shikhara has eight urushikharas- four along with the corners and four along with the pyramidal faces. The cornice band is running at the roof level of the garbagriha and mandapa. There is a single multifoliated arch entrance on the east side of the mandapa while a single pointed arch is on the north and south. The west side of the mandapa has a door opening towards the garbagriha. The arches are resting on the rectangular columns having two sets of pilasters on each face. There is an old well approximately 2m wide at the northeast side of the temple.																		
Tehsil	Mohanpur																			
Location	25.555135 85.576159																			
Address	Dharni Patti East, Rasalpur, Samastipur																			
Approach	It is approached by Patthar Ghat Road which leads to River Ganga on the south and is approx. 90m southwest of Baba Balnath Temple.																			
Approx date of construction	20th century																			
Precise date of construction	Not known																			
Ownership	Private																			
Owners Name	Not known																			
Property Type	Precinct																			
Property Sub-type	Religious																			
Property past use	Temple		Historical/ Cultural Value It is believed by a local fable that the pious soul in the body of the child had visited the village by walking over the river and had sat over the mouth of the well situated near to the temple. Later the locals have made a temple dedicated to him.																	
Property present use	Temple																			
State of Protection	Unprotected		Association with Ganga The Ganga river valley, known for its fertile land, has encouraged farming and zamindar communities to settle along its banks and set up local trade. They built temples near the river to cater to the needs of the community.																	
Architectural Style	Regional																			
Building Setting	It is situated in village of Rasalpur. It has river Ganga on its west side and agricultural field is on the northwest.	State of conservatio Sign of deterioration																		
<table border="1"> <tr> <td>Archeological</td> <td>N.A.</td> <td>Religious</td> <td>Medium</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Historical</td> <td>Medium</td> <td>Social</td> <td>Medium</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Architectural</td> <td>Medium</td> <td>Natural</td> <td>High</td> </tr> <tr> <td></td> <td></td> <td>Grade</td> <td>IIB</td> </tr> </table>		Archeological	N.A.	Religious	Medium	Historical	Medium	Social	Medium	Architectural	Medium	Natural	High			Grade	IIB	Threats to the Property Material and structural deterioration, Alteration, Later additions		
Archeological	N.A.	Religious	Medium																	
Historical	Medium	Social	Medium																	
Architectural	Medium	Natural	High																	
		Grade	IIB																	
		Condition Description Several layers of paint on the structure, Incompatible material used in wall cladding, new RCC structures are added.																		
		Source of information Primary Survey																		

BAGHRA POST OFFICE		Reference No	GaD/Stp/MOP/02	Map No	GaD/Stp/M11				
									
Past Name	Baghra Post Office	Architectural description	It is single-storey and is built over a rectangular plan. It is accessed through the veranda having four square columns each having a low square base and corbelled capital. The veranda has three doors and a window all set within the segmental blind arch. The side doors are leading to two rooms having pitched roofs along with the veranda. The central door leads to the hall in the center having higher ceiling height than the veranda and side rooms. The hall has a flat stone roof based on wooden beams. There is a single ventilator opening with jali work on either side towards each side of the hall. There is a continuous moulding pattern on the roof and a cornice band is running below it.						
Tehsil	Mohanpur								
Location	25.558472 85.592977								
Address	Rasalpur, Baghra, Samastipur								
Approach	It is situated on the south side of the lane connecting the Baghra ring road and Baghra Bazar and is approx. 365mtrs northeast of Bhaghra Shiv Mandir.								
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	Residence								
Property present use	Post Office								
State of Protection	Unprotected								
Architectural Style	Regional	Historical/ Cultural Value	This building was built by Late. Shri Bhatu Sah as residence. Later, he donated it for village post office in 1917 which is mentioned on the wall below the roof level on the front façade.						
Building Setting	It has settlement of Baghra around, Dumri Bazar towards the southeast and Patthar Wali Durga Mandir on the north.								
Archeological	N.A.					Association with Ganga	The Ganga river valley, known for its fertile land, has encouraged farming and zamindar communities to settle along its banks and set up local trade. They built residences near the river to cater to the needs of the community.		
Historical	Low								
Architectural	Medium								
Religious	Low								
Social	Medium								
Natural	Low								
Grade	IIB								
State of conservatio	Advanced state of decay								
Threats to the Property	Material and structural deterioration, Lack of maintenance, Vegetative growth								
Condition Description	Blackening, flaking of plaster, algae growth are noticed due to dampness. Wooden beams are rotten and pitched roof is damaged.								
Source of information	Primary Survey								

Listing done by Diptanshu Sinha





Reviewed by Mitali Vij

LAKSHMAN SHAH RESIDENCE		Reference No	GaD/Stp/MOP/03	Map No	GaD/Stp/M11
					
Past Name	Lakshman Shah residence	Architectural description It is single-storey, rectangular in plan, and is built over the low plinth. It is accessed from the north and east through the veranda. The north veranda is having square columns each having a high square base and corbelled capital. The rooms are placed on either side of the veranda with a single window opening towards the front façade. There is a single wooden door and three windows, all set within the segmental blind arch are opening to the internal rooms of the building. The east veranda has an old well in front of it and has square columns. The rectangular courtyard at the center with rooms accessed through the corridor built around has rectangular columns.			
Tehsil	Mohanpur				
Location	25.558482 85.594081				
Address	Rasalpur, Baghra, Samastipur				
Approach	It is situated on the south side of the lane connecting the Baghra ring road and Baghra Bazar and is approx. 100mtrs east of Bhaghra Post Office.				
Approx date of construction	20th century				
Precise date of construction	Not Known				
Ownership	Private				
Owners Name	Lakshman Shah				
Property Type	Building				
Property Sub-type	Residential		Historical/Cultural Value This residence was built by Late. Shri Jaggu Sahu belonging to the farming community who settled along the river Ganga to carry out trading activities.		
Property past use	Residence				
Property present use	Residence				
State of Protection	Unprotected		Association with Ganga The Ganga river valley, known for its fertile land, has encouraged farming and zamindar communities to settle along its banks and set up local trade. They built residences near the river to cater to the needs of the community.		
Architectural Style	Regional				
Building Setting	It has settlement of Baghra around, agricultural fields are on the south and Baghra Post Office is towards the west.	State of conservatio Sign of deterioration Threats to the Property Material and structural deterioration, Lack of maintenance, Later additions, Alterations, Vegetative growth			
Archeological	N.A.		Condition Description RCC columns have replaced the original on the west side verranda, peeling of plaster, weakened masonry and kitchen been created in corridor. Source of information Primary Survey		
Historical	Medium				
Architectural	Low				
		Religious		Low	
		Social	Medium		
		Natural	Low		
		Grade	IIB		

Listing done by Diptanshu Sinha





Reviewed by Mitali Vij



THAKURBADI		Reference No	GaD/Stp/MOP/04	Map No	GaD/Stp/M11	
						
Past Name	Thakurbadi	Architectural description It is single-storey, rectangular in plan, and is built over the low plinth. It is accessed through the veranda having slender wooden columns supporting the pitched roof above. There is a room built on either side of the veranda having a single rectangular window opening towards the front façade. These rooms connect to the central hall which has a higher ceiling height than the veranda and the rooms. The hall has its distinct pitched roof which is higher than that of the rooms and veranda placed around it. There is a single ventilator opening with jali work on either side towards each side of the hall. Four windows are on the west and three on the north side. The windows on the front façade are set within the segmental blind arch while the rest of the windows and ventilators have projecting segmental arch moulding with highlighted keystone on top.				
Tehsil	Mohanpur					
Location	25.558504 85.596436					
Address	Rasalpur, Baghra, Samastipur					
Approach	It is approached by a road leading from State Highway 93 towards south direction and is 340m east of Baghra Post Office.					
Approx date of construction	20th century		Historical/Cultural Value The village was developed in order to cater to the farming communities who settled here due to the availability of abundant fertile land. This temple was built to cater to religious needs of the people.			
Precise date of construction	Not known					
Ownership	Public					
Owners Name	Local Community					
Property Type	Building					
Property Sub-type	Religious					
Property past use	Temple					
Property present use	Temple					
State of Protection	Unprotected					
Architectural Style	Regional					
Building Setting	It has settlement of Baghra around, Dumari Bazar is towards the south and Baghra Post Office is towards the west.	Association with Ganga The Ganga river valley, known for its fertile land, has encouraged farming and zamindar communities to settle along its banks and set up local trade. They built temples near the river to cater to the needs of the community.				
			State of conservatio Advanced state of decay Threats to the Property Material and structural deterioration Lack of maintenance			
			Condition Description Wooden beams are rotten and rising dampness has weakened the masonry joints. Pitched roof is damaged at many locations. Source of information Primary Survey			
Archeological	N.A.	Religious		Medium		
Historical	Medium	Social		Medium		
Architectural	Medium	Natural	Low			
		Grade	IIB			



Listing done by Diptanshu Sinha





Reviewed by Mitali Vij

SHAH RESIDENCE		Reference No	GaD/Stp/MOP/05	Map No	GaD/Stp/M12
					
Past Name	Shri Ram Parvesh Shah Residence		Architectural description	It is a single-storey building, rectangular in plan, and is built over a low plinth. It is accessed by two verandas. The north veranda has five segmental arches supported on circular double columns having rectangular bases and corbelled capital. The east veranda has rectangular columns having chamfered edges, a high square base, and corbelled capital. The columns support the pitched roof based on the wooden beams. The rectangular courtyard at the center with rooms accessed through the corridor built around has rectangular columns that have chamfered edges, a square base, and corbelled capital. A two-storey room on the west side of the north veranda has a cornice band running at both roof levels. Its first floor has a pilaster at the two corners towards the front façade and mouldings below the top cornice band.	
Tehsil	Mohanpur		Historical/ Cultural Value This residence was built by Late Ram Phal Shah belonging to a zamindaar family and had settled along the river Ganga to carry out farming activities. Association with Ganga The Ganga river valley, known for its fertile land, has encouraged farming and zamindar communities to settle along its banks and set up local trade. They built residences near the river to cater to the needs of the community. State of conservatio Signs of deterioration Threats to the Property Material and structural deterioration, Later additions, Alterations, Division of Properties. Condition Description Flaking of plaster and rotten wooden beams due to dampness. RCC structure been added on west side and partition wall is made through Source of information Sanjeev Ranjan Shah		
Location	25.561714 85.634155				
Address	Ramchandra Pur, Dasahra, Samastipur				
Approach	It is situated on the south side of the Mohiuddin Nagar- Harail- Bindgama Road and is approx. 325mtrs northwest of Sheshnag Mandir.				
Approx date of construction	20th century				
Precise date of construction	1934				
Ownership	Private				
Owners Name	Ram Parvesh Shah				
Property Type	Building				
Property Sub-type	Residential				
Property past use	Residence				
Property present use	Residence				
State of Protection	Unprotected				
Architectural Style	Regional				
Building Setting	It is surrounded by agricultural fields on three sides and fruit orchard on the south.				
Archeological	N.A.	Religious	Low		
Historical	Medium	Social	Medium		
Architectural	Medium	Natural	Low		
		Grade	IIB		

HAZRAT SARWAR SHAH KHANKAH		Reference No	GaD/Stp/MDN/01	Map No	GaD/Stp/M13	
						
Past Name	Hazrat Sarvar Shah Khankah	Architectural description The precinct has remains of structures in lakhori brick on the eastern and the western side, and a masjid is made on the south. The remains of lakhori brick boundary wall is enclosing the precinct. The eastern remains have six pointed arches supported on the double circular columns having rectangular base and corbelled capital. A rectangular pilaster with fluted column and corbelled capital is at each springing point of the arches. Floral stucco works are noticed in above the arches. The western remains has a rectangular flat roof structure with segmental arches supported on four tapered columns. The structure has flat stone roof supported on wooden columns. The south side of the complex has a masjid. The gateway of the masjid has graves in front of it. It has wooden door set within the pointed blind arch and octagonal minaret are at each corners of the gateway.				
Tehsil	Mohiuddin Nagar					
Location	25.570718 85.660816					
Address	Karim Nagar, Dasahra					
Approach	It is located on north side of Barauni road and is approx. 180m northeast of Hanuman Mandir Chowk.					
Approx date of construction	15th century		Historical/ Cultural Value The persian style of the masjid is because of the association of the building with lodi lineage.			
Precise date of construction	1497					
Ownership	Public					
Owners Name	Local Community					
Property Type	Precinct					
Property Sub-type	Religious					
Property past use	Mosque					
Property present use	Mosque					
State of Protection	Unprotected					
Architectural Style	Regional					
Building Setting	It is surrounded by the vegetation cover, there is an oxbow lake on the south and open field on the north.					
Archeological	N.A.	Religious	Medium	Association with Ganga Various muslim settlements were established along Ganga, as it was a major centre for trade and communication. They built mosques to cater to their religious needs.		
Historical	High	Social	Medium			
Architectural	High	Natural	Medium			
		Grade	IIA			
		State of conservatio	Danger of disappearance			
		Threats to the Property	Vegetative growth, Material deterioration, Structural deterioration, Lack of maintenance, Later Additions.			
		Condition Description	Mosque is completely renovated in RCC, old verandas either edges and boundary wall towards the southern side are in ruins.			
		Source of information	Primary Survey			



KAMGAR KHAN MASJID		Reference No	GaD/Stp/MDN/02	Map No	GaD/Stp/M13	
						
Past Name	Kamgar Khan Masjid		Architectural description The mosque is a single storey structure, having a rectangular plan and is built on a low plinth. It is accessed from the east through three pointed arches having wooden doors. The central arch is set within the multifoliated blind arch. An octagonal pilaster is on either projected end of the central arch, which is topped with a minarets at the roof level. Four octagonal minarets, each built on the corner of the structure. The lakhori brick is used in the construction of the masjid. The moulded pattern has been made at the roof level and the parapet wall over the central arch has battlement like mouldings. A single octagonal pilaster is present at the corner of the projected exterior wall at the west. An RCC structure has been added to the south side of the west wall.			
Tehsil	Mohiuddin Nagar					
Location	25.573187 85.661958					
Address	Karim Nagar, Dasahra, Samastipur					
Approach	It is approached by a lane abutting Mohiuddinagar- Barauni road from the northwest, near the Balagach market.					
Approx date of construction	19th century					
Precise date of construction	Not known					
Ownership	Private					
Owners Name	Local Committee					
Property Type	Building					
Property Sub-type	Religious		Historical/Cultural Value This mosque was built by Kamgar Khan, who was a local zamindar and had settled along the river Ganga to carry out farming activities. He had his haveli adjacent to the masjid which was having 'Barahdari' or space were twelve dari can be layed simultaneously.			
Property past use	Mosque					
Property present use	Mosque					
State of Protection	Unprotected					
Architectural Style	Regional					
Building Setting	It is surrounded by residential buildings and an oxbow lake on the south. The Prachin Kali Mandir is on the northwest and Kabristan towards the north.					
Archeological	N.A.	Religious		Medium		
Historical	Medium	Social		Medium		
Architectural	Medium	Natural		Medium		
		Grade		IIA		
			Association with Ganga	Various muslim settlements were established along Ganga, as it was a major centre for trade and communication. They built mosques to cater to their religious needs.		
			State of conservatio	Advanced state of decay		
			Threats to the Property	Material and structural deterioration, Vegetative growth, Later addition, Lack of maintenance		
			Condition Description	Blackening and peeling of plaster due to dampness, new RCC structure been added, and masjid is planned to be rebuilt after demolition.		
			Source of information	Ajaz Akhtar Ansari		

AMINA BIWI KA QUILA		Reference No	GaD/Stp/MDN/04	Map No	GaD/Stp/M14
					
Past Name	Ayesha/ Amina Biwi ka Quila, FansiGhar		<p>Architectural description</p> <p>It is spread in an area of approx. 37,000 square feet. A boundary wall built with lakhori brick having a height of 10 to 15 feet and around 20-inch thick is remaining in dilapidated condition. The part of the structure with continuously placed small openings which are blocked with jali work is noticed over the southern side of boundary wall. There used to be a large entry gate on the eastern and western sides, having niches on either side which are mostly demolished. A small door is built on the western side which is being used by the people who have built their houses inside the campus. The structure of the palace is completely lost with remains of it covered under thick vegetation.</p> <p>Historical/ Cultural Value</p> <p>It is known as 'FansiGhar', because of the house inside the structure used for hanging convicts. It is a palace of yesha/ Amina Biwi who was the daughter of Ruhale's chief Shamsheer Khan. He had served as chief soldier of Nawab of Bengal, Alivardi Khan.</p> <p>Association with Ganga</p> <p>Different rulers came and settled in this region due to the presence of river Ganga. It provided trade and means of communication. Rulers built forts to expand their reign over the region.</p> <p>State of conservatio</p> <p>Danger of disappearance</p> <p>Threats to the Property</p> <p>Material and structure deterioration, Lack of maintenance, Vandalization, Encroachment, Altered setting, Vegetative growth.</p> <p>Condition Description</p> <p>The structure is in ruins, remains of the palace are lost, entry gate been destroyed and residences been made inside after encroachment.</p> <p>Source of information</p> <p>Primary Survey, https://samastipur.nic.in/places-of-interest/</p>		
Tehsil	Mohiuddin Nagar				
Location	25.575594 85.674568				
Address	Tedhi Bazar, Mohiuddin Nagar Town, Samastipur				
Approach	It is located on the west side of the Barauni road and is approx. 70mtrs northeast of Jama Masjid				
Approx date of construction	18th century				
Precise date of construction	Not known				
Ownership	Disputed				
Owners Name	Not known				
Property Type	Structure				
Property Sub-type	Residential				
Property past use	Residence				
Property present use	Residence				
State of Protection	Unprotected				
Architectural Style	Regional				
Building Setting	It is surrounded by dense vegetation and an oxbow lake is on the north. The Jama Masjid is on the west and Dargah on the northeast.				
Archeological	N.A.	Religious	Low		
Historical	High	Social	Medium		
Architectural	Medium	Natural	Medium		
		Grade	IIB		

Listing done by Diptanshu Sinha





Reviewed by Mitali Vij

JAMA MASJID MOHIUDDIN NAGAR		Reference No	GaD/Stp/MDN/05	Map No	GaD/Stp/M14	
						
Past Name	Jama Masjid Mohiudin Nagar	Architectural description The mosque is single-storey building, rectangular in plan, and built is on a high mound. It is accessed through a semicircular arched gateway built on the eastern side. The gateway has niches on either side and battlement-like moulding on top. The gateway leads to the open area having an old well and a prayer hall. The prayer hall is accessed by a RCC veranda having mulifoilated arches supported on circular columns which is a later addition. The prayer hall has a three pointed arched openings for its entrance. The central arch has pilasters on either side which are topped with a minaret at roof level. The prayer hall is topped with three shallow domes with the central one having a higher base than the other two. Historical/Cultural Value The mosque was built by local muslim ruler who had principality over the area under the patronage of Lodi lineage. Association with Ganga Various Muslim settlements were established along Ganga, as it was a major centre for trade and communication via waterways. They built mosques to cater to their religious needs. State of conservatio Signs of deterioration Threats to the Property Material deterioration Later additions Alterations Condition Description Walls of the old building are damped, verrandah in the front and structures on either side are later additions in RCC. Source of information Primary Survey				
Tehsil	Mohiuddin Nagar					
Location	25.575182 85.673939					
Address	Tedhi Bazar, Mohiuddin Nagar Town, Samastipur					
Approach	It is approached by road leading from Barauni road towards northwest direction and is approx. 60mtrs northwest of Jama Masjid Chowk.					
Approx date of construction	16th century					
Precise date of construction	1512					
Ownership	Private					
Owners Name	Local Committee					
Property Type	Precinct					
Property Sub-type	Religious					
Property past use	Mosque					
Property present use	Mosque					
State of Protection	Unprotected					
Architectural Style	Regional					
Building Setting	It is surrounded by dense vegetation and residential buildings are on the northeast. An oxbow lake is towards the north and FansiGhar on the east.					
Archeological	N.A.	Religious	Medium			
Historical	High	Social	Medium			
Architectural	Medium	Natural	Medium			
		Grade	IIA			

Listing done by Diptanshu Sinha





Reviewed by Mitali Vij

SHAH RESIDENCE		Reference No	GaD/Stp/MDN/06	Map No	GaD/Stp/M15
					
Past Name	Karnal Shah Residence		<p>Architectural description</p> <p>It is built in a rectangular plan over a high plinth. It has a flat stone roof supported on wooden columns. It is accessed by a veranda built on the eastern façade. The veranda has six rectangular columns, each having chamfered edges, a square base, corbelled capital, and thick moulded entablature. The intricate jali work has been done above the lintel level between the two consecutive columns creating the impression of multifoliated arched passage. One octagonal room on the north side of the veranda has blocked segmental-arched windows. Three doors are placed in an alternating manner at the veranda, which are leading to internal rooms. The rectangular courtyard at the center with rooms accessed through the corridor built around has octagonal columns on a circular base and corbelled capital.</p> <p>Historical/ Cultural Value</p> <p>This residence was built by Late Ram Charitra Shah belonging to a zamindaar family and had settled along the river Ganga to carry out farming activities.</p> <p>Association with Ganga</p> <p>The Ganga river valley, known for its fertile land, has encouraged farming and zamindar communities to settle along its banks and set up local trade. They built residences near the river to cater to the needs of the community.</p> <p>State of conservatio</p> <p>Advanced state of decay</p> <p>Threats to the Property</p> <p>Material and structural deterioration, Vegetative growth, Lack of maintenance, Later additions</p> <p>Condition Description</p> <p>Dampness has caused blackening and peeling of plaster, floor been added, loss of masonry and vegetation growth are noticed.</p> <p>Source of information</p> <p>Karnal Prasad Shah</p>		
Tehsil	Mohiuddin Nagar				
Location	25.571574 85.675186				
Address	Galtoli, Mohiuddin Nagar Town, Samastipur				
Approach	The residence is located along the north side of the Mahmaddipur- Mahtha Gachi road and is approx. 110mtrs southeast of Shankar Chowk.				
Approx date of construction	20th century				
Precise date of construction	Not known				
Ownership	Private				
Owners Name	Karnal Prasad Shah				
Property Type	Building				
Property Sub-type	Industrial				
Property past use	Residence and Block Office				
Property present use	Godown				
State of Protection	Unprotected				
Architectural Style	Regional				
Building Setting	It has other residential buildings around, Galtoli Kali Mandir is on the south and market is towards the west.				
Archeological	N.A.	Religious	Low		
Historical	Medium	Social	Medium		
Architectural	Medium	Natural	Low		
		Grade	IIB		

Listing done by Diptanshu Sinha





Reviewed by Mitali Vij

WELL 02		Reference No	GaD/Stp/MDN/07	Map No	GaD/Stp/M15
					
Past Name	Well	Architectural description	The well is in the circular plan, approximately 2m in diameter, and is built with lakhori bricks. It is built on a circular base which is affected by thick vegetation growth. The external façade of the well is cladded in stone. The water of the well is contaminated with garbage dumped into it. The cement plastering has been done in the interior facade of the well under the government well rejuvenation project.		
Tehsil	Mohiuddin Nagar				
Location	25.571552 85.675376				
Address	Galtoli, Mohiuddin Nagar Town, Samastipur				
Approach	The well is located along the north side of the Mahmaddipur- Mahtha Gachi road and is approx. 120mtrs southeast of Shankar Chowk.				
Approx date of construction	19th century				
Precise date of construction	Not known				
Ownership	Public				
Owners Name	State Government				
Property Type	Structure				
Property Sub-type	Water source				
Property past use	Well				
Property present use	Well				
State of Protection	Unprotected				
Architectural Style	Regional				
Building Setting	The well has residential buildings around, Galtoli Kali Mandir is on the west and agricultural fields towards the south.				
Archeological	N.A.	Association with Ganga	The Ganga river valley, known for its fertile land, has encouraged farming communities to settle along its banks and set up local trade. They built wells near the river to cater to the needs of the community.		
Historical	Medium				
Architectural	Low				
Religious	Low				
Social	Medium	Threats to the Property	Material deterioration, Lack of maintenance, Vegetative growth, Encroachments		
Natural	Low				
Grade	IIB				
Source of information	Primary Survey				

Listing done by Diptanshu Sinha





Reviewed by Mitali Vij

KILN		Reference No	GaD/Stp/VPN/01	Map No	GaD/Stp/M16					
										
Past Name	Kiln	Architectural description	The kiln has five stepped levels and is made in exposed brick, and is standing on a rectangular base. Another similar kiln is on the south side of the road with close proximity to the previous kiln.							
Tehsil	Vidyapati Nagar									
Location	25.590235 85.795330									
Address	Sahit, Vidyapati Nagar, Samastipur									
Approach	It is located on the east side of Vidyapati Dham road and is approx. 115mtrs northeast of Bajrang Chowk.									
Approx date of construction	20th century									
Precise date of construction	Not known									
Ownership	Private									
Owners Name	Avinash Bricks Company									
Property Type	Precinct									
Property Sub-type	Industrial									
Property past use	Kiln									
Property present use	Kiln									
State of Protection	Unprotected									
Architectural Style	Regional	Historical/Cultural Value	Samastipur being one of the agricultural hub is well connected with roads and railway routes which makes goods such as bricks supplied in and out easily.							
Building Setting	It has agricultural fields around, the settlement of Sahit towards the west and Bajrang Chowk Mandir on south.									
Archeological	N.A.					Association with Ganga	The area of Samastipur district close to the river gets continuously flooded in the rainy season, hence the soil gets replenished every season, making it an ideal place to establish brick manufacturing plants.			
Historical	Medium									
Architectural	Medium									
Religious	Low									
Social	Medium									
Natural	Low									
Grade	IIB									
Condition Description	Blackening and dampness are noticed on the structure. It is regularly affected with flood.									
Source of information	Primary Survey									
State of conservatio	Fair									
Threats to the Property	Material deterioration, Vegetative growth									

Listing done by Diptanshu Sinha





Reviewed by Mitali Vij

SHIV MANDIR 03		Reference No	GaD/Stp/VPN/02	Map No	GaD/Stp/M17
					
Past Name	Shiv Mandir	<p>Architectural description</p> <p>It is single-storey structure, rectangular in plan, and is built over a rectangular platform. It has only garbagriha topped with the pyramidal shikhara and narrow mandapa topped with a rectangular vaulted roof. Each face of the pyramidal shikhara has mouldings giving impression of urushikharas. The base of the shikhara and the vaulted roof has stucco work of rectangular pattern between the two levels of cornice bands. The mandapa has three semicircular arches, each built on its three sides. The arches are resting on a circular pilaster. The mandapa leads to the garbagriha having a wooden door set within the semicircular blind arch. The interior walls of the garbagriha have an impression of semicircular arches with moulded edges.</p> <p>Historical/Cultural Value</p> <p>This temple was built by trader Late Harbaksh Prakash Nanda, who had a gun powder company and had settled along the river Ganga to carry out trading activities. The Temple was donated to public use by the trader.</p> <p>Association with Ganga</p> <p>Shiva temples are directly associated with Ganga because Lord Shiva brought Ganga to the earth, as she descended through his locks. Thus, temples dedicated to the lord are built along the river.</p> <p>State of conservatio</p> <p>Signs of deterioration</p> <p>Threats to the Property</p> <p>Material deterioration Later additions</p> <p>Condition Description</p> <p>There are multiple paint layers on the structure, flaking of plaster due to dampness is noticed and the steel ladder to the shikhar is a later addition.</p> <p>Source of information</p> <p>Anil Kumar Nanda</p>			
Tehsil	Vidyapati Nagar				
Location	25.590422 85.821125				
Address	Mow Bazar, Mow Dhaneshpur South, Samastipur				
Approach	It is approached by taking a road leading from Langra Dhala road in the east direction and is located approx. 150m northeast of Baba Garibanath Mandir.				
Approx date of construction	20th century				
Precise date of construction	Not known				
Ownership	Private				
Owners Name	Anil Kumar Nanda				
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 has the settlement of Mow Dhaneshpur South around with agricultural fields on the north and west and residences on the south.				
Archeological	N.A	Religious	Medium		
Historical	Medium	Social	Medium		
Architectural	Medium	Natural	Low		
		Grade	IIB		

Listing done by Diptanshu Sinha




Reviewed by Mitali Vij

ANIL KUMAR NANDA RESIDENCE		Reference No	GaD/Stp/VPN/03	Map No	GaD/Stp/M17
					
Past Name	Anil Kumar Nanda Residence		<p>Architectural description It is double-storey, rectangular in plan, and is built over a low plinth. The structure is load-bearing with floor slabs supported on wooden beams. The entrance is through the veranda having three segmental arches supported on a rectangular columns. There is a room built on the west façade which is accessed by a wooden door. All doors and windows of the building are set within the segmental blind arch. The arched passage on the west side of the veranda leads to the internal layout of the building. The balcony towards the front façade has a carved metal railing that is supported on projecting wooden beams and the chajja projecting over it is supported on wooden columns. The building has lost walls on the east side through which placement of the openings is visible with most being blocked with bricks.</p> <p>Historical/Cultural Value This residence was built by trader Late Harbaksh Prakash Nanda, who had a gun powder company and had settled along the river Ganga to carry out trading activities.</p> <p>Association with Ganga The Ganga river valley, known for its fertile land and abundant water, has encouraged trading communities to settle along its banks and set up trade. They built residences along the river to cater to the needs of the community.</p> <p>State of conservatio <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Advanced State of decay</p> <p>Threats to the Property Material and Structural deterioration Vegetative growth Lack of maintenance</p> <p>Condition Description Blackening, algae and vegetative growth, decayed wooden beams due to dampness and building is being demolished.</p> <p>Source of information Anil Kumar Nanda</p>		
Tehsil	Vidyapati Nagar				
Location	25.590433 85.821350				
Address	Mow Bazar, Mow Dhaneshpur South, Samastipur				
Approach	It is approached by taking a road leading from Langra Dhala road in the east direction and is located approx. 160m northeast of Baba Garibanath Mandir.				
Approx date of construction	20th century				
Precise date of construction	Not known				
Ownership	Private				
Owners Name	Anil Kumar Nanda				
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 has the settlement of Mow Dhaneshpur South around with agricultural fields on the north and west and other residences on the south.				
Archeological	N.A	Religious	Low		
Historical	Medium	Social	Low		
Architectural	Medium	Natural	Low		
		Grade	IIB		

Listing done by Diptanshu Sinha





Reviewed by Mitali Vij

MANISH KUMAR RESIDENCE		Reference No	GaD/Stp/VPN/04	Map No	GaD/Stp/M18
					
Past Name	Manish Kumar Residence	Architectural description It is a single-storey structure, rectangular in plan, and is built over a low plinth. It is accessed through the veranda having four circular columns each based on an octagonal base and has a corbelled square capital. There is a room with a rectangular window opening towards the front façade on either side of the veranda. A single wooden door with niche and wall projection to hold diya on either side leads to the interior of the building. There is a rectangular courtyard at the center with rooms accessed through the corridor built around, having similar circular columns like that of the veranda. The residence has a flat roof and RCC structures have been added to it.			
Tehsil	Vidyapati Nagar				
Location	25.587894 85.817800				
Address	Mow Dhaneshpur South, Samastipur				
Approach	It is approached by taking a road leading from Sherpur road towards north direction and is approx. 140mtrs north of Maa Laxmi Narayan Mandir.		Historical/Cultural Value This residence was built by Late Baidnath Shah belonging to a farming family who settled along the river Ganga to carry out farming activities.		
Approx date of construction	20th century				
Precise date of construction	Not known				
Ownership	Private				
Owners Name	Manish Kumar Shah				
Property Type	Building				
Property Sub-type	Residential				
Property past use	Residence				
Property present use	Residence				
State of Protection	Unprotected				
Architectural Style	Regional	Association with Ganga The Ganga river valley, known for its fertile land and abundant water, has encouraged farming communities to settle along its banks and set up trade. They built residences along the river to perform religious rituals along Ganga, as well.			
Building Setting	It has the Mow Dhaneshpur South settlement around, Ram Janki Mandir towards the south and Mow Post office is towards the north.				
Archeological	N.A.		State of conservatio Signs of deterioration Threats to the Property Later additions, Material and Structural deterioration, Alterations		
Historical	Medium	Condition Description New columns been added in interior along with other structures all in RCC. Part of corridor is converted into room and building is damped.			
Architectural	Medium			Source of information Shivam Kumar	
		Religious	Low		
		Social	Medium		
		Natural	Low		
		Grade	IIB		

Listing done by Diptanshu Sinha





Reviewed by Mitali Vij



NAYAK RESIDENCE		Reference No	GaD/Stp/VPN/05	Map No	GaD/Stp/M18
					
Past Name	Nayak Residence	Architectural description	It is a single storey building, rectangular in plan, and built over a low plinth. Most of the building are in ruins. It is accessed by a veranda and is now in a dilapidated condition. There used to be room on either side of the veranda, of which only part of the room on the north side can be seen. The veranda has a wooden door set within the segmental blind arch and resting on pilasters. The decorative stucco work and multifoiliate moulding over the segmental blind arch of the door are partially visible. The two levels of the pitched roof are completely lost with only a few parts of it remaining at the internal portions of the building. The courtyard at the centre with rooms accessed through the corridor built around are affected by thick vegetation growth.		
Tehsil	Vidyapati Nagar				
Location	25.587504 85.818139				
Address	Mow Dhaneshpur South, Samastipur				
Approach	It is approached by taking a road leading from Sherpur road towards north direction and is approx. 100mtrs north of Ram Janki Mandir.				
Approx date of construction	20th century				
Precise date of construction	Not known				
Ownership	Private				
Owners Name	Sitaram Nayak				
Property Type	Building				
Property Sub-type	Residential				
Property past use	Residence				
Property present use	Abandoned				
State of Protection	Unprotected				
Architectural Style	Regional	Historical/ Cultural Value	This residence was built by Late Shri Briju Nayak, who was a local zamindar and had settled along the river Ganga to carry out farming activities.		
Building Setting	It has the Mow Dhaneshpur South settlement around, Ram Janki Mandir towards the south and Mow Post office is towards the north.				
Archeological	N.A.	Association with Ganga	The Ganga river valley, known for its fertile land and abundant water, has encouraged farming communities and zamindars to settle along its banks. They built residences along the river to cater to the needs of the community.		
Historical	Medium				
Architectural	Medium				
Grade	IIB				
Religious	Low	State of conservatio	Advanced state of decay		
Social	Low				
Natural	Low	Threats to the Property	Material and Structural deterioration, Lack of maintenance, Encroachments, Vegetative growth		
Condition Description	Rotten wooden beams and lost masonry walls at many locations. Local people have encroached the property.				
Source of information	Naveen Kumar Shah				

Listing done by Diptanshu Sinha



Reviewed by Mitali Vij



VIVEK KUMAR SHAH RESIDENCE		Reference No	GaD/Stp/VPN/06	Map No	GaD/Stp/M18
					
Past Name	Ramcharan Shah Residence	Architectural description	It is a single-storey building, rectangular in plan, and is built over a high plinth. The access is through the verandas placed on the north and west side. The verandas have segmental arched openings supported on rectangular columns having a high square base and corbelled capital. The columns also support the clay tile pitched roof over the verandas. The room on the shared corner of both the verandas has a single rectangular window with a niche on either side opening towards the north and west side. The north side veranda leads to the rooms having higher ceiling height than the veranda for the provision of rectangular ventilators in between. The west side veranda leads to the courtyard. The rooms also have a similar pitched roof which is supported on timber beams. An old well with weak masonry joints is present in front of the north side veranda.		
Tehsil	Vidyapati Nagar				
Location	25.587340 85.818641				
Address	Mow Dhaneshpur South, Samastipur				
Approach	It is approached by taking a road leading from Sherpur road towards northeast direction and is approx. 100mtrs northeast of Ram Janki Mandir.				
Approx date of construction	20th century				
Precise date of construction	Not known				
Ownership	Private				
Owners Name	Vivek Kumar Shah				
Property Type	Building				
Property Sub-type	Residential				
Property past use	Residence				
Property present use	Residence				
State of Protection	Unprotected				
Architectural Style	Regional	Historical/ Cultural Value	This residence was built by trader Late Ramcharan Shah, who had a family company named Johri Brothers and had settled along the river Ganga to carry out trading activities.		
Building Setting	It has the Mow Dhaneshpur South settlement around, Purani Durga Mandir is towards the east and Ram Janki Mandir towards the south.				
Archeological	N.A.	Association with Ganga	The Ganga river valley, known for its fertile land and abundant water, has encouraged trading communities to settle along its banks and set up trade. They built residences along the river to cater to the needs of the community.		
Historical	Medium				
Architectural	Medium				
Religious	Low				
Social	Medium	State of conservatio	Signs of deterioration		
Natural	Low				
Grade	IIB	Threats to the Property	Material and Structural deterioration, Division of property, Later additions, Lack of maintenance		
		Condition Description	Damaged wooden beams and pitched roof, damped masonry and structures in RCC on roof and on south and east façades are later additions.		
		Source of information	Vivek Kumar Shah		

RAM JANKI THAKURBADI		Reference No	GaD/Stp/VPN/07	Map No	GaD/Stp/M18
					
Past Name	Ram Janki Thakurbadi (Choti Sthal)	Architectural description It is single-storey structure, rectangular in plan, and is built over a low plinth. It has only garbagriha topped with the pyramidal shikhara and narrow mandapa topped with a rectangular vaulted roof. Each face of the pyramidal shikhara has mouldings giving impression of urushikharas. The base of the shikhara and the vault has thick stucco work of rectangular pattern between the two levels of cornice bands. The mandapa has a semi-circular arched opening leading towards the garbagriha. The arched opening is blocked with a metal grill. The RCC hall has been added in front of the mandapa.	Historical/Cultural Value This temple was built by Late Bhukan Shah, who was a local zamindar. He donated many temples to cater the need of the community.		
Tehsil	Vidyapati Nagar				
Location	25.58658 85.82048				
Address	Mow Bazar, Mow Dhaneshpur South, Samastipur				
Approach	The temple is located along south side of Sherpur road and is approx. 230mtrs east of Ram Janki Mandir.				
Approx date of construction	19th century				
Precise date of construction	Not known				
Ownership	Private				
Owners Name	Kanu Vasya Samiti				
Property Type	Building				
Property Sub-type	Religious				
Property past use	Temple				
Property present use	Temple				
State of Protection	Unprotected				
Architectural Style	Regional	Threats to the Property Material and Structural deterioration, Later addition, Incompatible development in the surroundings and Lack of maintenance.			
Building Setting	The temple has the Mow Bazar settlement around with agricultural fields on its southwest side.				
Archeological	N.A.	Religious	Medium	Condition Description Blackening and peeling of plaster due to dampness. Buildings are incomitably built around and structure in RCC is later addition.	
Historical	Medium	Social	Medium		
Architectural	Medium	Natural	Low		
		Grade	IIB		

Listing done by Diptanshu Sinha





Reviewed by Mitali Vij

SHIV MANDIR 04		Reference No	GaD/Stp/VPN/08	Map No	GaD/Stp/M18	
						
Past Name	Shiv Mandir	<p>Architectural description It is single-storey structure, rectangular in plan, and is built over a low plinth. It has only garbagriha topped with the pyramidal shikhara and narrow mandapa topped with a rectangular vaulted roof. Each face of the pyramidal shikhara has mouldings giving impression of urushikharas. The base of the shikhara and the vault has thick stucco work of rectangular pattern between the two levels of cornice bands. The mandapa has three semicircular arches, each built on its three sides leading to the garbagriha. The garbagriha has a wooden door which is blocked by a metal grill.</p> <p>Historical/Cultural Value This temple was built by Late Bhukan Shah, who was a local zamindar and had settled along the river Ganga. He donated many temples to cater the need of the community.</p> <p>Association with Ganga Shiva temples are directly associated with Ganga because Lord Shiva brought Ganga to the earth, as she descended through his locks. Thus, temples dedicated to the lord are built along the river.</p> <p>State of conservatio Signs of deterioration</p> <p>Threats to the Property Material and Structural deterioration Encroachments</p> <p>Condition Description Multiple paint layers on the structure, walls are damped and flaking of plaster is noticed. The cow shed on the rear façade affects the visitors.</p> <p>Source of information Amar Kumar Shah</p>				
Tehsil	Vidyapati Nagar					
Location	25.584857 85.820457					
Address	Mow Bazar, Mow Dhaneshpur South, Samastipur					
Approach	The temple is approached by taking a road leading from Sherpur road towards south direction and is approx. 200mtrs west of Masjid-E-Goshiya.					
Approx date of construction	19th century					
Precise date of construction	Not known					
Ownership	Public					
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 has the Mow Bazar settlement around, Adarsh Bal Vikas Vidyalaya is in the east and agricultural fields are towards the south.					
Archeological	N.A.	Religious	Medium			
Historical	Medium	Social	Medium			
Architectural	Medium	Natural	Medium			
		Grade	IIB			

Listing done by Diptanshu Sinha





Reviewed by Mitali Vij

WELL 03		Reference No	GaD/Stp/VPN/09	Map No	GaD/Stp/M19
					
Past Name	Well	Architectural description The well is approximately 2m in diameter and is built with lakhori bricks. It is built on a circular base having thick stone cladding at the circumference. The inner circular walls of the well have an alternating brick course and are layed at regular intervals in a slightly depressed manner vertically, giving the impression of the multifoliate round plan of the well. The drain on the west side of the well is a later addition.	Historical/ Cultural Value The well was built by local people with the help of the zamindar, to cater the needs of the settlement of Mow Dhaneshpur.		
Tehsil	Vidyapati Nagar				
Location	25.586705 85.823849				
Address	Mow Bazar, Mow Dhaneshpur South, Samastipur				
Approach	The masjid is located along north side of Sherpur road and is approx. 90mtrs east of Mahaveer Mandir.				
Approx date of construction	19th century				
Precise date of construction	Not known				
Ownership	Public				
Owners Name	State Government				
Property Type	Structure				
Property Sub-type	Water source				
Property past use	Well				
Property present use	Well				
State of Protection	Unprotected				
Architectural Style	Regional	State of conservatio Signs of deterioration			
Building Setting	The well has the settlement of Mow Dhaneshpur South around, agricultural fields are on south of it.	Threats to the Property Material and Structural deterioration Lack of maintenance Vegetation Growth			
Archeological	N.A	Religious	Low	Condition Description There are vegetation and algae growth, water accumulation around the well, masonry cracks and peeling off plaster.	
Historical	Medium	Social	Medium		
Architectural	Medium	Natural	Low		
		Grade	IIB		
		Source of information	Shri Krishna Pandit		

Listing done by Diptanshu Sinha





Reviewed by Mitali Vij



MAZAR & MASJID		Reference No	GaD/Stp/VPN/10	Map No	GaD/Stp/M19	
						
Past Name	Mazar & Masjid	Architectural description It has a rectangular plan and is built on a low plinth, the Masjid is an open area with mihrab placed on the west high wall and Mazar located towards the east side. A low height boundary wall is enclosing the area with an entrance gate placed on the north. The gate is a single arch blocked with the metal door and is topped with a triangular pediment having stepped edges. There is a minaret on either side of the pediment. A semicircular blind arch supported on a rectangular pilaster is placed on either side of the mihrab. Rectangular niches are made on either side of the mihrab, above it and also on either side of the blind arches. Four minarets are placed above the battlement like moulding done at the roof level of the mihrab wall.				
Tehsil	Vidyapati Nagar					
Location	25.586387 85.823440					
Address	Mow Bazar, Mow Dhaneshpur South, Samastipur					
Approach	The masjid is located along south side of Sherpur road and is approx. 50mtrs southeast of Mahaveer Mandir.					
Approx date of construction	19th century		Historical/Cultural Value The Mazar and Mosque were built by the local community and mazar is dedicated to the local saint who has established his base here.			
Precise date of construction	Not known					
Ownership	Public					
Owners Name	Local Community					
Property Type	Structure					
Property Sub-type	Religious					
Property past use	Mosque					
Property present use	Mosque					
State of Protection	Unprotected					
Architectural Style	Regional					
Building Setting	It is surrounded by agricultural fields and has village settlements on its north and south side.	Association with Ganga Various Muslim settlements were established along Ganga, as it was a major centre for trade and communication via waterways. They built mosques to cater to their religious needs.				
			State of conservatio Signs of deterioration			
				Threats to the Property Material and Structural deterioration Vegetative growth Lack of maintenance		
Archeological	N.A		Condition Description Blackening, flaking of plaster and soot deposit due to dampness, vegetation growth in the masonry cracks are also noticed.			
Historical	Medium					
Architectural	Medium					
		Source of information Primary Survey				

Listing done by Diptanshu Sinha



Reviewed by Mitali Vij



SHERPUR JAMA MASJID		Reference No	GaD/Stp/VPN/11	Map No	GaD/Stp/M20				
									
Past Name	Sherpur Jama Masjid	Architectural description	The masjid is rectangular in plan and is built on a low plinth. It is accessed through a low-height wooden door topped with a semicircular pediment with small circular minarets on either side of it. It leads to an open area having corrugated sheet shading. The prayer hall is accessed by five semicircular arches supported on rectangular columns. The central arch has a rectangular pilasters built on either side which is topped by the circular minarets at the roof level. The six octagonal minarets projecting out from the wall are placed- four at each corner of the building and two at the north and south sidewalls. The two octagonal minarets which are at the corners of the front façade are larger in height than the others. There are two levels of cornice bands running along the structure- one at the roof level and the other above the semicircular arches of the praying hall.						
Tehsil	Vidyapati Nagar								
Location	25.585455 85.828384								
Address	Sherpur, Dhepura, Samastipur								
Approach	The masjid is located along Sherpur road and is approx. 160mtrs southwest of Vishwakarma Mandir.								
Approx date of construction	19th century								
Precise date of construction	1837								
Ownership	Public								
Owners Name	Local Community								
Property Type	Building					Historical/ Cultural Value	This mosque was built by Shah Baksh Ali, who was a local zamindar and had settled along the river Ganga to carry out farming activities.		
Property Sub-type	Religious								
Property past use	Mosque								
Property present use	Mosque								
State of Protection	Unprotected								
Architectural Style	Regional								
Building Setting	The mosque has the village settlement of Sherpur around, agricultural fields are on north and fruits orchard on south of it.								
Archeological	N.A.	Association with Ganga	The Ganga river valley, known for its fertile land and abundant water, has encouraged farming communities and zamindars to settle along its banks. They built religious buildings along the river to cater to the needs of the community.						
Historical	Medium								
Architectural	Medium								
Religious	Medium								
Social	Medium								
Religious	Medium	State of conservatio	Signs of deterioration						
Social	Medium								
Natural	Low								
Grade	IIB								
Condition Description	Blackening, algae growth and flaking of plaster due to dampness, corrugated sheet shading is added to the front façade.								
Source of information	Primary Survey	Threats to the Property	Material and structural deterioration Later additions						
Condition Description	Blackening, algae growth and flaking of plaster due to dampness, corrugated sheet shading is added to the front façade.								
Source of information	Primary Survey								
Archeological	N.A.								
Historical	Medium								
Architectural	Medium	Condition Description	Material and structural deterioration Later additions						
Religious	Medium								
Social	Medium								
Natural	Low								
Grade	IIB								
Condition Description	Blackening, algae growth and flaking of plaster due to dampness, corrugated sheet shading is added to the front façade.	Source of information	Primary Survey						
Source of information	Primary Survey								
Archeological	N.A.								
Historical	Medium								
Architectural	Medium								



SHAH BAKSH RESIDENCE		Reference No	GaD/Stp/VPN/12	Map No	GaD/Stp/M20						
											
Past Name	Shah Baksh Ali residence		Architectural description It is a single-storey building, having a rectangular plan and is built over a high plinth. Most of the building lies in ruins and only a veranda on the north side with a room remain. The veranda has three segmental arches supported on circular columns each having a rectangular base and corbelled capital. The room has a wooden door on the east and a window set within a segmental blind arch on the north, both are opening towards the outer periphery of the building. A circular column of another similar veranda on the eastern side also stands in a dilapidated condition.								
Tehsil	Vidyapati Nagar			Historical/ Cultural Value This residence belongs to Shah Baksh Ali, who was a local zamindar and had settled along the river Ganga to carry out farming activities.							
Location	25.585425 85.827977				Association with Ganga The Ganga river valley, known for its fertile land and abundant water, has encouraged farming communities and zamindars to settle along its banks. They built residences along the river to cater to the needs of the community.						
Address	Sherpur, Dhepura, Samastipur					State of conservatio Danger of disappearance					
Approach	The masjid is located along south side of Sherpur road and is approx. 200mtrs southwest of Vishwakarma Mandir.						Threats to the Property Material and structural deterioration Vegetative growth				
Approx date of construction	19th century							Condition Description Building has extensive vegetation growth and is in ruinous condition.			
Precise date of construction	Not known								Source of information Primary Survey		
Ownership	Private										
Owners Name	Shah Baksh Ali										
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 has the village settlement of Sherpur around, agricultural fields are on the north and Sherpur Jama masjid is on the east.										
Archeological	N. A.	Religious	Low								
Historical	Medium	Social	Low								
Architectural	Medium	Natural	Low								
		Grade	IIB								

Listing done by Diptanshu Sinha



Reviewed by Mitali Vij

SINHA RESIDENCE		Reference No	GaD/Stp/VPN/13	Map No	GaD/Stp/M21
					
Past Name	Pratap Kumar Sinha residence	Architectural description	The precinct has a residence on the west, ruins of old structure on the north, and a storage structure on the east next to the entrance gate. The ruinous building has a veranda which has rectangular brick columns and has a room on either side of it. These rooms have a wooden door and a single window opening towards the front façade, both doors and windows are set within the segmental blind arch. The residence on the west, has a veranda on the front façade which leads to the internal layout of the building. There is a rectangular courtyard at the center with rooms accessed through the corridor built around. The old columns and wooden beams have been replaced by RCC columns and beams respectively. The storage is a rectangular brick structure having walls based on a segmental arch at the ground level for protection from dampness.		
Tehsil	Vidyapati Nagar				
Location	25.588123 85.830697				
Address	Sherpur, Dhepura, Samastipur				
Approach	It is approached through a lane leading from State Highway 93 towards the south and is located approx. 220m northwest of Sherpur Durga Mandir.				
Approx date of construction	20th century				
Precise date of construction	1909				
Ownership	Private				
Owners Name	Pratap Kumar Sinha				
Property Type	Precinct				
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 within the village settlement of Sherpur and other houses with agricultural fields are around it.	Association with Ganga	The Ganga river valley, known for its fertile land and abundant water, has encouraged farming communities and zamindars to settle along its banks. They built residences along the river to cater to the needs of the community.		
Archeological	N.A.				
Historical	Low	Social	Low		
Architectural	Low	Natural	Low		
		Grade	III		
		State of conservatio	Signs of deterioration		
		Threats to the Property	Material and Structural deterioration Later addition Lack of maintenance		
		Condition Description	The old structure is in ruins, the residence has damaged wooden beams, later additions in RCC and the Bakhar(storage) is being used as		
		Source of information	Pratap Kumar Sinha		

THAKURBADI		Reference No	GaD/Stp/VPN/14	Map No	GaD/Stp/M21
					
Past Name	Thakurbadi	Architectural description It is a single-storey and built in a rectangular plan. The mandapa hall is supported on the RCC columns and the wooden beams. The temple consists of two garbagrihas. The garbagriha with three idols has shikhara on the top with an octagonal base having stucco work. The other garbagriha with shivlinga has a shallow dome on the top. The door of the garbagriha with shikhara is set within the multifoliated blind arch. A rectangular pilaster topped with projection is on either side of this door. The wooden door of the garbagriha with dome has a thick rectangular pilaster on either side and has a thick moulded band running above the lintel level. There is an old well on the east of the building.			
Tehsil	Vidyapati Nagar				
Location	25.588894 85.832480				
Address	Sherpur, Dhepura, Samastipur				
Approach	The temple is located along State Highway 93 (Mohiuddinagar- Barauni Rd) and is approx. 400mtrs west of Sherpur Dhepura High School.		Historical/Cultural Value This temple was built for private worship by Ramesh Prasad Sinha, who was a zamindar of Sherpur and had settled along the river Ganga to carry out farming activities.		
Approx date of construction	20th century				
Precise date of construction	1909				
Ownership	Private				
Owners Name	Ashok Kumar Sinha				
Property Type	Building				
Property Sub-type	Religious				
Property past use	Temple				
Property present use	Temple				
State of Protection	Unprotected				
Architectural Style	Regional	Association with Ganga The Ganga river valley, known for its fertile land and abundant water, has encouraged farming communities and zamindars to settle along its banks. They built religious buildings along the river to cater to the needs of the community.			
Building Setting	The temple has the village settlement of Sherpur around and Sherpur Durga Mandir is towards the south of it.				
Archeological	N.A.		State of conservatio Signs of deterioration Threats to the Property Later additions Material and Structural deterioration Lack of maintenance		
Historical	Medium				
Architectural	Medium				
		Condition Description Decayed wooden beams and flaking of plaster due to dampness, multiple layers of paint, loss of mouldings and new additions in RCC.			
		Source of information Pratap Kumar Sinha			
Religious	Medium				
Social	Medium				
Natural	Low				
Grade	IIB				

Listing done by Diptanshu Sinha



Reviewed by Mitali Vij

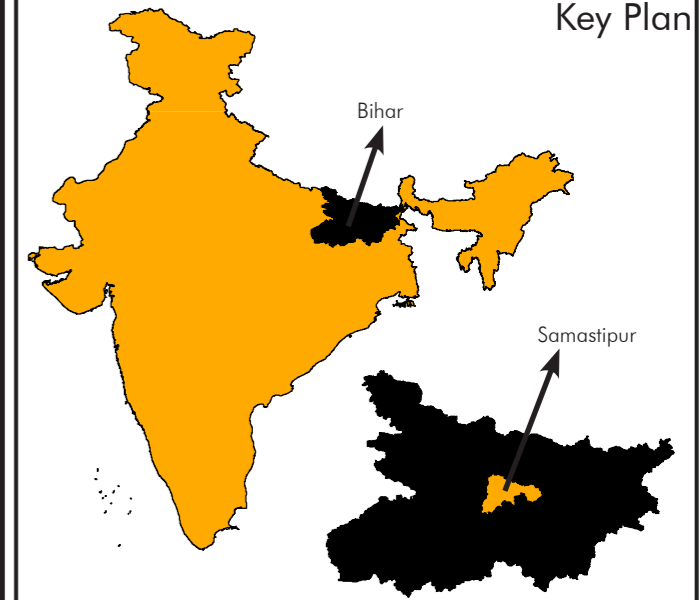


ANNEXURE B
GIS MAPS



Ganga Cultural Documentation Samastipur District

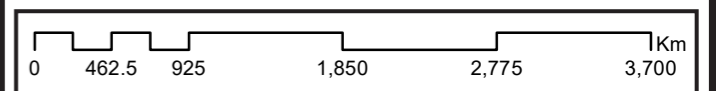
Key Plan



Legend

District Boundary	Railway Network	Typology
Tehsil Boundary	Inventory	Civic
5Km Line	Road Type	Industrial
7Km Line	Primary Rd	Religious
Ganga River	Secondary Rd	Residence
Water System		Well

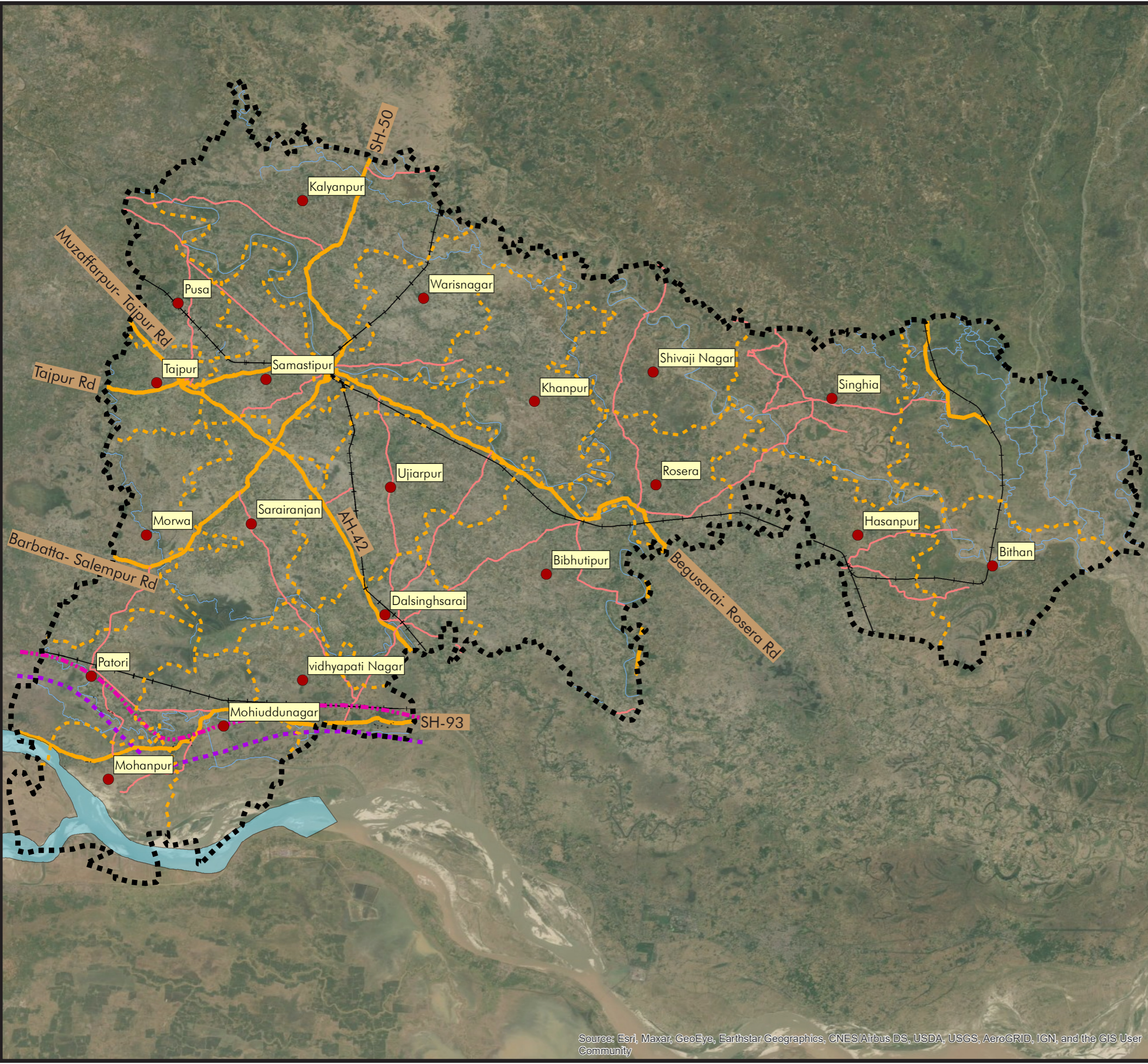
Area: Samastipur- District 27/01/2022		Map No: GaD/Stp/M01
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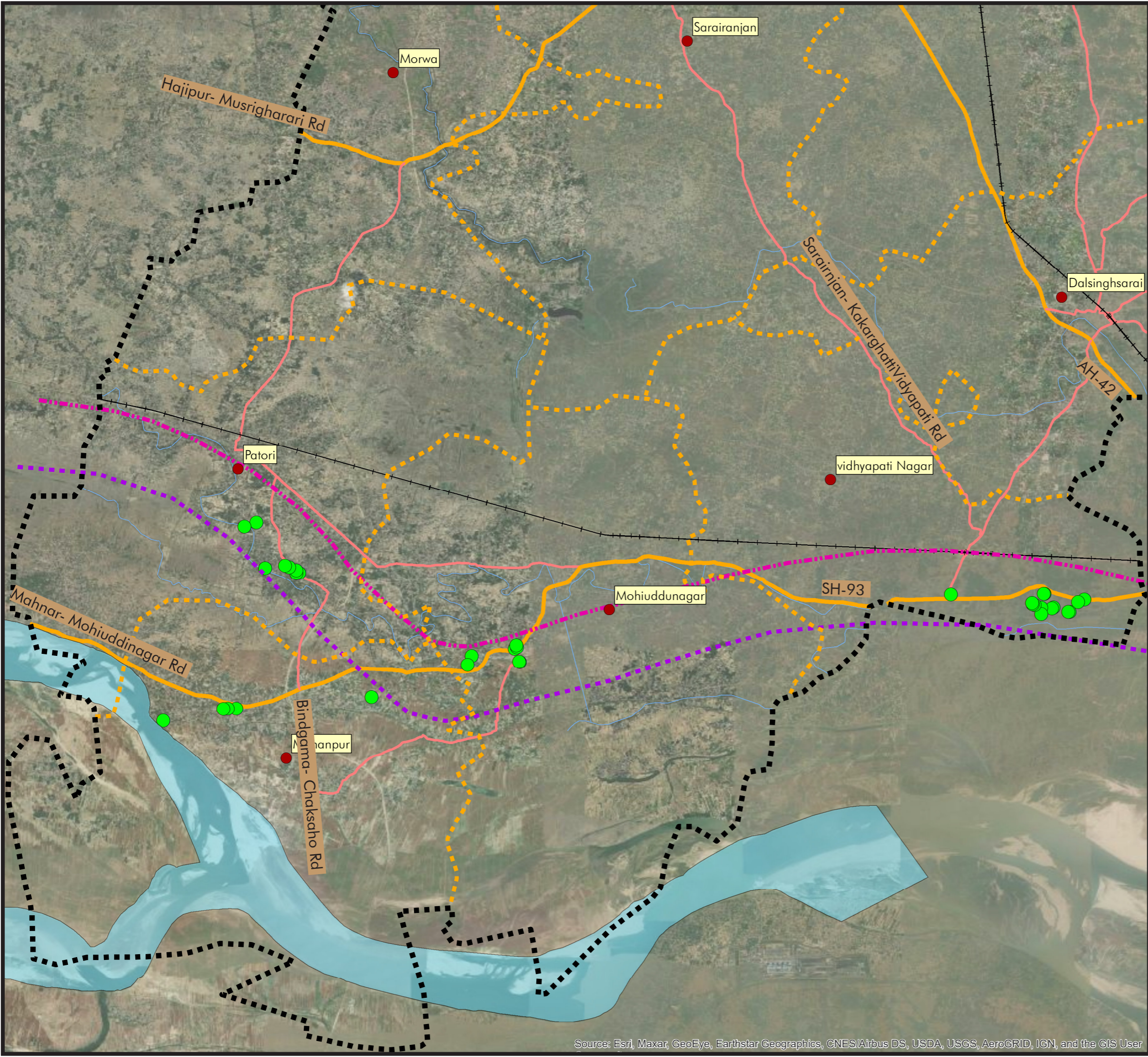


Survey Team:	
Diptanshu Sinha	Architect
GIS Mapping:	
Chetan Kataria	Urban Designer & Planner

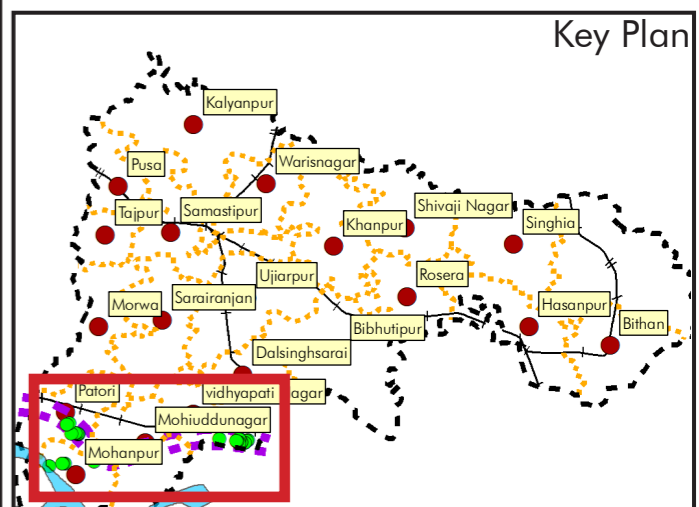
Prepared by: Indian National Trust for Art and Cultural Heritage INTACH	Submitted by: National Mission for Clean Ganga
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Source: Esri, Maxar, GeoEye, Earthstar Geographics, CNES/Airbus DS, USDA, USGS, AeroGRID, IGN, and the GIS User Community





Ganga Cultural Documentation Samastipur District



Legend

District Boundary	Railway Network	Typology
Tehsil Boundary	Inventory	Civic
5Km Line	Road Type	Industrial
7Km Line	Primary Rd	Religious
Ganga River	Secondary Rd	Residence
Water System		Well

Area: Samastipur- District
27/01/2022

Map No: GaD/Stp/M02



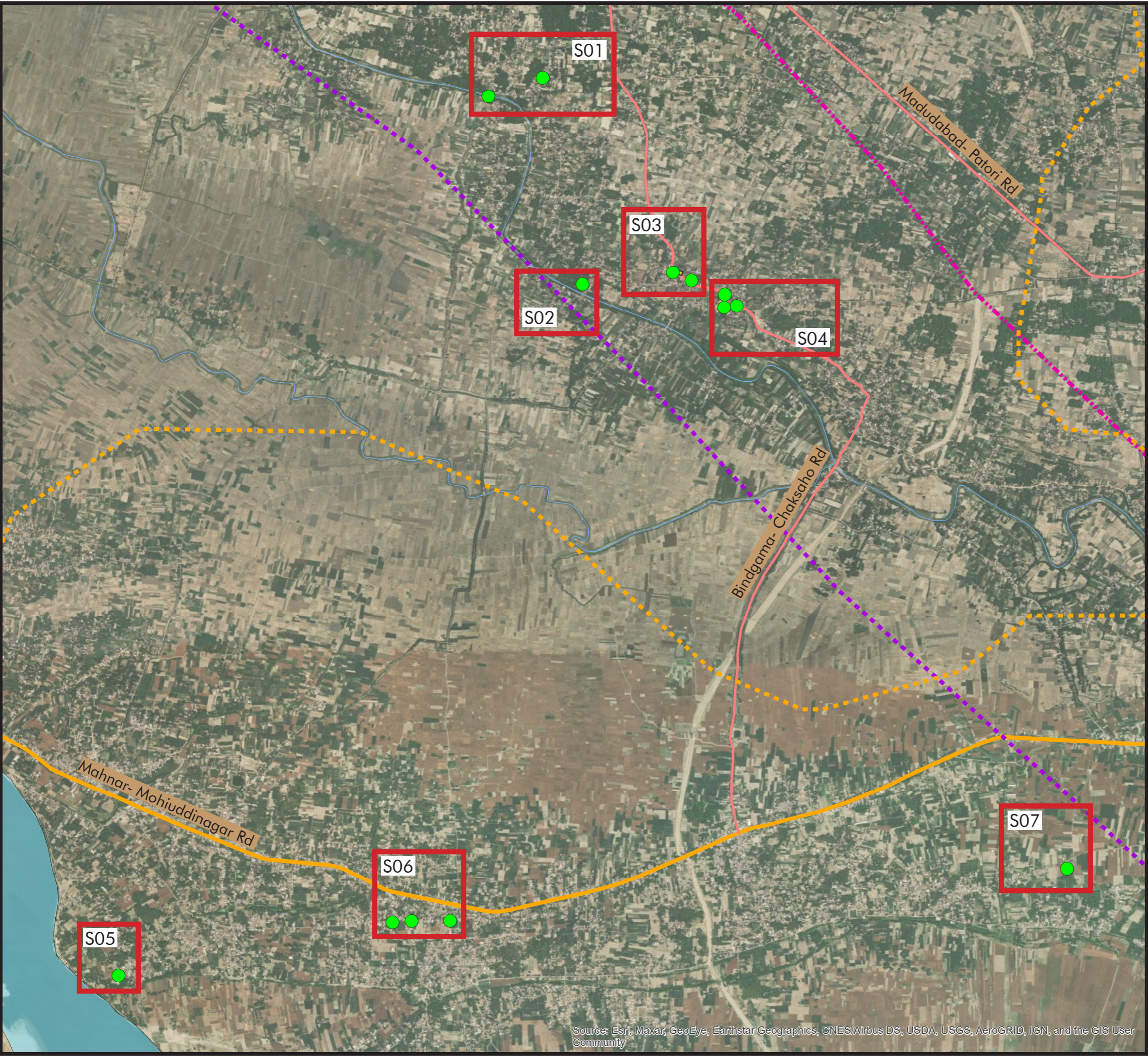
Survey Team:
Diptanshu Sinha Architect

GIS Mapping:
Chetan Kataria Urban Designer & Planner

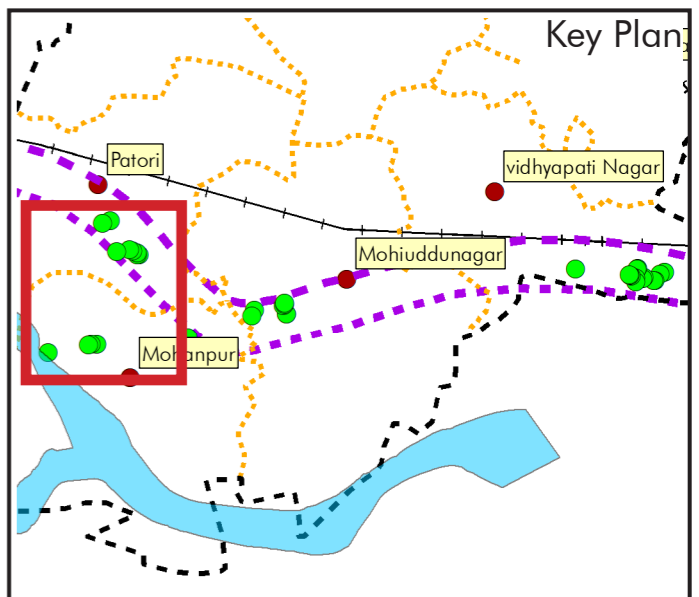
Prepared by: Indian National Trust for Art and Cultural Heritage INTACH

Submitted by: National Mission for Clean Ganga नमो गंगा

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



Ganga Cultural Documentation Samastipur District



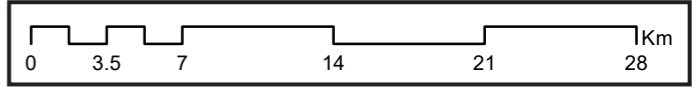
Legend

District Boundary	Railway Network	Typology
Tehsil Boundary	Inventory	Civic
5Km Line	Road Type	Industrial
7Km Line	Primary Rd	Religious
Ganga River	Secondary Rd	Residence
Water System		Well

Note:
For the comprehensive study of these maps, Samastipur district is market as Zone S.
This zone further divides into 16 Sub-zones, according to their respective area.

This map represent following subzones;
Zone S01 to S07

Area: Samastipur- District 27/01/2022		Map No: GaD/Stp/M03
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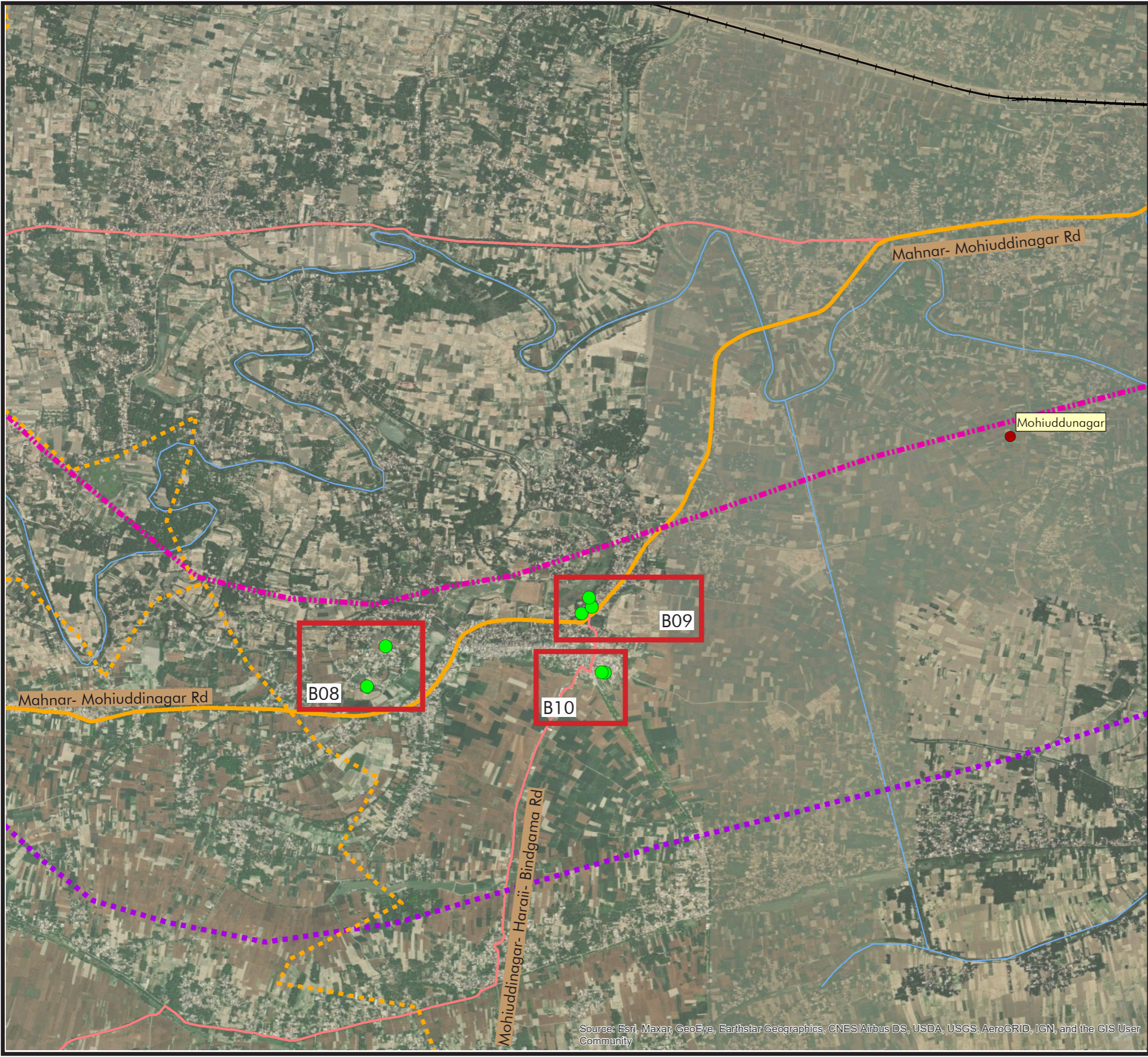


Survey Team:
Diptanshu Sinha Architect

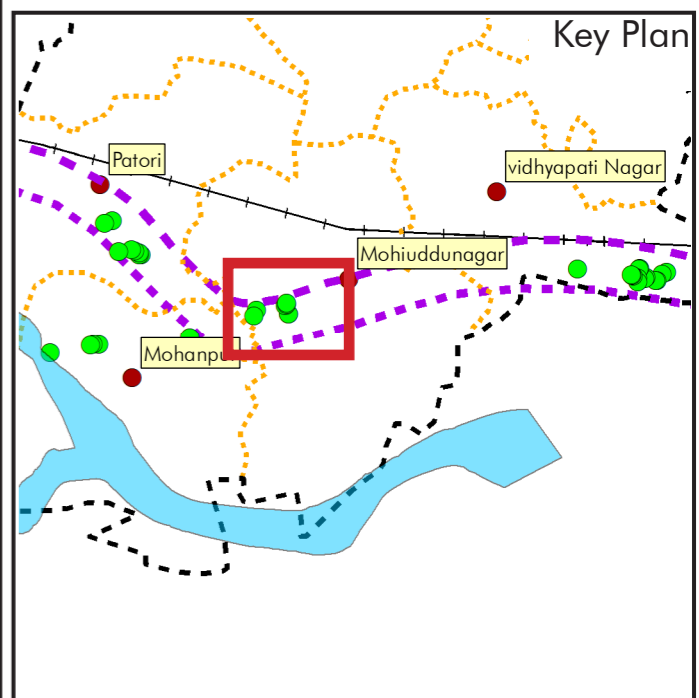
GIS Mapping:
Chetan Kataria Urban Designer & Planner

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



Ganga Cultural Documentation Samastipur District



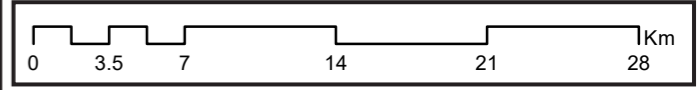
Legend

District Boundary	Railway Network	Typology
Tehsil Boundary	Inventory	Civic
5Km Line	Road Type	Industrial
7Km Line	Primary Rd	Religious
Ganga River	Secondary Rd	Residence
Water System		Well

Note:
For the comprehensive study of these maps, Samastipur district is market as Zone S. This zone further divides into 16 Sub-zones, according to their respective area.

This map represent following subzones;
Zone S08 to S10

Area: Samastipur- District 27/01/2022		Map No: GaD/Stp/M04
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Survey Team:

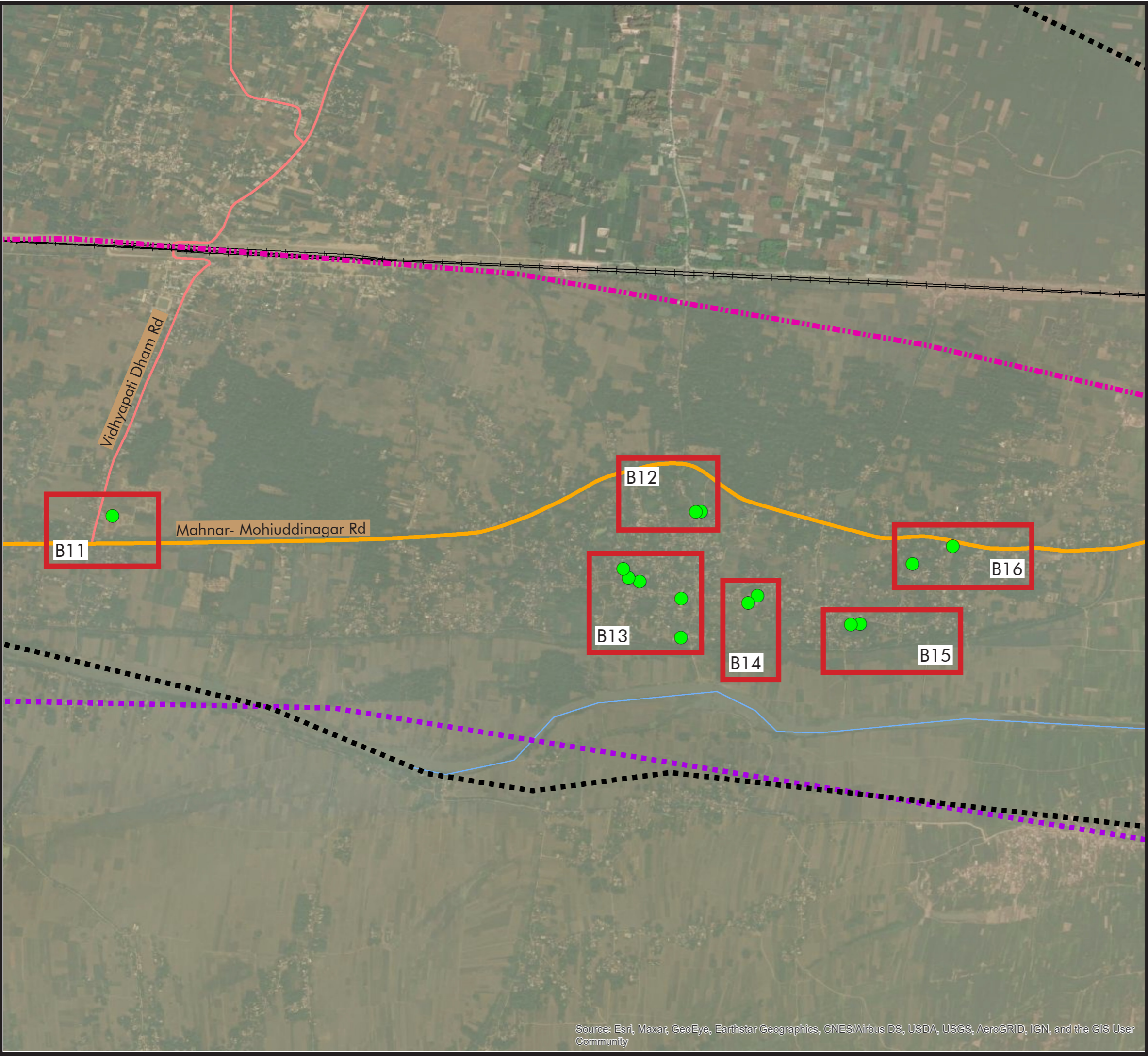
Diptanshu Sinha	Architect
-----------------	-----------

GIS Mapping:

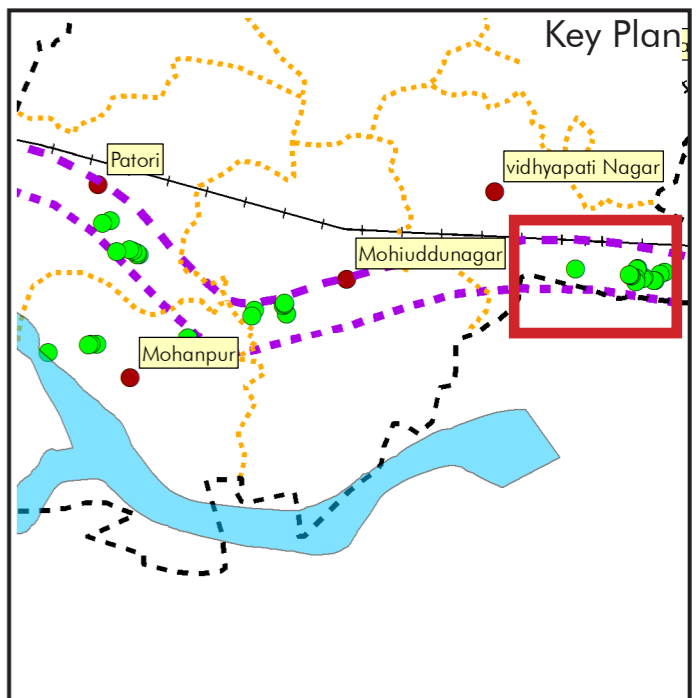
Chetan Kataria	Urban Designer & Planner
----------------	--------------------------

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



Ganga Cultural Documentation Samastipur District



Legend

District Boundary	Railway Network	Typology
Tehsil Boundary	Inventory	Civic
5Km Line	Road Type	Industrial
7Km Line	Primary Rd	Religious
Ganga River	Secondary Rd	Residence
Water System		Well

Note:
 For the comprehensive study of these maps, Samastipur district is market as Zone S.
 This zone further divides into 16 Sub-zones, according to their respective area.
 This map represent following subzones;
 Zone S11 to S16

Area: Samastipur- District 27/01/2022		Map No: GaD/Stp/M05
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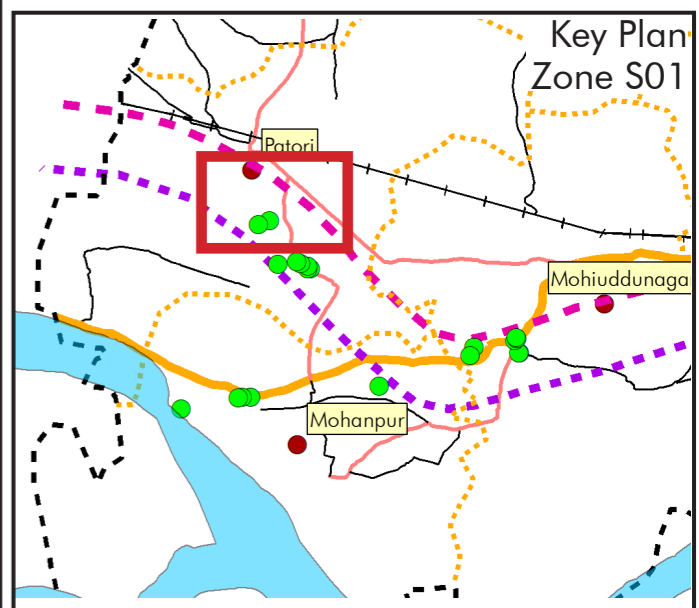
Survey Team:
 Diptanshu Sinha Architect
 Chetan Kataria Urban Designer & Planner

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



Ganga Cultural Documentation Samastipur District



Legend

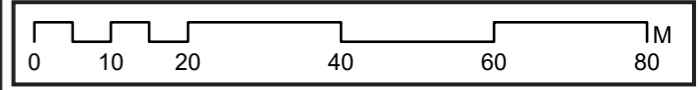
District Boundary	Railway Network	Typology
Tehsil Boundary	Inventory	Civic
5Km Line	Road Type	Industrial
7Km Line	Primary Rd	Religious
Ganga River	Secondary Rd	Residence
Water System		Well

Note:
For the comprehensive study of these maps, Samastipur district is marked as Zone S. This zone further divides into 16 Sub-zones, according to their respective area.

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

GaD/Stp/PTR/01 & GaD/Stp/PTR/02

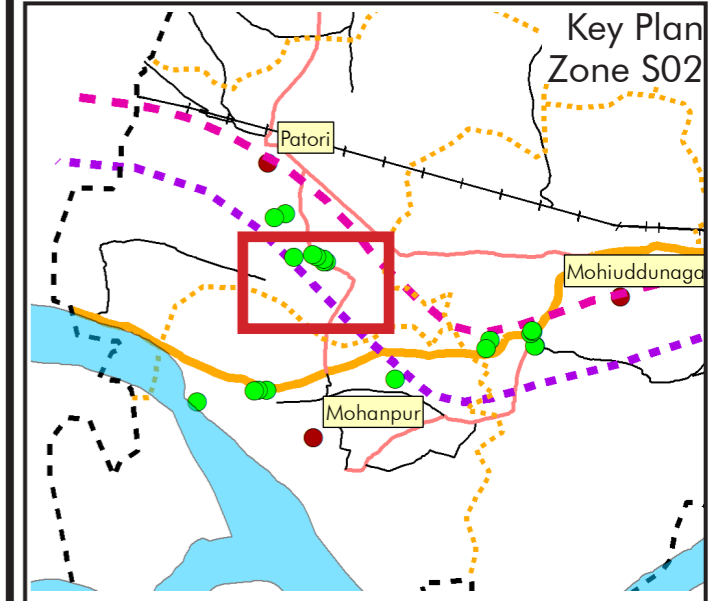
Area: Samastipur- District 27/01/2022		Map No: GaD/Stp/M06
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Survey Team:	
Diptanshu Sinha	Architect
GIS Mapping:	
Chetan Kataria	Urban Designer & Planner



Ganga Cultural Documentation Samastipur District



Legend

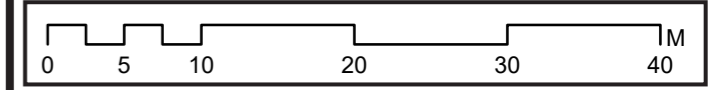
District Boundary	Railway Network	Typology
Tehsil Boundary	Inventory	Civic
5Km Line	Road Type	Industrial
7Km Line	Primary Rd	Religious
Ganga River	Secondary Rd	Residence
Water System		Well

Note:
For the comprehensive study of these maps, Samastipur district is marked as Zone S. This zone further divides into 16 Sub-zones, according to their respective area.

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

GaD/Stp/PTR/03

Area: Samastipur- District 27/01/2022		Map No: GaD/Stp/M07
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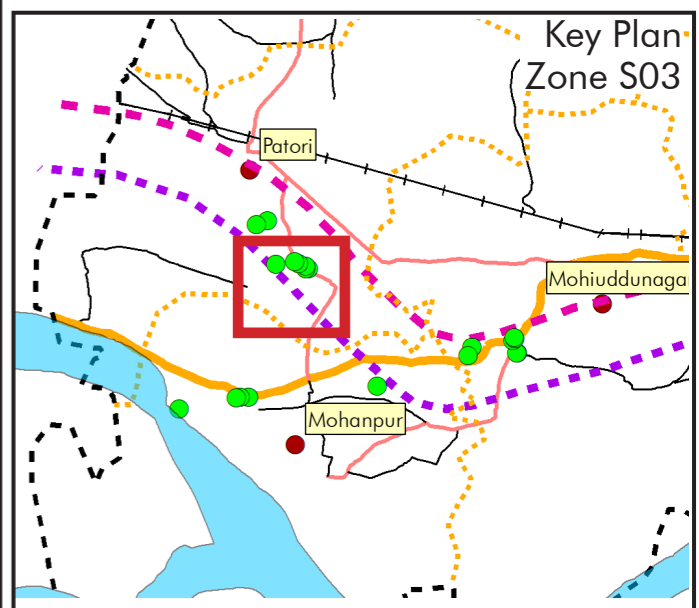
Survey Team:

Diptanshu Sinha	Architect
Chetan Kataria	Urban Designer & Planner

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



Legend

- | | | |
|-------------------|------------------|-----------------|
| District Boundary | Railway Network | Typology |
| Tehsil Boundary | Inventory | Civic |
| 5Km Line | Road Type | Industrial |
| 7Km Line | Primary Rd | Religious |
| Ganga River | Secondary Rd | Residence |
| Water System | | Well |

Note:
For the comprehensive study of these maps, Samastipur district is market as Zone S. This zone further divides into 16 Sub-zones, according to their respective area.

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

GaD/Stp/PTR/04 & GaD/Stp/PTR/05

Area: Samastipur- District 27/01/2022		Map No: GaD/Stp/M08
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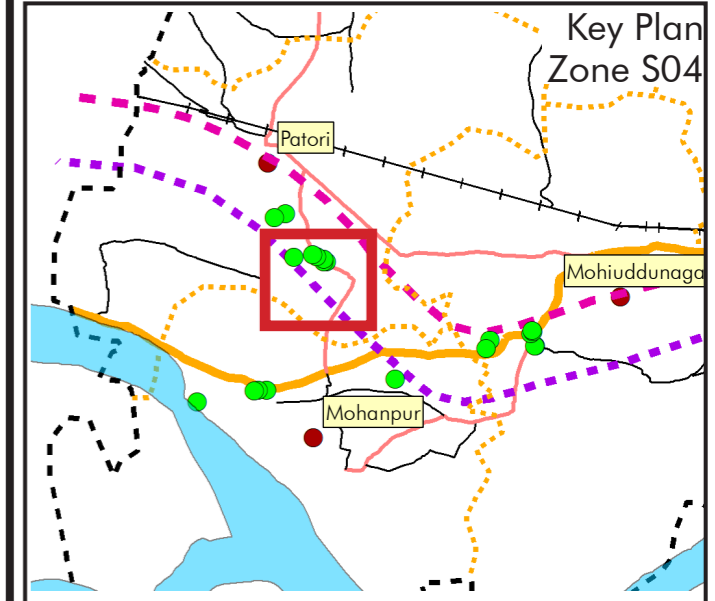


Survey Team:
Diptanshu Sinha Architect
Chetan Kataria Urban Designer & Planner

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



Legend

District Boundary	Railway Network	Typology
Tehsil Boundary	Inventory	Civic
5Km Line	Road Type	Industrial
7Km Line	Primary Rd	Religious
Ganga River	Secondary Rd	Residence
Water System		Well

Note:
For the comprehensive study of these maps, Samastipur district is marked as Zone S. This zone further divides into 16 Sub-zones, according to their respective area.

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

GaD/Stp/PTR/06 & GaD/Stp/PTR/08

Area: Samastipur- District 27/01/2022		Map No: GaD/Stp/M09
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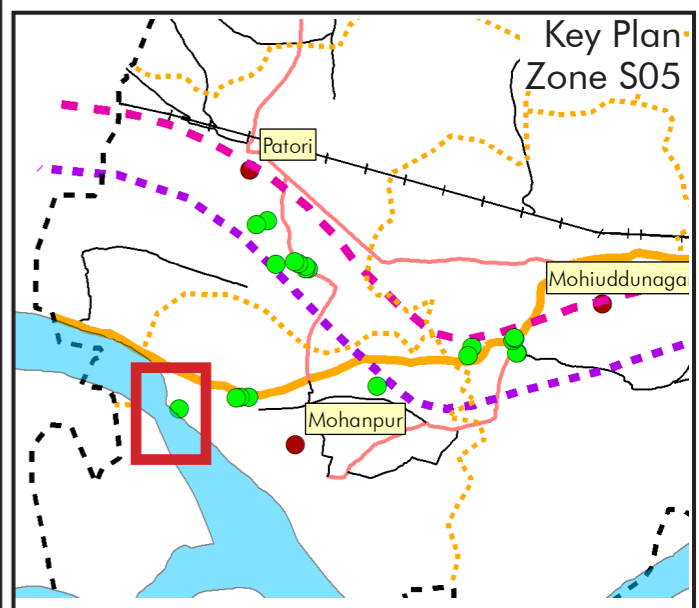
Survey Team:

Diptanshu Sinha	Architect
Chetan Kataria	Urban Designer & Planner

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



Legend

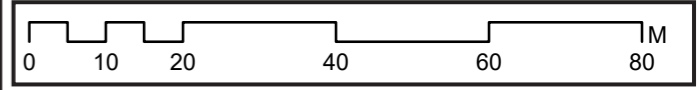
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| District Boundary | Railway Network | Typology |
| Tehsil Boundary | Inventory | Civic |
| 5Km Line | Road Type | Industrial |
| 7Km Line | Primary Rd | Religious |
| Ganga River | Secondary Rd | Residence |
| Water System | | Well |

Note:
For the comprehensive study of these maps, Samastipur district is market as Zone S. This zone further divides into 16 Sub-zones, according to their respective area.

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

GaD/Stp/MOP/01

Area: Samastipur- District 27/01/2022		Map No: GaD/Stp/M010
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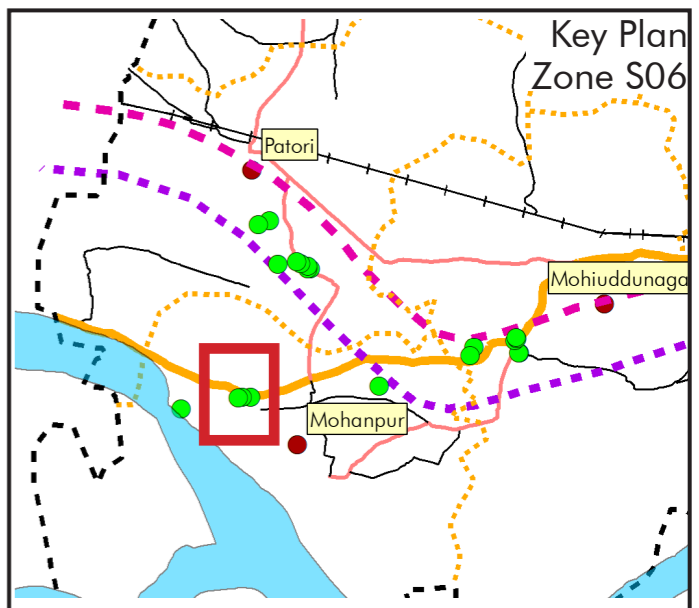
Survey Team:
Diptanshu Sinha Architect

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 Samastipur District



Legend

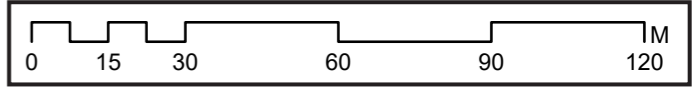
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|-------------------|------------------|-----------------|
| District Boundary | Railway Network | Typology |
| Tehsil Boundary | Inventory | Civic |
| 5Km Line | Road Type | Industrial |
| 7Km Line | Primary Rd | Religious |
| Ganga River | Secondary Rd | Residence |
| Water System | | Well |

Note:
For the comprehensive study of these maps, Samastipur district is marked as Zone S. This zone further divides into 16 Sub-zones, according to their respective area.

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

GaD/Stp/MOP/02 to GaD/Stp/MOP/04

Area: Samastipur- District 27/01/2022		Map No: GaD/Stp/M11
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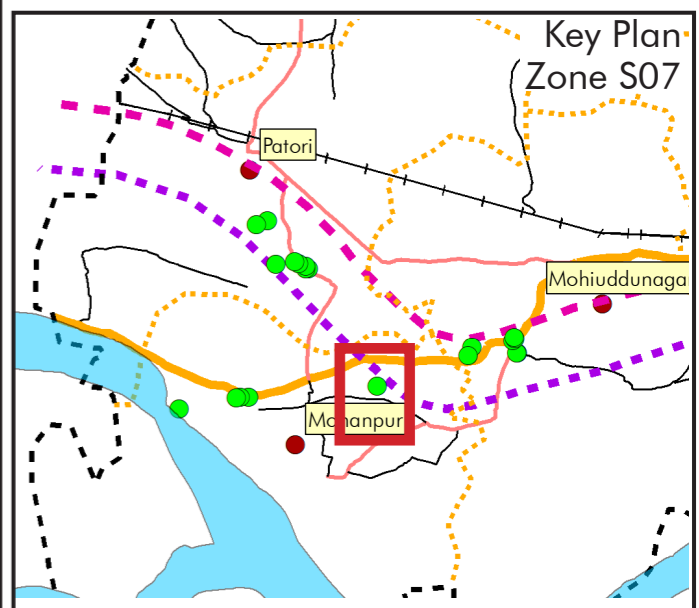


Survey Team:
Diptanshu Sinha Architect
Chetan Kataria Urban Designer & Planner

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



Legend

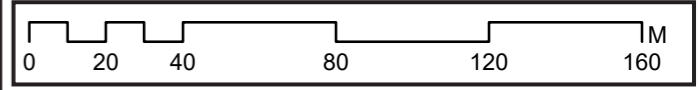
District Boundary	Railway Network	Typology
Tehsil Boundary	Inventory	Civic
5Km Line	Road Type	Industrial
7Km Line	Primary Rd	Religious
Ganga River	Secondary Rd	Residence
Water System		Well

Note:
For the comprehensive study of these maps, Samastipur district is market as Zone S. This zone further divides into 16 Sub-zones, according to their respective area.

This map represent following subzones; Zone S07 and reference location.

GaD/Stp/MOP/05

Area: Samastipur- District 27/01/2022		Map No: GaD/Stp/M12
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Survey Team:	
Diptanshu Sinha	Architect
GIS Mapping:	
Chetan Kataria	Urban Designer & Planner



Ganga Cultural Documentation Samastipur District

Key Plan Zone S08

Legend

District Boundary	Railway Network	Typology
Tehsil Boundary	Inventory	Civic
5Km Line	Road Type	Industrial
7Km Line	Primary Rd	Religious
Ganga River	Secondary Rd	Residence
Water System		Well

Note:
For the comprehensive study of these maps, Samastipur district is marked as Zone S. This zone further divides into 16 Sub-zones, according to their respective area.

This map represents the following subzones; Zone S08 and reference location.

GaD/Stp/MDN/01 & GaD/Stp/MDN/02

Area: Samastipur- District 27/01/2022		Map No: GaD/Stp/M13
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Survey Team:

Diptanshu Sinha	Architect
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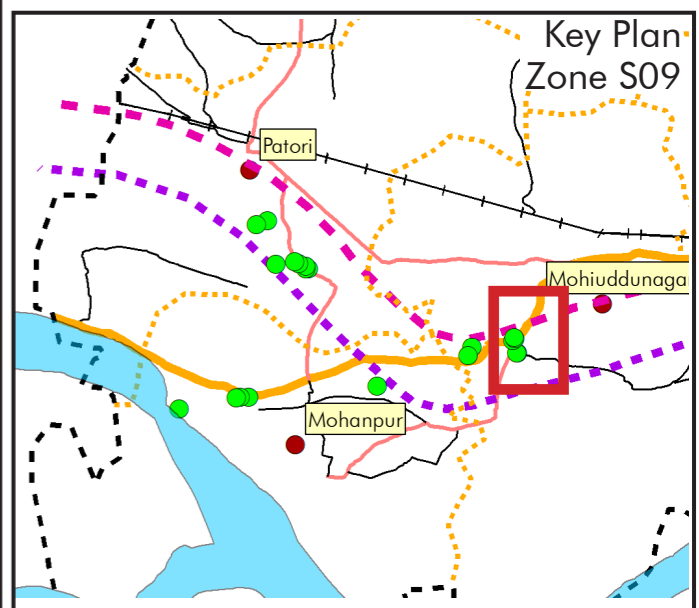
GIS Mapping:

Chetan Kataria	Urban Designer & Planner
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Ganga Cultural Documentation Samastipur District



Legend

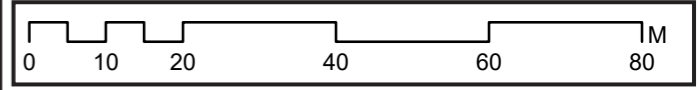
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|-------------------|------------------|-----------------|
| District Boundary | Railway Network | Typology |
| Tehsil Boundary | Inventory | Civic |
| 5Km Line | Road Type | Industrial |
| 7Km Line | Primary Rd | Religious |
| Ganga River | Secondary Rd | Residence |
| Water System | | Well |

Note:
For the comprehensive study of these maps, Samastipur district is market as Zone S. This zone further divides into 16 Sub-zones, according to their respective area.

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

GaD/Stp/MDN/03 to GaD/Stp/MDN/05

Area: Samastipur- District 27/01/2022		Map No: GaD/Stp/M14
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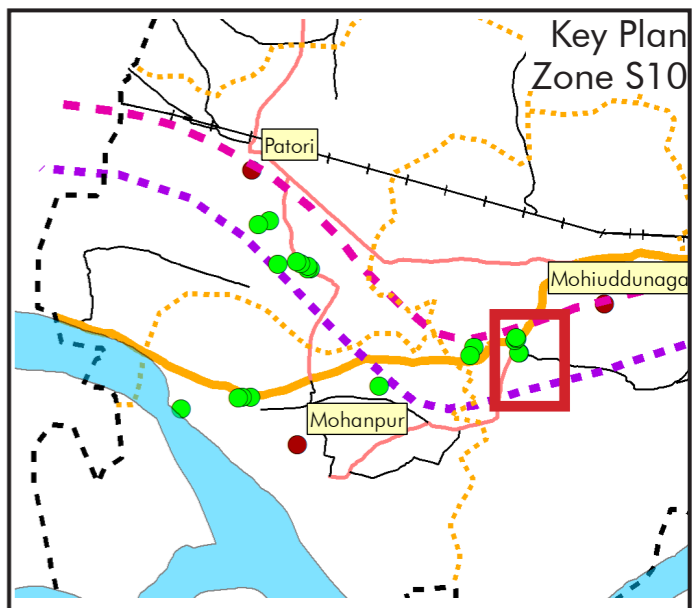
Survey Team:
Diptanshu Sinha Architect

GIS Mapping:
Chetan Kataria Urban Designer & Planner

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Ganga Cultural Documentation Samastipur District



Legend

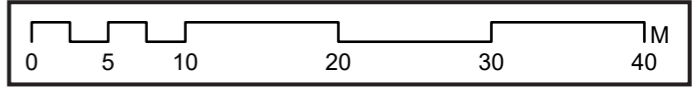
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|-------------------|------------------|------------|
| District Boundary | Railway Network | Typology |
| Tehsil Boundary | Inventory | Civic |
| 5Km Line | Road Type | Industrial |
| 7Km Line | Primary Rd | Religious |
| Ganga River | Secondary Rd | Residence |
| Water System | | Well |

Note:
For the comprehensive study of these maps, Samastipur district is marked as Zone S. This zone further divides into 16 Sub-zones, according to their respective area.

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

GaD/Stp/MDN/06 & GaD/Stp/MDN/07

Area: Samastipur- District 27/01/2022		Map No: GaD/Stp/M15
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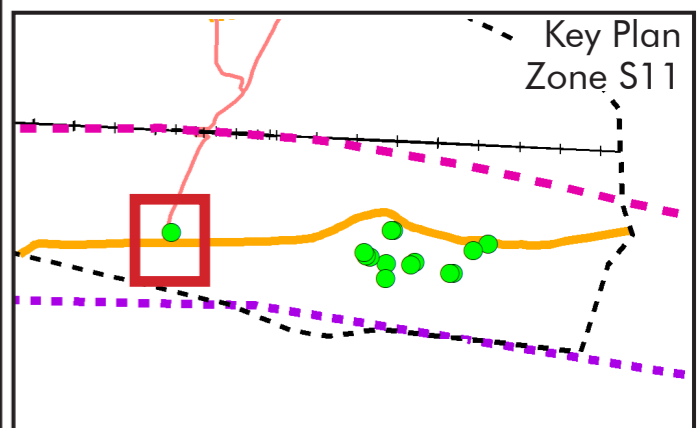


Survey Team:
Diptanshu Sinha Architect
Chetan Kataria Urban Designer & Planner

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Ganga Cultural Documentation Samastipur District



Legend

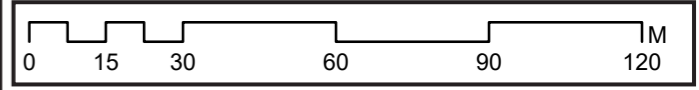
	District Boundary		Railway Network	Typology	
	Tehsil Boundary		Inventory		Civic
	5Km Line		Road Type		Industrial
	7Km Line		Primary Rd		Religious
	Ganga River		Secondary Rd		Residence
	Water System				Well

Note:
For the comprehensive study of these maps, Samastipur district is market as Zone S. This zone further divides into 16 Sub-zones, according to their respective area.

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

GaD/Stp/VPN/01

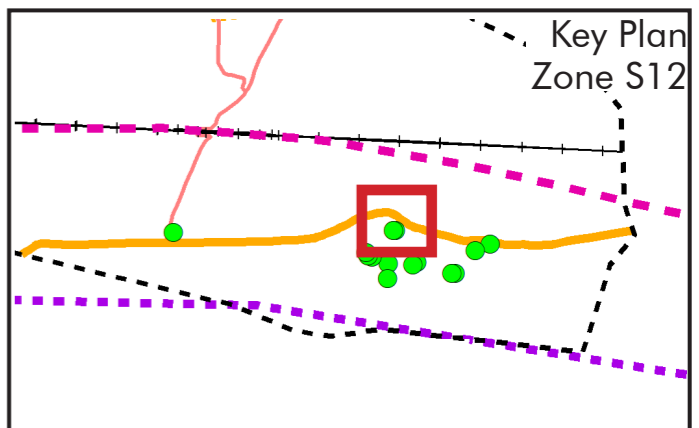
Area: Samastipur- District 27/01/2022	N 	Map No: GaD/Stp/M16
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Survey Team:	
Diptanshu Sinha	Architect
GIS Mapping:	
Chetan Kataria	Urban Designer & Planner



Ganga Cultural Documentation Samastipur District



Legend

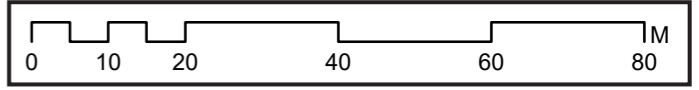
District Boundary	Railway Network Typology	Civic
Tehsil Boundary	Inventory	Industrial
5Km Line	Road Type	Religious
7Km Line	Primary Rd	Residence
Ganga River	Secondary Rd	Well
Water System		

Note:
For the comprehensive study of these maps, Samastipur district is marked as Zone S. This zone further divides into 16 Sub-zones, according to their respective area.

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

GaD/Stp/VPN/02 & GaD/Stp/VPN/03

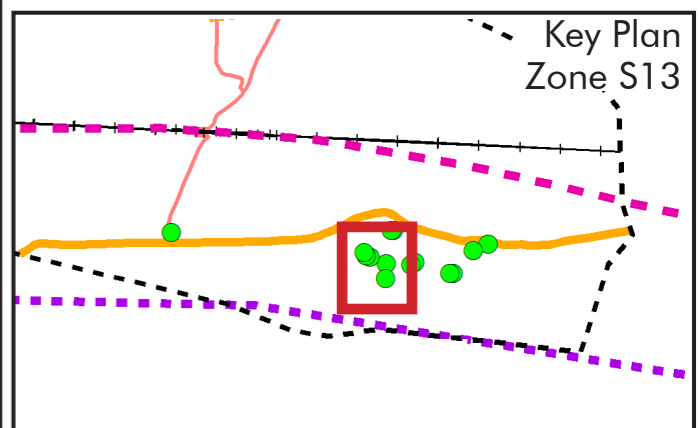
Area:		Map No:
Samastipur- District 27/01/2022		GaD/Stp/M17



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Ganga Cultural Documentation Samastipur District



Legend

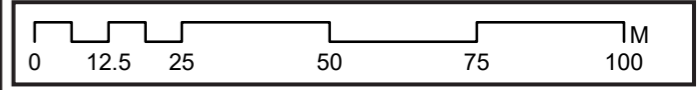
District Boundary	Railway Network	Typology
Tehsil Boundary	Inventory	Civic
5Km Line	Road Type	Industrial
7Km Line	Primary Rd	Religious
Ganga River	Secondary Rd	Residence
Water System		Well

Note:
For the comprehensive study of these maps, Samastipur district is market as Zone S. This zone further divides into 16 Sub-zones, according to their respective area.

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

GaD/Stp/VPN/04 & GaD/Stp/VPN/08

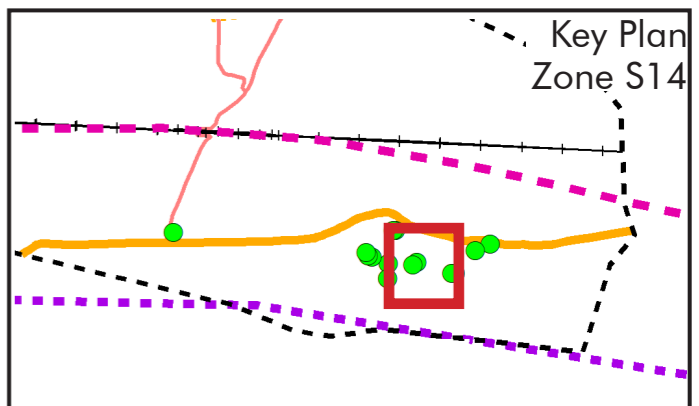
Area: Samastipur- District 27/01/2022		Map No: GaD/Stp/M18
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Survey Team:	
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GIS Mapping:	
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Ganga Cultural Documentation Samastipur District



Legend

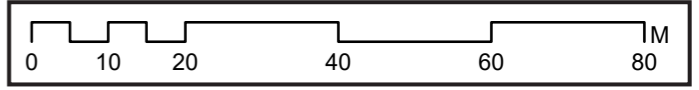
District Boundary	Railway Network Typology	Civic
Tehsil Boundary	Inventory	Industrial
5Km Line	Road Type	Religious
7Km Line	Primary Rd	Residence
Ganga River	Secondary Rd	Well
Water System		

Note:
For the comprehensive study of these maps, Samastipur district is market as Zone S. This zone further divides into 16 Sub-zones, according to their respective area.

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

GaD/Stp/VPN/09 & GaD/Stp/VPN/10

Area: Samastipur- District 27/01/2022		Map No: GaD/Stp/M19
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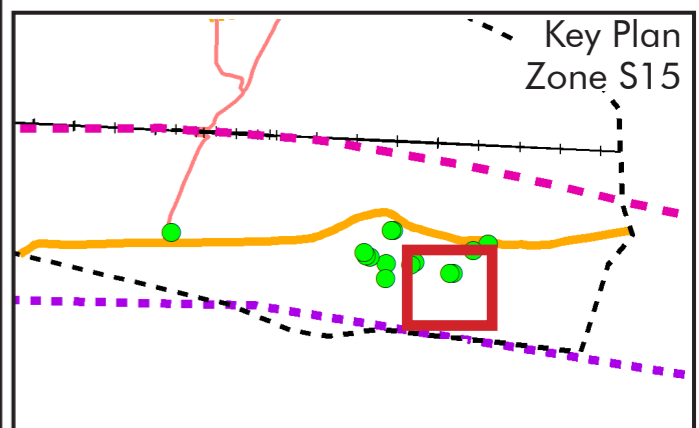
Survey Team:
Diptanshu Sinha Architect

GIS Mapping:
Chetan Kataria Urban Designer & Planner

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Ganga Cultural Documentation Samastipur District



Legend

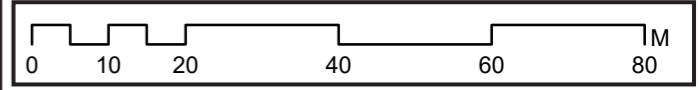
	District Boundary		Railway Network	Typology	
	Tehsil Boundary		Inventory		Civic
	5Km Line	Road Type			Industrial
	7Km Line		Primary Rd		Religious
	Ganga River		Secondary Rd		Residence
	Water System				Well

Note:
For the comprehensive study of these maps, Samastipur district is market as Zone S. This zone further divides into 16 Sub-zones, according to their respective area.

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

GaD/Stp/VPN/11 & GaD/Stp/VPN/12

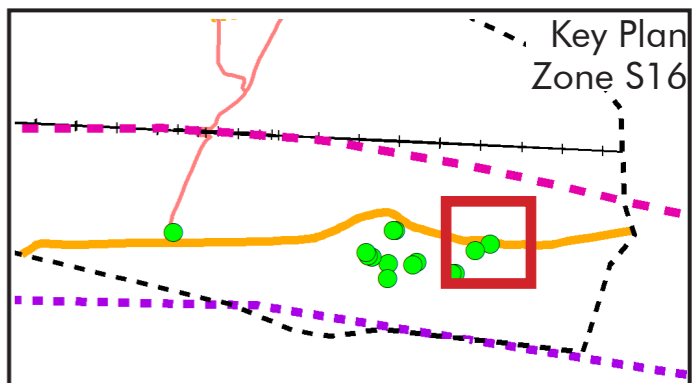
Area: Samastipur- District 27/01/2022		Map No: GaD/Stp/M20
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Survey Team:	
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GIS Mapping:	
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Ganga Cultural Documentation Samastipur District



Legend

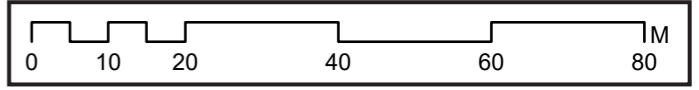
- | | | |
|-------------------|--------------------------|------------|
| District Boundary | Railway Network Typology | Civic |
| Tehsil Boundary | Inventory | Industrial |
| 5Km Line | Road Type | Religious |
| 7Km Line | Primary Rd | Residence |
| Ganga River | Secondary Rd | Well |
| Water System | | |

Note:
For the comprehensive study of these maps, Samastipur district is marked as Zone S. This zone further divides into 16 Sub-zones, according to their respective area.

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

GaD/Stp/VPN/13 & GaD/Stp/VPN/14

Area: Samastipur- District 27/01/2022		Map No: GaD/Stp/M21
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Survey Team:
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Chetan Kataria Urban Designer & Planner

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