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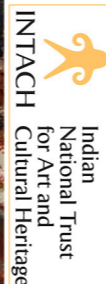
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GANGA CULTURAL DOCUMENTATION, Bijnor, UP



# GANGA CULTURAL DOCUMENTATION

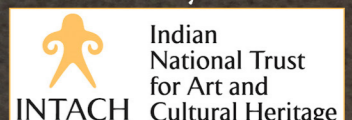
## Built Heritage Listing of Bijnor District, UP



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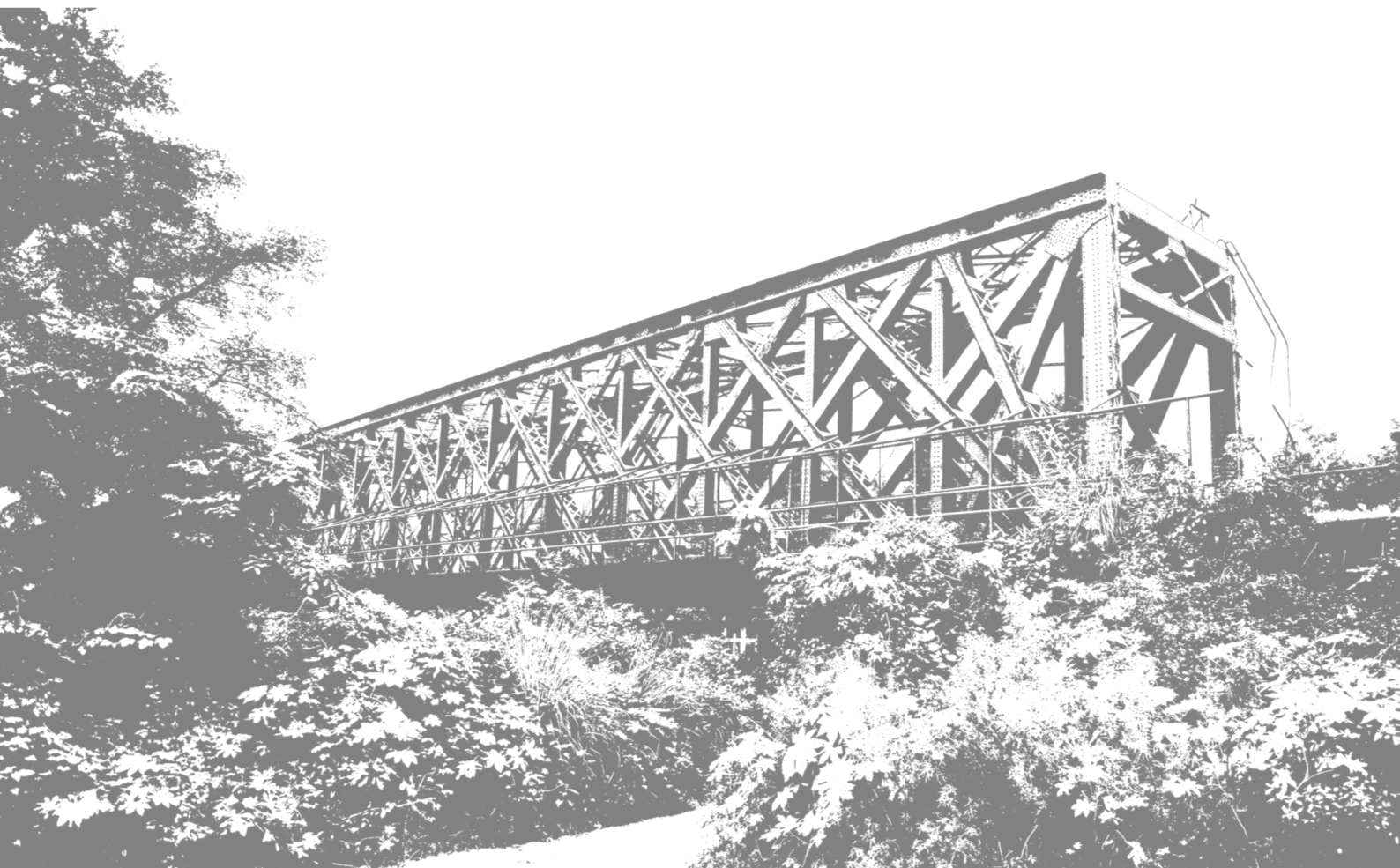


AH DIVISION

**GANGA CULTURAL  
DOCUMENTATION**

BIJNOR DISTRICT

JANUARY 2022





## 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 Bijnor District. It comprises 5 tehsils (Dhampur, Nagina, Najibabad, Bijnor and Chandpur), out of which only three (Chandpur, Bijnor and Najibabad) lie within the 5 km study area. A total of 47 inventories which have been documented and listed in Najibabad and Bijnor tehsils. The report includes a proper understanding of the various typologies, their evolution, architectural appreciation and a complete list of all the buildings.

## TEAM

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# 1. Introduction

## 1.1. Bijnor District

Bijnor district is one of the 75 districts of Uttar Pradesh, which belongs to the western part of the state. It was formerly a part of the Rohilkhand region, occupying the north-western part of the kingdom. It presently lies on the border of Uttar Pradesh and Uttarakhand. The district covers an area of 4049 sq. m.,<sup>1</sup> with river Ganga flowing along its western boundary.

Bijnor district is mentioned in the *puranas*, famous for the Vidur Kuti Temple located in Daranagar. Maharishi Vidur settled in the town, which was set up for the women of the Kauravas and Pandavas during the battle of Mahabharata. Lord Krishna and the Pandavas, also visited the town which lay along the banks of Ganga. The district showcases a high influence of the Mughal era, Nawabs and Rohillas, exhibited in its architecture, art & craft, music, dance and literature. The British rule in this region impacted the existing industrial infrastructure, and introduced a modern industrial growth. Wooden handicrafts thrive in present-day Nagina tehsil. Bijnor tehsil is renowned for its Banarasi sari industry, kurtas in chikan-work and its architectural ornamentation.



Figure 1 : Ganga flowing along Bijnor district

Source: Primary study by AH Division, INTACH Team

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<sup>1</sup> <https://bijnor.nic.in/>, accessed on 27/09/2021

### 1.1.1 Najibabad Tehsil

Najibabad tehsil occupies the northern-most part of the district. It is surrounded by Bijnor tehsil to the south, Nagina tehsil to the east, Uttarakhand to the north and Ganga river to the west. The river segregates the tehsil from Muzaffarnagar district on the western side. The important towns of the tehsil include Najibabad, Kiratput and Akbarabad; however, they lie at a distance of more than 5km from the banks of Ganga. The study area within the tehsil is mostly forested. The geographical terrain of the tehsil comprises reserved forests of the Chandi hills, timber grounds, grasslands, hill torrents, and river streams (Ganga, Malin). The forest belt along the course of river Ganga, is followed by fertile plains suitable for the cultivation of fruit crops. The forests are home to several tribal communities as well, including the Pathans, Faqirs, Qassabs, Sayyids, Hajjams, Telis and Behnas.

The tehsil is named after its city headquarters, Najibabad. The city was founded in the 1740s, by Nawab Najib-ud-Daula, who was a prominent Rohilla tribal chief. The tehsil was under the influence of the Rohilla Muslims, who were serving the Mughal and the Durrani empire. The Nawab built the Pathargarh fort in the town. He also assisted the foreign Muslim invader, Ahmad Shah Abdali, in the Third Battle of Panipat. Many architectural remains of the Rohilla time period continue to exist within the tehsil. Many are under the Archaeological Survey of India, such as the Cemetery of Najib-ud-Daula, Pathargarh fort, old Rohilla palace (*thanna*) and Tomb of Nawab Najib-ud-Daula, etc. The tehsil was also visited by several ancient travelers, traveling across Ganga to visit the Himalayas. This is evident from the number of wells and resting places built near Ganga. Many historic sites in Najibabad tehsil presently lie in ruins, or have been renovated using modern materials.

Apart from being rich in architectural heritage, Najibabad is also known for its local artefacts and handicrafts. *Rafoogars* or the *Darners* are a dominant group of craftsmen. They are predominant in Najibabad city since the Mughal era. Mostly the workers are from the Muslim community, who may have come from Kashmir. The Pashmina shawl and Jamawar are some of the significant handicrafts.



Figure 2 : Ancient well, Najibabad tehsil

Source: Primary study by AH Division, INTACH Team



Figure 3 : Haveli in Tisotra, Najibabad tehsil

Source: Primary study by AH Division, INTACH Team

### 1.1.2. Bijnor Tehsil

Bijnor tehsil became the district headquarters during the British rule, which was shifted from Chandpur tehsil. It is named after Bijnor city. It lies to the south of Najibabad tehsil separated from Muzaffarnagar and Meerut districts to the west, by Ganga. The geographical terrain of the tehsil comprises high banks along Ganga, diminishing to fertile plains to the eastern side. It comprises a canal network system for appropriate drainage of the region.

Bijnor tehsil exhibits a rich cultural evolution over the years. Daranagar is an important village within the tehsil, which finds mention in the *puranas*. It was built for the women of all warriors of Mahabharata, who were under the care of Maharishi Vidur. The tehsil was also visited by several important political leaders, travelers and saints over the years. Some of the important towns within the tehsil include Bijnor, Mandawar and Jehanabad. Naulakha Bagh is one of the important landmarks, located in Jehanabad, to the south of Daranagar. It was built by Shujaat Khan during the Mughal era. He was granted this land by Shahjahan for his victory in the Bengal conquest. The 10-acre land comprises the tombs of Shujaat Khan and his wife.<sup>2</sup> The tehsil showcases a high Muslim influence. Several Muslim foreign invaders traveled and established their rule across the tehsil. Mandawar is an important town which was undertaken by Shabab-ud-din in 12<sup>th</sup> century AD. A mound suggests the existence of a fort during the time. An ancient Jama Masjid also adorns the banks of Mandawar lake. An old stone well is located behind the mosque. Mandawar was also visited by the British. A Lady of the British Empire visited the town to learn Urdu. She built a palace for her teacher, who's descendants continue to reside here. The strategic location of the tehsil, within the district along Ganga, led to its development as an important trade route and centre. The British enhanced the connectivity across the tehsil, introducing the railway line. The Balawali railway bridge across Ganga is the only built structure to cross Ganga from Bijnor district. It was inaugurated in 1887 by the British. The rail connectivity led to the development of the settlements in the neighboring region.<sup>3</sup>



Figure 4 : Naulakhabagh, Jehanabad, Bijnor tehsil  
Source: Primary study by AH Division, INTACH Team



Figure 5 : Jama Masjid, Mandawar, Bijnor tehsil  
Source: Primary study by AH Division, INTACH Team

<sup>2</sup> <https://www.amarujala.com/uttar-pradesh/bijnor/201502132071-bijnor-news>, accessed on 27/09/2021

<sup>3</sup> Nevill, H. R., *District Gazetteers of the United Provinces of Agra and Oudh, Bijnor*, Vol. XIV, Government Press, United Provinces, Allahabad, 1908, p. 85

### 1.1.3. Chandpur Tehsil

Chandpur is the southern-most tehsil of Bijnor district. It lies in the *Bangar* region, or the upland plateau. The tehsil headquarters lies at a distance of 15km from the Ganga river banks. It comprises mostly plain land, with a light soil, which frequently rises to sand ridges towards the north and north-west of the tehsil. The land around Chandpur town is rich in cultivation. Thus, the primary source of income for the tehsil is agrarian.

Chandpur town gained significance during the Mughal era. It was the capital of a *pargana*, and a *dastur* in the *sirkar* of Sambhal. The town comprises a few old buildings such as a mosque and a tomb. Chandpur was majorly developed by the British when it became the tehsil headquarters. It was an important

trade market, where exchange of grain, sugar, cattle and oilseeds took place. Some of the traditional industries of the tehsil include earthenware pipe-bowls, and water bottles, as well as the coarse cotton cloths known as *garha* and *chauthai*. *Chauthai* is a strong, closely-woven fabric, which isn't usually dyed. It comprises a red warp stripe on one side, and is sometimes woven with red weft stripes at intervals.<sup>4</sup>



Figure 6 : Jama Masjid, Chandpur, Chandpur tehsil  
Source: [www.google.com/maps/](http://www.google.com/maps/), accessed on 27<sup>th</sup> September 2021

<sup>4</sup> Nevill, H. R., *District Gazetteers of the United Provinces of Agra and Oudh, Bijnor, Vol. XIV*, Government Press, United Provinces, Allahabad, 1908, p. 227-232

## 2. Geographical Settings and Boundaries

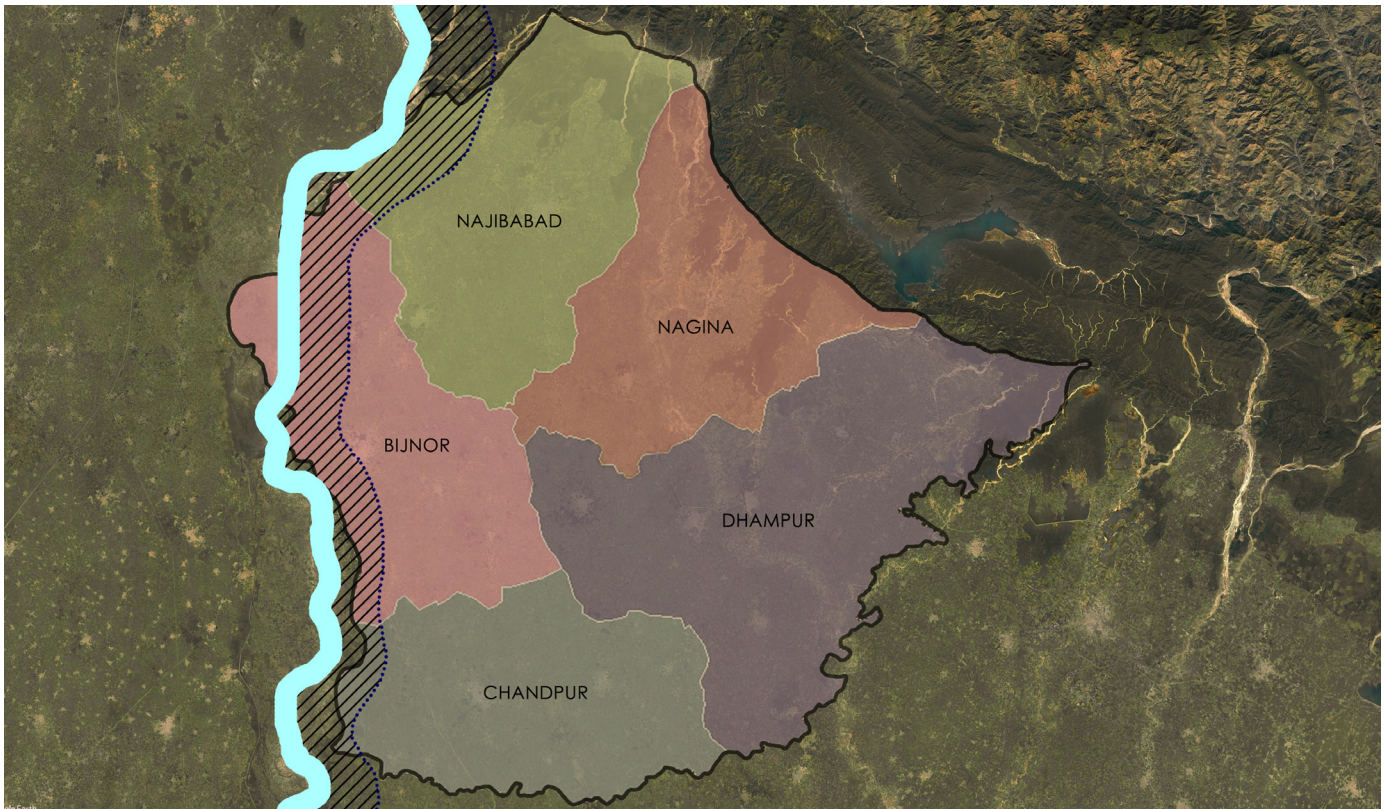


Figure 7 : Map showing the tehsils of Bijnor district along river Ganga, with the 5km study area highlighted (diagonal hatch)  
Base Map Source: Google Earth

Bijnor district lies in the north-western part of Uttar Pradesh, marking its western extent. It is included in the Bareilly division. The irregular rectangle-shaped district lies between the coordinates 29°2' and 29°58' North latitude and 78°0' and 78°57' East longitude. The district is surrounded by Amroha (Jyotiba Phule Nagar) district to the south, Moradabad district to the south-east, Uttarakhand state to the north and east, and Muzaffarnagar and Meerut districts to the west, segregated by river Ganga.

### 2.1 Administrative Boundaries

In 18<sup>th</sup> century AD, the Rohilla Pashtuns controlled the region. Bijnor district came under the independent kingdom known as Rohilkhand. During the earlier years, Bijnor was a part of Moradabad district which was known as Nagina district at the time. Present-day Bijnor district was separated in 1817 AD, by the British. The district headquarters was also established in Bijnor city in 1824 AD. Although the district continued to be called Nagina, until 1837. Later, it was included in the North-Western Provinces of the British. Presently, the district comprises 5 tehsils - Najibabad, Bijnor, Nagina and Dhampur & Chandpur. Out of these, Najibabad, Bijnor and Chandpur tehsils lie along the banks of river Ganga.

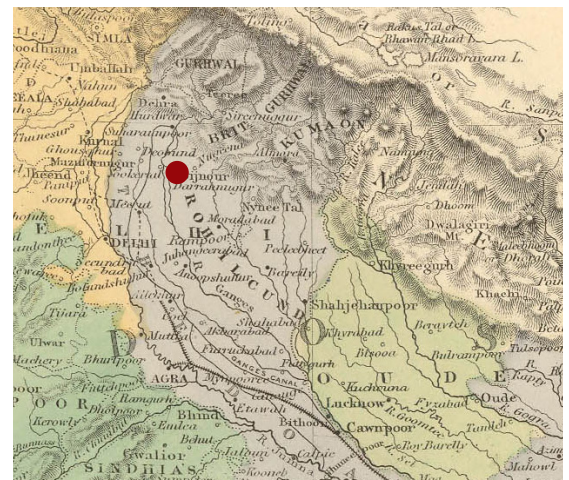


Figure 8 : Rohilkhand region with Bijnor marked in red.  
Source: [www.columbia.edu/](http://www.columbia.edu/), accessed on 27<sup>th</sup> September 2021

## 2.2 Geographical Setting

The district possesses mainly two divisions - the uplands and lowlands. The slope of the district is from north to south. The use of land is determined both by physical and human factors. Land-use in a region, to a large extent, is influenced by the nature of economic activities carried out. This is evident from the distribution of different land use patterns seen across Bijnor district.

The rich topography of Bijnor includes a network of canals and tributaries to Ganga. The sacred river, flowing along its western boundary, enters the district from the north near Sabalgarh village in Najibabad tehsil. It exits into Amroha district from the south, near Bakipur Bila Ahatmali village in Chandpur tehsil. Khoh and Ramganga are two of its tributaries passing through the district. Ramganga river originates in Chamoli district (Paudi Garhwal) of Uttarakhand. It enters into Bijnor near the plains of Kalagarh. A dam is constructed here for irrigation purposes and production of hydroelectricity. After approximately 25 km, it merges with Khoh river. These streams lead to the formation of several levels and depressions, extending northward to a broad belt of forested area which is spread along the north-eastern border. Further to the north, it comprises the lower range of the Himalayan mountain range, located along the slopes of the Bhahar and Tarai.



Figure 9 : Bridge over Ganga Canal in Bijnor district.  
Source: Primary study by AH Division, INTACH Team

Bijnor district is bound between the foothills of the lower Shivalik stretch to the east, and river Ganga to the west. This diverse physiological terrain of the district has led to the formation of a varying topography from the east to west within the district. The northern belt of the district, along river Ganga, comprises dense forests and stretches of grasslands. Numerous hill torrents break through these forests, merging into Ganga. These are government-protected forests. They are a part of the reserved forests of Chandi circle. The forests were primarily under the ownership of the King of the Kashipur and Jat family of Saharanpur. However, reckless deforestation over the years, has reduced the total forest cover.

The light sandy soil to the south of the forests, along the riverbanks, forms the high uplands which define the northern boundary of Bijnor tehsil. This area comprises river valleys and low ridges formed due to the land erosion. The vegetation growth in the hilly region is less as compared to rich, alluvial deposits in the south. This region lies in the *khadir* plains, dominating the riverfront (broad at the north and south; and narrow at the centre). The *khadir* gradually transform into the *Bangar*. It remains mostly isolated, with a level plain and light soil, with the exception of the rich, cultivable land in the suburban outskirts of Chandpur town. The central region of Bijnor district comprises non-fertile soil, inadequate for irrigation. It has few, small villages indicating the availability of inferior crops within the district.

The blend of high altitude and the proximity of the district to the Shivalik foothills, results in the formation of river streams. Thus, the temperature remains cool, as well as moist. The district experiences winters from October onwards and lasts for six months till the early days of March. It experiences summers from mid-April to the early days of June. The district also experiences the winter rainfall known as *Mahawat*, responsible for the hill storms. The northern part of the district is also susceptible to frost during the winter season. The monsoon sets in by June and the rains continue with intermissions till about the end of September or the early part of October.

### 2.3 Ecology

Bijnor district comprises a diverse ecosystem owing to its distinct geography. A wide variety of flora and fauna are found in the region. The leopard, sambhar, jarau, chital deer, neelgai etc. are common in Bijnor. The wildlife in the district is the most diverse and numerous as compared to the other districts within the Rohilkhand kingdom. It thrives on an agrarian economy, with a high sale of bamboo and grass from the Chandi range. Trees of Bamboo, Jamun, Mango, Bel, Seesum, Timber are also commonly found in the district.

### 3. Significance of Ganga

Several people settled in the doab region lying between the rivers Ganga and Yamuna. Ganga provided the ideal means of transportation, irrigation facilities and fertile soil, important for any settlement to flourish. Some of the most ancient urban agglomerations are found along river Ganga, including Varanasi, Haridwar, Devprayag, Kanpur, etc. Bijnor district also lies along the banks of river Ganga. It also enhanced trade and prosperity across the region. Since prehistoric times, several travelers, rulers, pilgrims and artists settled along the river bank due to its high historical, cultural, religious and commercial significance.



*Figure 10 : View of the Ganga riverfront of Bijnor district.  
Source: Primary study by AH Division, INTACH Team*

The 2500km long river Ganga originated from the high Himalayan mountains and drains its water into the Bay of Bengal. It is one of the most fertile and densely populated regions in the country. The river originates from Gaumukh at Gangotri glacier. During its course, it is joined by the rivers Yamuna, Chambal and many other tributaries. In the region of Bijnor, it is in its early phase of formation, with a shallow water bed comprising large stones. River Ganga flows into Bijnor from Haridwar, and marks its western boundary. The water quantity of the river starts to decrease as it flows southward, due to the several canals built from it for irrigation purposes. After a short distance it starts to become sandy by nature, and the deposits of alluvial soil along its bank start to appear. It remains shallow till the Nagal of Najibabad. From here onwards it turns to the south-east and maintains the direction till Banuwala in Mandawar. Later, it shifts southward till it finally leaves the district from its extreme south-western corner.

Ganga has many tributaries flowing through this region. First of them is Paili Rao, coming from Garhwal region and flows to Chandi hills, merges into Ganga before Shampur. A significant tributary is Malin river, which flows for the entire year. It originates from Garhwal hills and enters in the district from north of Najibabad tehsil. The river enters in Kiratpur *pargana* and just reaches the border of Mandawar. It has cultivated lands along its banks. It merges with Ganga river near the village, Shahajadpur Ahatmali in Bijnor tehsil. Malin possesses high religious significance, as it is associated with the 'Erineses' of Megasthenes. The river is mentioned again, 250 years later, by Kalidasa in his drama 'Shankuntala'. Several coins dating from the Kushanas, etc. were found along the banks of the tributary. Over the years, the importance of the river gradually decreased.<sup>1</sup>



Figure 11: A painting by Thomas Daniell, of the view of Bijnor District (Najibabad tehsil) with the Garhwal hills in the background (1804).  
Source: [http://ogimages.bl.uk/images/019/019XZZ000004324U00013000\[SVC1\].jpg](http://ogimages.bl.uk/images/019/019XZZ000004324U00013000[SVC1].jpg), accessed on 16<sup>th</sup> June 2021

As per Mahabharata, the great battle was fought along the banks of Ganga. All women took shelter in Vidur Kuti ashram along the river, to the south of Bijnor district. Over time, this village came to be known as Daranagar (*Dara* meaning 'women'). The district also comprises several other math, temples and ashrams along the riverbanks. Thus, the district is frequently visited by several pilgrims, traveling from Haridwar. During the festivals of Dussehra, Ganga Saptami and Diwali grand fairs are held along the river.

Ganga was a major trade route in Bijnor district since the ancient years, as it lay along the foothills of Uttarakhand state. Bamboo, sugar and other forest produce were majorly exported via the water ways. The wood-carved products, renowned in Nagina tehsil, were transported to the northern states via the river. It was also traversed by many travelers, pilgrims and rulers. With the arrival of the British the railway network was strengthened across the district. They built the Balawali Railway Bridge across Ganga, dating to 1887 AD. It greatly stimulated trade and development of the nearby towns.

<sup>1</sup> Nevill, H. R., *District Gazetteers of the United Provinces of Agra and Oudh, Bijnor*, Vol. XIV, Government Press, United Provinces, Allahabad, 1908, p. 160

## 4. Historical Evolution of Bijnor

### 4.1. Bijnor District

Bijnor district possesses high cultural and religious significance owing to its mythological association with Ramayana and Mahabharata. Also, its strategic location along river Ganga, and significance as a gateway to the Garhwal mountain region, majorly contributed to its historical evolution. Archaeologically, the district was excavated for artefacts dating to the Harappan era. It was also developed as a major trade centre, renowned for its woodcraft. The district was visited by the Afghans, Timur, Mughals, Rohillas, Marathas and the British. The historic events over the years have greatly impacted the cultural, social, economical and environmental development of Bijnor.

### Origin of the name

The history behind the origin of the name of the district is enigmatic. Bijnor has been a part of the Rohilkhand Division since the medieval era. As per the *puranas*, the mythical king, Raja Vena or Ben founded the district. He was commonly known as *Chakravarti*, which means 'the universal emperor'. He was considered a contemporary of Rama. Several castle mounds in and around Bijnor were named after him.<sup>1</sup> The king never applied a tax on any object, except the fan which he manufactured by himself. It is known as *Bijna* in the Bijnor local dialect. Thus, the district got its name, Bijnor. Another theory suggests that the district may be a corruption of *Vijayanagar* or *Bijanagar*.

### Mythological Perspective

As per the *puranas*, Vidur was the son of Sage Vyas and Sudri. He was the half-brother of the kings Dhritrashtra and Pandu. Vidur was a great philosopher and guided the Pandavas, alongside Lord Krishna. Prior to the onset of the war, Vidur tried to convince Duryodhan against the war; however, he remained unconvinced. So Vidur traveled to the banks of Ganga and established his ashram. As per local belief, when Krishna was offered the *Chappan Bhog* by Duryodhana, he gave it up and visited the ashram. Here, he ate the *saag* of *bathua*, which continues to grow on site.

At the onset of the war, the women and children of the Kauravas and Pandavas sought safety and shelter. So they resided in Mahatma Vidur's ashram in Bijnor district. They formed a small settlement, which came to be known as Daranagar; *Dara* meaning 'women'. The earlier forested region was developed into a town over the years, due to its high religious significance. As per Ramayana, Bharata, the son of King Dushrat was born in Bijnor district.

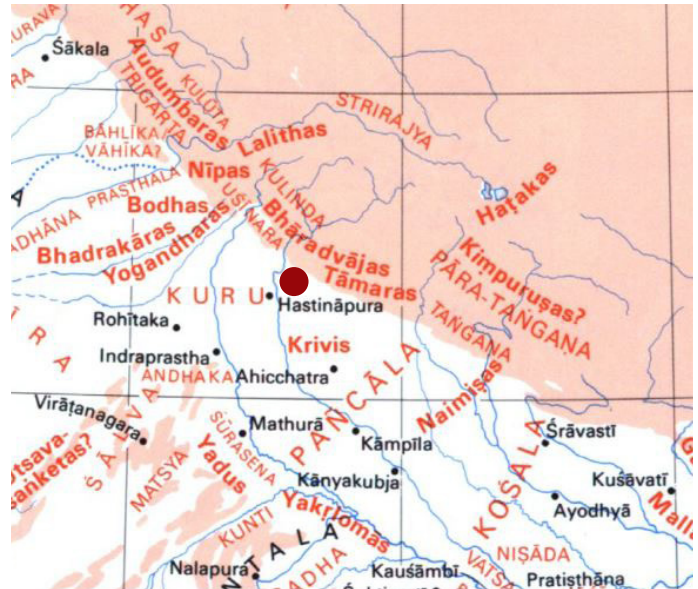


Figure 12: Map showing the Kuru region, with Bijnor marked in maroon.  
Source: <https://dsal.uchicago.edu/reference/schwartzberg/pager.html?object=051>, accessed on 12<sup>th</sup> October 2021

<sup>1</sup> Nevill, H. R., *District Gazetteers of the United Provinces of Agra and Oudh, Bijnor*, Vol. XIV, Government Press, United Provinces, Allahabad, 1908, p. 159

#### 4.1.1. Prehistoric Period

Many mounds were excavated in the southern part of Bijnor district. One of the archaeological sites is the ancient village of Rajpur Parsu, located in Chandpur tehsil, at a distance of 10kms from river Ganga. The copper cauldron excavated in and around the village was identified as the Ochre Colored Pottery, dating back to 4000 years. The hoard, comprising copper *handis*, goblets and dishes, were identified with the Harappan era.<sup>2</sup> During the excavations in 1950s, several low-height mounds were discovered, suggesting short-lived settlements.<sup>3</sup> Apart from these several other historic villages also revealed Ochre Colored Pottery, and other later wares, found within the district near the Garhwal foothills.



Figure 13: Copper cauldron found in Rajpur Parsu.  
Source: <https://timesofindia.indiatimes.com/>, accessed on 12<sup>th</sup> October 2021

#### 4.1.2. 600 BC to 1000 AD

In 600 BC, Bijnor came under the Panchala province, one of the sixteen mahajanapadas of ancient India. It was located in close proximity to Hastinapur. The Kuru kingdom was located on its western side. The Panchala province occupied the later Rohilkhand region, and was divided into Northern and Southern Panchala by Ganga river. While the Panchalas were monarchical in the earlier years, they became a republican form of government during the 5<sup>th</sup> and 6<sup>th</sup> century BC. During this time period, Buddhism and Jainism also flourished across the region.

Later, the Mauryan empire expanded its control across Bijnor district. The Greek traveler and diplomat, Megasthenes mentions the river Malin near Mandawar, during his travel through Bijnor. Mauryan Emperor Ashoka established several edicts across his kingdom. The stone edicts nearest to Bijnor district are in Kalsi in Dehradun and in Meerut. Their location suggests the possibility that the rule of Ashoka expanded across Bijnor district as well. He also contributed to the spread of Buddhism across the region. Ancient records do not suggest the Hindus and Buddhists of Bijnor to belong to the Aryan lineage. The Brahmans often crossed the river to avoid the wrath of the Muslims, to hide in the forested region of Bijnor district along Ganga.

Post the Mauryan era, the 'dark ages' followed. It is described by the invasion of the foreign rulers such as the Sungas, Kanvas and Satvahanas. From 1<sup>st</sup> century to 3<sup>rd</sup> century AD, the Kushanas ruled over Bijnor district. Coins with Brahmi inscriptions, dating to their rule, were found along the banks of river Malin passing through Mandawar. Coins were also found in other parts of the district, which date to the Kidarite dynasty. Kidara-I was a prominent ruler who ruled during 4<sup>th</sup> century AD. While they were nomadic rulers, they claimed lineage to the Kushanas. They were referred to as 'Hunas' in the Indian subcontinent.<sup>4</sup>



Figure 14: Coins belonging to the reign of Kidara-I.  
Source: <https://www.britishmuseum.org/collection/term/BIOG134633>, accessed on 12<sup>th</sup> October 2021

2 <https://timesofindia.indiatimes.com/city/agra/harappan-era-utensils-found-in-bijnor/articleshow/53727565.cms>, accessed on 12/10/2021

3 <https://examdegree.com/archaeological-sites-in-indian-sub-continent-with-map/>, accessed on 12/10/2021

4 <https://books.google.com/books?id=883OZBe2sMYC&pg=PA119#v=onepage&q&f=false>, accessed on 12/10/2021

### 4.1.3. 1000 AD to 1526 AD

The Muslim invasions of Delhi eventually spread across the region, including Bijnor district as well. Mandawar fell to ruins during the ancient years, and was re-populated in 12<sup>th</sup> century AD by the Agarwal Banias from Mulari, Meerut. Thus, it was invaded by the Chauhans, followed by the Afghans.<sup>5</sup> In late 12<sup>th</sup> century AD, Prithvi Raj Chauhan ruled over Delhi. While the district came under his dominion, no major events took place in Bijnor. In 1196 Qutb-ud-din-Aibak captured Budaun, who left Sultan Iltutmish in-charge of Budaun. Over the next 7 years, Iltutmish expanded his rule till the Shivalik hills, including Bijnor district. He also built a masjid in the town of Mandawar. In 1254 AD, Nasir-ud-dun Mahmud, led an expedition southward of the Himalayas towards Budaun. During his travel through the Katehr region (including Bijnor district), he inflicted great punishment on the locals. Jalal-ud-din Firoz ruled over the district in 1289 AD. As per conjecture, the Sultan founded the town, Jalalabad, located in the south-western outskirts of Najibabad.

In 1308 AD, the Turk Sultan Ala-ud-din Muhammad, invaded the extents of western Uttar Pradesh. His army, led by Ali Begum Gurgan, traveled along the Shivalik foothills into Bijnor district. During their expedition, Sultan Jalal-ud-din Firoz was in the Deccan. Amir Khusro mentions the district in his writings. He explains a quarrel between the Sultan and his son, Khizr Khan, in 1315 AD. As a result, the Sultan detained his son in Amroha, granting him the land between the town and the northern foothills as a hunting ground. Thus, a major part of the district was covered in dense forests and mangroves.

Timur conquered Delhi in 1398 AD. He expanded his control around Delhi, and crossed Ganga to Bijnor, at Tughlaqur. It lies in close proximity to the Balawali ferry. He defeated a large force which was traveling downward along Ganga, in boats. Timur, along with the horsemen of Sultan Shah Rukh, defeated Mubarak Khan in Bijnor. He gradually spread his control along the Chandi Hills (northern part of Bijnor district), with the help of his grandson Pir Muhammad. He made his way to Haridwar, as there was very less to conquer in the Bijnor forested tract.



Figure 15: Jama Masjid, Mandawar, Bijnor.

Source: Primary survey by AH Division, INTACH Team



Figure 16: A depiction of Timur invading India.

Source: <https://historycollection.com/>, accessed on 13<sup>th</sup> October 2021

<sup>5</sup> Nevill, H. R., *District Gazetteers of the United Provinces of Agra and Oudh, Bijnor*, Vol. XIV, Government Press, United Provinces, Allahabad, 1908, p. 161; p.259

Thereafter, the kings ruled over Sambhal, which earlier included Bijnor district as well. Nusrat Shah Tughlaq regained control over Delhi, which was soon after overtaken by Mahmud. Several local chieftans were left in charge. In 1407 AD, Ibrahim Shah of Jaunpur ruled in Delhi. His nobleman, Tatar Khan, defeated Asad Khan Lodi to take over Sambhal and Bijnor. Mahmud recaptured Sambhal and spent long hours hunting in the dense jungles of the Katehr region (including Bijnor district), where he succumbed to an illness. He was succeeded by Daulat Khan Lodi in 1413 AD. Khizr Khan took over the throne in 1421 AD.

In 15<sup>th</sup> century AD, the central government was conquered by the Lodis, They extended their control over Bijnor as well. Darya Khan took control of Sambhal, and formed an alliance with Behlol Lodi. In 1493, the Hindu rebellions caused great unrest in Bijnor. At the time, Qasim Khan Sambhali was the governor of the district. Even during the arrival of Babar, he continued to rule over the region.

#### 4.1.4. 1526 AD to 1750 AD

Babar established his rule in 1526 AD. He sent Zahid Khan to rule Bijnor; however, the Afghans in the foothills of the Himalayas remained undefeated. In 1539 AD, the Mughals were driven away from the district by Haibat Khan and the other Afghans. They formed an alliance with Sher Shah Suri. In 1541, Nasir Khan was sent to Sambhal by Sher Shah. He was replaced by Isa Khan Kalkapuri, who compelled the zamindars of Bijnor district to cut down the jungles, which were earlier used as refuge by the locals. During Islam Shah's reign, the district was majorly ruled by the independent local chieftans.

Ultimately, the *pargana* fell into the hands of Humayun, who was succeeded by Akbar. During his reign, the chieftans continued to take control of their respective land. The Mirzas, relatives of Akbar, rose in revolt against the throne in 1566 AD. While they ravaged the districts opposite Ganga, they were opposed by the landlords of Bijnor. As a result, they joined the rebellion of Awadh and Jaunpur. In 1573, Ibrahim Hussein returned to Azampur, which was gifted to the Mirza brothers by Akbar. Several minor events that took place in Bijnor during Akbar's rule, are mentioned in the *Ain-i-Akbari*. At the time, Daranagar, along the banks of Bijnor district, comprised cultivated lands. Mandawar was the only *pargana* in the district, which was under Rajput zamindars. Shahjahan came to Jehanabad, to the south of Daranagar, after the Bengal conquest. He rewarded the land to Shujaat Khan for his services in the battle. Shujaat Khan built the town and named it Jehanabad, in honor of the Emperor. His tomb is also located to the south-east of the town, and comprises the tombs of his wives and sisters. His tomb was built in 1647 AD. The tomb of Nawab Sayyid Muhammad Shujat Khan, a nobleman of Aurangzeb, is also located within the premises. The tomb complex, entered through an elaborate gateway is called Naulakha Bagh.<sup>6</sup>



Figure 17: Shujaat Khan Tomb.

Source: Primary survey by AH Division, INTACH Team

<sup>6</sup> <https://www.amarujala.com/uttar-pradesh/bijnor/201502132071-bijnor-news>, accessed on 13/10/2021

In 1713 AD, Bijnor was under Muhammad Amin Khan, Itimad-ud-daula, who was appointed by Emperor Farrukhsiyar. However, soon after, he was sent to fight the Sikh rebellions. In 1719, once peace was restored, Moradabad district, including Bijnor, was granted to Muhammad Murad Itiqad Khan by Farrukhsiyar. In 1719, after the emperor was killed, the entire region came under the rule of the Sayyids and Itmad-ud-daulah.

In 1726 AD, immigrants from the hill country of Afghanistan entered India. The adventurers were known as Rohillas, and settled in Bijnor district. At the time Bijnor was governed by Sheikh Azmat-ullah Khan, under the reign of Mughal Emperor Muhammad Shah. The first ruler among the Rohillas was Daud Khan, who ruled over Bareilly. By 1737, Ali Muhammad, his adopted son, defeated the Barha Sayyids in Muzaffarnagar, and earned the title of a 'Nawab'. In 1742, he defeated the Governor of Muradabad, and acquired Sambhal and Amroha districts, including Bijnor. He traveled to Daranagar along the banks of Ganga, in Bijnor tehsil. He married his daughter to the Mughal, Mir Manu. Thus, the entire district continued to be under the control of the Afghans. From 1743 to 1746 AD, the district was under Ali Muhammad. He surrendered to Muhammad Shah, and was kept prisoner for the next 2 years. In 1748, Ahmad Shah Abdali invaded India and Ali Muhammad regained his power. He formed a truce with Nawab Safdar Jung. After his death, Safdar Jung reinstated his control over the region. The Governors appointed by the Nawab were defeated by the Rohillas multiple times. Thus, by 1750, the Nawab Wazir was forced to expand away from the Rohilkhand region.



Figure 18: Painting of a Rohilla horseman in Bijnor.

Source: <http://www.columbia.edu/>, accessed on 13<sup>th</sup> October 2021

#### 4.1.5. 1750 AD to 1947 AD

Nawab Safdar Jung formed an alliance with the Marathas. They overtook Farrukhabad, and soon after attacked the Rohilkhand region. As a result, the Rohillas were driven away to the foothills, and encamped in Laldhang in Uttarakhand. While the Jats and Marathas continued to attack the Rohillas under extreme conditions, without an outcome, they retracted their forces. The Rohillas were later attacked by Najib Khan, under Ahmad Shah Abdali. Ultimately, in 1752 peaceful negotiations between the Rohillas and Marathas, led to the rule of Sadullah and Allah Yar Khan (sons of Ali Muhammad) in Bijnor. In 1754, Dundee Khan regained control over the district.

Najib Khan was an Afghan who joined the forces of Bangash Khan in India. He was married to the daughter of Dundee Khan, and thus, controlled the Rohilkhand region as well. He founded Najibabad in 1755 AD, and built the Pathargarh fort in the city. Later, he expanded his territory across Ganga, including Saharanpur district. Soon after, he became an important personality in the Delhi court. The Sultan came to be known as Najib-ud-daula. In 1757, when Ahmad Shah Abdali invaded India for



Figure 19: Painting of Najibabad Fort, Bijnor.

Source: <http://www.bl.uk/>, accessed on 13<sup>th</sup> October 2021

the third time, Najib-ud-Daula was at his service. However, Ahmad Shah was soon banished from the capital city by Wazir Ghazi-ud-din and Ahmad Khan. In 1758, the region came under the rule of Nawab Wazir of Awadh, Shuja-ud-daula. Meanwhile, the Marathas settled in Bijnor. In 1761, the Maratha forces were defeated in Panipat. Thereafter, Najib-ud-Daula took control of the district until 1770 AD. His tomb is located in Najibabad. The Marathas attacked his son and took over Bijnor, yet again. The Rohillas were driven away from Bijnor, and sought help from Shuja-ud-Daula. The Treaty of 1772 was signed, which resulted in the defeat of the Marathas by the Awadh forces. However, in the subsequent years, the power of the Rohillas declined, as they refused to honor the terms of the Treaty. Thus, in 1774 AD, Shuja-ud-Daula overtook Bijnor and defeated the Rohillas. Over the years, the district faced prolonged time periods of unrest. While it flourished during the Pathan rule, it started to weaken under the Nawabi rule. Saadat Ali Khan took over the kingdom in 1797. He was unable to establish a stronghold over the region. Subsequently, the district was overtaken by the British in 1801 AD.

In 1805 AD Amir Khan, also known as Pindari, traveled across Ganga and along the foothills to assemble an army against the British. However, he was defeated. The British continued to rule over the district. In 1817 AD, Bijnor district was separated from Moradabad district. The headquarters of the district was in Nagina.<sup>7</sup> Bijnor actively participated in the British revolt of 1857. The rebellion forces which were formed in Bijnor were not strong enough to withstand the British. As a result, tensions increased between the Hindus and Muslims. While the Muslims emphasized on their right to the throne, the Hindus favored the British.<sup>8</sup> By the time the news regarding the mutiny in Meerut reached Bijnor, the Englishmen raised an alarm and took necessary precautions. Brigadier Jones occupied Najibabad, accompanied by Mr. Shakespeare. Several Englishmen and their servicemen were attacked by the Gurjars of the region. The British soon left the district, while the self-proclaimed Nawab of Najibabad instigated the mutineers. The English secured the treasury by throwing the treasure into a deep well. Several convicts from Bijnor Jail escaped and very few were recaptured. The British managed to reinstate their power across the district, without much loss. In the subsequent years, there was not much activity in Bijnor. Revisions were made to the land reforms and administrative and economic norms of Bijnor.

#### 4.1.6. 1947 AD to Present

India attained independence in 1947. It was earlier a part of the United Provinces (UP) under the British dominion. In 1950s, the state of Uttar Pradesh was formulated. The course of the river shifted westward, away from the banks of Daranagar in Bijnor district. Presently, vast stretches of wetlands exist along old course, facing the Shiva temples and dharamshalas of the town. Some of the important heritage sites of the district have been maintained, with development focused around the landmarks. Bijnor city has evolved over the years, well-connected with the neighboring towns and districts. Some of the historic temples and mosques are preserved in the town. Many old havelis have also been retained within the city headquarters, around which new houses have been built.



Figure 20: Old riverfront of Bijnor, in Daraganj.

Source: <http://www.columbia.edu/>, accessed on 13<sup>th</sup> October 2021

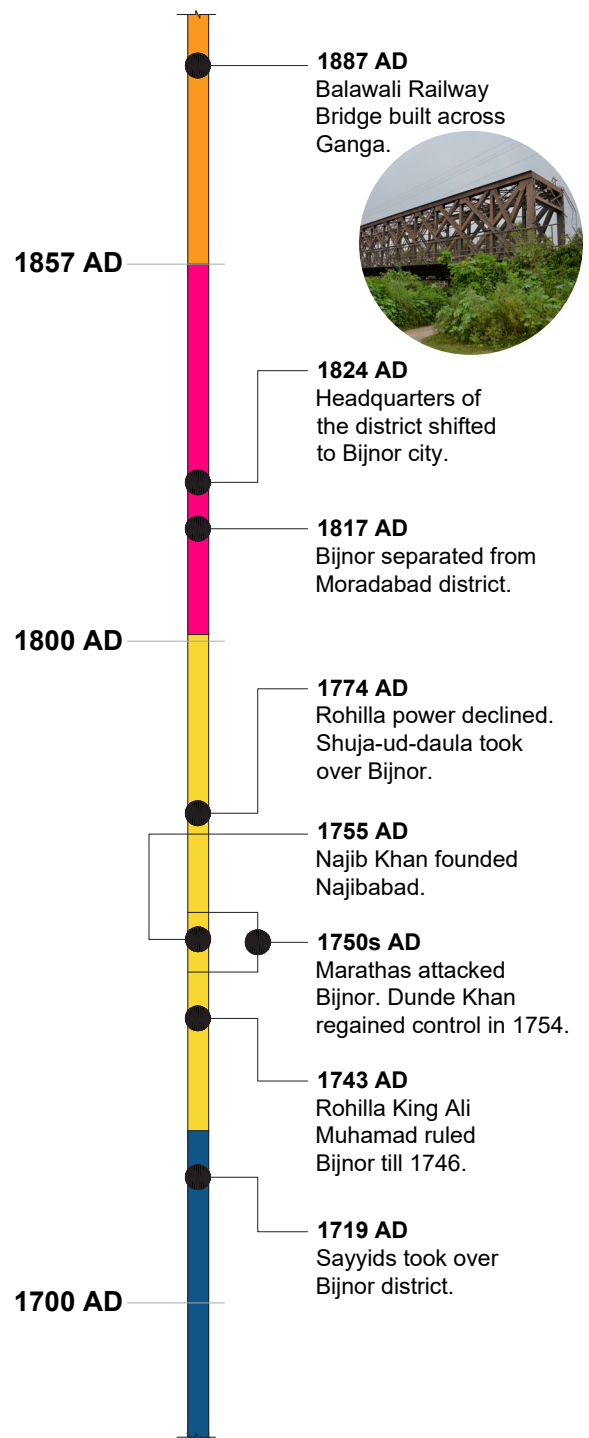
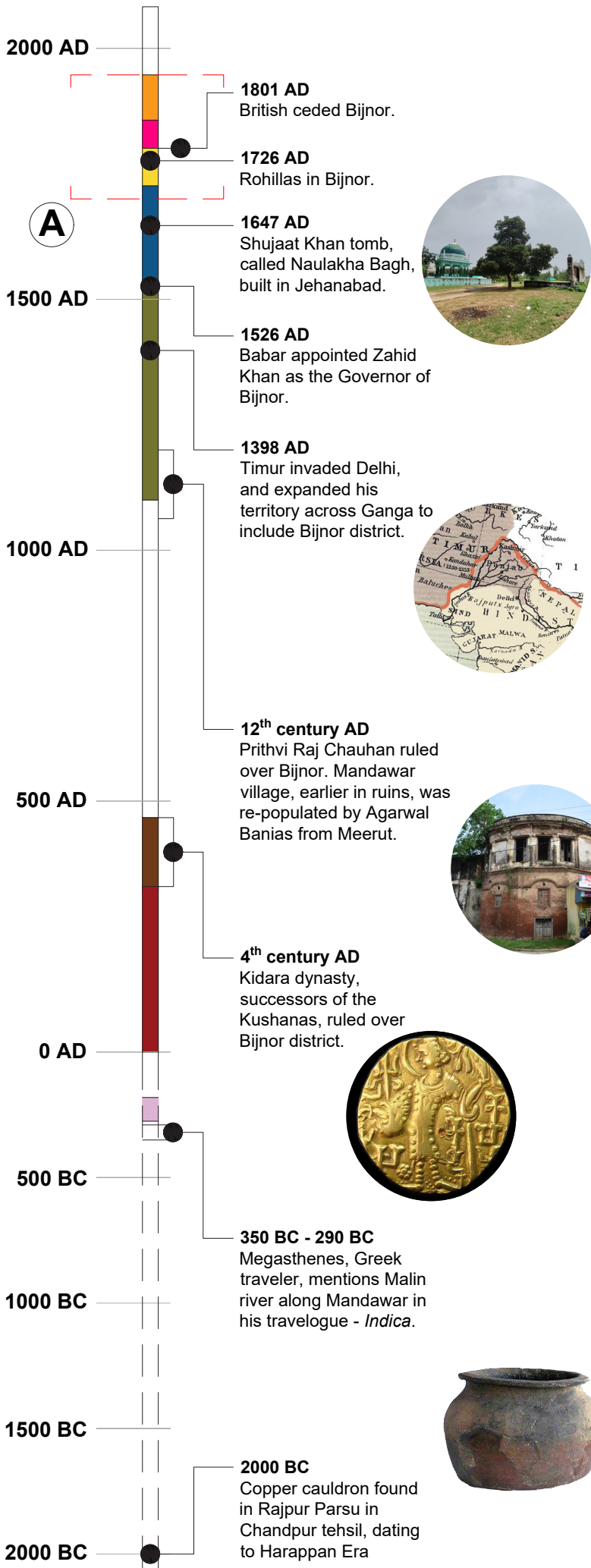
<sup>7</sup> Census of India, Uttar Pradesh, *District Census Handbook, Bijnor, Part XII-B*, Directorate of Census Operations, Uttar Pradesh, 2011, p.9

<sup>8</sup> Nevill, H. R., *District Gazetteers of the United Provinces of Agra and Oudh, Bijnor, Vol. XIV*, Government Press, United Provinces, Allahabad, 1908, p.180

## 4.2. Historical Timeline



## Timeline - Bijnor Region Detail - A (1700-1900 AD)



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 Bijnor

The strategic location of Bijnor district at the border of Uttar Pradesh and Uttarakhand, increased its political and commercial importance since the ancient times. The district is bound by Ganga to its west, which further enhanced its importance. It has flourished since the Harappan era, with several settlements developed along the banks of Ganga. It was a part of the Rohilkhand region for several years, as a major seat of Rohilla power. The Afghans, Mughals and Marathas also traveled through Bijnor to establish their stronghold and influence the traditional and cultural practices of the region. 19<sup>th</sup> century AD saw the wrath of the British. Present-day Bijnor has a significant geographical, historical and cultural background, which has contributed to the transformation of the district over the years. Several archaeological, architectural and ecological evidences found within the district define the religious and cultural significance of Bijnor.

### 5.1 Archaeological Significance

The district of Binor lies on the right banks of Ganga. Modest amounts of artefacts dating to Late Harappan Civilization are found within the district. Archaeological findings associated with the mythological era or medieval period have also been discovered here. The number of archaeological excavations carried out in the district have revealed coins and other findings belonging to the 4<sup>th</sup> century AD. The significant archaeological evidences associated with Bijnor district are as follows :



Figure 21: Stone statues findings near Malin river

Source: <https://www.jagran.com/uttar-pradesh/bijnor-king-mordhwaj-fort-is-distroyed-in-oldness-20803350.html>, accessed on 14<sup>th</sup> June 2021

1. Kidarite Period, 4<sup>th</sup> century AD : Gold coins belonging to 4<sup>th</sup> century AD were found along the banks of Malin river. They were a descendant race of the Kushanas. The coins measured a diameter of 24 millimeters, inscribed with the Brahmi script. Each coin weighs 8 grams. They are inscribed with the name, 'Kidara', along with a figure of *Ardochsho* seated facing and figure of the king standing to the left hand over altar. The coins were excavated in 1890 AD, and donated by the Asiatic Society of Bengal to the British Museum.
2. Mathura Mor village, Najibabad Tehsil : Excavations along Malin river near the village in Bijnor district, led to the discovery of statues of Lord Shiv, Nandi Maharaj, Lord Shanidev, Lord Ganesh and pillars with several art work. The 'Mordhwaj fort', lies in the vicinity of the excavation site.
3. Rajpur Parsu Village, Chandpur tehsil : A copper hoard was discovered along the banks of Malin river, passing through Mandawar village, to the north of Bijnor city. 60 utensils were excavated, dating back to 4500 years. Most of the utensils discovered included handis, goblets and dishes, measuring 2 feet in diameter and 3 feet in height. The excavation was conducted in the 1950s. They were categorized under the Ochre Colored Pottery of the Late Harappan era.

## 5.2. Religious and Cultural Significance

As mentioned earlier, Bijnor finds mention in the *puranas*. During the great battle of Mahabharata, the women and children of the warriors needed a safe place to reside in. At the time, Mahatma Vidur established his ashram in the forested region along the banks of Ganga in present-day Daranagar village. During the war the women took shelter in the ashram and the village was established. Vidur Kuti was also visited by Lord Krishna, who ate *bathua* here. The plant continues to grow within the premises of the ashram, even today. Over the years, the river shifted away from Daranagar; however, several pilgrims visit the sacred place in large numbers on a daily basis.



Figure 22: Entrance to Mahatma Vidur Temple, Daranagar  
Source: Primary study by AH Division, INTACH Team

As per the story by Kalidasa, '*Abhigyan Shakuntalam*', Dushyant, the king of Hastinapur, met Shakuntala at the banks of Ganga, and fell in love with her. The district is also the birthplace of two major ratnas among the navratnas of Akbar, Abul-Fazl and his brother Faizi. The district comprises several ashrams, math, masjid, temples. etc. While the riverfront is not well developed, several pilgrims visit Daranagar, Jehanabad, etc.

## 5.3 Natural Significance

Bijnor is bound by a varying, natural terrain with Ganga to the west, Chandi Hills and the lower Shivalik range to the north and north-east. They provide natural resources to the district in abundance. The rich alluvial soil along with the presence of perennial rivers also provide a suitable environment for the cultivation of food crops, fruits, etc. Due to its strategic location, it is known as 'Gateway to the Himalayas'. Its proximity to the Himalayas and availability of streams make the weather moist and cool. The region witnesses a decent amount of rainfall. A rich variety of flora and fauna are found across Bijnor district. Over the years, the course of Ganga river shifted towards the west, leaving the banks of Daranagar and Jehanabad villages. The river is visible from Mahatma Vidur Temple in Daranagar, with the old course covered in agricultural fields now.

## 5.4 Architectural Significance

The invasion of Rohillas, Nawabs, and Mughals have impacted the architecture of the region around it. The influence is clearly visible in street patterns, building typologies, and architectural features of the buildings in Bijnor district. The significant buildings of the district belong to the Rohilla period, comprising mainly defense structures, such as gateways and forts. The use of lakhori bricks, lime, and stone in the construction of buildings is widely observed. Some of the prominent architectural elements include multifoliated arches, decorative niches, pointed and segmental arches. Architecture in late 18<sup>th</sup> and early 19<sup>th</sup> century AD showcase an influence of a colonial style. These are exhibited in the headquarters, built during the British era.



Figure 23: Bijnor Inter College, Bijnor  
Source: Primary study by AH Division, INTACH Team

## 6. Architectural Description

The architectural transformation of Bijnor district is a result of its historical evolution over the years. Its location increased its importance as a trade centre. Several travelers, pilgrims and political leaders crossed Ganga in Bijnor district to travel to the Himalayas. The architecture of the district was majorly influenced by the Rohillas who came from the Shivalik foothills. Over the years Mughals, Marathas and the British also established their control over the district. They introduced multiple architectural styles within the region, which is assessed by the multiple historic layers exhibited in historic buildings.

### 6.1 Building Typologies

The urban pattern of Bijnor district is defined by the location and usage of the historic buildings. Its typology characterizes its local communal lifestyle and requirements. The architectural details and construction methods suggest the political, social and cultural character of Bijnor.

#### i. Residential

A major population of the Rohilkhand region were the Rajputs who settled in Bijnor city and its outskirts during the Rohilla influence. The main occupation of the locals was *zamindari*. One of the most influential families of the clan resided in the southern part of Bijnor city, owing to its high trade and commercial significance. Havelis belonging to the 14 descendant families continue to exist in the city. Many of them have sustained additions and alterations over the years. Some of the properties also lie disputed.

These havelis exhibit a Rajputana style of architecture. The residence is entered through a gateway with rooms on either side. It leads to the central courtyard, further surrounded by habitable rooms. The façade is adorned with multifoliated arches, intricate floral paintings, decorative niches and jharokhas, and chajjas with decorative brackets.

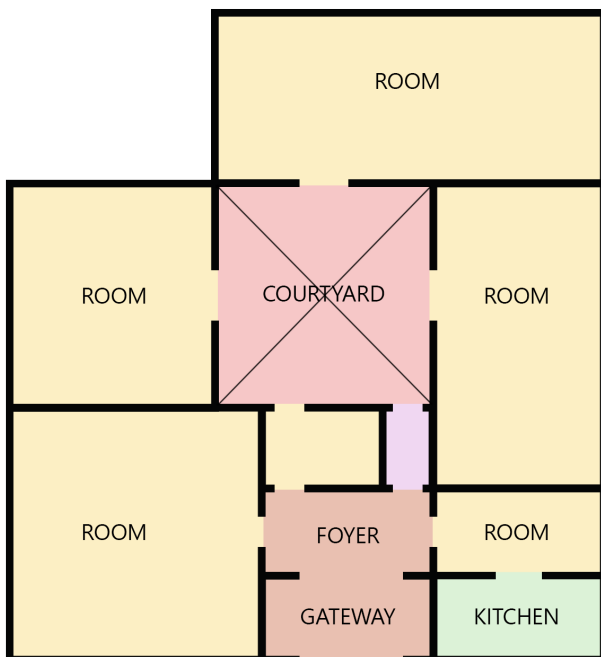


Figure 24 : Havelis in Bijnor city  
Source: Primary study by AH Division, INTACH Team

Figure 25 : Typical layout plan of the havelis in Bijnor city

ii. Religious

Bijnor district possesses great mythological significance, due to which it is regularly visited by Hindu pilgrims in large numbers. The district was also invaded by Muslim forces, and settlements were established across the region. As a result, many mosques, tombs and dargahs of renowned saints, were built within the district.

a) Temples

As mentioned in the *puranas*, Mahatma Vidur of Mahabharata traveled to the forests along Ganga in the district. Here, he meditated and established his ashram to escape the disputes between Kauravas and Pandavas. As per mythology, Lord Krishna also visited the ashram. He ate *bathua* here, which continues to grow on site. Mahatma Vidur temple is one of the prominent landmarks of the district, which possesses high religious significance. The temple structure was built by the Birlas during mid-20<sup>th</sup> century AD. But, the mythological significance associated with the religious spot, dates back to the legends of Mahabharata.

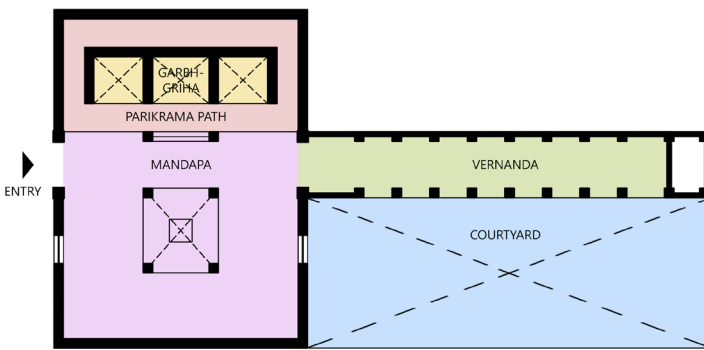


Figure 26 : Layout plan & view of Mahatma Vidur Temple, Daranagar  
Source: Primary study by AH Division, INTACH Team



During the early years, river Ganga used to flow along Daranagar and Daraganj village. Thus, at the time, several temples were built by the zamindars and the local chieftans near river Ganga. The temples were dedicated to Goddess Ganga and Lord Shiva. These temples in the district comprise a square-planned garbh-griha. They are built in lakhori brick and lime mortar. The garbh-griha is topped by a Nagara-style shikhara or a Bangladhar-style shikhara. In some temples the ceiling of the garbh-griha comprises traces of the fresco paintings. Usually two deities are worshiped together, with each deity worshiped in separate garbh-grihas. The two temple structures are raised on a high plinth. Examples of such temple complexes include, Ganga-Shiva temple in Daraganj, and Radha Krishna temple in Daranagar. The temples are adorned with multifoliated arches, decorative niches, and leaf and floral mouldings.

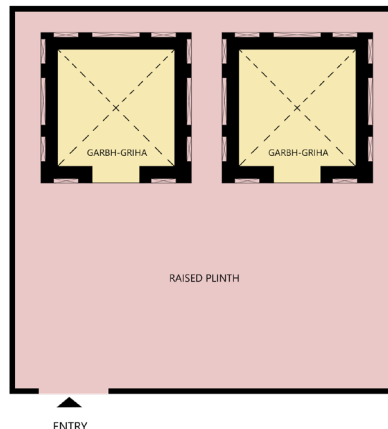


Figure 27 : Layout plan and view of Ganga-Shiva Mandir, Daraganj  
Source: Primary study by AH Division, INTACH Team

b) Mosques and Dargahs

Bijnor district was conquered by several Muslim invaders. They traveled via the Himalayas, and established their control over the region. Several Muslim saints and sufis also traveled across Ganga and visited Bijnor. The Afghan rulers also penetrated into Bijnor by crossing Ganga. Timur was among them to enter the district near Balawali village. Muslim leaders under the Mughal rulers were also granted land near Ganga in Bijnor, such as Shujaat Khan in Jehanabad. Thus, over time several Muslim settlements were built along the riverbanks and across the district. Mosques were built to cater to the religious needs of the locals. Dargahs and tombs were erected to honour the saints who visited Bijnor.

The mosques in Bijnor follow a typical layout. An elaborate gateway opens into the courtyard comprising an ablution area. This leads to a colonnaded/arcaded veranda, which further leads to the prayer hall with the mehrab wall. Over the years, additional rooms were built on either side of the gateway. In many cases, a part of the courtyard is also covered with a projected corrugated tin roof sheet. The typical architectural features of the mosque include an onion dome with intricate frescoes, tapering minarets, decorative niches and intricate engravings.

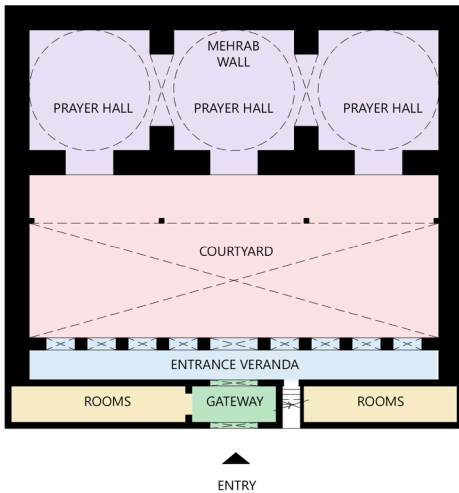


Figure 28 : Layout plan of Jama Masjid, Mandawar



Figure 29 : View of Jama Masjid in Bijnor city, and its entrance gateway. Source: Primary study by AH Division, INTACH Team



Figure 30 : Tombs of Shujaat Khan and his wife in Naulakha Bagh, Jehanabad, Bijnor tehsil. Source: Primary study by AH Division, INTACH Team

iii. Institutional

Bijnor comprises several institutional buildings, including dharamshalas, and the educational institutions such as schools and colleges. The campuses were sprawled across vast expanses, including large patches of grasslands. These were built for catering to the religious as well as administrative purposes.

a) Dharamshala

Earlier Ganga used to flow closer to the banks of Daranagar and Daraganj villages, located to the south-west of Bijnor city. Several temples were built along the old riverfront, visited by many pilgrims to perform religious rituals along Ganga. Thus, dharamshalas were also built, by influential zamindars and local chieftans of the time. Over the years, as the river course shifted, most of the dharamshalas were left abandoned. Presently, one of them is used as a rest house for the labourers working in a biscuit factory nearby. The typical layout of the dharamshalas in Bijnor follows a small gateway leading to a foyer space which faces a veranda overlooking a central courtyard. The other three sides of the veranda lead to habitable rooms for the guests.



Figure 31 : Abandoned dharamshala along old riverfront in Daraganj village.  
Source: Primary study by AH Division, INTACH Team



Figure 32 : Dharamshala in Daraganj used by the labourers working in a biscuit factory.  
Source: Primary study by AH Division, INTACH Team

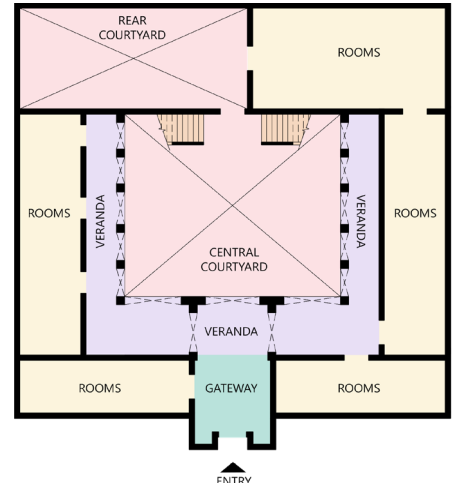


Figure 33 : Typical layout of a dharamshala in Bijnor district.

b) Educational Institutions

Bijnor district was a major centre for trade and commerce due to its strategic location at the border of Uttar Pradesh and Uttarakhand. Several merchants and political rulers traveled across Ganga river into Bijnor district. The British settled in Bijnor city and established its administrative control across the district. They also built schools and colleges in the city, such as the L. L.P. Primary School. Bijnor was a Muslim-dominated city during 20<sup>th</sup> century AD. They were adamant on enhancing the education facilities for the locals. Bijnor Inter College was set up in a colonial building to promote Anglo-Muslim relations. It is also commonly known as Sultana Masjid, and is located in the civic/administrative quarters of the city.



Figure 34 : Entrance to Bijnor Inter College in Bijnor City, also known as Sultana Masjid.  
Source: Primary study by AH Division, INTACH Team

iv. Industrial

Ganga was the primary means of communication during the early years. At the time, most of the area was forested, with small patches of navigable land. The Rohillas mitigated development across the district and introduced a road network system. As the British established their control in 1801, the rail network was also introduced and strengthened over the years. They established Bijnor city as the administrative centre of the district, in 1824. Thus, they built factories and other industrial buildings across Bijnor. Balawali village along the banks of Ganga, was built as an industrial centre. It comprises a Glass factory and the Balawali Railway Station and bridge. Bijnor was high in trade during the colonial times. The British laid the railway line to interconnect Bijnor with the eastern districts and Delhi. They built a truss railway bridge across the river. However, it is presently used as a road bridge. The railway line was deviated to the north from its original path, which crosses the river, to the north of the truss bridge.



Figure 35 : Glass Factory in Najibabad tehsil.  
Source: Primary study by AH Division, INTACH Team



Figure 36 : Railway bridge over Ganga in Balawali village.  
Source: Primary study by AH Division, INTACH Team

v. Wells

Wells were built for social purposes, to cater to the travelers who settled along Ganga. They are also interconnected with the river, to cater to the residential communities. Bijnor city is renowned for its interconnected well system. 4 ancient wells spread across the city date back to 300 years. The Patharonwala well is still present on site, adjacent to a haveli. It lies in a dilapidated condition and is not well-maintained. Many other wells were also found within the city. A well was found near Jama Masjid in Bijnor and Mandawar. The one in Mandawar dates back to era of Sultan Iltutmish. It is an ASI protected monument.



Figure 37 : Pathano Wala Kuan, Bijnor City.  
Source: Primary study by AH Division, INTACH Team



Figure 38 : Well behind Jama Masjid, Mandawar.  
Source: Primary study by AH Division, INTACH Team

## 6.2 Evolution pattern in Architecture of Bijnor

The evolution of the architecture of Bijnor district has transformed, as a result of the political invasions over the years. Several Afghans and Pathans from Persia, as well as the Mughals also traveled through the district. The oldest built heritage found in the district dates back to 15<sup>th</sup> century AD. Some heritage sites found in the southern parts of Bijnor city, closer to the banks of Ganga dates to 17<sup>th</sup> and 18<sup>th</sup> century AD. Maximum number of buildings documented within the district were built during 19<sup>th</sup> century AD, as well as early 20<sup>th</sup> century AD. It is also to be noted that even though many sites are historic, the buildings have been re-constructed in the recent years. However, due to the historic significance of the site, the same has been included in the documentation.

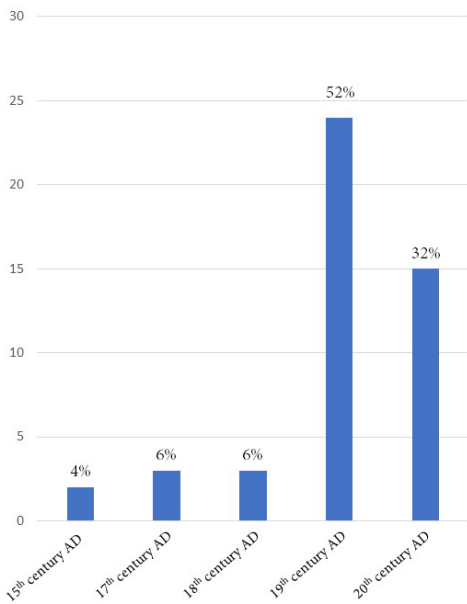


Figure 34: Graph showing percentage of built heritage built across different time periods in the district.  
Source : As per primary survey done on site

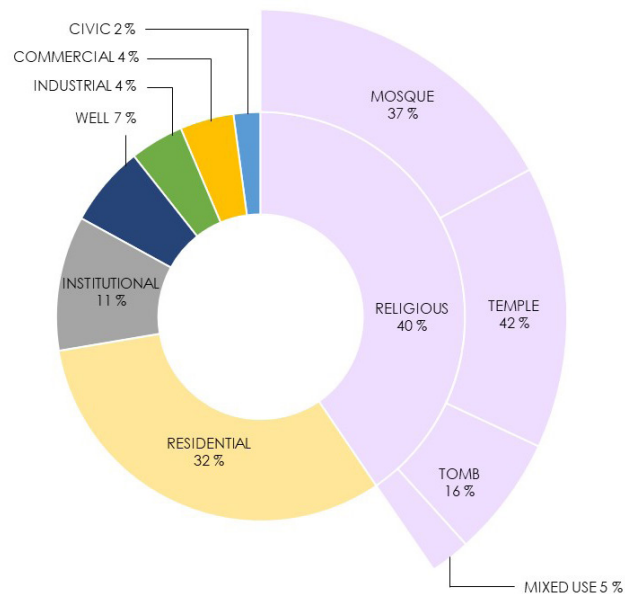


Figure 35: Pie chart showcasing the built heritage typology in Bijnor district.  
Source : As per primary survey done on site

As discussed earlier, the architectural typologies and settlement pattern formed as a result of the Afghans, Mughals, Rajputs and the British who traveled through and settled across the district. Out of the total built heritage documented in Bijnor district 40% of the buildings are religious. It comprises similar number of temples and mosques. Tombs of some Muslim saints were also found in the district. The Muslim and Hindu rulers settled along Ganga, within the district. Over time, the settlements expanded. Thus, 32% of the total number of buildings comprised residences, such as havelis and traditional houses. The British set up administration in the district as well. Thus, they built institutional, civic and industrial buildings as well. Bijnor also comprises a high number of wells which formed a well-connected water system network. However, very few presently exist on site. Bijnor district showcases diverse built heritage, indicating the multiple layers of history it has persisted through the years.

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

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

### 7.1 Literature Study

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

It started with the identification of reliable sources. The various sources including gazetteers, travel books, and several other specialized books containing information about the architecture and history of the area to be listed/documentated was gathered. Secondary research on all documentation that has been done so far on Bijnor 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 Bijnor District were visited for Primary Survey. The on-site tasks included:

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

### **7.3 Filling Inventories**

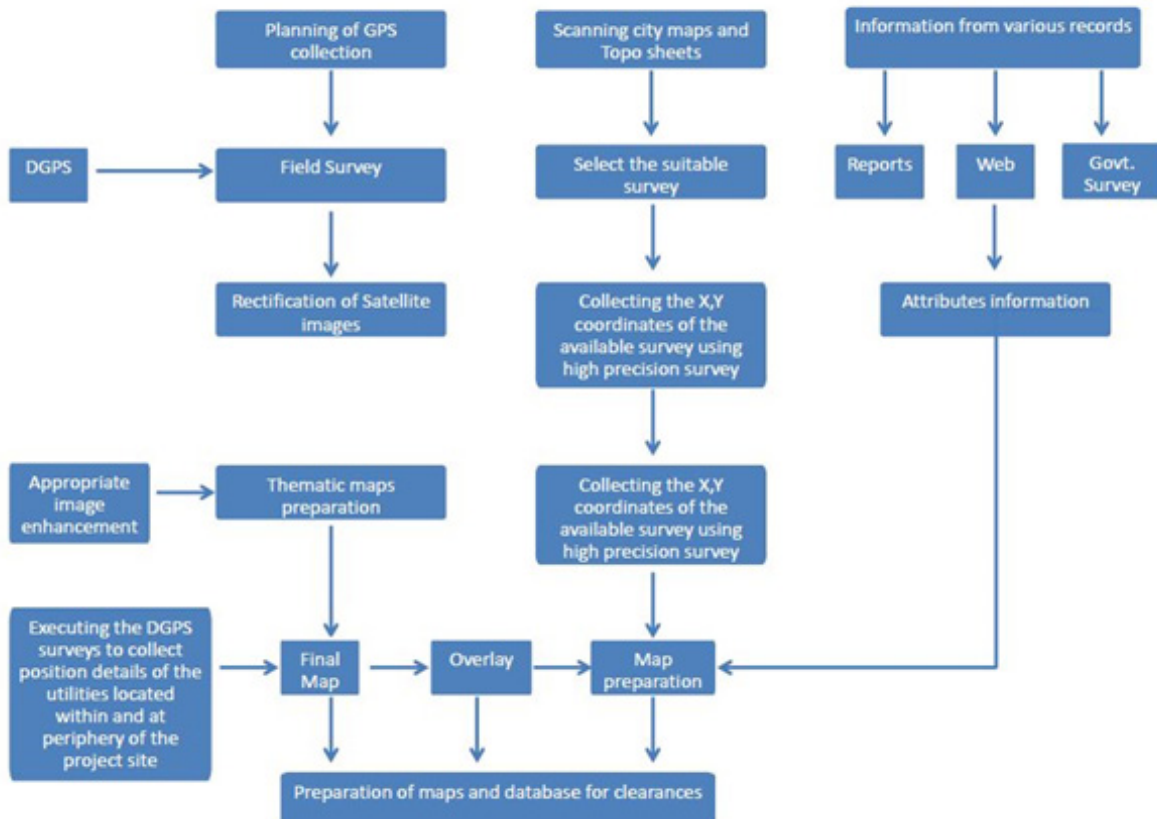
The most commonly used technique in documenting cultural heritage through written means are inventories, supported by photographs. An inventory of a historic neighborhood uses building dates; type, size, and opulence of the structures; and comparisons of original, subsequent and contemporary uses to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

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

### 7.4 GIS Mapping

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

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



### 7.5 Compiled Data

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

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

Note: The GIS map of the entire district is divided into zones within Najibabad and Bijnor tehsils (eg: Zone B1, B2....B11). All inventories and maps are allocated a reference number. In order to locate an inventory, a particular map number (eg: GaD/Bjn/M01) is mentioned in the form and the reference number (eg: GaD/Bjn/NJB/01 for inventories in Najibabad tehsil, and GaD/Bjn/BJN/01 for inventories in Bijnor tehsil) of the particular inventory can be located.



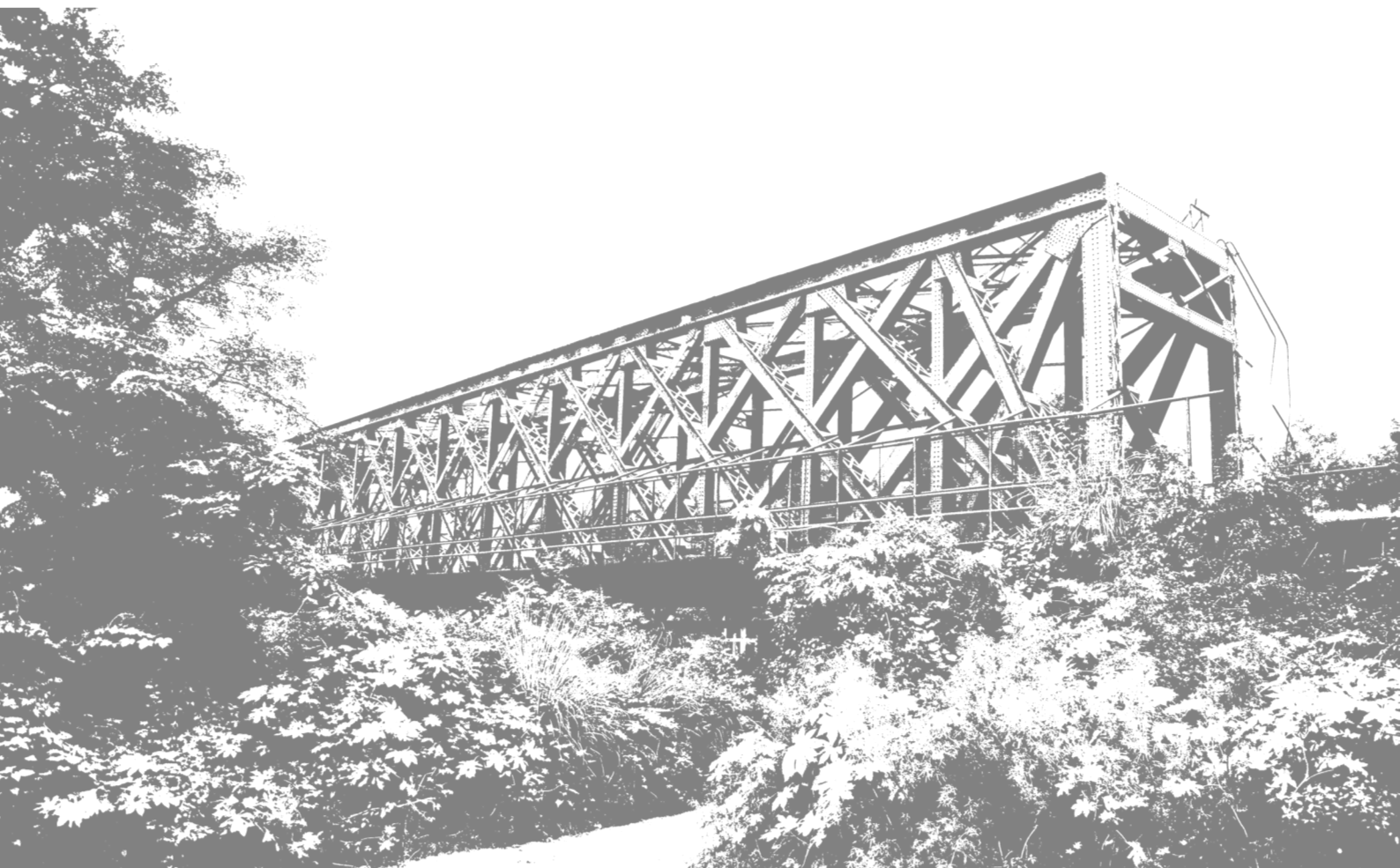
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11. <http://nmma.nic.in/nmma/archReview.do>







ANNEXURE A



LISTING INVENTORIES







SHUBRAMPAL HOUSE		Reference No	GaD/Bjn/NJB/01	Map No	GaD/Bjn/M5						
											
<b>Past Name</b>	Shubrampal House		<b>Architectural description</b> The residence is built on a rectangular plot. It is had a low lenth which is further suppressed due to raise in the road level. The double storey residence is accessed from a projected gateway on the side. It has a rectangular wooden door set within a blind multifoliated arch. On its either side are rectangular panels with pointed ogee arch niches. The entrance is topped with a projecting chajja supported on closely placed brick brackets. The ground floor wall has so window or ventilator opening. However, the first floor has rectangular wooden windows. The two floors are divided by a moulded brick cornice band.								
<b>Tehsil</b>	Najibabad			<b>Historical/ Cultural Value</b> As the British took over the administration of Bijnor district, they developed the waterways, roadways and rail network, leading to ease of trade. This along with availability of fertile land encouraged zamindars to settle here.							
<b>Location</b>	29.63393      78.181288				<b>Association with Ganga</b> Due to the strategic location of Bijnor along the river Ganga, British had set up their administration here to control trade and communication via waterways. The river also provides abundance of fertile land, hence, farmers and zamindars settled in villages along the banks.						
<b>Address</b>	Saufatpur, Najibabad, Bijnor					<b>State of conservation</b> Advanced state of decay					
<b>Approach</b>	The residence building can be approached by taking a road abutting towards Bijnor-Haridwar Rd in South East direction.						<b>Threats to the Property</b> Material deterioration, Vegetative growth				
<b>Approx date of construction</b>	20th century							<b>Condition Description</b> The structure is in ruinous condition, having dense vegetation growth and decaying plaster exposing the loose masonry.			
<b>Precise date of construction</b>	Not known								<b>Source of Information</b> Primary survey		
<b>Ownership</b>	Private										
<b>Owners Name</b>	Shubrampal										
<b>Property Type</b>	Building										
<b>Property Sub-type</b>	Residential										
<b>Property past use</b>	Residence										
<b>Property present use</b>	Abandoned										
<b>State of Protection</b>	Unprotected										
<b>Architectural Style</b>	Regional										
<b>Building Setting</b>	The building situated in the residential area. It is located near talab.										
<b>Archeological</b>	N.A.	<b>Religious</b>	Low								
<b>Historical</b>	Medium	<b>Social</b>	Low								
<b>Architectural</b>	Medium	<b>Natural</b>	Low								
		<b>Grade</b>	III								



RESIDENCE (RUINS)		Reference No	GaD/Bjn/NJB/02	Map No	GaD/Bjn/M5	
						
<b>Past Name</b>	Residence	<b>Architectural description</b> Most of the structure has collapsed, only some walls of the residence stand today. It can be seen that the structure had elements inspired from colonial architecture like semi-circular arches, moulded plaster cornice bands and doric columns. However, Rajputana elements are seen to be more prominent like the carved stone brackets, pointed arch and rectangular niches and moulded pilasters. It used to be a double storey structure.				
<b>Tehsil</b>	Najibabad					
<b>Location</b>	29.633540 78.180351					
<b>Address</b>	Saufatpur, Najibabad, Bijnor					
<b>Approach</b>	The residence building can be approached by taking a road abutting towards Bijnor-Haridwar Rd in South East direction.					
<b>Approx date of construction</b>	20th century					
<b>Precise date of construction</b>	Not known					
<b>Ownership</b>	Private					
<b>Owners Name</b>	Not known					
<b>Property Type</b>	Building					
<b>Property Sub-type</b>	Residential					
<b>Property past use</b>	Residence					
<b>Property present use</b>	Ruins					<b>Historical/Cultural Value</b> As the British took over the administration of Bijnor district, they developed the waterways, roadways and rail network, leading to ease of trade. This along with availability of fertile land encouraged zamindars to settle here.
<b>State of Protection</b>	Unprotected					
<b>Architectural Style</b>	Amalgamation of Colonial & Rajputana					
<b>Building Setting</b>	The building situated in the residential area. It is located near talab.					
<b>Archeological</b>	N.A.	<b>Religious</b>	Low	<b>Association with Ganga</b> Due to the strategic location of Bijnor along the river Ganga, British had set up their administration here to control trade and communication via waterways. The river also provides abundance of fertile land, hence, farmers and zamindars settled in villages along the banks.		
<b>Historical</b>	Low	<b>Social</b>	Low			
<b>Architectural</b>	Medium	<b>Natural</b>	Low			
		<b>Grade</b>	III			
		<b>State of conservation</b>	Danger of disappearance	<b>Threats to the Property</b> Vegetation growth, Structural instability		
		<b>Condition Description</b>	Most of the structure has collapsed, only some walls and the plinth remains.			
		<b>Source of Information</b>	Primary Survey			



WELL		Reference No	GaD/Bjn/NJB/03	Map No	GaD/Bjn/M5				
									
<b>Past Name</b>	Well	<b>Architectural description</b>	The well has a circular brick shaft of approximately 1.5mtrs diameter. The shaft has a circular brick plinth around it. Over time, due to raise of the surrounding ground level, only the top of the plinth is visible. A layer of brick and cement has been added to demarkated the well. The shaft is covered with a metal grill.						
<b>Tehsil</b>	Najibabad								
<b>Location</b>	29.633501 78.181235								
<b>Address</b>	Saufatpur, Najibabad, Bijnor								
<b>Approach</b>	The well can be approached by taking a road abutting towards Bijnor- Haridwar Rd in South East direction.								
<b>Approx date of construction</b>	19th century								
<b>Precise date of construction</b>	Not known								
<b>Ownership</b>	Public								
<b>Owners Name</b>	Local community								
<b>Property Type</b>	Water structure								
<b>Property Sub-type</b>	Well					<b>Historical/ Cultural Value</b>	The well was constructed in the village to provide water to the people of the settlement.		
<b>Property past use</b>	Well								
<b>Property present use</b>	Abandoned								
<b>State of Protection</b>	Unprotected					<b>Association with Ganga</b>	In the Ganga valley, there is presence of aquifers and natural springs which results in existence of waterbodies, streams and wells. Since the water of river Ganga is considered to be most holy, people living in settlements around the banks, used well water for drinking.		
<b>Architectural Style</b>	Regional								
<b>Building Setting</b>	The well situated in the residential area. It is located near talab.	<b>State of conservation Threats to the Property</b>	Advance stages of decay Vegetation growth, Alterations, Contamination of water						
<b>Archeological</b>	N.A.					<b>Religious</b>	Low		
<b>Historical</b>	Low	<b>Social</b>	Medium						
<b>Architectural</b>	Low	<b>Natural</b>	Medium						
		<b>Grade</b>	II B						
		<b>Condition Description</b>	The shaft has vegetation and moss growth. There is no access to the water in the well.						
		<b>Source of Information</b>	Primary Survey						



RESIDENCE		Reference No	GaD/Bjn/NJB/04	Map No	GaD/Bjn/M6		
							
<b>Past Name</b>	Dharam Singh Residence	<b>Architectural description</b>	The residence is a single storey structure built on a low plinth. Only the entrance gateway remains in the original style, rest of the residence has been altered with time. The entrance gate has a wooden door set within a blind semi-circular arch and a multi- foliated arch niche. It has a central courtyard with rooms on either side accessed through a verandah. The verandah has flat rectangular openings and with double circular columns. The third side of the courtyard has another large gateway used now as a primary entrance.				
<b>Tehsil</b>	Najibabad						
<b>Location</b>	29.620395 78.151546						
<b>Address</b>	Tisotara, Najibabad, Bijnor						
<b>Approach</b>	The residence can be approached by taking a road abutting towards Behda tisotra Rd in South East direction.						
<b>Approx date of construction</b>	20th century						
<b>Precise date of construction</b>	Not known						
<b>Ownership</b>	Private						
<b>Owners Name</b>	Dharam singh						
<b>Property Type</b>	Building					<b>Historical/ Cultural Value</b>	As the British took over the administration of Bijnor district, they developed the waterways, roadways and rail network, leading to ease of trade. This along with availability of fertile land encouraged zamindars to settle here.
<b>Property Sub-type</b>	Residential						
<b>Property past use</b>	Residence						
<b>Property present use</b>	Residence						
<b>State of Protection</b>	Unprotected						
<b>Architectural Style</b>	Regional						
<b>Building Setting</b>	The building situated in the residential area. It is located near khilandar singh haveli.						
<b>Archeological</b>	Low	<b>Religious</b>	Low				
<b>Historical</b>	Low	<b>Social</b>	Medium				
<b>Architectural</b>	Medium	<b>Natural</b>	N.A.				
		<b>Grade</b>	II B				
		<b>Association with Ganga</b>	Due to the strategic location of Bijnor along the river Ganga, British had set up their administration here to control trade and communication via waterways. The river also provides abundance of fertile land, hence, farmers and zamindars settled in villages along the banks.				
		<b>State of conservation</b>	Signs of deterioration				
		<b>Threats to the Property</b>	Later addition, Alterations				
		<b>Condition Description</b>	The main section of the residence has been altered over the years. The old part has loose masonry.				
		<b>Source of Information</b>	Primary Survey				



HAVELI		Reference No	GaD/Bnj/NJB/05	Map No	GaD/Bjn/M6	
						
<b>Past Name</b>	Khilandar Singh Haveli	<b>Architectural description</b> The structure has a double height gateway structure. The central part of this has a double height multi-foliated arch niche. On the ground floor, it has a rectangular carved wooden door set within a segmental arch. The door has 4 rectangular panels on either side, with pointed arch niches in the top two. On either side of these niches are moulded circular pilasters continuing into an inverted multifoliated arch like moulding with small domes made in stucco. The first floor of this multi-foliated arch niche has a projecting jharokha supported on carved stone brackets. The jharokha has three trifoliated arch bays with circular columns made in stone and a vaulted roof. The side of the entrance gateway is slightly tapered and the ground floor has ota and the first floor has single bay jharokhas on either side. The gateway has rooms at the back followed by a large open courtyard.				
<b>Tehsil</b>	Najibabad					
<b>Location</b>	29.620396 78.151260					
<b>Address</b>	Tisotara, Najibabad, Bijnor					
<b>Approach</b>	The residence can be approached by taking a road abutting towards Behda tisotra Rd in South East direction.					
<b>Approx date of construction</b>	19th century		<b>Historical/Cultural Value</b> As the British took over the administration of Bijnor district, they developed the waterways, roadways and rail network, leading to ease of trade. This along with availability of fertile land encouraged zamindars to settle here.			
<b>Precise date of construction</b>	Not known					
<b>Ownership</b>	Private					
<b>Owners Name</b>	Khilandar singh					
<b>Property Type</b>	Building					
<b>Property Sub-type</b>	Residential					
<b>Property past use</b>	Residence					
<b>Property present use</b>	Residence					
<b>State of Protection</b>	Unprotected					
<b>Architectural Style</b>	Rajputana					
<b>Building Setting</b>	The building situated in the residential area. It is located near Dharam singh residence.	<b>Association with Ganga</b> Due to the strategic location of Bijnor along the river Ganga, British had set up their administration here to control trade and communication via waterways. The river also provides abundance of fertile land, hence, farmers and zamindars settled in villages along the banks.				
			<b>State of conservation</b> Signs of deterioration			
				<b>Threats to the Property</b> Lack of maintenance, Material deterioration		
<b>Archeological</b>	N.A.		<b>Condition Description</b> The façade has blackening all over it and the plaster is decaying and exposing the masonry underneath.			
<b>Historical</b>	Low				<b>Source of Information</b> Primary Survey	
<b>Architectural</b>	High					
		<b>Religious</b>	Low			
		<b>Social</b>	Medium			
		<b>Natural</b>	Low			
		<b>Grade</b>	II B			



WELL		Reference No	GaD/Bjn/NJB/06	Map No	GaD/Bjn/M6
					
<b>Past Name</b>	Well	<b>Architectural description</b>	The well is built on a high circular plinth. The shaft is further raised by a parapet wall having metal section attached to it as a railing. The plinth and the shaft is constructed with lakhori bricks and recently cover with cement plaster.		
<b>Tehsil</b>	Najibabd				
<b>Location</b>	29.633501 78.181235				
<b>Address</b>	Tisotara, Najibabad, Bijnor				
<b>Approach</b>	The well can be approached by taking a road abutting towards Behda tisotra Rd in South East direction.				
<b>Approx date of construction</b>	20th century				
<b>Precise date of construction</b>	1939				
<b>Ownership</b>	Public				
<b>Owners Name</b>	Local community				
<b>Property Type</b>	Water structure				
<b>Property Sub-type</b>	Well	<b>Historical/ Cultural Value</b>	The well was constructed in the village to provide water to the people of the settlement.		
<b>Property past use</b>	Well				
<b>Property present use</b>	Abandoned				
<b>State of Protection</b>	Unprotected	<b>Association with Ganga</b>	In the Ganga valley, there is presence of aquifers and natural springs which results in existence of waterbodies, streams and wells. Since the water of river Ganga is considered to be most holy, people living in settlements around the banks, used well water for drinking.		
<b>Architectural Style</b>	Regional				
<b>Building Setting</b>	The building situated in the residential area. It is located near khilandar singh haveli.				
<b>Archeological</b>	N.A.	<b>Religious</b>	Low	<b>State of conservation</b>	Advance Stage of decay
<b>Historical</b>	Low	<b>Social</b>	Medium		
<b>Architectural</b>	Low	<b>Natural</b>	Medium		
		<b>Grade</b>	III	<b>Threats to the Property</b>	Vegetation growth, Contamination of water, Later addition
				<b>Condition Description</b>	The well shaft has dense vegetation growth, a metal railing has been added. The plinth and the external shaft are plastered with cement.
				<b>Source of Information</b>	Primary Survey



DHARAMSHALA		Reference No	GaD/Bjn/NJB/07	Map No	GaD/Bjn/M7								
													
<b>Past Name</b>	Dharamshala	<b>Architectural description</b>	The dharamshala is a single storey structure that now stands in ruinous condition. It had its entrance through a tudor arch set within a multifoliated arch niche. It had a multifoliated arch ota and a smaller tri-foliated arch niche over it. The structure had a courtyard in the centre and rooms all it. The rooms had multifoliated arch openings with pilaters on either sides. The structure has a flat roof marked with a moulded cornice band.										
<b>Tehsil</b>	Najibabad												
<b>Location</b>	29.628217 78.112483												
<b>Address</b>	Balawali, Najibabad, Bijnor												
<b>Approach</b>	The dharamshala can be approached by taking a road towards Behda- Balawali Rd in North West direction.												
<b>Approx date of construction</b>	20th century												
<b>Precise date of construction</b>	Not known												
<b>Ownership</b>	Private												
<b>Owners Name</b>	Not known												
<b>Property Type</b>	Building												
<b>Property Sub-type</b>	Institutional												
<b>Property past use</b>	Dharamshala												
<b>Property present use</b>	Abandoned												
<b>State of Protection</b>	Unprotected												
<b>Architectural Style</b>	Regional	<b>Historical/ Cultural Value</b>	Balawali was an important station along the trade route from Najibabad to Roorkee. Many travellers along the route would stop here. However, since the downfall of trade in this region, this is the only standing dharamshala structure in the village today.										
<b>Building Setting</b>	The building situated near the Balawali railway station area and it is surrounded by agricultural land and residential settlement.												
<b>Archeological</b>	N.A.					<b>Association with Ganga</b>	Due to the religious significance of Ganga, locals and pilgrims from various places visit villages along the banks today to perform their religious activities in the river Ganga.						
<b>Historical</b>	Low												
<b>Architectural</b>	Medium												
						<b>State of conservation</b>	Advance stage of decay						
										<b>Threats to the Property</b>	Lack of maintainance, Vegetation growth, Material deterioration		
						<b>Condition Description</b>	The structure has dense vegetation growth and garbage dumped around it. The plaster from the walls is peeling.						
										<b>Source of Information</b>	Rajvir Giri		
<b>Religious</b>	Low												
<b>Social</b>	Medium												
<b>Natural</b>	Low												
<b>Grade</b>	II B												


BALAWALI RAILWAY STATION		Reference No	GaD/Bjn/NJB/08	Map No	GaD/Bjn/M7
					
<b>Past Name</b>	Balawali railway station	<b>Architectural description</b> The station has a small flat roof, rectangular building built on a low plinth. The structure has a throughfare to reach the platform side via a double height semi-circular. On either side of the passage is a room for the station controller, ticket counter and waiting room. These rooms have a segmental arch door on the village side as well as one opening towards the platform. The structure has low parapet and is highlighted with a moulded cornice band. Internally the roof is supported on I sections. The structure has a corrugated sheet sloping shed on the village as well as platform side. From the station building, the platform can be accessed by a flight of steps going down. The platform has no structure or shed.			
<b>Tehsil</b>	Najibabad				
<b>Location</b>	29.628354 78.112097				
<b>Address</b>	Balawali, Najibabad, Bijnor				
<b>Approach</b>	The railway station can be approached by taking a road towards Behda- Balawali Rd in North West direction.				
<b>Approx date of construction</b>	19th century				
<b>Precise date of construction</b>	1886				
<b>Ownership</b>	Public				
<b>Owners Name</b>	State government				
<b>Property Type</b>	Building				
<b>Property Sub-type</b>	Civic		<b>Historical/ Cultural Value</b> The railway station was built by the British after the completely took over the administration of Bijnor district. It was built on the trade route connecting Najibabad and Roorkee. Balawali was an important station on this route at that time.		
<b>Property past use</b>	Railway station				
<b>Property present use</b>	Railway station				
<b>State of Protection</b>	Unprotected				
<b>Architectural Style</b>	Regional	<b>Association with Ganga</b> With the introduction of railways by the British, the mode of trade was shifted from the waterways along the river Ganga to railways. However to ease the shift, British took over the administrative control of cities along the river Ganga and the railways was built along the same route.			
<b>Building Setting</b>	The building situated near the farm land and dharamshala.				
<b>Archeological</b>	Low	<b>Religious</b>	Low		
<b>Historical</b>	Medium	<b>Social</b>	Medium		
<b>Architectural</b>	Medium	<b>Natural</b>	N.A.		
		<b>Grade</b>	II B		
				<b>State of conservation</b>	Signs of deterioration
				<b>Threats to the Property</b>	Lack of maintainance, Later additions
				<b>Condition Description</b>	The station has been painted over several times.
				<b>Source of Information</b>	Primary Survey



TRUSS BRIDGE		Reference No	GaD/Bjn/NJB/09	Map No	GaD/Bjn/M8						
											
<b>Past Name</b>	Loha pull	<b>Architectural description</b>	The access road to the bridge has identical single storey one room structure on either side. These rectangular structures are aligned in line with the road from the bridge, facing each other. These structures have two long rectangular openings along the length and one along its width. Each of these have a narrow rectangular niche on top, which may have been a ventilator. The pilasters in the middles and corners have quoins decoration. Each of these structures have a moulded cornice on top. They are built in brick masonry and finished with lime wash. The bridge is approximately 900mtrs long. The truss is supported on elliptical brick columns submerged in the river. It is built using metal I and L sections, held together with metal plates and bolts, forming a series of large Xs. The bridge has narrow by-lanes on either side, covered with a metal grill.								
<b>Tehsil</b>	Najibabad										
<b>Location</b>	29.635701 78.106531										
<b>Address</b>	Balawali, Najibabad, Bijnor										
<b>Approach</b>	The bridge can be approached by taking a road towards Laksar- Balawali Rd in North West direction.										
<b>Approx date of construction</b>	19th century										
<b>Precise date of construction</b>	Not known										
<b>Ownership</b>	Public										
<b>Owners Name</b>	Sate government										
<b>Property Type</b>	Structure					<b>Historical/ Cultural Value</b>	The bridge was originally built as a railway bridge but over time converted to a roadway bridge. The railway line was built on the trade route connecting Najibabad and Roorkee. The bridge was constructed to cross the river Ganga.				
<b>Property Sub-type</b>	Industrial										
<b>Property past use</b>	Railway Bridge										
<b>Property present use</b>	Bridge	<b>Association with Ganga</b>	With the introduction of railways by the British, the mode of trade was shifted from the waterways along the river Ganga to railways. However to ease the shift, Bristish took over the administrative control of cities along the river Ganga and the railways was built along the same route.								
<b>State of Protection</b>	Unprotected										
<b>Architectural Style</b>	Regional					<b>State of conservation Threats to the Property</b>	Signs of deterioration Altered use, Lack of maintainance				
<b>Building Setting</b>	The bridge situated near the Balawali railway station and adjacent to the railway line.	<b>Condition Description</b>	The road has vegetation growth along the base of the truss. The rail tracks have been removed/ covered with road.								
<b>Archeological</b>	Low					<b>Religious</b>	Low	<b>Source of Information</b>	Primary Survey		
<b>Historical</b>	High					<b>Social</b>	High				
<b>Architectural</b>	Medium	<b>Natural</b>	N.A.	<b>Grade</b>	IIA						



GLASS FACTORY		Reference No	GaD/Bjn/BJN/01	Map No	GaD/Bjn/M7
					
<b>Past Name</b>	Glass Factory		<p><b>Architectural description</b></p> <p>The factory has a set of rectangular long sheds built in exposed brick masonry. One of the structures have a series of blind segmental archs along its length. The central arch has a wooden barn door in batten style, held together with metal strips. Each blind arch niche had a bulls eye opening on its either side on top and smaller opening for a window set within the niche. These arches are separated by pilasters. The other structures have large rectangular openings with a stone chajja supported on carved stone brackets. These single storey structures have high sloping roof covered with corrugated sheets. The exposed brick gable walls has brick mouldings along its edge. One of the structures have a square exposed brick chimney at its end with brick dentils and moulded cornice on top.</p> <p><b>Historical/ Cultural Value</b></p> <p>Since Balawali was develeoped as a trade town along the banks of river Ganga, it was convenient location of industries to function. The factory is abandoned since last 40 years and the trade in Balawali town has faded to a great extend.</p> <p><b>Association with Ganga</b></p> <p>Due to the strategic location of Balawali along the river Ganga, the area was developed as the trade route via waterways and railways. With this a few medium scale industries were built here.</p> <p><b>State of conservation</b></p> <p>Signs of deterioration</p> <p><b>Threats to the Property</b></p> <p>Lack of maintainance, Vegetation growth</p> <p><b>Condition Description</b></p> <p>The building is abandoned and cannot be accessed.</p> <p><b>Source of Information</b></p> <p>Primary Survey</p>		
<b>Tehsil</b>	Bijnor				
<b>Location</b>	29.627026 78.109227				
<b>Address</b>	Balawali, Bijnor				
<b>Approach</b>	The glass factory can be approached by taking a road towards Laksar- Balawali Rd in North West direction.				
<b>Approx date of construction</b>	19th century				
<b>Precise date of construction</b>	Not known				
<b>Ownership</b>	Private				
<b>Owners Name</b>	Pandit Ravidra Sharma				
<b>Property Type</b>	Building				
<b>Property Sub-type</b>	Industrial				
<b>Property past use</b>	Industrial				
<b>Property present use</b>	Abandoned				
<b>State of Protection</b>	Unprotected				
<b>Architectural Style</b>	Colonial				
<b>Building Setting</b>	The factory situated near the Balawali railway station and post office.				
<b>Archeological</b>	N.A.	<b>Religious</b>	Low		
<b>Historical</b>	Medium	<b>Social</b>	Low		
<b>Architectural</b>	High	<b>Natural</b>	Low		
		<b>Grade</b>	II B		



WELL		Reference No	GaD/Bjn/BJN/02	Map No	GaD/Bjn/M13
					
<b>Past Name</b>	Well	<b>Architectural Description</b> The well is located behind the Jama Masjid. It is circular in plan, with a diametre of approximately 5m. The well is built using large grey stone blocks. It is approximately 1.5m above ground level. It is surrounded by houses which are built using lakhori brick, suggesting the existence of an old colony.	<b>Historical/Cultural Value</b> Many Afghan Sultans, along with their companions, passed through Mandawar village, while traveling to Bijnor. A Sultan rested here, and built the well to cater to the water needs of his companions.		
<b>Tehsil</b>	Bijnor				
<b>Location</b>	29.486019 78.126893				
<b>Address</b>	Mandawar, Bijnor				
<b>Approach</b>	It is approached from the east, by the by-lane from the main Kiratpur-Mandawar Road.				
<b>Approx date of construction</b>	13th century				
<b>Precise date of construction</b>	Not known				
<b>Ownership</b>	Public				
<b>Owners Name</b>	Archaeological Survey of India (ASI)				
<b>Property Type</b>	Structure				
<b>Property Sub-type</b>	Water source				
<b>Property past use</b>	Well				
<b>Property present use</b>	Abandoned				
<b>State of Protection</b>	Protected				
<b>Architectural Style</b>	Sultanate				
<b>Building Setting</b>	The Well is surrounded by residences to the east, west and south, and commercial shops to the north.				
<b>Archeological</b>	High	<b>Religious</b>	N.A.		
<b>Historical</b>	High	<b>Social</b>	Low		
<b>Architectural</b>	High	<b>Natural</b>	High		
		<b>Grade</b>	I*		
		<b>State of Conservation</b>	Signs of deterioration		
		<b>Threats to the Property</b>	Material deterioration, Structural deterioration, Vegetative growth, Lack of maintenance		
		<b>Condition Description</b>	The stone blocks are weathering, and mortar joints eroding. Wild vegetation grows along the walls. The well is now covered.		
		<b>Source of Information</b>	Primary Survey		


JAMA MASJID		Reference No	GaD/Bjn/BJN/03	Map No	GaD/Bjn/M13				
									
<b>Past Name</b>	Jama Masjid	<b>Architectural Description</b>	<p>The masjid is built on a high plinth, accessed through a flight of stairs leading to a gateway with a tudor arch adorned with floral mouldings. It leads to a foyer space, with rooms on either side, spanning the width of the mosque. The foyer leads to an arcaded veranda with multifoliated arches supported on large square columns. A chajja runs above the arches, resting on decorative brackets. The veranda leads to an open courtyard facing the prayer hall. The prayer hall is rectangular in plan, entered through the pishtaq. The mehrab comprises a pointed arch and is exquisitely carved. The prayer hall is divided into three spaces, interconnected by pointed open arches. Each section comprises a dome above resting on an octagonal drum, and adorned with floral mouldings. The inner ceiling of the dome is intricately painted, supported on squinches with decorative niches.</p>						
<b>Tehsil</b>	Bijnor								
<b>Location</b>	29.485425 78.127715								
<b>Address</b>	Kiratpur-Mandawar Marg, Mandawar, Bijnor								
<b>Approach</b>	It is approached from the east, by Kiratpur-Mandawar Marg.								
<b>Approx date of construction</b>	13th century								
<b>Precise date of construction</b>	Not known								
<b>Ownership</b>	Public								
<b>Owners Name</b>	Archaeological Survey of India (ASI)								
<b>Property Type</b>	Building					<b>Historical/ Cultural Value</b>	<p>The mosque was built by Sultan Iltutmish, who traveled through Mandawar during his conquest to conquer Bijnor district. The mosque was constructed using the built material of ancient Hindu temples.</p>		
<b>Property Sub-type</b>	Religious								
<b>Property past use</b>	Mosque								
<b>Property present use</b>	Mosque								
<b>State of Protection</b>	Protected								
<b>Architectural Style</b>	Sultanate								
<b>Building Setting</b>	Jama Masjid is surrounded by residences to the north, west and south, and Peer Wala Talab to the east.								
<b>Archeological</b>	N.A.	<b>Association with Ganga</b>  Sultan Iltutmish traveled along Ganga as it was a major source of trade and communication. He conquered Bijnor district. Due to its high religious significance, he built the mosque.	<b>State of Conservation</b> Fair  <b>Threats to the Property</b> Inappropriate additions, Alterations						
<b>Historical</b>	High								
<b>Architectural</b>	High								
		<b>Condition Description</b> Several parts of the façade are repaired using concrete. It was renovated in 1916, including mosaic flooring and fresh paint on façade.	<b>Source of Information</b> Islamuddin						
<b>Religious</b>	High								
<b>Social</b>	High								
<b>Natural</b>	Low								
<b>Grade</b>	I*								



BUGIYA WALI MASJID		Reference No	GaD/Bjn/BJN/04	Map No	GaD/Bjn/M13					
										
<b>Past Name</b>	Bugiya Wali Masjid	<b>Architectural Description</b>	The mosque is entered through a gateway towards the south. It was under construction at the time of survey. The gate leads to an open courtyard which leads to a colonnaded veranda built in the later years. The veranda leads to the prayer hall, which is flanked by three onion-shaped domes above. A minaret rises from each corner of the prayer hall. The minarets on the front corners are taller than the ones on the rear corners. They are octagonal in plan with a chattri above, adorned with a small dome on top.							
<b>Tehsil</b>	Bijnor									
<b>Location</b>	29.483565 78.126396									
<b>Address</b>	Aman Telecom Road, Mandawar, Bijnor									
<b>Approach</b>	It is approached from the south, via a by-lane which leads to the Kiratpur-Mandawar Marg to the east.									
<b>Approx date of construction</b>	19th century									
<b>Precise date of construction</b>	Not known									
<b>Ownership</b>	Private									
<b>Owners Name</b>	Asif									
<b>Property Type</b>	Building									
<b>Property Sub-type</b>	Religious									
<b>Property past use</b>	Mosque									
<b>Property present use</b>	Mosque					<b>Historical/Cultural Value</b>	During the British rule, the Nawab of Tons took control of Mandawar. He was a military general in the Maratha army. The mosque was built for the saint Shamat Ali, who resided in the haveli to the south of the religious site.			
<b>State of Protection</b>	Unprotected									
<b>Architectural Style</b>	Regional									
<b>Building Setting</b>	It is surrounded by the haveli of Shamat Ali to the south, commercial shops to the east and residences to the north and west.									
<b>Association with Ganga</b>		The British traveled along Ganga to conquer the Indian princely states. Saints also traveled along the holy river due to its high religious significance. The mosque was built in honour of Shamat Ali who resided in Mandawar.								
<b>State of Conservation</b>	Fair									
<b>Threats to the Property</b>	Inappropriate additions, Alterations									
<b>Condition Description</b>	The mosque is freshly painted. The gateway is being built in brick. The brick and mortar joinery is weakening in the minars.									
<b>Source of Information</b>	Saqib Hasan									
<b>Archeological</b>	N.A.				<b>Religious</b>					High
<b>Historical</b>	High				<b>Social</b>					Medium
<b>Architectural</b>	High				<b>Natural</b>					Low
					<b>Grade</b>					IIA



SHAMAT ALI KI HAVELI		Reference No	GaD/Bjn/BJN/05	Map No	GaD/Bjn/M13
					
<b>Past Name</b>	Shamat Ali ki Haveli				
<b>Tehsil</b>	Bijnor				
<b>Location</b>	29.483565 78.126396				
<b>Address</b>	Mandawar, Bijnor				
<b>Approach</b>	It is approached from the north-east, by the Kiratpur-Mandawar road.				
<b>Approx date of construction</b>	19th century				
<b>Precise date of construction</b>	Not known				
<b>Ownership</b>	Private				
<b>Owners Name</b>	Asif				
<b>Property Type</b>	Building				
<b>Property Sub-type</b>	Religious				
<b>Property past use</b>	Haveli				
<b>Property present use</b>	Haveli				
<b>State of Protection</b>	Unprotected				
<b>Architectural Style</b>	Regional				
<b>Building Setting</b>	It is surrounded by Bugiya wali Masjid to the north, an open field to the east, and residences to the south and west.				
<b>Archeological</b>	N.A.	<b>Religious</b>	Low		
<b>Historical</b>	High	<b>Social</b>	Medium		
<b>Architectural</b>	High	<b>Natural</b>	Low		
		<b>Grade</b>	IIA		
<b>Architectural Description</b>	<p>The haveli is entered from the north. An iron gate leads to a front courtyard, facing the main haveli structure. The haveli is rectangular in plan with a central courtyard. The courtyard is surrounded by a veranda leading to multiple rooms. The haveli is entered through a double-storey gateway, with a multifoliated arch. A wooden door within a pointed arch is recessed within the gateway, with baithaks on either side. The gateway façade is adorned with trefoil niches recessed within multifoliated arch mouldings, on either side of the central arch. The upper storey comprises jharokhas, with pilasters at each corner and a chajja above. The south-western corner of the haveli comprises an octagonal projection with windows on the lower portion, and circular pilasters on the upper storey.</p>				
<b>Historical/Cultural Value</b>	<p>The British ruled in Mandawar since 1805. The haveli was earlier a large fortification, where one of the English Women resided. Saint Shamat Ali taught Urdu to the Queen. In return, she gifted him the haveli, where his successors continue to reside.</p>				
<b>Association with Ganga</b>	<p>The British traveled along Ganga to conquer the Indian princely states. The English men and women resided in Mandwar due to its proximity to Ganga, which was a major source of trade and commerce.</p>				
<b>State of Conservation</b>	Signs of deterioration				
<b>Threats to the Property</b>	Material deterioration, Structural deterioration, Vegetative growth, Lack of maintenance				
<b>Condition Description</b>	Parts of the haveli are in a dilapidated condition. Plaster and paint is peeling off the façade, The brick and mortar joints are				
<b>Source of Information</b>	Saqib Hasan				



SHAH WALA SAHAB DARGAH AND MASJID		Reference No	GaD/Bjn/BJN/06	Map No	GaD/Bjn/M13						
											
<b>Past Name</b>	Shah wala Sahab Dargah and Masjid		<b>Architectural Description</b> The dargah and masjid lie adjacent to each other, to the west of a large open field. The dargah is enclosed within a boundary wall, entered through a gateway with mosaic tiles along the façade. It is topped by a dome, with minarets on either end. The dargah is built in the centre of the enclosure, square in plan. It comprises a tudor arch on each side, with semicircular and pointed arched openings on either end. All sides of the dargah are adorned with ornamental jali-work along the façade. The mosque is entered through a gateway adjacent to the dargah boundary wall. It is oriented towards the north-south, with the mehrab wall along the western side. The pishtaq comprises an ornamental multifoliated arch recessed within another arch. Decorative niches are built on either side of the arch. It is topped by crown-like parapet, with guldastas on either side.								
<b>Tehsil</b>	Bijnor			<b>Historical/Cultural Value</b> Shamat Ali Khan taught Urdu to the English Woman who resided in Mandawar. He was gifted the haveli to the north-west of the dargah and masjid. The saint was buried here after his death and the mosque was built in his honour.							
<b>Location</b>	29.482444 78.127358				<b>Association with Ganga</b> Several saints traveled along Ganga due to its high religious significance. The British also traveled and settled near the river as it was a major source of trade and commerce.						
<b>Address</b>	Mandawar, Bijnor					<b>State of Conservation</b> Fair					
<b>Approach</b>	It is approached from the north by Kiratpur-Mandawar road, through an open field.						<b>Threats to the Property</b> Material deterioration, Inappropriate additions				
<b>Approx date of construction</b>	19th century							<b>Condition Description</b> The lakhori brick boundary wall of the dargah is deteriorating. Dampness along the dome. A major portion of the mosque is reconstructed.			
<b>Precise date of construction</b>	Not known								<b>Source of Information</b> Sher Ali		
<b>Ownership</b>	Public										
<b>Owners Name</b>	Local community										
<b>Property Type</b>	Precinct										
<b>Property Sub-type</b>	Religious										
<b>Property past use</b>	Dargah and Masjid										
<b>Property present use</b>	Dargah and Masjid										
<b>State of Protection</b>	Unprotected										
<b>Architectural Style</b>	Regional										
<b>Building Setting</b>	It is surrounded by Ravidas Temple to the north, and residences to the south, east and west.										
<b>Archeological</b>	N.A.	<b>Religious</b>	High								
<b>Historical</b>	High	<b>Social</b>	High								
<b>Architectural</b>	Meidum	<b>Natural</b>	Low								
		<b>Grade</b>	IIA								



PRIMARY HEALTH BUILDING		Reference No	GaD/Bjn/BJN/07	Map No	GaD/Bjn/M14
					
<b>Past Name</b>	Primary Health Building		<b>Architectural Description</b> The precinct comprises separate building blocks. Three blocks are located in front with two more behind the blocks on each end of the site. The building in the centre, in front, is rectangular in plan entered through a colonnaded veranda with rooms on either side. The rooms project slightly outward, and are taller than the veranda. It leads to other rooms behind. The other building blocks also comprise a similar architectural style. They are flat roof structures, entered through a colonnaded veranda which leads to the rooms. The rooms have a greater height than the entrance veranda.  In later years, the hospital was abandoned and more buildings were constructed behind. These are presently used as a school.	<b>Historical/Cultural Value</b> Dharamnagri village is owned by a wealthy Jat community. They undertook the administration of the village during British rule. The hospital was built in early 19th century AD, to cater to the community.	<b>Association with Ganga</b> Several Jats traveled along Ganga as it was a major source of trade and transportation. They established settlements, such as this village, near the river to cater to the local needs of the people.
<b>Tehsil</b>	Bijnor				
<b>Location</b>	29.398345 78.088283				
<b>Address</b>	Dharamnagri Road, Dharamnagri Bada, Bijnor				
<b>Approach</b>	It is approached from the south-west, by the Dharamnagri road which leads to the Veera Haveli to the west.				
<b>Approx date of construction</b>	20th century				
<b>Precise date of construction</b>	Not known				
<b>Ownership</b>	Public				
<b>Owners Name</b>	State Government				
<b>Property Type</b>	Precinct				
<b>Property Sub-type</b>	Institutional		<b>State of Conservation Threats to the Property</b> Danger of disappearance  Material deterioration, Structural deterioration, Vegetative growth, Lack of maintenance	<b>Condition Description</b> Wild vegetation on site blocks the entry to the blocks. Many walls within the buildings are broken down. Algae growth along façade.	
<b>Property past use</b>	Hospital				
<b>Property present use</b>	Abandoned				
<b>State of Protection</b>	Unprotected				
<b>Architectural Style</b>	Regional				
<b>Building Setting</b>	It is surrounded by the Dharamnagri farms to the south, Hanuman Mandir to the west, commercial shops to the north and agricultural fields to the east.				
<b>Archeological</b>	N.A.	<b>Religious</b>			Low
<b>Historical</b>	Medium	<b>Social</b>			Low
<b>Architectural</b>	Medium	<b>Natural</b>			Low
		<b>Grade</b>			IIB
		<b>Source of Information</b>	Primary Survey		



DAK BUNGALOW		Reference No	GaD/Bjn/BJN/08	Map No	GaD/Bjn/M15												
																	
<b>Past Name</b>	Dak Bungalow	<b>Architectural Description</b>	The bungalow is enclosed within a boundary wall, approached by a road which turns around a central green space. The building comprises a T-shaped plan, with a rectangular porch projecting outward. The porch comprises semi-circular arches resting on square columns. It is adorned with quoins. The stone blocks around the arches are highlighted, with a prominent key stone. The porch leads to the bungalow which is greater in height. The wall rising above the porch, is adorned with ventilators with chajjas resting on stone brackets. The building comprises a stepped crown-like parapet on top.														
<b>Tehsil</b>	Bijnor																
<b>Location</b>	29.380665 78.132276																
<b>Address</b>	Sadar Bazar, Bijnor City, Bijnor																
<b>Approach</b>	It is approached from the west, by 2nd Civil Line road.																
<b>Approx date of construction</b>	20th century																
<b>Precise date of construction</b>	Not known																
<b>Ownership</b>	Public																
<b>Owners Name</b>	Nagar Palika Parishad																
<b>Property Type</b>	Precinct					<b>Historical/Cultural Value</b>	The British ruled over Bijnor since 1805. In 1817 the district was separated from Moradabad. They established Bijnor city as the headquarters in 1824. Thus, the British built many civic and residential buildings to cater to the administration of the city.										
<b>Property Sub-type</b>	Civic																
<b>Property past use</b>	Dak Bungalow																
<b>Property present use</b>	Dak Bungalow																
<b>State of Protection</b>	Unprotected																
<b>Architectural Style</b>	Colonial	<b>Association with Ganga</b>	The British traveled along Ganga as it was a major source of trade and communication. They established their administration in Bijnor as it was earlier near the banks of Ganga.														
<b>Building Setting</b>	It is surrounded by institutional buildings to the north and west, civic buildings to the east, and a recreational park to the south.																
<b>Archeological</b>	N.A.									<b>State of Conservation</b>	Fair						
<b>Historical</b>	Medium													<b>Threats to the Property</b>	Material deterioration, Alterations		
<b>Architectural</b>	Medium																
						<b>Condition Description</b>	The landscaping of the site was done in 2013. The façade is freshly painted. Blackening seen along the chajja.										
										<b>Source of Information</b>	Primary Survey						

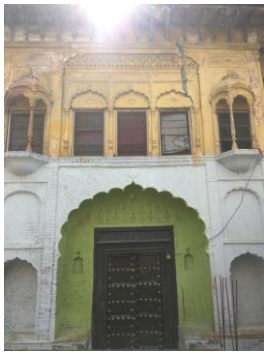

DARGAH SHARIF		Reference No	GaD/Bjn/BJN/09	Map No	GaD/Bjn/M15
					
<b>Past Name</b>	Dargah Sharif	<b>Architectural Description</b> A multifoliated gateway (built in the recent years) leads to the dargah. It is square in plan, entered from the western side. A veranda runs around the square enclosure where the tomb of the saint is placed. The façade comprises three pointed arches, topped with an ornamental parapet wall. The arches are adorned with two arched cut-outs on either side. A similar façade is seen on the northern side. The eastern façade is completely blocked, and comprises a blind multifoliated arch in the centre.	<b>Historical/Cultural Value</b> Several saints traveled to Bijnor during the early years, and settled in the city. The tomb belongs to Hazrat Baba Kaptaan Shah Shahiuddin Chishti. He was a renowned saint in the area.	<b>Association with Ganga</b> Saints traveled along Ganga due to its high religious significance. The saint settled in Bijnor city. Later, the dargah was built in his honour, which is visited by several pilgrims.	<b>State of Conservation</b> Fair
<b>Tehsil</b>	Bijnor				
<b>Location</b>	29.380149 78.134525				
<b>Address</b>	Geeta Nagri, Bijnor City, Bijnor				
<b>Approach</b>	It is approached from the west by Bijnor-Haridwar road.				
<b>Approx date of construction</b>	19th century				
<b>Precise date of construction</b>	Not known				
<b>Ownership</b>	Private				
<b>Owners Name</b>	Waqf Board				
<b>Property Type</b>	Building				
<b>Property Sub-type</b>	Memorial				
<b>Property past use</b>	Dargah				
<b>Property present use</b>	Dargah				
<b>State of Protection</b>	Unprotected				
<b>Architectural Style</b>	Regional				
<b>Building Setting</b>	It is surrounded by Subhash Park to the west, commercial shops to the south, and residences to the north and east.				
<b>Threats to the Property</b>	Inappropriate additions, Encroachments				
<b>Condition Description</b>	The dargah is freshly painted. The veranda around the dargah is a later addition. Tiling has been done along the façade of the dargah.				
<b>Source of Information</b>	Primary Survey				
<b>Archeological</b>	N.A.	<b>Religious</b>	High		
<b>Historical</b>	Medium	<b>Social</b>	High		
<b>Architectural</b>	Medium	<b>Natural</b>	Low		
		<b>Grade</b>	IIA		

LOUIS LEE PARKER GIRLS HIGH SCHOOL		Reference No	GaD/Bjn/BJN/10	Map No	GaD/Bjn/M15
					
<b>Past Name</b>	Louis Lee Parker Girls High School	<p><b>Architectural Description</b></p> <p>The central block of the school is square in plan. It is entered through a porch with semicircular arches, which leads to a semi circular colonnaded veranda, further leading to classrooms. The veranda runs along the periphery of the building. It comprises large square columns with prominent impost. The arches comprise a prominent key stone. A decorative cornice band runs along the façade. The central door leading to the church within the school, is double-storey in height. The wall higher than the veranda comprises ventilators with sloping chajjas resting on stone brackets. The entire building comprises jack arched roofing. A narrow arcaded veranda leading to classrooms, extends southward from the south-east corner of the main building. To the north-west of the main block lies the administration office and hostels, and to the north the senior classes of primary school.</p> <p><b>Historical/Cultural Value</b></p> <p>The British established Bijnor city as the district headquarters in 1824. The school was built in honour of the 80th birthday of Louis Lee Parker. The foundation of the school was laid by Bishop Warne in 1914.</p> <p><b>Association with Ganga</b></p> <p>The British traveled along Ganga as it was a major source of trade and communication. They set up administration, and built institutional buildings, in Bijnor as it was earlier near the banks of Ganga.</p> <p><b>State of Conservation</b></p> <p>Signs of deterioration</p> <p><b>Threats to the Property</b></p> <p>Material deterioration, Structural deterioration, Vegetative growth</p> <p><b>Condition Description</b></p> <p>The I-beams of the jack arched roof is rusting. Cracks and abrasion is seen along the roof. Mortar joints are weakening in the columns.</p> <p><b>Source of Information</b></p> <p>Rocky</p>			
<b>Tehsil</b>	Bijnor				
<b>Location</b>	29.378364 78.135009				
<b>Address</b>	Geeta Nagari, Bijnor City, Bijnor				
<b>Approach</b>	It is approached from the west, by Bijnor-Haridwar road.				
<b>Approx date of construction</b>	20th century				
<b>Precise date of construction</b>	1914				
<b>Ownership</b>	Public				
<b>Owners Name</b>	State Government				
<b>Property Type</b>	Precinct				
<b>Property Sub-type</b>	Institutional				
<b>Property past use</b>	School				
<b>Property present use</b>	School				
<b>State of Protection</b>	Unprotected				
<b>Architectural Style</b>	Colonial				
<b>Building Setting</b>	It is surrounded by Central Methodist Church to the south, open fields to the east, residences to the north and civic buildings to the west.				
<b>Archeological</b>	N.A.	<b>Religious</b>	Low		
<b>Historical</b>	Medium	<b>Social</b>	High		
<b>Architectural</b>	High	<b>Natural</b>	Low		
		<b>Grade</b>	IIA		



GOVERNMENT INTER COLLEGE		Reference No	GaD/Bjn/BJN/11	Map No	GaD/Bjn/M15				
									
<b>Past Name</b>	Government Inter College	<b>Architectural Description</b>	<p>The school is rectangular in plan with a large courtyard in the centre. It comprises an arcaded veranda which leads to multiple classrooms. The veranda comprises semi-circular arches, with the stone blocks highlighted around the arch. The height of the classrooms is greater than the veranda. The wall higher than the veranda comprises ventilators covered with a chajja resting on stone brackets. The brick building is painted in beige, with red paint used for highlighting the architectural features on the façade.</p> <p>As the old building is in a dilapidated condition, a new building has been constructed on the northern and western corners of the site.</p>						
<b>Tehsil</b>	Bijnor								
<b>Location</b>	29.372983 78.132399								
<b>Address</b>	Ram Bagh, Bijnor City, Bijnor								
<b>Approach</b>	It is approached from the north, via Jail Road. Another entry into the building is from the south, via School Road.								
<b>Approx date of construction</b>	19th century								
<b>Precise date of construction</b>	Not known								
<b>Ownership</b>	Private								
<b>Owners Name</b>	State Government								
<b>Property Type</b>	Precinct					<b>Historical/Cultural Value</b>	<p>The British ruled over Bijnor since 1805. In 1817 the district was separated from Moradabad. They established Bijnor city as the headquarters in 1824. Thus, the British built many civic and institutional buildings to cater to the administration of the city.</p> <p>The British traveled along Ganga as it was a major source of trade and communication. They established their administration in Bijnor as it was earlier near the banks of Ganga.</p>		
<b>Property Sub-type</b>	Institutional								
<b>Property past use</b>	School								
<b>Property present use</b>	School								
<b>State of Protection</b>	Unprotected								
<b>Architectural Style</b>	Colonial								
<b>Building Setting</b>	It is surrounded by the Central Jail to the west, abandoned buildings to the north, commercial shops to the east and residences to the south.								
<b>Archeological</b>	N.A.	<b>Association with Ganga</b>  <b>State of Conservation</b> <b>Threats to the Property</b>  <b>Condition Description</b>  <b>Source of Information</b>	Signs of deterioration  Material deterioration, Structural deterioration, Vegetative growth, Inappropriate additions  Algae growth along the plinth. Structural cracks and weakening brick and mortar joints are seen along the façade.  Primary Survey						
<b>Historical</b>	Medium								
<b>Architectural</b>	High								
			<b>Religious</b>	Low					
			<b>Social</b>	High					
			<b>Natural</b>	Low					
			<b>Grade</b>	IIA					



BIJNOR INTER COLLEGE		Reference No	GaD/Bjn/BJN/12	Map No	GaD/Bjn/M16		
							
<b>Past Name</b>	Bijnor Inter College	<b>Architectural Description</b>	<p>The building comprises a C-shaped plan, with a central porch projecting outward. It faces a large green lawn. An arcaded veranda is built along the C-shaped profile, which leads to multiple rooms. It comprises pointed arches with highlighted stone blocks, on the lower storey. The upper storey of the façade has rectangular openings with a sloping chajja and foral mouldings above. The building comprises a jack-arched roof. There are stairs on either side of the building to lead to the upper floor. The extended arms in plan are topped by two domes each and a battlement-like parapet wall. The wall is interspersed by three guldastas.</p>				
<b>Tehsil</b>	Bijnor						
<b>Location</b>	29.370836 78.140105						
<b>Address</b>	Adarsh Nagar, Bijnor City, Bijnor						
<b>Approach</b>	The site is approached from the west, by Chandpur-Bijnor road. It is also known as State Highway 12.						
<b>Approx date of construction</b>	19th century						
<b>Precise date of construction</b>	Not known						
<b>Ownership</b>	Public						
<b>Owners Name</b>	State Government						
<b>Property Type</b>	Building					<b>Historical/Cultural Value</b>	<p>British built administrative offices in Bijnor, post 1824. The Bijnor Inter College was established in 1931, to promote Anglo-Muslim studies. Maulvi Majid Hasan shifted the school from a two storey building in a narrow lane of the city, to this building.</p>
<b>Property Sub-type</b>	Insitutional						
<b>Property past use</b>	Civic						
<b>Property present use</b>	College						
<b>State of Protection</b>	Unprotected						
<b>Architectural Style</b>	Indo-Sarcenic						
<b>Building Setting</b>	It is surrounded by commercial shops and open fields to the north and west, and residences to the south and east.						
<b>Archeological</b>	N.A.	<b>Religious</b>	Low				
<b>Historical</b>	Medium	<b>Social</b>	High				
<b>Architectural</b>	High	<b>Natural</b>	Low				
		<b>Grade</b>	IIA				
		<b>Association with Ganga</b>	<p>The British traveled along Ganga as it was a major source of trade and communication. They established their administration in Bijnor as it was earlier near the banks of Ganga.</p>				
		<b>State of Conservation</b>	<p>Signs of deterioration</p>				
		<b>Threats to the Property</b>	<p>Material deterioration, Structural deterioration, Vegetative growth, Lack of maintenance</p>				
		<b>Condition Description</b>	<p>Algae growth along the façade. Blackening of the dome. Plaster is peeling off. Mortar joints are deteriorating in some places.</p>				
		<b>Source of Information</b>	<p><a href="http://www.youtube.com/watch?v=hSPXrHIZbjk">www.youtube.com/watch?v=hSPXrHIZbjk</a></p>				

JAMA MASJID		Reference No	GaD/Bjn/BJN/13	Map No	GaD/Bjn/M16
					
<b>Past Name</b>	Jama Masjid	<p><b>Architectural Description</b> Jama Masjid is entered from the east, through a gateway with multifoliated arches and intricate floral mouldings along the arch. A pointed arch is recessed within the gateway which is adorned with a bangladhar roof moulding. It comprises jharokhas. It leads to a foyer with rooms on either side, and towards an arcaded veranda. The veranda overlooks a large courtyard with an ablution fountain in the centre. It faces the masjid, which comprises a colonnaded veranda leading to the prayer hall. The veranda comprises double circular columns on a single base. Tudor arches along the inner wall lead to the prayer hall. The central arch is the largest, with a multifoliated arch moulded over it. It is further adorned with intricate floral mouldings. The prayer hall is topped by three onion-shaped domes, and a minaret rises from each corner.</p> <p><b>Historical/Cultural Value</b> Nasir-ud-Din Muhammad Shah, the thirteenth Mughal Emperor, built the mosque to cater to the religious needs of the people. Meetha kuan exists to the S-E of the mosque, which had sweet water earlier.</p> <p><b>Association with Ganga</b> Mughal rulers traveled along Ganga and settled in Bijnor, which is presently away from the Ganga riverbanks. Due to high religious significance of Ganga, the Mughal Emperor built a mosque near the river.</p> <p><b>State of Conservation</b> Fair</p> <p><b>Threats to the Property</b> Nuisance of animals, Inappropriate additions</p> <p><b>Condition Description</b> The well is covered now. Many carvings along the wall fell off. Copper plate inscriptions were found buried under the mosque.</p> <p><b>Source of Information</b> Muhammad Naushad</p>			
<b>Tehsil</b>	Bijnor				
<b>Location</b>	29.370520 78.136288				
<b>Address</b>	Chahshirin, Bijnor City, Bijnor				
<b>Approach</b>	It is approached from the south, by the road which leads to Chahshirin Road towards the east.				
<b>Approx date of construction</b>	18th century				
<b>Precise date of construction</b>	Not known				
<b>Ownership</b>	Private				
<b>Owners Name</b>	Waqf Board				
<b>Property Type</b>	Precinct				
<b>Property Sub-type</b>	Religious				
<b>Property past use</b>	Mosque				
<b>Property present use</b>	Mosque				
<b>State of Protection</b>	Unprotected				
<b>Architectural Style</b>	Mughal				
<b>Building Setting</b>	It is surrounded by commercial shops to the south, and residences to the east, west and north.				
<b>Archeological</b>	N.A.	<b>Religious</b>	High		
<b>Historical</b>	High	<b>Social</b>	High		
<b>Architectural</b>	Medium	<b>Natural</b>	Low		
		<b>Grade</b>	IIA		

BHAGWANT SINGH KI HAVELI		Reference No	GaD/Bjn/BJN/14	Map No	GaD/Bjn/M16
					
<b>Past Name</b>	Bhagwant Singh ki Haveli		<b>Architectural Description</b> The haveli is square in plan, with a central courtyard. It is built in lakhori brick and lime mortar. It is entered from the east and the west. The western side is blocked by new construction which presently comprises commercial shops owned by the family. The rear entrance into the haveli is through a multifoliated arch, with the doorway recessed into the arch. The doorwat is adorned with ornamentation above. The gateway is adorned with decorative niches on either side. The upper portion of the gateway is adorned with jharokhas on either side, with three arched openings in the centre. Either side of the gateway has also been renovated.	<b>Historical/Cultural Value</b> The haveli belongs to the Zamindari estate which was predominant in the city. Three Rajput brothers settled here. Presently, 14 families reside in multiple havelis in the city. This haveli comprises a well nearby which caters only to the family.	<b>Association with Ganga</b> Due to the high religious significance of Ganga, several Rajputs traveled along the river and settled in Bijnor. They resided in the city due to its proximity to the sacred river, and performed religious rituals along the banks daily.
<b>Tehsil</b>	Bijnor				
<b>Location</b>	29.370015 78.135423				
<b>Address</b>	Sotiyani, Bijnor City, Bijnor				
<b>Approach</b>	It is approached from the east, by the road which leads to Chahshirin Road to the north.				
<b>Approx date of construction</b>	19th century				
<b>Precise date of construction</b>	Not known				
<b>Ownership</b>	Private				
<b>Owners Name</b>	Bhagwant Singh				
<b>Property Type</b>	Building				
<b>Property Sub-type</b>	Residential				
<b>Property past use</b>	Haveli				
<b>Property present use</b>	Haveli				
<b>State of Protection</b>	Unprotected				
<b>Architectural Style</b>	Rajput				
<b>Building Setting</b>	It is surrounded by commercial shops to the east, Masjid Maniharan to the south, and residences to the north and west.				
<b>Archeological</b>	N.A.	<b>Religious</b>	Low	<b>State of Conservation</b> Signs of deterioration	<b>Threats to the Property</b> Inappropriate additions, Alterations
<b>Historical</b>	High	<b>Social</b>	Medium		
<b>Architectural</b>	High	<b>Natural</b>	Low		
		<b>Grade</b>	IIA		
<b>Condition Description</b>	The gateway is freshle painted. The mortar joints are weakening. Some patch work along the façade has been done using concrete.		<b>Source of Information</b> Primary Survey		





DHARMIK DIGAMBAR JAIN TEMPLE		Reference No	GaD/Bjn/BJN/16	Map No	GaD/Bjn/M16	
						
<b>Past Name</b>	Dharmik Digambar Jain Temple	<b>Architectural Description</b> The temple is square in plan, with extentions along the southern and eastern side. It is entered from the east, leading to a covered courtyard with an atrium. Stairs on the left side, lead to the upper storey, which opens around the upper walkway around the courtyard. It leads to another open space, which leads to the garbh-griha. The entrance wall is adorned with three pointed arched openings. The deity is placed in the centre, with a pradikshina patha around it. It is topped by a pyramidal shikhara resting on an extended wall. The wall is ornamented with a series of blind niches. The inner side of the shikhara is intricately painted, resting on squinches with ornamental multifoliated arched niches. Another garbh-griha was built to the left, which houses the deity excavated from Kashipur.				
<b>Tehsil</b>	Bijnor					
<b>Location</b>	29.369338 78.135204					
<b>Address</b>	Bijnor City, Bijnor					
<b>Approach</b>	It is approached from the east, by the road which leads to Chahshirin road towards the north-east.					
<b>Approx date of construction</b>	20th century		<b>Historical/Cultural Value</b> The Jain temple was built by Ratan Lal Jain, who was influential family member from Bijnor city. The well to the south-west of the Jain temple was also interconnected with the temple.			
<b>Precise date of construction</b>	1909					
<b>Ownership</b>	Public					
<b>Owners Name</b>	Jain Samaj, Bijnor					
<b>Property Type</b>	Building					
<b>Property Sub-type</b>	Religious					
<b>Property past use</b>	Temple					
<b>Property present use</b>	Temple					
<b>State of Protection</b>	Unprotected					
<b>Architectural Style</b>	Regional					
<b>Building Setting</b>	It is surrounded by religious buildings and dharamshalas to the south, Masjid Maniharan to the east, and residences to the north and west.	<b>Association with Ganga</b> Several people established settlements near Ganga due to its high religious significance. They built temples in Bijnor, which was earlier closer to Ganga.				
<b>Archeological</b>	N.A.		<b>State of Conservation</b> Fair  <b>Threats to the Property</b> Inappropriate additions, Alterations			
<b>Historical</b>	Medium					
<b>Architectural</b>	Medium					
		<b>Condition Description</b> A major portion in the front of the temple was constructed in the later years. Stone cladding along arches leading to garbh-griha.				
		<b>Source of Information</b> Pawan Jain (Pujari Ji)				



RESIDENCE		Reference No	GaD/Bjn/BJN/17	Map No	GaD/Bjn/M16
					
<b>Past Name</b>	Residence	<b>Architectural Description</b> The residence is built on a low plinth. It is a single-storey house, with a rectangular plan. It is entered through a colonnaded veranda, with a sloping roof. The roof comprises terracotta tiles supported on timber beams, resting on brick, square columns. The veranda leads to the inner rooms which have a higher height than the veranda itself. It has a flat roof. Along the front façade, the sloping roof is topped by ventilators at regular intervals. The ventilators comprise chajjas resting on decorative stone brackets.	<b>Historical/Cultural Value</b> The British shifted the headquarters of the district to Bijnor city. Thus, several Englishmen resided within the city to cater to the administration of Bijnor district.		
<b>Tehsil</b>	Bijnor				
<b>Location</b>	29.369477 78.134171				
<b>Address</b>	Shambah Bazar, Bijnor City, Bijnor				
<b>Approach</b>	The house is approached from the south-west, via a by-lane which merges with Sambha Bazar Road towards the north.				
<b>Approx date of construction</b>	19th century				
<b>Precise date of construction</b>	Not known				
<b>Ownership</b>	Private				
<b>Owners Name</b>	Not known				
<b>Property Type</b>	Building				
<b>Property Sub-type</b>	Residential				
<b>Property past use</b>	Residence				
<b>Property present use</b>	Abandoned				
<b>State of Protection</b>	Unprotected				
<b>Architectural Style</b>	Regional				
<b>Building Setting</b>	The building stands in a dense residential colony with the Digamber Jain Temple to the S-E, Sarva UP Gramin Bank to the N-E.				
<b>State of Conservation</b>	Advanced state of decay				
<b>Threats to the Property</b>	Structural deterioration, Material deterioration, Vegetative growth, Lack of maintenance				
<b>Condition Description</b>	The wooden roof structural members, and mortar joints of walls and columns are degrading.				
<b>Source of Information</b>	Primary Survey				
<b>Archeological</b>	Low	<b>Religious</b>	Low		
<b>Historical</b>	Medium	<b>Social</b>	Low		
<b>Architectural</b>	Low	<b>Natural</b>	N.A.		
		<b>Grade</b>	III		



Listing done by Aalya Rekhi and Chetan Kataria







Reviewed by Mitali Vij



QILE WALI MASJID		Reference No	GaD/Bjn/BJN/18	Map No	GaD/Bjn/M16
					
<b>Past Name</b>	Qile Wali Masjid				
<b>Tehsil</b>	Bijnor				
<b>Location</b>	29.368873 78.133644				
<b>Address</b>	Purani Tehsil Road, Mirdgan, Bijnor City, Bijnor				
<b>Approach</b>	The Masjid can be approached by Old Tehsil Road, from the west.				
<b>Approx date of construction</b>	18th Century				
<b>Precise date of construction</b>	Not Known				
<b>Ownership</b>	Private				
<b>Owners Name</b>	Waqf board				
<b>Property Type</b>	Building				
<b>Property Sub-type</b>	Religious				
<b>Property past use</b>	Mosque				
<b>Property present use</b>	Mosque				
<b>State of Protection</b>	Unprotected				
<b>Architectural Style</b>	Late Mughal				
<b>Building Setting</b>	The Mosque is surrounded by shops to the west, and residences to the north, east and west. Digamber Jain Temple lies 80m to the east.				
<b>Archeological</b>	Low	<b>Religious</b>	High		
<b>Historical</b>	High	<b>Social</b>	Medium		
<b>Architectural</b>	High	<b>Natural</b>	N.A.		
		<b>Grade</b>	IIA		
<b>Architectural Description</b>	<p>The original layout of the mosque is rectangular, located on a Y-Junction. It is built on a low plinth. The entrance to the mosque is through a semi-circular arched opening, adorned with a dome-shaped crown and minarets on either side. It also comprises decorative merlons. The gateway leads to the courtyard, which was covered with a tin roof sheet in the later years. The courtyard faces the veranda of the mosque which leads to the prayer hall comprising the mehrab along the western wall. The prayer hall is divided into three sections, flanked by a dome over each. The central dome is larger than the one on either side. There are minarets on each corner of the roof. The ones on the front are taller than the ones at the back.</p> <p>The mosque frequently witnesses communal riots.</p>				
<b>Historical/Cultural Value</b>	<p>Bijnor was under the Mughal rule during 18th century AD. Several rulers and saints built mosques within the city to cater to the religious needs of the people.</p>				
<b>Association with Ganga</b>	<p>Several rulers traveled along Ganga and settled in Bijnor, which is presently away from the Ganga riverbanks. Due to high religious significance of Ganga, they built mosques near the river.</p>				
<b>State of Conservation</b>	Signs of deterioration				
<b>Threats to the Property</b>	Inappropriate Additions, Material deterioration, Encroachments				
<b>Condition Description</b>	Residences are built adjoining the mosque wall. The courtyard is covered by a tin roof. The paint along the walls is peeling off.				
<b>Source of Information</b>	Primary Survey				



PATHANO WALI MASJID		Reference No	GaD/Bjn/BJN/19	Map No	GaD/Bjn/M16
					
<b>Past Name</b>	Pathano Wali Masjid				
<b>Tehsil</b>	Bijnor				
<b>Location</b>	29.368558 78.133787				
<b>Address</b>	Shambha Bazar, Bijnor City, Bijnor				
<b>Approach</b>	The masjid is approached from the south, by a road which leads to the road leading to Digabar Jain temple, to the east.				
<b>Approx date of construction</b>	18th century				
<b>Precise date of construction</b>	Not known				
<b>Ownership</b>	Private				
<b>Owners Name</b>	Waqf board				
<b>Property Type</b>	Building				
<b>Property Sub-type</b>	Religious				
<b>Property past use</b>	Mosque				
<b>Property present use</b>	Mosque				
<b>State of Protection</b>	Unprotected				
<b>Architectural Style</b>	Late Mughal				
<b>Building Setting</b>	The mosque is surrounded by residential buildings in all directions. Digambar Jain Temple is 75m to the north-east of the mosque.				
<b>Archeological</b>	Low	<b>Religious</b>	High		
<b>Historical</b>	High	<b>Social</b>	High		
<b>Architectural</b>	Medium	<b>Natural</b>	N.A.		
		<b>Grade</b>	IIA		
<b>Architectural Description</b>	The masjid can be accessed through a rectangular iron-jali gate, topped by a dome. The gate leads to an open courtyard, which is now covered by a tin roof. A rectangular structure is built in the corner of the courtyard for the caretakers. The courtyard leads to a colonnaded veranda, with circular double-columns. It leads to the prayer hall which is topped by three hemispherical domes.				
<b>Historical/Cultural Value</b>	Bijnor was under the Mughal rule during 18th century AD. Farat Ali's ancestors were influential in Bijnor city. They resided within the city, built a haveli, and a mosque adjoining it, for religious purposes.				
<b>Association with Ganga</b>	Several rulers traveled along Ganga and settled in Bijnor, which is presently away from the Ganga riverbanks. Due to high religious significance of Ganga, they built mosques near the river.				
<b>State of Conservation</b>	Signs of deterioration				
<b>Threats to the Property</b>	Material deterioration, Inappropriate additions				
<b>Condition Description</b>	Dampness along the walls has led to peeling of paint and plaster. Blackening along the façade.				
<b>Source of Information</b>	Primary Survey				



FARAT ALI KI HAVELI		Reference No	GaD/Bjn/BJN/20	Map No	GaD/Bjn/M16
					
<b>Past Name</b>	Farat Ali ki Haveli				
<b>Tehsil</b>	Bijnor				
<b>Location</b>	29.368459 78.134251				
<b>Address</b>	Mirdgaon, Bijnor City, Bijnor				
<b>Approach</b>	It is approached from the eastern road, which leads to the Dharmik Digambar Jain temple towards the north.				
<b>Approx date of construction</b>	18th century				
<b>Precise date of construction</b>	Not known				
<b>Ownership</b>	Private				
<b>Owners Name</b>	Multiple				
<b>Property Type</b>	Precinct				
<b>Property Sub-type</b>	Residential				
<b>Property past use</b>	Residence				
<b>Property present use</b>	Abandoned				
<b>State of Protection</b>	Unprotected				
<b>Architectural Style</b>	Regional				
<b>Building Setting</b>	The haveli is surrounded by the masjid to the west, and residences to the north, south and east.				
<b>Archeological</b>	Low	<b>Religious</b>	Low		
<b>Historical</b>	High	<b>Social</b>	Low		
<b>Architectural</b>	High	<b>Natural</b>	N.A.		
		<b>Grade</b>	IIB		
<b>Architectural Description</b>	<p>The residence is built on a rectangular plot. On the south-east corner of the plot, the footprint of the residence is chamfered, where an ancient well, Pathano wala kuan, exists. The entire residence lies in ruins. It is built in lakhori brick, raised on a high plinth. It was earlier entered from the south, through a gateway which is presently blocked with brick. The gateway comprises a multifoliated arch, with pointed arched niches on either side, topped by stepped chajja. Over the gateway is a multifoliated arch, with decorative arched niches on either side. The arch comprises multiple arched mouldings around the opening. The windows on the façade are set within segmental arches.</p>				
<b>Historical/Cultural Value</b>	<p>Bijnor was under the Mughal rule during 18th century AD. Farat Ali's ancestors were influential in Bijnor city at the time. He resided within Bijnor city, and built his own haveli.</p>				
<b>Association with Ganga</b>	<p>Many people traveled along and settled near Ganga due to its high religious significance. Farat Ali's ancestors established their residence in Bijnor, which is presently at a distance from the Ganga river banks.</p>				
<b>State of Conservation</b>	Danger of Disappearance				
<b>Threats to the Property</b>	Material and Structural deterioration, Lack of maintenance, Vegetative growth, Altered setting, Inappropriate additions				
<b>Condition Description</b>	It comprises broken architectural elements, degrading brick and mortar joints. New residence is built blocking the eastern entry.				
<b>Source of Information</b>	Primary Survey				



RAJKIYE KANYA BASIC PRIMARY SCHOOL		Reference No	GaD/Bjn/BJN/21	Map No	GaD/Bjn/M16	
						
<b>Past Name</b>	Residence	<b>Architectural Description</b> The school is built within a rectangular boundary wall. It has two entry gates, both lying on Vidur Kuti Road. The structure comprises a U-shaped plan, with a flat roof. The single-storey building is built on a low plinth. The extended arms in plan comprise rooms, with a semi-open structure in the recessed portion for car parking. The height of the parking shed is lower than the built structure. The brick building, comprises rectangular pilasters along the height of the façade, at each corner. It is adorned with decorative capitals. The doors are topped by ventilators. All openings are covered with a chajja resting on stone brackets. A corbelled cornice band runs along the periphery of the roof structure. It is painted in blue. A similar cornice band runs below the sill of the ventilators.	<b>Historical/Cultural Value</b> In 1805 the British overtook Bijnor. The city became the district headquarters in 1824. Thus, they built residential buildings to cater to the administration of Bijnor. Post independence the residence was converted to a primary school.	<b>Association with Ganga</b> The British traveled along Ganga as it was a major source of trade and communication. They settled near the river for ease in administration and commerce, and built residential buildings.	<b>State of Conservation</b> Fair	
<b>Tehsil</b>	Bijnor					
<b>Location</b>	29.368663 78.138470					
<b>Address</b>	Vidur Kuti Road, Bijnor City, Bijnor					
<b>Approach</b>	It is located to the south of Jaani Ka Chauraha, approached by Vidur Kuti road from the west.					
<b>Approx date of construction</b>	19th century					
<b>Precise date of construction</b>	Not known					
<b>Ownership</b>	Public					
<b>Owners Name</b>	State Government					
<b>Property Type</b>	Precinct					
<b>Property Sub-type</b>	Institutional					
<b>Property past use</b>	Residence					
<b>Property present use</b>	Primary School					<b>Threats to the Property</b> Vegetation growth, Material deterioration
<b>State of Protection</b>	Unprotected					
<b>Architectural Style</b>	Colonial					
<b>Building Setting</b>	It is surrounded by commercial shops to the north, and mixed use buildings (shops/residential), to the south, east and west.					
<b>Archeological</b>	Low	<b>Religious</b>	Low			
<b>Historical</b>	Medium	<b>Social</b>	High			
<b>Architectural</b>	Medium	<b>Natural</b>	N.A.			
		<b>Grade</b>	IIB			



GAURI SHANKAR MANDIR		Reference No	GaD/Bjn/BJN/22	Map No	GaD/Bjn/M16
					
<b>Past Name</b>	Gauri Shankar Mandir				
<b>Tehsil</b>	Bijnor				
<b>Location</b>	29.368183 78.138109				
<b>Address</b>	Vidur Kuti Rd, Chahshirin, Bijnor City, Bijnor				
<b>Approach</b>	The temple is concealed within the courtyard of another structure, approached by Vidur Kuti Road.				
<b>Approx date of construction</b>	19th Century				
<b>Precise date of construction</b>	Not known				
<b>Ownership</b>	Private				
<b>Owners Name</b>	Narendra				
<b>Property Type</b>	Building				
<b>Property Sub-type</b>	Religious				
<b>Property past use</b>	Temple				
<b>Property present use</b>	Temple				
<b>State of Protection</b>	Unprotected				
<b>Architectural Style</b>	Regional				
<b>Building Setting</b>	It is surrounded by shops to the south and west, residences to the east and Rajkiye Kanya Basic Primary School to the north.				
<b>Archeological</b>	Low	<b>Religious</b>	High		
<b>Historical</b>	Medium	<b>Social</b>	Medium		
<b>Architectural</b>	Medium	<b>Natural</b>	Low		
		<b>Grade</b>	IIB		
<b>Architectural Description</b>	<p>The temple comprises a square-planned garbh-griha, with arches on each side. It is entered through the eastern arch only. It is flanked by a pyramidal shikhara, with decorative mouldings. Pilasters are adorned along the corners of the garbh-griha.</p> <p>In the later years, the temple was enclosed within a flat-roofed structure. A gateway from the street leads to the courtyard where the temple is presently located. The covered space behind the temple structure, comprises idols of Hanuman, Kali Maa, etc. along the wall.</p>				
<b>Historical/Cultural Value</b>	<p>During the British era, many zamindars were settled within the town. They expanded the settlement and built temples to cater to the religious needs of the people.</p>				
<b>Association with Ganga</b>	<p>Several Hindu pilgrims traveled along the sacred river Ganga. They built Shiva temples near the river banks as lord Shiva brought Goddess Ganga to earth through his thick locks.</p>				
<b>State of Conservation</b>	<p>Signs of deterioration</p>				
<b>Threats to the Property</b>	<p>Material deterioration, Altered setting, Inappropriate additions</p>				
<b>Condition Description</b>	<p>The paint along the temple is peeling off. Tiling has been done in the garbh-griha for protection against dampness.</p>				
<b>Source of Information</b>	<p>Narender</p>				



SHIVA TEMPLE		Reference No	GaD/Bjn/BJN/23	Map No	GaD/Bjn/M16
					
<b>Past Name</b>	Shiva Temple				
<b>Tehsil</b>	Bijnor				
<b>Location</b>	29.367986 78.138794				
<b>Address</b>	Chahshirin, Bijnor City, Bijnor				
<b>Approach</b>	The temple is approached from the south-west, via a sub-arterial road to the Bijnor-Moradabad road.				
<b>Approx date of construction</b>	20th Century				
<b>Precise date of construction</b>	Not known				
<b>Ownership</b>	Private				
<b>Owners Name</b>	Raja Ram Shashtri Ji				
<b>Property Type</b>	Precinct				
<b>Property Sub-type</b>	Religious				
<b>Property past use</b>	Temple				
<b>Property present use</b>	Temple				
<b>State of Protection</b>	Unprotected				
<b>Architectural Style</b>	Regional				
<b>Building Setting</b>	The temple is surrounded by residences to the east, west and south, and shops to the north.				
<b>Archeological</b>	Low	<b>Religious</b>	High		
<b>Historical</b>	Low	<b>Social</b>	Medium		
<b>Architectural</b>	Medium	<b>Natural</b>	N.A.		
		<b>Grade</b>	IIB		
<b>Architectural Description</b>	The temple is located within the precinct of a residential complex. It is raised on a high plinth, accessed by stairs. The temple comprises an arcaded mandapa, leading to the square-shaped garbh-griha. The arches are adorned with leaf mouldings, and comprises pilasters along the corners. The garbh-griha is topped by a pyramidal shikhara. In the later years a rectangular structure was built around the temple, which is supported on circular columns with a hexagonal base.				
<b>Historical/Cultural Value</b>	During the British rule, Hindu zamindars settled in Bijnor city, due to its proximity to Ganga river. They expanded the settlements and built temples to cater to their religious needs.				
<b>Association with Ganga</b>	Several Hindu pilgrims traveled along Ganga and settled in Bijnor due to the high religious significance of the river. They built Shiva temples, as the lord brought goddess Ganga to earth through his thick locks.				
<b>State of Conservation</b>	Fair				
<b>Threats to the Property</b>	Inappropriate additions, Alterations				
<b>Condition Description</b>	The temple is freshly painted, highlighting the ornamentation features. A covered structure was built later.				
<b>Source of Information</b>	Mohit Kumar				



HAVELI 1		Reference No	GaD/Bjn/BJN/24	Map No	GaD/Bjn/M16
					
<b>Past Name</b>	Haveli	<b>Architectural Description</b> The haveli is a single-storey, brick-built structure. It is entered through an elaborate gateway. The gateway comprises a multifoliated arch with ornamented niches on either end. It is crowned by an ornamented parapet, with geometric jali-work. The gateway comprises rectangular rooms on either side. The right side is encroached by a new structure. The entrance to the left side is blocked by wild vegetation. It comprises 3 multifoliated arches, topped by a chajja resting on brackets. The gateway leads to a courtyard, surrounded by rooms on all sides.	<b>Historical/Cultural Value</b> Rajput zamindars settled in Bijnor city during the British rule. They built havelis for their families and also comprised several agricultural fields near the banks of Ganga.		
<b>Tehsil</b>	Bijnor				
<b>Location</b>	29.367713 78.137954				
<b>Address</b>	Vidur Kuti Rd, Bijnor City, Bijnor				
<b>Approach</b>	The haveli is approached from the east, via Vidur Kuti road.				
<b>Approx date of construction</b>	19th Century				
<b>Precise date of construction</b>	Not known				
<b>Ownership</b>	Private				
<b>Owners Name</b>	Not known				
<b>Property Type</b>	Building				
<b>Property Sub-type</b>	Residential				
<b>Property past use</b>	Residence				
<b>Property present use</b>	Abandoned				
<b>State of Protection</b>	Unprotected				
<b>Architectural Style</b>	Rajputana				
<b>Building Setting</b>	The house is surrounded by residences in all directions.				
<b>State of Conservation</b>	Advanced state of decay				
<b>Archeological</b>	N.A.	<b>Religious</b>	Low	<b>Threats to the Property</b> Material Deterioration, Structural deterioration, Lack of maintenance, Vegetative growth	
<b>Historical</b>	Medium	<b>Social</b>	Low		
<b>Architectural</b>	Medium	<b>Natural</b>	Low		
		<b>Grade</b>	IIB		
		<b>Condition Description</b>	Major parts of paint has peeled off. Mortar joints are weakening. A part of the façade is inaccessible due to thick vegetation.		
		<b>Source of Information</b>	Primary survey		



HAVELI 2		Reference No	GaD/Bjn/BJN/25	Map No	GaD/Bjn/M16
					
<b>Past Name</b>	Haveli	<p><b>Architectural Description</b></p> <p>The double-storey haveli is rectangular in plan. It is built on a low plinth, entered through a central gateway with a multifoliated arch. A room is built above the gateway. It is adorned with floral carvings, decorative paintings and ornamental jharokhas. The gateway comprises rooms on either side. The rooms on the left comprise 3 pointed arches on the lower floor and 3 multifoliated arches on the upper floor. On the right side, the lower storey arches have been covered to make a kitchen, while the upper floor comprises multifoliated arches. The gateway leads to a foyer space, which leads to a set of rooms, opening into the central courtyard. The chajja around the courtyard is supported on carved wooden members. The courtyard is surrounded by habitable rooms. The southern façade of the haveli is adorned with multiple windows with chajjas resting on stone brackets.</p> <p><b>Historical/Cultural Value</b></p> <p>The haveli belongs to the Zamindari estate which was predominant in the city. 14 families reside in multiple havelis within the locality. This haveli was built by Devaki Nandan, one of the successors, who was a professor in Moradabad.</p> <p><b>Association with Ganga</b></p> <p>Due to the high religious significance of Ganga, several Rajputs traveled along the river and settled in Bijnor. They resided in the city due to its proximity to the sacred river, and performed religious rituals along the banks on a daily basis.</p> <p><b>State of Conservation</b></p> <p>Signs of deterioration</p> <p><b>Threats to the Property</b></p> <p>Material deterioration, Structural deterioration, Inappropriate additions, Alterations</p> <p><b>Condition Description</b></p> <p>Paint is peeling off the façade. The rear portion is newly constructed. Timber beams are deteriorating.</p> <p><b>Source of Information</b></p> <p>Laxmi Khanna</p>			
<b>Tehsil</b>	Bijnor				
<b>Location</b>	29.367610 78.137735				
<b>Address</b>	Khatriyan, Bijnor City, Bijnor				
<b>Approach</b>	The haveli can be approached by Vidur Kuti Road, from the east.				
<b>Approx date of construction</b>	19th century				
<b>Precise date of construction</b>	Not known				
<b>Ownership</b>	Private				
<b>Owners Name</b>	Disputed				
<b>Property Type</b>	Building				
<b>Property Sub-type</b>	Residential				
<b>Property past use</b>	Residence				
<b>Property present use</b>	Residence				
<b>State of Protection</b>	Unprotected				
<b>Architectural Style</b>	Rajputana				
<b>Building Setting</b>	The haveli is surrounded by other havelis in all directions.				
<b>Archeological</b>	N.A.	<b>Religious</b>	Low		
<b>Historical</b>	High	<b>Social</b>	High		
<b>Architectural</b>	High	<b>Natural</b>	Low		
		<b>Grade</b>	IIA		



HAVELI 3		Reference No	GaD/Bjn/BJN/26	Map No	GaD/Bjn/M16
					
<b>Past Name</b>	Haveli	<b>Architectural Description</b> The square-planned haveli is entered through a gateway with rooms on the right side. It comprises 3 blind semicircular arches on the right side of the entrance. The gateway comprises ornamental niches on either side, topped by a blind niche covered with jali-work. It also comprises a recessed doorway within a large multifoliated arch, leading to the foyer space. A small passageway leads to the central courtyard which is surrounded by rooms. These were earlier arcaded verandas, which were later covered to increase the habitable space. The chajja surrounding the courtyard is supported on decorative wooden members.	<b>Historical/Cultural Value</b> The haveli belongs to the Zamindari estate which was predominant in the city. 14 families reside in multiple havelis within the locality. This haveli was built by one of the successors of the three brothers who settled in Bijnor.		
<b>Tehsil</b>	Bijnor				
<b>Location</b>	29.367499 78.137646				
<b>Address</b>	Mirdgan, Bijnor City, Bijnor				
<b>Approach</b>	The haveli is approached by Vidur Kuti road, from the west.				
<b>Approx date of construction</b>	19th Century				
<b>Precise date of construction</b>	Not known				
<b>Ownership</b>	Private				
<b>Owners Name</b>	Sudha Khanna				
<b>Property Type</b>	Building				
<b>Property Sub-type</b>	Residential				
<b>Property past use</b>	Residence				
<b>Property present use</b>	Residence				
<b>State of Protection</b>	Unprotected				
<b>Architectural Style</b>	Rajputana				
<b>Building Setting</b>	The haveli is surrounded by other havelis in all directions.				
<b>Archeological</b>	N.A.	<b>Religious</b>	Low	<b>Association with Ganga</b> Due to the high religious significance of Ganga, several Rajputs traveled along the river and settled in Bijnor. They resided in the city due to its proximity to the sacred river, and performed religious rituals along the banks on a daily basis.	
<b>Historical</b>	High	<b>Social</b>	Medium		
<b>Architectural</b>	High	<b>Natural</b>	Low		
		<b>Grade</b>	IIA		
				<b>State of Conservation</b>	Signs of deterioration
				<b>Threats to the Property</b>	Material deterioration, Structural deterioration, Vegetative growth, Inappropriate additions
				<b>Condition Description</b>	Decorative features on façade are broken. Paint is peeling off and mortar joints are weakening. Structural wood members are
				<b>Source of Information</b>	Primary survey



HAVELI 4		Reference No	GaD/Bjn/BJN/27	Map No	GaD/Bjn/M16
					
<b>Past Name</b>	Haveli		<b>Architectural Description</b>	The double-storey haveli is built on a low plinth. It is accessed through a multifoliated arched gate, with a recessed wooden doorway. The gateway comprises baithaks, adorned with decorative niches above. The upper storey of the gateway comprises ornamented jharokas, topped by a chajja supported on stone brackets. Earlier the gateway comprised rooms on either side, which have now been covered with new construction. The gateway leads to a foyer space with a ceiling supported on wooden beams. A small passageway from the foyer leads to the central courtyard which is surrounded by rooms. The arcaded veranda has now been covered to increase the habitable space. The chajjas in the courtyard are supported on decorative wooden beams. Along two sides the wooden beams are destroyed, and are replaced by a tin shade resting on steel truss members.	
<b>Tehsil</b>	Bijnor		<b>Historical/Cultural Value</b>	The haveli belongs to the Zamindari estate which was predominant in the city. 14 families reside in multiple havelis within the locality. This haveli was built by Lala Moolchand. Presently, 4 families live within the haveli.	
<b>Location</b>	29.367000 78.137607				
<b>Address</b>	Vidur Kuti Rd, Bijnor City, Bijnor				
<b>Approach</b>	The haveli is approached from the east, by Vidur Kuti Road. It comprises a triangular fenced public park to the north.				
<b>Approx date of construction</b>	19th Century				
<b>Precise date of construction</b>	Not known				
<b>Ownership</b>	Private				
<b>Owners Name</b>	Multiple				
<b>Property Type</b>	Building				
<b>Property Sub-type</b>	Residential				
<b>Property past use</b>	Residence		<b>Association with Ganga</b>	Due to the high religious significance of Ganga, several Rajputs traveled along the river and settled in Bijnor. They resided in the city due to its proximity to the sacred river, and performed religious rituals along the banks on a daily basis.	
<b>Property present use</b>	Residence				
<b>State of Protection</b>	Unprotected				
<b>Architectural Style</b>	Rajputana		<b>State of Conservation Threats to the Property</b>	Signs of deterioration Material deterioration, Structural deterioration, Vegetative growth, Inappropriate additions, Alterations	
<b>Building Setting</b>	The haveli is surrounded by other havelis to the north, west and south, and commercial shops to the east. The Indian Bio Energy Limited building is 150m to the NE of the haveli.				
<b>Archeological</b>	N.A.	<b>Religious</b>	Low	<b>Condition Description</b>	Paint has peeled off and mortar joints have weakened. New construction has replaced/hidden most of the original structure.
<b>Historical</b>	High	<b>Social</b>	Medium		
<b>Architectural</b>	High	<b>Natural</b>	Low		
		<b>Grade</b>	IIA	<b>Source of Information</b>	Primary Survey



MAHATMA VIDUR TEMPLE		Reference No	GaD/Bjn/BJN/28	Map No	GaD/Bjn/M17
					
<b>Past Name</b>	Mahatma Vidur Kuti	<p><b>Architectural Description</b></p> <p>The precinct is entered from the north, through a gateway. The temple is located at a great height, on a high platform, approached by a flight of stairs. It is rectangular in plan, with a mandapa leading to the garbh-griha to the east. The mandapa comprises circular double-columns on a single base. A statue of Mahatma Vidur is placed on a pedestal in the centre of the mandapa. It is surrounded by a water structure. The statue is flanked by a pyramidal shikhara. It is surrounded by niches depicting episodes from Mahabharata. The garbh-griha comprises three deities, worshipped on a higher platform. Each is flanked by a pyramidal shikhara. On the southern side of the temple is the colonnaded veranda, with deities placed on pedestals. The veranda overlooks an open courtyard to the west. A well is located to the west of the mandapa of the temple.</p> <p><b>Historical/Cultural Value</b></p> <p>In Mahabharata, Mahatma Vidur came here, caught between the Pandavas and Kauravas. Lord Krishna visited the saint and ate bathua which continues to harvest today. The temple foundation was laid by Dr. Rajendra Prasad, to commemorate the legend.</p> <p><b>Association with Ganga</b></p> <p>Mahatma Vidur escaped from Hastinapur and meditated along the banks of Ganga, which was earlier a forest. The women of the warriors of Mahabharata took shelter here, which led to the name of the village. Over the years the river course shifted.</p> <p><b>State of Conservation</b></p> <p>Fair</p> <p><b>Threats to the Property</b></p> <p>Material deterioration, Vegetative growth</p> <p><b>Condition Description</b></p> <p>Paint is peeling off the outer façade. Dampness at places near the column capitals. Vegetation growth along the plinth.</p> <p><b>Source of Information</b></p> <p>Pujari Rajkumar Kaushik</p>			
<b>Tehsil</b>	Bijnor				
<b>Location</b>	29.283525 78.109438				
<b>Address</b>	Vidur Kuti Road, Dara Nagar, Bijnor				
<b>Approach</b>	The temple is approached from the north, which merges with SH51 to the north-west.				
<b>Approx date of construction</b>	20th century				
<b>Precise date of construction</b>	1960				
<b>Ownership</b>	Private				
<b>Owners Name</b>	Birla				
<b>Property Type</b>	Precinct				
<b>Property Sub-type</b>	Religious				
<b>Property past use</b>	Temple				
<b>Property present use</b>	Temple				
<b>State of Protection</b>	Unprotected				
<b>Architectural Style</b>	Regional				
<b>Building Setting</b>	It is 600m from the banks of river Ganga. It is surrounded by residences to the east, dharamshalas to the south, agricultural fields to the west, and Vidur Seva Ashram to the north.				
<b>Archeological</b>	N.A.	<b>Religious</b>	High		
<b>Historical</b>	High	<b>Social</b>	High		
<b>Architectural</b>	Medium	<b>Natural</b>	Medium		
		<b>Grade</b>	IIA		



SHANKAR TEMPLE & RADHA-KRISHNA TEMPLE		Reference No	GaD/Bjn/BJN/29	Map No	GaD/Bjn/M17	
						
<b>Past Name</b>	Shankar Temple & Radha-Krishna Temple		<b>Architectural Description</b>	Two separate temples are built on a high plinth, accessed by stairs from the eastern side. Each temple structure comprises a square-planned garbh-griha, with a multifoliated arch on each side. They are accessed from the east-facing arch only. The temple dedicated to Lord Shiva comprises a pyramidal shikhara, with niches on each side. The garbh-griha is adorned with pilasters on each corner, along with a decorative niche over each arch. The temple dedicated to Radha-Krishna, comprises a Vallabhi-style shikhara. Both the shikharas comprise an inverted lotus motif with a finial. The Shiva temple stands taller than the Radha-Krishna temple.		
<b>Tehsil</b>	Bijnor		<b>Historical/Cultural Value</b>	The British established their rule in 1805. The land administration of Dara Nagar was undertaken by the ancestors of Rajeev Patwari. His forefathers built the temples to cater to the religious needs of the locals.		
<b>Location</b>	29.282892 78.111096					
<b>Address</b>	Dara Nagar, Bijnor					
<b>Approach</b>	The temples are approached from the east, via a sub-arterial road which merges with SH51, 570m to the east.					
<b>Approx date of construction</b>	18th century					
<b>Precise date of construction</b>	Not known					
<b>Ownership</b>	Private					
<b>Owners Name</b>	Rajeev Patwari					
<b>Property Type</b>	Precinct					
<b>Property Sub-type</b>	Religious					
<b>Property past use</b>	Temple		<b>Association with Ganga</b>	Many Hindus settled within Daranagar due to its mythological legend, and proximity to river Ganga. While the river course shifted away from the village, Shiva temples were built due to the high religious significance of the sacred river.		
<b>Property present use</b>	Temple					
<b>State of Protection</b>	Unprotected					
<b>Architectural Style</b>	Regional		<b>State of Conservation</b>	Signs of deterioration		
<b>Building Setting</b>	The temple is surrounded by residences in all directions. It is at a distance of 800m from the Ganga riverbank.					
<b>Archeological</b>	Low	<b>Religious</b>	High	<b>Threats to the Property</b>	Material deterioration, Structural deterioration, Vegetative growth, Lack of maintenance	
<b>Historical</b>	High	<b>Social</b>	Medium			
<b>Architectural</b>	Medium	<b>Natural</b>	N.A.			
		<b>Grade</b>	IIA	<b>Condition Description</b>	Structural cracks and deteriorated mortar joints along the plinth. Paint and plaster is peeling off the façade.	
				<b>Source of Information</b>	Farid Ahmed	



AGGARWAL RESIDENCE		Reference No	GaD/Bjn/BJN/30	Map No	GaD/Bjn/M17
					
<b>Past Name</b>	Aggarwal Residence	<b>Architectural Description</b> The single-storey, lakhori brick-built residence is raised on a low plinth. It has a rectangular plan, with a mumty in the centre. A floral motif adorns the façade of the mumty. A small wooden doorway leads to the rooms, which comprises a niche on either side. It is topped by a cornice. Another, larger wooden doorway on the left side of the façade leads into the house.	<b>Historical/Cultural Value</b> Many Hindu pilgrims settled in Daranagar due to its association with Mahatma Vidur. They built residences and expanded the settlement over the years.		
<b>Tehsil</b>	Bijnor				
<b>Location</b>	29.282044 78.111527				
<b>Address</b>	Dara Nagar, Bijnor				
<b>Approach</b>	The residence is approached from the east, by the main road within the village. It leads to the Ganj Haldaur Rd to the south.				
<b>Approx date of construction</b>	19th Century				
<b>Precise date of construction</b>	Not known				
<b>Ownership</b>	Private				
<b>Owners Name</b>	Jeevan Aggarwal				
<b>Property Type</b>	Building				
<b>Property Sub-type</b>	Residential				
<b>Property past use</b>	Residence				
<b>Property present use</b>	Residence				
<b>State of Protection</b>	Unprotected				
<b>Architectural Style</b>	Regional				
<b>Building Setting</b>	The house is surrounded by residences in all directions. It is situated in a dense locality, at a distance of 600 m to the east of Ganga.				
<b>State of Conservation</b>	Signs of deterioration				
<b>Threats to the Property</b>	Material deterioration, Structural deterioration, Vegetative growth				
<b>Condition Description</b>	Plaster and paint is peeling off the façade. Structural cracks, and dampness causing blackness, witnessed along the façade.				
<b>Source of Information</b>	Farid Ahmed				
<b>Archeological</b>	N.A.	<b>Religious</b>	Low		
<b>Historical</b>	High	<b>Social</b>	Medium		
<b>Architectural</b>	Low	<b>Natural</b>	Low		
		<b>Grade</b>	IIB		



JAMA MASJID		Reference No	GaD/Bjn/BJN/31	Map No	GaD/Bjn/M17				
									
<b>Past Name</b>	Jama Masjid	<b>Architectural Description</b> The original northern gateway is double-storey. It comprises a multi-foliated arch, with a recessed semicircular arch, adorned with decorative niches on either side. Stairs on either end of the gateway lead to the terrace level. The inner side of the gateway comprises semi-open rooms on both sides, with flat arches on the lower level, and multifoliated arches on the upper level. Later, the entrance from northern side of the gateway was blocked by shops, and the inner side was used as a madarsa. Another entry gate to the east of the masjid, leads to a courtyard, further leading to a colonnaded veranda with octagonal columns and jali-screens as ventilators. The prayer hall comprises the mehrab along the western wall. It is flanked by three onion domes, with the central one larger than the others. 2 minarets lie on the front corners of the prayer hall, with guldasta spires in between.	<b>Historical/Cultural Value</b> The administration of Dara Nagar was undertaken by the local chieftan, under the Mughal rule. Jama Masjid was built by Mohammad Abed. It was renovated in 1912. In 1962, under the governing rule of Sanjay Gandhi, the madarsa was established.						
<b>Tehsil</b>	Bijnor								
<b>Location</b>	29.281217 78.111627								
<b>Address</b>	Ganj, Dara Nagar, Bijnor								
<b>Approach</b>	The masjid can be approached from the east, from a by lane, which meets the main village road towards the west.								
<b>Approx date of construction</b>	17th Century								
<b>Precise date of construction</b>	Not known								
<b>Ownership</b>	Private								
<b>Owners Name</b>	Waqf board								
<b>Property Type</b>	Precinct								
<b>Property Sub-type</b>	Religious	<b>Association with Ganga</b> Ganga was a major source of trade and communication. The Muslim rulers traveled along the river route and took over settlements near the river banks. Local chieftans built mosques near the sacred river due to its high religious significance.	<b>State of Conservation</b> Signs of deterioration						
<b>Property past use</b>	Mosque								
<b>Property present use</b>	Mosque and Madarsa								
<b>State of Protection</b>	Unprotected								
<b>Architectural Style</b>	Mughal								
<b>Building Setting</b>	The mosque is surrounded by residential buildings in all directions. It is 1km to the east of the present-day banks of river Ganga.								
<b>Archeological</b>	N.A.					<b>Religious</b>	High	<b>Threats to the Property</b> Material deterioration, Structural deterioration, Vegetation growth, Encroachments	<b>Condition Description</b> The gateway has been freshly painted, and reinstated with a madarsa in 1962. The masjid was renovated in 1912.
<b>Historical</b>	High					<b>Social</b>	High		
<b>Architectural</b>	High					<b>Natural</b>	Low		
						<b>Grade</b>	I		



SHRI DARYAB GAUSHALA MANDIR		Reference No	GaD/Bjn/BJN/32	Map No	GaD/Bjn/M18			
								
<b>Past Name</b>	Shri Daryab Gaushala Mandir		<b>Architectural Description</b> The Shiva temple is located within Indravesh Swami Ji's religious complex. It is built within a boundary wall, entered from the south. The temple is built on a high plinth, accessed by stairs. The façade of the temple is decorated with niches and paan-patti ornamentation along the cornice band. The temple comprises a square-planned garbh-griha. It is topped by a pyramidal shikhara resting on an decorative extended drum. The shikhara is adorned with mouldings representative of the shikhara design, successively smaller in size. The inner side of the temple comprises niches, ornamented with carvings floral paintings. The ceiling of the garbh-griha is also ornamented with floral paintings.	<b>Historical/Cultural Value</b> Swami Omvesh established the religious complex, as well as the Shiva temple. He was a Maharaja from Rajasthan, who settled along the banks of Ganga in 19th century AD, for religious purposes.				
<b>Tehsil</b>	Bijnor							
<b>Location</b>	29.277236 78.110089							
<b>Address</b>	Ganj, Dara Nagar, Bijnor							
<b>Approach</b>	The site is approached from the east, which leads to the main village road to the north.							
<b>Approx date of construction</b>	19th Century							
<b>Precise date of construction</b>	Not known							
<b>Ownership</b>	Private							
<b>Owners Name</b>	Swami Omvesh							
<b>Property Type</b>	Precinct							
<b>Property Sub-type</b>	Religious		<b>Association with Ganga</b> Swami Omvesh settled along Ganga due to its high religious significance. He built the temple dedicated to Shiva near Ganga, as the sacred river descended on earth through the thick locks of the lord.	<b>State of Conservation</b> Signs of deterioration				
<b>Property past use</b>	Temple							
<b>Property present use</b>	Temple and Gaushala							
<b>State of Protection</b>	Unprotected							
<b>Architectural Style</b>	Regional							
<b>Building Setting</b>	The site is located on the East of River Ganga at a distance of approx 1 km. It is surrounded by religious buildings such as shrines and dharmshalas.							
<b>Archeological</b>	N.A.	<b>Religious</b>				High	<b>Threats to the Property</b> Material deterioration, Structural deterioration, Vegetative growth.	<b>Condition Description</b> The mortar joints are weakening. The temple was under restoration at the time of survey. It is being freshly painted inside and outside.
<b>Historical</b>	Medium	<b>Social</b>				High		
<b>Architectural</b>	Medium	<b>Natural</b>				Low		
		<b>Grade</b>				IIA		
		<b>Source of Information</b>		Sarpal Singh				



SWAMI INDRAVESH TEMPLE COMPLEX		Reference No	GaD/Bjn/BJN/33	Map No	GaD/Bjn/M18
					
<b>Past Name</b>	Swami Indraveshtemple Complex				
<b>Tehsil</b>	Bijnor				
<b>Location</b>	29.276866 78.109068				
<b>Address</b>	Ganj, Dara Nagar, Bijnor				
<b>Approach</b>	It is located within the religious complex dedicated to the Swami. It is approached from the east. The main road leads to the complex gate.				
<b>Approx date of construction</b>	19th century				
<b>Precise date of construction</b>	Not known				
<b>Ownership</b>	Private				
<b>Owners Name</b>	Swami Omvesh				
<b>Property Type</b>	Precinct				
<b>Property Sub-type</b>	Religious				
<b>Property past use</b>	Temple and Dharmashala				
<b>Property present use</b>	Temple and Dharmashala				
<b>State of Protection</b>	Unprotected				
<b>Architectural Style</b>	Regional				
<b>Building Setting</b>	It was earlier along the banks of Ganga, which shifted 870m to the west. It is surrounded by a hospital to the east, civic buildings to the north and agricultural land to the west & south.				
<b>Archeological</b>	N.A.	<b>Religious</b>	High		
<b>Historical</b>	Medium	<b>Social</b>	High		
<b>Architectural</b>	Medium	<b>Natural</b>	Medium		
		<b>Grade</b>	IIA		
<b>Architectural Description</b>	The temple complex is at the western-most end of the religious complex. It is entered through an iron gate, leading to a central open courtyard. A statue of Swami Indravesht Saravati is installed in the centre, on a high pedestal. It is surrounded by several dharamshalas. The temple dedicated to the swami is located at the extreme end, facing the river. It comprises an octagonal garbh-griha topped by a dome. It comprises a pradikshina path with double columns on a single continuous base. Another floor lies below the temple, with semicircular arches, which acted as a retaining wall when Ganga passed from here. The typical plan of the dharamshalas comprises an arcaded / colonnaded veranda leading to multiple rooms. Some are interspersed with jali ventilators. The dharamshala at the entrance gate comprises semi-circular porches projecting outward at regular intervals.				
<b>Historical/Cultural Value</b>	Swami Omvesh established the temple in the holy city, due to its association with mythological legends. He was a Maharaja from Rajasthan, who settled in the village in 19th century AD. His descendant is presently the 'Swami' of the region.				
<b>Association with Ganga</b>	The religious complex was built on the river banks due to its high religious significance. However, over the years the river course shifted away from the village. The dharamshalas are occupied during Chandhi Mela, celebrated annually.				
<b>State of Conservation</b>	Signs of deterioration				
<b>Threats to the Property</b>	Material deterioration, Structural deterioration, Alterations, Vegetative growth				
<b>Condition Description</b>	Paint and plaster is peeling off the dharamshalas. Cracks along the cornices. Weakening joints at the column bases.				
<b>Source of Information</b>	Sarpal Singh				

SRI SRI 1008 BABA BUM BUM DHARAMSHALA		Reference No	GaD/Bjn/BJN/34	Map No	GaD/Bjn/M18
					
<b>Past Name</b>	Dharamshala	<p><b>Architectural Description</b></p> <p>The dharamshala is built over a high platform, with semi-circular arches on the lower storey. Two walls from either side of the dharamshala protrude outward, with a circular bastion at the end. Presently, most of the walls are buried under the flood plains, as a result of the shift in Ganga.</p> <p>The dharamshala is approached by a flight of stairs, leading to the terrace level of the platform. It comprises a gateway entered through a multifoliated arch and baithaks on either side. It is ornamented with large trefoil arched niches with a bangladhar roof moulding above. The gate leads to a foyer space with timber beams, and pointed niches on the front wall. A walkway from the foyer leads to the courtyard, with rooms on either side. The courtyard is surrounded by a veranda with multifoliated arches, leading to habitable rooms. There is a sacred tree in the centre of the courtyard.</p> <p><b>Historical/Cultural Value</b></p> <p>Several Hindu chiefs settled along the banks of Ganga due to its high religious significance. Many built dharamshalas for the Hindu pilgrims visiting the village during religious fairs and festivals.</p> <p><b>Association with Ganga</b></p> <p>The dharamshala was built along the banks of Ganga, as it was visited by several Hindu pilgrims to perform religious rituals along the sacred river. Over the years, the river course shifted away from the village.</p> <p><b>State of Conservation</b></p> <p>Advanced state of decay</p> <p><b>Threats to the Property</b></p> <p>Material and Structural deterioration, Lack of maintenance, Inappropriate additions, Alterations</p> <p><b>Condition Description</b></p> <p>Use of concrete for minor repair work. Cracks along plaster. Brick and mortar joints are eroding.</p> <p><b>Source of Information</b></p> <p>Primary Survey</p>			
<b>Tehsil</b>	Bijnor				
<b>Location</b>	29.275348 78.109295				
<b>Address</b>	Ganj, Dara Nagar, Bijnor				
<b>Approach</b>	It lies along the western banks of the old course of Ganga. It is approached from the east, by the road which leads to the Bijnor-Siau road.				
<b>Approx date of construction</b>	19th century				
<b>Precise date of construction</b>	Not known				
<b>Ownership</b>	Private				
<b>Owners Name</b>	Pujari Shri Shiv Giri Pandit Ji				
<b>Property Type</b>	Building				
<b>Property Sub-type</b>	Commercial				
<b>Property past use</b>	Dharamshala				
<b>Property present use</b>	Dharamshala				
<b>State of Protection</b>	Unprotected				
<b>Architectural Style</b>	Regional				
<b>Building Setting</b>	It is surrounded by agricultural fields to the west, and Ganga to the further west, temples to the south and dharamshalas to the north and east.				
<b>Archeological</b>	N.A.	<b>Religious</b>	Medium		
<b>Historical</b>	Medium	<b>Social</b>	Medium		
<b>Architectural</b>	High	<b>Natural</b>	Medium		
		<b>Grade</b>	IIA		

DHARMASHALA		Reference No	GaD/Bjn/BJN/35	Map No	GaD/Bjn/M18
					
<b>Past Name</b>	Dharamshala	<b>Architectural Description</b> The dharamshala is entered through a southern gateway. The gateway comprises a wooden door recessed within a large multifoliated arch, with decorative niches and baithaks on either side. It leads to a square-shaped foyer space, which further leads to an arcaded veranda. It comprises semicircular arches resting on large square columns with decorative impostes. The veranda is planned around three sides of the central courtyard. The central arch of the southern veranda comprises a multifoliated arch. The veranda leads to habitable rooms. The northern portion of the courtyard comprises two flights of stairs on either side, leading to the terrace. A door along the northern wall leads to the rear courtyard, which further leads to a room towards the east. The left stairs lead to an open veranda facing more habitable rooms, where another flight of stairs lead to the upper terrace.	<b>Historical/Cultural Value</b> The dharamshala was built by a Hindu local chieftan for religious purposes. During the months in between festivals, the workers of a chips factory in Mehboobganj reside within the dharamshala.		
<b>Tehsil</b>	Bijnor				
<b>Location</b>	29.275389 78.109819				
<b>Address</b>	Jahar Diwan Mela Ground, Ganj, Dara Nagar, Bijnor				
<b>Approach</b>	The dharamshala is approached from the south, by the road leading to the Bijnor-Siau road.				
<b>Approx date of construction</b>	20th Century				
<b>Precise date of construction</b>	1935				
<b>Ownership</b>	Private				
<b>Owners Name</b>	Shri. Ram Ratan Lal Ji				
<b>Property Type</b>	Building				
<b>Property Sub-type</b>	Commercial	<b>Association with Ganga</b> The dharamshala was built near the banks of Ganga, as it was visited by several Hindu pilgrims to perform religious rituals along the sacred river. Over the years, the river course shifted away from the village.	<b>State of Conservation</b> Signs of deterioration		
<b>Property past use</b>	Dharamshala				
<b>Property present use</b>	Dharamshala				
<b>State of Protection</b>	Unprotected				
<b>Architectural Style</b>	Regional				
<b>Building Setting</b>	The dharamshala is surrounded by other dharamshalas to the west and south, residences to the east and agricultural fields to the north. It is at a distance of approx. 630 m from Ganga.				
<b>Threats to the Property</b>					
<b>Condition Description</b>					
<b>Source of Information</b>					
<b>Archeological</b>	N.A.				
<b>Historical</b>	Medium	<b>Social</b>	High		
<b>Architectural</b>	Medium	<b>Natural</b>	Medium		
		<b>Grade</b>	IIB		

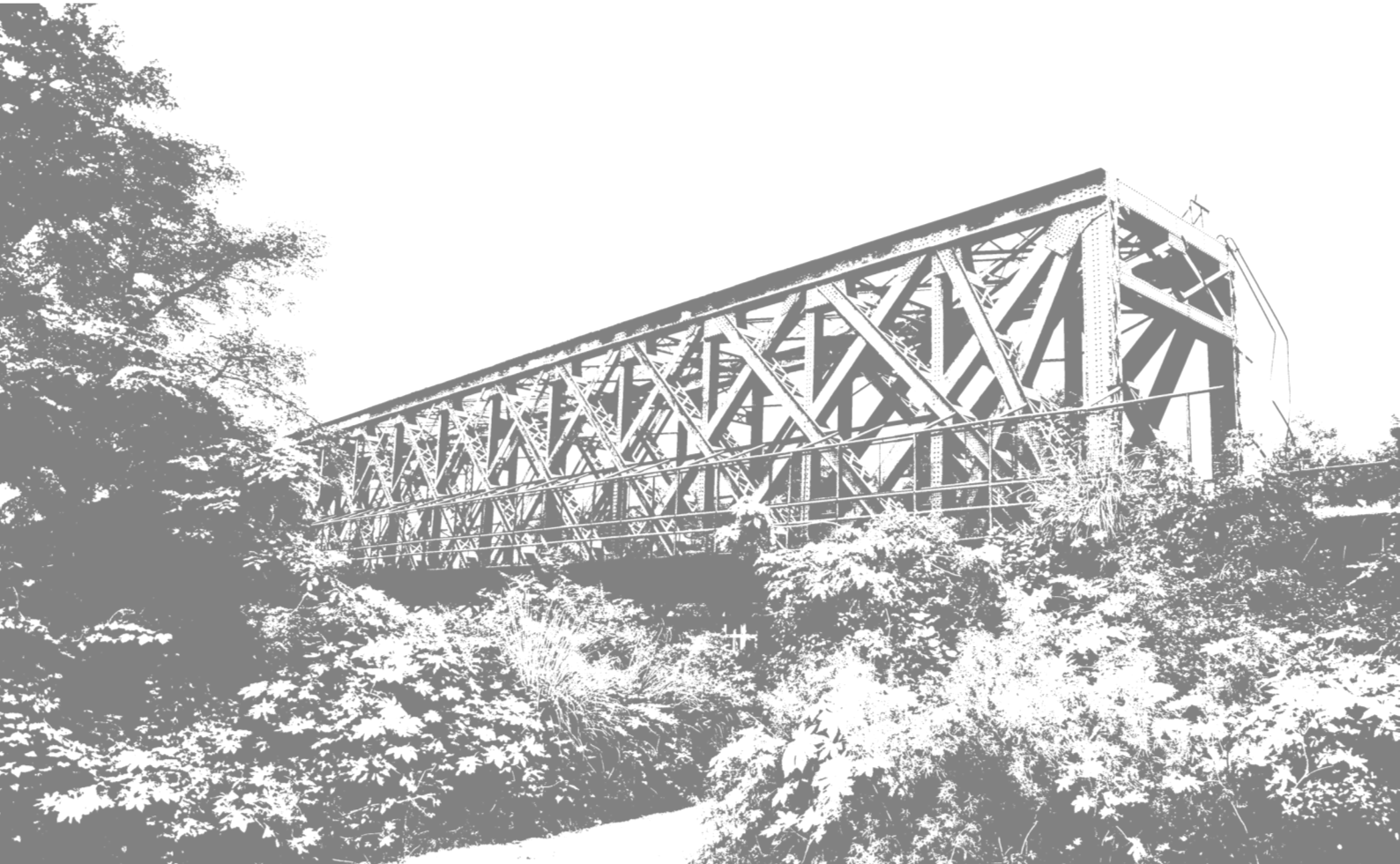
GANGA MANDIR AND SHIVA MANDIR		Reference No	GaD/Bjn/BJN/36	Map No	GaD/Bjn/M18
					
<b>Past Name</b>	Ganga Mandir and Shiva Mandir	<p><b>Architectural Description</b></p> <p>The temples are built within a boundary wall, entered from the east. It is built on sloping land, with the east face at the road level, and the west face raised on a high platform. Its lower part comprises a room with semicircular arches, overlooking the river. The east-facing temples lie adjacent to each other. Shiva Mandir comprises a square-planned garbh-griha, topped by a pyramidal shikhara. The shikhara rests on an extended drum, comprising mouldings similar to the shikhara design. The central portion of each side, comprising a multifoliated arch supported on circular pilasters, and the columns on each corner of the temple, protrude slightly outward from the footprint. Ganga Mandir is built with a similar architectural design as Shiva Mandir. The front façade comprises blind trefoil arches with bangladhar roof like mouldings above, on either side of the entrance.</p> <p><b>Historical/Cultural Value</b></p> <p>Several Hindu chiefs settled along the banks of Ganga due to its high religious significance. The local chief of the village built the Shiva and Ganga Mandir along the banks of Ganga which is presently covered in flood plains.</p> <p><b>Association with Ganga</b></p> <p>Shiva and Ganga temples were built along the river banks to commemorate the legend of Goddess Ganga descending on earth through Shiva's thick locks. Over the years, the river shifted its course away from the village.</p> <p><b>State of Conservation</b></p> <p>Signs of deterioration.</p> <p><b>Threats to the Property</b></p> <p>Material deterioration, Inappropriate additions, Alterations</p> <p><b>Condition Description</b></p> <p>Inappropriate use of concrete to fix broken parts of the façade. Vegetation growth at the plinth level of Shiva Mandir.</p> <p><b>Source of Information</b></p> <p>Pujari Hari Om Ji</p>			
<b>Tehsil</b>	Bijnor				
<b>Location</b>	29.275224 78.109476				
<b>Address</b>	Jahar Diwan Mela Ground, Ganj, Dara Nagar, Bijnor				
<b>Approach</b>	The temples are approached from the east, by the road which leads to the Bijnor-Siau road.				
<b>Approx date of construction</b>	19th century				
<b>Precise date of construction</b>	Not known				
<b>Ownership</b>	Private				
<b>Owners Name</b>	Ganga Ghat Sudhar Samiti				
<b>Property Type</b>	Precinct				
<b>Property Sub-type</b>	Religious				
<b>Property past use</b>	Temple				
<b>Property present use</b>	Temple				
<b>State of Protection</b>	Unprotected				
<b>Architectural Style</b>	Regional				
<b>Building Setting</b>	It is surrounded by dharamshalas to the north, east and south, and agricultural fields to the west. Ganga river is approx. 1 km towards the west.				
<b>Archeological</b>	N.A.	<b>Religious</b>	High		
<b>Historical</b>	Medium	<b>Social</b>	High		
<b>Architectural</b>	High	<b>Natural</b>	Medium		
		<b>Grade</b>	IIA		

SWAMI SUKHANAND YAGYASHALA		Reference No	GaD/Bjn/BJN/37	Map No	GaD/Bjn/M18	
						
<b>Past Name</b>	Swami Sukhanand Yagyashala		<b>Architectural Description</b>	The institutional complex is located on a rectangular plot, entered from a northern gateway. The institute was established in the later years. It comprises a rectangular plan, with a large central courtyard. The temple is built at the centre of the southern block of the school. It comprises an octagonal shaped plan, comprising the garbh-griha. It is topped by a pyramidal shikhara with a kalasa and finial. The shikhara rests on an octagonal drum, ornamented with flower mouldings along the base, and uru shikhara along the base only. The shikhara is adorned with bead-like ornamentation bands along each corner.		
<b>Tehsil</b>	Bijnor		<b>Historical/Cultural Value</b>	Swami Omvesh established the temple in the holy city, due to its association with mythological legends. He was a Maharaja from Rajasthan, who settled in the village in 19th century AD. His descendant is presently the 'Swami' of the region.		
<b>Location</b>	29.274464 78.110969					
<b>Address</b>	Ganj, Dara Nagar, Bijnor		<b>Association with Ganga</b>	The religious complex was built near the river banks due to its high religious significance. However, over the years the river course shifted away from the village.		
<b>Approach</b>	It is located at the southern end of an institutional complex. It is approached from the north, by the road which leads to Bijnor-Siau road.					
<b>Approx date of construction</b>	19th century		<b>State of Conservation</b>	Fair		
<b>Precise date of construction</b>	Not known					
<b>Ownership</b>	Private		<b>Threats to the Property</b>	Inappropriate additions, Alterations		
<b>Owners Name</b>	Swami Shri Omvesh Ji Trust					
<b>Property Type</b>	Precinct		<b>Condition Description</b>	A mandapa around the temple was built, using tin sheets. The structure blocks most of the temple façade.		
<b>Property Sub-type</b>	Religious					
<b>Property past use</b>	Temple		<b>Source of Information</b>	Primary Survey		
<b>Property present use</b>	Temple					
<b>State of Protection</b>	Unprotected					
<b>Architectural Style</b>	Regional					
<b>Building Setting</b>	It is approx. 1km to the east of the Ganga river banks. It is located within the institutional complex, surrounded by green land to the south and west, and residences to the north and east.					
<b>Archeological</b>	N.A.	<b>Religious</b>	High			
<b>Historical</b>	Medium	<b>Social</b>	Medium			
<b>Architectural</b>	Medium	<b>Natural</b>	Low			
		<b>Grade</b>	IIB			

NAULAKHA BAGH		Reference No	GaD/Bjn/BJN/38	Map No	GaD/Bjn/M19
					
<b>Past Name</b>	Naulakha Bagh	<p><b>Architectural Description</b></p> <p>The northern gateway comprises a tudor arch, adorned with floral motifs along the spandrels. The entablature around the arch comprised encaustic tiles earlier. The central portion is topped by a vaulted roof. The gateway comprises open rooms with circular columns on square bases and decorative brackets to supported the lintel. Stairs on the rear side of the gateway lead to the upper storey, comprising a central courtyard overlooking the mausoleums. It is surrounded by rooms with multifoliated arches. Shujat Khan tomb is built on a high plinth, with blind niches on the outer side. The tomb is covered by a colonnaded pavilion topped by a dome resting on an octagonal drum. The area outside the pavilion is comprises tombs of other family members. Another tomb with an octagonal plan and a dome is built in the precinct.</p> <p><b>Historical/Cultural Value</b></p> <p>The village was gifted to Shujat Khan by Shah Jahan due to his campaign in the Bengal conquest. He named it Jahanabad, after the Emperor. Presently, Naulakha Bagh comprises his and his wife's tombs. His horses and elephants have separate tombs.</p> <p><b>Association with Ganga</b></p> <p>Many Mughal rulers traveled along Ganga as it was a major source for trade and communication. They gifted land along the banks of Ganga to several celebrated heroes in their army and/or the royal court.</p> <p><b>State of Conservation</b></p> <p>Signs of deterioration</p> <p><b>Threats to the Property</b></p> <p>Structural deterioration, Material deterioration, Vegetative growth, Lack of maintenance, Nuisance of animals</p> <p><b>Condition Description</b></p> <p>The southern and eastern boundary walls are dilapidated. The tombs are freshly painted. Structural cracks seen on the gateway.</p> <p><b>Source of Information</b></p> <p>Bijnor District Gazetteer; Amar Ujala article</p>			
<b>Tehsil</b>	Bijnor				
<b>Location</b>	29.250212 78.124700				
<b>Address</b>	Jahanabad, Nijabatpura Ahatmali, Bijnor				
<b>Approach</b>	The site is approached from the north, by an unpaved road which intersects with Ganj-Chandpur road to the north.				
<b>Approx date of construction</b>	17th Century				
<b>Precise date of construction</b>	1647				
<b>Ownership</b>	Public				
<b>Owners Name</b>	Archaeological Survey of India (ASI)				
<b>Property Type</b>	Precinct				
<b>Property Sub-type</b>	Memorial				
<b>Property past use</b>	Tomb				
<b>Property present use</b>	Tomb				
<b>State of Protection</b>	Protected				
<b>Architectural Style</b>	Mughal				
<b>Building Setting</b>	The site is surrounded by agricultural fields in all directions. The village settlement lies towards the north-west of the site, closer to the banks of Ganga.				
<b>Archeological</b>	N.A.	<b>Religious</b>	High		
<b>Historical</b>	High	<b>Social</b>	High		
<b>Architectural</b>	High	<b>Natural</b>	Medium		
		<b>Grade</b>	I*		

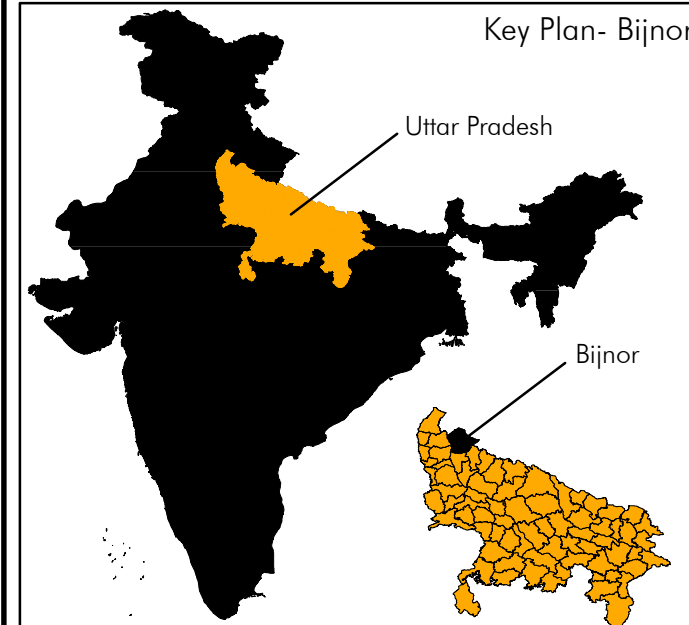


ANNEXURE B  
GIS MAPS



# Ganga Cultural Documentation Bijnor, UP

Key Plan- Bijnor



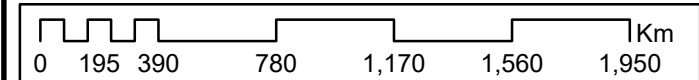
## Legend

- District boundary
- Tehsil Boundary
- 5Km Line
- Railway line
- Streams & Canals
- Ganga River
- Adjacent Districts
- Road Type**
- Primary Rd
- Secondary Rd

## Note:

Area:  
Bijnor District  
21/09/2021

Map No.:  
GaD/M1



## Survey Team:

Mitali Vij	Conservation Architect
Chetan Kataria	Urban Design Architect
Aalya Rekhi	Architect
Savar Suri	Intern

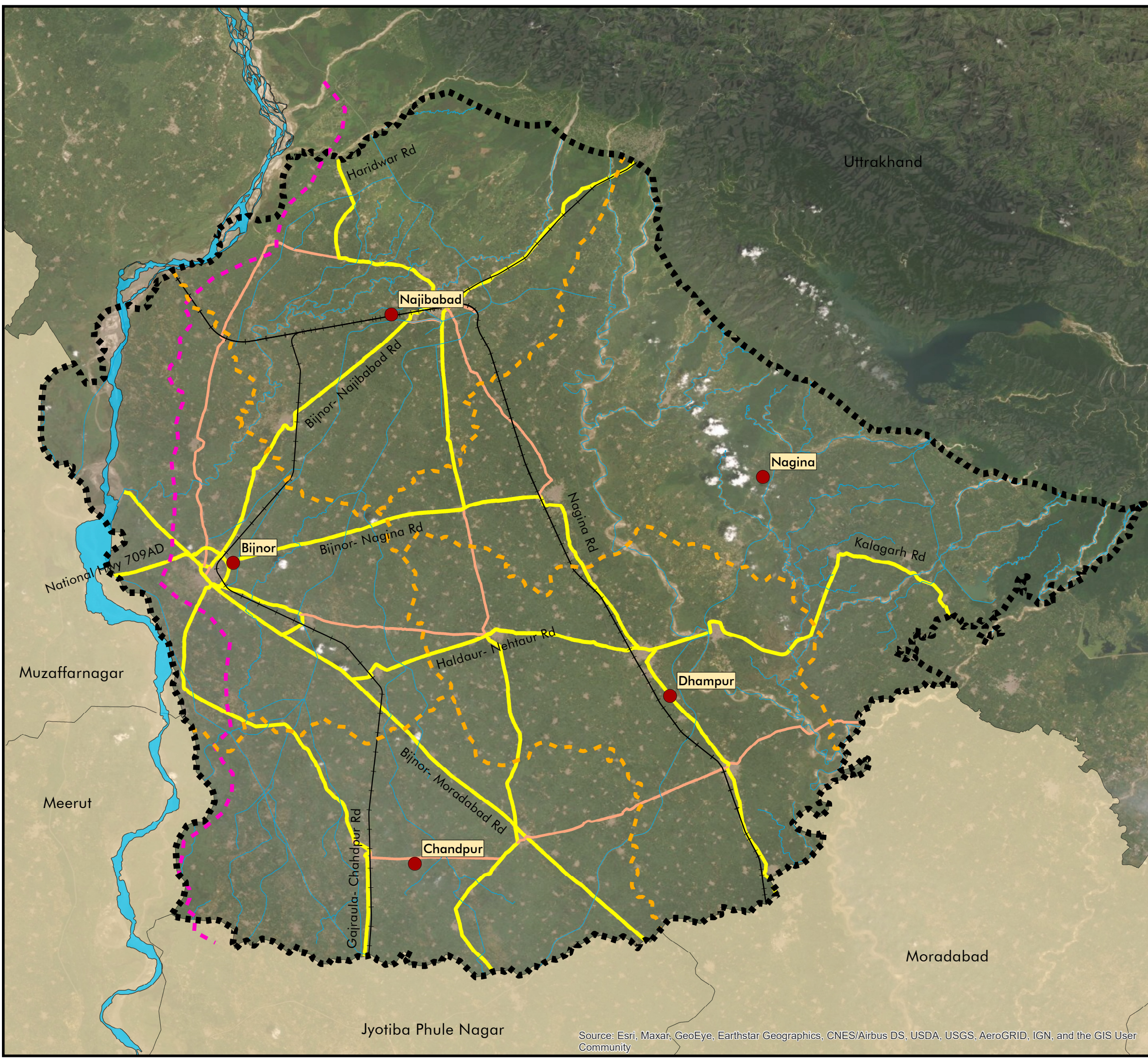
## GIS Mapping :

Chetan Katarial	Urban Design Architect
-----------------	------------------------

Prepared by:  
Indian National Trust  
for Art and Cultural Heritage



Submitted by:  
National Mission for  
Clean Ganga

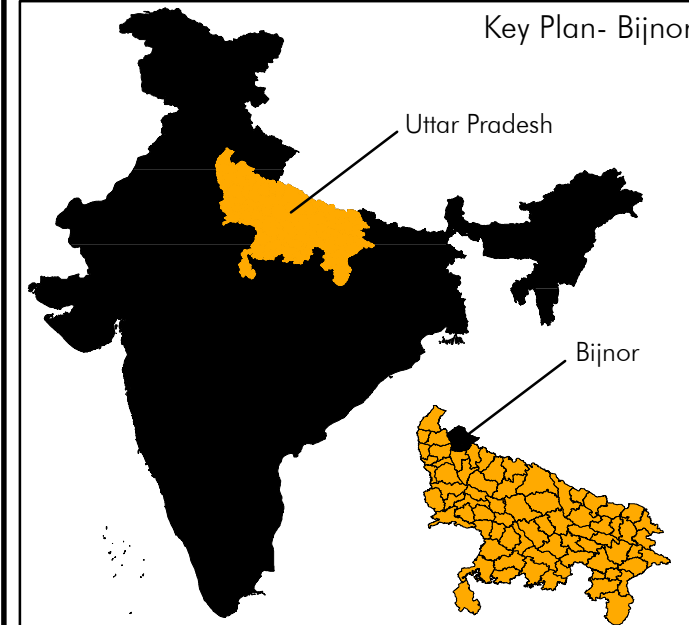


Jyotiba Phule Nagar

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

# Ganga Cultural Documentation Bijnor, UP

Key Plan- Bijnor



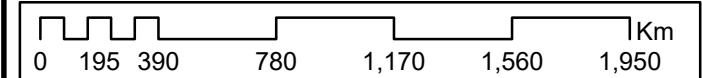
## Legend

- District boundary
- Tehsil Boundary
- 5Km Line
- Railway line
- Streams & Canals
- Inventories
- Ganga River
- Primary Rd
- Secondary Rd
- Adjacent Districts

## Note:

Area:  
Bijnor District  
21/09/2021

Map No.:  
GaD/M2

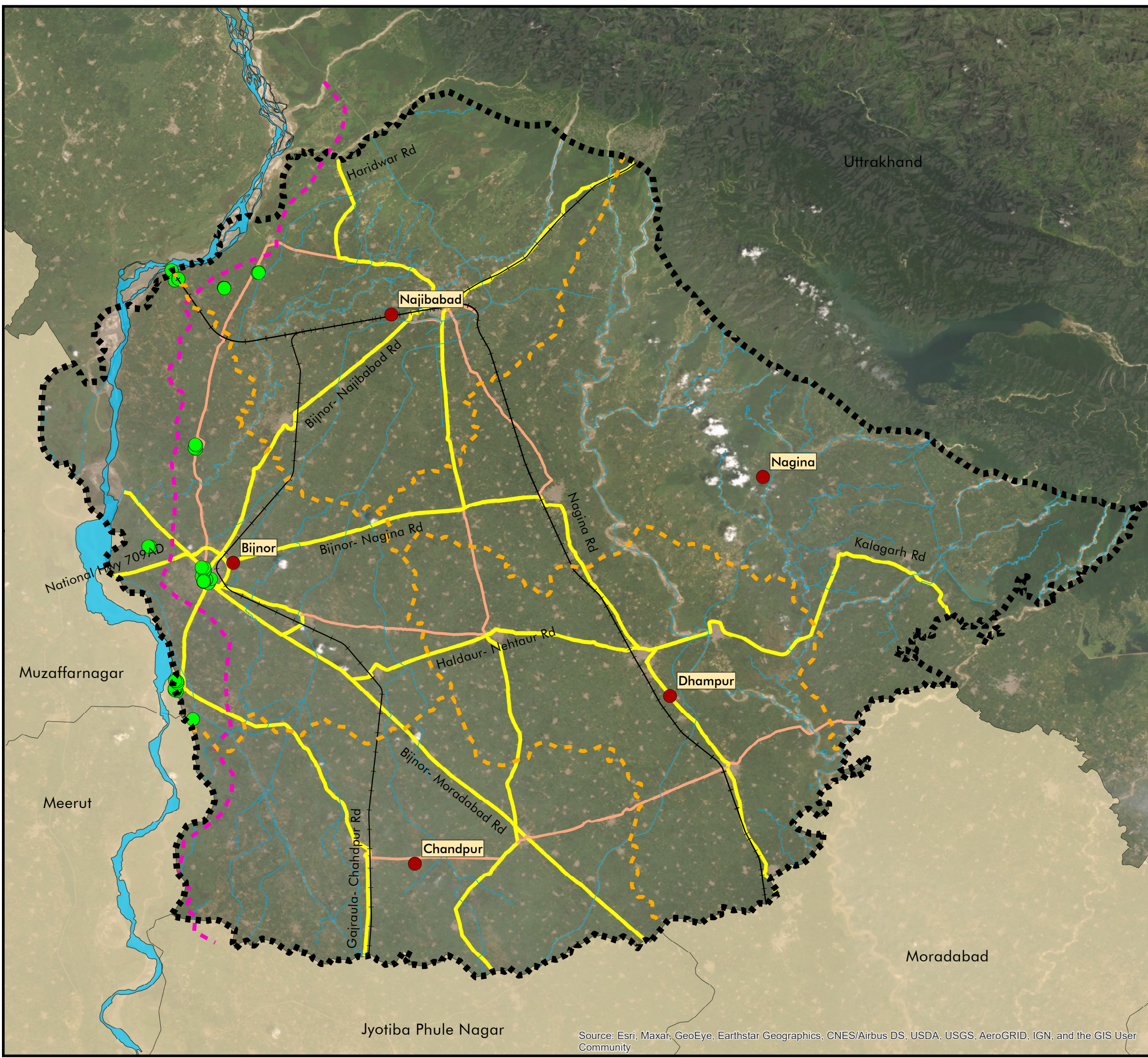


Survey Team:  
Mitali Vij Conservation Architect  
Chetan Kataria Urban Design Architect  
Aalya Rekhi Architect  
Savar Suri Intern

GIS Mapping :  
Chetan Katarial Urban Design Architect

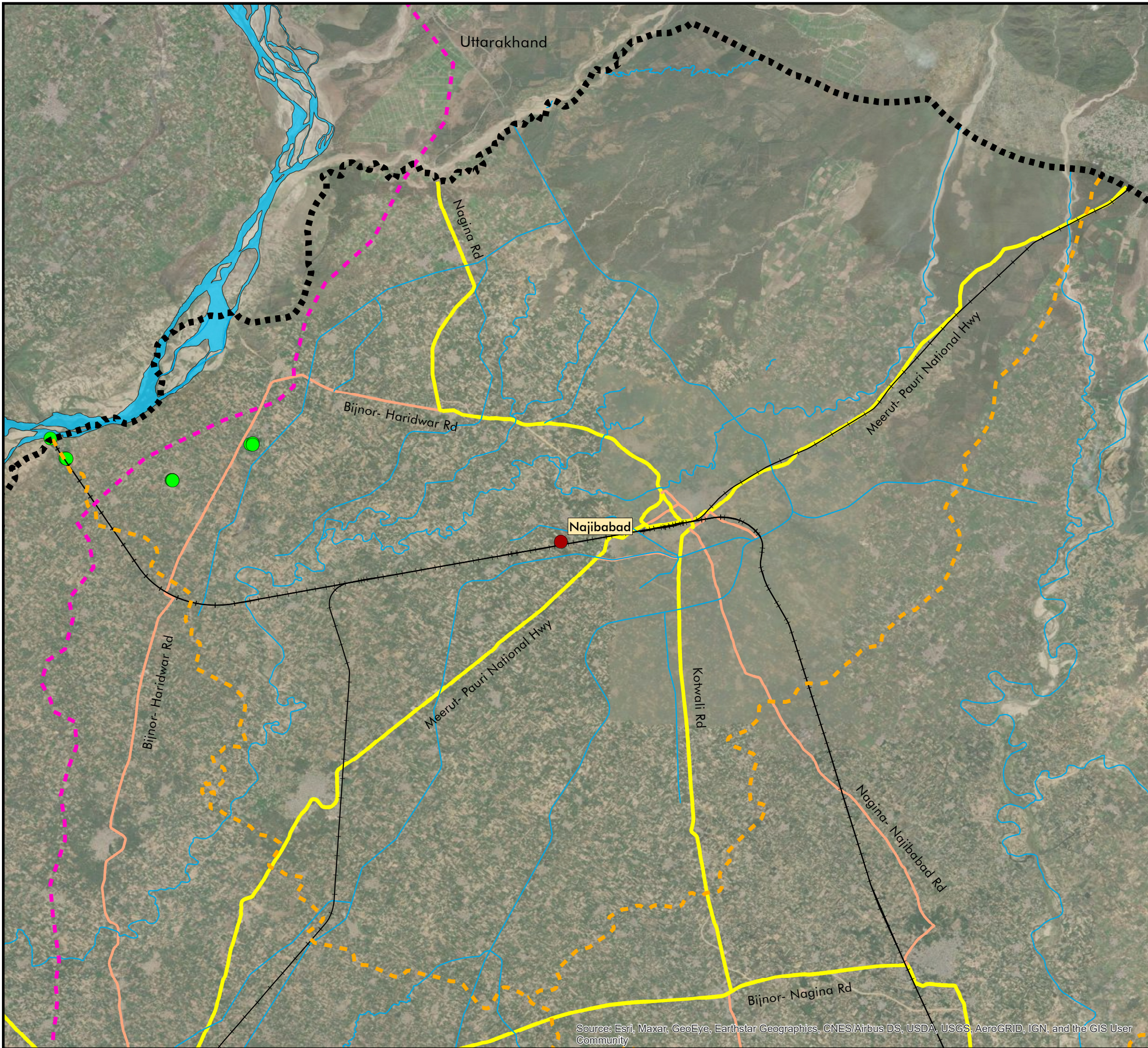
Prepared by:  
Indian National Trust  
for Art and Cultural Heritage INTACH

Submitted by:  
National Mission for  
Clean Ganga

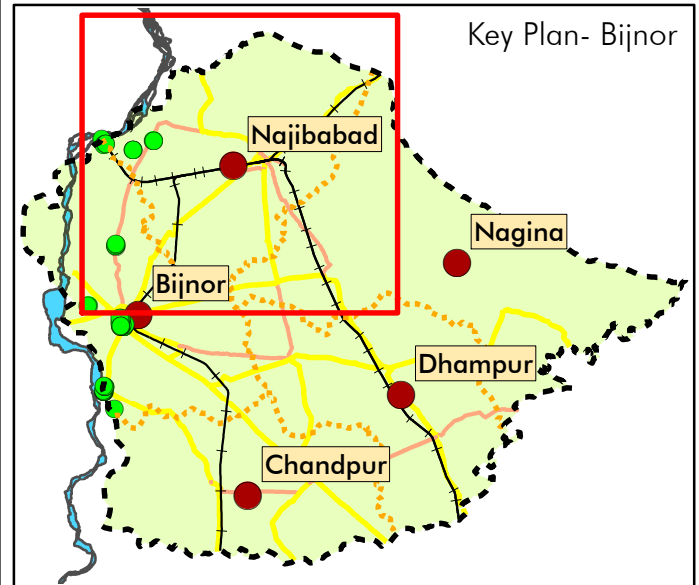


Jyotiba Phule Nagar

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



## Ganga Cultural Documentation Bijnor, UP

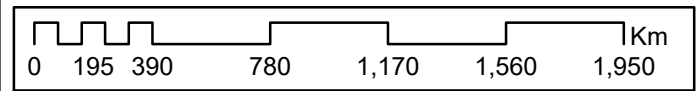


**Legend**

District boundary	Inventories
Tehsil Boundary	Najibabad
5Km Line	Road Type
Railway line	Primary Rd
Streams & Canals	Secondary Rd
Ganga River	Adjacent Districts

**Note:**

Area: Bijnor District- Najibabad Tehsil 21/09/2021	Map No.: GaD/Bjn/M3
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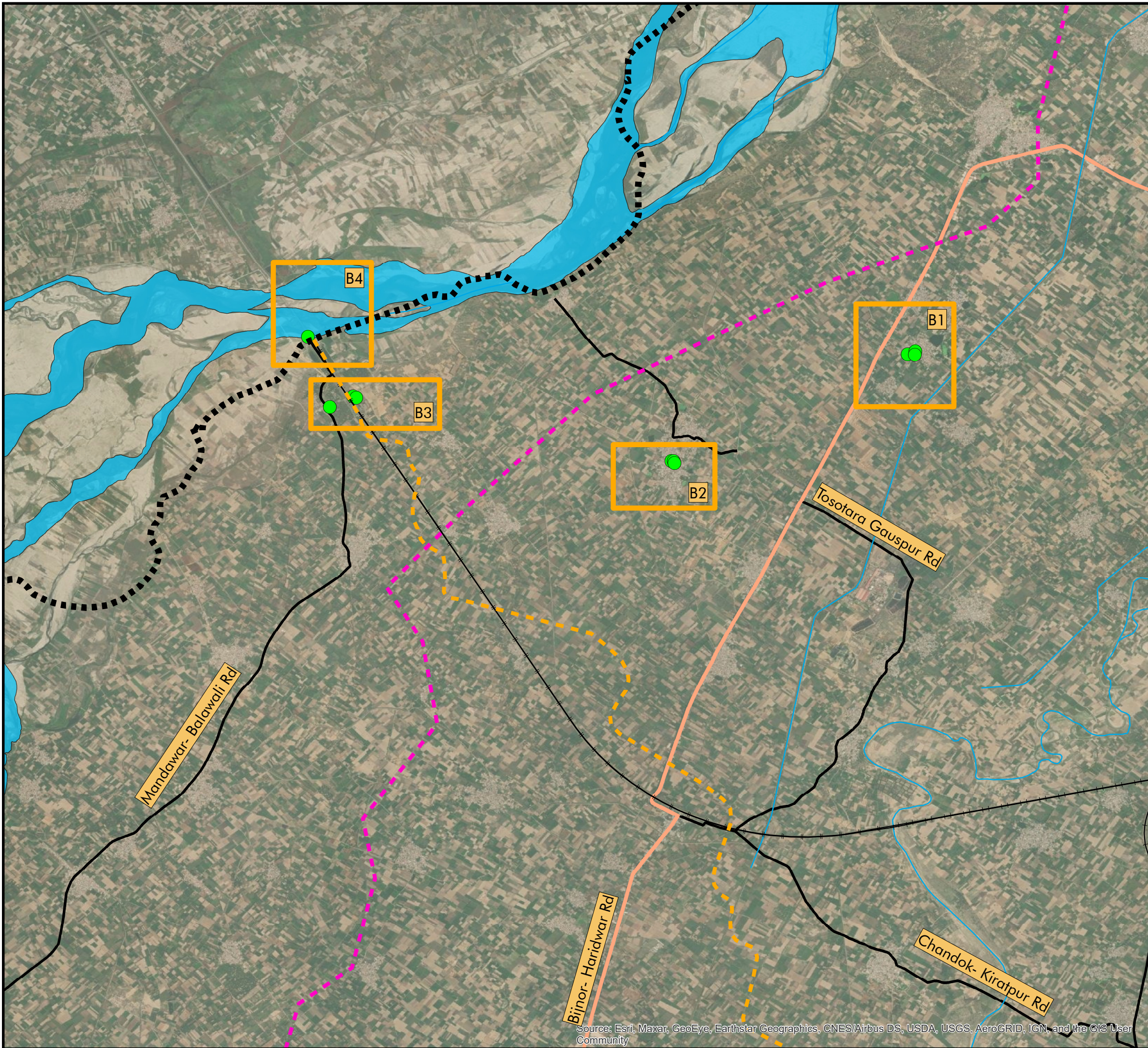


**Survey Team:**  
 Mitali Vij Conservation Architect  
 Chetan Kataria Urban Design Architect  
 Aalya Rekhi Architect  
 Savar Suri Intern

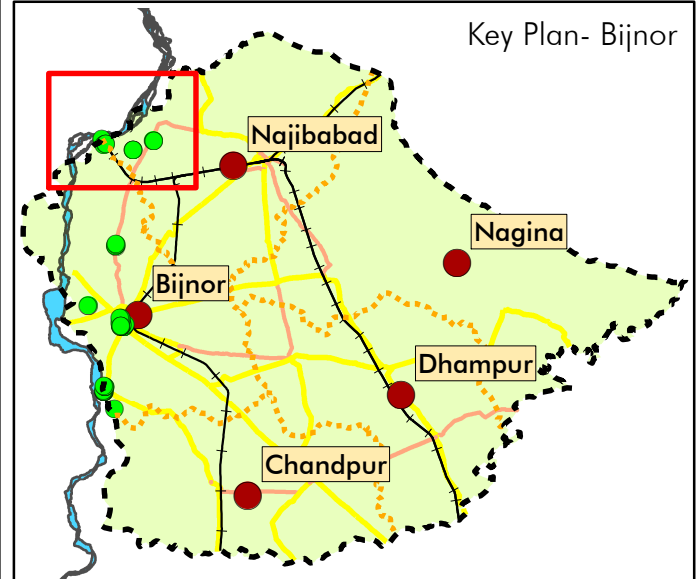
**GIS Mapping :**  
 Chetan Katarial Urban Design Architect

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 Bijnor, UP



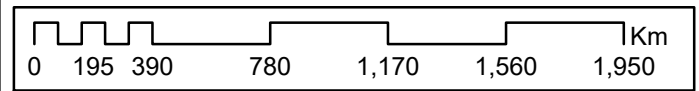
- Legend**
- District boundary
  - Tehsil Boundary
  - 5Km Line
  - Railway line
  - Streams & Canals
  - Ganga River
  - Adjacent Districts
  - Inventories
  - Road Type**
  - Primary Rd
  - Secondary Rd
  - Tertiary Rd

**Note:**

For the comprehensive study of these maps, Bijnor district is marked as Zone B. This zone further divides into 11 Sub-zones, according to their respective area.

This map represents following subzones; Zone B1 to B4

Area: Bijnor District- Najibabad Tehsil 21/09/2021	Map No.: GaD/Bjn/M4
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**Survey Team:**

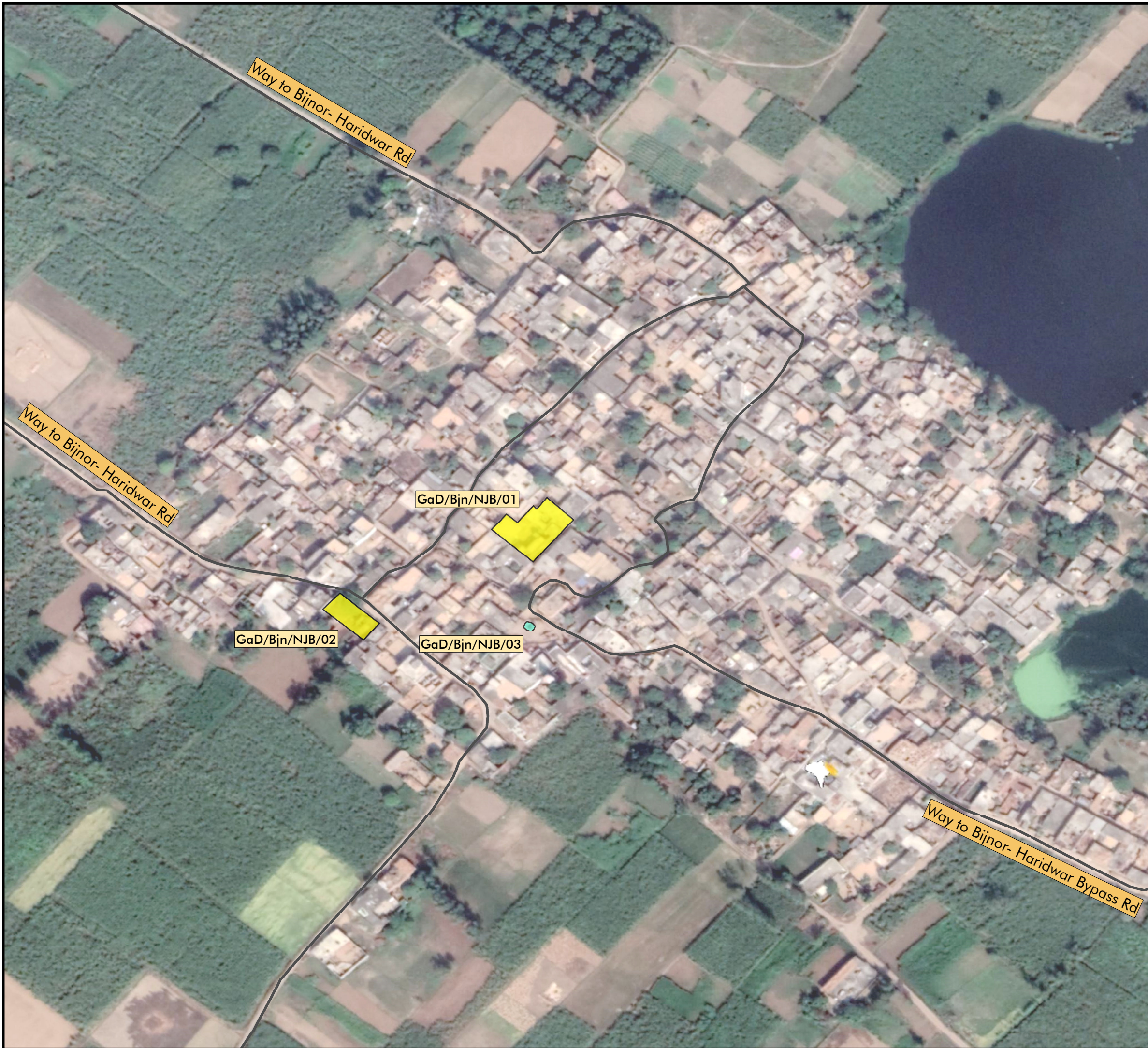
Mitali Vij	Conservation Architect
Chetan Kataria	Urban Design Architect
Aalya Rekhi	Architect
Savar Suri	Intern

**GIS Mapping :**

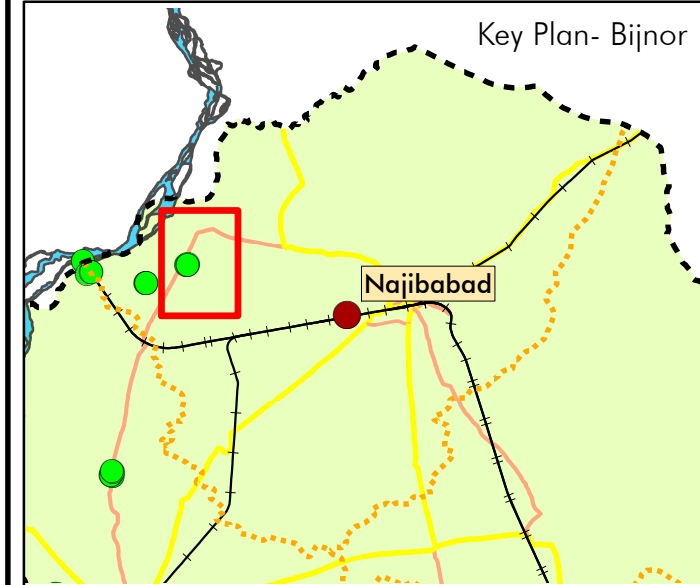
Chetan Kataria	Urban Design Architect
----------------	------------------------

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

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



## Ganga Cultural Documentation Bijnor, UP

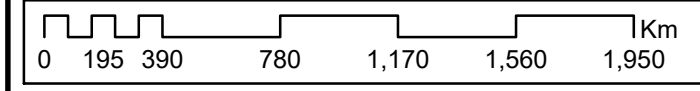


**Legend**

Road Type		Typology
--- District boundary	Primary Rd	Industrial
- - - Tehsil Boundary	Secondary Rd	Institutional
--- 5Km Line	Tertiary Rd	Religious
--- Railway line		Residence
--- Streams & Canals		Well
--- Ganga River		
--- Adjacent Districts		

**Note:**  
 For the comprehensive study of these maps, Bijnor district is marked as Zone B. This zone further divides into 11 Sub-zones, according to their respective area.  
 This map represents the following subzones; Zone B1 and reference location. GaD/Bjn/NJB/01 to GaD/Bjn/NJB/03

Area: Bijnor District- Najibabad Tehsil 23/09/2021	Map No.: GaD/Bjn/M5
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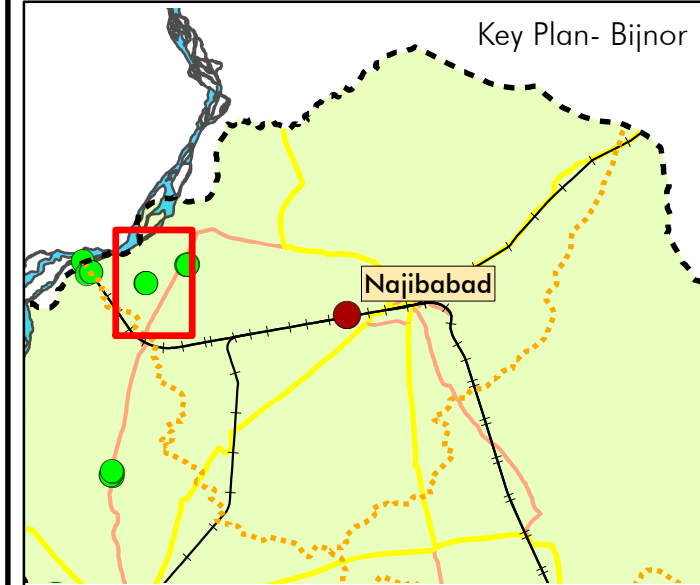


**Survey Team:**  
 Mitali Vij Conservation Architect  
 Chetan Kataria Urban Design Architect  
 Aalya Rekhi Architect  
 Savar Suri Intern

**GIS Mapping :**  
 Chetan Kataria Urban Design Architect



## Ganga Cultural Documentation Bijnor, UP



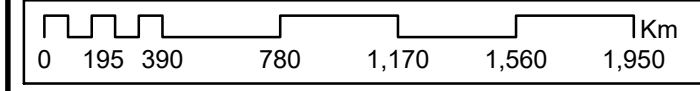
**Legend**

Road Type		Typology
District boundary	Primary Rd	Industrial
Tehsil Boundary	Secondary Rd	Institutional
5Km Line	Tertiary Rd	Residence
Railway line	Well	Religious
Streams & Canals		
Ganga River		
Adjacent Districts		

**Note:**  
For the comprehensive study of these maps, Bijnor district is marked as Zone B. This zone further divides into 11 Sub-zones, according to their respective area.

This map represents the following subzones; Zone B2 and reference location. GaD/Bjn/NJB/04 to GaD/Bjn/NJB/06

Area: Bijnor District- Najibabad Tehsil 23/09/2021	Map No.: GaD/Bjn/M6
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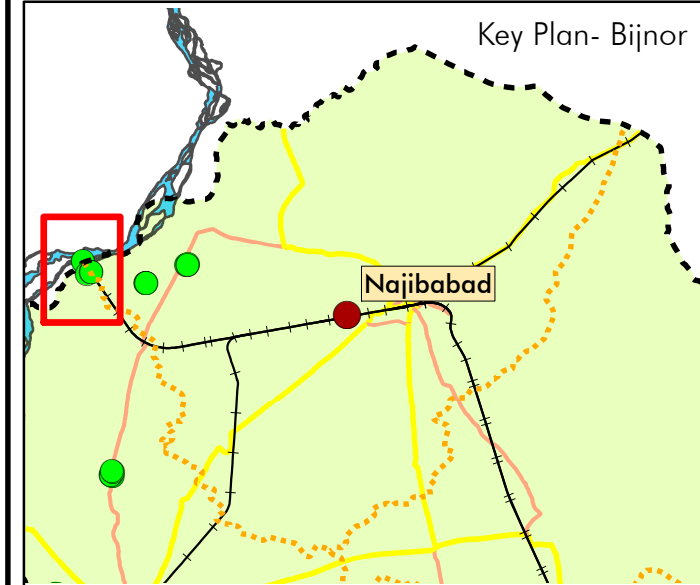


**Survey Team:**  
Mitali Vij Conservation Architect  
Chetan Kataria Urban Design Architect  
Aalya Rekhi Architect  
Savar Suri Intern

**GIS Mapping :**  
Chetan Kataria Urban Design Architect



## Ganga Cultural Documentation Bijnor, UP



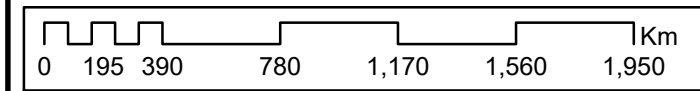
**Legend**

District boundary	<b>Road Type</b>	<b>Typology</b>
Tehsil Boundary	Primary Rd	Industrial
5Km Line	Secondary Rd	Institutional
Railway line	Tertiary Rd	Religious
Streams & Canals		Residence
Ganga River		Well
Adjacent Districts		

**Note:**  
For the comprehensive study of these maps, Bijnor district is marked as Zone B. This zone further divides into 11 Sub-zones, according to their respective area.

This map represents the following subzones; Zone B3 and reference location.  
GaD/Bjn/NJB/07 and GaD/Bjn/NJB/08  
GaD/Bjn/BJN/01

Area: Bijnor District- Bijnor and Najibabad Tehsil 23/09/2021	Map No.: GaD/Bjn/M7
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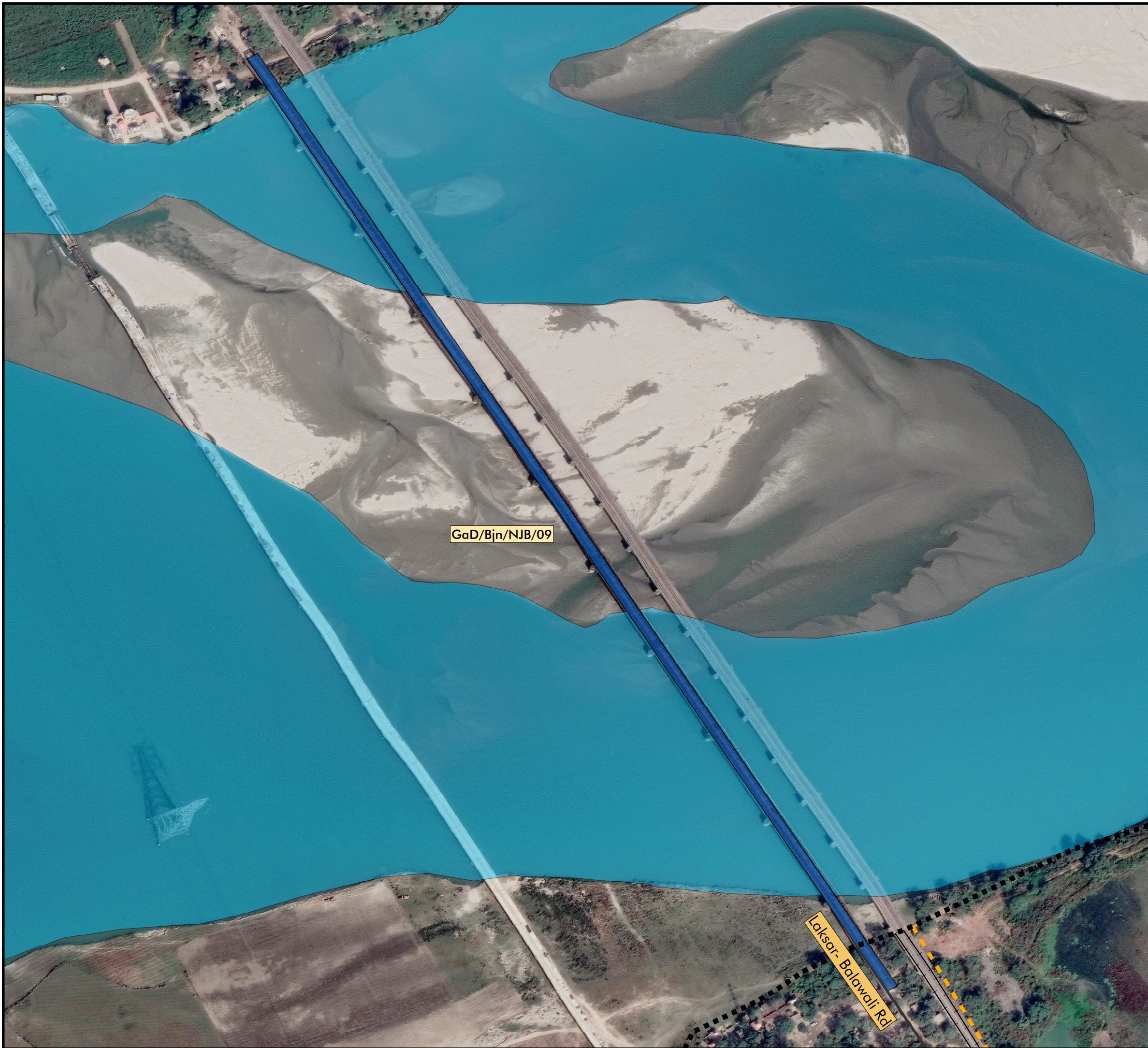


**Survey Team:**  
Mitali Vij Conservation Architect  
Chetan Kataria Urban Design Architect  
Aalya Rekhi Architect  
Savar Suri Intern

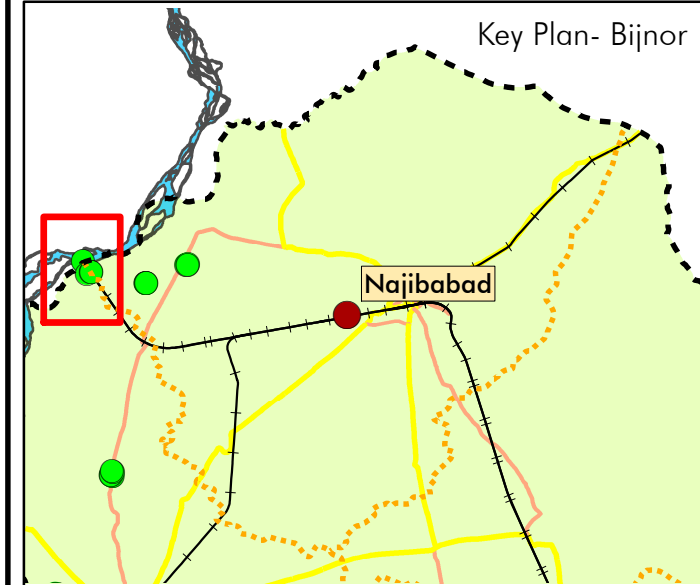
**GIS Mapping :**  
Chetan Katarial Urban Design Architect

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

Submitted by:  
National Mission for Clean Ganga



## Ganga Cultural Documentation Bijnor, UP



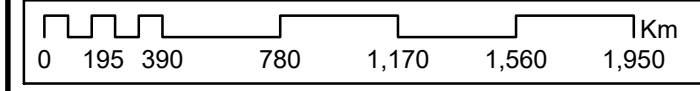
**Legend**

Road Type		Typology
District boundary	Primary Rd	Industrial
Tehsil Boundary	Secondary Rd	Institutional
5Km Line	Tertiary Rd	Religious
Railway line	Streams & Canals	Residence
Ganga River	Well	
Adjacent Districts		

**Note:**  
For the comprehensive study of these maps, Bijnor district is marked as Zone B. This zone further divides into 11 Sub-zones, according to their respective area.

This map represents following subzones; Zone B4 and reference location. GaD/Bjn/NJB/09

Area: Bijnor District- Najibabad Tehsil 23/09/2021	Map No.: GaD/Bjn/M8
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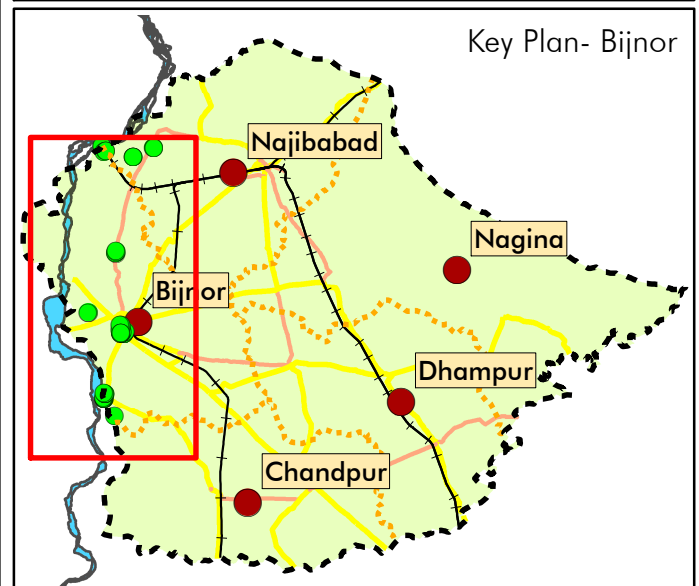
**Survey Team:**  
Mitali Vij Conservation Architect  
Chetan Kataria Urban Design Architect  
Aalya Rekhi Architect  
Savar Suri Intern

**GIS Mapping :**  
Chetan Katarial Urban Design Architect

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

Submitted by:  
National Mission for  
Clean Ganga

# Ganga Cultural Documentation Bijnor, UP

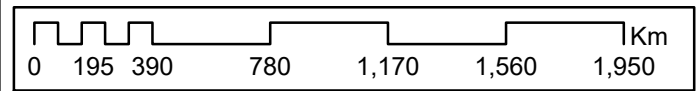


## Legend

- District boundary
- Tehsil Boundary
- 5Km Line
- Railway line
- Streams & Canals
- Ganga River
- Adjacent Districts
- Inventories
- Road Type**
- Primary Rd
- Secondary Rd

## Note:

Area: Bijnor District- Bijnor Tehsil 21/09/2021	Map No.: GaD/Bjn/M9
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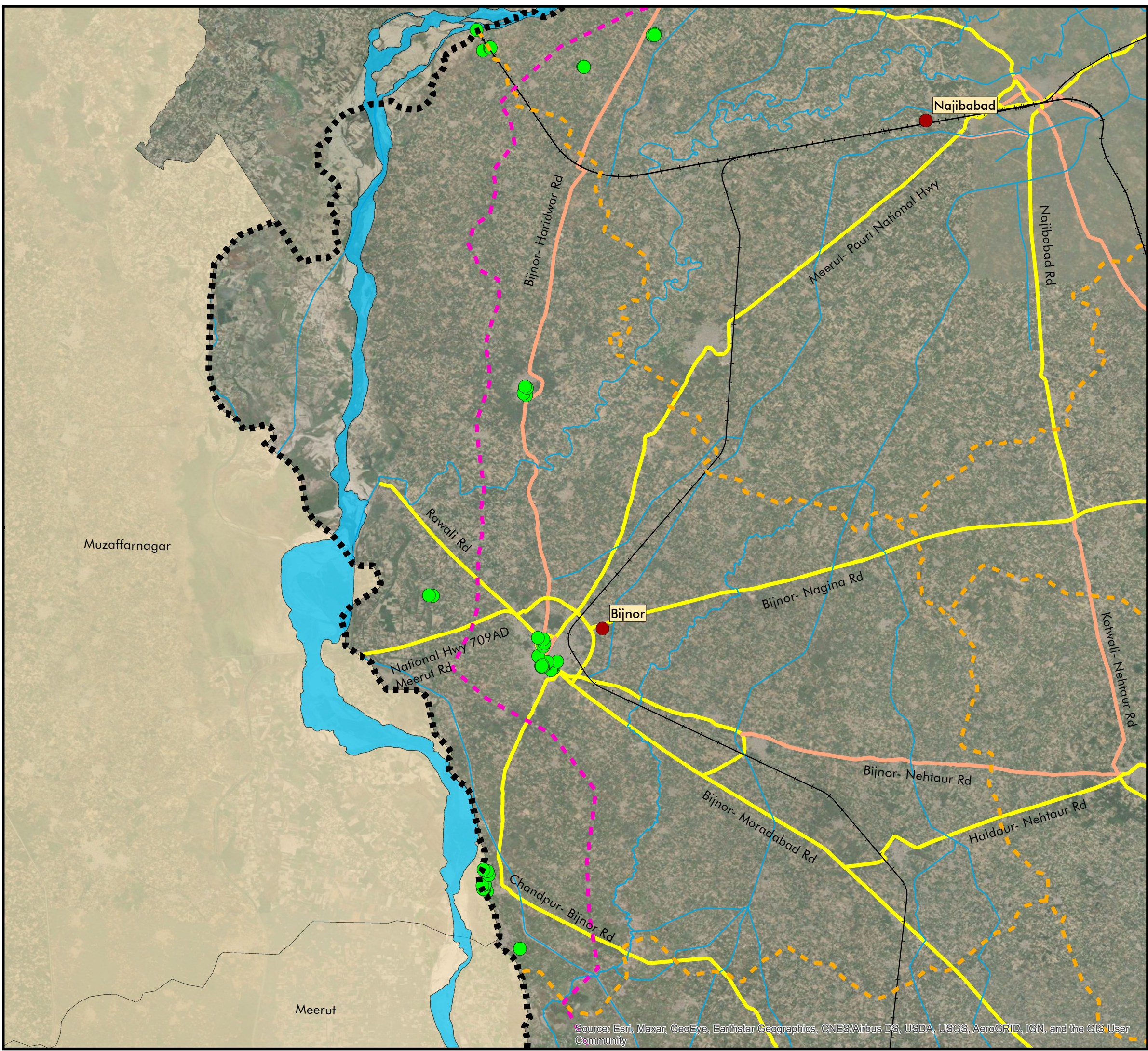


Survey Team:

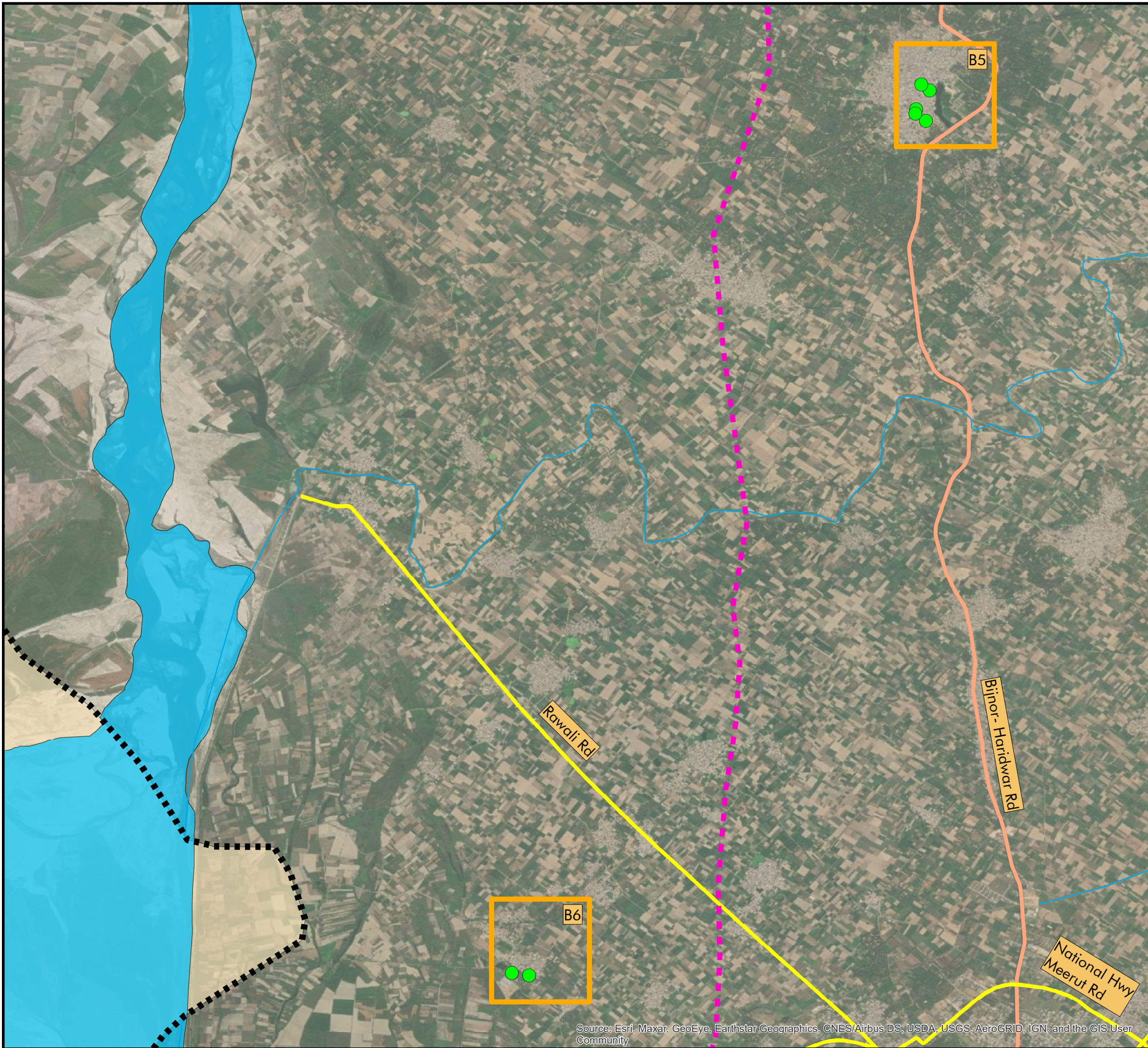
Mitali Vij	Conservation Architect
Chetan Kataria	Urban Design Architect
Aalya Rekhi	Architect
Savar Suri	Intern

GIS Mapping :  
 Chetan Katarial      Urban Design Architect

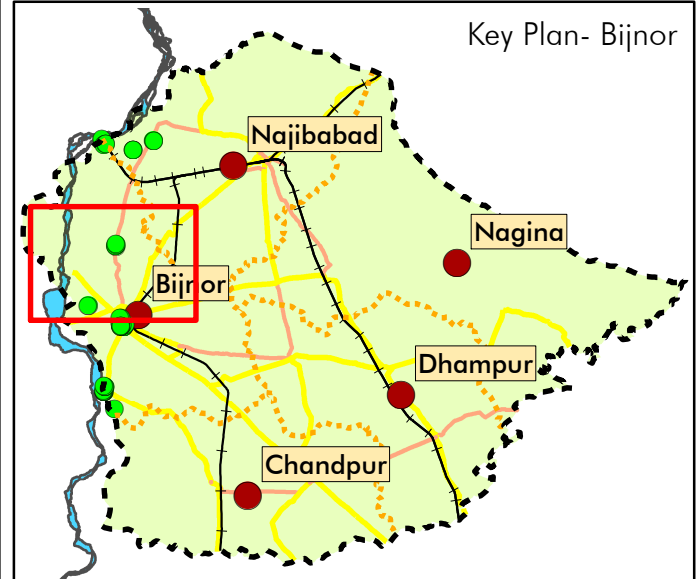
Prepared by: Indian National Trust for Art and Cultural Heritage INTACH	Submitted by: National Mission for Clean Ganga
---	--



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



## Ganga Cultural Documentation Bijnor, UP



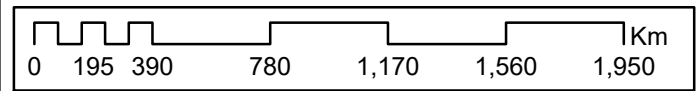
- Legend
- District boundary
  - Tehsil Boundary
  - 5Km Line
  - Railway line
  - Streams & Canals
  - Ganga River
  - Adjacent Districts
  - Inventories
  - Road Type**
  - Primary Rd
  - Secondary Rd

**Note:**

For the comprehensive study of these maps, Bijnor district is marked as Zone B. This zone further divides into 11 Sub-zones, according to their respective area.

This map represents the following subzones; Zone B5 to B6

Area: Bijnor District- Bijnor Tehsil 21/09/2021	Map No.: GaD/Bjn/M10
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Survey Team:

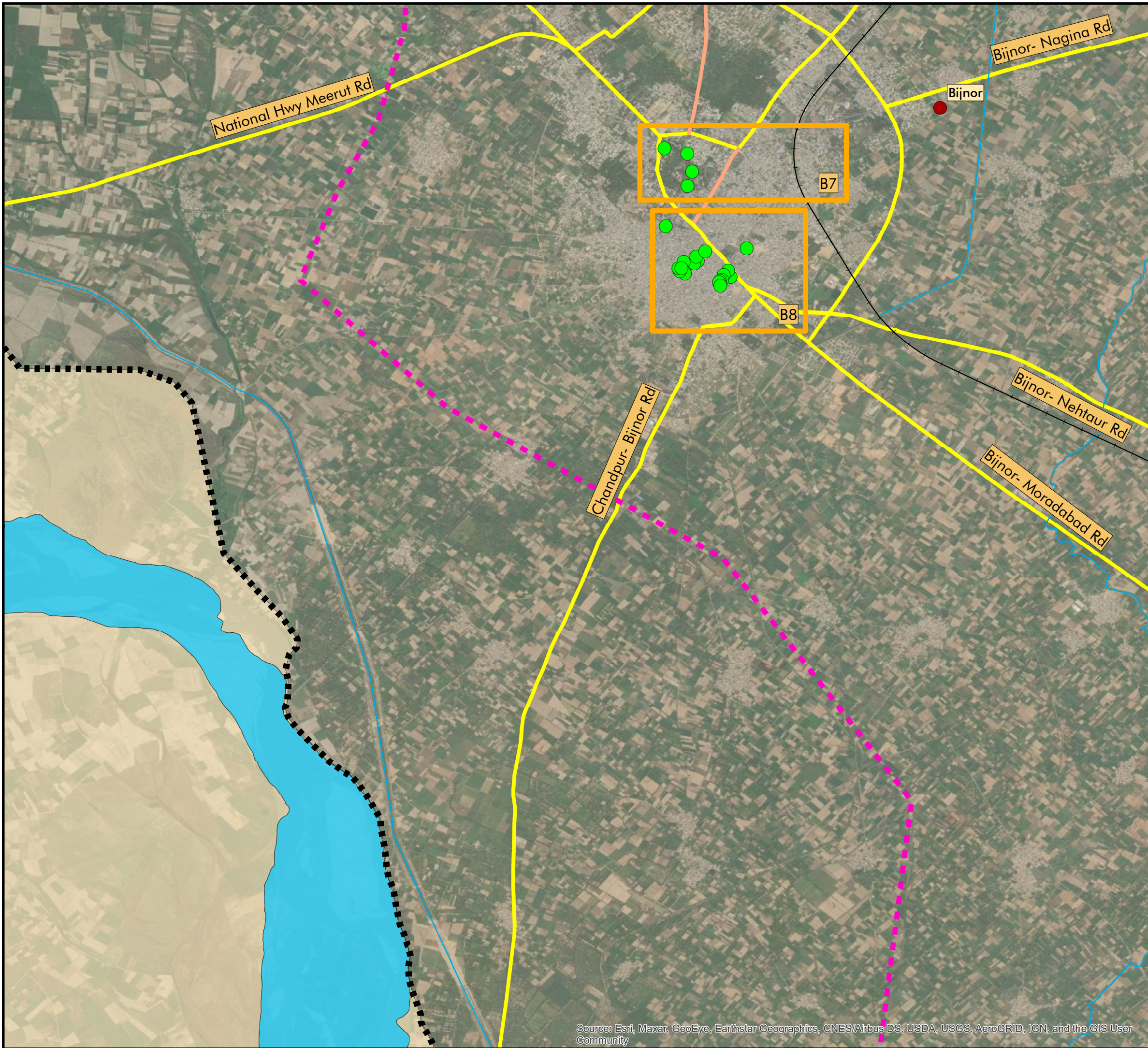
Mitali Vij	Conservation Architect
Chetan Kataria	Urban Design Architect
Aalya Rekhi	Architect
Savar Suri	Intern

GIS Mapping :  
Chetan Katarial    Urban Design Architect

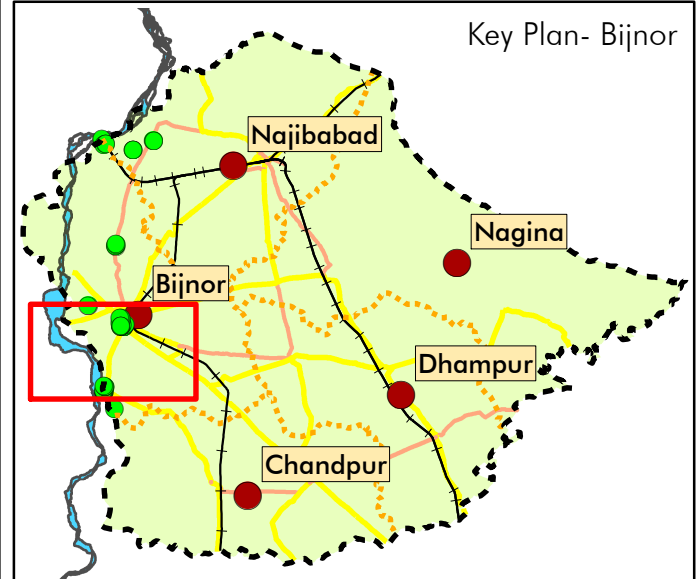
Prepared by:  
Indian National Trust for Art and Cultural Heritage INTACH

Submitted by:  
National Mission for Clean Ganga

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



## Ganga Cultural Documentation Bijnor, UP



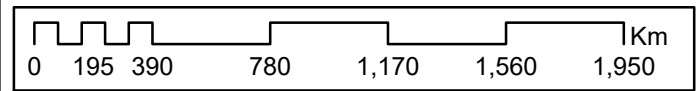
- Legend**
- District boundary
  - Tehsil Boundary
  - 5Km Line
  - Railway line
  - Streams & Canals
  - Ganga River
  - Adjacent Districts
  - Inventories
  - Road Type**
  - Primary Rd
  - Secondary Rd

**Note:**

For the comprehensive study of these maps, Bijnor district is marked as Zone B. This zone further divides into 11 Sub-zones, according to their respective area.

This map represents the following subzones; Zone B7 to B8

Area: Bijnor District- Bijnor Tehsil 22/09/2021	Map No.: GaD/Bjn/M11
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**Survey Team:**

Mitali Vij	Conservation Architect
Chetan Kataria	Urban Design Architect
Aalya Rekhi	Architect
Savar Suri	Intern

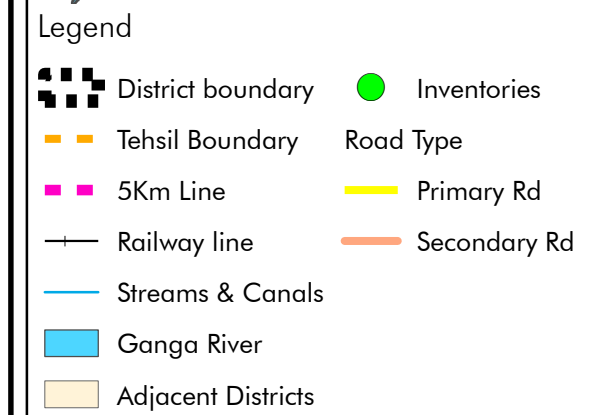
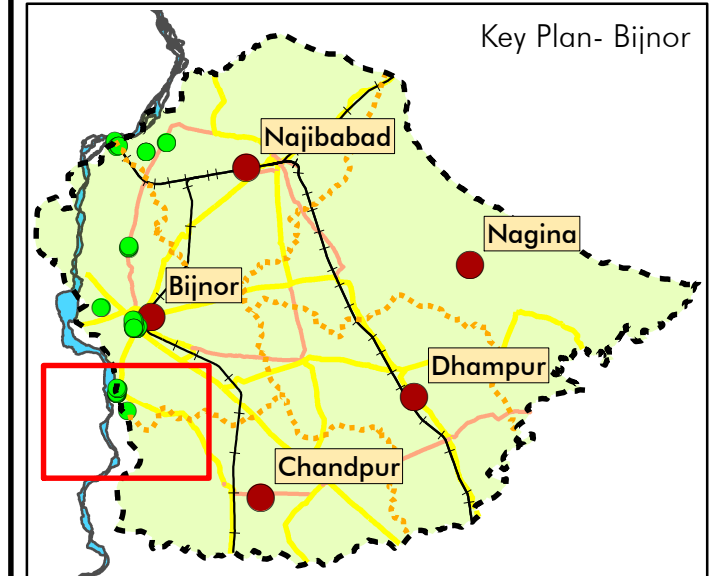
**GIS Mapping :**  
Chetan Kataria Urban Design Architect

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

Submitted by:  
National Mission for Clean Ganga

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

# Ganga Cultural Documentation Bijnor, UP

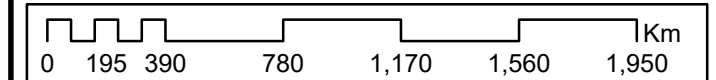


**Note:**  
For the comprehensive study of these maps, Bijnor district is marked as Zone B. This zone further divides into 11 Sub-zones, according to their respective area.

This map represents following subzones;  
Zone B9 to B11

Area:  
Bijnor District- Bijnor Tehsil  
22/09/2021

Map No.:  
GaD/Bjn/M12

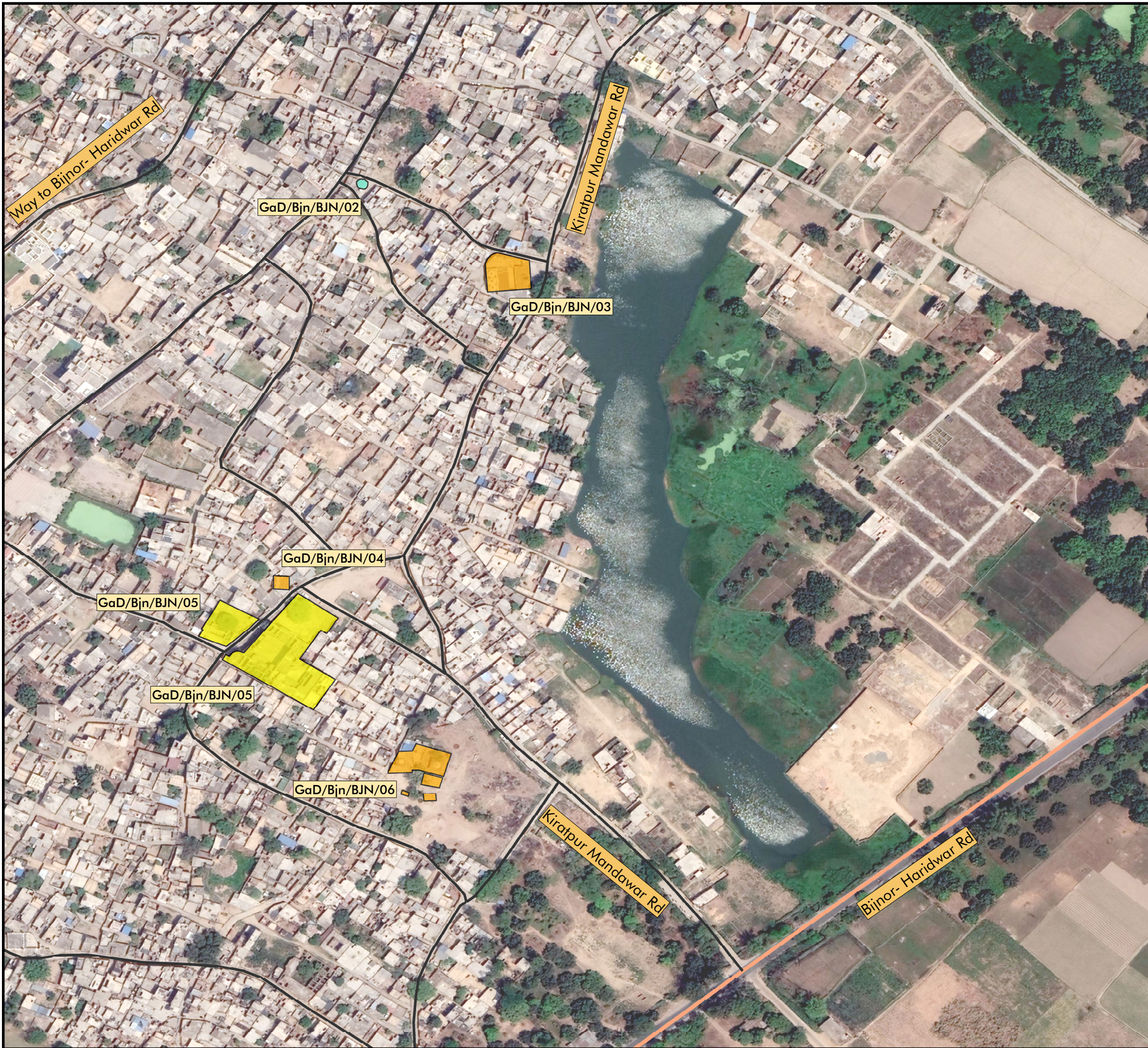


Survey Team:  
Mitali Vij Conservation Architect  
Chetan Kataria Urban Design Architect  
Aalya Rekhi Architect  
Savar Suri Intern

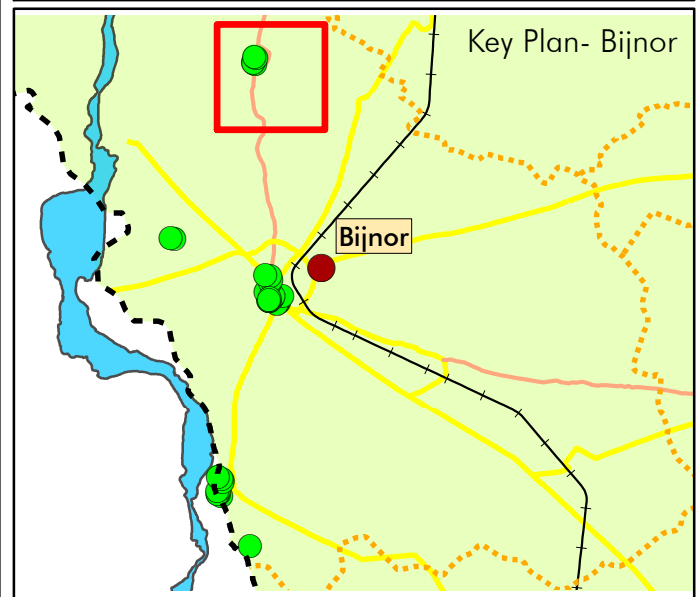
GIS Mapping :  
Chetan Katarial Urban Design Architect

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

Submitted by:  
National Mission for  
Clean Ganga



## Ganga Cultural Documentation Bijnor, UP

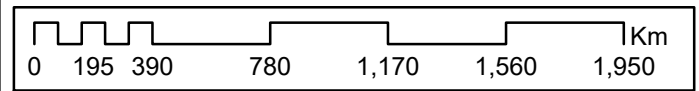


**Legend**

Road Type		Typology
District boundary	Primary Rd	Industrial
Tehsil Boundary	Secondary Rd	Institutional
5Km Line	Tertiary Rd	Religious
Railway line	Streams & Canals	Well
Ganga River	Adjacent Districts	

**Note:**  
 For the comprehensive study of these maps, Bijnor district is marked as Zone B. This zone further divides into 11 Sub-zones, according to their respective area.  
 This map represents following subzones; Zone B5 and reference location. GaD/Bjn/BJN/02 to GaD/Bjn/BJN/06

Area: Bijnor District- Bijnor Tehsil 23/09/2021	Map No.: GaD/Bjn/M13
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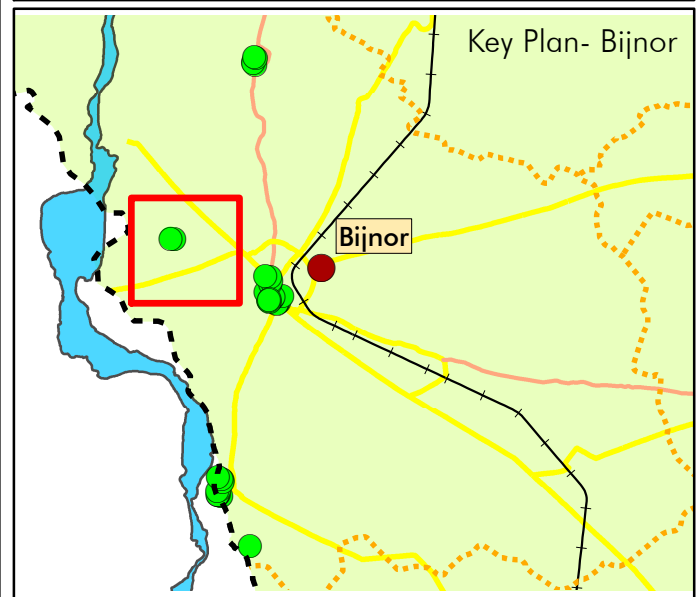


**Survey Team:**  
 Mitali Vij Conservation Architect  
 Chetan Kataria Urban Design Architect  
 Aalya Rekhi Architect  
 Savar Suri Intern

**GIS Mapping :**  
 Chetan Katarial Urban Design Architect



## Ganga Cultural Documentation Bijnor, UP

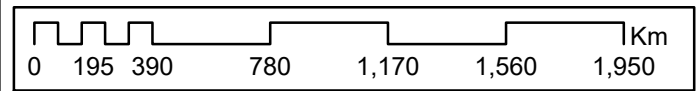


Legend

Road Type		Typology
District boundary	Primary Rd	Industrial
Tehsil Boundary	Secondary Rd	Institutional
5Km Line	Tertiary Rd	Religious
Railway line	Streams & Canals	Residence
Ganga River	Well	Burial
Adjacent Districts		

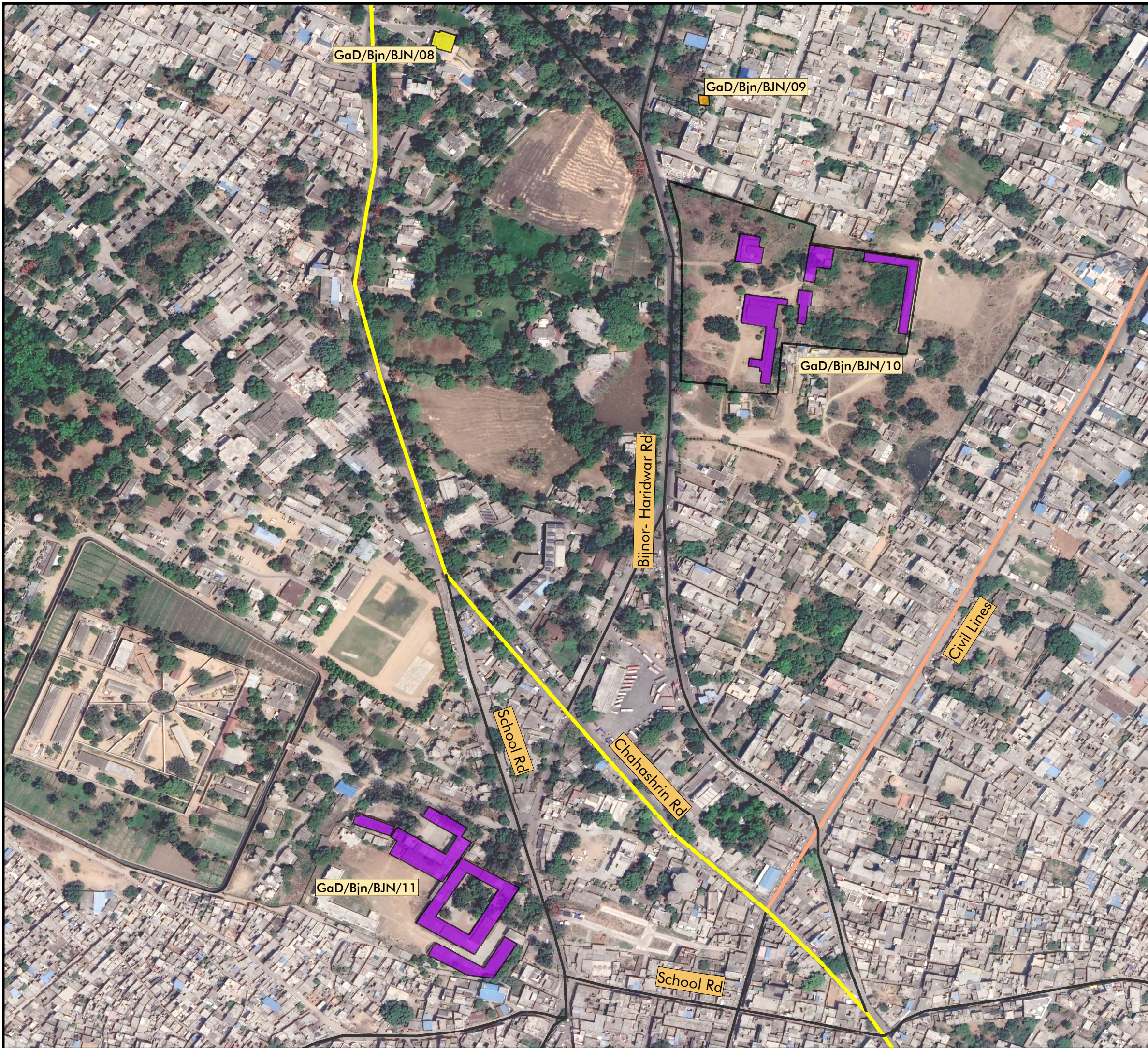
**Note:**  
For the comprehensive study of these maps, Bijnor district is marked as Zone B. This zone further divides into 11 Sub-zones, according to their respective area.  
  
This map represents following subzones; Zone B6 and reference location. GaD/Bjn/BJN/07

Area: Bijnor District- Bijnor Tehsil 26/10/2021	Map No.: GaD/Bjn/M14
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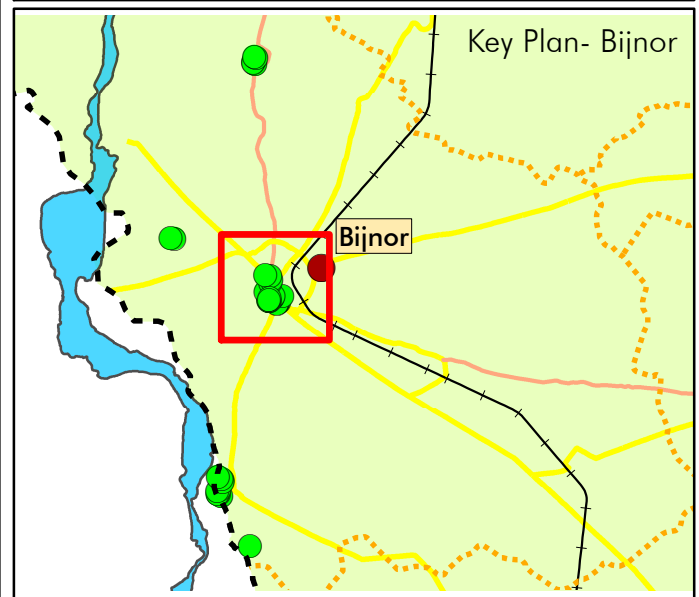


Survey Team:  
Mitali Vij Conservation Architect  
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Aalya Rekhi Architect  
Savar Suri Intern

GIS Mapping :  
Chetan Katarial Urban Design Architect



## Ganga Cultural Documentation Bijnor, UP

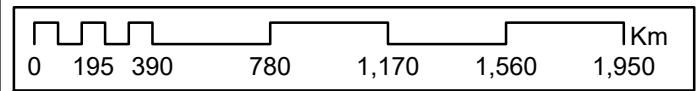


**Legend**

Road Type		Typology
District boundary	Primary Rd	Industrial
Tehsil Boundary	Secondary Rd	Institutional
5Km Line	Tertiary Rd	Religious
Railway line	Streams & Canals	Residence
Ganga River	Well	Burial
Adjacent Districts		

**Note:**  
For the comprehensive study of these maps, Bijnor district is marked as Zone B. This zone further divides into 11 Sub-zones, according to their respective area.  
  
This map represents following subzones; Zone B7 and reference location. GaD/Bjn/BJN/08 to GaD/Bjn/BJN/11

Area: Bijnor District- Bijnor Tehsil 26/10/2021	Map No.: GaD/Bjn/M15
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**Survey Team:**  
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Chetan Kataria Urban Design Architect  
Aalya Rekhi Architect  
Savar Suri Intern

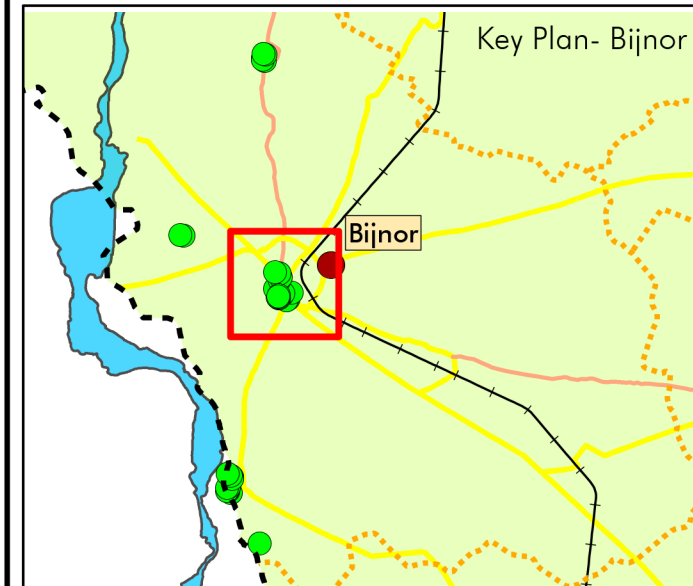
**GIS Mapping :**  
Chetan Katarial Urban Design Architect

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

Submitted by:  
National Mission for Clean Ganga



# Ganga Cultural Documentation Bijnor, UP

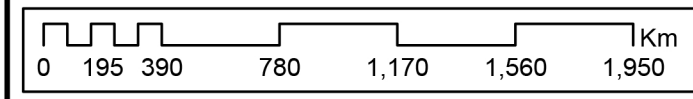


**Legend**

District Boundary		Road Type		Typology	
	District boundary		Primary Rd		Industrial
	Tehsil Boundary		Secondary Rd		Institutional
	5Km Line		Tertiary Rd		Religious
	Railway line		Tertiary Rd		Residence
	Streams & Canals		Well		Burial
	Ganga River				
	Adjacent Districts				

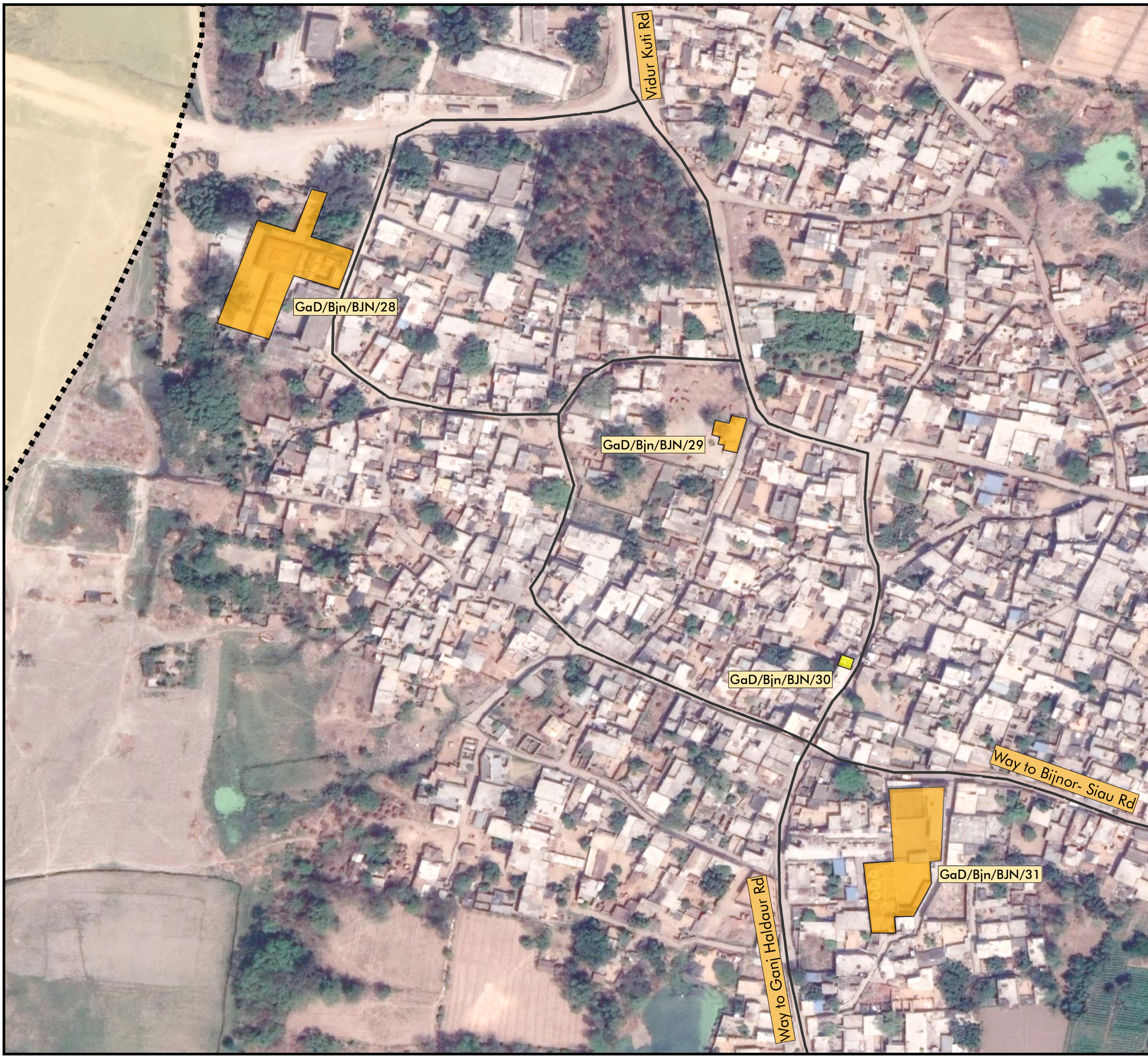
**Note:**  
 For the comprehensive study of these maps, Bijnor district is marked as Zone B. This zone further divides into 11 Sub-zones, according to their respective area.  
 This map represents following subzones; Zone B8 and reference location. GaD/Bjn/BJN/12 to GaD/Bjn/BJN/27

Area: Bijnor District- Bijnor Tehsil 26/10/2021	Map No.: GaD/Bjn/M16
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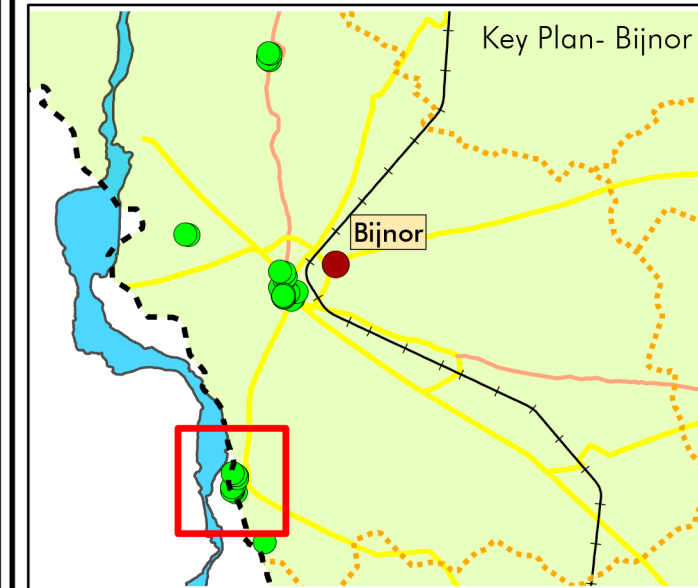


**Survey Team:**  
 Mitali Vij Conservation Architect  
 Chetan Kataria Urban Design Architect  
 Aalya Rekhi Architect  
 Savar Suri Intern

**GIS Mapping :**  
 Chetan Katarial Urban Design Architect



# Ganga Cultural Documentation Bijnor, UP



## Legend

Road Type		Typology
▬▬▬ District boundary	▬▬▬ Primary Rd	Industrial
▬▬▬ Tehsil Boundary	▬▬▬ Secondary Rd	Institutional
▬▬▬ 5Km Line	▬▬▬ Tertiary Rd	Religious
▬▬▬ Railway line	▬▬▬ Streams & Canals	Residence
▬▬▬ Ganga River	▬▬▬ Adjacent Districts	Well

## Note:

For the comprehensive study of these maps, Bijnor district is market as Zone B. This zone further divides into 11 Sub-zones, according to their respective area.

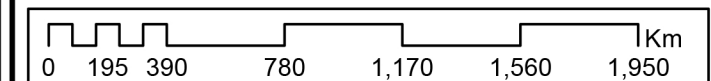
This map represent following subzones; Zone B9 and reference location. GaD/Bjn/BJN/28 to GaD/Bjn/BJN/31

## Area:

Bijnor District- Bijnor Tehsil  
23/09/2021

## Map No.:

GaD/Bjn/M17



## Survey Team:

Mitali Vij	Conservation Architect
Chetan Kataria	Urban Design Architect
Aalya Rekhi	Architect
Savar Suri	Intern

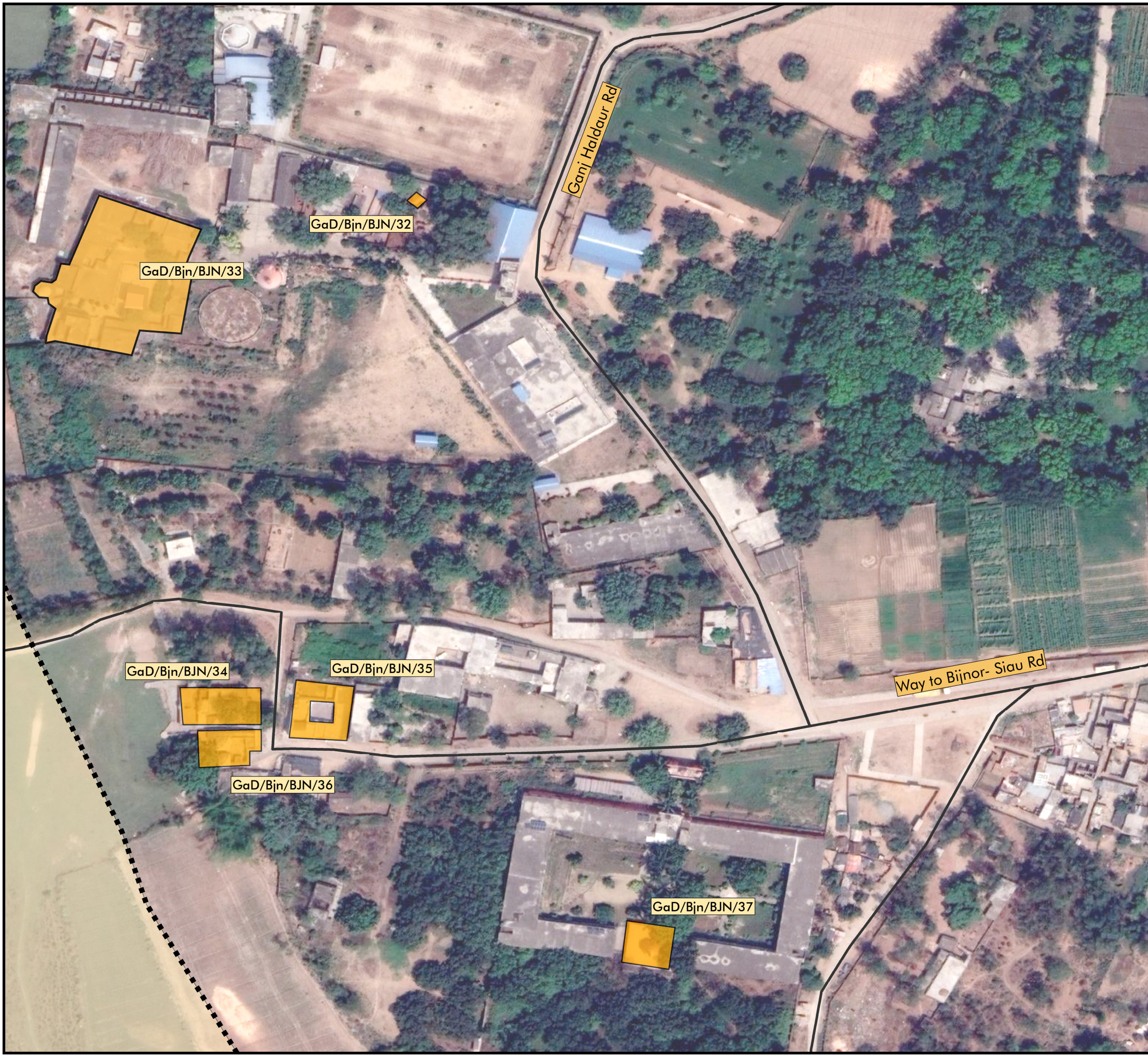
## GIS Mapping :

Chetan Katarial	Urban Design Architect
-----------------	------------------------

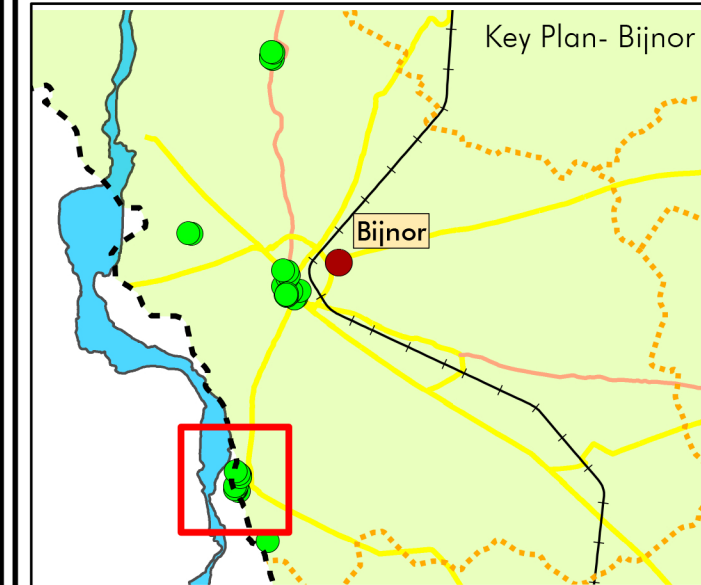
Prepared by:  
Indian National Trust  
for Art and Cultural Heritage INTACH

Submitted by:  
National Mission for  
Clean Ganga





## Ganga Cultural Documentation Bijnor, UP



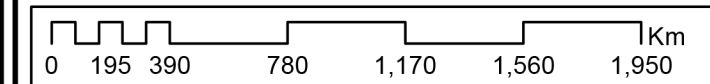
### Legend

District boundary		Road Type		Typology	
	District boundary		Primary Rd		Industrial
	Tehsil Boundary		Secondary Rd		Institutional
	5Km Line		Tertiary Rd		Religious
	Railway line		Streams & Canals		Residence
	Ganga River		Well		
	Adjacent Districts				

**Note:**  
For the comprehensive study of these maps, Bijnor district is market as Zone B. This zone further divides into 11 Sub-zones, according to their respective area.

This map represent following subzones; Zone B10 and reference location. GaD/Bjn/BJN/32 to GaD/Bjn/BJN/37

Area: Bijnor District- Bijnor Tehsil 23/09/2021	Map No.: GaD/Bjn/M18
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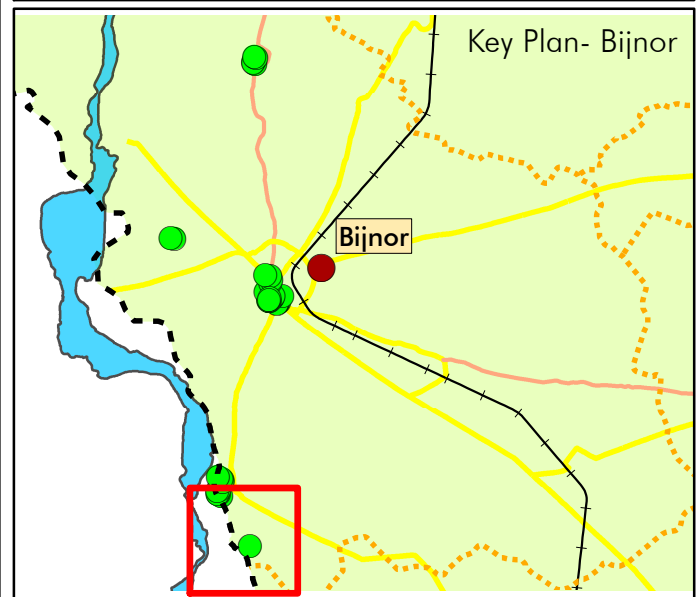


Survey Team:	
Mitali Vij	Conservation Architect
Chetan Kataria	Urban Design Architect
Aalya Rekhi	Architect
Savar Suri	Intern
GIS Mapping :	
Chetan Katarial	Urban Design Architect

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 Bijnor, UP



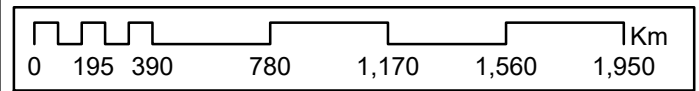
Legend

Road Type		Typology
District boundary	Primary Rd	Industrial
Tehsil Boundary	Secondary Rd	Institutional
5Km Line	Tertiary Rd	Religious
Railway line	Streams & Canals	Residence
Ganga River	Well	Burial
Adjacent Districts		

**Note:**  
For the comprehensive study of these maps, Bijnor district is marked as Zone B. This zone further divides into 11 Sub-zones, according to their respective area.

This map represents following subzones; Zone B11 and reference location. GaD/Bjn/BJN/38

Area: Bijnor District- Bijnor Tehsil 23/09/2021	Map No.: GaD/Bjn/M19
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**Survey Team:**  
Mitali Vij Conservation Architect  
Chetan Kataria Urban Design Architect  
Aalya Rekhi Architect  
Savar Suri Intern

**GIS Mapping :**  
Chetan Katarial Urban Design Architect

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

Submitted by:  
National Mission for Clean Ganga

